



**AERIAL GAMMA RAY AND MAGNETIC SURVEY
ROCK SPRINGS, RAWLINS, AND CHEYENNE QUADRANGLES,
WYOMING
AND THE
GREELEY QUADRANGLE,
COLORADO**

Also magnetic



**FINAL REPORT
VOLUME I**

Prepared by:



geoMetrics
Sunnyvale, California
December 1978

Work Performed Under
Bendix Field Engineering Corporation
Grand Junction Operations, Grand Junction, Colorado
Subcontract 76-033-L
and
Bendix Contract EY-76-C-13-1664

Prepared for the
Department of Energy
Grand Junction Office
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

metadc958394

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ABSTRACT

Under the Department of Energy (DoE) National Uranium Resource Evaluation (NURE) Program, geoMetrics, Inc. conducted a high sensitivity airborne radiometric and magnetic survey of the Rock Springs, Rawlins, and Cheyenne 1:250,000 Quadrangles in Wyoming, and the Greeley, 1:250,000 Quadrangle within the State of Colorado. A total of 14,104 line miles of high sensitivity radiometric and magnetic data were collected within these quadrangles. Traverse lines were flown in an east/west direction at a spacing of 3.125 miles (5 kilometers) except in the Rotary wing portions of Greeley. In this quadrangle the rotary wing line spacing was 1 mile (1.6 kilometers). All data were collected utilizing a Grumman G-89, S2F Tracker, fixed wing aircraft equipped with 4,096 cubic inches of NaI crystal detector and a Aerospatiale, SA 315B Lama, helicopter carrying 2,304 cubic inches of crystal. Magnetometer data were collected utilizing a geoMetrics high sensitivity proton precession magnetometer. Data were recorded digitally at 1.0 second intervals aboard the aircraft. Navigation was performed using integrated visual and doppler techniques in the tracker and visual methods in the helicopter.

All field data were returned to the geoMetrics, Sunnyvale, California computer facilities for processing, statistical analysis, and interpretation. Data presented in this report are: corrected profiles of all radiometric variables, magnetic data, radar and barometric altimeter data, air temperatures, and airborne bismuth contributions. Radiometric data presented are corrected for Compton Scatter, altitude dependence, and atmospheric bismuth. These data are also presented on microfiche and digital magnetic tapes. Additionally, this report contains anomaly maps and interpretation maps relating mapped geology to the corrected radiometric and magnetic data.

The survey covered two, very different, geologic environments: (1) the intermontane Tertiary Basins of Wyoming - e.g. Green River, Wasatch, Laramie - and the western most basin of the Great Plains - Denver Basin and (2) fault bounded, major uplifts (Laramide age) - e.g. Medicine Bow, Laramie - with exposed Precambrian

Radiometric count rates in the Basins were generally lower than over the Precambrian crystalline rocks. Notable exceptions are the Red Desert and Poison Basins and Miller Hill area within the Rawlins quadrangle. Interpretation of the statistical results succeeded in delineating several anomalous uranium trends in: (1) known uranium districts such as Miller Hill and extensions thereof and (2) new areas near Chalk Bluff in the Cheyenne and Greeley quadrangles.

Magnetic pseudo-contour maps clearly outline the major structural features as well as provide more information about magnetic basement features that could generate new insight into the geologic structure of the area.

Principal component analysis for each formation was attempted in each quadrangle. Results were mixed. Several overall patterns were discernible, but individual instances were apparently contradictory. However, the approach holds much potential for further understanding of gamma-ray spectrometry.

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INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

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 of the Rock Springs, Rawlins, and Cheyenne, 1:250,000 Quadrangles, Wyoming and the Greeley, 1:250,000, Quadrangle, within the state of Colorado (see Figure 1). 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 radioelement distribution information to aid in the assessment of regional distribution of uraniumiferous materials within the United States.

All Airborne data collected during the course of this project were done so utilizing a Grumman G-89, S2F Tracker (U.S. Registry No. N9AG) fixed wing aircraft equipped with 4,096 cubic inches of NaI crystal detector and an Aerospatiale SA315B "Lama" helicopter (U.S. Registry No. N 47319) using 2304 cubic inches of NaI crystal. Both aircraft utilized high sensitivity proton magnetometers (0.25 gamma). Compilation and interpretation of the data were performed at the geoMetrics Sunnyvale, California, computer facility. This Report covers the methodology and results of the project.

SUMMARY

The four quadrangles covered in this report lie within three major physiographic provinces. These are, from west to east: the Wyoming Basin Province of Southern Wyoming; the southern tip of the Southern Rocky Mountains Province; and the western edge of the Great Plains Province. (Rocky Mountain Atlas of Geology, 1972).

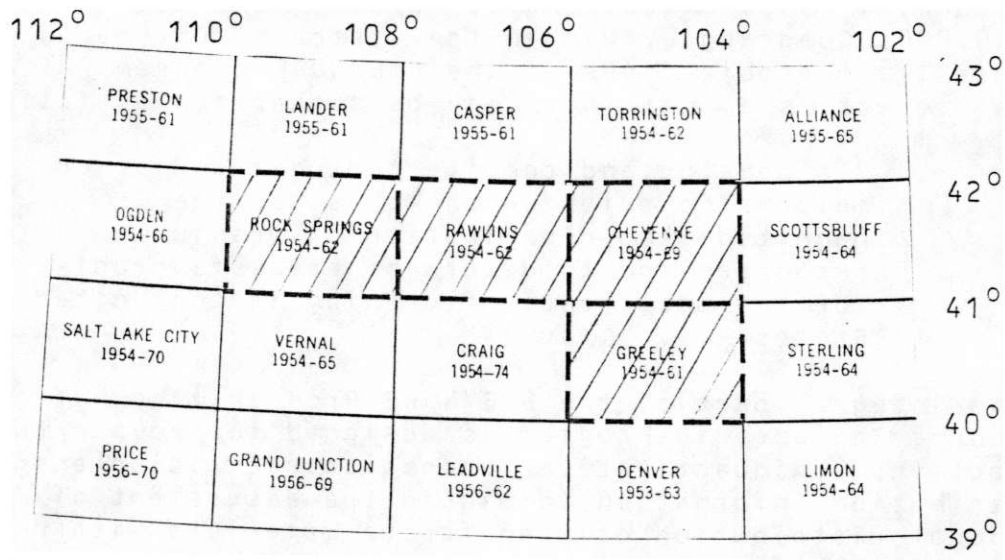


FIGURE 1. SURVEY AREA

Topography varies from the gently rolling high plains, 7000 ASL, of the Wyoming Basin Province to the rugged 12,000 ASL Front Range, Medicine Bow and Laramie Mountains to the 6,000 ASL Great Plains in the east.

Major geologic structures within the survey include: the deep Tertiary Basins of Wyoming (30,000 feet for the Washakie Basin) which occupy most of the Rock Springs and Rawlins Quadrangles; the major structural uplifts Front Range, Sierra Madre, Rock Springs, Medicine Bow and Laramie with their exposed Precambrian crystalline cores; and the asymmetric Denver Basin occupying the eastern half of the Cheyenne and Greeley Quadrangles. (See Figure 2). Major faults are dominantly high angle thrust faults forming the borders of the major uplifts - except for Rock Springs.

Economic deposits of oil and gas are present in the Cretaceous rocks of the Wyoming Basins and in the Denver Basin. Most of the oil shale reserves of the U.S.A. lie within the Green River Formation of the Green River Basin in Western Wyoming. Within the Colorado "Mineral Belt" of the Front Range are numerous gold, silver and lead deposits.

Uranium occurrences are present within the uraniferous coals of the Red Desert Basin; the Tertiary Brown's Park Formation in the Poison Basin and Miller Hill area of the Rawlins Quadrangle; scattered uraniferous Precambrian quartz conglomerates in the Sierra Madre and Medicine Bow Uplifts; an unmarked deposit near Sheep Mountain on the east edge of the Medicine Bow Mountains and the Jamestown District in the southern portion of the Greeley map (see Figure 3).

Geologic base maps for Rock Springs, Rawlins and Cheyenne Quadrangles were provided by Bendix Field Engineering Corporation. Formational descriptions were derived from several publications but primarily from the Geologic Atlas of the Rocky Mountains, 1972. The Greeley Quadrangle base map is from the U.S.G.S. Open File Report 78-532.

The total number of square miles covered by the four quadrangles is approximately 30,000 (76,000 square kilometers). To obtain regional reconnaissance coverage of this area, a total of 14,104 line miles (22,690 line kilometers) of high sensitivity radiometric and magnetic data were collected. Traverse lines were flown at a spacing of 3.125 miles (5 kilometers) in an east/west direction and tie lines were flown in a north/south direction 18.375 miles (30 kilometers) apart. The exception is the Greeley Quadrangle, where the helicopter line spacing was 1 mile (1.6 kilometers) (See Figure 4).

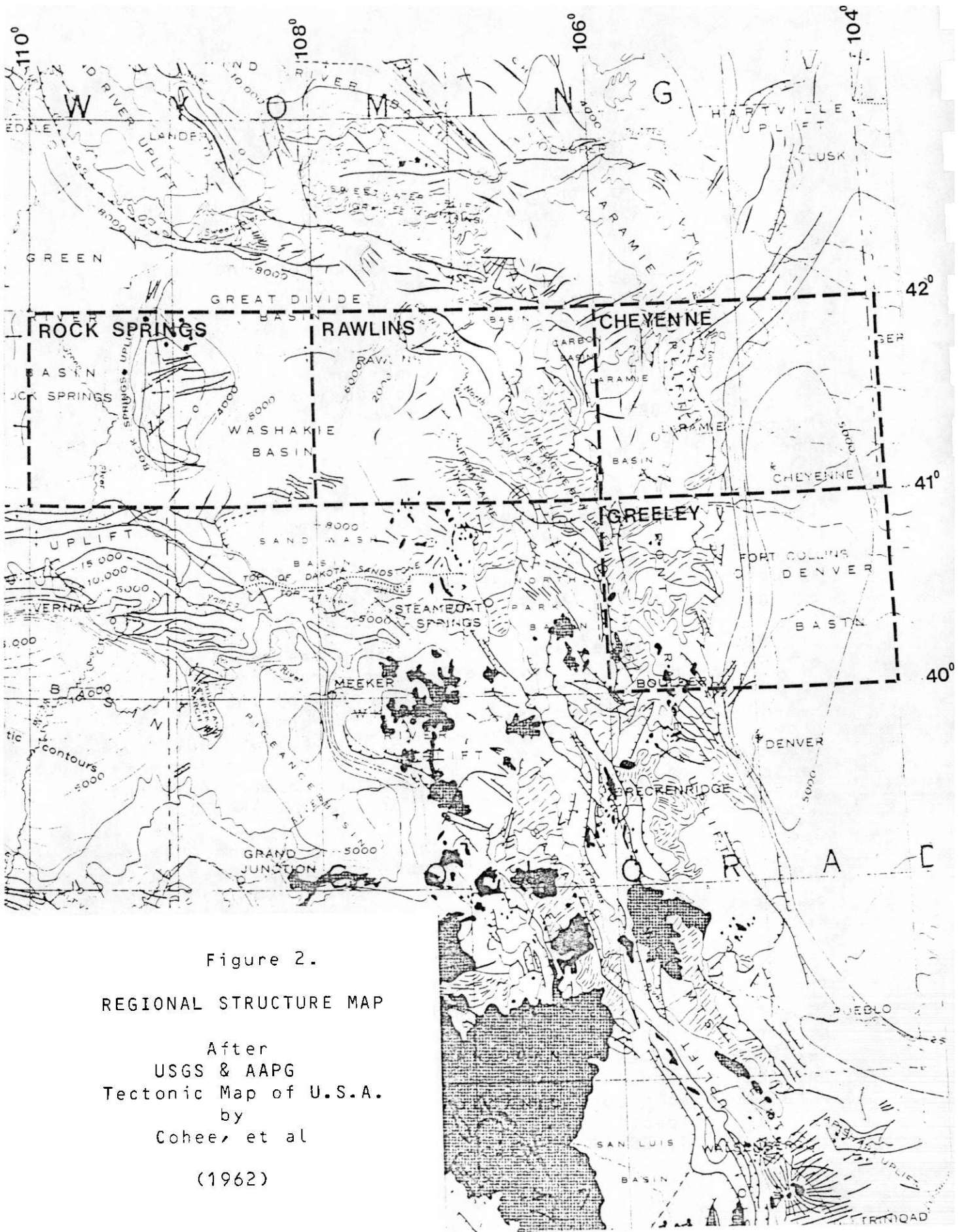
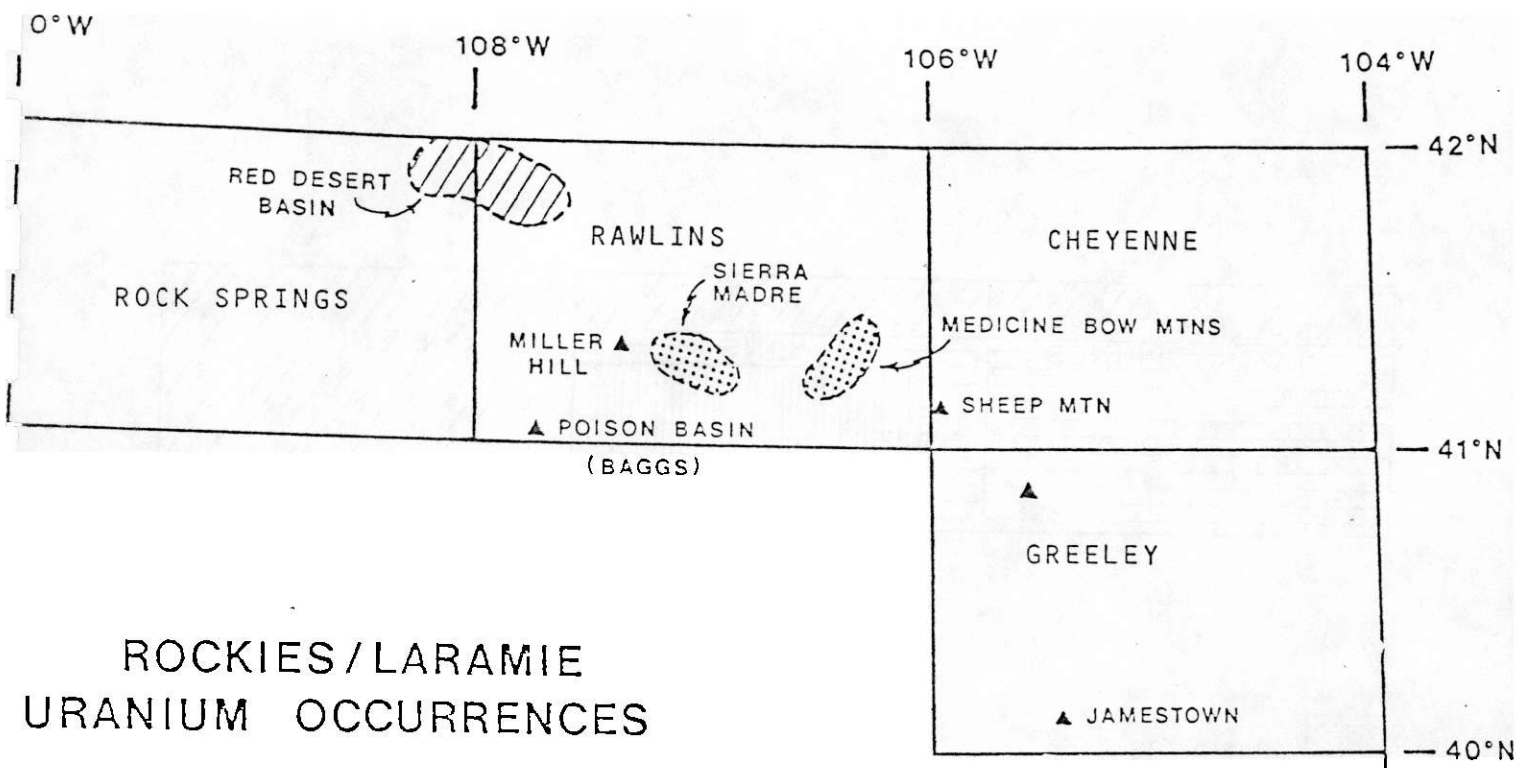


Figure 2.

REGIONAL STRUCTURE MAP

After
 USGS & AAPG
 Tectonic Map of U.S.A.
 by
 Cohee, et al
 (1962)



▲ - KNOWN URANIUM DEPOSITS

▨ - KNOWN AREAS OF HIGH URANIUM CONCENTRATION

▤ - URANIFEROUS PRECAMBRIAN CONGLOMERATES

FIGURE 3

MAP OF KNOWN URANIUM OCCURRENCES

ROCKIES/LARAMIE RANGE PROJECT

1977 - 1978

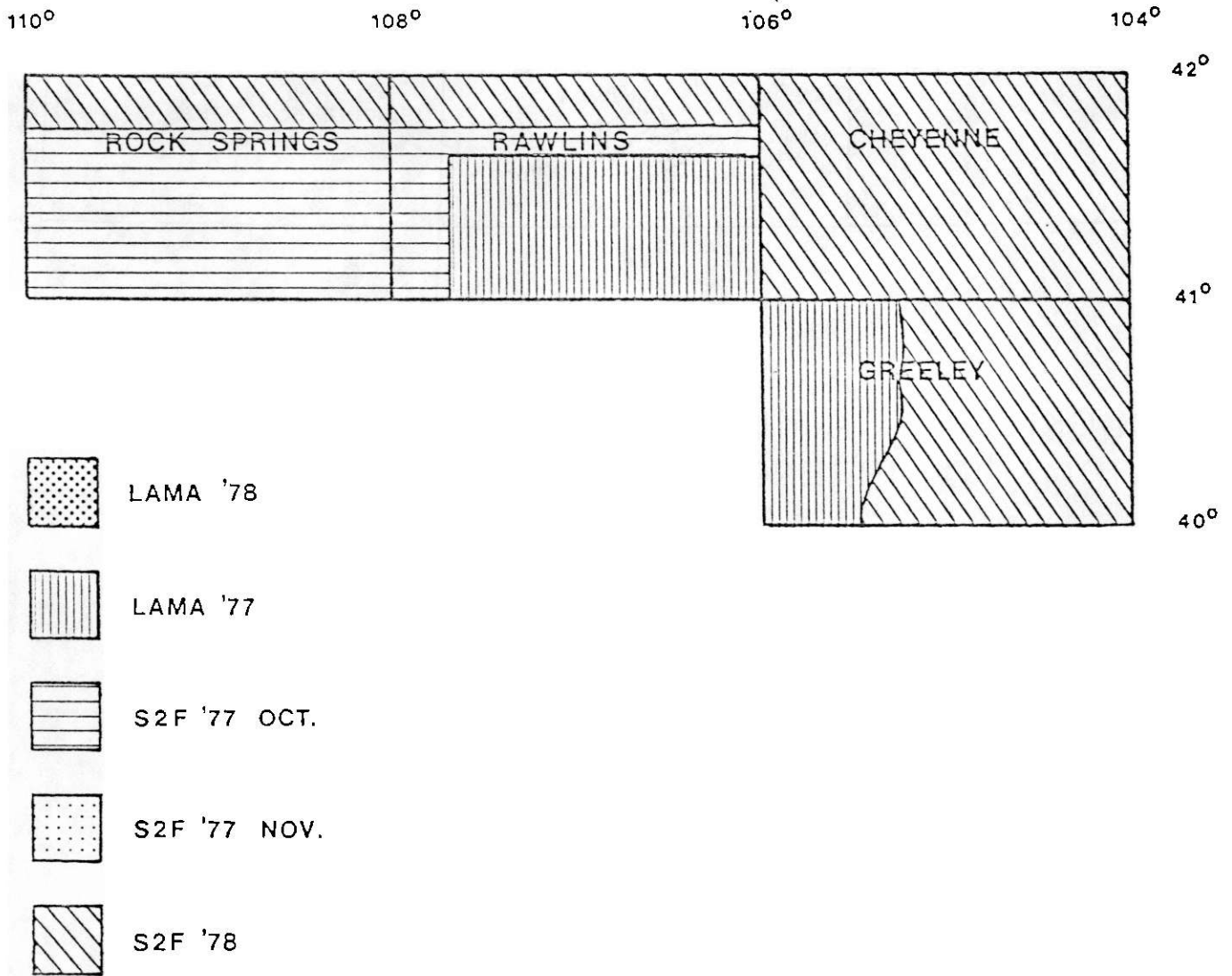


FIGURE 4

DIAGRAM OF FIXED AND ROTARY WINGED SURVEY AREAS

All data processing, statistical analysis, and interpretation were performed at the geoMetrics, Sunnyvale, California, computer facility. After processing, the data were correlated on a one-to-one basis with the geologic base maps. These data were then statistically evaluated to define those areas which were radiometrically anomalous relative to other areas within each similar geologic formation and displayed as anomaly maps. Anomaly maps and radiometric and magnetic profile data were first evaluated individually and then integrated into a final interpretation map for each NTMS quadrangle.

Other data integral to this final report include 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 Volume II of this report. Single record and averaged data are presented on microfiche at 1.0 second sample intervals, corrected for Compton Scatter, referenced to 400 foot mean terrain clearance, at Standard Temperature and Pressure (STP) and corrected for atmospheric bismuth (see Appendix I). Digital magnetic tapes are available containing raw spectral data, single record data, magnetic data, and statistical analysis results.

DATA COLLECTION SYSTEMS

FIXED WINGED AIRCRAFT

The fixed wing aircraft was a Grumman G-89, S2F Tracker, Serial Number 3, U.S. Registration N9AG (See Figure 5). This Aircraft was originally designed and built by Grumman Aircraft Corporation for the U.S. Navy as a highly stable platform for carrying electronic instrumentation in the search of submarines from carrier bases and/or short landing fields. Since it was designed for magnetic surveillance, it is a "magnetically clean" aircraft and thus ideal for collecting magnetic data. Overall, the aircraft's performance and safety features make it ideal for low level, fixed-wing airborne geophysical survey work. There is virtually no other fixed-wing aircraft which can carry the adequate payload at the necessary constant low airspeeds and tight terrain clearances and still maintain a wide envelope of safety. Performance data for the S2F in its present geophysical survey configuration are given below:

Aircraft Empty	15, 123 lbs
Electronic Equipment	1, 600 lbs
Main Fuel Usable	3, 108 lbs
Auxiliary Fuel Usable	900 lbs
Pilot	175 lbs
Electronic Operator	175 lbs

Maximum Gross Weight for Geophysical Survey Operation	21, 081 lbs
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Maximum Allowable Aircraft Gross Weight	24, 500 lbs
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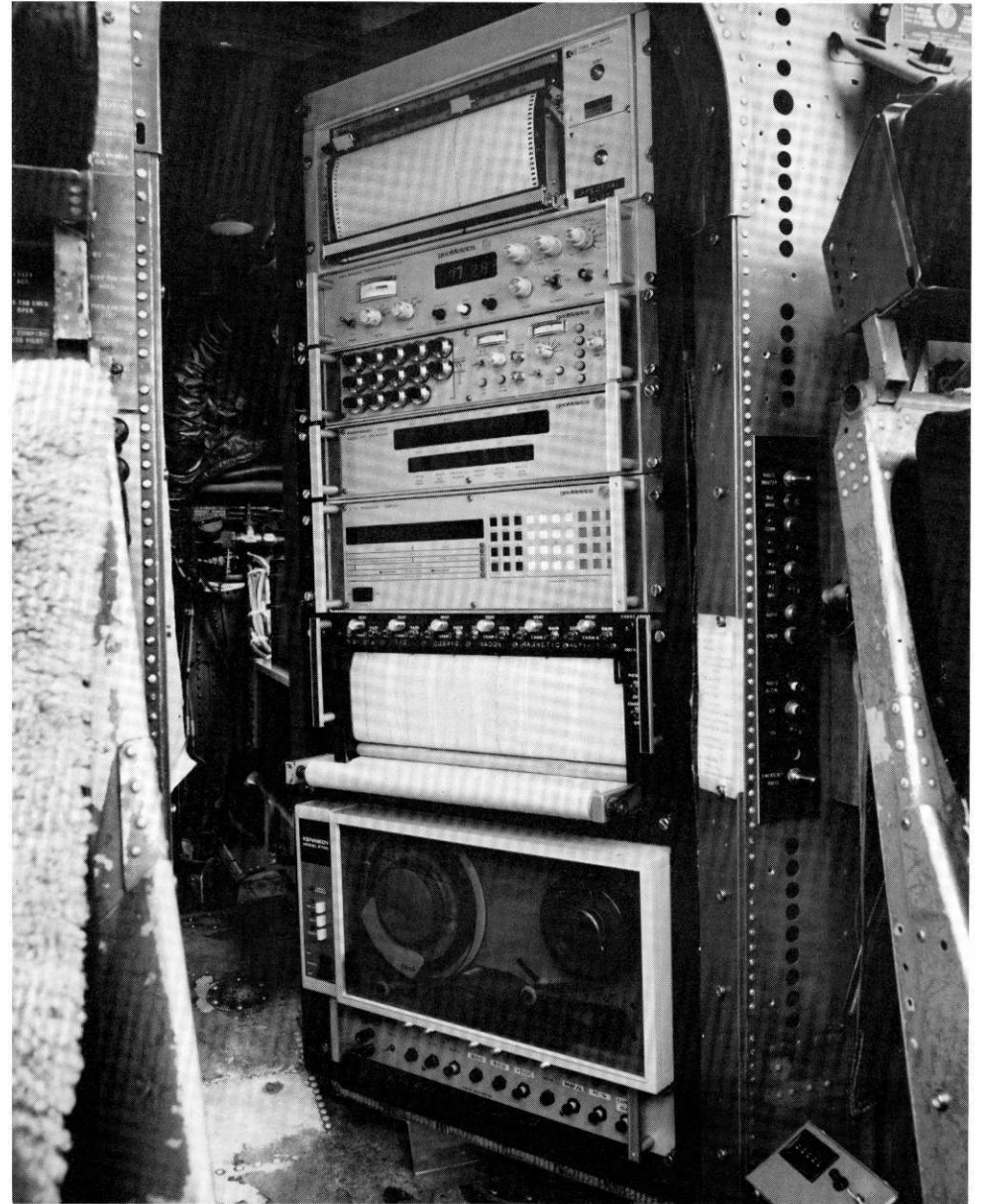
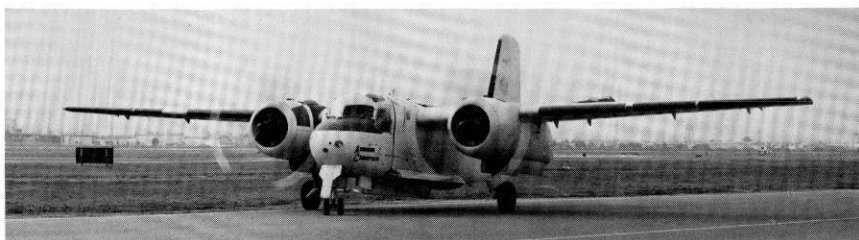
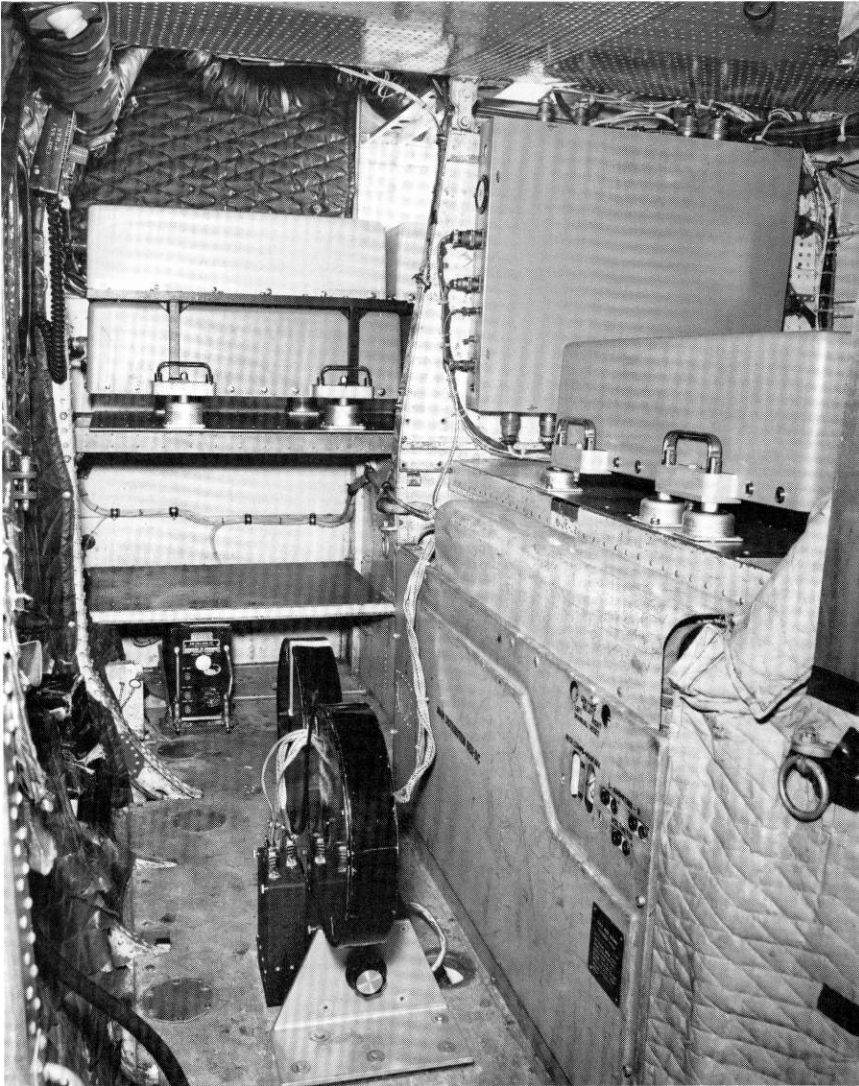
Minimum Control Speed	85 KIAS at	24, 500 lbs
Safe Single Engine Speed	100 KIAS at	24, 500 lbs

Single Engine Rate of Climb at 120 KIAS		
	550 FPM at	23, 000 lbs

Single Engine Rate of Climb at 100 KIAS		
	390 FPM at	23, 000 lbs

Rate of Climb (2 Engines)	2, 000 FPM at	5, 000 ft
120 KIAS at 23, 000 lbs	1, 200 FPM at	10, 000 ft

(KIAS = Knots Indicated Air Speed)



Left: Grumman S2F Survey Aircraft. Upper right: Geophysical instruments: G-803 Magnetometer, GR-800 Spectrometer, G-714 Data System & Recorders. Upper left: NaI exSquare™ Crystal detectors—3,072 cu.in. (50.4 l) down, 512 cu.in. (8.4 l) up. Camera: Automax G2.

FIGURE 5

Cruise Configuration Stalling Speed at
Gross Weight 21,000 lbs
0° Bank - 80 KIAS 45° Bank - 96 KIAS

Usable Fuel	518 U.S. Gals	3180 lbs Mains
	150 U.S. Gals	900 lbs Auxiliary

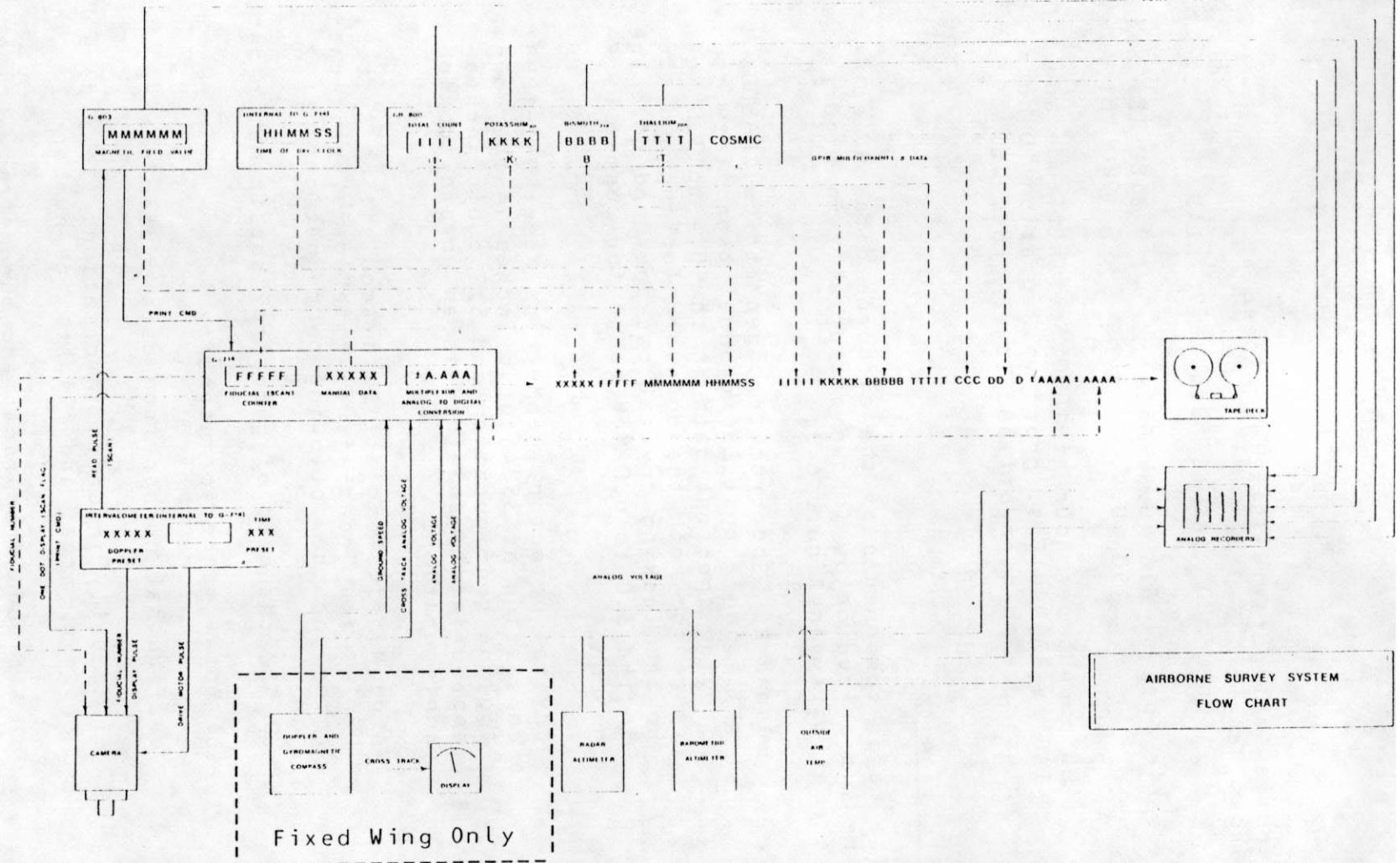
400 pounds per hour at 1000 feet altitude and 120
KIAS at 23,000 lbs. gross wt. duration 10 hours
plus, due to burn off and lower gross wt.

Electronics

The major components of the airborne data collection system are summarized below (shown pictorially in Figure 5 and schematically in Figure 6):

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 NaI-1000/CS consisting of 3584 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 and barometric altimeters (by analog-to-digital conversion).
 - f) Time in days, hours, minutes and seconds
 - g) Outside air temperature

FIGURE 6



AIRBORNE SURVEY SYSTEM
FLOW CHART

Fixed Wing Only

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4. Magnetometer, geoMetrics Airborne Model G-803, capable of 0.125 gamma sensitivity, but operated at 0.25 gamma sensitivity.
5. Radar Altimeter, Bonzer with a linear recording output, displaying an altitude range of 0 to 2500 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 to provide flight path recovery data.
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 using a window about the 1.76 MeV peak from upward looking system.
 - c) Magnetometer
 - d) Total Count for downward looking system (0.4 to 3.0 MeV)
 - e) Event and time markers.
10. HP 7128, two channel analog recorder to record the following data:
 - a) Outside air temperature
 - b) Barometric altimeter
 - c) Event and time markers
 - d) During system calibrations, this recorder is used to plot 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 resolutions, drift, and other checks is available at all times (Refer to Figure 7). This approach provides instant verification of system parameters.

FIGURE 7

GR-800D ANALOG SPECTRUM PLOT
DET-1024 Crystal Detector (1,024 in³)
137Cs Source 11.81 Kev/Ch

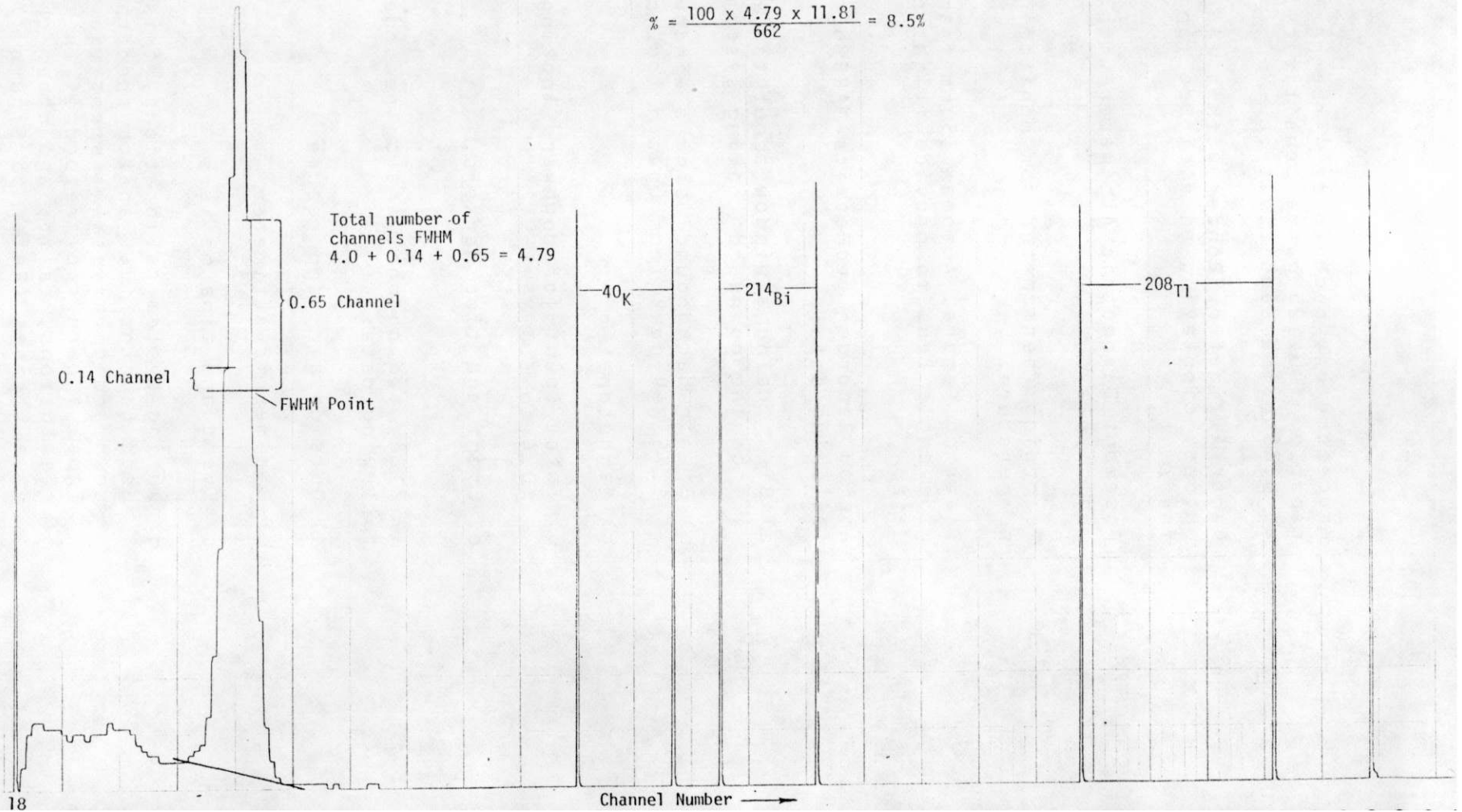
20K c.p.s. Full Scale

Resolution Calculation

$$\% = \frac{100 \times \text{FWHM} \times \text{Kev/Ch}}{662 \text{ Kev}}$$

$$\% = \frac{100 \times 4.79 \times 11.81}{662} = 8.5\%$$

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ROTARY WINGED AIRCRAFT

The helicopter used for the survey is an Aerospatiale SA315B LAMA, Registry No. N47319. The SA315B LAMA was designed and built by Societe Nationale Industrielle Aerospatial of France to meet the requirements of the Indian Armed Forces for a medium-sized helicopter capable of working in the Himalayas. In that the craft was initially designed to haul heavy pay loads in rugged mountainous terrain, its overall performance and safety features make it ideal for low level, rotary-wing airborne geophysical survey work. There is virtually no other medium-sized rotary-wing aircraft which can carry the adequate payload at the necessary constant low airspeeds and tight terrain clearances and still maintain a wide envelope of safety, all while operating economically. Performance data for the SA315B LAMA (both general and in its present geophysical survey configuration) are given below:

Type: Turbine-driven general purpose helicopter.

Rotor System: Three-blade main and antitorque rotors. All-metal main rotor blades, of constant chord, are on articulated hinges, with hydraulic drag-hinge dampers.

Rotor Drive: Main rotor driven through planetary gearbox, with free-wheel for autorotation. Take-off drive for tail rotor at lower end of main gearbox, from where a torque shaft runs to a small gearbox which supports the tail rotor and houses the pitch-change mechanism. Cyclic and collective pitch controls are powered.

Fuselage: Glazed cabin has light metal frame. Center and rear of fuselage have a triangulated steel-tube framework.

Landing Gear: Skid type, with removable wheels for ground maneuvering. Pneumatic floats for normal operation from water, and emergency flotation gear, inflatable in the air, are available.

Power Plant: One 870 shp Turbomeca Artouste IIIB turboshaft engine, derated to 550 shp. Fuel tank in fuselage center-section, with capacity of 151.3 U.S. gallons (useable) (573 litres).

Accommodation: Glazed cabin seats pilot and passenger side by side in front and three passengers behind. Provision for external sling for loads of up to 2,204 lbs. (1,000 kg). Can be equipped for rescue (hoist capacity 265 lb.; 120 kg), liaison, observaion, training, agricultural, photographic, ambulance and other duties. As an ambulance, can accommodate two stretchers and a medical attendant internally.

Dimensions, External: Main rotor diameter 36 ft.,1-3/4 in.
 Tail rotor diameter 6 ft.,3-1/4 in.
 Main rotor blade chord (constant) 13.8 in.
 Length overall, both rotors turning 42 ft.,4-3/4 in.
 Length of fuselage 33 ft., 8 in.
 Height overall 10 ft.,1-3/4 in.
 Skid track 7 ft.,9-3/4 in.

Performance (Sea Level Standard Conditions)

	Internal		External	
	Average	Maximum	Average	Maximum
At Gross Weight lb	3,310	4,300	4,200	5,070
Empty Weight lb	2,216	2,216	2,216	2,216
Useful Load lb	1,094	2,084	1,984	2,854
Sling Load (max) lb				2,500
Cruise Speed mph	118	118	55-75	55-75
Top Speed, Vne mph	130	130	-	-
Useable Fuel US gal	146	146	46	46
Service Ceiling ft (23,000)*	17,710		18,370	10,800
HIGE Ceiling ft (23,000)*	16,730		17,600	9,220
H0GE Ceiling ft (23,000)*	15,170		16,100	5,000
Rate of Climb SL fpm	1,580	1,080	1,120	730
Max. Range, SL mi	308	308	31**	31**

() Maximum certified altitude -23,000 ft.

** Mission radius -includes: 10 minutes fuel reserve
 3 minutes SL Hover
 Return with no load

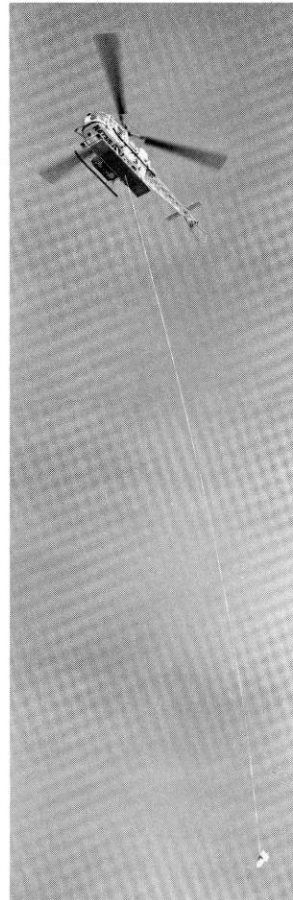
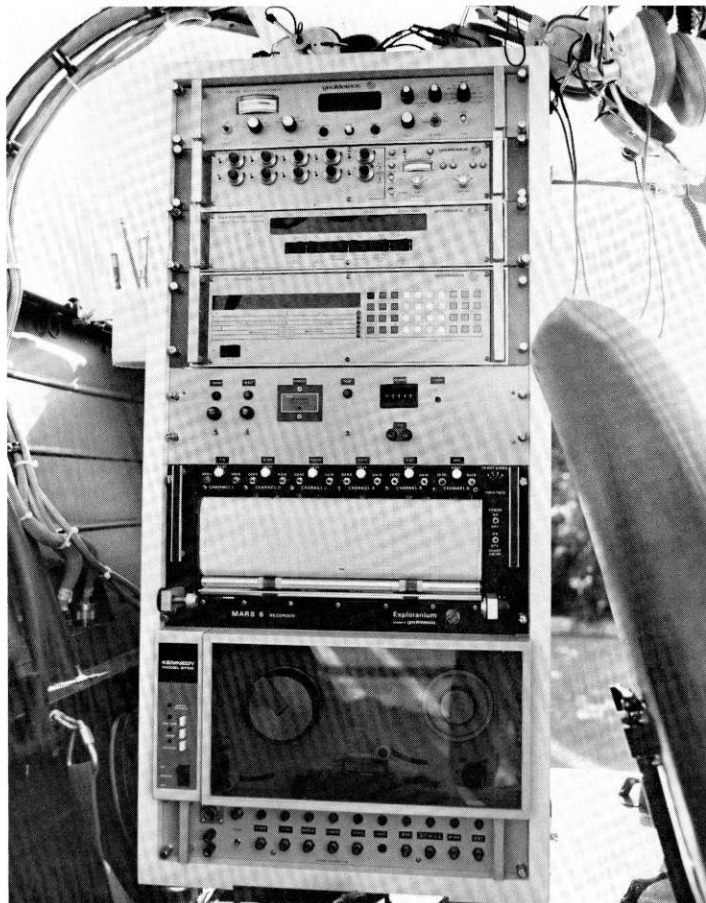
Present Geophysical Configuration

Lama Weight Empty	2,193 lbs.
Maximum Fuel	900 lbs.
Geophysical Electronics	850 lbs.
Pilot	165 lbs.
Navigator	175 lbs.
TOTAL	<u>4,458 lbs.</u>

Electronics

The major components of the airborne data collection system are summarized below (shown pictorially in Figure 8 and schematically in Figure 6):

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 NaI-100/CS consisting of 2048 cubic inches in the downward looking configuration and 256 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 a barometric altimeter (by analog-to-digital conversion)
 - f) Time in days, hours, minutes and seconds
 - g) Outside air temperature



HELICOPTER GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY SYSTEM
(Aerospatiale SA315B Lama)

Ideally suited to contour flying, this exploration platform is employed on a Midwest E. R. D. A. survey along the front range of the Rocky Mountains in central Colorado. [Far left]: A single shock-mounted instrument rack includes GeoMetrics Model G-803 Proton Magnetometer (top of rack), Model GR-900-2 Detector Interface console, Model GR-800 D Multichannel Gamma Ray Spectrometer and G-714 Digital Data Acquisition System. A specially designed Intervalometer console is located above the Exploranium MARS-6 six-channel Analog Recorder and the Kennedy Model 9700 Magnetic Tape Deck. A fused Power Distribution Panel is shown at the bottom of the rack. Operator's seat is folded up to the left of the instrument rack. [Left]: Magnetometer "bird" sensor is towed from a 100 ft. nylon sleeved signal cable. [Bottom left]: The Lama was outfitted at GeoMetrics manufacturing facilities in Sunnyvale, California. [Below]: A center platform, held secure by the cargo hook, contains both a Model DET-1024 and DET-1024/256 R exSquare™ detector for a total volume of 2,048 cu. in. downward-looking and 256 cu. in. upward-looking. A Bonzer altimeter and Automax flight-path recovery camera are also included on the center platform. The entire instrumentation system, including detectors and hardware weighs approximately 700 lbs. (318 kg) installed.



FIGURE 8

4. Magnetometer, geoMetrics Airborne Model G-803, capable of 0.125 gamma sensitivity, but operated at 0.25 gamma sensitivity.
5. Radar Altimeter Sperry Model AA200 with recording output and display and minimum altitude range of 0 to 2500 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 to provide flight path recovery data.
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 using a window about the 1.76 MeV peak from the upward looking system.
 - c) Magnetometer
 - d) Radar Altitude
 - e) Total count for downward looking system (0.4 to 3.0 MeV)
 - f) Outside air temperature
 - g) Event and 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 7).

OPERATIONS

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-based 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 Tracker objective ground speed was 135 mph, and the helicopter objective ground speed was 70 mph. These were not exceeded unless dictated by safety.
3. The downward looking crystal volume was 3,584 cubic inches, providing a range in V/v (i.e. crystal volume in cubic inches divided by ground speed in miles per hour), of between 27.5 (130 mph), and 25.6 (140 mph) for the S2F. Helicopter downward crystal volume was 2078 cubic inches providing an average V/v of 29.3 at 70 mph.
4. The volume of the upward looking crystal was 512 cubic inches for the S2F and 256 for the Lama.

Navigation/Flight Path Recovery

Navigation was accomplished using a combination of visual and doppler navigation techniques in the fixed wing and visual in the rotary wing aircraft. Flight lines were drawn on 1:250,000 scale NTMS quadrangle sheets for the S2F and on 1:24,000 quadrangles for the Lama. The pilot/navigator utilized these maps to provide visual navigation features. Flight lines were generally started and ended visually for both the Lama and the S2F. While doppler was used to fly a straight line between end points in the S2F, visual methods were continued for the Lama.

Simultaneously, a 35 mm tracking camera was used to record actual flight position. This camera's fiducial num-

bering 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. At the boundaries of the fixed wing/ rotary wing areas, flight lines were flown by both the S2F and the Lama with overlaps of 1 mile over the best available terrain.

Infield System Calibration

Due to the complex nature of both the systems and the required data interpretation, much emphasis was placed on infield calibration of each data collection system. The objective of this calibration was to ensure continuous high quality of the data collected. The daily calibration procedures used are set forth in the following summary check list:

A. Pre Flight

1. Use cesium sources (same positioning on crystals every day), peak each Photomultiplier tube/crystal using the digital splitwindow detector of the GR-800.
2. Run full cesium spectrum on analog recorder for both down and up looking crystals. Calculate the cesium resolution (see sample in Figure 7). Run spectrum out past the K40 peak on down crystals for centering evaluation of K40 peak.
3. Use thorium sources (same position every day) check upper end of spectrum in both up and down crystals - using the digital split window of the GR-800.
4. Run full thorium spectrum of down crystals on analog recorder. Check for centering of K40 and Th peaks in spectrum.

B. During Flight

1. Run 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 $\pm 20\%$ limits on total count compared to first test flight from that base of operations.

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 $\pm 20\%$ of first test line 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).
 3. Calculate the resolution of down and up crystal pack.
 4. Determine shift, if any, in K40 peak position.

PRODUCTION SUMMARY-ROCKIES/LARAMIE PROJECT

This report covers 4 of 6 NTMS Quadrangles comprising the "Rockies/Larmie" Project. Included in this report are the Rock Springs, Rawlins, and Cheyenne, Wyoming, and Greeley, Colorado NTMS Quadrangles. Under separate cover, the balance of the "Rockies/Larmie" Project, is contained the Denver and Pueblo, Colorado NTMS quadrangles.

The four quadrangles reported herein consisted of a total of 14,104 line miles. Of this mileage, 8643 line miles were flown with a fixed wing configured system. The production summary presented below and in Appendix H describes the total project, since in some cases, data collection overlapped in the Greeley, Denver and Pueblo quadrangles.

Rotary wing data collection within this project was initiated on August 9, 1977 at Saratoga, Wyoming. Data collection with the rotary wing ceased on November 18, 1977 after encountering severe weather problems. All but 624 rotary wing line miles of the total project were completed. The balance of the data were collected during the 1978 flying season starting on July 31, 1978 with completion on August

5, 1978. Operating bases used during this period include: Saratoga, Wyoming; Fort Collins, Colorado; Estes Park, Colorado; Golden, Colorado; Woodland Park, Colorado; and Canon City, Colorado.

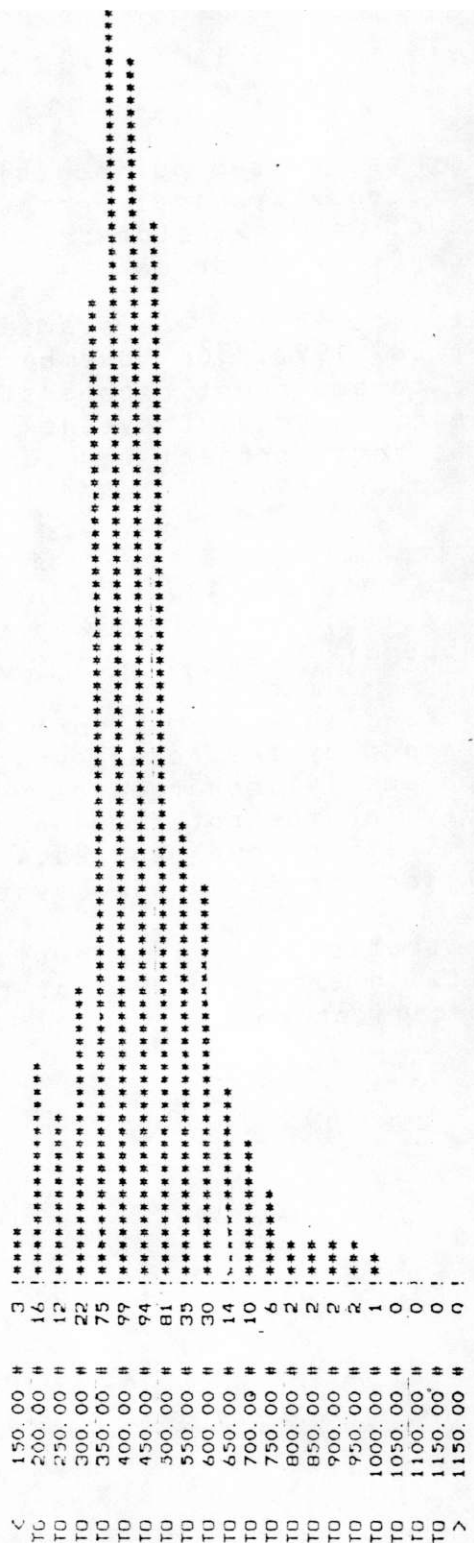
The fixed wing data collection was started in Rock Springs, Wyoming on October 28, 1977. On November 7, 1977, operations were suspended due to equipment problems. On July 17, 1978, operations were reinitiated at Cheyenne, Wyoming. The fixed wing portion of the total project was completed on August 31, 1978 from Pueblo, Colorado.

During the above time period, a total of 13,855 line miles of rotary wing data and 11,495 line miles of fixed wing data were collected. Details of this daily production are contained in Appendix H.

Throughout the course of the overall project, the average ground speed maintained by the rotary wing and fixed wing aircraft was 69 mph and 141 mph respectively. This produced an average V/v for the rotary wing system of 29.7 (cubic inches per mile per hour) and 25.4 (cubic inches per mile per hour) for the fixed wing system.

