

Table 2 --Known occurrences of schroekingerite

Location	Other uranium minerals	Occurrence and geologic relations	References	Remarks
1. Lost Creek area, Sweetwater County, Wyoming--largest known group of schroekingerite deposits in the world	None identified	Rounded to ellipsoidal pellets, also flakes and coatings. In caliche-type, near-surface deposits in <i>locane</i> rocks (Cathedral Bluffs tongue of Wasatch formation and Tipton tongue of Green River formation) and in Quaternary overburden. Deposits are in and near the Cyclone Rim zone of faulting.	The present report (see also references cited in chapter on schroekingerite deposits)	Immediate source of uranium is uraniumiferous ground water. Writers of present report believe that uranium is coming from unexposed uranium deposits of relatively high grade, these hypothetical source deposits are believed to be in the Lost Creek area
2. Joachimsthal, Bohemia (Czechoslovakia)--the type locality	Uraninite	Globular and flaky groups on uraninite Dana's system of Mineralogy (Palache, Berman, and Frondel, 1946, no. I, p. 614) lists Joachimsthal under hydrothermal Co-Ni-Bi-Ag-As veins, and lists the oxide occurrences there as pitchblende	Descriptions v. Schroekinger (1875, p. 66-68), Schrauf (1873, p. 173-178), Novacek (1939, p. 317-323)	---
3. Marysvale area, Piute County, Utah	Uranophane, autunite, torbernite, pitchblende	In a group of secondary uranium minerals in weathered and hydrothermally-altered Tertiary igneous rocks. Occurrences are in weathered zone along faults which contain pitchblende-bearing veins at depth. The schroekingerite is one of a group of secondary uranium minerals resulting from weathering of hydrothermal vein deposits of pitchblende, quartz, fluorite, urtite, and sulfides	D. G. Wyant, F. Stugard, Jr., and E. P. Kaiser (written communication, 1950) H. C. Granger and H. L. Bauer, Jr. (written communication, 1950) Stugard, Wyant, and Gude (1952)	---
4. Hillside Mine, Yavapai County, Arizona	With andersonite, swartzite, and bavlevite on 300-foot level (Note pitchblende and johannite occur on 400-foot level)	Schroekingerite and other secondary uranium minerals occur as coating 1/8 inch thick on gypsum on mine walls on 300-foot level, located in oxidized zone 40 feet above water level. Mine openings are in Cretaceous or early Tertiary vein cutting Precambrian rocks. Vein contains pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, and copper sulfides. Axelrod and others (1951, p. 2) state that source of uranium is unknown but may be in the vein or in small aplite-pegmatite dikes.	Axelrod, Grimaldi, Milton, and Murata (1951, p. 1-22).	---
5. Cochetopa Creek district, northwestern Saguache County, Colorado	Autunite (pitchblende at depth)	Schroekingerite and other highly-colored secondary uranium minerals occur in hydrothermally-altered zone along a fault cutting Precambrian rocks and the Morrison formation (Jurassic). Pitchblende deposits have been cut by drill hole along the fault. The pitchblende is in hydrothermal deposits, Tertiary in age.	Thornburg (1955)	Presumably the schroekingerite and other secondary uranium minerals were derived from the pitchblende deposits
6. Black Cloud Mine, Gold Hill District, Boulder County, Colorado	Pitchblende (?)	Schroekingerite occurs as pellets on mud-coating on mine walls. Mine is in Tertiary vein cutting Precambrian rocks. It is Au-Ag, galena, sphalerite vein. Dark clay-like material filling fissures in vein may be pitchblende (R. U. King, written communication, 1956)	Schroekingerite observed by R. H. Campbell (oral communication, 1955). Mine description (R. U. King, written communication, 1956)	Presumably the source of the uranium may be pitchblende in hydrothermal vein
7. Shinarump No. 1 Uranium Mine, Seven Mile Canyon area, Grand County, Utah	Becquerelite, uraninite	Schroekingerite occurs with becquerelite along fractures and bedding planes near edges of uraninite deposit nearest the surface. Mine is in basal siltstone of Chinle formation (Triassic). Finch (1954, p. 13) states that the most abundant ore mineral is uraninite and believes the origin of the uranium deposit to be hydrothermal.	Finch (1954)	The schroekingerite and becquerelite presumably are secondary alteration products derived from the uraninite deposit.
