

674483

DRAFT

PRIVATE OFFERING

B A Y M A G M I N E S L I M I T E D

\$350,000 8% Convertible Notes

August 16, 1971

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SUMMARY

Baymag Mines Limited incorporated in Alberta on July 8, 1971 as a private company with an authorized capital of 5,000,000 common shares without nominal or par value. Upon amalgamation of the interests of Baykal Minerals Limited, Brussilof Resources Limited and other interest owners, the company will own a 100% working interest in the 344 claim "Brussilof Magnesite Project".

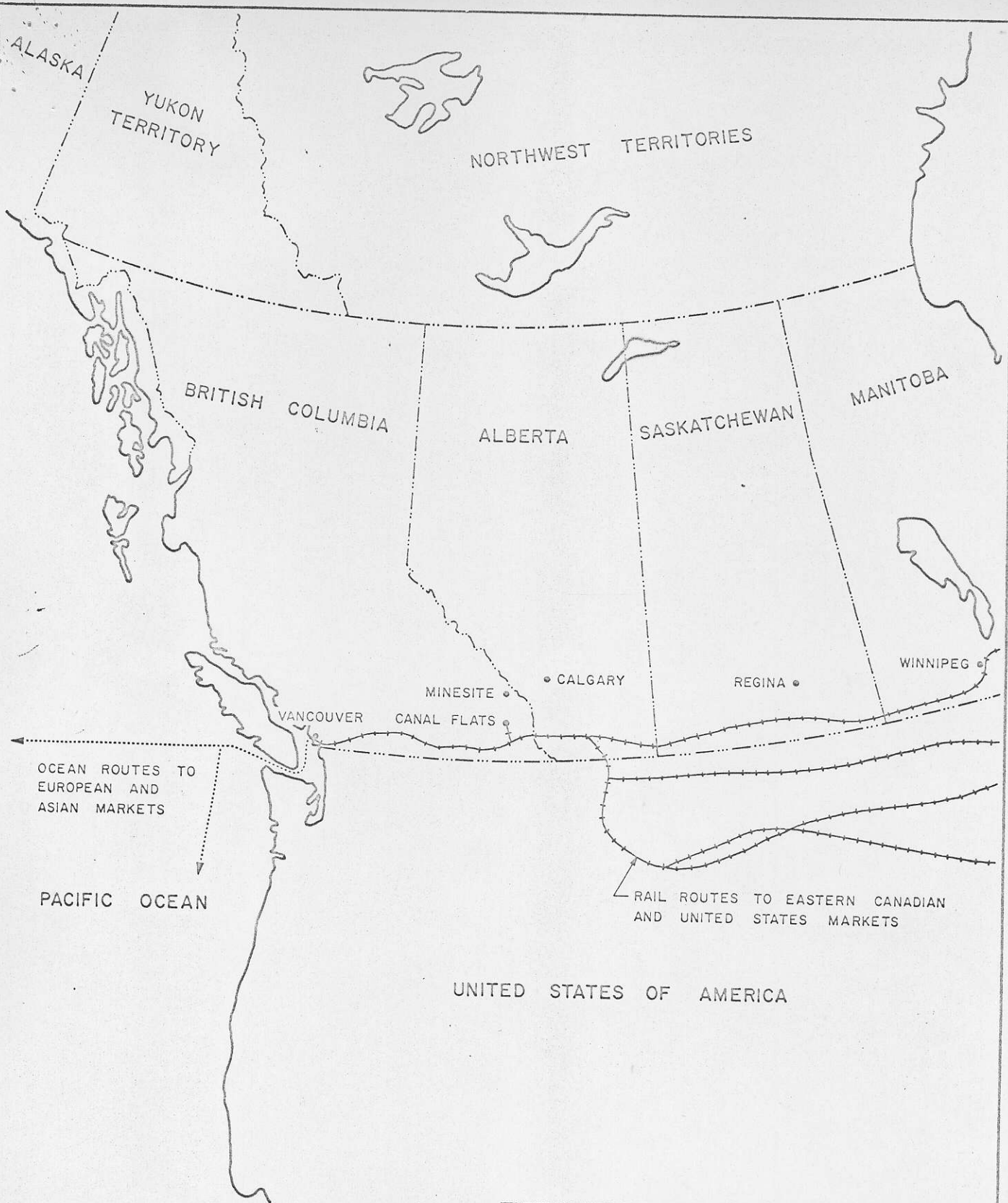
The "Brussilof Magnesite Project" claim block covers major high grade magnesite deposits which outcrop along the west flank of Mount Brussilof and along the south end of Mount Eon in British Columbia some twenty miles in a straight line northeast of Radium Hot Springs in southeast British Columbia. In 1969 and 1970, surface sampling and some 4,200 feet of diamond drilling was completed on the Mount Eon portion of the property revealing an extensive magnesite deposit outcropping at the surface with a vertical thickness of up to 430 feet.


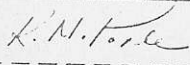
On the basis of this field work and market investigations, the project consultants, Acres Western Limited, in a completed feasibility study dated February, 1971, have concluded that the volume and grade of reserves will support the development of the project to produce a high grade of dead burned magnesite. This product can be obtained by open pit mining, crushing and grinding the raw magnesite and passing it through high temperature kilns to drive off carbon dioxide leaving a stable form of magnesium oxide called dead burned magnesite. There is a strong and growing world market for such material derived mainly from its use in the manufacture of high quality refractory bricks.

