Information and Statistical Facts on Coal and Uranium Mining in Texas



Railroad Commission of Texas

Lena Guerrero, Chairman James E. (Jim) Nugent, Commissioner Robert Krueger, Commissioner

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Foreword

This document is meant to provide a brief overview of the surface mining activities in the State of Texas. Regulation of the exploration and surface mining of coal and uranium in the State is under the jurisdiction of the Railroad Commission of Texas. The Surface Mining and Reclamation Division of this agency was created in 1975 in accordance with legislative directive.

Authority for the regulation of this industry was granted pursuant to the adoption of the Texas Surface Coal Mining and Reclamation Act, TEX. REV. CIV. STAT. ANN. art. 5290-11, and the Texas Uranium Surface Mining and Reclamation Act, TITLE IV, Chapter 131, Natural Resources Code. Permitting, enforcement, and oversight of surface mining operations are conducted in accordance with the State "Coal Mining Regulations" and "Uranium Mining Regulations".

The coal and uranium mining industry in Texas has undergone a rapid expansion in recent years. Due to the nature of this industry, the materials presented in this publication are accurate, up to the date of printing.

The information presented was compiled by members of the staff of the Surface Mining and Reclamation Division. Valuable information and timely suggestions were also contributed by the following individuals:

Dr. William R. Kaiser, Bureau of Economic Geology;

Milton Lee, Public Utilities Commission; and

C. D. Rao,
Texas Energy and Natural Resources Advisory Council

Their assistance and expertise is greatly appreciated.

Energy Resource Comparisons

1 lb. of lignite = 6700 Btu's 1/ 1 ton of lignite = 13.4 M Btu's = 2.3 BBL of oil = 96.6 gals, of oil

> = 12,984.5 cu. ft. of natural gas = 0.09 lb. of U_3O_8 (Enriched)

1 lb. of U_3O_8 (Enriched) 2/=147.6 M Btu's

= 11 tons of lignite = 25.5 BBL of oil = 1071 gals. of oil

= 143,023.25 cu. ft. of natural gas

1 BBL of oil = 5.8 M. Btu's

= 42 gals.

= 0.433 tons of lignite

= 0.039 lb. of U_3O_8 (Enriched) = 5620.16 cu ft. of natural gas

1 cu ft. of natural gas

(from "in situ") = 105 Btu's 1 cu. ft. of natural gas = 1032 Btu's

> = 0.00018 BBL of oil = 0.000077 tons of lignite

= 0.000007 lb. of U_3O_8 (Enriched)

Requirements to operate a 1000 MW capacity electrical output facility at a 75% capacity factor:

Uranium = 33 metric tons/yr.

Coal = 2.3 million tons/yr.

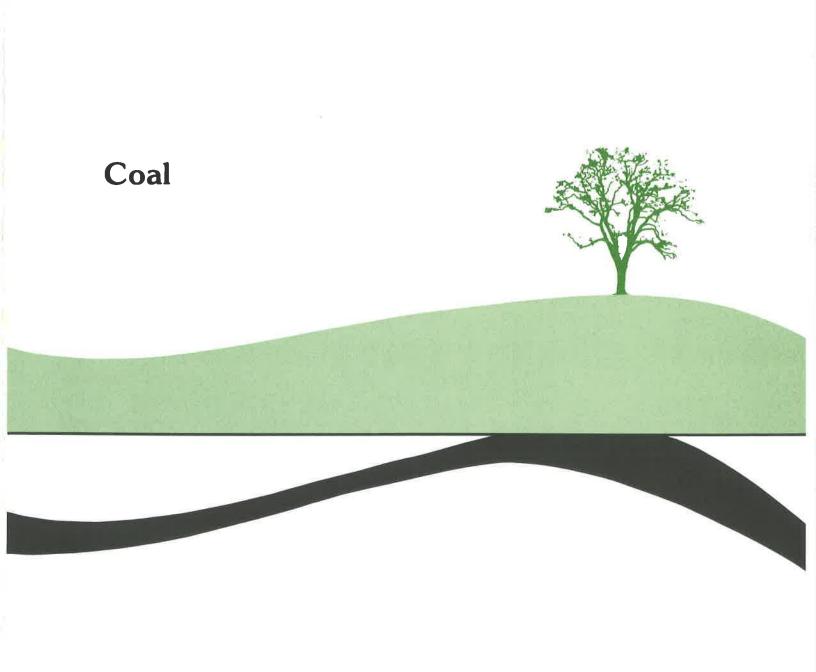
Residual fuel oil = 10 million barrels/yr.

Natural gas = 64 million cu. ft./yr.

Solar cells = 25,000 acres

^{1/} Btu value is dependent upon the quality of lignite; however, this is an average for Texas.

²/ Enriched uranium has 3.5% U_{235} whereas unenriched is 1% or less U_{235} .



Information on Coal and Lignite in Texas

I. From: *Kaiser, W.R.; W.B. Ayers, Jr.; and L.W. LaBrie. 1980. Lignite Resources in Texas. Bureau of Economic Geology, The University of Texas at Austin, and Texas Energy and Natural Resources Advisory Council. 52 pp.

and

*White, D.M.; W.R. Kaiser; and C.G. Groat. 1981. Status of Gulf Coast Lignite Activity. Presented at the Eleventh Biennial Lignite Symposium; June 15-17, 1981; San Antonio, Texas.

Texas lignite occurs in three Eocene (lower Tertiary) geologic units—The Wilcox Group, Jackson Group, and Yegua Formation. Wilcox lignite is the best grade (6500 Btu/lb.; 3,612 Kcal./kg.), Yegua is intermediate (5800 Btu/lb.; 3,223 Kcal./kg., and Jackson is the poorest grade (4500 Btu/lb.; 2,501 Kcal./kg.) lignite in Texas.

Near-surface lignite resources in Texas are found at depths between 20 and 200 ft. (6.1 and 61 m.). Seams that are 3 ft. (0.9 m.) or thicker contain approximately 23,377 million short tons (21,208 million metric tons). More than 90 percent of these resources occur in the Wilcox and Jackson Groups north of the Colorado River. The size of individual deposits ranges from 50 to 500 million tons (45 to 450 million metric tons). The average seam thickness is less than 5 ft. (1.5 m.); a 10 ft. seam is exceptional. Depending upon mining depth, reserves are estimated to be 8,635 to 11,102 million tons (7,834 to 10,072 million metric tons). Deep-basin resources at depths between 200 and 2,000 ft. (61 and 610 m.) in seams 5 ft. (1.5 m.) or thicker amount to approximately 34,819 million tons (31,588 million metric tons). Approximately 70 percent of these deep-basin resources are in the Wilcox Group and 30 percent in the Jackson Group. Approximately 2.7 million acres (1.1 million ha.) are leased for lignite which accounts for approximately 60% of the total lignite lease acreage for the U.S. Gulf Coast Province.

Today lignite is being used to generate approximately 20 percent of the State's electricity. Texas is now the Nation's ninth largest coal producing state and is expected to move up in the rankings (8th by 1985) as production increases in the 1980's to an estimated 44 million tons in 1985.

The shift to lignite has been triggered by the higher prices of energy alternatives. For comparison, energy costs per million Btu are: Texas Lignite, \$.80; Western subbituminous coal, \$2.00; natural gas, \$2.83; and oil at the world price, \$5.68 (these prices are an update from the original to reflect the 1981 average for Texas). The economic impacts of Federal legislation and regulation stimulate additional demand for lignite: a) Railroad rate increases granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission under the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976 (4R Act) have dramatically increased the cost of Western coal in Texas (about two-thirds of the cost of Western coal delivered to San Antonio is for rail transport cost); b) universal scrubbing as required by the Clean Air Act Amendments means that scrubbers must be placed on all new coal-fired power plants irrespective of sulfur content which offsets the advantage of low-sulfur Western coal; and c) the Power Plant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 and the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 will ultimately force the conversion to coal in the industrial sector.

Decisions by planners to use Western subbituminous coal or Texas lignite ultimately depend on reserves (economically recoverable resources) and involve hundreds of millions

of dollars for Texas consumers. Some projections based on present reserve etimates indicate that by the year 2000, lignite will be supply limited rather than demand limited. If indeed this is the case, then research and development priority should be given to technology for recovering lignite at increasingly greater depths.

Reserves

Reserves are that part of the demonstrated resources that can be economically and legally extracted at the time of determination. Reserves are dynamic and change with the times, being affected by mining depth, stripping ratio, minimum seam thickness, mining method, recovery factor, multiseam versus single-seam deposit, illegal fraction, air quality regulations, price and availability of competing fuels, ultimate use, and advancing technology.

Mining Factors

Most of the mining in Texas is done by the area surface mining method. This mining is done by dragline sidecasting or the use of scrapers. Area mining is commonly done to depths of less than 120 ft. (37 m.); however, at times mining reaches a current economic cutoff depth of 150 ft. (46 m.). Average stripping ratios per mine currently are less than 8 to 1 (cu. yd. of overburden per ton of lignite mined) with the average maximum stripping ratio currently about 15 to 1 and expected to increase to 20 to 1. Recovery factors of 80 to 95 percent of the seam deposit are being achieved. Dragline sidecasting when mining single- or double-seam deposits at less than 120 ft. (37 m.) is the least expensive method. However, the dragline is inefficient in multiseam mining and no more than two overlying seams can be efficiently mined on the way down to the main seam.

