EXAMINATION OF THE DORIS ROSARY PROPERTY, BREWSTER COUNTY, TEXAS

By

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Austin, Texas

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Two separate sites were inspected. At the first site, secondary uranium minerals were seen in a highly fractured chert formation. This formation is tentatively identified as the Caballos formation of Devonian age. The site is in the southeastern quarter of the Solitario Uplift, Brewster County, Texas. Erosion following structural displacement has left the Caballos formation standing out as a steep ridge or "hog back." The formation itself dips steeply, approximately 75° to the southeast. Secondary uranium minerals were discovered at the surface along one of the highest points of the ridge. A small prospect pit has been blasted into the outcrop and approximately 2 1/2 cubic yards of material removed. Thickness of mineralization is approximately 8 feet. The secondary uranium minerals are visible, coating fracture planes within the cherty formation. Three holes were drilled by the operators downdip from the mineralized outcrop. The total footage drilled was 1,000 feet. The operators claim that no mineralization was encountered in these holes.

Approximately 1 mile northeast of Site 1, a second site was inspected (fig. 1). At this locality, bright yellow secondary uranium minerals were found to coat fracture planes within cherty materials again tentatively identified as Caballos formation. Site 2 is located on the same "hog back" as is Site 1. However, apparently the mineralization is a little bit lower stratigraphically. The mineralization at Site 2 was localized along fracture planes and appeared to have a thickness not exceeding 3 to 4 inches. Laterally its extent appeared to be approximately 5 to 6 feet. Mr. Spacek stated that he had spent over 30 days in the area, investigating this outcrop thoroughly with radioactivity instruments. He further states that a trend of radioactivity extends from Site 1 to Site 2, and that secondary uranium minerals occur at several other points between Sites 1 and 2.

From Site 1 the "hog back" trends southwestward through Section 42. Mr. Spacek stated that a third mineralized site, similar to Site 2, occurs on the "hog back" within Section 42. However, due to limited time and imminent thunder showers, it was decided to leave the area without checking this site.

Site 1 is in the area of principal interest and most visible mineralization. It is the only location at which any exploration whatsoever has been conducted to date. As mentioned before, the mineralization appears confined entirely to the numerous fracture planes. Approximately 20 feet below the prospect pit on the back slope of the ridge, traces of secondary uranium minerals were found. Sample No. F-47337 is representative of approximately 20 lbs. of mineralized rock taken from the prospect pit. This rock was taken from that portion of the pit which appeared to be most thoroughly mineralized. Chemical analysis of this sample should give us results from which we can postulate the maximum grade of mineralization in this locality. The specimen selected is typical of the mineralization encountered within the pit and the host rock with which it is associated.

From our primary inspection of the property, I would postulate that there exists 50 to 100 tons of mineralized rock running between .05 and .20 percent U3O8. Very possibly further exploration within the area would increase this tonnage considerably. I personally feel that it probably would. Because of the texture of the material, drilling or any other developmental methods will, of course, be quite expensive. There
is no evidence that the mineralization would be continuous to any great depth, although it will probably go to a depth of 30 or 40 feet.

A report to the Intracontinental Mining Corporation by a consultant, A. A. Mathews of Houston, indicated to the operators that the secondary surface minerals were an indication of primary ore at depth.

The Oil Tool Research and Development Company and the Intracontinental Mining Corporation for all practical purposes are the same outfit in that they apparently have the same officers. Joe Adcock is President, Gale Wormen, Treasurer, and Charles Vincent and W. W. Spacek are apparently engineers of Oil Tool Research and Development Company. The so-called Doris Rosary mine is located in Section 32 of Block G-5, Brewster County. Section 32 is solidly blocked out with mineral claims. Several sets of claims have been recorded by various individuals, some of which claims apparently are held by Intracontinental Mining Corporation and others by officers of that company. Figure 1 gives some idea of the local situation. The prospect pit is indicated in the southeast corner of Section 32, as the Doris Rosary Mine, as are also three core holes.

Four sets of claims are indicated within Section 32. Six claims, V-8 series, were staked by John Oates, Balmorhorea, Texas; four claims, the Blackbird series, were staked by George Achterberg of the Lajitas area, Texas; six claims, Rosary 1 through 6, were staked by and still possessed by W. W. Spacek; 21 claims, Joe 1 through 21, were staked by and are still possessed by Joe Adcock. The V-8 series of claims and the Blackbird series have apparently been acquired by Intracontinental Mining Corporation in return for an override to the original claimants.

The ownerships in Sections 25 and 42 are as indicated. I checked in Alpine and found the original claims to have been staked by the individuals indicated above. I do not know for a fact whether or not Intracontinental Mining Corporation actually holds legal claim to the V-8 and Blackbird series.
Lot No. 4350

One (1) chert sample from sec. 32, Elk. G-5 (V-8 claims), Brewster County, Texas.

<table>
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<th>Serial No.</th>
<th>Field No.</th>
<th>U%</th>
<th>U%</th>
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<td>F-47337 a</td>
<td>0.01 (Lee)</td>
<td>0.017 (Ferguson)</td>
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U analyzed by fluorimetric method.

L.B. Riley: ip
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