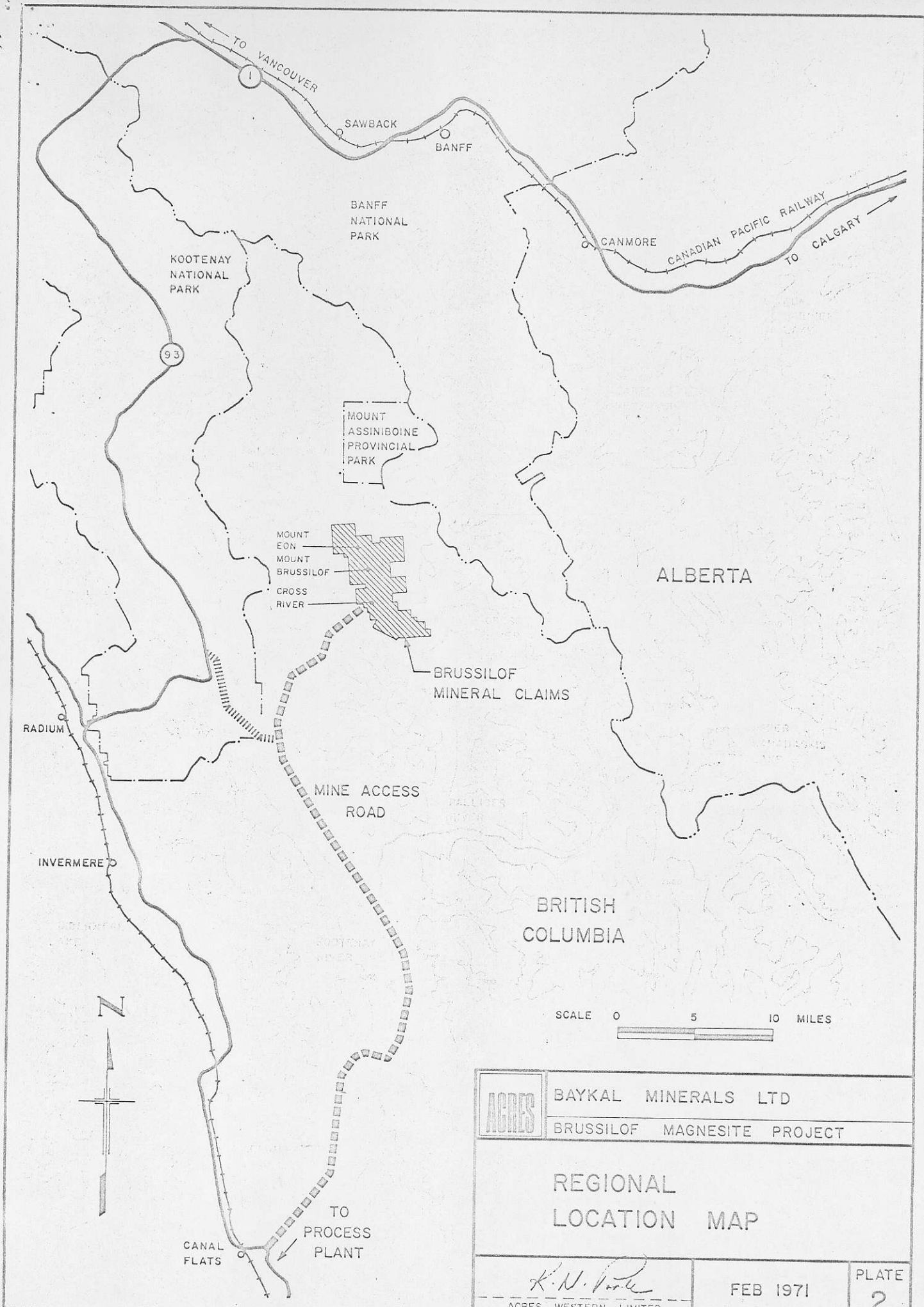
The company intends to proceed with certain additional field and pilot plant type of investigation required for project design and as a basis for marketing contracts. Upon completion of these steps, the financing required to put the project into production will be negotiated. It is anticipated that this will be achieved either by converting the company to a public company and arranging for a combination equity and debt form of financing or by entering into joint venture development arrangements with partners capable of providing the financing and product marketing required, or, by a combination of both methods.

Funds provided by this offering amounting to \$320,000 net to the company treasury will provide working capital and will cover the costs of the further field and pilot plant type work required prior to establishing marketing contracts and arranging development financing.

Gairdner & Company have been retained by the company to assist in arranging the financing proposed by this memorandum.



	BAYKAL MINERALS LTD
	BRUSILOF MAGNESITE PROJECT
<h2>LOCATION MAP</h2>	
	FEB 1971
ACRES WESTERN LIMITED	PLATE 1



ACRES	BAYKAL MINERALS LTD
	BRUSILOF MAGNESITE PROJECT
REGIONAL LOCATION MAP	
<i>K. N. Parker</i>	FEB 1971
ACRES WESTERN LIMITED	PLATE 2

THE BRUSSILOF MAGNESITE PROJECT

Description

Presented below is the description of the project as outlined by Acres Western Limited in the Section II Summary of their February, 1971 report:

"Over the last two years, Baykal Minerals Limited have acquired majority control of 344 mineral claims located in the Mount Brussilof region of south-eastern British Columbia. To ascertain the extent and grade of this magnesite occurrence, sixteen holes were diamond drilled in 1968 and 1970 in the Mount Eon section of the deposit. This exploration demonstrated magnesite reserves of:

Proven	14,800,000 tons
Probable	11,800,000 tons
TOTAL	26,600,000 tons

The average unbeneficiated grade of these reserves, on an uncorrected, ignited product basis, is:

MgO	94.66 percent
CaO	2.07 percent
SiO ₂	0.63 percent
Fe ₂ O ₃	1.36 percent
Al ₂ O ₃	0.32 percent
HF Insolubles	0.23 percent

Laboratory tests conducted by the University of British Columbia, the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and Lakefield Research on Brussilof magnesite samples have demonstrated that:

- (a) This material can be single stage calcined to produce a dead burned magnesite pellet having a bulk density of 3.35 to 3.37 gm per cm³, a hydration tendency of less than 0.5 percent and a total porosity of approximately 5.5 percent. All of these properties correspond to high quality dead burned magnesite specifications.
- (b) The majority of the iron in the deposit occurs as pyrite and is amenable to extraction by flotation. The anticipated analysis, on a burnt product basis, of average ore grade material after flotation and adjusting the silica content to provide a dicalcium silicate ratio, is:

95.30 percent MgO
 2.07 percent CaO
 1.10 percent SiO₂
 0.80 percent Fe₂O₃
 0.32 percent Al₂O₃
 0.23 percent HF Insolubles

The low overburden to ore ratio, the attitude of the magnesite bed and the topography of the Mount Eon deposit area lend themselves to open pit mining. Run of mine ore averaging more than 96 percent MgO can be selectively extracted if exceptionally high grade magnesite products are required.