Scrapers are suitable for multi, thinseam mining where output is small, 1 to 2 million tons (0.9 to 1.8 million short tons) per year. Multiseam mines may require a combination of different types of equipment. The same equipment is often used for coal loading, haulage, and reclamation, resulting in multiple assignments for specific pieces of equipment. Overburden removal and reclamation may be conducted simultaneously with the same machine. Sequencing and scheduling of equipment is most important in this type of system. Scrapers are being used at Texas Utilities' Thermo Mine (Hopkins County) and Amistad's Little Bull Creek Mine (Coleman County); all other mines in Texas use draglines.

Illegal Fraction

Mining will not be permitted in illegal fractions or "Land Unsuitable". The illegal fraction is that portion of productive acreage which is under populated areas, highways, pipelines, railroads, rivers, and reservoirs.

Market Factors

Currently, growth in electricity demand is the most important factor affecting the demand for lignite. Of major importance to potential industrial users is the price and availability of alternate fuels. As long as natural gas is available under long-term contract for less than the estimated cost of lignite from future mines, there will be little incentive to convert to lignite. Furthermore, capital and operating costs required to use lignite compared with those of alternative fuels affect all decisions on conversion. Lignite reserves are adequate to meet the projected needs [6 to 7 billion short tons (5.4 to 6.3 billion metric tons)] of the electric utility and industrial sectors into the next century. Most of the lignite will continue to be used to

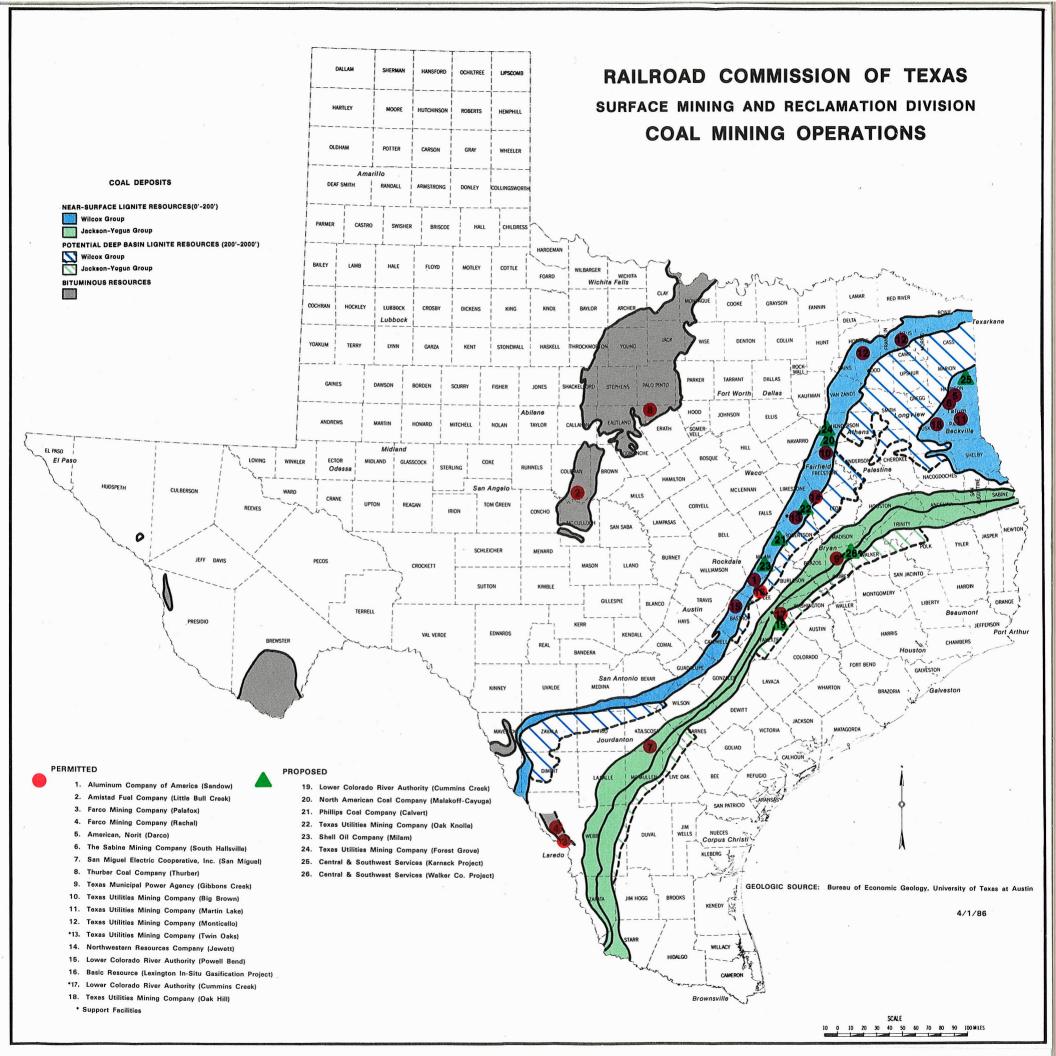
generate electric power; however, lignite could be used in the future to produce synthetic fuels and chemicals.

*Reprinted by permission of Dr. William R. Kaiser, Bureau of Economic Geology, The University of Texas at Austin.

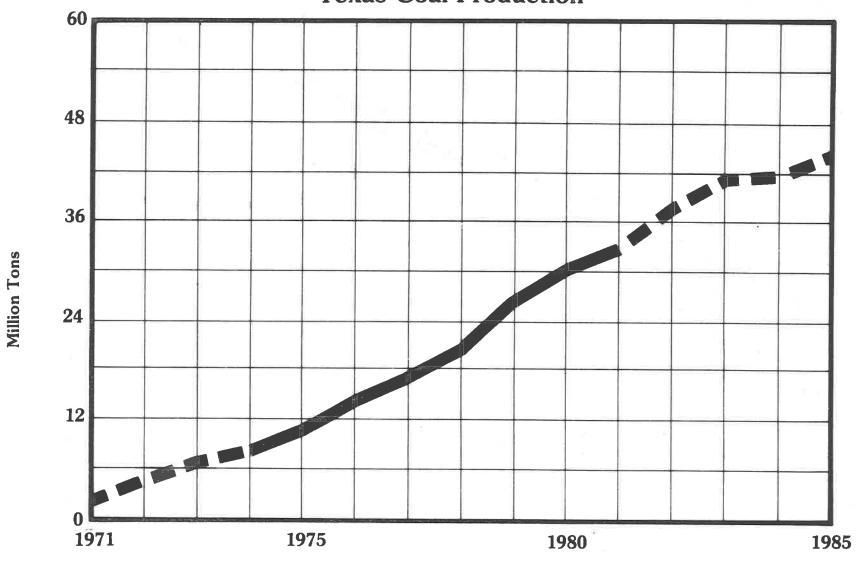
II. Additional Facts

- A. The growth of Texas' coal industry is indicated by an increase in its national ranking from 18th in 1970 to 9th in 1980 and 1981.
- B. In 1980, 830 million tons of coal were produced in the United States with Texas accounting for 30.2 million tons of this production. In 1981, Texas accounted for 32.8 million of the 820 million tons produced in the United States.
 - C. Texas is presently the No. 1 state in the nation in lignite production.
- D. There are three operations in the State which are permitted for the extraction of subbituminous coal.
 - (1) Near surface (0 to 200 feet) resources of subbituminous coal in the State are estimated to be 790 million tons with the recoverable reserve component estimated at 330 million tons. The deep-basin resource is estimated at 4,700 million tons with a recoverable reserve of 2,350 million tons.**
 - (2) This resource has an energy value of approximately 9000 Btu/lb.
 - (3) Subbituminous deposits are located in the North-Central, Rio Grande, and Trans-Pecos Regions of the State.**
 - (4) This resource is primarily being used in cement factories and a small percentage is being exported.
- E. Most lignite in Texas was deposited approximately 45 million years ago under differing depositional environments.
- F. Proven and recoverable oil reserves in Texas are estimated at 7.6 billion barrels. Twenty-three billion tons of lignite are estimated to be within 200 ft. of the surface in Texas. This is equivalent in Btu production to over 50 billion barrels of oil.
- G. Texas lignite exclusively powers the largest aluminum plant in the United States. The ALCOA Operation near Rockdale has the capacity to produce 310,000 tons of primary aluminum per year.
- H. Texas utilities is the largest operation in the State. It presently operates three electrical power generation facilities (Martin Lake, Monticello, and Big Brown) and had a combined production of 27.9 million, 27 million, and 24.7 million tons in 1981, 1980, and 1979, respectively.

^{**}Fisher, W. L. 1978. Texas Energy Reserves and Resources. Geological Circular 78-5. Bureau of Economic Geology, University of Texas at Austin. 30 pp.