(A sample altitude statistical distribution is shown in Figure 9). Overall, in excess of 97% of the data collected were within the specification limits.

Number of Occurrences



(Ground Clearance in Feet)

THE MINIMUM RADAR ALTMTR IS 147.500 FEET
 THE MAXIMUM RADAR ALTMTR IS 975.000 FEET
 THE AVERAGE RADAR ALTMTR IS 424.336 FEET
 THE STANDARD DEVIATION IS 123.4900 FEET

Figure 9. Typical Radar Altimeter Statistical Summary Histogram for Single Flight Line.

SYSTEM CALIBRATION

AIRCRAFT AND COSMIC BACKGROUND

Full spectral data are collected at five (5) altitudes over water (Tracker: 15,000 feet; Lama: 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 Bi_{214} can be assured (offshore 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 $\Sigma C(h)$ 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 10. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} S(12,000) - S(8,000) &= \Delta S \\ \text{and} \\ \Sigma C_{12}(h_i) - \Sigma C_8(h_i) &= \Delta C \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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 Figure 11 and 12 respectively.

SYSTEM CONSTANTS

System constants were determined by occupation of the DoE Walker Field Test Pads. These five test pads contained varying concentrations of K, U, and T as presented by BFEC:

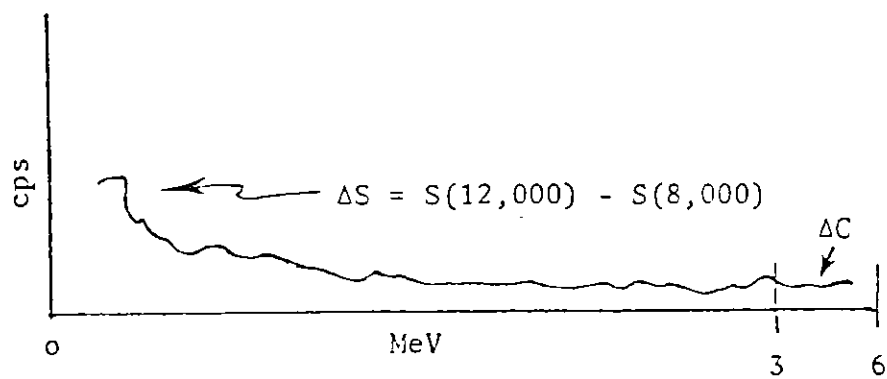
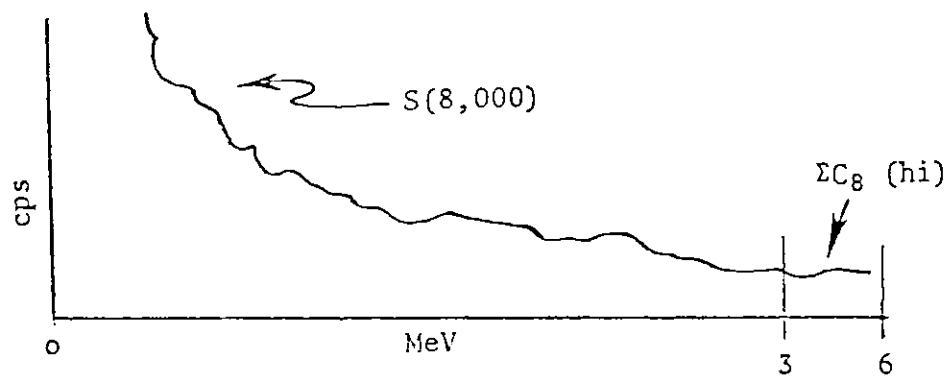
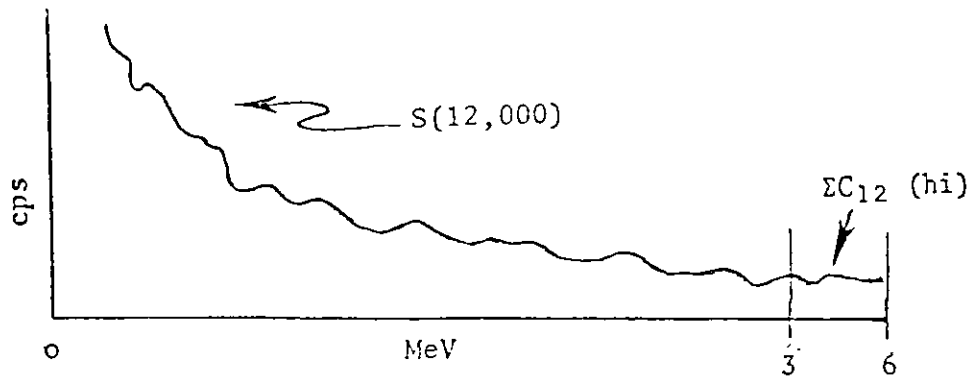


Figure 10 - Multiple altitude spectra schematic

DERIVED AIRCRAFT BACKGROUND SPECTRUM FROM PACIFIC OCEAN DATA
DOWNWARD-LOOKING CRYSTAL SPECTRUM FOR LINE AC BGD, DATED 072577
TC (0-6 MEV) 184.07 TC (0.4-3.0 MEV) 141.17 COSMIC (3-6 MEV) 0.00
U (1.12 MEV) 9.91 K (1.46 MEV) 14.54 U (1.76 MEV) 4.36 T (2.62 MEV) 4.29

AIRCRAFT BACKGROUND
ROTARY WING AIRCRAFT
DOWNWARD-LOOKING CRYSTAL
2048 CUBIC INCHES
DATE: 25 JULY 1977

CH	(MEV)	CPS	ISOTOPE
0	(0.000)	0.000	
1	(0.012)	0.000	
2	(0.024)	0.000	
3	(0.035)	0.000	
4	(0.047)	0.000	
5	(0.059)	0.000	
6	(0.071)	0.000	
7	(0.083)	0.000	
8	(0.095)	0.000	
9	(0.106)	0.000	
10	(0.118)	0.000	
11	(0.130)	0.000	
12	(0.142)	0.000	
13	(0.154)	0.000	
14	(0.165)	0.000	
15	(0.177)	0.000	
16	(0.189)	0.000	
17	(0.201)	0.000	
18	(0.213)	0.000	
19	(0.225)	0.000	
20	(0.236)	0.000	
21	(0.248)	0.000	
22	(0.260)	3.792	XXXXXXXXXXXX
23	(0.272)	4.080	XXXXXXXXXXXX
24	(0.284)	4.368	XXXXXXXXXXXX
25	(0.295)	3.748	XXXXXXXXXXXX
26	(0.307)	3.897	XXXXXXXXXXXX
27	(0.319)	4.185	XXXXXXXXXXXX
28	(0.331)	4.236	XXXXXXXXXXXX
29	(0.343)	3.433	XXXXXXXXXXXX
30	(0.355)	3.096	XXXXXXXXXXXX
31	(0.366)	2.550	XXXXXXXXXXXX
32	(0.378)	1.269	XXXXXXXXXXXX
33	(0.390)	1.102	XXXXXXXXXXXX
34	(0.402)	0.981	XXXXXXXXXXXX TOTAL COUNT
35	(0.414)	2.121	XXXXXXXXXXXX
36	(0.426)	1.114	XXXXXXXXXXXX
37	(0.437)	0.976	XXXXXXXXXXXX
38	(0.449)	0.890	XXXXXXXXXXXX
39	(0.461)	1.188	XXXXXXXXXXXX
40	(0.473)	1.258	XXXXXXXXXXXX
41	(0.485)	1.983	XXXXXXXXXXXX
42	(0.496)	1.165	XXXXXXXXXXXX
43	(0.508)	1.153	XXXXXXXXXXXX
44	(0.520)	2.267	XXXXXXXXXXXX
45	(0.532)	2.217	XXXXXXXXXXXX
46	(0.544)	0.997	XXXXXXXXXXXX
47	(0.556)	2.447	XXXXXXXXXXXX
48	(0.567)	2.540	XXXXXXXXXXXX
49	(0.579)	2.586	XXXXXXXXXXXX
50	(0.591)	2.709	XXXXXXXXXXXX
51	(0.603)	2.481	XXXXXXXXXXXX
52	(0.615)	2.372	XXXXXXXXXXXX
53	(0.626)	1.866	XXXXXXXXXXXX
54	(0.638)	1.682	XXXXXXXXXXXX
55	(0.650)	1.661	XXXXXXXXXXXX
56	(0.662)	1.488	XXXXXXXXXXXX
57	(0.674)	1.474	XXXXX
58	(0.686)	1.447	XXXXX
59	(0.697)	1.431	XXXXX
60	(0.709)	1.476	XXXXX
61	(0.721)	1.453	XXXXX
62	(0.733)	1.467	XXXXX
63	(0.745)	1.579	XXXXX
64	(0.756)	1.497	XXXXX
65	(0.768)	1.548	XXXXX
66	(0.780)	1.421	XXXXX
67	(0.792)	1.282	XXXXX
68	(0.804)	1.155	XXXXX
69	(0.816)	1.246	XXXXX
70	(0.827)	1.245	XXXXX
71	(0.839)	1.161	XXXXX
72	(0.851)	1.233	XXXXX
73	(0.863)	1.231	XXXXX
74	(0.875)	1.425	XXXXX
75	(0.887)	1.433	XXXXX
76	(0.898)	1.543	XXXXX
77	(0.910)	1.444	XXXXX
78	(0.922)	1.364	XXXXX
79	(0.934)	1.289	XXXXX
80	(0.946)	1.150	XXXX
81	(0.957)	1.144	XXXX
82	(0.969)	1.085	XXXX
83	(0.981)	1.061	XXXX
84	(0.993)	0.941	XXXX
85	(1.005)	0.919	XXXX
86	(1.017)	0.822	XXX
87	(1.028)	0.816	XXX
88	(1.040)	0.853	XXXX
89	(1.052)	0.901	XXXX BISMUTH 214
90	(1.064)	0.822	XXX
91	(1.076)	0.867	XXXX
92	(1.087)	0.968	XXXX
93	(1.099)	0.851	XXXX
94	(1.111)	0.905	XXXX
95	(1.123)	0.847	XXXX
96	(1.135)	0.861	XXXX
97	(1.147)	0.800	XXXX
98	(1.158)	0.787	XXXX
99	(1.170)	0.751	XXXX
100	(1.182)	0.607	XXXX BISMUTH 214
101	(1.194)	0.613	XXXX
102	(1.206)	0.557	XXX
103	(1.218)	0.517	XXXX
104	(1.230)	0.533	XXXX
105	(1.241)	0.571	XXXX
106	(1.253)	0.475	XXX
107	(1.265)	0.691	XXXX
108	(1.277)	0.661	XXXX
109	(1.289)	0.669	XXXX
110	(1.301)	0.606	XXXX
111	(1.312)	0.630	XXXX
112	(1.324)	0.652	XXXX
113	(1.336)	0.652	XXXX
114	(1.347)	0.791	XXXX
115	(1.359)	0.787	XXXX
116	(1.371)	0.834	XXXX POTASSIUM 40
117	(1.383)	0.984	XXXX
118	(1.395)	1.072	XXXX
119	(1.407)	1.124	XXXX
120	(1.418)	1.088	XXXX
121	(1.430)	1.210	XXXX
122	(1.442)	1.231	XXXX
123	(1.454)	1.207	XXXX
124	(1.466)	0.995	XXXX
125	(1.477)	0.967	XXXX
126	(1.489)	0.624	XXXX
127	(1.501)	0.635	XXX
128	(1.513)	0.512	XXX
129	(1.525)	0.488	XXXX
130	(1.537)	0.409	XXXX
131	(1.548)	0.369	XXXX
132	(1.560)	0.339	XXXX POTASSIUM 40
133	(1.572)	0.438	XXXX
134	(1.584)	0.310	XXXX
135	(1.596)	0.259	XXXX
136	(1.608)	0.250	XXXX
137	(1.619)	0.353	XXXX
138	(1.631)	0.332	XXXX
139	(1.643)	0.326	XXXX
140	(1.655)	0.266	XXXX BISMUTH 214
141	(1.667)	0.267	XXXX
142	(1.678)	0.275	XXXX
143	(1.690)	0.245	XXXX
144	(1.702)	0.247	XXXX
145	(1.714)	0.352	XXXX
146	(1.726)	0.293	XXXX
147	(1.738)	0.250	XXXX
148	(1.749)	0.340	XXXX
149	(1.761)	0.334	XXXX
150	(1.773)	0.245	XXXX
151	(1.785)	0.245	XXXX
152	(1.797)	0.174	XXXX
153	(1.808)	0.228	XXXX
154	(1.820)	0.187	XXXX
155	(1.832)	0.115	XXXX
156	(1.844)	0.084	XXXX BISMUTH 214
157	(1.856)	0.147	XXXX
158	(1.868)	0.147	XXXX
159	(1.879)	0.139	XXXX
160	(1.891)	0.103	XXXX
161	(1.903)	0.091	XXXX
162	(1.915)	0.151	XXXX
163	(1.927)	0.088	XXXX
164	(1.938)	0.157	XXXX
165	(1.950)	0.110	XXXX
166	(1.962)	0.109	XXXX
167	(1.974)	0.113	XXXX
168	(1.986)	0.106	XXXX
169	(1.998)	0.147	XXXX
170	(2.009)	0.137	XXXX
171	(2.021)	0.171	XXXX
172	(2.033)	0.154	XXXX
173	(2.045)	0.108	XXXX
174	(2.057)	0.162	XXXX
175	(2.068)	0.119	XXXX
176	(2.080)	0.138	XXXX
177	(2.092)	0.137	XXXX
178	(2.104)	0.119	XXXX
179	(2.116)	0.148	XXXX
180	(2.128)	0.141	XXXX
181	(2.139)	0.108	XXXX
182	(2.151)	0.181	XXXX
183	(2.163)	0.111	XXXX
184	(2.175)	0.088	XXXX
185	(2.187)	0.101	XXXX
186	(2.199)	0.085	XXXX
187	(2.210)	0.130	XXXX
188	(2.222)	0.117	XXXX
189	(2.234)	0.112	XXXX
190	(2.246)	0.116	XXXX
191	(2.258)	0.089	XXXX
192	(2.269)	0.095	XXXX
193	(2.281)	0.087	XXXX
194	(2.293)	0.059	XXXX
195	(2.305)	0.041	XXXX
196	(2.317)	0.070	XXXX
197	(2.329)	0.087	XXXX
198	(2.340)	0.085	XXXX
199	(2.352)	0.084	XXXX
200	(2.364)	0.064	XXXX
201	(2.376)	0.123	XXXX THALLIUM 208
202	(2.388)	0.076	XXXX
203	(2.400)	0.115	XXXX
204	(2.411)	0.147	XXXX
205	(2.423)	0.108	XXXX
206	(2.435)	0.120	XXXX
207	(2.447)	0.092	XXXX
208	(2.459)	0.127	XXXX
209	(2.470)	0.169	XXXX
210	(2.482)	0.102	XXXX
211	(2.494)	0.167	XXXX
212	(2.506)	0.129	XXXX
213	(2.518)	0.203	XXXX
214	(2.529)	0.262	XXXX
215	(2.541)	0.184	XXXX
216	(2.553)	0.206	XXXX
217	(2.565)	0.195	XXXX
218	(2.577)	0.173	XXXX
219	(2.589)	0.329	XXXX
220	(2.600)	0.232	XXXX
221	(2.612)	0.197	XXXX
222	(2.624)	0.171	XXXX
223	(2.636)	0.177	XXXX
224	(2.648)	0.090	XXXX
225	(2.660)	0.122	XXXX
226	(2.671)	0.124	XXXX
227	(2.683)	0.133	XXXX
228	(2.695)	0.090	XXXX
229	(2.707)	0.027	XXXX
230	(2.719)	0.012	XXXX
231	(2.730)	0.024	XXXX
232	(2.742)	0.038	XXXX
233	(2.754)	0.003	XXXX
234	(2.766)	0.060	XXXX
235	(2.778)	0.038	XXXX
236	(2.790)	0.008	XXXX THALLIUM 208
237	(2.801)	0.023	XXXX
238	(2.813)	0.008	XXXX
239	(2.825)	0.078	XXXX
240	(2.837)	0.027	XXXX
241	(2.849)	0.047	XXXX
242	(2.860)	0.039	XXXX
243	(2.872)	0.084	XXXX
244	(2.884)	0.025	XXXX
245	(2.896)	0.025	XXXX
246	(2.908)	0.015	XXXX
247	(2.920)	0.017	XXXX
248	(2.931)	-0.005	XXXX
249	(2.943)	-0.042	XXXX
250	(2.955)	0.002	XXXX
251	(2.967)	-0.018	XXXX
252	(2.979)	0.031	XXXX
253	(2.990)	-0.196	XXXX
254	(3.002)	0.000	XXXX
255	(3.014)	0.000	XXXX TOTAL COUNT

Figure 11

<u>PAD</u>	<u>K</u>	<u>U</u>	<u>T</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 (4 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. 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. Thus, the count rate data, after subtracting out the matrix pad count rate data can be related directly to the effects of the differential concentrations in the four pads (K, U, T and mixed). The differential concentrations in the pads are given in the table below:

<u>PAD</u>	<u>K</u>	<u>U</u>	<u>T</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 now define a functional relationship using these data, which will provide a method of determining the calibration constants for the spectrometer system. These calibration constants are the sensitivities, in count rate per unit elemental concentrations, and the interactions which occur between the elemental channels in the system (Compton scatter coefficients, etc.).

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 = uncorrected system count rate for the K channel
 UC = uncorrected system count rate for the U channel
 TC = uncorrected system count rate for the T channel
 K = the percent differential concentration of potassium
 U = ppm differential concentration of uranium
 T = ppm differential concentration of thorium

We also define the following:

ζ_{kk} = sensitivity of KC to concentrations of K
 ζ_{ku} = sensitivity of KC to concentrations of U
 ζ_{kt} = sensitivity of KC to concentrations of T
 ζ_{uk} = sensitivity of UC to concentrations of K
 ζ_{uu} = sensitivity of UC to concentrations of U
 ζ_{ut} = sensitivity of UC to concentrations of T
 ζ_{tk} = sensitivity of TC to concentrations of K
 ζ_{tu} = sensitivity of TC to concentrations of U
 ζ_{tt} = sensitivity of TC to concentrations to T

We must now solve for the above nine variables to define the systems's overall sensitivity. On the basis of an ideal situation, one would anticipate that some of these variables should be equal to 0. 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 a pure line spectrum. 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.

Using the foregoing, we can write nine equations, one set for each of the three (K, U and T) pads.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{K pad} \quad KC &= \zeta_{kk}K + \zeta_{ku}U + \zeta_{kt}T \\
 UC &= \zeta_{uk}K + \zeta_{uu}U + \zeta_{ut}T \\
 TC &= \zeta_{tk}K + \zeta_{tu}U + \zeta_{tt}T
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{U_pad} \quad KC = \zeta_{kk}K + \zeta_{ku}U + \zeta_{kt}T$$

$$UC = \zeta_{uk}K + \zeta_{uu}U + \zeta_{ut}T$$

$$TC = \zeta_{tk}K + \zeta_{tu}U + \zeta_{tt}T$$

$$\underline{T_pad} \quad KC = \zeta_{kk}K + \zeta_{ku}U + \zeta_{kt}T$$

$$UC = \zeta_{uk}K + \zeta_{uu}U + \zeta_{ut}T$$

$$TC = \zeta_{tk}K + \zeta_{tu}U + \zeta_{tt}T$$

Separating these equation into consistent groups we get

$$(K\ pad) \quad KC = \zeta_{kk}K_k + \zeta_{ku}U_k + \zeta_{kt}T_k$$

$$(U\ pad) \quad KC = \zeta_{kk}K_u + \zeta_{ku}U_u + \zeta_{kt}T_u$$

$$(T\ pad) \quad KC = \zeta_{kk}K_t + \zeta_{ku}U_t + \zeta_{kt}T_t$$

Where K_k = concentration of K in K pad, K_u = concentration of K in U pad, and K_t = concentration of K in the T pad.

The equations can be expressed in matrix form

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

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

In a similar manner we can write the other two matrix equations for UC and TC respectively.

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

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

In matrix form, these equations can be expressed in the general form of

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

where \bar{A} is the count rate matrix, \bar{B} is the matrix of the known concentrations matrix, and $\bar{\zeta}$ the sensitivity matrix. We now have a functional relationship from which to derive all the sensitivity coefficients.

In order to calculate the concentrations in the unknown pad, we rewrite the

equation as $\bar{B} = \bar{A} \cdot \bar{\zeta}^{-1}$ and define $\bar{\zeta}^{-1} = \bar{\Delta}$. Expanding this we have:

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} K_m &= \Delta_{kk} \left(KC_m + \frac{\Delta_{ku}}{\Delta_{kk}} UC_m + \frac{\Delta_{kt}}{\Delta_{kk}} TC_m \right) \\ U_m &= \Delta_{uu} \left(UC_m + \frac{\Delta_{ut}}{\Delta_{kk}} TC_m + \frac{\Delta_{uk}}{\Delta_{uu}} KC_m \right) \\ T_m &= \Delta_{tt} \left(TC_m + \frac{\Delta_{tu}}{\Delta_{tt}} UC_m + \frac{\Delta_{tk}}{\Delta_{tt}} KC_m \right) \end{aligned}$$

where all count rates are observed values minus the matrix pad.

The terms in parenthesis in the above 3 equations are the "corrected stripped count rates" for the system. (These stripping coefficients are defined in terms of the S_{ij} in order to eliminate confusion with α , β , γ and which are sometimes defined slightly differently.) The results are defined as follows:

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

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

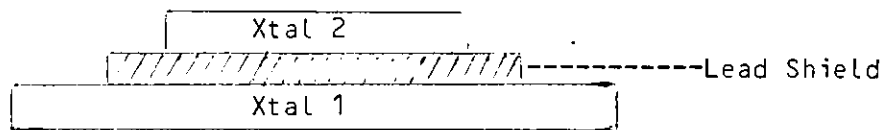
$$S_{ut} = \frac{\Delta_{ut}}{\Delta_{uu}} \quad (\text{effect of thorium on uranium})$$

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

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

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.

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.

Therefore
$$I_2 = \ell I_g + m I_a + A_2 + C_2$$

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

Using the test pad data, the factor ℓ 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.

Therefore
$$I_1 = I_g$$

$$I_2 = \ell I_g$$

or
$$\ell = \frac{I_2}{I_1}$$

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

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

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, ℓ should decrease, thus $\ell = f(h)$.

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

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

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

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 .

$$I_1 = I_g + I_a$$

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

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

but $I_g = I_1 - I_a$

then $I_a (m - \ell) = I_2 - \ell I_1$

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

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

FIXED WING/ROTARY WING DATA NORMALIZATION

As required in the Rockies/Laramie Project, the rotary wing data were normalized to the fixed wing data to provide continuity within NTMS data sets. Normalization was accomplished by multiplying the rotary wing reduced averaged record K, U, T, and total count values by an appropriate constant derived from data obtained on the Walker Field Calibration Pads, Lake Mead Dynamic Test Range, and flight line overlaps/intersections within the project area.

To obtain the normalization constant the following technique was implemented:

- 1) The fixed wing/rotary wing ratio of K, U, T and total count cps for the Walker Field Calibration Pads were calculated and tabulated.
- 2) The fixed wing/rotary wing ratio of K, U, T and Total Count cps for quasi-coincident fixed wing/rotary wing samples (spatially within 50 ± feet) were calculated for all four flights at each of the eight altitudes flown over the land portion of the Lake Mead Dynamic Test Range. Tabulation of these results included the plotting of histograms, scatter plots and associated statistical parameters.

and

- 3) Flight line overlaps/intersections occurring within each of the NTMS sheets were subjected to the same procedure as in 2) above.

From results of the above, the proper normalization constant was selected and input to the processing scheme. In the case of all six (6) quadrangles involved in the Rockies/Laramie PROJECT a multiplicative factor of 1.4 was applied to the rotary wing average record data (K, U, T and Total Count) to normalize it to the fixed wing data.

DATA PROCESSING

DATA PREPARATION

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

Field Tape Verification and Edit

The field data tapes containing the airborne data are read into the computer to verify the recording and data quality. Data recovery is essentially 100% from the field tapes. During this phase, statistics are generated summarizing the altitude (radar and barometric), ground speed and air temperature 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 compared with the sum over the same windows in the spectra and then extracted from each scan and rewritten as a reformatted copy tape.

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

Flight Line Location

A single frame 35 mm camera is used for obtaining position recovery information. (Doppler systems are not generally used for primary navigation, but only as guides for flying straight lines and subsequently for interpolation along a line between photographically-determined fixes). 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 logged and punched on Hollerith data processing cards. 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 keypunching and logging 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. This resulting location information is then merged with the geophysical data using the fiducial numbers as common reference.

RADIOMETRIC DATA REDUCTION

Reduction of these data was carried out utilizing system calibration constants as derived from water flights, Lake Mead Dynamic Test Range, and the Walker Field Test Pads. The data reduction sequence used may be summarized as follows: (See Figure 13 for Flow Diagram)

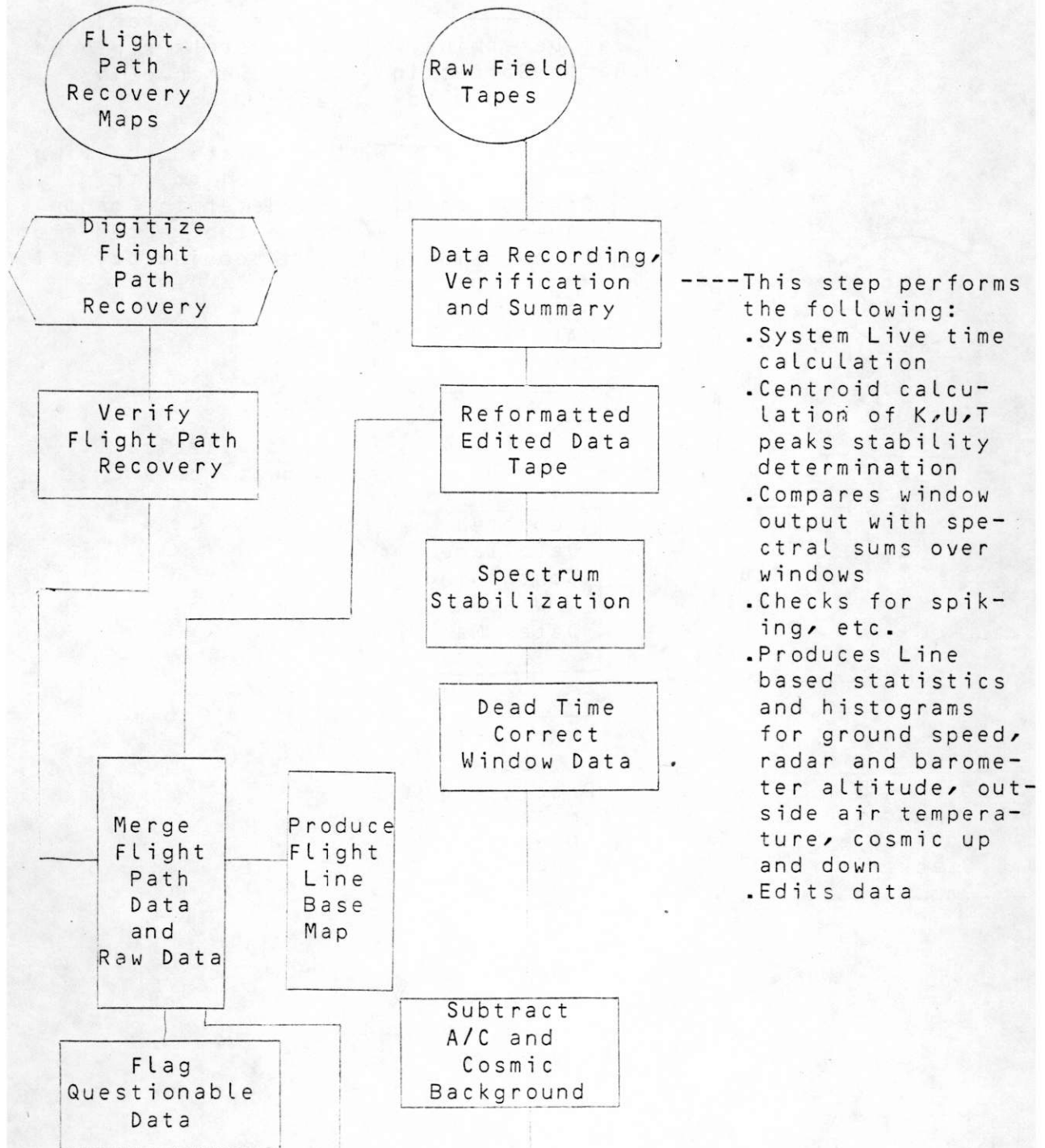
1. Spectrum stabilization
2. Dead time correction
3. Aircraft and cosmic background correction
4. Compton stripping
5. Radon correction
6. Altitude correction
7. Data plots
8. Statistical analysis

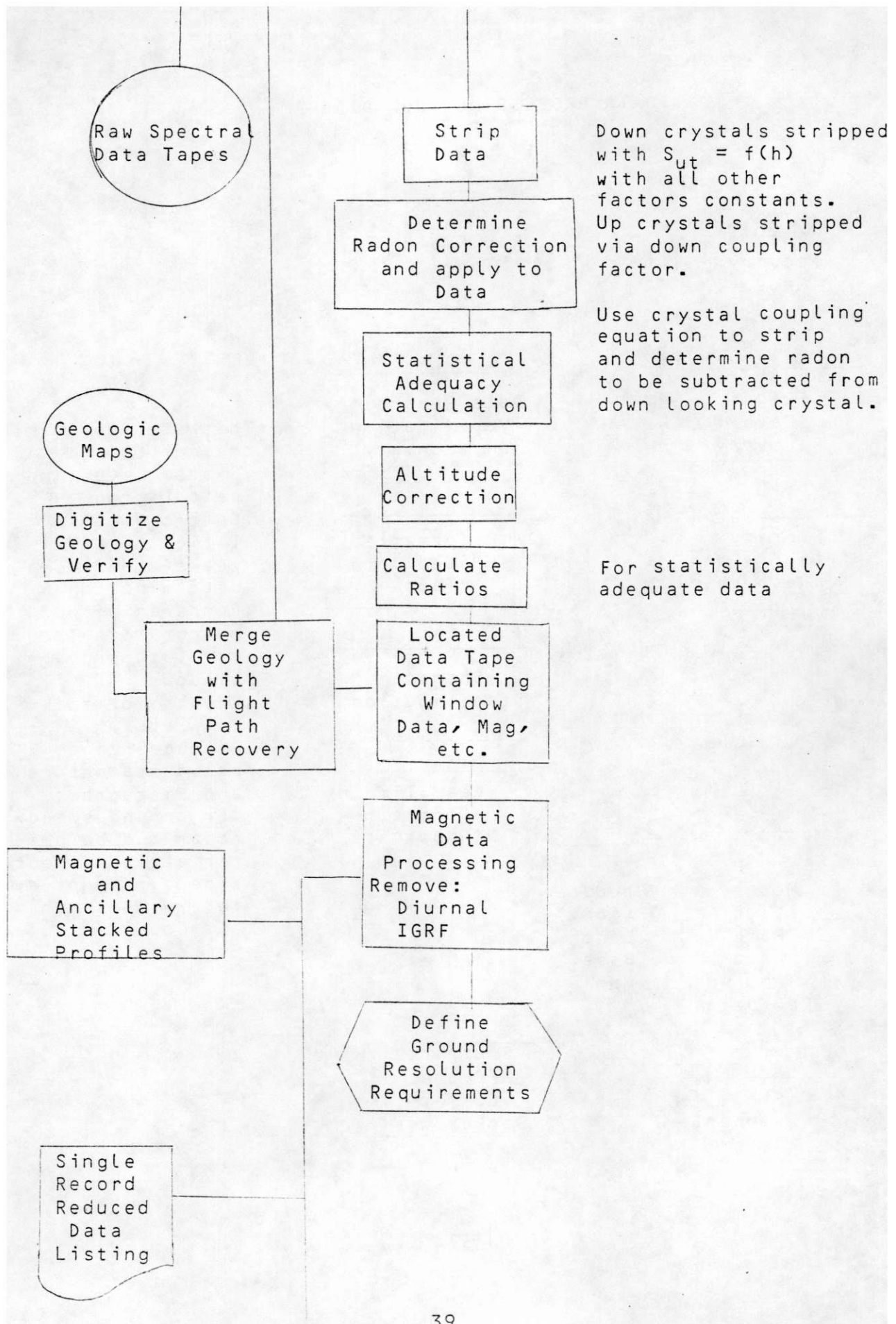
Processing of the data was performed using the window energies given below:

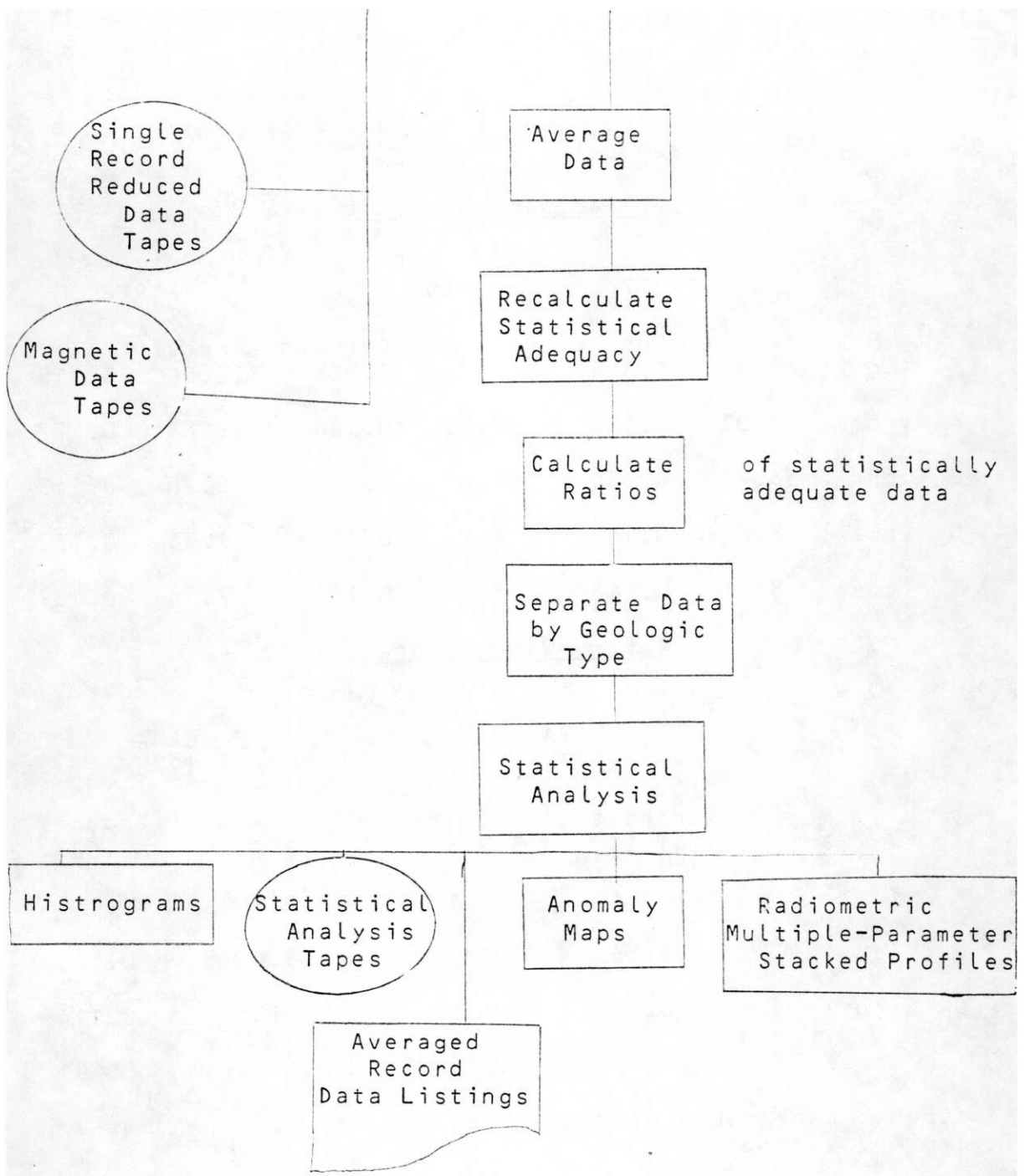
- Total count - 0.4 to 3.0 MeV
- K - 1.37 to 1.57 MeV
- U - 1.66 to 1.87 MeV (downward and upward looking system)
- T - 2.41 to 2.81 MeV
- Cosmic - 3 to 6 MeV (downward and upward looking system)

DATA PROCESSING FLOW DIAGRAM

Figure 13







Aircraft and Cosmic background for both the Fixed Wing and Rotary Wing Aircrafts over these windows described above are summarized below:

Fixed Wing Aircraft

	S2F OCT 77		S2F NOV 77		S2F 1978	
	Aircraft	Cosmic*	Aircraft	Cosmic*	Aircraft	Cosmic*
TC (cps)	638.35	3.358	383.62	2.882	212.04	3.115
K (cps)	32.03	0.188	31.39	0.164	22.83	0.177
U _{dn} (cps)	33.76	0.154	17.91	0.134	8.90	0.145
U _{up} (cps)	3.22	0.148	3.30	0.150	1.75	0.152
T (cps)	8.16	0.148	8.50	0.184	7.76	0.189

Rotary Wing Aircraft

	LAMA 1977		LAMA 1978	
	Aircraft	Cosmic*	Aircraft	Cosmic*
TC (cps)	141.17	3.245	150.83	3.023
K (cps)	14.54	0.181	19.10	0.165
U _{dn} (cps)	4.36	0.57	5.06	0.142
U _{up} (cps)	0.60	0.119	0.36	0.114
T (cps)	4.29	0.213	4.25	0.191

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

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

	S2F OCT 77	S2F NOV 77	S2F 1978	LAMA 1977	LAMA 1978
S _{ku}	0.833	0.833	0.8613	0.826	0.8195
S _{kt}	0.1390	0.390	0.1588	0.174	0.1815

S_{ut}	0.2935	0.29350	0.2986	0.2716	0.2838
S_{uk}	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
S_{tn}	0.0753	0.0753	0.05312	0.0613	0.06926
S_{tk}	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

where the subscripts ij represent the influence of the j^{th} channel on the i^{th} channel.

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

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

Altitude attenuation coefficients used are defined as follows:

ALTITUDE ATTENUATION COEFFICIENTS

	S2F OCT 77	S2F NOV 77	S2F 1978	LAMA 1977	LAMA 1978
μ_{TC} (per foot)	.001756	.002021	.0022065	.002065	.002129
μ_K (per foot)	.002754	.002771	.003001	.002859	.002897
μ_U (per foot)	.002510	0.02560	.002710	.002600	.002640
μ_T (per foot)	.002089	.002157	.002274	.002163	.002198

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

$$\exp \mu_i \left[\frac{273.15}{760} \times \frac{P}{T} \right] [h - 400]$$

where h is the height in feet, μ_i is the appropriate altitude attenuation coefficient, P is mm of Hg and T is in degrees Kelvin. In cases where the altitude exceeds 1000 feet, the correction coefficients were limited to the 1000 foot value.

Bi Air calculations are made using the following expression:

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

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 constant ℓ , m , C'_{uk} , and C'_{uu} are given below:

	S2F OCT 1977	S2F NOV 1977	S2F 1978	LAMA 1977	LAMA 1978
ℓ	0.057	0.057	.0488	0.07	0.686
m	0.174	0.174	.189	0.19	0.168
C'_{uk}	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C'_{uu}	.003615	0.03615	0.03586	0.06552	0.06078
C'_{ut}	0.01868	0.01868	0.01687	0.02046	0.02081
μ_{ℓ}	-.000039	-.000039	-.0000233	-.000039	-.000041
μ_m	-.0000305	-.0000305	-.000034	-.0000305	-.000014

μ_{ℓ} & μ_m are used as follows: $\ell = \ell - \mu_{\ell} \times h$, where h is in feet

$m = m - \mu_m \times h$, where h is in feet

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

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 diurnal ground-based 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 those readings taken during flight time and to remove spikes and manmade magnetic events. After edition, 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.

The 1975 IGRF (updated to the survey date) is subtracted from the diurnally corrected, tied magnetic data yielding the reported residual magnetic field.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The results of the data processing phase are single recorded samples (1.0 second interval). These 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. The statistical adequacy test is made to determine whether the corrected sample is sufficiently greater than the "noise" to represent the "signal" of interest.

Statistical Adequacy Test

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. The critical level is that 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 may be 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 its determination. 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 mean-

ingful (in terms of statistical adequacy), 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.) in order to reduce the number of statistically inadequate samples. In the case of this project, the resulting averaging sample interval was 7 seconds. This resulted in 98% or better of the uranium data to be statistically adequate, exclusive of those data which were outside of altitude specifications (the overall altitude specification was maintained at the 98% level) and excluding the known water saturated formations and water bodies.

Hypothesis Testing

For this processing it is assumed that correlations between radiometric parameters (count rates of total count, K, U, T, and their ratios and corresponding geology) can be described by normal (Gaussian) and/or log normal distributions. The data are treated in a standardized manner, described below.

All data (K, U, T, and three ratios) are sorted in accordance with geographic location and related geologic unit. They are then grouped such that each of the formations is represented by a distribution of count rates and ratios. A modified Chi Square testing scheme is utilized to evaluate the following two hypotheses:

1. The count rate distribution for a specified formation can be best represented by a normal distribution.

or

2. The count rate distribution for a specified formation can be best represented by a log normal distribution.

In addition to the Chi Square Test, all geological units are plotted as histograms and compared with the results of the hypothesis testing to clarify any ambiguities. Each radiometric parameter for a given geologic formation is then classified as either a normal or log normal distribution. The measure of central tendency and dispersion for each of these distributions are then utilized as a basis for determining which data are anomalous within a given unit. A sample of such a histogram distribution is presented in Figure 14.

FORMATION : HFBT TOTAL NUMBER OF SAMPLES 8919

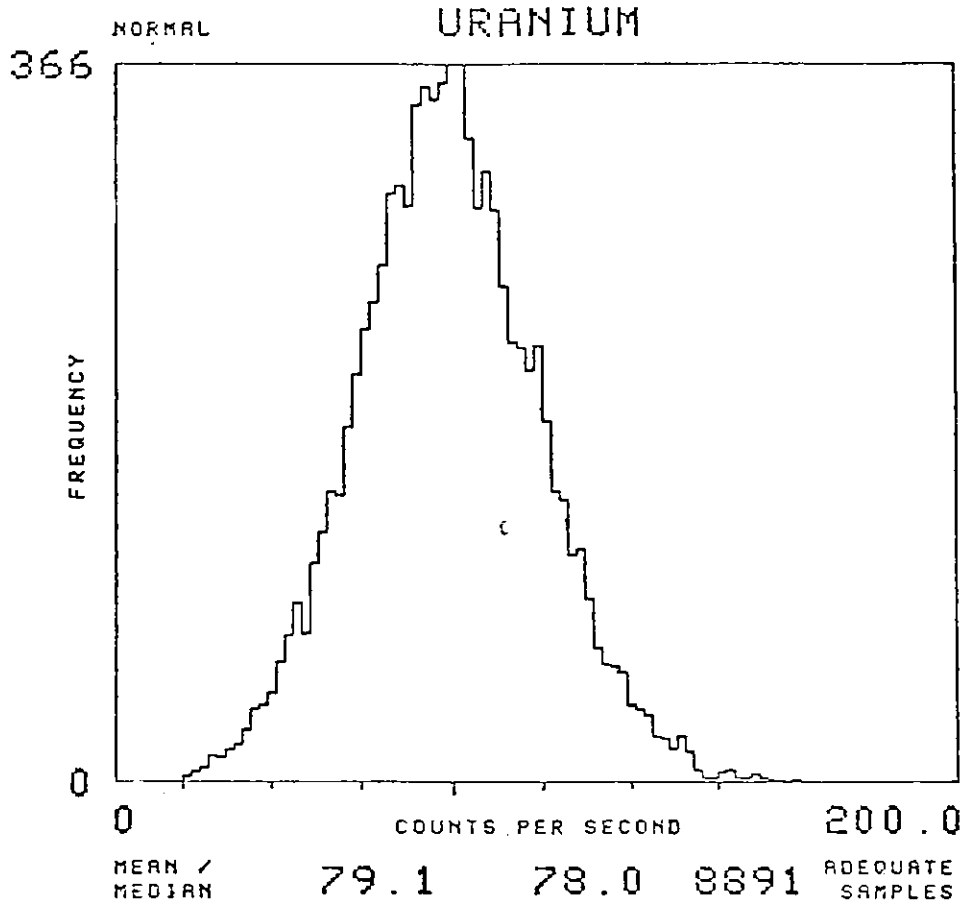


Figure 14. Sample Geologic/Soil Formation Histogram

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

The required "geochemical analysis" under this project had as its objective - "to establish geochemical units for comparison with mapped surface geologic units for gamma ray statistical analysis and interpretation purposes". Since any effective method of interpretation of radiometric data involves consideration of multiple populations of data, the following described process was applied to data from all of the quadrangles involved in the project.

This geochemical analysis comprised two separate processes. The first involved examination of each geologic formation's histograms for clearly polymodal distributions in the K, U, and T populations. If found to be polymodal, and if samples comprising each mode were spatially coherent, then the unit was broken into subunits and incorporated into the Uranium Anomaly/Interpretation Map. If however, the samples were randomly dispersed throughout the quadrangle, the formation in which they occurred was not subdivided and was treated in the normal fashion.

The second process in the geochemical analysis involved the generation of principal components for each formation within the quadrangle. The variables used were K, U, and T which resulted in three (3) components per unit. Principal components were examined for similarities and/or differences amongst the rock units. A discussion of similarities and/or discrepancies observed, as well as possible causes, has been incorporated into the interpretation of individual quadrangles. Additionally, tabulated principal component results have been enclosed in each quadrangle's statistical appendix at the end of this report.

Principal component analysis has been used extensively in the sciences for many years. Good references are; J.C. Davis, 1973; the extensive and comprehensive series of statistical programs written at the University of Kansas edited by F. Merriam; and Multivariate Data Analysis by Cooley and Lohnes, 1971.

Principal component analysis is not a statistical procedure per se, that is, no assumptions about a variable's distribution or sampling are necessary to ensure useful results other than a sufficient number of samples (Reference Trochimczyk & Chayes, 1977, 1978) as is required for factor analysis. In principal component analysis the primary interest is in determining whether some small number of components account for most of the variance while the remaining components account for only small amounts of

variance (which can often be due to idiosyncratic variations in individual variables).

In the principal component matrix, the eigenvalues associated with each component represent the amount of total variance accounted for by the factor. Therefore, the importance of a component may be evaluated by examining the proportion of the total variance accounted for:

Proportion of total variance accounted for by component

$$i = \frac{\lambda_i}{n}$$

where λ_i represents the eigenvalue of the i^{th} component and n represents the number of variables in the set.

In order to compute the principal components for each formation, all individual samples of three variables, K, U, and T were normalized - that is, the individual variable's count rate minus its arithmetic mean was divided by its standard deviation prior to the generation of the correlation matrix. This standardization has the advantage of allowing the use of measurements that are orders of magnitude different in absolute value by making them numerically equivalent. The normalized data were then input to a program to generate the correlation matrices, one per formation. Each correlation matrix is then input to the principal component program which computes: the three principal components; the percentage of total variance accounted for by each component and the correlation between each variable and that particular principal component. These data are included in the statistical appendices for each quadrangle.

In correlating ground data (geochemical, mineralogical, etc.) with results obtained from the above described process it must be remembered what an individual airborne gamma ray sample physically measures. First, the terrestrial component of the gamma ray radiation measured by the airborne detector emanated primarily from the upper 18 inches of material on the earth's surface (Gregory & Horwood, 1961). The airborne measurement cannot "see" any deeper into the underlying rock material, and is essentially a measurement of the soil or exposed rock (weathered) radioactivity. Secondly, since each airborne sample is an accumulation of occurrences measured on a moving platform over a fixed period of time, the individual

sample represents a large areal extent of surficially exposed material. For this survey with specifications of 400 feet mean terrain clearance and an average ground speed of 141 miles per hour, a single sample roughly corresponds to an oval approximately 800 feet long by 600 feet wide (assuming an infinite, uniformly distributed source). Therefore, correlations of ppm measured on the ground and airborne measurements must be carefully considered in view of the large volume of material actually being measured. Accordingly, the principal components of a given formation represent tremendous volumes of surficial materials and must be considered as being such in the interpretation.

DATA PRESENTATION

GENERAL

Several forms of data presentation are contained in this report. These include the uranium anomaly/interpretation maps and pseudo-contour maps of potassium, uranium, thorium, and magnetic data. These are integrated as part of the text in the interpretation section. In addition to these data, Volume II contains data presented in the form of radiometric profiles, flight path recovery maps, anomaly maps, and histograms. Microfiche data are contained in Appendix I of this volume. 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, corrected Potassium, corrected Uranium, corrected Thorium, U/TH, U/K, and TH/K ratios, 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 over which the aircraft flew. 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 1000 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 15. 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.

Contained in Volume II of this report are an equivalent set of stacked profiles for each quadrangle, photographically reduced to an approximate scale of 1:500,000.

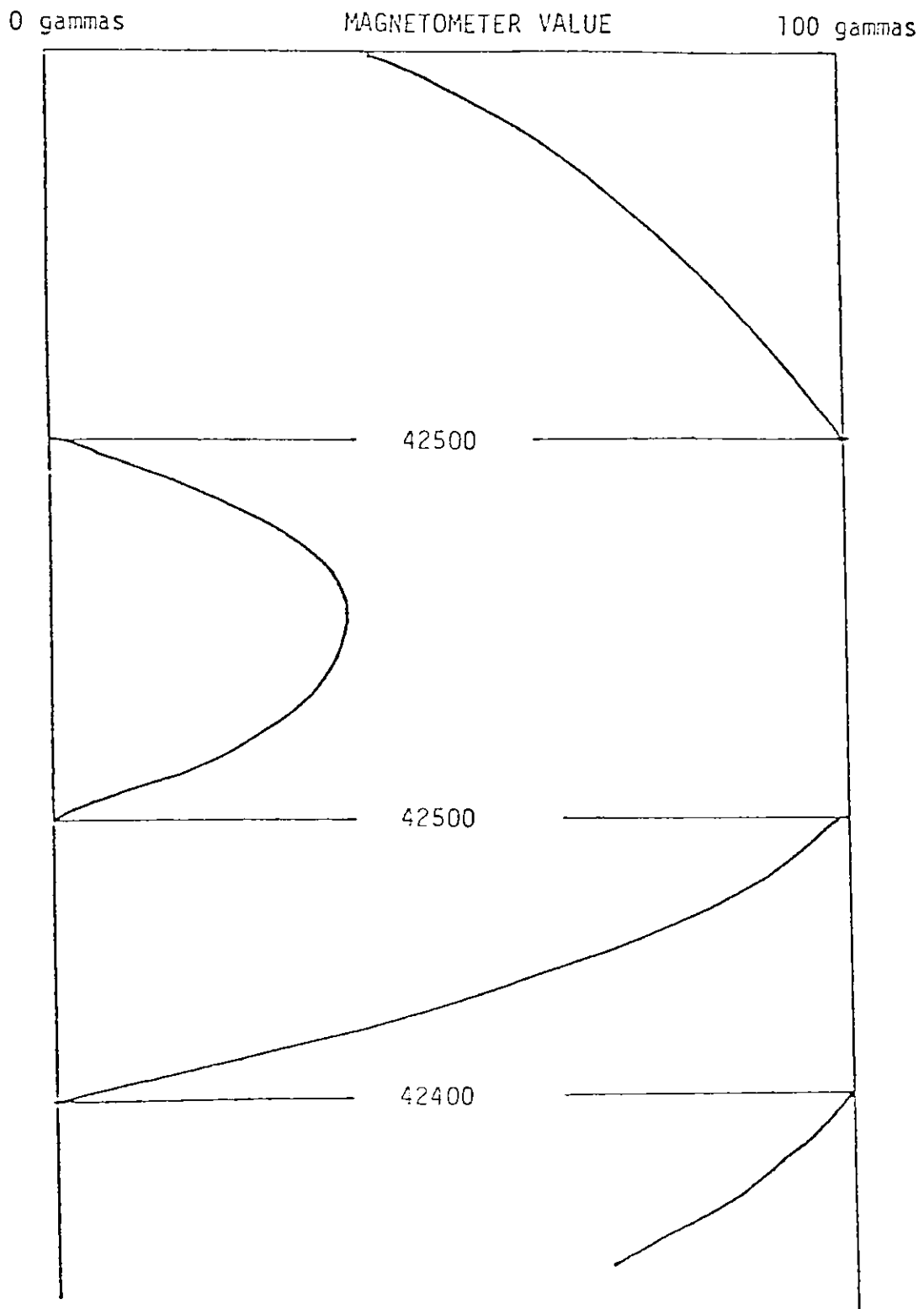


Figure 15. Plotter Step Value Labeling

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 presented 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 Volume II of this report.

FLIGHT PATH MAPS

For each of the NTMS quadrangle sheets covered by this survey, a flight path position map is presented 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 Volume II of this report.

ANOMALY MAPS

Gamma ray anomaly maps have been prepared for each NTMS quadrangle included in this survey. The six anomaly maps generated represent the following parameters: potassium, uranium, thorium, and U/TH, U/K and TH/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 on each of the six maps is identical. A circle represents every seventh data point 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 or to the west, with negative standard deviations to the right or to the east.

These maps were generated at a scale of 1:250,000 for each NTMS sheet.

In addition, these anomaly maps are presented in Volume II of this report as a reduced scale of approximately 1:500,000.

HISTOGRAMS

Computer generated histograms, showing the count rate distribution for each of the six gamma ray parameters measured and calculated as a function of geologic formation, are presented in Volume II of this report. Information contained on these histograms includes the distribution, the standard deviation as calculated about the mean, and the total number of samples from which the distribution was derived.

DATA LISTINGS

Single record reduced and averaged record (statistical analysis) data listings have been prepared on microfiche. The microfiche are contained in Volume I of this report as Appendix I. 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. Quality - this defines 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. 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,U,T - count rate of corrected K, U, T data.
9. U/TH, U/K, TH/K - calculated ratios of the various 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 count rate.
13. Temperature - outside air temperature in degrees centigrade.
14. Press - barometric pressure in inches of mercury.

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

1. Fiducial number
2. Quality - this defines the results of statistical adequacy testing for altitude, potassium, uranium, and thorium. A value of 0 indicates the data are statistically adequate. A value of 1 indicates that the data are 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, U, T - count rate of corrected K, U, T data and the number of (\pm) standard deviations from the mean.
7. U/TH, U/K, Th/K - calculated ratios of the various parameters, and the number of (\pm) 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 count rate.

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. Four

separate sets of data tapes are presented: raw spectral data tapes; single record reduced data tapes; statistical analysis tapes; and magnetic data tapes. Detailed descriptions of the data tape formats are presented in Appendix G.

DATA INTERPRETATION

METHODOLOGY

The stated objective of the NURE Program is 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 gross regional detection and description of anomalously high concentrations of uranium. To accomplish this, the profile data were located by geologic units (as described previously), histograms were produced and, "geochemical" and statistical analysis performed. The histogram/distribution of each variable for each geologic type was examined to determine its central tendency or most frequently observed count rate for that variable over that particular geologic unit. No Chi Square tests were performed on units having less than 20 statistically adequate samples. For some units the best estimate of central tendency for a particular variable was the median and not the arithmetic mean. The lower mode was used as the measure of central tendency for polymodal distributions. Each seventh sample from the averaged data was plotted with its corresponding standard deviation on the anomaly map for each variable.