Five topographically possible road access routes exist between the mine property and railhead. In determining the most suitable process plant site, three of these routes were rejected because they passed through national parks. The two remaining routes from the mine terminated at Invermere and Canal Flats. Considering capital and operating cost variables and unquantifiable factors concerned with attracting and maintaining a steady work force, the most suitable process plant location is Canal Flats.

Estimates prepared over a range in plant capacities indicated that the current project capital and operating costs will be:

	Total Capital Cost \$	Net Capital Cost after Government Grant \$	Operating Cost per Ton Product \$
75,000 TPY single kiln	13,609,000	11,629,000	39.18
150,000 TPY double kiln	20,609,000	17,849,000	33.24
225,000 TPY triple kiln	27,812,000	24,392,000	31.06
150,000 TPY single kiln	18,858,000	16,488,000	31.51

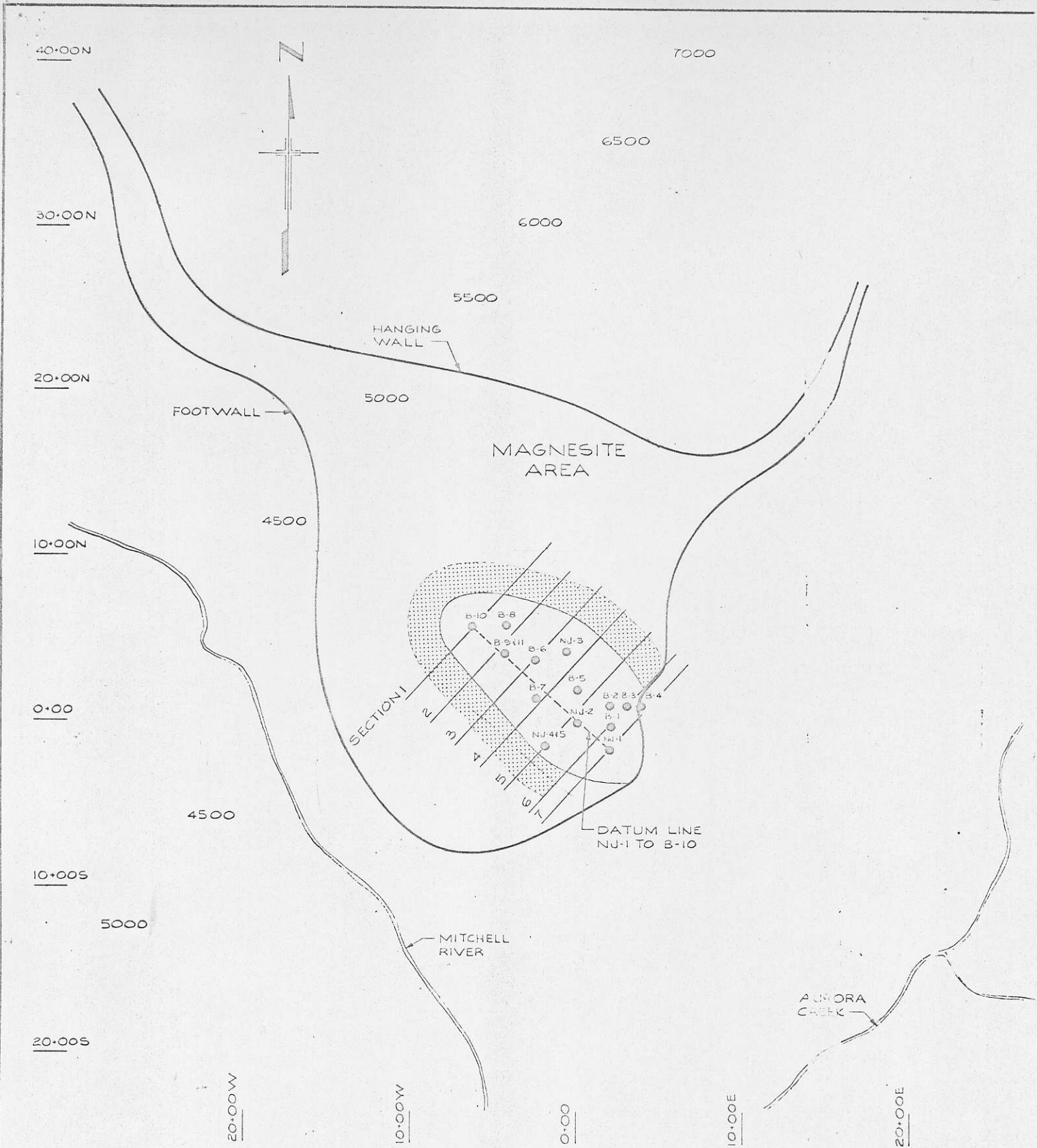
The market investigation and the complete feasibility study were confined to the sale and production of bulk dead burned magnesite grain, as opposed to bagged specialty products, caustic calcined magnesia, refractory brick, or related magnesium products. Three approaches were employed to estimate the share of the world market which could be captured. First, published and quoted statistics were analyzed to determine the penetration which could be expected in North American and world markets. Second, responses from major consumers and agents were evaluated. Third, comparisons were made with the growth of comparable high quality magnesite producers.