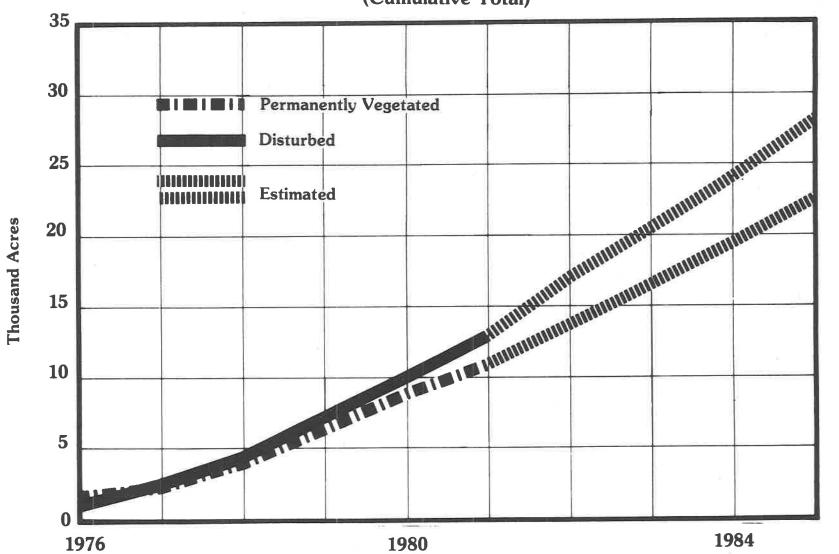


Railroad Commission of Texas Texas Coal Production



Railroad Commission of Texas Acreage Disturbed and Permanently Vegetated by Coal Mining

(Cumulative Total)



Coal Production for the State of Texas

Year	Amount (Tons)*	Year Amo	ount (Tons)*
late 1880's	<15,000	1930	750,000
1890	15,000	1935	722,000
1895		1940	606,000
1900		1945	80,000
1905	· ·	1950	18,000
1910		1960	2,000,000
1913	1,181,000	1970	2,250,000
1915	891,000	1971	2,200,000
1918	1,187,000	1972	4,545,000
1920		1973	6,944,000
1925		1974	8,000,000
1927	•	1975	11,002,000

^{*}Estimated

Year	County	Type of Coal	Type of Operation	Amo	ount (Tons)
	Milam Freestone Harrison Panola us & Hopkins mbined)	lignite lignite lignite lignite lignite	surface surface surface surface surface	TOTAL	2,065,100 5,300,672 282,671 40,202 6,602,335
1977 Titu	Milam Freestone Harrison Panola us & Hopkins mbined)	lignite lignite lignite lignite lignite	surface surface surface surface surface	TOTAL	14,290,980 1,979,691 5,288,041 254,709 3,147,693 6,229,307 16,899,441
1978	Milam Freestone Harrison Panola Titus Hopkins Anderson	lignite lignite lignite lignite lignite lignite lignite	surface surface surface surface surface surface surface underground (gasif)	TOTAL	2,008,198 5,298,285 271,381 5,971,750 5,767,561 1,198,907 2,353 20,518,435

Year	County	Type of Coal	Type of Operation	Amount (Tons)
1979	Milam	lignite	surface	1,814,739
	Freestone	lignite	surface	5,165,452
	Harrison	lignite	surface	353,734
	Panola	lignite	surface	10,319,707
	Titus	lignite	surface	7,500,000
	Hopkins	lignite	surface	1,700,000
	Anderson	lignite	underground (gasif)	518
	Erath	bituminous	surface	13,046
	Coleman	bituminous	surface	46
	Webb	bituminous	surface	76,676
			TO	TAL 26,943,918
1980	Milam	lignite	surface	2,137,776
	Freestone	lignite	surface	5,498,170
	Harrison	lignite	surface	299,863
	Panola	lignite	surface	10,823,664
	Titus	lignite	surface	8,556,278
	Hopkins	lignite	surface	2,112,000
	Atascosa	lignite	surface	478,428
	Erath	bituminous	surface	77,437
	Coleman	bituminous	surface	35,000
	Webb	bituminous	surface	159,604
			TO	TAL 30,178,220
1981	Milam	lignite	surface	3,414,742
	Freestone	lignite	surface	5,908,910
	Harrison	lignite	surface	286,671
	Panola	lignite	surface	9,922,390
	Titus	lignite	surface	9,928,639
	Hopkins	lignite	surface	2,123,700
	Atascosa	lignite	surface	717,587
	Erath	bituminous	surface	108,544
	Coleman	bituminous	surface	76,119
	Webb	bituminous	surface	276,633
			TC	TAL 32,763,935

Top Ten Coal Producing States

1981

		(Millions of Tons)	
1.	Kentucky	156.0	
2.	West Virginia	112.8	
3.	Wyoming	102.7	
4.	Pennsylvania	78.1	
5.	Illinois	51.7	
6.	Virginia	42.0	
7.	Ohio =	37.4	
8.	Montana	33.4	
9.	Texas	32.8	
10.	Indiana	29.4	

Source: Energy Information Administration — Department of Energy

1980

		(Millions of Tons)
1.	Kentucky	149.2
2.	West Virginia	120.0
3.	Wyoming	94.0
4.	Pennsylvania	86.2
5.	Illinois	63.2
6.	Virginia	49.0
7.	Ohio	39.5
8.	Montana	31.1
9.	Texas	30.2
10.	Indiana	29.9

Source: Energy Information Administration — Department of Energy

	3	(Millions of Tons)
1.	Kentucky	149.8
2.	West Virginia	112.8
3.	Pennsylvania	89.2
4.	Wyoming	71.8
	Illinois	59.5
6.	Ohio	43.5
7.	Virginia	37.0
8.	Montana	32.4
9.	Indiana	27.5
10		26.9

Source: Keystone News Bulletin

Energy Price Comparison

(Based on 1979 dollars)

Dollar Cost per Million Btu

Year	Natural Gas	Domestic Crude	Imported Crude	Texas Coal	Imported Bituminous Coal
1977	1.01	1.75	2.89	.41	1.54
1978	1.04	1.72	2.69	.45	1.63
1979	1.06	2.28	4.03	.68	1.79
1980	1.09	3.29	5.18	.72	1.85
1981	1.24	4.62	5.25	.77	1.91
1982	1.37	5.52	5.52	.82	1.97
1983	1.56	5.69	5.69	.87	2.04
1984	1.79	5.84	5.84	.92	2.10
1985	2.09	6.01	6.01	.98	2.17
1990	4.76	7.08	7.08	1.32	2.54
1995	5.99	8.50	8.50	1.79	2.97
2000	7.26	10.42	10.43	2.42	3.48

FROM: Texas Energy Outlook; 1980 - 2000. June, 1980. Texas Energy and Natural Resources Advisory Council. 142 pp.

1981 Fuel Cost for Electrical Utilities in Texas

(Average Cost per Million Btu)

	Lignite	Western Coal	Oil	Gas
January	\$.58	\$ 1.87	\$ 5.04	\$ 2.53
February	.72	1.89	5.84	2.72
March	.75	1.90	5.42	2.66
April	.70	1.90	5.57	2.66
May	.69	1.96	5.97	2.71
June	.87	1.99	5.84	2.80
July	.90	2.01	5.53	2.83
August	.92	2.02	5.18	2.88
September	.93	2.04	6.26	2.95
October	.79	2.09	5.99	3.05
November	.85	2.14	5.61	3.05
December	.91	2.13	5.92	3.17
TOTAL	\$ 9.61	\$23.94	\$68.17	\$34.01
AVERAGE COST FOR YEAR	\$ 0.80	\$ 2.00	\$ 5.68	\$ 2.83
High Low	\$ 0.93 \$ 0.58	\$ 2.14 \$ 1.87	\$ 6.26 \$ 5.04	\$ 3.17 \$ 2.53

Source: Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants — (Monthly Reports). U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, Assistant Administrator for Energy Data Operations. DOE/EIA-0075.

1981 - Cost of Coal for Electrical Utilities in Texas

(Average Cost per Ton)

January	Lignite \$ 8.06	Western Coal \$ 34.15	
February	10.02	34.65	
March	10.33	34.87	
April	9.26	34.80	
May	8.78	35.85	
June	10.78	36.61	
July	10.94	37.06	
August	12.18	37.23	
September	12.23	37.08	
October	10.37	38.08	
November	11.00	38.55	
December	12.04	38.27	
TOTAL	\$125.99	\$437.20	
AVERAGE COST FOR YEAR	\$ 10.50	\$ 36.43	
High Low	\$ 12.23 \$ 8.06	\$ 38.55 \$ 34.15	=

Source: Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants — (Monthly Reports). U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, Assistant Administrator for Energy Data Operations. DOE/EIA-0075.

