

Geology
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National Uranium Resource Evaluation

AERIAL GAMMA RAY AND MAGNETIC SURVEY
COLUMBUS QUADRANGLE
OHIO

FINAL REPORT

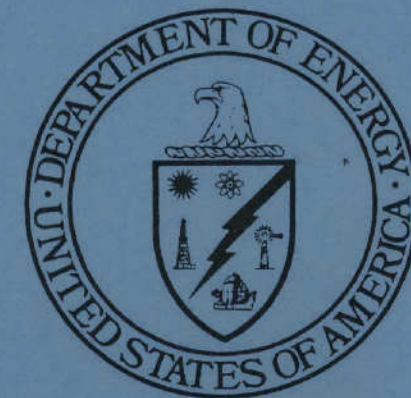
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 **EG&G GEOMETRICS**
Sunnyvale, California 94086

July 1981

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WYOMING



PREPARED FOR U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Grand Junction Office, Colorado

metadc1202321

This report is a result of work performed by EG&G geoMetrics through a Bendix Field Engineering Corporation Subcontract, as part of the National Uranium Resource Evaluation. NURE is a program of the U.S. Department of Energy's Grand Junction, Colorado, Office to acquire and compile geologic and other information with which to assess the magnitude and distribution of uranium resources and to determine areas favorable for the occurrence of uranium in the United States.

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Prepared by
EG&G geoMetrics
Sunnyvale, California

July 1981

Prepared for the U.S. Department of Energy
Grand Junction Office, Colorado
Under Contract No. DE-AC13-76GJ01664
and Bendix Field Engineering Corporation
Subcontract No. 80-479-L

ABSTRACT

The Columbus quadrangle covers a 7,100 square mile area of south central Ohio which is located within the Midwestern Physiographic Province. Up to 6,000 feet of Paleozoic strata overlie the east dipping Precambrian basement. Flat lying Quaternary glacial sediments cover a large part of the surface in the north and west regions of the quadrangle.

A search of available literature revealed no known uranium deposits.

A total of ninety-nine (99) uranium anomalies were detected and are discussed briefly in this report. Radiometric data reflect the presence of two zones of higher than average uranium anomaly occurrences. One zone is the northerly continuation of a trend observed in a contiguous quadrangle and occurs over undifferentiated Devonian and Mississippian sediments. Some anomalies appear to be culturally induced such as those in the vicinity of the city of Columbus. The outlined area in Figure 3 (indicated by a dashed contour line) should be considered for further investigation.

The magnetic data indicate more structural complexity in underlying rocks than inferred by the structural interpretation of the area. The broad zones with long wavelength magnetic signatures on the east are interrupted further west by many small magnetic features whose sources may be attributed to undefined lithologic and/or structural elements in the Precambrian basement.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page Nos.
I. INTRODUCTION	1
General	1
Physiography	1
II. GEOLOGY	2
Structure	2
Surface Geology	2
Uranium	3
III. INTERPRETATION OF GEOPHYSICAL DATA	3
Radiometric Data	3
Magnetic Data	3
IV. BIBLIOGRAPHY	5
V. APPENDICES	
Appendix A - Data Acquisition, Processing, and Interpretation Methods	
Appendix B - Flight Summary	
Appendix C - Flight Path and Geologic Map	
Appendix D - Profiles	
Appendix E - Standard Deviation Maps	
Appendix F - Histograms and Map Unit Conversion Table	
Appendix G - Uranium Anomaly Summary and Statistical Tables	
Appendix H - Pseudo-Contour Maps	

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page Nos.
Figure 1 Location Map	1
Figure 2 Tectonic Structure Map	2
Figure 3 Uranium Anomaly/Interpretation Map	4

INTRODUCTION

General

The Columbus quadrangle covers 7,100 square miles in south-central Ohio. A five square mile area of West Virginia is included in the southeast corner (see Figure 1).

The geologic base map used in the interpretation was compiled at 1:250,000 scale by Fremont Geologic Consultants in 1981. Principal sources of geologic data for the map came from 1:62,500 scale quadrangles published by the Ohio Division of Geological Survey. Additional published sources include geologic and glacial maps and reports of smaller areas issued by the Ohio and West Virginia Geological Surveys. Geologic unit descriptions in the report conform to those in the legend of the geologic base map (see Appendix C). Supplementary geologic information came from Cohee and others (1962), Flint (1959, 1971) and Weller (1975). Cultural and physiographic information came from the 1:250,000 scale Columbus topographic quadrangle (1967 edition).

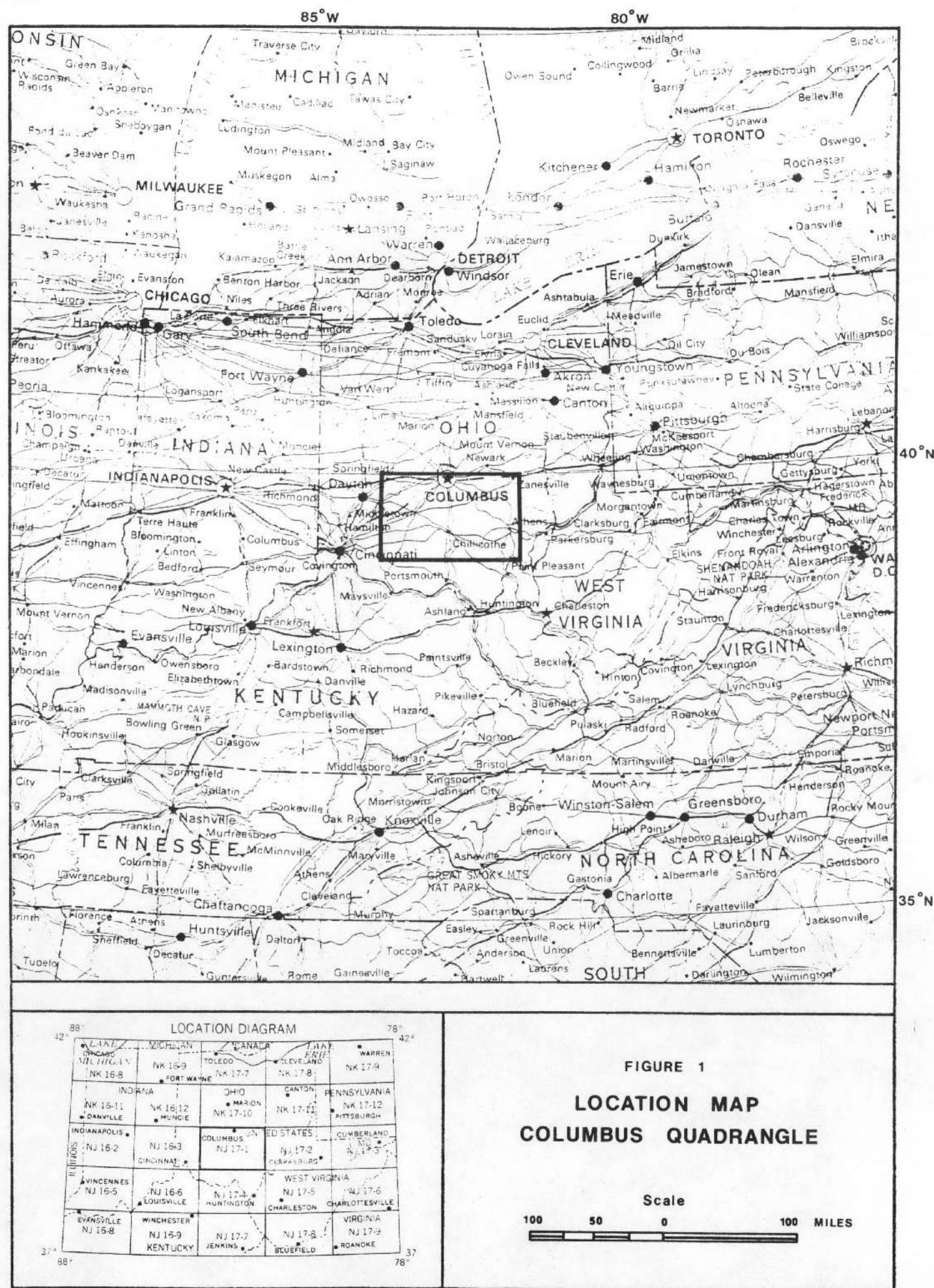
Radiometric and magnetic data were acquired during the months of December 1980 and May 1981 and processed in June 1981. Appendix A contains a summary of data acquisition, processing, interpretation and presentation methods. Refer to Appendix B for the flight line summary of this quadrangle.

Physiography

The area within the Columbus quadrangle is situated on the border between two physiographic provinces. The western two-thirds of the area comprises a broad glaciated plain which lies at the northeastern edge of the Midwestern Physiographic Province. To the east and south the unglaciated strata have been eroded into a maze of ridges and valleys characteristic of the Allegheny Plateau. The region is drained southward by the Scioto River and other tributaries of the Ohio River that flow out of the quadrangle on three sides (see Figure 3). Ponds, small lakes and water supply reservoirs are common, particularly in glacially influenced terrain.

Elevations range from a low of 560 feet in the Scioto river valley, as it passes out of the area, to a high of 1,211 feet in the northwest near Brighton. Other locations in the center of the quadrangle reach just over 1,200 feet elevation. Local relief in some areas is as great as 550 feet but generally is not more than 200 feet.

A part of the city of Columbus (582,000 pop.) is situated within the region. Smaller population centers are scattered equidistantly throughout the area. A highly developed network of primary and secondary roads connects cities and towns. Numerous railroads serve the cities and towns of north.



GEOLOGY

Structure

The Columbus quadrangle overlies the northeastern flank of a basement structure called the Cincinnati Arch, just to the south of its extension, the Findlay Arch (see Figure 2). Throughout the quadrangle the basement dips steeply eastward toward the Allegheny Basin resulting in a sequence of Paleozoic sedimentary rocks that reach a maximum thickness of 6,000 feet. The sedimentary strata thins to less than 1,000 feet in the southwest corner of the quadrangle, but increases in thickness to the north over the terminus of the Cincinnati Arch as it drops away toward the Findlay Arch. At the ground surface, a general northeast strike is apparent in the gently westward dipping sedimentary strata.

No faults displace bedrock units, or are inferred under the glacial till as indicated by the geologic base map. A local feature in the basement called the Serpent Mound Disturbance (a cryptoexplosion structure), occurs southwest of the town of Chillicothe but it has not been mapped at this scale.

Surface Geology

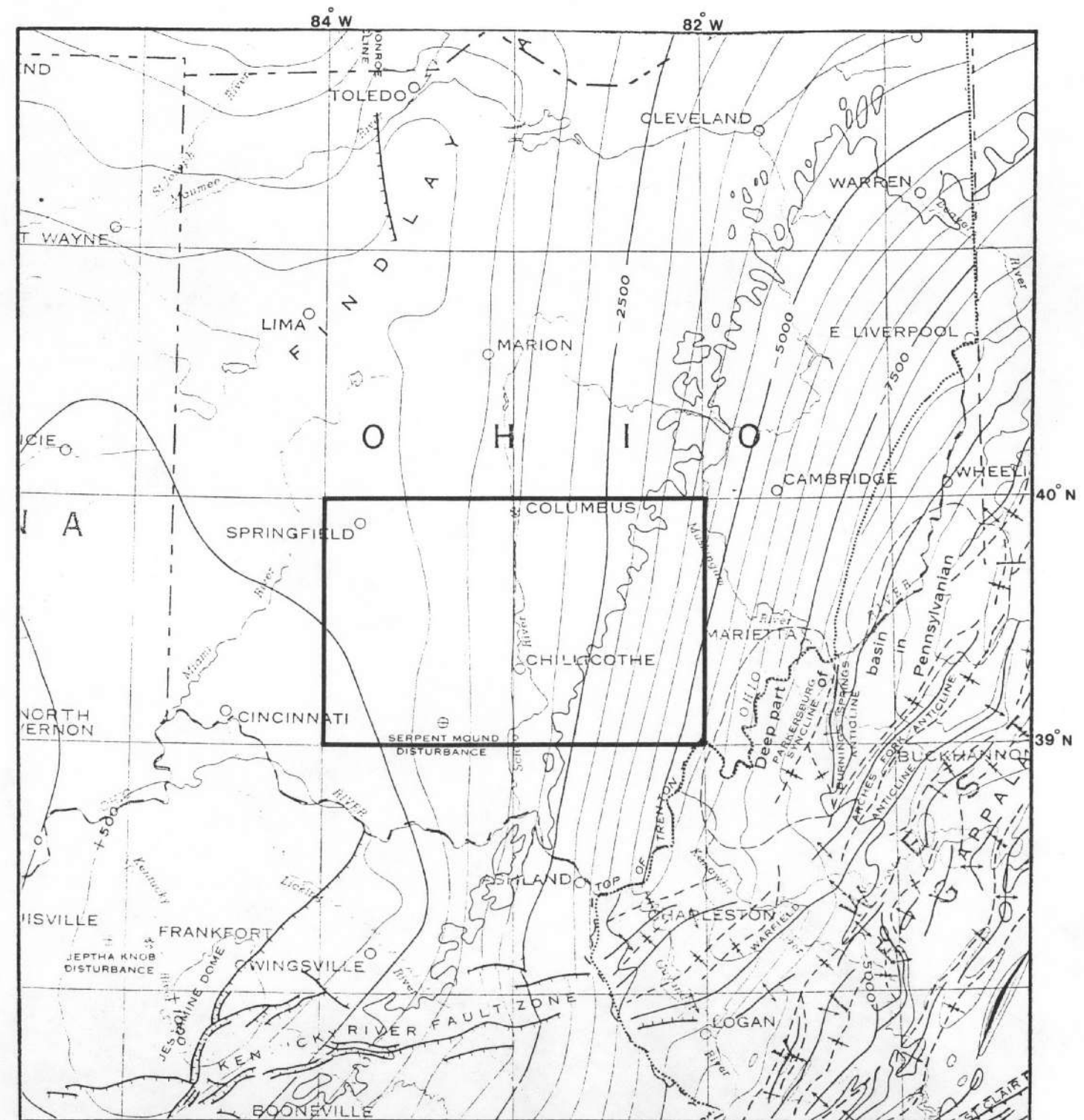
Mapped surface exposures include Pleistocene glacial deposits and Paleozoic sedimentary rocks. About 60% of the quadrangle is covered by glacial drift, less than 40% by Paleozoics and about 1% is covered by recent alluvial deposits that are restricted to modern drainage channels.

Two stages of glaciation are recognized in this quadrangle. Older Illinoian material extends roughly from northeast to southwest, bordering the Paleozoic rocks to the southeast. Wisconsinan Stage deposits cover the Illinoian drift which, in places, narrows to a zone only several miles wide. Wisconsinan deposits cover greater surface area (42%) than Illinoian deposits (12%) and contain numerous well defined end moraines separated by wide ground moraines.

The Paleozoic sequence in the east and south ranges in age from Ordovician through Pennsylvanian. Mississippian and Pennsylvanian units show wide areal distribution and are intensely eroded. In the southwest corner, quarries have exposed Silurian rocks, indicating only a thin cover of glacial sediments.

A notable geomorphic feature is the drift border which marks the maximum extent of all glaciation. It separates glacial deposits in the northwest from Paleozoic bedrock in the east and south and results in a dramatic contrast in soil type and vegetation.

Structures formed by glacial deposits include ground and end moraines which are composed of unsorted, unstratified till. Other structures such as kames, eskers, lacustrine and outwash deposits contain stratified, frequently cross-bedded sand, silt and gravel.



After
USGS and AAPG
Tectonic Map of the United States
by
Cohee and others (1962)

FIGURE 2
TECTONIC STRUCTURE MAP
COLUMBUS QUADRANGLE

Scale 1:2,500,000
25 0 25 50 75 MILES

Uranium

According to available literature, there are no known uranium deposits in the Columbus quadrangle (Butler and others, 1962, Schnabel, 1955).

INTERPRETATION OF GEOPHYSICAL DATA

Radiometric Data

A total of 99 groups of uranium (Bi214) samples meet the minimum statistical requirements set forth in the data interpretation section of Appendix A. These are displayed, along with all other anomalous samples and pertinent data, on Figure 3. The anomalies are summarized in a table in Appendix G. The potassium, uranium, thorium, and ratio pseudo-contour maps, which reflect radiometric responses for each quadrangle, are found in Appendix H. Discussion of the abundances of potassium, uranium, and thorium are in terms of apparent equivalent percent and apparent equivalent ppm. These equivalent units are derived from scaling of counts per second by the sensitivities calculated for the detection system and as such cannot be taken as directly determined geochemical values.

Potassium, uranium, and thorium display low quadrangle-wide values which are not significantly different than previously surveyed areas to the south and west. Uranium has a quadrangle-wide average value of 2.6 parts per million equivalent of uranium (ppmeU) while potassium and thorium average 1.0 percent and 6.1 ppmeT respectively.

The highest peak uranium value (7.0 ppmeU) occurs over map unit Du (undifferentiated Devonian rocks which include gray to black shales and some limestone). Average values of uranium on a geologic unit basis range from a minimum of 2.3 ppmeU over map unit Su (undifferentiated Silurian rocks including interbedded shale and limestone) to the maximum value of 3.6 ppmeU over map unit Du. In general, the pseudo-contour map (Appendix H) indicates increasing uranium quantities from east to west although the total range is only 1.8 to 2.8 ppmeU. Lowest values occur over Paleozoic bedrock in the southeast, while glacial tills exhibit slightly higher values (up to 3.5 ppmeU). Highly anomalous areas (3.5 to 7.0 ppmeU) include; the city of Columbus and its environs, and a northeasterly trending belt of higher uranium values which begins at the south central map border and continues in a broad zone toward the center of the quadrangle. Elsewhere, the generally uniform distribution of uranium values bears little relation to surface geologic units.

Overall, thorium values are relatively uniform throughout the quadrangle (see Appendix H). The average values on a geologic unit basis range from a low of 5.3 ppmeT over map unit Qo (Wisconsinian and Illinoian outwash material) to 6.7 ppmeT over map unit Pm (Pennsylvanian non-marine clastic sediments including coal). The highest observed peak value for thorium is 11.1 ppmeT over map unit Pap (undifferentiated Pennsylvanian sandstone, siltstone, and shale with some coal). In contrast with uranium and potassium, thorium values are relatively

higher over Pennsylvanian bedrock. Elsewhere the broad lobate form of glacial deposits in the west central part of the quadrangle is vaguely reflected in the pseudo-contour map for thorium.

Average potassium values range from a minimum of 0.76 percent over map unit Qim (Illinoian end moraine) to 1.2 percent over map unit Qwm (Wisconsinian end moraine). The highest peak potassium value is 1.8 percent over map unit Pap in addition to a slightly lower value of 1.74 percent observed over map unit QWG (Wisconsinian ground moraine). The pseudo-contour map shows a broad area of reasonably uniform potassium values that correlates well with the lobate form of the glacial region southwest of Columbus. (This region was only barely visible in the thorium data.)

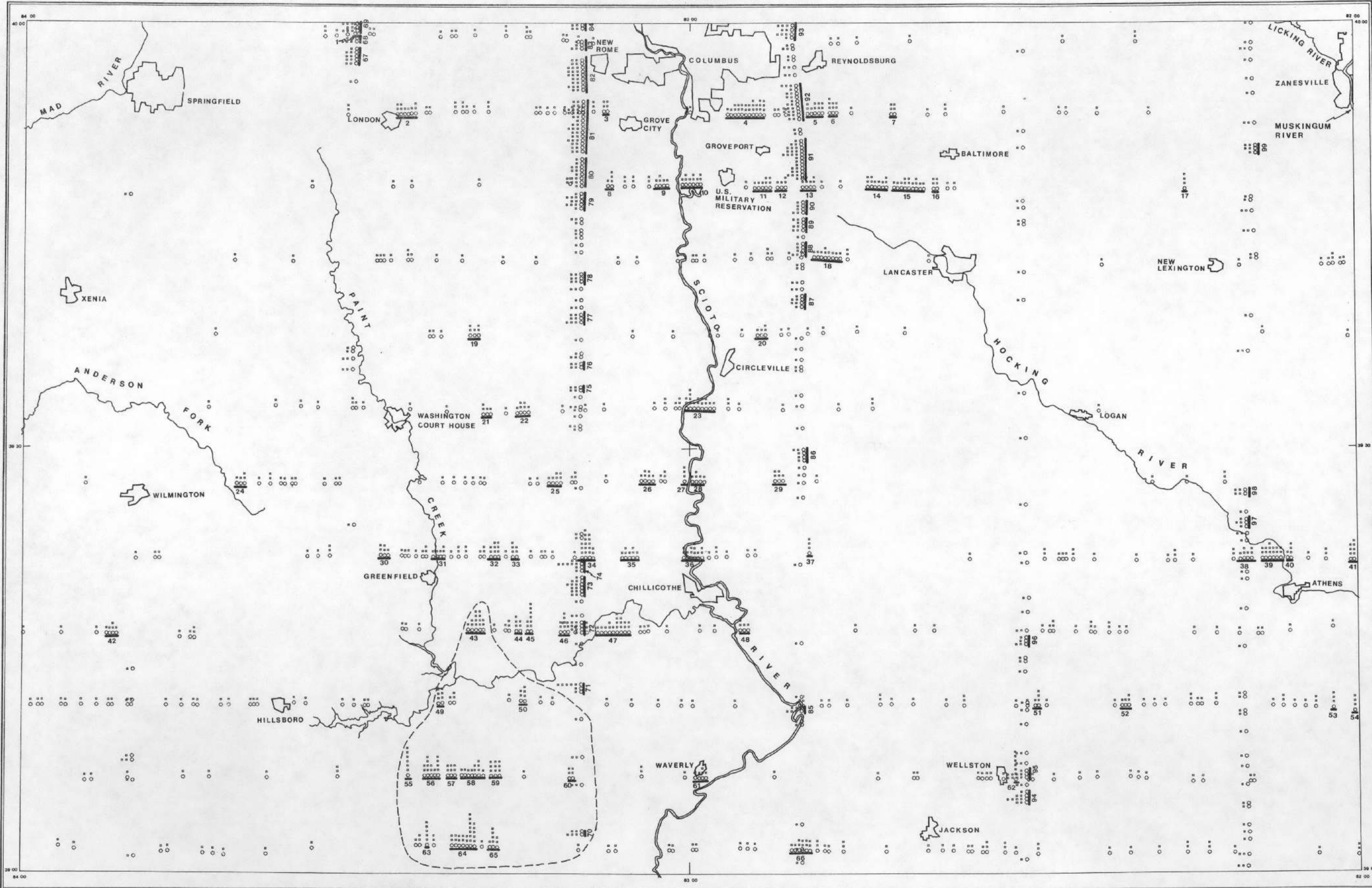
Examination of the gamma ray profiles (Appendix D) shows several lines that have significantly higher uranium and BiAir concentrations. These peculiar radiometric signatures have been encountered in previous surveys nearby and are considered to be weather phenomena that are not easily corrected by the present radon correction scheme which is based upon the assumption of uniform, homogenous radon distribution. An adjustment of the uranium and affected ratios was made, assuming that the absolute ground uranium concentrations in these areas are actually similar to those of adjacent and crossing lines. Statistical analyses were done using the corrected values.

Anomalies tend to cluster in a broad north-south zone along the central portion of the quadrangle, in addition to a smaller cluster in the southeastern corner. Most have peak values at 3.0 to 4.5 ppmeU, and all are related to some cultural activity (roads, railroads, cities, quarries, etc.). One outlined group overlies a higher uranium region (see Figure 3) which is a continuation of the anomalous belt defined in the Huntington quadrangle. This northeasterly trending belt contains anomaly Nos. 43, 55-60, 63-65, and 70, which have peak values in the 4.3 to 7.0 ppmeU range. The high uranium anomalies primarily overlie map units DU and MU (Undivided Mississippian). Extending northeasterly beyond the outlined area, anomalies appear to mainly overlie Wisconsinian morainal material. Despite the cultural origins of specific anomalies, the high uranium levels coupled with the geographic coherence of the anomaly group implies high uranium values throughout the units. Further investigation of uranium should concentrate on this outlined region and on the geologic units involved.

Magnetic Data

The magnetic field within this quadrangle infers more structural complexity than that displayed by the tectonic map of the basement (Figure 2). To the east the relatively broad north-south trending zones follow the direction of the basement contours rather closely (see Appendix H). But farther west where the basement is closer to the surface, a complicated northeasterly trending pattern of small magnetic features is superimposed on the regional field. It is therefore likely that unknown lithologic and/or structural elements in the Precambrian basement rocks create the dominate influence on the magnetic field.

COLUMBUS



URANIUM ANOMALY/
INTERPRETATION MAP

COLUMBUS QUADRANGLE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

APPROXIMATE SCALE 1:500,000

EXPLANATION

- - CITY OR TOWN
- - URANIUM SAMPLE MEETING FOLLOWING CRITERIA:
 - (1) $1.0 \leq U \leq \infty$
 - (2) $-1.0 \leq T \leq \infty$
 - (3) $1.0 \leq U/T \leq \infty$
- IN STANDARD DEVIATION UNITS. EACH SQUARE REPRESENTS 1 STANDARD DEVIATION.
- - URANIUM ANOMALY: A SINGLE SAMPLE OF 3 OR MORE STANDARD DEVIATIONS OR GROUP OF ADJOINING SAMPLES WHICH TOGETHER TOTAL 4 OR MORE STANDARD DEVIATIONS. $4.0 \leq \text{SUM} \leq \infty$, WITH AT LEAST ONE SAMPLE OF 2 OR MORE STANDARD DEVIATIONS.

SURVEY AND
COMPILED BY:
EG&G GEOMETRICS

Figure 3 - Uranium Anomaly/Interpretation Map - Columbus Quadrangle

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**APPENDIX A - Data Acquisition, Processing, and
Interpretation Methods**

INTRODUCTION

General

Under the U.S. Department of Energy's (DoE), National Uranium Resource Evaluation (NURE) Program, geoMetrics, Inc., conducted a high sensitivity airborne radiometric and magnetic survey. The data collection and processing were conducted under requirements set forth in Bendix Field Engineering Corporation specification 1200-C, dated February, 1979. The objectives of the (DoE)/NURE program, of which this project is a small part, may be summarized as follows:

"To develop and compile geologic and other information with which to assess the magnitude and distribution of uranium resources and to determine areas favorable for the occurrence of uranium in the United States." (DoE)

As an integral part of the DoE/NURE Program, the National Airborne Radiometric Program is designed to provide cost effective, semiquantitative reconnaissance radio element distribution information to aid in the assessment of regional distribution of uraniumiferous materials within the United States.

All Airborne data collected by geoMetrics during the course of this project were done so utilizing a Beechcraft B65 Queen Air Airplane (U.S. Registry No. N9AG) and a Rockwell Aero Commander (Registry No. N1213B). Both aircraft used 3584 cubic inches of NaI crystal and a high sensitivity proton magnetometer (0.25 gamma).

Each report contains a detailed geologic summary, interpretation report, reduced scale copies of all maps and profiles, histograms, and statistical tables for each quadrangle contained within the project. In addition, each report contains an appendix detailing the survey description, specifications, data collection and processing methods, and interpretation methods.

All data processing, statistical analyses, and interpretation were performed at the geoMetrics computer facility, Sunnyvale, California. After processing, the corrected data were statistically evaluated to define those areas which were radiometrically anomalous relative to other areas within each computer map unit. Standard deviation maps and radiometric and magnetic profile data were first evaluated individually and then integrated into a final interpretation map for each NTMS quadrangle.

Corrected profiles of all radiometric variables (total count, potassium, uranium, thorium, uranium/thorium, uranium/potassium, and thorium

/potassium, ratios), magnetic data, radar altimeter data, barometric altimeter data, air temperature, and airborne bismuth contributions are presented as profiles in this report. Single record and averaged data are presented on microfiche in report. These data are given at 1.0 second sample intervals, corrected for Compton Scatter, referenced to 400 foot mean terrain clearance as Standard Temperature and Pressure and corrected for atmospheric bismuth. Digital magnetic tapes are available containing raw spectral data, single record data, magnetic data, and statistical analysis results.

OPERATIONS

PRODUCTION SUMMARY

The production summary presented below describes the general procedures involved in gathering data for the entire project. The detailed daily production summary in Appendix B describes a portion of the total project.

Prior to the start of the survey operations, the airplanes were calibrated at the DoE test pads and Dynamic Test Range (the Queen Air in April 1980, and the Aero Commander in October 1980). Requirements for system calibrations are listed in the 1250-A specifications from BFEC.

Throughout the course of the overall project, the average ground speed maintained by the Queen Air was 140 mph. The Aero Commander averaged 150 mph.

Nearly 100% of the data collected were within the specification limits of 200-700 feet. Several deviations over short distances were required to meet military regulations, FAA safety requirements, and to ensure that livestock were not endangered due to low flying aircraft. A sample altitude statistical distribution is shown in Figure I.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

Operating Parameters/Sampling Procedures

This survey was conducted using data collection parameters summarized below:

1. Data sampling was performed by a time-base system using 1.0 second sample intervals. All sensor data with analog output were digitally sampled at each scan based upon the clock timing rate of 1.0 seconds. The data so collected are the instantaneous values of the altimeter, temperature, pressure, and magnetometer parameters determined at the time of the data scan, but represent a count time of 1.0 seconds for the gamma ray spectrometer data.
2. The airplanes' objective ground speeds, mentioned previously, were not exceeded unless dictated by safety.
3. The airplane's downward looking crystal volume was 3,072 cubic inches providing an objective V/V (crystal volume in cubic inches divided by ground speed in miles per hour) of 22.0 at 140 m.p.h.
4. The upward looking crystal volume was 512 cubic inches.

NUMBER OF OCCURRENCES

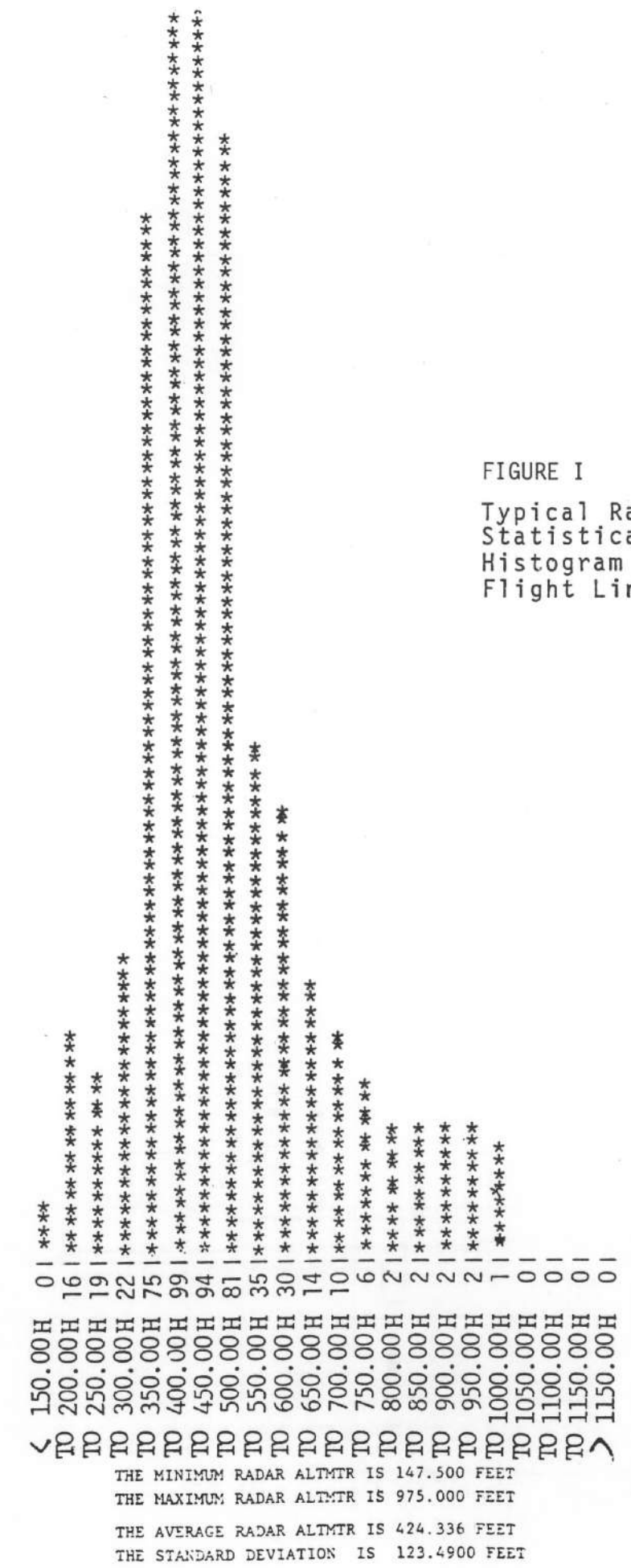


FIGURE I
Typical Radar Altimeter
Statistical Summary
Histogram for Single
Flight Line

Navigation/Flight Path Recovery

For all of the quadrangles, profiles were flown east-west at 6 mile (9.6 km) spacing. North-south tie lines were flown at 18 mile (28.8 km) spacing.

Navigation was accomplished using visual navigation techniques. Flight lines were drawn on 1:250,000 quadrangles and the pilot/navigator utilized these maps to provide visual navigation features.

Simultaneously, a 35 mm tracking camera was used to record actual flight position. This camera's fiducial numbering system was directly synchronized to the digital recording system such that a one-to-one correlation between position and data could be made. Upon completion of a data collection flight, the 35 mm film was processed and actual flight path positions located on the appropriate scale map sheets.

Infield System Calibration

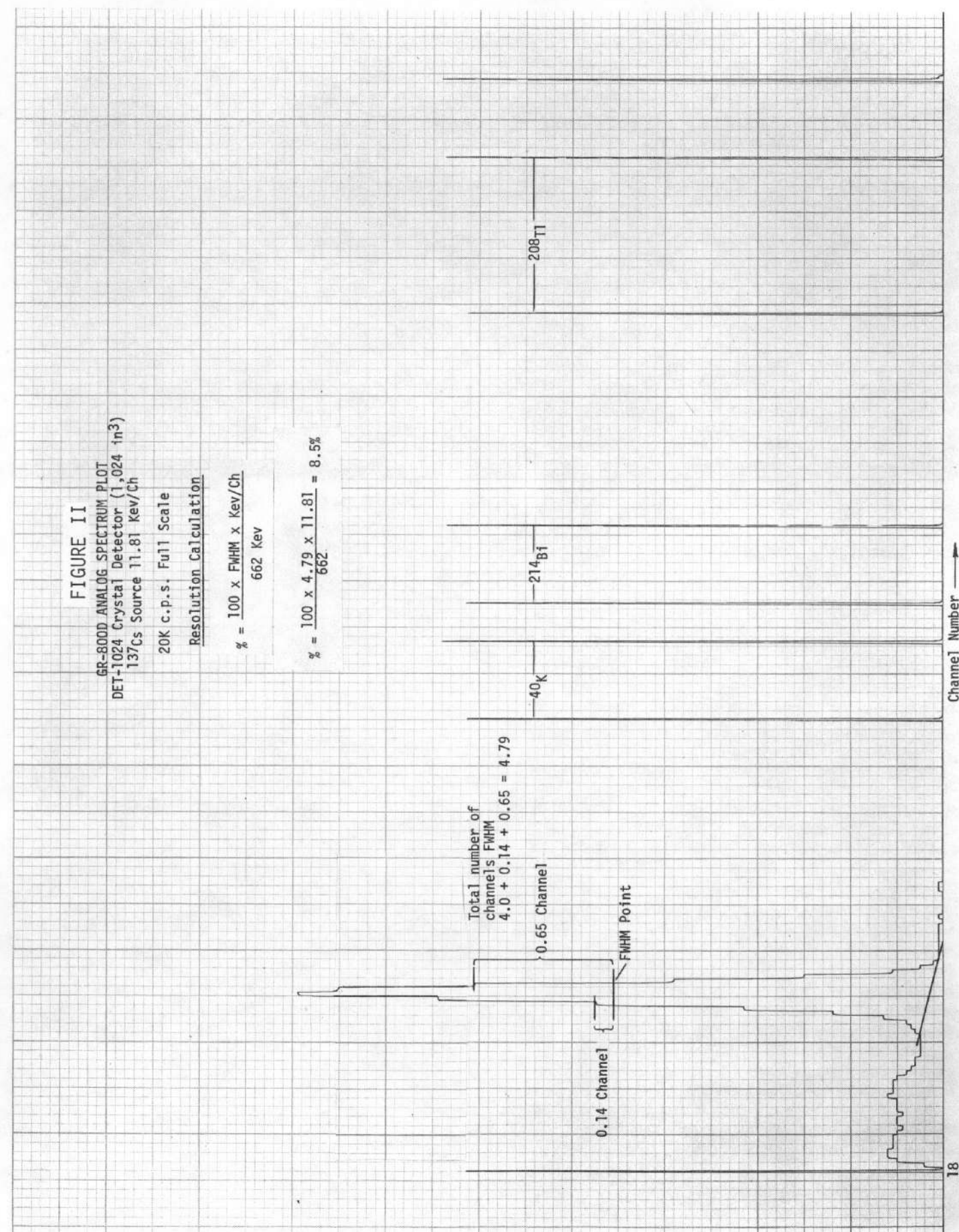
Due to the complex nature of both the system and the required data interpretation, much emphasis was placed on infield calibration of the data collection system. The objective of this calibration was to ensure continuous high quality of the data collected. The daily calibration procedures used are summarized below:

A. Pre Flight

1. Use cesium sources (same positioning on crystals every day), peak each Photomultiplier tube/crystal using the digital split-window detector of the GR-800. Then using thallium sources, repeat the tuning of the individual crystals.
2. Run full cesium spectrum on analog recorder for both down and up looking crystals. Calculate the cesium resolution (see sample in Figure II). Run spectrum out past the K40 peak on down crystals for evaluation of system tuning.
3. Finally run a full thorium analog spectrum of the down crystals and check for centering of K40 and Tl208 peaks in spectrum.
4. Repeat 1-3 until system is within contract specifications.

B. During Flight

1. Fly test line at survey altitude (400 ft), for approximately five miles, prior to production data collection (record both analog and digital).
2. Prior to production data collection, the above data are evaluated to ensure +20% limits on total count compared to average of all test flights from that base of operations.



DATA COLLECTION SYSTEM

3. During production data collection, monitor radon analog data for unusual increases. Visually correlate these with temperature and barometric pressure.
 4. Upon completion of production data collection, re-fly test line at survey altitude (400 ft). Record both analog and digital.
- C. Post Flight
1. Verify test line total count within 20% of average for all test lines at that base of operations.
 2. Using cesium sources (same position as pre-flight), run full cesium spectrum for both down and up crystals (allow it to record through the K40 peak in the down crystals). Repeat the procedure using thallium sources and examine the T1208 window.
 3. Calculate the resolution of down and up crystal pack.
 4. Determine shift, if any, in T1208 peak position.

Field Digital Data Verification

At the completion of each flight, the raw digital data tapes were checked for data quality and completeness on geoMetrics' G-725. The G-725 system is a totally portable mini computer (and peripherals) consisting of; an Interdata 516, two 9 track tape drives, a CRT, a line printer, and two floppy discs. Any digital problems encountered were immediately evaluated by the electronics operator and data man, thus assuring optimum data quality. In addition, histogram information for each measured variable was generated. Thus a summary display of altitude, etc., is available for immediate evaluation.

AIRCRAFT

Two aircraft were used for this survey: (1) a Beechcraft Queen Air - Model 65 (U.S. Reg. No. N9AG), and (2) a Rockwell Aero Commander 680F (U.S. Reg. No. N1213B). Both these aircraft, being medium size with twin engines, possess overall performance and safety features which make them ideal for low level, fixed-wing airborne geophysical surveys in areas of up to moderately high topographic relief. They can carry adequate payloads at low constant airspeeds, while maintaining economy and a wide envelope of safety. Performance data for the two craft in their present survey configuration are given below.

	<u>QUEEN AIR</u>	<u>AERO COMMANDER</u>
Maximum Aircraft Gross Weight	7,700 lbs.	8,500 lbs.
Aircraft Empty (dry)	4,640 lbs.	5,200 lbs.
Max. useful load including fuel	3,060 lbs.	3,300 lbs.
Geophysical Package	1,110 lbs.	1,110 lbs.
Navigation Equipment	125 lbs.	125 lbs.
Fuel Tanks Full	528 lbs.	1,338 lbs.
Pilot & Electronics Operator	350 lbs.	350 lbs.
Total	2,113 lbs.	2,923 lbs.
Min. Control Speed at G.W. (IAS)	95 mph	NG
Safe Single Eng. Speed @ G.W. (IAS)	105 mph	NG
Rate of Climb 2 engines @ gross (FPM)	1,300	1,500
Rate of climb 1 engine @ gross (FPM)	210	250
Avgas consumption (ga/hr) at 75% power	36	38
Endurance (75% power)	6 hrs/6 mins.	5 hrs/30 mins.
Range (75% power - 45 min. reserve)	1,200 miles	1,100 miles
Cruise Configuration stalling speed at gross weight (IAS)		
0° bank	80 mph	80 mph
45° bank	95 mph	NG

Electronics

The major components of the airborne data collection system are summarized below (shown schematically in Figure III):

1. Gamma Ray Spectrometer, geoMetrics GR-800, utilizing a dual 256 channel capability to provide spectral data in the 0.4 to 3.0 MeV range for both the downward looking and the upward looking crystal packages and coverage in the 3.0 to 6.0 MeV range for cosmic background.
2. Crystal Detector, geoMetrics Model DET-3072/512R consisting of 3072 cubic inches in the downward looking configuration and 512 cubic inches appropriately shielded in an upward looking configuration.
3. A geoMetrics Digital Data Acquisition System, Model G-714 with "read-after-write" data verification, recording the following on magnetic tape:
 - a. 512 channels of gamma ray spectrometer data
 - b. Total magnetic intensity
 - c. Fiducial number from data system/camera
 - d. Manually inserted information, i.e. date, survey area, and flight line number
 - e. Altitude from radar altimeter and barometric altimeter (by analog-to-digital conversion)
 - f. Time in days, hours, minutes and seconds
 - g. Outside air temperature
4. Magnetometer, geoMetrics Airborne Model G-803, capable of 0.125 gamma sensitivity, but operated at 0.25 gamma sensitivity.
5. Radar Altimeter, Bonzer Model Mark 10 with recording output and display operating over an altitude range of 0 to 2,500 feet.
6. Rosemont Barometric Altimeter with recording output and display.
7. Recording Thermometer for monitoring outside air temperature.
8. Tracking Camera. Automax 35 mm framing camera with wide angle lens and 10 character fiducial/line number display to provide flight path recovery data.

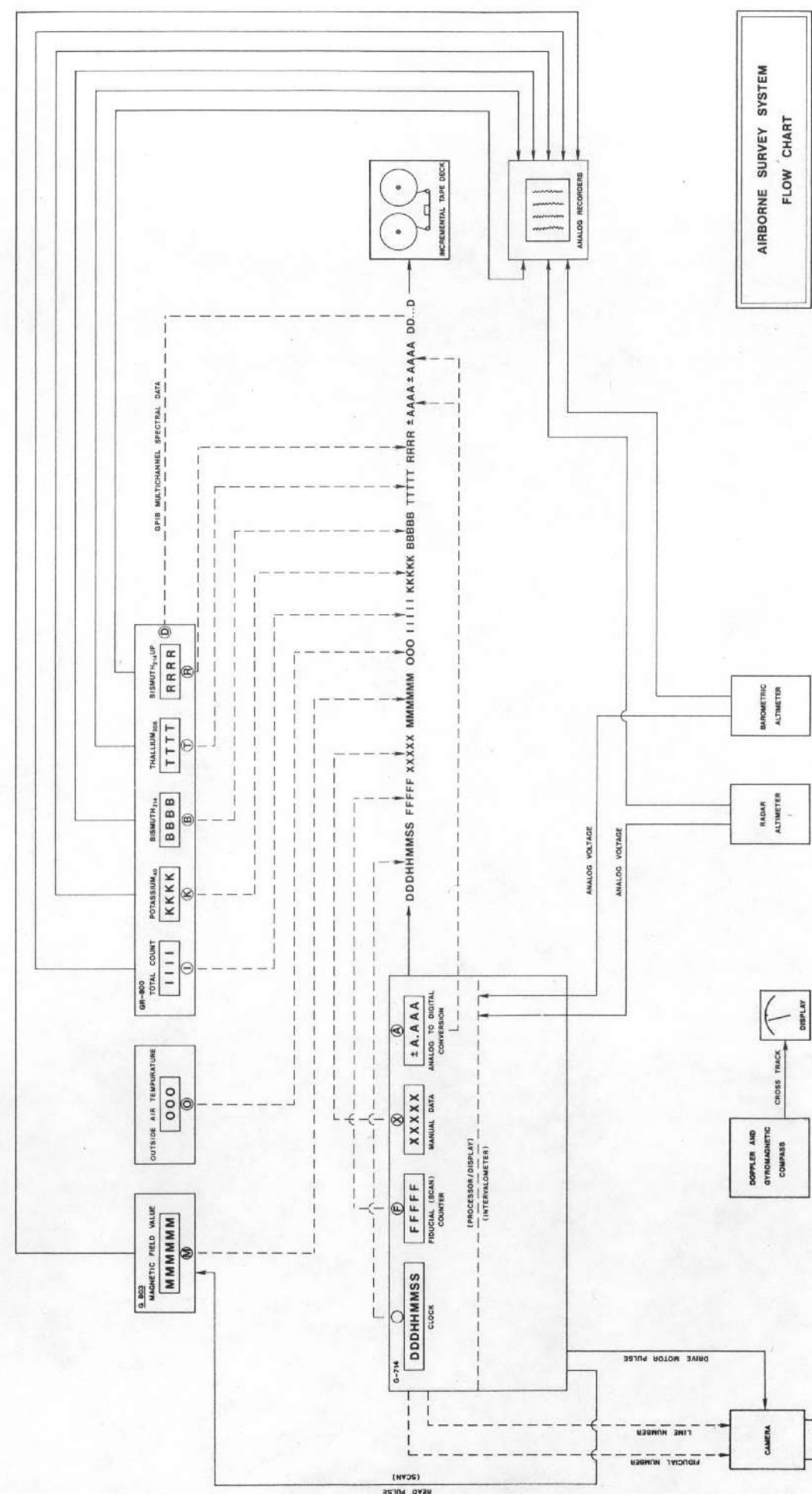


FIGURE III

SYSTEM CALIBRATION

9. Analog Recorder geoMetrics (MARS 6) to record the following data:

- a. Bi214 using a window about the 1.76 MeV peak from the downward looking system.
- b. Bi air background from the upward looking system.
- c. Magnetometer
- d. Radar Altitude
- e. Total count for downward looking system (0.4 to 3.0 MeV)
- f. Barometric Altitude
- g. Time markers

10. HP 7155 single channel analog recorder during pre and post flight calibrations, this recorder is used to plot a full analog spectra for both the down and up crystal systems via the GR-800. Thus, a hard copy record of the data used for resolution, drift, etc., checks are available at all times. This approach provides instant verification of system parameters (refer to Figure II).

AIRCRAFT AND COSMIC BACKGROUND

Full spectral data are collected at five (5) altitudes over water (14,000 feet, 12,000 feet; 10,000 feet; 8,000 feet and 6,000 feet) in an area where the existence of no airborne Bi214 can be assured (off shore over the Pacific Ocean). This results in separate spectra as shown schematically in Figure 10. We define $S(12,000)$ to be the spectra at 12,000 feet from 0.4 MeV to 3.0 MeV with $S(8,000)$ the same spectra at a lower altitude (8,000) and $C_i(h)$ the total count between 3.0 and 6.0 MeV at respective altitudes. Since the aircraft background is constant, the difference between any two altitudes separated sufficiently - typically, 2,000 feet - yields the cosmic spectral curve shape as shown schematically in Figure VI. Thus

$$S(12,000) - S(8,000) = \Delta S$$

and

$$\sum C_{12}(h_i) - \sum C_8(h_i) = \Delta C$$

This cosmic spectral curve is scaled back to 12,000 feet as follows:

$$\frac{C_{12}(h_i)}{\Delta C} \times \Delta S = \Delta C(12,000) \text{ the Cosmic Spectrum (shape and magnitude at 12,000 feet)}$$

The aircraft background is derived as follows:

$$S(12,000) - C(12,000) = A/C \text{ Background}$$

Since data were collected at five altitudes, this procedure was repeated for each combination of altitudes and results averaged. Typical aircraft and cosmic spectra are shown in Figures V, AND VI respectively.

SYSTEM CONSTANTS

System constants were determined by occupation of the DoE Walker Field Test Pads. (See Ward, 1978, and Stromswold, 1978, for complete descriptions of the building and monitoring of the pads). The five test pads contained varying concentrations of K, U, and T as presented by BFEC:

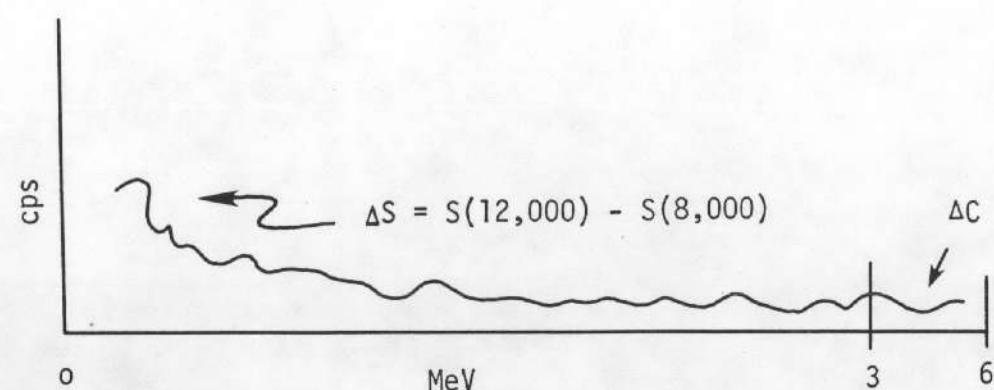
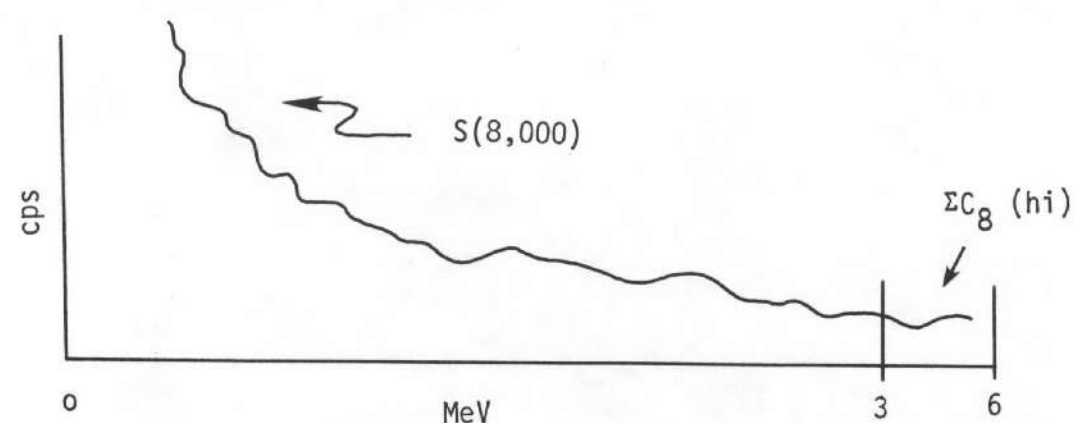
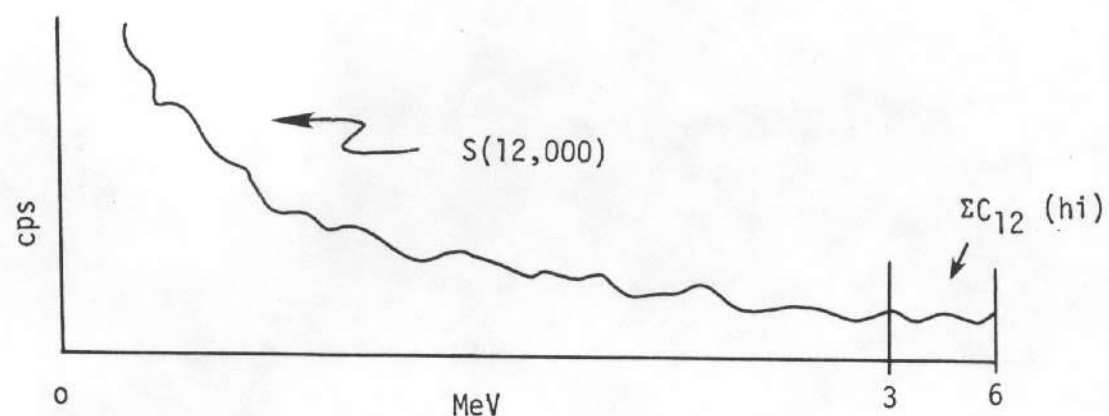


FIGURE IV - Multiple altitude spectra schematic

<u>PAD</u>	<u>K</u>	<u>U</u>	<u>I</u>
Matrix	1.45%	2.19 ppm	6.26 ppm
K	5.14%	5.09 ppm	8.48 ppm
U	2.03%	30.29 ppm	9.19 ppm
T	2.01%	5.14 ppm	45.33 ppm
Mixed	4.11%	20.39 ppm	17.52 ppm

Since the measurements were taken over a relatively short time period (a few hours), it was assumed that the matrix pad measurements contain not only the effects of the matrix pad itself, but also aircraft background (which is a constant), cosmic background (constant over the time period of interest), and all other local background (e.g. BiAir, etc.) effects. (The matrix pad is constructed with only the basic concrete mix without the additional elemental minerals). Thus, by subtracting the matrix pad count rates from the count rates in the four pads, we have eliminated aircraft and cosmic background and BiAir effects for the four pads. The pad concentrations are then modified in a similar fashion by the subtraction of the matrix pad concentrations. The differential concentrations in the pads are given in the table below.

<u>PAD</u>	<u>K</u>	<u>U</u>	<u>I</u>
K-Matrix	3.7%	2.9 ppm	2.2 ppm
U-Matrix	0.6%	28.5 ppm	2.9 ppm
T-Matrix	0.6%	3.0 ppm	39.0 ppm
Mixed-Matrix	2.7%	18.8 ppm	11.3 ppm

Considering the above, we can define a functional relationship between the differential concentrations and the residual count rates which will provide a method of determining the calibration constants for the spectrometer system. These calibration constants are the six (6) stripping coefficients which account for the interactions occurring between the elemental channels in the system (Compton scatter coefficients, etc.).

On the basis of an ideal situation, one would anticipate that some of these interactions should be negligible. This is not totally the case, since we are dealing with a system which has less than infinite resolving power (i.e. the energies are smeared to some extent).

Thus, energy peaks within a spectrum of a given element are Gaussian shaped rather than pure line spectra. Additionally, we are dealing with finite spectral windows, multiple peaked spectra, and pulse pileup; all tend to couple each window's response to the other.

Keeping in mind that we are dealing with the count rates corresponding to the concentrations presented in the last table, we define the following:

- KC_i = uncorrected system count rate for the K channel
- UC_i = uncorrected system count rate for the U channel
- TC_i = uncorrected system count rate for the T channel
- K_i = the percent differential concentration of potassium
- U_i = ppm differential concentration of uranium
- T_i = ppm differential concentration of thorium

where "i" refers to the ith pad.

We also define the following:

- ζ_{kk} = sensitivity of KC_i to concentrations of K_i
- ζ_{ku} = sensitivity of KC_i to concentrations of U_i
- ζ_{kt} = sensitivity of KC_i to concentrations of T_i
- ζ_{uk} = sensitivity of UC_i to concentrations of K_i
- ζ_{uu} = sensitivity of UC_i to concentrations of U_i
- ζ_{ut} = sensitivity of UC_i to concentrations of T_i
- ζ_{tk} = sensitivity of TC_i to concentrations of K_i
- ζ_{tu} = sensitivity of TC_i to concentrations of U_i
- ζ_{tt} = sensitivity of TC_i to concentrations of T_i

Using the above definitions, we now construct the functional relationship by means of the following nine (9) equations in sets of three (3) per pad.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{K pad} \\ \text{U pad} \\ \text{T pad} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} KC_k = \zeta_{kk}K + \zeta_{ku}U + \zeta_{kt}T \\ UC_k = \zeta_{uk}K + \zeta_{uu}U + \zeta_{ut}T \\ TC_k = \zeta_{tk}K + \zeta_{tu}U + \zeta_{tt}T \\ KC_u = \zeta_{kk}K + \zeta_{ku}U + \zeta_{kt}T \\ UC_u = \zeta_{uk}K + \zeta_{uu}U + \zeta_{ut}T \\ TC_u = \zeta_{tk}K + \zeta_{tu}U + \zeta_{tt}T \\ KC_t = \zeta_{kk}K + \zeta_{ku}U + \zeta_{kt}T \\ UC_t = \zeta_{uk}K + \zeta_{uu}U + \zeta_{ut}T \\ TC_t = \zeta_{tk}K + \zeta_{tu}U + \zeta_{tt}T \end{array}$$

Separating these equation into consistent groups, we get for the uncorrected count rates in the K channel

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{(K pad)} \\ \text{(U pad)} \\ \text{(T pad)} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} KC_k = \zeta_{kk}K_k + \zeta_{ku}U_k + \zeta_{kt}T_k \\ KC_u = \zeta_{kk}K_u + \zeta_{ku}U_u + \zeta_{kt}T_u \\ KC_t = \zeta_{kk}K_t + \zeta_{ku}U_t + \zeta_{kt}T_t \end{array}$$

The equations can be expressed in matrix notation

$$\begin{bmatrix} KC_k \\ KC_u \\ KC_t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} K_k & U_k & T_k \\ K_u & U_u & T_u \\ K_t & U_t & T_t \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \zeta_{kk} \\ \zeta_{ku} \\ \zeta_{kt} \end{bmatrix}$$

Where the k, u and t subscripts represent the K, U and T pads.

In a similar manner we can write two other matrix equations for UC_i and TC_i respectively.

$$\begin{bmatrix} UC_k \\ UC_u \\ UC_t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} K_k & U_k & T_k \\ K_u & U_u & T_u \\ K_t & U_t & T_t \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \zeta_{uk} \\ \zeta_{uu} \\ \zeta_{ut} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} TC_k \\ TC_u \\ TC_t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} K_k & U_k & T_k \\ K_u & U_u & T_u \\ K_t & U_t & T_t \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \zeta_{tk} \\ \zeta_{tu} \\ \zeta_{tt} \end{bmatrix}$$

Collecting the above, these equations can be expressed in matrix form as

$$\begin{bmatrix} KC_k & UC_k & TC_k \\ KC_u & UC_u & TC_u \\ KC_t & UC_t & TC_t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} K_t & U_k & T_k \\ K_u & U_u & T_u \\ K_t & U_t & T_t \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \zeta_{kk} & \zeta_{uk} & \zeta_{tk} \\ \zeta_{ku} & \zeta_{uu} & \zeta_{tu} \\ \zeta_{kt} & \zeta_{ut} & \zeta_{tt} \end{bmatrix}$$

or

$$\bar{A} = \bar{B} \cdot \bar{\zeta}$$

where \bar{A} is the residual count rate matrix, \bar{B} is the matrix of the known differential concentrations and $\bar{\zeta}$ the sensitivity matrix.

Rearranging the above equations we have

$$\bar{B} = \bar{A} \cdot \bar{\zeta}^{-1}$$

We now define

$$\bar{\zeta}^{-1} = \bar{\Delta}$$

Eliminating $\bar{\zeta}$, we get

$$\bar{B} = \bar{A} \cdot \bar{\Delta}$$

We can now solve for $\bar{\Delta}$ by matrix inversion.

Therefore, the differential concentrations in the mixed pad can be derived from the k,u,t pads to check the computed $\bar{\Delta}$.

$$\begin{bmatrix} K_m \\ U_m \\ T_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{kk} & \Delta_{ku} & \Delta_{kt} \\ \Delta_{uk} & \Delta_{uu} & \Delta_{ut} \\ \Delta_{tk} & \Delta_{tu} & \Delta_{tt} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} KC_m \\ UC_m \\ TC_m \end{bmatrix}$$

where the subscript m refers to the mixed pad. Expanding this in algebraic form we obtain the following set of equations:

$$K_m = \Delta_{kk}(KC_m + \frac{\Delta_{ku}UC_m}{\Delta_{kk}} + \frac{\Delta_{kt}}{\Delta_{kk}} TC_m)$$

$$U_m = \Delta_{uu}(UC_m + \frac{\Delta_{ut}}{\Delta_{kk}} TC_m + \frac{\Delta_{uk}}{\Delta_{uu}} KC_m)$$

$$T_m = \Delta_{tt}(TC_m + \frac{\Delta_{tu}UC_m}{\Delta_{tt}} + \frac{\Delta_{tk}}{\Delta_{tt}} KC_m)$$

The terms in parentheses in the above 3 equations are the "corrected stripped count rates" for the system, and the stripping coefficients are as follows:

$$S_{ku} = \frac{\Delta_{ku}}{\Delta_{kk}} \quad (\text{effect of uranium on potassium})$$

$$S_{kt} = \frac{\Delta_{kt}}{\Delta_{kk}} \quad (\text{effect of thorium on potassium})$$

$$S_{ut} = \frac{\Delta_{ut}}{\Delta_{uu}} \quad (\text{effect of thorium on uranium})$$

$$S_{uk} = \frac{\Delta_{uk}}{\Delta_{uu}} \quad (\text{effect of potassium on uranium})$$

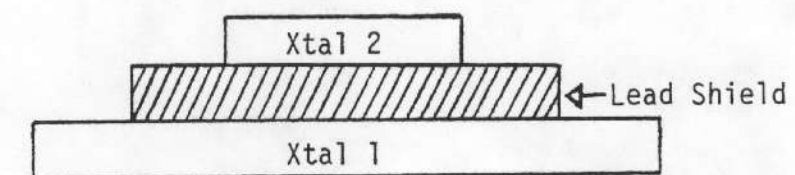
$$S_{tu} = \frac{\Delta_{tu}}{\Delta_{tt}} \quad (\text{effect of uranium on thorium})$$

$$S_{tk} = \frac{\Delta_{tk}}{\Delta_{tt}} \quad (\text{effect of potassium on thorium})$$

These stripping coefficients are defined in terms of S_{ij} in order to eliminate confusion with α , β , and γ , which are sometimes defined slightly differently.

ATMOSPHERIC RADON CORRECTION

Consider the crystal configuration shown below:



Let 1 and 2 designate the down and up crystal respectively. The down crystal sees radiation rates of I_1 composed of the air signal I_a and the ground signal I_g plus aircraft and cosmic background.

$$\text{Therefore } I_1 = I_g + I_a + A_1 + C_1$$

Similarly, the up crystal sees the air signal and ground signal (both somewhat attenuated) plus an aircraft and cosmic background.

$$\text{Therefore } I_2 = \lambda I_g + m I_a + A_2 + C_2$$

Where m is the response to the air signal and λ is the % of the ground signal getting through to the up detector.

Using the test pad data, the factor λ can be determined. Consider the two previous equations. When we subtract the matrix pad data from the K, U, and T pad data, we have essentially set A_1 , A_2 , C_1 , and C_2 and I_a equal to zero.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Therefore } I_1 &= I_g \\ I_2 &= \lambda I_g \\ &= \left(\frac{I_2}{I_1} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Instead of using the count rates we can use the resultant sensitivities $1/\Delta_{uu}$ to determine λ for the elemental channel U.

$$= \frac{1/\Delta_{uu} \text{ (up)}}{1/\Delta_{uu} \text{ (down)}}$$

It should be noted that due to "shine around" (since the shielding is not an infinite plane, the upward looking crystal responds to the surrounding terrain) on the test pads, as altitude increases, should decrease, thus $\lambda = f(h)$.

Only the factor m remains to be determined. This unfortunately cannot be determined from test pad data. It can however be determined by flying over water (e.g. use of the Lake Mead over-water data).

Consider the equations for I_1 and I_2 again

$$I_1 = I_g + I_a + A_1 + C_1$$

$$I_2 = \lambda I_g + m I_a + A_2 + C_2$$

Over water $I_g = 0$

We have A_1 , A_2 , C_1 , and C_2 defined.

Removing the aircraft and cosmic background from the over water data and we are left with

$$I_1 = I_a$$

$$I_2 = m I_a$$

Since m is the shielding factor response to the air signal, we should have an air signal to "shield". Thus m is best determined if there is radon present.

Both up and down counting rates are corrected for aircraft and cosmic background and so we can solve the following two equations for I_a .

$$I_1 = I_g + I_a$$

$$I_2 = \lambda I_g + m I_a$$

$$m I_a = I_2 - \lambda I_g$$

$$\text{but } I_g = I_1 - I_a$$

$$\text{then } I_a (m - \lambda) = I_2 - \lambda I_1$$

$$\text{or } I_a = \frac{I_2 - \lambda I_1}{m - \lambda} = \text{Bi Air}$$

and I_a is then the Bi Air contribution from the surrounding air. This is then subtracted from the down looking U count resulting in corrected data.

DATA PROCESSING

DATA PREPARATION

The following sections summarize the techniques used for reduction and processing of the airborne data collected by geoMetrics.

Field Tape Verification and Edit

The field data tapes containing the airborne data are read on a computer to verify the recording and data quality. Data recovery is essentially 100% from the field tapes. During this phase, statistics are generated summarizing all the variables recorded for each flight line. Simultaneously, the spectral peaks are evaluated for shifts using a centroid calculation and the particular window's peak channel. The data are also checked for correct scan lengths and proper justification of data fields within each scan and live time calculations are made. During this process, the desired window data fields are extracted from each spectrum and rewritten as a reformatted copy tape. (Portions of this operation were performed in the field using the G-725 field computer system.)

The reformatted raw data for each flight line (with aborted or unnecessary flight line data edited out) are then checked for consistency, data spikes, gradients, etc. Every correction suggested by the computer is evaluated by the data processing personnel prior to implementation. Upon completion of the phase, the data on the output tape are "clean" and ready for subsequent correction of the radiometrics and tying of the magnetics.

Flight Line Location

A single frame 35 mm camera is used for obtaining position recovery information. The photo locations are spotted or transferred to a suitable base map and are digitized. The fiducial numbers of the spotted points along each line are entered during the digitizing process. A computer program is used to check the consistency of these data using calculated intersections from tie line to tie line and from traverse to traverse. This program allows easy detection of entry errors as well as potential flight path recovery errors.

A computer program then calculates the map location for each intersection and the beginning and end of each line based on the fiducial numbers and the control line/tie grid. A computer plot is made of these locations to check against the field plot and correct editing

information. These flight lines are then overlain on the geologic base map and each map unit is digitized such that each sample falls within a single unit. This resulting location information is then merged with the geophysical data using the fiducial numbers as common reference.

RADIOMETRIC DATA REDUCTION

Reduction of the raw window data was carried out utilizing system calibration constants as derived from high altitude over water flights, Lake Mead Dynamic Test Range, and the Walker Field Test Pads. The data reduction sequence used is summarized in Figure VII. Processing of the data was performed using the window energies given below:

Total count	-	0.4 to 3.0 MeV
K	-	1.37 to 1.57 MeV
U	-	1.66 to 1.87 MeV (downward looking system)
U _{up}	-	1.04 to 1.21 MeV and 1.65 to 2.42 MeV (upward looking system)
T	-	2.41 to 2.81 MeV
Cosmic	-	3 to 6 MeV (downward and upward looking system)

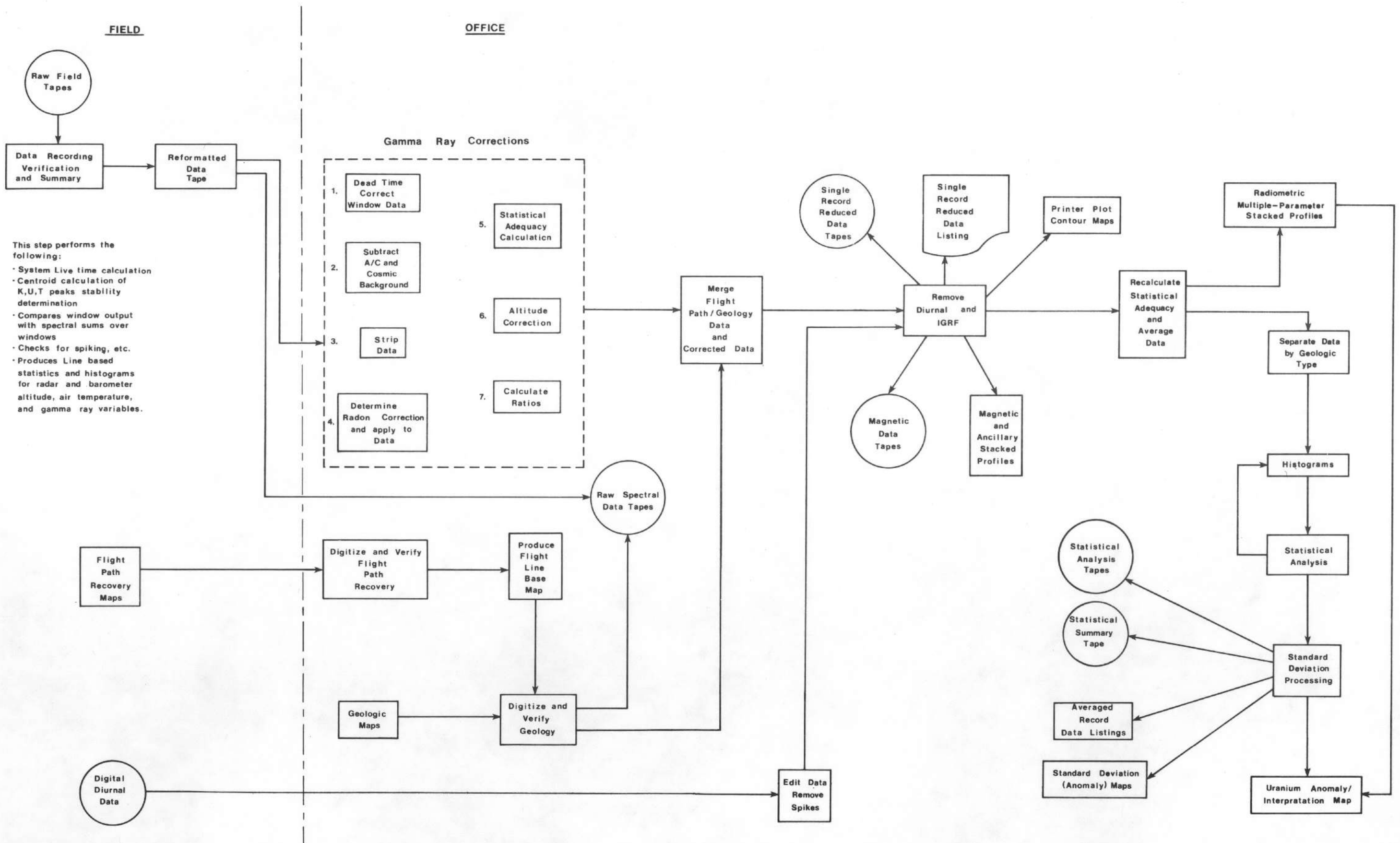
Aircraft and Cosmic background for the Queen Air/Aero Commander over these windows are as follows:

	<u>QUEEN AIR</u>		<u>AERO COMMANDER</u>	
	Aircraft	Cosmic*	Aircraft	Cosmic*
TC (cps)	152.04	2.3833	220.37	2.3915
K (cps)	16.06	0.1322	18.82	0.1334
U _{dn} (cps)	6.50	0.1098	10.85	0.1082
U _{up} (cps)	3.17	0.5540	5.35	0.5915
T (cps)	3.42	0.1503	4.35	0.1513

*Cosmic background values are in cps per 1.0 cps in the 3-6 MeV window.

DATA PROCESSING FLOW DIAGRAM

FIGURE VII



Compton corrections to the down data were made using the following constants:

S_{ij}	QUEEN AIR	AERO COMMANDER
S_{ku}	0.8437	0.8717
S_{kt}	0.1584	0.1408
S_{ut}	0.2703	0.2877
S_{uk}	0.0	0.0
S_{tu}	0.05614	0.09453
S_{tk}	0.0	0.0

The ij subscripts represent the influence of the j^{th} window on the i^{th} window.

All parameters except for S_{ut} are considered constants. S_{ut} was considered an altitude dependent parameter utilizing the following expression (after Grasty, 1975).

$$S_{ut} = S_{ut_0} + 0.0076h, \text{ where } h \text{ is the altitude in hundreds of feet.}$$

Altitude attenuation coefficients used are defined as follows:

ALTITUDE ATTENUATION COEFFICIENTS

	QUEEN AIR	AERO COMMANDER
TC (per foot)	0.002011	0.001688
K (per foot)	0.002740	0.002800
U (per foot)	0.002479	0.002536
T (per foot)	0.002048	0.002102

All radiometric data presented in the strip charts have been normalized to 400 feet mean terrain clearance at STP using the expression:

$$\exp - u_i \frac{273.15}{760} \times \frac{P}{T} (h - 400)$$

where h is the height in feet, i is the appropriate altitude attenuation coefficient, P is in mm of Hg, and T is in degrees Kelvin. In cases where the altitude exceeds 1,000 feet, the correction coefficients were limited to the 1,000 foot value.

Bi Air calculations are made using the following expressions:

$$U_{up} - (R_{us} + \frac{C'_{uk}}{C'_{uu}} R_{ks} + \frac{C'_{ut}}{C'_{uu}} R_{ts}) \ell$$

$$Bi_{Air} = \frac{\text{---}}{m - \ell}$$

Where U_{up} = count rate from upward detectors

ℓ = crystal coupling constant

m = crystal geometric factor

$C'_{uk}, C'_{ut}, C'_{uu}$ = stripping coefficients relating down data to up data

R_{us} = stripped uranium count rate - down system

R_{ks} = stripped potassium count rate - down system

R_{ts} = stripped thorium count rate - down system

The numerical values for the constants ℓ, m, C'_{uk} , and C'_{uu} are given below:

	QUEEN AIR	AERO COMMANDER
ℓ	0.1101	0.0890
m	0.596	0.445
C'_{uk}	0.00947	0.00964
C'_{uu}	0.07136	0.08562
C'_{ut}	0.04636	0.05644
$\mu \ell$	-0.000032	-0.00019
μm	-0.000192	-0.000112

μl & μm are altitude dependent as follows:

$$l = l - \mu l \times h, \text{ where } h \text{ is in feet}$$

$$m = m - \mu m \times h, \text{ where } h \text{ is in feet}$$

These Bi Air data are filtered and the filtered results are then removed on a point by point basis from the corrected uranium window data.

The window data are then evaluated for statistical adequacy prior to altitude correction to ensure they are significant within the context of the anticipated errors in count statistics.

Statistical Adequacy Test

The statistical adequacy test is made to determine whether the corrected data sample is sufficiently greater than the "noise" to represent the "signal" of interest.

We can define three separate criteria for detection thresholds (ref. Currie, Analytical Chemistry, Volume 40, No. 3, March 1968) of which only one is directly applicable to our case; this is the "critical level". This is the level at which the decision is made that a signal is "detected". We thus define this critical level as that level at which the data are statistically adequate.

Setting the actual levels in counts per second, "a priori" for each elemental window is difficult at best since the full effect of all parameters affecting the counts is not known to a sufficient degree of certainty. If the corrections to the data are a significant portion of the count rate, most of the error (exclusive of systematic errors due to electronics, etc.) in the corrected data can be ascribed to random errors within the applied corrections. The corrections are basically the results of counting radioactive decay products (gamma rays) and are therefore assumed to follow the classical Poisson distribution. The following assumptions concerning these corrections are:

1. In the best case, the error in each correction is additive.
2. The sum of these corrections also follows a Poisson distribution.
3. The uncertainty in the correction itself is equal to the square root of the correction applied.
4. This uncertainty is directly reflected in the corrected single record count rate.

With these assumptions in mind, the criterion for determining the statistical adequacy of a given data sample is defined as follows:

"If a corrected single record data sample exceeds 1.5 times the square root of the summed correction applied to that data sample, then that data sample is statistically adequate."

Since any calculation using statistically inadequate data (such as ratios) is also inadequate, the adequacy of each element of the single sample record data is tested prior to the calculation. This is done during the course of the processing by retaining all corrections applied to each data sample and determining its adequacy as explained above.

Not only are the results of this statistical adequacy test used to insure that calculated ratios will be meaningful but they are also utilized to determine the optimum interval over which the data should be averaged (e.g. 5 seconds or 7 seconds, etc.) to improve the overall data statistical adequacy. In the case of this project, the resulting averaging sample interval was 7 seconds.

Conversion to Equivalent ppm and Percent

At this point the data are single record corrected samples in units of counts per second. These data are then converted to equivalent ppm (parts per million) uranium, thorium and percent potassium. The conversion factors are the sensitivities derived from the Lake Mead Dynamic Test Range data at 400 feet mean terrain clearance.

<u>Radioelement</u>	<u>Equivalent Percent/ppm</u>	<u>Queen Air Counts/Second</u>	<u>Aero Commander Counts/Second</u>
K	1%K	91.5	96.3
U	1 ppmeu	10.4	9.2
T	1 ppmeT	6.4	6.7

DATA PRESENTATION

MAGNETIC DATA REDUCTION

The magnetic data reduction processes are: correction for diurnal variation, tying to a common magnetic datum, and subtraction of the regional magnetic field as defined by the International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF). During data acquisition, the magnetic field is monitored by a ground-based diurnal magnetometer that samples every four seconds at a sensitivity of one-quarter gamma. These data are recorded on magnetic tape along with the time for synchronization with the airborne data.

The diurnal data are edited to keep only samples taken during flight time and remove spikes and man-made magnetic events. After editing, these data are displayed in profile form to ensure that all corrections necessary have been made. Next, the data are synchronized in time with the airborne data, interpolated, and subtracted from the airborne magnetic data.

The diurnally corrected magnetic data are then processed by a tying program that compares the magnetic differences at intersections of flight lines and tie lines. This program calculates individual magnetic field biases for each flight tie line based on tie line intersections. This allows miss-ties to be minimized throughout the survey. These biases usually represent, after diurnal correction, systematic magnetic changes caused by such things as heading error, changes in location of the ground-based magnetometer, or changes in the airborne equipment. The biases are manually evaluated and selectively applied.

General

The majority of the data products are presented in this report. These include the uranium anomaly/interpretation maps and pseudo-contour maps of potassium, uranium, thorium, and magnetic data which are integrated as part of the text in the interpretation section. In addition to these data, this report contains data presented in the form of radiometric profiles, flight path recovery maps, standard deviation maps, and histograms. Microfiche data are contained in the back cover of each report. Data tapes are available separately.

Radiometric Profiles

Stacked profiles were prepared from the averaged data for each traverse and tie line. These stacked profiles, plotted at a linear scale of 1:250,000, contain the following parameters: corrected Total Count, percent potassium, equivalent ppm uranium, equivalent ppm thorium, eU/eT, eU/%K, and eT/%K ratios, equivalent ppm Bi Air, radar altimeter, and magnetometer data. Each of the stacked profile sheets contains a plot of the flight path superimposed on a geologic strip map. Included along these profiles are the fiducial numbers which correspond to flight path position as displayed on the flight path recovery maps. Each of the stacked profiles represents the data contained on the specific flight line within the boundaries of the specified NTMS Quadrangle sheet.