These studies indicate that with a suitable sales program, a market for at least 90,000 tons of dead burned magnesite could be developed in the first year of operation. The sales price of this product is estimated to be between \$70 and \$90 f.o.b. Vancouver.

The project viability was examined over a range of conditions. The variables considered were product selling price, initial production level and staging of production capacity, capital and operating costs at various production levels, and two ratios of debt to equity financing. The assumptions made were that money could be borrowed at 10 percent interest and repaid in 10 equal payments, that the taxation modifications outlined in the federal government's White Paper would be implemented, and that government financial assistance would be forthcoming under the Regional Development Incentives Act. In order to evaluate the resultant combinations of assumptions and variables, a computer program was developed to perform income and cash flow analyses over a period of 20 years. The program also calculated payback periods and rates of return on investment.

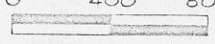
The computer analyses indicate that, based on a selling price of \$80 per ton of product and the installation of a 150,000 ton per year double kiln plant operating at capacity, the payback period on net capital cost will range between 2.7 and 3.1 years depending upon the debt to equity ratio. Similarly, the average rate of return on net capital cost will range between 23.8 and 27.0 percent. The rate of return to equity, based on 30 percent equity financing will be 75.4 percent.

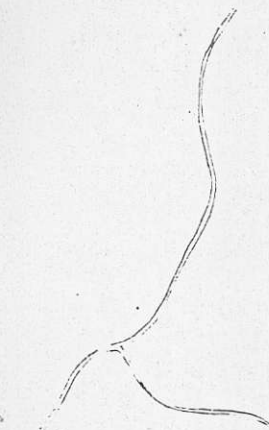
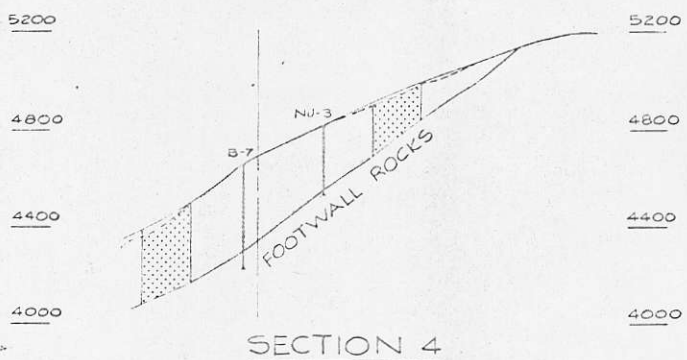
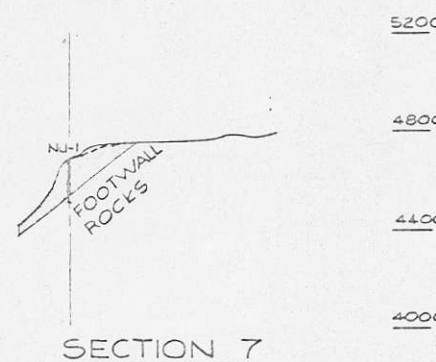
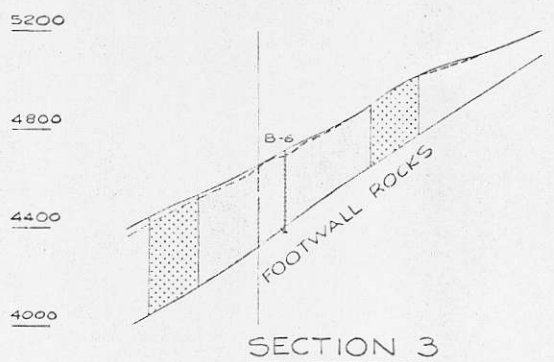
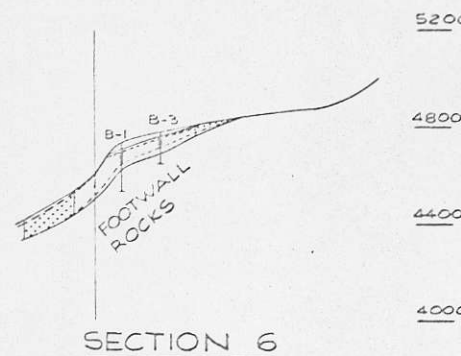
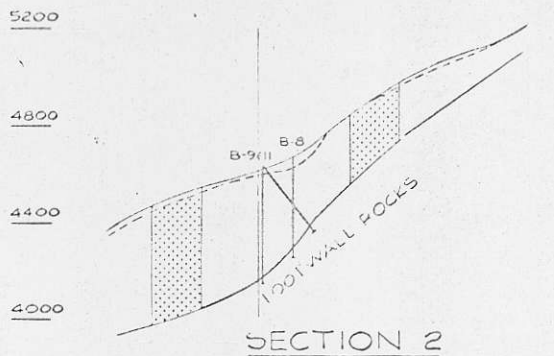
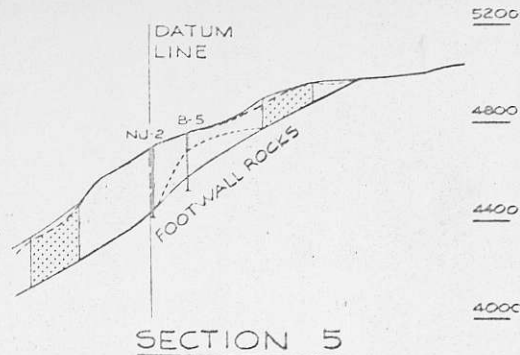
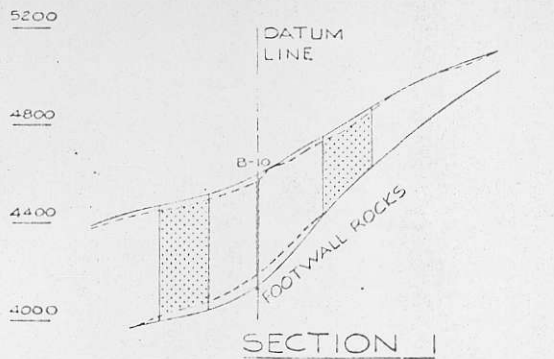
Two major factors determine the plant start-up date. The first is the date on which a decision is taken to proceed with the necessary process development work and preliminary engineering. The second factor is that senior financing must be forthcoming as soon as major financial commitments are required. Assuming these requirements are met, the project can be designed and constructed within 20 months of a firm decision to proceed."