Power Plants fired by Texas Coal (Current As Of August 9, 1982)

Year	Plant Name	*Operator	County	MW
1980 and Earlier	Big Brown # 1 Big Brown # 2 Martin Lake # 1 Martin Lake # 2 Martin Lake # 3 Monticello # 1 Monticello # 2 Monticello # 3 Sandow # 1 Sandow # 2 Sandow # 3	TU TU TU TU TU TU TU TU ALCOA ALCOA	Freestone Freestone Rusk Rusk Rusk Titus Titus Titus Milam Milam Milam	575 575 750 750 750 575 575 750 120 120
1981	Sandow # 4 San Miguel # 1	TU SMEC	Milam Atascosa	545 400
1982				
1983	Gibbons Creek # 1	TMPA	Grimes	400
1984				
1985	Pirkey # 1	C&SW	Harrison	640
1986	Limestone # 1 Twin Oak # 1	HLP TU	Limestone Robertson	700 750
1987	Limestone # 2	HLP	Limestone	700
1988	Twin Oak # 2 Malakoff # 1 Seymour # 3	TU HLP LCRA	Robertson Henderson Fayette	750 600 400
1989	Malakoff # 2 Forest Grove # 1 Martin Lake # 4	HLP TU TU	Henderson Henderson Rusk	600 750 750
1990	Undetermined	SAPS	Unsited	500

Year	Plant Name	*Operator	County	MW
1991				
1992	Karnack # 1	C&SW	Harrison	640
Mid 1990's	Seymour # 4 Walker County # 1 Lovelady # 1	LCRA C&SW GSU	Fayette Walker Houston	400 640 300

^{*}See Enclosed Operator Abbreviations

Imported Coal Fired Power Plants (Current As Of August 9, 1982)

Year	Plant Name	*Operator	County	MW
1980 and Earlier	Seymour # 1 Seymour # 2 Coleto Creek # 1 W. A. Parish # 5 W. A. Parish # 6 W. A. Parish # 7 J. T. Deely # 1 J. T. Dely # 2 Welsh # 1 Welsh # 2 Harrington # 1 Harrington # 2 Harrington # 3 Celanese # 2	LCRA LCRA CPL HLP HLP HLP SAPS SAPS SWEPCO SWEPCO SWEPCO SWPSC SWPSC SWPSC SWPSC	Fayette Fayette Goliad Fort Bend Fort Bend Bexar Bexar Titus Titus Potter Potter Hutchinson	550 550 550 660 660 570 418 418 528 528 336 336 338
1981				
1982	Welsh # 3 Tolk Station # 1	SWEPCO SWPSC	Titus Lamb	528 528
1983	W. A. Parrish #8	HLP	Fort Bend	540
1984				
1985	Tolk Station # 2	SWPSC	Lamb	528
1986				
1987	Oklaunion # 1	C&SW	Wilbarger	640
1988	Roberts # 1	SWPSC	Roberts	600
1989	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~			
Mid 1990's	Diversion/Kemp Roberts # 2	C&SW SWPSC	Unsited Roberts	640 600

^{*}See Enclosed Operator Abbreviations

Operator Abbreviations

ALCOA	Aluminum Company of America
C&SW	Central and South West Services, Inc.
CPL	Central Power & Light Company
GSU	Gulf States Utilities Company
HLP	Houston Lighting & Power Company
LCRA	Lower Colorado River Authority
SAPS	City of San Antonio Public Service
SMEC	San Miguel Electric Cooperative
SWEPCO	Southwestern Electric Power Company
SWPSC	Southwestern Public Service Company
TMPA	.Texas Municipal Power Agency
TU	.Texas Utilities

Permitted Coal/Lignite Operations

Permit No. 1

Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA)

(512) 446-5811

Mr. James E. Lanier

Southwest Area Power Manager

P.O. Box 472

Rockdale, Texas 76567

SANDOW MINE located in Milam County, Texas

Permit No. 2

ICI Americas, Inc.

(214) 938-9211

Mr. Kelly Baird

P.O. Box 790

Marshall, Texas 75670

DARCO MINE located in Harrison County, Texas

Permit No. 3

Texas Utilities Generating Company

(214) 653-4600

Mr. John Janak, Vice President

2001 Bryan Tower

Dallas, Texas 75201

BIG BROWN MINE located in Freestone County, Texas

Permit No. 4

Texas Utilities Generating Company

(214) 653-4600

Mr. John Janak, Vice President

2001 Bryan Tower

Dallas, Texas 75201

MARTIN LAKE MINE located in Panola County, Texas

Permit No. 5

Texas Utilities Generating Company

(214) 653-4600

Mr. John Janak, Vice President

2001 Bryan Tower

Dallas, Texas 75201

MONTICELLO (WINFIELD & THERMO) MINES located in Titus County and Hopkins County, Texas

Permit No. 6

Texas Municipal Power Agency

(817) 461-4400

Mr. Dean S. Mathews

Manager, Environmental Services

600 Arlington Downs Tower

Arlington, Texas 76011

GIBBONS CREEK MINE located in Grimes County, Texas

Permit No. 7 (issuance pending) Amistad Fuel Company (512) 655-2424 Mr. Kimball McCloud P.O. Box 34210 San Antonio, Texas 78233 LITTLE BULL CREEK MINE located in Coleman County, Texas Permit No. 8 FARCO Mining Company of Texas (512) 727-2354 Mr. Jay Potucek P.O. Box 2607 Laredo, Texas 78041 PALAFOX MINE located in Webb County, Texas Permit No. 9 FARCO Mining Company of Texas (512) 727-2354 Mr. Jay Potucek P.O. Box 2607 Laredo, Texas 78041 RACHAL MINE located in Webb County, Texas Permit No. 10 Thurber Coal Company (214) 637-3100 Mr. Vernon Hulme 8100 Carpenter Freeway Dallas, Texas 75247 THURBER MINE located in Erath County, Texas Permit No. 11 San Miguel Electric Power Cooperative (512) 769-3595 Mr. Marshall Darby P. O. Box 280 Jourdanton, Texas 78026 SAN MIGUEL PROJECT located in Atascosa County, Texas Permit No. 13 Sabine Mining Company (214) 669-3001 Mr. Carl Venzke, Director, Environmental Services Office ALPHA 13140 Coit Road, Suite 400 Dallas, Texas 75240 SOUTH HALLSVILLE No. 1 located in Harrison County, Texas

Permit No. 14 (Dragline Erection Pad Only)

Texas Utilities Generating Company Mr. John Janak, Vice President 2001 Bryan Tower Dallas, Texas 75201

TWIN OAKS MINE located in Robertson County, Texas

(214) 653-4600

Names and Addresses of Exploration Registrants

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Rockdale, Texas 76567

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Superintendent, Fuel Dept.

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Ruth M. Brennesholtz

Geologist

BASIC RESOURCES

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TELEPHONE: 214/741-2110

C. M. Garrard, Jr.

Vice President

BOYD, JOHN T., COMPANY

Two Allen Center

Houston, Texas 77002

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John T. Boyd

President

BRAZOS COAL LIMITED

2200 Niels Esperson Bldg.

Houston, Texas 77002

TELEPHONE: 713/224-9722

John E. McFarlane

Manager

CARGILL, R. & COMPANY, INC.

P. O. Box 992

Longview, Texas 75606

TELEPHONE: 214/757-3322

Robert L. Cargill, Jr.

Vice President

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWEST FUELS, INC.

1800 Davis Bldg.

1309 Main St.

Dallas, Texas 75202

TELEPHONE: 214/745-3000

Nat B. Pundarl

Vice President

CITY PUBLIC SERVICE

P. O. Box 1771

San Antonio, Texas 78296

TELEPHONE: 512/227-3211

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Robert F. Hartman Chief Geologist

Production/Acreage Permits (As of August 12, 1982)

Mineral	Company (Operation)	Tons/yr.	Total Acres Permitted	Permit Approved	Permit Issued
Lignite	ALCOA (Sandow Mine) Current *Resubmission	2,000,000 4,900,000	3,609.00 8,539.00	Y Y	Y Y
Lignite	ICI Americas, Inc. (Darco) Current *Resubmission	400,000	661.00 665.00	Y	Y
Lignite	TUGCO (Big Brown) Current *Resubmission	5,500,000 6,000,000	6.280.70 10,365.70	Y Y	Y Y
Lignite	TUGCO (MARTIN LAKE) Current *Resubmission	5,600,000 12,000,000	11,707.80 22,752.80	Y Y	Y Y
Lignite	TUGCO (Monticello) Current *Resubmission	11,000,000 11,000,000	15,893.00 15,893.00	Y Y	Y
Lignite	Texas Municipal Power Agency (TMPA) (Gibbons Creek) Current *Resubmission	3,000,000 3,000,000	6,429.00 6,369.00	Y Y	Y Y
Bituminous	Amistad Fuel Company (Little Bull Creek) Current *Resubmission	280,000 200,000	1,126.83 1,100.00	Y N	Y N
Bituminous	FARCO Mining Co. (Palafox) Current *Resbumission	408,250	2,034.00 2,034.00	Y Y	Y Y

^{*}Includes those acres that are currently permitted

Mineral	Company (Operation)	Tons/yr.	Total Acres Permitted	Permit Approved	Permit Issued
Bituminous	FARCO Mining Co. (Rachal) Current *Resubmission	185,450	1,540.87 1,540.87	Y	Y Y
Bituminous	Thurber Coal Co. (Thurber) Current *Resubmission	422,000 422,000	3,328.00 3,328.00	Y Y	Y Y
Lignite	San Miguel Elec. Power Coop. (San Miguel) Current *Resubmission	4,400,000 3,000,000	6,818.00 7,025.00	Y Y	Y
Lignite	Sabine Mining Co. (South Hallsville) Original Submission	2,800,000	4,613.00	Y	Y
Lignite	Northwestern Resources Co. (Jewett) Original Submission	7,200,000	5,582.00	N	N
Lignite	Lower Colorado River Authority (Powell Bend) Original Submission	200,000	1,000.00	N	N

^{*}Includes those acres that are currently permitted

All coal/lignite companies have been allowed to continue mining under current provisions; however, they must resubmit an application and have a new permit issued due to the new Coal Regulations being adopted on May 1, 1980.