Minimum requirements in the subsequent interpretation for a valid uranium anomaly are defined as follows:

1. Two (2) consecutive averaged U samples lying two or more standard deviations above the mean; or, three consecutive averaged Bi_{214} 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.
2. Two (2) consecutive averaged U/T ratios which are one (1) or more standard deviations above the mean.
3. The U/T ratio defined in (2) must have a corresponding thorium value lying at least greater than minus one 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.

Statistical anomalies which meet the above criteria can result from several factors or circumstances including: (1) True concentration of radioactive minerals, (2) differential surface cover (soils and/or vegetation) within a lithologic unit, (3) Processes concentrating uranium or thorium within soils (i.e.; aeolian sands, caliche, etc.), (4) Extreme facies variation within a mapped unit, (5) effects of variable weathering of different rocks within a mapped unit, and (6) discrepancies between actual outcrops and what has been mapped.

The potassium, thorium, uranium, residual magnetic, and altitude channels were each plotted as a pseudo-contour map and overlain on the geologic map and corresponding statistical anomaly map. General trends and average counting rates could thus be easily and quickly determined and compared with the associated geological, magnetic, and statistical trends. Only the long variations within each variable would show any continuity from line to line (on a wide line spacing); thus, only regional trends will appear on these maps. By overlaying each map on the altimeter map, areas of questionable altitude were immediately discarded from further interpretation (e.g., refer to Figures 17, 18, 19 and 20).

Each quadrangle's stacked profiles were overlaid on the corresponding geologic and anomaly maps 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 surficial trends as reflected in the gamma ray profiles were only examined in a cursory manner. Even during such a cursory examination of the profiles it was clearly indicated that the spectrometer system was highly sensitive to changes in gross surface composition (even in areas of low counting rates). Thus radiometrics have a real potential for performing general surficial mapping/"geochemical analysis" on a geologic formation (or soils) basis in addition to merely radioactive mineral "anomaly hunting".

Mean values of percent potassium (%K), equivalent uranium (eU), and equivalent thorium (eT) incorporated into the text are based on the radiometric systems sensitivity as defined by calibrations on the DoE's Lake Mead Dynamic Test Range. Normalized equivalent sensitivities at 400 feet altitude are:

<u>Radioelement</u>	<u>Equivalent Percent / PPM</u>	<u>Counts/Second</u>
K	1% K	90.0
U	1 ppm eU	9.6
T	1 ppm eT	6.4

The anomaly tables included with each quadrangle's interpretation discussion list only the uranium anomaly map samples comprising the anomaly. On these tables, an anomaly is described as being either a U or U/T anomaly. The "U/T" designation implies at least one supporting U/T ratio is two (2) or more standard deviations above the mean. "U" only implies the U/T supporting ratios only meet minimum requirements.

ROCK SPRINGS QUADRANGLE

The geologic map on which the statistical analysis and interpretation were based was provided by DoE/BFEC. Formation descriptions included in Appendix A were derived primarily from the Geologic Atlas of the Rocky Mountains (1972).

Dominant regional structural features within the quadrangle are the north-south trending Rock Springs Uplift, an anticlinal feature with a central core of Cretaceous sediments, occupying the central third of the quadrangle and three major Tertiary basins; the Green River to the west, and the Red Desert and Washakie to the east. A small anticlinal feature, the Wamsutter Arch, trending westwardly towards the Uplift, separates the Red Desert Basin from the Washakie Basin. A series of east-northeasterly trending faults occur within the northern third of the uplift within the Cretaceous sediments.

Quaternary sediments comprise 20% of the total surface area within the quadrangle. Minor undifferentiated Tertiary Volcanics (Tvu), generally consisting of alkalic extrusive and intrusive rock, occur in the northern most extent of the Rock Springs Uplift. Tertiary sediments of Eocene age dominate the quadrangle (about 60% of exposed material). The Paleocene Fort Union Formation and Cretaceous sediments comprise the bulk of the remaining 20%.

The Wasatch, Green River, Bridger and Washakie Formations are dominantly continental and lacustrine sediments. Each of these formations exhibit great interformation variability. The Green River Formation was deposited in ancient Lake Gosiute and contain the majority of the known oil shale reserves in the U.S.A. The Cretaceous units (e.g. Lance, Fox Hills/Lewis, Almond, Ericson, Rock Springs, Blair, and Baxter Formations) are representative of complicated, short period/high energy, oscillating marine to continental, paludal, and lacustrine environments. In general, the intermontane basin sedimentation within the area becomes more pronounced and shifts away from marine influence after Cretaceous times. Much of the intraformational facies descriptions available have been derived from extensive subsurface studies (logging, drillhole, seismic surveys, etc.) conducted for oil and gas exploration within the Tertiary basins. The outcrop map is deceptively simple in comparison to results of such work.

Both Cretaceous and Tertiary sequences present within the quadrangle contain complex lithologic relations resulting from shifting depositional conditions brought about by complex structural uplift and subsidence during the Laramide Orogeny. As a result of these conditions, formational characteristics may differ from basin to basin. This implies a potential for significant statistical variability of radiometric data within the formations.

Although no Precambrian rocks occur within the quadrangle, large exposures lie to the north and south in the Wind River and Uinta Mountains.

In general, Love (1960) and Denson (1964) provide a thorough treatment of Wyoming Miocene and Pliocene sediments, with special treatment of the uraniferous Browns Park formation by Buffler (1967). The Eocene has been extensively studied by such investigators as Cashion (1967), Bradley (1964), Roehler (1969), and Oriel (1962). Love (1961) has synthesized Cenozoic sediments and structural mobility. A number of investigators such as Waage (1967), Weimer (1960), and McCubbin and Brady (1969) have worked on Cretaceous environments in attempts to unravel the interrelation between units and paleoenvironments.

Known uranium occurrences are restricted to the northeast corner of the quadrangle (refer to Figure 3) in the uraniferous coal deposits of the Red Desert Basin (Masursky and Pipiringos, 1959) and in some Eocene phosphatic sediments (Love, 1961).

Interpretation, Discussion, and Results

The resulting uranium anomaly/interpretation map is displayed in Figure 16. Anomalies depicted on this map are summarized in Table 1. Figures 17 through 20 present pseudo-contour maps of K, U, T and magnetics utilized for regional evaluation. General lithologic unit descriptions are presented in Appendix A. Statistical tables for these units, citing type of distribution, measure of central tendency, standard deviation, and principal component results are given in Appendix C.




In general, the Cretaceous units have lower counting rates than Tertiary units. This relationship can be seen on the potassium pseudo-contour map, especially over Cretaceous units flanking the eastern edge of the Rock Springs Uplift.

URANIUM ANOMALY/
INTERPRETATION MAP




ROCK SPRINGS QUADRANGLE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

APPROXIMATE SCALE 1:500,000

-  - URANIUM ANOMALIES
-  - THORIUM ANOMALIES
-  - SEDIMENTARY STRUCTURE

MAGNETIC STRUCTURE

-  - MAGNETIC BASEMENT HIGHS
-  - INFERRED FAULTS IN MAGNETIC BASEMENT
-  - INFERRED MAGNETIC BODY

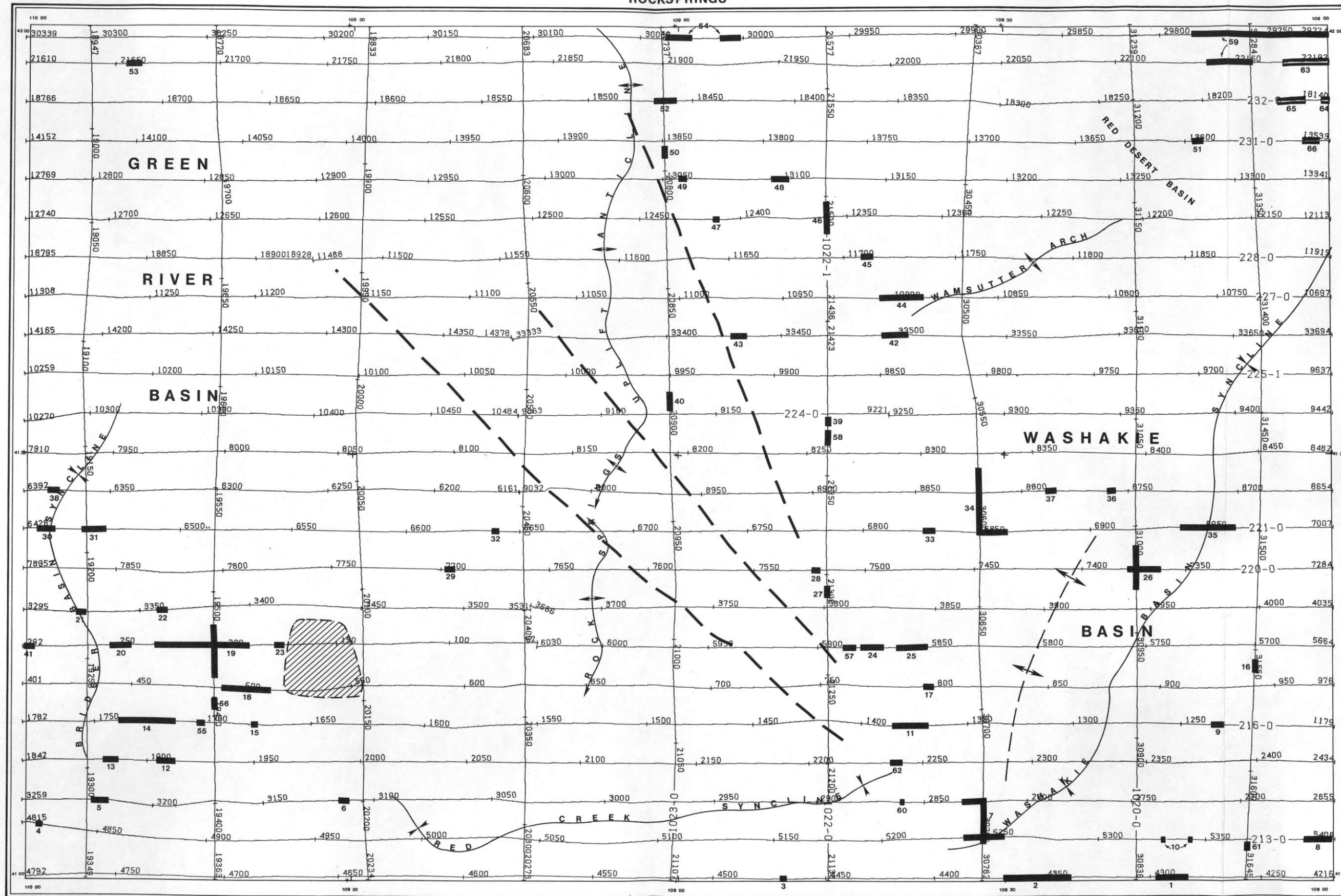


Figure 16 Rock Springs Quadrangle-Uranium Anomaly/Interpretation Map*

TABLE 1
ANOMALY SUMMARY

ROCK SPRINGS QUADRANGLE

<u>Anomaly Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Line Number</u>	<u>Rock Type</u>	<u>Number of Samples with Defined σ^*</u>									
				<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	
1	U/T	212	Tbp		6	3							
2	U	212	Tw, Tbp		4	11	3						
3	U/T	212	Trg		11	0	0	1					
4	U/T	213	Tb			2							
5	U	214	Tb		1	4							
6	U/T	214	Tgr		2	1							
7	U	213, 214, TL21	Tw, Tgr		15	13							
8	U	213	Tgr		2	13							
9	U/T	216	Twk		2	4	2						
10	U/T	213	Twk		1	0	2						
11	U	216	Tgr		4	7	1						
12	U/T	215	Tb		1	3	1						
13	U/T	215	Tb		2	1	1						
14	U/T	216	Tb		5	4	6	1					

TABLE 1
ANOMALY SUMMARY

ROCK SPRINGS QUADRANGLE

<u>Anomaly Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Line Number</u>	<u>Rock Type</u>	<u>Number of Samples with Defined σ^*</u>										
				<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>		
15	U	216	Tb		1	2								
16	U/T	T19	Twk		2		1							
17	U	217	Tgr		2		1							
18	U/T	217	Tb, Tgr		5	5	2	1						
19	U/T	218, T126	Tb		19	12	2	1						
20	U/T	218	Tb		2	2	1							
21	U/T	219	Tb		2	0	1							
22	U/T	219	Tb		2	1								
23	U/T	218	Tgr		2	1								
24	U	218	Tw, Tgr		2	4								
25	U	218	Tgr		3	2								
26	U/T	220, T120	Twk		2	6	3	7	1	3				
27	U/T	T122	Tw		2	1								
28	U/T	220	Tw		1	0	0	2						

TABLE 1
ANOMALY SUMMARY

ROCK SPRINGS QUADRANGLE

<u>Anomaly Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Line Number</u>	<u>Rock Type</u>	<u>Number of Samples with Defined σ^*</u>										
				<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>		
29	U	220	Tw			2	1							
30	U/T	221	Tb		3	2								
31	U/T	221	Tb		3	3								
32	U/T	221	Tfu			1	1							
33	U	221	Tw		1	2								
34	U/T	221, T121	Tw, Tgr		11	10	2							
35	U/T	221	Twk		1	7	2	3						
36	U/T	222	Tgr		2	1								
37	U/T	222	Tw		2	1								
38	U/T	222	Tb		2	1								
39	U/T	T122	Ke				1	0	0	0	0	1		
40	U/T	T123	Kba		3	2								
41	U	218	Tb		2	1								
42	U	226	KL	1	4	2	2							

TABLE 1
ANOMALY SUMMARY

ROCK SPRINGS QUADRANGLE

<u>Anomaly Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Line Number</u>	<u>Rock Type</u>	<u>Number of Samples with Defined o*</u>										
				<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>		
43	U/T	226	Kbl			3	0	1						
44	U/T	227	KL	3	1	6	2							
45	U	228	KL		2	1								
46	U/T	T122	KL	2	5	3	1							
47	U/T	229	Ke		1	0	0	1						
48	U	230	KL		2	3								
49	U/T	230	Ke			2								
50	U/T	T123	Ke		2	1								
51	U/T	231	Tw/Q		2	3	0	1						
52	U	232	Tfu/TVU		2	3	0	1						
53	U	233	Tb		1	2	1	1						
54	U	234	Tw/Tgr	7	3	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	
55	U/T	216	Tb		1		1							

TABLE 1
ANOMALY SUMMARY
ROCK SPRINGS QUADRANGLE

<u>Anomaly Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Line Number</u>	<u>Rock Type</u>	Number of Samples with Defined σ^*										
				<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>		
56	U	Tl26	Tb		1	2								
57	U	218	Tgr		2	1								
58	U	Tl22	Kal		3	0	1							
59	U	234, 233	Q, Tw		2	6	14	5	7	3	1	3		
60	U	214	Tw				1							
61	U/T	Tl19	Tgr, Tbp			2								
62	U	215	Tgr		2	1								
63	T	233	Tw, Tbs, Q			3	3	1	2	1				
64	T	232	Tw		1									
65	T	232	Tw		2	2	4							
66	T	231	Tw		1	2	1	1						

*Reflect only U channel except 63-66.

ROCK SPRINGS

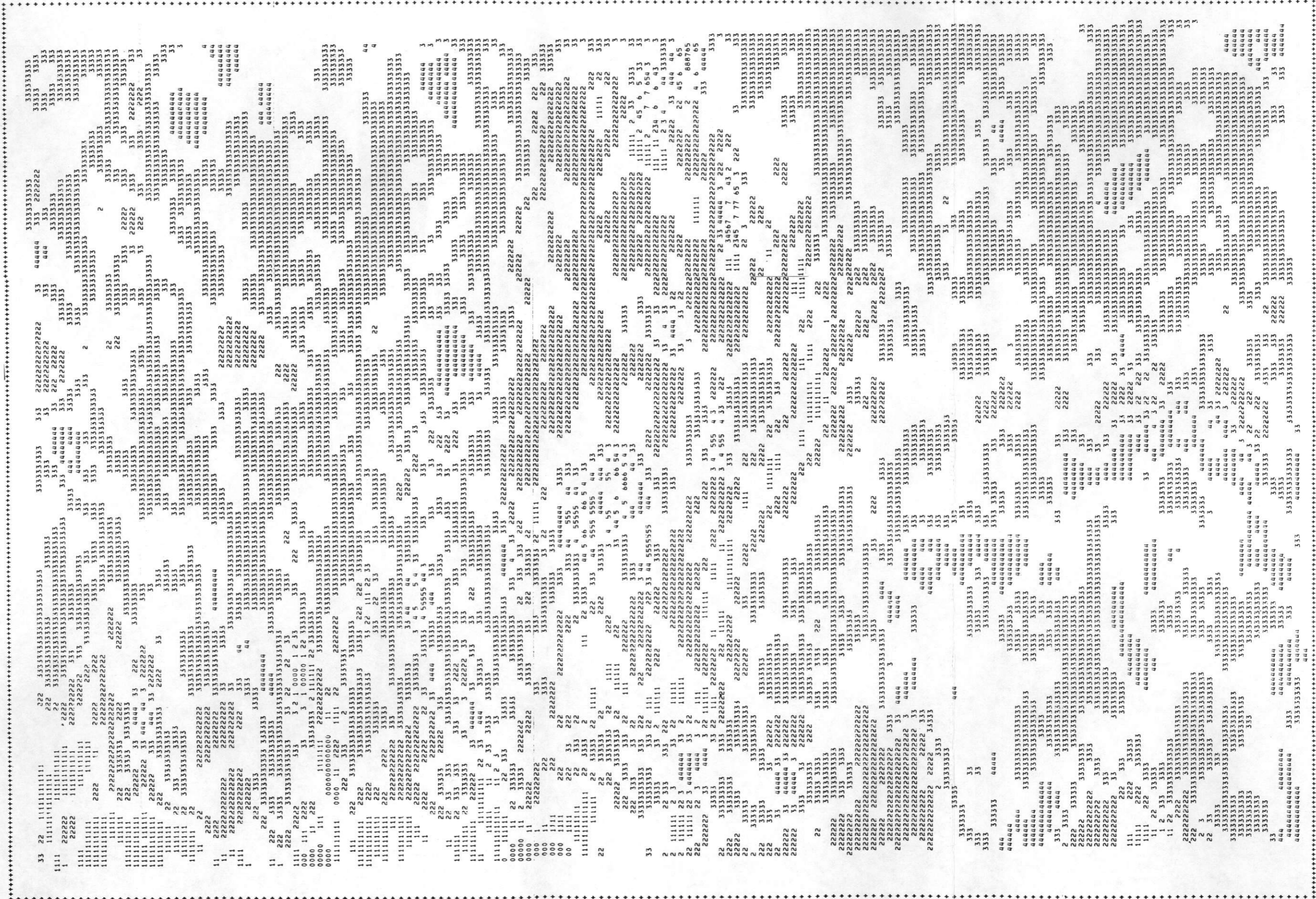


Figure 17 Rock Springs Quadrangle-Potassium Pseudo - Contour Map

ROCK SPRINGS

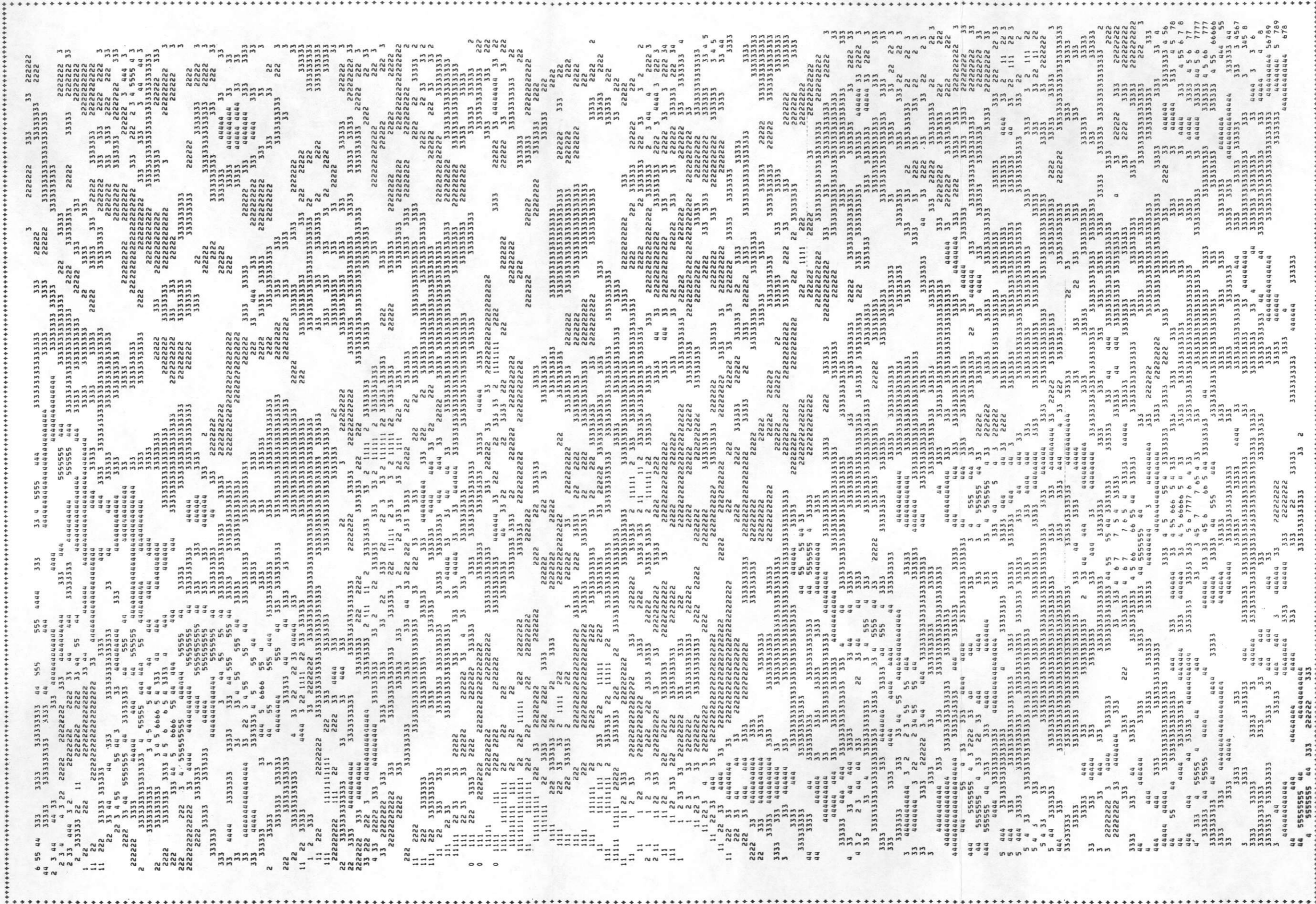


Figure 18 Rock Springs Quadrangle-Uranium Pseudo - Contour Map*

ROCK SPRINGS

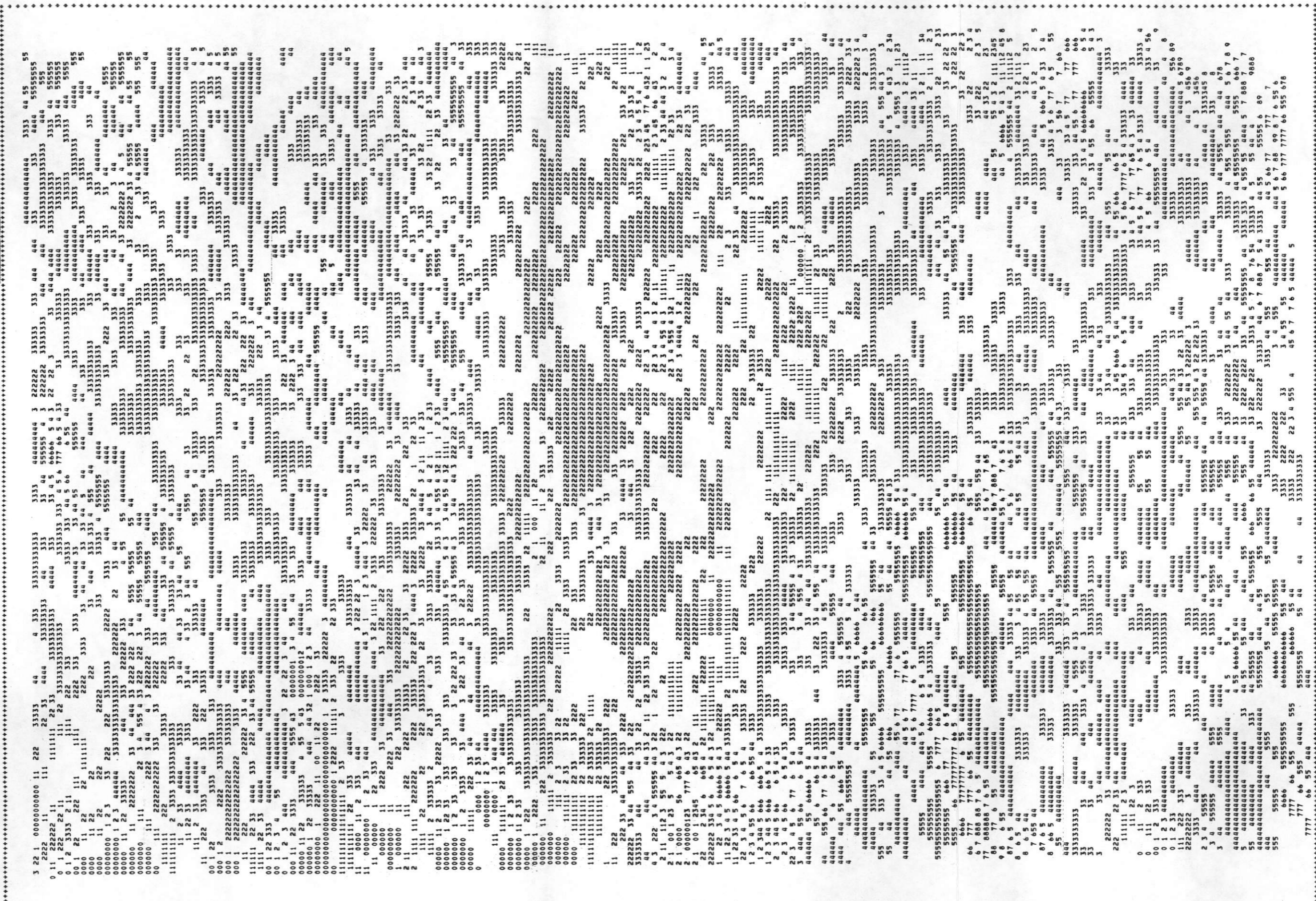


Figure 19 Rock Springs Quadrangle-Thorium Pseudo - Contour Map

ROCK SPRINGS

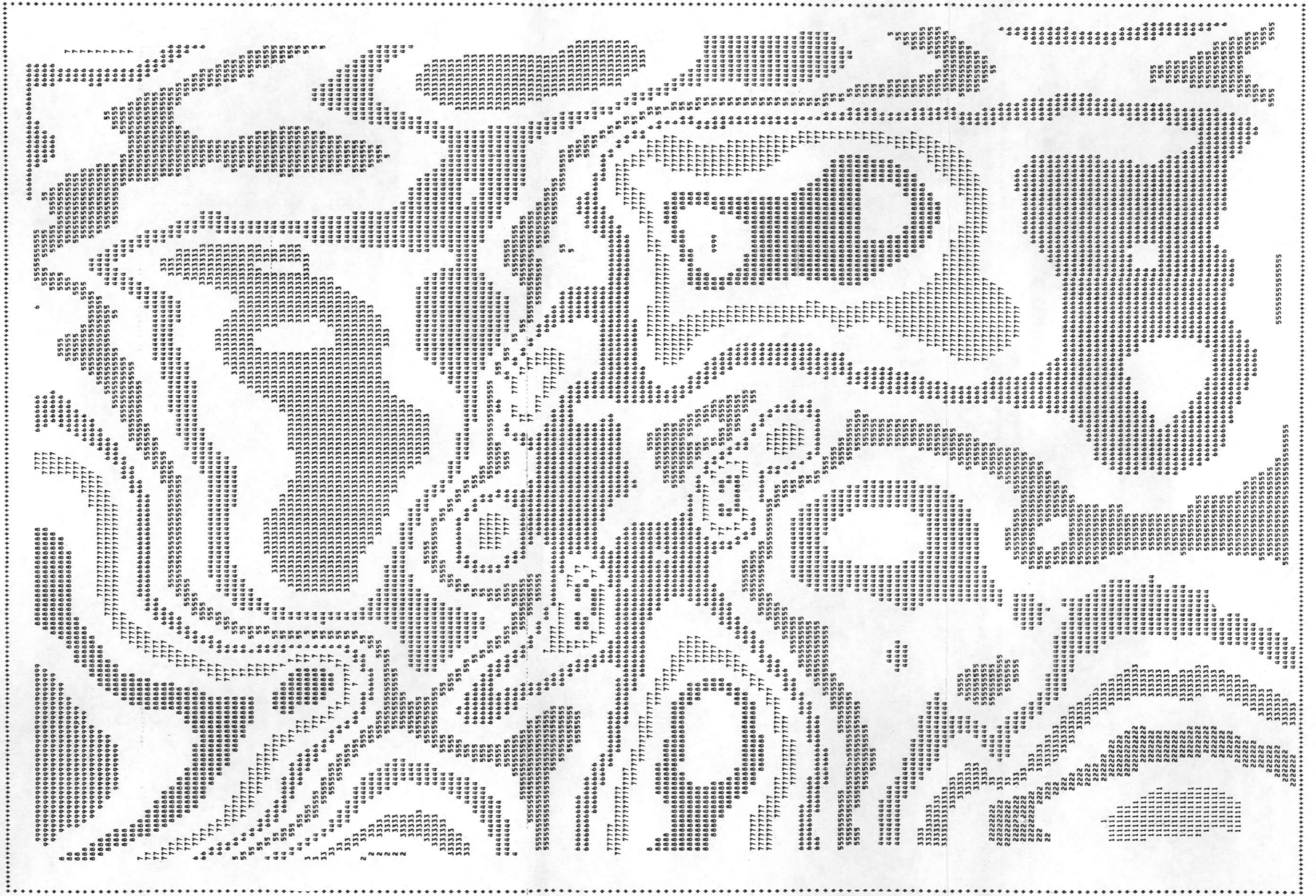


Figure 20 Rock Springs Quadrangle-Magnetic Pseudo - Contour Map*

The uranium pseudo-contour map displays broad areas of relative highs in the southeastern and southwestern portions of the quadrangle. These correspond approximately to the southern portions of the Washakie Basin, Red Creek Syncline and Green River Basin. In the Washakie, the radiometric pattern consists of a series of highs which, in general, correspond to the basin margins as defined by exposed Wasatch and Washakie formations. A similar pattern of statistical anomalies is clearly present on the statistical anomaly map. Both thorium and uranium pseudo-contour maps exhibit broad lows which trend through the axis of the Rock Springs Uplift.

In the western one-third of the quadrangle, the uranium pseudo-contour map highlights the Green River Basin/Rock Springs Uplift boundary. Within the Green River Basin, high count rates and statistical anomalies cluster within the southern portion of the Bridger Formation. This concentration of high count rates and anomalies may be related to exposed Precambrian rocks of the Uinta Uplift which occur to the south of the quadrangle. With the exception of Table Mountain, the minor volcanic extrusives and intrusives are not in evidence on the pseudo-contour maps.

The Uranium Anomaly/Interpretation map exhibits 62 Uranium and 4 Thorium anomalies which remain after screening for relative thorium depletion, U/T ratio values, water/marsh relationships, and proximity to cultural features. In certain cases the statistical anomalies do not meet all the specified criteria (particularly the U/T ratio) but were included due to high count rates and/or high standard deviations on the uranium channel (e.g., anomaly 59).

Anomaly 59 is the largest and most extensive uranium and thorium anomaly at 120 cps (12 ppm eU). Its occurrence over Quaternary material probably indicates extensive incorporation of the underlying Tertiary Wasatch and Battle Springs formations. The Red Desert basin, where this anomaly occurs, is noted for the presence of uraniferous coals (Masursky and Pipiringos, 1957).

Anomalies 1, 2, 7-11, 16, 17, 24 - 28, and 33 - 37 occur in an oval pattern within the Washakie basin in the Eocene Wasatch, Green River, and Washakie Formations. These anomalies generally occur in mild to moderate badland topography wherein outcrop exposures may be related to observed anomalies. Anomaly 26 is one of the strongest (106 to 109 cps or minimum 10 ppm eU) within the quadrangle and has a very strong associated U/T anomaly. Similarly, anomaly 35 at 91 cps (9 ppm eU) has one of the highest U/T ratios.

A cluster of anomalies (4, 5, 11 - 15, 18 - 21, 23, 55, and 56) occur within the Bridger Formation in the Green River Basin at the southwestern corner of the quadrangle. Most of these anomalies appear related to local high topographic features within the badland topography. In general, these anomalies have a lesser amplitude, but, are as broad as those occurring in the Washakie Basin. The highest count rate exhibited by this group occurs at anomaly 19 (70.9 cps or 7 ppm eU). Many of the anomalies (5, 13, 14, 19, and 18) may be structurally controlled.

Anomaly 54, at Steamboat Mountain, has a maximum value of 95 cps (or 9.5 ppm eU). It occurs in Green River and Wasatch Formations but is adjacent to volcanics (Tvu). This anomaly may be the result of the volcanics providing surficial detritus to the surrounding area.

Anomalies (39, 42 - 50, 52, and 54) form a group which are coincident with the northeast flank of the Rock Springs Uplift. These anomalies occur mostly within Cretaceous sediments (Lance and Erickson Formations). Within this group, the highest count rate is exhibited by anomaly 39 (103 cps or 10 ppm eU). This anomaly occurs within the Erickson and Almond Formations. Examination of the 35mm flight recovery film indicates the anomaly corresponds to a group of buildings and cultivated fields. The association with agricultural activity makes the anomaly suspect, but, no potassium anomaly is present as might be expected if a large quantity of fertilizer had been freshly applied. It is possible that farming activity has exposed underlying soil which is more indicative of the underlying sediments.

The magnetic pseudo-contour map generally reflects the mapped geology. Within the central portion of the quadrangle, an area of high amplitude, short wavelength anomalies (Rock Springs Uplift) separate two zones of low amplitude, very long wavelength response (Green River Basin to the west and the Washakie and Red Desert Basins on the east).

Three inferred faults within the magnetic basement strike northwesterly across the Rock Springs Uplift and are coincident with a mapped change in the strike of the axis of the uplift. The northern-most inferred fault appears spatially related to the cluster of uranium anomalies occurring on the northeast flank of the Rock Springs Uplift. The mapped Wamsutter Arch coincides approximately with a linear offset in the magnetic gradient as it approaches the Rock Springs Uplift from the east.

The weak, shorter wavelength anomalies to the south within the Washakie Basin, occur approximately centered in the oval cluster of uranium anomalies. This suggests that the magnetic basement may be relatively shallow. What influence, if any, this has with the overlying sediments is completely unknown.

The triangular shaped cluster of uranium anomalies in the southwest corner of the quadrangle terminates on an inferred magnetic basement feature. This feature occurs at the southwest end of a series of high amplitude magnetic anomalies which trend to the northeast across the north-south striking Rock Springs Anticline. The western edge of these northeast trending magnetic highs may mark a fault, dipping down towards the deeper portion of the Green River Basin to the west. The area of South Table Mountain (location of anomaly 52) is also the location of a relatively steep magnetic gradient interpreted to be a relative magnetic basement high (refer to magnetic pseudo-contour map).

Geochemical Analysis Results

None of the K, U, and T histograms for the quadrangle's geologic units are sufficiently polymodal to warrant subdividing existing units (Refer to Histograms in Vol.2). Two of the Tertiary units, the Bridger and Wasatch formations, however, contain subunits which are separable on the profiles and pseudo-contour maps. The northern half of the Bridger has lower overall uranium count rates than does the southern portion. This is perhaps due to mantling by soil. Exposures of the Wasatch in The Red Desert differ greatly in the uranium and thorium channels from occurrences elsewhere in the quadrangle. This is due to uraniumiferous subbituminous coal in the area (Masursky, Pipiringos, 1959).

Principal component analysis revealed that: the first two components generally account for 80-90% of the total variance of the data; the first component generally correlates with potassium and thorium; the second component generally correlates with uranium. Three formations, Q (undifferentiated Quaternary), Tw (Tertiary Wasatch), and Kr (Cretaceous Rock Springs) differ from this in that their first components correlated with uranium and thorium and the second with potassium. (Refer to Appendix C). An attempt was made to discover the underlying cause(s) of the principal component results by comparing them with, (1) mean count rates per channel per formation, (2) available formation descriptions, (3) number of valid statistical anomalies, and (4) geographic location.

Two of the units whose first components correlated with uranium and thorium and whose second correlated with potassium, the Rock Springs and Wasatch Formations, are nowhere in contact with each other and differ in age by 30 million years. Their respective mean count rates per channel are different; the Tertiary (Wasatch) being greater than the Cretaceous (Rock Springs). The Rock Springs formation contains no uranium anomalies, whereas the Wasatch contains 14. The Wasatch is described as a red bed of mixed fluvial, alluvial, peidmont, and paludal sediments while the Rock Springs is a coarse, arkosic sandstone.

Comparison of the Wasatch with the Eocene Bridger Formation, TB, (which has components in agreement with the previously described general results) shows, (1) almost identical mean counting rates for the three radiometric channels, (2) Wasatch has 18 uranium anomalies versus 14 within the Bridger, and (3) the Bridger is a varicolored siltstone with interbedded volcanic ash layers while the Wasatch is a coarse, clastic redbed sequence.

The Cretaceous Blair Formation, KBL, which is in contact with the Rock Springs, has almost identical mean count rates as does the Rock Springs; and has one uranium anomaly compared to none for Rock Springs Formation. Each was an equivalent number of samples. The Blair is described as being predominantly a shale compared to the arkosic sandstone of the Rock Springs Formation.

The undifferentiated Quaternary unit (Q) presents a different problem. It is scattered throughout the map, overlying (and containing material from) formations that follow the general rule as well as the other two formations (Tw, Kr) which differ. The Quaternary has count rates in all channels which are very similar to both the Bridger and Wasatch Formations.

The comparisons noted above have no obvious common denominator that could link the principal component results to the formations involved. Hopefully, more detailed studies would suggest an answer to the apparent contradictions.

RAWLINS QUADRANGLE

The geologic map upon which the interpretation and statistical analysis were based was provided by Doe/BFEC. It should be noted that units labeled Ql and Tg which occur in the northwest corner of the Rawlins Quadrangle are not defined in the map's explanation. For purposes of this report, they have been defined as Lake deposits and Green River Formation, respectively. Formation descriptions in Appendix A were derived primarily from the Rocky Mountain Atlas of Geology (1972).

Topography within the quadrangle varies from gently rolling plains (at approximately 7,000 feet above sea level) to rugged mountains with elevations upward of 11,000 feet (Medicine Bow, etc.) comprising the Continental Divide. The area is in general semi-arid with few major bodies of water (except for the Seminole Reservoir northeast of the City of Rawlins). The North Platte River flows approximately through the center of the quadrangle, separating the Sierra Madre Mountains on the west from the Medicine Bow Mountains to the east.

Major geological structures within the area include: (1) the large Tertiary Washakie and Great Divide Basins in the west, (2) the northwesterly trending Rawlins, Sierra Madre and Medicine Bow Uplifts, (3) the lesser intermontane Tertiary Hanna and Carbon Basins in the northeast and, (4) the western edge of the Laramie Basin.

Approximately 40% of the quadrangle is mapped as Tertiary sediments contained primarily within the major basins. Precambrian rocks exposed in the major uplifts account for about 15% of the total area within the quadrangle. Mixed Quaternary sediments account for roughly 20%. The balance of exposed rocks are mapped as Cretaceous sediments with a few scattered outcroppings of Paleozoic rocks.

Faulting in the quadrangle includes major northwest trending thrust faults, forming the northern and eastern boundaries of the Precambrian uplifts, and complex normal faults which occur within the Tertiary and Cretaceous sediments. A large, northeasterly trending feature, the Mullen Creek - Nash Fork Shear Zone, cuts across the southeast corner of the quadrangle.

There are several known uranium occurrences and economic deposits within the Rawlins Quadrangle (refer to Figure 3). Commercial uranium deposits lie within the Poison Basin, in the southwest corner of the quadrangle (Ormond, 1957) -

also known as the Baggs area - and within the Miller Hill area northeast of the Town of Baggs. These deposits are within the Miocene Brown's Park Formation. A large district of non-economic uranium lies in the northwest portion of the quadrangle, in the uraniumiferous coals of the Red Desert Basin (Masursky and Pipiringos, 1959, Breger, et al., 1955). Within the Red Desert area, the thickest uraniumiferous coal beds occur along the transition between the Wasatch and Green River Formations.

Scattered uranium occurrences also lie within the Precambrian rocks of the Sierra Madre and Medicine Bow Mountains. (Houston, et al 1977). The location of these have been noted on the interpretation map. These uranium occurrences are within quartz pebble conglomerates, such as found within the Deep Lake Formation in the Medicine Bow Mountains and have been tentatively correlated with occurrences of uraniumiferous conglomerates within the Sierra Madre Uplift to the west. None of these occurrences are of economic grade, but their similarity to the Blind River deposits of southern Canada makes them of interest for further investigation.

Interpretation, Discussion and Results

The resulting uranium anomaly interpretation map is displayed in Figure 21. Anomalies depicted on this map are summarized in Table 2. Figures 22 through 25 represent pseudo-contour maps of K, U, T and magnetics used for regional evaluation. General lithologic unit descriptions for the quadrangle are given in Appendix A. Statistical tables, including principal component results, for each formation (citing type of distribution, measure of central tendency, and standard deviation) are given in Appendix D.

Within the Rawlins Quadrangle, the areas exhibiting the highest overall uranium count rates are the Red Desert Basin in the northwest; the Miller Peak Area in the central third of the quadrangle, immediately north and west of the Sierra Madre Uplift and the Poison Basin in the southwest corner of the quadrangle. Lesser uranium highs are present both in the north (Hanna Basin) and southeastern basin margins, near Sheep Mountain. Formations typically having the highest uranium count rates are not the crystalline Precambrian rocks. Rather, they are the Tertiary sediments such as the Battle Springs, Wasatch, and Browns Park Formations. Lowest uranium count rates generally occur in the eastern portion of the quadrangle, to the north of the Mullen Creek - Nash Fork Shear Zone; perhaps due to the overlying glacial deposits. (Refer to Figure 23, Uranium Pseudo-contour Map.)

**URANIUM ANOMALY/
INTERPRETATION MAP**

RAWLINS QUADRANGLE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

APPROXIMATE SCALE 1:500,000

URANIUM ANOMALIES

SEDIMENTARY STRUCTURE

TOWNS / CITIES

MAGNETIC STRUCTURE

MAGNETIC BASEMENT HIGHS

INFERRED FAULTS IN MAGNETIC BASEMENT

GEOCHEMICAL UNITS

Precambrian Granite

Precambrian Uraniferous Conglomerates (Graff and Houston, 1977)

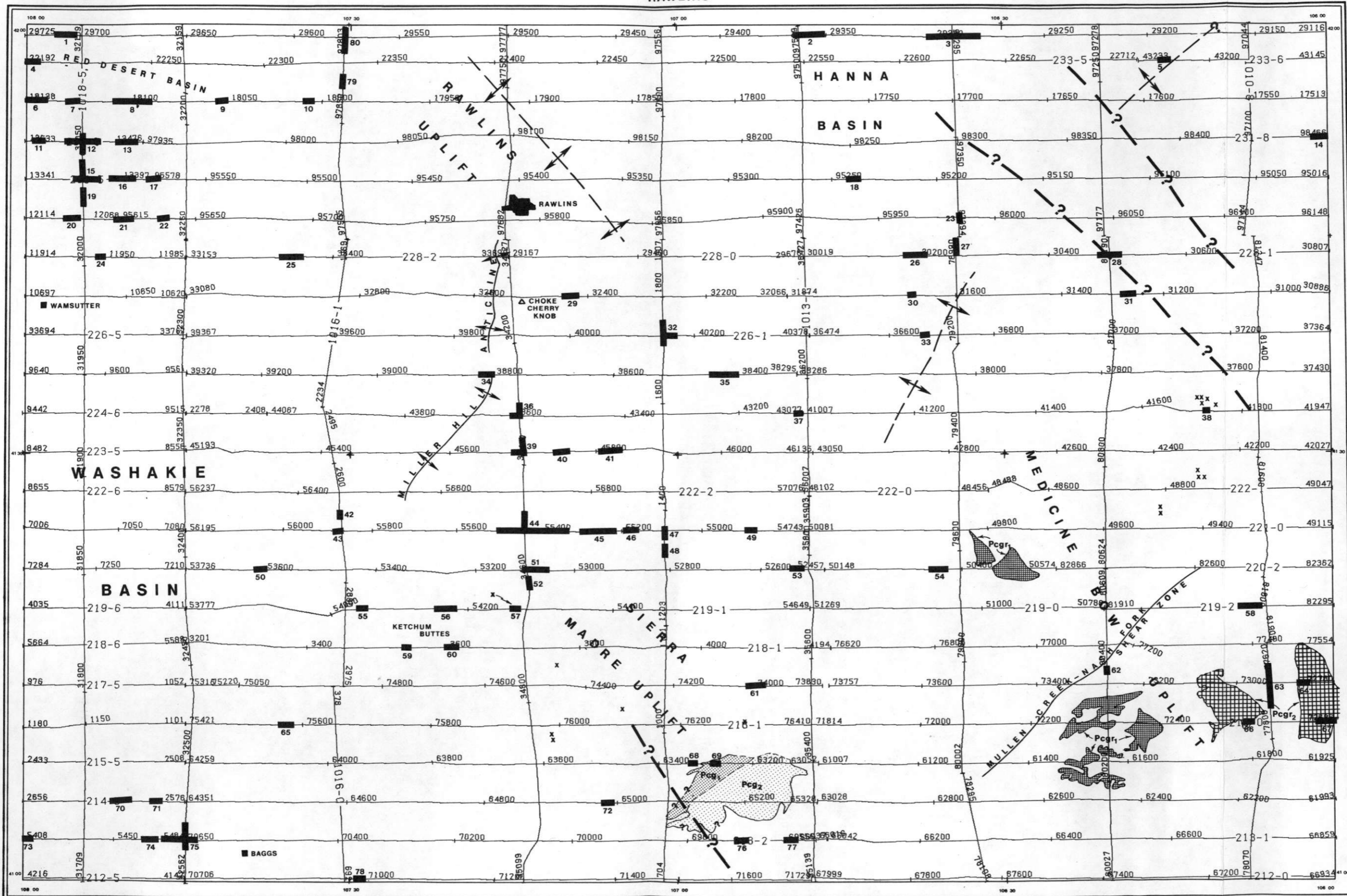


Figure 21 Rawlins Quadrangle-Uranium Anomaly/Interpretation Map*

TABLE 2

ANOMALY SUMMARY

RAWLINS QUADRANGLE

<u>Anomaly Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Line Number</u>	<u>Rock Type</u>	<u>Number of Samples with Defined σ^*</u>										
				<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>		
1	U	234	QL		1	2	2	1						
2	U/T	234	TKF		4	3	2							
3	U/T	234	TH		7	7								
4	U	233	Q/TW		2		1	1						
5	U	233	KF		1	2								
6	U	232	Q/TBS		4	1	1							
7	U	232	TBS			3								
8	U	232	Q		8	2	1							
9	U/T	232	Q/Tbs		1	3								
10	U/T	232	QL		1	2								
11	U	231	Tw		2		1							
12	U	231, TL 18	Tbs/Tw		9	3	2							
13	U	231	QL, Q		4	1		1						

TABLE 2
ANOMALY SUMMARY
RAWLINS QUADRANGLE

<u>Anomaly Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Line Number</u>	<u>Rock Type</u>	<u>Number of Samples with Defined σ^*</u>									
				<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	
14	U	231	Tu/Ksn		1	2							
15	U	230/TL18	Q/Tw		3	8							
16	U	230	Q/Tw		1	4	3	1					
17	U	230	TBS		1	3							
18	U/T	230	Kmb		2	1							
19	U	TL 18	Tw		1	4							
20	U/T	229	Tw		4	2							
21	U	229	Tbs/Tw		2	3	1						
22	U	229	Tbs/Tg		1	1							
23	U	229	Tu			1	1						
24	U	228	Tw		2	1							
25	U	228	Tfu/Q		4	1							
26	U/T	228	Tu/KLe		3	1	1						

TABLE 2
ANOMALY SUMMARY
RAWLINS QUADRANGLE

Anomaly Number	Type	Line Number	Rock Type	Number of Samples with Defined σ^*										
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
27	U	TL 12	Tu/Kle	2	4									
28	U/T	228	Td/Kle	3	2									
29	U	227	Kmv	3	1									
30	U/T	227	Ksn/Kfmf			1	1							
31	U	227	Td	2	1									
32	U/T	226TL14	Kmv	6	2	1	1							
33	U/T	226	Pcu			1	1							
34	U	225	Kmv	2	2									
35	U	225	Kmv	4	2	1								
36	U	224/TL15	Q/Ksn	3	2	1								
37	U/T	224	Thp	1	1									
38	U/T,U	224	Pci/Psch			1	1							
39	U/T	223/TL15	Ksn/Q	5										

TABLE 2
ANOMALY SUMMARY

RAWLINS QUADRANGLE

Anomaly Number	Type	Line Number	Rock Type	Number of Samples with Defined σ^*									
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
40	U	223	Q/Ksn	2	1								
41	U/T	223	Q/Ksn	1	3	1							
42	U	TL 16	Kmv/Tbp	2	1								
43	U/T	221	Tbp						1				
44	U/T	221/TL15	Tbp	6	18	2							
45	U/T	221	Tbp	6	4	3							
46	U/T	221	Tbp	2	2								
47	U/T	TL 14	Q/Tbp	1	1								
48	U	TL 14	Tbp	1			1						
50	U/T	220	Kle	2									
51	U	220	Tbp	6									
52	U/T	TL 15	Tbp	1	1								
53	U/T	220	Tnp	2	2	1							

TABLE 2

ANOMALY SUMMARY

RAWLINS QUADRANGLE

<u>Anomaly Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Line Number</u>	<u>Rock Type</u>	<u>Number of Samples with Defined σ^*</u>										
				<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>		
54	U	220	Pcgn		2	2								
55	U	219	Kmv		2	1								
56	U/T	219	Tbp		4									
57	U/T	219	PCu		2	3								
58	U	219	Pcgn/Qal		2									
59	U/T	218	Tbp		2									
60	U/T	218	Tbp		2	1								
61	U	217	Pcu		2	1	1							
62	U	TL11	Pcgn		1		1							
63	U	TL10	Qal		3	8								
64	U	217	Pcgr		2	1								
65	U/T	216	Kle/Tbp		1	2								
66	U	216	Pcgr		1									

TABLE 2

ANOMALY SUMMARY

RAWLINS QUADRANGLE

Anomaly Number	Type	Line Number	Rock Type	Number of Samples with Defined σ^*										
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
67	U	216	Pcgr	3	1									
68	U	215	Pcu/Pcg	1	1									
69	U	215	Pcqm/Pcq	2	1									
70	U	214	Twc/Tgl	4	1									
71	U	214	Twc	2	1									
72	U	214	Pcqm	2	1									
73	U	213	Tgl	2			1							
74	U/T	213	Tbp	2	1	1								
75	U/T	213/TL17	Tbp/Twc	4	3	1			1					
76	U	213	Pcgn	2	1	1								
77	U	213	Pcu	2	1									
78	U/T	212	Kl/Tbp	1			1							
79	U	TL 16	QL	3	1									
80	U	TL 16	Q/QL	1	4									

*Reflect only U channel

RAWLINS

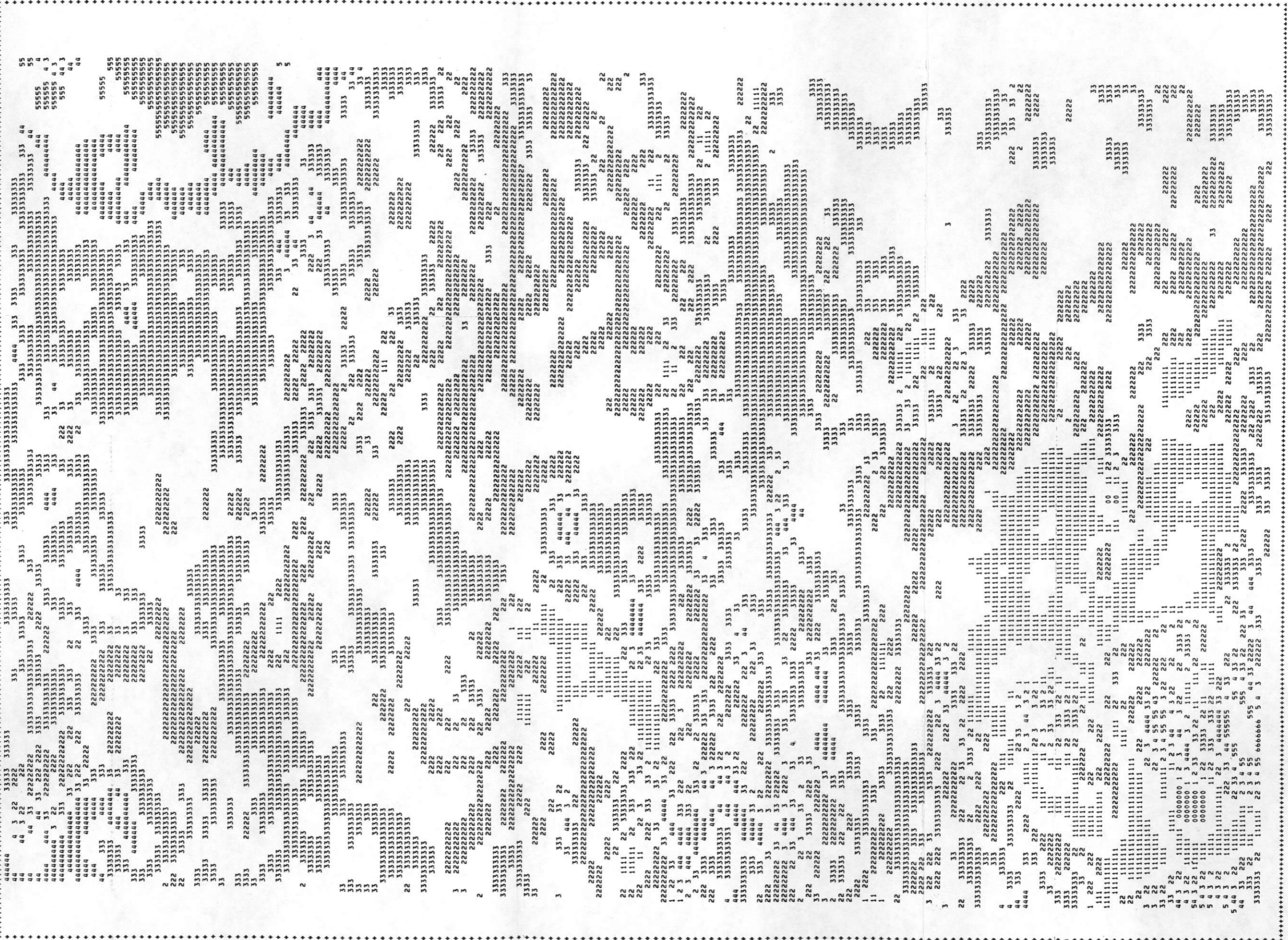


Figure 22 Rawlins Quadrangle-Potassium Pseudo - Contour Map

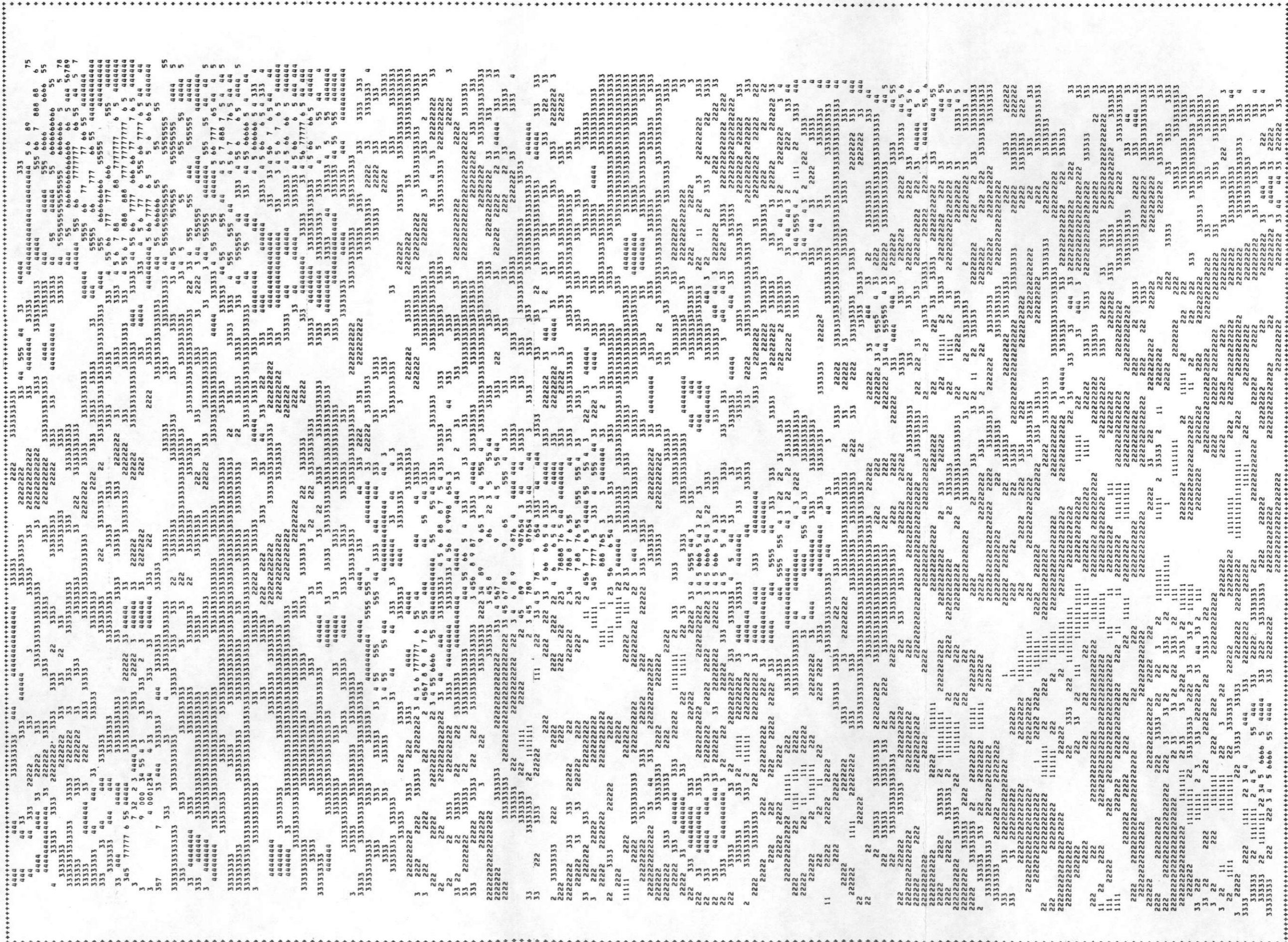


Figure 23 Rawlins Quadrangle-Uranium Pseudo - Contour Map

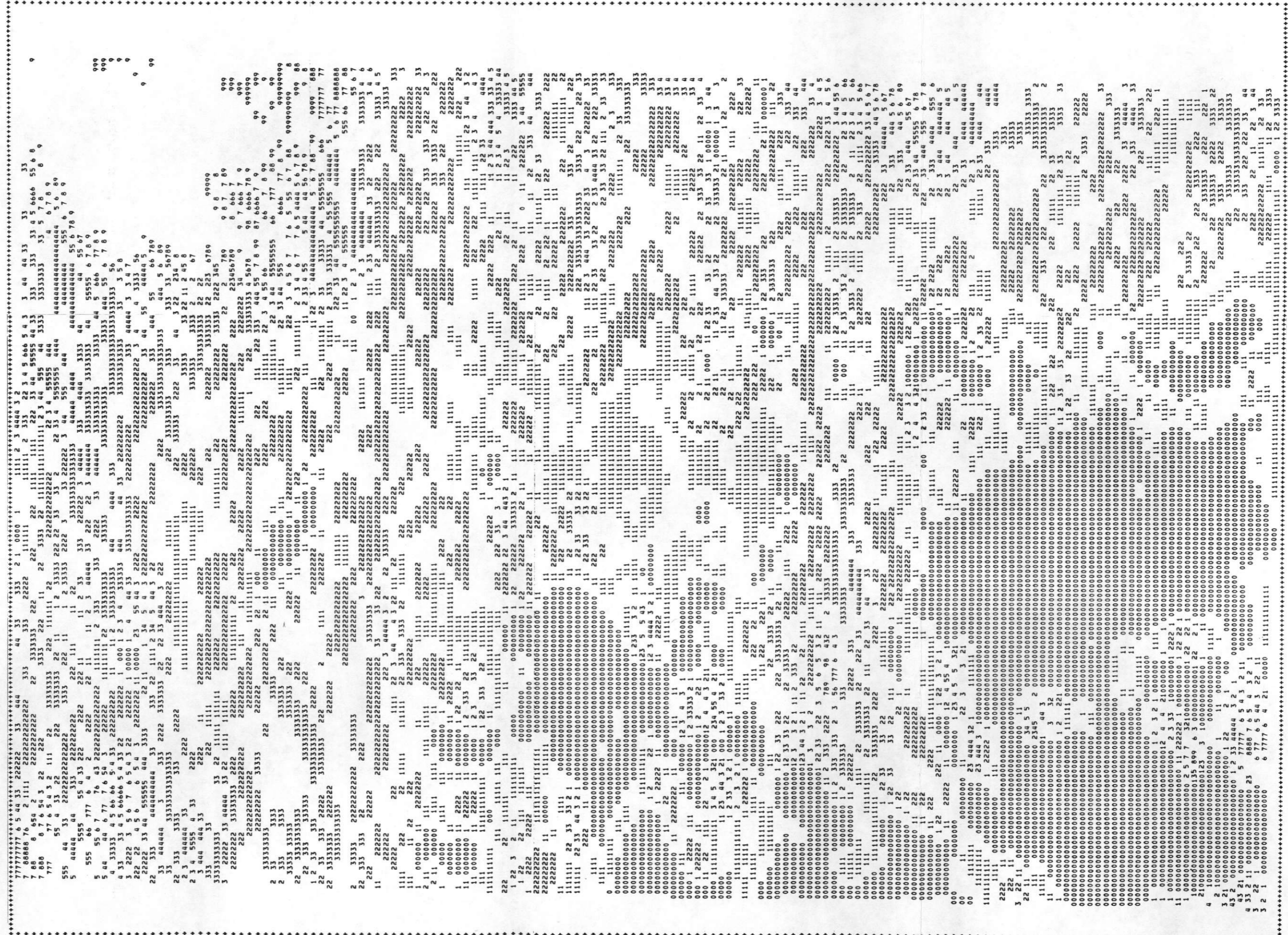


Figure 24 Rawlins Quadrangle-Thorium Pseudo - Contour Map

RAWLINS



Figure 25 Rawlins Quadrangle-Magnetic Pseudo - Contour Map*

Of the 80 statistically significant uranium anomalies listed in Table 2, the majority occur within areas of general high counting rates. There are no obvious associations with mapped coal mines or oil fields (at least at the 1:250,000 scale). Several statistical anomalies were rejected as being too near cultural features such as roads, cities, etc.