PLAN

SCALE 0 400 800 FEET


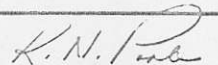




LEGEND

-  PROVEN ORE
-  PROBABLE ORE
-  OVERBURDEN AND CONTAMINATED ROCK

GEOLOGY BY E. STARY, P. ENG

	BAYKAL MINERALS LTD
	BRUSSILOF MAGNESITE PROJECT
<p>ORE BODY PLAN AND SECTIONS</p>	
 ACRES WESTERN LIMITED	<p>FEB 1971</p>
<p>PLATE 3</p>	

Conclusions and Recommendations (From Acres Western Limited) 111

"1. Conclusions

This study has demonstrated that Baykal Minerals Limited control one of the most significant high quality magnesite ore bodies known and that:

- (a) The Brussilof Magnesite project is technically and economically feasible.
- (b) Sufficient ore in the proven and probable categories exist in the Mount Eon portion of the deposit to sustain an operation producing 150,000 tons per year of dead burned magnesite for 65 years. Additional ore in the possible category also exists in the Mount Eon, Mount Brussilof and Cross River sections of the deposit.
- (c) The ore can be beneficiated and processed to produce a dead burned magnesite which will meet high quality specifications.
- (d) Based on the marketing and other data presently available and a comparison of the five production levels and kiln alternatives, a 150,000 ton per year capacity plant with two kilns is the most suitable development.
- (e) Prior to final plant design, additional studies and preliminary engineering are required to optimize the plant process and capacity parameters and to enable the plant to be placed in production within 20 months."

"2. Recommendations

The overall feasibility of the Brussilof Magnesite Project has been demonstrated in this study and it is recommended that the property be brought into production. However, additional investigations are required to optimize the plant flowsheet and design and to assure the earliest possible start up date, namely:

- (a) Preliminary engineering studies are required to:
 - i Determine the most suitable specific plant site location taking into consideration costs, services and transportation facilities.
 - ii Ascertain sub-surface soil conditions and permit preparation of civil tender documents.

- iii Determine major process equipment requirements and prepare specifications on long delivery equipment items.
- iv Develop preliminary plant layouts.
- (b) Laboratory testing should be continued in order to optimize the plant flowsheet and to determine whether a process can be developed to extract dolomite.
- (c) Bulk sampling should be undertaken to provide a substantial quantity of magnesite for briquetting, grinding, calcining and other tests which will be required. This material might also be required for market development purposes.
- (d) Continuing market investigations are required to confirm or adjust the product selling price range and market volume. This information will confirm the most suitable initial plant capacity.
- (e) Negotiations should be initiated with the Federal Government regarding assistance grants available for the project.
- (f) As additional information and data become available, these should be processed on the project computer program to determine the effect on the overall economics of the development.
- (g) Consideration should also be given to producing caustic calcined magnesia, magnesite brick and other magnesium based products.

Markets

Acres summarize the major market outlet as follows:

"By far the greatest use of magnesia is as a refractory material. The magnesite is calcined to a point where it is no longer chemically active and the product is generally referred to as dead burned magnesite or dead burned magnesia. As a refractory material it has a melting point of over 2800°C and excellent physical and chemical stability.

The major demand for magnesia refractories is for use in the steelmaking industry, since these refractories have no ready reaction with open hearth slags and have the unique ability to absorb large quantities of iron oxide without serious loss of refractoriness. The changing pattern of steelmaking has speeded the decline in the use of other types of refractories, particularly those made of silica and fireclay, and brought a swing to magnesite chrome. Therefore, recent developments in refractories have favoured magnesite but have made more exacting demands on the suppliers of raw materials and on the refractories industry."

Increasingly rigorous quality demands are being placed on the refractory industry by the steel industry as they convert and expand their operations utilizing large basic oxygen furnaces. This increasing quality demand and a general shortage of very high grade and large size natural magnesite deposits has led to rapid expansion of sea water plants designed to produce a high quality product in terms of MgO content (95% - 96%+).

From 1963 onwards however, development of high-quality mineral magnesite deposits centered on the Greek island of Euboea, was stimulated when it was determined that refractory bricks of a superior quality (to sea water products) could be produced. By 1972 the Greek industry is scheduled to reach a total capacity of 435,000 tons of product per annum with the largest producer, the Scalistiri group, accounting for 240,000 tons of this total.

The Scalistiri group produce a range of products high in MgO content, low in iron content and with CaO to SiO₂ ratios close to the ideal of 2 to 1. In 1970 the top Scalistiri dead burned grade is reported to have averaged \$90 per short ton FOB Greece and this has been increased \$7.25 per ton in 1971. Outlined below is a comparison of the key chemical characteristics of projected Baymag production and the lowest and highest grade of Scalistiri dead burned magnesite.

	BAYMAG			SCALISTIRI	
	Average	After Iron Beneficiation	After Iron Beneficiation Using a Mining Cutoff of 95% MgO	Lowest Grade E21C	Highest Grade E21A
MgO-%	94.66	95.3	96.35	88-89	95.0
CaO-%	2.07	2.07	1.94	5.0	2.6
SiO ₂ -%	0.63	1.10	.64	4.0	1.4
Fe ₂ O ₃ -%	1.36	.80	.33	1.3	.6

As illustrated above it appears that with simple iron beneficiation the average run of dead burned magnesite from the Baymag operation will have chemical characteristics equal to or superior to the best grade produced by Scalistiri. With selective mining, using a minimum 95% MgO cutoff grade, some 72% of the reserves reported by Acres as 19,800,000 tons would be acceptable and a grade of dead burned magnesite could be produced chemically superior to the best grade of Scalistiri products, said to be presently the best in the world. Laboratory testing also indicates that the physical characteristics of the Baymag dead burned magnesite in terms of density, compressive strength and hydration resistance are excellent.