Coal/lignite companies that **only** show current approval and issue of a permit have not resubmitted an application under the new regulations and/or have not obtained approval and issuance of the permit.

Railroad Commission of Texas Coal Surface Mining Operations Annual Progress Report

1981

		Land	Land	L Veg	Coal	
Operator and Mine		Disturbed (acres)			Permanent** (acres)	Production (tons)
ALCOA Sandow		321.4	123.4	77.0	152.0	3,414,742
Salidow	170	321.4	125.4	77.0	102.0	0,111,712
AMISTAD FUEL CO. Little Bull Creek		52.0	20.0	22.0	20.0	76,119
FARCO MINING CO.						. 61
Palafox	ii .	199.0	78.0	-0-	77.0	276,633
Rachal		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
ICI AMERICAS, INC.					A.	9
Darco		62.0	20.0	20.0	-0-	286,671
SAN MIGUEL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC. San Miguel Project		108.3	-0-	82.0	- 0 -	717,587
San Miguel Project		100.5		02.0		,
THURBER COAL CO. Thurber		61.0	37.0	-0-	30	108,544
TEXAS MUNICIPAL POWER AGENCY						
Gibbons Creek		597.0	-0-	-0-	92.0	-0-
TEXAS UTILITIES GENERATING CO.						
Big Brown		2,037.0	505.1	474.8	539.1	5,908,910
Martin Lake		1,736.0	616.0	501.0	757.0	9,922,390
Monticello		2,368.0	777.0	492.0	385.0	12,052,339
TOTAL		7,541.7	2,176.5	1,668.8	2,052.1	32,763,935

^{*}Acreage which has been planted with temporary vegetation (example: Ryegrass) to stabilize the soil until it can be utilized for its designated purpose or until the season is suitable for the planting of permanent vegetation.

^{**}Acreage which has been planted with a perennial vegetative cover to achieve final reclamation.

Railroad Commission of Texas Coal Surface Mining Operations Annual Progress Report 1980

			35%	Ţ	and		
Operator and Mine	750 6.	Land Disturbed (acres)	Land Leveled (acres)	Veg	etated Permanent** (acres)	Coal Production (tons)	
ALCOA	7 1 7 1	- Y 3 - 44 3	Y	· E	sc = 1,110 ^k)	ns: g - (
Sandow	100	140.0	366.0	209.0	80.0	2,137,776.00	
AMISTAD FUEL CO.						8 - 18 m	
Little Bull Creek	100	5.0	15.0	3.0	3.0	35,000.00	
					1	T A	
FARCO MINING CO.				_		0.3	
Palafox, Rachal		60.5	39.2	-0-	83.5	159,604.21	
ICI AMERICAS, INC.					Circums 1		
Darco	1	31.1	21.6	8.8	13.1	299,863.00	
SAN MIGUEL ELECTRIC	?						
COOPERATIVE, INC.					28	FF Indea 18	
San Miguel Project	£ =	240.7	-0-	182.0	-0-	478,428.00	
TEXAS INDUSTRIES, IN	C				20083		
Thurber		40.0	30.0	15.0	-0-	77,437.00	
TEXAS MUNICIPAL PO	WER				24-	F 600, 3.1	
AGENCY Gibbons Creek		76.0	-0-	61.0	-0-	-O-	
		\$	v		logo i hi gest til.		
TEXAS UTILITIES					the first series		
GENERATING CO.	51		4-4			Non-ten Mill	
Big Brown		567.6	349.9	318.0	889.5	5,498,170.00	
Martin Lake Monticello		761.0 546.0	817.0 501.0	347.0 443.0	912.0 540.0	10,823,664.00	
372.3		J40.0	301.0	443.0	340.0	10,000,278.00	
TOTAL	2 3	2,467.9	2,139.7	1,586.8	2,521.1	30,178,220.21	

^{*}Acreage which has been planted with temporary vegetation (example: Ryegrass) to stabilize the soil until it can be utilized for its designated purpose or until the season is suitable for the planting of permanent vegetation.

^{**}Acreage which has been planted with a perennial vegetative cover to achieve final reclamation.

			L		
	Land	Land		etated	Coal
Operator and Mine	Disturbed			Permanent**	Production
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(tons)
ALCOA					
Sandow	102.7	58.4	-0-	80.0	1,813,739.00
AMISTAD FUEL CO.					
Little Bull Creek	6.0	3.0	-0-	-0-	46.00
BASIC RESOURCES, INC.					
(In Situ Gasification)	-0-	-0-	-0-	3.8	518.00
FARCO MINING CO.					
Palafox-Rachal	62.4	22.1	-0-	41.6	76,676.73
ICI AMERICAS, INC.					
Darco	27.3	10.8	16.2	2.5	353,734.00
SAN MIGUEL ELECTRIC					
San Miguel Project	484.8	-0-	28.8	83.0	-0-
TEXAS UTILITIES					
GENERATING CO.					
Big Brown	540.6	682.5	611.0	726.0	5,165,452.00
Martin Lake	941.0	754.0	410.0	684.0	10,319,707.00
Monticello	598.0	410.0	359.0	528.0	9,230,697.00
TOTAL	2,762.8	1,940.8	1,425.0	2,197.9	26,960,569.73

^{*}Acreage which has been planted with temporary vegetation (example: Ryegrass) to stabilize the soil until it can be utilized for its designated purpose or until the season is suitable for the planting of permanent vegetation.

^{**}Acreage which has been planted with a perennial vegetative cover to achieve final reclamation.

	Land	Land	L Veg	Coal	
Operator and Mine	Disturbed (acres)	Leveled (acres)		Permanent** (acres)	Production (tons)
ALCOA Sandow	100.30	106.40	90.00	941.90	2,008,198
BASIC RESOURCES, INC. (In Situ Gasification)	8.76	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,353
ICI AMERICAS, INC. Darco	21.40	12.10	14.60	11.00	271,381
SAN MIGUEL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC. San Miguel	151.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	0
TEXAS UTILITIES Big Brown Monticello Martin Lake	610.64 626.00 352.00	887.40 695.00 127.00	1,523.00 787.00 25.00	550.00 345.00 102.00	5,298,285 6,966,468 5,971,750
TOTAL	1,870.10	1,827.90	2,439.60	1,949.90	20,518,435

^{*}Acreage which has been planted with temporary vegetation (example: Ryegrass) to stabilize the soil until it can be utilized for its designated purpose or until the season is suitable for the planting of permanent vegetation.

^{**}Acreage which has been planted with a perennial vegetative cover to achieve final reclamation.

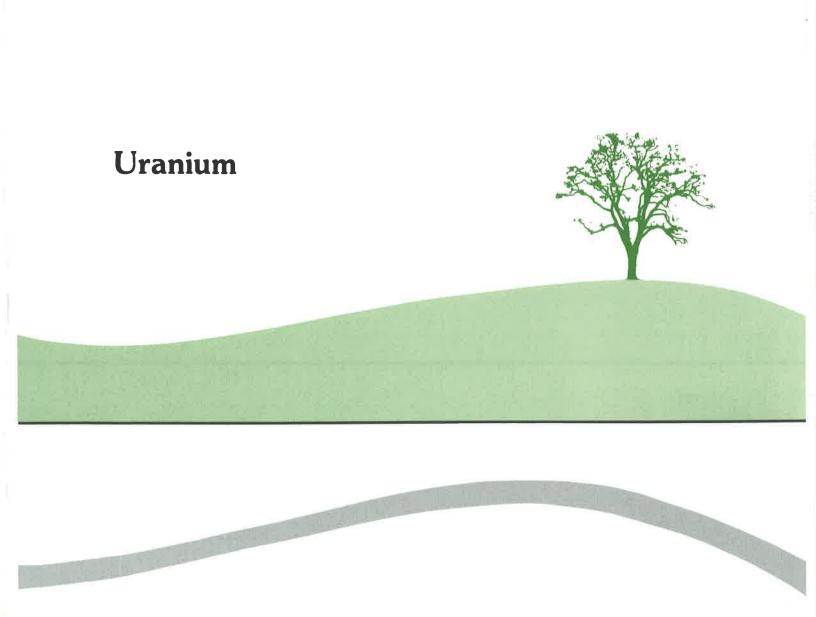
		Land					
Operator and Mine	Land Disturbed (acres)	Land Leveled (acres)		etated Permanent** (acres)	Coal Production (tons)		
ALCOA Sandow	101.3	58	-0-	-0-	2,065,100		
ICI AMERICAS, INC. Darco	30.3	319	133	92.8	282,671		
TEXAS UTILITIES GENERATING CO. Big Brown Martin Lake	632.0 17.0	1,045 -0-	794 -0-	1,317.0 -0-	5,300,672 40,202		
Monticello	393.0	273	65	241.0	6,602,335		
TOTAL	1,173.6	1,695	992	1,650.8	14,290,980		

1977

8		Land	Land	Land Vegetated		Coal	
Operator and Mine		Disturbed (acres)	Leveled (acres)	Temporary* Permanent* (acres) (acres)		Production (tons)	
ALCOA Sandow		111.4	101.0	264.0	-0-	1,979,691	
ICI AMERICAS, INC. Darco		25.4	39.8	38.2	7.6	254,709	
TEXAS UTILITIES GENERATING CO. Big Brown Martin Monticello	2	509.0 345.0 472.0	866.0 173.0 202.0	200.0 150.0 328.0	330.0 53.0 181.0	5,288,041 3,147,693 6,229,307	
TOTAL		1,462.8	1,381.8	980.2	571.6	16,899,441	

^{*}Acreage which has been planted with temporary vegetation (example: Ryegrass) to stabilize the soil until it can be utilized for its designated purpose or until the season is suitable for the planting of permanent vegetation.