Most of the seventeen (17) anomalies occurring within the Red Desert Basin are in the Tertiary Battle Springs Formation and overlying Quaternary units. Of this group, the largest uranium count rates occur at anomalies 4 and 6 (both 130 cps, or 13 ppm eU).

The anomaly with the highest count rate and highest statistical significance within the quadrangle is Number 75 which occurs in the Poison Basin near Baggs. This anomaly has a peak count rate in the uranium channel of over 850 counts per second (approximately 90 ppm eU) and occurs at the contact between the Brown's Park and Wasatch Formations. Examination of the 35 mm flight recovery film reveals what appears to be extensive ground exploration activities (possibly grid drilling) within the area.

Northeast of the Poison Basin, beginning near the Ketchum Buttes and continuing somewhat northeast of the Miller Hill Anticline, is a series of anomalies which occur within the Brown's Peak Formation, Cretaceous Steel Shale and the Niobrara Formation. Of the anomalies within the Brown's Park Formation, the highest count rates are associated with anomalies 44 and 45 (both of which are greater than 250 cps, approximately 26 ppm eU). The Miller Hill area is known for uranium deposits discovered in 1951. These deposits are a sandstone-impregnation type and are not confined to specific stratigraphic horizons (Ormond, 1957). The Brown's Park and Cretaceous Formation anomalies occur in an area of complex folding and faulting (refer to the geologic base map). If a single, uniform mechanism is assumed both for the Cretaceous and Tertiary anomalies, the spatial relationship suggests a post Brown's Park age for the uranium mineralization. It should be noted here that the geologic map indicates Eocene, whereas the Rocky Mountain Atlas indicates Miocene and Pliocene ages for the Brown's Park.

Anomaly 57, northwest of Divide Peak, at the northern edge of the Sierra Madre Uplift occurs over a uraniferous Precambrian

conglomerate (Graff and Houston, 1977).

Northeast of the anomalies within the Brown's Park Formation is another group consisting of four anomalies (29, 32, 35 and 37). These anomalies form a linear band which begins at Lake Creek Flats in the southeast and ends near Choke Cherry Knob in the northwest. Except for Anomaly 37, which lies within the Brown's Park Formation, all anomalies occur within the Cretaceous Mesa Verde Group. An interesting aspect of these anomalies is their association with a series of north-south striking en echelon faults which comprise a zone trending in a northwest-southeasterly direction.

East of these four anomalies is another group of five (5) anomalies which occur at the confluence of the Ridge Anticline, Wallcott Syncline and the Bloody Lake Anticline. With the exception of one (Anomaly 33), these anomalies (23, 26, 27 and 30) lie within undifferentiated Tertiary sediments and the Cretaceous Lewis Shale. Anomaly 33, which has the highest count rate at 67 counts per second (approximately 7 ppm eU), occurs within undifferentiated Precambrian rocks. Here, again, this group of anomalies occurs in an area of intersecting structure.

Anomaly 38, on the eastern edge of the quadrangle, occurs in an area of Precambrian basic intrusives and schists. It is associated with uraniferous Precambrian conglomerates occurring in the Rock Mountain area of the Medicine Bow Mountains (Graff and Houston, 1977).

Another cluster of anomalies lies to the south in the vicinity of Sheep Mountain, near two northwest trending thrust faults. These anomalies occur within Precambrian granites, with the exception of anomaly 63, which is in Quaternary sediments, probably derived from the uplifted Precambrian material comprising the surrounding mountains.

Of special note in the quadrangle is the large BiAir (Radon) signal observed over the Poison Basin along flight lines 212 and 213. High radon was also observed over the Red Desert Basin along flight lines 232 and 234. This high BiAir signal is not seen over the areas of high uranium count rates on lines 220 and 221 occurring in the Brown's Park Formation nor directly over the Poison Basin anomaly (75). This could be a result of local atmospheric conditions as well as excess radon emanating from the ground.

The magnetic pseudo-contour map generally correlates with major geological structures present in the quadrangle. The Deep (30,000 feet) Washakie Basin in the western portion of the quadrangle corresponds to a long wavelength, low amplitude magnetic anomaly. The Hanna and Carbon Basins also correspond to areas of low amplitude, long wavelength anomalies.

Both the Sierra Madre and Medicine Bow Uplifts are indicated in the magnetics (Figure 25) by groups of high amplitude, short wavelength anomalies. Mapped major faults and shear zones are not obviously reflected in the pseudo-contour map due to the 1:250,000 scale. The Continental Divide can be seen as a series of ill defined, high amplitude anomalies trending to the northwest.

Both the Rawlins Uplift and Flat Top Anticline are clearly defined magnetically. The Flat Top Anticline is apparently underlain by a more magnetized basement material than that comprising the Rawlins Uplift. The relief of the magnetics in the area of the Anticline has similar amplitudes and wavelength characteristics as those in the Elk Mountain area to the southwest. The Elk Mountain area is marked as a magnetic basement high on the interpretation map. Inferred magnetic basement faulting trends northwest, generally paralleling mapped thrust faults.

Geochemical Analysis Results

Two of the Precambrian granites, Pcg and Pcgr, have sufficiently bimodal potassium histograms to warrant a subdivision of the units. The older Precambrian granite (Pcg) occurs only at Green Mountain in the Sierra Madre Uplift (refer to the interpretation map, Figure 21). The younger Precambrian unit (Pcgr) is more wide spread, but occurs mostly in the Medicine Bow Mountains. The higher potassium mode (greater than 230 cps) and thorium mode (greater than 60 cps) are coincident with outcrops at Sheep Mountain and an outcropping to the west which is separated from the Sheep Mountain outcrop by a small basin and a thrust fault. Additionally, the areal boundary of data represented by this mode (of the polymodal distribution) roughly coincides with the boundary of a thermal event dated at 1450 m.y. (Hedge, et al 1967).

Principal component results are generally similar to those of the Rock Springs Quadrangle: the first two components generally account for 80-90% of the total variance; the first component is highly correlated with potassium and thorium while the second appears highly correlated with uranium.

A major difference occurs within the Tertiary units. More than 50% of the total Tertiary samples (Units Tbs, Tw, Twc, Tkf, Ths and Td) exhibit a high degree of correlation with thorium and uranium for the first component and potassium for the second. Note, however, that a majority of the statistical uranium anomalies, a total of 17, are within the Brown's Park Formation (Tbp) which clearly follows the more general trend.

Formations common to both the Rock Springs and Rawlins Quadrangles (Tw, Wasatch; Tbp, Browns Park and Tfu, Fort Union) have differing numbers of samples and in the case of Brown's Park, different means for the K, U and T proportions. However, the first two principal component results in both quadrangles have similar correlations.

A most unusual concentration of thorium is present in surface materials of the Red Desert Basin area. Typically, Tl208 count rates range from 200 to 300 cps, which is as great or greater than throrium count rates from exposed Precambrian granites (e.g., Sheep Mountain). Available literature, Masursky and Pipiringos, 1952, and Breger, 1955, does not discuss the thorium content of the sediments or uraniferous coals. However, Breger does list several rare earths, such as Lanthanum, in his tables of chemical analyses. Considering this, it is possible that the thorium may be associated with the rare earth compounds.

CHEYENNE QUADRANGLE

Statistical analysis and interpretations of this quadrangle were based on a geologic map provided by DoE/BFEC. Formation descriptions given in Appendix A were obtained primarily from the Geologic Atlas of the Rocky Mountains (1972). Topographic and cultural information were derived from the 1:250,000 scale NTMS Cheyenne Quadrangle (1969 revision) and the 35 mm flight path recovery film.

Topography within the quadrangle varies from the gently rolling Great Plains occupying the eastern half of the quadrangle (approximately 5,000 to 6,000 feet above sea level), to the rugged Larmie Mountains with several thousand feet of relief. The land form within the Larmie Basin, west of the Larmie Mountains, resembles that of the Great Plains. However, it is some 1,000 feet higher in elevation.

There are three principal structural features present in this quadrangle: (1) The Larmie Basin (2) The Laramie uplift and (3) The Denver Basin. The Laramie Basin occupies the western quarter of the quadrangle. Structurally, it is asymmetrical being deeper to the west near the Medicine Bow Mountains and shoaling in the direction of the Larmie Mountains. Anticlinal and synclinal warps, high angle normal faults and thrusts are present, but their relation to deeper structure is unknown.

Exposed units within the quadrangle are Tertiary, Mesozoic and Paleozoic sediments, overlain by abundant Quaternary cover. Thorough treatments of Miocene and Pliocene sediments are given by Love (1960) and Denson (1964). More specific efforts, such as Love (1961), focus on individual formations; e.g., the Arikaree (Split Rock). The Eocene and Paleocene rocks have been described in detail by a number of workers such as Cashion (1967), Bradley (1964), Roehler (1967), and Oriel (1962). A large number of general Upper and Lower Cretaceous studies exist; e.g., Weimer (1960), Cardinal (1970), Haun et al (1960), Asquith (1970). More specifically, Berg, et al (1964), has treated the Pre-Niobrara stratigraphy (including Paleozoic materials) of the Larmie Basin. Hoyt (1963) has reported the Permian-Pennsylvanian relationship in the northern Denver Basin. Many specific formational studies exist; e.g., Steitman's work (1974) on the Casper Formation.

Similarly, there have been many studies which deal with Precambrian crystalline rocks as potential sources for the stratiform uranium deposits with the area. One uranium occurrence is reported at Sheep Mountain (refer to Figure 3), but its exact nature was not found in the published literature. A number of units occurring in the quadrangle, such as the Wind River and Ogallala Formations, are either uranium producers or have occurrences within them elsewhere (Ruckley, 1972).

The youngest materials in the quadrangle are composed of a sequence of Quaternary units ranging from alluvium to terrace deposits. These constitute approximately 17% of the mapped units. Sediments of Miocene, Pliocene, and Oligocene age dominate the surface of the Denver Basin and are exposed like patchwork within the Laramie Basin and Uplift; e.g., the Ogallala, Arikaree, Brule, White River, North Park, and Chadron Formations. These account for some 51% of the exposed rocks in the quadrangle. These are dominantly continental to littoral in nature, often have an arkosic nature, and exhibit channel cut and fill effects at their contacts.

Cretaceous units constituting some 6% of the surface materials are dominantly marine and reflect fluctuations in a "seaway" margin. Resulting sediments have extensive lateral and vertical variations within individual lithologies. The Laramie Basin contains exposures of both Upper and Lower Cretaceous units such as: The Lance, Niobrara, and Frontier Formations; The Lewis, Mowry, Pierre, Steele, and Thermopolis shales; and the Cloverly group. Other mesozoic units account for only 2% of mapped exposures.

Paleozoic units occur principally on the east flank of the Laramie Uplift and represent some 4% of mapped exposures. Of the Paleozoics, the Casper, a calcareous aeolian arkosic sandstone/quartzite with limestone interbeds, is the most prominent.

Precambrian Rocks comprise some 20% of the mapped exposures and are restricted entirely to the Laramie Uplift. Granite, quartz monzonite, granitic schists, and gneisses are the dominant rock types. In some cases, aplites and granites are found to intrude older crystalline rocks. Lesser occurrences of norites, metanorites, anorthosite, and quartz diorite are noted.

Interpretation, Discussion, and Results

The resulting uranium anomaly/interpretation map is displayed in Figure 26. Anomalies depicted on this map are summarized in Table 3. Figures 27 through 30 present pseudo contour maps of K, U, T and the magnetics utilized for regional evaluation. General lithologic unit descriptions are presented in Appendix A. Statistical tables, including principal component results, for each formation (citing type of distribution, measure of central tendency, and standard deviation) are given in Appendix E.

In general, older sedimentary units (exclusive of the Precambrian) have lower count rates than do the younger sediments. The diversity of lithologies mapped are, in general, reflected in the variable radiometric pattern exhibited by the psuedocontour maps. This is especially true in the case of the potassium and thorium data. In many specific cases, however, formational contacts are indistinguishable; e.g., the contacts between the Precambrian anorthosites and gneisses with younger sediments in the vicinity of Laramie. While statistical anomalies are distributed throughout most of the mapped geologic units, the larger single anomalies and well defined clusters of anomalies tend to be associated with Tertiary or Precambrian units. Anomalies occurring within Cretaceous units are generally isolated and exhibit lower count rates. The Tertiary Ogallala, which has the broadest areal extent of any of the units contains more anomalies (a total of 14) than any other formation in the quadrangle. However, due to its broad distribution, it perhaps has the greatest potential for intraformational variability.

Depicted on the uranium anomaly/interpretation map and summarized in Table 3 are a total of 66 anomalies which remain after screening for relative thorium depletion, U/T ratios, water/marsh relationships and proximity to cultural features. Most instances of high count rates correlate with valid anomalies. Exceptions exist where high counts correspond to rail-road beds and road cuts.




Anomaly 5, near Chalk Bluff possesses the highest uranium count rate in the quadrangle at 94 cps (10 ppm eU). It, together with anomalies 1, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, and 19, form a northeast trending zone in the southeast corner of the quadrangle. This group of anomalies occur coincident with the contact between the Ogallala Formation and the Brule, Arikaree, and Quaternary terrace deposits. A similar cluster of anomalies (numbers 6, 7 and 11) occur further to the east at the edge of the quadrangle. The area circumscribed by both these groups of anomalies appears to be an anticlinal warping associated with petroleum production. Presence

**URANIUM ANOMALY/
INTERPRETATION MAP**



CHEYENNE QUADRANGLE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

















APPROXIMATE SCALE 1:500,000

-  - URANIUM ANOMALIES
-  - THORIUM ANOMALIES
-  - SEDIMENTARY STRUCTURE

MAGNETIC STRUCTURE

-  - MAGNETIC BASEMENT HIGHS
-  - INFERRED FAULTS IN MAGNETIC BASEMENT

GEOCHEMICAL UNITS

- | | |
|--|---|
| Tu - Tertiary Undifferentiated | Pcgr - Precambrian Granite |
|  Tu ₁ { T < 65 cps
K > 250 cps |  Pcgr ₁ { T < 50 cps
K < 255 cps |
|  Tu ₂ { T > 65 cps
K < 250 cps |  Pcgr ₂ { T > 50 cps
K < 255 cps |
|  Tu ₃ { T > 65 cps
K > 250 cps |  Pcgr ₃ { T > 50 cps
K > 255 cps |
| PPc - Casper Formation | Pcu - Precambrian Undifferentiated |
|  PPc ₁ { T < 60 cps
K < 220 cps |  Pcu ₁ { T < 40 cps
K < 100 cps |
|  PPc ₂ { T < 60 cps
K > 220 cps |  Pcu ₂ { T < 125 cps
K < 290 cps |
|  PPc ₃ { T > 60 cps
K > 220 cps |  Pcu ₃ { T > 125 cps
K < 290 cps |
| PC - Chugwater Formation |  Pcu ₄ { T > 125 cps
K > 290 cps |
|  PC ₁ { T < 50 cps
K < 200 cps |  Pcu ₅ { T < 125 cps
K > 290 cps |
|  PC ₂ { T > 50 cps
K > 200 cps | |

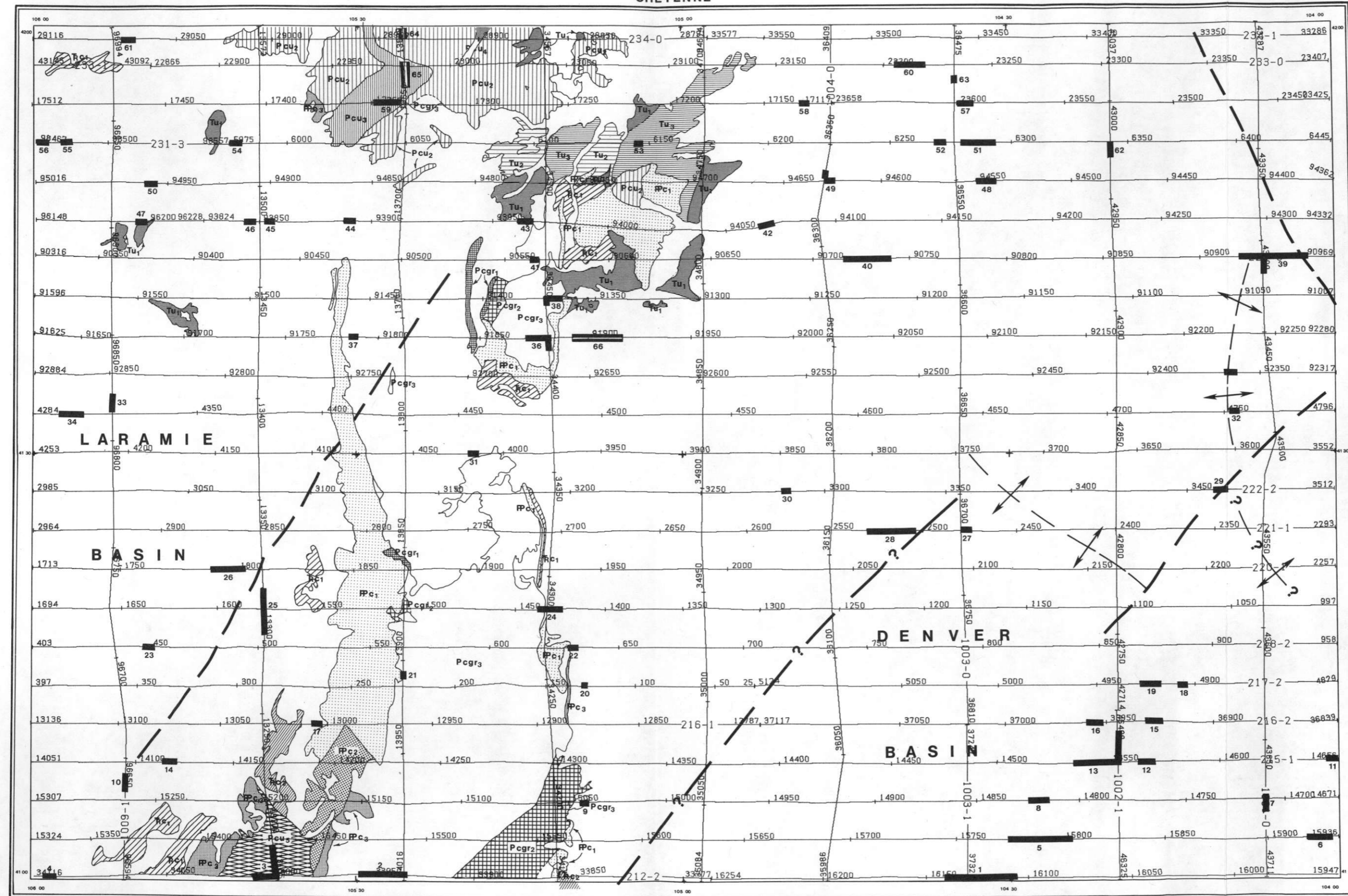


Figure 26 Cheyenne Quadrangle-Uranium Anomaly/Interpretation Map*

TABLE 3
ANOMALY SUMMARY
CHEYENNE QUADRANGLE

Anomaly Number	Type	Line Number	Rock Type	Number of Samples with Defined σ^*									
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	U/T	212, TL3	To/Tb		4	4	6	1	1	3			
2	U	212	PCgr		5	5							
3	U	212, TL8	PCgr		5	7	1						
4	U	212	Ku, KCV	1		1	1						
5	U/T	213	To, Tb		4		2	4	1	3			
6	U	213	To		5	2							
7	U	TL1	Tb, Qt		1	3							
8	U/T	214	To		2	1	3						
9	U	214	To		1		3						
10	U	TL9	KmT, Q		3	2	1						
11	U	215	To		2	2							
12	U/T	215	To, Ta		1	3	1						
13	U/T	213, TL2	To	1	8	7	5	1					

TABLE 3
ANOMALY SUMMARY
CHEYENNE QUADRANGLE

Anomaly Number	Type	Line Number	Rock Type	Number of Samples with Defined σ^*									
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
14	U	215	Qal, Kn		2	2							
15	U	216	To, Qt, Qal		4	2							
16	U	216	To, Qt		1	3	1						
17	U	216	PCS		2		1						
18	U	217	Ta		2	1							
19	U	217	To		4	2							
20	U/T	217	Tb, Tc			2							
21	U	TL7	Pcgr			2							
22	U	218	PPC, Q		2	1							
23	U	218	Ks		2	1							
24	U	219	Tb, Q		3	2	1						
25	U	TL8	Qal, Kmt, Qmc		7	4	2						
26	U/T	220	Kn, Qal		3	4			1				
27	U/T	221	To		1	2							

TABLE 3

ANOMALY SUMMARY

CHEYENNE QUADRANGLE

Anomaly Number	Type	Line Number	Rock Type	Number of Samples with Defined σ^*									
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
28	U/T	221	To, Ta	6	9	1							
29	U/T	222	Ta	2	1								
30	U/T	222	To, Ta	1	2								
31	U	223	PCs	2	1								
32	U	224	Qal	2	1								
33	U	TL9	Twdr, Qt	2	2	1							
34	U	224	Qal, Qt	4	2								
35	U	225	Tb	2	1								
36	U	226, TL6	PCgr	4	5	2							
37	U	226	PCgr	2	1								
38	U	227	PCgr	4	2	1							
39	U	228	Tb, Ta	8	9	2							
40	U/T	228	Ta	4	3	1	2	3					
41	U	228	Qal, PgL	1	2								

TABLE 3
ANOMALY SUMMARY
CHEYENNE QUADRANGLE

<u>Anomaly Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Line Number</u>	<u>Rock Type</u>	<u>Number of Samples with Defined σ^*</u>										
				<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>		
42	U	229	Qal, TA		3	1	1							
43	U	229	Pcan, Pcs		2	1								
44	U	229	Th, PPc		2	1								
45	U	229	Th		2	1								
46	U	229	Qmc			2	1							
47	U	229	Ksn, Tv			2	1							
48	U	230	KL, Tb		4	2	1							
49	U/T	230, TL6	Tb, Ta		4	4								
50	U/T	230	Ju, Trc			3								
51	U	231	KL		2	6								
52	U	231	Tb		3	2								
53	U	231	Tu		2	1								
54	U	231	Tnp		2	1								
55	U	231	Tu			2		1						

TABLE 3
ANOMALY SUMMARY
CHEYENNE QUADRANGLE

Anomaly Number	Type	Line Number	Rock Type	Number of Samples with Defined σ^*										
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
56	U	231	Tu			2	1							
57	U	232	Tc		3		1							
58	U	232	Tb		2	1								
59	U	232	PCu		3	3	2							
60	U	233	Tc	1	4	2								
61	U	234	PPta	1	2	1								
62	U	TL2	Tc		3		1							
63	U	TL3	Tc			1	1							
64	T	TL7	PCU			1	1							
65	T	TL7	PCU			4	1	2						
66	T	226	Tb		7	6	2							

*Reflect only U channel

CHEYENNE

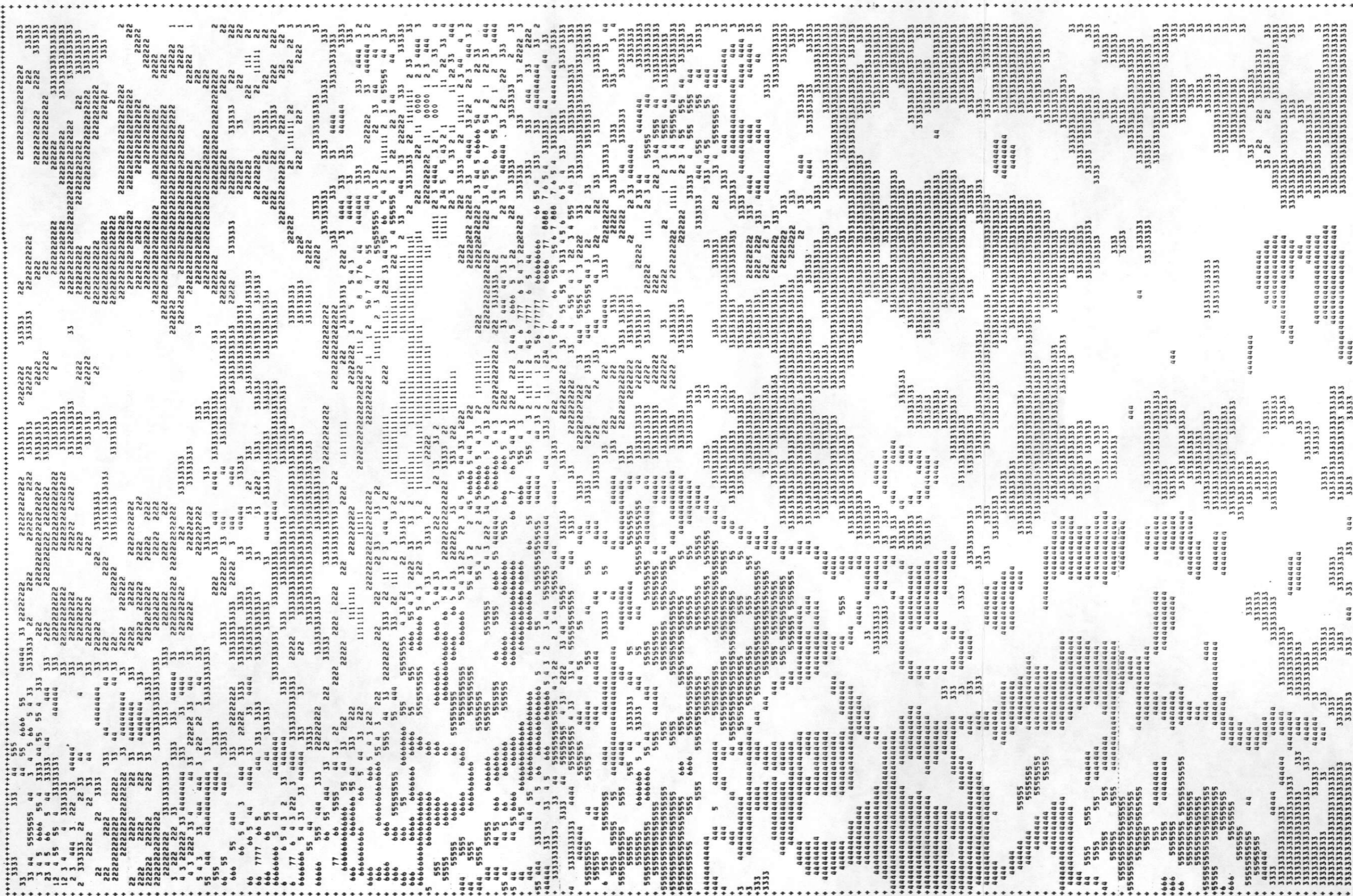


Figure 27 Cheyenne Quadrangle - Potassium Pseudo - Contour Map

CHEYENNE

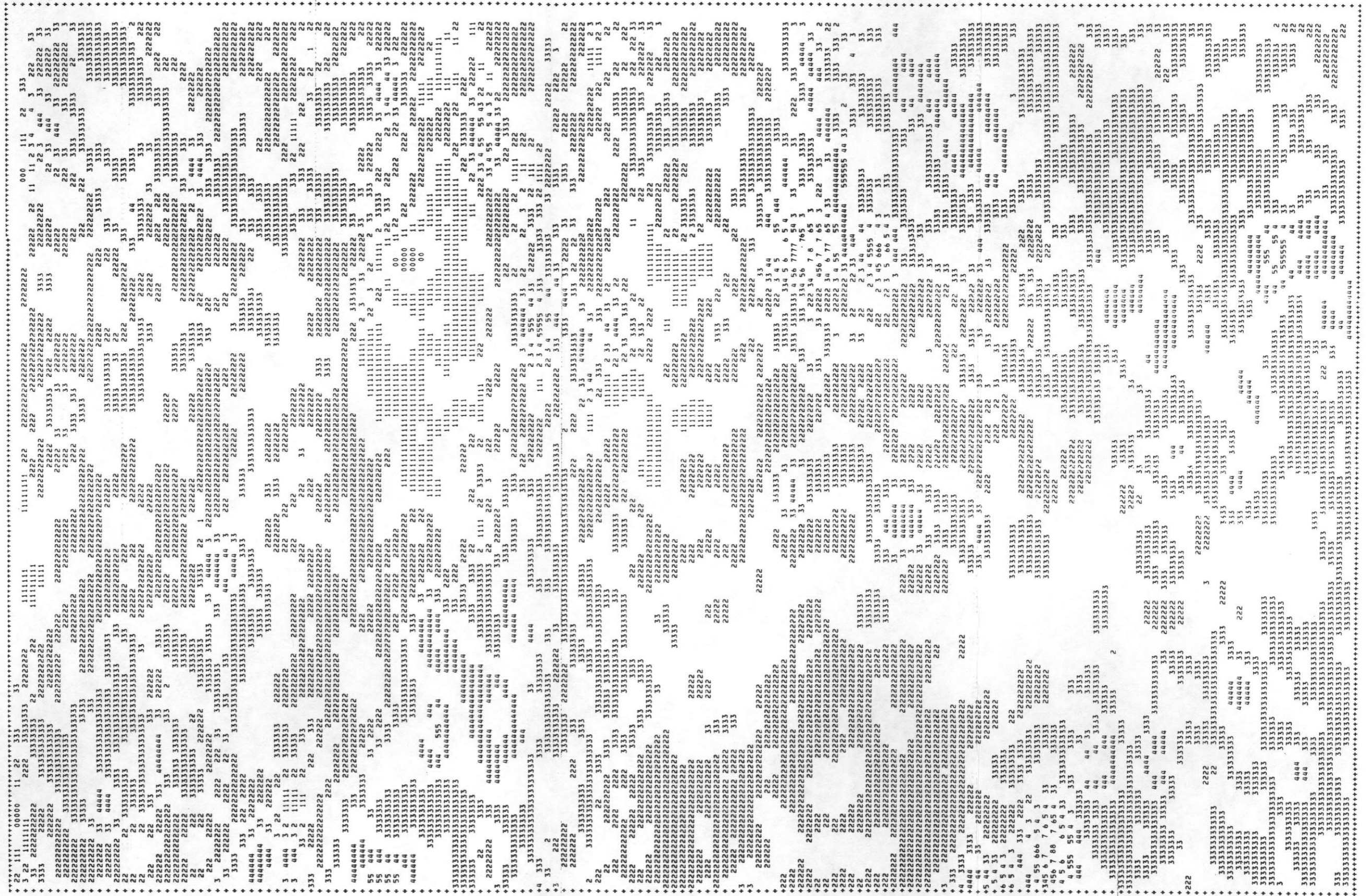


Figure 28 Cheyenne Quadrangle-Uranium Pseudo - Contour Map

CHEYENNE

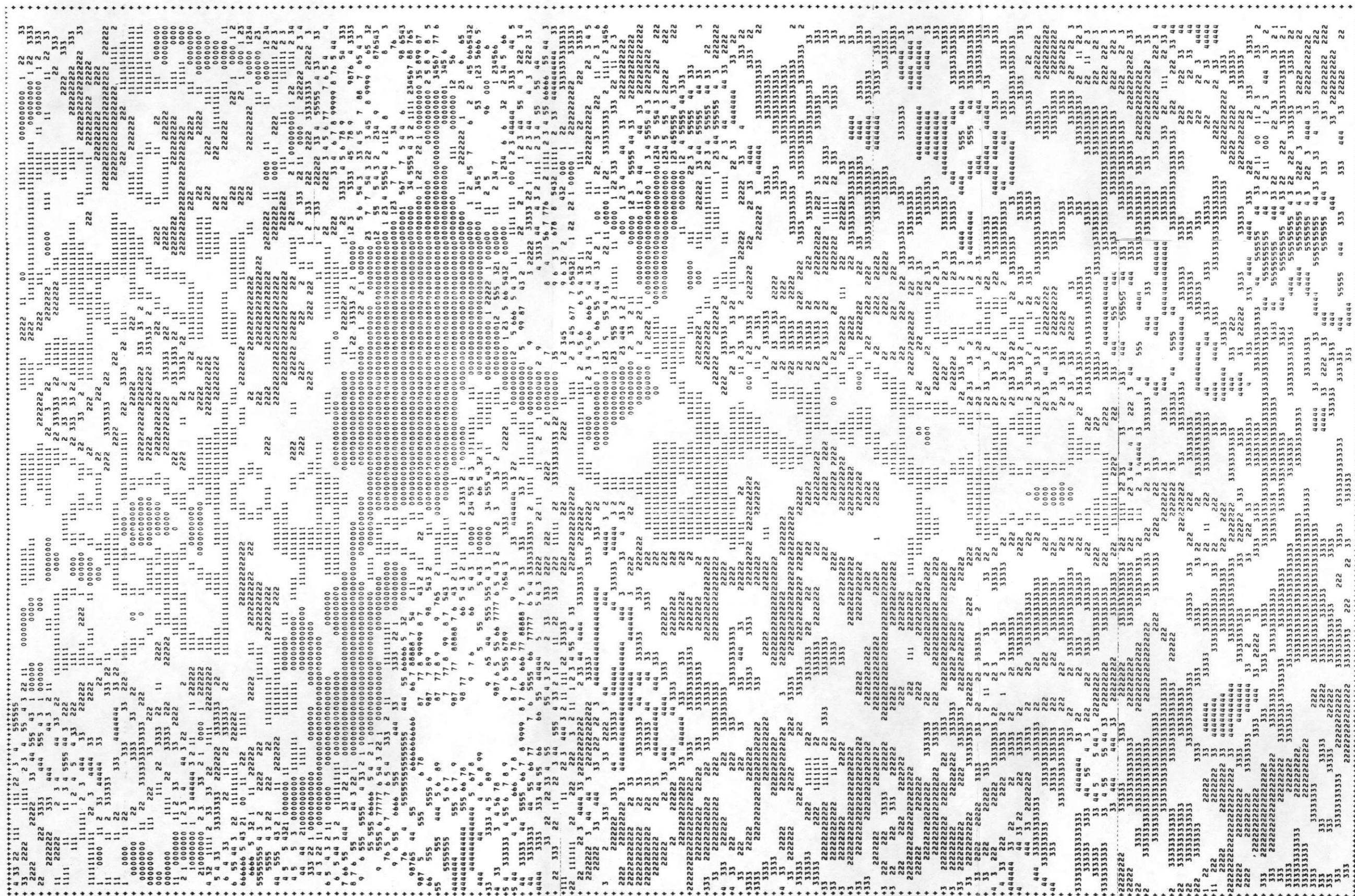


Figure 29 Cheyenne Quadrangle-Thorium Pseudo - Contour Map*

CHEYENNE

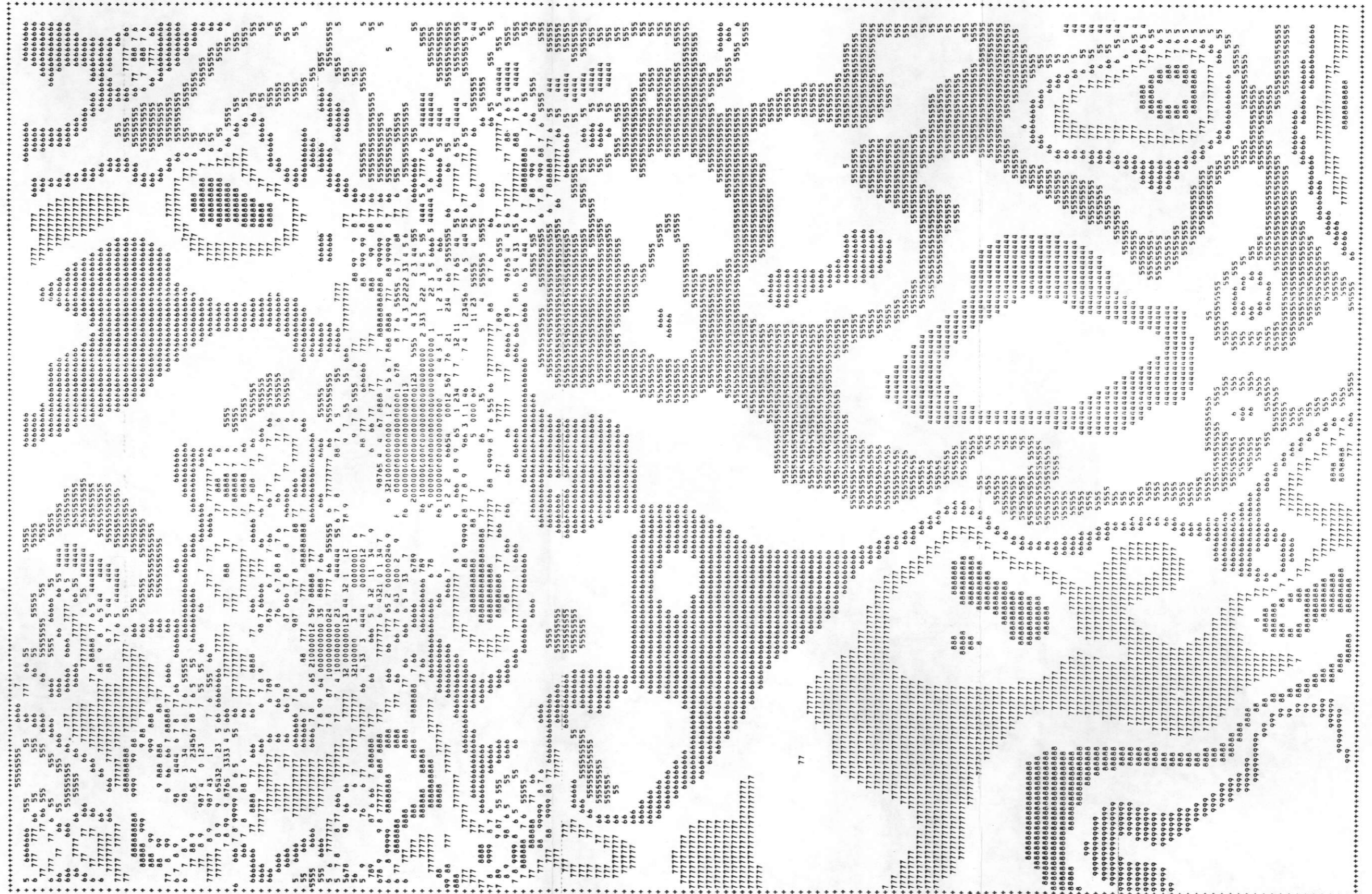


Figure 30 Cheyenne Quadrangle-Magnetic Pseudo - Contour Map*

of cultural features near many anomalies in this area is not believed to invalidate them.

Anomalies 2, 7, and 28 - 30 occur along the northern contact of the Ogallala Formation with the Brule and Arikaree Formations. Anomaly 30 has the highest uranium count rate at 44 cps (4.7 ppm eU). While uranium count rates associated with these anomalies are lower than those exhibited by the Chalk Bluff features, they appear to be of similar character.

Anomalies 40, 42, and 49 occur in and adjacent to Chugwater and Slater Flats which are underlain by the Brule and Arikaree formations. None of the anomalies correspond to lithologic contacts or topography. All of the uranium anomalies are above 50 cps, anomaly 40 having the highest count rate at 76.8 cps (8.2 ppm eU). Culture in the area is restricted to scattered farms. These anomalies may arise from in-situ minerals or transported material from the nearby Richeau Hills (Casper formation).

Goshen hole, in the northeast corner of the quadrangle, is an area of present exploration activity. Anomalies 48, 51, 52, 57, and 60 - 63 occur in this region. Anomaly 63 has the highest uranium count rate at 54 cps (5.7 ppm eU). All of these features occur within what is mapped as Brule and Lance Formations, forming a zone roughly coincident with the contact between the two formations. Examination of the flight path film indicates some correlation of cultivated areas and anomalous features.

Anomalies 10 and 14 (maximum count rates of 50 cps or 5.3 ppm eU) are located in the gently rolling topography of the Laramie Basin. This area is underlain by the Cretaceous Niobrara and Frontier Formations. These anomalies are typical of the small, dispersed, moderate count rate anomalies observed elsewhere in the Laramie Basin.

Anomalies 9, 20, 22 and 24 occur at the south end of the Laramie Mountains just east of mapped outcrops of Precambrian granites and quartz monzonites in contact with the Brule and Casper formation. Count rates exhibited by those anomalies are moderately high; most of these being above 40 cps, with maximum of 51 cps (5.4 ppm eU). Associated thorium highs, such as 180 cps (28 ppm) near anomaly 24, may indicate primary mineralization. Anomaly 9, is adjacent to a highway, railroad, and quarry and may result from artificial exposure.

Anomaly 2 lies well within Precambrian granites. It has a maximum of 55 cps (5.5 ppm eU) and a thorium count of 213 cps (33 ppm eT). There are mapped Tertiary dikes nearby which may be related to the anomaly. These dikes could be thorium rich intrusives as in the Wet Mountains of Colorado. Anomaly 3, within an area of undifferentiated Precambrian (54 cps or 5 ppm eU), has similar dikes mapped in the area.

The exposed Precambrian rocks of the Laramie Uplift are clearly delineated in the pseudo-contour magnetic map. The abrupt north-south trending demarcation between the long wave-length, low amplitude anomalies of the deep Denver Basin on the east and the high frequency, higher amplitude magnetic expression of the Uplift corresponds to the major thrust fault running south along the Front Ranges. In the west-central portion of the quadrangle, the Laramie Basin corresponds to a broad magnetic low.

The Magnetic basement within the Denver Basin is more complex than suggested by available literature. Several inferred magnetic basement uplifts and faults are displayed in the interpretation map in the eastern third of the quadrangle. Some corroborating evidence is suggested by the Bouger anomaly map with the Rock Mountain atlas of Geology (1972).

Within the Laramie Uplift, a mapped Precambrian Anorthosite (PCan) corresponds to a magnetic low surrounded by a magnetic high. This probably results from the very low susceptibility PCan in contact with more magnetic rocks. Another low, immediately to the southwest, may also correspond to more low susceptibility anorthosites.

Geochemical Analysis Results

Five geologic formations had sufficiently distinct polymodal histograms to suggest discrete radiometric (geochemical) subsets of the parent unit. These formations include Precambrian granite, Precambrian undifferentiated, Permian-Pennsylvanian Casper, Triassic Chugwater, and Tertiary undifferentiated formations. The procedure utilized to attempt this subdivision consisted of: (1) examination of each histogram (6) per formation for polymodal tendencies; (2) thresholding the stacked profiles based on boundaries of polymodal samples; and (3) plotting the boundaries within the parent unit. No subdivision was attempted if too few samples were available.

Those subunits which fell above or below the threshold and were spatially consistent across multiple flight lines are summarized in Table 4. The anomaly interpretation map (Figure 26), illustrates the resulting distribution of these subunits. Even though each parent unit contained some uranium anomalies, the uranium channel data was not sufficiently diagnostic relative to unit separation. For example, the Ogallala, with the most uranium anomalies and samples, was not readily separable into subunits.

Radiometric definition of rock subunits is dominantly restricted to formations within, or adjacent to, the Laramie Uplift. Subunits are differentiated from north to south along the axis of the Uplift, on an inlier/outlier basis (portions of a unit adjacent to the uplift versus portions out in the Basins), and finally on an east flank/west flank of the Uplift basis. The Precambrian crystalline rocks and the Casper Formation exhibit the most prominent axial variation.

Results of principal component analysis demonstrate that 80-90% of the total sample variance is accounted for in the first two components for all the formations. The Precambrian crystalline rocks (granite, gneiss, schists, etc.) generally have first principal components (eigenvalues) a third again as large as most of the Mesozoic and Tertiary sedimentary units. In general, the Tertiary units have first components equal to those of the Mesozoic units.

The sedimentary rocks separate into two major classifications: (1) first component correlating with uranium and thorium and the second correlating with potassium (Brule, Ogallala, Wind River, Arikaree, Chardron Formations, and the Cloverly Group etc.) and (2) first component correlating to potassium and thorium and the second component correlating with uranium (Undifferentiated Tertiary, White River, Hanna, Casper, Amsden Formations, terrace deposits, alluvium etc.). The Precambrian crystalline rocks have relatively equal first components, but, considerable variability in the second component, e.g., the undifferentiated Precambrian (PCu) correlated with thorium, while the Precambrian granite (PCgr) correlated with potassium and Precambrian anorthosite (PCan) correlated with uranium.

The Precambrian rocks split into two groupings with respect to mean counts in the K, U, and T channels: (1) gneiss, anorthosite, norite, and the quartz diorite had relatively low mean counts in all channels (except quartz diorite which exhibited the third highest mean thorium count rate; (2) granite, undifferentiated Precambrian and granite/quartz

TABLE 4

<u>MAIN UNIT</u>	<u>SUBUNIT</u>	<u>THORIUM</u> <u>Level in CPS</u>	<u>POTASSIUM</u> <u>Level in CPS</u>
PCgr	PCgr1	< 50	< 255
	PCgr2	> 50	< 255
	PCgr3	> 50	> 255
PCu	PCu1	< 40	< 100
	PCu2	< 125	< 290
	PCu3	> 125	< 290
	PCu4	> 125	> 290
	PCu5	< 125	> 290
PPc	PPc1	< 60	< 220
	PPc2	< 60	> 220
	PPc3	> 60	> 220
Trc	Trc1	< 50	< 200
	Trc2	> 50	> 200
Tu	Tu1	< 65	< 250
	Tu2	> 65	< 250
	Tu3	> 65	> 250

monzonite exhibited the greatest mean count rates in the thorium and potassium channels (granite/quartz monzonites also have very high uranium means). These groupings are consistent with the radiometric mineral composition for the various rocks (GSA Memoir 97).

In general, the Mesozoic and Paleozoic units have variable mean count rates in all channels. The higher uranium mean count rate was dominated by the Cretaceous units (Frontier Formation, Undifferentiated Cretaceous, Niobrara Formation, and the Mowry/Thermopolis Shales). Tertiary units generally had high to moderate count rates in each of the channels. The Arikaree, Brule, and Ogallala had overall similar mean count rates in each channel.

GREELEY QUADRANGLE

The geologic map used for statistical analysis and interpretation was the U.S. Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.) preliminary map of the Greeley Quadrangle (Braddock and Cole, 1978). Formation descriptions given in Appendix B are derived from the explanation of the U.S.G.S. map and the Geologic Atlas of the Rocky Mountains (1972). Cultural and topographic information was obtained from the 1:250,000 NTMS Greeley Quadrangle map (revision 1976) and 35 mm flight path recovery film.

Topography varies from high relief and high elevation (13,000 feet) in the Front Range to low relief and moderate elevations (on the order of 5,000 feet) in the Piedmont and Great Plains. Over two thirds of the quadrangle is in the latter category.

The Front Range Uplift in the western portion of the quadrangle and the Denver Basin in the eastern portion are the two principal structural features within the quadrangle. The Medicine Bow and Laramie Uplifts are secondary features which trend obliquely into the Front Range Uplift within the northwestern corner of the quadrangle. A narrow portion of the North Park Basin lies along the quadrangle's western boundary.

Essentially anticlinal, the Front Range has a Precambrian core flanked by steeply dipping, upturned Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks. The Precambrian core is a complex mass of metamorphic and igneous rock, locally cut by Tertiary intrusives. Faults which border the Uplift dominate the regional fracture pattern. The east flank of the Front Range is demarcated by a northeast trending en echelon belt of faults and associated anticlinal warpings. Within the Uplift, major shears have been postulated as controlling the mineralization within the northeast trending Colorado Mineral Belt.

The Denver Basin is relatively broad (100 miles) and deep (13,000 feet near Denver). A thin veneer of Tertiary material covers older, slightly warped marine and continental sediments. Upturned materials along the Front Range exhibit the most severe folding. Oil fields exist in both the Denver and North Park Basins.