8. Shinarump No. 3 Mine, Seven Mile Canyon area, Grand County, Utah	Uraninite, tyuyamunite, carnotite	Schroekingerite occurs with other uranium minerals and with copper minerals at contact of Moenkopi and Chinle formations (Triassic). Hurlbut (1954, p. 902) states that the schroekingerite occurs with gypsum in seams in shale.	Gruner and Gardiner (1952, p. 22-23). Hurlbut (1954, p. 901-907)	Presumably the schroekingerite is a secondary alteration product derived from copper-uranium deposit.
9. Hideout No. 1 (Tiger) Mine, on Deer Flat, north side of White Canyon, San Juan County, Utah	Bayleyite, pitchblende or uraninite	Schroekingerite occurs with bavlevite in yellow efflorescent crust in adit less than 100 feet from cliff face. Mine is in a copper-uranium deposit in the Shinarump conglomerate (Triassic). Benson and others (1952, p. 8) favor the hypothesis that the copper-uranium ores of White Canyon area were brought to their present locations by hydrothermal solutions in early Tertiary time.	Stern and Weeks (1952) Benson, Tritas, Beroni, and Faeger (1952) A. F. Tritas, Jr. and T. L. Fennell (written communication, 1953)	Presumably the schroekingerite and bavlevite were derived from the copper-uranium deposit.
10. Cane Creek anticline, Moab district, San Juan County, Utah	Andersonite, bayleyite, carnotite, metatyuyamunite, betazippeite	Schroekingerite occurs with other uranium minerals and copper minerals in deposits in the Chinle formation (Triassic). The deposits are localized along faults on the Cane Creek anticline.	E. N. Hinrichs (oral communication, 1955)	---
11. Colorado No. 1 Mine, Moab district, San Juan County, Utah	Uraninite	Schroekingerite occurs as coatings on fractures in uraninite deposits in Moss Back member of Chinle formation (Triassic). The schroekingerite is an alteration product of uraninite.	E. N. Hinrichs (oral communication, 1955)	---
12. Crabapple claim, Green River district, Utah	Pitchblende	Schroekingerite occurs as an alteration product of pitchblende in deposit in Chinle formation (Triassic). According to W. I. Finch (oral communication, 1955) the deposit is the Colorado Plateau type, contains uranium and minor copper and vanadium, is localized in an ancient stream channel, and is associated with carbonaceous material.	Schroekingerite occurrence --Weeks and Thompson (1954, p. 35) Geologic data --W. I. Finch (oral communication, 1955)	---
13. McCoy-Flattop area, Thompsons district, 15 miles southeast of Thompsons, Grand County, Utah	Carnotite	Schroekingerite is in a near-surface deposit in mudstone. Carnotite is the principal uranium mineral in nearby deposits in the Thompsons district.	Cannon (1952, p. 748, 751)-- botanical studies	Presumably the schroekingerite is a secondary alteration product derived from nearby carnotite deposits.
14. Parco No. 25 Mine, Yellow Cat group, Thompsons district, Grand County, Utah	---	Schroekingerite occurrence listed by Weeks and Thompson (1954, p. 36) but no geologic relations given.	Weeks and Thompson (1954, p. 36)	Presumably the schroekingerite is a secondary mineral derived from nearby carnotite deposits of the Colorado Plateau type.
15. Trader Smith's claims, 15 miles west of Cisco, Grand County, Utah	---	Schroekingerite occurrence listed by Gruner and Gardiner (1952, p. 21), no geologic relations given.	Gruner and Gardiner (1952, p. 21)	Presumably the schroekingerite is a secondary mineral derived from uranium deposits of the Colorado Plateau type.
16. Sevastopol claims, Butler Wash, 15 miles south of Blanding, San Juan County, Utah	---	Do.	Do.	Do.
17. Poison Basin area, Carbon County, Wyoming	Uranophane	Schroekingerite is the principal uranium mineral in one sample and uranophane is the principal uranium mineral in 3 selected samples. All occurrences are in the Browns Park formation of probable Miocene age.	Vine and Prichard (1954)	---
18. Green Mountain area, Fremont County, Wyoming	---	Schroekingerite occurs in the Cody shale (upper Cretaceous) along the underside of a thrust fault.	M. H. Bergendahl (oral communication, 1955)	---



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