Trade reports indicate that the Greek magnesite deposits are amorphous replacement type deposits requiring extensive over burden removal, selective mining and beneficiation. In 1970, the last reported ratio of material handled to product produced for Scalistiri was 50 tons per ton. In contrast, a ratio of 2.3 tons per ton for Baymag is forecast.

In early 1969 N.V. Internationale Ersthandel Wambesco, a large Dutch mineral marketing organization became aware of the existence of the Baymag magnesite deposits through a local agent. Wambesco expressed an interest in the world wide marketing rights and through exchanges of correspondence and meetings of personnel, has supplied guidance to the Baymag group in the marketing field. By a letter dated June 9, 1971, Wambesco informed the Baymag group that after an initial introductory period, assuming acceptable quality and prices, that they should be able to sell at an initial rate of 100,000 metric tons (110,000 short tons) of dead burned magnesite per year in Europe. Under a letter of understanding dated July 21, 1971, Baymag sold a \$100,000 8% convertible note to Wambesco and granted Wambesco the marketing rights for Continental Europe and The United Kingdom. Wambesco were also granted the right to participate at a 10% discount in up to \$2,000,000 of the development financing of the project. Wambesco will act as project advisor on marketing arrangements.

Discussions with other potential major marketing/financing partners suggests that initially the project may be able to sell some 200,000 tons per year into the world markets including the U.S.A.

For planning purposes Baymag management now consider it is likely that after the bulk sampling and pilot plant kilning tests are completed, the company should be able to gain contracts justifying an initial 2 kiln plant capable of producing 150,000 tons per year. At this stage, based on current price and quality levels, a value of \$80 per short ton FOB Vancouver appears reasonable if not conservative considering the apparent quality of the company's future products.

With the acceptance anticipated for the company's products and in view of the very large ore reserves in sight on the Brussilof property, the company looks forward to the possibility of staged expansions of production rate in the future.

Profitability Estimates

At this stage in the project's development, the potential profitability can be estimated within a range as a function of the major controlling parameters of capital costs, operating costs, initial production rates and sales values. As mentioned before the undrilled probable and possible reserves in sight on the property are so large relative to anticipated marketable production rates as to present no limit on project profitability.

In their February, 1971 feasibility report, Acres present 34 cash flow and profit tabulations illustrating the effect of variations in the above parameters. Project sizing and valuation of production will be determined by marketing contracts. Outlined below are project equity present values derived from what now appears to be the more probable Acres' cases:

		<u>Project Size</u>		
		<u>1 Kiln</u>	<u>2 Kilns</u>	<u>1 - 2 - 3 Kilns</u>
		<u>75,000 t/y</u>	<u>150,000 t/y</u>	<u>75 - 150 - 225,000 t/y</u>
Sales Value	\$			
FOB Vancouver	80/st	\$6,951,000	\$20,145,000	\$20,713,000
	100/st	13,150,000	32,120,000	34,493,000

Note: The above equity present values were calculated as of the beginning of the production period after construction is completed. The values are calculated assuming financing is carried out on the basis that development capital is supplied 30% by equity financing and 70% by debt financing.

Another measure of potential value is the annual earnings per share related to equity during the first years of production. Outlined below are a number of earnings per share possibilities for Baymag as a function of capitalization:

150,000 st/y	10% Interest Rate on Debt	15 Year Depreciation	Average Yearly	
			Earnings per Share (over first 3 years)	
			<u>\$ 80/st</u>	<u>\$ 100/st</u>
	<u>Capitalization</u>			
	4,000,000 shs		1.17	1.93
	4,500,000 shs		1.04	1.71
	5,000,000 shs		.94	1.54

BAYMAG MINES LIMITED

Capitalization

	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Outstanding July 30, 1971</u>	<u>To be Outstanding on Completion of this Financing</u>
Common Shares of no par value	5,000,000 shs	3,030,000 shs	3,030,000 shs ⁽¹⁾
8% Convertible Notes	\$ 500,000	\$ 100,000 ⁽²⁾	\$ 450,000 ⁽²⁾

(1) Options are outstanding entitling certain shareholders to purchase 25,000 common shares at \$3.00 per share on or before July 2, 1973.

(2) Notes have a 5 year term and are convertible at \$2.00 per share beginning 6 months after issue or if the company sells shares to the public. The notes are callable on 30 days notice.

Description of Common Shares

The Common Shares are of no par value and are the only shares authorized and outstanding. Every holder of Common Shares is entitled to one vote at all shareholder's meetings for each such share held.

Shareholders and Management

Principal Common Shareholders

As at July 8, 1971 the number of Common Shares of Baymag Mines Limited owned of record or beneficially by each person or company holding more than 10% of the Common Shares are as follows:

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Designation of Class</u>	<u>Number of Shares Owned</u>	<u>Percentage of Class</u>
Orhan Baykal. 314 Wildwood Drive S.W. Calgary, Alberta	common shares	1,950,000	64.2%
Mineral Resources International Limited, One Calgary Place, Calgary, Alberta	common shares	332,000	11.0%

Under terms of a voting trust agreement dated between Mr. O. Baykal, Mineral Resources International Limited and certain other shareholders of the company, it was agreed that so long as Mr. O. Baykal holds 50% or more of the outstanding Common Shares of Baymag Mines Limited, he will be entitled to vote no more than 50% of the outstanding Common stock of the company. It was also agreed that "Until mutually otherwise agreed, Mr. O. Baykal and

Mineral Resources International Limited et al shall vote their shares so as to cause the Board of Directors of the company to be comprised of six directors, three of whom shall be nominees of Baykal and three of whom shall be nominees of Mineral Resources International Limited et al."