^{**}Acreage which has been planted with a perennial vegetative cover to achieve final reclamation.



Uranium Mining in Texas

Uranium was discovered in Texas in 1954. An airplane conducting a radiation survey to define radiometric anomalies associated with petroleum fields noticed an anomaly in Northwest Karnes County that proved to be associated with Uranium deposits. Mining commenced in 1959 and the first mill was constructed by Susquehanna Western in 1960 near the original discovery in Karnes County. In 1963 Susquehanna established a second mill in Live Oak County near Ray Point and both mills closed in 1972. At that time, the Conquista Project, a joint venture of Pioneer Nuclear and Continental Oil Company, established a mill near Deweesville in Karnes County.

Prior to the enactment of the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act in June of 1975, twenty-eight mining areas were developed in South Texas. Subsequent to the adoption of the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act, the Railroad Commission of Texas assumed the regulatory responsibility for the surface mining of uranium in the State of Texas. All uranium mining activity is still located in South Texas and the number of permitted mine sites has now grown to a total of forty-five.

Recent months have seen a dramatic downturn in the demand and, consequently, the price of uranium. The cost involved in extracting and milling the ore with the subsequent reclamation of the mine now exceeds the reduced price of uranium oxide (U_3O_8), which is the end-product of the South Texas operations. This situation has made a substantial impact on national as well as Texas production.

Texas presently ranks third in the nation in known reserves of uranium ore and, in 1980 and 1981, ranked third in the nation for production of U_3O_8 . Texas was first in the nation for exploration of uranium in 1981. (Source: Department of Energy)

Uranium ores will vary in "grade" even though the deposits may be only a short distance from each other. A higher grade ore will produce more uranium oxide than a lower grade ore. On the average, it takes one ton of ore to produce one to two pounds of oxide.

Four companies are permitted to surface mine uranium ore in Texas. The Conquista Project presently has permits for thirty-three mine sites plus their mill site and a total permit acreage of 13,963. This company has milled all ore which has had the overburden removed. All mining operations have ceased and the mines are either being reclaimed or mothballed. They have obtained permits for seven sites in which mining has not commenced and will remain untouched until it is economically feasible to produce the ore. The mill, which has a maximum capacity of 3000 tons of ore per day, has been mothballed until production is once again economically feasible.

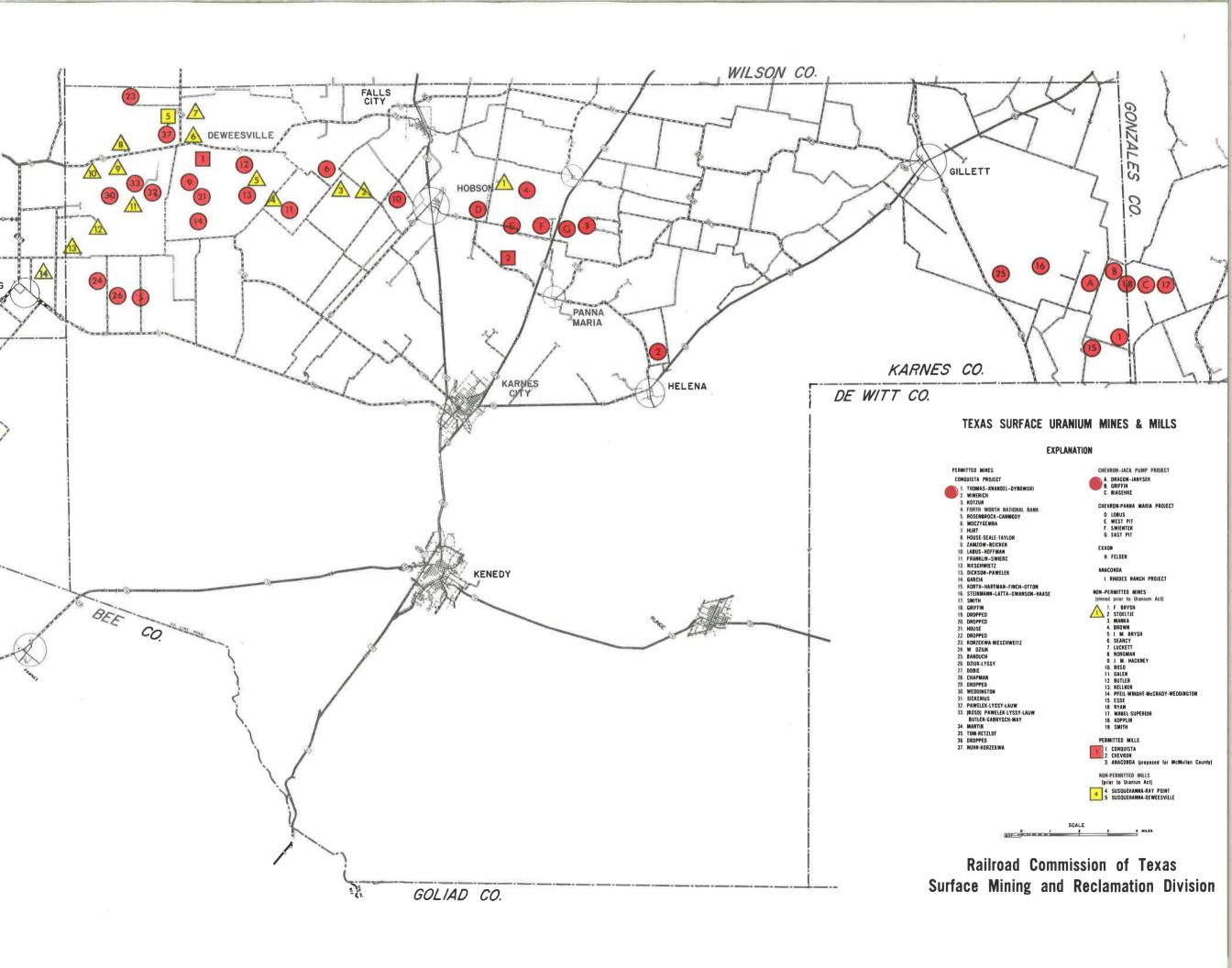
Chevron Resources Company has two projects permitted which total 5,535 acres and includes six sites. The Panna Maria Project (2,943 acres) is located near Panna Maria in Karnes County and the Jack Pump Project (2,592 acres) is located along the county line between Karnes and Gonzales Counties. The Chevron mill is located in the Panna Maria Project area and has a design capacity of approximately 3,000 tons of ore per day.

Exxon Minerals Company has two leases permitted near Ray Point in Live Oak County which total 2,514 acres. The mining of one site has been completed and is in the early stages of reclamation. The completion of mining activity on three remaining sites was accelerated because the milling of the ore was on a contractual basis with the Conquista Mill. These sites are now being reclaimed.

The Anaconda Minerals Company has permitted 8,909 acres in McMullen County. The plan of operation by this company provides for at least one large pit and an alkaline leachtype mill. An exploration pit has been dug on the lease area, but no other activity has been conducted.

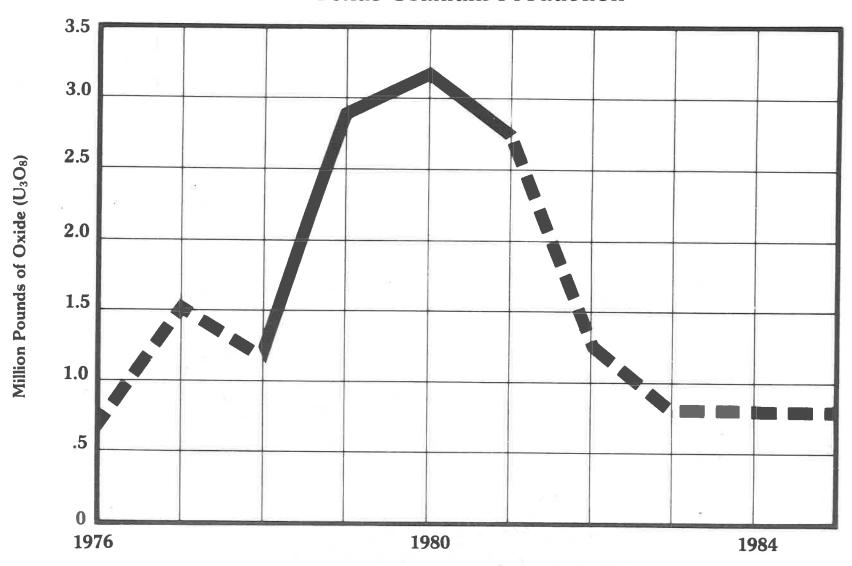
Since the discovery of uranium in South Texas, production of the mineral has continued to flourish and increase. This increased production has brought about an economic boost to the South Texas region as well as the state.