Radiometric traces on the stacked profiles contain an indicator showing those data which are statistically inadequate. These statistically inadequate data are marked by a small vertical tick at the sample location. The altitude profile has been limited in display to 1,000 feet. A dashed line at the 700 foot level is presented to show those data which do not meet the altitude specifications. The vertical scale of each variable remains constant on all stacked profiles. When overranging occurs, the trace is stepped and the step labeled showing the actual value. A pictorial representation of such a stepping profile is shown in Figure VIII. At the end of each stacked profile, a statistical summary of the minimum value, maximum value, mean, and standard deviation for that variable is presented.

This report contains an equivalent set of stacked profiles for each quadrangle, photographically reduced to an approximate scale of 1:500,000.

MAGNETIC PROFILES

A set of profiles containing the magnetic data (corrected, with IGRF removed), barometric altimeter data, radar altimeter data, diurnal monitor data, and temperature data are available at a linear scale of 1:250,000. Each of the stacked profiles contains a plot of the flight path superimposed on the geology over which the aircraft flew. Reduced scale (1:500,000) copies of these are presented in of this report.

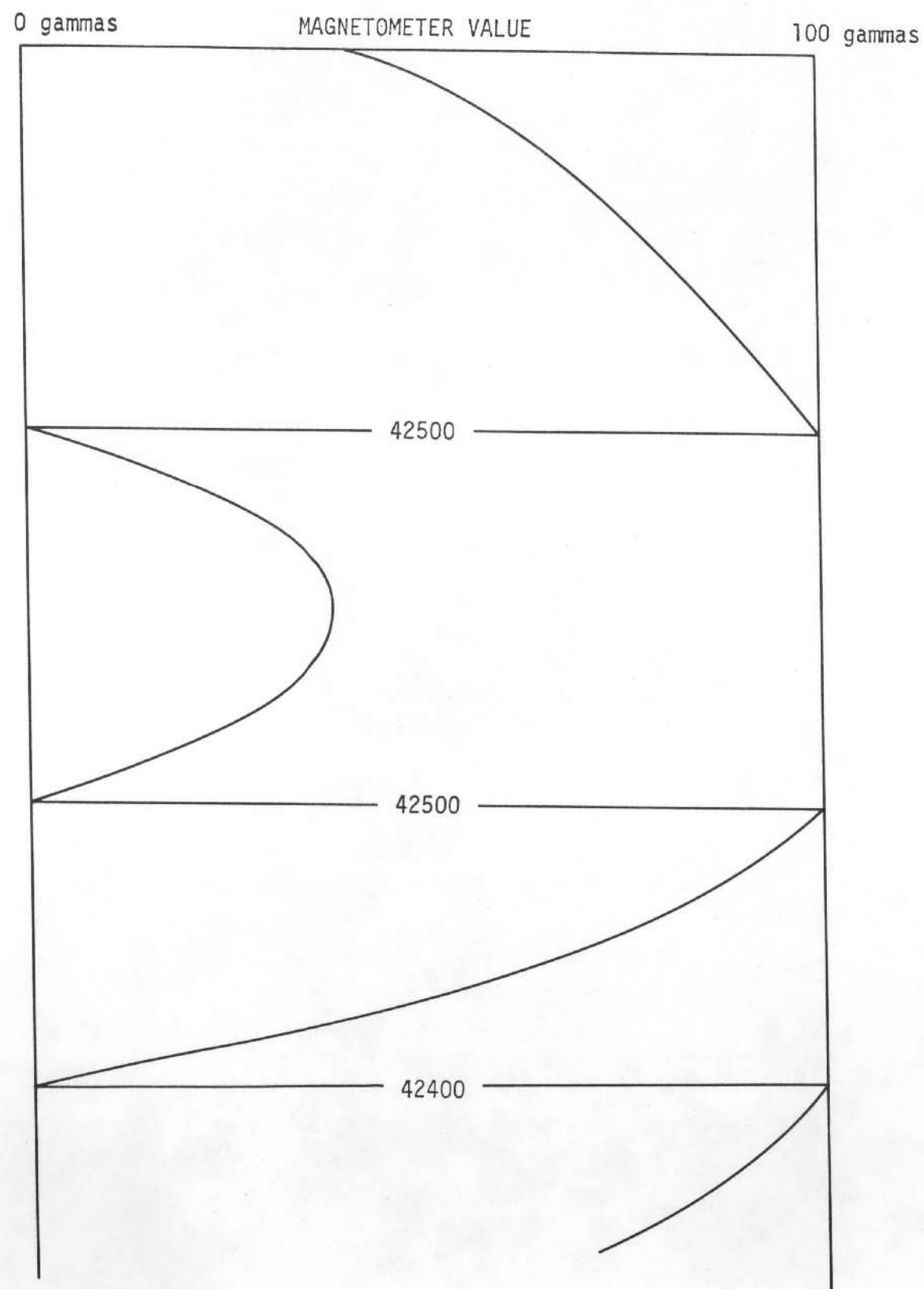


FIGURE VIII Plotter Step Value Labeling

FLIGHT PATH MAPS

For each of the NTMS quadrangle sheets covered by this survey, a flight path position map is available at a scale of 1:250,000. The actual flight path has been superimposed on the geologic quadrangle maps. Flight lines and tie lines are annotated along with fiducial numbers of located positions. Reduced scale (1:500,000) copies of these can be found in this report.

STANDARD DEVIATION MAPS

Gamma ray standard deviation maps have been prepared for each NTMS quadrangle included in this survey. The six maps generated represent the following parameters: percent potassium, equivalent ppm uranium, equivalent ppm thorium, and eU/eT, eU/%K and eT/%K ratios. The data contained in each map represent only those data which are considered statistically adequate. This automatically excludes all data collected over water or data which falls outside of altitude specifications (i.e. altitude greater than 700 and less than 200 feet). The symbolism of each of the six maps is identical. The center of each circle represents the central averaged sample since the data had been averaged over a 7 second interval. The small boxes adjacent to each of the circles represents one standard deviation from the mean for that specific data sample. In order to determine whether the data shown are represented by positive or negative standard deviations, consider each map with north pointing away from the viewer. For east/west lines (traverse lines) positive standard deviations lie above or to the north of the traverse line with negative standard deviation below or to the south. On the north/south lines (tie lines) positive standard deviations are to the left of the viewer (west) with negative standard deviations to the right (east).

These maps were generated at a scale of 1:250,000 for each NTMS sheet and in addition, are presented in each report at a reduced scale of approximately 1:500,000.

HISTOGRAMS

Computer generated histograms, showing the equivalent ppm and percent distributions for the three gamma ray emitters and their ratios measured and calculated as a function of computer map unit are presented in this report (See Figure IX). Information contained on these histograms includes the standard deviation as calculated about the arithmetic mean (or median), and the total number of samples from which the statistics were derived.

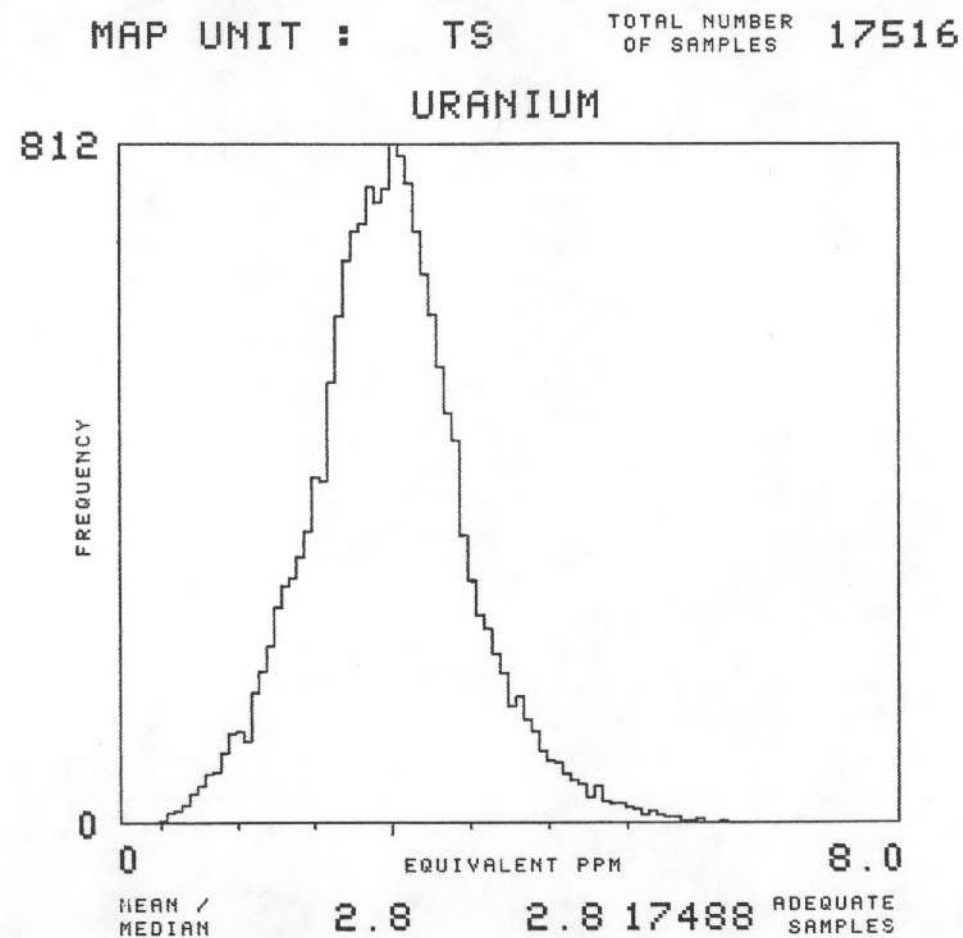


FIGURE IX Sample Computer Map Unit Histogram

DATA LISTINGS

Single record reduced and averaged record (statistical analysis) data listings have been prepared on microfiche. The microfiche are contained in each report. Each of the single record and averaged record data listings are presented for the data contained in a single quadrangle. The data contained in the single record data listings are summarized below:

1. Fiducial number
2. System/Quality (SAKUT) - The first digit identifies the system used to collect the sample. The remaining digits define the results of statistical adequacy testing for altitude, potassium, uranium, and thorium. A value of 0 indicated that the data are statistically adequate. A value of 1 indicates that the data are statistically inadequate. All data collected in excess of 700 feet and less than 200 feet are considered statistically inadequate.
3. Time - time presented in hours, minutes, and seconds
4. Altitude - altitude presented in feet above terrain
5. LAT/LONG - Latitude and Longitude presented in terms of decimal degrees
6. Magnetic field expressed in residual gammas
7. Geology - code representing geologic units
8. %K, eU, eT - percent potassium, equivalent ppm of uranium and thorium
9. eU/eTH, eU/%K, eTH/%K - calculated ratios of the three parameters
10. Total count - corrected total count data (0.4 to 3.0 MeV)
11. COS - downward looking cosmic count rate in the 3-6 MeV channel
12. Uair - atmospheric Bi-214 equivalent ppm
13. Temperature - outside air temperature in degrees centigrade
14. Press - barometric pressure in mm of mercury

The averaged record (statistical analysis) data listings are summarized below:

1. Fiducial number
2. System/Quality (SAKUT) - The first digit identifies the system used to collect the sample. The remaining digits define the results of statistical adequacy testing for altitude, potassium, uranium, and thorium. A value of 0 indicated that the data are statistically adequate. A value of 1 indicates that the data are statistically inadequate. All data collected in excess of 700 feet and less than 200 feet are considered statistically inadequate.
3. LAT/LONG - Latitude and longitude presented in terms of decimal degrees
4. Magnetic field expressed in residual gammas
5. Geology - code representing geologic formations
6. %K, eU, eT - percent potassium, equivalent ppm of uranium and thorium data and the number of (+) standard deviations from the mean
7. eU/eTh, eU/%K, eTh/%K - calculated ratios of the three parameters, and the number of (+) standard deviations from the mean
8. Total count - corrected total count data (0.4 to 3.0 MeV)
9. COS - downward looking cosmic count rate in the 3-6 MeV channel
10. Uair - atmospheric Bi-214 in equivalent ppm

DATA TAPES

Data tape files have been generated for each of the 1:250,000 NTMS quadrangle sheets. The tapes are IBM compatible and recorded on 9 track EBCDIC at 800 bpi. Five separate types of data tapes are presented: raw spectral data tapes, single record reduced data tapes, statistical analysis tapes, magnetic data tapes and a statistical analysis summary tape. Detailed descriptions of the data tape formats follow this discussion.

DATA INTERPRETATION METHODS

General

The stated objective of the NURE Program is the evaluation of the uranium potential of the United States. In support of this goal, high sensitivity airborne radiometric and magnetic surveys have been implemented to obtain reconnaissance information pertaining to regional distribution of uraniumiferous materials. Within this context, data interpretation has been oriented toward regional detection and description of anomalously high concentrations of uranium.

By far the most significant natural sources of gamma radiation in the geologic environment are the radioactive decay series of potassium 40 (K40), thorium 232 (Th232) and uranium 238 (U238) of which 0.7% is uranium 235. Potassium 40 is the largest contributor to natural radioactivity, accounting for nearly 98%, as it is the most abundant gamma ray emitter-.012% of all potassium in nature. (Refer to GSA Memoir 97 for abundances of uranium, thorium, and potassium).

Potassium 40 is directly identified by the airborne spectrometer from a single clear peak at 1.46 mev (million electron volts) in its gamma ray spectrum. However, thorium 232 and uranium 238 do not have any clear, distinct peaks at sufficiently high energies to allow direct detection from airborne systems. Instead, daughter products which do have distinct peaks are measured as representing the abundance of the parent element. For thorium 232, the daughter nuclide thallium 208 (Tl208) has a distinct peak at 2.62 mev while uranium 238 has a daughter, bismuth 214 (Bi214) possessing a clear peak at 1.76 mev (see Figure 7 for a composite decay series spectrum). Consequently the fundamental assumption implicit to airborne uranium and thorium measurements is that the measured daughter products are in radioactive equilibrium - the number of atoms of disintegrating daughter nuclides are equal to the number being formed (see Adams and Gasparini, 1970).

An airborne gamma ray measurement is the sum of photons counted during a specified time interval from a multitude of gamma ray sources which include the three geologic emitters that are being sought plus other interfering sources. These others include, but are not limited to higher energy cosmic rays, aircraft and instruments, contributions from overlapping decay series and airborne radon 222. (See Burson, 1974 and McSharry, 1973 for a more complete discussion of airborne radiometric measurements, and Radiometric Data Reduction in this volume for a complete description of data correction procedures).

When correlating ground data (geochemical, geological, etc.) with the corrected data derived from raw airborne measurements, the interpreter must remember what an individual airborne gamma ray sample physically measures. First, the terrestrial component of the gamma radiation measured by the airborne detector emanated primarily from the upper 18 inches of material on the earth's surface (Gregory and

Horwood, 1963). The airborne measurement cannot "see" any deeper into the underlying rock material and is essentially a measurement of the soil's or exposed (weathered) rock's radioactivity. Secondly, since each airborne sample is an accumulation of gamma rays measured on a moving platform over a fixed period of time, the individual sample represents a large areal extent of surficial material. For this survey, with specifications of 400 feet mean terrain clearance and an average ground speed of 140 miles per hour, a one second sample corresponds to an oval approximately 750 feet long by 600 feet wide (assuming an infinite, uniformly distributed source). Accordingly, averaged samples represent tremendous volumes of surficial materials.

Methodology

As described previously, the gamma ray data were located by computer map units, histograms were produced and statistical analyses performed. The basic unit for interpretation then is the averaged sample and its attendant deviations about a particular map unit's mean.

The uranium anomaly/interpretation map displays each individual averaged sample that meets the following criteria:

1. The averaged uranium sample must be greater than or equal to 1 standard deviation above its map unit mean.
2. The sample must have a U/T ratio greater than or equal to 1 standard deviation above its unit mean.
3. Each U/T ratio defined in (2) must have a corresponding thorium value lying at least greater than minus one (-1) standard deviation below the mean. If the thorium sample is less than one standard deviation below the mean, the U/T ratio is considered questionable.

All the possible anomalies displayed on the map are then examined for clusters, trends, and comparisons with all other available data.

Minimum requirements in the subsequent interpretation discussions of each quadrangle for anomalies listed in the uranium anomaly summary are defined as follows:

Two (2) consecutive averaged U samples lying two or more standard deviations above the mean or three (3) consecutive averaged U samples, two of which are one (1) or more standard deviations and the third of which is two (2) or more standard deviations above the mean.

Statistical anomalies which meet the above criteria can result from several factors or circumstances including: (1) true concentration of uraniferous minerals, (2) differential surface cover (soils and/or

vegetation) within a lithologic unit, (3) local weather conditions such as rain and snow, (4) extreme facies variation within a mapped unit, and (5) differential weathering of rocks within mapped units. Obviously an averaged sample which lies on the boundary between two map units is not truly reflecting either one, but is rather an average of both. Thus, for two markedly different units, such a sample would be anomalous relative to one of the units and not be a true indication of radioactive differences within the unit.

The percent potassium, equivalent ppm thorium and uranium, the three ratios and residual magnetic data were plotted as separate pseudo-contour maps and overlain on the geologic base map and standard deviation maps. Regional trends of each variable and average values could thus be easily and quickly determined and compared with the associated geological, magnetic, and statistical trends. Only the long wavelengths within each variable would show any line-to-line continuity on the pseudo-contour maps and thus, only regional trends will appear.

Each quadrangle's stacked profiles were also overlain on the corresponding geologic and standard deviation maps and anomaly map to further delineate trends and to allow a more detailed analysis of individual anomalies. Since the interpretation was concentrated on detection of anomalous uranium, subtle trends present in the potassium and thorium channels and ratios were only examined in a cursory manner. Even during such a brief examination of the profiles, it was evident that the spectrometer system was highly sensitive to changes in surface materials even in areas of low counting rates such as glacial drift. Thus radiometrics have a real potential for performing general surficial mapping "geochemical analysis" on a geologic unit (or soils) basis in addition to merely radioactive mineral "anomaly hunting".

TAPE FORMATS

SINGLE RECORD REDUCED DATA TAPE

REFERENCE: Paragraphs 4.7.6 and 6.1.6, BFEC 1200-C

The Single Record Tape is an unlabeled, nine track, 800 BPI, NRZI. All data are recorded as EBCDIC characters. Each tape contains but one file of format, header, data, and trailer records for no more than one quadrangle. The tape is divided into 6900-character blocks containing the following information.

Block 1 - Format Data

This block contains 6768 characters in 94 consecutive lines of 72 characters containing the following literal description.

02 0978 (DATA TAPE TYPE AND FORMAT SPECIFICATION DATE CODES)

SINGLE RECORD REDUCED DATA TAPE

FORMAT FOR TAPE IDENTIFICATION BLOCK (SECOND BLOCK)

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>FORMAT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
1.	A40	QUADRANGLE NAME AS PROJECT IDENTIFICATION
2.	A20	NAME OF SUBCONTRACTOR
3.	I4	APPROXIMATE DATE OF SURVEY (MONTH, YEAR)
4.	I1	NUMBER OF AERIAL SYSTEMS USED TO COLLECT DATA FOR THIS QUADRANGLE
5.	I1	AERIAL SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION CODE FOR FIRST SYSTEM
6.	A20	AIRCRAFT IDENTIFICATION BY TYPE AND FAA NUMBER FOR FIRST SYSTEM
7.	F6.1	NOMINAL ALTITUDE SYSTEM SENSITIVITY RELATIVE TO TERRESTRIAL POTASSIUM (K-40) TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN CPS PER PERCENT K
8.	F6.1	NOMINAL ALTITUDE SYSTEM SENSITIVITY RELATIVE TO TERRESTRIAL URANIUM (BI-214) TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN CPS PER PPM EQUIVALENT U
9.	F6.1	NOMINAL ALTITUDE SYSTEM SENSITIVITY RELATIVE TO TERRESTRIAL THORIUM (TL-208) TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN CPS PER PPM EQUIVALENT TH

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>FORMAT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
13	I3	NUMBER OF CHANNELS (0-3 MEV) IN 4PI SYSTEM FOR FIRST AERIAL SYSTEM
14	I3	NUMBER OF CHANNELS (0-3 MEV) IN 2PI SYSTEM FOR FIRST AERIAL SYSTEM
15-24	(SAME)	REPEAT OF ITEMS 5-14 FOR SECOND AERIAL SYSTEM
*	*	*
*	*	*
*	*	*
85-94	(SAME)	REPEAT OF ITEMS 5-14 FOR NINTH AERIAL SYSTEM
95	I3	NUMBER OF FLIGHT LINES ON THIS TAPE
96	I4	FIRST FLIGHT LINE NUMBER ON THIS TAPE
97	I6	FIRST RECORD NUMBER OF FIRST FLIGHT LINE
98	I3	JULIAN DATE (DAY OF YEAR) FIRST FLIGHT-LINE DATA WAS COLLECTED
99-101	I4,I6,I3	REPEAT OF ITEMS 96-98 FOR SECOND FLIGHT LINE ON THIS TAPE
*	*	*
*	*	*
*	*	*
390-392	I4,I6,I3	REPEAT OF ITEMS 96-98 FOR 99th FLIGHT LINE ON THIS TAPE

FORMAT FOR SINGLE RECORD REDUCED DATA RECORD (THIRD THRU LAST BLOCK)

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>FORMAT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
1	I1	AERIAL SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION CODE
2	I4	FLIGHT LINE NUMBER
3	I6	RECORD IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
4	I6	GMT TIME OF DAY (HHMMSS)
5	F8.4	LATITUDE TO FOUR DECIMAL PLACES IN DEGREES
6	F8.4	LONGITUDE TO FOUR DECIMAL PLACES IN DEGREES
7	F6.1	TERRAIN CLEARANCE TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN METERS
8	F7.1	RESIDUAL (IGRF REMOVED) MAGNETIC FIELD INTENSITY TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN GAMMAS
9	A8	SURFACE GEOLOGIC MAP UNIT CODE
10	I4	QUALITY FLAG CODES
11	F6.1	APPARENT CONCENTRATION OF TERRESTRIAL POTASSIUM (K-40) TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U
12	F4.1	UNCERTAINTY IN TERRESTRIAL POTASSIUM TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PERCENT K
13	F6.1	APPARENT CONCENTRATION OF TERRESTRIAL URANIUM (BI-214) TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U
14	F4.1	UNCERTAINTY IN TERRESTRIAL URANIUM TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U
15	F6.1	APPARENT CONCENTRATION OF TERRESTRIAL THORIUM (TL-208) TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT TH
16	F4.1	UNCERTAINTY IN TERRESTRIAL THORIUM TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT TH

ITEM	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
17	F6.1	URANIUM-TO-THORIUM RATIO TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U PER PPM EQUIVALENT TH
18	F6.1	URANIUM-TO-POTASSIUM RATIO TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U PER PERCENT K
19	F5.1	THORIUM-TO-POTASSIUM RATIO TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT TH PER PERCENT K
20	F8.1	GROSS GAMMA (0.4-3.0 MEV) COUNT RATE TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN COUNTS PER SECOND
21	F6.1	UNCERTAINTY IN GROSS GAMMA COUNT RATE TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN COUNTS PER SECOND
22	F5.1	ATMOSPHERIC BI-214 4PI CORRECTION TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U
23	F4.1	UNCERTAINTY IN ATMOSPHERIC BI-214 4PI CORRECTION TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U
24	F4.1	OUTSIDE AIR TEMPERATURE TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN DEGREES CELSIUS
25	F5.1	OUTSIDE AIR PRESSURE TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN MMHG

This description serves to identify the format of data on subsequent blocks on the tape. The remaining 132 characters on this block are blanks.

Block 2 - Single Record Reduced Identification Data

The second block contains the identifier information for the data contained in subsequent blocks. The identification information is written according to the format description in the first half of the first block. The remaining 4978 characters on this block are blanks.

Block 3 - Single Record Reduced Data

These blocks contain data written according to the format description in the second half of the first block. There will be 50 logical records per physical block. As of August 1979, the method for determining uncertainties specified in the data blocks remains undefined, and those values are filled with 9's under format control.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS TAPE

REFERENCE: Paragraphs 4.7.7 and 6.1.6, BFEC 1200-C

The statistical analysis data tape is an unlabeled, nine track, 800 BPI, NRZI. All data is recorded as EBCDIC characters. The block length is 8000 characters long. Each tape contains one file of data for no more than one quadrangle.

Block 1 - Format Description Data

The first physical block on this tape contains a format description for data on subsequent blocks. The first 7560 characters on this block contains 105 lines of 72 characters exactly as written below:

03 0978 (DATA TAPE TYPE AND FORMAT SPECIFICATION DATE CODES)

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS DATA TAPE

FORMAT FOR TAPE IDENTIFICATION BLOCK (SECOND BLOCK)

ITEM	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
1	A40	QUADRANGLE NAME AS PROJECT IDENTIFICATION
2	A20	NAME OF SUBCONTRACTOR
3	I4	APPROXIMATE DATE OF SURVEY (MONTH, YEAR)
4	I1	NUMBER OF AERIAL SYSTEMS USED TO COLLECT DATA FOR THIS QUADRANGLE
5	I1	AERIAL SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION CODE FOR FIRST SYSTEM
6	A20	AIRCRAFT IDENTIFICATION BY TYPE AND FAA NUMBER FOR FIRST SYSTEM
7	F6.1	NOMINAL ALTITUDE SYSTEM SENSITIVITY RELATIVE TO TERRESTRIAL POTASSIUM (K-40) TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN CPS PER PERCENT K
8	F6.1	NOMINAL ALTITUDE SYSTEM SENSITIVITY RELATIVE TO TERRESTRIAL URANIUM (BI-214) TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN CPS PER PPM EQUIVALENT U
9	F6.1	NOMINAL ALTITUDE SYSTEM SENSITIVITY RELATIVE TO TERRESTRIAL THORIUM (TL-208) TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN CPS PER PPM EQUIVALENT TH
10	I6	BLANK FIELD (99999)
11	F6.3	4PI-SYSTEM DATA COLLECTION INTERVAL TO THREE DECIMAL PLACES IN SECONDS FOR FIRST SYSTEM
12	F6.3	2PI-SYSTEM DATA COLLECTION INTERVAL TO THREE DECIMAL PLACES IN SECONDS FOR FIRST SYSTEM
13	I3	NUMBER OF CHANNELS (0-3 MEV) IN 4PI SYSTEM FOR FIRST AERIAL SYSTEM
14	I3	NUMBER OF CHANNELS (0-3 MEV) IN 2PI SYSTEM FOR FIRST AERIAL SYSTEM

ITEM	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
15-24	(SAME)	REPEAT OF ITEMS 5-14 FOR SECOND AERIAL SYSTEM
*	*	*
*	*	*
*	*	*
85-94	(SAME)	REPEAT OF ITEMS 5-14 FOR NINTH AERIAL SYSTEM
95	I3	NUMBER OF FLIGHT LINES ON THIS TAPE
96	I4	FIRST FLIGHT LINE NUMBER ON THIS TAPE
97	I6	FIRST RECORD NUMBER OF FIRST FLIGHT LINE
98	I3	JULIAN DATE (DAY OF YEAR) FIRST FLIGHT-LINE DATA WAS COLLECTED
99-101	I4,I6,I3	REPEAT OF ITEMS 96-98 FOR SECOND FLIGHT LINE ON THIS TAPE
*	*	*
*	*	*
*	*	*
390-392	I4,I6,I3	REPEAT OF ITEMS 96-98 FOR 99th FLIGHT LINE ON THIS TAPE

FORMAT FOR STATISTICAL ANALYSIS DATA RECORD (THIRD THRU LAST BLOCK)

ITEM	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
1	I1	AERIAL SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION CODE
2	I4	FLIGHT LINE NUMBER
3	I6	RECORD IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
4	I6	GMT TIME OF DAY (HHMMSS)
5	F8.4	LATITUDE TO FOUR DECIMAL PLACES IN DEGREES
6	F8.4	LONGITUDE TO FOUR DECIMAL PLACES IN DEGREES
7	F6.1	TERRAIN CLEARANCE TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN METERS
8	F7.1	RESIDUAL (IGRF Removed) MAGNETIC FIELD INTENSITY TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN GAMMAS
9	A8	SURFACE GEOLOGIC MAP UNIT CODE
10	I4	QUALITY FLAG CODES
11	F6.1	APPARENT CONCENTRATION OF TERRESTRIAL POTASSIUM (K-40) TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PERCENT K
12	F4.1	UNCERTAINTY IN TERRESTRIAL POTASSIUM TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PERCENT K
13	F5.1	POTASSIUM STANDARD DEVIATION FROM THE MEAN TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE AND ALGEBRAICALLY SIGNED
14	F6.1	AVERAGED CONCENTRATION OF TERRESTRIAL URANIUM (BI-214) TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U
15	F4.1	UNCERTAINTY IN TERRESTRIAL URANIUM TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U
16	F5.1	URANIUM STANDARD DEVIATION FROM THE MEAN TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE AND ALGEBRAICALLY SIGNED
17	F6.1	AVERAGED CONCENTRATION OF TERRESTRIAL THORIUM (TL-208) TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT TH
18	F4.1	UNCERTAINTY IN TERRESTRIAL THORIUM TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT TH
19	F5.1	THORIUM STANDARD DEVIATION FROM THE MEAN TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE AND ALGEBRIACALLY SIGNED.

ITEM	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
20	F8.1	GROSS GAMMA (0.4-3.0 MEV) COUNT RATE TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN COUNTS PER SECOND
21	F6.1	UNCERTAINTY IN GROSS GAMMA COUNT RATE TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN COUNTS PER SECOND
22	F5.1	ATMOSPHERIC BI-214 4PI CORRECTION TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U
23	F4.1	UNCERTAINTY IN ATMOSPHERIC BI-214 4PI CORRECTION TO ONE DEICMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U
24	F4.1	AVERAGED URANIUM-TO-THORIUM RATIO TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U PER PPM EQUIVALENT TH
25	F5.1	URANIUM-TO-THORIUM RATIO STANDARD DEVIATION FROM THE MEAN TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE AND ALGEBRAICALLY SIGNED
26	F6.1	AVERAGED URANIUM-TO-POTASSIUM RATIO TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U PER PERCENT K
27	F5.1	THORIUM-TO-POTASSIUM RATIO STANDARD DEVIATION FROM THE MEAN TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE AND ALGEBRAICALLY SIGNED
D8	F6.1	AVERAGED THORIUM-TO-POTASSIUM RATIO TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT TH PER PERCENT K
29	F5.1	THORIUM-TO-POTASSIUM RATIO STANDARD DEVIATION FROM THE MEAN TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE AND ALGEBRAICALLY SIGNED

The remaining 440 characters in this block are blanks.

Block 2 - Statistical Analysis Identification Data

The second block contains the identifier information for the data contained in subsequent blocks according to the format specification in the first part of Block 1. The final 6078 characters on this block are blanks.

Block 3 - Statistical Analysis Data

The third and subsequent blocks contain statistical analysis data in the format specified by the second part of the Block 1. Fifty logical records are allowed per block. The method for determining uncertainty values shown, as of August 1979, remains undefined. These values are filled with 9's under format control.

MAGNETIC DATA TAPE

REFERENCE: Paragraphs 4.7.8 and 6.1.6, BFEC 1200-C

The Magnetic Data Tape is an unlabeled, nine track, 800 BPI, NRZI. All data are recorded as EBCDIC characters. Each tape contains data for no more than one quadrangle and are divided into 8000-character blocks as described below.

Block 1 - Tape Format Description

The first block contains 3384 characters of format information in exactly the following format:

04 0978 (DATA TAPE TYPE AND FORMAT SPECIFICATION DATE CODES)

MAGNETIC DATA TAPE

FORMAT FOR TAPE IDENTIFICATION BLOCK (SECOND BLOCK)

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>FORMAT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
1	A40	QUADRANGLE NAME AS PROJECT IDENTIFICATION
2	A20	NAME OF SUBCONTRACTOR
3	I4	APPROXIMATE DATE OF SURVEY (MONTH., YEAR)
4	I3	NUMBER OF FLIGHT LINES ON THIS TAPE
5	I4	FIRST FLIGHT LINE ON THIS TAPE
6	I6	FIRST RECORD NUMBER OF FIRST FLIGHT LINE
7	I3	JULIAN DATE (DAY OF YEAR) FIRST FLIGHT-LINE DATA WAS COLLECTED
8	F8.4	LATITUDE OF GROUND BASE STATION TO FOUR DECIMAL PLACES IN DEGREES FOR FIRST FLIGHT LINE
9	F8.4	LONGITUDE OF GROUND BASE STATION TO FOUR DECIMAL PLACES IN DEGREES FOR FIRST FLIGHT LINE
10-14	(SAME)	REPEAT OF ITEMS 5-9 FOR SECOND FLIGHT LINE ON THIS TAPE
*	*	*
*	*	*
*	*	*
495-499	(SAME)	REPEAT OF ITEMS 5-9 FOR 99th FLIGHT LINE ON THIS TAPE

FORMAT FOR MAGNETIC DATA RECORD (THIRD THRU LAST BLOCK)

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>FORMAT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
1	I1	AERIAL SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION CODE
2	I4	FLIGHT LINE NUMBER
3	I6	RECORD IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
4	I6	GMT TIME OF DAY (HHMMSS)
5	F8.4	LATITUDE TO FOUR DECIMAL PLACES IN DEGREES

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>FORMAT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
6	F8.4	LONGITUDE TO FOUR DECIMAL PLACES IN DEGREES
7	F6.1	TERRAIN CLEARANCE TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN METERS
8	F5.1	OUTSIDE AIR PRESSURE TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN MMHG
9	A8	SURFACE GEOLOGIC MAP UNIT CODE
10	F7.1	TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD INTENSITY TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN GAMMAS
11	F7.1	RESIDUAL (IGRF REMOVED) MAGNETIC FIELD INTENSITY TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN GAMMAS
12	F7.1	DIURNAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY VARIATION TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN GAMMAS
13	F7.1	MAGNETIC DEPTH-TO-BASEMENT TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN METERS (IF REQUIRED)

The remaining 4616 characters in this block are blanks.

Block 2 - Magnetic Tape Identification Data

This block contains information about the data in subsequent blocks organized according to the format specification in the first half of Block 1.

Block 3 - Magnetic Data

This block and subsequent block contains magnetic data for the quadrangle organized according to the format specifications in the second half of Block 1. There will be 100 logical records per physical block.

STATISTIC ANALYSIS SUMMARY TAPE

REFERENCE: Paragraphs 4.7.9, BFEC 1200-C

The statistical analysis summary tape is an unlabeled, nine track, 800 BPI, NRZI. All data is recorded as EBCDIC characters. The block length is 700 characters long. Each tape contains one file of data for no more than one quadrangle.

Block 1 - Format Description Data

The first physical block on this tape contains a format description for data on subsequent blocks. The first 4320 characters on this block contains 60 lines of 72 characters exactly as written below:

05 0978 (DATA TAPE TYPE AND FORMAT SPECIFICATION DATE CODE)

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS SUMMARY TAPE (OR FILE)

FORMAT FOR TAPE IDENTIFICATION BLOCK (SECOND BLOCK)

ITEM	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
1	A40	QUADRANGLE NAME AS PROJECT IDENTIFICATION
2	A20	NAME OF SUBCONTRACTOR
3	I4	APPROXIMATE DATE OF SURVEY (MONTH, YEAR)
4	I6	NUMBER OF GEOLOGIC MAP UNITS USED FOR THIS QUADRANGLE

FORMAT FOR STATISTICAL ANALYSIS SUMMARY DATA RECORD (THIRD THRU LAST BLOCK)

ITEM	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
1	A8	SURFACE GEOLOGIC MAP UNIT IDENTIFYING CODE
2	I6	TOTAL RECORDS FOR GEOLOGIC MAP UNIT
3	I6	NUMBER OF POTASSIUM RECORDS COMPUTED FOR GEOLOGIC UNIT
4	F6.1	POTASSIUM CONCENTRATION MEAN TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PERCENT K
5	F6.1	POTASSIUM CONCENTRATION STANDARD DEVIATION TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PERCENT K
6	A3	POTASSIUM CONCENTRATION DISTRIBUTION CODE
7	I6	NUMBER OF URANIUM RECORDS COMPUTED FOR GEOLOGIC UNIT
8	F6.1	URANIUM CONCENTRATION MEAN TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U
9	F6.1	URANIUM CONCENTRATION STANDARD DEVIATION TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U
10	A3	URANIUM CONCENTRATION DISTRIBUTION CODE
11	I6	NUMBER OF THORIUM RECORDS COMPUTED FOR GEOLOGIC UNIT
12	F6.1	THORIUM CONCENTRATION MEAN TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT TH
13	F6.1	THORIUM CONCENTRATION STANDARD DEVIATION TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT TH
14	A3	THORIUM CONCENTRATION DISTRIBUTION CODE
15	I6	NUMBER OF URANIUM-TO-THORIUM RATIO RECORDS COMPUTED FOR GEOLOGIC UNIT

16	F6.1	URANIUM-TO-THORIUM RATIO MEAN TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U PER PPM EQUIVALENT U PER PPM EQUIVALENT TH
17	F6.1	URANIUM-TO-THORIUM RATIO STANDARD DEVIATION TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U PER PPM EQUIVALENT TH
18	A3	URANIUM-TO-THORIUM RATIO DISTRIBUTION CODE
19	I6	NUMBER OF URANIUM-TO-POTASSIUM RATIO RECORDS COMPUTED FOR GEOLOGIC UNIT
20	F6.1	URANIUM -TO-POTASSIUM RATIO MEAN TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U PER PERCENT K
21	F6.1	URANIUM-TO-POTASSIUM RATIO STANDARD DEVIATION TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U PER PERCENT K
22	A3	URANIUM-TO-POTASSIUM RATIO DISTRIBUTION CODE
23	I6	NUMBER OF THORIUM-TO-POTASSIUM RATIO RECORDS COMPUTED FOR GEOLOGIC UNIT
24	F6.1	THORIUM-TO-POTASSIUM RATIO MEAN TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT TH PER PERCENT K
25	F6.1	THORIUM-TO-POTASSIUM RATIO STANDARD DEVIATION TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT TH PER PERCENT K
26	A3	THORIUM-TO-POTASSIUM RATIO DISTRIBUTION CODE

The remaining 2680 characters on this block shall be blanks.

Block 2 - Statistical Analysis Identification Data

The second block contains the identifier information for the data contained in subsequent blocks according to the format specification in the first part of Block 1. The final 6930 characters on this block are blanks.

Block 3 - Statistical Analysis Summary Data

The third and subsequent blocks contain statistical analysis data in the format specified by the second part of the Block 1. Fifty logical records are allowed per block.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Adams, J. A. S., and Gasparini, P., 1970, Gamma-Ray Spectrometry of Rocks; Elsevier Publishing Co.
- Burson, Z. G., 1974, Airborne Surveys of Terrestrial Gamma Radiation in Environmental Research; IEEE Trans. Nucl. Sci., NS-21, No. 1, p. 558-571.
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APPENDIX B - Flight Summary

APPENDIX B
DAILY PRODUCTION SUMMARY

QUEEN AIR N9AG

DECEMBER, 1980

Dec. 12	630 line miles, Marion
13	630 line miles, Marion
14	671 line miles, Marion, Toledo

MAY, 1981

May 17-19	Base Mobilization
20	550 line miles, Toledo
21	701 line miles, Toledo, Marion, Columbus
22	Base Mobilization - nil production
23	500 line miles, Toledo, Marion, Columbus
24	763.8 line miles, Columbus

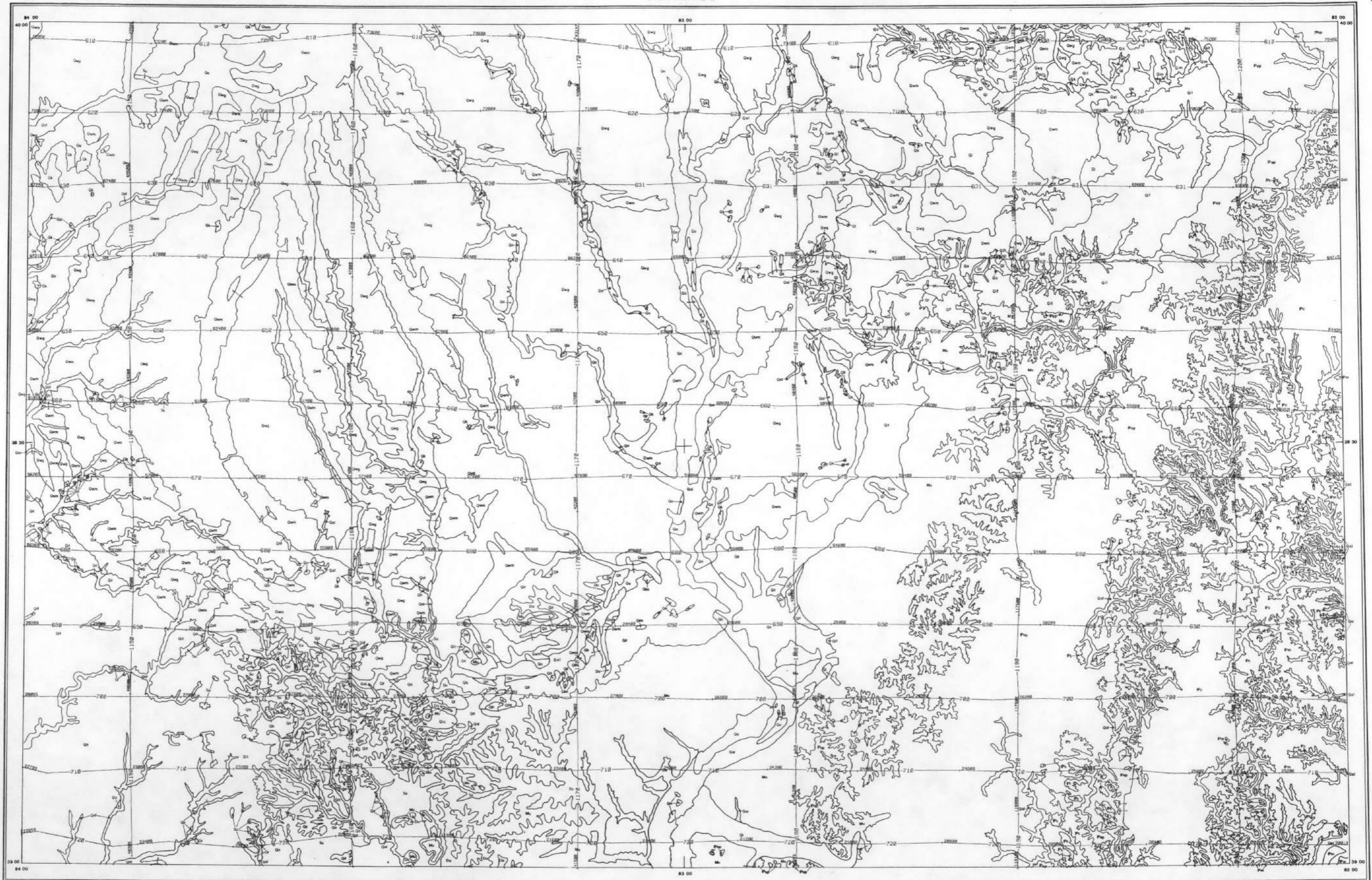
Total miles for the above periods = 4,445.8 line miles

Total miles for the included quadrangles:

Marion	1,675.8
Toledo	1,076.2
Columbus	1,693.8

APPENDIX C - Flight Path and Geologic Map

COLUMBUS



SCALE 1:500,000



FEDERAL NUMBER 053-0
LINE NUMBER

FLIGHT LINE SPACING 6.0 MILES
FLIGHT ALTITUDE 400 FEET A.M.S.L.
FLOWN AND COMPILED 1980-1981

LOCATION DIAGRAM

STATE	MICHIGAN		OHIO		INDIANA	
	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE
MI 156	MI 157	MI 158	MI 159	MI 160	MI 161	MI 162
MI 163	MI 164	MI 165	MI 166	MI 167	MI 168	MI 169
MI 170	MI 171	MI 172	MI 173	MI 174	MI 175	MI 176
MI 177	MI 178	MI 179	MI 180	MI 181	MI 182	MI 183
MI 184	MI 185	MI 186	MI 187	MI 188	MI 189	MI 190
MI 191	MI 192	MI 193	MI 194	MI 195	MI 196	MI 197
MI 198	MI 199	MI 200	MI 201	MI 202	MI 203	MI 204
MI 205	MI 206	MI 207	MI 208	MI 209	MI 210	MI 211
MI 212	MI 213	MI 214	MI 215	MI 216	MI 217	MI 218
MI 219	MI 220	MI 221	MI 222	MI 223	MI 224	MI 225
MI 226	MI 227	MI 228	MI 229	MI 230	MI 231	MI 232
MI 233	MI 234	MI 235	MI 236	MI 237	MI 238	MI 239
MI 240	MI 241	MI 242	MI 243	MI 244	MI 245	MI 246
MI 247	MI 248	MI 249	MI 250	MI 251	MI 252	MI 253
MI 254	MI 255	MI 256	MI 257	MI 258	MI 259	MI 260
MI 261	MI 262	MI 263	MI 264	MI 265	MI 266	MI 267
MI 268	MI 269	MI 270	MI 271	MI 272	MI 273	MI 274
MI 275	MI 276	MI 277	MI 278	MI 279	MI 280	MI 281
MI 282	MI 283	MI 284	MI 285	MI 286	MI 287	MI 288
MI 289	MI 290	MI 291	MI 292	MI 293	MI 294	MI 295
MI 296	MI 297	MI 298	MI 299	MI 300	MI 301	MI 302
MI 303	MI 304	MI 305	MI 306	MI 307	MI 308	MI 309
MI 310	MI 311	MI 312	MI 313	MI 314	MI 315	MI 316
MI 317	MI 318	MI 319	MI 320	MI 321	MI 322	MI 323
MI 324	MI 325	MI 326	MI 327	MI 328	MI 329	MI 330
MI 331	MI 332	MI 333	MI 334	MI 335	MI 336	MI 337
MI 338	MI 339	MI 340	MI 341	MI 342	MI 343	MI 344
MI 345	MI 346	MI 347	MI 348	MI 349	MI 350	MI 351
MI 352	MI 353	MI 354	MI 355	MI 356	MI 357	MI 358
MI 359	MI 360	MI 361	MI 362	MI 363	MI 364	MI 365
MI 366	MI 367	MI 368	MI 369	MI 370	MI 371	MI 372
MI 373	MI 374	MI 375	MI 376	MI 377	MI 378	MI 379
MI 380	MI 381	MI 382	MI 383	MI 384	MI 385	MI 386
MI 387	MI 388	MI 389	MI 390	MI 391	MI 392	MI 393
MI 394	MI 395	MI 396	MI 397	MI 398	MI 399	MI 400

FLIGHT PATH RECOVERY

GREAT LAKES PROJECT

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

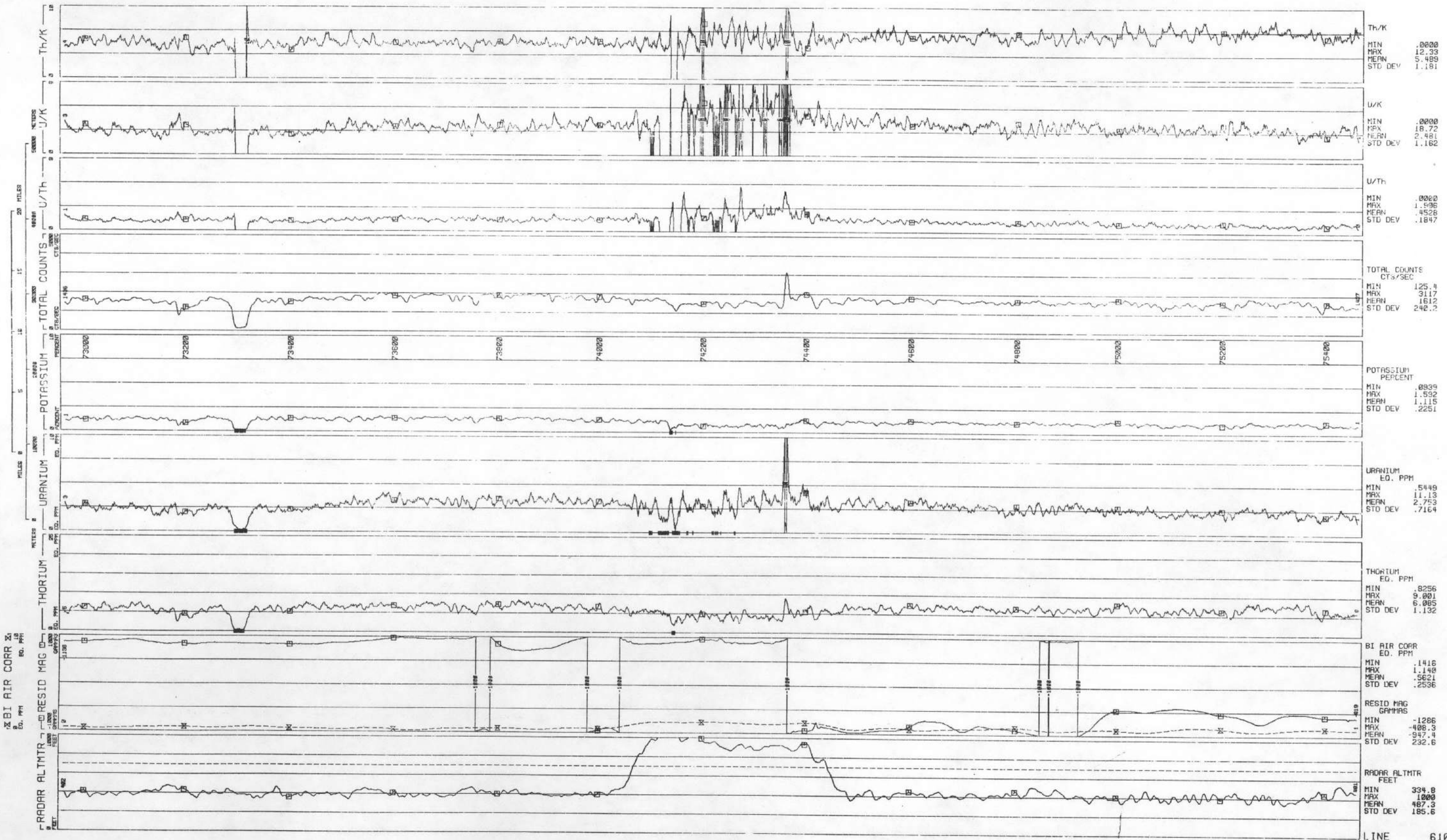
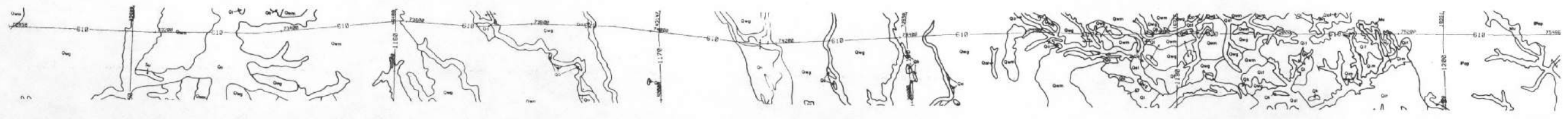
SURVEY AND
COMPILED BY:
EG&G GEOMETRICS

COLUMBUS QUADRANGLE
GEOLOGIC MAP EXPLANATION
(Martel Laboratories, 1981)

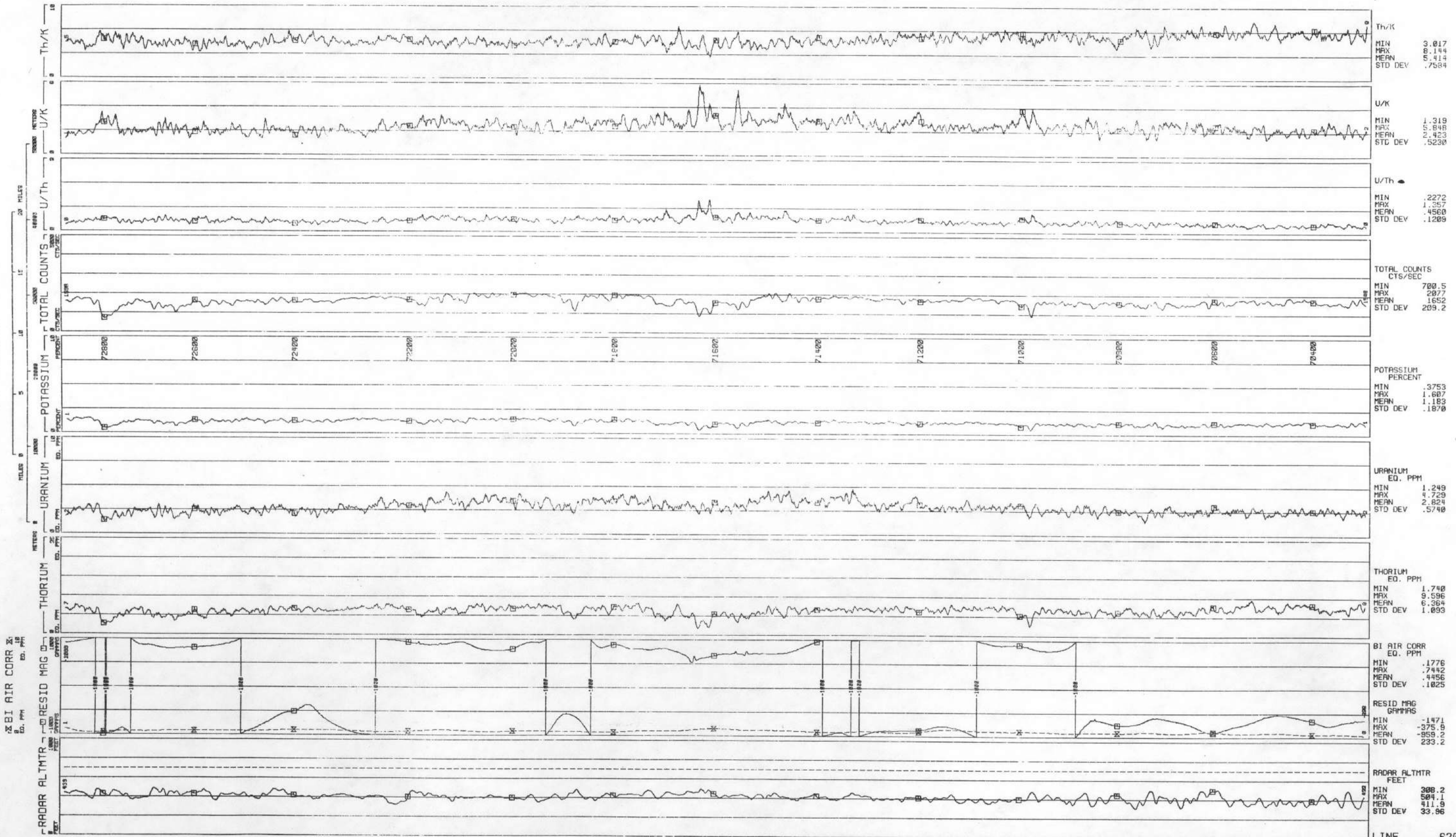
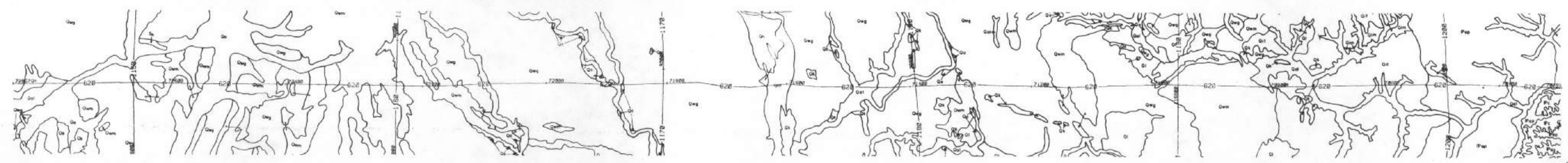
Cenozoic	Qal Alluvium	Pleistocene & Holocene
	Qwm Wisconsinan end moraine <i>Unsorted, unstratified clastics from clay to boulders. Includes lenses of stratified drift</i>	
	Qwg Wisconsinan ground moraine <i>Discontinuous, smooth-surfaced deposits of unsorted, unstratified till</i>	
	Qk Wisconsinan kames & eskers	
	Ql Wisconsinan - Pre-Illinoian lacustrine deposits <i>Generally laminated silt & clay, with some muck, peat, & loess</i>	
	Qo Wisconsinan & Illinoian outwash <i>Layered, frequently cross-bedded sand & gravel, locally cemented</i>	
	Qic Illinoian ice-contact stratified drift, kames, & eskers <i>Bedded, moderately well to poorly sorted clastics from fine sand to coarse cobbles</i>	
	Qit Illinoian ground moraine & till plain <i>Mainly continuous, smooth-surfaced deposits of unsorted, unstratified till</i>	
	Qim Illinoian end moraine <i>Silty till with large masses of deeply weathered gravel</i>	
	Paleozoic	
IPc Conemaugh Group <i>Cyclic sandstone, siltstone, & shale, with thin limestones & coals</i>		
IPap Allegheny & Pottsville Groups, undifferentiated <i>Sandstone with siltstone, shale, limestone, & coal</i>		
Mu Mississippian rocks undifferentiated <i>Red, green, & gray shale & sandstone with some limestone</i>		
Du Devonian rocks undifferentiated <i>Gray to black shale with limestone increasing toward base, & some sandstone & siltstone</i>		
Su Silurian rocks undifferentiated <i>Interbedded shale & limestone with sandstone near base</i>		
Or Richmond Formation <i>Interbedded calcareous shale & argillaceous limestone</i>		
		Ordovician Silurian Devonian Mississippian Pennsylvanian

APPENDIX D - Profiles

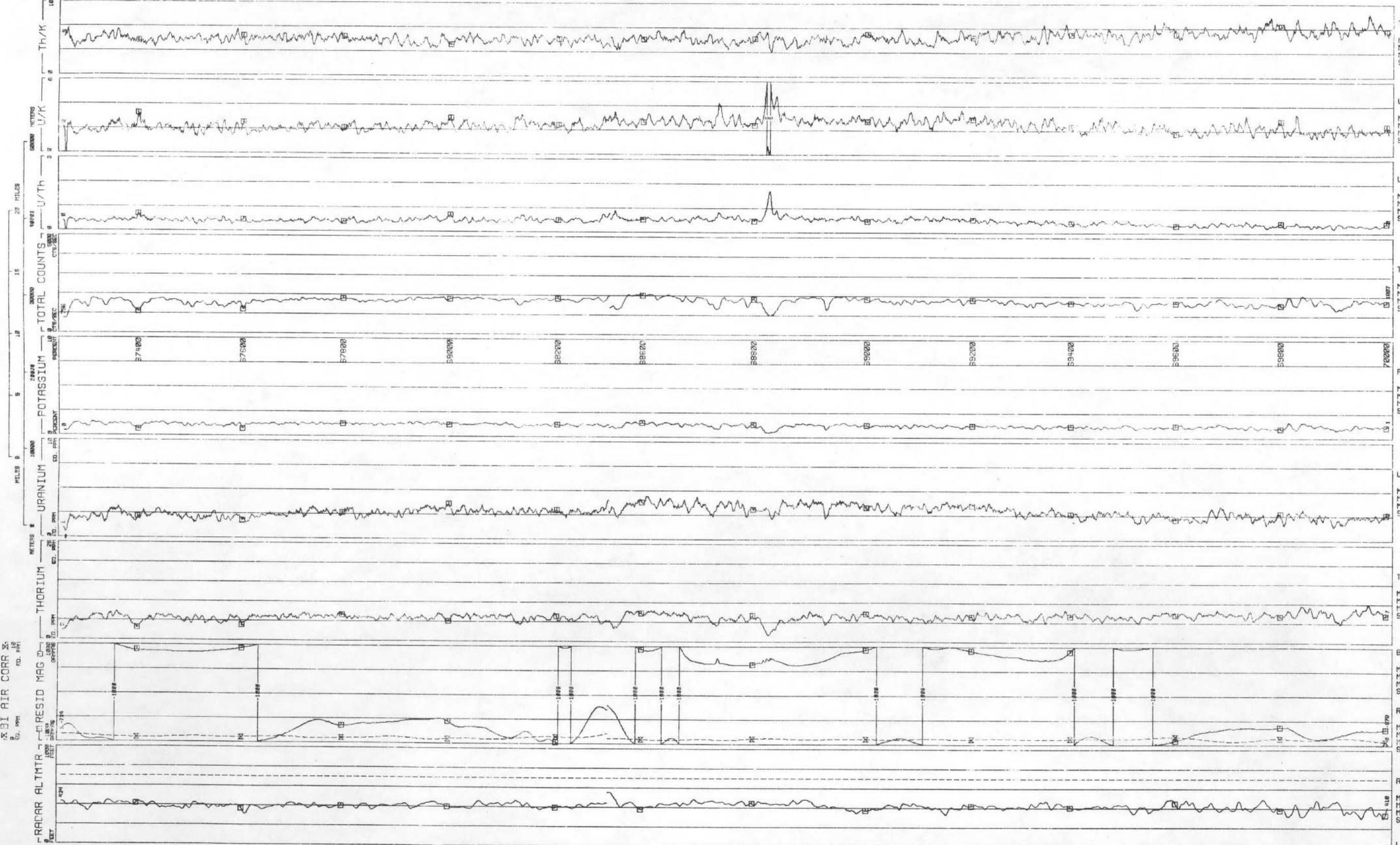
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DATA ACQUIRED 81144



LINE 620
COLUMBUS QUADRANGLE - NTMS NJ 17-1
DATA ACQUIRED 81144

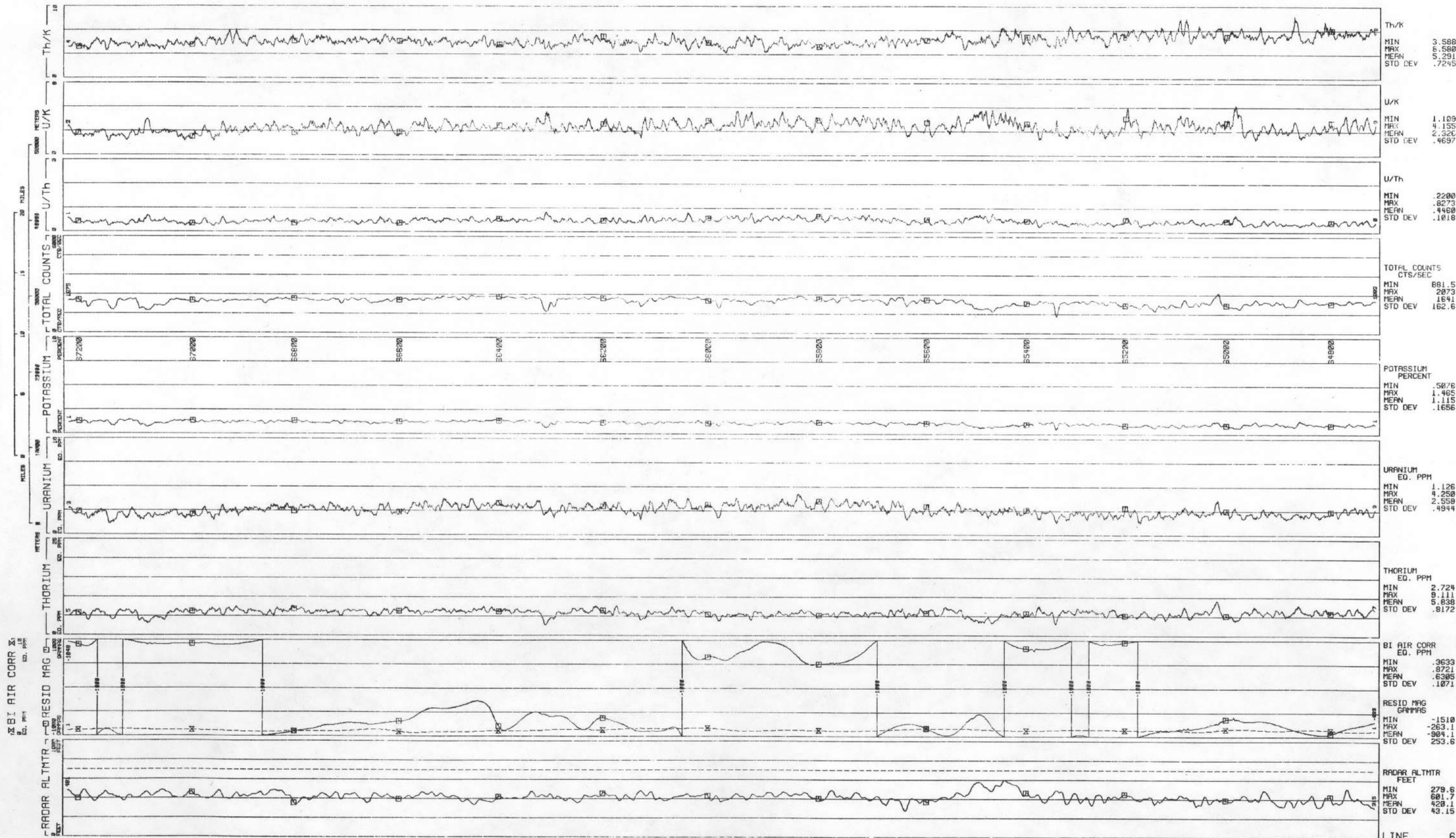
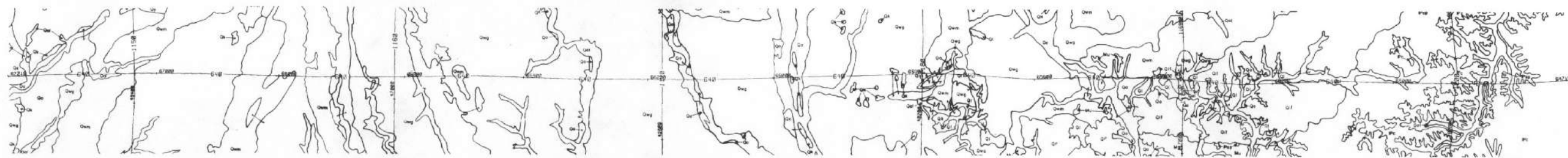


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DATE ACQUIRED 8/11/44

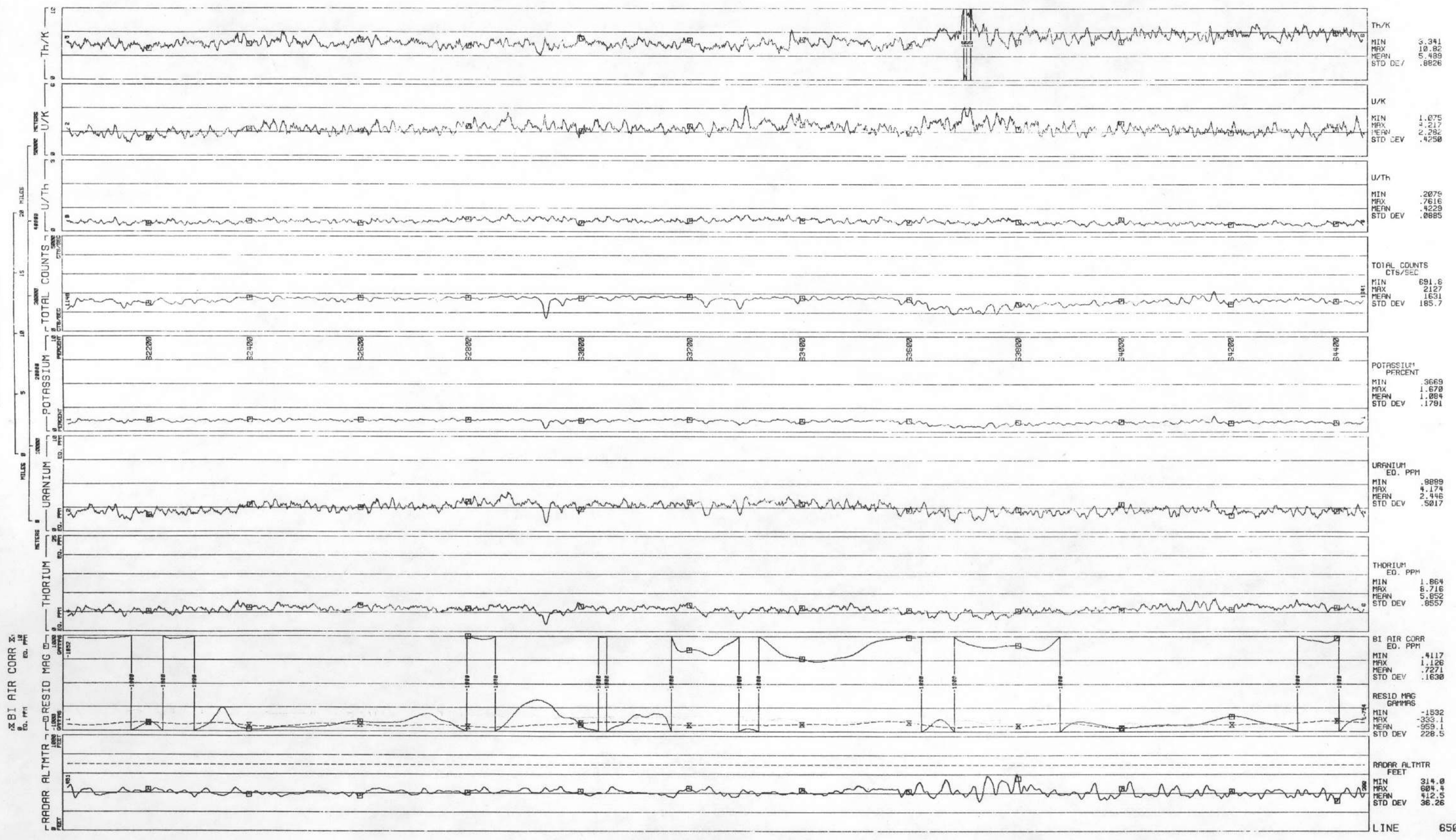
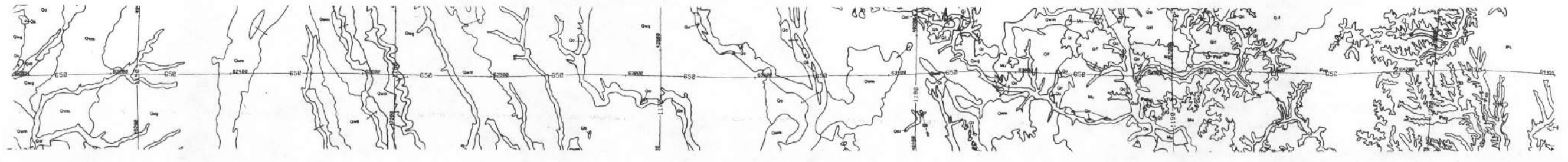


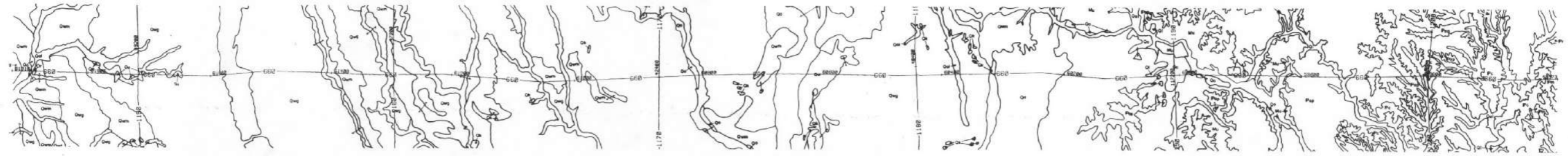
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U/K	MIN 0.0000
	MAX 6.682
	MEAN 2.355
	STD DEV 0.5160
U/Th	MIN 0.0200
	MAX 1.78
	MEAN 0.4224
	STD DEV 0.1251
TOTAL COUNTS CTS/SEC	MIN 735.0
	MAX 2075
	MEAN 1688
	STD DEV 173.6
POTASSIUM PERCENT	MIN 0.4244
	MAX 1.639
	MEAN 1.179
	STD DEV 0.1576
URANIUM ED. PPM	MIN 0.6940
	MAX 4.404
	MEAN 2.760
	STD DEV 0.577
THORIUM FO. PPM	MIN 1.692
	MAX 9.936
	MEAN 6.241
	STD DEV 1.018
BI AIR CORR ED. PPM	MIN 0.3341
	MAX 1.044
	MEAN 1.5567
	STD DEV 0.0968
RESID MAG GAMMAS	MIN -1384
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	MEAN -324.0
	STD DEV 252.6
RADAR ALTMTR FEET	MIN 302.6
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COLUMBUS QUADRANGLE - NTMS NJ 17-1
DATA ACQUIRED 81144

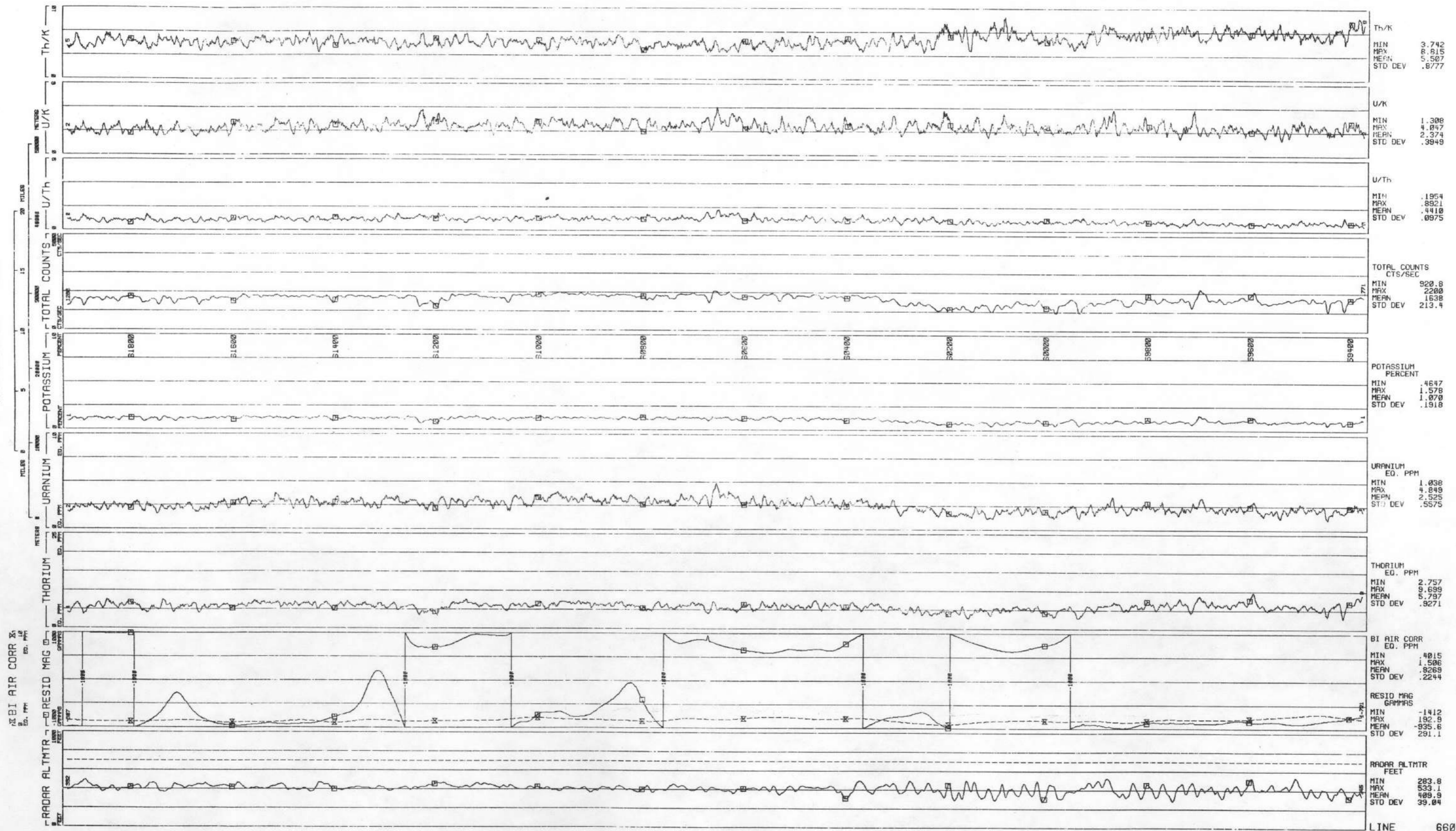


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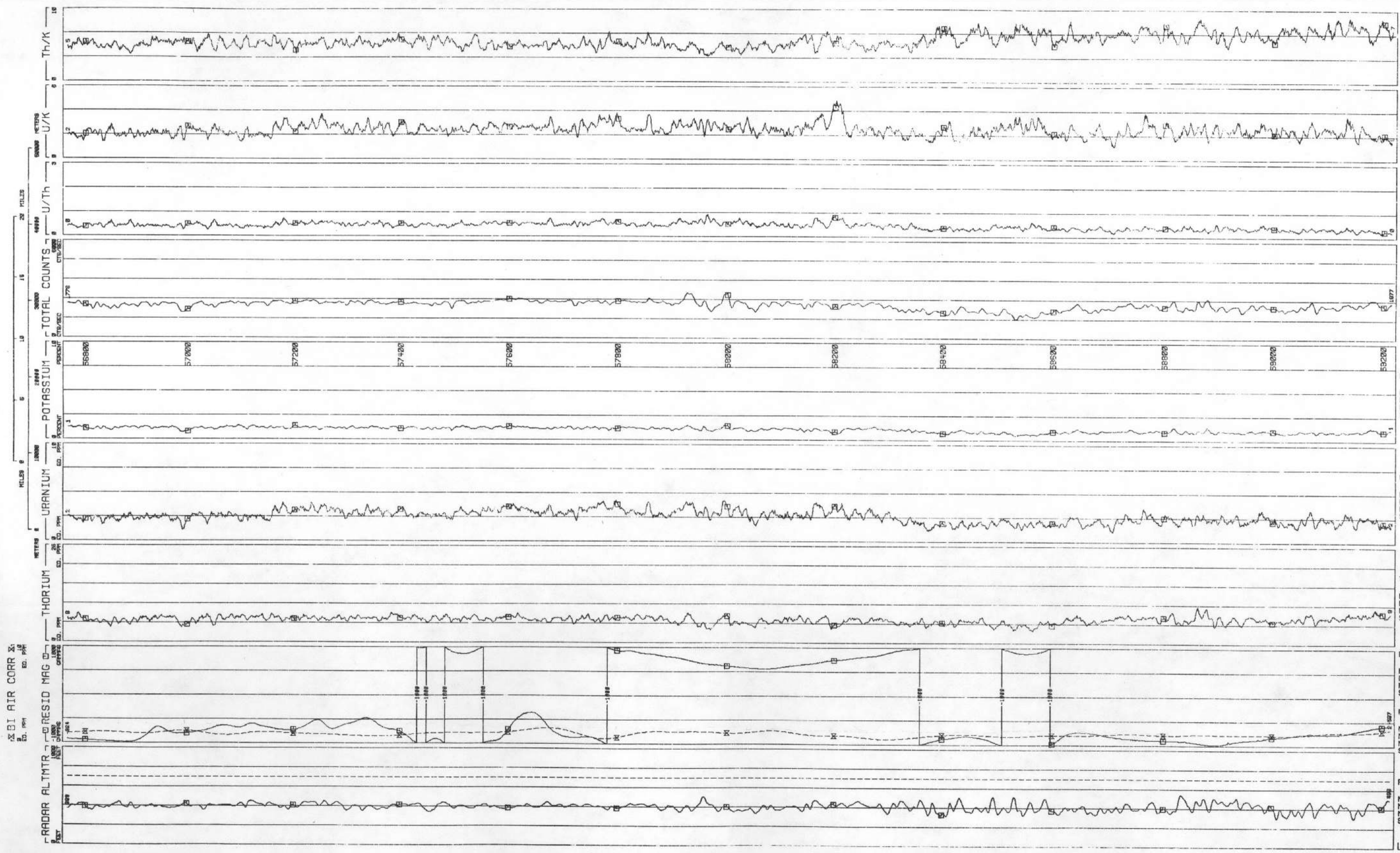
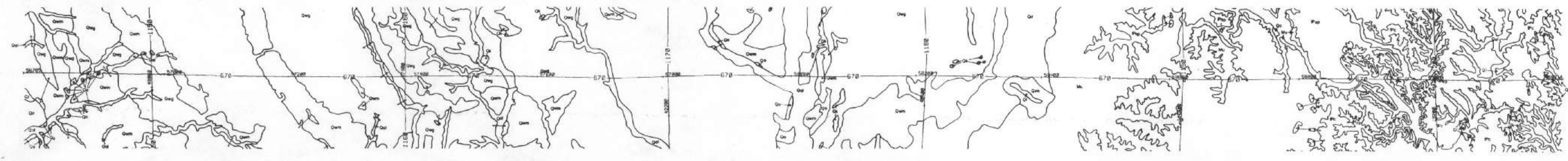