The North Park Basin is essentially a small, deep, down-faulted segment of a broader uplifted region within the Front Range. It contains 14,000 feet of marine and fresh water sediments ranging in age from Paleozoic to Cenozoic. Folding and thrusting complicate its western margin.

Nearly 32% of the quadrangle is mantled by Quaternary materials ranging in composition from aeolian sands to landslide debris. Tertiary sediments account for 12% of the mapped exposures. These materials are dominantly continental and include fluvial deposits, tuffaceous beds, arkosic units and lacustrine and paludal deposits. Beds of coal and carbonaceous shales occur in the Coalmont, Middle Park and North Park Formations. Cretaceous units account for approximately 24% of the surface area, with another 2% being mapped as combined Tertiary and Cretaceous. Cretaceous rocks are generally marine, but represent many different environments (e.g., the non-marine Laramie Formation). Mesozoic units account for only 5% of the surface area. Paleozoic units which include marine limestones and aeolian sands comprise only 3% of the materials exposed at the surface. Precambrian rocks account for about 22% of the outcrops.

Uranium occurrences have been reported in the Jamestown mining district within the Colorado Mineral Belt. (Refer to Figure 3). Mineralization within the Jamestown District is within breccias located on the periphery of an alkaline granitic mass. Localized areas of high counting rates have been reported within Precambrian rocks, particularly in the vicinity of younger intrusives. Small outcrops of Ogallala, Morrison, and Dakota sandstones are mapped within the quadrangle. While there are no reported uranium occurrences in these units within the quadrangle, they are uraniferous at locations outside the quadrangle.

Interpretation, Discussion, and Results


The resulting Uranium Anomaly/Interpretation Map is displayed in Figure 31. Anomalies depicted on this map are summarized in Table 5. Figures 32 through 35 present pseudo-contour maps of K, U, T and magnetics utilized for regional evaluation. General lithologic unit descriptions are presented in Appendix B. Statistical tables for these units, citing type of distribution, measure of central tendency, standard deviation, and principal component results are given in Appendix F.

URANIUM ANOMALY/
INTERPRETATION MAP

GREELEY QUADRANGLE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

APPROXIMATE SCALE 1:500,000

 - URANIUM ANOMALIES

 - SEDIMENTARY STRUCTURE

MAGNETIC STRUCTURE

 - MAGNETIC BASEMENT HIGHS

 - INFERRED FAULTS IN MAGNETIC BASEMENT

GEOCHEMICAL UNITS

Tkd - Denver Formation	Tgv - Tertiary Volcanics
Tkd ₁ { T < 95 cps K > 240 cps T/K < .40	Tgv ₁ { T/K > .43 K < 215 cps
Tkd ₂ { T > 95 cps K < 240 cps T/K > .40	Tgv ₂ { T/K < .43 K > 215 cps
PPif - Ingleside and Fountain Formations, Undivided	Kf - Fox Hills Sandstone
PPif ₁ { T < 52 cps K < 120 cps	Kf ₁ { T < 85 cps
PPif ₂ { T > 52 cps K > 120 cps	Kf ₂ { T > 85 cps
Qe - Quaternary Eolian Deposits	Tmi - Tertiary Intrusives
Qe ₁ { T < 65 cps K < 240 cps	Tmi ₁ { T < 150 cps
Qe ₂ { T < 65 cps K > 240 cps	Tmi ₂ { T > 150 cps
Qe ₃ { T > 65 cps K > 240 cps	Yg - Precambrian (Y) Granite
	Yg ₁ { T/K > .34 K < 115 cps
	Yg ₂ { T/K < .34 K > 115 cps

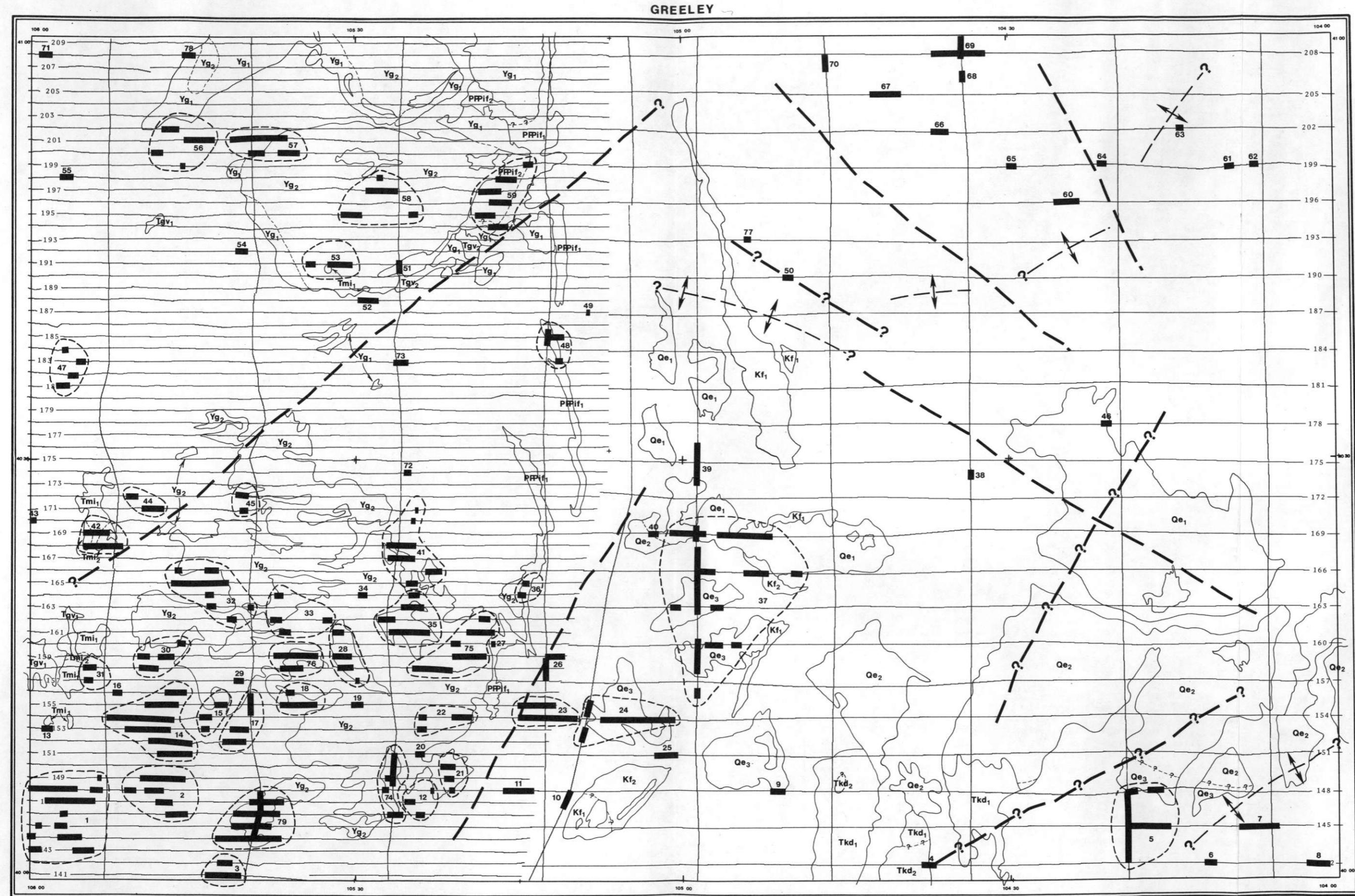


Figure 31 Greeley Quadrangle-Uranium Anomaly/Interpretation Map*

TABLE 5
ANOMALY SUMMARY
GREELEY QUADRANGLE

Anomaly Number	Type	Line Number	Rock Type	Number of Data Samples (X7) with defined σ									
				0	1 σ	2 σ	3 σ	4 σ	5 σ	6 σ	7 σ	8 σ	
1	U/T	143	Xb, Kc		6	3							
	U/T	144	Kmw, T, KTR dc, Kc		3		3	2					
	U/T	145	T		2	1		1					
	U/T	146	Qg		1		1						
	U	147	Qal, T, Qgo		4	4	4	1					
	U/T	148	Tm, Tbb, T, Qgo, KTR dc	1	4	6	2	1	1				
	U	149	Xg				1						
2	U	146	Xg		2	4							
	U	147	Xg		3	2							
	U	148	Xg	2	4	3	1						
	U	149	Xg, Qd		7	3	1						
3	U	141	Xg, Xb		3	4	3		1				
	U	142	Xb		2	1							

TABLE 5
ANOMALY SUMMARY
GREELEY QUADRANGLE

Anomaly Number	Type	Line Number	Rock Type	Number of Data Samples (X7) with defined σ									
				0	1 σ	2 σ	3 σ	4 σ	5 σ	6 σ	7 σ	8 σ	
4	U/T	142	TKd, Qgu		2		1	1					
5	U	142	K		2	1							
	U	145	K		5	3	4						
	U	148	Qe		4	2							
	U	TL 2	Kl		4	13	4						
6	U	142	Kl		2	2							
7	U	145	Kl, Kf, Qa		4	6							
8	U	142	Qa		2	3	1						
9	U	148	Qe		3	2							
10	U	TL 56	Qb, Qgb		1	4		1					
11	U	148	Kpm	1	4	3							
12	U/T	146	TKi, Xb, Xg		1	1	1						

TABLE 5
ANOMALY SUMMARY
GREELEY QUADRANGLE

Anomaly Number	Line Type	Rock Type	Number of Data Samples (X7) with defined σ										
			0	1 σ	2 σ	3 σ	4 σ	5 σ	6 σ	7 σ	8 σ		
	U/T	147	Tki, Xb		1	1	1						
	U/T	148	Tki, Yg						1				
13	U/T	153	Tmi	1	2								
14	U	151	Xfh, Xg		5	3	1						
	U	152	Xfh, Tg	1	4	7							
	U	153	Xfh	1	5	5	1	1					
	U	154	Qd, Xfh		9	7	1						
	U	155	Xfh		4	1	4	1	1				
	U	156	Xfh	1	2	3	1						
15	U	153	Xg		2		1						
	U	154	Xg, Xb		3	2							
	U	155	Xg		2	2							
16	U	156	T		2	1							

TABLE 5
ANOMALY SUMMARY
GREELEY QUADRANGLE

Anomaly		Line	Rock	Number of Data Samples (X7) with defined σ								
<u>Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1σ</u>	<u>2σ</u>	<u>3σ</u>	<u>4σ</u>	<u>5σ</u>	<u>6σ</u>	<u>7σ</u>	<u>8σ</u>
17	U/T	152	Xb		2	1	2		1	2		
	U/T	153	Xb		4	2						
	U/T	155	Xb		2	2	1					
	U/T	T13	Xb		2	2		1				
18	U	155	Qd, Yg		6	3						
	U	156	Yg		1		1					
19	U/T	155	Yg		1	2	1					
20	U	151	Yg		2	1						
21	U/T	149	Yg		1	2						
	U/T	148	Yg			1			1			
	U/T	150	Yg		3	1	1					
22	U	153	Yg		1	1						
	U	154	Yg		3	4	3					
23	U	154	Kpu, Kpl, Kpm, Qa, Kl		2	10	1	1				
	U	155	KJds, Kc		3	5	1					

TABLE 5
ANOMALY SUMMARY
GREELEY QUADRANGLE

Anomaly Number	Type	Line Number	Rock Type	Number of Data Samples (X7) with defined σ										
				0	1 σ	2 σ	3 σ	4 σ	5 σ	6 σ	7 σ	8 σ		
24	U	154	Kpu, Qe	2	8	7								
	U	Tl 56	Qa, Qe, Kpu		5	3	2							
25	U	151	Qa, Kpu		4	2	1							
26	U/T	159	Kc, Kpl		2	2		1						
	U/T	Tl 6	Kjds		2	1	2	1						
27	U/T	160	Ppif				1							
28	U	157	Xb					1						
	U	158	Xb		2	2								
	U	159	Xb	1	3		1	1						
	U	161	Xb		2	1								
29	U/T	157	Yg		2	1								
30	U/T	159	Xb, Qd		5	2	1							
	U/T	158	Xg, Qd		4	2								
	U/T	160	Yg		1	2								
31	U	157	Xg				1	1	1					

TABLE 5
ANOMALY SUMMARY
GREELEY QUADRANGLE

Anomaly Number	Type	Line Number	Rock Type	Number of Data Samples (X7) with defined σ									
				0	1 σ	2 σ	3 σ	4 σ	5 σ	6 σ	7 σ	8 σ	
32	U	158	Xg, Qd		1	3							
	U	162	Yg		1	2							
	U	163	Yg		1	2							
	U/T	164	Yg		1	2							
	U	165	Yg		10	6		1					
	U	166	Yg		3	1	2	1					
33	U	TL 8	Yg		2	1							
	U	161	Yg		2	1							
	U	162	Yg, Qd		4	2							
34	U	164	Qd			2							
	U	164	Yg		2	1							
35	U	161	Xb, Yg		7	5							
	U	162	Xb, Yg		2	3							

TABLE 5
ANOMALY SUMMARY
GREELEY QUADRANGLE

Anomaly Number	Type	Line Number	Rock Type	Number of Data Samples (X7) with defined σ									
				0	1 σ	2 σ	3 σ	4 σ	5 σ	6 σ	7 σ	8 σ	
	U	163	Xb, Yg		1	3	1	1					
	U	164	Xb, Yg		2	1							
	U	TL 7	Xb		2	1							
36	U	165	P#i f		1	2							
	U	166	P#i f			1	1						
37	U	160	Qe	2	5	3							
	U	163	Kpu, Qe, Qa		10	4							
	U	166	Kpu, Qa, Kc		8	6	1						
	U	169	Kc, Qe		13	11	1						
	U	TL 5	Kpu, Qe		16	16	6	1					
38	U/T	TL 3	KL		2	1							
39	U/T	TL 5	Qa, Qpu		7	7							
40	U	169	Qe		1	2							

TABLE 5
ANOMALY SUMMARY
GREELEY QUADRANGLE

Anomaly Number	Type	Line Number	Rock Type	Number of Data Samples (X7) with defined σ										
				0	1 σ	2 σ	3 σ	4 σ	5 σ	6 σ	7 σ	8 σ		
47	U	181	Xg		1	3								
	U	182	Xg		2	1								
	U	183	Xg		1	2								
	U	184	Xg				1	1						
48	U/T	183	P \uparrow if		2	1								
	U/T	185	P \uparrow if TR Pjs		2	3								
	U/T	TL 6	P \uparrow if		1	2	1							
49	U/T	187	Kc					1						
50	U	190	KL \rightarrow Qgo		2	1								
51	U	TL 7	Xfh		2	2								
52	U	188	Xb		5	2								
53	U	191	Yg		7	4								
54	U	192	Xfh		2								1	

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TABLE 5
ANOMALY SUMMARY
GREELEY QUADRANGLE

Anomaly Number	Type	Line Number	Rock Type	Number of Data Samples (X7) with defined σ									
				0	1 σ	2 σ	3 σ	4 σ	5 σ	6 σ	7 σ	8 σ	
		198	P Φ if TR Pjs		5	5							
		199	P Φ if		2	2							
60	U/T	196	KL		4	2	1						
61	U/T	199	Twr		2	1							
62	U	199	Twr		2	1							
63	U/T	202	Twr			2							
64	U/T	199	Twr		2	1							
65	U	199	Twr		2	1							
66	U	202	Twr		3	2							
67	U/T	205	Twr, To		5	3	1						
68	U	TL 3	Twr		2	1							
69	U/T	208	Twr, To		5	5	2						
	U/T	TL 3	Twr, To		3	2	1						

TABLE 5
ANOMALY SUMMARY
GREELEY QUADRANGLE

Anomaly Number	Type	Line Number	Rock Type	Number of Data Samples (X7) with defined σ										
				0	1 σ	2 σ	3 σ	4 σ	5 σ	6 σ	7 σ	8 σ		
		162	Yg		1	2								
76	U	158	Yg, Xb		3	2	1							
	U	159	Yg	2	5	4	1	1						
77	U	193	KL			2								
78	U	208	PPcf, Xg		2	1								
79	T	144	Xb, Yg, TKi		7	19								
	T	145	Xb, Yg		4	5	2							
	T	146	Yg, TKi		7	5								
	T	147	Xb, Yg, TKi		2	5		1	2					
	T	TL 8				4								

GREELEY

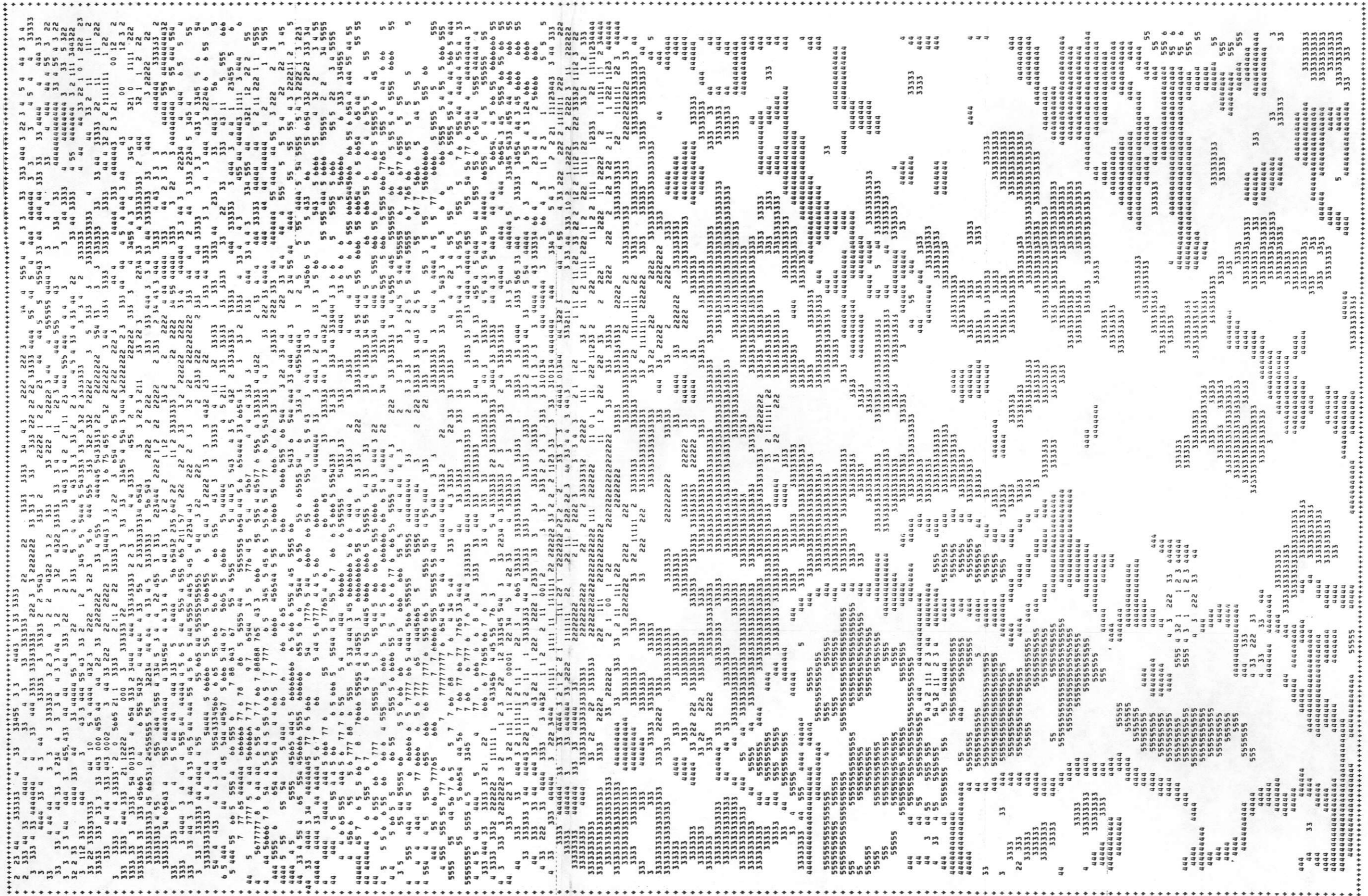


Figure 32 / Greeley / Quadrangle - Potassium Pseudo - Contour Map

GREELEY

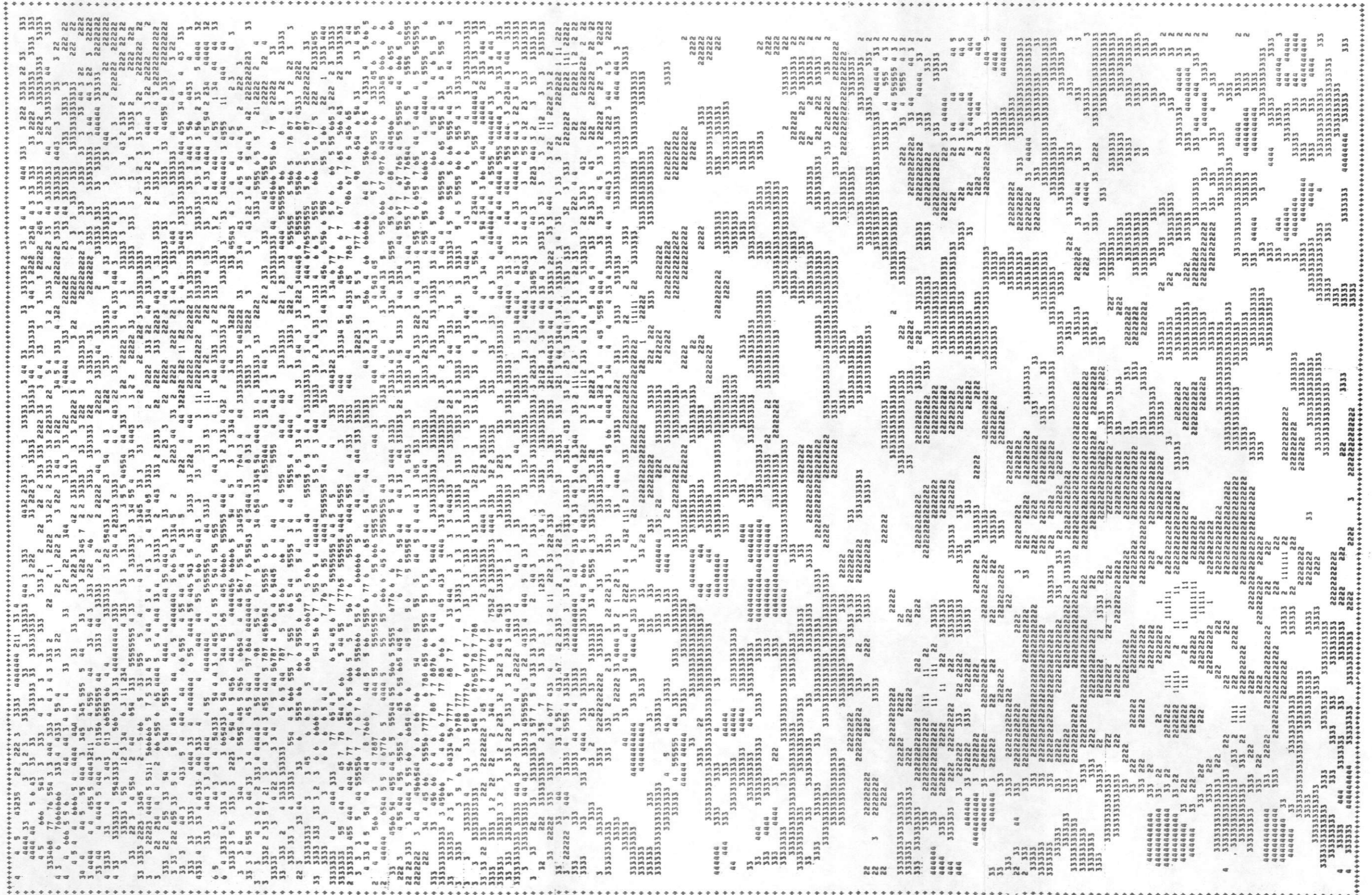


Figure 33 | Greeley Quadrangle-Uranium Pseudo - Contour Map*

GREELEY



Figure 34 | Greeley Quadrangle-Thorium Pseudo - Contour Map*

GREELEY

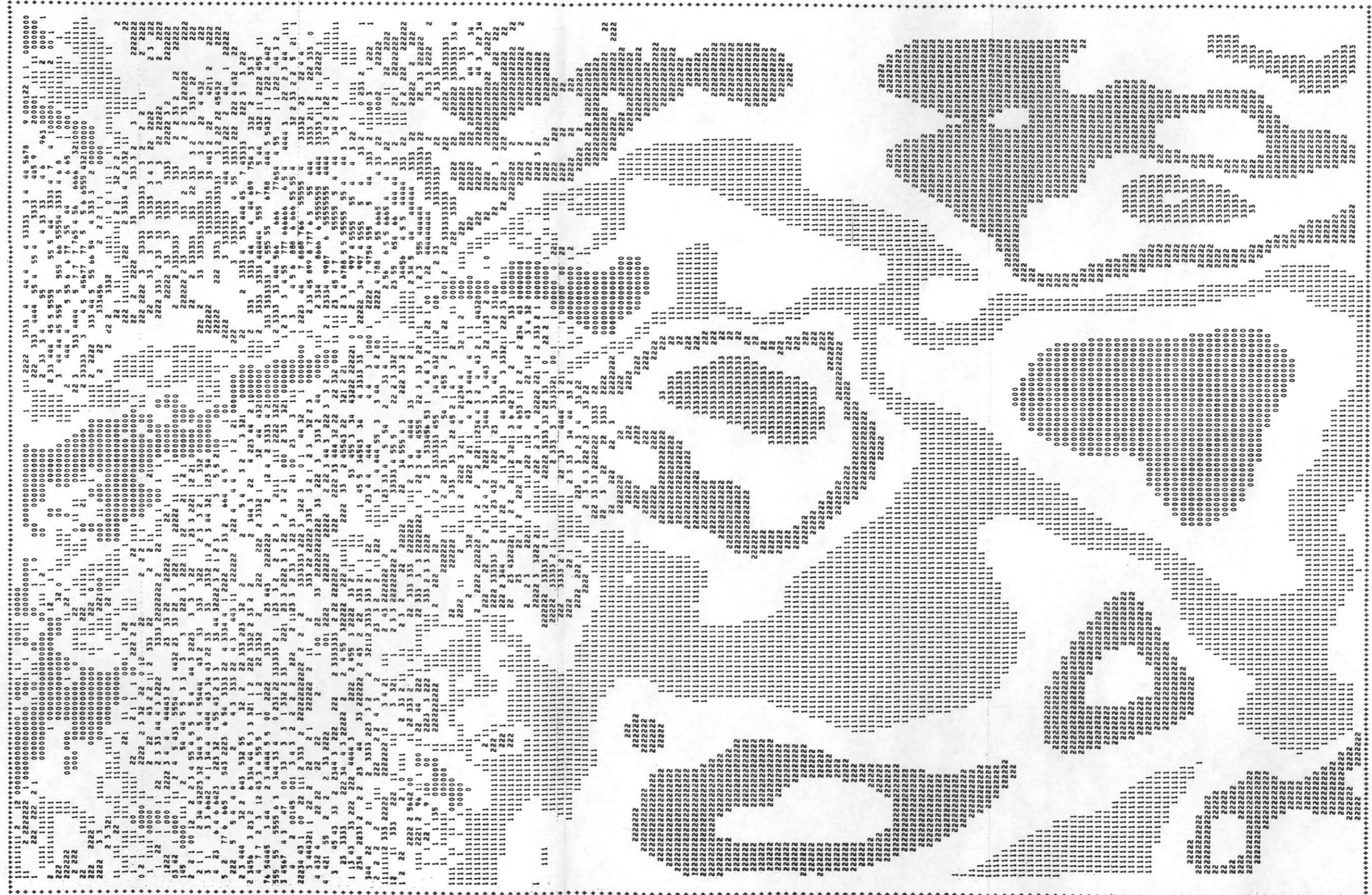


Figure 35 Greeley, Quadrangle-Magnetic Pseudo - Contour Map*

In general, Precambrian rocks in the Uplift have the highest counting rates and Cenozoic sedimentary units of the plains have the lowest. Most of the mapped geology does not correlate well with radiometric patterns displayed by the pseudo-contour maps, with a few exceptions. Two of these are the Chalk Bluffs area (anomalies 68 through 70) and most of the Precambrian Yg unit, all of which are well defined by the radiometrics. A broad low zone, in evidence on the thorium and uranium pseudo-contour maps, extends east-west from the Denver Basin to the North Park Basin, across the Front Range Uplift. This feature is coincident with a major magnetic discontinuity.

The Front Range Uplift has the greatest number of anomalies. These are both larger and more tightly grouped than the scattered, often culture related anomalies occurring in the Denver Basin. This profusion of anomalies is partly coupled to the threefold increase in number of flight lines over the Uplift. Greater surface cover variability, resulting from the highly irregular terrain and the "timberline" effect (barren rock), serves to accentuate the disparity. Further, the variety of Precambrian lithologies lumped under simple labels (Xg, Yg, etc.) increases the possibility for statistical anomalies. (The Yg unit contains proportionately more anomalies than any other unit.) Overall, the youngest units, (Quaternary) exhibit the lowest counting rates. In some cases higher rates may locally reflect contributions of "fresh" Precambrian debris. Cretaceous arkosic and tuffaceous units have the highest overall count of the mapped sedimentary rocks.

Table 5 and the uranium anomaly interpretation map cite 79 anomalies which meet the criteria for statistically valid features. In the Yg unit some high count features do not satisfy the criteria because of the high unit mean. It is suspected that debris from upslope Precambrian units may shed across adjacent units creating anomalies. Some of the anomalous features in the Precambrian Yg are probably due to mining operations. Many anomalies matched discrete cultural features in the more densely populated Denver Basin.

Anomaly 37 contains 13 discrete elements along five separate flight lines. It encompasses a large developed (principally farmland) region wherein Highway 87 provides the largest count rate at 64 cps (6.4 ppm eU). The area is underlain by Quaternary aeolian and alluvial deposits as well as the Laramie Formation. Specific elements of the anomaly seem to occur over such diverse features as gravel pits and reservoir banks. It is interesting that the larger communities, Fort Collins and Greeley, do not exhibit statistical anomalies comparable to this region of crisscrossing rural roads.

Anomalies 39, 10, 24, 25, 40 and 9 are presumed to also represent culture. Anomaly 25 corresponds to a gravel pit; anomaly 10 to a sequence of highways and roads. Anomaly 23 is partially adjacent to gravel pits but is quite extensive, covering 4 to 5 miles along one flight line. Exhumed or imported materials may be responsible for these features.

Anomaly 48, maximum 59 cps (6 ppm eU) and 70 cps (11 ppm eT), occurs further north near Rist Canyon downslope from Xg. Anomaly 59 is the most extensive anomaly in the PPif and occupies much of the Lower Lone Pine and Rabbit Creek Valleys. The peak amplitudes of the anomaly are 75 cps uranium (7 ppm eU) and 240 cps thorium (37 ppm eT). The two creeks themselves drain an extensive area of Precambrian Yg. The valleys form an irregular graben-like feature within a crystalline core. The PPif is primarily a fine to coarse arkose containing silty interbeds and is bordered by faults on all sides. The nearby Precambrian crystalline rocks may be the source from which the uranium and thorium were derived.

Pitchblende and Uranothorite have been noted (Nash and Cunningham, 1975) in shear zone breccia of the Jamestown area, otherwise well known for gold, lead and molybdenum production. Anomaly 12 is a multiline feature whose elements occur at or near the contact between Tertiary-Cretaceous intrusives (Tki) and Precambrian Xy, Xb and Xy units in the Jamestown area. This specific Tki intrusive body consists of Jamestown sodic granite and a granodiorite. Phair and Gottfried (1964) describe the surrounding Precambrian (termed the Silver Plume) as being strongly radioactive. The alkalinity of the Jamestown sodic granite invites consideration as an analog to the Bokan Mountain occurrence (Murphy, Wollenberg et al, 1978). The mineralized, sheared, and brecciated contact between the Tertiary intrusives and country rock served as a conduit and depositional site.

It is analogous to thorium enriched brecciated features in the Wet Mountains. (Christman et al, 1953). The maximum count of the anomaly is 86 cps (8.6 ppm eU) and 322 cps (50 ppm eT). A thorium high of 580 cps (91 ppm eT) occurs adjacent to the intrusion. Potassium counts are also extremely large. Individual uranium anomalies are strong, but only a few samples are broad, and are restricted to the mapped contact. Their extreme narrowness (sometimes a single sample), multiple occurrences over the contacts and coincidence with known, narrowly zoned uranium occurrences indicates that these anomalies are real and not culturally related.

Anomaly 42 at Baker Mountain with a maximum count rate of 91 cps (9.7 ppm eU) and 250 cps (39 ppm eT) occurs principally in Miocene to Eocene intrusive rocks (Tmi). It differs from anomaly 12 by encompassing the intrusive body and extending into glacial drift (Qd). Anomaly 79 a thorium feature, has a maximum count of 501 cps (78 ppm eT). It is restricted to the Yg and its contact with a Tki body and differs from anomaly 12 by not being restricted to the contact zone. Its statistical significance and high thorium count make it worthy of follow-up study.

The Chalk Bluff area at the northern quadrangle boundary contains a group of anomalies which are continuations of an anomalous trend in the Cheyenne quadrangle. The Cheyenne anomalies are at the Ogallala contact with Brule, Arikaree and Quaternary terrace deposits and circumscribe an oil producing anticline. Anomalies 67, 68, and 69 have a maximum count rate of 66 cps (7 ppm eU). This is substantially less than their counterparts in Cheyenne with 90 cps (9 ppm eU). These anomalies may be due to exposure of buried uraniumiferous distributary channels along contacts. Alternatively, seepage from adjacent petroleum reservoirs may create pockets of uranium enriched asphalt through formation of organo-uranium compounds and subsequent distillation. The two mechanisms discussed are only a few of many which might be suggested. These anomalies warrant further investigation.

Many of the discrete anomalies and elements of the composite anomalies are associated spatially with formational contacts. Although examining contacts (structural and formational) is an old prospecting technique, radiometric data may provide semi-quantitative criteria to separate the more probable ones for further investigation. Isolated statistical anomalies, those not exhibiting correspondence with mapped contacts or lineations might be related to unrecognized contacts. A possible example is an anomalously high potassium feature occurring in an expanse of Precambrian Yg north of the Jamestown intrusive complex. This could be the northernmost intrusive body in a series of four existing alkalic granitic bodies.

17 out of the 79 statistical anomalies in the Greeley Quadrangle show direct correspondence with linear features such as faults and dikes. Another 6 directly adjoin inferred magnetic discontinuities. Others have an indirect relation to linear trends (geology, magnetics, etc.). Previous studies indicate brecciated zones or dikes in the Precambrian rocks often localize uraniferous fluids.

A northwest-southeast trending shear zone, consisting of discontinuous faults and dikes, crosses the southwest quarter of the quadrangle from the Denver Basin to the North Park Basin (Geologic base maps). This extends over 60 miles through high relief terrain across the Front Range and along the west side of the Medicine Bow Mountains. Although principally in Precambrian rocks, the Front Range shear also offsets Tertiary volcanics. Anomalies 12, 74, 76, 32, 44, 47, 19 and 33 appear to coincide with the shear zone, although magnetics do not indicate a structural break. Anomalies 32, 76, and 19 occur primarily in the Yg. Anomalies 47 and 74 are in the Xg and 32 is in the Xb. There does not appear to be any direct lithologic relation between these anomalies.

The Colorado "Mineral Belt" is a several hundred miles long, loosely associated trend of mining districts and reported mineral occurrences. The Jamestown district is at its northern terminus. Anomalies 3, 79, 74, 12, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 75, 27, and 36 could be considered within the Belt. Anomaly 22 at 116 cps (12 ppm eU), occurring in Yg on Coffintop Mountain within the Belt has the highest uranium count rate in the quadrangle. A thorium high zone by anomaly 79 also coincides with the Belt. Thorium counts as high as 580 cps (90.6 ppm eT) are noted in this zone. Anomalies tend to be adjacent or aligned with an irregular string of TKi bodies which intrude the Yg, Xb and Xg units.

A northeast-southwest trending magnetic discontinuity obliquely cuts across the northcentral Front Range in the vicinity of Mummy Pass. (See Figures 31 and 35). This feature, along with parallel discontinuous, mapped faults, and some topographic features appear to spatially correlate with a broad uranium and thorium pseudo-contour low zone which crosses the front Range Uplift from the Denver Basin to the North Park Basin. This zone coincides with Xfh and Xb units, effectively separating the Precambrian Yg into northern and southern components.

Statistical anomalies are similarly split. Anomalies 42 and 44 occur at the intersection of this magnetic discontinuity and the Front Range Shear near the North Park Basin Uplift boundary. Anomaly 59 adjoins the discontinuity at the Denver Basin/Uplift boundary. Anomaly 44 is on a short northwest-southeast mapped fault segment separating Tertiary volcanics from Precambrian Xb. It has a maximum count rate of 100 cps (10.6 ppm eU) and 200 cps (31 ppm eT). A one sample wide, six standard deviation anomaly apparently lies directly on the fault. The second element of the cluster is broader (four or five samples). The confluence of large features like the Mummy Pass discontinuity and the Front Range shear, coupled with the presence of both acidic volcanics, intrusives and Precambrian country rock and radiometric anomalies would indicate further study of this region is warranted.

The Permo-Pennsylvanian Ingleside and Fountain Formations, combined, (PPif) is typically exposed in narrow upturned beds adjacent to the Precambrian core of the Front Range. Anomalies 36, 48, and 59 are associated with it. These are narrow, restricted, often multiline features which tend not to overlap into adjacent Precambrian or Triassic units. Anomaly 36 has a maximum of 75 cps (7.5 ppm eU) and 50 cps (7.8 ppm eT) and occurs across a fault contact with the Precambrian Xg. The anomaly extends from the eastern flanks of Blue Mountain into the downslope drainage course and may result from surface debris shed by the adjacent Xg. A power plant complex is situated one half mile to the north with an associated pumped storage reservoir one quarter of a mile east. If this is a coal burning plant, the anomaly might result from fly ash deposition or contaminated water.

Anomaly 48, maximum 59 cps (6 ppm eU) and 70 cps (11 ppm eT) occurs further north near Rist Canyon downslope from Precambrian Xg. Anomaly 59 is the most extensive feature in the PPif and occupies much of the Lower Lone Pine and Rabbit Creek Valleys. Maximum count rates are 75 cps (7 ppm eU) and 240 cps (37 ppm eT). The two Creeks drain extensive areas of Precambrian Yg and the valley is essentially an irregular graben-like feature inset in the crystalline core. The continental origin, overall fine to coarse arkosic nature, silty interbeds and proximity to Precambrian crystalline rocks indicate this formation is a possible host rock.

The magnetic pseudo-contour map, Figure 35, clearly shows the sediment filled Denver Basin abruptly terminating against the uplifted Front Range on the west. The boundary between these two structures is not the relatively simple north-south magnetic trend which exists further north in the Cheyenne Quadrangle.

First, there is a magnetic basement ridge striking east-northeast which apparently divides the Denver Basin into two sub-basins to the north and south. The ridge is broken into at least three segments by northwest trending faults within the magnetic basement. Also, there is another smaller magnetic basement high in the southeast corner of the quadrangle.

Second, there is a major magnetic lineation, striking northeast, just north of the basement high and is inferred to be a major magnetic basement fault. It is coincident with a series of mapped faults which trend northeast across the boundary between the Front Range Uplift and into the Denver Basin. Topography within the Uplift also coincides with the inferred fault, e.g., at Mummy Pass. Since this magnetic lineation cuts the Uplift/Basin boundary, it could indicate post Laramide activation of an old Precambrian feature. Both the inferred magnetic basement ridge and the major inferred fault correspond to features on the Bouger anomaly map in the Rocky Mountain Atlas of Geology (1972).

Geochemical Analysis Results

Seven mapped formations, Precambrian granitic rocks - Yg, high level gravel deposits - Tgr, Middle Tertiary intrusive rocks, - Tmi, the Denver Formation - Tkd, Fox Hills Sandstone - KF, Ingleside and Fountain Formations, combined - PPif, and aeolian deposits - Qe, have sufficiently polymodal distributions and the requisite spatial coherency to allow them to be subdivided. This subdivision is accomplished by picking the count rate which best separates the modes and using it as a threshold to compare the stacked profiles with the appropriate parent unit on the geologic map. Table 6 summarizes the geochemical sub units and the radiometric criteria. The interpretation map displays the spatial relationship of the subunits.

TABLE 6

MAIN UNIT	SUBUNIT	THORIUM	POTASSIUM	THORIUM/POTASSIUM
Tgr	Tgr1		<215	>.43
	Tgr2		>215	<.43
Kf	Kf1	< 85		
	Kf2	> 85		
Tmi	Tmi1	< 150		
	Tmi2	> 150		
Yg	Yg1	< 115		>.34
	Yg2	> 115		<.34
Tkd	Tkd1			<.40
	Tkd2			>.40
PPif	PPif1			
	PPif2			
Qe	Qe1	< 65	<240	
	Qe2	< 65	>240	
	Qe3	> 65	>240	

Pseudo-contour trends do not clearly distinguish boundaries between the geochemical subunits. The statistical anomaly distribution does not unequivocally make distinctions either, although 30 anomalies are associated with the Yg2 subunit and none occur in the Yg1 subunit. Subunits of the Ingleside and Fountain Formation (composite) and the Qe subunits each contain selected anomalies, indicating no obvious preference for geochemical subunits.

The geochemical subunits are primarily within: (1) mapped Precambrian Yg and flanking sediment units in the western one-third of the map; or broad areas in the eastern two-thirds of the map overlain by Quaternary material. A third "class" consists of small clusters of Tertiary intrusive rocks.

Principle components analysis indicates that nearly 90% of the total sample variance is accounted for by the first and second principle components. There is no apparent relationship between the age of the formations and the eigenvalues - eigenvalues are proportional to the percent of variance accounted for by each component.

Glacial drift (Qd, and Qdo) has 75-80% of the variance accounted for in the first component. This may be due to homogeneous mixing of the constituents within the sediments. Tertiary units generally have 80-90% of the total variance accounted for in the first and second components, with 45-60% accounted for by the first. The Coalmont (TC), Denver (Tkd), and gravels (Tgv) have first and second components accounting for 80-90% of the total variance. Lithologically, these are fluvial/alluvial conglomerates (Tc), non-marine sandstone (Tkd), and partially cemented gravels (Tgv). Tkd has local conglomeratic lenses. A common denominator may be the coarse clastic nature of these units.

Permo-Pennsylvanian and Triassic units show 90-95% of variance accounted for by the first two principal components with 60-65% represented by the first alone. The Lykins Formation and Lyons Sandstone combined (Trplf) and Ingleside and Fountain Formation, combined (PPif) have 85% of variance accounted for by the first component indicating remarkable cohesiveness for combined units. The Precambrian rocks had 90% of the variance associated with the first two components with 70-80% in the first component alone. Tertiary volcanics and intrusives appear similar. Both differ from the sedimentary units in having larger eigenvalues for the first component.

Most of the formations separate into three classes in the principle component analysis: (1) first component correlates with potassium and thorium, and the second component correlates to uranium; (2) first component correlates with potassium; and (3) equal correlation in the first component with all channels and second component correlates with uranium. Each class contained equal numbers of Mesozoic units, indicating no preference for lithology. Tertiary units tended to occur in classification 1 and Quaternary units in classification 1 and 3. Tertiary volcanics were found in classes 2 and 3. The significance of the classification is indeterminate at this time. However, the number of samples in Xb and Xg units in class 1 (18684 and 8846) and the Yg unit in class 3 (20322) indicate neither class is a trivial result. The anomaly maps and pseudo-contour maps illustrate a similar tendency for these Precambrian units to separate.

SECTION VIII

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APPENDIX A
GEOLOGIC DESCRIPTION
ROCK SPRINGS, RAWLINS, AND CHEYENNE QUADRANGLES
WYOMING

GEOLOGIC DESCRIPTION

ROCK SPRINGS, RAWLINS, AND CHEYENNE QUADRANGLES

PRECAMBRIAN

- PCGN- Gneiss (Proterozoic - Precambrian X).
Augen, quartzo-feldspathic, biotite, and horn-
blende gneiss of Jelms Mountain.
- PCG
PCSCH- Schist (Proterozoic - Precambrian Y).
Intermixed black to gray phyllite and slate
with chlorite and amphibole, white massive
quartzite, sericitic schists, and marble.
- PCG- Older Precambrian granite and quartz monzonite.
(Proterozoic - Precambrian X).
- PCNOR- Norite and Metanorite (Proterozoic - Precambrian
Y).
- PCQM- Precambrian quartzite (Proterozoic - Precambrian
Y).
- PCAN- Anorthosite (Proterozoic - Precambrian Y).
Gray to light-brown quartz diorite and minor
quartz monzonite.
- PCQ- Precambrian Quartz Monzonite (Proterozoic -
Precambrian Y).
- PCGR- Granite (Proterozoic - Precambrian X).
Pink to pinkish-gray granite and minor quartz
monzonite.
- PCU- Undivided Precambrian igneous and metamorphic
rock. (Proterozoic).
- PCI- Undivided Precambrian Intrusive rocks (Proterozoic).

PALEOZOIC

- CU - Cambrian Rocks (Undivided).
- MCU- Cambrian and Mississippian Rocks (Undivided).
- PTA- Pennsylvanian Undivided (Morrowan to Virgilian) Darwin Sandstone member and red Horsehoe Shale member of Amsden Formation, with intertongues of shaley carbonate rock of laterally equivalent lower Casper Formation, and white to calcareous sandstones of Tensleep Formation.
- PMU- Mississippian and Pennsylvanian Rocks (Undivided).
- PPC- Casper Formation (Pennsylvanian to lower Permian) White Cross-bedded calcareous sandstone with limestone in upper sections.
- PPFSC- Pennsylvanian and Permian Rocks (Undivided).
- PG- Goose Egg Formation (Permian - Leonardian to Guadalupian)
Predominantly red shales and siltstones with interbedded limestone and thin gypsum beds, laterally equivalent to Satanka Shale and Forelle Limestone.
- PFS- Satanka Shale and Forelle Limestone Undivided (Permian-Leonardian to Guadalupian)
Thin beds of red shales and siltstones with interbedded evaporites, grading into clastic, bluish-gray, crenulated limestone. Represents shallow water deposition in lower portions grading upward into deepening marine shelf depositional environment. Unconformably overlies Casper Formation.
- PU- Permian Rocks (Undivided).

PALEOZOIC - MESOZOIC

- TRPU- Undivided Permian and Triassic Rocks
Includes Satanka Shale, Forelle Limestone and Chugwater Formation.

MESOZOIC

- TRJC- Chugwater Group (Early Triassic).
Red shale and siltstones with interbedded Limestone and Red shale and evaporates in basal sections, and clay pebble conglomerate at base of upper Jelm Formation. Represents deepening marine sequence from a more restricted marine embayment.
See Greeley unit descriptions for Jelm Formation description
- TRU
TRJC Triassic Rocks (Undivided).
- JS- Sundance Formation (Jurassic).
Gray and green non-marine shales, and sandstone beds. Represents continental flood plain and/or drier climate sheetwash (Stokes, 1950).
- JM- Morrison Formation (Latest Jurassic).
Varicolored shales with chert and light colored aeolian and non-marine sandstone beds. Represents continental flood plain and/or drier climate sheetwash (Stokes, 1950).
- JU
JMS- Undivided Jurassic Rocks.
Includes rocks of the Morrison Formation, the Sundance Formation, and the uppermost Jelm Formation. See Greeley unit descriptions for Jelm Formation descriptions.
- KJCS- Lower Cretaceous - Upper Jurassic Rocks (Undivided).
May include Sundance Formation, Morrison Formation and Cloverly Group.
- KCV- Cloverly Group (Cretaceous - Aptian).
Base of Pryor Conglomerate (conglomeratic sandstone) grading into pink shale. Grey Bull "Rusty Beds" sandstone lies disconformably above the lower member. Probably represents fluvial and lacustrine deposits prior to the transgression of the Skull Creek marine invasion associated with early Albian down warping.
- KJCM- Morrison Formation and Cloverly Group (Undivided).

- KMT- Mowry Shale and Thermopolis Shale (Cretaceous - Albian).
Basal dark shale with interbedded thin brown sandstone beds, grading into siliceous, bentonitic, porcelaneous shale. Represents westward-transgressing marine environment of the Skull Creek Seaway and the later, more restricted, Mowry Sea.
- KF- Frontier Formation (Cretaceous - Albian through Turonian).
Dark marine shale with siderite concretions and bentonitic beds. Several disconformities could indicate local periods of non deposition. Wall Creek glauconitic sandstone lies disconformably above shale member.
- KFMF- Mowry Shale, Thermopolis Shale, and Frontier Formation (Undivided).
- KN- Niobrara Formation (Cretaceous - Coniacian through lower Campanian).
Gray marine shales and silty limestone of the lower sections of the formation. Represents approximate stratigraphic position of maximum transgression of the Niobrara Seaway to the east. The seaway attained depths of only 600 ft., but northflowing surface currents operated with little restriction. Thickness in southern Wyoming varies from 1000 to 2500 ft.
- KS- Steel Shale (Cretaceous - Campanian).
Gray marine shales deposited during regressive stage of the early Claggett Cycle. Depositional conditions similar to those of the Niobrara Formation, though shallower seas are indicated - nearly 2500 ft. of shale deposition in the area. Upper sections marked by thick beds of fine grained near shore marine sandstones, which are transitional to Mesa Verde group.
- KSN- Steele Shale and Niobrara Formation (Undivided).
- KMV- Mesa Verde Group (Cretaceous - Campanian).
Interbedded marine and non-marine shales, coal, and crossbedded sandstones. The near shore marine, and non-marine fluvial flood plain and paludal depositional environment represented here are related to still-stand conditions near maximum regression of the Claggett Cycle.

- KLE- Lewis Shale (Cretaceous - Maestrichtian). Gray marine shale with minor interbedded siltstone, sandstone, and coal. Related to transgressive portions of the Bearpaw Cycle. Lateral equivalent of the Pierre Shale to the east, and the non-marine Lance Formation to the west. The shales are 1000 to 1200 feet thick in southern Wyoming.
- KBA- Baxter Shale. Marine shale lateral Tununk and Lower Mancos shale equivalent; Cenomanian age (upper Cretaceous); a transgressive unit of Greenhorn cycle; a glauconitic shale interbedded with sandstone; some calcareous interbeds.
- KP- Steel Shale Mesa Verde Group, and Lewis Shale Undivided.
- KPN- Niobrara Formation, Steel Shale, Mesa Verde Group and Lewis Shale Undivided.
- KBL- Blair Formation. Dominantly shale - Lateral equivalent of Cody and Steele Shale; transgressive; Cenomanian - Turonian age.
- KMB- Medicine Bow Formation (Cretaceous - Maestrichtian). Interbedded non-marine shales and sandstone, with coal beds some black shales near base. Fluvial to paludal environment. Equivalent to Lance Formation, but confined to the Hanna and Laramie basins.
- KR- Rock Springs Formation. Coarse arkosic sandstone; mid-Maestrichtian Age; representative of the regressive phase of the Clagget Cycle; derived from flood of coarse clastics and cycles of oscillating uplift/deposition.
- KE- Ericson Formation. Fluvial sandstone; mid-Maestrichtian age; representing relatively slow transgression of Bearpaw Cycle; reflects irregular inundation patterns.
- KAL- Almond Formation. Fluvial sandstones with local marine stillstands preserving barrier bars; mid-Maestrichtian age; essentially representing high energy environment (well sorted) pinchouts etc., shows shifting from barrier island to swamp and lagoon environments.

KFL- Fox Hills Sandstone and Lewis Shale,
(Undifferentiated).
Yellow-brown, white, and gray calcareous sandstone,
and gray sandy shale interfingering with gray-brown
shale representing marine-to-continental
transitional oscillating environments; mid-
Maestrichtian age; Fox Hills Sandstone shallow
water and littoral unit resulting from the
Bearpaw regression; Lewis Shale is considered
uppermost marine shale of Clagget Cycle units.

KI

KL- Lance Formation (Cretaceous - Maestrichtian).
Interbedded non-marine shales, and sandstone
with coal beds and black shale at base. Fluvial
to paludal environment. Deposition during final
regression at the Pierre Seaway. Lower sections
laterally equivalent to Lewis Shale. KL - Exposed
in Rock Springs Uplift in central part of quadrangle.
KI refers to the Cheyenne quadrangle outcrops.

KU- Cretaceous Rocks (Undivided).

KJU- Cretaceous - Upper Jurassic Rocks (Undivided).

KJCS- Lower Cretaceous - Upper Jurassic Rocks (Undivided).
May include Sundance Formation, Morrison Formation
and Cloverly Group.

MESOZOIC-CENOZOIC

TKF- Ferris Formation (Cretaceous to Tertiary).
Light to dark gray, carbonaceous shale.
Fossiliferous, cross bedded sandstone and numerous
coal beds also are present. Represents continental
fluvial and paludal environments, and is laterally
equivalent to the Lance Formation.

CENOZOIC

TFU- Fort Union Formation.
Lithologic generalization difficult because of
extensive variability (a) Red Desert Basin:
mixture of low to high energy fluvial, paludal
and piedmont type sandstone, shales siltstone,
and lignitic coals; (b) Washakie Basin: mixed
low to moderate energy fluvial, drab paludal

sandstone, shale, siltstone and lignitic coals (some interbedded red beds); (c) Green River Basin: mixed depositional environment, including floodplain, alluvial, paludal materials, some local massive coals; Paleocene age; in places, seems to grade upward to Wasatch, unconformable at basin margins; contacts sometimes indistinct; thickens to eastward on east flank of Rock Springs uplift and thickens westward and northward on west flank; 2000-2500 feet thick in Green River Basin, 4000 feet thick in Red Desert Basin, and 4500 feet thick in the Washakie Basin.

- TH- Hanna Formation (Tertiary - Paleocene). Restricted unit of arkosic sandstones, local conglomerate, minor lignite coal, and dark shale beds. Laterally equivalent to more extensive Fort Union Formation of similar lithology in the Red Desert, Washakie, and Green River Basins. Mixed low-to-high-energy fluvial, paludal, and piedmont plains depositional environment.
- TBS- Battle Springs Formation. High energy fluvial arkosic sandstone; Eocene age; extensive interfingering with low to moderate energy fluvial and paludal Wasatch Formation and with overlying Luman and Wilkens peak members of Green River Formation.
- TW- Wasatch Formation. Mid-Eocene redbed unit of mixed fluvial, alluvial, piedmont and locally paludal environments deposited in subsiding basin; variable lithologies (a) Washakie Basin: mixture of fluvial and paludal environments; reduction with some local areas of sandy gray mudstones and channel sandstones, and coal and carbonaceous materials. (b) Green River Basin: mixed fluvial environment of high to low energy with vertical and lateral gradations. (c) Red Desert Basin: low to moderate energy fluvial and paludal environment; overall, a thick unit of sandy shale and siltstone having variegated (pink, red, etc.) appearance, and variable amounts of channel sandstone depending on local paleo-drainage system configuration. Extensive intertonguing with Green River and Battle Springs formations; shifting

depositional centers produced variable thickness - estimated to be approximately 5000 feet in central Washakie Basin.