Directors and Officers

The names and home addresses in full of the directors and officers of Baymag and the positions and offices held by each, and the principal occupation of each are as follows:

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>Principal Occupation</u>
Mr. Orhan Baykal, 314 Wildwood Drive S.W., Calgary, Alberta.	President and Director	Consulting Geologist, qualified in Mining Engineering and Geology, President of Baykal Minerals Limited. Extensive experience in the mining industry in Turkey in industrial minerals. Several years experience as Geologist of Union Oil Company in Calgary. Left Union Oil in 1963. Has participated in a number of small oil and gas exploration companies. Formed Baykal Minerals as a consulting and participating company in 1968.
Charles Franklin Agar, 3408 Liddell Court S.W., Calgary, Alberta.	Vice-President and Director	President of Brussilof Resources Limited from November, 1970 to the time of amalgamation. President of Mineral Resources International Limited since October 1970. Director of Houston Oils Limited since November, 1969. Director of Gairdner & Company Ltd. since December, 1970 and Corporate Finance Representative since April, 1969. Prior thereto various engineering positions including Chief - Exploitation Engineer, Shell Canada Ltd.
Ronald S. Assaly, 8111 - 93A Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.	Director	Treasurer - Brussilof Resources Limited from November, 1969 until time of amalgamation. Cambridge Development Ltd. - Assisted in the development, financing and construction of a major office tower in the City of Edmonton from January, 1967

Name and Address

Office

Principal Occupation

Ronald S. Assaly - Continued

until completion. Prior thereto various private and family enterprises in the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia.

Sandy A. Mactaggart,

Director

Managing Director of MACLAB Enterprises Ltd. and associated companies since 1954.

Mr. H.M. Donald Burgess
244 Windermere Rd. S.W.
Calgary, Alberta.
6th Director to be selected

Director

Senior Partner of law firm - Burgess and Park, Calgary. Left Dome Petroleum, where he was Manager of Legal Department, in 1961 to enter private practice. Has served as officer and director of various companies.

BAYMAG MINES LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at July 30, 1971

ASSETS	<u>July 30/71</u>	<u>After This Financing</u>
Cash	92,000	327,500
Mining Rights - 344 Claim Brussilof Magnesite Project	87,000	87,000
Deferred Exploration and Development Costs	398,000	400,500
Incorporation Costs	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>
	579,000	817,000
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	2,500	--
Exploration Expenditures Refundable to Baykal Minerals Limited	82,000	--
Convertible Notes	<u>100,000</u>	<u>450,000</u>
	184,500	450,000
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Authorized - 5,000,000 Common Shares of No Par Value Issues and Fully Paid		
3,030,000 Shares to Amalgamating Companies and other Working Interest Owners	394,500	367,000

Use of Proceeds

The project consultant, Acres Western Limited, has recommended a work program and presented an activity schedule (see page 17 of this memo) required to place the project in production early in 1973. Acres' schedule is subdivided into Phase II to take place prior to the decision to place the project on production and Phase III to include the work required thereafter to place the property on production.

Acres describe Phase II as follows:

"The primary objectives of the Phase II program illustrated in the attached schedule are:-

1. to obtain suitable bulk samples for bench and pilot processing investigations and for the production of dead burnt magnesite samples to be used for market investigations.
2. to undertake additional diamond drilling to establish further information regarding the extent, configuration and grade of the Mount Fon magnesite deposit. This work will also involve re-logging existing diamond drill cores and some limited assay checking.
3. to finalize the plant process requirements and determine the major equipment requirements, by performing bench and pilot scale tests.
4. to undertake sufficient preliminary engineering to ensure the plant can be placed in operation in the shortest reasonable schedule.
5. to develop definitive capital and operating cost budgets in sufficient detail that they can be used for determining senior financing requirements and refine the feasibility study financial projections in the light of this additional information.

The cost of Phase II of the project, exclusive of diamond drilling disbursements which we understand you have already made allowances for, is estimated to be:-

Project administration; drilling supervision and bulk sampling supervision; bulk sampling; laboratory and pilot plant testing disbursements; ore grade and reserve determinations