LINE 660
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DATA ACQUIRED 81144



LINE 670
COLUMBUS QUADRANGLE - NTMS NJ 17-1
DATA ACQUIRED 81144



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MAX 6.940
MEAN 4.475
STD DEV .9837

U/K
MIN 1.103
MAX 4.820
MEAN 2.421
STD DEV .4724

U/Th
MIN .1725
MAX .9166
MEAN .4392
STD DEV .1107

TOTAL COUNTS
CTS/SEC
MIN 1009
MAX 2336
MEAN 1793
STD DEV 151.5

POTASSIUM
PERCENT
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MAX 1.586
MEAN 1.067
STD DEV .1734

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MEAN 2.578
STD DEV .5888

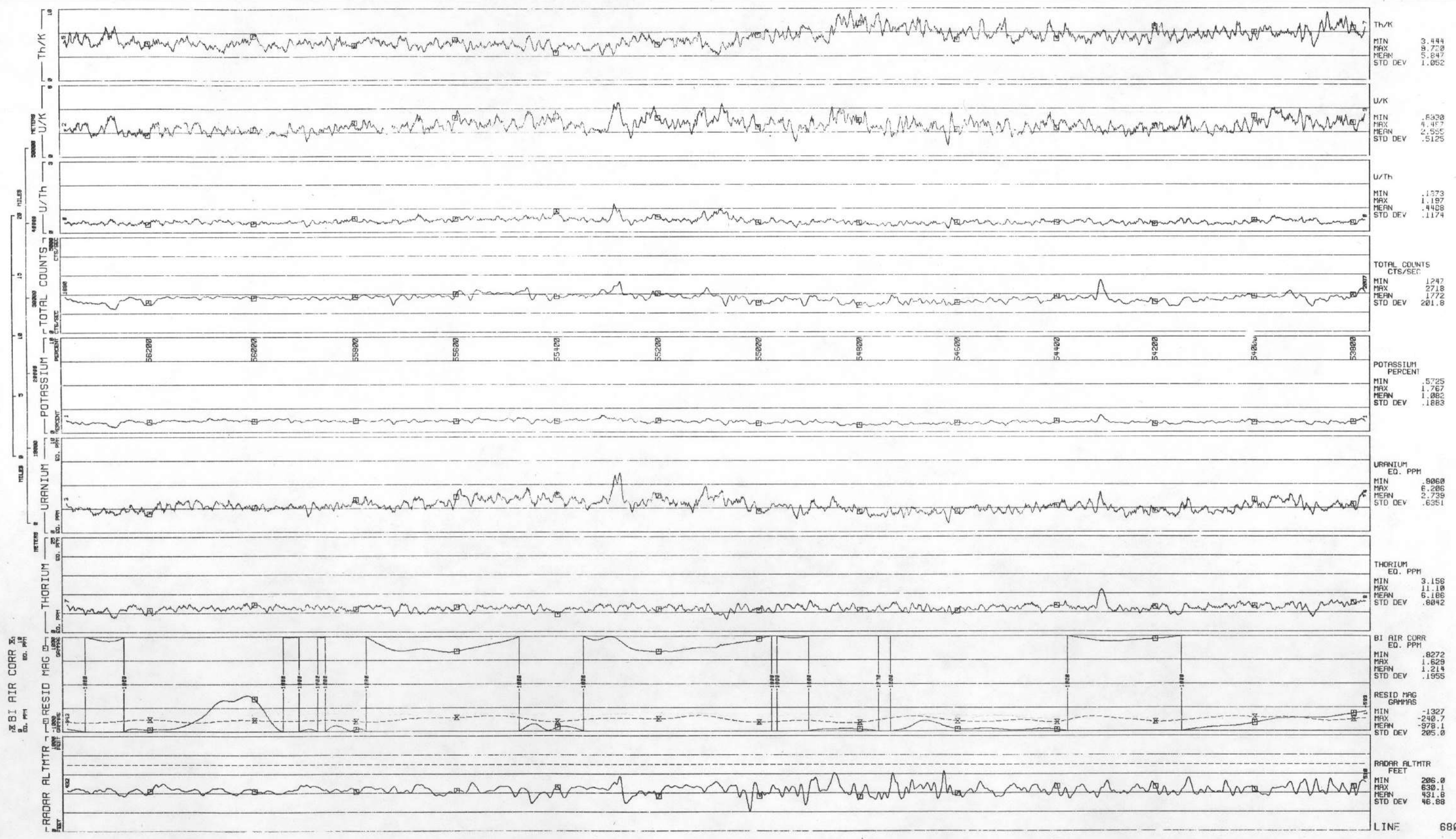
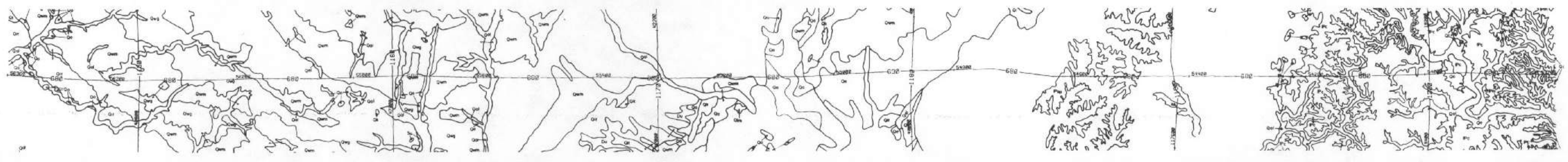
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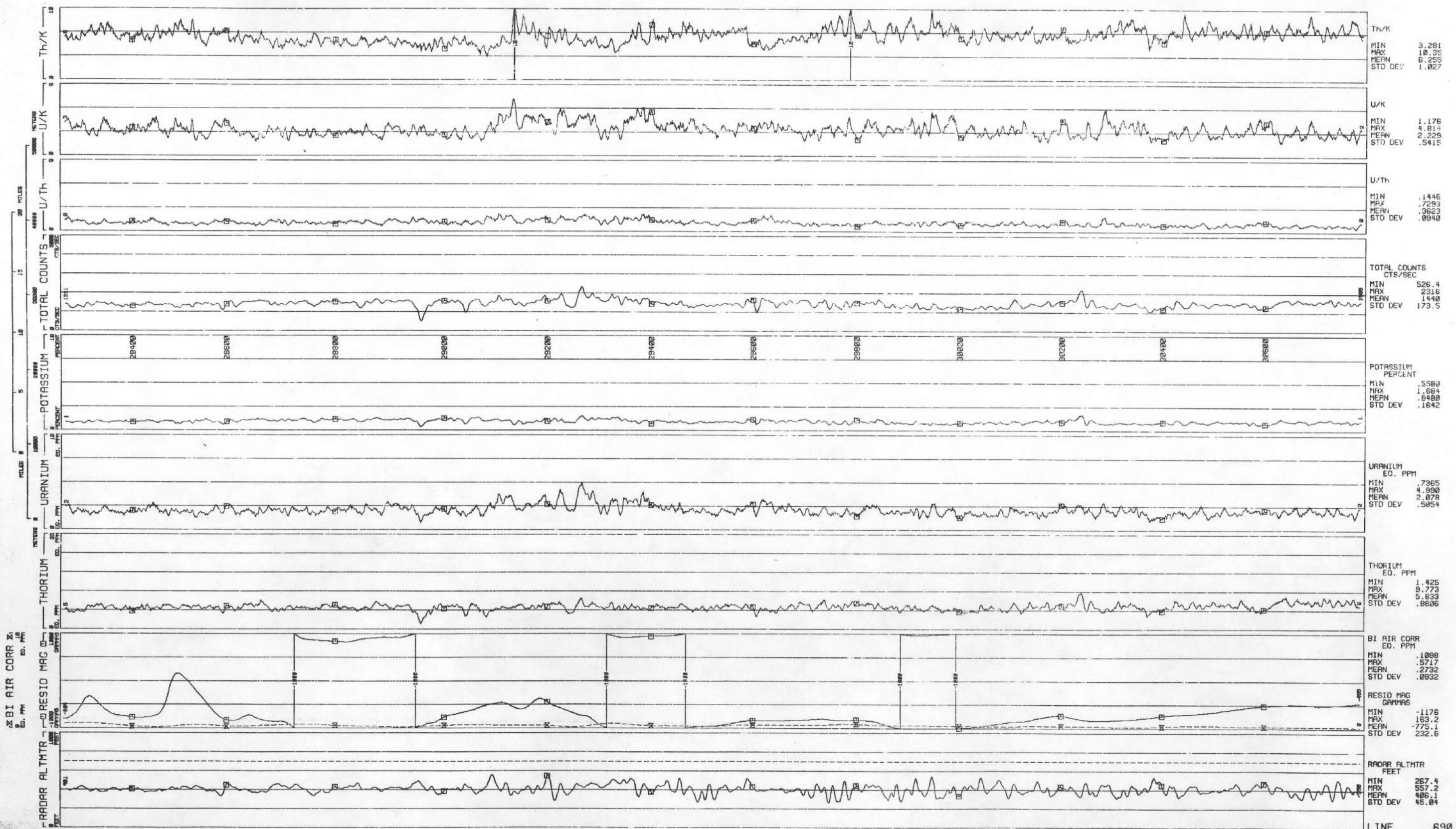
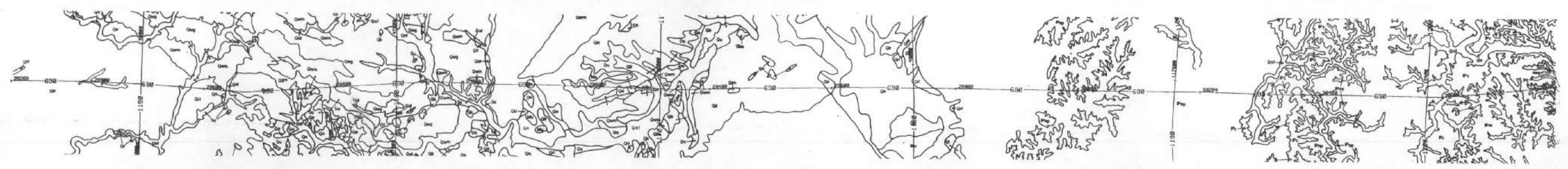
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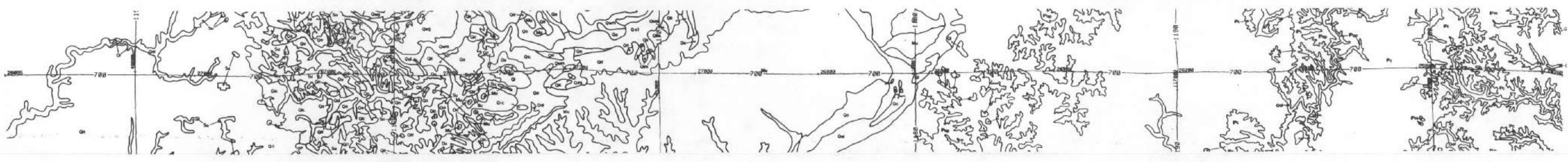
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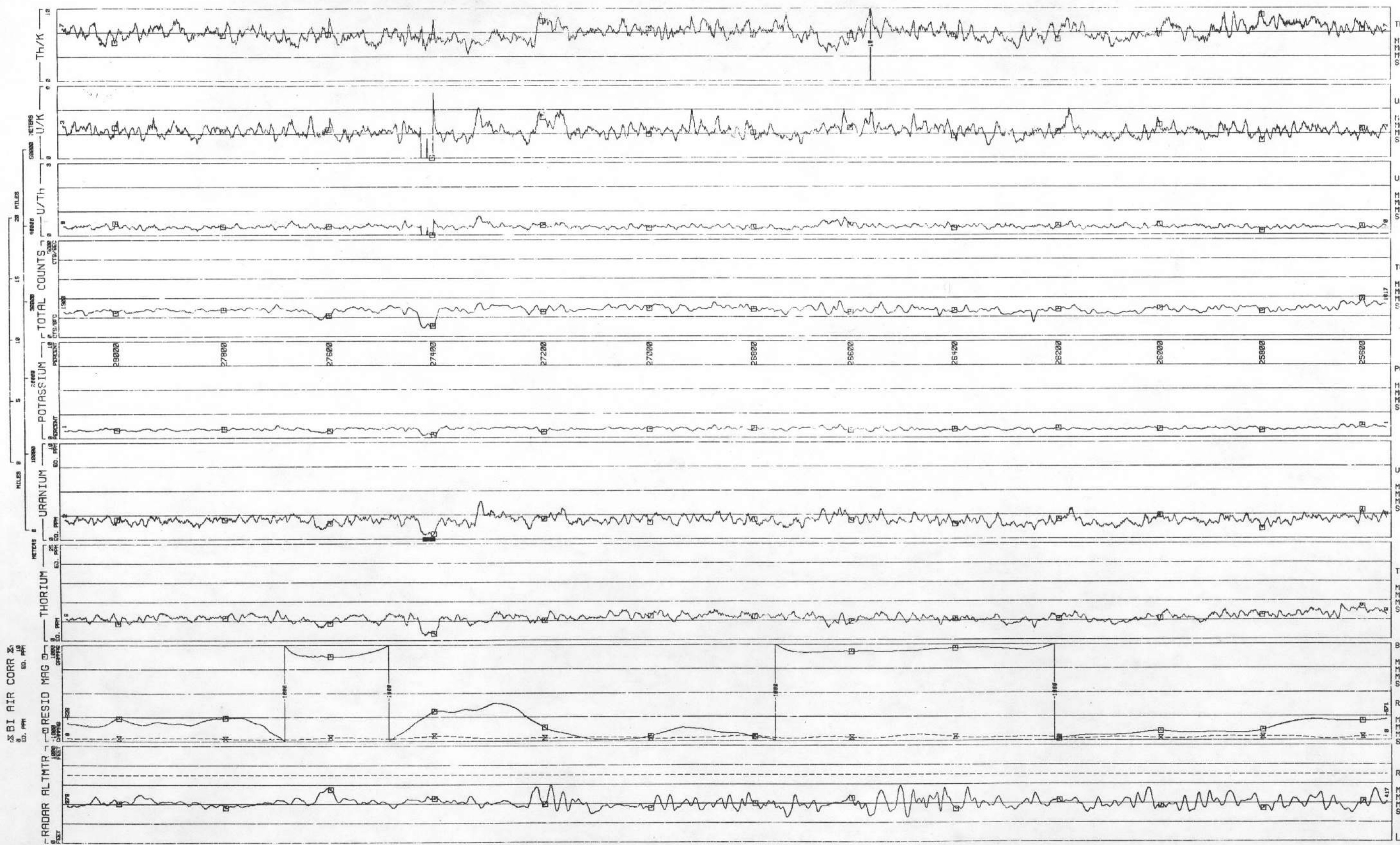


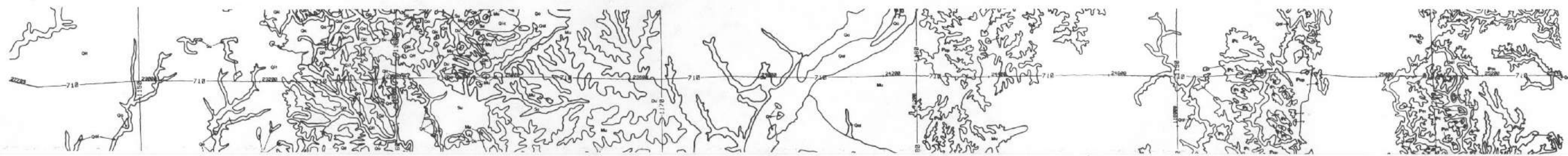
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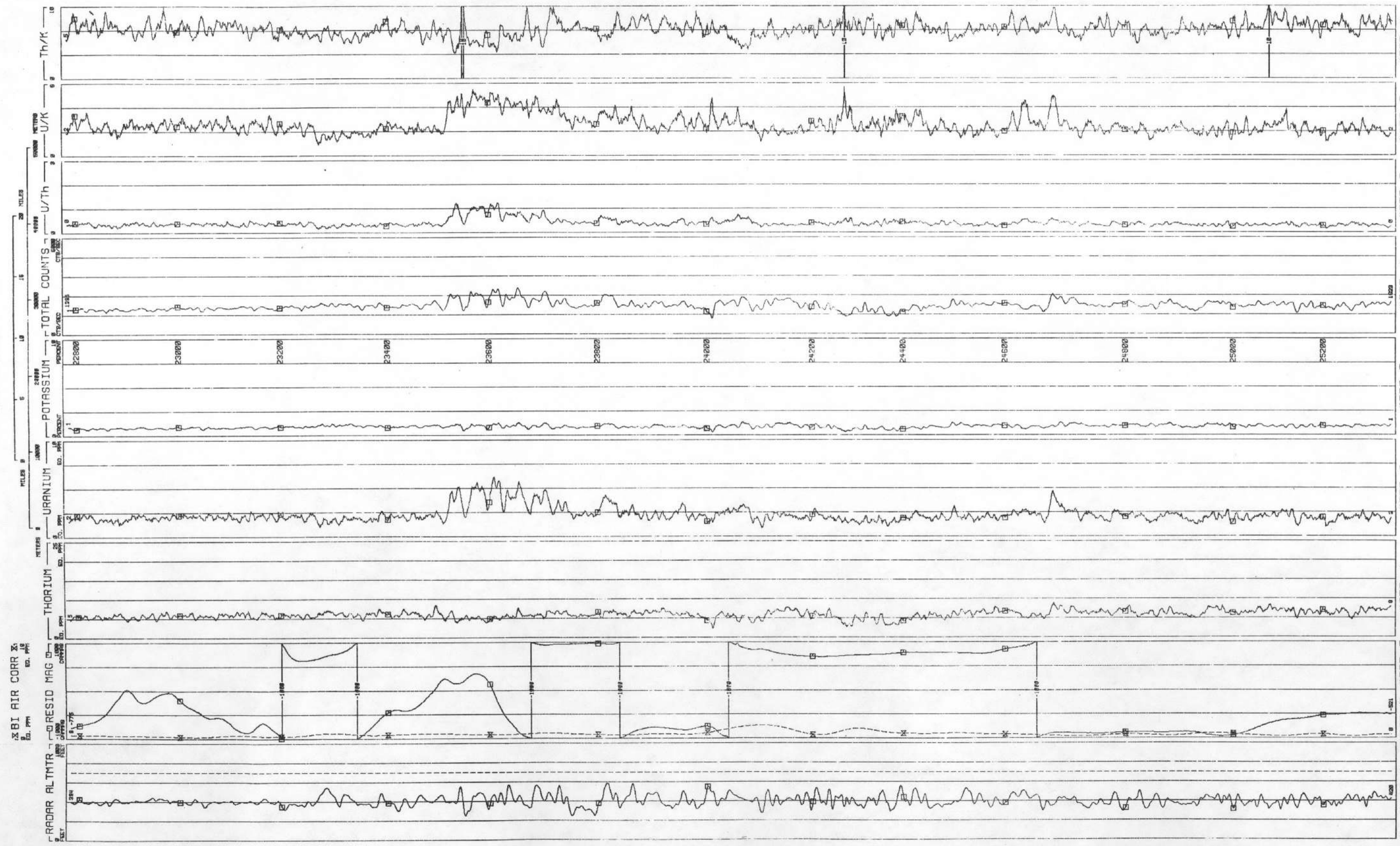


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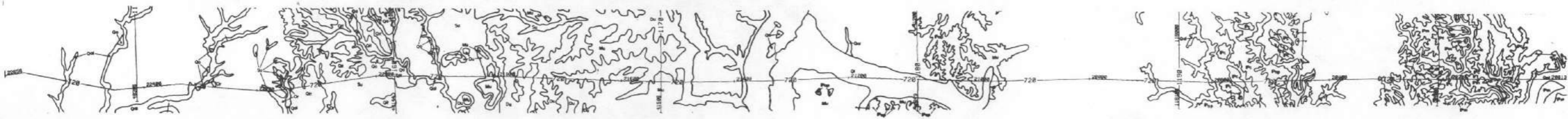




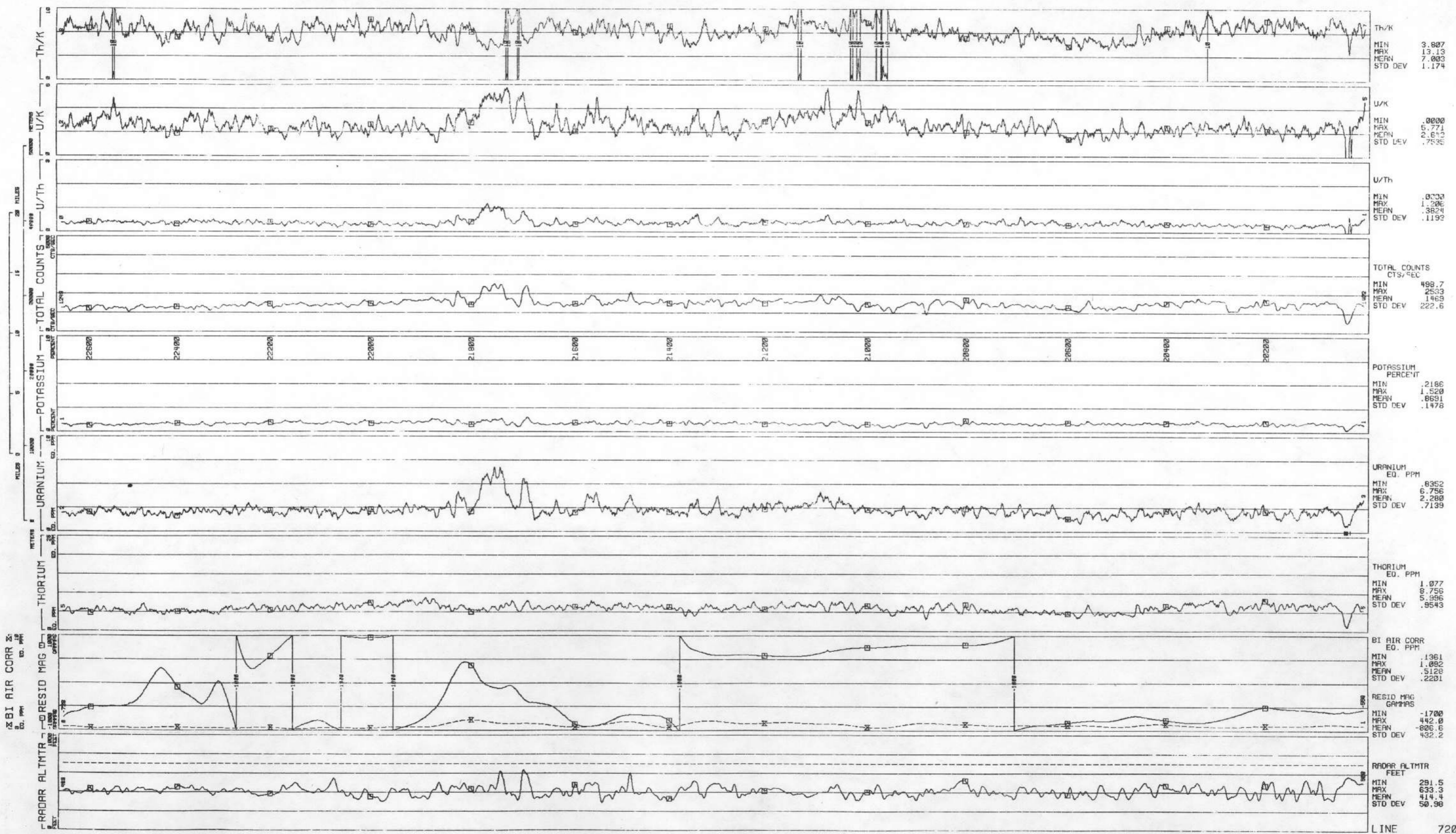
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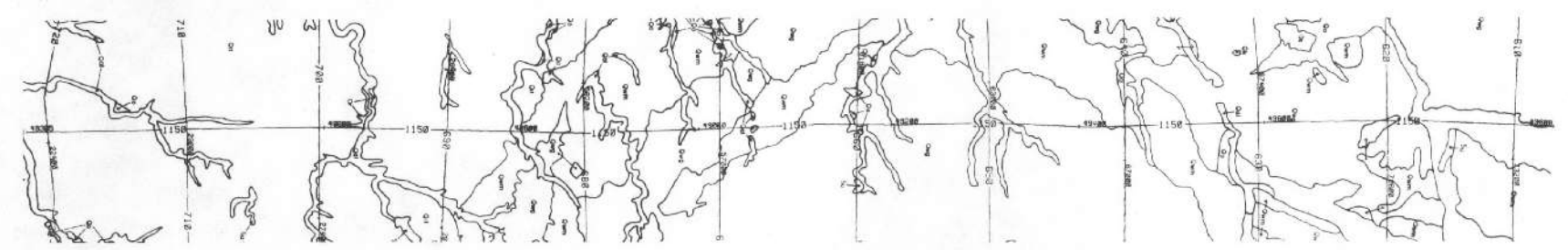


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U/Th	MIN .1504 MAX 1.246 MEAN .3653 STD DEV .1536
TOTAL COUNTS CTS/SEC	MIN 799.2 MAX 2377 MEAN 1467 STD DEV 217.9
POTASSIUM PERCENT	MIN .3098 MAX 1.355 MEAN .8816 STD DEV .1586
URANIUM EQ. PPM	MIN .8272 MAX 6.173 MEAN 2.222 STD DEV .7677
THORIUM EQ. PPM	MIN 2.411 MAX 8.856 MEAN 5.912 STD DEV .9363
BI AIR CORR EQ. PPM	MIN .1727 MAX 1.349 MEAN .4429 STD DEV .2277
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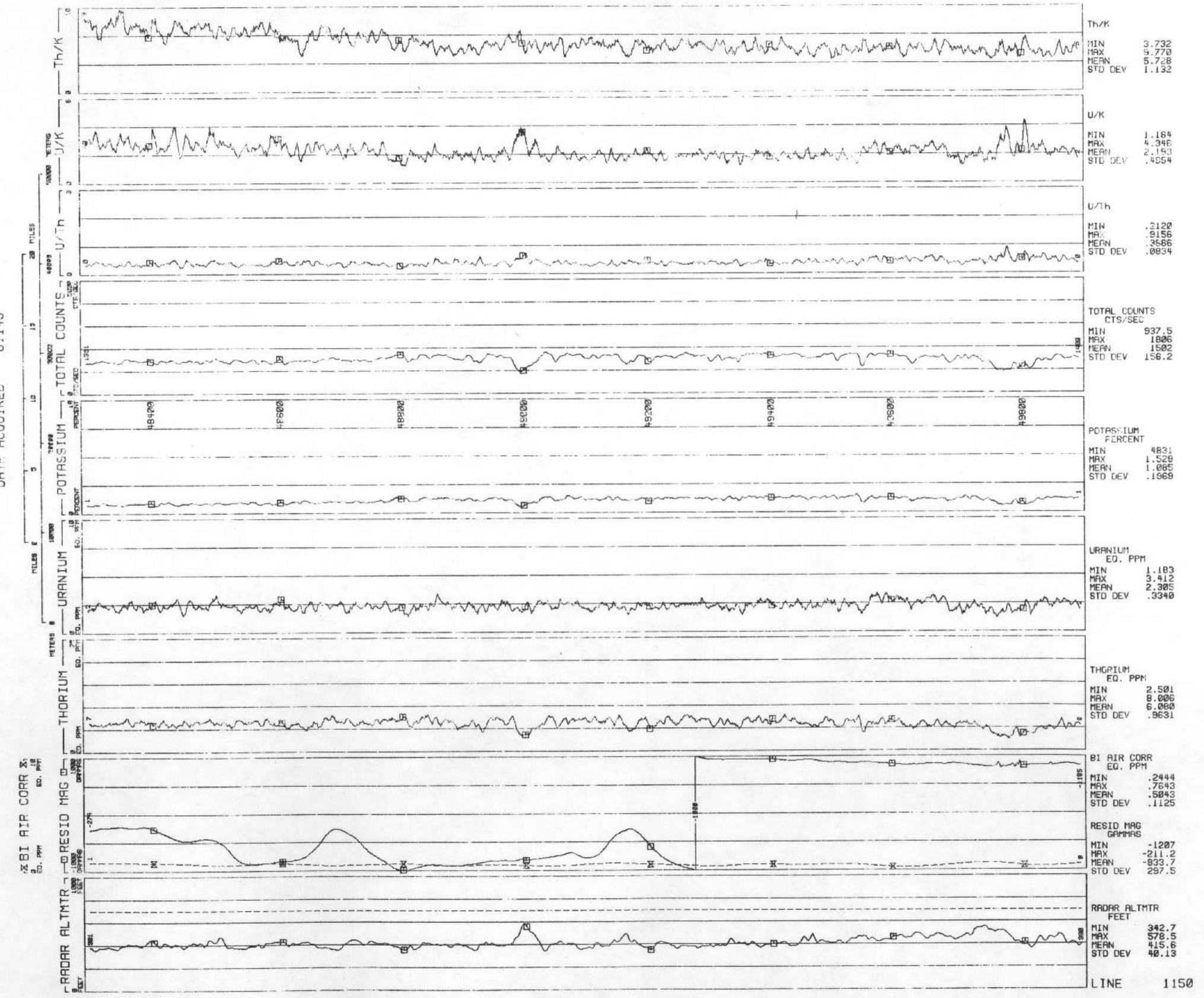


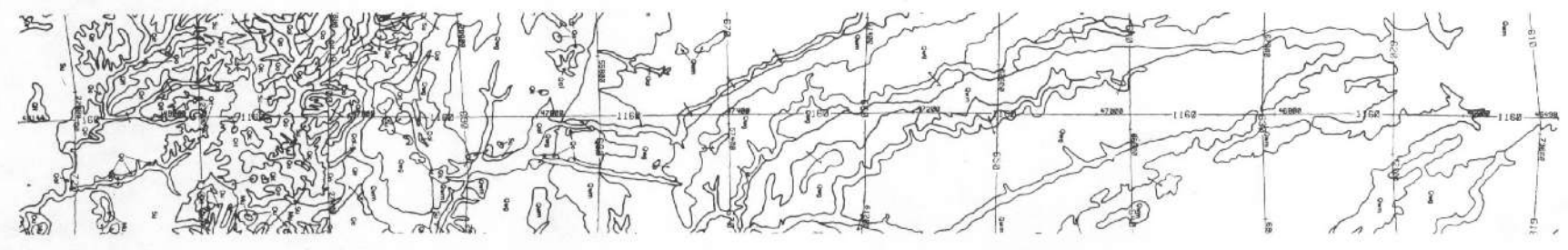
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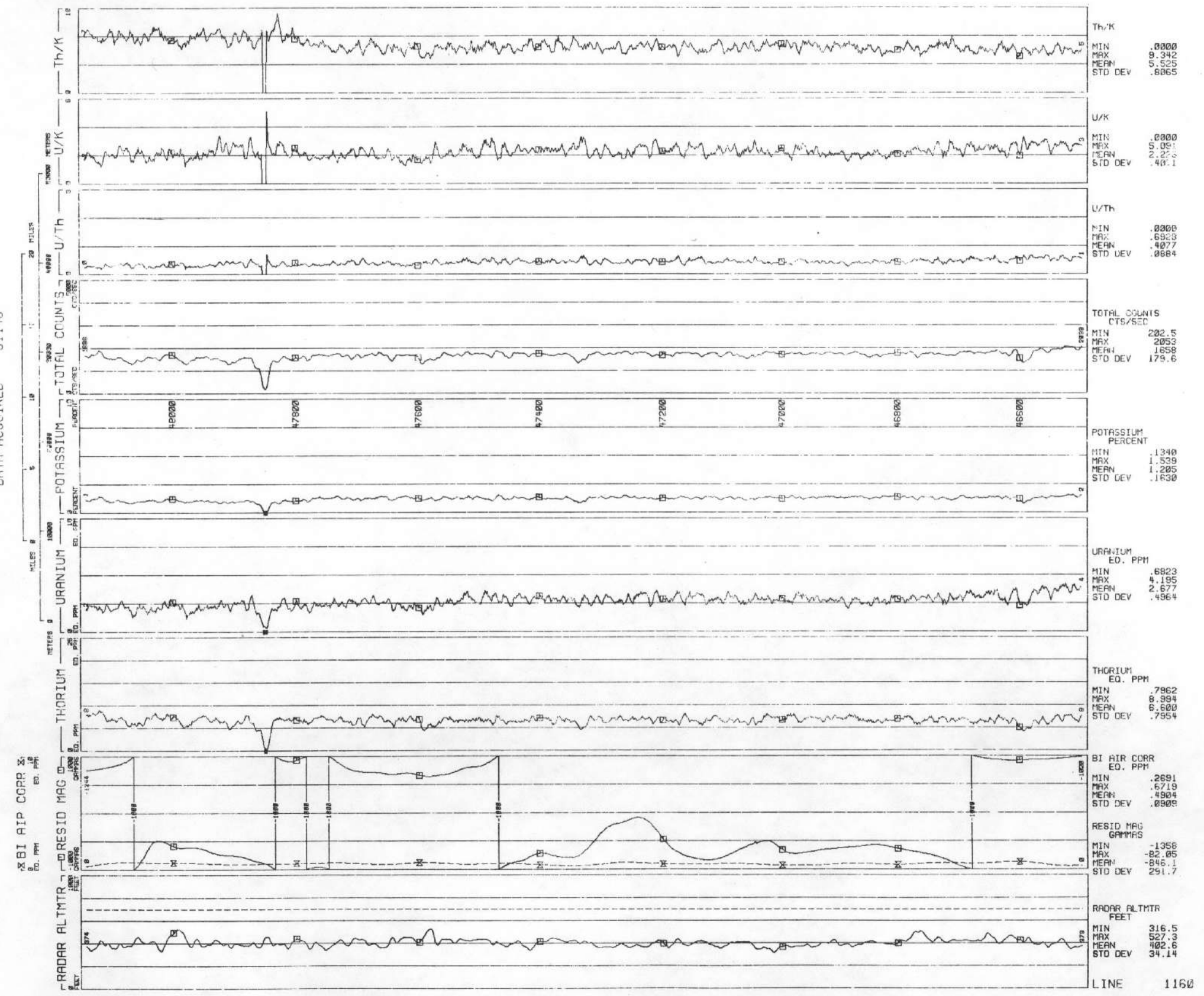


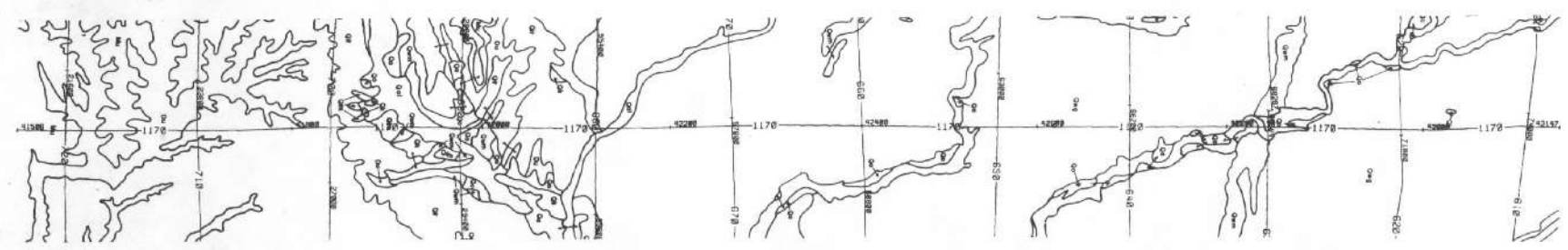
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 DATE ACQUIRED 8:1143



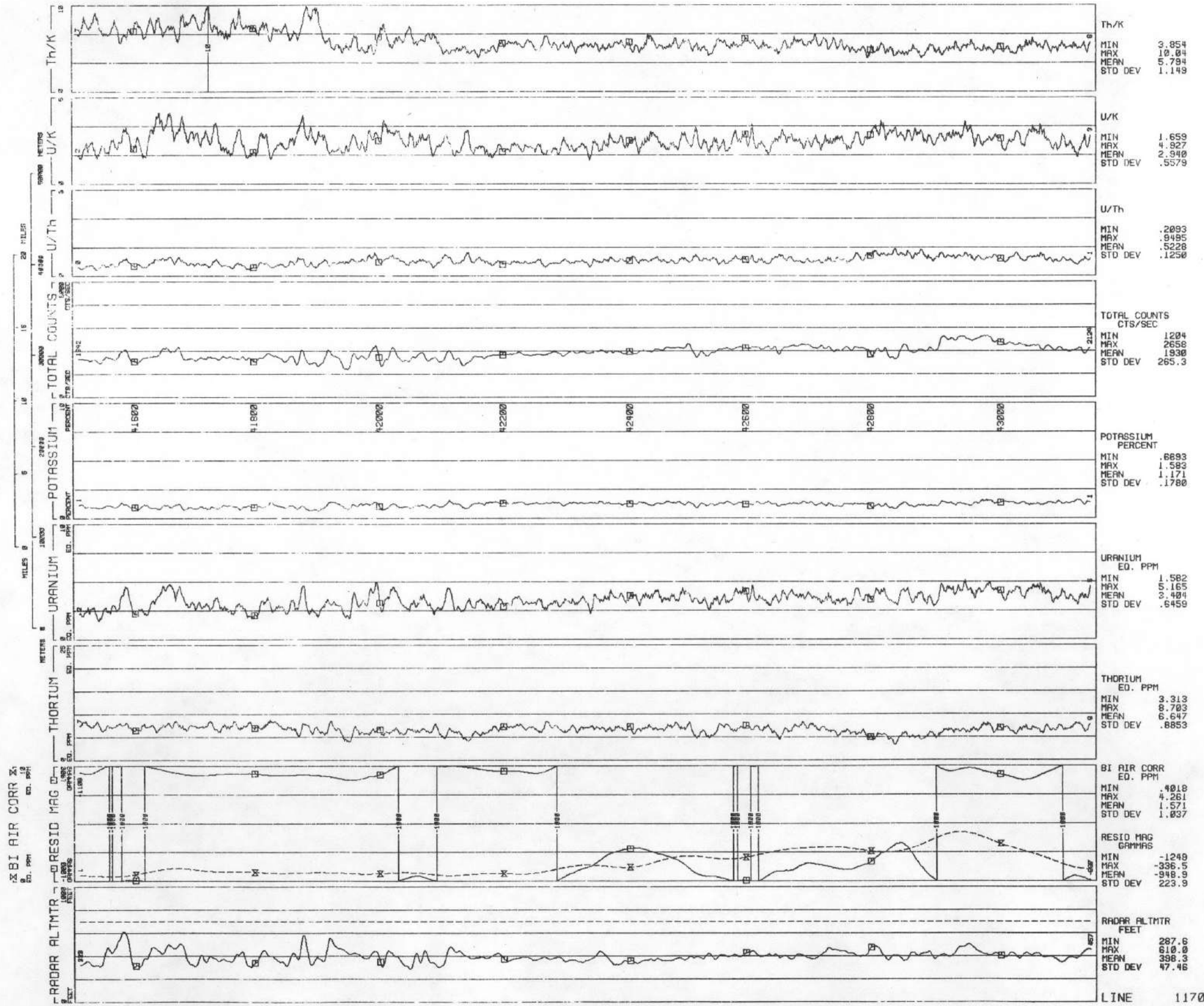


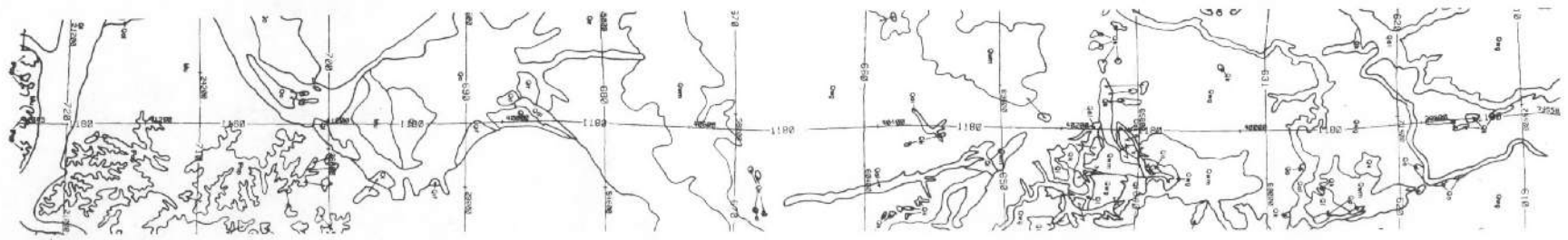
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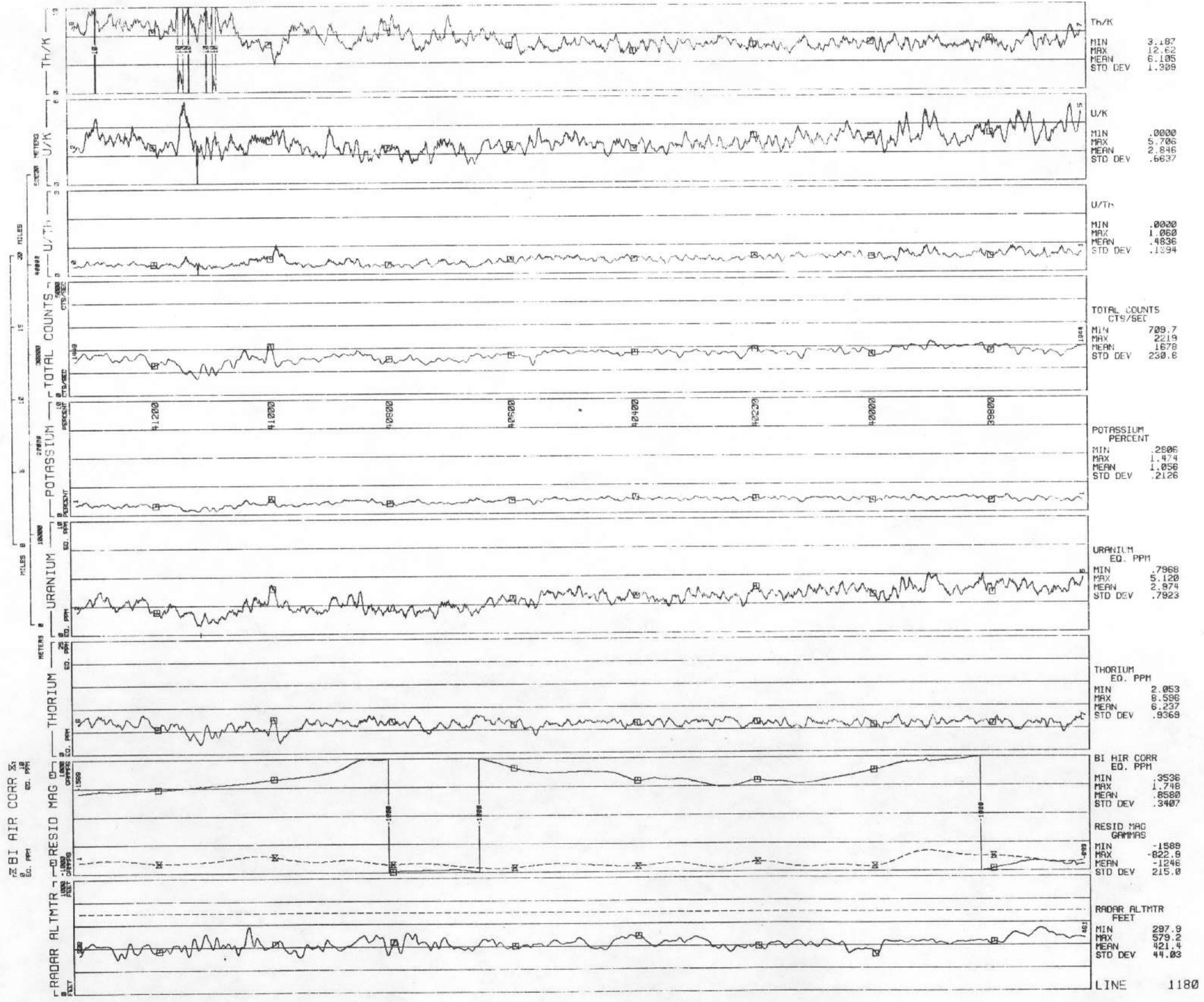


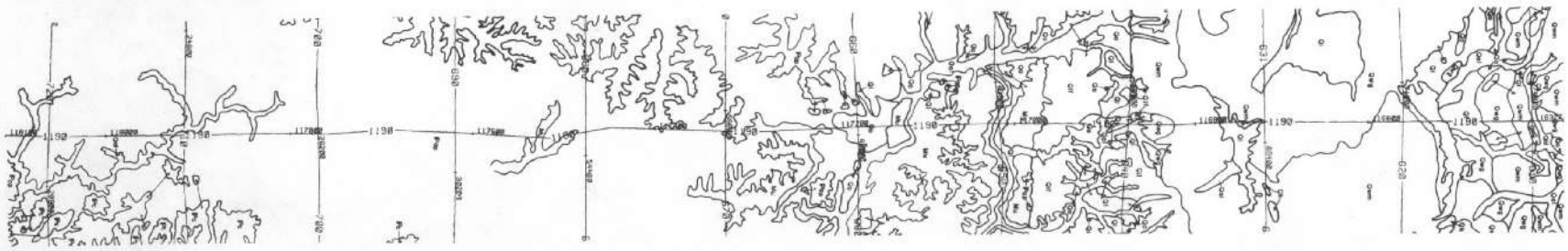
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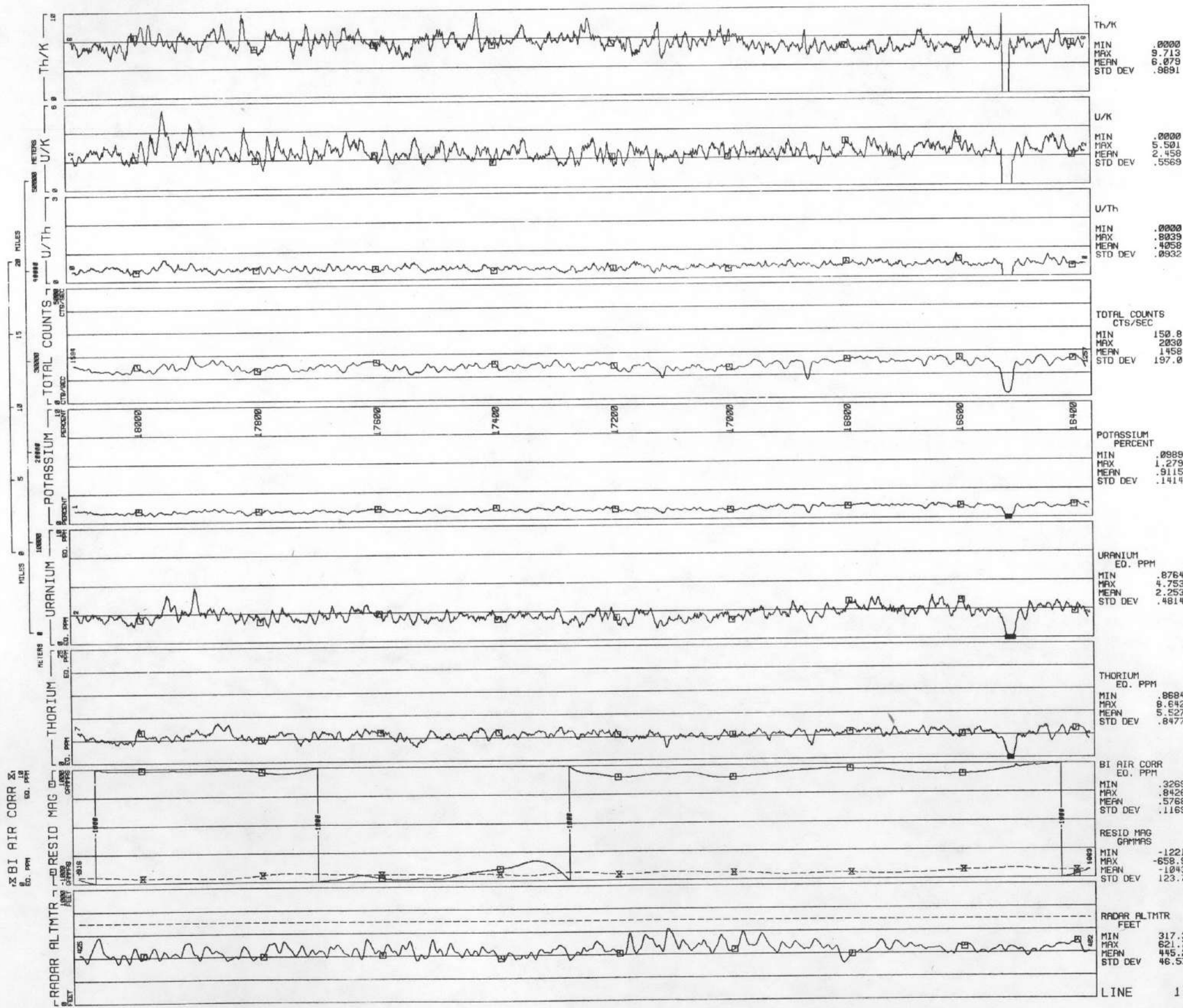


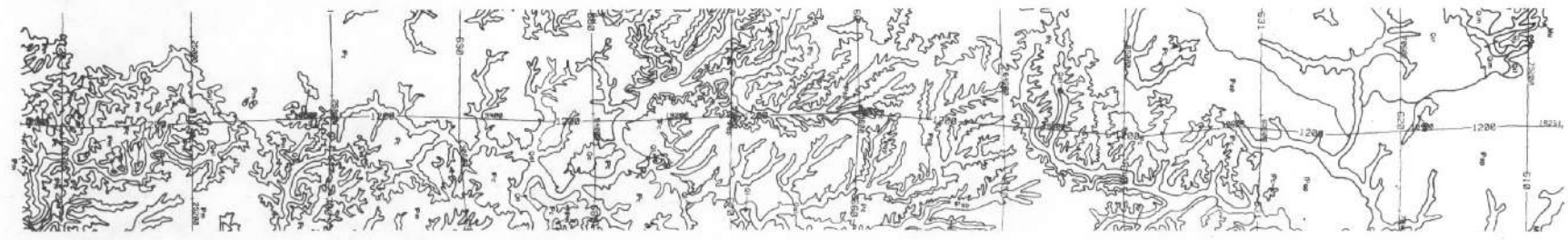
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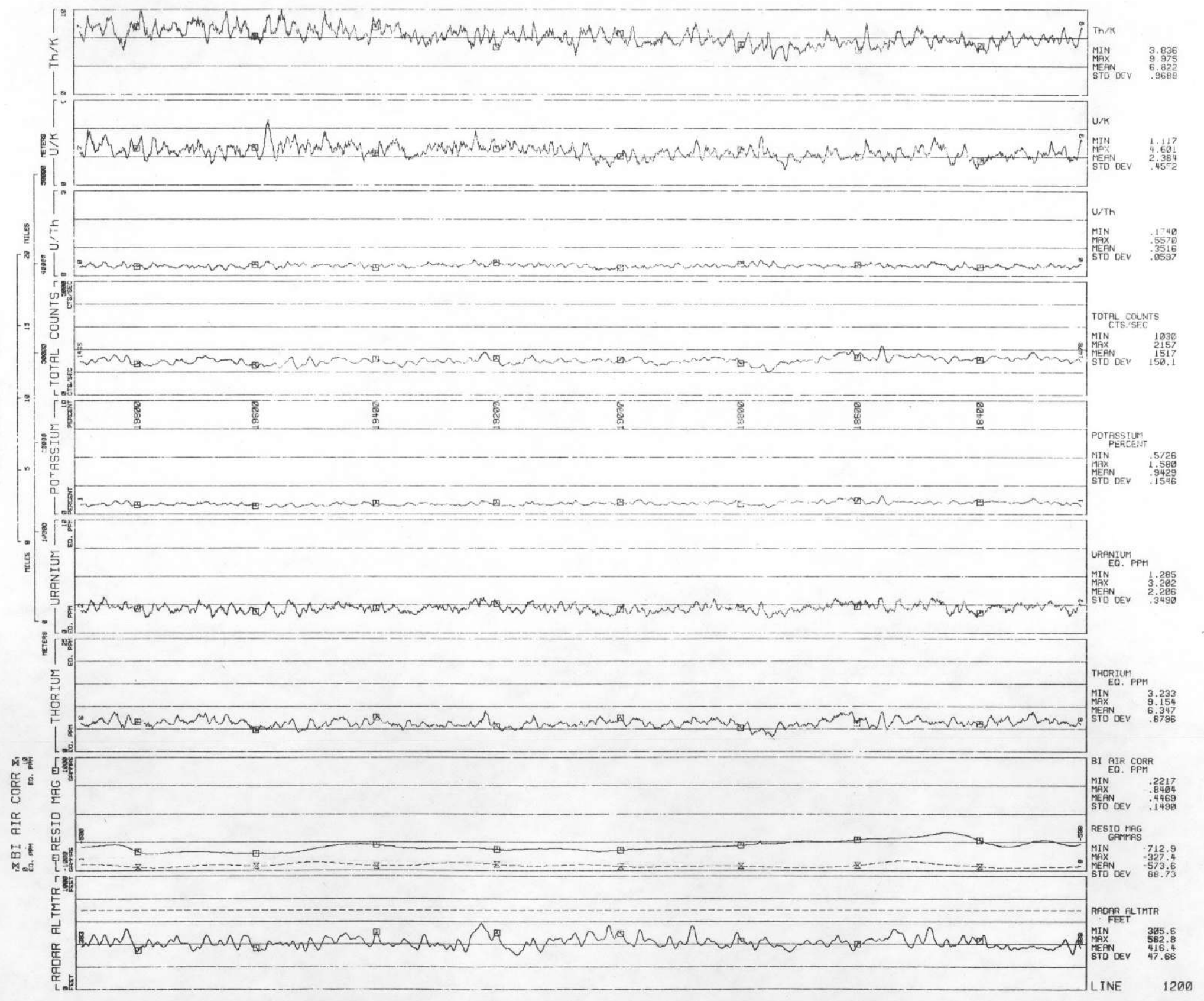


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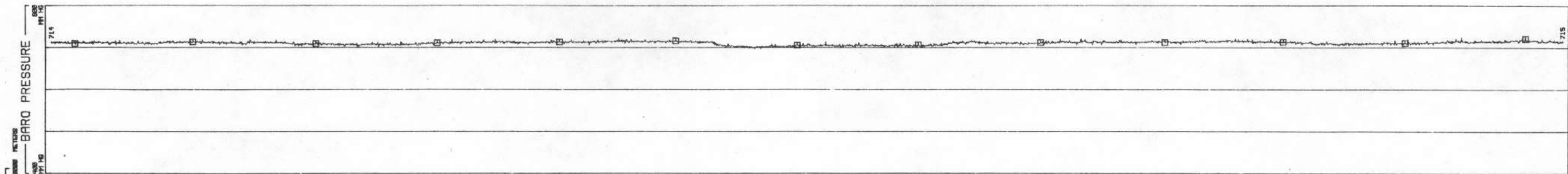
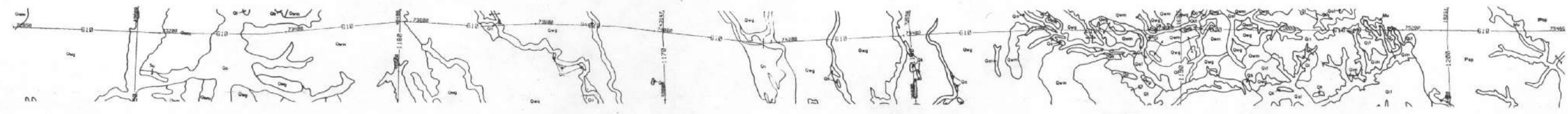




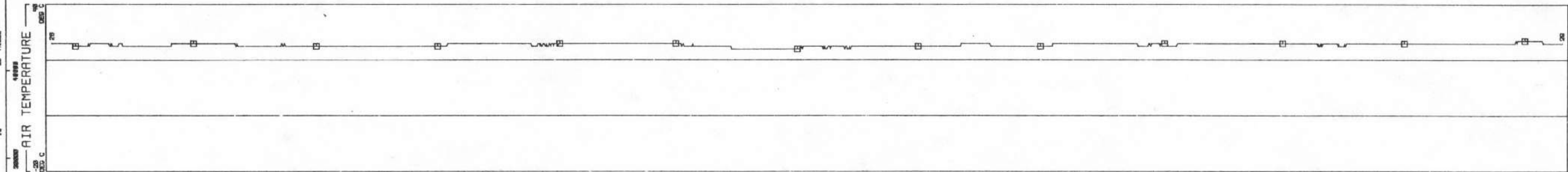
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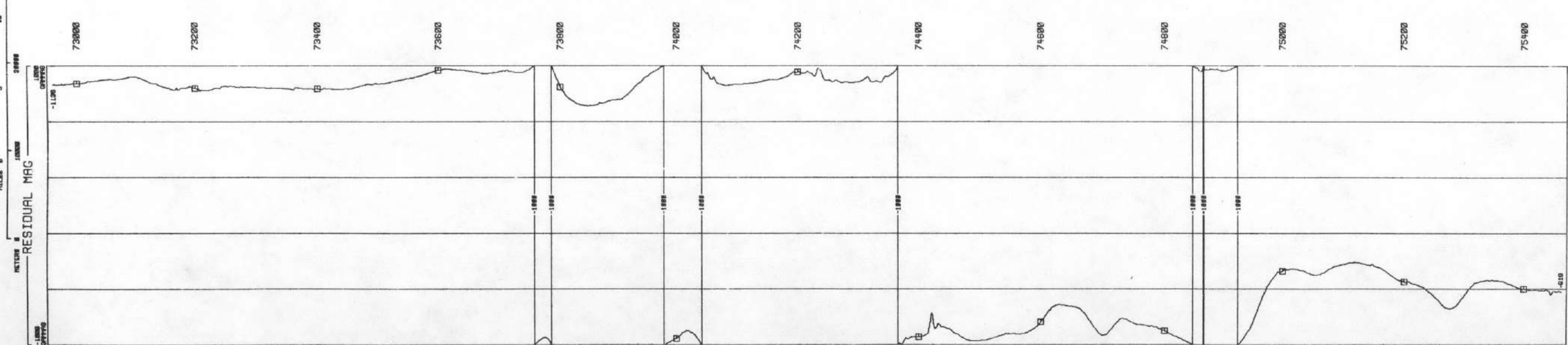
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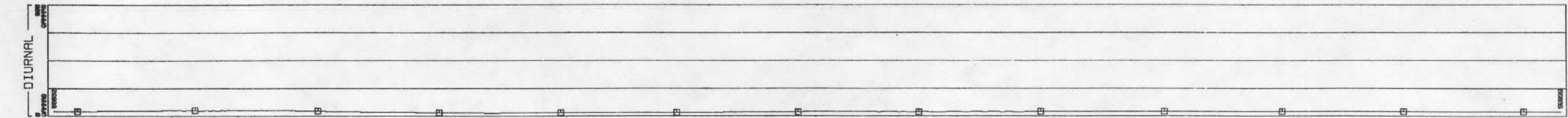
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STD DEV 3.921



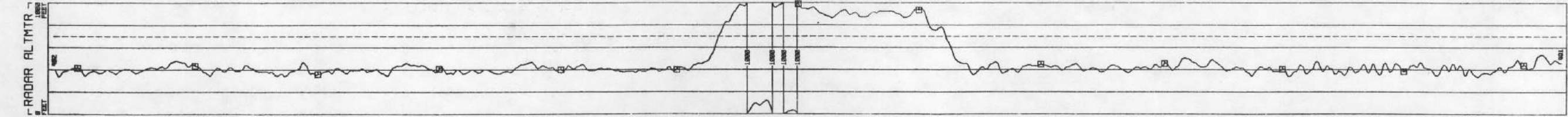
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STD DEV 232.6

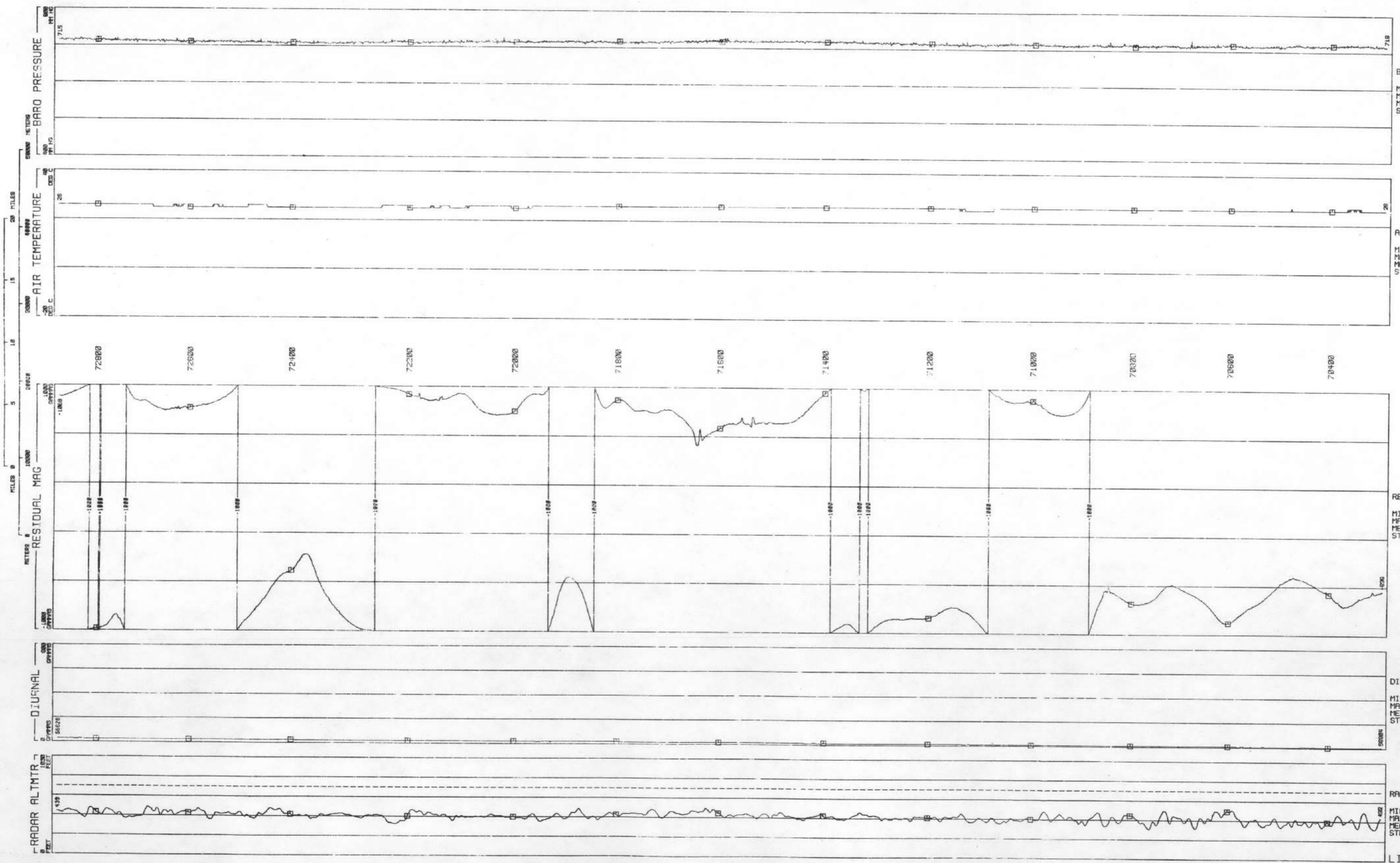
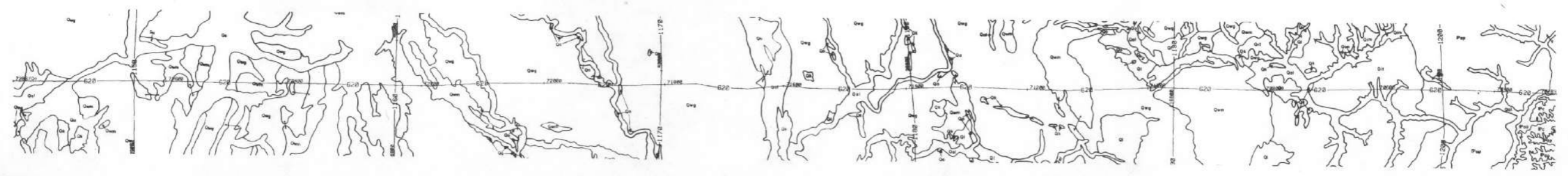


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MEAN 56824
STD DEV 8.277



RADAR ALTMTR
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MEAN 488.8
STD DEV 198.0

LINE 620
COLUMBUS QUADRANGLE - NTMS NJ 17-1
DATA ACQUIRED 81144



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STD DEV 3.441

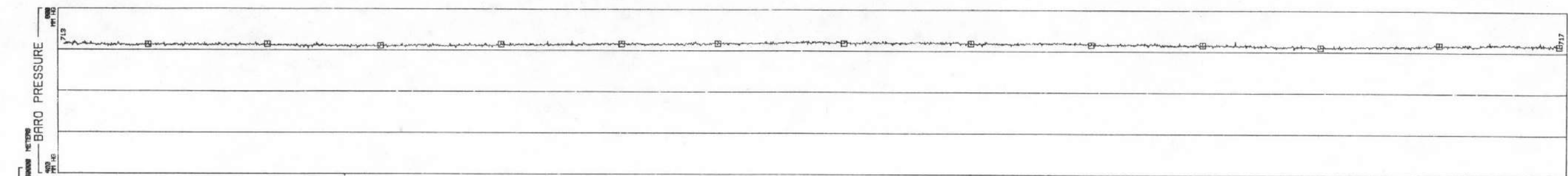
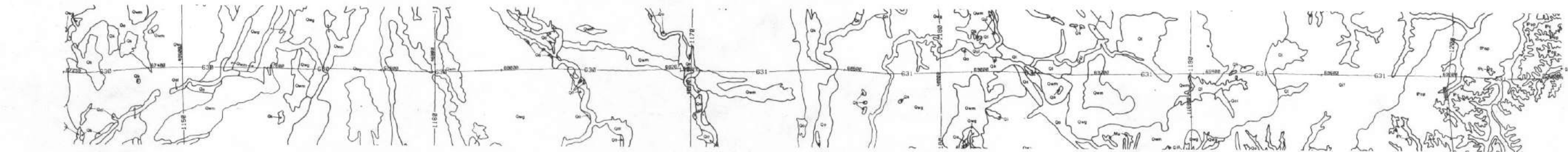
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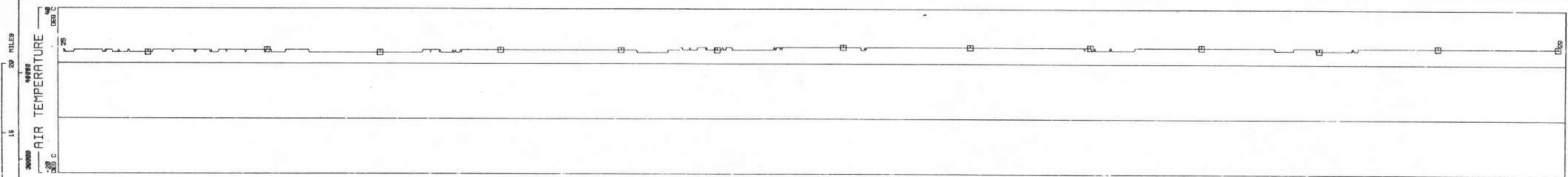
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RADAR ALTMTR
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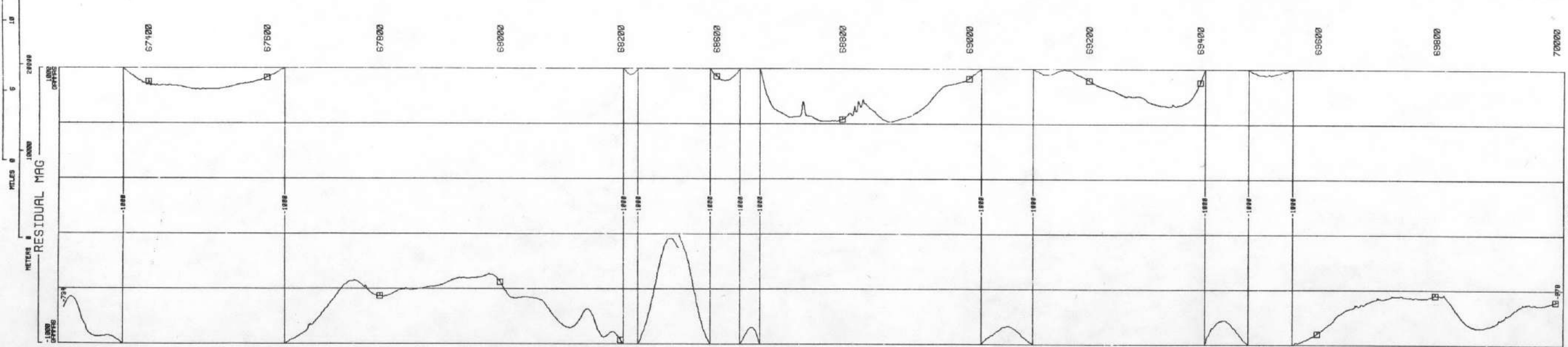
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COLUMBUS QUADRANGLE - NTMS NJ 17-1
DATA ACQUIRED 8.11.44



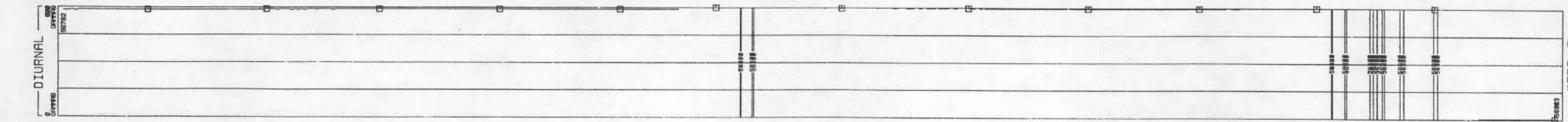
BARO PRESSURE
MM HG
MIN 704.1
MAX 724.8
MEAN 714.9
STD DEV 3.356



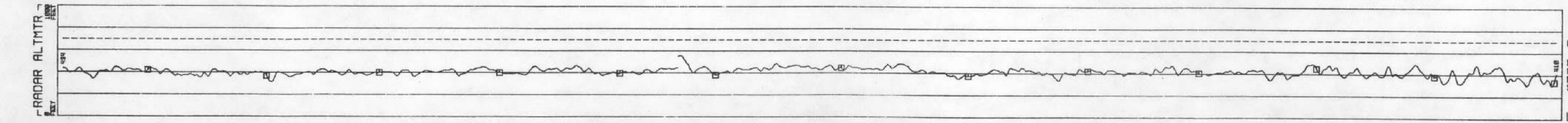
AIR TEMPERATURE
DEG C
MIN 24.00
MAX 26.00
MEAN 25.30
STD DEV .7338



RESIDUAL MAG
GAMMAS
MIN -1384
MAX -212.0
MEAN -924.9
STD DEV 252.6

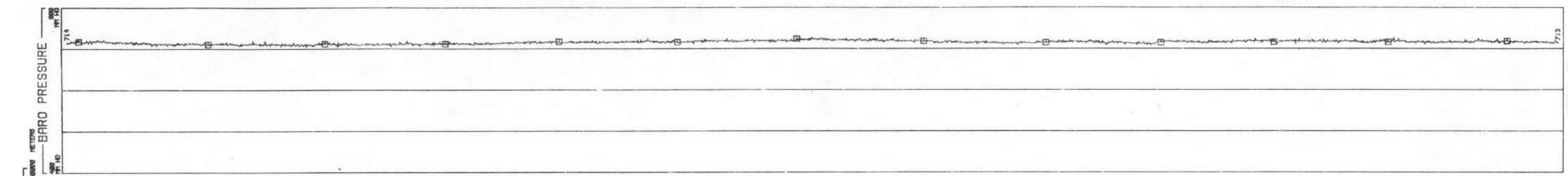
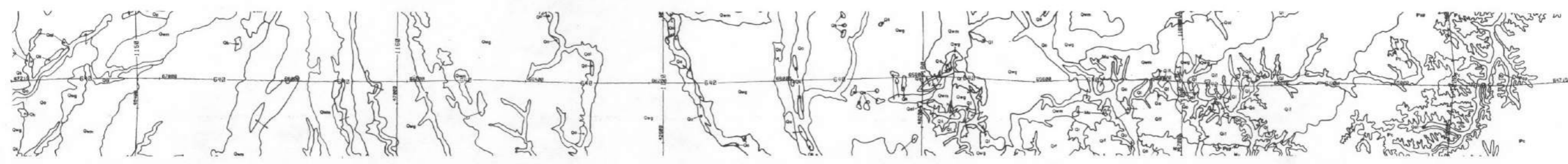


DIURNAL
GAMMAS
MIN 56792
MAX 56984
MEAN 56796
STD DEV 9.860

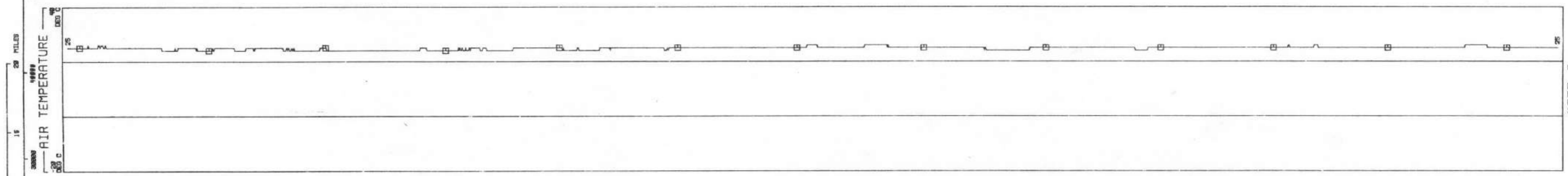


RADAR ALTMTR
FEET
MIN 302.6
MAX 555.7
MEAN 411.8
STD DEV 32.30

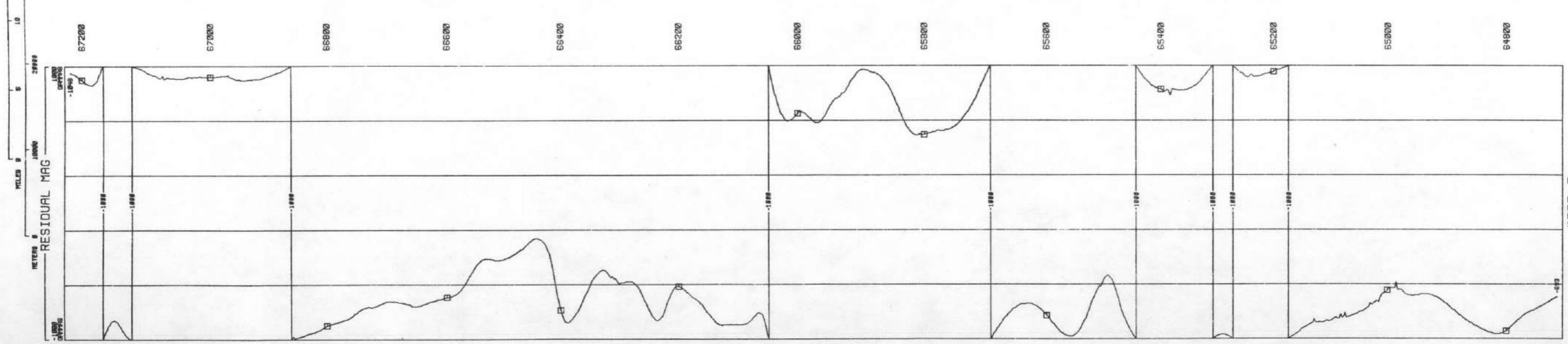
LINE 640
COLUMBUS QUADRANGLE - NTMS NJ 17-1
81144



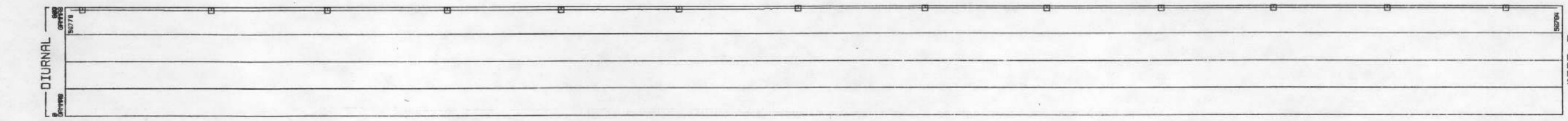
BARO PRESSURE
MM HG
MIN 704.5
MAX 726.9
MEAN 715.4
STD DEV 3.377



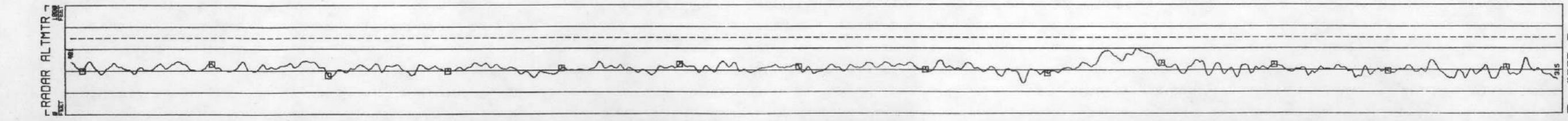
AIR TEMPERATURE
DEG C
MIN 24.00
MAX 26.00
MEAN 24.82
STD DEV 1.4850