The price of U_3O_8 attained a peak of \$43 per pound in the spring of 1979 and then began a steady decline. Three years later, the price has apparently stabilized at \$20.50 per pound which is far below the break-even point for the mining of this mineral. Along with the decline in the price for this product has come a decrease in the number of persons employed by the companies, the decline has also had an adverse effect upon the tax base of the communities in the uranium mining region of South Texas.





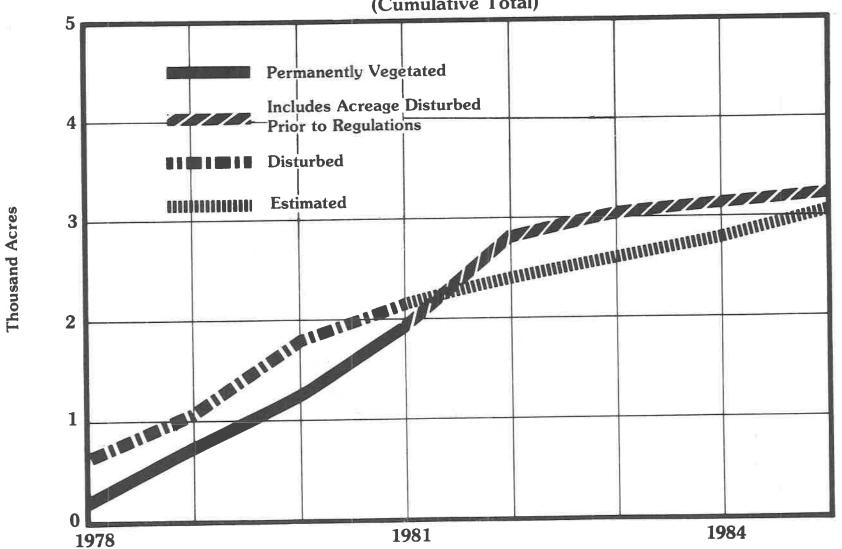
Railroad Commission of Texas Texas Uranium Production



Estimated

Railroad Commission of Texas Acreage Disturbed and Permanently Vegetated by Uranium Mining





Top Producers of Uranium Oxide (U₃O₈) In the United States

1981

State	Thousand Short Tons (U ₃ O ₈)
1. New Mexico	6.6
2. Wyoming	4.4
3. Texas	3.2
4. Utah	**
5. Colorado	**
6. Florida	**
7. Washington	**
8. Arizona	**

^{*} Totals include all types of mine producton (i.e.: surface, underground and in situ).

SOURCE: Department of Energy

^{**} Combined total for these states is 5,400 short tons.

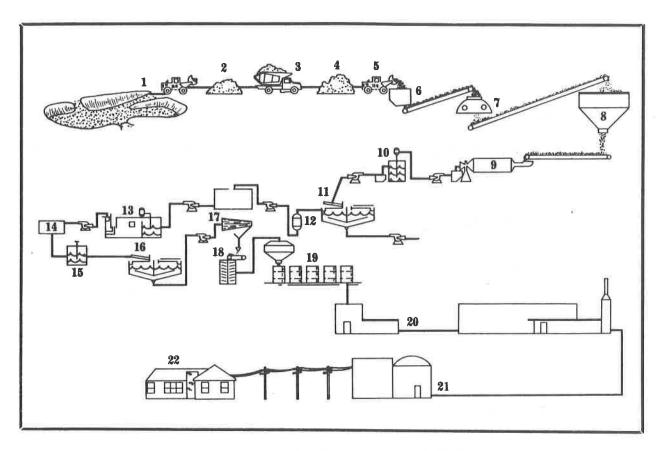
Exploration Drilling for Uranium In the United States

1981

State	Millions of Feet*
1. Texas	3.9
2. Wyoming	3.8
3. Utah	1.9
4. New Mexico	1.5
5. Colorado	1.0

^{*}States not listed had a combined total of 1.9 million feet.

SOURCE: Department of Energy



From Mine to Mill

Uranium ore from the mine (1) is stockpiled (2), then hauled over the highways (3) to the millsite stockpile (4), where it is sampled and tested. A front end loader (5) picks up the ore and drops it into a hopper and feeder (6), then to a crusher (7), and to storage bins (8). Ores then go to two rod mills (9) where lumps of sand and clay and rock are broken down by grinding with water.

The pulp is pumped to leaching vats (10), where it is mixed with acid and agitated for up to 8 hours to dissolve the uranium coatings. The leached pulp then is pumped to 90-foot wooden tanks called thickeners (11), where it is allowed to settle and be washed in six steps to remove the last traces of dissolved uranium before the washed sand is discarded.

The solution is clarified in filters (12) before going to the solvent extraction system (13), where organic solvents are used to extract and concentrate the uranium. Next it goes through a strip circuit (14), then is precipitated (15), then allowed to settle in a thickener (16), dried in a centrifuge (17) and a dryer (18) before being packed in sealed drums (19) for shipment to our customers. More than 90 percent of the uranium contained in the ore is recovered and saved.

Uranium concentrate called yellowcake is purchased by large electric utilities who pay others to have it enriched and treated (20) and eventually manufactured into fuel elements which are used to power generating plants (21), where electricity is produced and distributed to homes (22) and industry throughout the USA.

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Uranium Fueled Power Plants

(Current As Of August 9, 1982)

Year	Plant Name	Operator	County	MW
1984	Comanche Peak #1	TU	Somervell	1,150
1985	9			
1986	Comanche Peak #2	TU	Somervell	1,150
1987	South Texas #1	HLP	Matagorda	1,250
1988				
1989	South Texas #2	HLP	Matagorda	1,250
1990				
1991	Allen's Creek #1	HLP	Austin	1,200
Operator	Abbreviations			
HLP	Hou	iston Lighting &	Power Company	
TU	Tex	as Utilities		

Permitted Uranium Operations

Permit No. 008 Conoco, Inc. Conquista Project Mr. Claude Olenick Administrative Director P.O. Box 309 Falls City, Texas 78113

Name of Mine	Location
Site 1 (Thomas-Knandel-Dybowski)	Gonzales County
Site 2 (Winerich)	. Karnes County
Site 3 (Kotzur)	. Karnes County
Site 4 (Fort Worth National Bank)	Karnes County
Site 5 (Rosenbrock-Carmody)	. Karnes County
Site 6 (Moczygemba)	Karnes County
Site 7 (Hurt)	. Atascosa County
Site 8 (House-Seale-Taylor)	Live Oak County
Site 9 (Zamzow)	Karnes County
Site 10 (Labus-Hoffman)	Karnes County
Site 11 (Franklin-Swierc)	Karnes County
Site 12 (Nieschwietz)	Karnes County
Site 13 (Dickson-Pawelek)	Karnes County
Site 14 (Garcia)	Karnes County
Site 15 (Korth-Hartman-Finch)	Karnes County
Site 16 (Steinmann-Lotta-Swanson)	Karnes County
Site 17 (Smith)	Gonzales County
Site 18 (Griffin)	Gonzales County
Site 21 (House)	Live Oak County
Site 23 (Korzekwa-Nieschwietz)	Karnes County
Site 24 (W. Dzuik)	.Karnes County
Site 25 (Banduch-Cochran)	Karnes County
Site 26 (Dzuik-Lyssy)	Karnes County
Site 27 (Dobie)	Live Oak County
Site 28 (Chapman)	Live Oak County
Site 30 (Weddington)	Karnes County
Site 31 (Sickenius)	Karnes County
Site 32 (Pawelek-Lyssy-Butler)	Karnes County
Mill (Mill Site)	

Permit No. 009

Exxon Minerals Company, U.S.A. Mr. Dave Range, Supervisory Engineer P.O. Box 827 Three Rivers, Texas 78071

(512) 786-2586

FELDER URANIUM OPERATION located in Live Oak County, Texas

Permit No. 010

Chevron U.S.A. Inc.

Mr. Jay Reynolds

P.O. Box 1000

Hobson, Texas 78117

PANNA MARIA PROJECT located in Karnes County, Texas

Permit No. 020

Conoco, Inc.

Conquista Project

Mr. Claude Olenick

Administrative Director

P. O. Box 309

Falls City, Texas 78113

BOSO MINE (SITE # 33) located in Karnes County, Texas

Permit No. 022

Conoco, Inc.