- TWK- Washakie Formation.
Eocene continental fluvial sediments; lateral equivalent of Bridger Formation and Uinta of Bradley, 1964.
- TWDR- Wind River Formation (Tertiary - Eocene).
Poorly sorted arkosic gravelly sandstones with interbedded non-marine shales. Restricted to Hanna and Laramie Basins. Low to moderate energy fluvial and lacustrine environment indicated. Probably equivalent to more extensive Washakie, Battle Springs and Green River Formation in more westerly basins.
- TGR- Green River Formation.
Eocene, lacustrine-derived fine grained sediment. Widespread anaerobic bottom water conditions coupled with high organic activity produced kerogenous, thinly to very thinly bedded marlstones ("oil shales") in most formation members. The members have somewhat different characteristics from basin to basin. (a) Green River Basin: Tipton shale member - thick fine-grained calcareous shale, marls, etc., 400 feet of Luman tongue mudstone and siltstone; Wilkens Peak member - complex bedded evaporite; Laney Shale Member - interbedded marlstone, limestone, Tuff, and sandstone. (b) Washakie Basin: Laney shale member marlstone, and oil shale. Tipton shale member soft, brown fissile, shale and flaky marlstone. (c) Red Desert: Luman and Wilkens Peak complex represent lacustrine interface with Battle Springs Formation. Unconformably overlies Washakie Formation.
- TG- Assumed to be Green River Formation;
Rawlins quadrangle only.
- TB- Bridger Formation (Rock Springs Quadrangle only).
Middle to late Eocene mudstone from mixed fluvial environment; varicolored white and light gray to dark green and deep brown, with some pink and red banding in upper part; nearly pure interbedded volcanic ash beds are common, associated with limestones representing ponding and lignitic coal; covers much of the central parts of the Green River and Washakie Basin. Unconformably overlies Green River Formation.

- TC- Chadron Formation (Tertiary - Oligocene).
Thin, but extensive varicolored, loosely to moderately cemented bentonitic clay and silt. Part of the White River Group and stratigraphic equivalent of the White River Formation to the north and east.
- TB- Brule Formation (Tertiary - Oligocene - Cheyenne Quadrangle only).
Brittle argillaceous siltstone with minor limestone, clay, and ash. Part of the White River Group and stratigraphically equivalent to the White River Formation to the north and east. Overlies Chadron Formation.
- TWR- White River Formation (Tertiary - Oligocene).
White to gray non-marine siltstones and shales, with layers of varicolored tuff. Environment of deposition probably lacustrine and low-energy fluvial. Laterally equivalent to Castle Rock Conglomerate to the south.
- TD- Dutton Creek Formation (Tertiary).
Highly restricted unit of yellow to gray, generally coarse, sandstone with some local conglomerates. Probably represents medium to high-energy fluvial environment associated with northerly divided drainage into the Hanna Basin.
- TBC- Bishop Conglomerate. (Mid-Miocene).
Continental conglomerate representative of high energy fluvial environment; lateral equivalent of Split Rock Formation.
- TBP- Browns Park Formation (Tertiary - Mid Miocene).
Fine grained aeolian and fluvial sandstones, rough gravelly conglomerates and local nonmarine limestones. Individual beds show cut-fill characteristics. Deposited in structural basins. Generally restricted to south central Wyoming.
- TA- Arikaree Formation (Tertiary - Miocene to Pliocene).
Relatively thin unit of light gray, very fine-to-fine grained, loose to well-cemented sandstone. Previously known as Split Rock Formation (Keefer, 1970).

- T0- Ogallala Formation (Tertiary - Miocene to Pliocene).
Heterogeneous thin unit of intermixed, poorly- to-well-cemented silt, sand, and gravel.
- TNP- North Park Formation (Tertiary - Miocene to Pliocene).
White fine grained sandstone, siltstone, and shale with layers of white tuff.
- TVU- Tertiary Volcanic Rocks (Undivided).
Upper Tertiary intrusive and extrusive rocks in Leucite Hills of north center Rock Springs Uplift.
- TI- Tertiary Intrusive Rocks (Undivided).
Probable Miocene intrusives of basaltic composition in the Battle Mountain area in the south central Rawlins Quadrangle.
- TU- Tertiary Rocks (Undivided).
- QTU- Plio - Pleistocene sandstones and conglomerates.
- QT- Terrace Deposits (Quaternary - Pleistocene).
Intermixed sand, gravel, cobbles, and boulders.
- QG- Glacial Deposits (Pleistocene).
Glacial dust, outwash deposits, loess and various shales.
- QAL- Alluvium (Quaternary - Recent).
- QF- Fan Deposits (Recent).
- QSW- Slope Wash (Recent).
Intermixed clay, silt, sand, and gravel.
- QMC- Mantle Cover (Recent).
- QLS- Land Debris.
Unsorted rock debris emplaced by mass movement.
- QS- Eolian Sand (Recent).

- Q- Surficial Deposits.
Combined alluvial deposits, terrace gravels, and
windblown sand.
- QU
QD- Undivided Surface Deposits (Quaternary).
Includes alluvium, colluvium and pediment
surface deposits.
- QLE
QL- Quaternary Deposits (Unspecified).
Assumed to be lake deposits in Rawlins Quadrangle.

APPENDIX B
GEOLOGIC DESCRIPTION
GREELEY QUADRANGLE,
COLORADO

GEOLOGIC DESCRIPTION

GREELEY QUADRANGLE*

PRECAMBRIAN

- XB-** Biotite Gneiss, Schist, and Migmatite (Precambrian X).
Principally derived from sedimentary rocks; locally contain interbedded hornblende gneiss, calc-silicate rock, quartz-rich rock, and metaconglomerate.
- XFH-** Felsic and Hornblendic Gneisses (Precambrian X).
May have been principally derived from volcanic rocks; locally contain interbedded biotite gneiss, amphibolite, and calc-silicate rock.
- XG-** Grandiorite and Granite (Precambrian X).
Includes Boulder Creek Granodiorite and tonalite in the Front Range, and granite in southern Medicine Bow Range; approximately 1,750 m.y. old.
- YG-** Granitic Rocks (Precambrian Y)
Includes Silver Plume Granite and Sherman Granite; 1,350-1,450 m.y. old.

PALEOZOIC

- PPIF-** Ingleside and Fournain Formations (Undivided).
Ingleside Formation (Lower Permian): Gray-white sandstone and crinoidal limestone; eastern foothills area; 30-40 meters thick.
- PPCF-** Casper and Fountain Formations (Undivided).
Casper Formation (Lower Permian, and Upper and Middle Pennsylvanian. Continental, well-sorted crossbedded arkosic sandstone, interbedded with thin beds of marine limestone; Laramie River valley; 30-120 meters thick.
- PPF-** Fountain Formation (Lower Permian and Upper and Middle Pennsylvanian).
Red, continental, fine to coarse grained arkosic sandstone and conglomerate, and thin beds of variegated siltstone; eastern foothills and Laramie River valley; 300 meters thick.

PALEOZOIC - MESOZOIC

- TRPLF- Lykins Formation, Lyons Sandstone, and Fountain Formation, (Undivided Lower Triassic/Upper Permian to Lower Permian/Upper Pennsylvanian). Reddish mudstone having dolomitic and gypsiferous interbeds (Lykins Formation); aeolian sandstone exhibiting large scale crossbedding, some local fluvial coarse grained arkose and conglomerate (Lyons); sandstone, red continental, fine to coarse grained arkosic sandstone and conglomerate (Fountain Formation); combined thickness 465-495 meters.
- TRPLL- Lykins Formation and Lyons Sandstone, (Undivided Lower Triassic/Upper Permian to Permian). Reddish aeolian sandstone exhibiting a large-scale crossbedding (Lyons). Local fluvial coarse-grained arkose and conglomerate (Lyons Formation), combined thickness 165-195 meters.
- TRPJS- Jelm Formation, Lykins Formation, Chugwater Formation, Forelle Limestone, and Lyons Sandstone and Satanka Formation (Undivided - Lower Triassic to Lower Permian). Buff-red continental arkosic sandstone, exhibiting cross beds (Jelm Formation); reddish mudstones (Lykins); red sandstone interbedded with siltstone and shales (Chugwater Formation); reddish marine dolomitic limestone (Forelle Limestone); aeolian sandstone with local fluvial arkoses and conglomerates siltstone interbedded with sandstone and some limestone, locally gypsiferous (Satanka Formation). Combined thickness of 361-651 meters.
- TRPR- Jelm Formation, Forelle Limestone, and Satanka Formation, (Undivided Upper Triassic to Lower Permian). Buff-red continental arkosic sandstone (Jelm); reddish impure dolomitic limestone (Forelle Limestone); and red brown marine mudstone and siltstone interbedded with sandstone and limestone (Satanka Formation); 96-156 meters combined thickness.

MESOZOIC

- MZ- Undivided Mesozoic Rocks
Symbol used only in areas of complex structure;
western flank of Front Range.

- KJDS- Dakota Group (Sandstone), Morrison Formation and Sundance Formation, Undivided - Lower Cretaceous to Middle Jurassic. Buff, aeolian crossbedded sandstones whose base is a regional unconformity; eastern and northwestern flanks of Front Range (Sundance Formation); variegated shale and siltstone (Morrison Formation); gray fine- to medium-grained sandstone and shale - South Platte Formation, and underlying fine - to coarse-grained sandstone with variegated siltstone - Lytle Formation (Dakota Group) combined thickness of 255-285 meters.
- KTRDC- Dakota Group or Sandstone, Morrison Formation and Upper Part of Chugwater Formation, (Undivided). (Lower Cretaceous to Triassic): fine-to medium-grained gray sandstone and shale - South Platte Formation; and underlying, fine to coarse grained sandstone with variegated siltstone- Formation, occurs in Denver Basin and western flank of Front Range (Dakota Group); Variegated shale and siltstone with minor limestone and sandstone occurring on eastern and western flanks of Front Range (Morrison); Red sandstone, siltstone, and shale locally gypsiferous; occurring on eastern and western flanks of Front Range (Chugwater); combined thickness 180-435 meters.
- KC- Colorado Group (Cretaceous). Includes Niobrara Formation (Upper Cretaceous), dark-grey calcareous shale and limestone, 100 meters thick; and underlying Benton Group or Shale (Upper and Lower Cretaceous), consisting of upper marine black shale unit, middle limestone unit known by various local names, and lower marine black unit, 90-120 meters thick in total; Denver Basin and western flank of Front Range.
- KP- Pierre Shale (Undivided - Upper Cretaceous).
- KPL- Pierre Shale Lower unit (Upper Cretaceous). Black marine shale, including the Sharon Springs Member composed of carbonaceous shale and bentonite beds; 450 meters thick.

- KPM- Pierre Shale, Middle unit (Upper Cretaceous)
Also known as Hygiene Interval, dominantly muddy marine sandstone and sandy mudstone including the Hygiene Sandstone Member at the base, and the Roberts Sand of informal usage at the top; includes zone of *Baculites scotti* at the base; 700 meters thick.
- KPU- Pierre Shale, Upper unit (Upper Cretaceous).
Dark-grey silty marine shale with minor carbonaceous shale; above zone of *Baculites reesidei*; 1,200 meters thick.
- KLF- Laramie Formation and Fox Hills Sandstone (Undivided- Upper Cretaceous).
Yellow-brown calcareous marine sandstone interbedded with carbonaceous sandy shale in Denver Basin (Fox Hills Sandstone) combined thickness of 115-300 meters. Yellow to gray-brown non-marine carbonaceous shale and thick beds of claystone, some thin beds of coal and crossbedded sandstone in Denver Basins (Laramie Formation).
- KF- Fox Hills Sandstone (Upper Cretaceous).
Yellow-brown calcareous marine sandstone interbedded with carbonaceous sandy shale Denver Basin; 15-120 meters thick.
- KL- Laramie Formation (Upper Cretaceous).
Yellow gray-brown nonmarine carbonaceous shale and thick beds of kaolinitic claystone; minor crossbedded sandstone and thin beds of coal; Denver Basin; 100-180 meters thick.
- KMW- Windy Gap Volcanic Member (Upper Cretaceous).
Andesitic breccia and well-bedded volcanic siltstone; Colorado River valley; less than 90 meters thick.

MESOZOIC - CENOZOIC

- TKI- Intrusive Rocks (Lower Tertiary and Cretaceous).
Dominantly intermediate to felsic in composition some syenite and monzonite; 40-70 m.y. old.

- TKD- Denver Formation (Tertiary-Paleocene and Upper Cretaceous).
Yellowish-brown nonmarine sandstone with abundant volcanic debris; local conglomerate and claystone southeastern Great Plains area; 250-300 meters thick.
- TKDA- Denver and Arapahoe Formations, Combined (Tertiary-Paleocene and Upper Cretaceous).
Nonmarine channel deposits consisting of conglomerate, crossbedded sandstone, and minor claystone; southeastern Great Plains area (Arapahoe Formation) Yellow-brown nonmarine sandstone with abundant volcanic debris, local conglomerate and claystone, southeastern Great Plains (Denver Formation) combined thickness of 240-420 meters.

CENOZOIC

- TM- Middle Park Formation (Tertiary - Paleocene).
Variegated arkosic sandstone and conglomerate with abundant volcanic debris; mudstone and claystone in upper part, locally carbonaceous and contains beds of impure coal; arbitrary line to the north from Middle Park Formation to the south in the Colorado River valley; as great as 1,800 meters thick.
- TC- Coalmont Formation (Tertiary - Eocene and Paleocene).
Fluvial and alluvial conglomerate with abundant volcanic debris, and sandstone; some carbonaceous shale and coal in lower part; unconformably overlain by White River and North Park Formations; and unconformably overlies pre-Tertiary rocks; North Park area; greater than 300 meters thick.
- TMI- Intrusive Rocks (Tertiary - Miocene to Eocene).
Dominantly intermediate to felsic in composition
20-40 m.y. old.
- TAF- Ash-Flow Tuff (Tertiary - Oligocene).
Near Cameron Pass; about 28 m.y. old.

- TWR- White River Formation or Group (Tertiary - Oligocene).
Variegated fluvial tuffaceous siltstone and friable to moderately well cemented sandstone; local channel sandstone and conglomerate in drainage channels of early Tertiary age; northern Great Plains areas and upper Laramie River valley; less than 180 meters thick.
- TV - Volcanic Rocks (Tertiary - Miocene and Oligocene).
Primarily flows, breccias, and tuffs, dominantly of intermediate composition, and volcanoclastic sediments.
- TNP- North Park Formation (Tertiary - Miocene).
Continental tuffaceous sandstone, conglomerate and shale, with minor bentonitic on White River Formation in North Park; less than 250 meters thick.
- TT- Volcanic Rocks (Miocene and Oligocene).
Tertiary Primarily flows, breccias, and tuffs, dominantly of intermediate composition, and volcanoclastic sediments.
- TBR- Rhyolite Plugs and Flows of Bimodal Suite (Tertiary - Miocene).
Near Granby; about 25 m.y. old.
- TBB- Basalt Flows of Bimodal Suite (Tertiary - Miocene).
Near Granby; about 25 m.y. old.
- T0- Ogallala Formation (Tertiary-Pliocene and Miocene).
Uncemented to well-cemented stream-deposited gravel, sand, silt, and minor clay; contains caliche horizons; northern Great Plains area; less than 60 meters thick.
- TGV- High-Level Gravel Deposits (Tertiary - Pliocene and Miocene).
Probably equivalent to Ogallala and Arikaree Formations.
- QDO- Older Glacial Drift (Quaternary - Pleistocene).
Deposits of pre-Bull Lake ages.
- QD- Glacial Drift (Quaternary - Pleistocene).
Deposits of Pinedale and Bull Lake ages.

- QGO- Older Gravel and Alluvium (Quaternary - Pleistocene).
Includes slocum, Verdos, and Rocky Flats alluviums of pre-Bull Lake age.
- QG- Gravel and Alluvium (Quaternary - Pleistocene).
Includes Broadway and Louviers Alluviums of Pinedale and Bull Lake ages.
- QE- Eolian Deposits (Quaternary - Holocene and Pleistocene).
Holocene silt-sand dunes and Pleistocene loesses
- QL- Landslide Deposits (Quaternary - Holocene and Pleistocene).
Locally includes talus and rock glacier deposits.
- QA- Alluvium (Quaternary - Holocene).
Piney Creek Alluvium and younger deposits.
- * From Geological Survey Open file Report 78-532

APPENDIX C
STATISTICAL TABLES AND PRINCIPAL COMPONENT
RESULTS
ROCK SPRINGS QUADRANGLE

ROCK UNIT KAL

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	2,3584	45,2723	88,1861	131,1000	174,0139	216,9277	259,8416
BI214	DIST NORMAL	-2,4457	5,4029	13,2514	21,1000	28,9486	36,7971	44,6457
TL208	DIST NORMAL	16,5237	26,0158	35,5079	45,0000	54,4921	63,9842	73,4763
U/K	DIST LOG	,0428	,0663	,1026	,1590	,2462	,3813	,5906
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-,1289	,0738	,2766	,4793	,6820	,8848	1,0875
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,0722	,1692	,2661	,3631	,4601	,5570	,6540

ROCK UNIT KBA

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST LOG	79,9477	95,2033	113,3701	135,0034	160,7648	191,4420	227,9731
BI214	DIST NORMAL	7,9068	14,0712	20,2356	26,4000	32,5644	38,7288	44,8932
TL208	DIST NORMAL	27,1597	34,4398	41,7199	49,0000	56,2801	63,5602	70,8403
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0305	,0774	,1243	,1712	,2181	,2650	,3119
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,1788	,2996	,4205	,5413	,6621	,7830	,9038
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1785	,2243	,2702	,3160	,3618	,4077	,4535

ROCK UNIT KBL

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	56,4888	87,5259	118,5629	149,6000	180,6371	211,6741	242,7112
BI214	DIST NORMAL	5,6407	10,9605	16,2802	21,6000	26,9198	32,2395	37,5593
TL208	DIST NORMAL	30,6683	36,1455	41,6228	47,1000	52,5772	58,0545	63,5317
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0278	,0678	,1078	,1478	,1878	,2278	,2678
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,0959	,2184	,3408	,4633	,5858	,7082	,8307
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1780	,2260	,2739	,3219	,3699	,4178	,4658

ROCK UNIT KE

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	12,2264	44,0510	75,8755	107,7000	139,5245	171,3490	203,1736
BI214	DIST NORMAL	-5,5441	2,9706	11,4853	20,0000	28,5147	37,0294	45,5441
TL208	DIST NORMAL	13,0781	22,6854	32,2927	41,9000	51,5073	61,1146	70,7219
U/K	DIST LOG	,0441	,0678	,1041	,1600	,2458	,3777	,5802
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-,1462	,0525	,2513	,4500	,6487	,8475	1,0462
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1711	,2486	,3260	,4035	,4810	,5584	,6359

1-1

ROCK UNIT KFL

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	12,9369	44,3754	101,6877	159,0000	216,3123	273,6246	330,9369
BI214	DIST NORMAL	,3682	7,6879	15,7439	23,8000	31,8561	39,9121	47,9682
TL208	DIST NORMAL	11,8429	25,8286	39,8143	53,8000	67,7857	81,7714	95,7571
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0172	,0608	,1044	,1480	,1916	,2352	,2788
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,0257	,0878	,2014	,3150	,4286	,5422	,6557
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1636	,2202	,2767	,3333	,3899	,4464	,5030

C-2

ROCK UNIT KL

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	60,6195	85,0797	109,5398	134,0000	158,4602	182,9203	207,3805
BI214	DIST NORMAL	2,8337	7,7225	12,6112	17,5000	22,3888	27,2775	32,1663
TL208	DIST NORMAL	30,3022	37,2014	44,1007	51,0000	57,8993	64,7986	71,6978
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0238	,0625	,1013	,1400	,1787	,2175	,2562
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,1630	,2557	,3485	,4412	,5339	,6267	,7194
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1784	,2323	,2861	,3400	,3939	,4477	,5016

ROCK UNIT KR

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	37,0589	71,1059	105,1530	139,2000	173,2470	207,2941	241,3411
BI214	DIST NORMAL	4,0103	9,8069	15,6034	21,4000	27,1966	32,9931	38,7897
TL208	DIST NORMAL	22,7464	30,8642	38,9821	47,1000	55,2179	63,3358	71,4536
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0065	,0491	,1048	,1605	,2162	,2719	,3275
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,0969	,2177	,3386	,4594	,5802	,7011	,8219
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1345	,2066	,2787	,3508	,4229	,4950	,5671

ROCK UNIT KU

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	18,9431	33,4621	47,9810	62,5000	77,0190	91,5379	106,0569
BI214	DIST NORMAL	4,6771	10,5848	16,4924	22,4000	28,3076	34,2152	40,1229
TL208	DIST NORMAL	16,1220	20,2813	24,4407	28,6000	32,7593	36,9187	41,0780
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0336	,1454	,2572	,3690	,4808	,5926	,7044
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,0065	,2652	,5368	,8085	1,0802	1,3518	1,6235
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,2161	,3015	,3870	,4724	,5578	,6433	,7287

ROCK UNIT Q

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	76,0354	110,7903	145,5451	180,3000	215,0549	249,8097	284,5646
BI214	DIST NORMAL	-6,1468	4,5021	15,1511	25,8000	36,4489	47,0979	57,7468
TL208	DIST NORMAL	-16,9721	8,6853	34,3426	60,0000	85,6574	111,3147	136,9721
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0297	,0269	,0834	,1400	,1966	,2531	,3097
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,0113	,1258	,2629	,4000	,5371	,6742	,8113
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,0244	,1335	,2426	,3517	,4608	,5699	,6790

ROCK UNIT QLS

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	163,7544	179,8696	195,9848	212,1000	228,2152	244,3304	260,4456
BI214	DIST NORMAL	11,2125	16,5417	21,8708	27,2000	32,5292	37,8583	43,1875
TL208	DIST NORMAL	52,0394	60,4596	68,8798	77,3000	85,7202	94,1404	102,5606
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0669	,0869	,1069	,1269	,1469	,1669	,1869
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,1826	,2382	,2939	,3496	,4053	,4610	,5166
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,2972	,3196	,3419	,3643	,3867	,4090	,4314

ROCK UNIT TB

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	66,7580	104,2387	141,7193	179,2000	216,6807	254,1613	291,6420
BI214	DIST NORMAL	,0143	9,3238	18,6619	28,0000	37,3381	46,6762	56,0143
TL208	DIST NORMAL	24,4940	36,9960	49,4980	62,0000	74,5020	87,0040	99,5060
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0321	,0319	,0960	,1600	,2240	,2881	,3521
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,0750	,1033	,2817	,4600	,6383	,8167	,9950
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1971	,2481	,2991	,3501	,4011	,4521	,5031

ROCK UNIT TBC

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	-104,9339	-28,2893	48,3554	125,0000	201,6446	278,2893	354,9339
BI214	DIST NORMAL	-1,1862	6,1759	13,5379	20,9000	28,2621	35,6241	42,9862
TL208	DIST NORMAL	18,8077	29,3718	39,9359	50,5000	61,0641	71,6282	82,1923
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0109	,0509	,0909	,1309	,1709	,2109	,2509
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,0615	,1782	,2948	,4114	,5280	,6446	,7613
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,0050	,0750	,1550	,2350	,3150	,3950	,4750

ROCK UNIT TBP

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	-103,9083	-47,6055	8,6972	65,0000	121,3028	177,6055	233,9083
BI214	DIST LOG	12,7230	15,9572	20,0135	25,1008	31,4813	39,4838	49,5204
TL208	DIST NORMAL	-27,5609	-8,6506	10,2597	29,1700	48,0803	66,9906	85,9009
U/K	DIST LOG	,0274	,0504	,0925	,1700	,3123	,5737	1,0540
U/TH	DIST LOG	,0801	,1369	,2340	,4000	,6838	1,1689	1,9982
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,2346	,2866	,3385	,3905	,4425	,4944	,5464

ROCK UNIT TFU

		=3	=2	=1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	67,8517	102,9345	138,0172	173,1000	208,1828	243,2655	278,3483
BI214	DIST NORMAL	7,4025	13,5016	19,6008	25,7000	31,7992	37,8984	43,9975
TL208	DIST NORMAL	32,3504	41,3003	50,2501	59,2000	68,1499	77,0997	86,0496
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0389	,0763	,1137	,1511	,1885	,2259	,2633
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,1550	,2488	,3426	,4364	,5302	,6240	,7178
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,2226	,2638	,3051	,3463	,3875	,4288	,4700

ROCK UNIT TGR

		=3	=2	=1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	71,3541	108,8027	146,2514	183,7000	221,1486	258,5973	296,0459
BI214	DIST NORMAL	4,0161	11,8774	19,7387	27,6000	35,4613	43,3226	51,1839
TL208	DIST NORMAL	22,4271	36,8181	51,2090	65,6000	79,9910	94,3819	108,7729
U/K	DIST LOG	,0583	,0798	,1094	,1500	,2056	,2818	,3863
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,0164	,1509	,2855	,4200	,5545	,6891	,8236
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1465	,2144	,2822	,3500	,4178	,4856	,5535

ROCK UNIT TW

		=3	=2	=1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	80,6325	113,7550	146,8775	180,0000	213,1225	246,2450	279,3675
BI214	DIST NORMAL	,9155	9,6103	18,3052	27,0000	35,6948	44,3897	53,0845
TL208	DIST NORMAL	7,3583	25,9055	44,4528	63,0000	81,5472	100,0945	118,6417
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0000	,0500	,1000	,1500	,2000	,2500	,3000
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-,0116	,1323	,2761	,4200	,5639	,7077	,8516
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,0937	,1791	,2646	,3500	,4354	,5209	,6063

ROCK UNIT TWK

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	123,4755	150,7170	177,9585	205,2000	232,4415	259,6830	286,9245
B1214	DIST NORMAL	4,5550	6,6967	17,9483	29,2000	40,4517	51,7033	62,9550
TL208	DIST NORMAL	35,6819	47,2879	58,8940	70,5000	82,1060	93,7121	105,3181
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0373	,0251	,0876	,1500	,2124	,2749	,3373
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,0770	,0953	,2677	,4400	,6123	,7847	,9570
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1757	,2305	,2852	,3400	,3948	,4495	,5043

ROCK SPRINGS

UNIT	NO. SAMPLES	EIGENVALUES		% TOTAL VARIANCE	VARIABLE	PRINCIPAL COMPONENT		
						1	2	3
KAL	1508	1)	1.441	48.0	K	.716	-.542	.439
		2)	1.013	33.8	U	.444	.848	.289
		3)	.546	18.2	T	.855	.014	-.518
KBA	1113	1)	1.806	60.2	K	.803	-.475	-.359
		2)	.835	28.4	U	.596	.786	-.164
		3)	.341	11.4	T	.897	-.097	.430
KBL	1602	1)	1.538	51.3	K	.815	-.182	.551
		2)	.891	29.7	U	.524	.845	-.109
		3)	.571	19.0	T	.774	-.381	-.505
KE	1143	1)	1.978	65.9	K	.875	-.372	-.310
		2)	.804	26.8	U	.596	.799	-.074
		3)	.218	7.3	T	.926	-.163	.341
KF1	521	1)	2.380	79.3	K	.891	.403	.210
		2)	.488	16.3	U	.823	-.560	.098
		3)	.132	4.4	T	.954	.107	-.280
KL	518	1)	1.732	57.7	K	.856	-.220	-.468
		2)	.847	28.2	U	.552	.832	.051
		3)	.421	14.1	T	.833	-.325	.447
KR	1463	1)	1.608	53.6	K	.658	-.694	-.292
		2)	.833	27.8	U	.707	.591	-.388
		3)	.559	18.6	T	.822	.047	.568

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ROCK SPRINGS

UNIT	NO. SAMPLES	EIGENVALUES	% TOTAL VARIANCE	VARIABLE	PRINCIPAL COMPONENT		
					1	2	3
KU	51	1) 1.517	50.6	K	.908	-.258	.331
		2) 1.211	40.4	U	.815	.485	-.317
		3) .273	9.1	T	.169	-.953	-.251
Q	13428	1) 2.089	69.6	K	.700	.706	.107
		2) .701	23.4	U	.857	-.429	.285
		3) .210	7.0	T	.929	-.136	-.343
QLS	27	1) 2.595	86.5	K	.964	-.082	.254
		2) .301	10.0	U	.927	-.331	-.178
		3) .104	3.5	T	.899	.429	-.089
TB	10636	1) 1.928	64.3	K	.901	-.286	-.327
		2) .851	28.3	U	.521	.853	-.029
		3) .221	7.4	T	.919	-.203	.337
TBC	853	1) 2.393	79.8	K	.908	-.091	.410
		2) .341	11.4	U	.880	.454	-.138
		3) .266	8.8	T	.891	-.356	-.281
TBP	308	1) 2.235	74.5	K	.955	.256	.152
		2) .719	24.0	U	-.644	.765	.001
		3) .046	1.5	T	.954	.260	-.151
TFU	3031	1) 2.011	67.0	K	.839	-.423	.843
		2) .687	22.9	U	.708	.696	.117
		3) .302	10.1	T	.898	-.154	-.413

ROCK SPRINGS

UNIT	NO. SAMPLES	EIGENVALUES	% TOTAL VARIANCE	VARIABLE	PRINCIPAL COMPONENT		
					1	2	3
TGR	13600	1) 1.906	63.5	K	.824	-.444	-.352
		2) .776	25.9	U	.649	.749	-.134
		3) .318	10.6	T	.898	-.134	.420
TW	10184	1) 1.932	64.4	K	.687	.709	-.159
		2) .740	24.7	U	.812	-.474	-.341
		3) .327	10.9	T	.895	-.114	.431
TWK	5560	1) 1.477	49.2	K	.821	.328	-.467
		2) 1.026	34.2	U	.221	-.956	-.195
		3) .498	16.6	T	.868	-.068	.491

APPENDIX D
STATISTICAL TABLES AND PRINCIPAL COMPONENT
RESULTS
RAWLINS QUADRANGLE

ADD, P RAWLIN, DISTFILE

ROCK UNIT JS

			-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST	LOG	120,8844	133,3961	147,2028	162,4386	179,2513	197,8041	218,2772
BI214	DIST	LOG	8,0969	11,6665	16,8098	24,2205	34,8984	50,2836	72,4516
TL208	DIST	LOG	33,5305	38,8654	45,0490	52,2166	60,5245	70,1543	81,3161
U/K	DIST	LOG	,0526	,0744	,1053	,1491	,2111	,2988	,4229
U/TH	DIST	LOG	,2011	,2657	,3511	,4638	,6129	,8097	1,0698
TH/K	DIST	NORMAL	,2281	,2598	,2914	,3230	,3546	,3862	,4179

ROCK UNIT KCV

0-1

			-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST	NORMAL	-51,1823	-14,1215	22,9392	60,0000	97,0608	134,1215	171,1823
BI214	DIST	NORMAL	2,5726	10,7150	18,8575	27,0000	35,1425	43,2850	51,4274
TL208	DIST	LOG	58,4156	77,0141	101,5341	133,8607	176,4796	232,6676	306,7449
U/K	DIST	NORMAL	-,0124	,0670	,1463	,2257	,3051	,3844	,4638
U/TH	DIST	NORMAL	,1070	,2452	,3834	,5216	,6598	,7980	,9362
TH/K	DIST	NORMAL	,0950	,2068	,3186	,4304	,5422	,6540	,7658

ROCK UNIT KF

			-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST	NORMAL	51,9294	83,0196	114,1098	145,2000	176,2902	207,3804	238,4706
BI214	DIST	NORMAL	4,0882	12,0255	19,9627	27,9000	35,8373	43,7745	51,7118
TL208	DIST	NORMAL	20,8673	35,3449	49,8224	64,3000	78,7776	93,2551	107,7327
U/K	DIST	NORMAL	,0589	,1037	,1484	,1931	,2378	,2825	,3273
U/TH	DIST	NORMAL	,1561	,2494	,3426	,4359	,5292	,6224	,7157
TH/K	DIST	NORMAL	,1913	,2774	,3634	,4494	,5354	,6214	,7075

ROCK UNIT KLE

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	91,7621	116,8081	141,8540	166,9000	191,9460	216,9919	242,0379
BI214	DIST NORMAL	6,0346	12,5231	19,0115	25,5000	31,9885	38,4769	44,9654
TL208	DIST NORMAL	32,2540	40,6027	48,9513	57,3000	65,6487	73,9973	82,3460
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0312	,0724	,1137	,1549	,1961	,2374	,2786
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,1046	,2195	,3344	,4493	,5642	,6791	,7940
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1687	,2287	,2887	,3487	,4087	,4687	,5287

ROCK UNIT KMV

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	62,6136	88,8757	115,1379	141,4000	167,6621	193,9243	220,1864
BI214	DIST NORMAL	7,1346	13,6231	20,1115	26,6000	33,0885	39,5769	46,0654
TL208	DIST NORMAL	26,2185	35,1124	44,0062	52,9000	61,7938	70,6876	79,5815
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0220	,0794	,1369	,1943	,2517	,3092	,3666
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,0960	,2350	,3739	,5128	,6517	,7906	,9296
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1680	,2394	,3108	,3822	,4536	,5250	,5964

ROCK UNIT PCG

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	-68,3513	-5,5675	57,2162	120,0000	182,7838	245,5675	308,3513
BI214	DIST NORMAL	-5,8536	5,0642	15,9821	26,9000	37,8179	48,7358	59,6536
TL208	DIST LOG	13,9658	19,4641	27,1272	37,8072	52,6920	73,4370	102,3493
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0269	,0669	,1069	,1469	,1869	,2269	,2669
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-,1045	,1227	,3498	,5770	,8042	1,0313	1,2585
TH/K	DIST LOG	,1274	,1632	,2090	,2677	,3429	,4393	,5627

ROCK UNIT PCGN

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	7,3217	55,0145	102,7072	150,4000	198,0928	245,7855	293,4783
BI214	DIST NORMAL	-1,3262	4,9826	11,2913	17,6000	23,9087	30,2174	36,5262
TL208	DIST NORMAL	-55,7569	-35,9604	-16,1640	3,6325	23,4290	43,2254	63,0219
U/K	DIST LOG	,0345	,0516	,0770	,1151	,1720	,2569	,3839
U/TH	DIST LOG	,1009	,1639	,2662	,4323	,7021	1,1403	1,8519
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,0235	,1084	,1932	,2781	,3630	,4478	,5327

ROCK UNIT PCGR

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	-126,4601	-42,6401	41,1800	125,0000	208,8200	292,6401	376,4601
BI214	DIST LOG	5,1031	8,3774	13,7525	22,5763	37,0616	60,8409	99,8775
TL208	DIST LOG	7,7788	14,3163	26,3482	48,4921	89,2463	164,2517	302,2940
U/K	DIST LOG	,0463	,0634	,0869	,1189	,1629	,2230	,3054
U/TH	DIST LOG	,1573	,2255	,3233	,4633	,6641	,9519	1,3644
TH/K	DIST LOG	,1035	,1401	,1895	,2565	,3470	,4695	,6352

ROCK UNIT PCI

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST LOG	25,2714	39,5849	62,0056	97,1251	152,1362	238,3052	373,2798
BI214	DIST LOG	4,0624	6,0951	9,1448	13,7206	20,5860	30,8865	46,3410
TL208	DIST LOG	6,6064	10,3631	16,2563	25,5005	40,0017	62,7491	98,4321
U/K	DIST LOG	,0358	,0564	,0888	,1398	,2201	,3466	,5458
U/TH	DIST LOG	,1493	,2276	,3470	,5290	,8065	1,2295	1,8744
TH/K	DIST LOG	,1117	,1485	,1975	,2626	,3491	,4642	,6173

ROCK UNIT PCQ

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	9,5594	38,3396	67,1198	95,9000	124,6802	153,4604	182,2406
BI214	DIST NORMAL	-1,5665	3,8556	9,2778	14,7000	20,1222	25,5444	30,9665
TL208	DIST NORMAL	4,1458	13,5639	22,9819	32,4000	41,8181	51,2361	60,6542
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-,0132	,0424	,0981	,1538	,2095	,2652	,3208
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-,0643	,1118	,2878	,4639	,6400	,8160	,9921
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,0739	,1666	,2594	,3521	,4448	,5376	,6303

ROCK UNIT PCQD

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
7-D K40	DIST LOG	46,7056	66,1931	93,8116	132,9536	188,4272	267,0468	378,4696
BI214	DIST NORMAL	3,7622	9,5415	15,3207	21,1000	26,8793	32,6585	38,4378
TL208	DIST NORMAL	-16,8280	-4,5520	7,7240	20,0000	32,2760	44,5520	56,8280
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-,0400	,0200	,0800	,1400	,2000	,2600	,3200
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-,2494	,0470	,3435	,6400	,9365	1,2330	1,5294
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1088	,1475	,1863	,2250	,2637	,3025	,3412

ROCK UNIT PCQM

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	-6,6854	43,5430	93,7715	144,0000	194,2285	244,4570	294,6854
BI214	DIST NORMAL	-5,5631	3,2912	12,1456	21,0000	29,8544	38,7088	47,5631
TL208	DIST LOG	15,6139	21,5960	29,8700	41,3139	57,1423	79,0350	109,3153
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0023	,0423	,0823	,1223	,1623	,2023	,2423
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,0308	,1841	,3374	,4907	,6440	,7973	,9506
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,0783	,1375	,1966	,2558	,3150	,3741	,4333

ROCK UNIT PCSCH

			-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST	NORMAL	-29,8052	10,7966	51,3983	92,0000	132,6017	173,2034	213,8052
BI214	DIST	NORMAL	-4,1494	2,3004	8,7502	15,2000	21,6498	28,0996	34,5494
TL208	DIST	NORMAL	-4,1615	7,1257	18,4128	29,7000	40,9872	52,2743	63,5615
U/K	DIST	LOG	,0419	,0629	,0944	,1418	,2130	,3199	,4805
U/TH	DIST	NORMAL	-,0467	,1436	,3338	,5241	,7144	,9046	1,0949
TH/K	DIST	NORMAL	,0488	,1342	,2197	,3051	,3905	,4760	,5614

ROCK UNIT Q

			-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
D-5 K40	DIST	NORMAL	58,5578	97,6052	136,6526	175,7000	214,7474	253,7948	292,8422
BI214	DIST	NORMAL	-33,3366	-13,2244	6,8878	27,0000	47,1122	67,2244	87,3366
TL208	DIST	NORMAL	-56,1735	-18,7824	18,6088	56,0000	93,3912	130,7824	168,1735
U/K	DIST	NORMAL	-,0959	-,0088	,0784	,1656	,2528	,3400	,4271
U/TH	DIST	NORMAL	-,3655	-,0970	,1715	,4400	,7085	,9770	1,2455
TH/K	DIST	NORMAL	-,0569	,0787	,2144	,3500	,4856	,6213	,7569

ROCK UNIT QAL

			-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST	NORMAL	-22,9368	29,8088	82,5544	135,3000	188,0456	240,7912	293,5368
BI214	DIST	NORMAL	-11,2490	-,8327	9,5837	20,0000	30,4163	40,8327	51,2490
TL208	DIST	NORMAL	,0989	13,3992	26,6996	40,0000	53,3004	66,6008	79,9011
U/K	DIST	LOG	,0466	,0710	,1083	,1650	,2514	,3832	,5839
U/TH	DIST	NORMAL	-,1407	,0795	,2998	,5200	,7402	,9605	1,1807
TH/K	DIST	LOG	,1553	,1981	,2526	,3222	,4109	,5241	,6685

ROCK UNIT QG

			-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST	LOG	43,7777	56,4685	72,8383	93,9535	121,1899	156,3218	201,6383
BI214	DIST	LOG	4,6910	6,7396	9,6828	13,9113	19,9864	28,7146	41,2545
TL208	DIST	LOG	11,3476	15,3381	20,7318	28,0223	37,8765	51,1960	69,1993
U/K	DIST	NORMAL	,0057	,0557	,1057	,1557	,2057	,2557	,3057
U/TH	DIST	LOG	,1575	,2309	,3385	,4962	,7275	1,0664	1,5633
TH/K	DIST	NORMAL	,0941	,1648	,2355	,3062	,3769	,4476	,5183

ROCK UNIT QLS

9-0

			-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST	NORMAL	18,7265	44,2510	69,7755	95,3000	120,8245	146,3490	171,8735
BI214	DIST	LOG	5,6233	7,9638	11,2786	15,9730	22,6214	32,0369	45,3714
TL208	DIST	NORMAL	9,5203	17,2468	24,9734	32,7000	40,4266	48,1532	55,8797
U/K	DIST	LOG	,0678	,0926	,1266	,1729	,2362	,3228	,4410
U/TH	DIST	LOG	,1961	,2683	,3671	,5022	,6872	,9402	1,2864
TH/K	DIST	NORMAL	,1588	,2258	,2929	,3600	,4271	,4942	,5612

ROCK UNIT QMC

			-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST	LOG	50,1284	67,3830	90,5766	121,7537	163,6621	219,9957	295,7197
BI214	DIST	NORMAL	,3300	5,3200	10,3100	15,3000	20,2900	25,2800	30,2700
TL208	DIST	NORMAL	16,4292	23,6195	30,8097	38,0000	45,1903	52,3805	59,5708
U/K	DIST	NORMAL	,0109	,0483	,0857	,1231	,1605	,1979	,2353
U/TH	DIST	LOG	,1434	,2003	,2800	,3913	,5468	,7641	1,0678
TH/K	DIST	NORMAL	,1303	,1935	,2568	,3200	,3832	,4465	,5097

ROCK UNIT QT

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	-29,2118	12,5255	54,2627	96,0000	137,7373	179,4745	221,2118
BI214	DIST NORMAL	4,2593	7,9062	11,5531	15,2000	18,8469	22,4938	26,1407
TL208	DIST NORMAL	18,1404	23,3270	28,5135	33,7000	38,8865	44,0730	49,2596
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0003	,0507	,1017	,1527	,2037	,2547	,3057
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,0370	,1647	,2923	,4200	,5477	,6753	,8030
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1157	,1938	,2719	,3500	,4281	,5062	,5843

ROCK UNIT QTU

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST LOG	36,7404	51,1511	71,2142	99,1466	138,0351	192,1768	267,5546
BI214	DIST LOG	4,6415	6,8325	10,0578	14,8055	21,7944	32,0823	47,2266
TL208	DIST LOG	10,0538	14,1644	19,9557	28,1149	39,6100	55,8051	78,6217
U/K	DIST LOG	,0548	,0765	,1068	,1492	,2085	,2912	,4068
U/TH	DIST LOG	,1703	,2480	,3613	,5262	,7664	1,1162	1,6258
TH/K	DIST LOG	,1266	,1657	,2168	,2836	,3710	,4853	,6350

ROCK UNIT TBP

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	90,3279	117,2853	144,2426	171,2000	198,1574	225,1147	252,0721
BI214	DIST LOG	5,8279	9,9989	17,1549	29,4325	50,4970	86,6372	148,6425
TL208	DIST NORMAL	20,7237	31,3491	41,9746	52,6000	63,2254	73,8509	84,4763
U/K	DIST LOG	,0363	,0612	,1032	,1741	,2938	,4956	,8361
U/TH	DIST LOG	,1227	,2048	,3419	,5707	,9527	1,5904	2,6550
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1431	,1987	,2544	,3101	,3658	,4215	,4771

ROCK UNIT TBS

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	152,3250	185,5500	218,7750	252,0000	285,2250	318,4500	351,6750
BI214	DIST LOG	16,7769	22,6653	30,6204	41,3677	55,8870	75,5024	102,0024
TL208	DIST NORMAL	13,0415	54,2277	95,4138	136,6000	177,7862	218,9723	260,1585
U/K	DIST LOG	,0673	,0913	,1239	,1680	,2279	,3092	,4194
U/TH	DIST LOG	,1694	,2085	,2567	,3160	,3890	,4789	,5896
TH/K	DIST LOG	,2408	,3135	,4083	,5316	,6923	,9014	1,1738

ROCK UNIT TD

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	121,2985	133,7324	146,1662	158,6000	171,0338	183,4676	195,9015
BI214	DIST LOG	8,2748	10,9972	14,6153	19,4238	25,8143	34,3073	45,5945
TL208	DIST NORMAL	26,5621	34,8747	43,1874	51,5000	59,8126	68,1253	76,4379
U/K	DIST LOG	,0469	,0646	,0891	,1228	,1693	,2334	,3217
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,0757	,1825	,2892	,3960	,5028	,6095	,7163
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1398	,2022	,2647	,3271	,3895	,4520	,5144

ROCK UNIT TFU

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	94,3102	117,9068	141,5034	165,1000	188,6966	212,2932	235,8898
BI214	DIST NORMAL	5,1530	11,9353	18,7177	25,5000	32,2823	39,0647	45,8470
TL208	DIST NORMAL	12,7126	27,1417	41,5709	56,0000	70,4291	84,8583	99,2874
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0158	,0606	,1053	,1500	,1947	,2394	,2842
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,0939	,2126	,3314	,4501	,5688	,6876	,8063
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1388	,2058	,2729	,3400	,4071	,4742	,5412

ROCK UNIT TGL

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	47,8501	83,9001	119,9500	156,0000	192,0500	228,0999	264,1499
BI214	DIST LOG	11,5774	14,9803	19,3834	25,0807	32,4526	41,9914	54,3338
TL208	DIST NORMAL	2,6624	20,4416	38,2208	56,0000	73,7792	91,5584	109,3376
U/K	DIST LOG	,0774	,0989	,1264	,1616	,2064	,2638	,3371
U/TH	DIST LOG	,1928	,2512	,3272	,4262	,5552	,7232	,9421
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1657	,2438	,3219	,4000	,4781	,5562	,6343

ROCK UNIT TGM

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	83,7533	117,1689	150,5844	184,0000	217,4156	250,8311	284,2467
BI214	DIST NORMAL	6,2731	13,6487	21,0244	28,4000	35,7756	43,1513	50,5269
TL208	DIST NORMAL	33,8606	43,3737	52,8869	62,4000	71,9131	81,4263	90,9394
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0588	,0920	,1251	,1583	,1915	,2246	,2578
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,1630	,2605	,3579	,4554	,5529	,6503	,7478
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,2272	,2684	,3097	,3509	,3921	,4334	,4746

ROCK UNIT TGT

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	101,3277	126,6851	152,0426	177,4000	202,7574	228,1149	253,4723
BI214	DIST NORMAL	8,9539	14,2359	19,5180	24,8000	30,0820	35,3641	40,6461
TL208	DIST NORMAL	23,3060	36,8707	50,4353	64,0000	77,5647	91,1293	104,6940
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0312	,0686	,1060	,1434	,1808	,2182	,2556
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,1147	,2090	,3034	,3977	,4920	,5864	,6807
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1321	,2096	,2870	,3645	,4420	,5194	,5969

ROCK UNIT TH

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	103,5172	126,3448	149,1724	172,0000	194,8276	217,6552	240,4828
BI214	DIST LOG	8,6486	12,7097	18,6777	27,4482	40,3369	59,2778	87,1127
TL208	DIST NORMAL	13,6089	34,0393	54,4696	74,9000	95,3304	115,7607	136,1911
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0132	,0468	,1068	,1668	,2268	,2868	,3468
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,1224	,2118	,3013	,3907	,4801	,5696	,6590
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1429	,2362	,3294	,4227	,5160	,6092	,7025

ROCK UNIT TI

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	145,6424	158,6616	171,6808	184,7000	197,7192	210,7384	223,7577
BI214	DIST NORMAL	3,6005	6,6337	9,6668	12,7000	15,7332	18,7663	21,7995
TL208	DIST NORMAL	26,8430	31,0620	35,2810	39,5000	43,7190	47,9380	52,1570
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0170	,0344	,0517	,0690	,0863	,1036	,1210
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,0583	,1471	,2360	,3249	,4138	,5027	,5915
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1472	,1696	,1919	,2143	,2367	,2590	,2814

ROCK UNIT TKF

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	118,1019	134,3346	150,5673	166,8000	183,0327	199,2654	215,4980
BI214	DIST NORMAL	2,0103	9,4735	16,9368	24,4000	31,8632	39,3265	46,7897
TL208	DIST NORMAL	32,0908	41,8939	51,6969	61,5000	71,3031	81,1061	90,9092
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0098	,0556	,1015	,1473	,1931	,2390	,2848
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,1179	,2101	,3023	,3945	,4867	,5789	,6711
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1930	,2522	,3113	,3705	,4297	,4888	,5480

ROCK UNIT TKHF

			-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST	LOG	51,9616	65,8208	83,3766	105,6150	133,7847	169,4679	214,6686
BI214	DIST	LOG	4,9922	7,2166	10,4321	15,0805	21,8000	31,5137	45,5555
TL208	DIST	LOG	13,6899	17,9066	23,4222	30,6367	40,0735	52,4169	68,5623
U/K	DIST	LOG	,0455	,0666	,0976	,1428	,2090	,3060	,4479
U/TH	DIST	LOG	,1475	,2205	,3296	,4927	,7365	1,1010	1,6457
TH/K	DIST	NORMAL	,1138	,1746	,2355	,2963	,3571	,4180	,4788

ROCK UNIT TNP

			-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST	NORMAL	72,0461	107,9641	143,8820	179,8000	215,7180	251,6359	287,5539
BI214	DIST	NORMAL	,4558	8,0294	16,5147	25,0000	33,4853	41,9706	50,4558
TL208	DIST	NORMAL	13,2047	26,0031	38,8016	51,6000	64,3984	77,1969	89,9953
U/K	DIST	LOG	,0502	,0697	,0967	,1342	,1863	,2587	,3591
U/TH	DIST	LOG	,1393	,1955	,2744	,3850	,5403	,7582	1,0639
TH/K	DIST	NORMAL	,1125	,1717	,2308	,2900	,3492	,4083	,4675

ROCK UNIT TRC

			-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST	NORMAL	118,6320	135,0880	151,5440	168,0000	184,4560	200,9120	217,3680
BI214	DIST	NORMAL	11,8889	16,2593	20,6296	25,0000	29,3704	33,7407	38,1111
TL208	DIST	NORMAL	29,6043	35,7362	41,8681	48,0000	54,1319	60,2638	66,3957
U/K	DIST	NORMAL	,0717	,0962	,1207	,1452	,1697	,1942	,2187
U/TH	DIST	NORMAL	,2662	,3437	,4211	,4986	,5761	,6535	,7310
TH/K	DIST	NORMAL	,1731	,2131	,2531	,2931	,3331	,3731	,4131

ROCK UNIT TWC

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	75,1824	112,7883	150,3941	188,0000	225,6059	263,2117	300,8176
BI214	DIST NORMAL	7,3352	15,1901	23,0451	30,9000	38,7549	46,6099	54,4648
TL208	DIST NORMAL	7,2598	28,8398	50,4199	72,0000	93,5801	115,1602	136,7402
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0453	,0840	,1228	,1615	,2002	,2390	,2777
U/TH	DIST LOG	,2126	,2650	,3302	,4114	,5126	,6388	,7960
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1670	,2405	,3140	,3875	,4610	,5345	,6080

ROCK UNIT TWDR

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	133,9456	154,3637	174,7819	195,2000	215,6181	236,0363	256,4544
BI214	DIST NORMAL	10,9509	15,0006	19,0503	23,1000	27,1497	31,1994	35,2491
TL208	DIST NORMAL	26,9237	32,6158	38,3079	44,0000	49,6921	55,3842	61,0763
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0524	,0748	,0971	,1195	,1419	,1642	,1866
U/TH	DIST LOG	,2475	,3174	,4071	,5221	,6696	,8587	1,1013
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1124	,1511	,1899	,2286	,2673	,3061	,3448

ROCK UNIT TWK

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	182,8579	195,5386	208,2193	220,9000	233,5807	246,2614	258,9421
BI214	DIST NORMAL	27,8935	30,1957	32,4978	34,8000	37,1022	39,4043	41,7065
TL208	DIST NORMAL	60,8029	65,9020	71,0010	76,1000	81,1990	86,2980	91,3971
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,1062	,1236	,1409	,1582	,1755	,1928	,2102
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,3842	,4087	,4332	,4577	,4822	,5067	,5312
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,2420	,2766	,3113	,3459	,3805	,4152	,4498

ROCK UNIT TWR

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	90,7528	124,5019	158,2509	192,0000	225,7491	259,4981	293,2472
BI214	DIST NORMAL	10,4800	12,1534	13,8267	15,5000	17,1733	18,8466	20,5200
TL208	DIST NORMAL	10,3088	19,5392	28,7696	38,0000	47,2304	56,4608	65,6912
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-,0049	,0234	,0517	,0800	,1083	,1366	,1649
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,1267	,2178	,3089	,4000	,4911	,5822	,6733
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,0300	,0900	,1500	,2100	,2700	,3300	,3900

ROCK UNIT TW

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	110,0571	134,1714	158,2857	182,4000	206,5143	230,6286	254,7429
BI214	DIST NORMAL	-4,5469	6,3021	17,1510	28,0000	38,8490	49,6979	60,5469
TL208	DIST NORMAL	-20,6725	9,5517	39,7758	70,0000	100,2242	130,4483	160,6725
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0253	,0722	,1191	,1660	,2129	,2598	,3067
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,1363	,2263	,3163	,4063	,4963	,5863	,6763
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,0338	,1525	,2713	,3900	,5087	,6275	,7462

ROCK UNIT KL

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	106,0316	124,4544	142,8772	161,3000	179,7228	198,1456	216,5684
BI214	DIST NORMAL	8,8972	14,1981	19,4991	24,8000	30,1009	35,4019	40,7028
TL208	DIST NORMAL	33,9304	41,3869	48,8435	56,3000	63,7565	71,2131	78,6696
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0434	,0808	,1182	,1556	,1930	,2304	,2678
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,1208	,2294	,3381	,4467	,5553	,6640	,7726
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1992	,2502	,3012	,3522	,4032	,4542	,5052

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ROCK UNIT KSN

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	105,4180	123,5453	141,6727	159,8000	177,9273	196,0547	214,1820
BI214	DIST NORMAL	4,8902	12,3601	19,8301	27,3000	34,7699	42,2399	49,7098
TL208	DIST NORMAL	28,4795	36,9530	45,4265	53,9000	62,3735	70,8470	79,3205
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0175	,0417	,1008	,1600	,2192	,2783	,3375
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,0642	,1172	,2986	,4800	,6614	,8428	1,0242
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1916	,2406	,2896	,3386	,3876	,4366	,4856

ROCK UNIT PCU

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	-23,0393	28,6404	80,3202	132,0000	183,6798	235,3596	287,0393
BI214	DIST NORMAL	,8590	5,3940	11,6470	17,9000	24,1530	30,4060	36,6590
TL208	DIST NORMAL	-15,8832	2,0779	20,0389	38,0000	55,9611	73,9221	91,8832
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0093	,0387	,0866	,1346	,1826	,2305	,2785
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,0651	,1119	,2888	,4657	,6426	,8195	,9965
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,0713	,1475	,2236	,2998	,3760	,4521	,5283

ROCK UNIT PPFSC

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	80,9816	129,9878	178,9939	228,0000	277,0061	326,0122	375,0184
BI214	DIST NORMAL	-8,2697	5,9536	20,1768	34,4000	48,6232	62,8464	77,0697
TL208	DIST NORMAL	2,5926	26,0617	49,5309	73,0000	96,4691	119,9383	143,4074
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0100	,0500	,0900	,1300	,1700	,2100	,2500
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,1415	,2410	,3405	,4400	,5395	,6390	,7385
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1470	,1960	,2450	,2940	,3430	,3920	,4410

ROCK UNIT TRJC

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	-8,6458	44,2361	97,1181	150,0000	202,8819	255,7639	308,6458
BI214	DIST NORMAL	2,1639	8,9093	15,6546	22,4000	29,1454	35,8907	42,6361
TL208	DIST NORMAL	-10,1597	4,8935	19,9468	35,0000	50,0532	65,1065	80,1597
U/K	DIST LOG	,0499	,0664	,0883	,1173	,1560	,2074	,2757
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-,0095	,1602	,3299	,4996	,6693	,8390	1,0087
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1355	,1742	,2130	,2517	,2904	,3292	,3679