RESIDUAL MAG
GAMMAS
MIN -151.0
MAX -263.1
MEAN -904.1
STD DEV 253.6

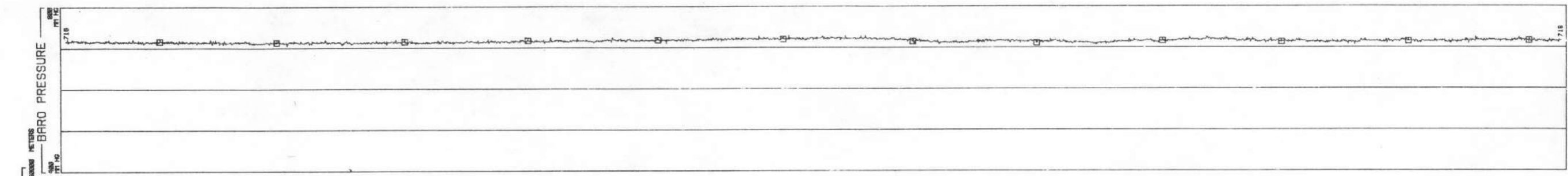
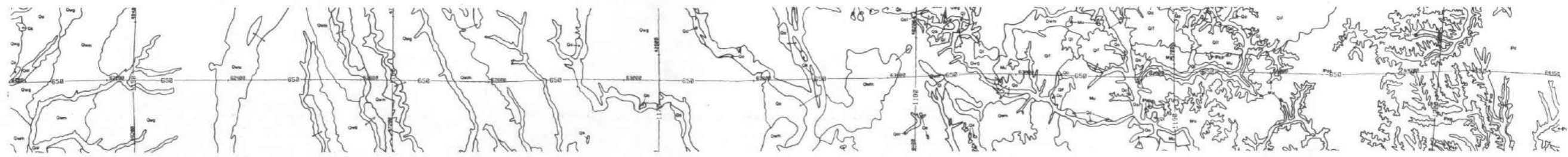


DIURNAL
GAMMAS
MIN 56775
MAX 56785
MEAN 56774
STD DEV 7.488

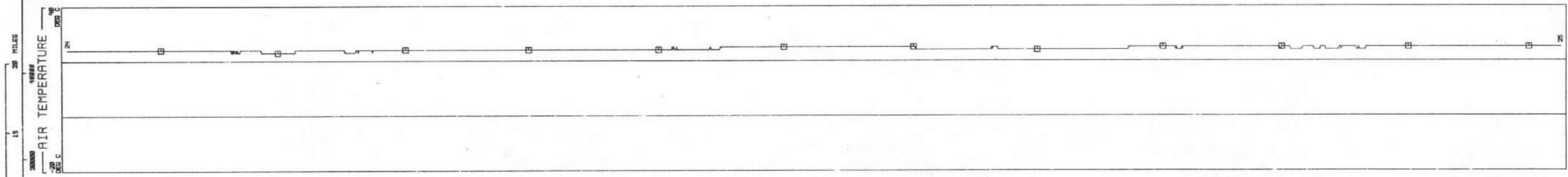


RADAR ALTMTR
FEET
MIN 279.6
MAX 601.7
MEAN 420.1
STD DEV 43.15

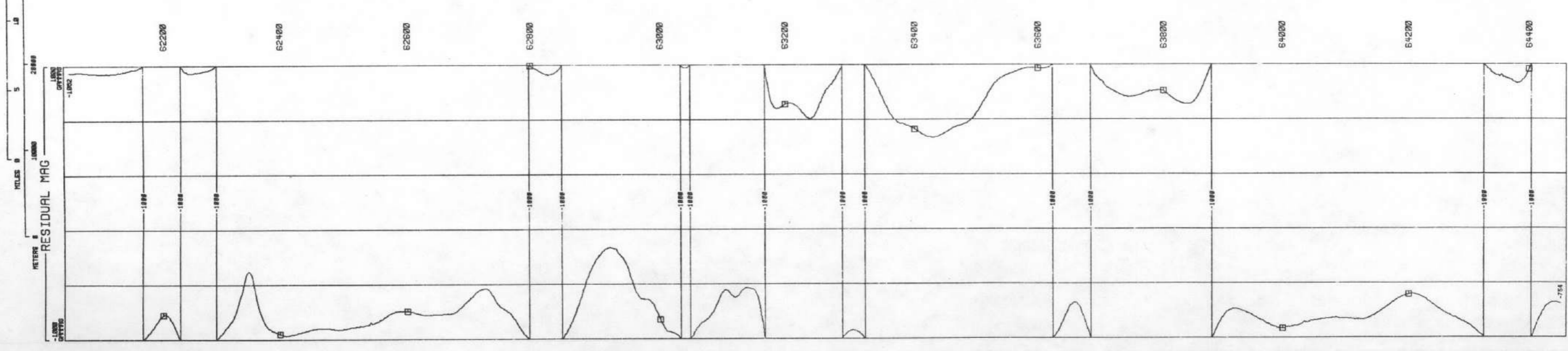
LINE 650
COLUMBUS QUADRANGLE - NTMS NJ 17-1
DATA ACQUIRED 81144



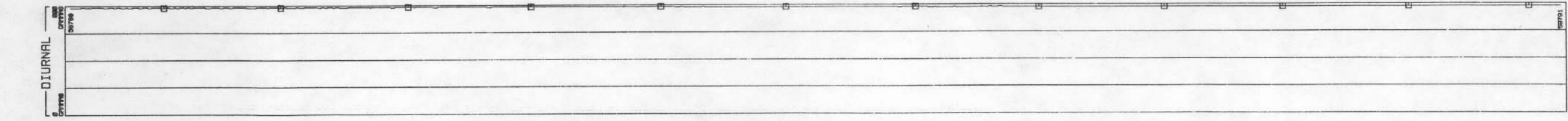
BARO PRESSURE
MM HG
MIN 705.9
MAX 728.5
MEAN 715.7
STD DEV 3.277



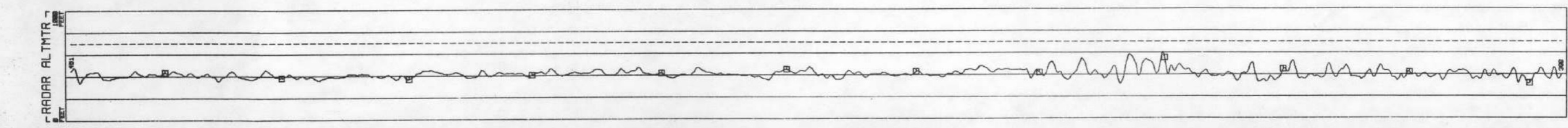
AIR TEMPERATURE
DEG C
MIN 23.00
MAX 25.00
MEAN 24.38
STD DEV .5476



RESIDUAL MAG
GAMMAS
MIN -1532
MAX -333.1
MEAN -959.1
STD DEV 228.5

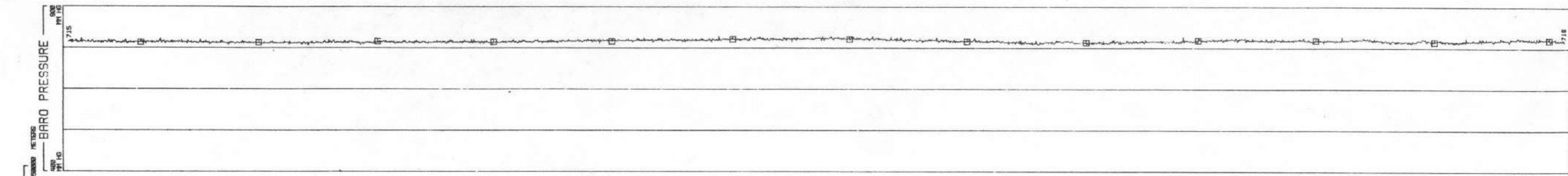
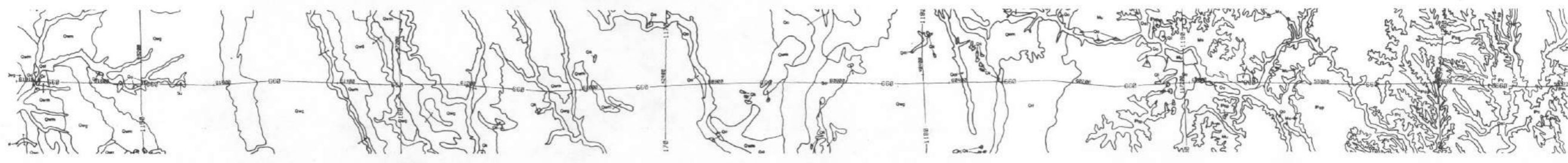


DIURNAL
GAMMAS
MIN 56779
MAX 56787
MEAN 56776
STD DEV 7.621

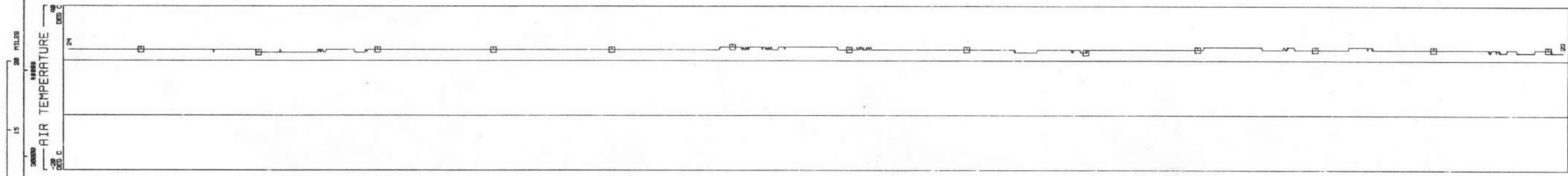


RADAR ALTMTR
FEET
MIN 314.0
MAX 604.4
MEAN 412.5
STD DEV 36.26

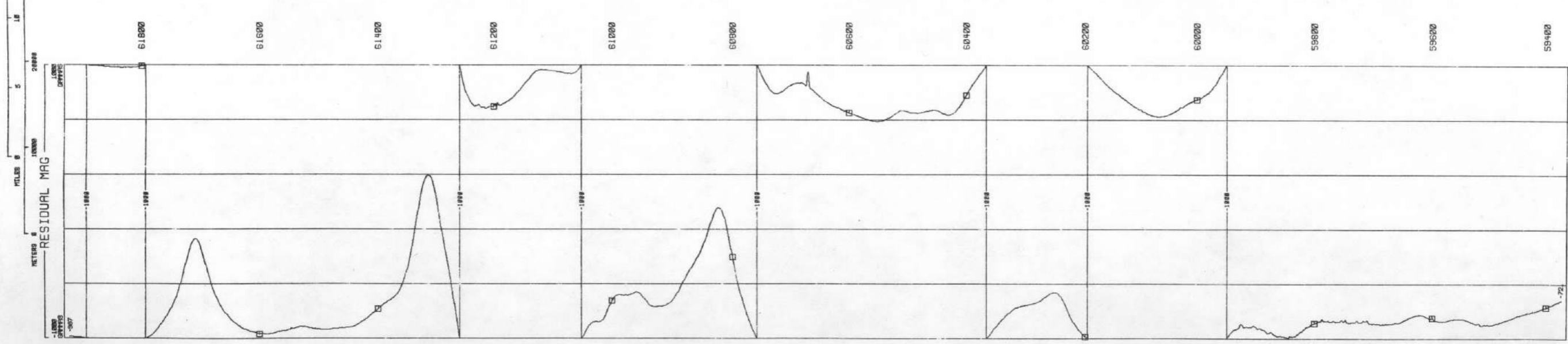
LINE 660
COLUMBUS QUADRANGLE - NTMS NJ 17-1
DATA ACQUIRED 81144



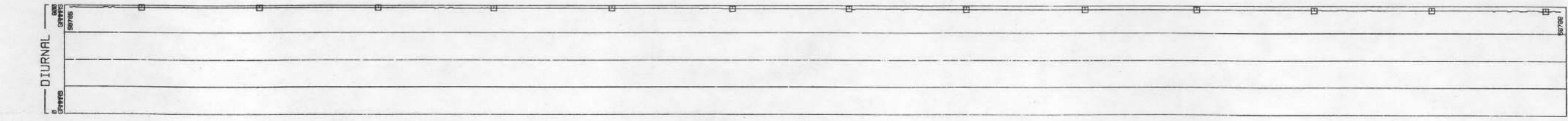
BARO PRESSURE
MM HG
MIN 706.4
MAX 728.5
MEAN 716.7
STD DEV 3.518



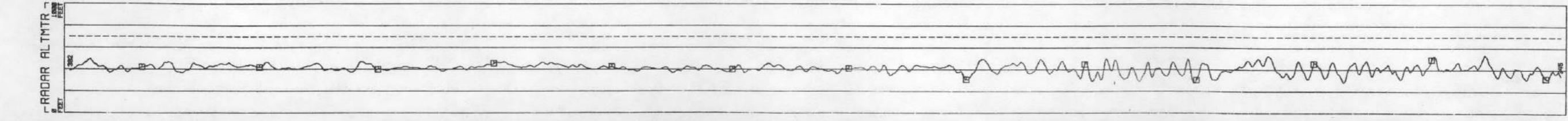
AIR TEMPERATURE
DEG C
MIN 23.00
MAX 25.00
MEAN 24.94
STD DEV .4603



RESIDUAL MAG
GAMMAS
MIN -1412
MAX 192.9
MEAN -935.6
STD DEV 291.1

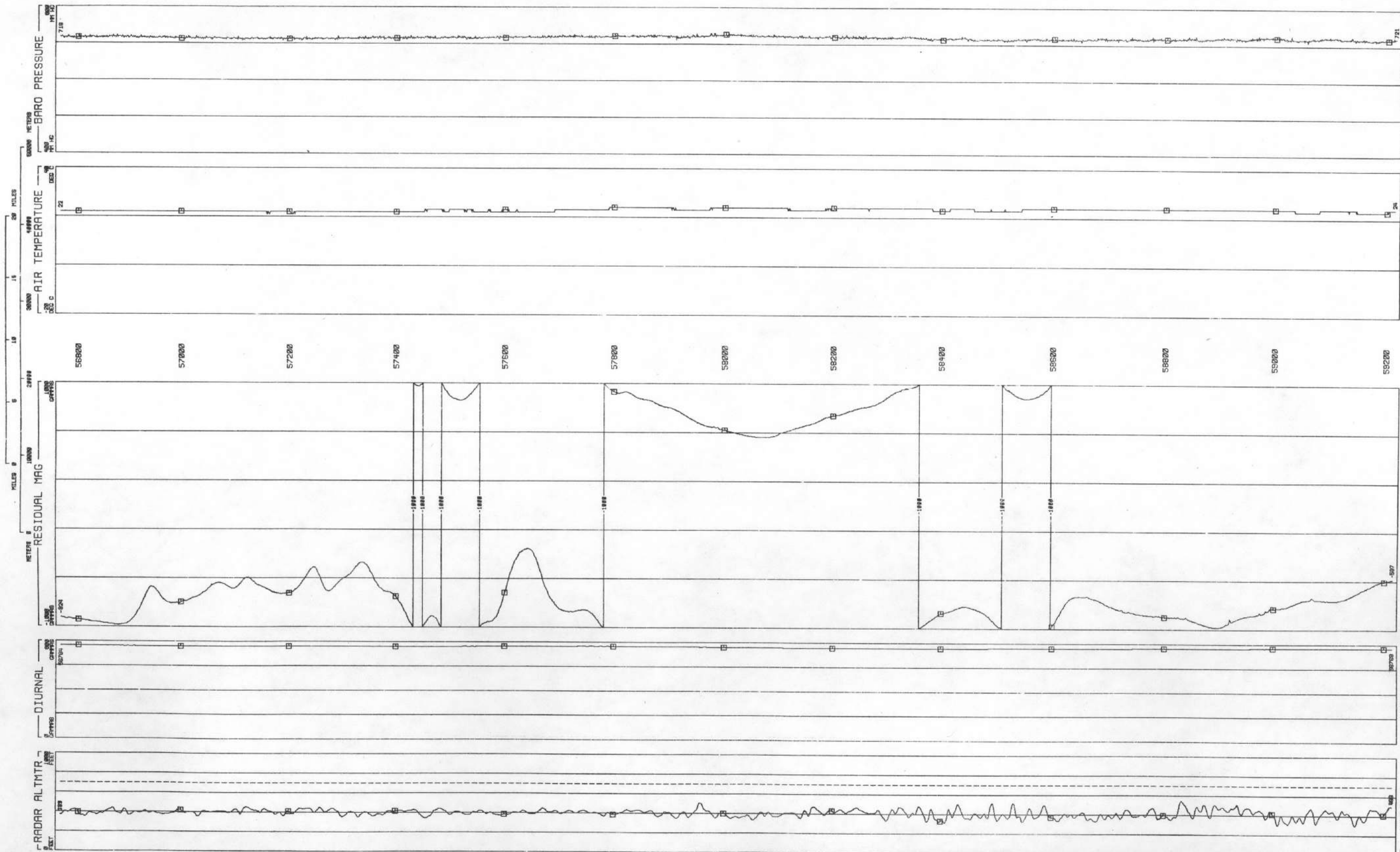
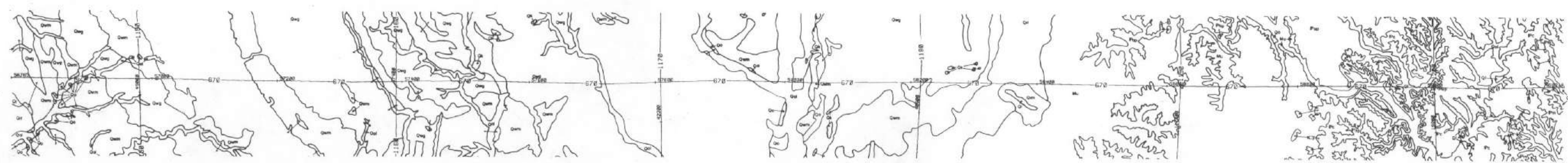


DIURNAL
GAMMAS
MIN 56765
MAX 56786
MEAN 56771
STD DEV 8.091

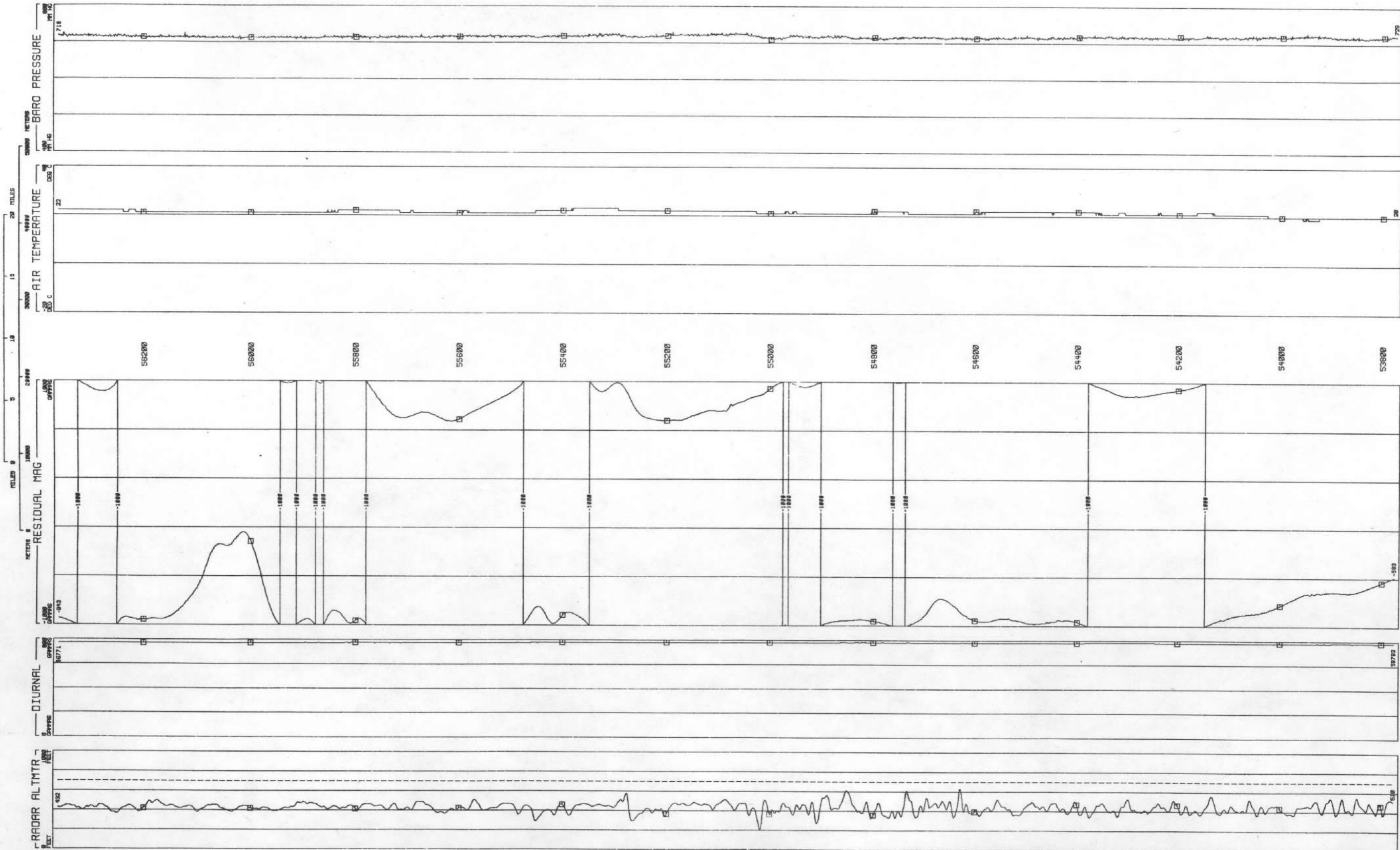
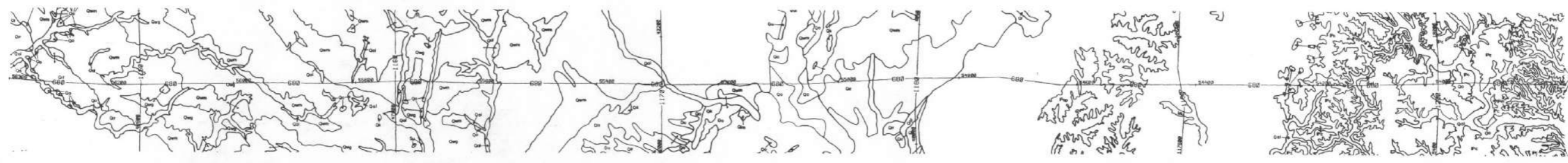


RADAR ALTMTR
FEET
MIN 283.8
MAX 533.1
MEAN 409.9
STD DEV 39.04

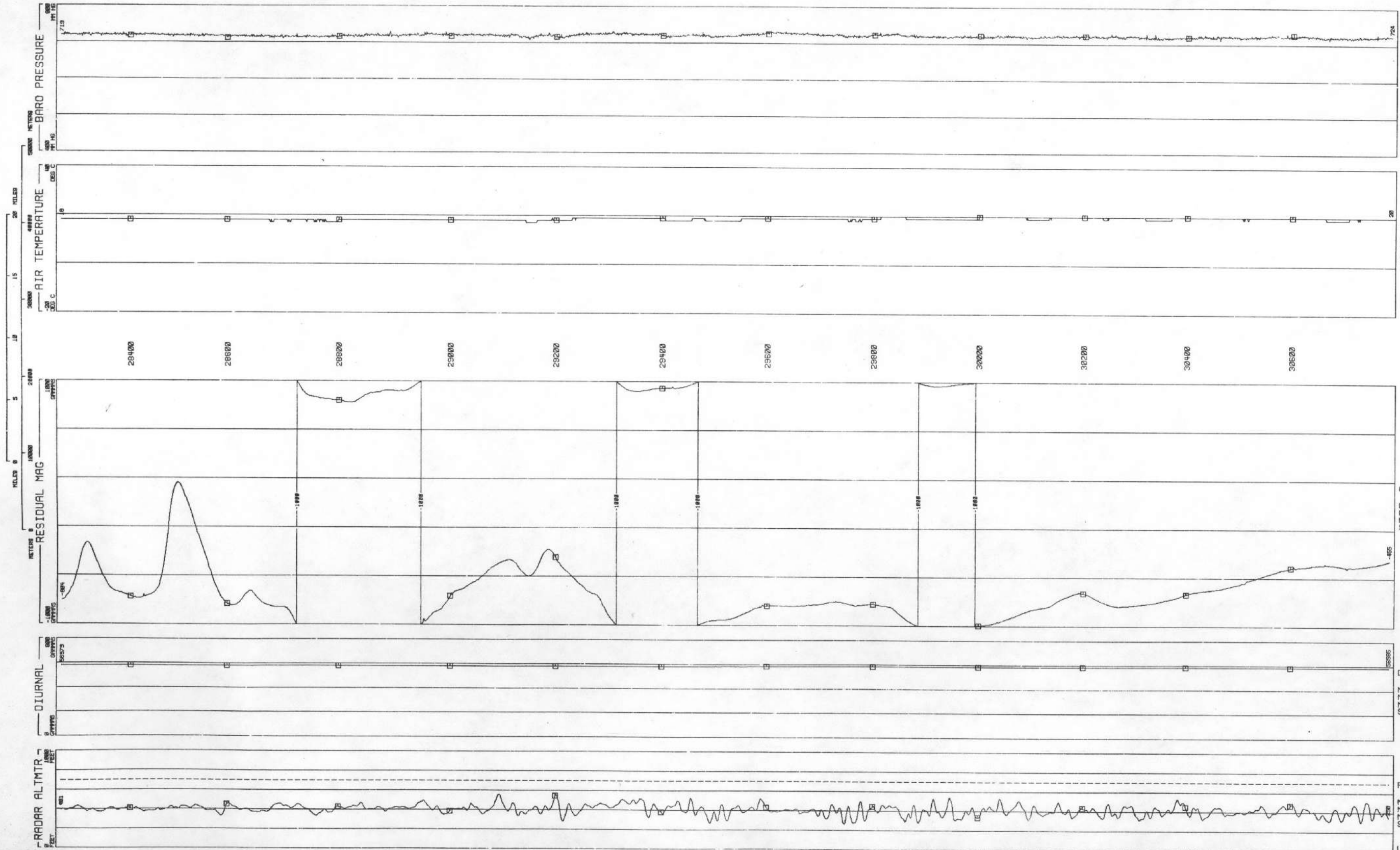
LINE 670
COLUMBUS QUADRANGLE - NTMS NJ 17-1
DATA ACQUIRED 81144



LINE 680
COLUMBUS QUADRANGLE - NTMS NJ 17-1
81144



LINE 690
COLUMBUS QUADRANGLE - NTMS NJ 17-1
DATA ACQUIRED 81141



BARO PRESSURE
MM HG
MIN 708.3
MAX 732.6
MEAN 720.4
STD DEV 3.475

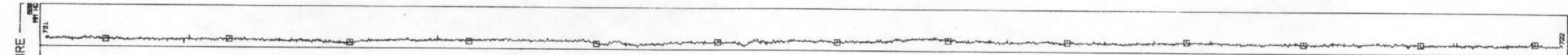
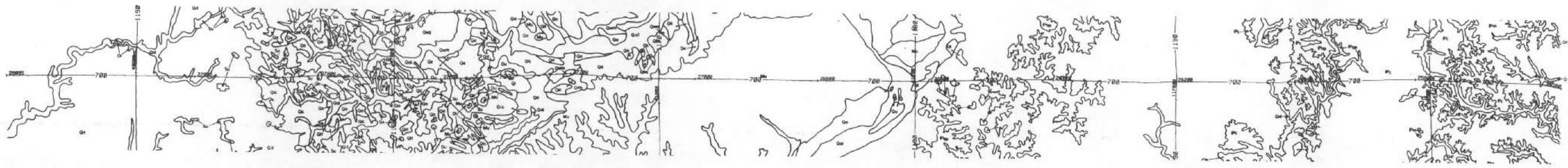
AIR TEMPERATURE
DEG C
MIN 17.00
MAX 20.00
MEAN 18.81
STD DEV .8625

RESIDUAL MAG
GAMMAS
MIN -1176
MAX 163.2
MEAN -775.1
STD DEV 232.6

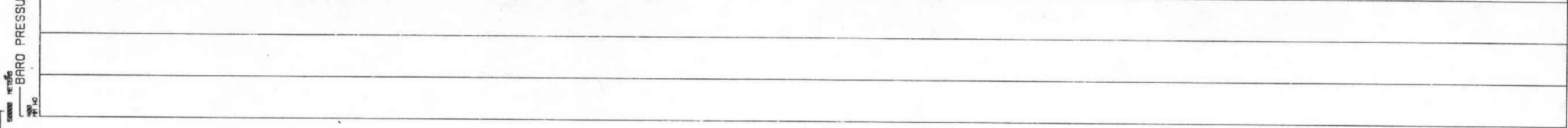
DIURNAL
GAMMAS
MIN 56579
MAX 56595
MEAN 56577
STD DEV 5.391

RADAR ALTMTR
FEET
MIN 267.4
MAX 557.2
MEAN 406.1
STD DEV 45.04

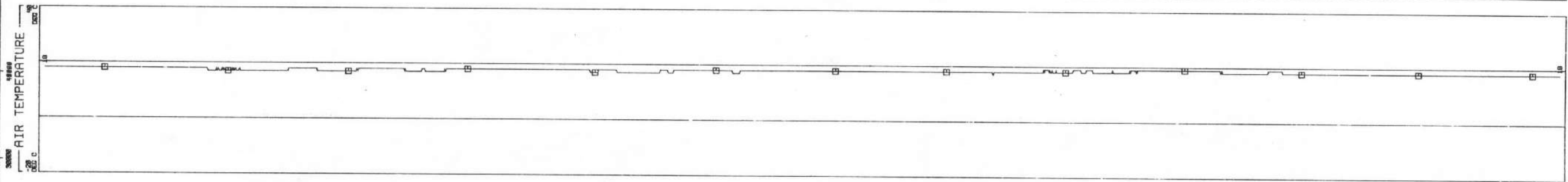
LINE 700
COLUMBUS QUADRANGLE - NTMS NJ 17-1
DATA ACQUIRED 81141



BARO PRESSURE
MM HG
MIN 705.6
MAX 733.7
MEAN 720.4
STD DEV 3.642



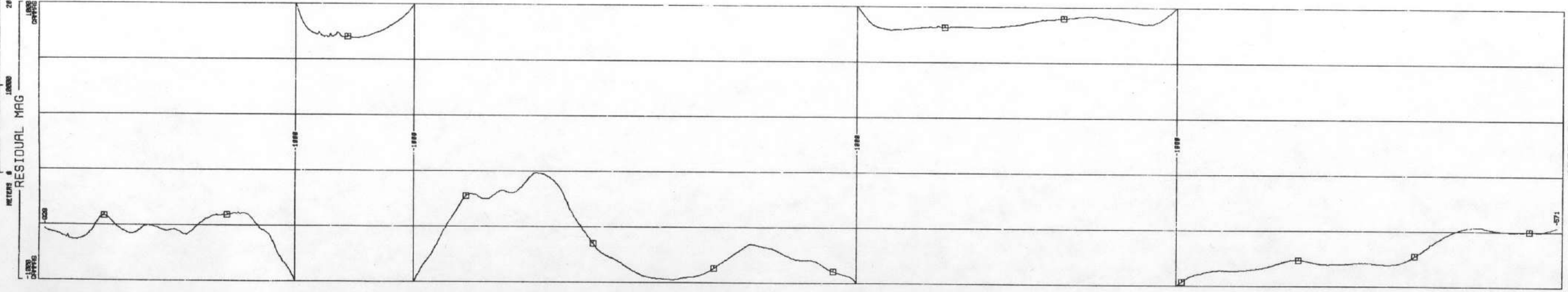
AIR TEMPERATURE
DEG C
MIN 17.00
MAX 19.00
MEAN 17.94
STD DEV .4703



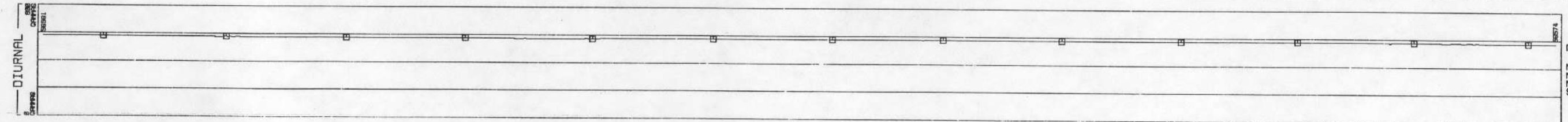
RESIDUAL MAG
GAMMAS
MIN -1244
MAX -213.3
MEAN -837.9
STD DEV 247.5



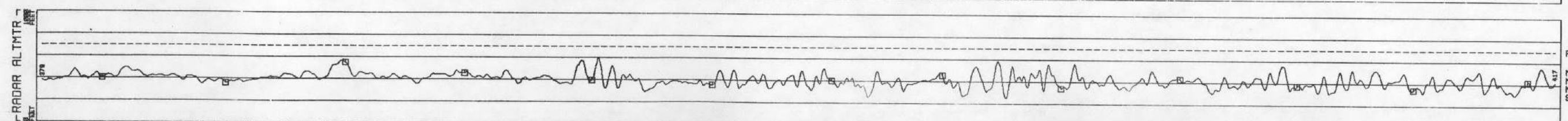
DIURNAL
GAMMAS
MIN 56573
MAX 56581
MEAN 56567
STD DEV 9.293



RADAR ALTMTR
FEET
MIN 252.9
MAX 382.4
MEAN 408.1
STD DEV 52.04

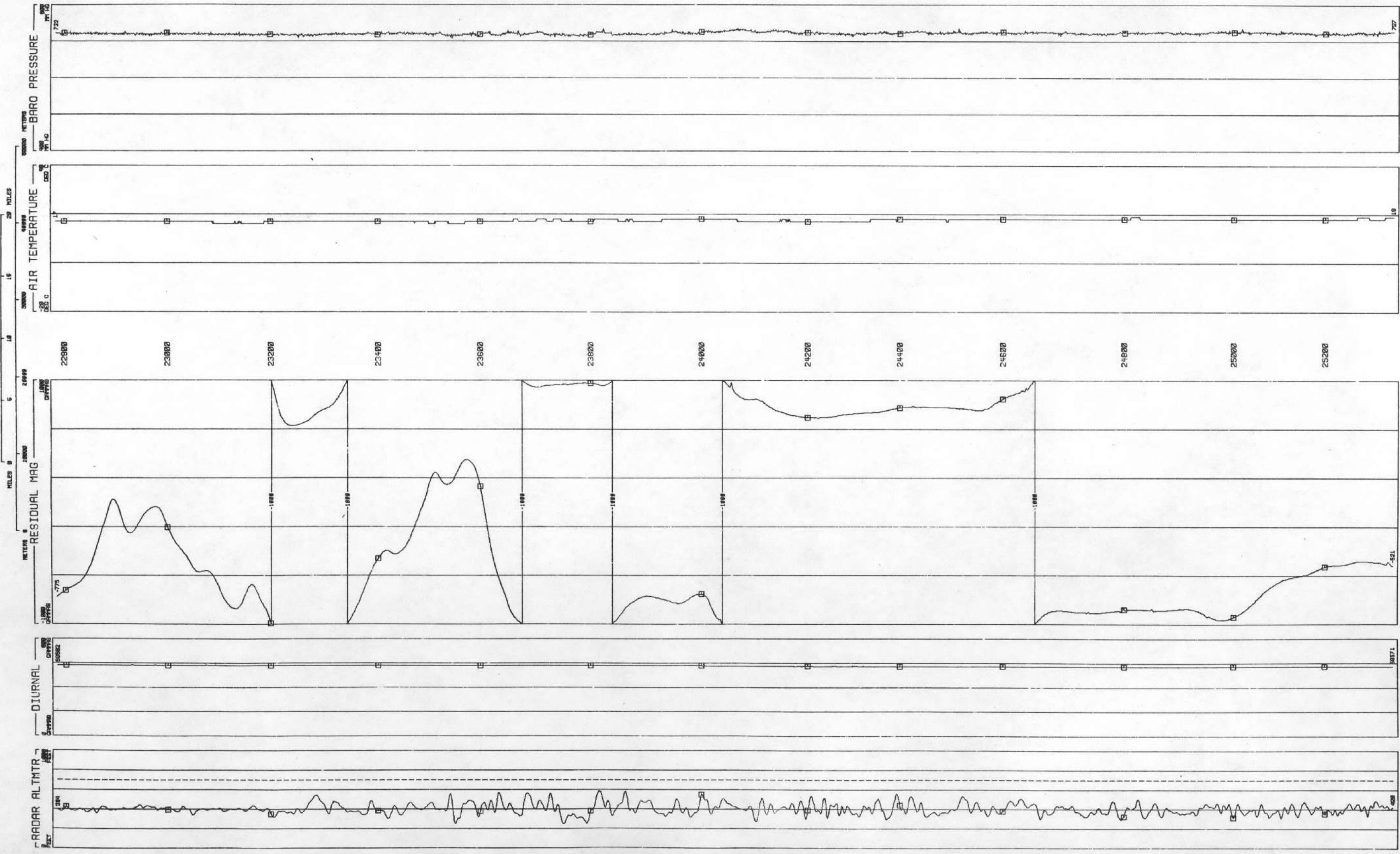
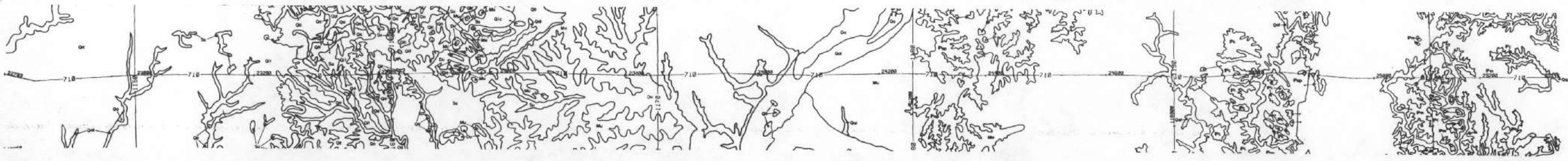


DIURNAL
GAMMAS
MIN 56573
MAX 56581
MEAN 56567
STD DEV 9.293



RADAR ALTMTR
FEET
MIN 252.9
MAX 382.4
MEAN 408.1
STD DEV 52.04

LINE 710
COLUMBUS QUADRANGLE - NTMS NJ 17-1
DATA ACQUIRED 81141



BARO PRESSURE
INCH HG
MIN 708.3
MAX 738.1
MEAN 721.7
STD DEV 3.631

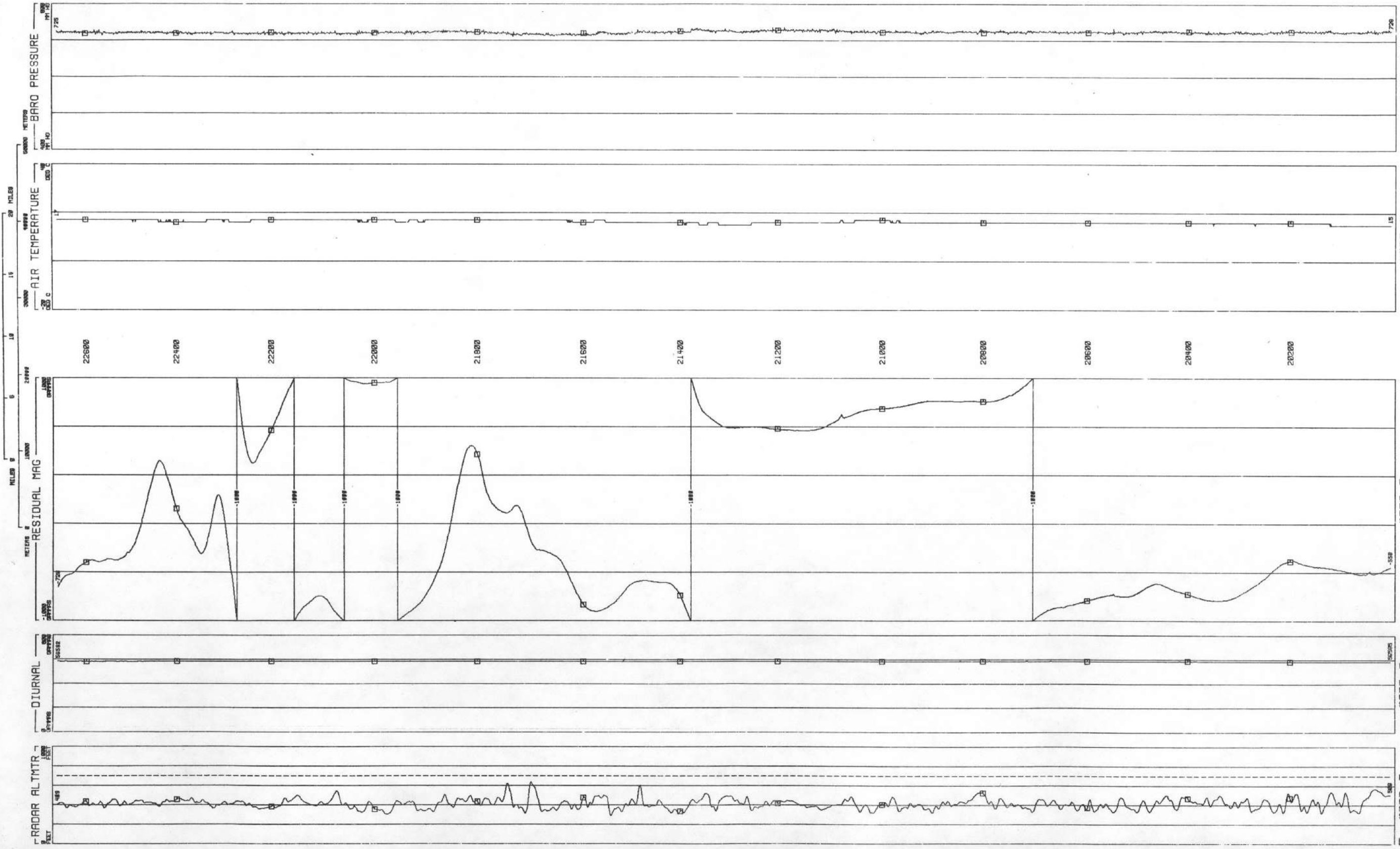
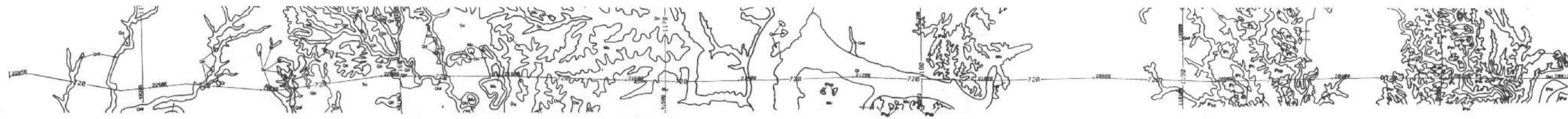
AIR TEMPERATURE
DEG C
MIN 16.00
MAX 19.00
MEAN 17.46
STD DEV .6365

RESIDUAL MAG
GAMMAS
MIN -1373
MAX 348.7
MEAN -806.8
STD DEV 401.1

DIURNAL
GAMMAS
MIN 56570
MAX 56582
MEAN 56568
STD DEV 9.489

RADAR ALTMTR
FEET
MIN 249.7
MAX 583.5
MEAN 404.7
STD DEV 52.46

LINE 720
COLUMBUS QUADRANGLE - NTMS NJ 17-1
DATA ACQUIRED 81141



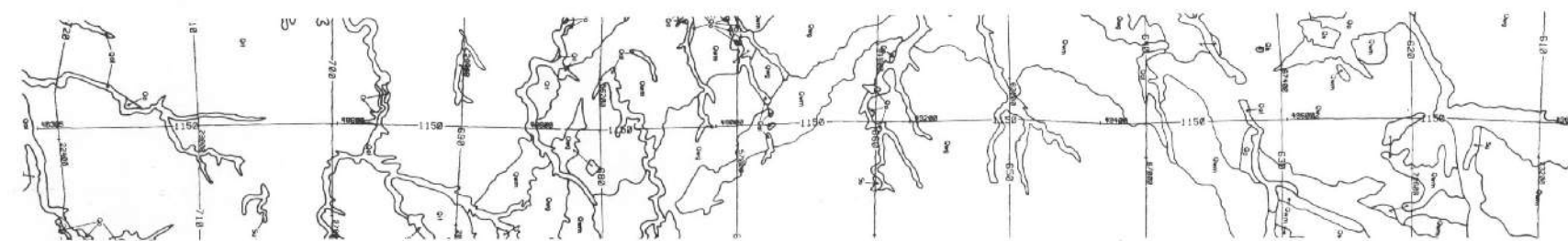
BARO PRESSURE
MM HG
MIN 718.1
MAX 735.6
MEAN 722.3
STD DEV 3.673

AIR TEMPERATURE
DEG C
MIN 15.00
MAX 17.00
MEAN 16.28
STD DEV .5925

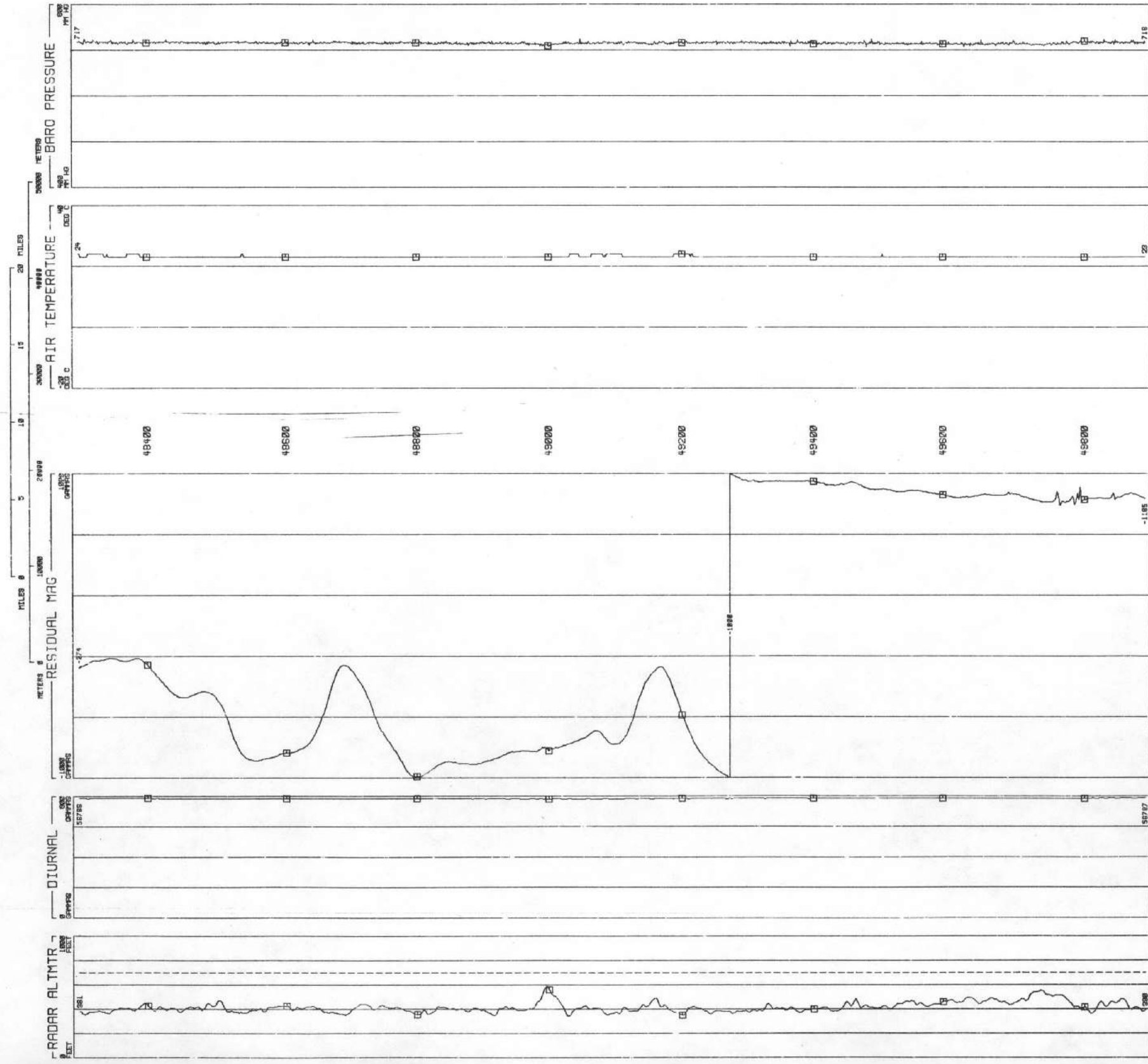
RESIDUAL MAG
GAMMAS
MIN -1700
MAX 442.0
MEAN -806.6
STD DEV 432.2

DIURNAL
GAMMAS
MIN 56581
MAX 56586
MEAN 56578
STD DEV 6.372

RADAR ALTMTR
FEET
MIN 291.5
MAX 633.3
MEAN 414.4
STD DEV 50.98



LINE 1150
COLUMBUS QUADRANGLE - NTMS NJ 17-1
DATA ACQUIRED 81143



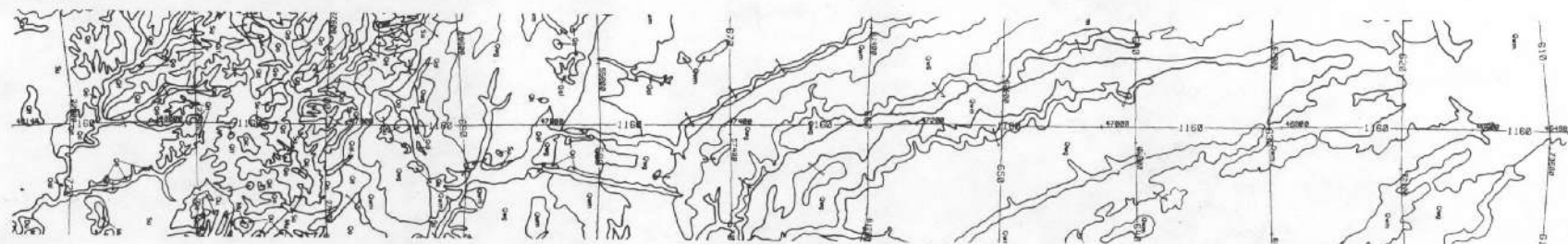
BARO PRESSURE
MM HG
MIN 707.2
MAX 724.5
MEAN 715.2
STD DEV 2.029

AIR TEMPERATURE
DEG C
MIN 23.00
MAX 24.00
MEAN 23.08
STD DEV .2775

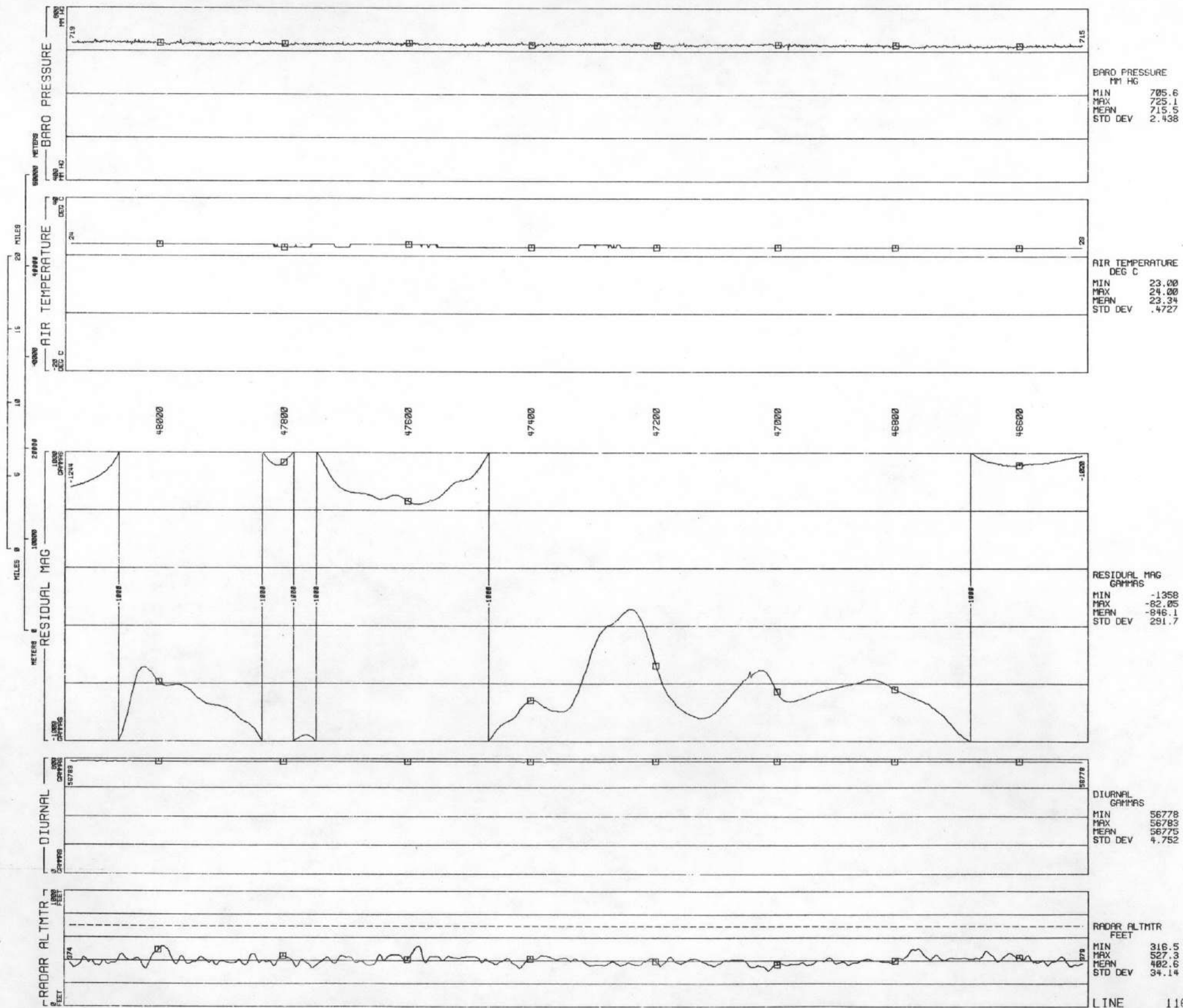
RESIDUAL MAG
GAMMAS
MIN -1207
MAX -211.2
MEAN -533.7
STD DEV 297.5

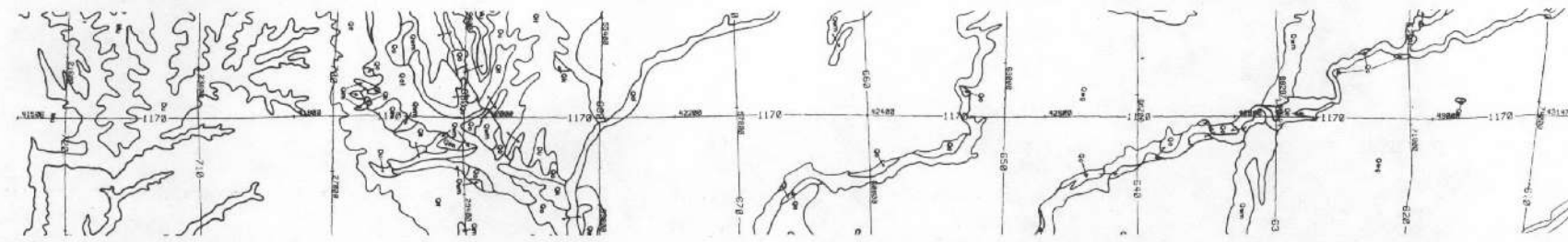
DIURNAL
GAMMAS
MIN 5678.1
MAX 56788
MEAN 56780
STD DEV 4.349

RADAR ALTMTR
FEET
MIN 342.7
MAX 578.5
MEAN 415.6
STD DEV 40.13

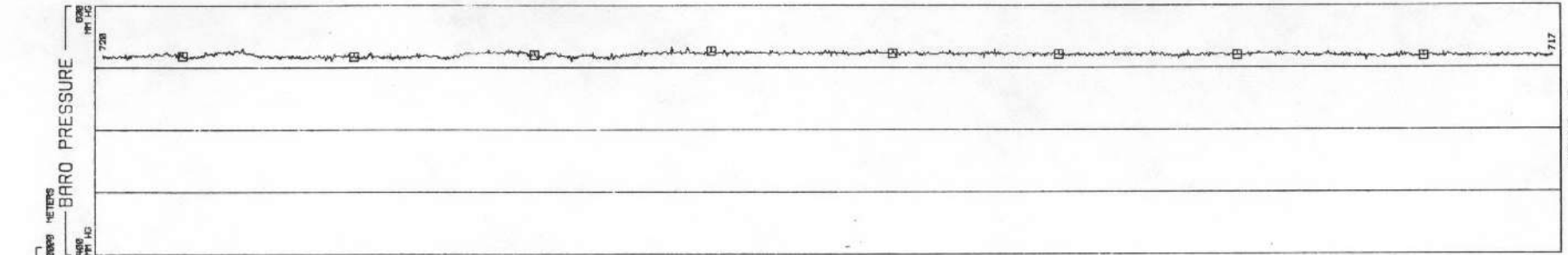


LINE 1160
COLUMBUS QUADRANGLE - NTMS NJ 17-1
DATA ACQUIRED 81143

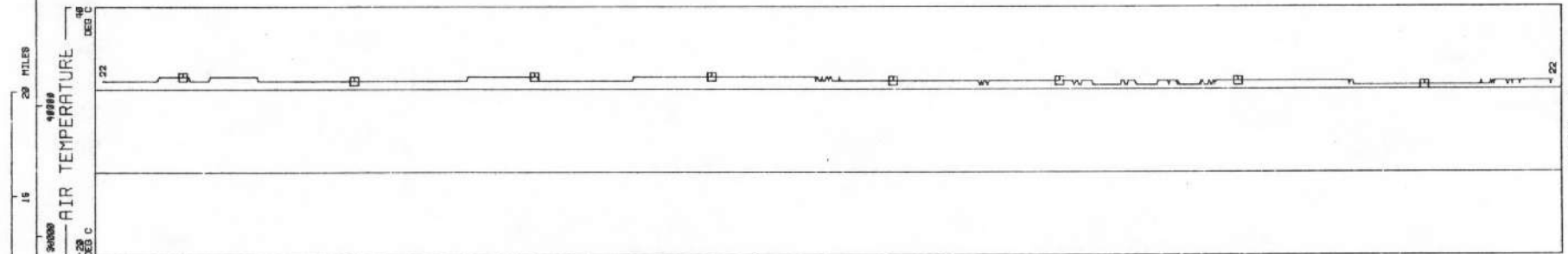




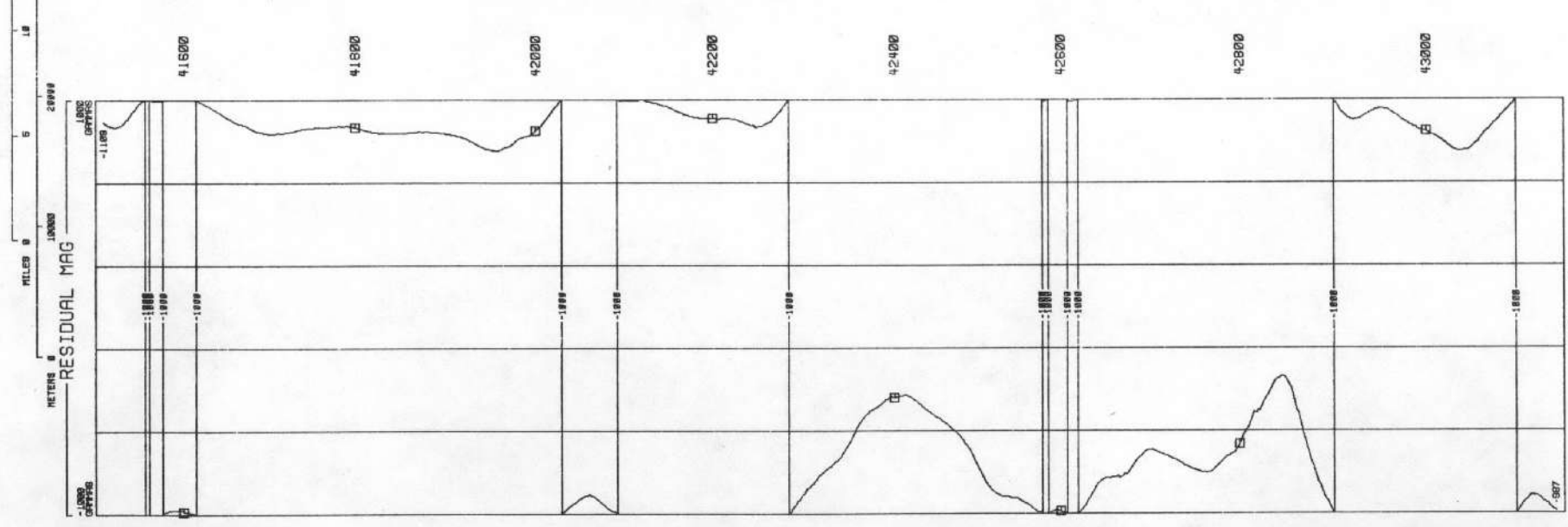
LINE 1170
 COLUMBUS QUADRANGLE - NTMS NJ 17-1
 DATA ACQUIRED 81143



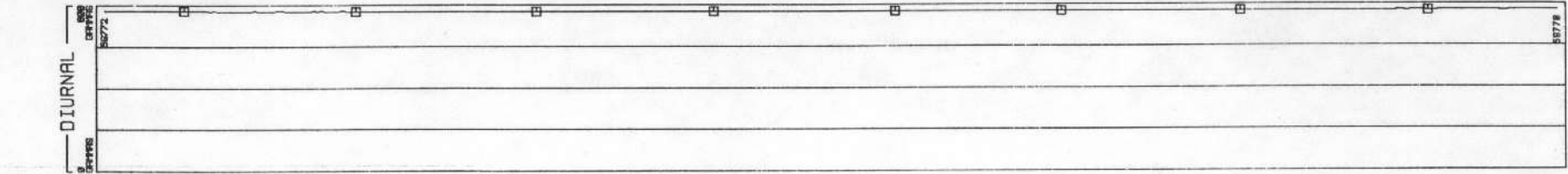
BARO PRESSURE
 MM HG
 MIN 719.6
 MAX 732.9
 MEAN 720.4
 STD DEV 2.946



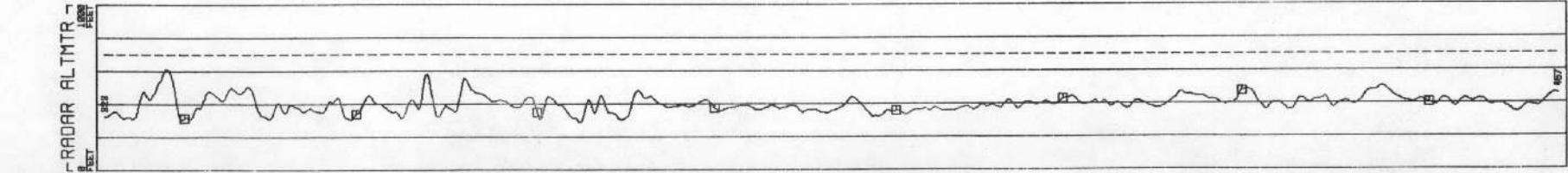
AIR TEMPERATURE
 DEG C
 MIN 21.00
 MAX 23.00
 MEAN 22.06
 STD DEV .6178



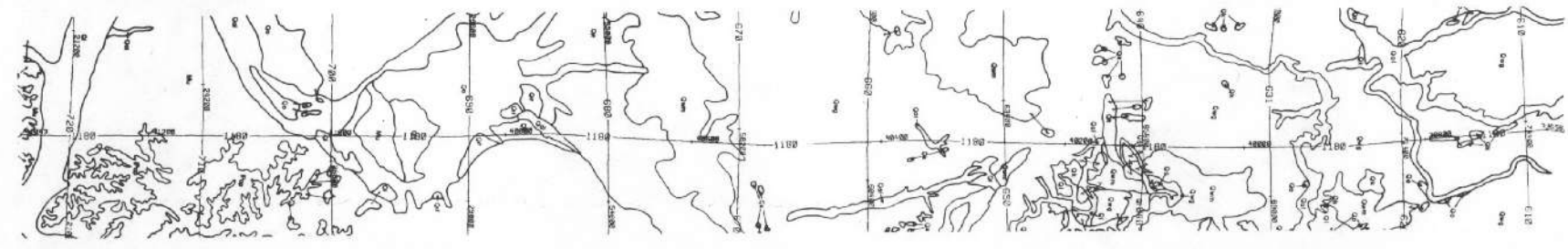
RESIDUAL MAG
 GAMMAS
 MIN -1249
 MAX -336.0
 MEAN -946.9
 STD DEV 223.9



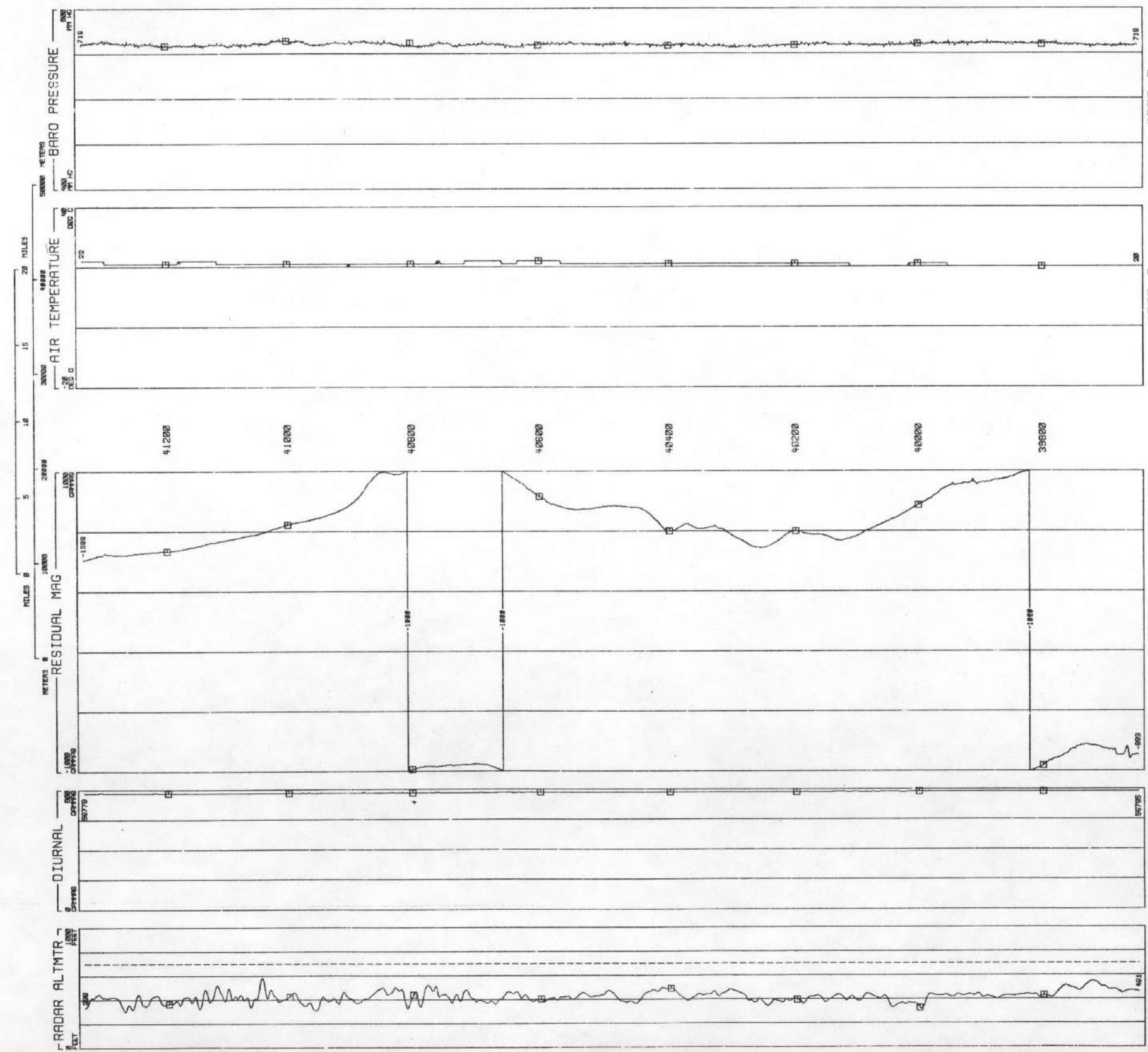
DIURNAL
 GAMMAS
 MIN 5676
 MAX 5677.2
 MEAN 5676
 STD DEV 3.247



RADAR ALTMTR
 FEET
 MIN 287.6
 MAX 618.0
 MEAN 388.0
 STD DEV 47.46



LINE 1180
COLUMBUS QUADRANGLE - NTMS NJ 17-1
DATA ACQUIRED 81143



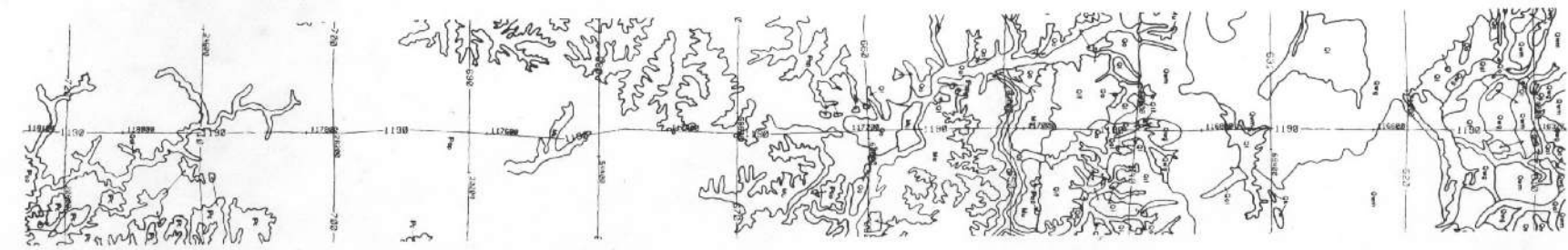
BARO PRESSURE
MM HG
MIN 711.7
MAX 731.7
MEAN 720.1
STD DEV 3.201

AIR TEMPERATURE
DEG C
MIN 20.00
MAX 22.00
MEAN 20.90
STD DEV .5987

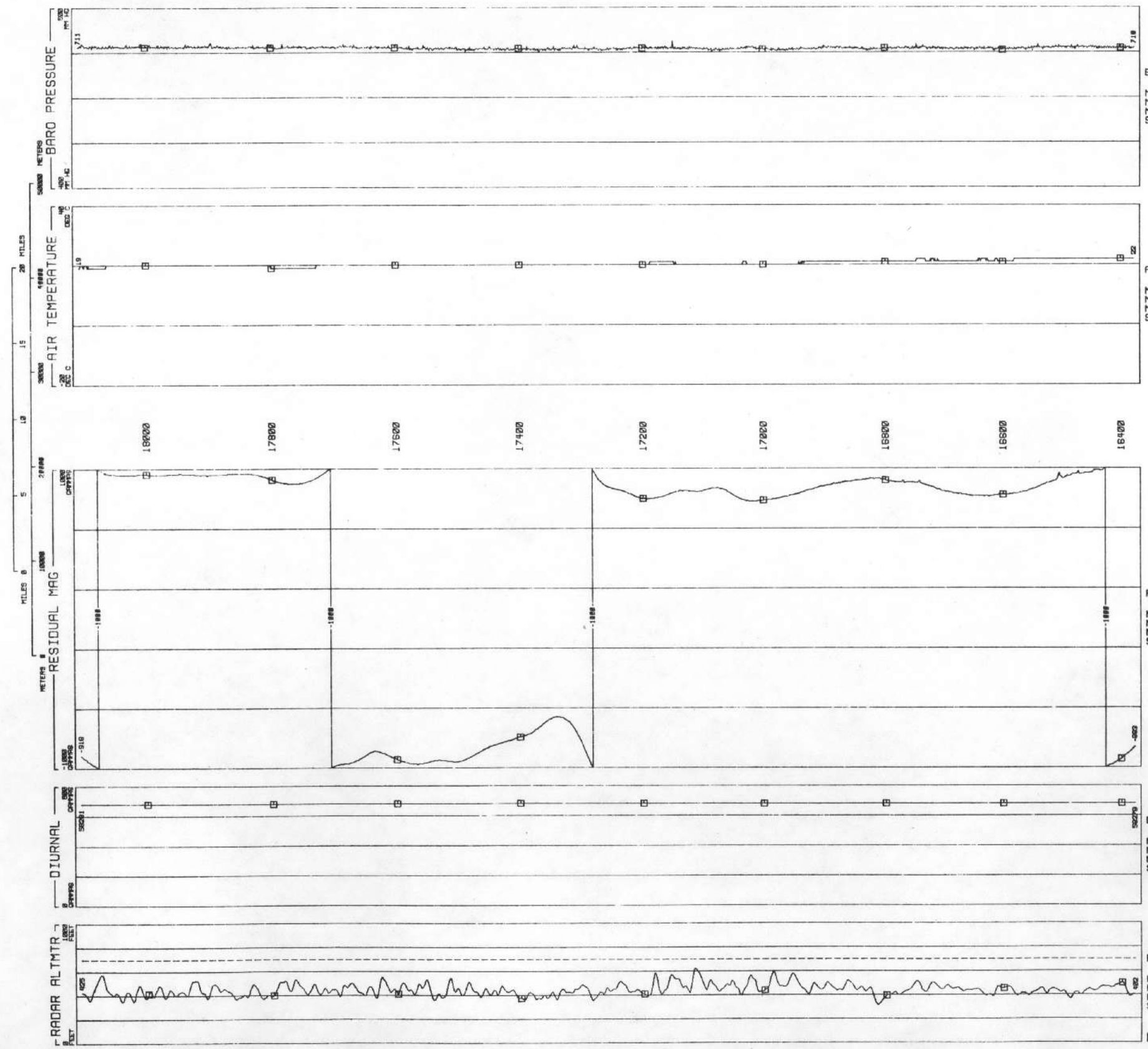
RESIDUAL MAG
GAMMAS
MIN -1589
MAX -822.9
MEAN -1246
STD DEV 215.0

DIURNAL
GAMMAS
MIN 56777
MAX 56785
MEAN 56776
STD DEV 4.993

RADAR ALTMTR
FEET
MIN 297.9
MAX 579.2
MEAN 421.4
STD DEV 44.03



LINE 1190
COLUMBUS QUADRANGLE - NTMS NJ 17-1
DATA ACQUIRED 8:157



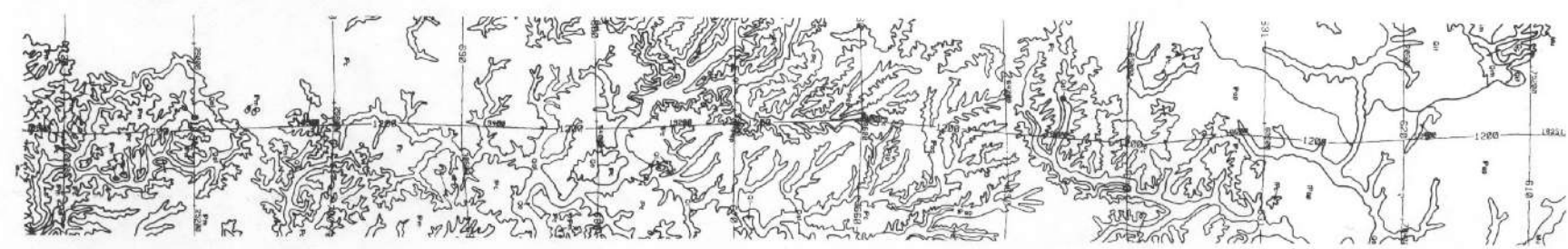
BARO PRESSURE
MM HG
MIN 700.1
MAX 723.4
MEAN 709.6
STD DEV 2.861

AIR TEMPERATURE
DEG C
MIN 19.00
MAX 22.00
MEAN 20.43
STD DEV .8060

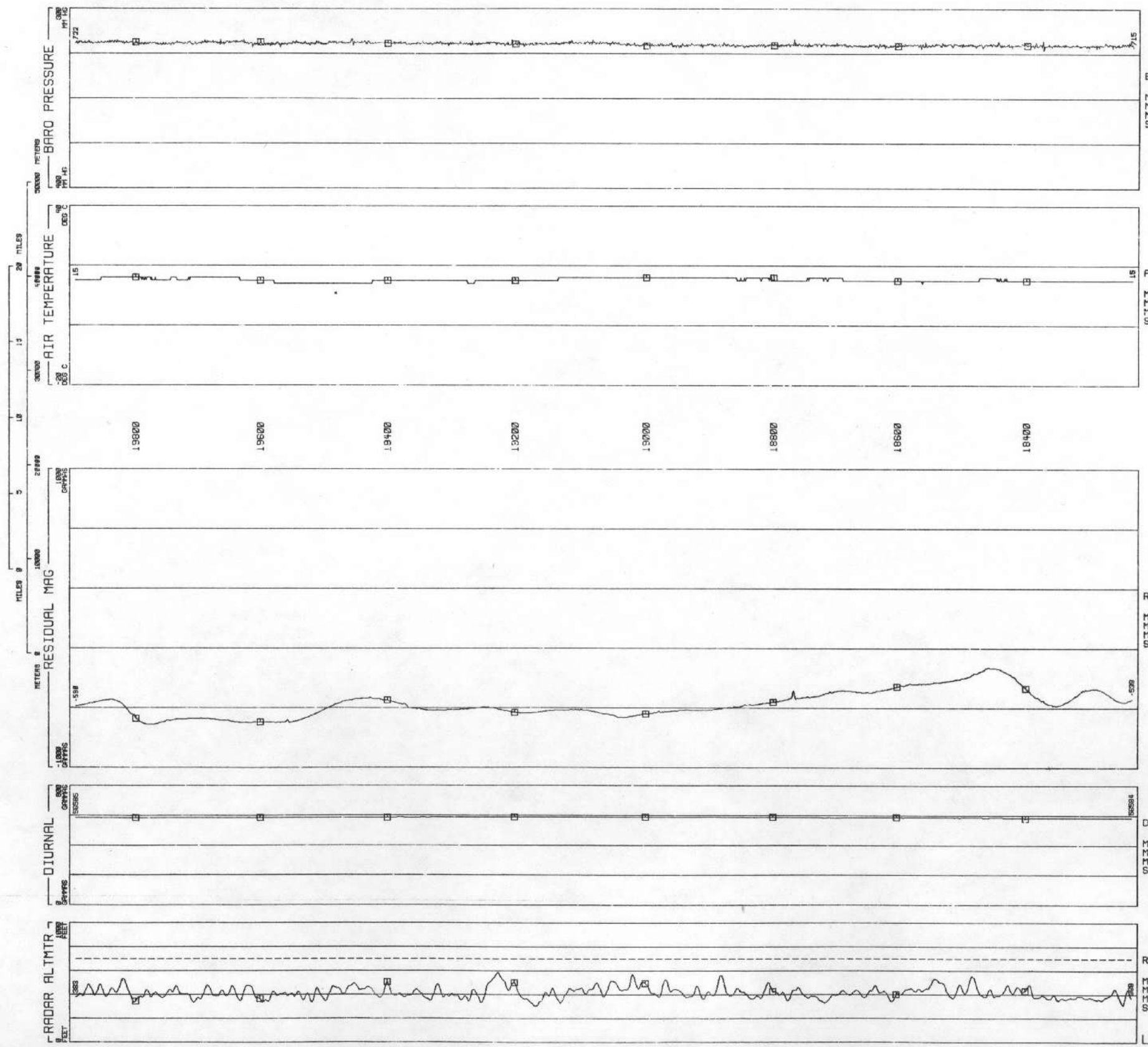
RESIDUAL MAG
GAMMARS
MIN -1221
MAX -658.9
MEAN -1043
STD DEV 123.7

DIURNAL
GAMMARS
MIN 58278
MAX 58281
MEAN 58274
STD DEV 5.320

RADAR ALTMTR
FEET
MIN 317.3
MAX 621.7
MEAN 445.2
STD DEV 46.57



LINE 1200
COLUMBUS QUADRANGLE - NTMS NJ 17-1
DATA ACQUIRED 81141



BARO PRESSURE
MM HG
MIN 709.3
MAX 732.6
MEAN 721.1
STD DEV 2.972

AIR TEMPERATURE
DEG C
MIN 14.00
MAX 16.00
MEAN 15.24
STD DEV .6199

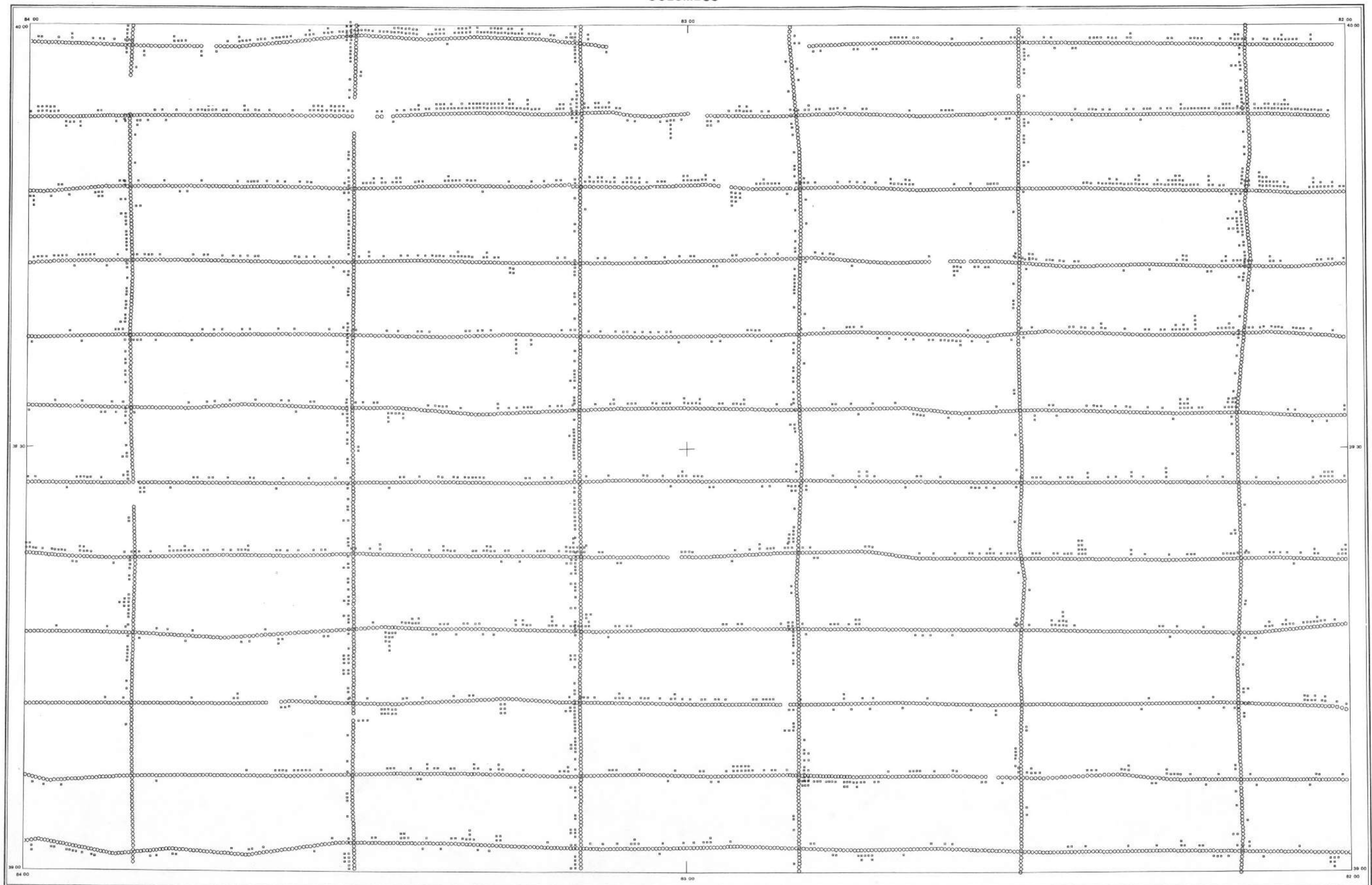
RESIDUAL MAG
GAMMAS
MIN -712.9
MAX -327.4
MEAN -573.6
STD DEV 88.73

DIURNAL
GAMMAS
MIN 56581
MAX 56588
MEAN 56582
STD DEV 4.146

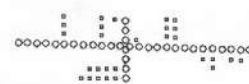
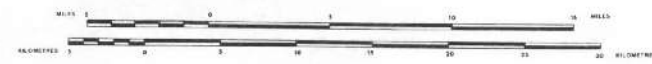
RADAR ALTMTR
FEET
MIN 305.6
MAX 582.8
MEAN 416.4
STD DEV 47.66

APPENDIX E - Standard Deviation Maps

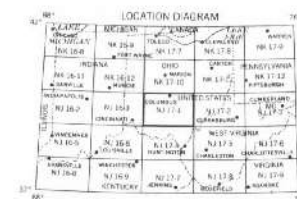
COLUMBUS



SCALE 1:500,000



○ - DATA STATISTICALLY ADEQUATE
 BLANK - DATA STATISTICALLY INADEQUATE
 + - 1 σ ABOUT MEASURE OF CENTRAL TENDENCY
 NOTE: ON E-W LINES, +σ TO NORTH, -σ TO SOUTH
 ON N-S LINES, +σ TO WEST, -σ TO EAST.