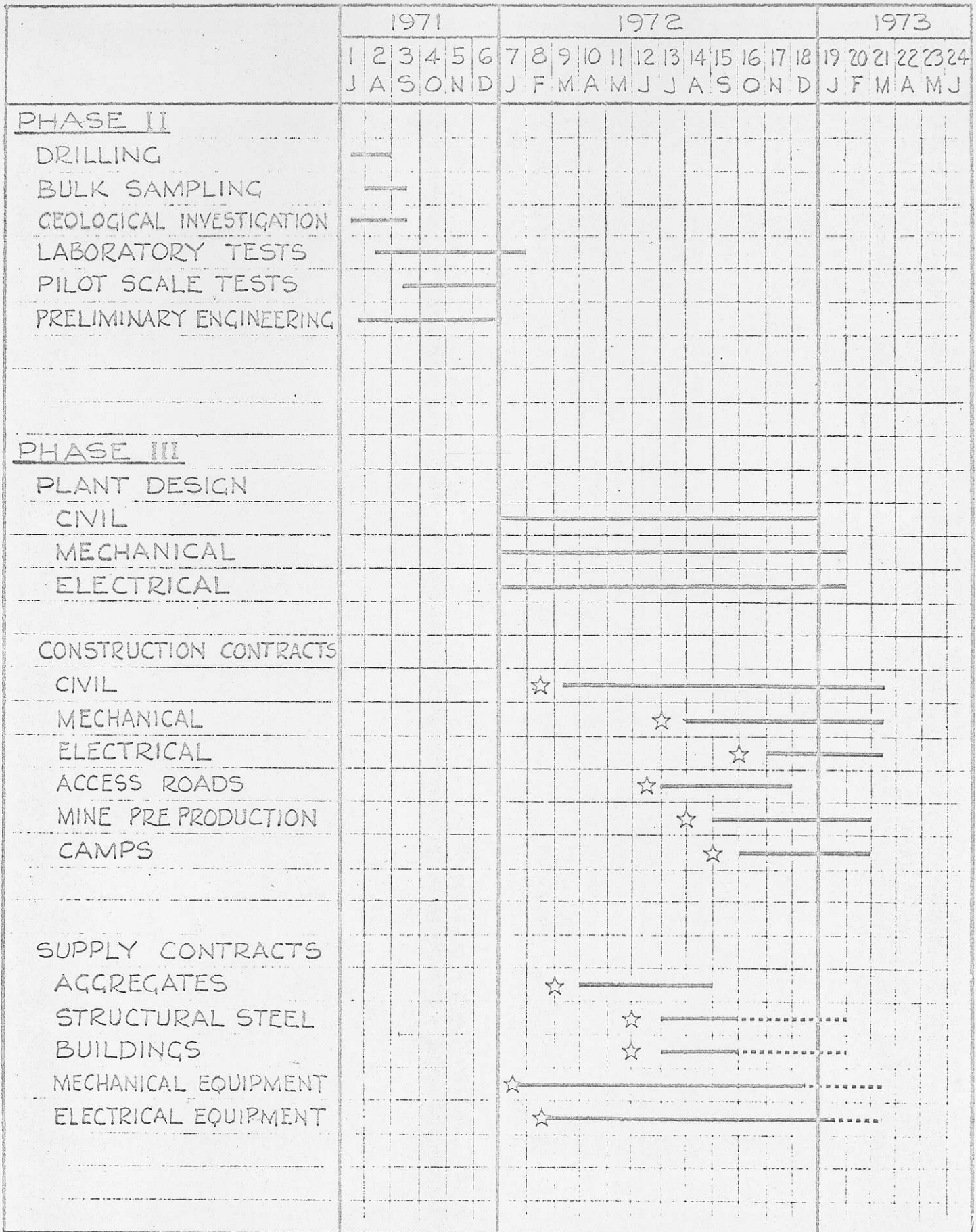
180,000

Preliminary engineering including:

Engineering fees	94,000	
Geotechnical foundation investigations at plant site	<u>15,000</u>	<u>109,000</u>
TOTAL:-		\$289,000

Subject to a review of Acres' program, the company plans to proceed with Phase II activity immediately utilizing funds provided through this offering.

BAYMAG MINES LTD PROJECT SCHEDULE



MAJOR CONTRACT AWARDS ☆ INSTALLATION OR ERECTION

SCALISTIRI CONCERN

18-20 Sikellias Street, Athens 404, Greece
Telephone 921410-419 Telex SCAL GR 215433

1. "FINANCIAL CORPORATION OF GREECE LTD."

One of the biggest producers of deadburned magnesite in the world, with a yearly production of about 210,000 tons which will be increased in 1972 to approximately 250,000 tons per year.

On Euboea Island operate two dressing plants and four rotary kilns in order to cover the world wide demand for the best deadburned magnesite in the world market. The affiliated company the MACEDONIAN MAGNESITE LTD. is constructing in Ormylia (Halkidiki) a magnesite dressing plant of annual capacity 120,000 tons of dressed ore and a rotary kiln for deadburned magnesite of annual capacity 40,000 tons and also another rotary kiln of 70,000 t. in Mantoudi (Euboea). Both kilns will be ready for production in the middle of 1972 bringing thus the total production of Scalistiri Concern to 250,000 tons for 1972 and 320,000 tons for 1973.

A new plant for the production of refractory bricks is under construction and will be ready for operation by the middle of 1972.

This plant will produce 40,000 tons of fired tar impregnated and tar bonded bricks of high quality for the lining of B.O.F. vessels of cement kiln and for the glass industry.

Exceptional properties of our deadburned magnesite:

high in MgO content - low in Fe₂O₃ and SiO₂ content
extremely low Al₂O₃ and B₂O₃ content - lime to silica ratio 2:1
very big angular crystals - high bulk density

Exceptional properties of bricks made out of deadburned magnesite:

low porosity - high hot-strength - low creep of torsion
high slag resistance - high thermal shock resistance

Specification of different grades:

(formerly)	E21A (AA1)	E21AB (A1)	E21B (A2)	E21BB (A2New)	E11C (C)	E21C	N11A (N*)
SiO ₂ about	1,4 %	2,0 %	2,65 %	2,65 %	3,50 %	4,0 %	3,0 %
CaO "	2,6 %	3,7 %	4,20 %	4,50 %	3,50 %	5,0 %	1,6 %
Fe ₂ O ₃ "	0,6 %	0,71 %	0,80 %	0,80 %	1,00 %	1,30 %	0,4 %
MgO "	95,0 %	93,40 %	92,0 %	91,50 %	91-92 %	88-89 %	95,0 %

* a new grade suitable for bricks for the glass industry and general purpose magnesite and chrome magnesite bricks.

2. "ELEUSIS BAUXITE MINES INC."

Exploit: (a) bauxite mines in the districts of Eleusis, Ghiona and Oeta, and produce 500,000 t. per year of which one-third is among the best bauxites in the world with 62% Al₂O₃, 1,5% SiO₂, 0,4% CaO, 20% Fe₂O₃, and 2,9% Ti.

X (b) manganese mines in Drama district. They produce Battery Grade manganese concentrate with 75% MnO₂ content.

X Owner of one of the most important groups of lateritic ore deposits (Ni) in Greece.

X Proven reserves: 80,000,000 tons. Probable reserves: 80,000,000 tons. Possible reserves: 300,000,000 tons.