ROCK UNIT KU

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	43,1431	83,7621	124,3810	165,0000	205,6190	246,2379	286,8569
BI214	DIST NORMAL	2,2214	9,2143	16,2071	23,2000	30,1929	37,1857	44,1786
TL208	DIST NORMAL	19,5870	29,0580	38,5290	48,0000	57,4710	66,9420	76,4130
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-,0846	,0003	,0851	,1700	,2549	,3397	,4246
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,1267	,2454	,3642	,4829	,6016	,7204	,8391
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-,1796	-,0064	,1668	,3400	,5132	,6864	,8596

ROCK UNIT JU

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	103,4272	120,9515	138,4757	156,0000	173,5243	191,0485	208,5728
BI214	DIST NORMAL	11,3719	14,5813	17,7906	21,0000	24,2094	27,4187	30,6281
TL208	DIST NORMAL	11,0690	20,7127	30,3563	40,0000	49,6437	59,2873	68,9310
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0178	,0552	,0926	,1300	,1674	,2048	,2422
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,2965	,3644	,4322	,5000	,5678	,6356	,7035
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,0119	,0980	,1840	,2700	,3560	,4420	,5281

ROCK UNIT TRU

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	124,2320	142,5213	160,8107	179,1000	197,3893	215,6787	233,9680
BI214	DIST NORMAL	13,8771	17,9514	22,0257	26,1000	30,1743	34,2486	38,3229
TL208	DIST NORMAL	34,2371	41,1580	48,0790	55,0000	61,9210	68,8420	75,7629
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0736	,0981	,1226	,1471	,1716	,1961	,2206
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,2544	,3292	,4041	,4789	,5537	,6286	,7034
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,2177	,2477	,2777	,3077	,3377	,3677	,3977

ROCK UNIT QLE

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	160,9314	175,2876	189,6438	204,0000	218,3562	232,7124	247,0686
BI214	DIST NORMAL	11,7382	16,4921	21,2461	26,0000	30,7539	35,5079	40,2618
TL208	DIST NORMAL	52,1530	58,8687	65,5843	72,3000	79,0157	85,7313	92,4470
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0780	,0954	,1127	,1300	,1473	,1646	,1820
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,2056	,2639	,3222	,3805	,4388	,4971	,5554
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,2878	,3078	,3278	,3478	,3678	,3878	,4078

ROCK UNIT JMS

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	65,6454	97,0969	128,5485	160,0000	191,4515	222,9031	254,3546
BI214	DIST LOG	9,7445	12,6573	16,4408	21,3553	27,7388	36,0306	46,8009
TL208	DIST NORMAL	17,5648	27,7432	37,9216	48,1000	58,2784	68,4568	78,6352
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0008	,0428	,0864	,1300	,1736	,2172	,2608
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,0210	,1733	,3256	,4779	,6302	,7825	,9348
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1363	,1929	,2494	,3060	,3626	,4191	,4757

ROCK UNIT KJU

			-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST	LOG	66,7892	85,5351	109,5426	140,2884	179,6636	230,0905	294,6709
BI214	DIST	LOG	11,7277	16,2133	22,4147	30,9880	42,8404	59,2263	81,8794
TL208	DIST	NORMAL	23,2299	33,4866	43,7433	54,0000	64,2567	74,5134	84,7701
U/K	DIST	LOG	,0933	,1244	,1657	,2209	,2944	,3923	,5229
U/TH	DIST	LOG	,2447	,3278	,4392	,5883	,7881	1,0558	1,4144
TH/K	DIST	NORMAL	,0519	,1380	,2240	,3100	,3960	,4820	,5681

ROCK UNIT KMB

			-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST	NORMAL	119,3112	135,5408	151,7704	168,0000	184,2296	200,4592	216,6888
BI214	DIST	NORMAL	2,2216	9,4810	16,7405	24,0000	31,2595	38,5190	45,7784
TL208	DIST	NORMAL	34,8154	43,3769	51,9385	60,5000	69,0615	77,6231	86,1846
U/K	DIST	NORMAL	,0185	,0609	,1034	,1458	,1882	,2307	,2731
U/TH	DIST	NORMAL	-,0014	,1324	,2662	,4000	,5338	,6676	,8014
TH/K	DIST	NORMAL	,1651	,2267	,2884	,3500	,4116	,4733	,5349

ROCK UNIT KMT

			-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST	NORMAL	91,9271	110,7181	129,5090	148,3000	167,0910	185,8819	204,6729
BI214	DIST	NORMAL	8,0667	17,0445	26,0222	35,0000	43,9778	52,9555	61,9333
TL208	DIST	NORMAL	32,1128	45,0085	57,9043	70,8000	83,6957	96,5915	109,4872
U/K	DIST	NORMAL	,0451	,1067	,1684	,2300	,2916	,3533	,4149
U/TH	DIST	NORMAL	,0461	,1987	,3514	,5040	,6566	,8093	,9619
TH/K	DIST	NORMAL	,2117	,3011	,3906	,4800	,5694	,6589	,7483

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ROCK UNIT TRPU

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	32,5158	67,4772	102,4386	137,4000	172,3614	207,3228	242,2842
BI214	DIST NORMAL	-,8279	6,1148	13,0574	20,0000	26,9426	33,8852	40,8279
TL208	DIST NORMAL	6,2509	18,1672	30,0836	42,0000	53,9164	65,8328	77,7491
U/K	DIST LOG	,0524	,0740	,1044	,1473	,2079	,2933	,4139
U/TH	DIST LOG	,2228	,2945	,3893	,5145	,6800	,8988	1,1879
TH/K	DIST LOG	,1546	,1898	,2331	,2863	,3516	,4318	,5302

ROCK UNIT PMU

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	39,4263	68,9509	98,4754	128,0000	157,5246	187,0491	216,5737
BI214	DIST NORMAL	2,4879	7,3253	12,1626	17,0000	21,8374	26,6747	31,5121
TL208	DIST NORMAL	,2040	14,4693	28,7347	43,0000	57,2653	71,5307	85,7960
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-,0035	,0455	,0945	,1435	,1925	,2415	,2905
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-,0637	,0975	,2588	,4200	,5812	,7425	,9037
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-,1157	,0229	,1614	,3000	,4386	,5771	,7157

ROCK UNIT TG

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	121,1717	142,1144	163,0572	184,0000	204,9428	225,8856	246,8283
BI214	DIST LOG	11,9677	15,8855	21,0859	27,9887	37,1512	49,3132	65,4567
TL208	DIST LOG	26,7274	38,0306	54,1142	76,9996	109,5634	155,8989	221,8300
U/K	DIST LOG	,0717	,0918	,1175	,1504	,1925	,2464	,3153
U/TH	DIST LOG	,1794	,2270	,2873	,3635	,4600	,5820	,7365
TH/K	DIST LOG	,1812	,2386	,3142	,4137	,5448	,7173	,9445

ROCK UNIT MCU

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	-5,4603	28,3598	62,1799	96,0000	129,8201	163,6402	197,4603
BI214	DIST NORMAL	-5,7275	,8184	4,0908	9,0000	13,9092	18,8184	23,7275
TL208	DIST NORMAL	-25,7434	-11,4956	2,7522	17,0000	31,2478	45,4956	59,7434
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0324	,0589	,0853	,1118	,1383	,1647	,1912
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-,0139	,1508	,3154	,4800	,6446	,8092	,9739
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,0557	,1105	,1652	,2200	,2748	,3295	,3843

ROCK UNIT KFMF

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	68,9673	90,3449	111,7224	133,1000	154,4776	175,8551	197,2327
BI214	DIST NORMAL	7,4643	17,9762	28,4881	39,0000	49,5119	60,0238	70,5357
TL208	DIST LOG	32,5665	38,9348	46,5485	55,6510	66,5335	79,5441	95,0989
U/K	DIST LOG	,1591	,1997	,2506	,3145	,3947	,4954	,6217
U/TH	DIST LOG	,2947	,4005	,5444	,7399	1,0057	1,3670	1,8581
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1726	,2551	,3375	,4200	,5025	,5849	,6674

ROCK UNIT PTA

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST LOG	49,4524	63,8758	82,5059	106,5698	137,6521	177,8000	229,6575
BI214	DIST LOG	2,5015	4,0841	6,6678	10,8862	17,7734	29,0178	47,3758
TL208	DIST LOG	4,9182	8,9098	16,1412	29,2418	52,9751	95,9708	173,8628
U/K	DIST LOG	,0325	,0475	,0695	,1016	,1486	,2174	,3179
U/TH	DIST LOG	,1068	,1600	,2397	,3591	,5380	,8059	1,2074
TH/K	DIST LOG	,0844	,1250	,1852	,2744	,4065	,6023	,8923

ROCK UNIT TU

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	96,2129	117,7419	139,2710	160,8000	182,3290	203,8581	225,3871
BI214	DIST LOG	7,9254	10,9483	15,1241	20,8927	28,8615	39,8698	55,0769
TL208	DIST LOG	30,1420	55,7379	42,3728	50,2394	59,5665	70,6252	83,7371
U/K	DIST LOG	,0475	,0666	,0935	,1311	,1839	,2580	,3618
U/TH	DIST LOG	,1419	,2030	,2906	,4159	,5952	,8518	1,2190
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1532	,2088	,2645	,3202	,3759	,4316	,4872

ROCK UNIT QU

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	48,8685	105,9123	162,9562	220,0000	277,0438	334,0877	391,1315
BI214	DIST NORMAL	-22,4722	-8,9815	4,5093	18,0000	31,4907	44,9815	58,4722
TL208	DIST NORMAL	-8,4241	36,0506	80,5253	125,0000	169,4747	213,9494	258,4241
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0120	,0640	,1159	,1679	,2199	,2718	,3238
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-,1102	,0265	,1633	,3000	,4367	,5735	,7102
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1500	,3000	,4500	,6000	,7500	,9000	1,0500

ROCK UNIT CU

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	19,5683	58,8456	98,1228	137,4000	176,6772	215,9544	255,2317
BI214	DIST NORMAL	8,5771	12,6514	16,7257	20,8000	24,8743	28,9486	33,0229
TL208	DIST NORMAL	22,2439	31,4959	40,7480	50,0000	59,2520	68,5041	77,7561
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0209	,0678	,1147	,1616	,2085	,2554	,3023
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,1122	,2236	,3349	,4463	,5577	,6690	,7804
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,2086	,2596	,3106	,3616	,4126	,4636	,5146

ROCK UNIT KJCM

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	47,5581	78,3721	109,1860	140,0000	170,8140	201,6279	232,4419
BI214	DIST NORMAL	8,0979	15,3986	22,6993	30,0000	37,3007	44,6014	51,9021
TL208	DIST NORMAL	29,6057	43,0705	56,5352	70,0000	83,4648	96,9295	110,3943
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0151	,0767	,1384	,2000	,2616	,3233	,3849
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,1667	,2578	,3489	,4400	,5311	,6222	,7133
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,2038	,2825	,3613	,4400	,5187	,5975	,6762

ROCK UNIT QL

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	142,7582	186,8388	230,9194	275,0000	319,0806	363,1612	407,2418
BI214	DIST NORMAL	-17,1970	1,8686	20,9343	40,0000	59,0657	78,1314	97,1970
TL208	DIST NORMAL	-25,0436	29,9709	84,9855	140,0000	195,0145	250,0291	305,0436
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-,2230	-,0953	,0323	,1600	,2877	,4153	,5430
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,1369	,1977	,2586	,3194	,3802	,4411	,5019
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-,6337	-,2558	,1221	,5000	,8779	1,2558	1,6337

ROCK UNIT PU

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	42,3467	66,5645	90,7822	115,0000	139,2178	163,4355	187,6533
BI214	DIST NORMAL	6,0000	12,0000	18,0000	24,0000	30,0000	36,0000	42,0000
TL208	DIST NORMAL	20,7112	27,5741	34,4371	41,3000	48,1629	55,0259	61,8888
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0728	,1089	,1449	,1810	,2171	,2531	,2892
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,2367	,3608	,4849	,6090	,7331	,8572	,9813
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1998	,2330	,2661	,2993	,3325	,3656	,3988

RAWLINS

UNIT	NO. SAMPLES	EIGENVALUES	% TOTAL VARIANCE	VARIABLE	PRINCIPAL COMPONENT		
					1	2	3
JS	40	1) 2.158	71.9	K	.812	-.561	.161
		2) .747	24.9	U	.743	.657	.126
		3) .095	3.1	T	.972	-.034	-.231
KCV	90	1) 1.636	54.5	K	.148	-.971	-.189
		2) 1.136	37.9	U	.870	.388	-.304
		3) .228	7.6	T	.925	-.209	.316
KF	497	1) 2.260	75.3	K	.838	-.545	.013
		2) .432	14.4	U	.881	.272	.387
		3) .309	10.3	T	.884	.246	-.398
KLE	2545	1) 1.736	57.9	K	.778	.366	-.511
		2) .695	23.2	U	.714	-.698	-.054
		3) .569	18.9	T	.788	.271	.553
KMV	4888	1) 1.703	56.8	K	.820	-.357	.447
		2) .859	28.6	U	.545	.834	.082
		3) .437	14.6	T	.856	-.189	-.480
PCG	546	1) 2.380	79.3	K	.956	-.011	.293
		2) .481	16.0	U	.860	-.482	-.169
		3) .139	4.6	T	.853	.498	-.158

RAWLINS

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UNIT	NO. SAMPLES	EIGENVALUES	% TOTAL VARIANCE	VARIABLE	PRINCIPAL COMPONENT		
					1	2	3
PCGN	4444	1) 2.029	67.6	K	.894	-.236	.381
		2) .695	23.2	U	.684	.729	-.039
		3) .276	9.2	T	.873	-.329	-.360
PCGR	936	1) 2.481	82.7	K	.921	-.022	.389
		2) .288	9.6	U	.905	-.368	-.215
		3) .231	7.7	T	.902	.391	-.181
PCI	1053	1) 2.190	72.9	K	.900	-.329	-.287
		2) .631	21.0	U	.724	.689	-.039
		3) .180	5.9	T	.925	-.219	.309
PCQ	524	1) 1.980	66.0	K	.845	.337	.416
		2) .647	21.6	U	.725	-.687	.043
		3) .373	12.4	T	.861	.249	-.445
PCQD	278	1) 2.378	79.3	K	.939	-.287	.189
		2) .548	18.3	U	.768	.641	.013
		3) .075	2.5	T	.952	-.233	-.197
PCQM	507	1) 2.391	79.7	K	.887	-.396	-.238
		2) .341	11.4	U	.883	.428	-.191
		3) .267	8.9	T	.908	-.030	.418

RAWLINS

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UNIT	NO. SAMPLES	EIGENVALUES	% TOTAL VARIANCE	VARIABLE	PRINCIPAL COMPONENT		
					1	2	3
PCSCH	722	1) 2.113	70.4	K	.821	.505	.265
		2) .525	17.5	U	.818	-.519	.248
		3) .362	12.1	T	.877	.011	-.480
Q	10704	1) 1.973	65.8	K	.833	.430	-.348
		2) .716	23.9	U	.690	-.713	-.122
		3) .311	10.4	T	.896	.150	.418
QAL	766	1) 2.301	76.7	K	.923	-.204	-.326
		2) .505	16.8	U	.799	.599	.047
		3) .195	6.5	T	.900	-.323	.293
QG	1299	1) 2.129	70.9	K	.895	.236	.379
		2) .601	20.0	U	.747	-.663	-.038
		3) .270	8.9	T	.877	.325	-.354
QLS	366	1) 2.154	71.8	K	.864	.214	-.456
		2) .473	15.8	U	.823	-.565	.061
		3) .373	12.4	T	.855	.328	.402
QMC	329	1) 1.955	65.2	K	.870	.023	-.493
		2) .648	21.6	U	.780	.551	.295
		3) .397	13.2	T	.768	-.587	.258

RAWLINS

UNIT	NO. SAMPLES	EIGENVALUES	% TOTAL VARIANCE	VARIABLE	PRINCIPAL COMPONENT		
					1	2	3
QT	87	1) 1.461	48.7	K	.852	.028	-.522
		2) .996	33.2	U	.159	-.985	.067
		3) .543	18.1	T	.842	.157	.516
QTU	655	1) 2.247	74.9	K	.902	-.126	-.414
		2) .470	15.7	U	.827	.548	.127
		3) .283	9.4	T	.866	-.392	.310
TBP	5644	1) 1.568	52.2	K	.834	-.210	.510
		2) .921	30.7	U	.440	.897	-.030
		3) .512	17.1	T	.823	-.267	-.501
TBS	2364	1) 1.869	62.3	K	.412	.909	.069
		2) .932	31.1	U	.901	-.311	.303
		3) .199	6.6	T	.942	-.100	-.320
TD	875	1) 1.633	54.4	K	-.644	.706	.294
		2) .873	29.1	U	.851	.030	.524
		3) .494	16.5	T	.702	.611	-.365
TFU	1332	1) 1.949	64.9	K	.786	.534	.312
		2) .693	23.1	U	.739	-.636	.220
		3) .358	11.9	T	.886	.057	-.461

RAWLINS

D-26

UNIT	NO. SAMPLES	EIGENVALUES	% TOTAL VARIANCE	VARIABLE	PRINCIPAL COMPONENT		
					1	2	3
TGL	675	1) 2.241	74.7	K	.879	.330	.344
		2) .484	16.1	U	.813	-.579	.060
		3) .275	9.1	T	.898	.201	-.391
TGM	807	1) 2.365	78.8	K	.928	-.173	-.329
		2) .444	14.8	U	.831	.552	.064
		3) .191	6.3	T	.901	-.331	.280
TGT	609	1) 1.542	51.4	K	.468	-.840	-.275
		2) 1.046	34.9	U	.722	.583	.373
		3) .412	13.7	T	.895	-.031	.444
TKF	1150	1) 1.699	56.6	K	.348	.929	.130
		2) .985	32.8	U	.859	-.350	-.374
		3) .316	10.5	T	.916	-.024	-.400
TKHF	1171	1) 1.889	63.0	K	.877	-.224	.425
		2) .767	25.6	U	.630	.774	-.053
		3) .343	11.4	T	.850	-.343	-.399
TNP	3462	1) 1.906	63.5	K	.864	.244	-.440
		2) .726	24.2	U	.668	-.743	.045
		3) .368	12.3	T	.844	.338	.415

RAWLINS

D-27

UNIT	NO. SAMPLES	EIGENVALUES	% TOTAL VARIANCE	VARIABLE	PRINCIPAL COMPONENT		
					1	2	3
TWC	1532	1) 2.281	76.0	K	.854	-.471	-.219
		2) .541	18.0	U	.813	.562	-.150
		3) .177	5.9	T	.943	-.058	.327
TWDR	62	1) 1.280	42.7	K	-.576	-.727	.373
		2) .941	31.4	U	-.751	.029	-.659
		3) .779	26.0	T	.619	-.641	-.453
TWK	36	1) 1.948	64.9	K	-.662	-.742	-.105
		2) .745	24.8	U	.897	-.165	-.411
		3) .307	10.2	T	.840	-.409	.356
TW	2970	1) 2.325	77.5	K	.789	-.600	-.060
		2) .510	17.0	U	.901	.344	-.262
		3) .165	5.4	T	.936	.180	.304
KL	894	1) 1.423	47.4	K	.737	-.413	.534
		2) .915	30.5	U	.512	.847	.146
		3) .662	22.1	T	.786	-.164	-.596
KSN	2544	1) 1.540	51.3	K	.860	.098	.500
		2) .969	32.3	U	-.319	.944	.081
		3) .491	16.4	T	.836	.260	-.484

RAWLINS

D-28

UNIT	NO. SAMPLES	EIGENVALUES	% TOTAL VARIANCE	VARIABLE	PRINCIPAL COMPONENT		
					1	2	3
PCU	1912	1) 2.144	71.5	K	.876	.326	.356
		2) .580	19.3	U	.760	-.648	.041
		3) .276	9.2	T	.894	.232	-.384
TRJC	74	1) 2.253	75.1	K	.955	-.173	.240
		2) .642	21.4	U	.721	.691	-.052
		3) .105	3.5	T	.906	-.368	-.211
KU	102	1) 2.022	67.4	K	.747	.659	.089
		2) .618	20.6	U	.840	-.381	.387
		3) .360	11.9	T	.871	-.198	-.449
JU	34	1) 2.046	68.2	K	.561	.825	-.073
		2) .867	28.9	U	-.973	.090	-.214
		3) .087	2.9	T	-.886	.423	.188
TRU	83	1) 1.949	65.0	K	.814	-.499	.298
		2) .796	26.5	U	.660	.734	.159
		3) .256	8.5	T	.923	-.085	-.376
PLS	53	1) 2.234	74.5	K	.940	.052	-.337
		2) .576	20.0	U	.801	-.577	.160
		3) .190	6.3	T	.842	.490	.224

RAWLINS

D-29

UNIT	NO. SAMPLES	EIGENVALUES	% TOTAL VARIANCE	VARIABLE	PRINCIPAL COMPONENT		
					2	2	3
JMS	134	1) 1.606	53.5	K	.878	-.131	.460
		2) .972	32.4	U	.268	.963	-.015
		3) .422	14.1	T	.874	-.164	-.458
KJU	134	1) 1.845	61.5	K	.827	.218	-.518
		2) .674	22.5	U	.802	.393	.451
		3) .480	16.0	T	.720	-.688	.093
KMB	1193	1) 1.156	38.5	K	.327	-.841	-.432
		2) 1.051	35.0	U	-.632	-.576	.518
		3) .793	26.4	T	-.806	.111	-.582
KMT	276	1) 1.559	52.0	K	.681	.725	.103
		2) .765	25.5	U	.732	-.423	.534
		3) .676	22.5	T	.748	-.246	-.616
TRPU	95	1) 2.179	72.6	K	.874	.432	.222
		2) .690	23.0	U	.710	-.699	.089
		3) .130	4.3	T	.955	.124	-.270
TG	638	1) 2.448	81.6	K	.873	-.466	.147
		2) .445	14.8	U	.868	.478	.139
		3) .107	3.6	T	.966	-.008	-.257

RAWLINS

UNIT	NO. SAMPLES	EIGENVALUES	% TOTAL VARIANCE	VARIABLE	PRINCIPAL COMPONENT		
					1	2	3
MCU	41	1) 2.739	91.3	K	.984	.145	-.106
		2) .241	8.0	U	.914	-.405	.016
		3) .020	.7	T	.968	.235	.093
KFMF	49	1) 1.469	49.0	K	.920	-.041	-.389
		2) 1.173	39.1	U	.497	-.809	.313
		3) .358	11.9	T	.612	.718	.330
PTA	138	1) 2.406	80.2	K	.929	-.290	-.230
		2) .481	16.0	U	.807	.591	-.022
		3) .113	3.7	T	.945	-.219	.245
TN	1265	1) 1.368	45.6	K	.812	.067	-.580
		2) .977	32.6	U	.360	-.918	.170
		3) .655	21.8	T	.761	.362	.538
QU	183	1) 2.627	87.6	K	.905	.415	.087
		2) .289	9.6	U	.930	-.334	.154
		3) .084	2.8	T	.971	-.067	-.229
CU	50	1) 2.004	66.8	K	.944	.182	-.275
		2) .850	28.3	U	.520	-.854	.033
		3) .146	4.9	T	.918	.297	.264

RAWLINS

UNIT	NO. SAMPLES	EIGENVALUES	% TOTAL VARIANCE	VARIABLE	PRINCIPAL COMPONENT		
					1	2	3
KJCM	54	1) 2.114	70.5	K	.768	.621	-.158
		2) .773	25.8	U	.767	-.623	-.158
		3) .113	3.7	T	.968	.001	.250
QL	472	1) 2.054	68.5	K	-.533	.846	-.021
		2) .834	27.8	U	.950	.198	-.240
		3) .112	3.7	T	.931	.282	.233
PU	113	1) 2.278	75.9	K	.902	-.229	-.366
		2) .471	15.7	U	.817	.575	.031
		3) .252	8.4	T	.892	-.296	.342
TH	2041	1) 2.172	72.4	K	.704	-.707	-.071
		2) .676	22.5	U	.887	.388	-.251
		3) .151	5.1	T	.943	.163	.289

APPENDIX E
STATISTICAL TABLES AND PRINCIPAL COMPONENT
RESULTS
CHEYENNE QUADRANGLE

ADD,P CHYNNE,DISTFILE

ROCK UNIT JM

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	-22,2097	30,1935	82,5968	135,0000	187,4032	239,8065	292,2097
BI214	DIST NORMAL	8,4016	12,6677	16,9339	21,2000	25,4661	29,7323	33,9984
TL208	DIST NORMAL	21,7780	29,6520	37,5260	45,4000	53,2740	61,1480	69,0220
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-.0323	.0251	.0826	.1400	.1974	.2549	.3123
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	.1653	.2683	.3712	.4742	.5772	.6801	.7831
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-.0839	.0140	.1120	.2100	.3080	.4060	.5039

ROCK UNIT JU

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	51,8928	82,7618	113,6309	144,5000	175,3691	206,2382	237,1072
BI214	DIST NORMAL	5,6771	11,5848	17,4924	23,4000	29,3076	35,2152	41,1229
TL208	DIST NORMAL	12,2935	22,7290	33,1645	43,6000	54,0355	64,4710	74,9065
U/K	DIST NORMAL	.0029	.0585	.1142	.1699	.2256	.2813	.3369
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-.1371	.0952	.3276	.5600	.7924	1.0248	1.2571
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	.1430	.1920	.2410	.2900	.3390	.3880	.4370

ROCK UNIT KCV

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	-14,5299	31,2467	77,0234	122,8000	168,5766	214,3533	260,1299
BI214	DIST NORMAL	6,4103	11,4402	16,4701	21,5000	26,5299	31,5598	36,5897
TL208	DIST NORMAL	22,2069	30,4712	38,7356	47,0000	55,2644	63,5288	71,7931
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-.0281	.0467	.1216	.1964	.2712	.3461	.4209
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	.1465	.2523	.3582	.4640	.5698	.6757	.7815
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	.0535	.1763	.2992	.4221	.5450	.6679	.7907

E-1

ROCK UNIT KF

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	108,5843	126,6895	144,7948	162,9000	181,0052	199,1105	217,2157
BI214	DIST NORMAL	3,0500	12,0667	21,0833	30,1000	39,1167	48,1333	57,1500
TL208	DIST NORMAL	31,7190	41,2793	50,8397	60,4000	69,9603	79,5207	89,0810
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0139	,0713	,1288	,1862	,2436	,3011	,3585
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,0524	,1250	,3025	,4800	,6575	,8350	1,0124
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,2005	,2579	,3154	,3728	,4302	,4877	,5451

ROCK UNIT KJCS

E-2

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	1,8306	51,0871	100,3435	149,6000	198,8565	248,1129	297,3694
BI214	DIST NORMAL	-10,6958	1,6695	14,0347	26,4000	38,7653	51,1305	63,4958
TL208	DIST NORMAL	11,7022	23,8348	35,9674	48,1000	60,2326	72,3652	84,4978
U/K	DIST LOG	,0659	,0896	,1219	,1658	,2255	,3068	,4172
U/TH	DIST LOG	,1494	,2241	,3360	,5039	,7556	1,1332	1,6994
TH/K	DIST LOG	,1502	,1951	,2534	,3291	,4275	,5553	,7212

ROCK UNIT KJU

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	159,1974	164,8982	170,5991	176,3000	182,0009	187,7018	193,4026
BI214	DIST NORMAL	9,3370	13,1580	16,9790	20,8000	24,6210	28,4420	32,2630
TL208	DIST NORMAL	39,4169	43,9446	48,4723	53,0000	57,5277	62,0554	66,5831
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0577	,0777	,0977	,1177	,1377	,1577	,1777
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,2091	,2699	,3308	,3916	,4524	,5133	,5741
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,2481	,2655	,2828	,3001	,3174	,3347	,3521

ROCK UNIT KI

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	148,1428	164,2952	180,4476	196,6000	212,7524	228,9048	245,0572
BI214	DIST NORMAL	10,0864	15,5909	21,0955	26,6000	32,1045	37,6091	43,1136
TL208	DIST NORMAL	43,9325	51,3216	58,7108	66,1000	73,4892	80,8784	88,2675
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0562	,0827	,1091	,1356	,1621	,1885	,2150
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,1592	,2411	,3229	,4048	,4867	,5685	,6504
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,2291	,2652	,3012	,3373	,3734	,4094	,4455

ROCK UNIT KLE

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	101,6616	117,5077	133,3539	149,2000	165,0461	180,8923	196,7384
BI214	DIST LOG	11,0271	13,8756	17,4601	21,9705	27,6460	34,7877	43,7743
TL208	DIST NORMAL	40,3823	45,6549	50,9274	56,2000	61,4726	66,7451	72,0177
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0564	,0881	,1197	,1513	,1829	,2145	,2462
U/TH	DIST LOG	,1964	,2473	,3115	,3923	,4940	,6222	,7836
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,2492	,2928	,3364	,3800	,4236	,4672	,5108

ROCK UNIT KMB

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	104,8036	120,5357	136,2679	152,0000	167,7321	183,4643	199,1964
BI214	DIST NORMAL	5,8880	9,9253	13,9627	18,0000	22,0373	26,0747	30,1120
TL208	DIST NORMAL	25,8307	32,5538	39,2769	46,0000	52,7231	59,4462	66,1693
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0300	,0583	,0866	,1149	,1432	,1715	,1998
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,0580	,1570	,2560	,3550	,4540	,5530	,6520
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,2282	,2614	,2945	,3277	,3609	,3940	,4272

ROCK UNIT KMT

	=3	=2	=1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40 DIST NORMAL	40,0192	77,3461	114,6731	152,0000	189,3269	226,6539	263,9808
BI214 DIST NORMAL	14,0752	20,0501	26,0251	32,0000	37,9749	43,9499	49,9248
TL208 DIST NORMAL	28,2528	40,1019	51,9509	63,8000	75,6491	87,4981	99,3472
U/K DIST NORMAL	,0334	,0908	,1483	,2057	,2631	,3206	,3780
U/TH DIST NORMAL	,2215	,3210	,4205	,5200	,6195	,7190	,8185
TH/K DIST NORMAL	,1891	,2591	,3291	,3991	,4691	,5391	,6091

ROCK UNIT KMV

	=3	=2	=1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40 DIST NORMAL	87,8384	109,3256	130,8128	152,3000	173,7872	195,2744	216,7616
BI214 DIST NORMAL	4,8786	9,0857	13,2929	17,5000	21,7071	25,9143	30,1214
TL208 DIST NORMAL	31,8845	37,6897	43,4948	49,3000	55,1052	60,9103	66,7155
U/K DIST NORMAL	,0175	,0507	,0838	,1170	,1502	,1833	,2165
U/TH DIST NORMAL	,1088	,1913	,2737	,3562	,4387	,5211	,6036
TH/K DIST NORMAL	,1703	,2232	,2761	,3290	,3819	,4348	,4877

ROCK UNIT KN

	=3	=2	=1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40 DIST NORMAL	104,3035	126,1690	148,0345	169,9000	191,7655	213,6310	235,4965
BI214 DIST NORMAL	12,8250	18,8167	24,8083	30,8000	36,7917	42,7833	48,7750
TL208 DIST NORMAL	30,6292	37,8195	45,0097	52,2000	59,3903	66,5805	73,7708
U/K DIST NORMAL	,0388	,0878	,1368	,1858	,2348	,2838	,3328
U/TH DIST NORMAL	,1152	,2702	,4251	,5800	,7349	,8898	1,0448
TH/K DIST NORMAL	,1932	,2319	,2707	,3094	,3481	,3869	,4256

ROCK UNIT KP

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	131,7390	158,7927	185,8463	212,9000	239,9536	267,0073	294,0609
BI214	DIST NORMAL	5,4195	12,1796	18,9398	25,7000	32,4602	39,2204	45,9805
TL208	DIST NORMAL	23,0956	36,6971	50,2985	63,9000	77,5015	91,1029	104,7044
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0153	,0514	,0874	,1235	,1596	,1956	,2317
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,1010	,2029	,3049	,4069	,5089	,6109	,7128
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,0306	,1239	,2171	,3104	,4037	,4969	,5902

ROCK UNIT KPN

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	101,0844	143,4896	185,8948	228,3000	270,7052	313,1104	355,5156
BI214	DIST NORMAL	3,0501	9,0334	15,0167	21,0000	26,9833	32,9666	38,9499
TL208	DIST NORMAL	40,8698	46,4465	52,0233	57,6000	63,1767	68,7535	74,3302
U/K	DIST LOG	,0385	,0529	,0726	,0997	,1368	,1878	,2578
U/TH	DIST LOG	,1724	,2262	,2967	,3892	,5106	,6699	,8788
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1061	,1541	,2020	,2500	,2980	,3459	,3939

ROCK UNIT KS

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	97,1389	117,7592	138,3796	159,0000	179,6204	200,2408	220,8611
BI214	DIST NORMAL	5,3382	10,0921	14,8461	19,6000	24,3539	29,1079	33,8618
TL208	DIST NORMAL	31,0372	37,2581	43,4791	49,7000	55,9209	62,1419	68,3628
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0294	,0611	,0927	,1243	,1559	,1875	,2192
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,1013	,1998	,2983	,3968	,4953	,5938	,6923
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1920	,2332	,2745	,3157	,3569	,3982	,4394

ROCK UNIT KSN

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	97,3591	117,5061	137,6530	157,8000	177,9470	198,0939	218,2409
BI214	DIST NORMAL	5,1429	12,1286	19,1143	26,1000	33,0857	40,0714	47,0571
TL208	DIST NORMAL	34,5972	41,0314	47,4657	53,9000	60,3343	66,7686	73,2028
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0018	,0574	,1131	,1688	,2245	,2802	,3358
U/TH	DIST LOG	,1877	,2551	,3466	,4710	,6399	,8695	1,1815
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,2239	,2639	,3039	,3439	,3839	,4239	,4639

ROCK UNIT KU

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	112,6773	132,8515	153,0258	173,2000	193,3742	213,5485	233,7227
BI214	DIST NORMAL	17,1524	21,5682	25,9841	30,4000	34,8159	39,2318	43,6476
TL208	DIST NORMAL	38,3860	46,8240	55,2620	63,7000	72,1380	80,5760	89,0140
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0824	,1141	,1457	,1773	,2089	,2405	,2722
U/TH	DIST LOG	,2750	,3303	,3967	,4765	,5724	,6876	,8259
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,2259	,2739	,3218	,3698	,4178	,4657	,5137

ROCK UNIT PCAN

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST LOG	41,9151	59,4378	84,2859	119,5219	169,4885	240,3437	340,8201
BI214	DIST LOG	2,5451	4,1041	6,6180	10,6717	17,2086	27,7494	44,7469
TL208	DIST LOG	9,5454	13,9764	20,4644	29,9641	43,8736	64,2401	94,0607
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0064	,0268	,0599	,0931	,1263	,1594	,1926
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,0437	,0775	,1988	,3200	,4412	,5625	,6837
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1117	,1673	,2230	,2787	,3344	,3901	,4457

ROCK UNIT PCG

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	205,9530	239,7687	273,5843	307,4000	341,2157	375,0314	408,8470
BI214	DIST NORMAL	14,5250	16,7834	19,0417	21,3000	23,5583	25,8166	28,0750
TL208	DIST NORMAL	40,5601	45,5401	50,5200	55,5000	60,4800	65,4599	70,4399
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0396	,0496	,0596	,0696	,0796	,0896	,0996
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,2223	,2771	,3318	,3866	,4414	,4961	,5509
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,0981	,1264	,1547	,1830	,2113	,2396	,2679

ROCK UNIT PCGN

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	19,9485	51,9656	83,9828	116,0000	148,0172	180,0344	212,0515
BI214	DIST NORMAL	,2616	3,1589	6,5795	10,0000	13,4205	16,8411	20,2616
TL208	DIST NORMAL	6,9500	8,0334	23,0167	38,0000	52,9833	67,9666	82,9500
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0131	,0186	,0502	,0818	,1134	,1450	,1767
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,1100	,0000	,1100	,2200	,3300	,4400	,5500
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1310	,1973	,2637	,3300	,3963	,4627	,5290

ROCK UNIT PCGR

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	126,8037	191,2025	255,6012	320,0000	384,3988	448,7975	513,1963
BI214	DIST NORMAL	5,2540	13,6027	21,9513	30,3000	38,6487	46,9973	55,3460
TL208	DIST NORMAL	22,8215	14,7856	52,3928	90,0000	127,6072	165,2144	202,8215
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0286	,0531	,0776	,1021	,1266	,1511	,1756
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,1025	,1787	,2548	,3310	,4072	,4833	,5595
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,0030	,1020	,2010	,3000	,3990	,4980	,5970

ROCK UNIT PCNOR

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	-29,2770	32,8486	94,9743	157,1000	219,2257	281,3514	343,4770
BI214	DIST NORMAL	-,6456	3,9696	8,5848	13,2000	17,8152	22,4304	27,0456
TL208	DIST NORMAL	7,0938	16,6958	26,2979	35,9000	45,5021	55,1042	64,7062
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0087	,0352	,0616	,0881	,1146	,1410	,1675
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,0883	,1789	,2694	,3600	,4506	,5411	,6317
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-,0012	,0658	,1329	,2000	,2671	,3342	,4012

ROCK UNIT PCQD

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
∞ K40	DIST NORMAL	88,1485	107,9323	127,7162	147,5000	167,2838	187,0677	206,8515
BI214	DIST NORMAL	5,6158	9,4105	13,2053	17,0000	20,7947	24,5895	28,3842
TL208	DIST NORMAL	28,9075	45,7717	62,6358	79,5000	96,3642	113,2283	130,0925
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0481	,0705	,0928	,1152	,1376	,1599	,1823
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,0042	,0777	,1512	,2247	,2982	,3717	,4452
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,2461	,3446	,4431	,5416	,6401	,7386	,8371

ROCK UNIT PCS

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	-108,8417	,7389	110,3194	219,9000	329,4806	439,0611	548,6417
BI214	DIST LOG	3,8509	6,5072	10,9957	18,5803	31,3965	53,0529	89,6475
TL208	DIST LOG	8,0369	14,9244	27,7143	51,4649	95,5692	177,4700	329,5579
U/K	DIST LOG	,0179	,0315	,0556	,0981	,1732	,3055	,5389
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-,0071	,1182	,2435	,3688	,4941	,6194	,7447
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-,2181	-,0367	,1447	,3261	,5075	,6889	,8703

ROCK UNIT PCU

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
	K40 DIST NORMAL	31,0795	48,6137	128,3068	208,0000	287,6932	367,3863	447,0795
	BI214 DIST NORMAL	4,4028	4,0648	12,5324	21,0000	29,4676	37,9352	46,4028
	TL208 DIST NORMAL	27,0584	8,6277	44,3139	80,0000	115,6861	151,3723	187,0584
	U/K DIST LOG	,0313	,0466	,0694	,1034	,1539	,2293	,3414
	U/TH DIST LOG	,0738	,1125	,1714	,2613	,3983	,6071	,9255
	TH/K DIST NORMAL	,0133	,1306	,2744	,4183	,5622	,7060	,8499

ROCK UNIT PFS

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
61	K40 DIST NORMAL	75,6601	105,3401	135,0200	164,7000	194,3800	224,0599	253,7399
	BI214 DIST NORMAL	1,5806	4,9463	11,4731	18,0000	24,5269	31,0537	37,5806
	TL208 DIST NORMAL	9,7907	19,8605	29,9302	40,0000	50,0698	60,1395	70,2093
	U/K DIST NORMAL	,0036	,0325	,0685	,1046	,1407	,1767	,2128
	U/TH DIST NORMAL	,0041	,1567	,3094	,4620	,6146	,7673	,9199
	TH/K DIST NORMAL	,0919	,1367	,1814	,2261	,2708	,3155	,3603

ROCK UNIT PG

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
	K40 DIST NORMAL	67,6061	89,9040	112,2020	134,5000	156,7980	179,0960	201,3939
	BI214 DIST NORMAL	,0003	6,0335	12,0668	18,1000	24,1332	30,1665	36,1997
	TL208 DIST NORMAL	20,7979	28,0986	35,3993	42,7000	50,0007	57,3014	64,6021
	U/K DIST NORMAL	,0335	,0667	,0998	,1330	,1662	,1993	,2325
	U/TH DIST NORMAL	,0846	,1964	,3082	,4200	,5318	,6436	,7554
	TH/K DIST NORMAL	,2196	,2528	,2859	,3191	,3523	,3854	,4186

ROCK UNIT PPC

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	=96,8609	=20,5739	55,7130	132,0000	208,2870	284,5739	360,8609
BI214	DIST NORMAL	=,3499	5,6667	11,6834	17,7000	23,7166	29,7333	35,7499
TL208	DIST NORMAL	=16,2328	1,8448	19,9224	38,0000	56,0776	74,1552	92,2328
U/K	DIST NORMAL	=,0459	,0061	,0580	,1100	,1620	,2139	,2659
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	=,0290	,1207	,2703	,4200	,5697	,7193	,8690
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,0551	,1299	,2048	,2796	,3544	,4293	,5041

ROCK UNIT PTA

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	46,7718	68,9146	91,0573	113,2000	135,3427	157,4854	179,6282
BI214	DIST NORMAL	2,9547	7,3364	11,7182	16,1000	20,4818	24,8636	29,2453
TL208	DIST NORMAL	16,1432	24,3955	32,6477	40,9000	49,1523	57,4045	65,6568
U/K	DIST LOG	,0590	,0786	,1048	,1397	,1862	,2483	,3310
U/TH	DIST LOG	,1706	,2241	,2944	,3867	,5080	,6673	,8766
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,2399	,2811	,3224	,3636	,4048	,4461	,4873

ROCK UNIT Q

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	30,3093	80,2062	130,1031	180,0000	229,8969	279,7938	329,6907
BI214	DIST NORMAL	2,2339	8,4226	14,6113	20,8000	26,9887	33,1774	39,3661
TL208	DIST NORMAL	15,4788	27,6525	39,8263	52,0000	64,1737	76,3475	88,5212
U/K	DIST NORMAL	=,0034	,0353	,0741	,1128	,1515	,1903	,2290
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,0735	,1789	,2842	,3896	,4950	,6003	,7057
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1287	,1816	,2345	,2874	,3403	,3932	,4461

ROCK UNIT QAL

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	49,3471	94,2314	139,1157	184,0000	228,8843	273,7686	318,6529
BI214	DIST NORMAL	2,0417	8,7944	15,5472	22,3000	29,0528	35,8056	42,5583
TL208	DIST NORMAL	18,7420	31,2280	43,7140	56,2000	68,6860	81,1720	93,6580
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0114	,0334	,0781	,1228	,1675	,2122	,2570
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,0136	,1444	,2751	,4059	,5367	,6674	,7982
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1023	,1702	,2380	,3058	,3736	,4414	,5093

ROCK UNIT QF

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	141,4365	163,6243	185,8122	208,0000	230,1878	252,3757	274,5635
BI214	DIST NORMAL	8,9339	15,1226	21,3113	27,5000	33,6887	39,8774	46,0661
TL208	DIST NORMAL	37,7708	46,6138	55,4569	64,3000	73,1431	81,9862	90,8292
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0608	,0853	,1098	,1343	,1588	,1833	,2078
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,2233	,2903	,3574	,4245	,4916	,5587	,6257
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,2215	,2532	,2848	,3164	,3480	,3796	,4113

ROCK UNIT QMC

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	56,6438	93,7625	130,8813	168,0000	205,1187	242,2375	279,3562
BI214	DIST NORMAL	3,3790	9,2527	15,1263	21,0000	26,8737	32,7473	38,6210
TL208	DIST NORMAL	26,3900	34,7267	43,0633	51,4000	59,7367	68,0733	76,4100
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0555	,0053	,0662	,1270	,1878	,2487	,3095
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,1116	,0648	,2411	,4175	,5939	,7702	,9466
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1272	,1864	,2455	,3047	,3639	,4230	,4822

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ROCK UNIT QS

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	169,5967	175,1645	180,7322	186,3000	191,8678	197,4355	203,0033
BI214	DIST NORMAL	6,4786	9,9857	13,4929	17,0000	20,5071	24,0143	27,5214
TL208	DIST NORMAL	40,7645	44,2430	47,7215	51,2000	54,6785	58,1570	61,6355
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0313	,0513	,0713	,0913	,1113	,1313	,1513
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,1288	,1967	,2645	,3323	,4001	,4679	,5358
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,2229	,2403	,2576	,2749	,2922	,3095	,3269

ROCK UNIT QSW

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	4,8545	64,5697	124,2848	184,0000	243,7152	303,4303	363,1455
BI214	DIST NORMAL	5,4984	10,6656	15,8328	21,0000	26,1672	31,3344	36,5016
TL208	DIST NORMAL	45,6803	52,9535	60,2268	67,5000	74,7732	82,0465	89,3197
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0299	,0523	,0746	,0970	,1194	,1417	,1641
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,1303	,1935	,2568	,3200	,3832	,4465	,5097
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1870	,2380	,2890	,3400	,3910	,4420	,4930

ROCK UNIT QT

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	51,3424	108,2283	165,1142	222,0000	278,8858	335,7717	392,6576
BI214	DIST NORMAL	5,6501	11,6667	17,6834	23,7000	29,7166	35,7333	41,7499
TL208	DIST NORMAL	33,3818	42,9212	52,4606	62,0000	71,5394	81,0788	90,6182
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0082	,0428	,0775	,1121	,1467	,1814	,2160
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,1113	,2067	,3021	,3975	,4929	,5883	,6837
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1100	,1700	,2300	,2900	,3500	,4100	,4700

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ROCK UNIT QTU

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	113,1989	126,4992	139,7996	153,1000	166,4004	179,7008	193,0011
BI214	DIST NORMAL	12,4154	15,7769	19,1385	22,5000	25,8615	29,2231	32,5846
TL208	DIST NORMAL	41,7320	47,2546	52,7773	58,3000	63,8227	69,3454	74,8680
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0742	,0987	,1232	,1477	,1722	,1967	,2212
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,2515	,2963	,3410	,3857	,4304	,4751	,5199
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,2228	,2767	,3305	,3844	,4383	,4921	,5460

ROCK UNIT TA

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	139,5316	158,5211	177,5105	196,5000	215,4895	234,4789	253,4684
BI214	DIST NORMAL	1,6100	9,1067	16,6033	24,1000	31,5967	39,0933	46,5900
TL208	DIST NORMAL	24,0197	35,7798	47,5399	59,3000	71,0601	82,8202	94,5803
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0031	,0431	,0831	,1231	,1631	,2031	,2431
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,0808	,1899	,2990	,4081	,5172	,6263	,7354
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1209	,1817	,2426	,3034	,3642	,4251	,4859

ROCK UNIT TB

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	94,8271	133,8847	172,9424	212,0000	251,0576	290,1153	329,1729
BI214	DIST NORMAL	,3857	9,7238	19,0619	28,4000	37,7381	47,0762	56,4143
TL208	DIST NORMAL	30,7622	43,0748	55,3874	67,7000	80,0126	92,3252	104,6378
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0040	,0429	,0898	,1367	,1836	,2305	,2774
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,0488	,1725	,2962	,4199	,5436	,6673	,7910
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1360	,1992	,2625	,3257	,3889	,4522	,5154

ROCK UNIT TC

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	107,1794	133,3863	159,5931	185,8000	212,0069	238,2137	264,4206
BI214	DIST NORMAL	9,0790	14,9527	20,8263	26,7000	32,5737	38,4473	44,3210
TL208	DIST NORMAL	37,2667	46,2778	55,2889	64,3000	73,3111	82,3222	91,3333
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0379	,0740	,1100	,1461	,1822	,2182	,2543
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,1553	,2430	,3308	,4185	,5062	,5940	,6817
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1860	,2408	,2955	,3503	,4051	,4598	,5146

ROCK UNIT TH

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	83,9332	110,6221	137,3111	164,0000	190,6889	217,3779	244,0668
BI214	DIST NORMAL	4,2738	10,5826	16,8913	23,2000	29,5087	35,8174	42,1262
TL208	DIST NORMAL	19,7128	32,6085	45,5043	58,4000	71,2957	84,1915	97,0872
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0345	,0691	,1038	,1384	,1730	,2077	,2423
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,1239	,2161	,3083	,4005	,4927	,5849	,6771
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1788	,2354	,2919	,3485	,4051	,4616	,5182

ROCK UNIT TNP

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	90,5869	111,0246	131,4623	151,9000	172,3377	192,7754	213,2131
BI214	DIST NORMAL	3,2501	9,2667	15,2834	21,3000	27,3166	33,3333	39,3499
TL208	DIST NORMAL	31,0501	38,5334	46,0167	53,5000	60,9833	68,4666	75,9499
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0116	,0552	,0988	,1424	,1860	,2296	,2732
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,0705	,1805	,2905	,4005	,5105	,6205	,7305
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1889	,2445	,3002	,3559	,4116	,4673	,5229

ROCK UNIT TO

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	113,5234	151,6822	189,8411	228,0000	266,1589	304,3178	342,4766
BI214	DIST NORMAL	1,6325	8,2884	14,9442	21,6000	28,2558	34,9116	41,5675
TL208	DIST NORMAL	34,7511	43,8341	52,9170	62,0000	71,0830	80,1659	89,2489
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0129	,0232	,0592	,0953	,1314	,1674	,2035
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,0523	,1538	,2553	,3568	,4583	,5598	,6613
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1127	,1637	,2147	,2657	,3167	,3677	,4187

ROCK UNIT TRC

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	36,9411	85,0607	133,1804	181,3000	229,4196	277,5393	325,6589
BI214	DIST NORMAL	1,6043	7,7362	13,8681	20,0000	26,1319	32,2638	38,3957
TL208	DIST NORMAL	14,4794	25,8196	37,1598	48,5000	59,8402	71,1804	82,5206
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0026	,0386	,0799	,1211	,1623	,2036	,2448
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,0220	,1631	,3041	,4452	,5863	,7273	,8684
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1130	,1669	,2207	,2746	,3285	,3823	,4362

ROCK UNIT TRJC

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	104,5080	128,3387	152,1693	176,0000	199,8307	223,6613	247,4920
BI214	DIST NORMAL	5,9365	9,6244	13,3122	17,0000	20,6878	24,3756	28,0635
TL208	DIST NORMAL	28,4649	33,1766	37,8883	42,6000	47,3117	52,0234	56,7351
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0095	,0237	,0568	,0900	,1232	,1563	,1895
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,1054	,1903	,2751	,3600	,4449	,5297	,6146
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1615	,1932	,2248	,2564	,2880	,3196	,3513

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ROCK UNIT TRPU

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	149,2443	164,8295	180,4148	196,0000	211,5852	227,1705	242,7557
BI214	DIST NORMAL	5,3934	8,9289	12,4645	16,0000	19,5355	23,0711	26,6066
TL208	DIST NORMAL	38,1196	40,7464	43,3732	46,0000	48,6268	51,2536	53,8804
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0397	,0538	,0680	,0821	,0962	,1104	,1245
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,1143	,1829	,2514	,3200	,3886	,4571	,5257
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,1867	,2041	,2214	,2387	,2560	,2733	,2907

ROCK UNIT TU

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	23,6166	80,4444	137,2722	194,1000	250,9278	307,7556	364,5834
BI214	DIST NORMAL	,4735	7,0157	13,5578	20,1000	26,6422	33,1843	39,7265
TL208	DIST NORMAL	3,0859	20,7239	38,3620	56,0000	73,6380	91,2761	108,9141
U/K	DIST LOG	,0306	,0456	,0680	,1014	,1512	,2253	,3358
U/TH	DIST LOG	,1186	,1666	,2339	,3285	,4614	,6479	,9099
TH/K	DIST LOG	,1720	,2099	,2562	,3127	,3816	,4658	,5685

ROCK UNIT TWDR

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	136,0947	147,4965	158,8982	170,3000	181,7018	193,1035	204,5053
BI214	DIST NORMAL	4,7824	10,9550	17,1275	23,3000	29,4725	35,6450	41,8176
TL208	DIST NORMAL	35,4444	42,5296	49,6148	56,7000	63,7852	70,8704	77,9556
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0248	,0622	,0996	,1370	,1744	,2118	,2492
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,1575	,2412	,3248	,4085	,4922	,5758	,6595
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,2031	,2467	,2903	,3339	,3775	,4211	,4647

ROCK UNIT TWR

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	122,2896	134,1597	146,0299	157,9000	169,7701	181,6403	193,5104
BI214	DIST NORMAL	,2965	5,5310	10,7655	16,0000	21,2345	26,4690	31,7035
TL208	DIST NORMAL	32,8978	41,1318	49,3659	57,6000	65,8341	74,0682	82,3022
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0022	,0324	,0671	,1017	,1363	,1710	,2056
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,0274	,0760	,1795	,2829	,3863	,4898	,5932
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,2602	,2948	,3295	,3641	,3987	,4334	,4680

ROCK UNIT QG

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	114,9722	128,4815	141,9907	155,5000	169,0093	182,5185	196,0278
BI214	DIST NORMAL	8,3037	12,4024	16,5012	20,6000	24,6988	28,7976	32,8963
TL208	DIST NORMAL	38,0523	42,6348	47,2174	51,8000	56,3826	60,9652	65,5477
U/K	DIST NORMAL	,0652	,0876	,1099	,1323	,1547	,1770	,1994
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	,1450	,2367	,3283	,4200	,5117	,6033	,6950
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	,2138	,2525	,2913	,3300	,3687	,4075	,4462

CHEYENNE

UNIT	NO. SAMPLES	EIGENVALUES	% TOTAL VARIANCE	VARIABLE	PRINCIPAL COMPONENT		
					1	2	3
JM	181	1) 1.501	50.0	K	.430	-.856	.288
		2) 1.071	35.7	U	.719	.580	.382
		3) .428	14.2	T	.893	-.055	-.446
JU	145	1) 1.852	61.7	K	.901	-.337	-.273
		2) .981	32.7	U	-.354	-.931	.090
		3) .168	5.6	T	.956	-.027	.291
KCV	328	1) 1.716	57.2	K	.680	.672	-.295
		2) .854	28.5	U	.703	-.634	-.322
		3) .431	14.4	T	.872	-.012	.490
KF	220	1) 1.491	49.7	K	.776	.337	.532
		2) .906	30.2	U	.495	-.866	.073
		3) .603	20.1	T	.802	.208	-.560
KI	1879	1) 1.757	58.6	K	.806	.262	-.530
		2) .717	23.9	U	.693	-.719	.055
		3) .526	17.5	T	.791	.363	.492
KLE	70	1) 1.642	54.7	K	.835	-.027	-.550
		2) .833	27.8	U	.703	-.613	.361
		3) .526	17.5	T	.671	.675	.306

CHEYENNE

UNIT	NO. SAMPLES	EIGENVALUES	% TOTAL VARIANCE	VARIABLE	PRINCIPAL COMPONENT		
					1	2	3
KMB	101	1) 1.689	56.3	K	.912	.044	.407
		2) .983	32.8	U	.274	-.958	-.085
		3) .328	10.9	T	.884	.252	-.394
KMT	194	1) 1.669	55.6	K	.843	.453	-.291
		2) 1.114	37.1	U	.273	-.944	-.183
		3) .217	7.2	T	.940	-.131	.314
KMV	356	1) 1.383	46.1	K	.055	.998	-.035
		2) 1.000	33.3	U	.830	-.065	-.554
		3) .617	20.6	T	.832	-.001	.555
KN	212	1) 1.695	56.5	K	.894	-.057	-.444
		2) .929	31.0	U	-.524	-.830	-.191
		3) .375	12.5	T	.788	-.487	.377
KP	64	1) 2.088	69.6	K	.833	.482	.270
		2) .692	23.0	U	-.727	.671	-.145
		3) .221	7.4	T	-.930	-.093	.356
KPN	173	1) 1.460	48.6	K	.827	.252	.503
		2) 1.000	33.3	U	-.217	.968	-.130
		3) .541	18.0	T	.854	.002	-.520