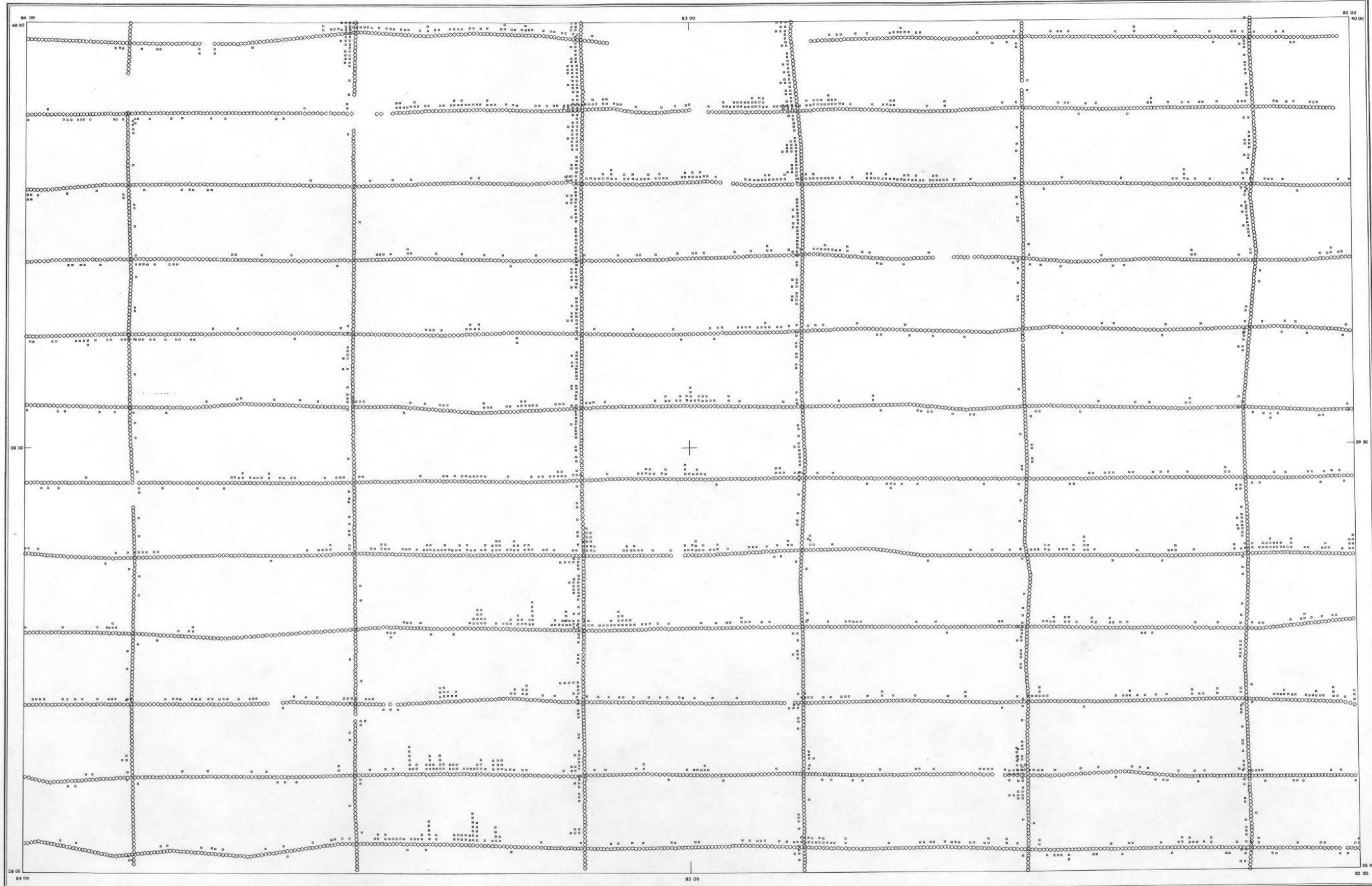
SURVEY AND
 COMPILED BY:

EG&G GEOMETRICS

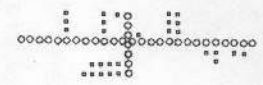
POTASSIUM STANDARD DEVIATION MAP

GREAT LAKES PROJECT

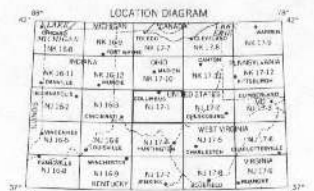
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY



SCALE 1:500,000



O - DATA STATISTICALLY ADEQUATE
 BLANK - DATA STATISTICALLY INADEQUATE
 ⊗ - 1 σ ABOUT MEASURE OF CENTRAL TENDENCY
 NOTE: ON E-W LINES, +σ TO NORTH, -σ TO SOUTH
 ON N-S LINES, +σ TO WEST, -σ TO EAST.



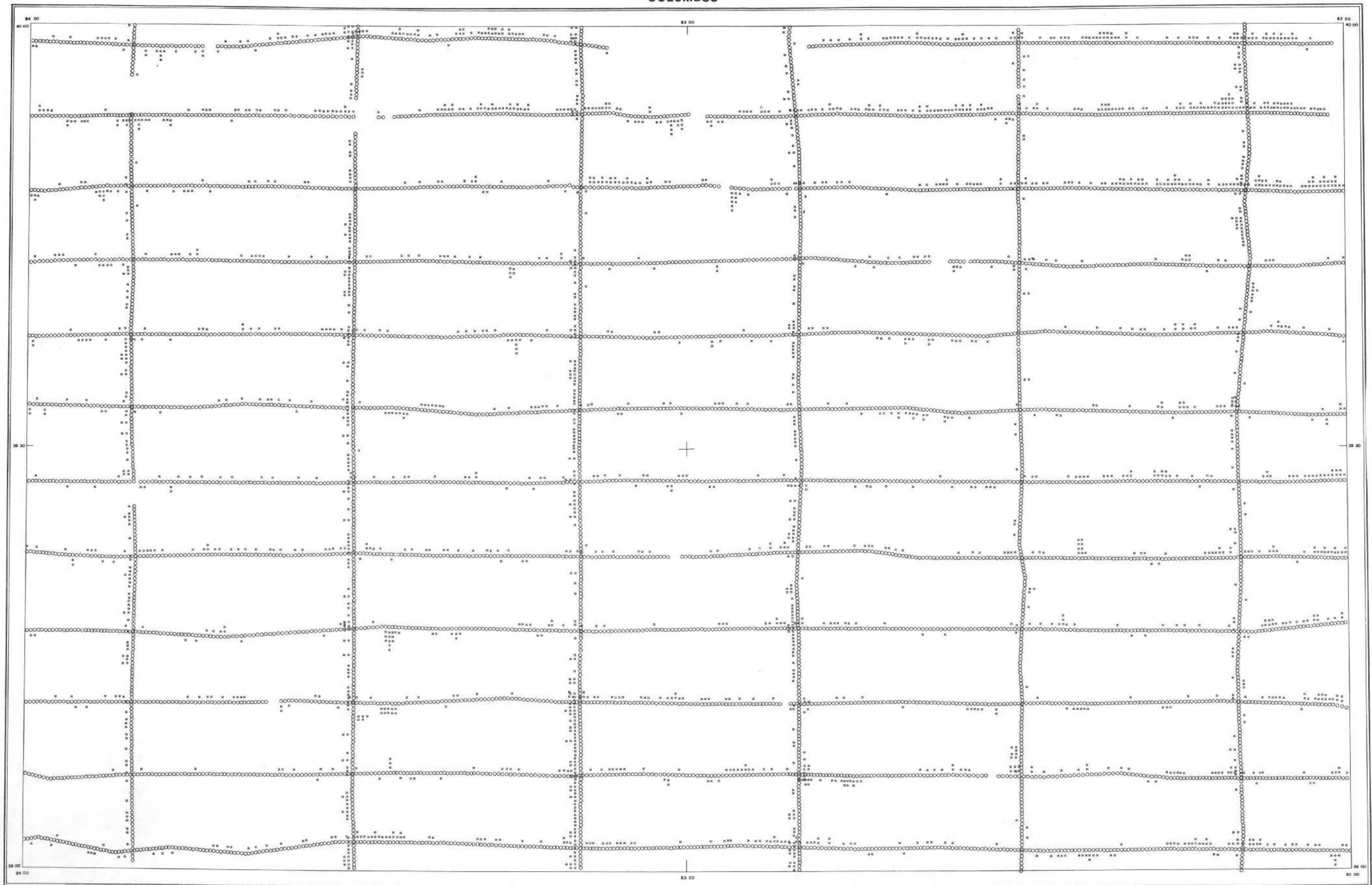
SURVEY AND
 COMPILED BY
EG&G GEOMETRICS

URANIUM STANDARD DEVIATION MAP

GREAT LAKES PROJECT

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

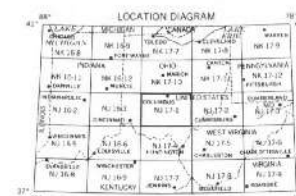
COLUMBUS



SCALE 1:500,000



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 NOTE: ON E-W LINES, +σ TO NORTH, -σ TO SOUTH
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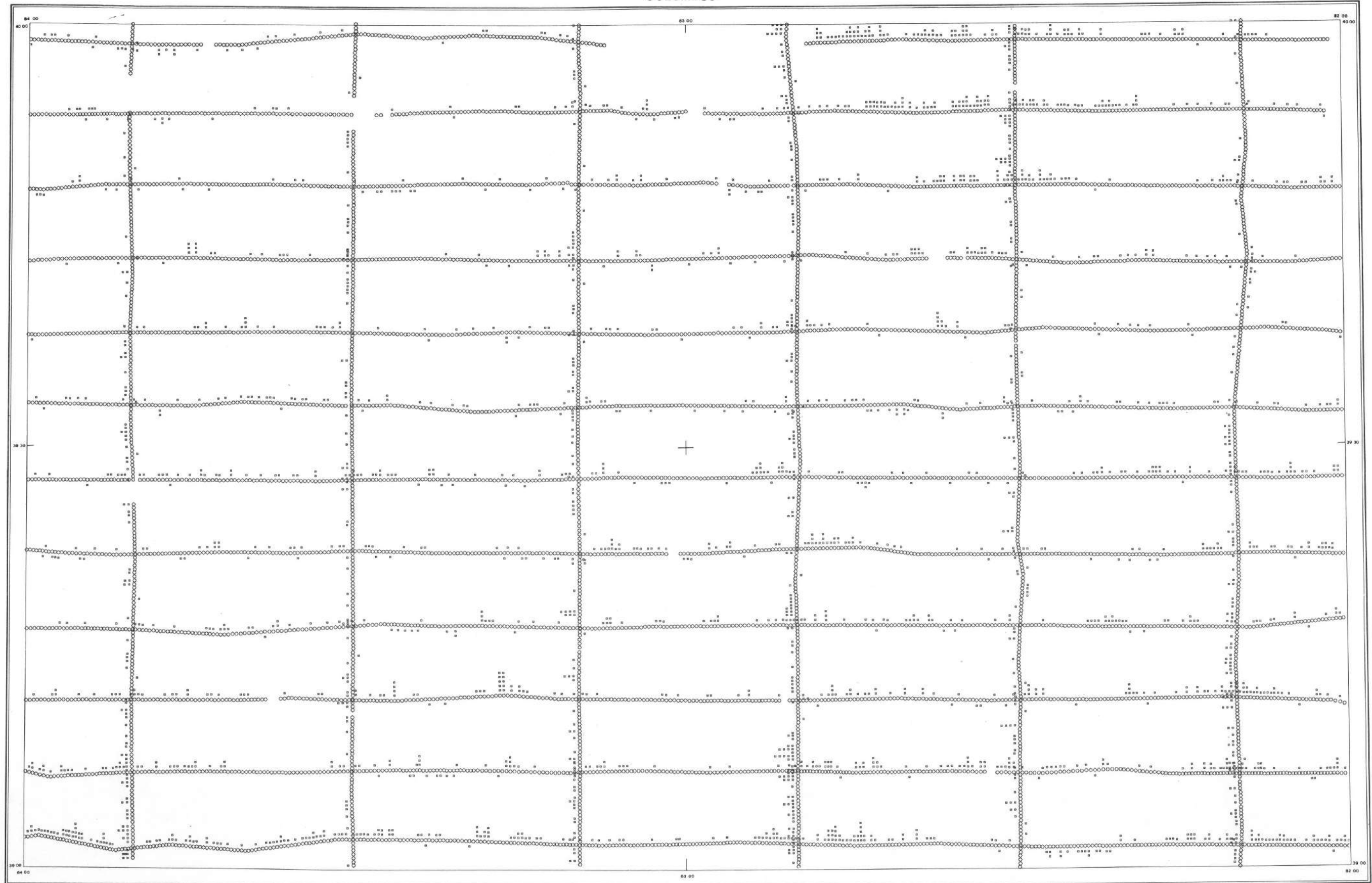
THORIUM STANDARD DEVIATION MAP

GREAT LAKES PROJECT

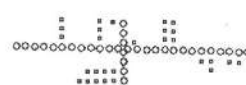
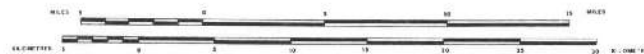
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

SURVEY AND
 COMPILATION BY
EG&G GEOMETRICS

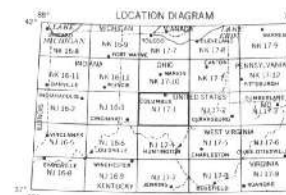
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SCALE 1:500,000



○ - DATA STATISTICALLY ADEQUATE
 BLANK - DATA STATISTICALLY INADEQUATE
 * - 1 σ ABOUT MEASURE OF CENTRAL TENDENCY
 NOTE: ON E-W LINES, +σ TO NORTH, -σ TO SOUTH.
 ON N-S LINES, +σ TO WEST, -σ TO EAST.



THORIUM / POTASSIUM STANDARD DEVIATION MAP

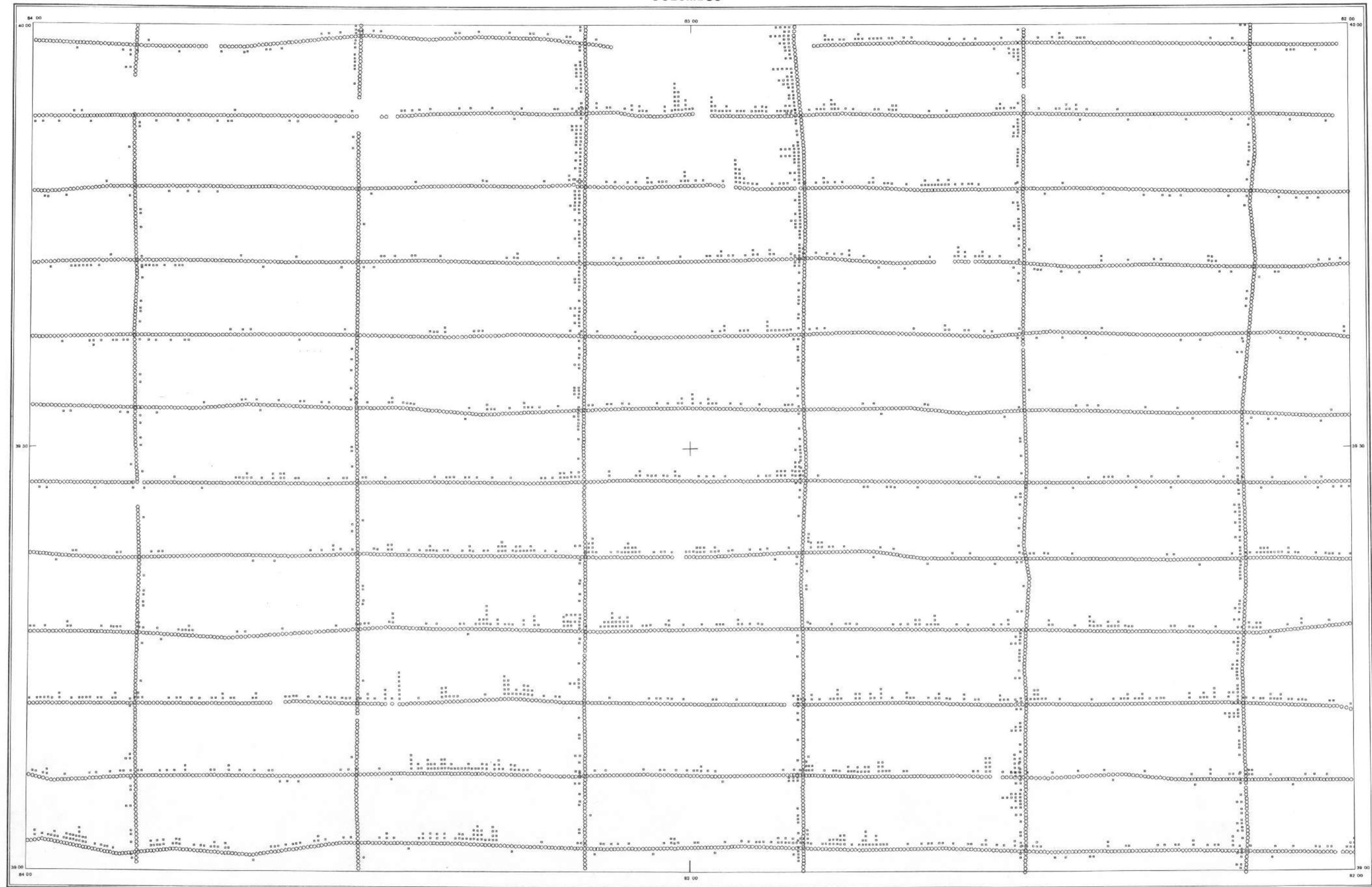
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

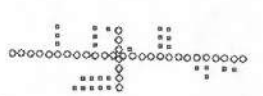
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 COMPILATION BY:

EG&G GEOMETRICS

COLUMBUS

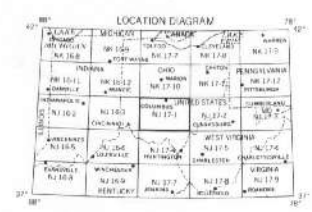


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NOTE: ON E-W LINES, +σ TO NORTH, -σ TO SOUTH.
 ON N-S LINES, +σ TO WEST, -σ TO EAST.

SURVEY AND
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EG&G GEOMETRICS

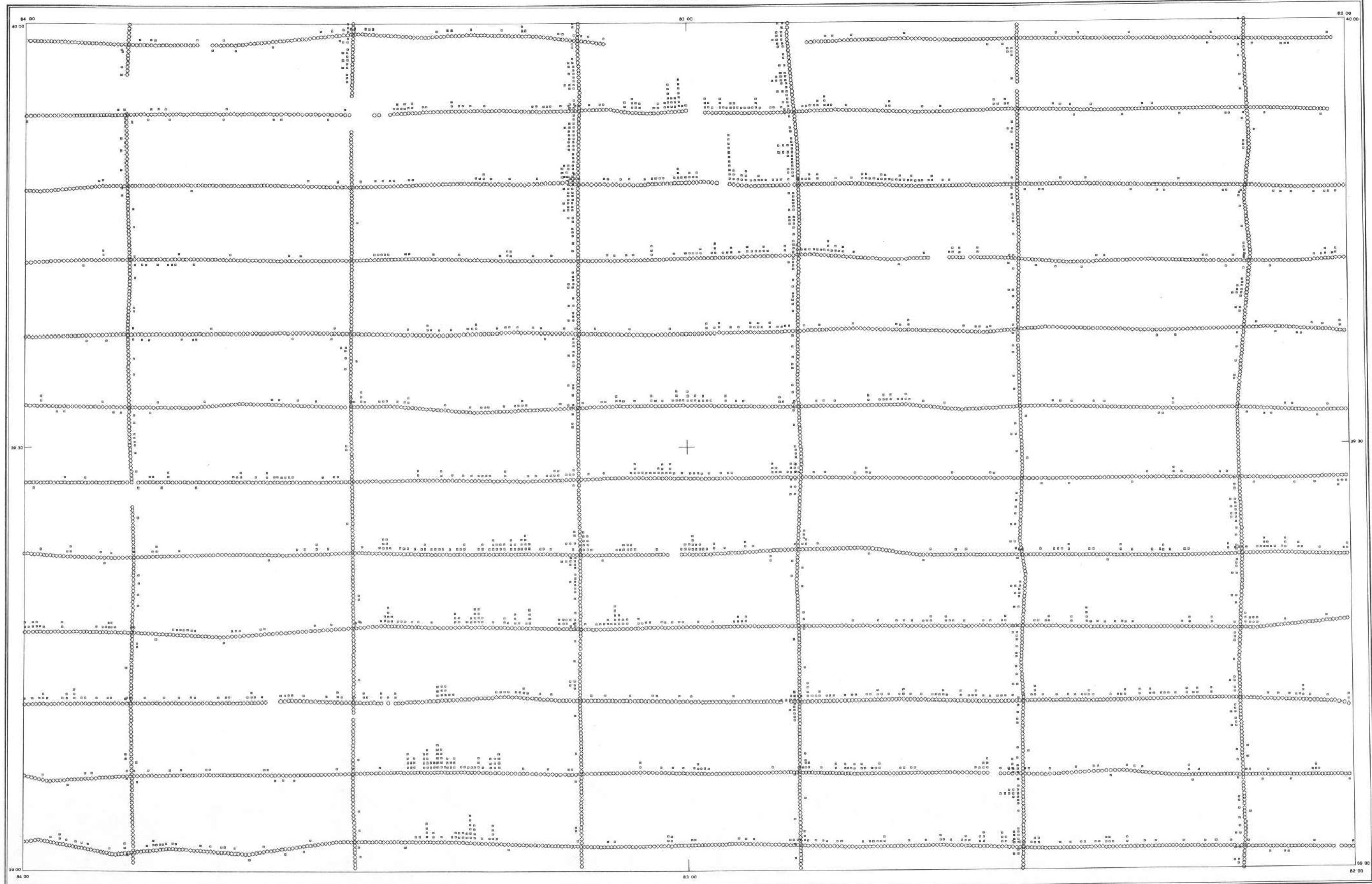


URANIUM / POTASSIUM STANDARD DEVIATION MAP

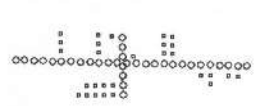
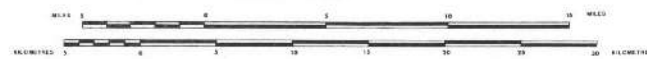
GREAT LAKES PROJECT

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

COLUMBUS



SCALE 1:500,000



○ - DATA STATISTICALLY ADEQUATE
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 — 1 σ OF ABOUT MEASURE OF CENTRAL TENDENCY
 NOTE: ON E-W LINES, +σ TO NORTH, -σ TO SOUTH
 ON N-S LINES, +σ TO WEST, -σ TO EAST.

LOCATION DIAGRAM

82°00'	82°15'	82°30'	82°45'	83°00'	83°15'	83°30'	83°45'	84°00'
39°00'	39°15'	39°30'	39°45'	40°00'	40°15'	40°30'	40°45'	41°00'

URANIUM / THORIUM STANDARD DEVIATION MAP

GREAT LAKES PROJECT

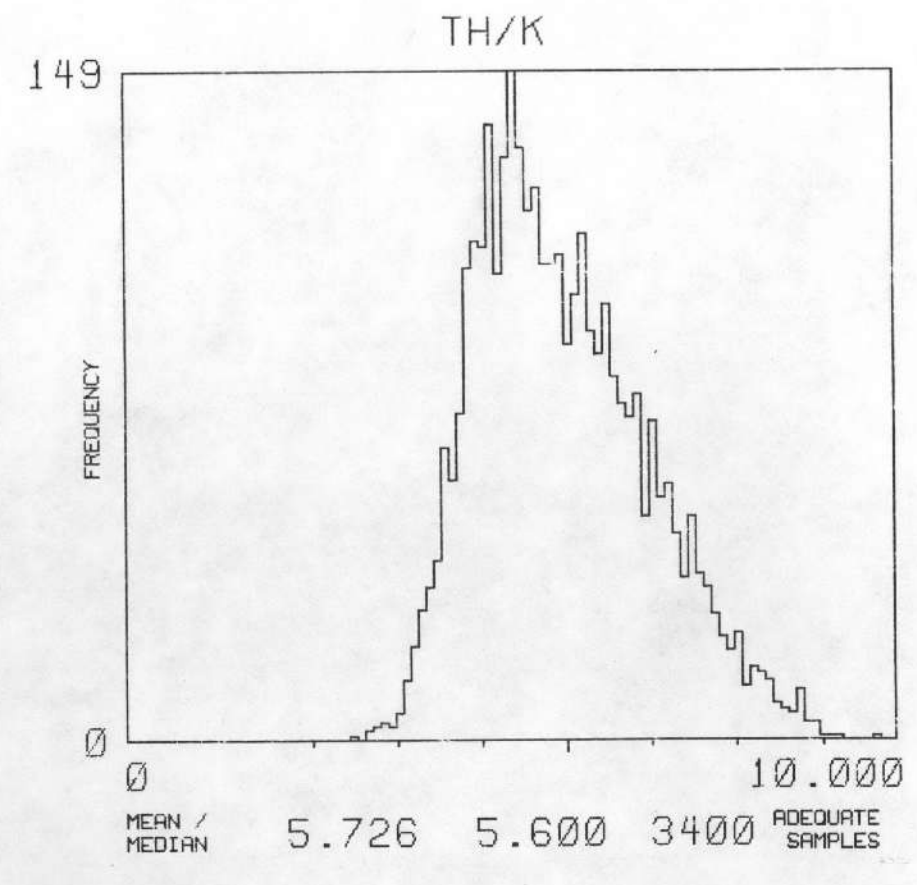
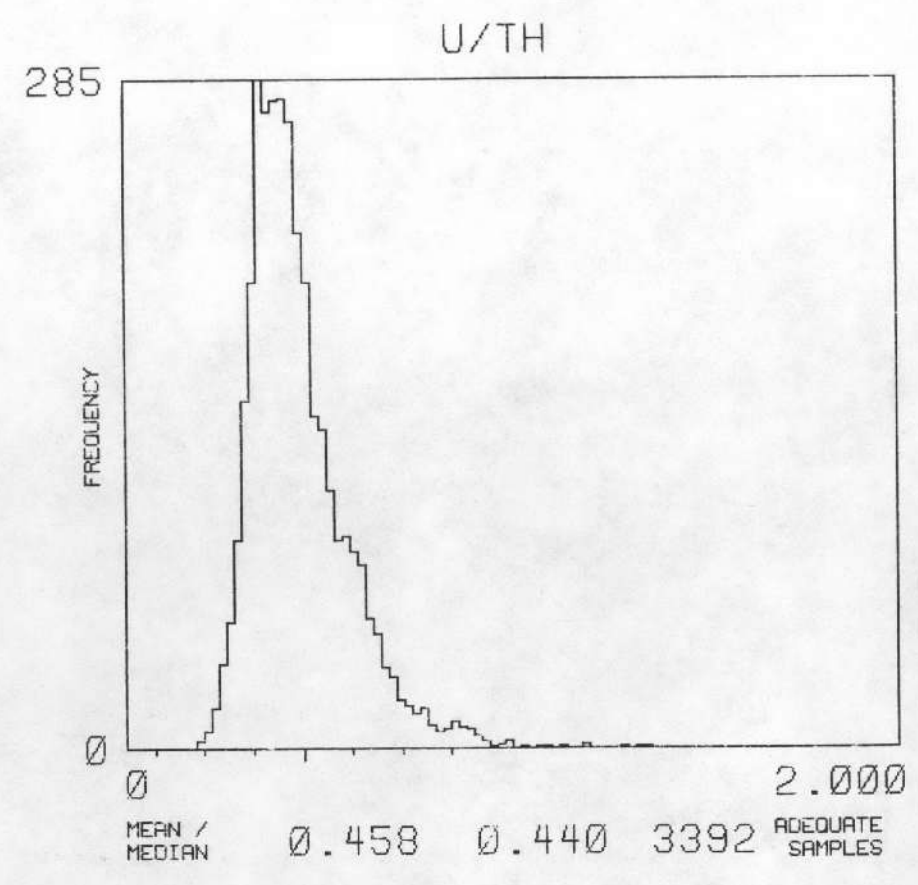
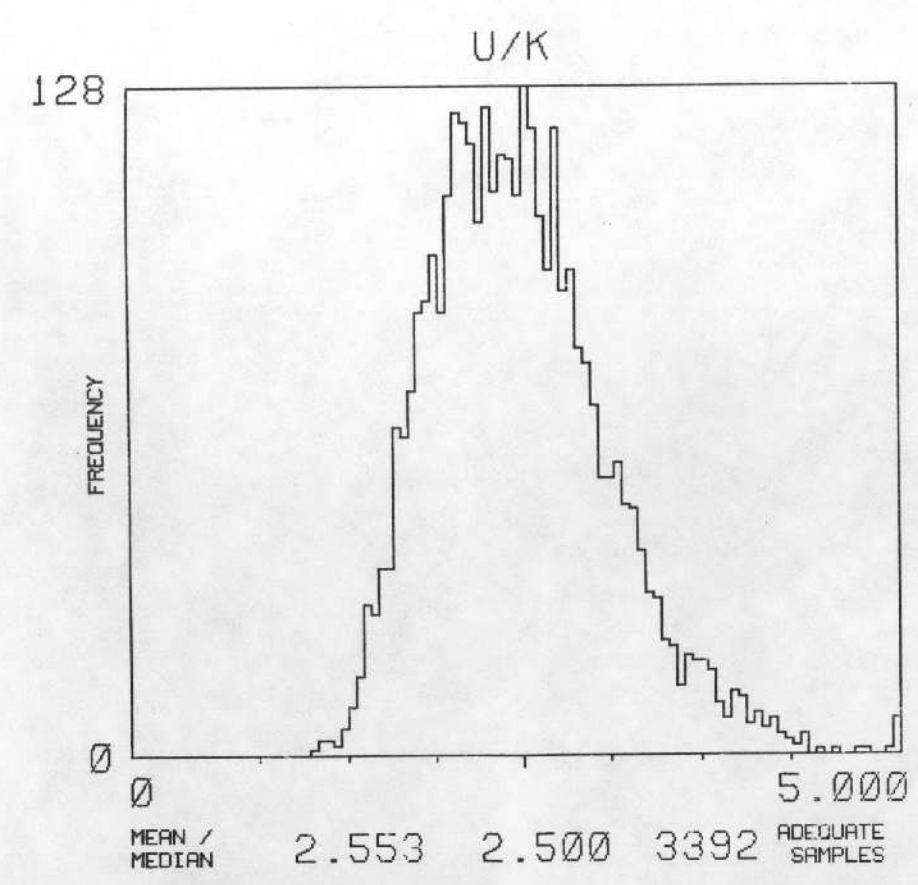
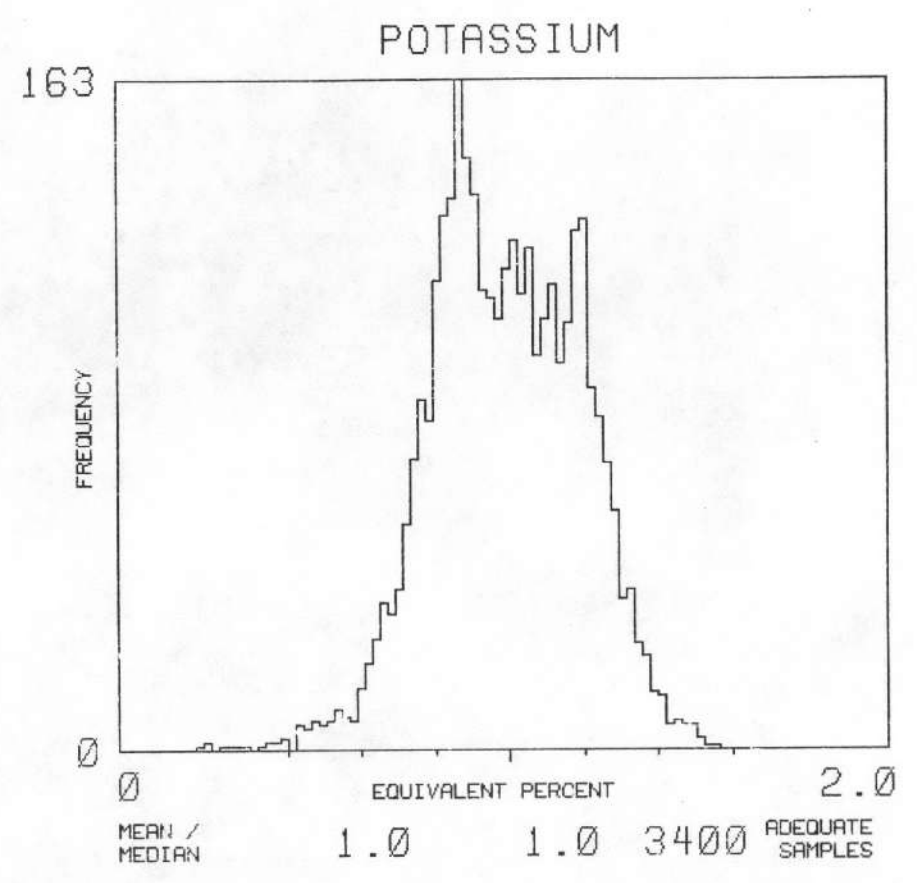
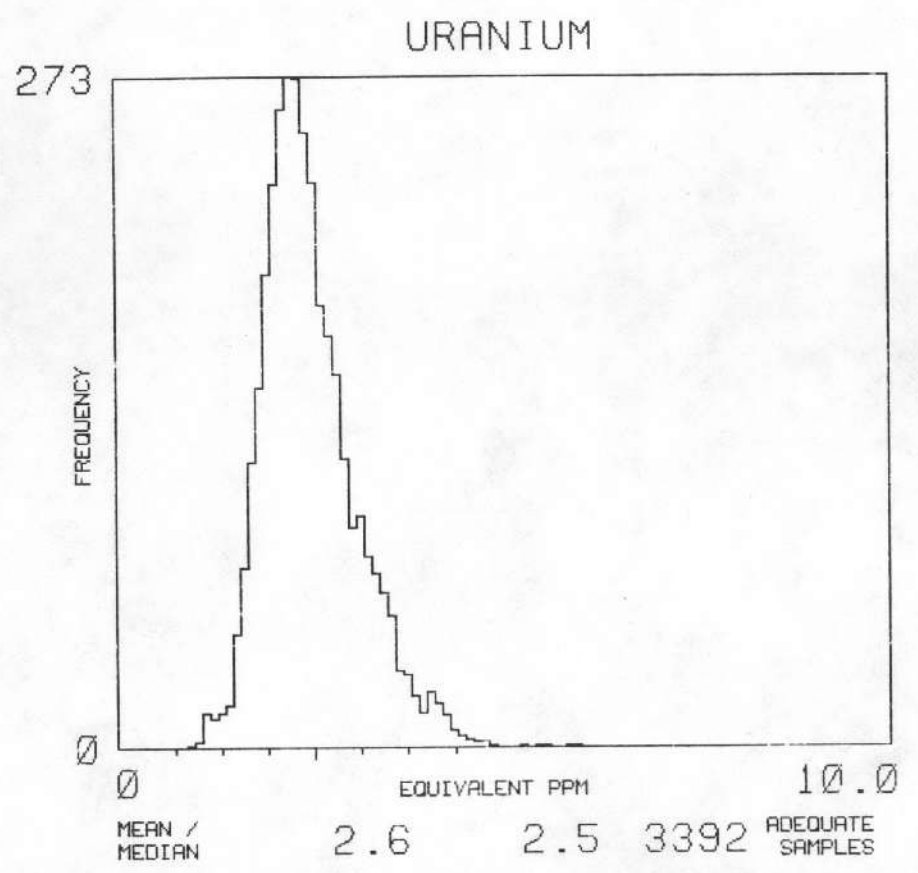
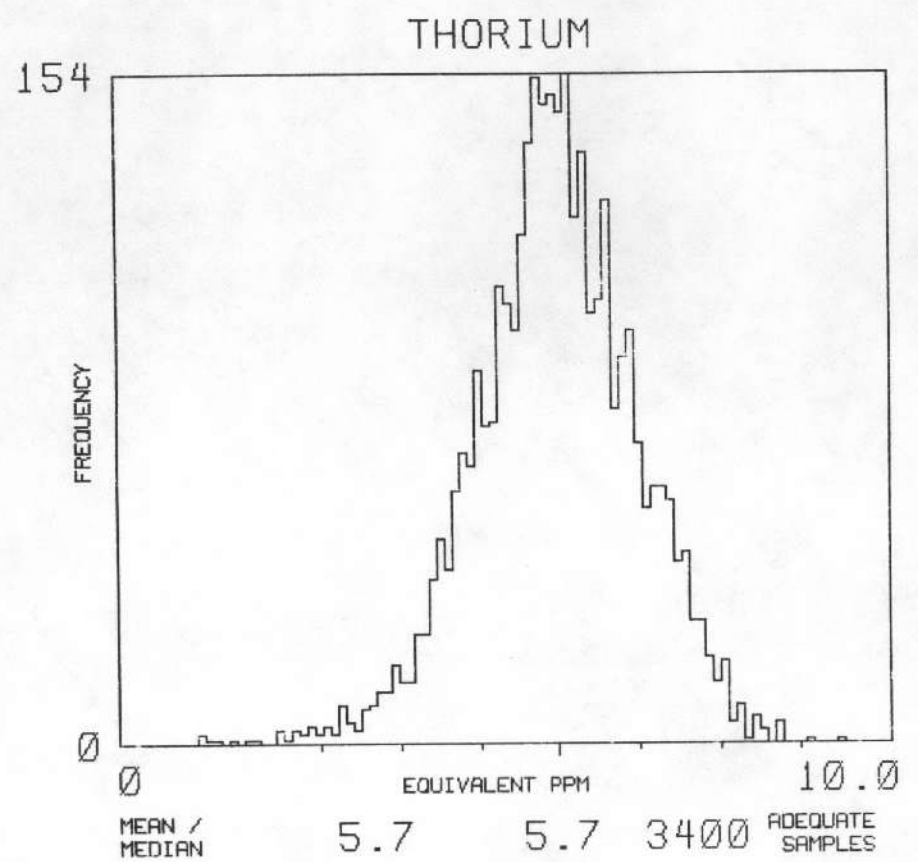
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

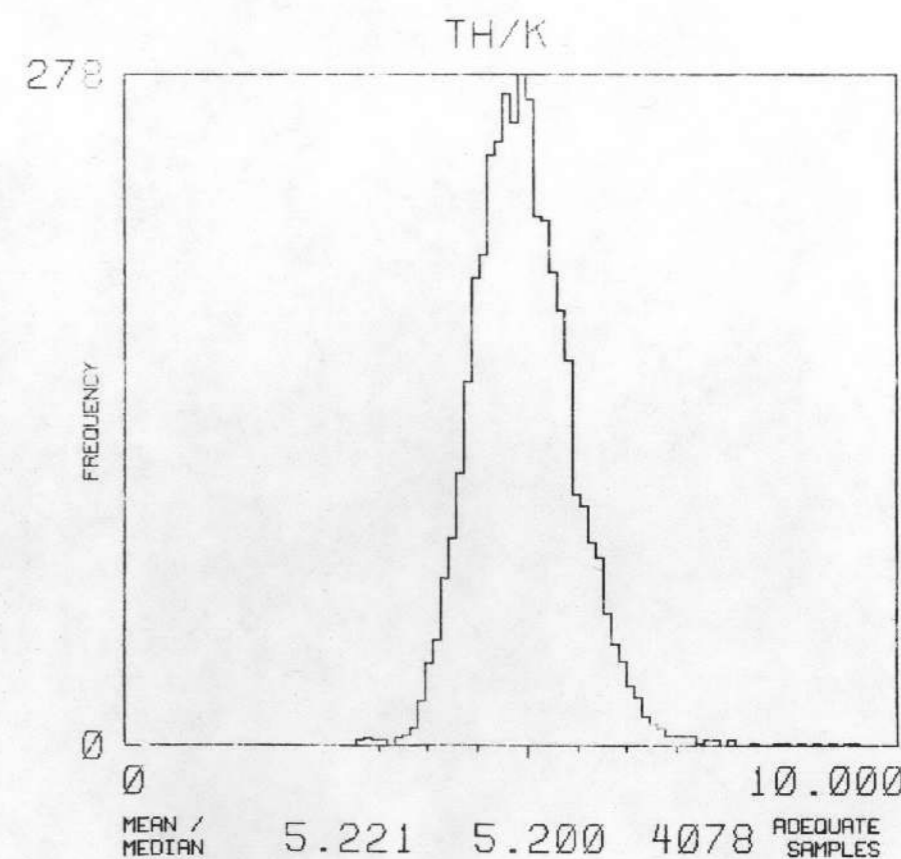
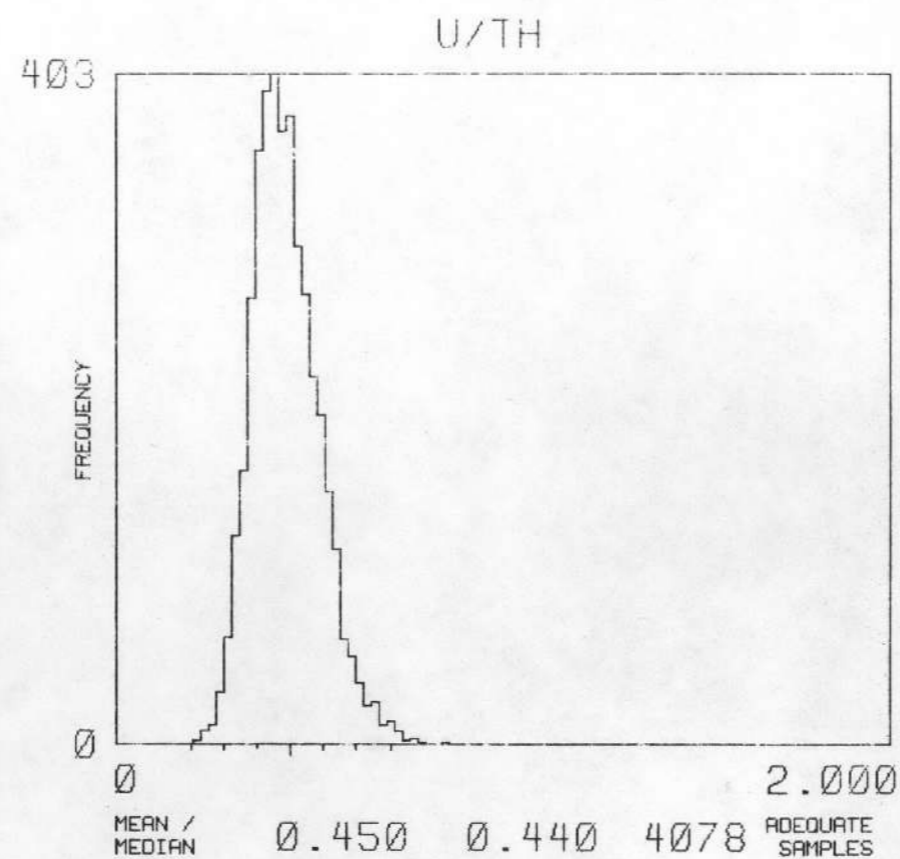
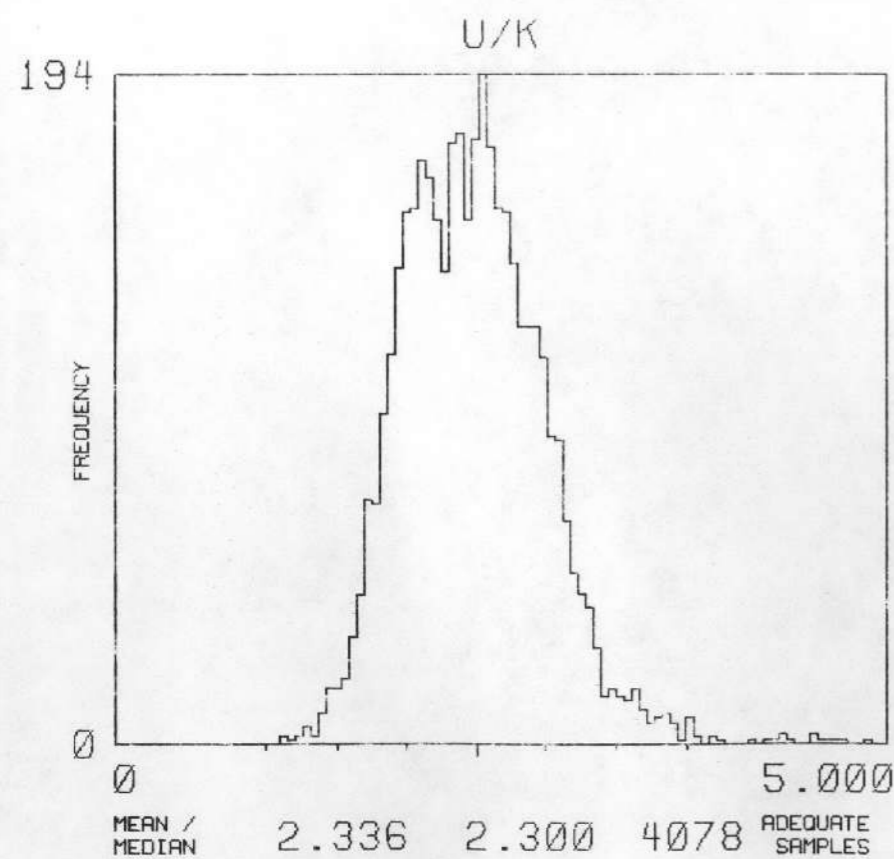
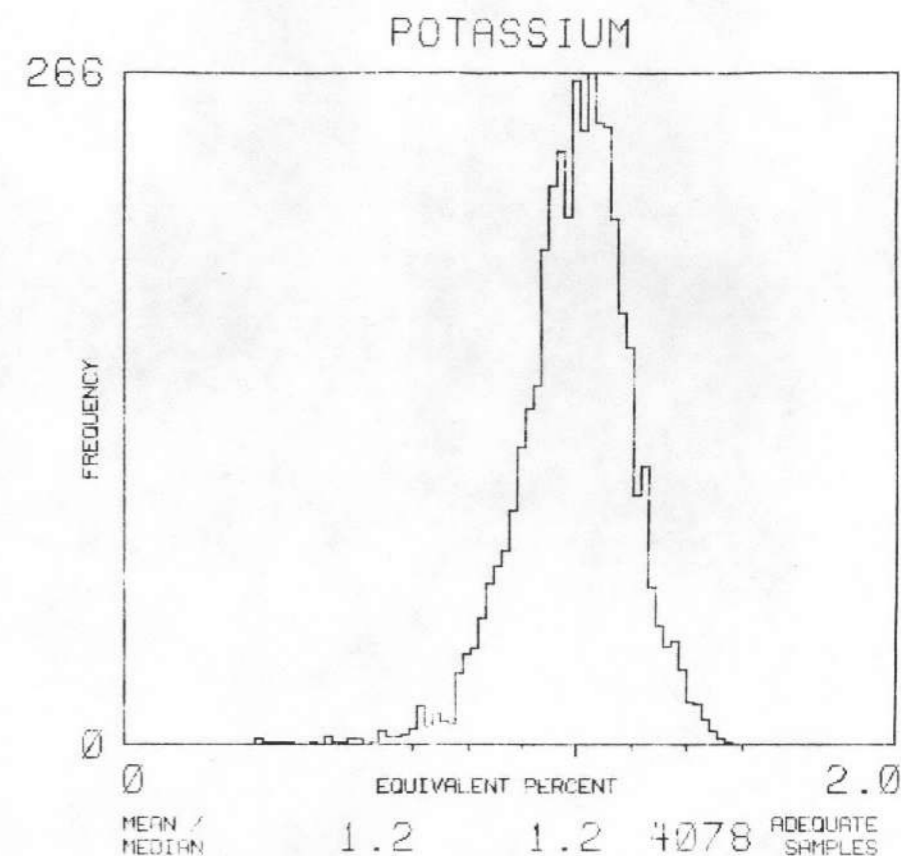
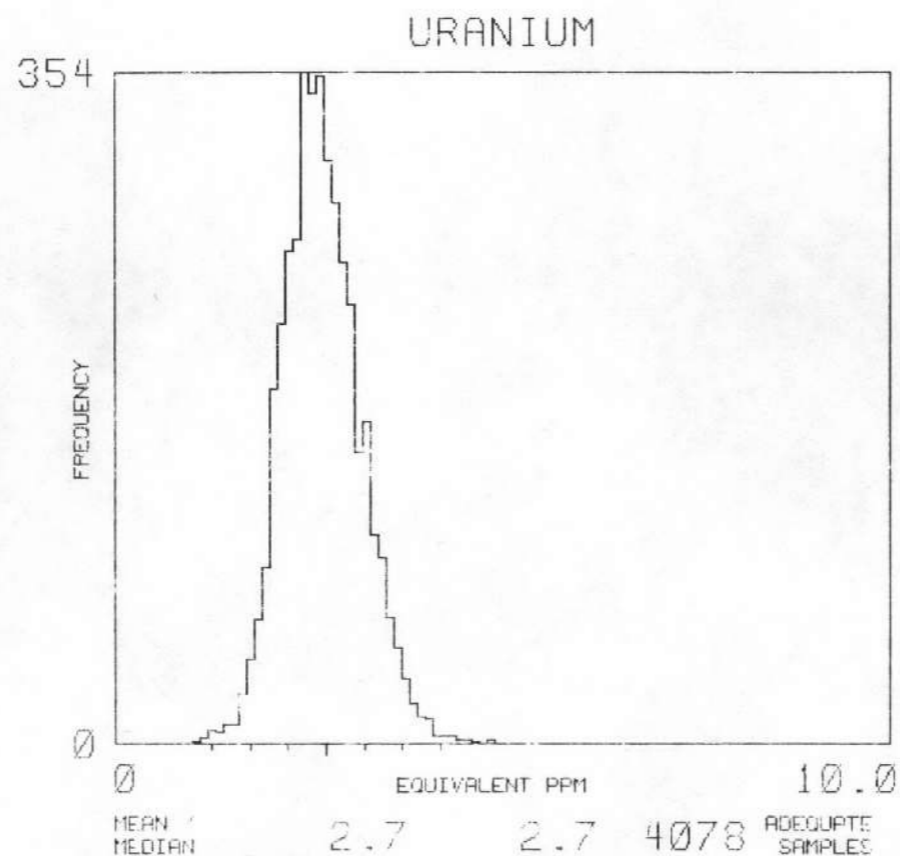
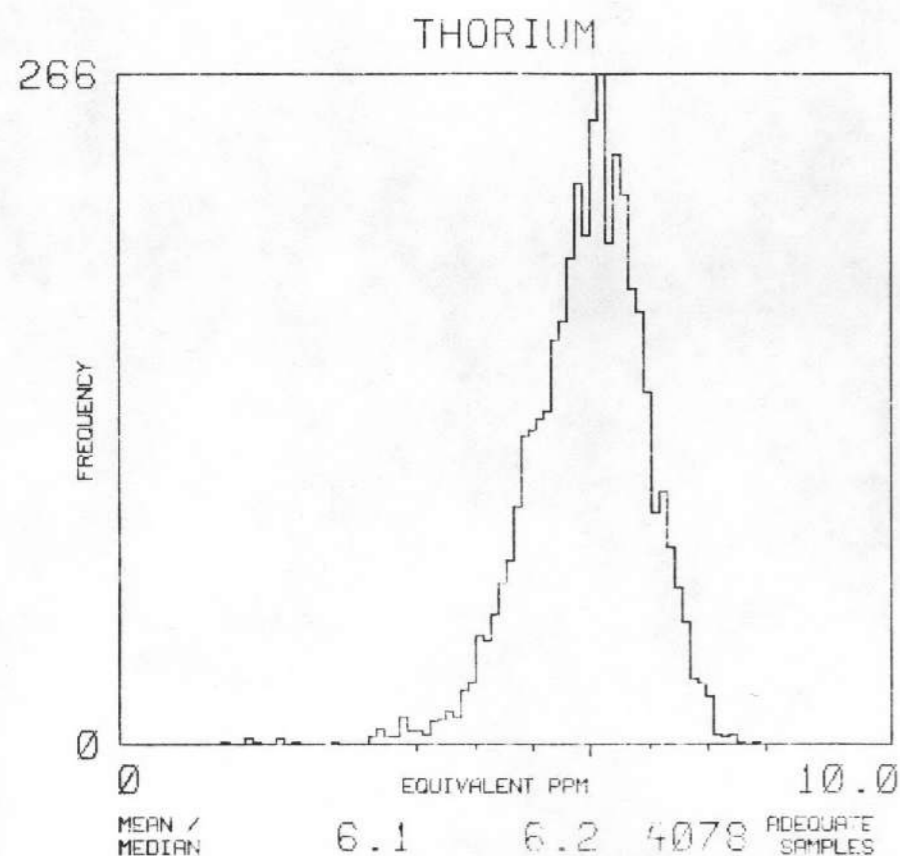
SURVEY AND COMPLETION BY:
 EG&G GEOMETRICS

APPENDIX F - Histograms and Map Unit Conversion
Table

NTMS NJ 17-1 COLUMBUS

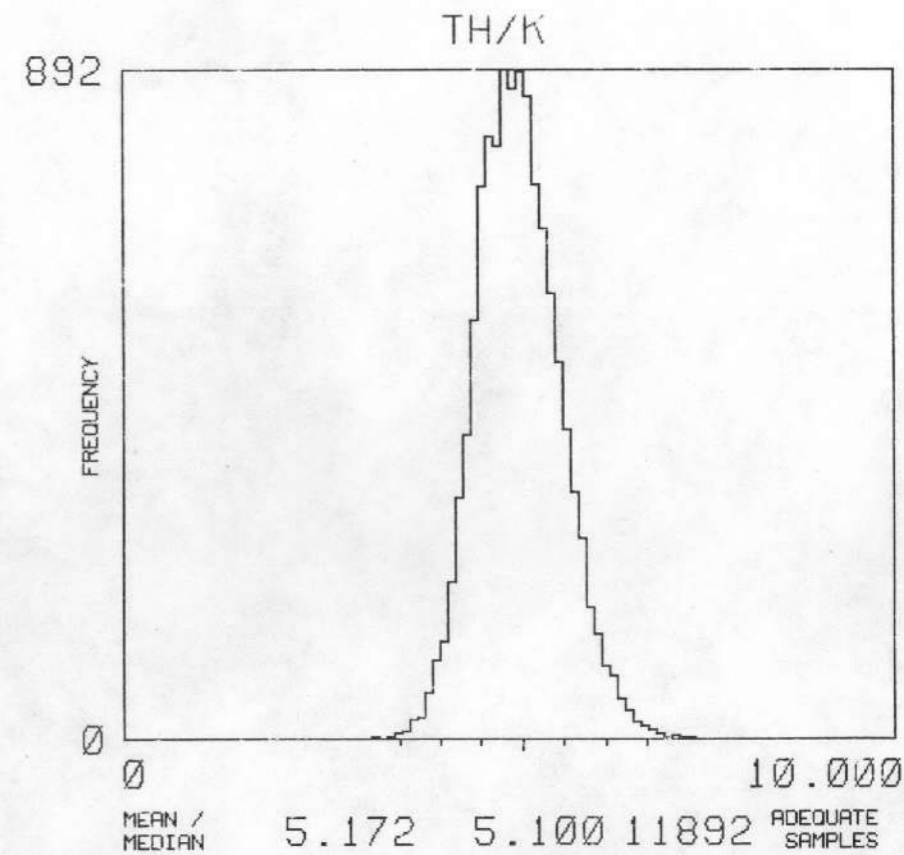
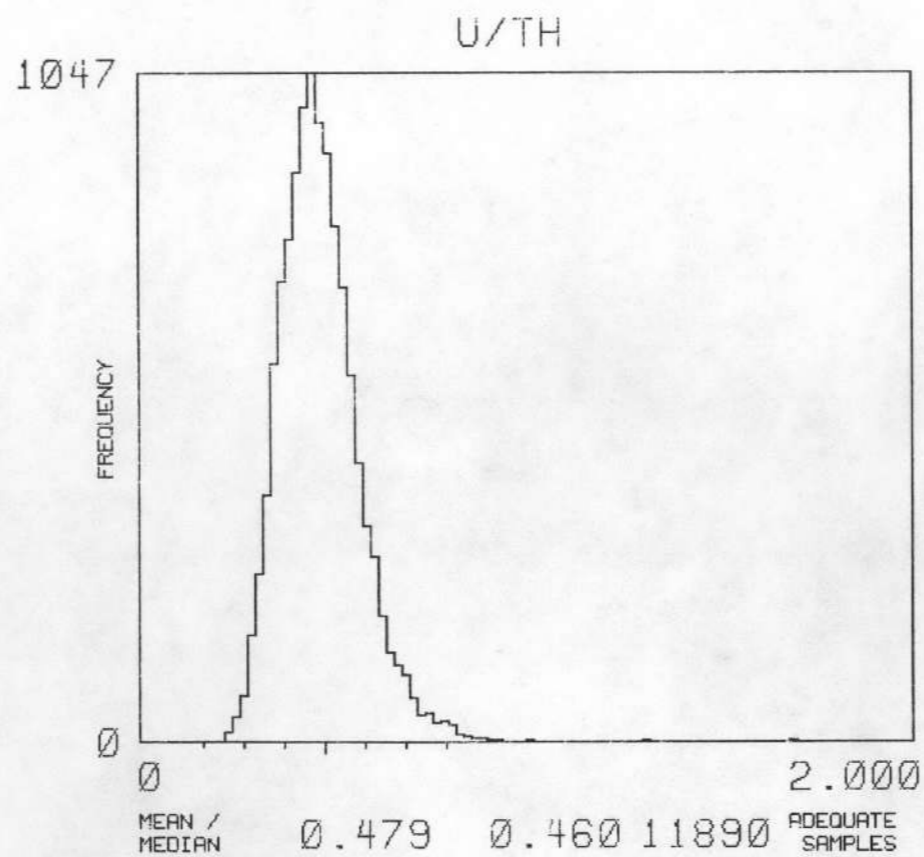
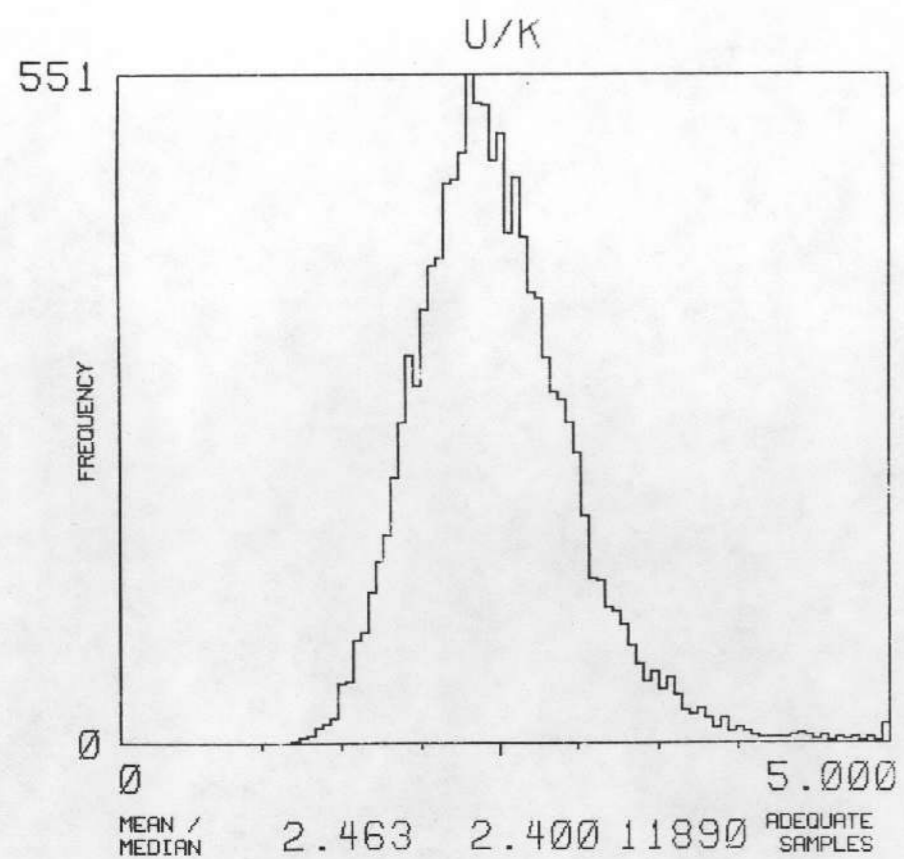
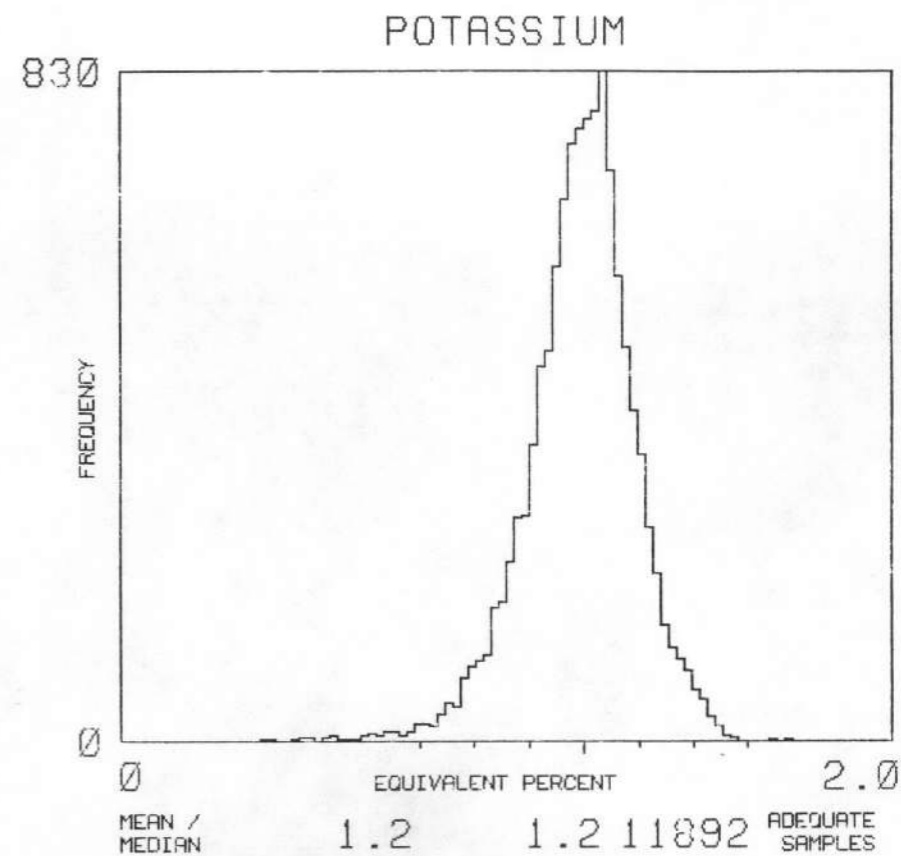
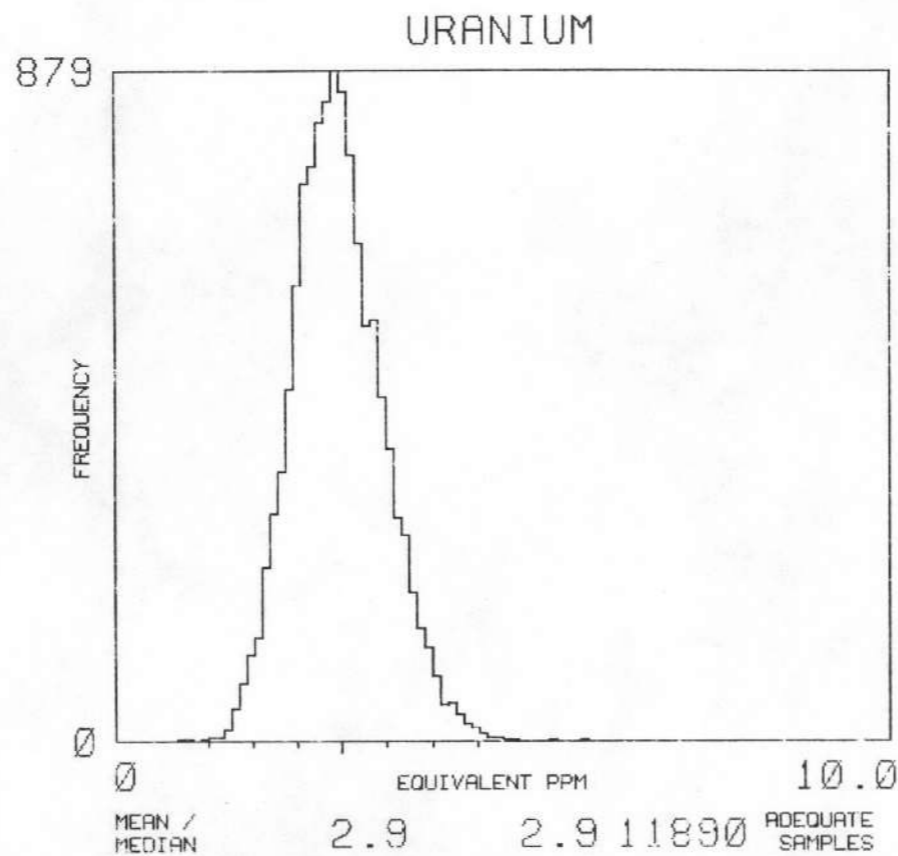
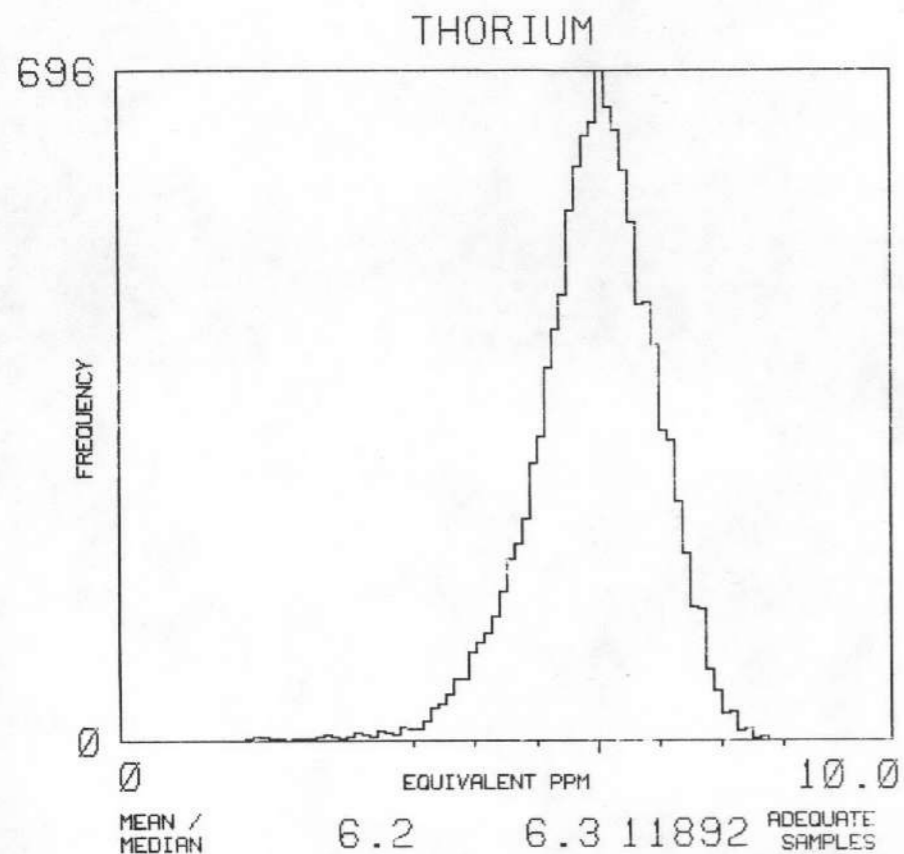
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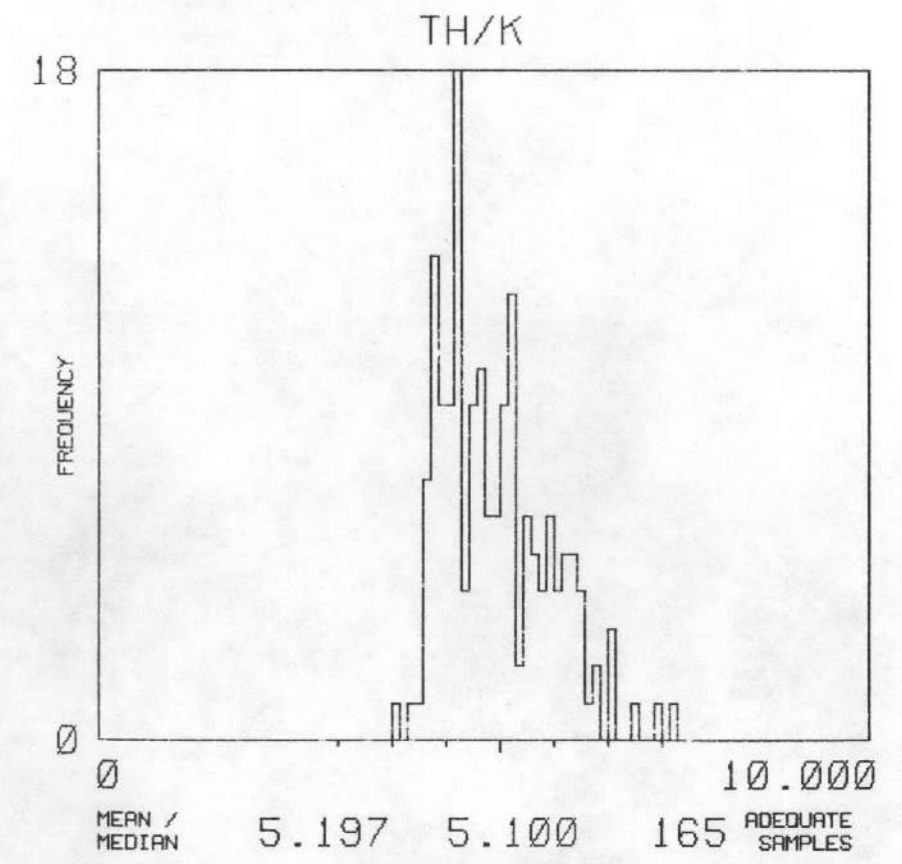
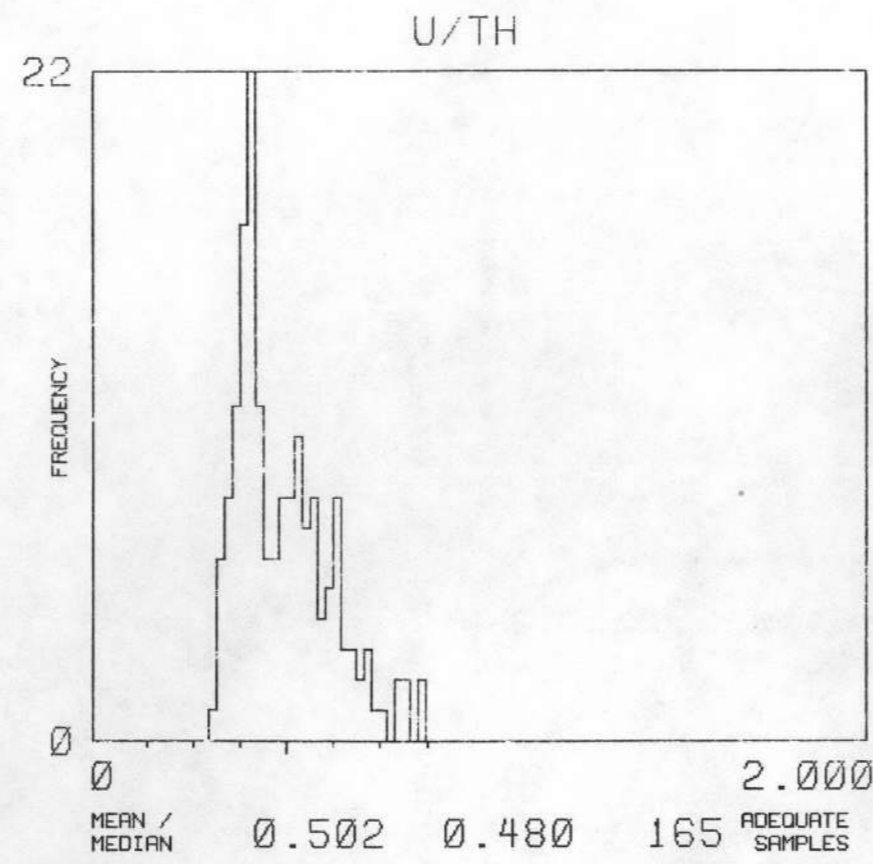
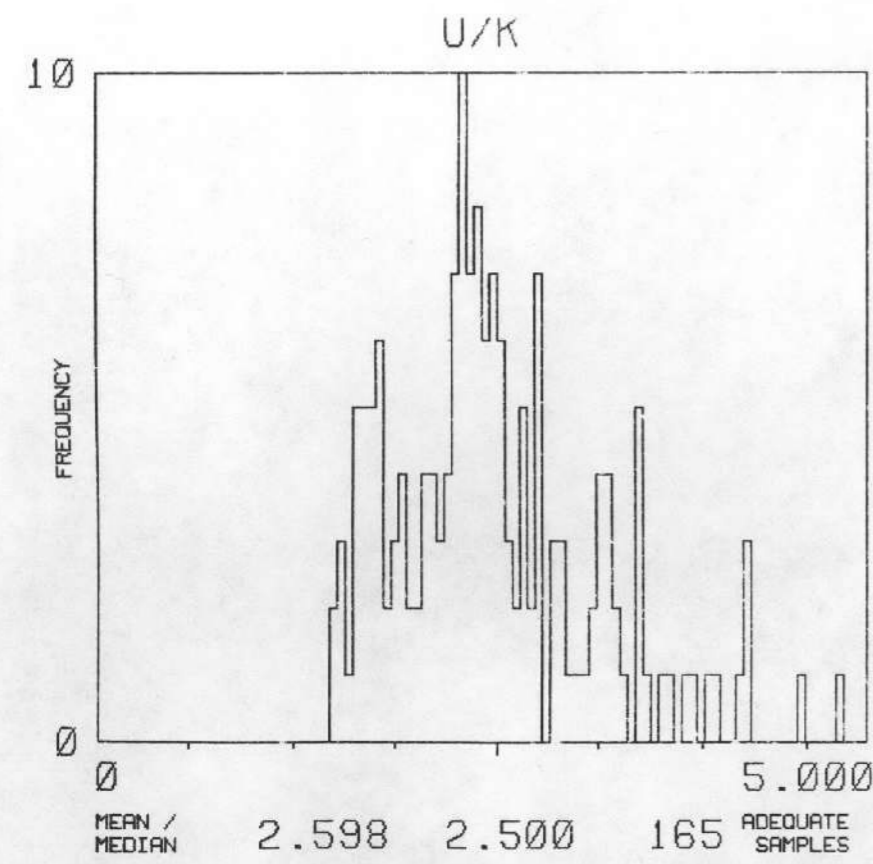
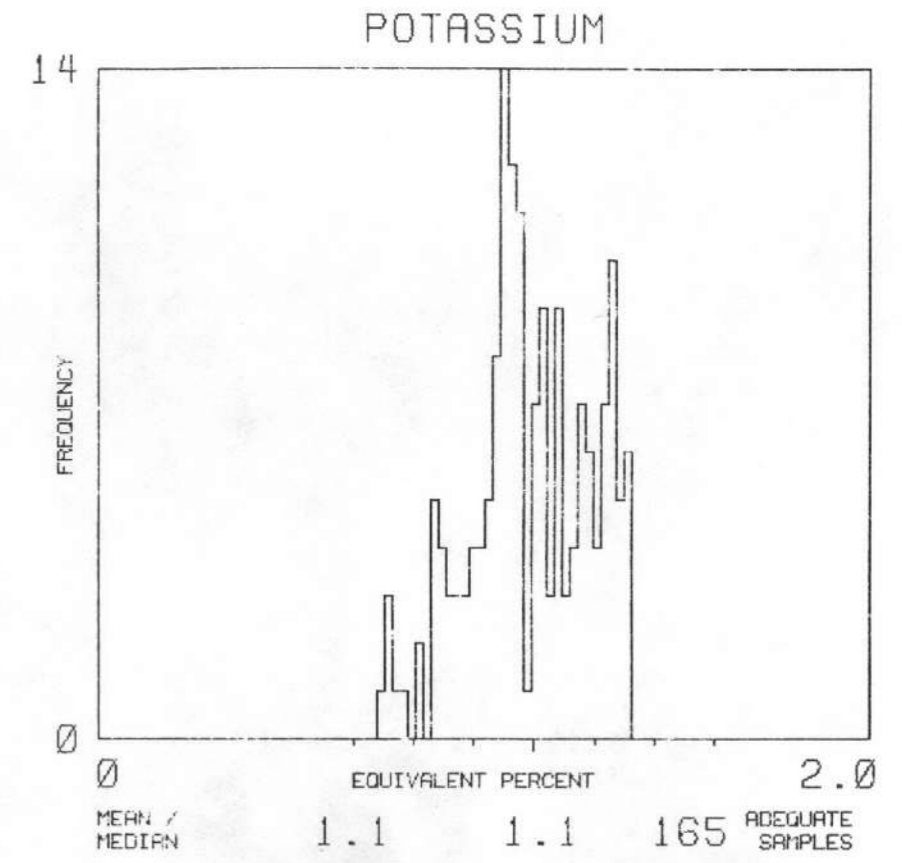
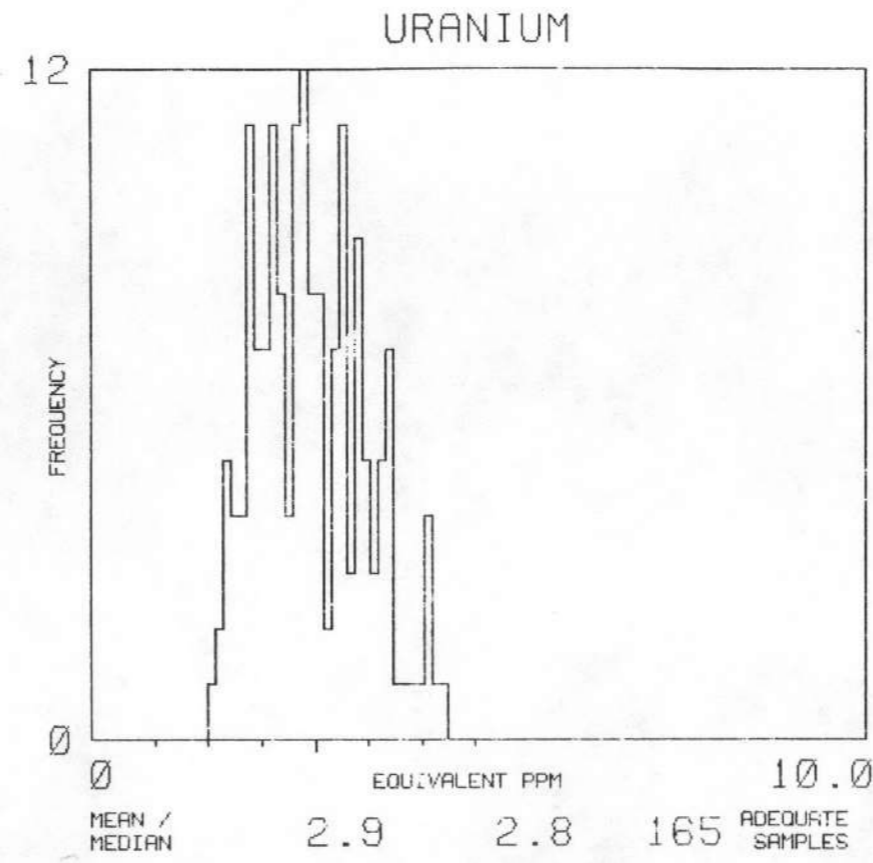
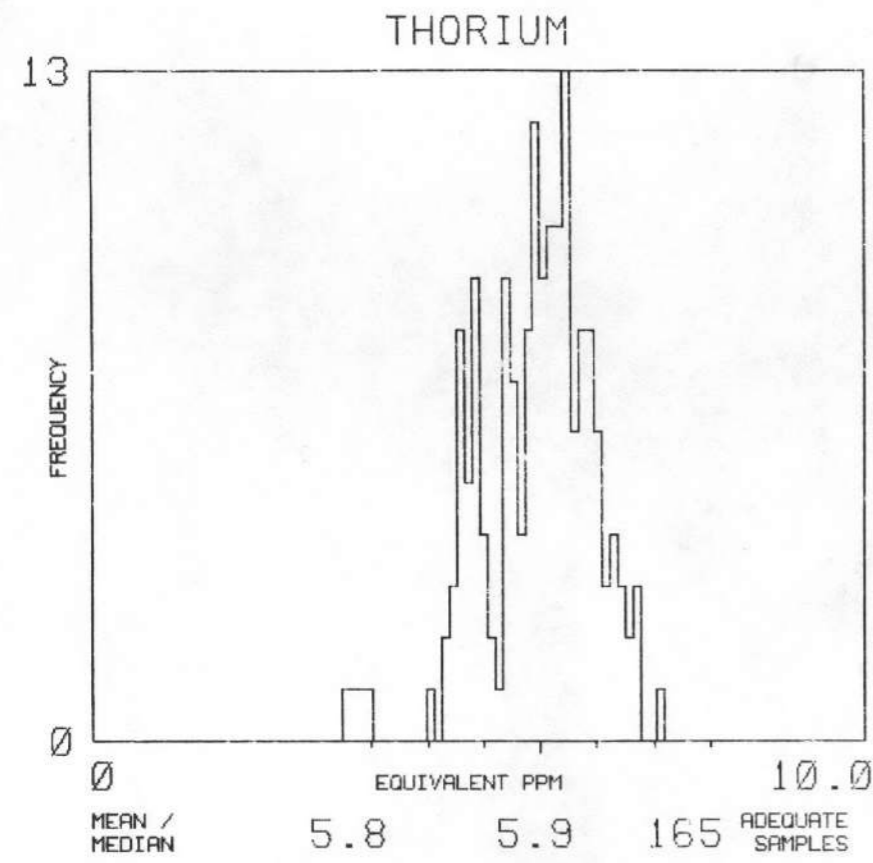