Conquista Project

Mr. Claude Olenick

Administrative Director

P. O. Box 309

Falls City, Texas 78113

MARTIN MINE (SITE # 34) located in Live Oak County, Texas

Permit No. 024

Chevron U.S.A. Inc.

Mr. Jay Reynolds

P. O. Box 1000

Hobson, Texas 78117

JACK PUMP MINE located in Karnes County and Gonzales County, Texas

Permit No. 027

Anaconda Mineral Company

Mr. Eugene C. Tidball

Senior Counsel

555 Seventeenth Street

Denver, Colorado 80202

RHODE RANCH MINE located in McMullen County, Texas

(512) 780-3911

(512) 254-3581

(512) 254-3581

(512) 780-3911

(303) 575-4222

Permit No. 028

Conoco, Inc.

(512) 254-3581

Conquista Project

Mr. Claude Olenick

Administrative Director

P. O. Box 309

Falls City, Texas 78113

TOM RETZLOFF MINE (SITE # 35) located in Atascosa County, Texas

Permit No. 032

Conoco, Inc.

(512) 254-3581

Conquista Project

Mr. Claude Olenick

Administrative Director

P. O. Box 309

Falls City, Texas 78113

NUHN-KORZEKWA MINE (SITE # 37) located in Karnes County, Texas

Uranium Exploration Registrants

Cambridge Royalty Company 1200 San Jacinto Building 911 Walker Street Houston, Texas 77002

Telephone: (713) 223-4432

Henry Wise Vice President

Chevron Resource Company 8026 Vantage Drive, Suite 100-A San Antonio, Texas 78230 Telephone: (512) 349-3176

S. J. Borbas Geologist

Concord Oil Company 2300 Alamo National Building San Antonio, Texas 78205 Telephone: (512) 224-4455

Eric C. Wolff Geologist

Everest Minerals Corporation P. O. Box 1339 Corpus Christi, Texas 78403 Telephone: (512) 883-2831

Carl H. Omon Chief Geologist

Nufuels Corporation P. O. Box 2688 Corpus Christi, Texas 78403 Telephone: (512) 882-8256

Linda Farrar Associate Geologist

Rocky Mountain Energy 2929 Mossrock, Suite 105 San Antonio, Texas 78230 Telephone: (512) 342-3312

W. F. Brazelton, Jr. District Geologist

St. Joe American Corporation 8900 Shoal Creek Blvd., Suite 440 Austin, Texas 78758 Telephone: (512) 454-0378

Grace Clements Geologist

Tenneco Uranium Inc. 5262 South Staples, Suite 300 Corpus Christi, Texas 78412 Telephone: (512) 993-3430

James F. Shwendeman Senior Exploration Geo. Texaco Inc.
Coal & Energy Resources Department
P. O. Box 1501
Corpus Christi, Texas 78403
Telephone: (512) 883-2141

Uranium Resources, Inc. Suite 735, Promenade Bank Tower Richardson, Texas 75080 Telephone: (214) 234-5294

Urex, Inc. 212 Gaslight Square Corpus Christi, Texas 78404 Telephone: (512) 882-1453 Frank Charron Geologist

Mike Russell Geologist

Robert D. Jennell, III District Landman

Production/Acreage Permits

(As of August 12, 1982)

Mineral	Company (Operation)	Tons/yr.	Total Acres Permitted	Permit Approved	Permit Issued
Uranium	Conquista Project				
	Site # 1 (Thomas-Knandel-Dybowski)				
	Current	200,000	710	Y	Y
	Site # 2 (Winerich)		710	1	I
	Current	45,000	105	Y	Y
	Site # 3 (Kotzur)	,,,,,,	100	1	
	Current	70,000	45	Y	Y
	Site # 4 (F.W.N.B.)			•	•
	Current	60,000	68	Y	Y
	Site # 5 (Rosenbrock-Carmody)			-	•
	Current	150,000	1,016	Y	Y
	Site # 6 (Moczygemba)		,		-
	Current	35,000	35	Y	Y
	Site # 7 (Hurt)				-
	Current	150,000	119	Y	Y
	Site # 8 (House-Seale-Taylor)				
	Current	50,000	290	Y	Y
	Site # 9 (Zamzow)				
	Current	100,000	674	Y	Y
	Amendment # J	200,000	731	N	N
	Site # 10 (Labus-Hoffman)				
	Current	80,000	204	Y	Y
	Site # 11 (Franklin-Swierc)				
	Current	50,000	318	Y	Y
	Site # 12 (Nieschwietz)				-
	Current	65,000	1,321	Y	Y
	Site # 13 (Dickson-Pawelek)				
	Current	60,000	93	Y	Y

Current

Y

Y

530

90,000

Mineral	Company (Operation)	Tons/yr.	Total Acres Permitted	Permit Approved	Permit Issued
	O'(# 00 /D)				
	Site # 33 (Bozo) Current	86,000	1,760	Y	Y
	Site # 34 (Martin) Current	125,000	216	Y	Y
	Site # 35 (Tom Retzloff) Current Site # 37 (Nuhn-Korzekwa)	33,000	847	Y	Y
	Current	-0-	-0-		
	Application	110,000	40	Y	Y
	Mill Site				
	Current		377.8	Y	Y
-	Exxon (Felder)				
	Current	250,000	1,514	Y	Y
	Amendment # D	250,000	1,637	N	N
	Chevron (Panna Maria)				
	Current	700,000	2,943	Y	Y
	Chevron (Jack Pump)				
	Current	(6 yrs.) 180,000	2,592	Y	Y
	Anaconda (Rhode Ranch)			9	
	Current	180,000	8,909	Y	Y

1981

Operator and Mine	Land Land Vegetated			Pounds of	1981 Estimated	1981 Estimated Pounds of
	Disturbed (acres)	Temporary* (acres)	Permanent** (acres)	Oxide (U_3O_8)	Acreage Disturbed	Oxide (U ₃ O ₈)
Chevron Resources Co.	198.9	100.65	-0-	833,000	237.71	800,000
Conoco, Inc.	117.0	-0-	662.0	837,154	-0-	250,000
Exxon Minerals Co.	35.9	-0-	40.7	1,069,000	3.30	224,000
Anaconda Minerals Co.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TOTAL	351.8	100.65	702.7	2,739,154	241.01	1,274,000

^{*}Acreage which has been planted with temporary vegetation (example: Ryegrass) to stabilize the soil until it can be utilized for its designated purpose or until the season is suitable for the planting of permanent vegetation.

^{**}Acreage which has been planted with a perennial vegetative cover to achieve final reclamation.

1980

	Land	Land Vegetated		Pounds of	1981 Estimated	1981 Estimated
Operator and Mine	Disturbed (acres)	Temporary* (acres)	Permanent** (acres)	Oxide (U_3O_8)	Acreage Disturbed	Pounds of Oxide (U_3O_8)
Chevron Resources Co.	385	104.09	89.8	935,000	153.0	810,000
Conoco, Inc.	319	163	383.0	1,243,199	47.0	800,000
Exxon Minerals Co.	-0-	-0-	17.9	982,000	9.4	856,000
TOTAL	704	267.09	490.7	3,160,199	209.4	2,475,000

^{*}Acreage which has been planted with temporary vegetation (example: Ryegrass) to stabilize the soil until it can be utilized for its designated purpose or until the season is suitable for the planting of permanent vegetation.

^{**}Acreage which has been planted with a perennial vegetative cover to achieve final reclamation.

1979

Operator and Mine	Land Land Vegetated			Pounds of	1980 Estimated	1980 Estimated Pounds of
	Disturbed (acres)	Temporary* (acres)	Permanent** (acres)	Oxide (U_3O_8)	Acreage Disturbed	Oxide (U_3O_8)
Chevron Resources Co.	86	86.4	138.2	500,000	201	500,000
Conoco, Inc.	341	222.0	314.0	1,141,210	458	1,182,480
Exxon Minerals Co.	6	8.0	77.5	1,238,100	1	653,000
TOTAL	433	316.4	529.7	2,879,310	660	2,335,480

^{*}Acreage which has been planted with temporary vegetation (example: Ryegrass) to stabilize the soil until it can be utilized for its designated purpose or until the season is suitable for the planting of permanent vegetation.

^{**}Acreage which has been planted with a perennial vegetative cover to achieve final reclamation.

1978

Operator and Mine	Land		and etated	Pounds of Oxide (U ₃ O ₈)	1979 Estimated Acreage Disturbed	1979 Estimated Pounds of Oxide (U ₃ O ₈)
	Disturbed (acres)	Temporary* (acres)	Permanent** (acres)			
Chevron Resources Co.	197.5	93.5	46	0	170	
Congco, Inc.	370.0	113.0	138	1,159,439	374	
Exxon Minerals Co.	94.0	43.0	32	628	0	
TOTAL	661.5	249.5	216	1,160,067	544	

^{*}Acreage which has been planted with temporary vegetation (example: Ryegrass) to stabilize the soil until it can be utilized for its designated purpose or until the season is suitable for the planting of permanent vegetation.

^{**}Acreage which has been planted with a perennial vegetative cover to achieve final reclamation.