NTMS NJ 17-1 COLUMBUS

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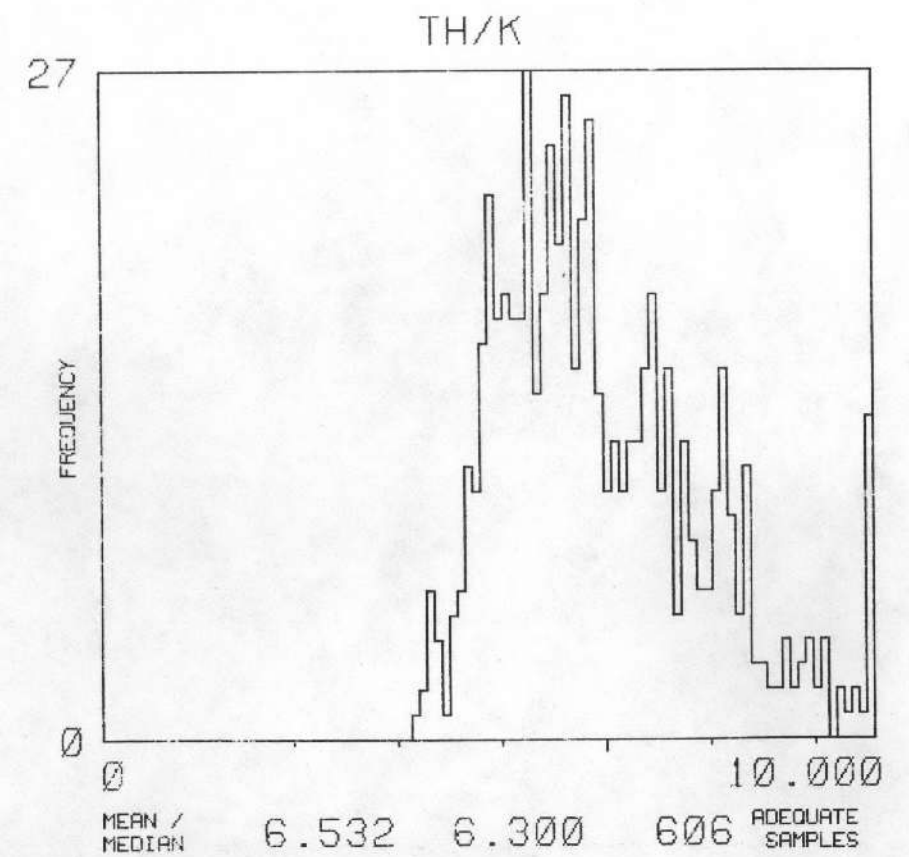
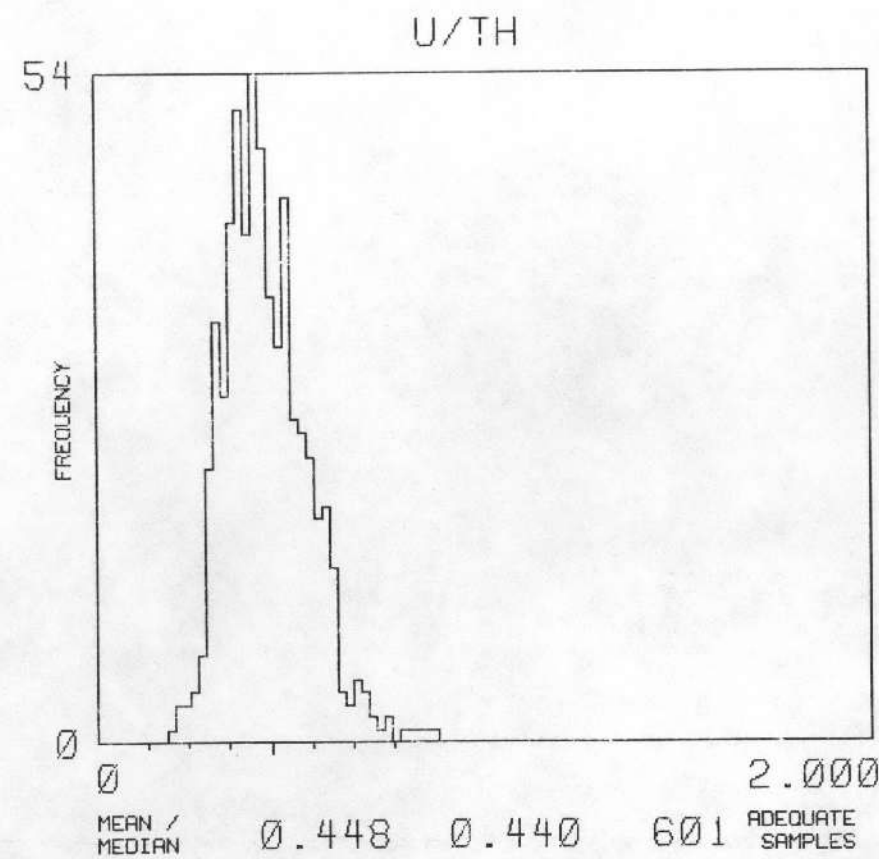
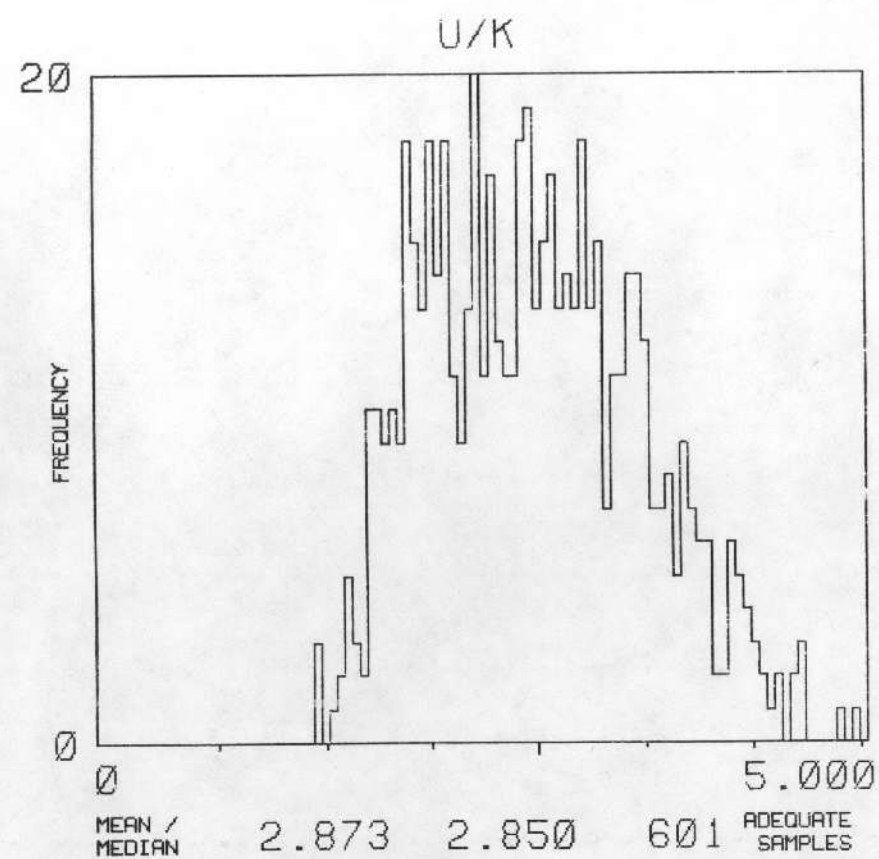
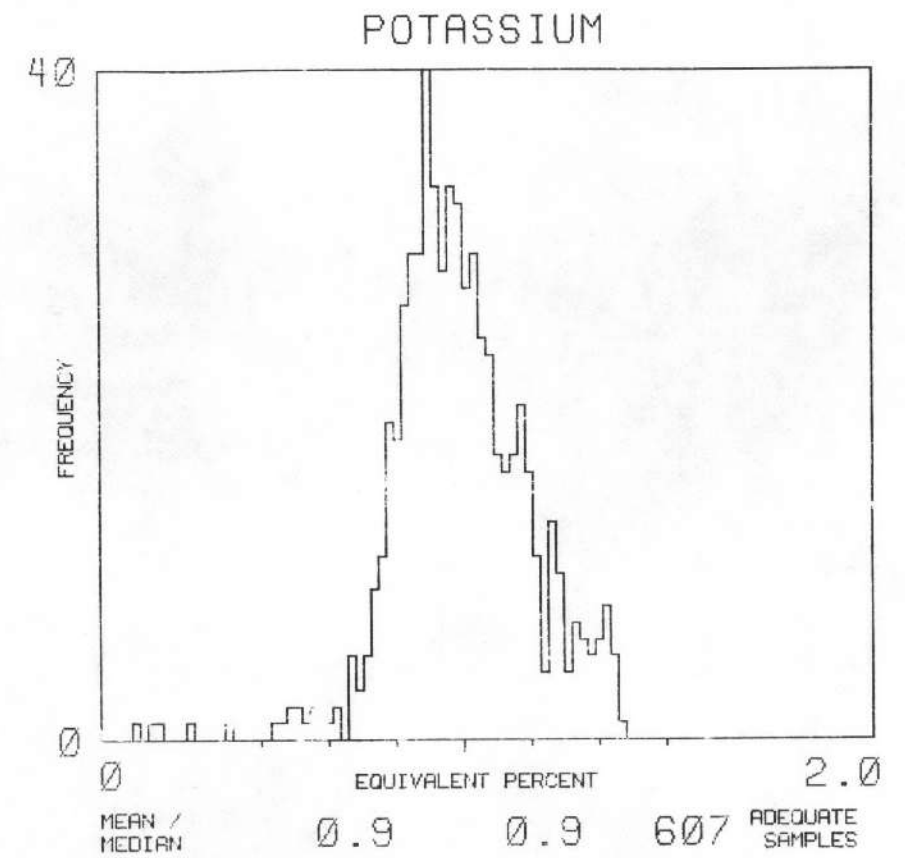
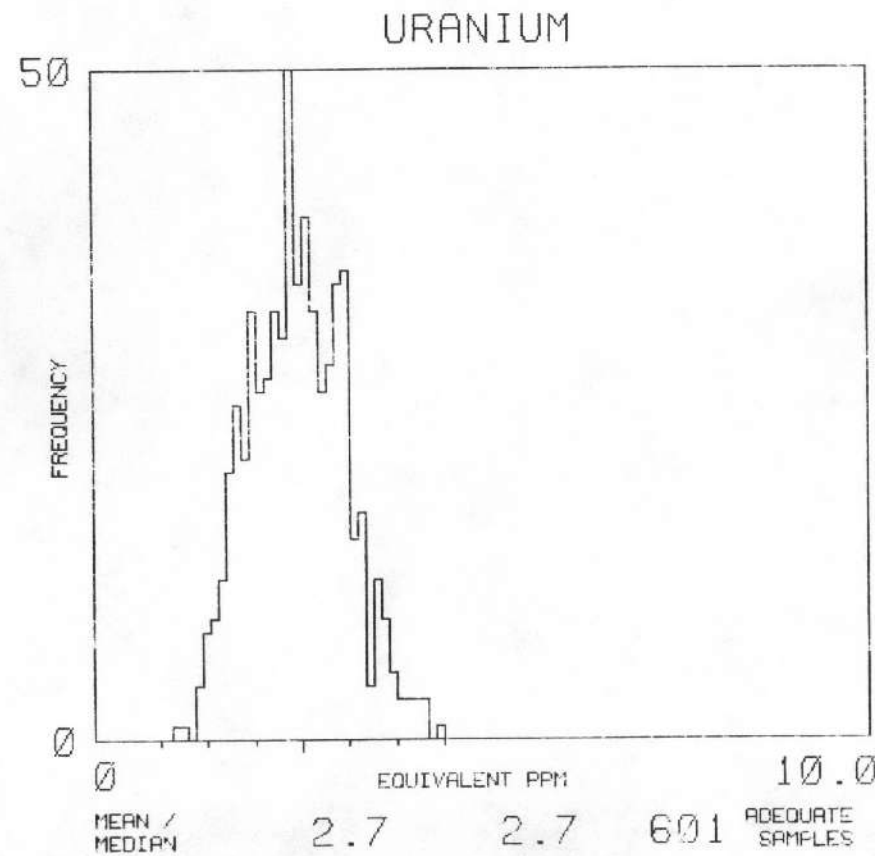
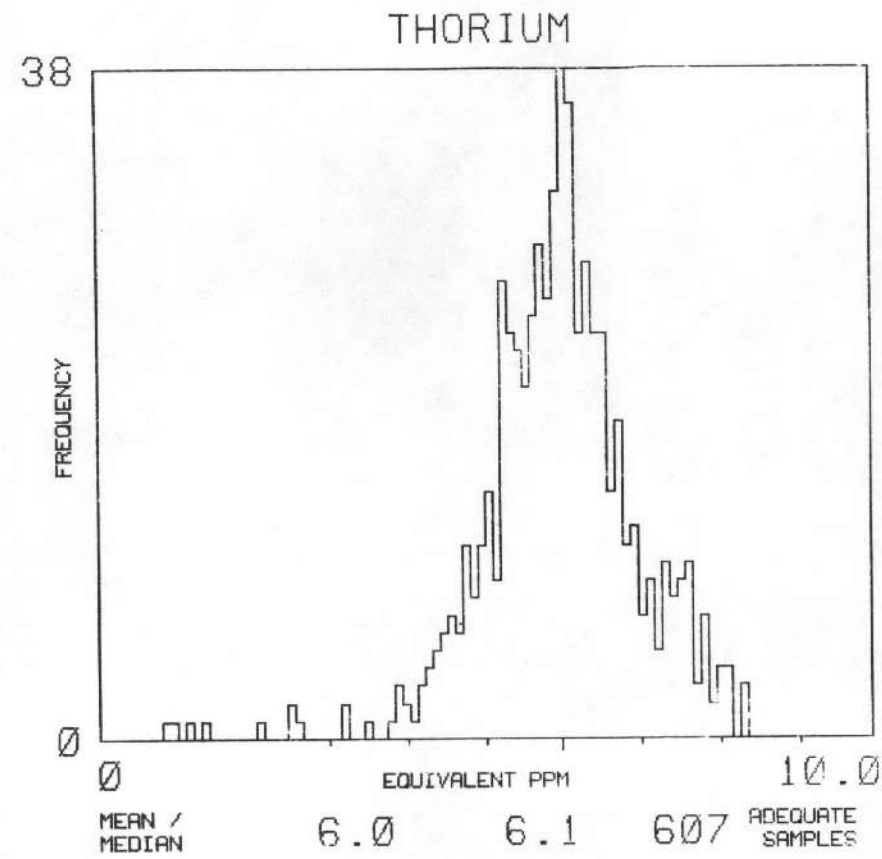




NTMS NJ 17-1 COLUMBUS

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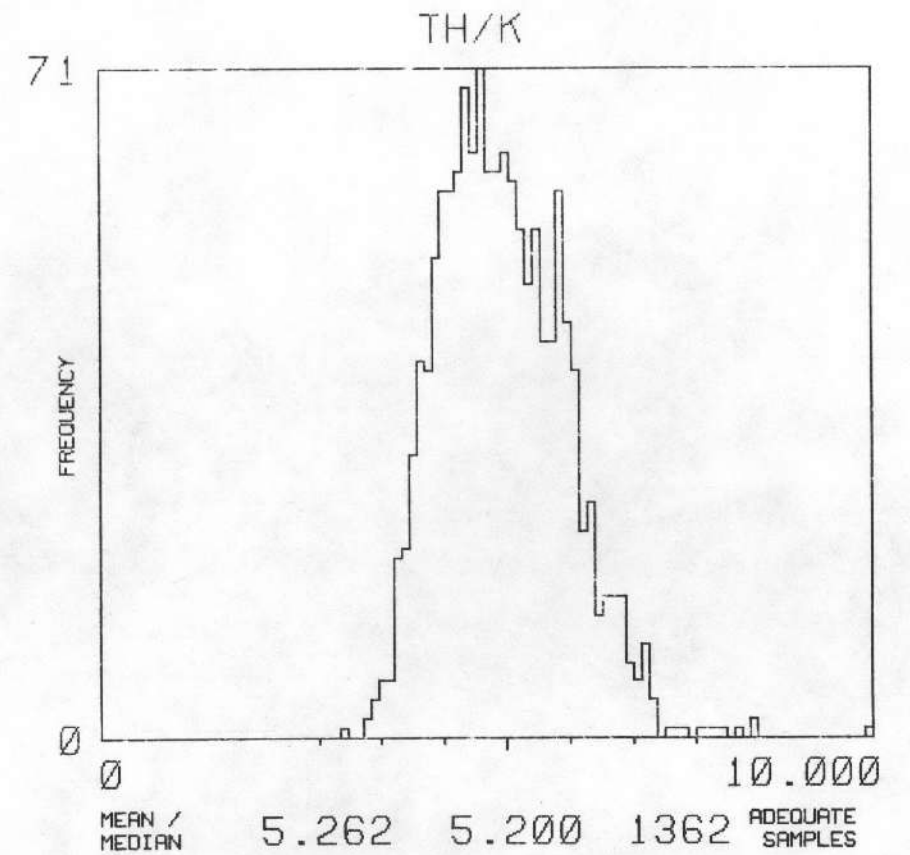
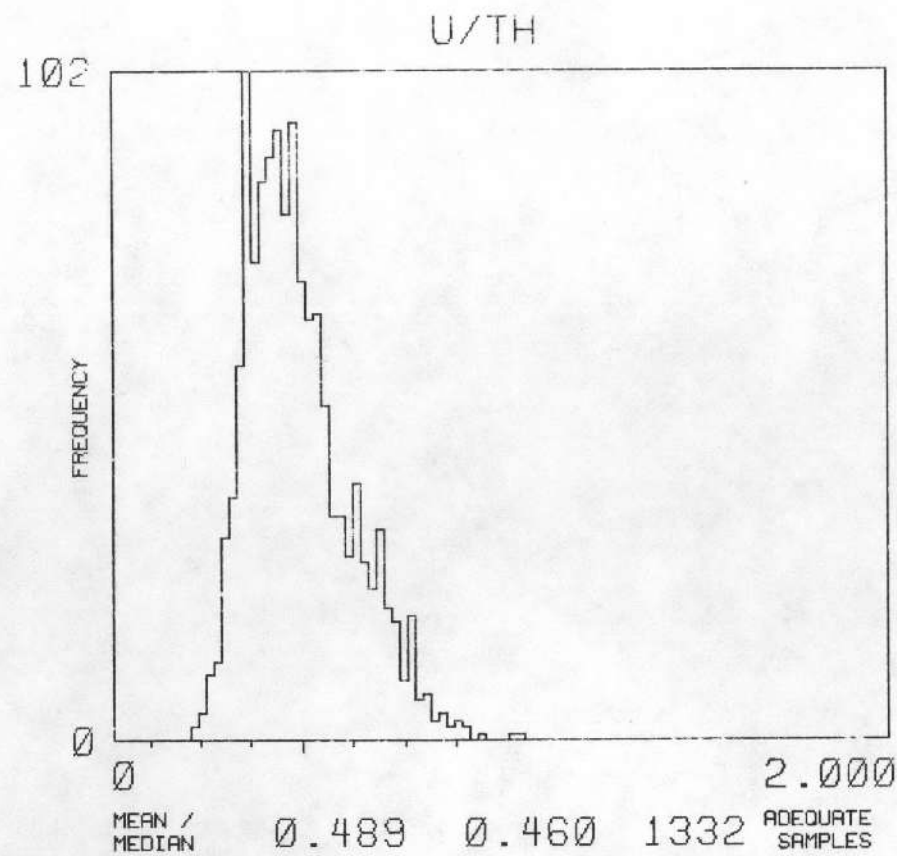
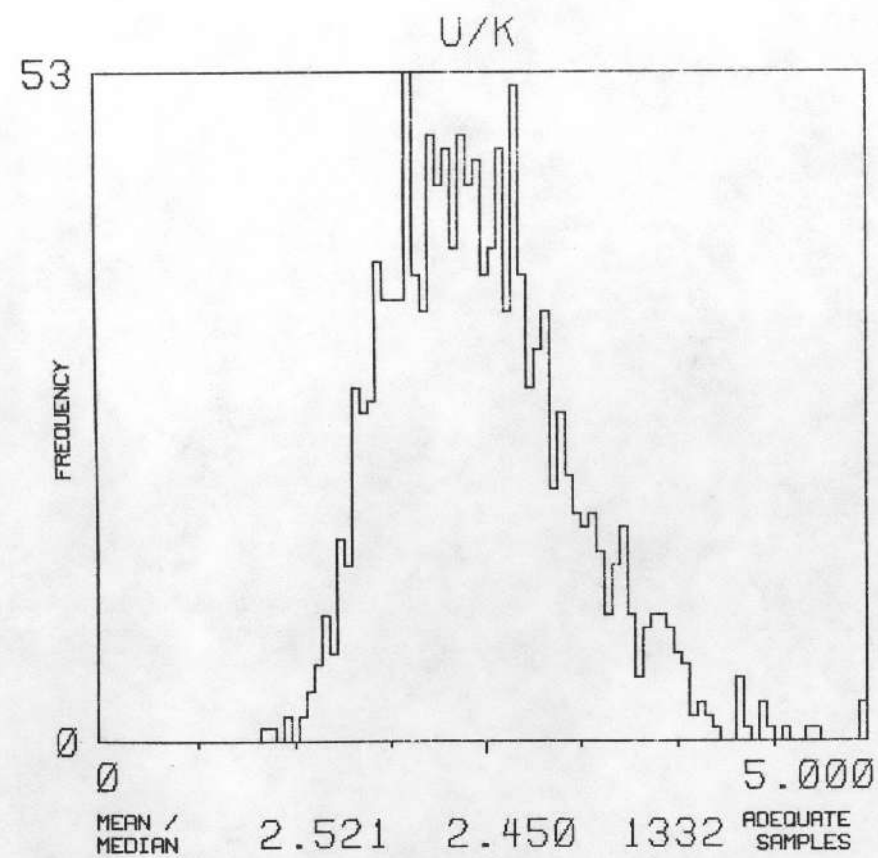
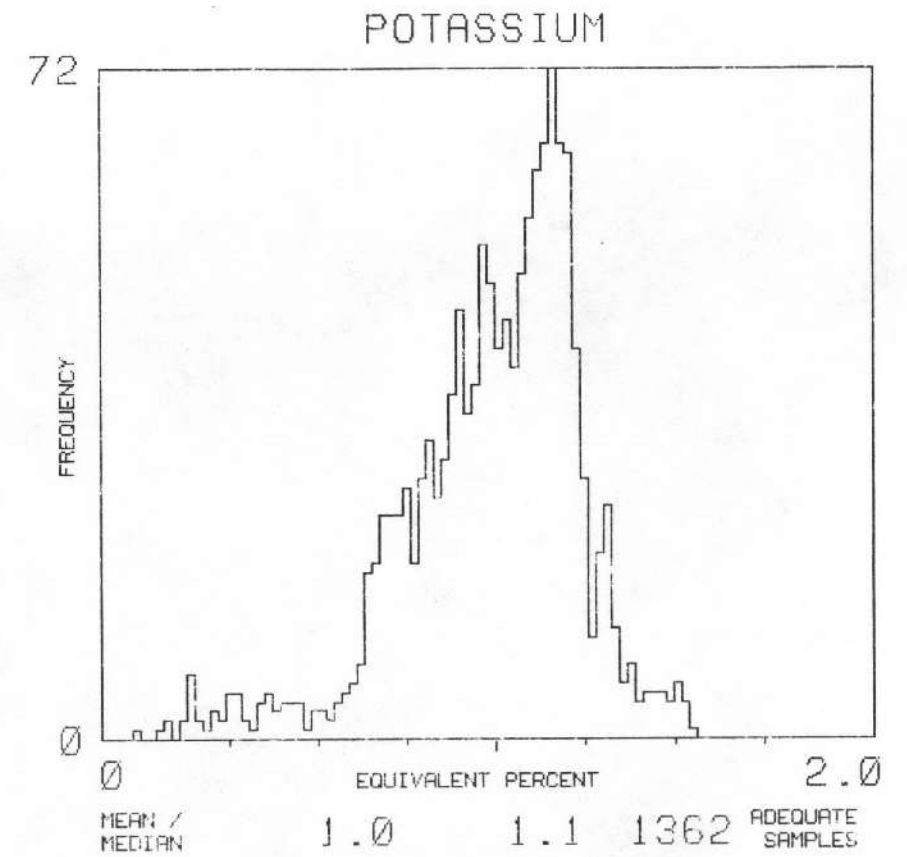
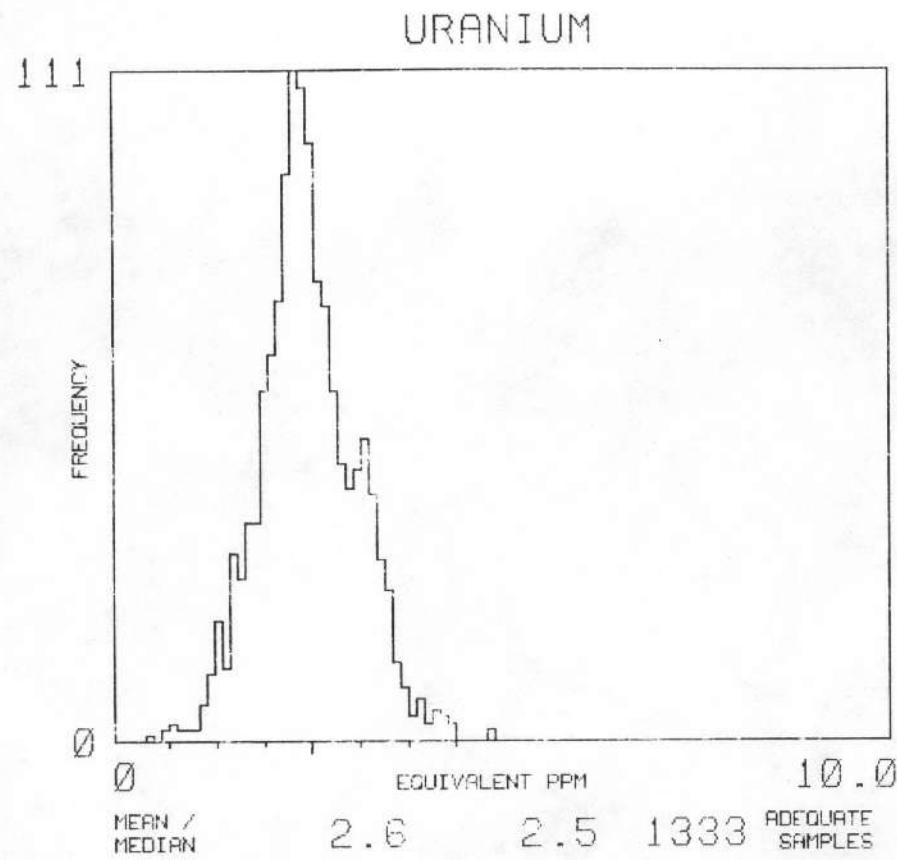
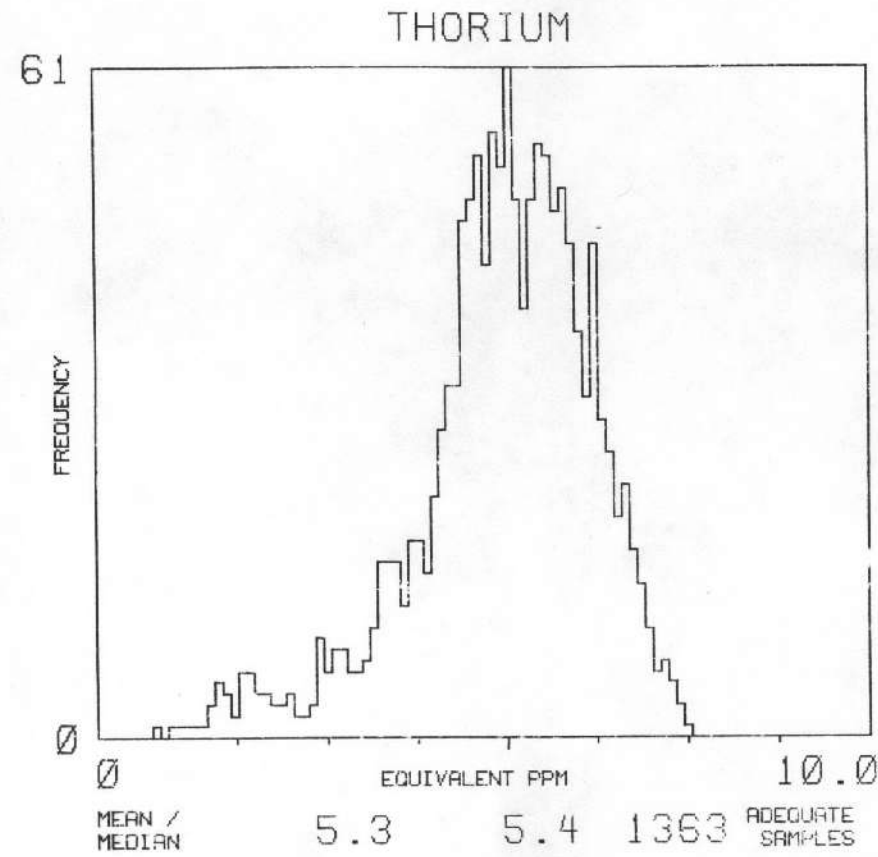
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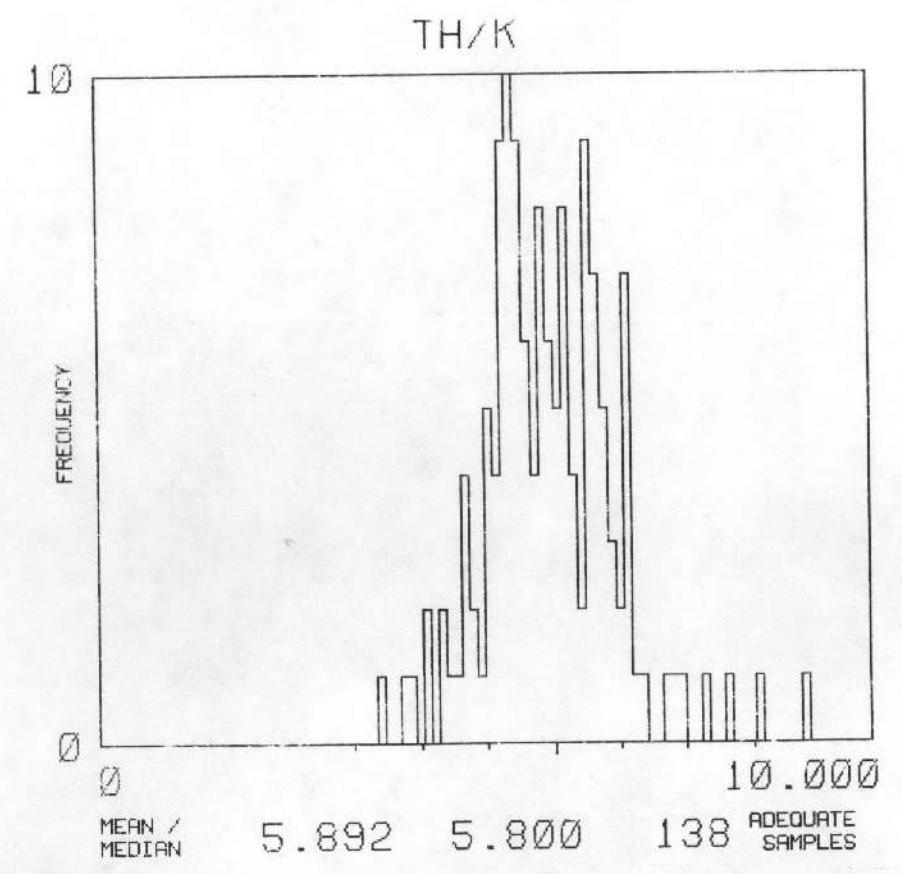
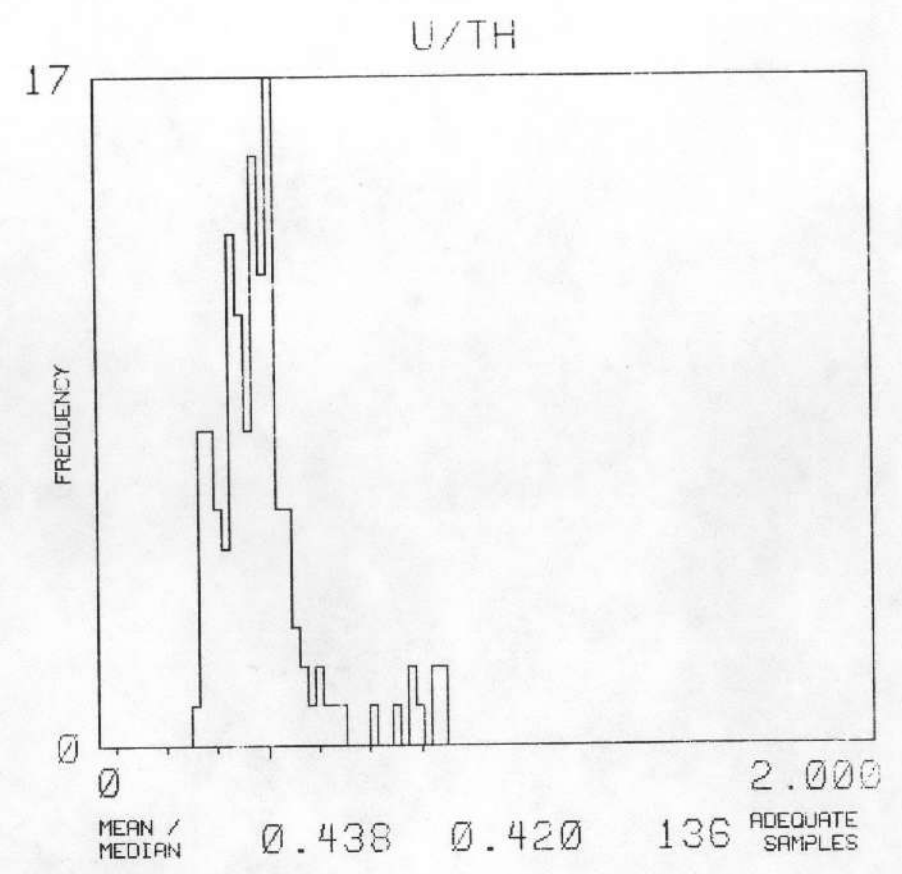
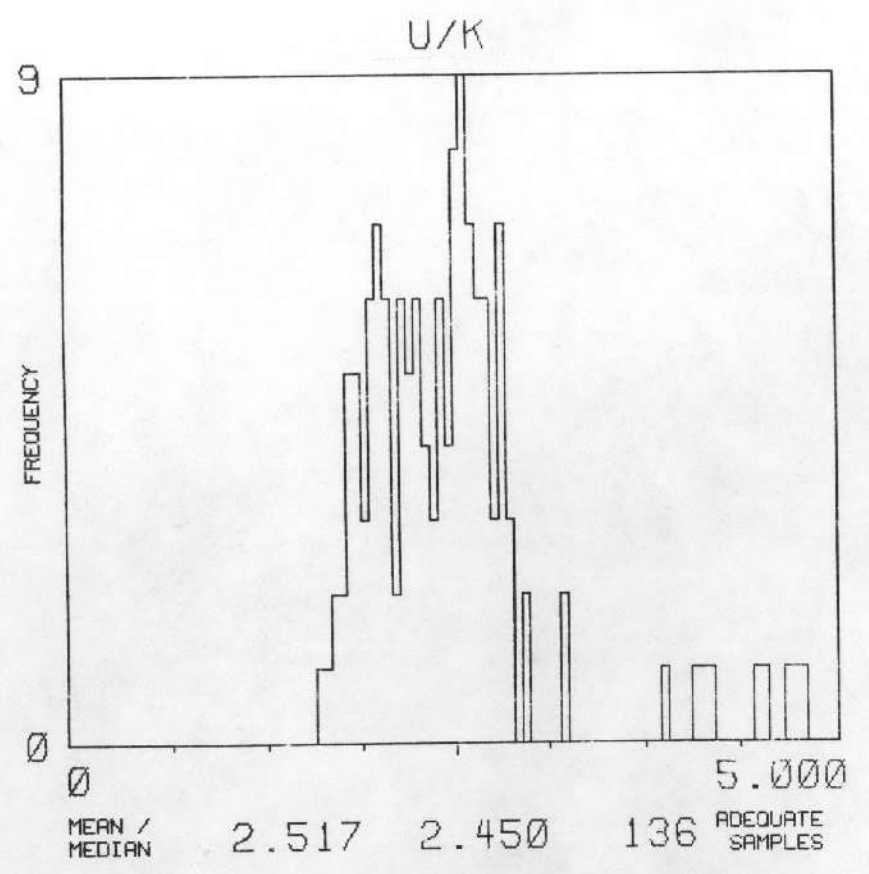
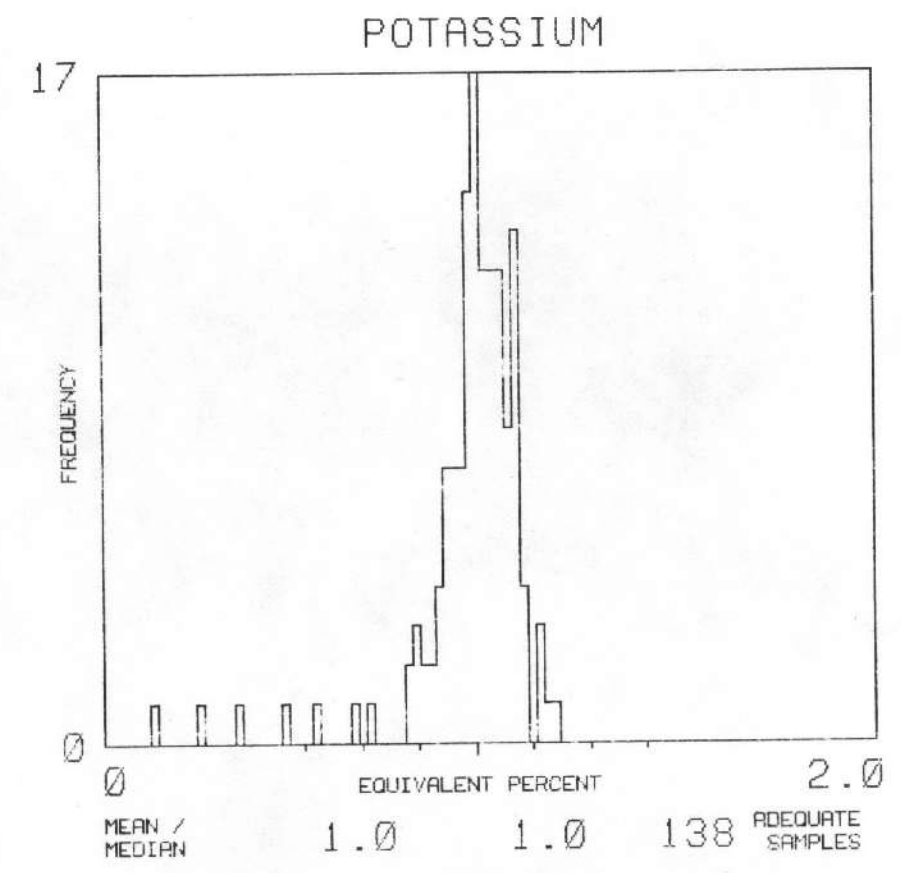
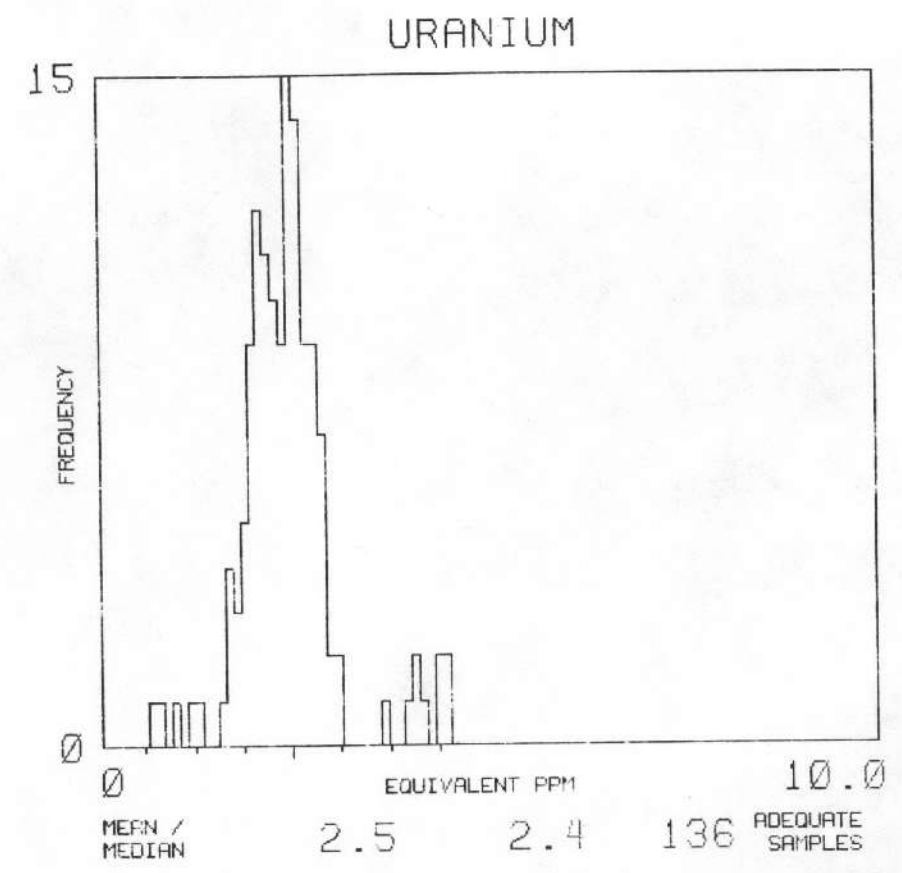
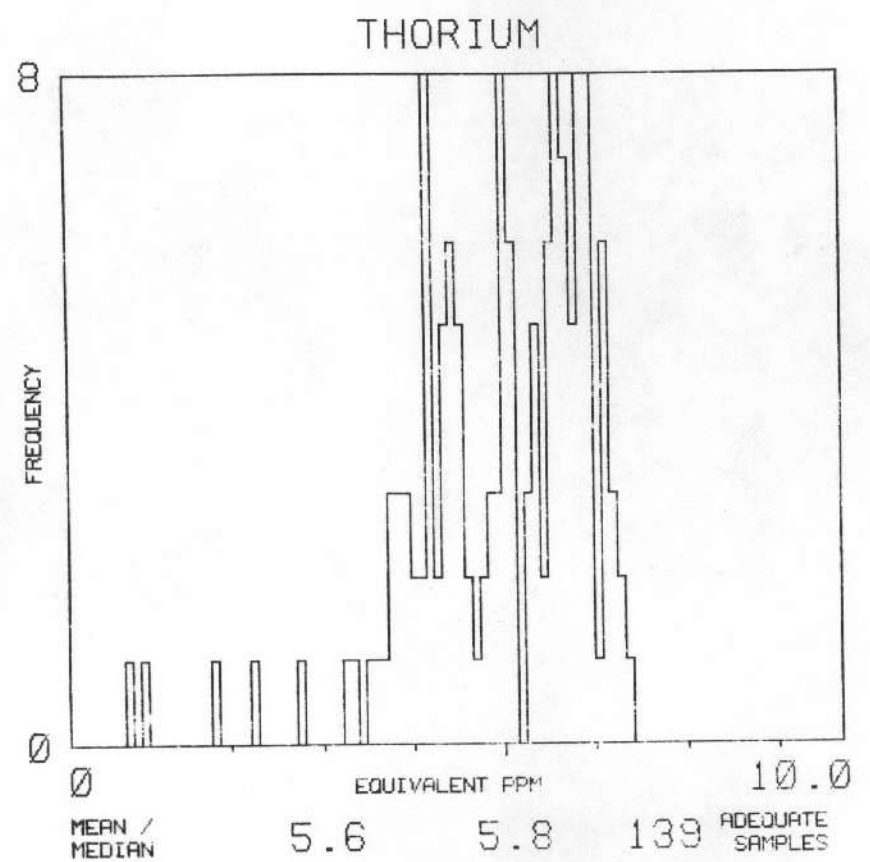
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NTMS NJ 17-1 COLUMBUS

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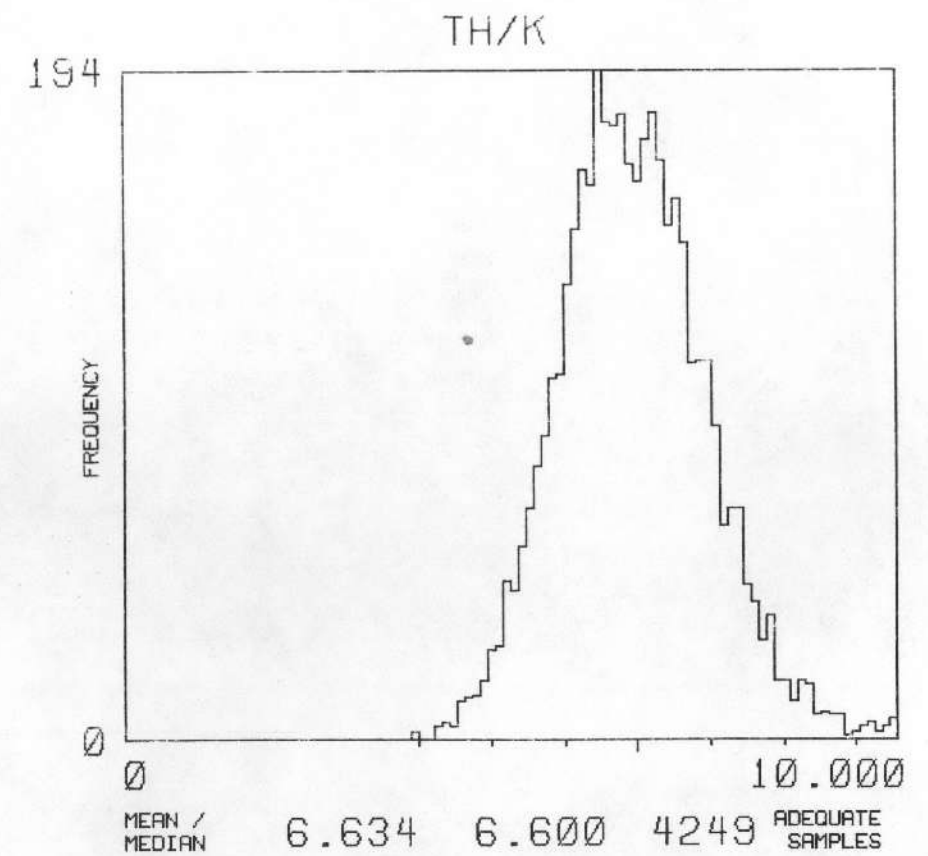
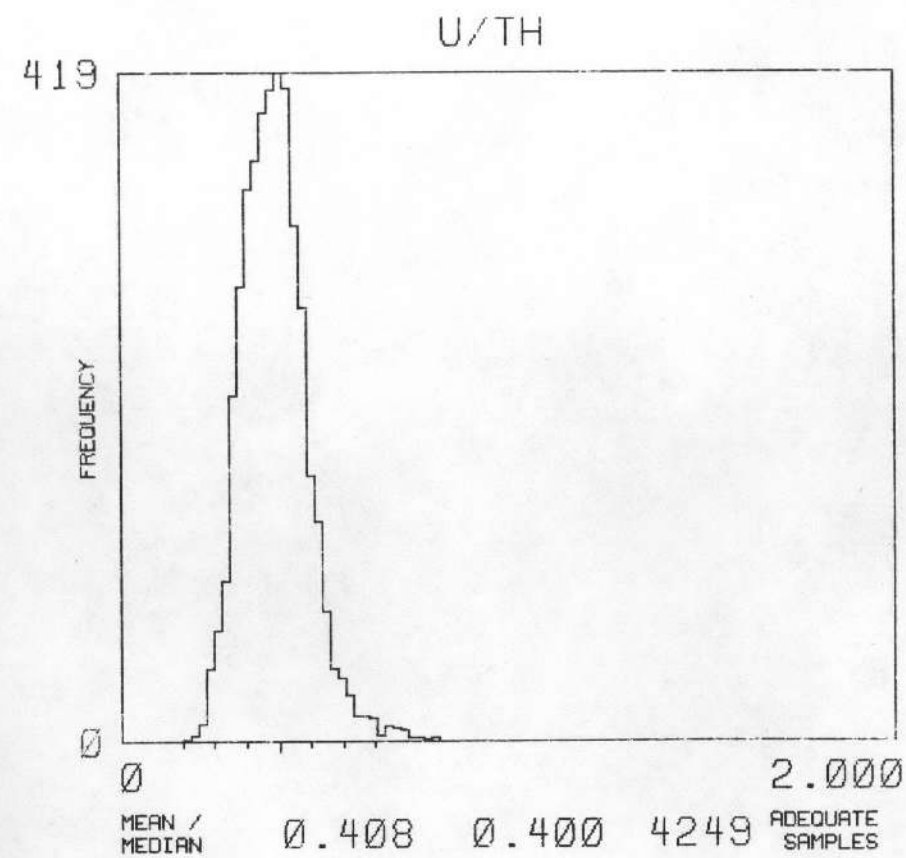
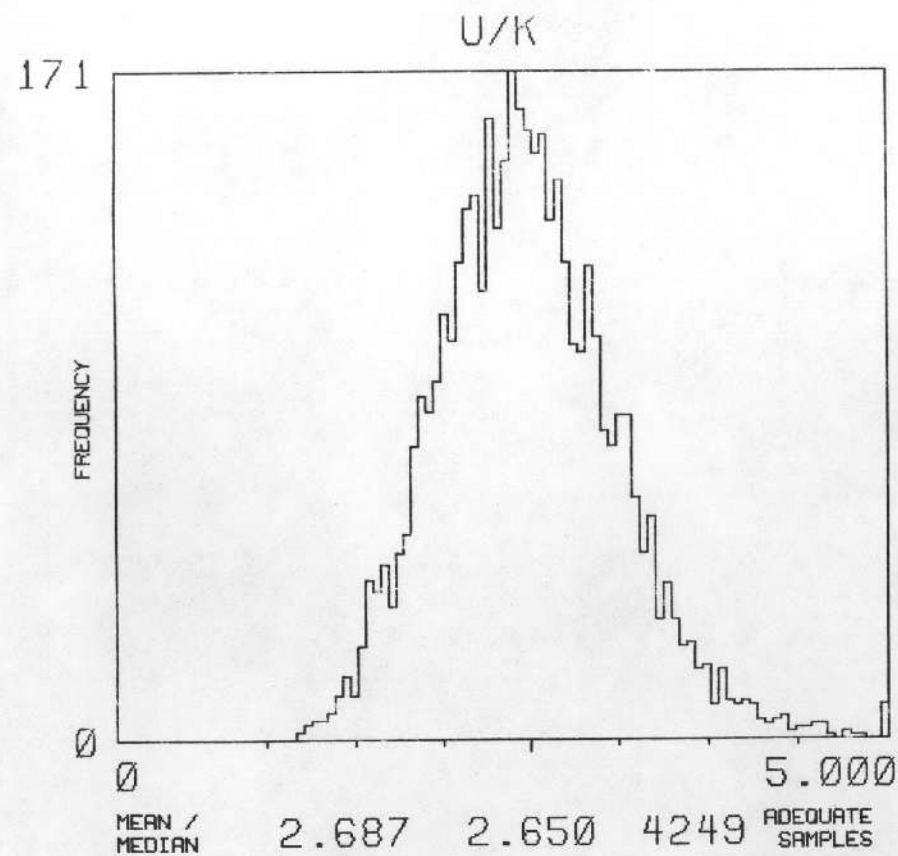
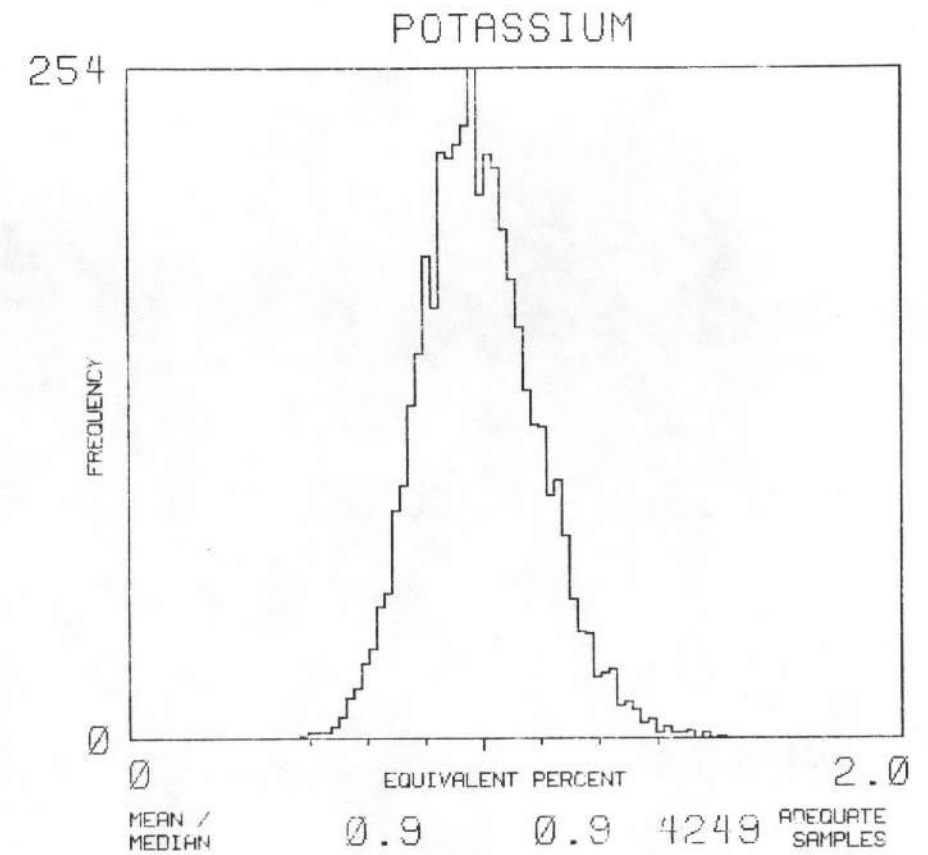
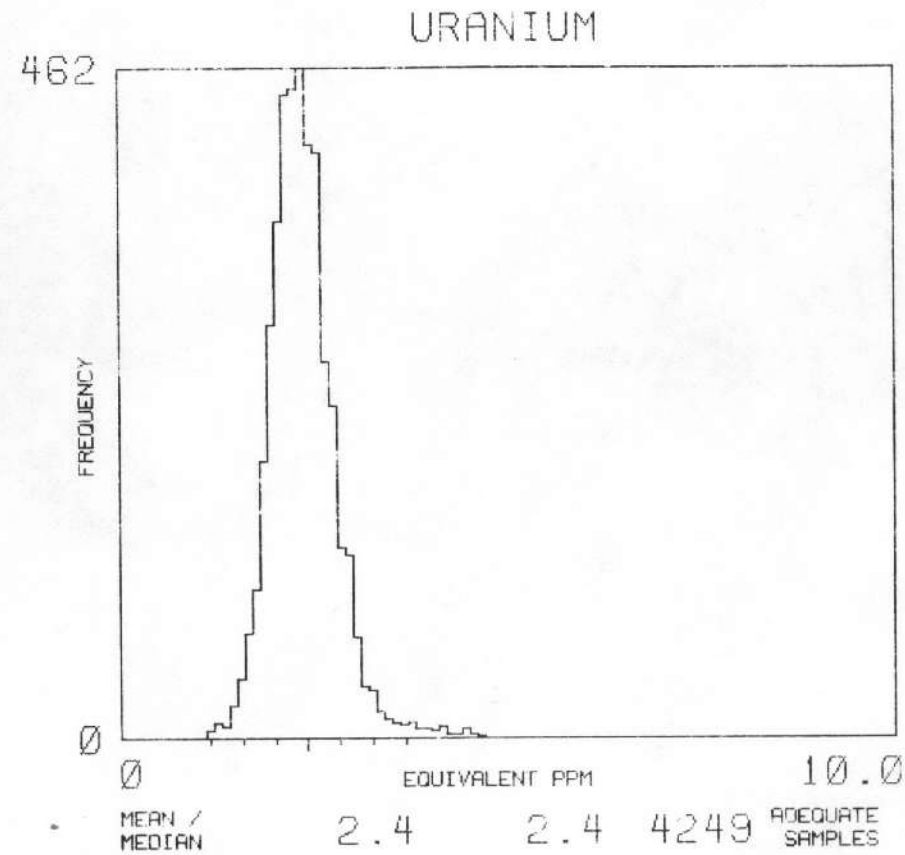
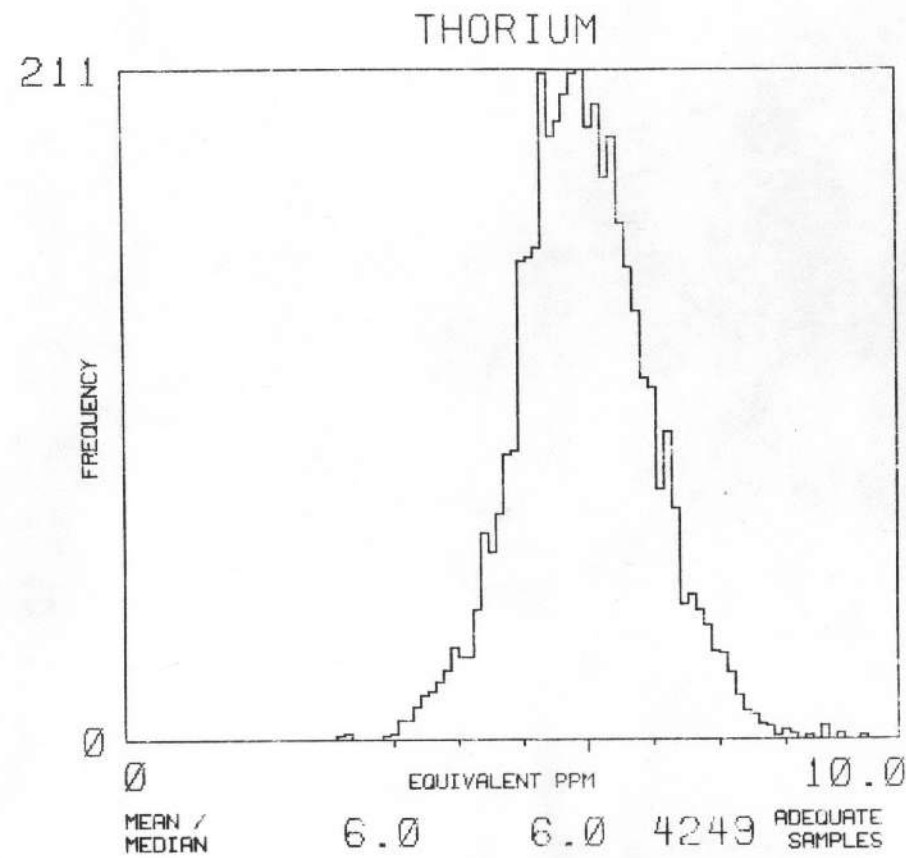
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NTMS NJ 17-1 COLUMBUS

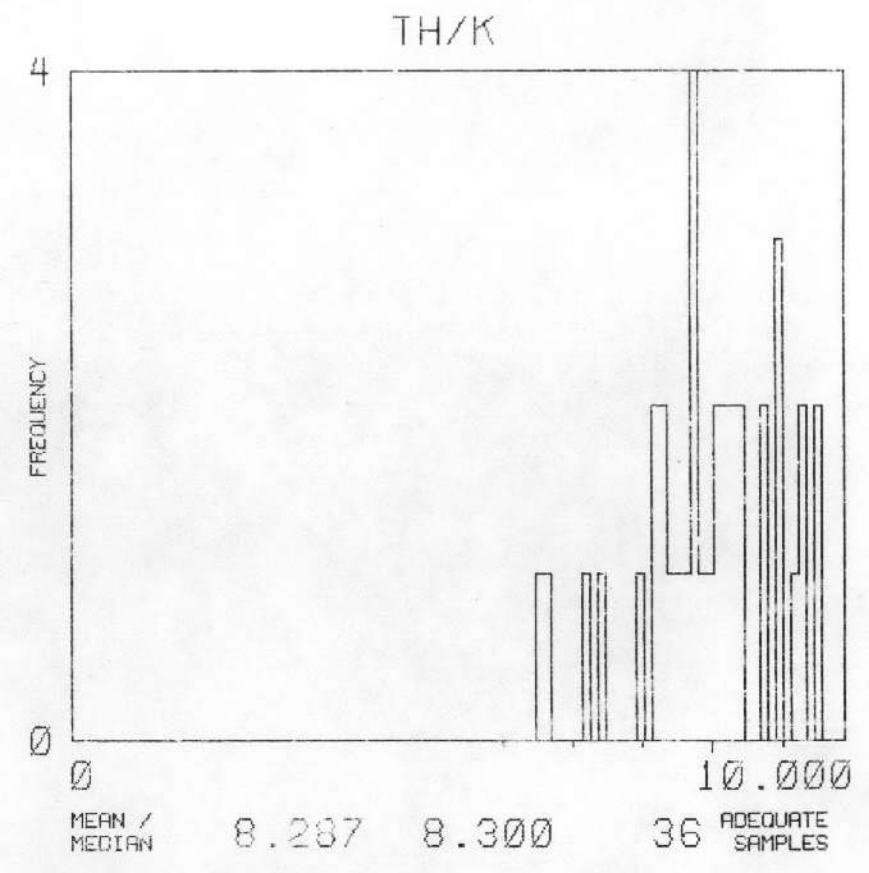
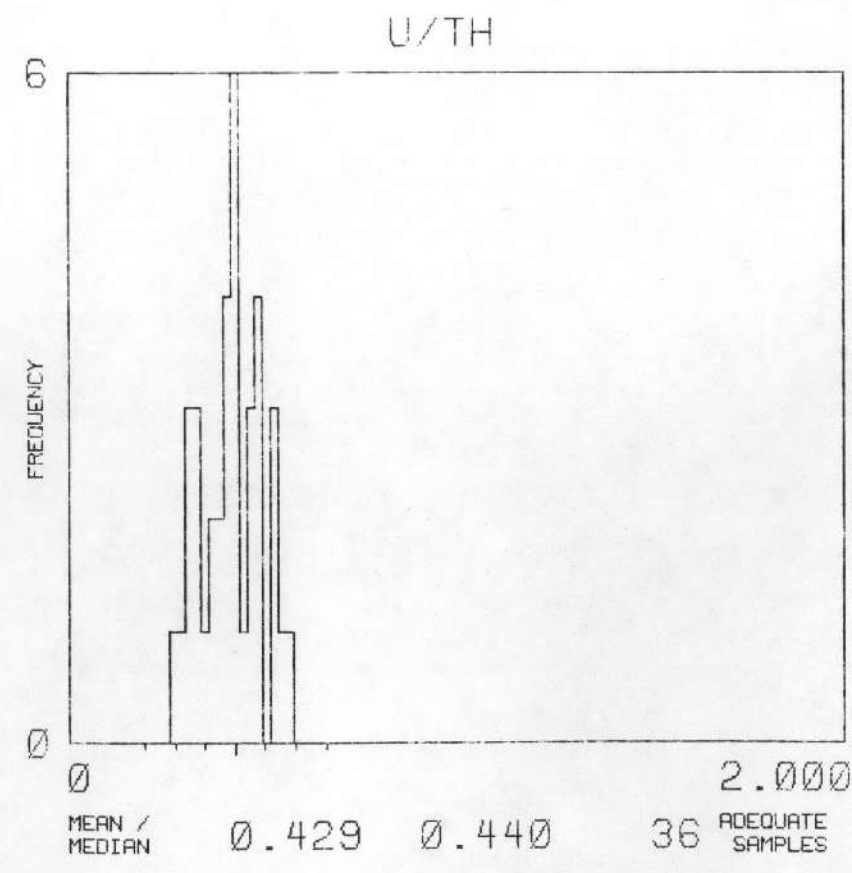
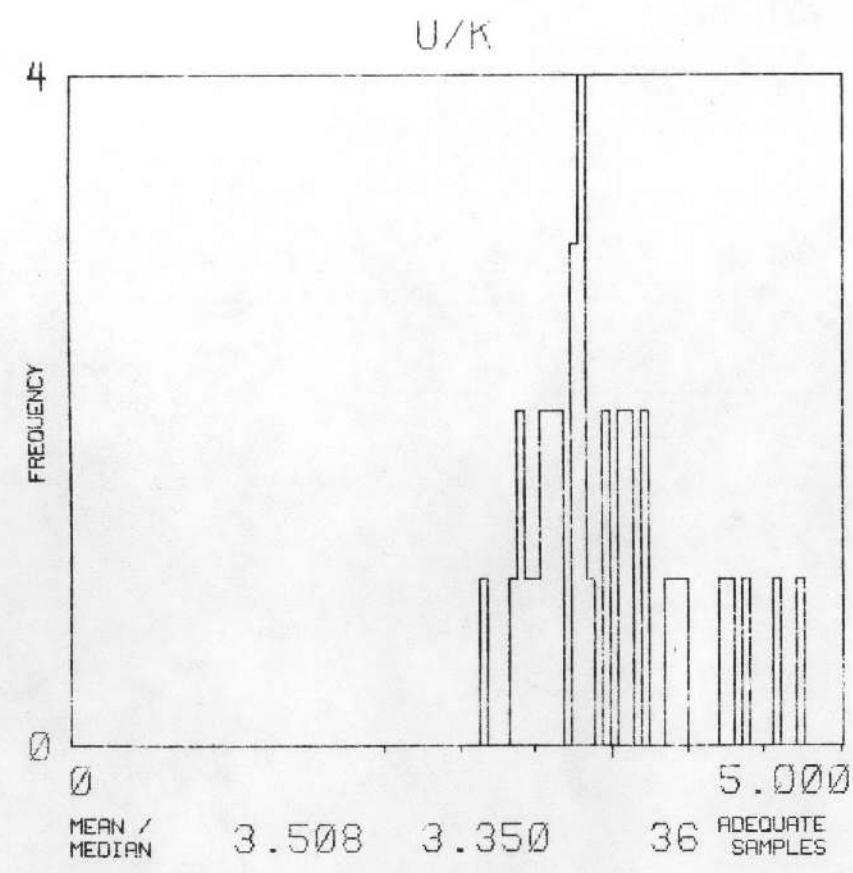
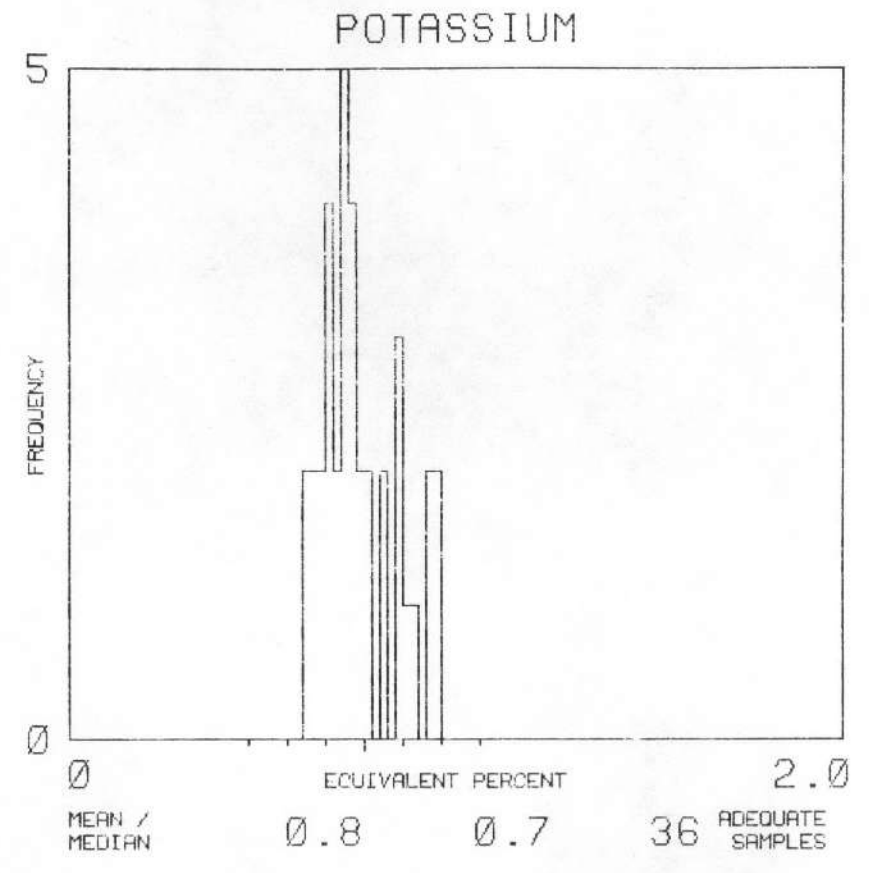
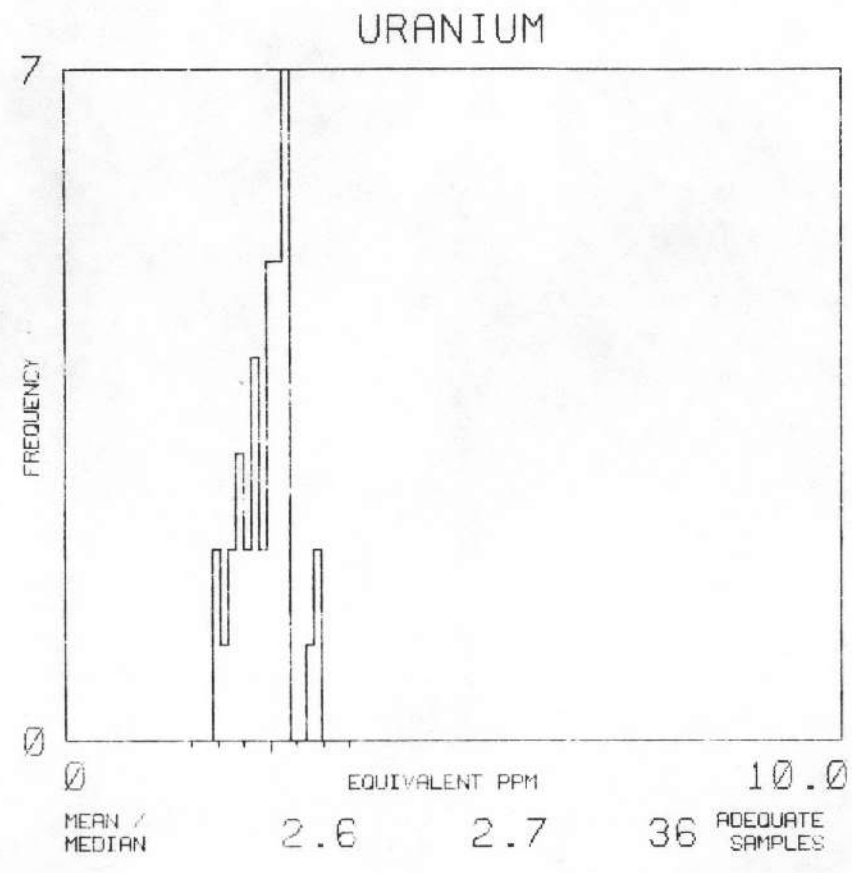
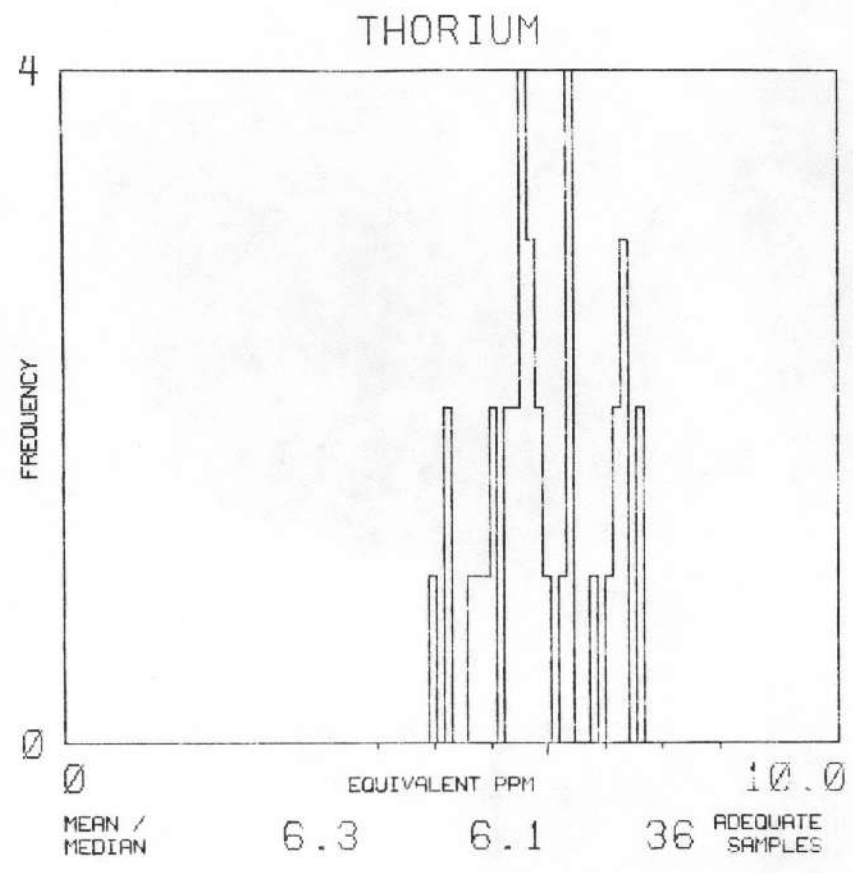
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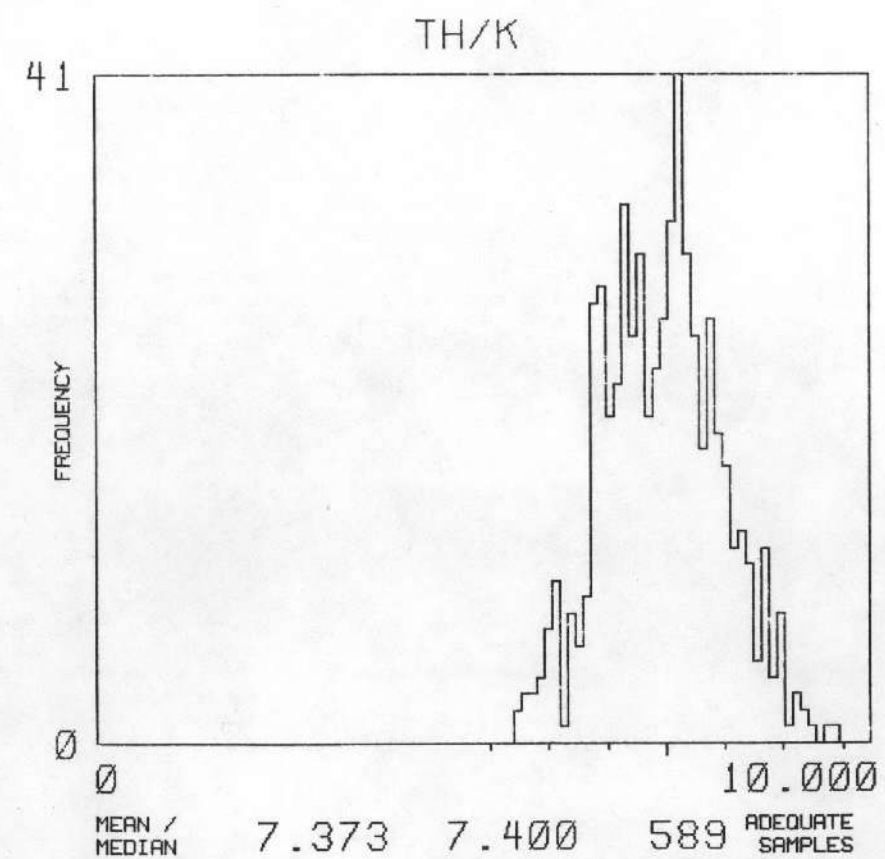
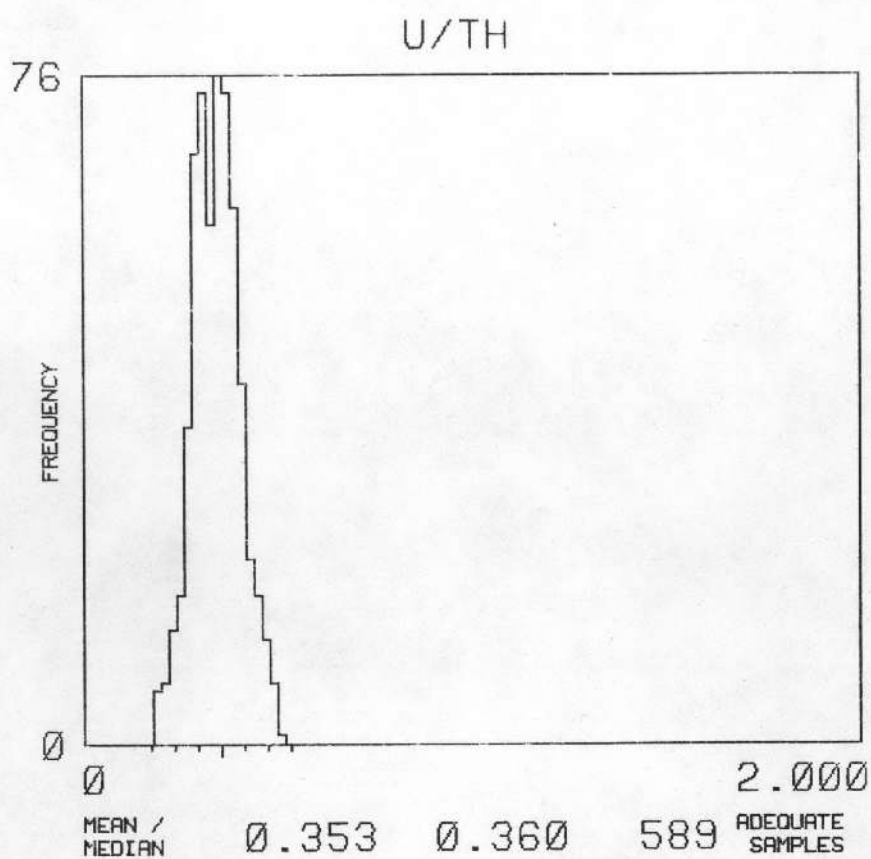
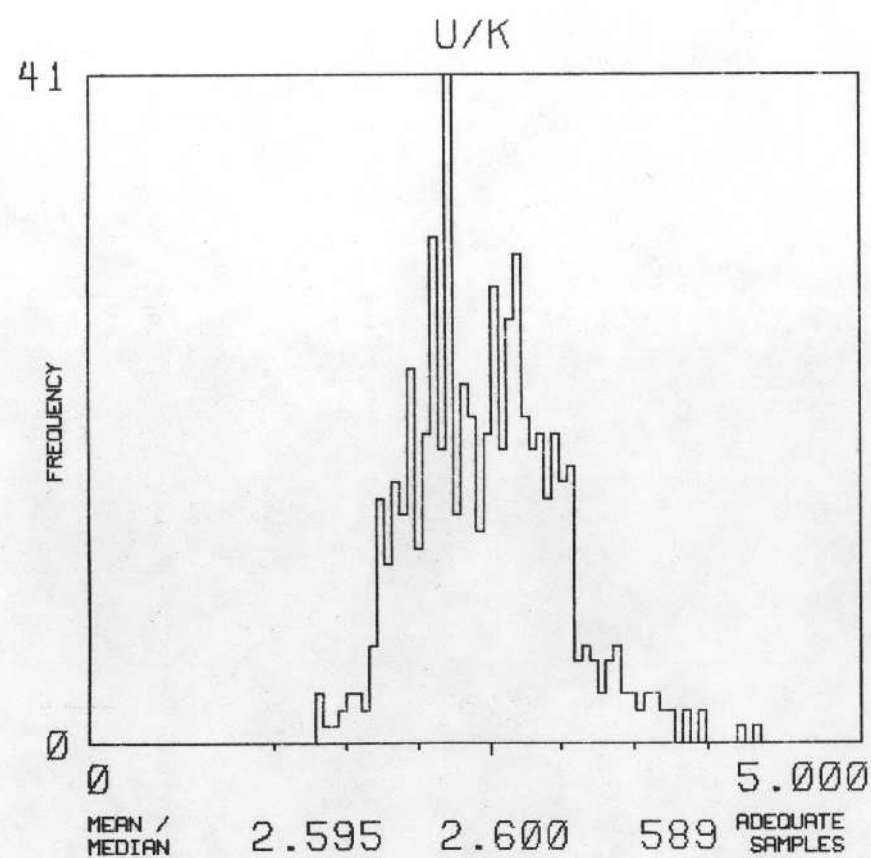
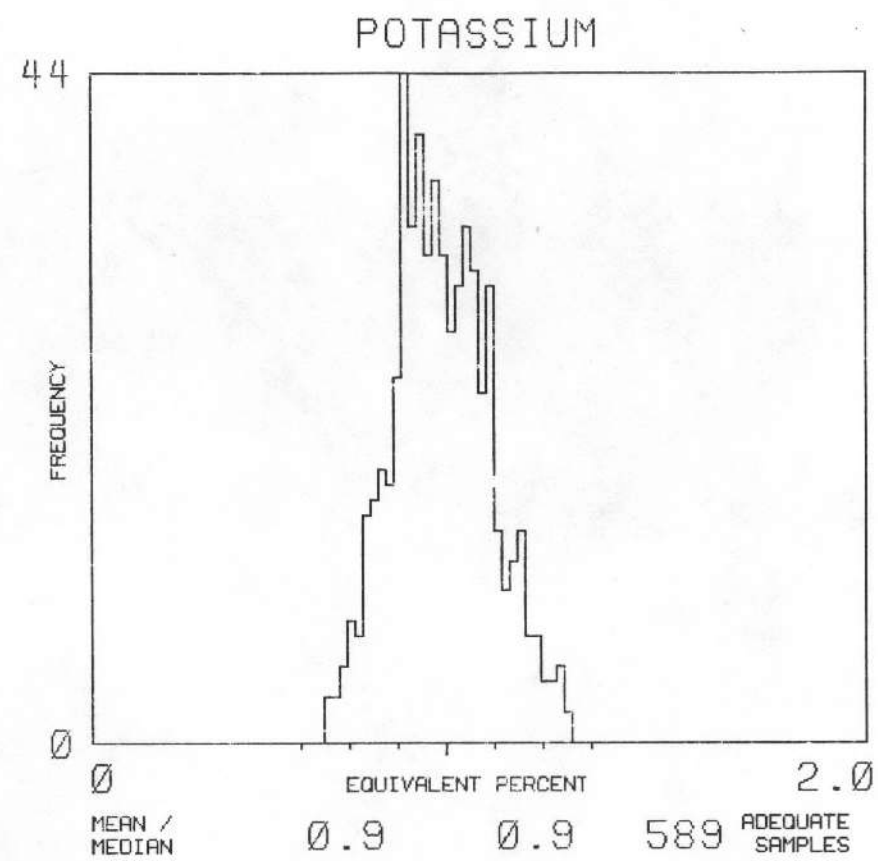
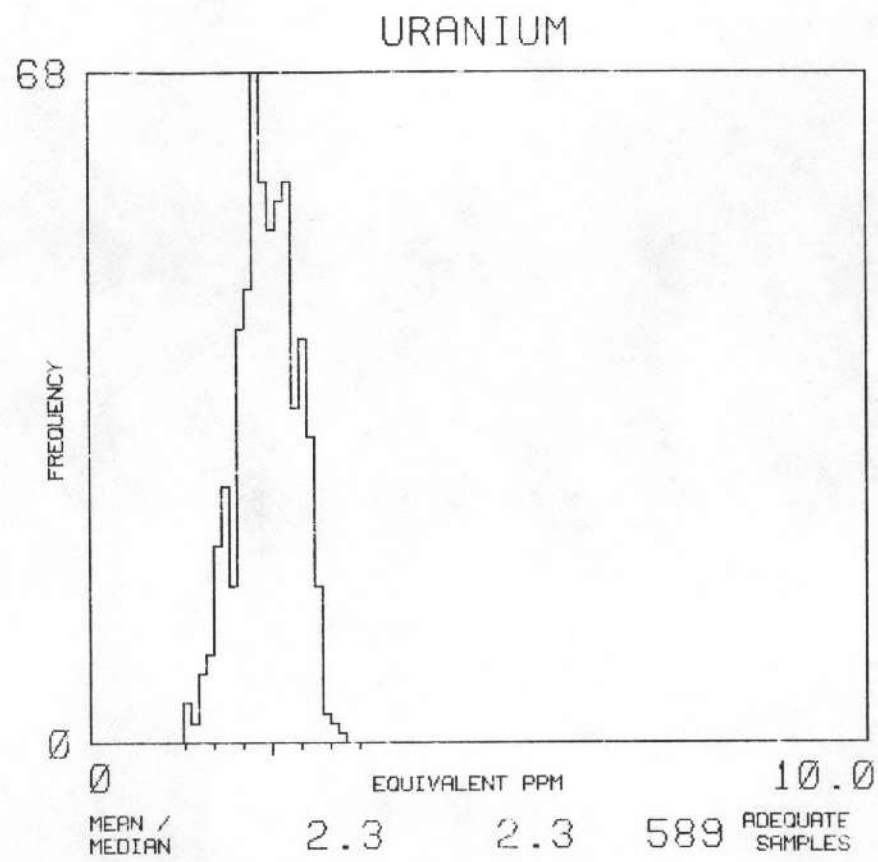
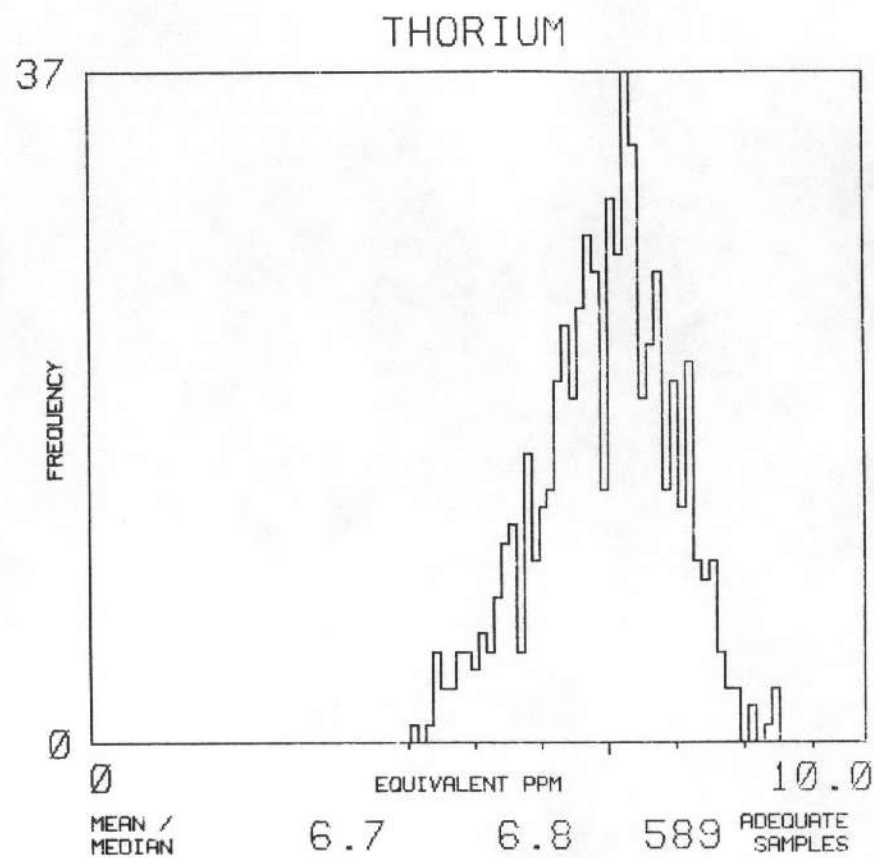
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NTMS NJ 17-1 COLUMBUS

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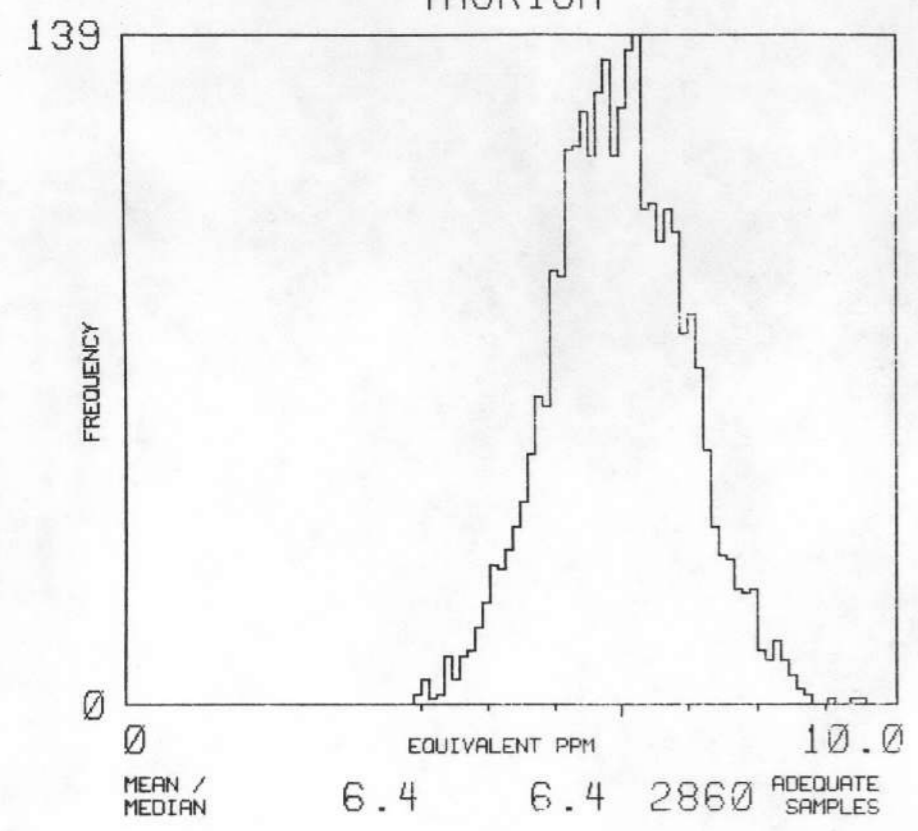


NTMS NJ 17-1 COLUMBUS

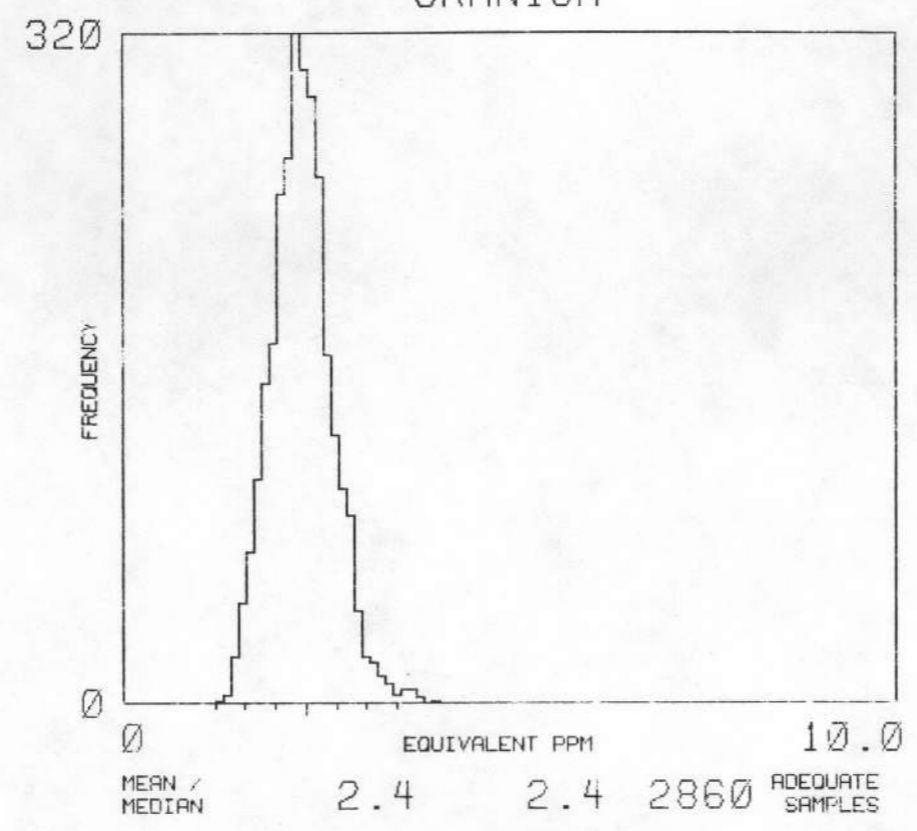
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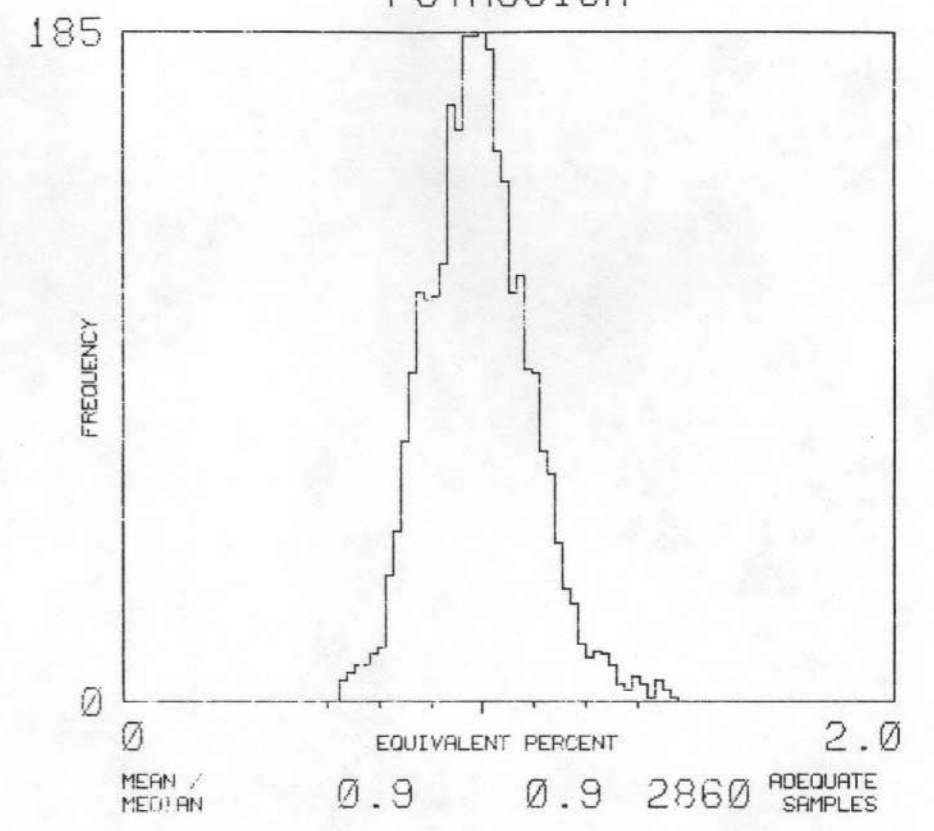
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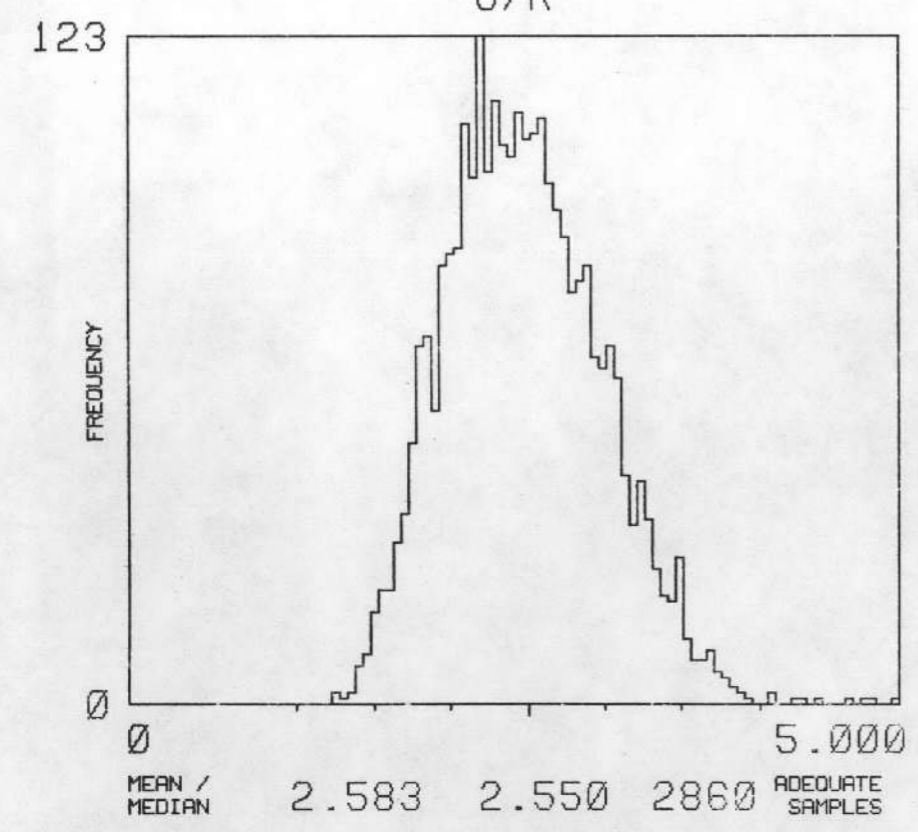
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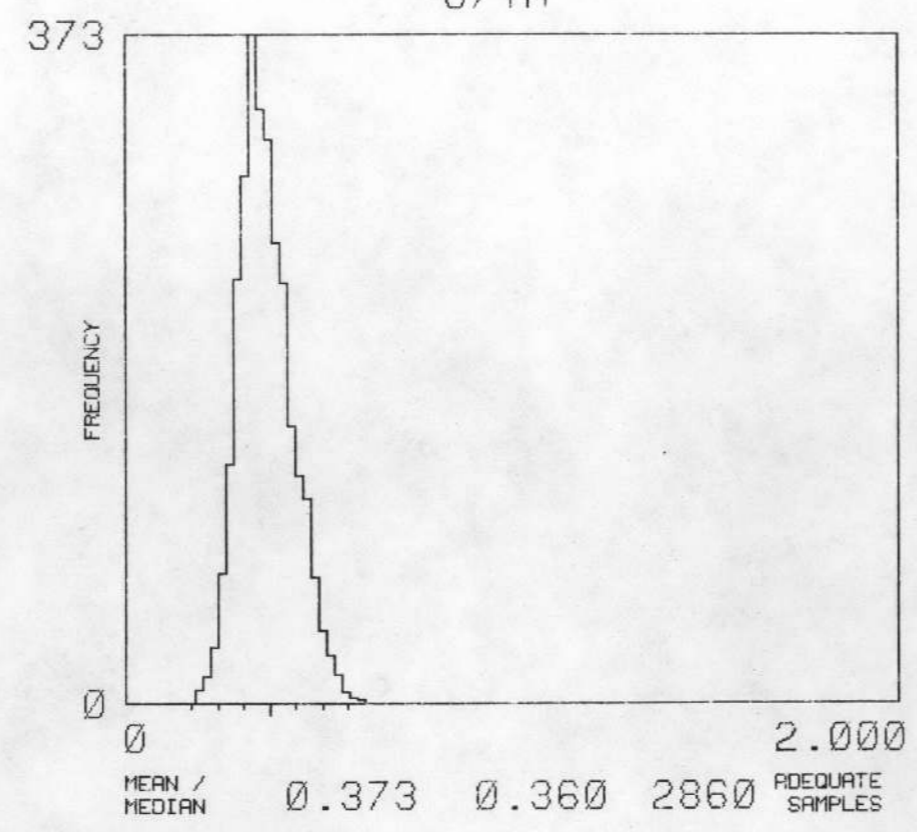
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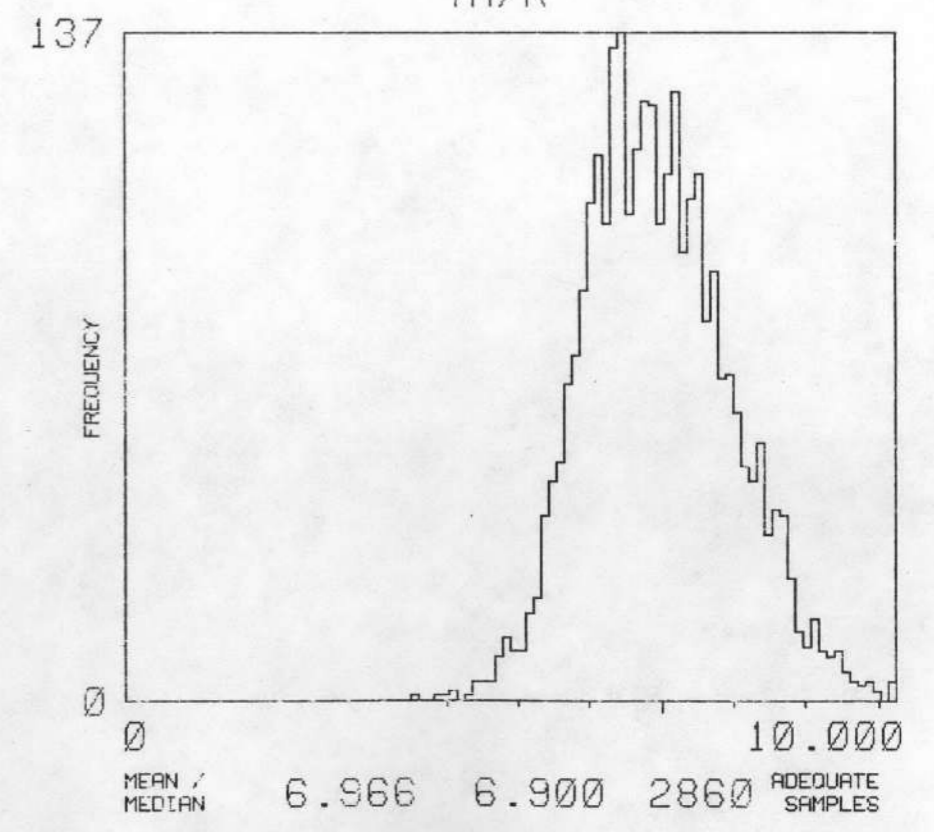
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U/TH



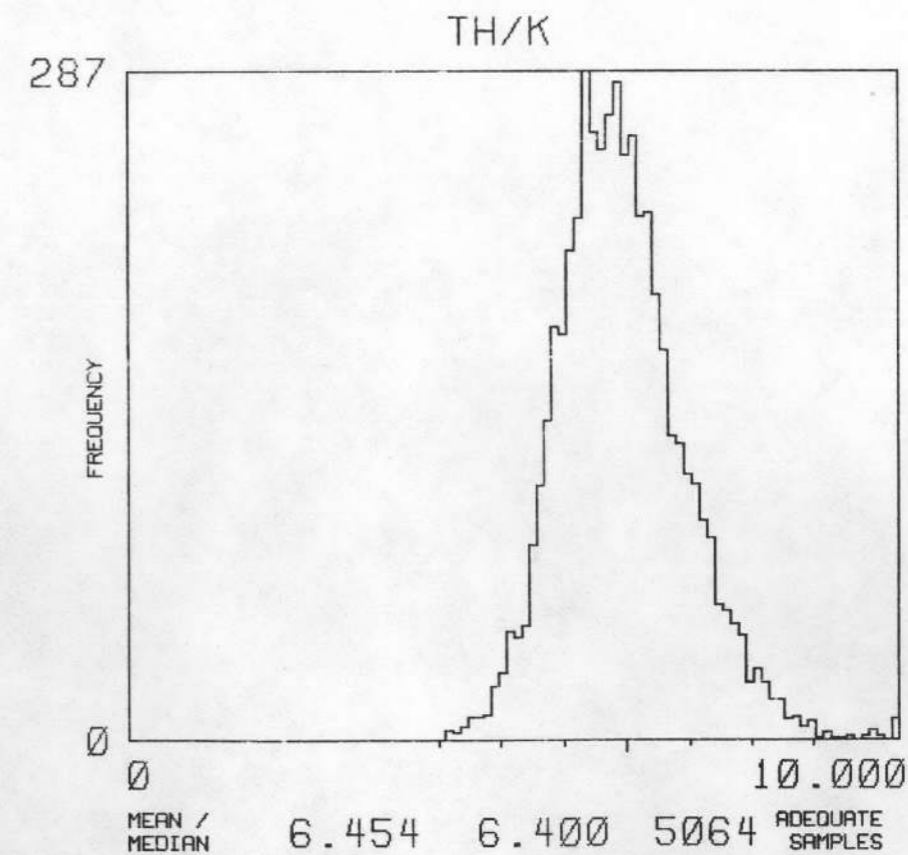
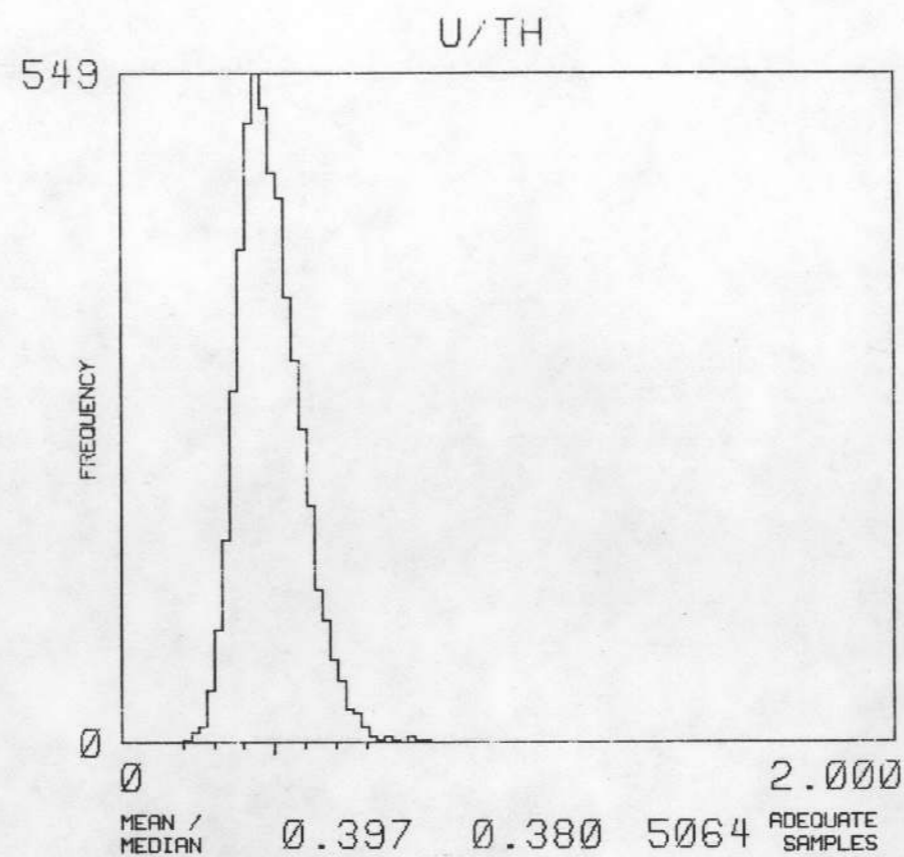
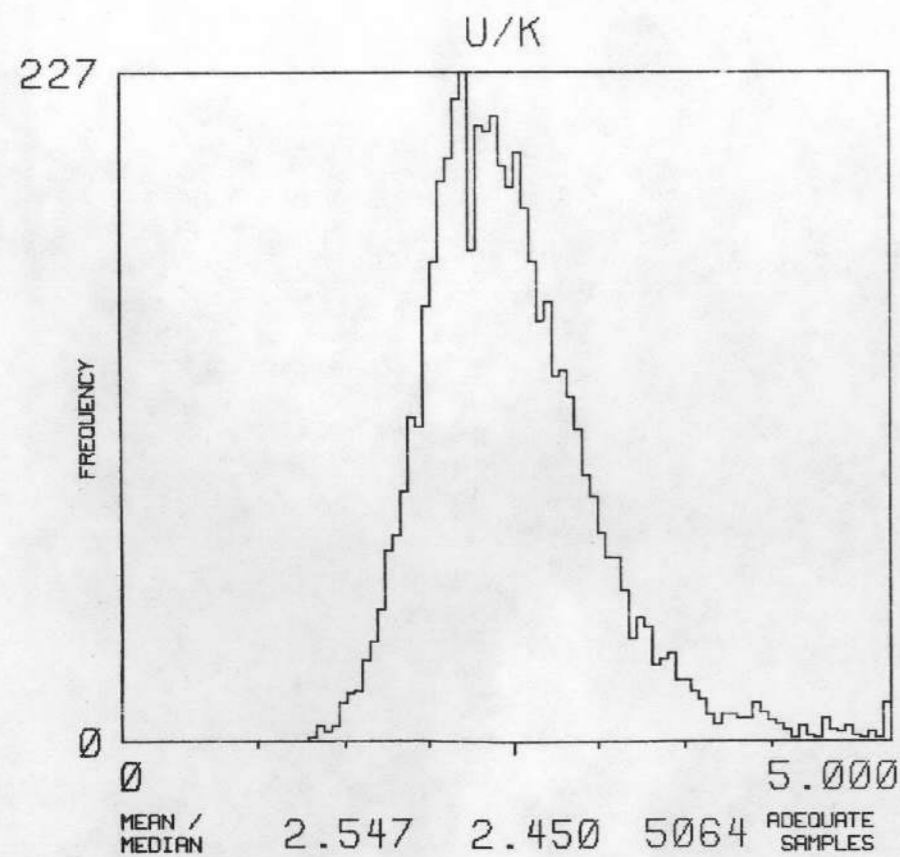
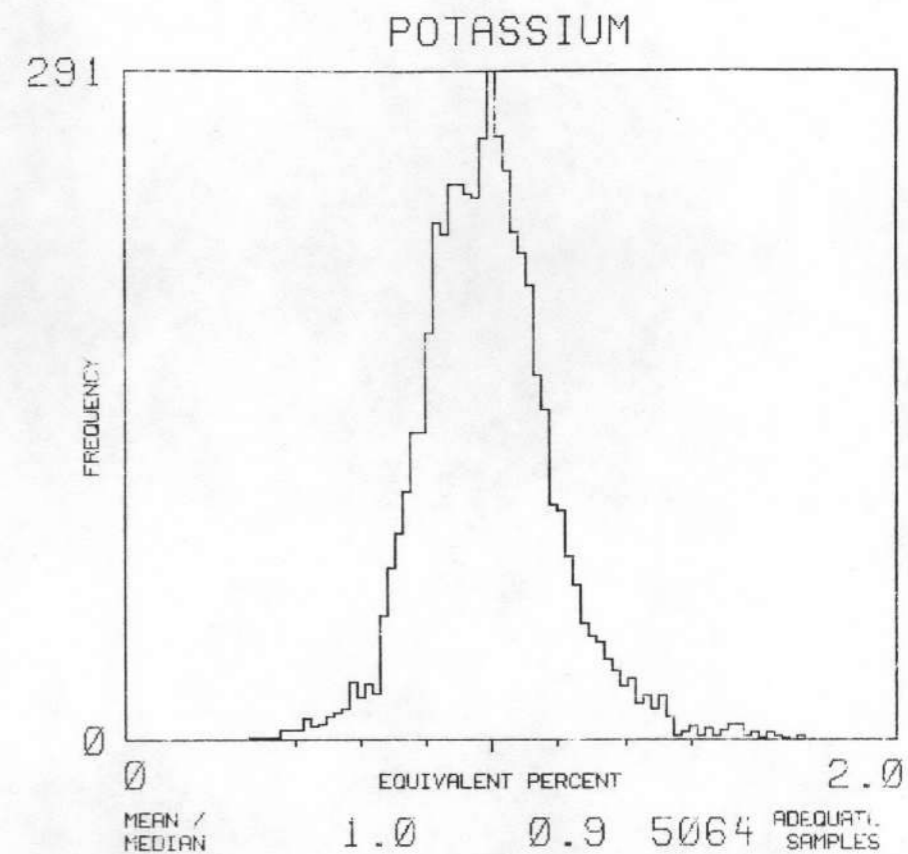
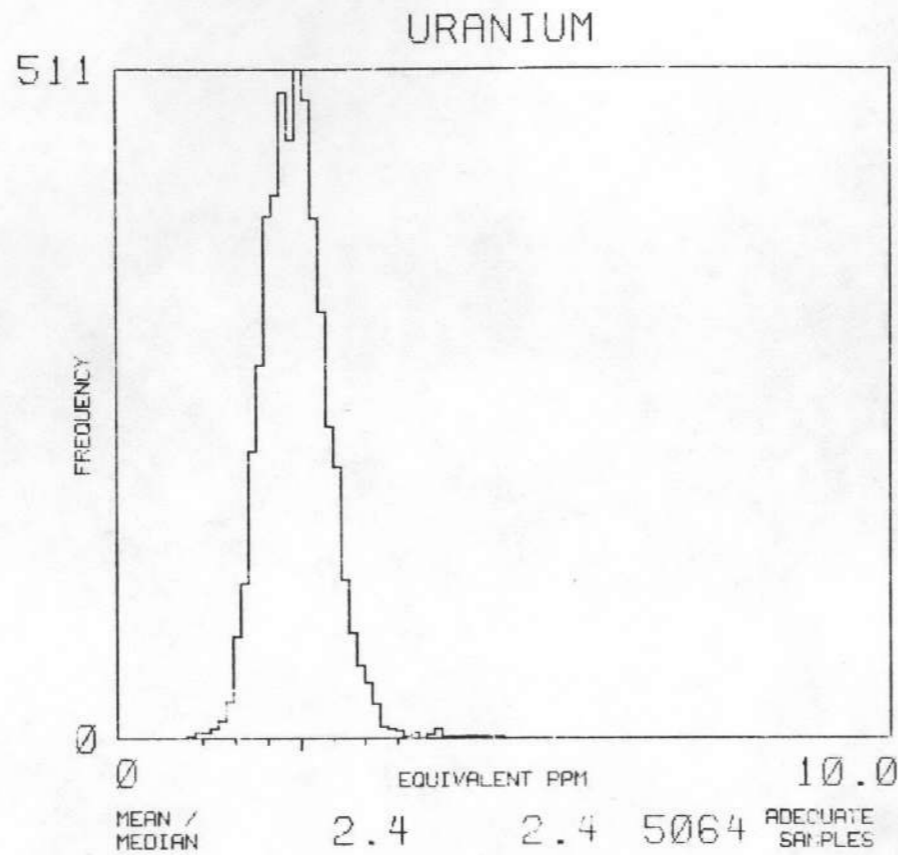
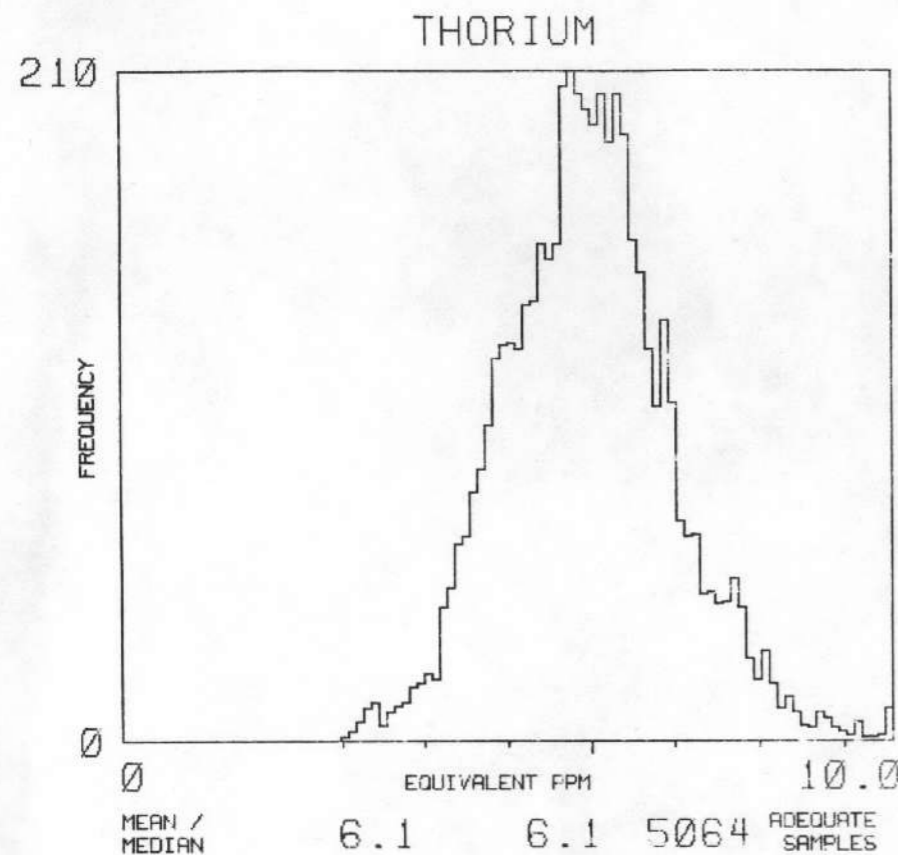
TH/K



NTMS NJ 17-1 COLUMBUS

MAP UNIT : PAP

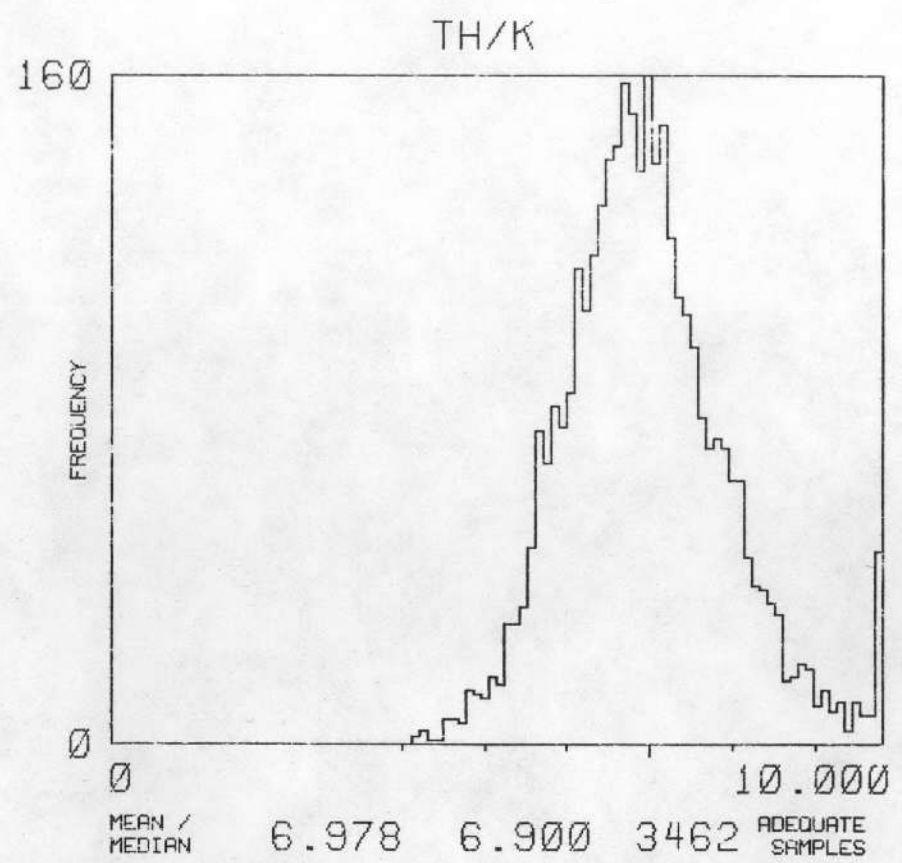
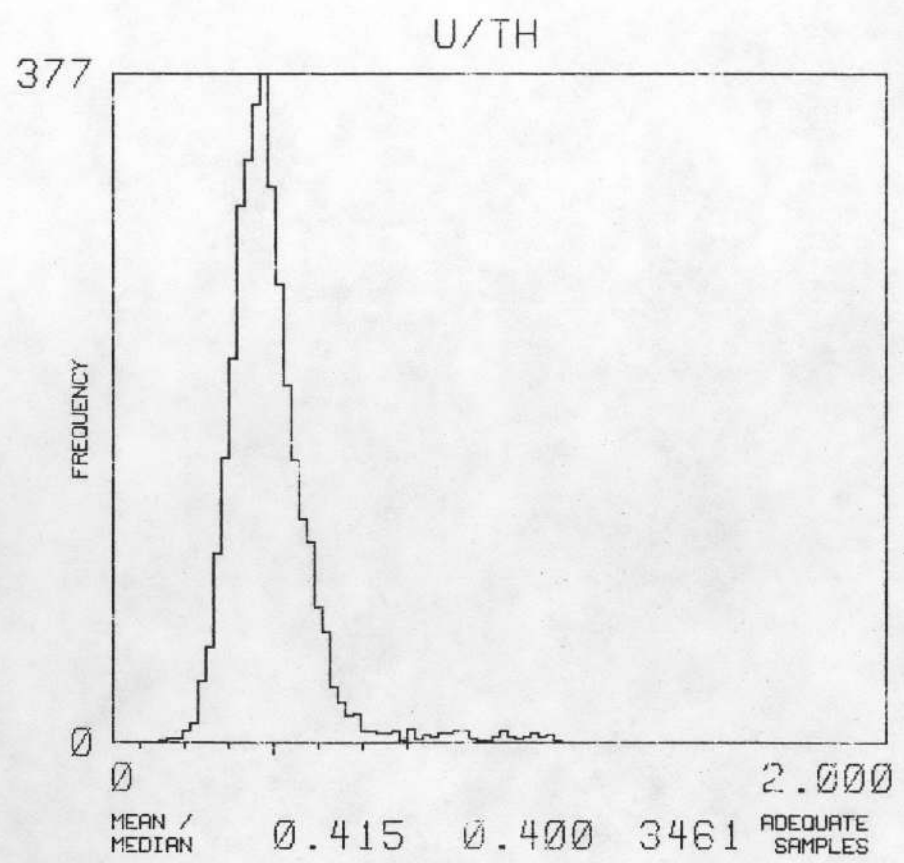
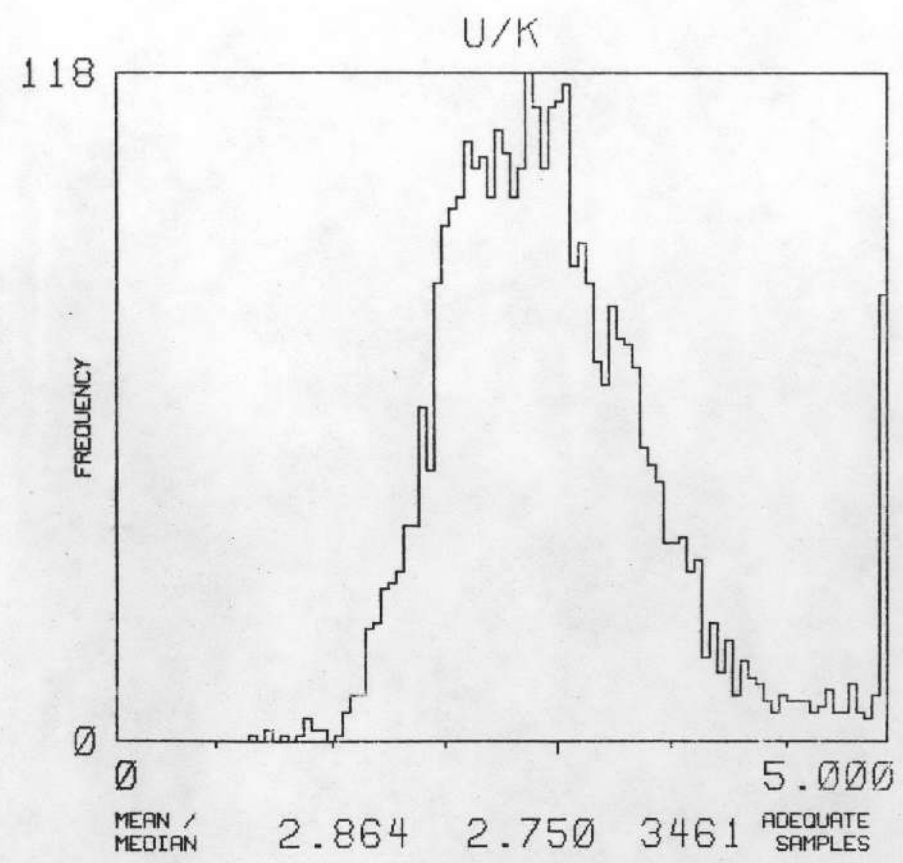
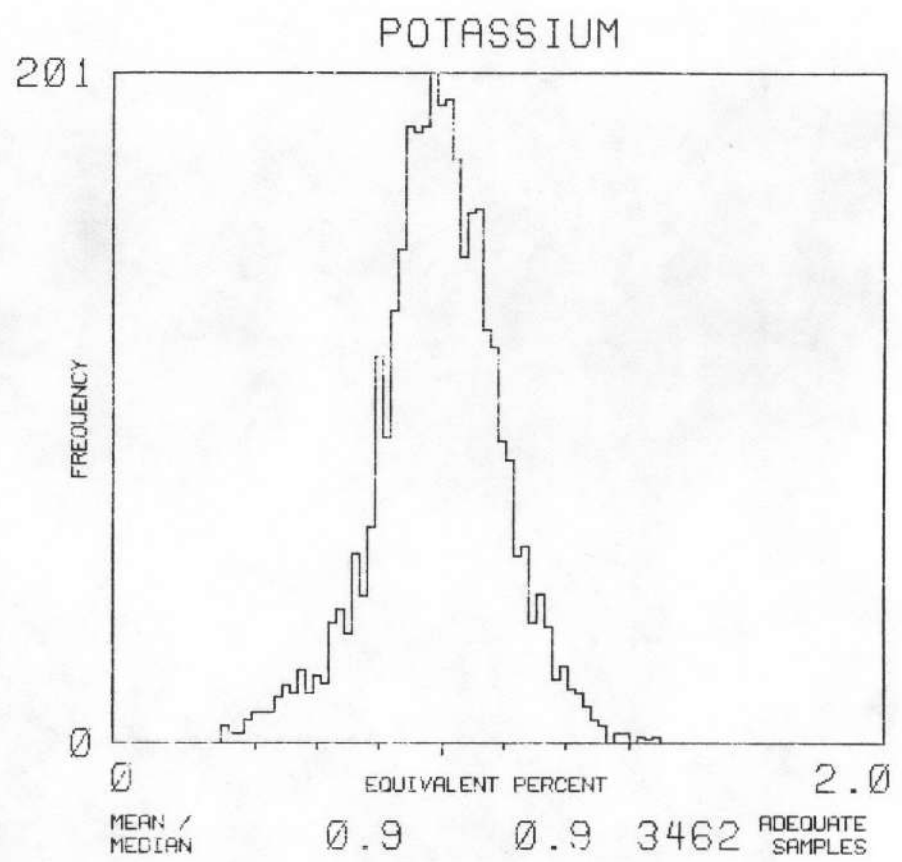
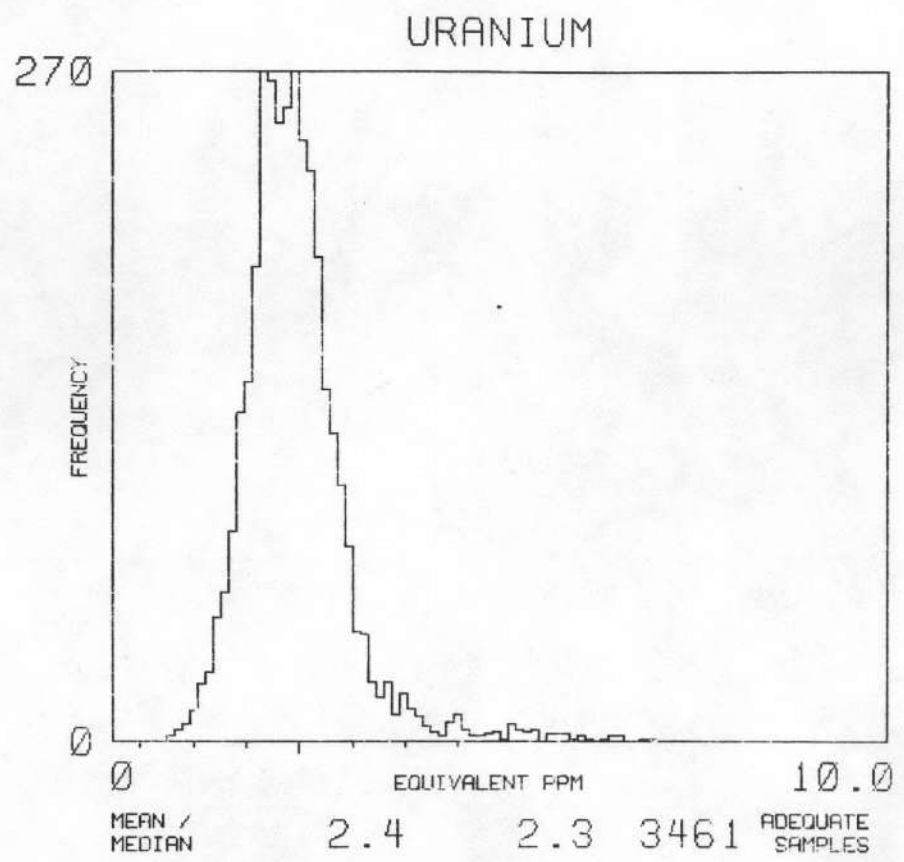
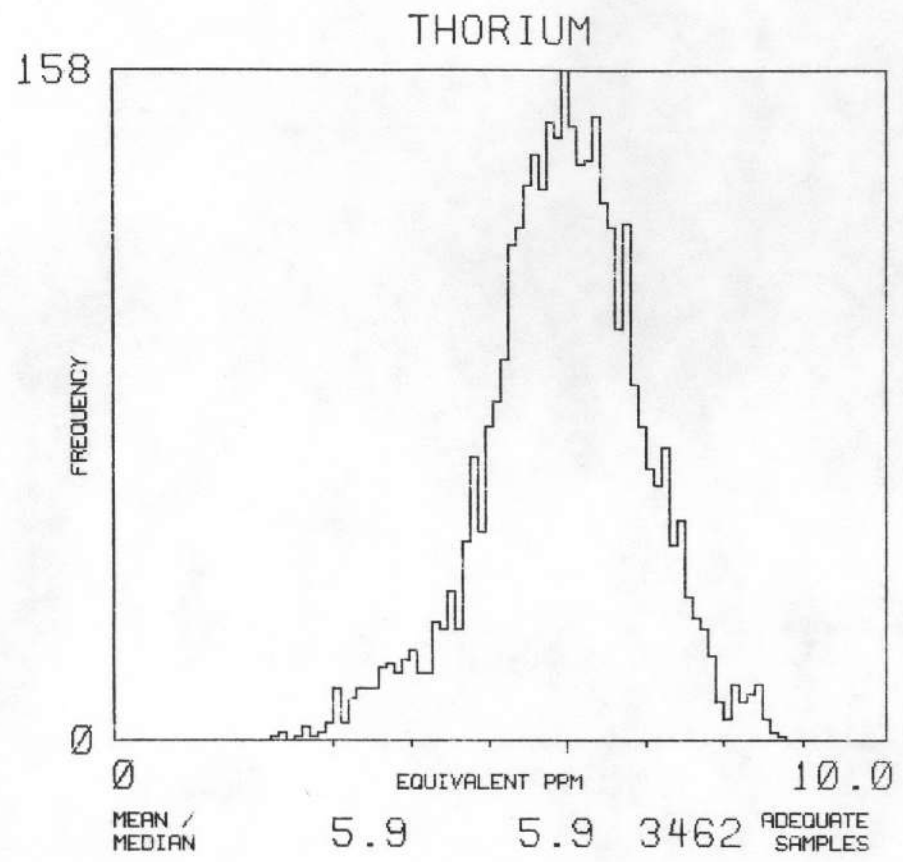
TOTAL NUMBER OF SAMPLES 5064

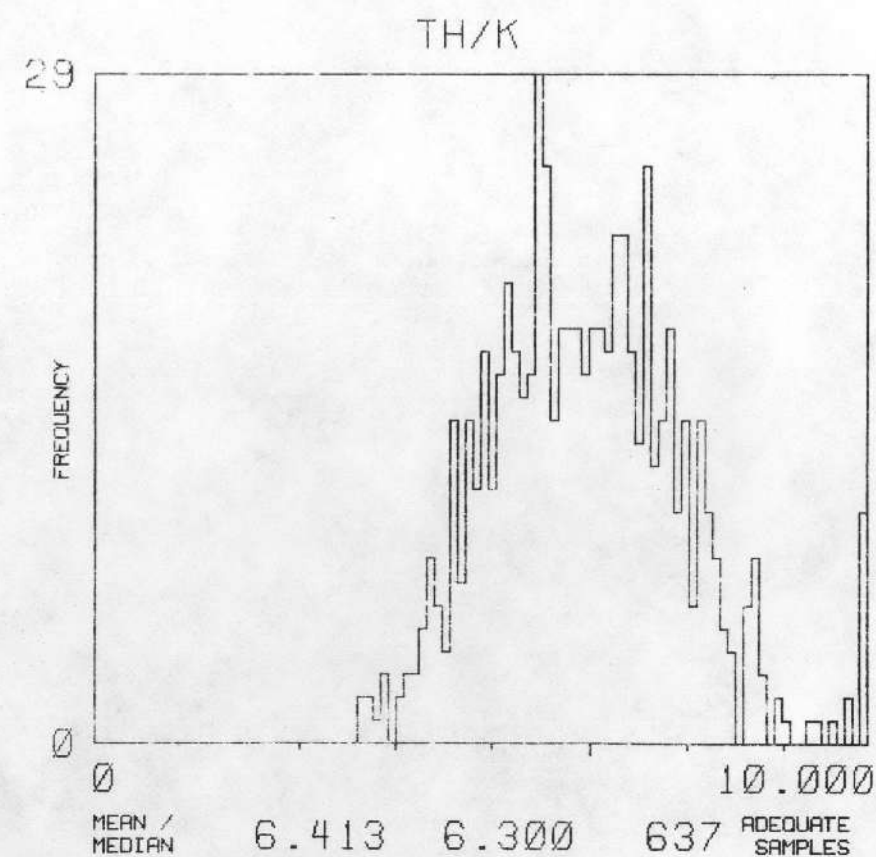
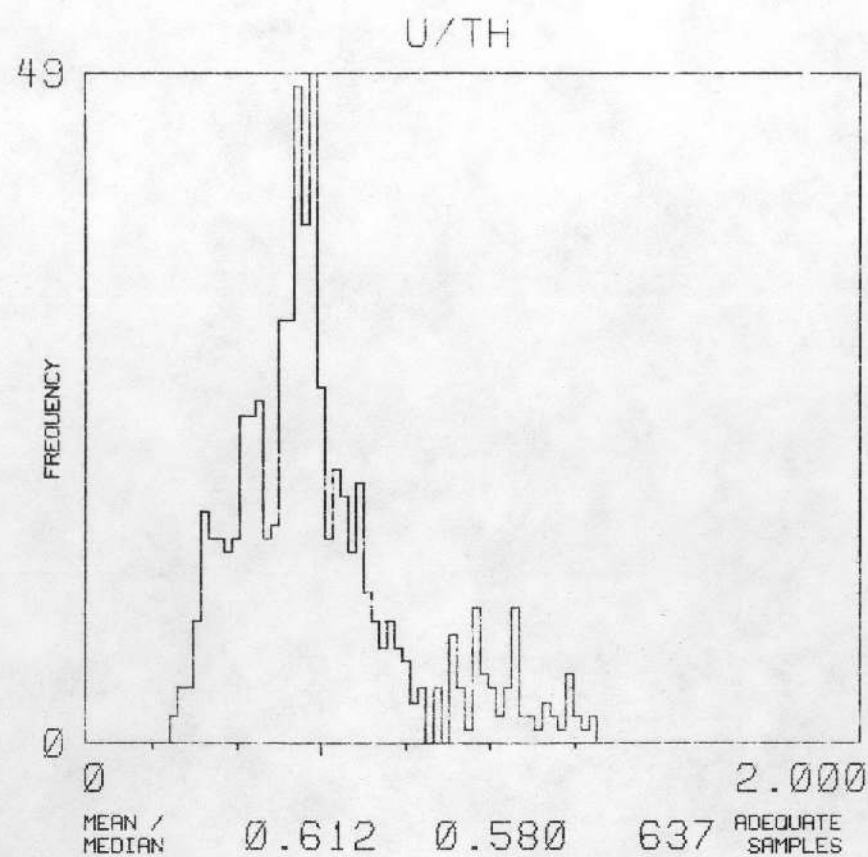
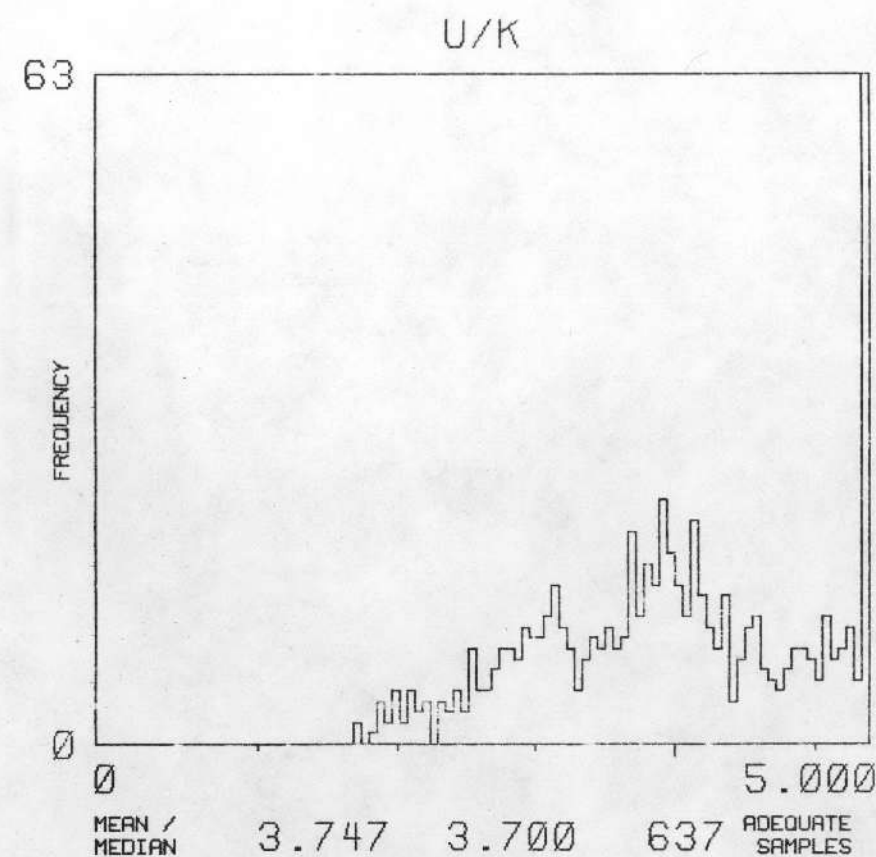
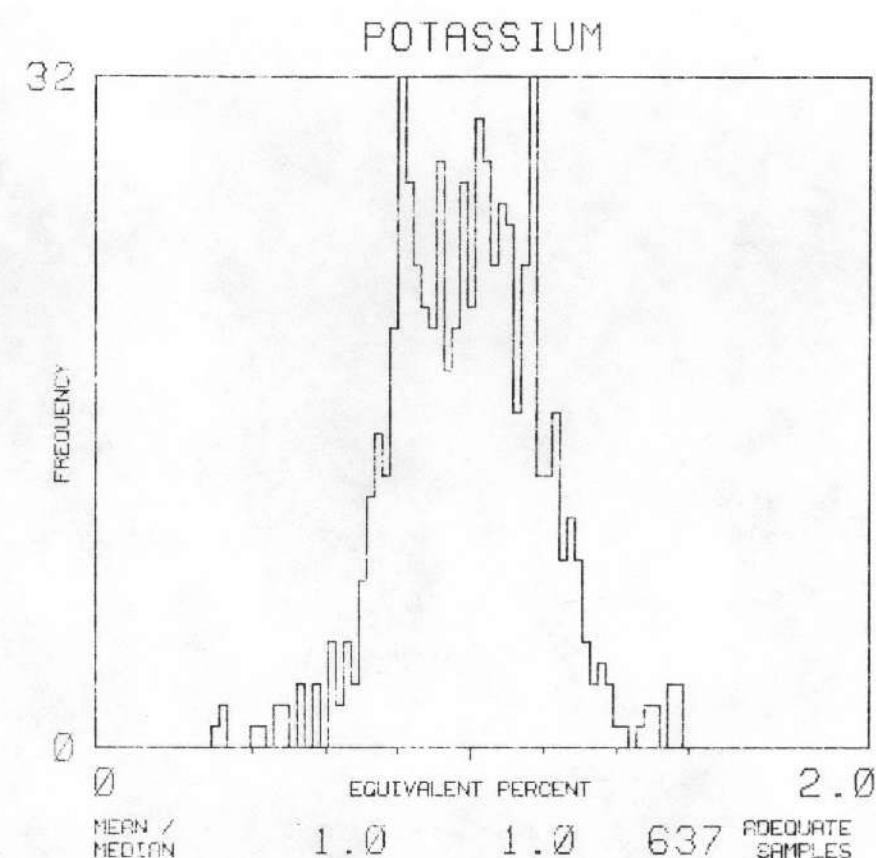
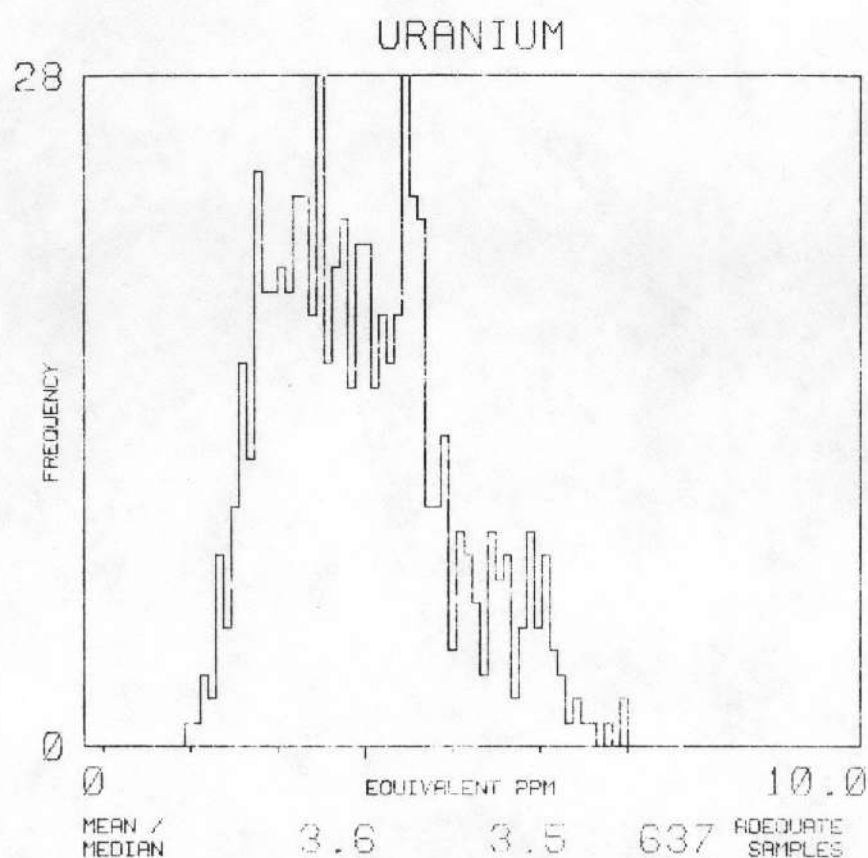
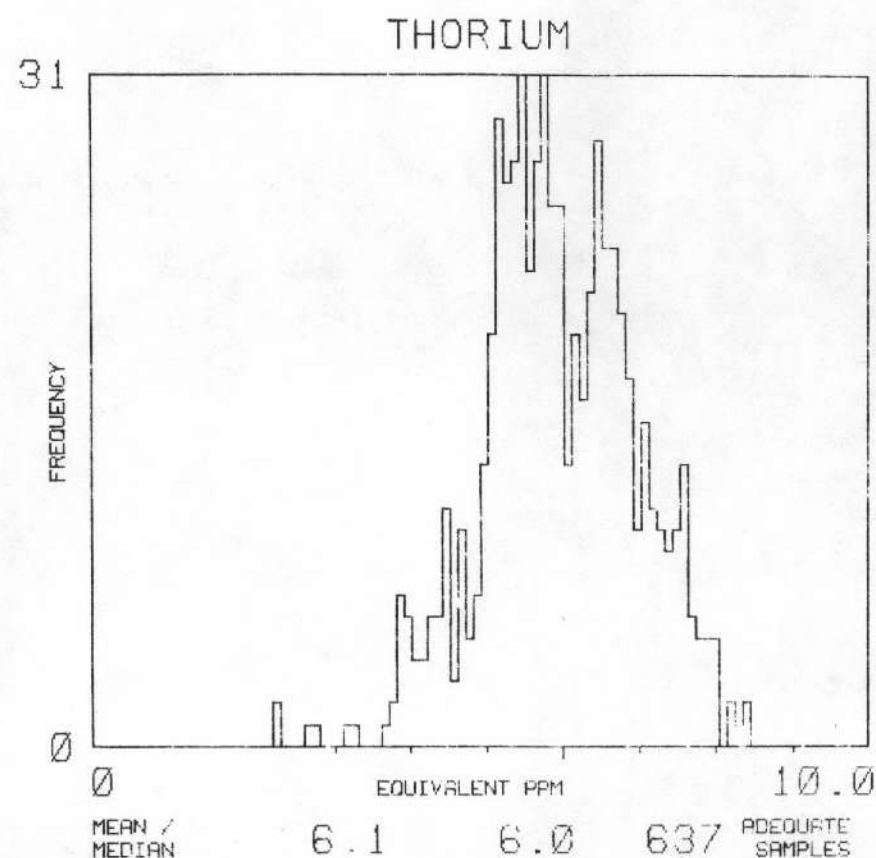


NTMS NJ 17-1 COLUMBUS

MAP UNIT : MU

TOTAL NUMBER OF SAMPLES 3462

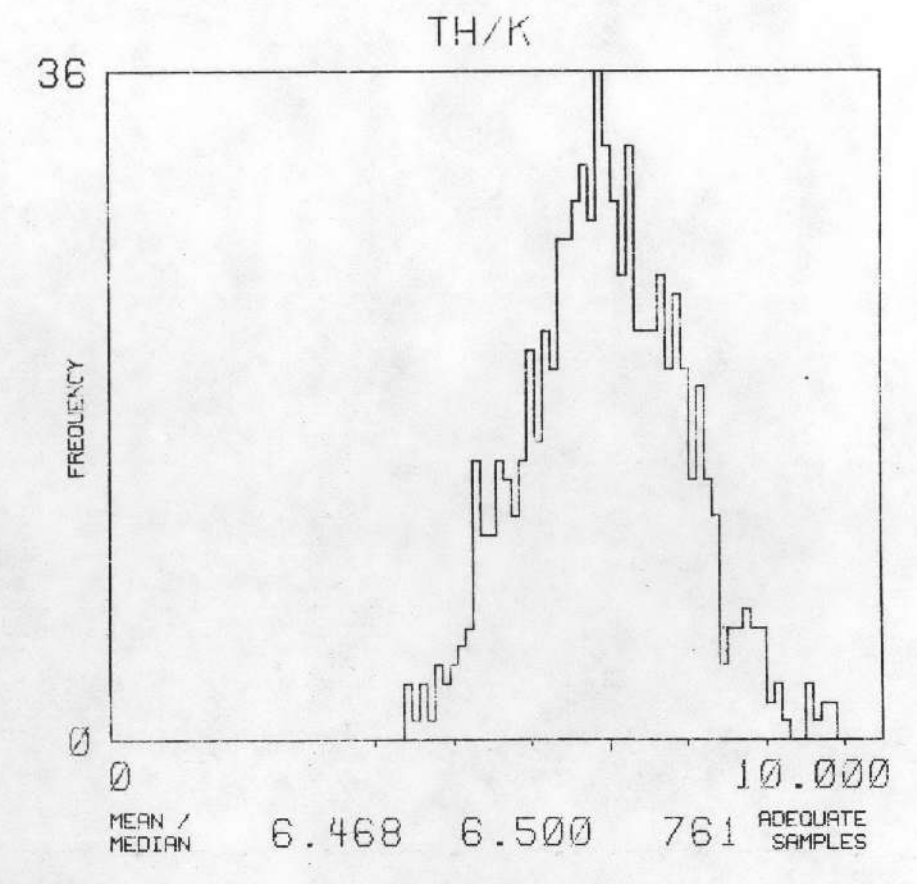
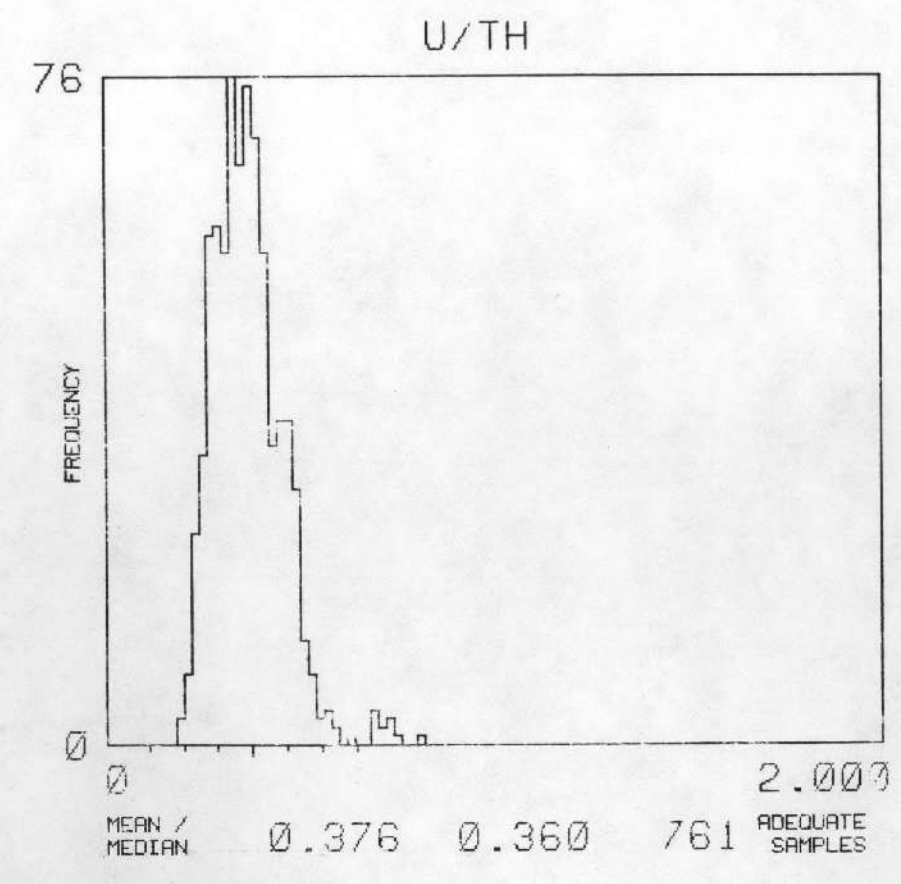
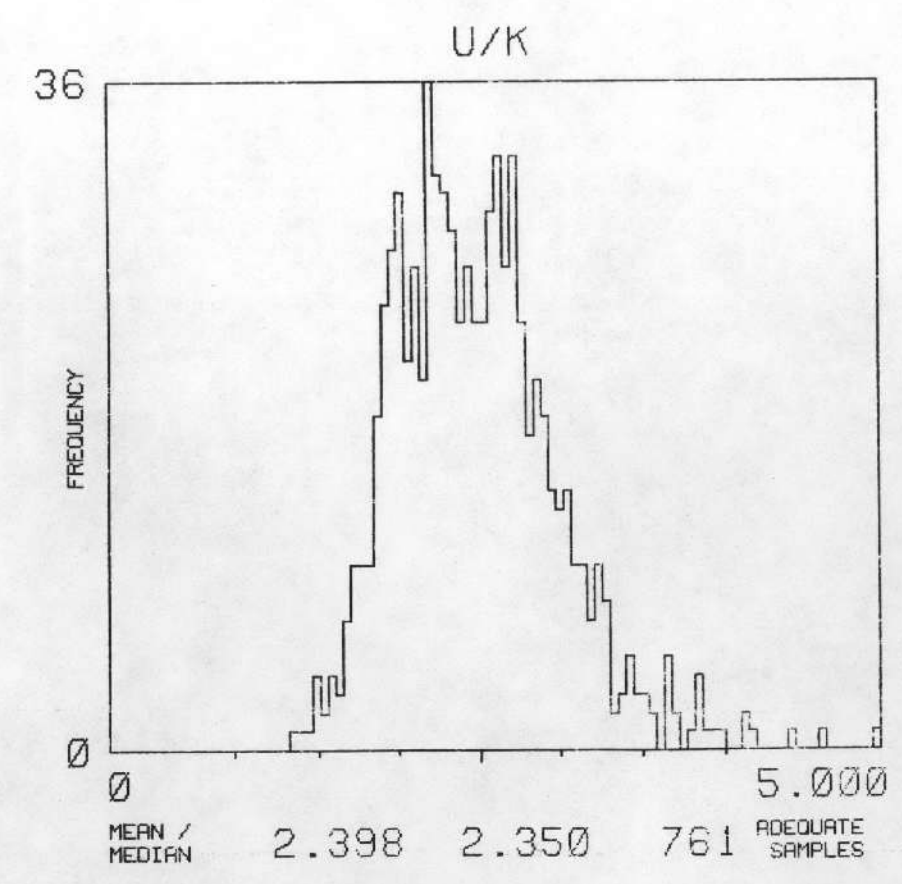
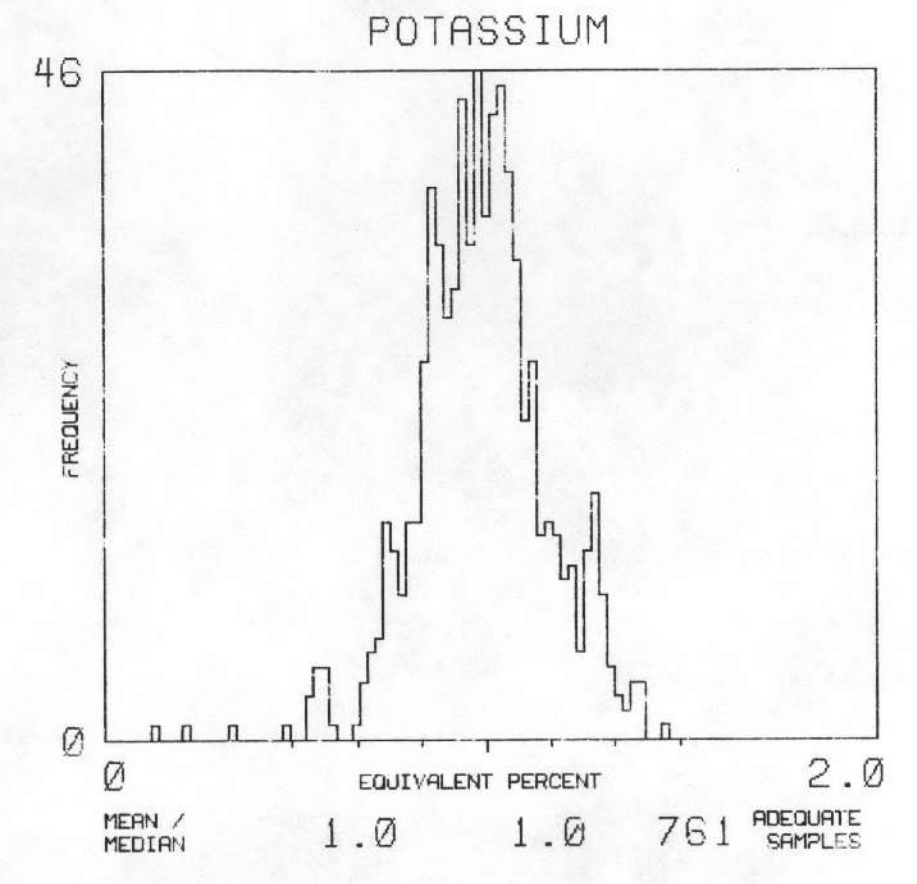
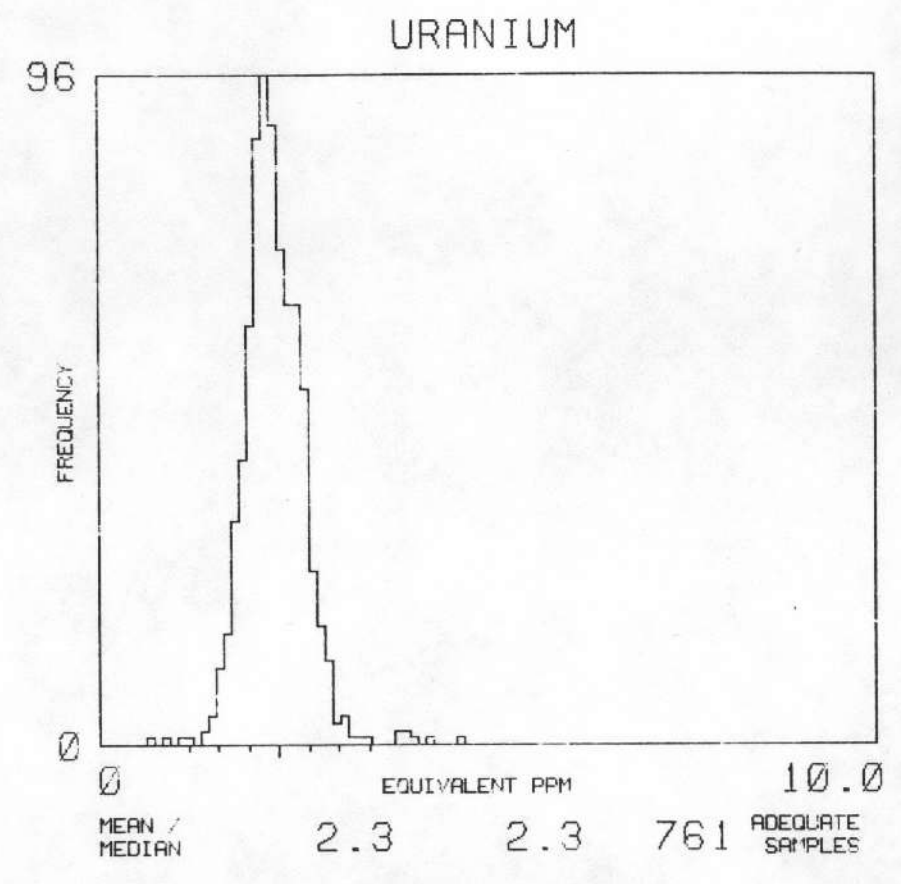
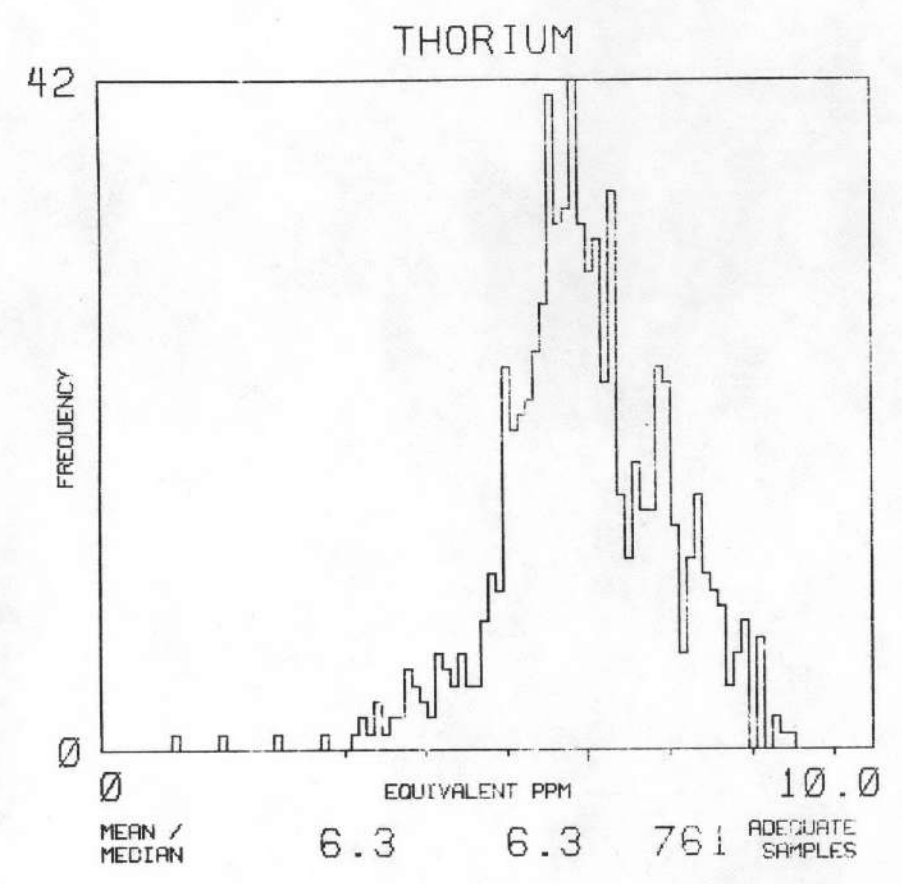


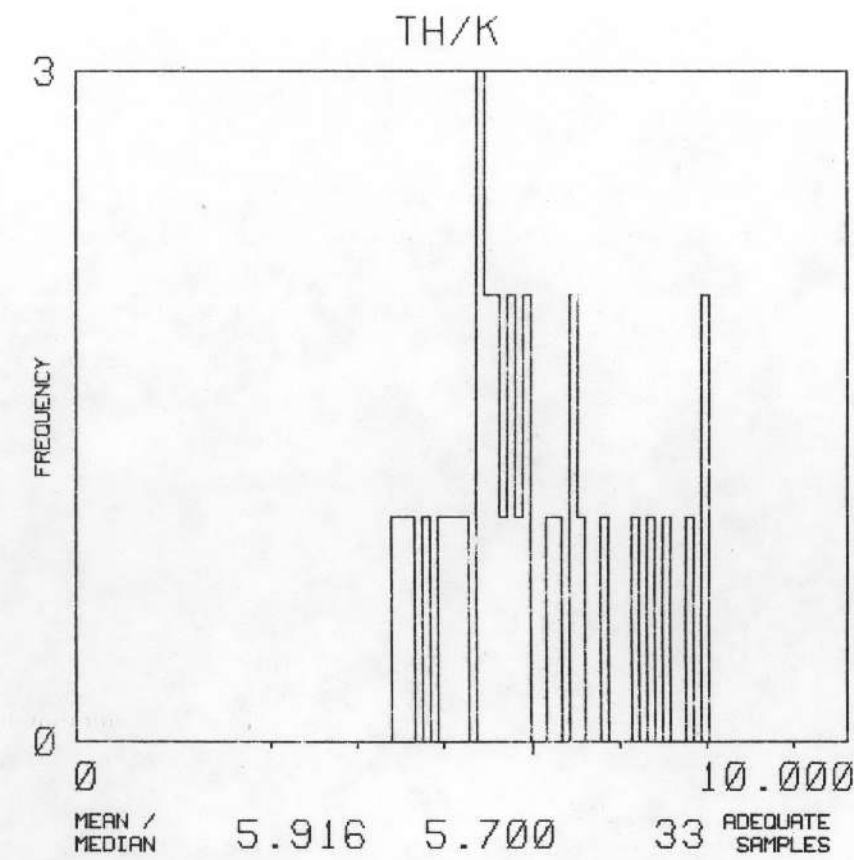
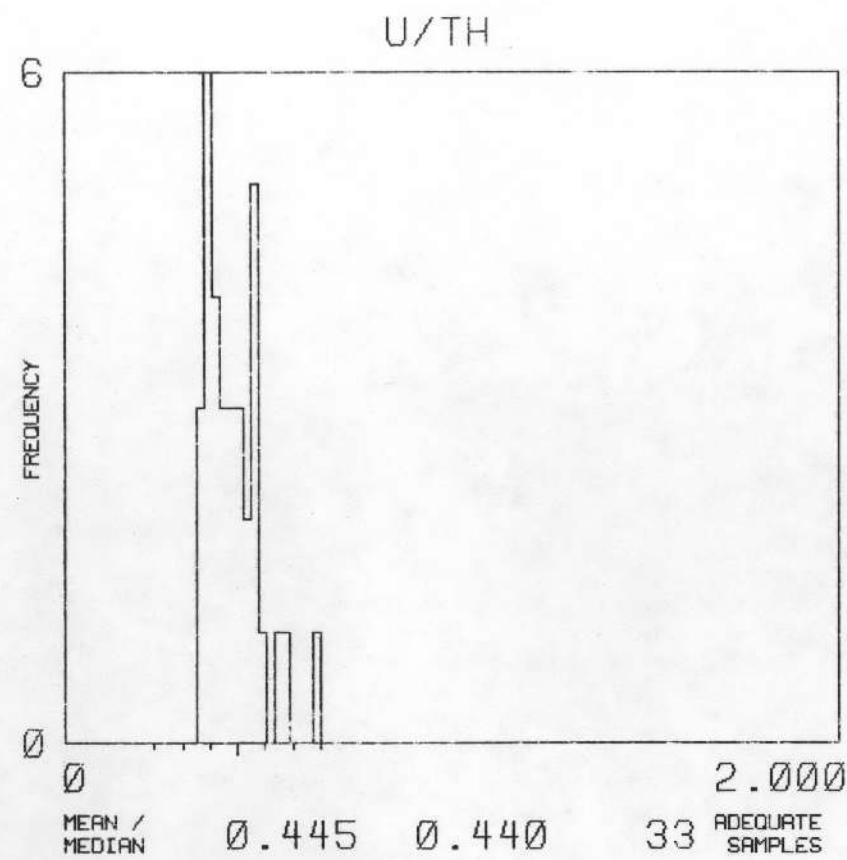
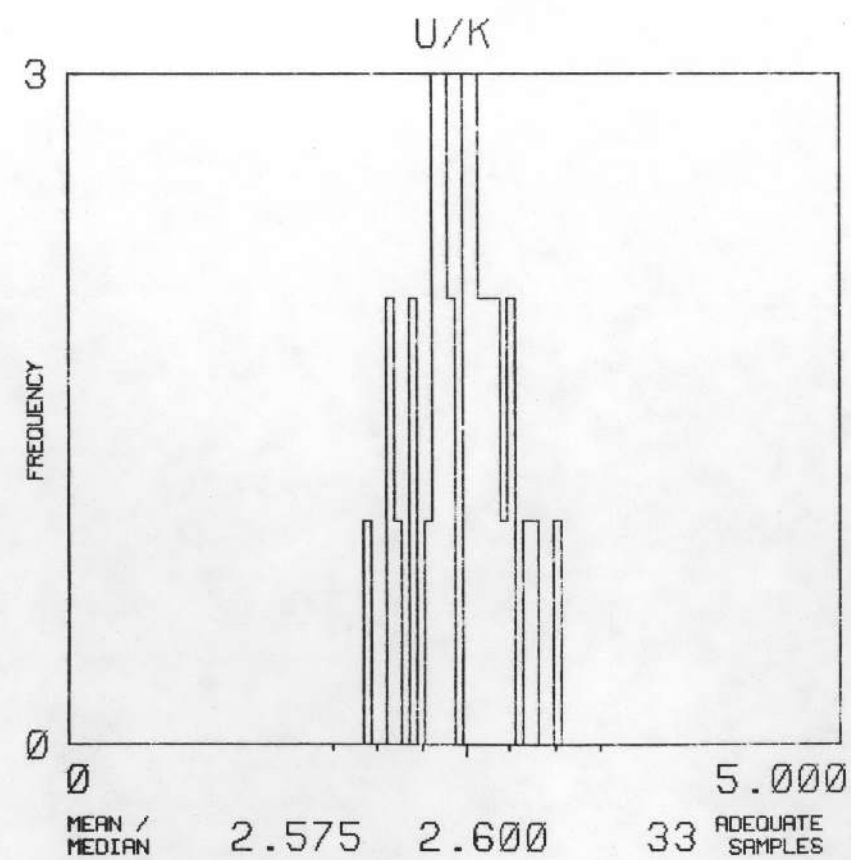
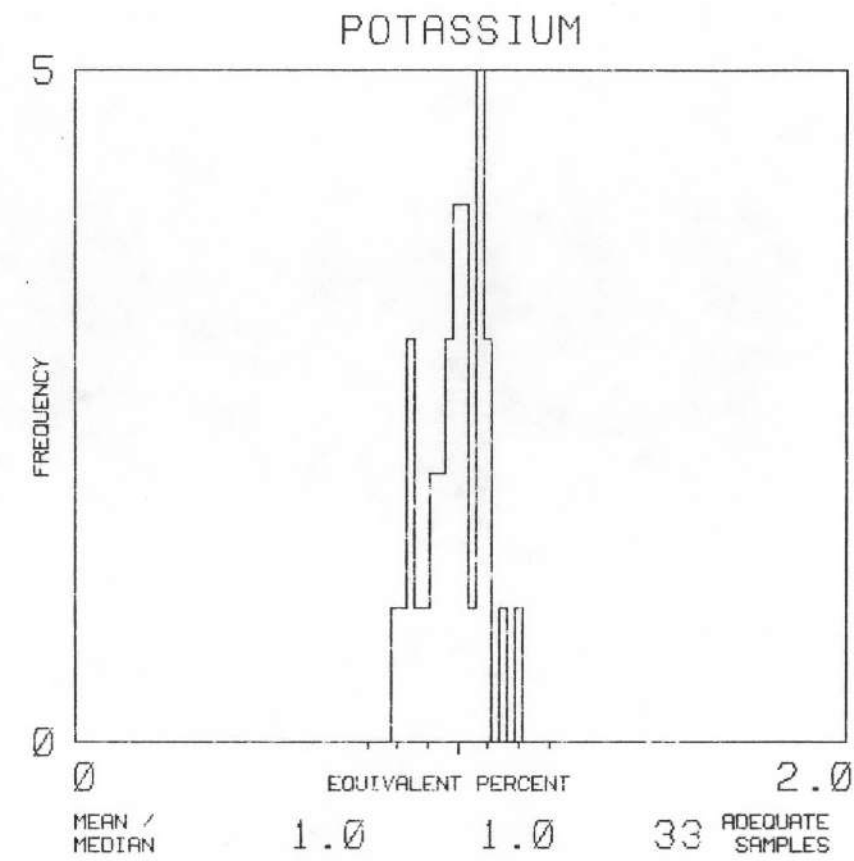
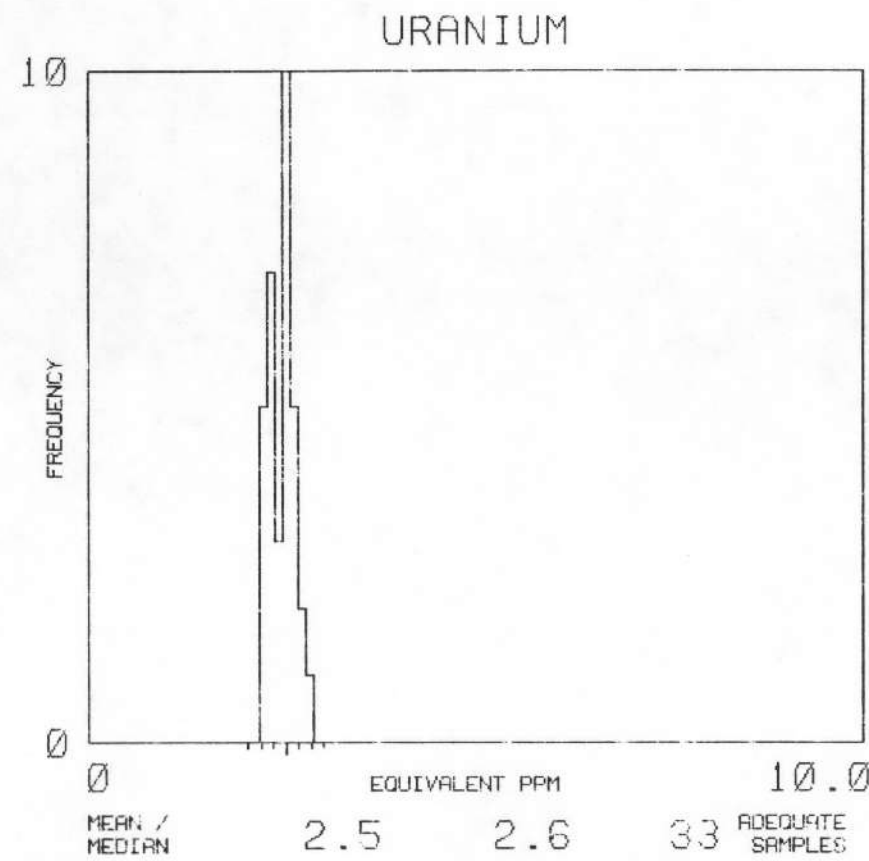
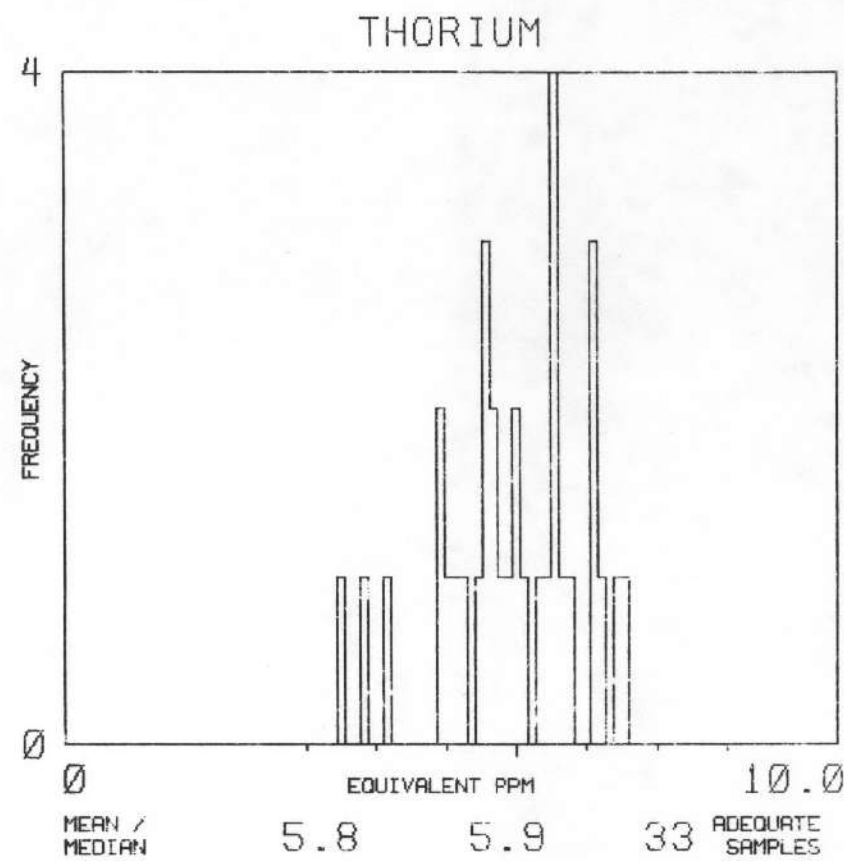


NTMS NJ 17-1 COLUMBUS

MAP UNIT : SU

TOTAL NUMBER OF SAMPLES 761





COLUMBUS QUADRANGLEComputer Map Unit Symbol Conversion Table

<u>Computer Map Unit Symbol</u>	<u>Geologic Map Unit Symbol</u>
QAL	Qa1
QWM	Qwm
QWG	Qwg
QK	Qk
QL	Ql
QO	Qo
QIC	Qic
QIT	Qit
QIM	Qim
PM	Pm
PC	Pc
PAP	Pap
MU	Mu
DU	Du
SU	Su
OR	Or

NOTES:

On the following pages, histograms for each computer map unit are included in the same order as they appear on the above list.

Geologic descriptions of original geologic map units are in Appendix C.

Areas over water or cultural features were assigned separate map unit symbols and were removed from the data block during processing.

APPENDIX G - Uranium Anomaly Summary and
Statistical Tables

ANOMALY SUMMARY TABLE

ANOMALY	FLIGHT	COMPUTER MAP UNIT AND NO. ANOMALOUS SAMPLES IN UNIT	NUMBER OF SAMPLES WITH A STANDARD DEVIATION OF :							PEAK PPM
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7 GT7	
1 C	610	QWM / 2 / 0 / 0 / 0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3.9
2 C	620	QWM / 4QWG / 2 / 0 / 0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	4.3
3 C	620	QWG / 2 / 0 / 0 / 0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4.1
4 C	620	QWG / 5QAL / 6 / 0 / 0	2	6	3	0	0	0	0	4.6
5 C	620	QWG / 5 / 0 / 0 / 0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	4.3
6 C	620	QWG / 1QWM / 2 / 0 / 0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	4.7
7 C	620	QWG / 2 / 0 / 0 / 0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3.9
8 C	630	QWG / 2 / 0 / 0 / 0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4.4
9 C	630	QWG / 4 / 0 / 0 / 0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4.0
10 C	630	QAL / 6 / 0 / 0 / 0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	4.0
11 C	630	QWG / 4QAL / 1 / 0 / 0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	3.8
12 C	630	QWG / 3 / 0 / 0 / 0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.9
13 C	630	QWG / 4 / 0 / 0 / 0	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	4.0
14 C	630	QWM / 4QK / 1QWG / 1 / 0 / 0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3.7
15 C	630	QL / 7QWG / 2 / 0 / 0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	3.7
16 C	630	QWM / 2 / 0 / 0 / 0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3.6
17 C	630	QIT / 1 / 0 / 0 / 0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3.5
18 C	640	QWM / 3QAL / 3QL / 2 / 0 / 0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.5
19 C	650	QWG / 2QAL / 1 / 0 / 0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3.9
20 C	650	QWM / 3 / 0 / 0 / 0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.5
21 C	660	QWM / 3 / 0 / 0 / 0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.5
22 C	660	QWM / 3QWG / 1 / 0 / 0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	3.8
23 C	660	QAL / 6QD / 2 / 0 / 0	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	4.8
24 C	670	QWM / 3 / 0 / 0 / 0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.5
25 C	670	QWG / 4 / 0 / 0 / 0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4.0
26 C	670	QWG / 4 / 0 / 0 / 0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4.0
27 C	670	QAL / 1 / 0 / 0 / 0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4.1
28 C	670	QU / 3QAL / 1 / 0 / 0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.5
29 C	670	QWG / 3 / 0 / 0 / 0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	4.0
30 C	680	QAL / 1QWM / 2 / 0 / 0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3.7
31 C	680	QWG / 3QAL / 1 / 0 / 0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4.1
32 C	680	QWM / 3 / 0 / 0 / 0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	4.2
33 C	680	QWM / 2 / 0 / 0 / 0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4.1
34 C	680	QAL / 2QWG / 2 / 0 / 0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	6.0
35 C	680	QWG / 3QWM / 2 / 0 / 0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	4.2
36 C	680	QAL / 4QD / 2 / 0 / 0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	4.2
37 C	680	QIT / 1 / 0 / 0 / 0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3.7
38 C	680	PC / 4 / 0 / 0 / 0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	3.1
39 C	680	QAL / 2QD / 1PC / 3 / 0 / 0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	3.9
40 C	680	PC / 2 / 0 / 0 / 0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3.5
41 C	680	PC / 2 / 0 / 0 / 0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3.8
42 C	690	QIT / 4 / 0 / 0 / 0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.0
43 C	690	DU / 1QIT / 4 / 0 / 0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	4.2
44 C	690	QIT / 2 / 0 / 0 / 0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3.6
45 C	690	QIT / 2 / 0 / 0 / 0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4.7
46 C	690	QWM / 3 / 0 / 0 / 0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	4.5
47 C	690	QK / 1QAL / 2QWM / 1QD / 1QIT / 4 / 0 / 0	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	4.2
48 C	690	QU / 3 / 0 / 0 / 0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.7
49 C	700	QIC / 2 / 0 / 0 / 0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4.1
50 C	700	QIT / 2 / 0 / 0 / 0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3.7

ANOMALY SUMMARY TABLE

ANOMALY	FLIGHT	COMPUTER	MAP UNIT AND NO. ANOMALOUS SAMPLES IN UNIT					PEAK PPM	NUMBER OF SAMPLES WITH A STANDARD DEVIATION OF:							
			1	2	3	4	5		6	7	GT7					
51 C	700	PAP	/ 2	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	3.6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
52 C	700	PAP	/ 2PC	/ 1	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	3.0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
53 C	700	PC	/ 1	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	3.5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
54 C	700	PC	/ 1	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	3.4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
55 C	710	SU	/ 1	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	4.7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
56 C	710	MU	/ 3DU	/ 2	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	5.5	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
57 C	710	DU	/ 3	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	6.1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
58 C	710	DU	/ 5MU	/ 2	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	6.0	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
59 C	710	MU	/ 3	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	4.5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
60 C	710	MU	/ 2	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	3.7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
61 C	710	QAL	/ 2QU	/ 2	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	3.6	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
62 C	710	PAP	/ 1	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	4.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63 C	720	SU	/ 1	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	4.1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
64 C	720	DU	/ 5MU	/ 2	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	7.0	0	5	0	0	1	0	1	0
65 C	720	MU	/ 2DU	/ 1	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	5.5	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
66 C	720	QL	/ 4MU	/ 2	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	4.0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
67 C	1160	QWM	/ 5	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	3.9	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
68 C	1160	QWM	/ 2	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	4.1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
69 C	1160	QWM	/ 3	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	4.1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
70 C	1170	MU	/ 2	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	4.4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
71 C	1170	QIT	/ 3	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	4.6	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
72 C	1170	QAL	/ 1QU	/ 2QWM	/ 1	/ 0	/ 0	4.9	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
73 C	1170	QIT	/ 6	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	3.7	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
74 C	1170	QIT	/ 3QWM	/ 1	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	4.4	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
75 C	1170	QWG	/ 2	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	4.3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
76 C	1170	QWG	/ 2	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	4.1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
77 C	1170	QWG	/ 3	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	4.4	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
78 C	1170	QWG	/ 3	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	4.0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
79 C	1170	QWG	/ 1QAL	/ 2QU	/ 2	/ 0	/ 0	4.4	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
80 C	1170	QU	/ 5QAL	/ 2QWG	/ 1	/ 0	/ 0	4.4	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
81 C	1170	QWG	/14	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	5.0	1	9	3	1	0	0	0	0
82 C	1170	QWG	/ 9	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	4.5	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0
83 C	1170	QWG	/ 3	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	4.1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
84 C	1170	QWG	/ 2	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	4.1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
85 C	1180	QL	/ 1QU	/ 1	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	4.3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
86 C	1180	QWG	/ 4	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	4.1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
87 C	1180	QWG	/ 4	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	3.8	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
88 C	1180	QWG	/ 4	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	3.9	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
89 C	1180	QWG	/ 4	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	4.1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
90 C	1180	QWG	/ 4	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	3.8	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
91 C	1180	QWG	/10QAL	/ 2	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	5.1	5	3	3	1	0	0	0	0
92 C	1180	QWG	/ 9QAL	/ 1	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	4.6	2	5	3	0	0	0	0	0
93 C	1180	QWG	/ 4	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	4.5	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
94 C	1190	PAP	/ 4	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	4.1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
95 C	1190	PAP	/ 3	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	4.2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
96 C	1190	PAP	/ 3	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	3.1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
97 C	1200	PC	/ 3	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	3.2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
98 C	1200	PC	/ 1PAP	/ 1	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	3.2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
99 C	1200	PAP	/ 2QIT	/ 1	/ 0	/ 0	/ 0	3.3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

NOTES: M INDICATES THAT THE ANOMALY LIES OVER
A URANIUM MINE OR PROSPECT.

C INDICATES THAT THE ANOMALY LIES OVER A CULTURAL FEATURE.

W INDICATES POSSIBLE INTERFERENCE BY WEATHER PHENOMENA.

			MAP UNIT GAL						
			-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
POTASIMUM	DIST	NORMAL	0.4381	0.6308	0.8235	1.0162	1.2089	1.4016	1.5943
URANIUM	DIST	NORMAL	0.7473	1.3500	1.9527	2.5554	3.1581	3.7608	4.3635
THORIUM	DIST	NORMAL	2.5845	3.6261	4.6677	5.7093	6.7509	7.7925	8.8341
U/K	DIST	NORMAL	0.8196	1.3974	1.9752	2.5530	3.1308	3.7086	4.2864
U/TH	DIST	NORMAL	0.0743	0.2023	0.3303	0.4583	0.5863	0.7143	0.8423
TH/K	DIST	NORMAL	2.4138	3.5178	4.6218	5.7258	6.8298	7.9338	9.0378

			MAP UNIT QWM						
			-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
POTASIMUM	DIST	NORMAL	0.7502	0.8926	1.0350	1.1774	1.3198	1.4622	1.6046
URANIUM	DIST	NORMAL	1.2482	1.7396	2.2310	2.7224	3.2138	3.7052	4.1966
THORIUM	DIST	NORMAL	3.8284	4.5878	5.3472	6.1066	6.8660	7.6254	8.3848
U/K	DIST	NORMAL	0.9651	1.4221	1.8791	2.3361	2.7931	3.2501	3.7071
U/TH	DIST	NORMAL	0.1928	0.2786	0.3644	0.4502	0.5360	0.6218	0.7076
TH/K	DIST	NORMAL	3.2936	3.9362	4.5788	5.2214	5.8640	6.5066	7.1492

			MAP UNIT QWG						
			-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
POTASIMUM	DIST	NORMAL	0.7750	0.9170	1.0590	1.2010	1.3430	1.4850	1.6270
URANIUM	DIST	NORMAL	1.1984	1.7769	2.3554	2.9339	3.5124	4.0909	4.6694
THORIUM	DIST	NORMAL	3.7825	4.5857	5.3889	6.1921	6.9953	7.7985	8.6017
U/K	DIST	NORMAL	0.9104	1.4281	1.9458	2.4635	2.9812	3.4989	4.0166
U/TH	DIST	NORMAL	0.1651	0.2698	0.3745	0.4792	0.5839	0.6886	0.7933
TH/K	DIST	NORMAL	3.5658	4.1013	4.6368	5.1723	5.7078	6.2433	6.7788

			MAP UNIT QK						
			-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
POTASIMUM	DIST	NORMAL	0.6578	0.8140	0.9702	1.1264	1.2826	1.4388	1.5950
URANIUM	DIST	NORMAL	0.8158	1.5069	2.1980	2.8891	3.5802	4.2713	4.9624
THORIUM	DIST	NORMAL	3.5874	4.3237	5.0600	5.7963	6.5326	7.2689	8.0052
U/K	DIST	NORMAL	0.5876	1.2576	1.9276	2.5976	3.2676	3.9376	4.6076
U/TH	DIST	NORMAL	0.1409	0.2612	0.3815	0.5018	0.6221	0.7424	0.8627
TH/K	DIST	NORMAL	3.0995	3.7985	4.4975	5.1965	5.8955	6.5945	7.2935

			MAP UNIT QL						
			-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
POTASIMUM	DIST	NORMAL	0.4173	0.5918	0.7663	0.9408	1.1153	1.2898	1.4643
URANIUM	DIST	NORMAL	0.8491	1.4583	2.0675	2.6767	3.2859	3.8951	4.5043
THORIUM	DIST	NORMAL	2.9444	3.9666	4.9888	6.0110	7.0332	8.0554	9.0776
U/K	DIST	NORMAL	0.7852	1.4813	2.1774	2.8735	3.5696	4.2657	4.9618
U/TH	DIST	NORMAL	0.1305	0.2362	0.3419	0.4476	0.5533	0.6590	0.7647
TH/K	DIST	NORMAL	2.4852	3.8342	5.1832	6.5322	7.8812	9.2302	10.5792

			MAP UNIT QO						
			-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
POTASIMUM	DIST	NORMAL	0.3303	0.5608	0.7913	1.0218	1.2523	1.4828	1.7133
URANIUM	DIST	NORMAL	0.7091	1.3259	1.9427	2.5595	3.1763	3.7931	4.4099
THORIUM	DIST	NORMAL	1.7662	2.9421	4.1180	5.2939	6.4698	7.6457	8.8216
U/K	DIST	NORMAL	0.6470	1.2715	1.8960	2.5205	3.1450	3.7695	4.3940
U/TH	DIST	NORMAL	0.0928	0.2250	0.3572	0.4894	0.6216	0.7538	0.8860
TH/K	DIST	NORMAL	2.8155	3.6309	4.4463	5.2617	6.0771	6.8925	7.7079

MAP UNIT GIC

			-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
POTASium	DIST	NORMAL	0.5223	0.6695	0.8167	0.9639	1.1111	1.2583	1.4055
URANIUM	DIST	NORMAL	0.5597	1.1913	1.8229	2.4545	3.0861	3.7177	4.3493
THORIUM	DIST	NORMAL	2.0576	3.2440	4.4304	5.6168	6.8032	7.9896	9.1760
U/K	DIST	NORMAL	0.6747	1.2888	1.9029	2.5170	3.1311	3.7452	4.3593
U/TH	DIST	NORMAL	0.0435	0.1751	0.3067	0.4383	0.5699	0.7015	0.8331
TH/K	DIST	NORMAL	3.3119	4.1718	5.0317	5.8916	6.7515	7.6114	8.4713

MAP UNIT GIT

			-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
POTASium	DIST	NORMAL	0.4673	0.6170	0.7667	0.9164	1.0661	1.2158	1.3655
URANIUM	DIST	NORMAL	1.1522	1.5713	1.9904	2.4095	2.8286	3.2477	3.6668
THORIUM	DIST	NORMAL	3.4517	4.3015	5.1513	6.0011	6.8509	7.7007	8.5505
U/K	DIST	NORMAL	0.9587	1.5349	2.1111	2.6873	3.2635	3.8397	4.4159
U/TH	DIST	NORMAL	0.1598	0.2425	0.3252	0.4079	0.4906	0.5733	0.6560
TH/K	DIST	NORMAL	3.8121	4.7528	5.6935	6.6342	7.5749	8.5156	9.4563

MAP UNIT GIM

			-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
POTASium	DIST	NORMAL	0.4603	0.5604	0.6605	0.7606	0.8607	0.9608	1.0609
URANIUM	DIST	NORMAL	1.6311	1.9686	2.3061	2.6436	2.9811	3.3186	3.6561
THORIUM	DIST	NORMAL	4.0364	4.7765	5.5166	6.2567	6.9968	7.7369	8.4770
U/K	DIST	NORMAL	2.0303	2.5227	3.0151	3.5075	3.9999	4.4923	4.9847
U/TH	DIST	NORMAL	0.1954	0.2733	0.3512	0.4291	0.5070	0.5849	0.6628
TH/K	DIST	NORMAL	5.5848	6.4856	7.3864	8.2872	9.1880	10.0888	10.9896

MAP UNIT PM

			-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
POTASium	DIST	NORMAL	0.5377	0.6630	0.7883	0.9136	1.0389	1.1642	1.2895
URANIUM	DIST	NORMAL	1.2150	1.5908	1.9666	2.3424	2.7182	3.0940	3.4698
THORIUM	DIST	NORMAL	4.0715	4.9468	5.8221	6.6974	7.5727	8.4480	9.3233
U/K	DIST	NORMAL	1.1828	1.6536	2.1244	2.5952	3.0660	3.5368	4.0076
U/TH	DIST	NORMAL	0.1730	0.2331	0.2932	0.3533	0.4134	0.4735	0.5336
TH/K	DIST	NORMAL	5.1042	5.8605	6.6168	7.3731	8.1294	8.8857	9.6420

MAP UNIT PC

			-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
POTASium	DIST	NORMAL	0.5311	0.6649	0.7987	0.9325	1.0663	1.2001	1.3339
URANIUM	DIST	NORMAL	1.1886	1.5831	1.9776	2.3721	2.7666	3.1611	3.5556
THORIUM	DIST	NORMAL	3.7997	4.6778	5.5559	6.4340	7.3121	8.1902	9.0683
U/K	DIST	NORMAL	1.0699	1.5744	2.0789	2.5834	3.0879	3.5924	4.0969
U/TH	DIST	NORMAL	0.1697	0.2375	0.3053	0.3731	0.4409	0.5087	0.5765
TH/K	DIST	NORMAL	4.1677	5.1005	6.0333	6.9661	7.8989	8.8317	9.7645

MAP UNIT PAP

			-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
POTASium	DIST	NORMAL	0.4388	0.6096	0.7804	0.9512	1.1220	1.2928	1.4636
URANIUM	DIST	NORMAL	1.1074	1.5276	1.9478	2.3680	2.7882	3.2084	3.6286
THORIUM	DIST	NORMAL	2.8207	3.9120	5.0033	6.0946	7.1859	8.2772	9.3685
U/K	DIST	NORMAL	0.8741	1.4318	1.9895	2.5472	3.1049	3.6626	4.2203
U/TH	DIST	NORMAL	0.1589	0.2381	0.3173	0.3965	0.4757	0.5549	0.6341
TH/K	DIST	NORMAL	4.0231	4.8335	5.6439	6.4543	7.2647	8.0751	8.8855

		MAP UNIT MU						
		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
POTASIAM	DIST NORMAL	0.3684	0.5300	0.6916	0.8532	1.0148	1.1764	1.3380
URANIUM	DIST NORMAL	0.3582	1.0408	1.7234	2.4060	3.0886	3.7712	4.4538
THURIUM	DIST NORMAL	2.8017	3.8238	4.8459	5.8680	6.8901	7.9122	8.9343
U/K	DIST NORMAL	0.6412	1.3821	2.1230	2.8639	3.6048	4.3457	5.0866
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	0.0686	0.1841	0.2996	0.4151	0.5306	0.6461	0.7616
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	3.7686	4.8385	5.9084	6.9783	8.0482	9.1181	10.1880

		MAP UNIT DU						
		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
POTASIAM	DIST NORMAL	0.4052	0.5937	0.7822	0.9707	1.1592	1.3477	1.5362
URANIUM	DIST NORMAL	0.2560	1.3795	2.5030	3.6265	4.7500	5.8735	6.9970
THURIUM	DIST NORMAL	3.0878	4.0822	5.0766	6.0710	7.0654	8.0598	9.0542
U/K	DIST NORMAL	1.0342	1.9385	2.8428	3.7471	4.6514	5.5557	6.4600
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-0.0411	0.1766	0.3943	0.6120	0.8297	1.0474	1.2651
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	2.6411	3.8984	5.1557	6.4130	7.6703	8.9276	10.1849

		MAP UNIT SU						
		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
POTASIAM	DIST NORMAL	0.4869	0.6540	0.8211	0.9882	1.1553	1.3224	1.4895
URANIUM	DIST NORMAL	1.1423	1.5310	1.9197	2.3084	2.6971	3.0858	3.4745
THURIUM	DIST NORMAL	3.1213	4.1847	5.2481	6.3115	7.3749	8.4383	9.5017
U/K	DIST NORMAL	0.8020	1.3340	1.8660	2.3980	2.9300	3.4620	3.9940
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	0.1094	0.1984	0.2874	0.3764	0.4654	0.5544	0.6434
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	3.4370	4.4474	5.4578	6.4682	7.4786	8.4890	9.4994

		MAP UNIT OR						
		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
POTASIAM	DIST NORMAL	0.7584	0.8369	0.9154	0.9939	1.0724	1.1509	1.2294
URANIUM	DIST NORMAL	2.0493	2.2131	2.3769	2.5407	2.7045	2.8683	3.0321
THURIUM	DIST NORMAL	3.0979	4.0112	4.9245	5.8378	6.7511	7.6644	8.5777
U/K	DIST NORMAL	1.7007	1.9922	2.2837	2.5752	2.8667	3.1582	3.4497
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	0.2313	0.3026	0.3739	0.4452	0.5165	0.5878	0.6591
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	2.5212	3.6527	4.7842	5.9157	7.0472	8.1787	9.3102

MAP UNIT QWG

	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690	700	710	720	1150	1160	1170
POTASIAM	1.235	1.226	1.207	1.196	1.180	1.169	1.157	1.243	1.083	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.212	1.255	1.276
URANIUM	2.921	3.032	2.883	2.748	2.676	2.771	2.898	3.121	2.547	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.387	2.773	3.629
THURIUM	6.431	6.303	6.127	6.016	5.942	5.953	6.020	6.258	5.492	0.000	0.000	0.000	6.356	6.656	6.667
U/K	2.390	2.504	2.406	2.318	2.273	2.387	2.526	2.538	2.378	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.985	2.228	2.866
U/TH	0.458	0.490	0.477	0.463	0.454	0.470	0.487	0.504	0.474	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.381	0.421	0.551
TH/K	5.246	5.162	5.091	5.043	5.043	5.112	5.225	5.070	5.070	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.254	5.313	5.234

	1180	1190	1200
POTASIAM	1.174	1.042	0.000
URANIUM	3.505	2.799	0.000
THURIUM	6.295	5.693	0.000
U/K	3.026	2.706	0.000
U/TH	0.563	0.497	0.000
TH/K	5.391	5.483	0.000

MAP UNIT QK

	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690	700	710	720	1150	1160	1170
POTASIAM	0.000	0.868	1.137	1.262	0.783	0.986	0.000	0.000	1.126	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
URANIUM	0.000	2.275	2.724	2.398	1.878	2.519	0.000	0.000	3.074	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
THURIUM	0.000	5.593	5.813	5.686	3.458	5.530	0.000	0.000	5.728	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
U/K	0.000	2.628	2.401	1.918	2.397	2.577	0.000	0.000	2.752	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
U/TH	0.000	0.407	0.470	0.428	0.544	0.458	0.000	0.000	0.543	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TH/K	0.000	6.486	5.152	4.506	4.430	5.663	0.000	0.000	5.082	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

	1180	1190	1200
POTASIAM	1.170	0.000	0.000
URANIUM	3.588	0.000	0.000
THURIUM	6.173	0.000	0.000
U/K	3.145	0.000	0.000
U/TH	0.591	0.000	0.000
TH/K	5.304	0.000	0.000

MAP UNIT QIC

	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690	700	710	720	1150	1160	1170
POTASIAM	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.978	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.932	0.000
URANIUM	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.586	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.149	0.000
THURIUM	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.419	0.000	0.000	0.000	6.044	0.000
U/K	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.649	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.210	0.000
U/TH	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.484	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.333	0.000
TH/K	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.533	0.000	0.000	0.000	6.683	0.000

	1180	1190	1200
POTASIAM	0.000	0.000	0.000
URANIUM	0.000	0.000	0.000
THURIUM	0.000	0.000	0.000
U/K	0.000	0.000	0.000
U/TH	0.000	0.000	0.000
TH/K	0.000	0.000	0.000

MAP UNIT QIT

	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690	700	710	720	1150	1160	1170
POTASIAM	1.008	1.061	1.143	1.085	0.746	0.837	0.896	0.965	0.883	0.888	0.852	0.788	0.921	0.978	1.035
URANIUM	2.353	2.523	2.409	2.114	2.137	2.080	1.834	2.438	2.624	2.621	2.263	2.322	2.296	2.315	3.089
THURIUM	6.747	6.944	6.963	6.148	4.729	4.568	5.144	6.004	5.729	5.915	5.760	5.594	6.421	6.496	6.466
U/K	2.346	2.398	2.117	1.956	2.853	2.527	2.078	2.591	3.004	2.984	2.704	3.012	2.537	2.384	2.998
U/TH	0.352	0.369	0.347	0.346	0.455	0.459	0.359	0.410	0.462	0.449	0.397	0.419	0.360	0.360	0.483
TH/K	6.749	6.543	6.117	5.716	6.336	5.568	5.870	6.348	6.556	6.698	6.836	7.189	7.064	6.650	6.355

	1180	1190	1200
POTASIAM	0.989	0.945	1.014
URANIUM	2.222	2.349	3.163
THURIUM	6.589	5.141	6.541
U/K	2.282	2.520	3.123
U/TH	0.342	0.462	0.484
TH/K	6.713	5.467	6.460

MAP UNIT QIM

	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690	700	710	720	1150	1160	1170
POTASIAM	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.764	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.759
URANIUM	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.938	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.477
THURIUM	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	6.207	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	6.285
U/K	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3.922	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3.273
U/TH	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.483	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.399
TH/K	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	8.132	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	8.375

	1180	1190	1200
POTASIAM	0.000	0.000	0.000
URANIUM	0.000	0.000	0.000
THURIUM	0.000	0.000	0.000
U/K	0.000	0.000	0.000
U/TH	0.000	0.000	0.000
TH/K	0.000	0.000	0.000

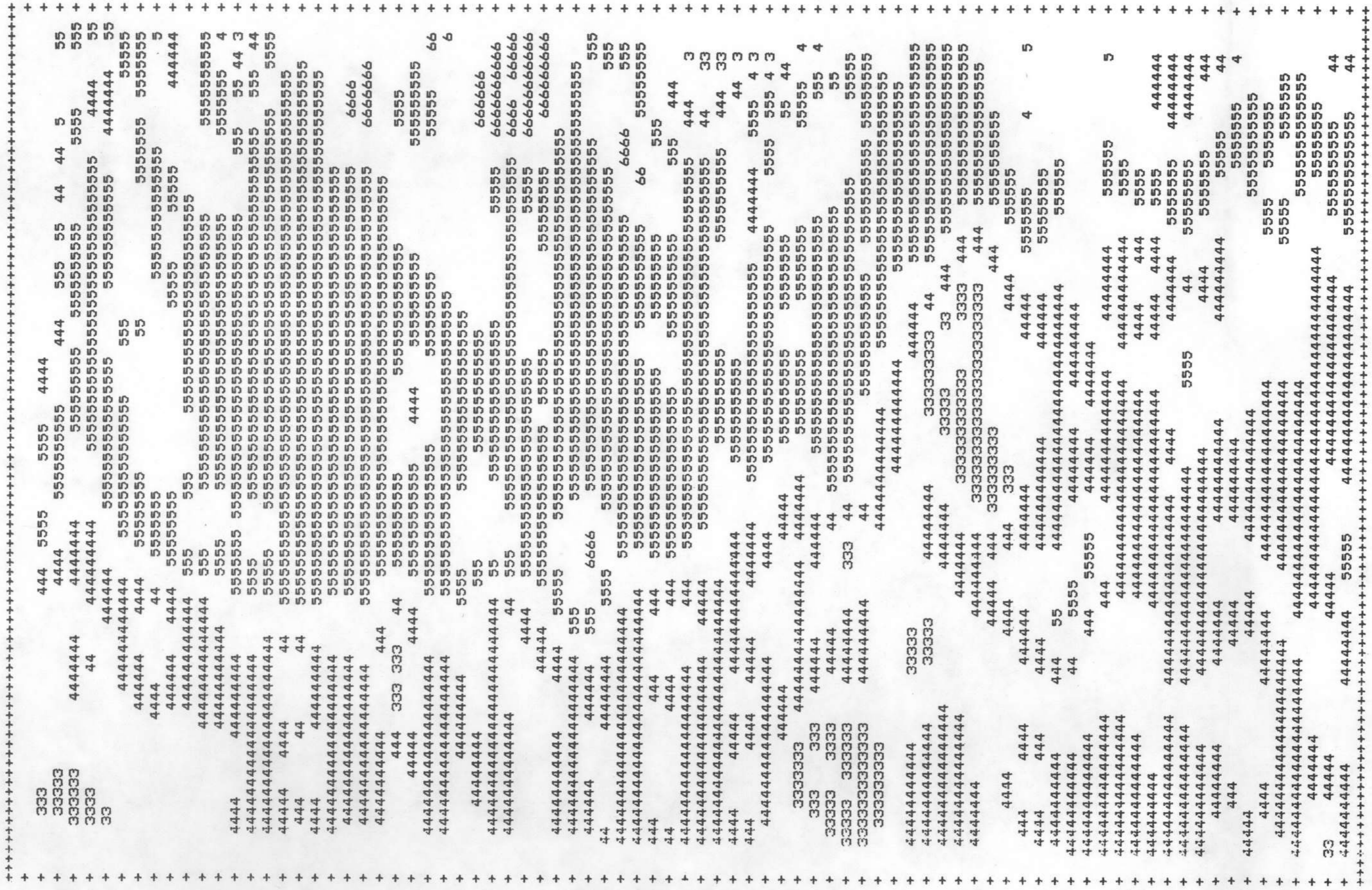
MAP UNIT PM

	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690	700	710	720	1150	1160	1170
POTASIAM	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.120	0.985	1.026	1.006	0.991	0.884	0.858	0.000	0.000	0.000
URANIUM	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.236	2.290	2.698	2.393	2.740	2.167	2.284	0.000	0.000	0.000
THURIUM	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	8.214	7.632	7.378	7.182	7.059	6.533	6.353	0.000	0.000	0.000
U/K	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.003	2.342	2.626	2.399	2.815	2.476	2.678	0.000	0.000	0.000
U/TH	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.274	0.302	0.364	0.335	0.393	0.334	0.361	0.000	0.000	0.000
TH/K	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	7.347	7.762	7.193	7.181	7.169	7.439	7.445	0.000	0.000	0.000

	1180	1190	1200
POTASIAM	0.000	0.000	0.842
URANIUM	0.000	0.000	2.369
THURIUM	0.000	0.000	6.262
U/K	0.000	0.000	2.837
U/TH	0.000	0.000	0.383
TH/K	0.000	0.000	7.447

APPENDIX H - Pseudo Contour Maps

COLUMBUS



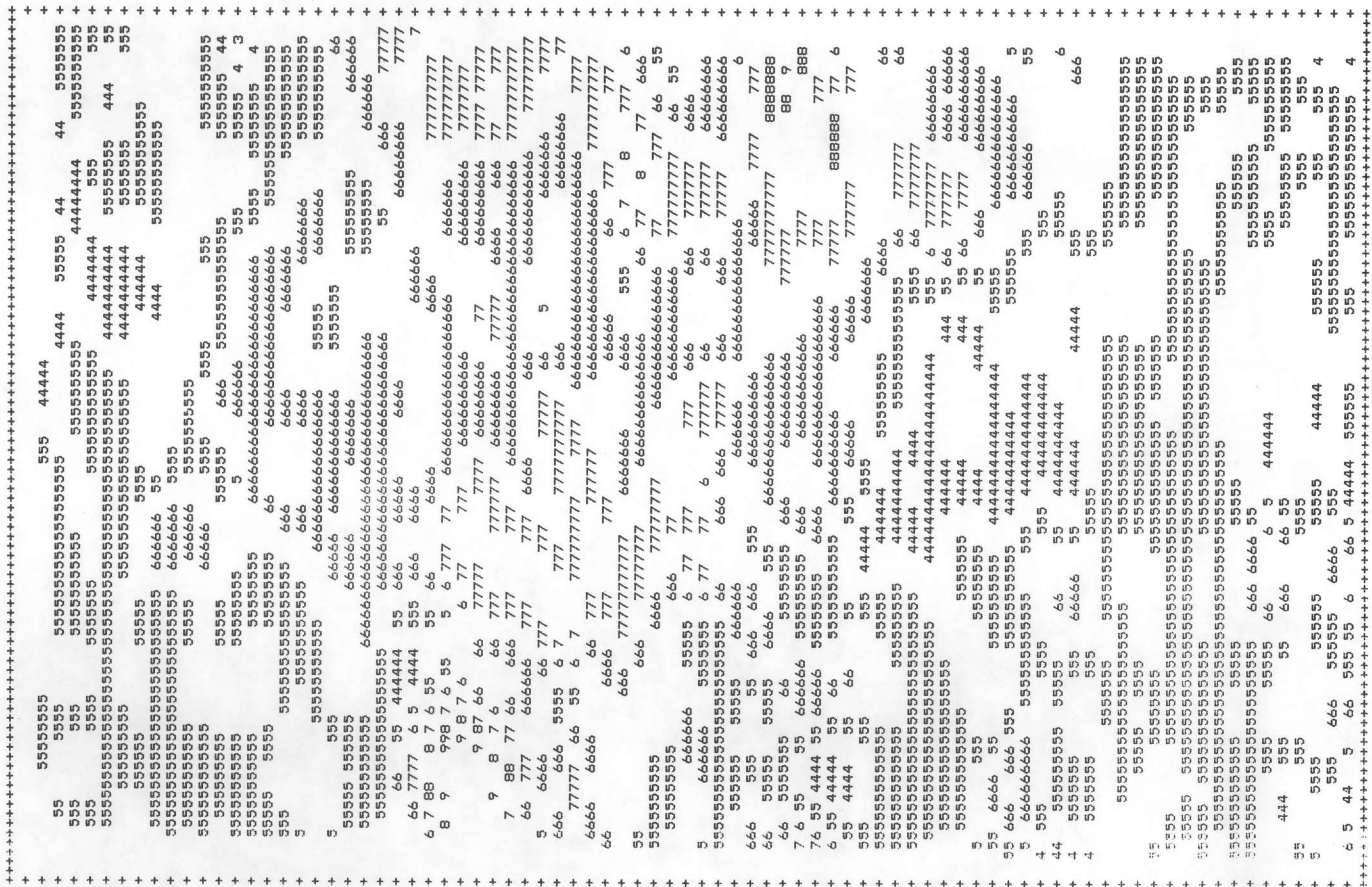
Potassium Pseudo-Contour Map - Columbus Quadrangle

PRINT CHARACTER	EXPLANATION	VALUE
0	LE	0.0000
1		0.1250
2		0.2500
3		0.3750
4		0.5000
5		0.6250
6		0.7500
7		0.8750
8		1.0000
9		1.1250
GT		1.2500

SCALE IN EQUIVALENT PERCENT

ENT PER

COLUMBUS

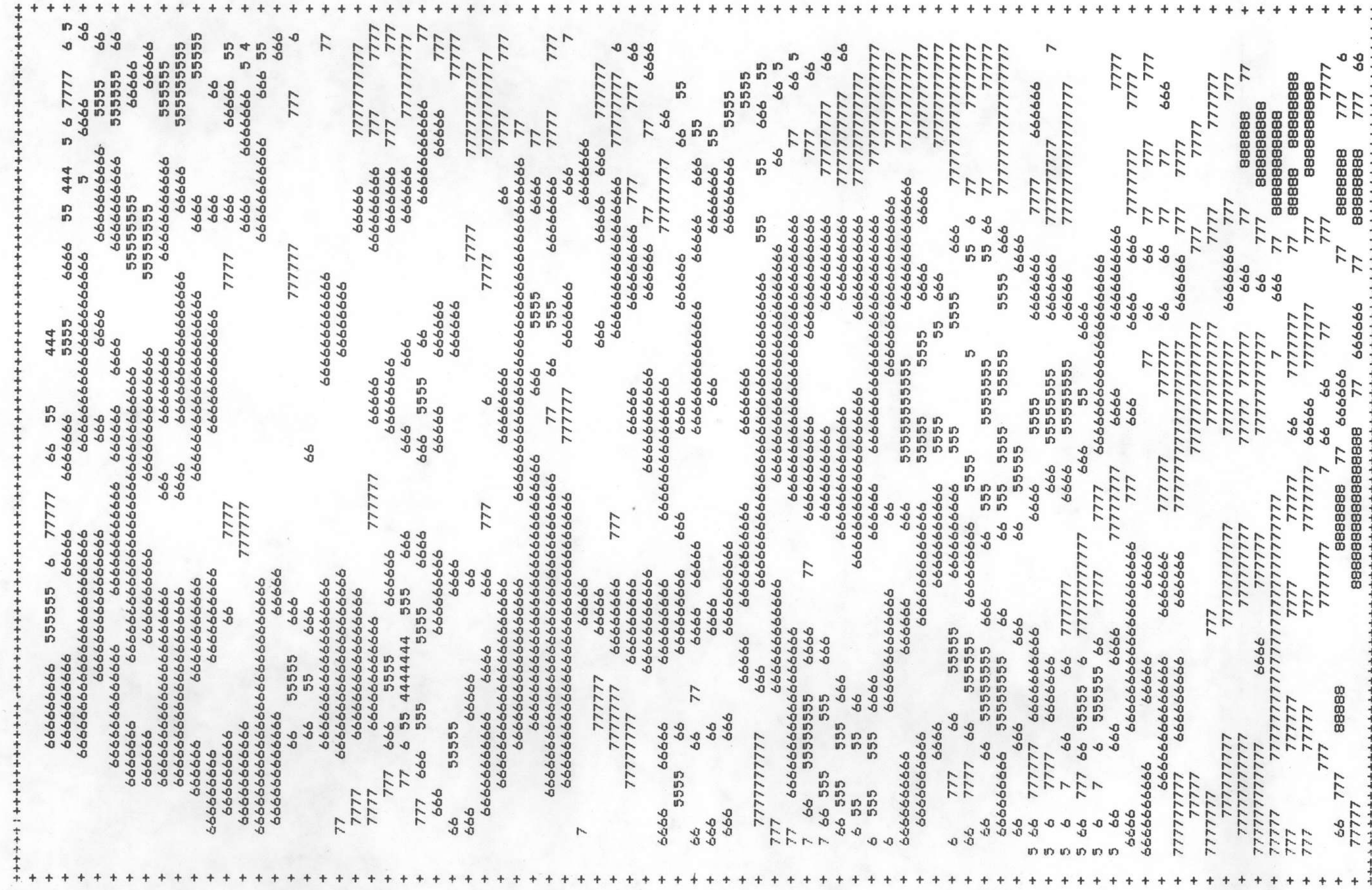


Uranium Pseudo-Contour Map - Columbus Quadrangle

PRINT CHARACTER		EXPLANATION	VALUE
0	LE	0.0000	0.0000
1	0.0000	0.2500	0.5000
2	0.2500	0.5000	0.7500
3	0.5000	0.7500	1.0000
4	1.0000	1.2500	1.5000
5	1.2500	1.5000	1.7500
6	1.5000	1.7500	2.0000
7	1.7500	2.0000	2.2500
8	2.0000	2.2500	2.5000
9	2.2500	2.5000	2.7500
GT	2.7500	3.0000	3.2500
	3.2500	3.5000	3.7500
	3.7500	4.0000	4.5000
	4.0000	4.2500	4.5000

SCALE IN EQUIVALENT PPM

COLUMBUS



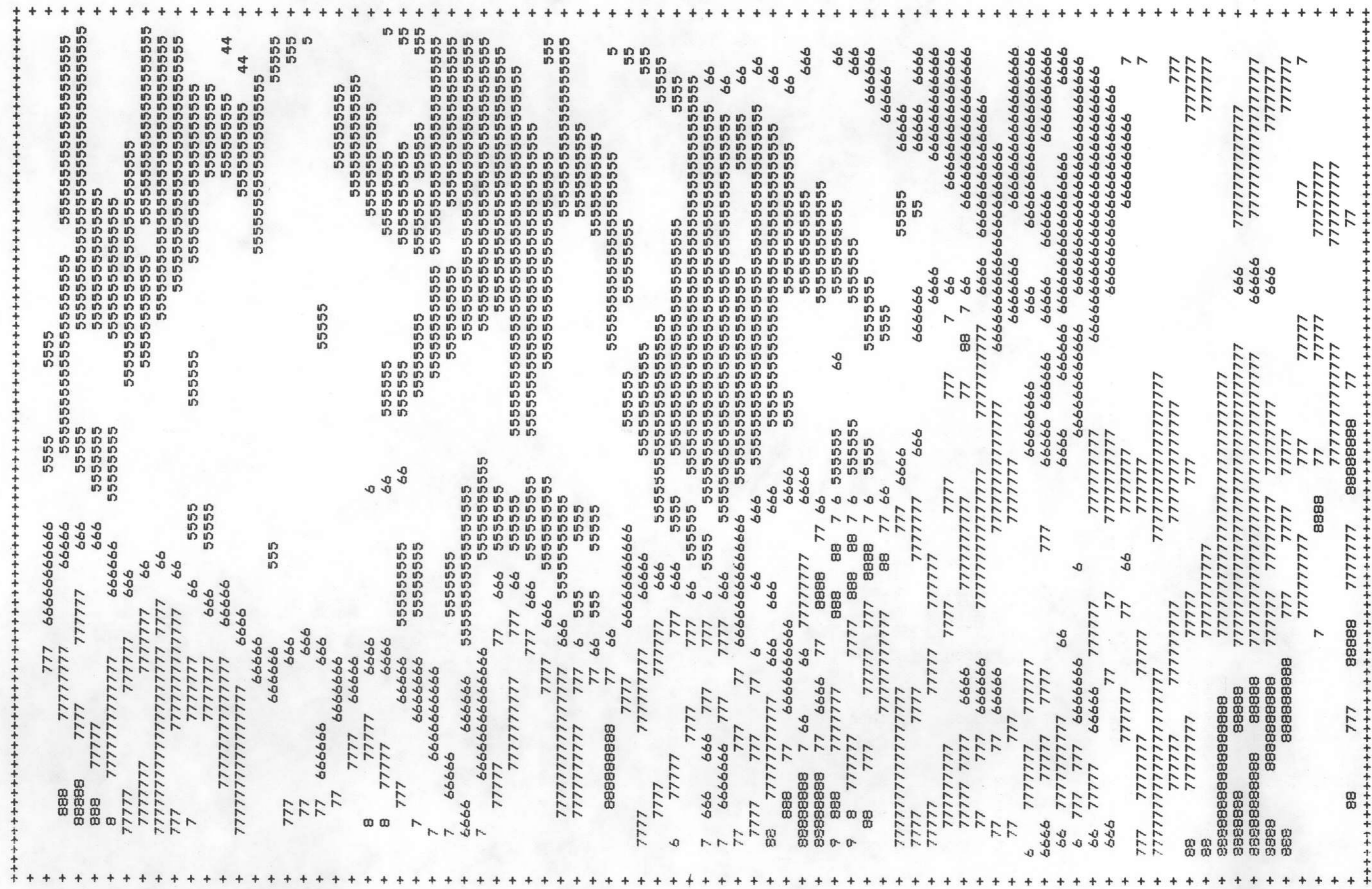
Thorium Pseudo-Contour Map - Columbus Quadrangle

EXPLANATION		
PRINT CHARACTER	VALUE	
0	LE	0.0000
1	0.0000	0.5000
2	0.5000	1.0000
3	1.0000	1.5000
4	1.5000	2.0000
5	2.0000	2.5000
6	2.5000	3.0000
7	3.0000	3.5000
8	3.5000	4.0000
9	4.0000	4.5000
	4.5000	5.0000
	5.0000	5.5000
	5.5000	6.0000
	6.0000	6.5000
	6.5000	7.0000
	7.0000	7.5000
	7.5000	8.0000
	8.0000	8.5000
	8.5000	9.0000
GT		9.0000

SCALE IN EQUIVALENT PPM



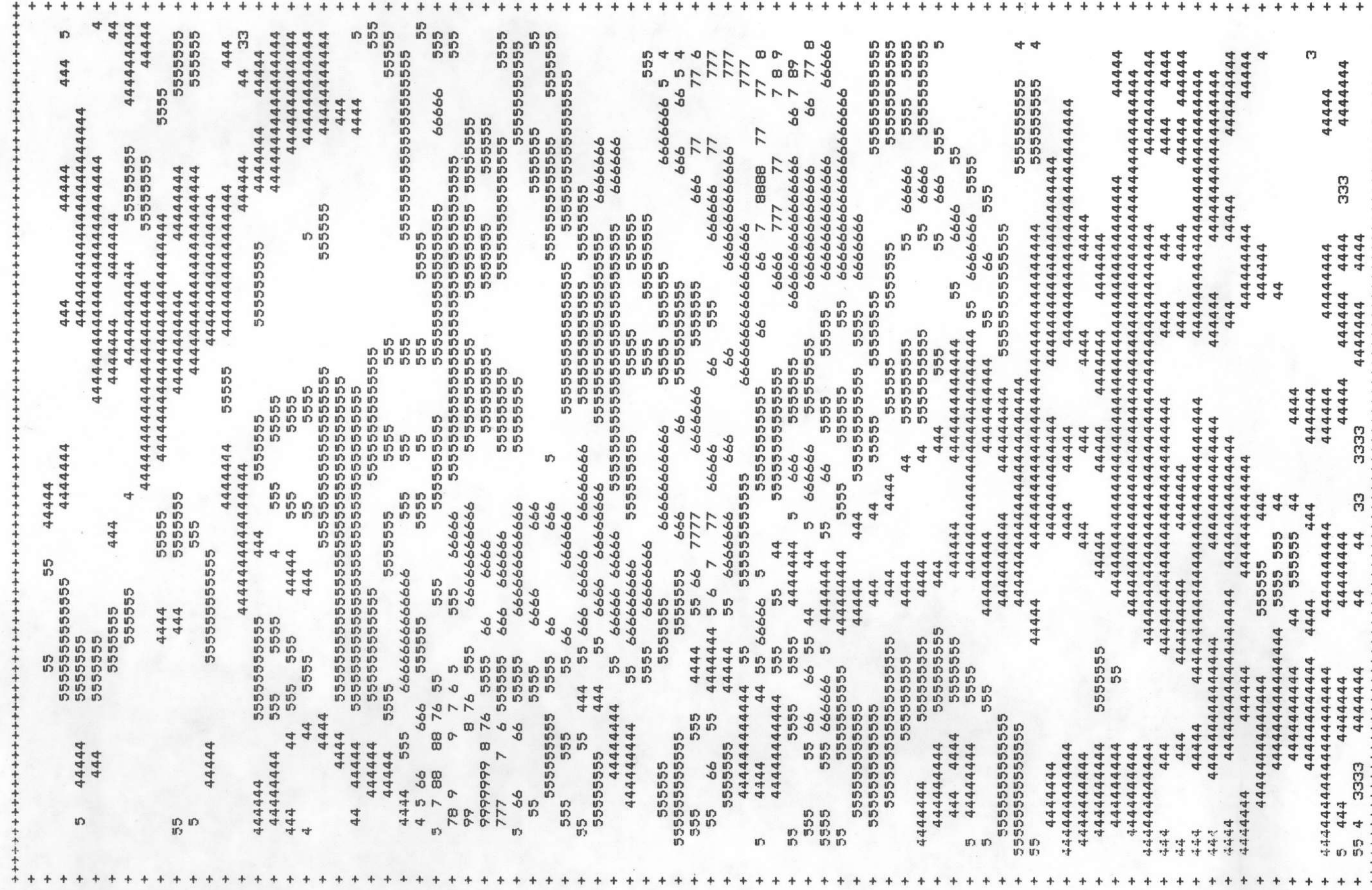
COLUMBUS



Thorium/Potassium Pseudo-Contour Map - Columbus Quadrangle

PRINT CHARACTER		EXPLANATION	VALUE
0	LE	0.0000	0.0000
1	0.0000	0.5000	1.0000
2	1.0000	1.5000	2.0000
3	2.0000	2.5000	3.0000
4	3.0000	3.5000	4.0000
5	4.0000	4.5000	5.0000
6	5.0000	5.5000	6.0000
7	6.0000	6.5000	7.0000
8	7.0000	7.5000	8.0000
9	8.0000	8.5000	9.0000
GT	9.0000		

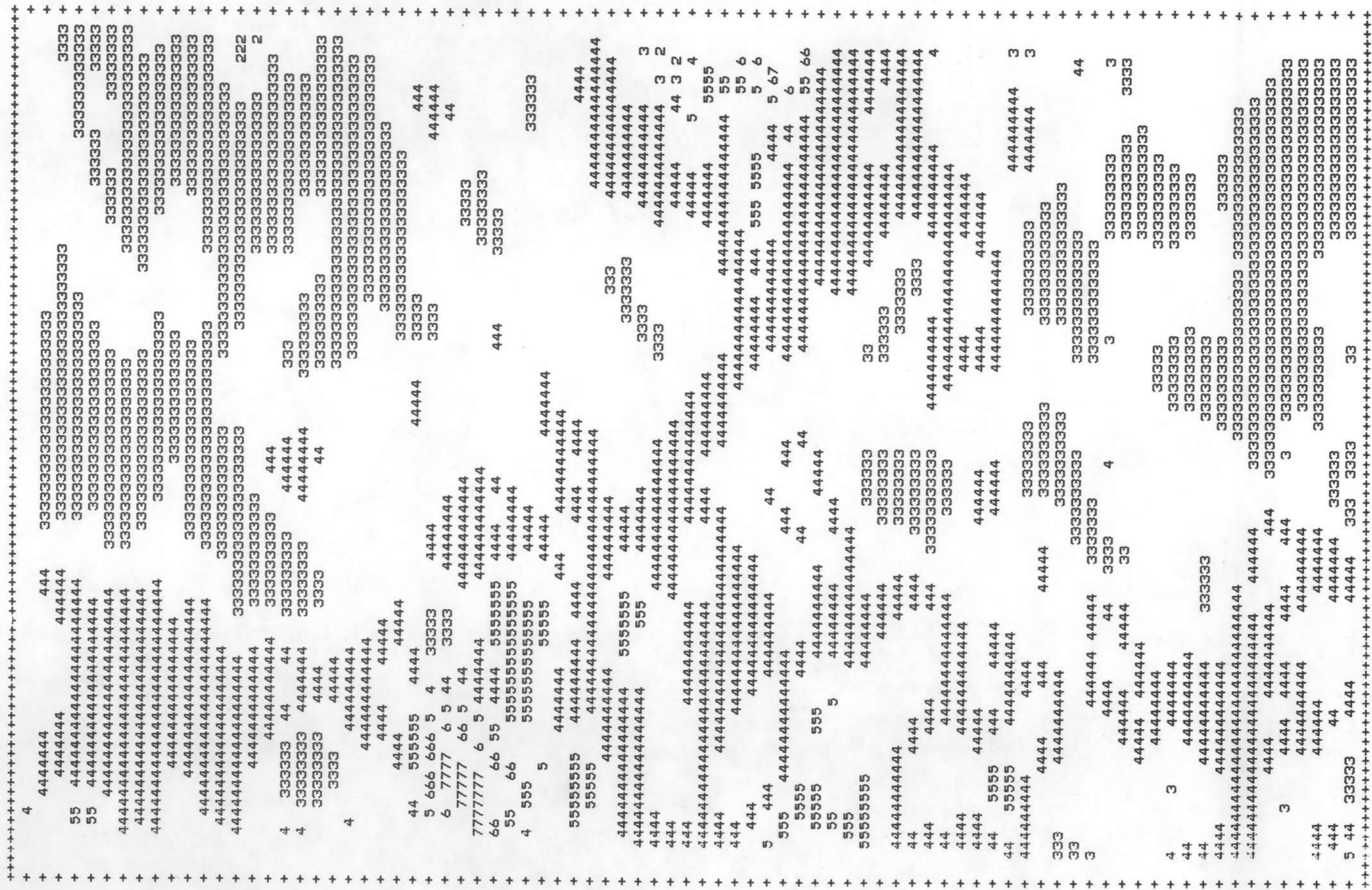
COLUMBUS



Uranium/Thorium Pseudo-Contour Map - Columbus Quadrangle

PRINT CHARACTER		EXPLANATION	VALUE
0	LE	0.0000	0.0000
1	0.0500	0.1000	0.0500
2	0.1000	0.1500	0.1000
3	0.1500	0.2000	0.1500
4	0.2000	0.2500	0.2000
5	0.2500	0.3000	0.2500
6	0.3000	0.3500	0.3000
7	0.3500	0.4000	0.3500
8	0.4000	0.4500	0.4000
9	0.4500	0.5000	0.4500
0	0.5500	0.6000	0.5500
1	0.6000	0.6500	0.6000
2	0.6500	0.7000	0.6500
3	0.7000	0.7500	0.7000
4	0.7500	0.8000	0.7500
5	0.8000	0.8500	0.8000
6	0.8500	0.9000	0.8500
GT	0.9000		0.9000

COLUMBUS



PRINT CHARACTER		EXPLANATION	VALUE
0	LE	0.0000	0.0000
1	0.3750	0.7500	0.7500
2	0.7500	1.1250	1.1250
3	1.1250	1.5000	1.5000
4	1.5000	1.8750	1.8750
5	1.8750	2.2500	2.2500
6	2.2500	2.6250	2.6250
7	2.6250	3.0000	3.0000
8	3.0000	3.3750	3.3750
9	3.3750	3.7500	3.7500
GT	6.3750	6.7500	6.7500

Uranium/Potassium Pseudo-Contour Map - Columbus Quadrangle