CHEYENNE

UNIT	NO. SAMPLES	EIGENVALUES	% TOTAL VARIANCE	VARIABLE	PRINCIPAL COMPONENT		
					1	2	3
KS	606	1) 1.630	54.3	K	.784	-.340	.520
		2) .807	26.9	U	.619	.785	.036
		3) .563	18.8	T	.795	-.276	-.540
KSN	500	1) 1.521	50.7	K	-.857	-.146	-.494
		2) .987	32.9	U	.201	-.979	.032
		3) .492	16.4	T	-.864	-.083	.497
KU	225	1) 1.419	47.3	K	.788	.338	.514
		2) .989	33.0	U	.313	-.935	.167
		3) .592	19.7	T	.836	.032	-.548
PCAN	2115	1) 2.523	84.0	K	.927	-.265	.265
		2) .318	10.6	U	.884	.465	.038
		3) .160	5.3	T	.938	-.177	-.297
PCGN	115	1) 1.876	62.5	K	.896	-.214	.389
		2) .831	27.7	U	.555	.831	-.038
		3) .293	9.8	T	.875	-.308	-.374
PCGR	4546	1) 2.259	75.3	K	.801	.598	.022
		2) .502	16.7	U	.904	-.241	-.354
		3) .239	7.9	T	.895	-.292	.337

CHEYENNE

UNIT	NO. SAMPLES	EIGENVALUES	% TOTAL VARIANCE	VARIABLE	PRINCIPAL COMPONENT		
					1	2	3
PCNOR	101	1) 2.471	82.4	K	.913	-.242	.327
		2) .298	9.9	U	.916	-.196	-.350
		3) .230	7.7	T	.893	.449	.024
PCQD	47	1) 1.727	57.6	K	.970	.003	-.244
		2) 1.142	38.1	U	.620	.762	.188
		3) .131	4.4	T	.634	-.750	.190
PCS	628	1) 2.252	75.1	K	.730	.682	-.031
		2) .616	20.5	U	.939	-.219	.265
		3) .132	4.4	T	.914	-.321	-.247
PCU	2334	1) 2.017	67.2	K	.856	-.287	-.430
		2) .616	20.5	U	.855	-.295	.427
		3) .367	12.2	T	.744	.669	.004
PFS	229	1) 2.102	70.1	K	.879	-.275	-.389
		2) .599	20.0	U	.749	.663	.007
		3) .299	10.0	T	.876	-.290	.384
PG	120	1) 2.397	79.9	K	.941	-.072	.332
		2) .425	14.1	U	.854	.503	-.134
		3) .178	5.9	T	.885	-.409	-.223

CHEYENNE

UNIT	NO. SAMPLES	EIGENVALUES	% TOTAL VARIANCE	VARIABLE	PRINCIPAL COMPONENT		
					1	2	3
PPC	1918	1) 2.301	76.7	K	.871	.423	.249
		2) .502	16.7	U	.818	-.560	.128
		3) .197	6.6	T	.934	.096	-.345
PTA	472	1) 2.069	69.0	K	.915	.300	-.270
		2) .779	26.0	U	.598	-.801	-.024
		3) .152	5.1	T	.935	.219	.280
Q	1129	1) 1.893	63.1	K	.784	.550	.290
		2) .842	28.2	U	.653	-.733	.190
		3) .265	8.8	T	.923	.052	-.381
QAL	4576	1) 1.738	57.9	K	.743	.560	.367
		2) .793	26.4	U	.679	-.690	.251
		3) .469	15.6	T	.852	.062	-.521
QF	182	1) 2.436	81.2	K	.880	-.453	-.142
		2) .348	11.6	U	.896	.372	-.243
		3) .216	7.2	T	.926	.071	.370
QMC	2228	1) 1.777	59.2	K	.721	.625	.299
		2) .760	25.3	U	.729	-.608	.316
		3) .463	15.4	T	.852	-.009	-.523

CHEYENNE

UNIT	NO. SAMPLES	EIGENVALUES	% TOTAL VARIANCE	VARIABLE	PRINCIPAL COMPONENT		
					1	2	3
QS	34	1) 1.410	47.0	K	.551	-.759	.348
		2) .983	32.8	U	.645	.638	.420
		3) .607	20.2	T	.831	.007	-.556
QSW	48	1) 2.408	80.3	K	.948	.151	-.280
		2) .455	15.1	U	.828	-.557	.068
		3) .136	4.5	T	.908	.350	.230
QT	3621	1) 1.796	59.9	K	.758	.544	-.361
		2) .741	24.7	U	.708	-.664	-.242
		3) .463	15.4	T	.849	.068	.524
QTU	33	1) 1.609	53.6	K	.016	.982	.190
		2) 1.102	36.7	U	-.894	.273	-.354
		3) .288	9.6	T	-.900	-.254	.356
TA	8396	1) 1.624	54.1	K	.399	.916	.045
		2) .935	31.1	U	.847	-.261	.463
		3) .441	14.7	T	.864	-.167	-.474
TB	7753	1) 1.616	53.9	K	.508	-.844	.171
		2) .916	30.5	U	.784	.440	.437
		3) .468	15.6	T	.862	.097	-.498

CHEYENNE

UNIT	NO. SAMPLES	EIGENVALUES	% TOTAL VARIANCE	VARIABLE	PRINCIPAL COMPONENT		
					1	2	3
TC	3183	1) 1.541	51.4	K	.480	-.861	-.169
		2) .931	31.0	U	.775	.423	-.470
		3) .529	17.6	T	.843	.101	.528
TH	505	1) 2.019	67.3	K	.834	-.311	-.455
		2) .549	18.3	U	.787	.616	-.022
		3) .432	14.4	T	.838	-.270	.474
TNP	1215	1) 1.516	50.5	K	.630	.690	-.357
		2) .986	32.9	U	.610	-.714	-.344
		3) .498	16.6	T	.864	.001	.503
TO	15372	1) 1.423	47.4	K	.251	.929	.273
		2) 1.064	35.5	U	.781	-.433	.450
		3) .513	17.0	T	.866	.121	-.485
TRC	741	1) 1.881	62.7	K	.860	-.339	.381
		2) .807	26.9	U	.589	.806	.056
		3) .312	10.4	T	.891	-.206	-.405
TU	13053	1) 2.008	66.9	K	.868	.395	-.299
		2) .781	26.0	U	.626	-.775	-.086
		3) .211	7.0	T	.929	.153	.338

CHEYENNE

UNIT	NO. SAMPLES	EIGENVALUES	% TOTAL VARIANCE	VARIABLE	PRINCIPAL COMPONENT		
					1	2	3
TWDR	253	1) 1.687	56.2	K	.315	.949	-.031
		2) .959	32.0	U	.885	-.204	-.418
		3) .355	11.8	T	.896	-.132	.423
TWR	96	1) 1.791	59.7	K	.943	-.065	.327
		2) .994	33.1	U	.112	.994	.004
		3) .214	7.1	T	.943	-.053	-.327
QG	94	1) 1.615	53.8	K	-.870	.347	.349
		2) 1.095	36.5	U	-.915	-.179	-.362
		3) .290	9.7	T	.143	.971	-.192

APPENDIX F
STATISTICAL TABLES AND PRINCIPAL COMPONENT
RESULTS
GREELEY QUADRANGLE

#ADD,P GREELY,DISTFILE

ROCK UNIT KC

			-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST	LOG	35,3310	52,7996	78,9057	117,9192	176,2223	263,3522	393,5620
BI214	DIST	LOG	9,1510	13,5435	20,0445	29,6660	43,9058	64,9808	96,1719
TL208	DIST	LOG	16,6662	24,8359	37,0077	55,1469	82,1768	122,4554	182,4763
U/K	DIST	LOG	.0687	.1059	.1632	.2516	.3878	.5978	.9216
U/TH	DIST	LOG	.1278	.2014	.3174	.5001	.7879	1,2415	1,9561
TH/K	DIST	LOG	.1800	.2378	.3140	.4148	.5478	.7236	.9556

ROCK UNIT KF

F-1

			-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST	NORMAL	157,1267	171,2511	185,3756	199,5000	213,6244	227,7489	241,8733
BI214	DIST	NORMAL	10,5619	15,6413	20,7206	25,8000	30,8794	35,9587	41,0381
TL208	DIST	NORMAL	38,6857	46,5838	54,4819	62,3800	70,2781	78,1762	86,0743
U/K	DIST	NORMAL	-.9545	-.5927	-.2309	.1309	.4927	.8545	1,2163
U/TH	DIST	NORMAL	-1,4472	-.8432	-.2392	.3648	.9688	1,5728	2,1768
TH/K	DIST	NORMAL	-1,3934	-.8189	-.2445	.3300	.9045	1,4789	2,0534

ROCK UNIT KJDS

			-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST	LOG	20,5472	32,0881	50,1111	78,2571	122,2121	190,8553	298,0536
BI214	DIST	LOG	6,2221	9,1651	13,5002	19,8857	29,2915	43,1463	63,5543
TL208	DIST	LOG	13,4497	19,4135	28,0219	40,4473	58,3824	84,2703	121,6375
U/K	DIST	NORMAL	-1,3036	-.7764	-.2493	.2779	.8051	1,3322	1,8594
U/TH	DIST	NORMAL	-1,6425	-.9219	-.2014	.5192	1,2398	1,9603	2,6809
TH/K	DIST	NORMAL	-1,6741	-.9330	-.1918	.5493	1,2904	2,0316	2,7727

ROCK UNIT KL

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	166,5259	181,0172	195,5086	210,0000	224,4914	238,9828	253,4741
BI214	DIST NORMAL	9,6508	14,6005	19,5503	24,5000	29,4497	34,3995	39,3492
TL208	DIST NORMAL	39,1882	47,1255	55,0627	63,0000	70,9373	78,8745	86,8118
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-,9085	-,5667	-,2250	,1168	,4586	,8003	1,1421
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-1,4614	-,8494	-,2375	,3745	,9865	1,5984	2,2104
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,3432	-,7954	-,2477	,3000	,8477	1,3954	1,9432

ROCK UNIT KLF

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	160,7935	175,0623	189,3312	203,6000	217,8688	232,1377	246,4065
BI214	DIST NORMAL	14,0048	19,5365	25,0683	30,6000	36,1317	41,6635	47,1952
TL208	DIST NORMAL	87,1366	98,0911	109,0455	120,0000	130,9545	141,9089	152,8634
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,0170	-,6274	-,2378	,1518	,5414	,9310	1,3206
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-1,2743	-,7621	-,2498	,2624	,7746	1,2869	1,7991
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,7075	-,9441	-,1806	,5829	1,3464	2,1099	2,8733

ROCK UNIT KMW

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	167,6018	182,1346	196,6673	211,2000	225,7327	240,2654	254,7982
BI214	DIST NORMAL	12,8445	18,2297	23,6148	29,0000	34,3852	39,7703	45,1555
TL208	DIST NORMAL	40,8132	48,8755	56,9377	65,0000	73,0623	81,1245	89,1868
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-,9912	-,6131	-,2351	,1429	,5209	,8989	1,2770
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-1,5655	-,8929	-,2202	,4525	1,1252	1,7979	2,4705
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,3747	-,8103	-,2458	,3186	,8830	1,4475	2,0119

ROCK UNIT KP

			-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST	NORMAL	155.9649	170.0433	184.1216	198.2000	212.2784	226.3567	240.4351
BI214	DIST	NORMAL	12.0539	17.3359	22.6180	27.9000	33.1820	38.4641	43.7461
TL208	DIST	NORMAL	42.8525	51.0683	59.2842	67.5000	75.7158	83.9317	92.1475
U/K	DIST	NORMAL	-.7985	-.6172	-.2359	.1454	.5267	.9080	1.2893
U/TH	DIST	LOG	.1587	.2178	.2991	.4107	.5638	.7742	1.0630
TH/K	DIST	NORMAL	-1.4093	-.8262	-.2431	.3400	.9231	1.5062	2.0893

ROCK UNIT KPL

			-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST	NORMAL	122.9343	135.6228	148.3114	161.0000	173.6886	186.3772	199.0657
BI214	DIST	NORMAL	15.7663	21.5109	27.2554	33.0000	38.7446	44.4891	50.2337
TL208	DIST	NORMAL	34.3505	41.9003	49.4502	57.0000	64.5498	72.0997	79.6495
U/K	DIST	LOG	.0348	.0566	.0920	.1496	.2432	.3953	.6428
U/TH	DIST	LOG	.1118	.1778	.2826	.4493	.7143	1.1356	1.8053
TH/K	DIST	LOG	.1375	.1834	.2447	.3263	.4351	.5803	.7740

ROCK UNIT KPM

			-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST	NORMAL	126.0227	138.8485	151.6742	164.5000	177.3258	190.1515	202.9773
BI214	DIST	NORMAL	10.2805	15.3203	20.3602	25.4000	30.4398	35.4797	40.5195
TL208	DIST	NORMAL	41.4648	49.5766	57.6883	65.8000	73.9117	82.0234	90.1352
U/K	DIST	NORMAL	-1.0272	-.6330	-.2338	.1554	.5496	.9438	1.3380
U/TH	DIST	NORMAL	-1.4804	-.8577	-.2349	.3878	1.0105	1.6333	2.2560
TH/K	DIST	NORMAL	-1.4835	-.8590	-.2345	.3900	1.0145	1.6390	2.2635

ROCK UNIT KPU

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	149,0043	162,8029	176,6014	190,4000	204,1985	217,9971	231,7957
BI214	DIST NORMAL	10,3507	15,4005	20,4502	25,5000	30,5498	35,5995	40,6493
TL208	DIST NORMAL	38,7019	46,6013	54,5006	62,4000	70,2994	78,1987	86,0981
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,0003	-,6182	-,2361	,1460	,5281	,9102	1,2923
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-1,4409	-,8404	-,2399	,3606	,9611	1,5616	2,1621
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,5154	-,8725	-,2296	,4133	1,0562	1,6991	2,3420

ROCK UNIT MZ

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	
F-4	K40	DIST NORMAL	108,4376	120,4584	132,4792	144,5000	156,5208	168,5416	180,5624
	BI214	DIST NORMAL	7,2523	11,8348	16,4174	21,0000	25,5826	30,1652	34,7477
	TL208	DIST NORMAL	13,5683	19,0455	24,5228	30,0000	35,4772	40,9545	46,4317
	U/K	DIST NORMAL	-,9517	-,5911	-,2306	,1300	,4906	,8511	1,2117
	U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-1,6433	-,9222	-,2011	,5200	1,2411	1,9622	2,6833
	TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,3255	-,7870	-,2485	,2900	,8285	1,3670	1,9055

ROCK UNIT PPCF

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	200,6655	216,4103	232,1552	247,9000	263,6448	279,3897	295,1345
BI214	DIST NORMAL	6,2524	10,6682	15,0841	19,5000	23,9159	28,3318	32,7476
TL208	DIST NORMAL	33,9501	41,4667	48,9834	56,5000	64,0166	71,5333	79,0499
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-,8120	-,5112	-,2103	,0905	,3913	,6922	,9930
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-1,4979	-,8651	-,2324	,4004	1,0332	1,6659	2,2987
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,2087	-,7292	-,2496	,2300	,7096	1,1892	1,6687

ROCK UNIT PPF

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	213,2593	229,4395	245,6198	261,8000	277,9802	294,1605	310,3407
BI214	DIST NORMAL	12,4844	17,8229	23,1615	28,5000	33,8385	39,1771	44,5156
TL208	DIST NORMAL	70,2550	80,2700	90,2850	100,3000	110,3150	120,3300	130,3450
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-,9088	-,5669	-,2250	,1169	,4588	,8007	1,1426
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-1,3432	-,7954	-,2477	,3000	,8477	1,3954	1,9432
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,4716	-,8539	-,2361	,3816	,9993	1,6171	2,2348

ROCK UNIT PPIF

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	36,7621	44,5081	52,2540	60,0000	67,7460	75,4919	83,2379
BI214	DIST NORMAL	5,7596	10,0897	14,4199	18,7500	23,0801	27,4103	31,7404
TL208	DIST NORMAL	9,1367	14,0112	18,8856	23,7600	28,6344	33,5088	38,3833
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,0389	-,6394	-,2399	,1596	,5591	,9586	1,3581
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-1,5747	-,8965	-,2182	,4600	1,1382	1,8165	2,4947
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,4004	-,8221	-,2439	,3344	,9127	1,4909	2,0692

ROCK UNIT QA

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	182,7010	197,8007	212,9003	228,0000	243,0997	258,1993	273,2990
BI214	DIST NORMAL	12,4844	17,8229	23,1615	28,5000	33,8385	39,1771	44,5156
TL208	DIST NORMAL	59,5215	68,8810	78,2405	87,6000	96,9595	106,3190	115,6785
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-,9731	-,6031	-,2331	,1369	,5069	,8769	1,2469
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-1,4093	-,8262	-,2431	,3400	,9231	1,5062	2,0893
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,4835	-,8590	-,2345	,3900	1,0145	1,6390	2,2635

ROCK UNIT QD

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	155,7863	169,8575	183,9288	198,0000	212,0712	226,1425	240,2137
BI214	DIST NORMAL	14,8092	20,4394	26,0697	31,7000	37,3303	42,9606	48,5908
TL208	DIST NORMAL	54,0000	63,0000	72,0000	81,0000	90,0000	99,0000	108,0000
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,0383	-,6391	-,2398	,1594	,5586	,9579	1,3571
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-1,4919	-,8626	-,2333	,3960	1,0253	1,6546	2,2839
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,5500	-,8866	-,2233	,4400	1,1033	1,7666	2,4300

ROCK UNIT QDD

E-6

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	150,4308	164,2872	178,1436	192,0000	205,8564	219,7128	233,5692
BI214	DIST NORMAL	11,4115	16,6077	21,8038	27,0000	32,1962	37,3923	42,5885
TL208	DIST NORMAL	39,1882	47,1255	55,0627	63,0000	70,9373	78,8745	86,8118
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,0400	-,6400	-,2400	,1600	,5600	,9600	1,3600
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-1,5500	-,8866	-,2233	,4400	1,1033	1,7666	2,4300
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,3771	-,8114	-,2457	,3200	,8857	1,4514	2,0171

ROCK UNIT QE

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	169,2164	183,8110	198,4055	213,0000	227,5945	242,1890	256,7836
BI214	DIST NORMAL	6,2524	10,6682	15,0841	19,5000	23,9159	28,3318	32,7476
TL208	DIST NORMAL	36,7621	44,5081	52,2540	60,0000	67,7460	75,4919	83,2379
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-,7685	-,4857	-,2028	,0800	,3628	,6457	,9285
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-1,3771	-,8114	-,2457	,3200	,8857	1,4514	2,0171
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,1871	-,7181	-,2490	,2200	,6890	1,1581	1,6271

ROCK UNIT QG

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	183,4216	198,5477	213,6739	228,8000	243,9261	259,0523	274,1784
BI214	DIST NORMAL	11,5539	16,7693	21,9846	27,2000	32,4154	37,6307	42,8461
TL208	DIST NORMAL	38,6209	46,5139	54,4070	62,3000	70,1930	78,0861	85,9791
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-,9291	-,5784	-,2277	,1230	,4737	,8244	1,1751
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-1,4093	-,8262	-,2431	,3400	,9231	1,5062	2,0893
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,4093	-,8262	-,2431	,3400	,9231	1,5062	2,0893

ROCK UNIT QG0

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	171,9990	186,6993	201,3997	216,1000	230,8003	245,5007	260,2010
BI214	DIST NORMAL	9,2337	14,1225	19,0112	23,9000	28,7888	33,6775	38,5663
TL208	DIST NORMAL	41,3019	49,4012	57,5006	65,6000	73,6994	81,7988	89,8981
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-,8989	-,5613	-,2236	,1140	,4516	,7893	1,1269
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-1,4564	-,8473	-,2381	,3711	,9803	1,5895	2,1986
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,3255	-,7870	-,2435	,2900	,8285	1,3670	1,9055

ROCK UNIT QL

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	44,4900	52,8267	61,1633	69,5000	77,8367	86,1733	94,5100
BI214	DIST NORMAL	8,8879	13,7253	18,5626	23,4000	28,2374	33,0747	37,9121
TL208	DIST NORMAL	30,4459	37,6639	44,8820	52,1000	59,3180	66,5361	73,7541
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-,9517	-,5911	-,2306	,1300	,4906	,8511	1,2117
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-1,5853	-,9006	-,2159	,4688	1,1535	1,8382	2,5229
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,3432	-,7954	-,2477	,3000	,8477	1,3954	1,9432

ROCK UNIT TAF

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	236,4502	253,4002	270,3501	287,3000	304,2499	321,1998	338,1498
BI214	DIST NORMAL	21,7906	28,1938	34,5969	41,0000	47,4031	53,8062	60,2094
TL208	DIST NORMAL	74,1738	84,4159	94,6579	104,9000	115,1421	125,3841	135,6262
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-.9873	-.6110	-.2347	.1416	.5179	.8942	1,2705
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-1,4906	-.8620	-.2335	.3951	1,0237	1,6522	2,2808
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,4460	-.8426	-.2393	.3640	.9673	1,5706	2,1740

ROCK UNIT TBB

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	165,6295	180,0863	194,5432	209,0000	223,4568	237,9137	252,3705
BI214	DIST NORMAL	12,4844	17,8229	23,1615	28,5000	33,8385	39,1771	44,5156
TL208	DIST NORMAL	43,3432	51,5955	59,8477	68,1000	76,3523	84,6045	92,8568
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,0281	-.6335	-.2389	.1557	.5503	.9449	1,3395
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-1,5753	-.8967	-.2181	.4605	1,1391	1,8177	2,4963
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,3966	-.8204	-.2442	.3320	.9082	1,4844	2,0606

ROCK UNIT TBR

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	205,2821	221,1881	237,0940	253,0000	268,9060	284,8119	300,7179
BI214	DIST NORMAL	17,6254	23,5836	29,5418	35,5000	41,4582	47,4164	53,3746
TL208	DIST NORMAL	67,7926	77,6617	87,5309	97,4000	107,2691	117,1383	127,0074
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-.9517	-.5911	-.2306	.1300	.4906	.8511	1,2117
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-1,4093	-.8262	-.2431	.3400	.9231	1,5062	2,0893
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,4548	-.8466	-.2383	.3700	.9783	1,5866	2,1948

ROCK UNIT TC

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	103,1942	114,9628	126,7314	138,5000	150,2686	162,0372	173,8058
BI214	DIST NORMAL	8,2698	13,0132	17,7566	22,5000	27,2434	31,9868	36,7302
TL208	DIST NORMAL	25,1084	31,8389	38,5695	45,3000	52,0305	58,7611	65,4916
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,0574	-,6494	-,2415	,1664	,5743	,9822	1,3902
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-1,6516	-,9252	-,1987	,5277	1,2541	1,9806	2,7070
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,3955	-,8199	-,2443	,3313	,9069	1,4825	2,0581

ROCK UNIT TGV

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	137,9750	151,3167	164,6583	178,0000	191,3417	204,6833	218,0250
BI214	DIST NORMAL	14,2237	19,7824	25,3412	30,9000	36,4588	42,0176	47,5763
TL208	DIST NORMAL	65,0830	74,7887	84,4943	94,2000	103,9057	113,6113	123,3170
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-,9768	-,6051	-,2335	,1381	,5097	,8813	1,2530
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-1,4245	-,8331	-,2416	,3498	,9412	1,5327	2,1241
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,3603	-,8036	-,2468	,3100	,8668	1,4236	1,9803

ROCK UNIT TKD

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	163,8375	178,2250	192,6125	207,0000	221,3875	235,7750	250,1625
BI214	DIST NORMAL	11,2694	16,4463	21,6231	26,8000	31,9769	37,1537	42,3306
TL208	DIST NORMAL	56,5045	65,6697	74,8348	84,0000	93,1652	102,3303	111,4955
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-,8487	-,5325	-,2162	,1000	,4162	,7325	1,0487
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-1,3432	-,7954	-,2477	,3000	,8477	1,3954	1,9432
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,3075	-,7783	-,2492	,2800	,8092	1,3383	1,8675

ROCK UNIT TKDA

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	139,7508	153,1672	166,5836	180,0000	193,4164	206,8328	220,2492
BI214	DIST NORMAL	13,7864	19,2909	24,7955	30,3000	35,8045	41,3091	46,8136
TL208	DIST NORMAL	74,0031	84,2354	94,4677	104,7000	114,9323	125,1646	135,3969
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,0517	-,6464	-,2410	,1643	,5696	,9750	1,3803
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-1,3250	-,7868	-,2435	,2897	,8279	1,3662	1,9044
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,7047	-,9432	-,1816	,5800	1,3416	2,1032	2,8647

ROCK UNIT TKI

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	253,5214	271,0143	288,5071	306,0000	323,4929	340,9857	358,4786
BI214	DIST NORMAL	30,7629	38,0086	45,2543	52,5000	59,7457	66,9914	74,2371
TL208	DIST NORMAL	74,2591	84,5061	94,7530	105,0000	115,2470	125,4939	135,7409
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-,9395	-,5843	-,2290	,1262	,4814	,8367	1,1919
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-1,3576	-,8024	-,2469	,3085	,8639	1,4194	1,9748
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,5109	-,8706	-,2303	,4100	1,0503	1,6906	2,3309

ROCK UNIT TM

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	145,0855	158,7236	172,3618	186,0000	199,6382	213,2764	226,9145
BI214	DIST NORMAL	12,5563	17,9042	23,2521	28,6000	33,9479	39,2958	44,6437
TL208	DIST NORMAL	51,1727	59,9818	68,7909	77,6000	86,4091	95,2182	104,0273
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,0247	-,6316	-,2386	,1545	,5476	,9406	1,3337
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-1,4757	-,8557	-,2356	,3845	1,0046	1,6247	2,2447
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,5242	-,8761	-,2281	,4200	1,0681	1,7161	2,3642

ROCK UNIT TMI

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	196,9577	212,5718	228,1859	243,8000	259,4141	275,0282	290,6423
BI214	DIST NORMAL	13,5683	19,0455	24,5228	30,0000	35,4772	40,9545	46,4317
TL208	DIST NORMAL	41,1389	49,2259	57,3130	65,4000	73,4870	81,5741	89,6611
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-.9517	-.5911	-.2306	.1300	.4906	.8511	1,2117
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-1,4400	-.8400	-.2400	.3600	.9600	1,5600	2,1600
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,3432	-.7954	-.2477	.3000	.8477	1,3954	1,9432

ROCK UNIT TNP

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	192,4405	207,8937	223,3468	238,8000	254,2532	269,7063	285,1595
BI214	DIST NORMAL	11,8393	17,0929	22,3464	27,6000	32,8536	38,1071	43,3607
TL208	DIST NORMAL	55,7522	64,8682	73,9841	83,1000	92,2159	101,3318	110,4478
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-.9166	-.5713	-.2261	.1192	.4645	.8097	1,1550
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-1,4088	-.8260	-.2431	.3397	.9225	1,5054	2,0882
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,4277	-.8345	-.2413	.3519	.9451	1,5383	2,1315

ROCK UNIT TO

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	177,3010	192,2007	207,1003	222,0000	236,8997	251,7993	266,6990
BI214	DIST LOG	8,8383	12,2975	17,1106	23,8075	33,1255	46,0904	64,1298
TL208	DIST NORMAL	47,2031	55,7354	64,2677	72,8000	81,3323	89,8646	98,3969
U/K	DIST LOG	.0374	.0545	.0793	.1153	.1678	.2442	.3553
U/TH	DIST LOG	.1319	.1796	.2445	.3329	.4532	.6170	.8400
TH/K	DIST LOG	.1959	.2369	.2865	.3465	.4190	.5066	.6126

ROCK UNIT TRPLF

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	220.8867	237.3245	253.7622	270.2000	286.6378	303.0755	319.5133
BI214	DIST NORMAL	8.6125	13.4083	18.2042	23.0000	27.7958	32.5917	37.3875
TL208	DIST NORMAL	48.6886	57.3257	65.9629	74.6000	83.2371	91.8743	100.5114
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-.8076	-.5086	-.2096	.0894	.3884	.6874	.9864
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-1.3649	-.8057	-.2465	.3127	.8719	1.4311	1.9903
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-1.3071	-.7781	-.2492	.2798	.8088	1.3377	1.8667

ROCK UNIT TRPIL

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST LOG	11.3295	19.0729	32.1090	54.0549	91.0005	153.1977	257.9057
BI214	DIST LOG	2.9106	5.0141	8.6376	14.8797	25.6329	44.1569	76.0678
TL208	DIST LOG	6.1313	10.4048	17.6570	29.9641	50.8493	86.2917	146.4377
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-1.2187	-.7342	-.2098	.2347	.7192	1.2036	1.6881
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-1.5653	-.8928	-.2202	.4523	1.1248	1.7974	2.4699
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-1.6213	-.9142	-.2071	.5000	1.2071	1.9142	2.6213

ROCK UNIT TRPJS

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	108.0000	120.0000	132.0000	144.0000	156.0000	168.0000	180.0000
BI214	DIST NORMAL	8.4752	13.2501	18.0251	22.8000	27.5749	32.3499	37.1248
TL208	DIST NORMAL	23.4820	30.0547	36.6273	43.2000	49.7727	56.3453	62.9180
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-1.0600	-.6509	-.2417	.1674	.5765	.9857	1.3948
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-1.6433	-.9222	-.2011	.5200	1.2411	1.9622	2.6833
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-1.3432	-.7954	-.2477	.3000	.8477	1.3954	1.9432

ROCK UNIT TRPR

			-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST	NORMAL	114,6622	126,9748	139,2874	151,6000	163,9126	176,2252	188,5378
BI214	DIST	NORMAL	6,1205	10,5136	14,9068	19,3000	23,6932	28,0864	32,4795
TL208	DIST	NORMAL	22,2506	28,7004	35,1502	41,6000	48,0498	54,4996	60,9494
U/K	DIST	NORMAL	-,9639	-,5979	-,2320	,1339	,4998	,8657	1,2317
U/TH	DIST	NORMAL	-1,5747	-,8965	-,2182	,4600	1,1382	1,8165	2,4947
TH/K	DIST	NORMAL	-1,2697	-,7598	-,2499	,2600	,7699	1,2798	1,7897

ROCK UNIT TT

F-13

			-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST	NORMAL	170,1138	184,7425	199,3713	214,0000	228,6287	243,2575	257,8862
BI214	DIST	NORMAL	20,2650	26,5100	32,7550	39,0000	45,2450	51,4900	57,7350
TL208	DIST	NORMAL	55,4181	64,5121	73,6060	82,7000	91,7940	100,8879	109,9819
U/K	DIST	NORMAL	-1,1341	-,6904	-,2468	,1968	,6404	1,0840	1,5277
U/TH	DIST	NORMAL	-1,5985	-,9056	-,2128	,4800	1,1728	1,8656	2,5585
TH/K	DIST	NORMAL	-1,4693	-,8529	-,2364	,3800	,9964	1,6129	2,2293

ROCK UNIT TV

			-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST	NORMAL	139,7508	153,1672	166,5836	180,0000	193,4164	206,8328	220,2492
BI214	DIST	NORMAL	14,2967	19,8645	25,4322	31,0000	36,5678	42,1355	47,7033
TL208	DIST	NORMAL	49,0192	57,6795	66,3397	75,0000	83,6603	92,3205	100,9808
U/K	DIST	NORMAL	-,9965	-,6161	-,2357	,1447	,5251	,9055	1,2859
U/TH	DIST	NORMAL	-1,4693	-,8529	-,2364	,3800	,9964	1,6129	2,2293
TH/K	DIST	NORMAL	-1,4498	-,8444	-,2389	,3666	,9721	1,5776	2,1830

ROCK UNIT TWR

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	171,9092	186,6061	201,3031	216,0000	230,6969	245,3939	260,0908
BI214	DIST NORMAL	12,7003	18,0669	23,4334	28,8000	34,1666	39,5331	44,8997
TL208	DIST NORMAL	48,3582	56,9721	65,5861	74,2000	82,8139	91,4279	100,0418
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-.9573	-.5943	-.2312	.1318	.4948	.8579	1,2209
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-1,4693	-.8529	-.2364	.3800	.9964	1,6129	2,2293
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,4248	-.8332	-.2416	.3500	.9416	1,5332	2,1248

ROCK UNIT XB

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	166,5259	181,0172	195,5086	210,0000	224,4914	238,9828	253,4741
BI214	DIST NORMAL	13,5683	19,0455	24,5228	30,0000	35,4772	40,9545	46,4317
TL208	DIST LOG	17,7333	28,1335	44,6333	70,8100	112,3388	178,2235	282,7485
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,0076	-.6222	-.2369	.1485	.5339	.9192	1,3046
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-1,5572	-.8896	-.2219	.4458	1,1135	1,7812	2,4488
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,4542	-.8463	-.2383	.3696	.9775	1,5855	2,1934

ROCK UNIT XFH

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	151,0551	164,9367	178,8184	192,7000	206,5816	220,4633	234,3449
BI214	DIST NORMAL	11,6252	16,8501	22,0751	27,3000	32,5249	37,7499	42,9748
TL208	DIST NORMAL	34,1903	41,7268	49,2634	56,8000	64,3366	71,8732	79,4097
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-.9977	-.6167	-.2358	.1451	.5260	.9069	1,2879
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-1,6521	-.9253	-.1986	.5282	1,2550	1,9817	2,7085
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-1,3248	-.7867	-.2485	.2896	.8277	1,3659	1,9040

ROCK UNIT XG

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	180.0000	195.0000	210.0000	225.0000	240.0000	255.0000	270.0000
BI214	DIST NORMAL	11.4115	16.6077	21.8038	27.0000	32.1962	37.3923	42.5885
TL208	DIST NORMAL	41.6279	49.7519	57.8760	66.0000	74.1240	82.2481	90.3721
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-.9551	-.5931	-.2310	.1511	.4932	.8553	1.2173
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-1.4974	-.8649	-.2325	.4000	1.0325	1.6649	2.2974
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-1.3075	-.7783	-.2492	.2800	.8092	1.3383	1.8675

ROCK UNIT YG

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	252.9729	270.4486	287.9243	305.4000	322.8757	340.3514	357.8271
BI214	DIST NORMAL	26.7457	33.6305	40.5152	47.4000	54.2848	61.1695	68.0543
TL208	DIST NORMAL	60.7822	70.2214	79.6607	89.1000	98.5393	107.9786	117.4178
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-1.0306	-.6349	-.2391	.1566	.5523	.9481	1.3438
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-1.4001	-.8220	-.2439	.3342	.9123	1.4904	2.0685
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-1.6272	-.9164	-.2055	.5053	1.2161	1.9270	2.6378

ROCK UNIT KTRDC

		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
K40	DIST NORMAL	113.2577	125.5051	137.7526	150.0000	162.2474	174.4949	186.7423
BI214	DIST NORMAL	17.2518	23.1678	29.0839	35.0000	40.9161	46.8322	52.7482
TL208	DIST NORMAL	44.0801	52.3868	60.6934	69.0000	77.3066	85.6132	93.9199
U/K	DIST NORMAL	-1.2241	-.7370	-.2498	.2373	.7244	1.2116	1.6987
U/TH	DIST NORMAL	-1.5747	-.8965	-.2182	.4600	1.1382	1.8165	2.4947
TH/K	DIST NORMAL	-1.7047	-.9432	-.1816	.5800	1.3416	2.1032	2.8647

GREELEY

UNIT	NO. SAMPLES	EIGENVALUES		% TOTAL VARIANCE	VARIABLE	PRINCIPAL COMPONENT		
						1	2	3
KC	1368	1)	1.816	60.5	K	.864	-.286	.414
		2)	.835	27.8	U	.553	.833	.019
		3)	.349	11.6	T	.874	-.244	-.421
KF	1538	1)	1.611	53.7	K	.041	.991	.129
		2)	1.031	34.4	U	.894	-.179	.411
		3)	.358	11.9	T	.901	.132	-.414
KJDS	2031	1)	1.993	66.4	K	.766	.597	-.238
		2)	.653	21.8	U	.788	-.544	-.288
		3)	.353	11.8	T	.886	-.032	.462
KL	11076	1)	1.475	49.2	K	.255	.932	-.258
		2)	1.074	35.8	U	-.822	-.124	-.455
		3)	.451	15.0	T	-.795	.436	.422
KLF	643	1)	1.923	64.1	K	.904	-.218	-.368
		2)	.815	27.2	U	.570	.821	.034
		3)	.262	8.7	T	.884	-.307	.354
KMW	168	1)	1.534	51.1	K	.386	.919	.078
		2)	.948	31.6	U	-.846	.139	.515
		3)	.517	17.2	T	-.819	.289	-.495

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GREELEY

UNIT	NO. SAMPLES	EIGENVALUES			% TOTAL VARIANCE	VARIABLE	PRINCIPAL COMPONENT		
		1)	2)	3)			1	2	3
KP	1046	1)	1.597		53.2	K	.820	-.273	-.503
		2)	.892		29.7	U	.494	.869	-.012
		3)	.511		17.0	T	.825	-.250	.508
KPL	1259	1)	1.477		49.2	K	.845	-.399	-.355
		2)	1.194		39.8	U	.050	.961	-.272
		3)	.330		11.0	T	.872	.332	.360
KPM	906	1)	2.356		78.5	K	.874	-.426	.233
		2)	.430		14.3	U	.854	.496	.160
		3)	.214		7.1	T	.929	-.054	-.366
KPU	3342	1)	1.860		62.0	K	.494	.867	.065
		2)	.881		29.4	U	.880	-.326	.346
		3)	.258		8.6	T	.917	-.155	-.367
MZ	177	1)	2.333		77.8	K	.924	.114	-.365
		2)	.447		14.9	U	.838	-.533	.118
		3)	.220		7.3	T	.881	.387	.270
PPCF	299	1)	1.858		61.9	K	.611	-.770	-.185
		2)	.906		30.2	U	.781	.559	-.278
		3)	.236		7.8	T	.935	.036	.353

GREELEY

UNIT	NO. SAMPLES	EIGENVALUES			% TOTAL VARIANCE	VARIABLE	PRINCIPAL COMPONENT		
							1	2	3
PPF	261	1)	2.226		74.1	K	.827	-.530	-.188
		2)	.632		21.1	U	.791	.592	-.153
		3)	.142		4.7	T	.957	-.032	.289
PPIF	2347	1)	2.570		85.7	K	.895	.435	.101
		2)	.315		10.5	U	.920	-.348	.181
		3)	.114		3.8	T	.961	-.072	-.267
QA	3943	1)	1.705		56.8	K	-.224	-.966	-.131
		2)	1.030		34.3	U	.931	.060	-.359
		3)	.265		8.8	T	.888	-.306	.344
QD	4878	1)	2.431		81.0	K	.929	-.236	-.285
		2)	.410		13.7	U	.843	.539	.006
		3)	.159		5.3	T	.926	-.253	.280
QDO	209	1)	2.221		74.0	K	.735	.671	.096
		2)	.673		22.4	U	.867	-.461	.192
		3)	.106		3.5	T	.964	-.098	-.245
QE	7357	1)	1.805		60.2	K	-.431	.894	.125
		2)	.963		32.1	U	.938	.041	.344
		3)	.231		7.7	T	.860	.403	-.312

GREELEY

UNIT	NO. SAMPLES	EIGENVALUES	% TOTAL VARIANCE	VARIABLE	PRINCIPAL COMPONENT		
					1	2	3
QG	3183	1) 1.664	55.5	K	.188	.976	.106
		2) 1.010	33.7	U	.890	-.235	.391
		3) .326	10.9	T	.915	-.029	-.402
QG0	3192	1) 1.453	48.4	K	.301	.926	-.227
		2) 1.022	34.1	U	.788	-.403	-.466
		3) .525	17.5	T	.862	.045	.506
QL	140	1) 2.002	66.7	K	.915	-.284	-.287
		2) .828	27.6	U	.544	.839	-.023
		3) .170	5.7	T	.932	-.211	.295
TAF	196	1) 2.632	87.7	K	.916	-.398	.053
		2) .240	8.0	U	.941	.254	.225
		3) .128	4.3	T	.953	.132	-.275
TBB	121	1) 2.114	70.5	K	.643	.762	-.082
		2) .807	26.9	U	.866	-.469	-.171
		3) .079	2.6	T	.975	-.085	.206
TC	287	1) 1.931	64.4	K	.876	.248	-.413
		2) .740	24.7	U	.651	-.759	.033
		3) .329	11.1	T	.860	.321	.396

GREELEY

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UNIT	NO. SAMPLES	EIGENVALUES	% TOTAL VARIANCE	VARIABLE	PRINCIPAL COMPONENT		
					1	2	3
TGV	508	1) 2.210	73.7	K	.840	-.480	.253
		2) .507	16.9	U	.826	.525	.205
		3) .283	9.4	T	.907	-.033	-.420
TKD	1187	1) 2.293	76.4	K	.881	-.207	.425
		2) .378	12.6	U	-.863	-.503	.044
		3) .330	11.0	T	-.878	.287	.383
TKDA	227	1) 1.641	54.7	K	.703	-.613	-.359
		2) .817	27.2	U	.680	.664	-.312
		3) .542	18.1	T	.827	-.024	.562
TKI	434	1) 2.224	74.1	K	.867	.299	.398
		2) .426	14.2	U	.872	.221	-.436
		3) .350	11.7	T	.843	-.536	.042
TM	315	1) 1.729	57.6	K	.584	.783	-.216
		2) .908	30.3	U	.764	-.541	-.351
		3) .363	12.1	T	.897	-.048	.439
TMI	597	1) 2.390	79.7	K	.818	-.569	-.085
		2) .491	16.4	U	.897	.391	-.205
		3) .119	4.0	T	.957	.120	.264

GREELEY

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UNIT	NO. SAMPLES	EIGENVALUES	% TOTAL VARIANCE	VARIABLE	PRINCIPAL COMPONENT		
					1	2	3
TNP	453	1) 1.657	55.2	K	.701	-.633	-.329
		2) .972	32.4	U	.596	.755	-.271
		3) .372	12.4	T	.900	-.008	.436
TO	1411	1) 1.383	46.1	K	-.124	-.937	-.327
		2) 1.179	39.3	U	.863	.291	-.413
		3) .438	14.6	T	.790	-.465	.400
TRPIL	388	1) 2.591	85.4	K	.921	.365	.137
		2) .236	7.9	U	.926	-.318	.204
		3) .172	5.7	T	.941	-.045	-.335
TRPJS	1685	1) 2.001	66.7	K	.745	-.656	.123
		2) .631	21.0	U	.828	.417	.375
		3) .368	12.3	T	.872	.164	-.461
TRPR	699	1) 1.945	64.8	K	.756	.599	.263
		2) .711	23.7	U	.759	-.594	.267
		3) .343	11.4	T	.893	-.003	-.450
TT	849	1) 1.922	64.0	K	.868	-.313	.385
		2) .770	25.7	U	.621	.783	.030
		3) .308	10.3	T	.884	-.243	-.399

GREELEY

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UNIT	NO. SAMPLES	EIGENVALUES	% TOTAL VARIANCE	VARIABLE	PRINCIPAL COMPONENT		
					1	2	3
TV	630	1) 2.524	84.1	K	.915	.365	-.171
		2) .385	12.8	U	.867	-.492	-.081
		3) .091	3.0	T	.967	.096	.235
TWR	5102	1) 1.702	56.7	K	.645	-.752	.135
		2) .786	26.2	U	-.777	-.434	-.456
		3) .512	17.1	T	-.826	-.179	.535
XB	18684	1) 2.151	71.7	K	.920	-.144	.363
		2) .619	20.6	U	.750	.653	-.107
		3) .231	7.7	T	.861	-.414	-.295
XFH	9420	1) 2.420	80.7	K	.886	-.409	-.217
		2) .377	12.6	U	.875	.456	-.163
		3) .203	6.8	T	.932	-.040	.359
XG	8846	1) 2.040	68.0	K	.816	.477	.327
		2) .576	19.2	U	.786	-.585	.199
		3) .384	12.8	T	.870	.081	-.487
YG	20322	1) 2.151	71.7	K	.853	-.389	.349
		2) .521	17.4	U	.801	.588	.113
		3) .328	10.9	T	.884	-.158	-.439

GREELEY

UNIT	NO. SAMPLES	EIGENVALUES	% TOTAL VARIANCE	VARIABLE	PRINCIPAL 1	2	COMPONENT 3
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
KTRDC	245	1) 2.120	70.7	K	.873	.332	.358
		2) .600	20.0	U	.749	-.661	.045
		3) .280	9.3	T	.893	.230	-.388

APPENDIX G
TAPE FORMATS

SINGLE RECORD REDUCED DATA TAPE

REFERENCE: PARAGRAPHS 4.7.2 AND 6.1.5, BFEC 1200-B

The SINGLE RECORD REDUCED DATA TAPE is unlabeled nine track, 800 BPI, NRZI. All data recorded as EBCDIC characters. Each tape contains but one file of header, data, and trailer records for no more than one NTMS quadrangle. The maximum record length is 5472 characters.

The tape is organized such that each flight line of data is preceded by a header record and followed by a trailer record. If a flight line is not complete on a given physical tape, no trailer record follows its last data record on the first tape, nor does a header record precede its first data record on the second tape.

Header Record

The header record is 144 characters long with six defined data fields. These fields are:

1. Type of tape. A 32 - character field with the text "SINGLE RECORD REDUCED DATA" left justified.
2. Project identification. A 32-character field with, for example, the text "NTMS NL 16-1,2 RAWLINS" left justified. With the exception of special projects, such as the Lake Mead Dynamic Test Range, all project identification fields begin with "NTMS" followed by the sheet number. Additional information may be abbreviated.
3. Subcontractor name. A 10-character field with the text "GEOMETRICS".
4. System Identification. A 6-character field with the aircraft registration number right justified.
5. Flight line number. A 6-character field with the flight line number right justified.
6. Date flown. A 6-character field with the date, expressed as YYJJJ, right justified. YY are the last two digits of the calendar year and JJJ is the Julian date. When reflights require the insertion of the data from multiple days' flying, the date used is that of the original flight.

The remaining 52 characters of the header record are blank filled. A length of 144 characters was chosen to allow for future expansion and because 144 is divisible by the number of characters per word of many popular computers.

Data Record

Each data record may contain up to 38 data scans (logical records), with each scan 144 characters long. Therefore, the minimum physical length of a data record is 144 characters and the maximum physical length is 5472 characters.

The data scan has eighteen defined data fields.

1.	Record identification number	F10.2	1-10
2.	Latitude in degrees	F10.4	11-20
3.	Longitude in degrees	F10.4	21-30
4.	Residual magnetic field in gammas	F15.2	31-45
5.	Terrain clearance in feet	F 5.0	46-50
6.	Surface geologic map unit	A10	51-60
7.	Quality flag code (AKUT)	F 8.1	61-64
8.	Cosmic count rate, in cps	F 8.1	65-71
9.	Asmospheric Bi-214 count rate, in cps	F 8.1	73-80
10.	Gross count rate (0.4-3.0 MeV), in cps	F 9.1	81-89
11.	Thorium (Th-208) count rate, in cps	F 9.1	90-98
12.	Uranium (Bi-214) count rate, in cps	F 9.1	99-110
13.	Potassium (K-40) count rate, in cps	F 9.1	108-116
14.	Uranium/Thorium count rate ratio	F 6.3	117-127
15.	Uranium/Potassium count rate ratio	F 6.3	123-132
16.	Thorium/Potassium count rate ratio	F 6.3	129-134
17.	Outside air temperature, in degrees C	F 5.1	135-139
18.	Barometric pressure, in inches of mercury	F 5.2	140-148

Trailer Record

A trailer record follows the last data record for each flight line. This record is always 5472 characters long, all of which are the digit nine.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS TAPE

REFERENCE: PARAGRAPHS 4.7.3 AND 6.1.5, BFEC 1200-B

The STATISTICAL ANALYSIS TAPE is unlabeled nine track, 800 BPI, NRZI. All data recorded as EBCDIC characters. The maximum record length is 5472 characters. Each tape contains but one file of data for no more than one NTMS Quadrangle.

For each NTMS Quadrangle, the first record(s) on the tape contain summary information for all the geologic map units within the quadrangle. This summary information is followed by averaged record data for each survey flight line.

The tape is organized such that the summary geologic information and each flight line of data are preceded by a header record and followed by a trailer record. If a flight line is not complete on a given physical tape, no trailer record follows its last data record on the first tape, nor does a header record precede its first data record on the second tape.

Header Record

The header record is 144 characters long with four defined fields for the summary geologic information and six defined fields for the averaged record data. The fields in common are:

1. Type of tape. A 32-character field with the text "STATISTICAL ANALYSIS" left justified.
2. Project Identification. A 32-character field with, for example, the text "NTMS NL 16-1,2 RAWLINS" left justified. All project identification fields begin with "NTMS" followed by the sheet number. Additional information may be abbreviated.
3. Subcontractor name. A 10-character field with the text "GEOMETRICS".
4. System Identification. A 6-character field with the aircraft registration number right justified.

The additional fields for the averaged record data are:

5. Flight line number. A 6-character field with the flight line number right justified.

6. Date flown. A 6-character field with the date, expressed as YYJJJ, right justified. YY are the last two digits of the calendar year and JJJ is the Julian date. When reflights require the insertion of data from multiple days' flying, the date used is that of the original flight.

Undefined fields of the header record are blank filled. A length of 144 is divisible by the number of characters per word of many popular computers.

Trailer Record

A trailer record follows the last data record for the summary geologic information and the averaged record data for each flight line. This record is always 5472 characters long, all of which are the digit nine.

Summary Geologic Information Record

Each summary geologic Information Record may contain up to 38 geologic map units (logical records), with each logical record 144 characters long. Therefore, the minimum physical length of the summary geologic information record is 144 characters and maximum physical length is 5472 characters.

The summary geologic information logical record has nineteen defined data fields.

1.	Geologic map unit	A10,2X	1-12
2.	Potassium Distribution	A2	13-14
3.	Potassium measure of central tendency	F10.4	15-24
4.	Potassium standard deviation	F10.4	25-34
5.	Uranium distribution type	A2	35-36
6.	Uranium measure of central tendency	F10.4	37-46
7.	Uranium standard deviation	F10.4	47-56
8.	Thorium distribution type	A2	57-58
9.	Thorium measure of central tendency	F10.4	59-68
10.	Thorium standard deviation	F10.4	69-78

11.	Uranium/Thorium distribution type	A2	79-80
12.	Uranium/Thorium measure of central tendency	F10.4	81-90
13.	Uranium/Thorium standard deviation	F10.4	91-100
14.	Uranium/Thorium distribution type	A2	101-102
15.	Uranium/Potassium measure of central tendency	F10.4	103-112
16.	Uranium/Potassium standard deviation	F10.4	113-122
17.	Thorium/Potassium distribution type	A2	123-124
18.	Thorium/Potassium measure of central tendency	F10.4	125-134
19.	Thorium/Potassium standard deviation	F10.4	135-144

The distribution type field is coded NM for normal distributions and LN for log normal distributions. The measure of central tendency (mean/median) and standard deviation are in units appropriate to the distribution.

Data Record

Each record of averaged record data may contain up to 38 data scans (logical records), with each scan 144 characters long. Therefore, the minimum physical length of a data record is 144 characters and the maximum physical length is 5472 characters.

The data scan has the following defined data fields:

1.	Record identification number	F10.2	1-10
2.	Latitude in degrees	F10.4	11-20
3.	Longitude in degrees	F10.4	21-30
4.	Residual magnetic field in gammas	F15.2	31-45
5.	Surface geologic map unit	5X,A10	46-60
6.	Quality flag code (AKUT)	A4	61-64
7.	Gross count rate (0.4-3.0 MeV), in CPS	F7.1	65-71
8.	Atmospheric Bi-214 count rate, in CPS	F7.1	72-78
9.	Thorium (Tl-208) count rate, in CPS	F7.1	79-85
10.	Uranium (Bi-214) count rate in CPS	F7.1	86-92
11.	Potassium (K-40) count rate in CPS	F7.1	93-99

12. Thorium standard deviations from the mean	F4.1	100-103
13. Uranium standard deviations from the mean	F4.1	104-107
14. Potassium standard deviations from the mean	F4.1	108-111
15.		
a. Uranium/Thorium count rate ratio	F7.3	112-118
b. Uranium/Thorium standard deviation from the mean	F4.1	119-122
16.		
a. Uranium/Potassium count rate ratio	F7.3	123-129
b. Uranium/Potassium standard deviation from the mean	F4.1	130-133
17.		
a. Thorium/Potassium count rate ratio	F7.3	134-140
b. Thorium/Potassium standard deviations from the mean	F4.1	141-144

MAGNETIC DATA TAPE

REFERENCE: PARAGRAPHS 4.7.4 AND 6.1.5, BFEC 1200-B

The MAGNETIC DATA TAPE is unlabeled nine track, 800 BPI, NRZI. All data re recorded as EBCDIC characters. Each tape contains but one file of header, data, and trailer records for no more than one NTMS quadrangle. The maximum record length is 4800 characters.

The tape is organized such that each flight line of data is preceded by a header record and followed by a trailer record. If a flight line is not complete on a given physical tape, no trailer record follows its last data record on the first tape, nor does a header record precede its first data record on the second tape.

Header Record

The header record is 120 characters long with defined data fields. These fields are:

1. Type of type a 32-character field with the text "MAGNETIC DATA" left justified.
2. Project identification. A 32-character field with, for example, the text "NTMS NL 16-1,2 RAWLINS" left justified. All project identification fields begin with "NTMS" followed by the sheet number. Additional information may be abbreviated.
3. Subcontractor name. A 10-character field with the text "GEOMETRICS".
4. System identification. A 6-character field with the aircraft registration number right justified.
5. Flight line number. A 6-character field with the flight line number right justified.
6. Date flown. A 6-character field with the date, expressed as YYJJJ, right justified. YY are the last two digits of the calendar year and JJJ is the Julian date. When reflights require the insertion of data from multiple days' flying, the date used is that of the original flight.

The remaining 28 characters of the header record are blank filled. A length of 120 characters was chosen to allow for future expansion and because 120 is divisible by the number of characters per word of many popular computers.

Data Record

Each data record may contain up to 40 data scans (logical records), with each scan 120 characters long. Therefore, the minimum physical length of a data record is 120 characters and the maximum physical length is 4800 characters.

The data scan has eleven defined data fields.

1.	Record identification number	F10.2	1-10
2.	Latitude in degrees	F10.4	11-20
3.	Longitude in degrees	F10.4	21-30
4.	Time in day (hour, minutes, seconds)	3I2	31-36
5.	Terrain clearance in feet	F9.0	37-45
6.	Barometric pressure in inches of mercury	F5.2	46-51
7.	Surface geologic map unit	A10	51-60
8.	Total magnetic field in gammas	F10.2	61-70
9.	Residual magnetic field in gammas	F10.2	71-80
10.	Optional data	30X	81-11
11.	Base station magnetic field in gammas	F10.2	111-12

Trailer Record

A trailer record follows the last data record for each flight line. This record is always 4800 characters long, all of which are the digit nine.

RAW SPECTRAL DATA TAPE

REFERENCE: PARAGRAPHS 4.7.1 AND 6.1.5, BFEC 1200-B

The RAW SPECTRAL DATA is unlabeled nine track, 800 BPI, NRZI. All data are recorded as EBECIC characters. Each tape contains but one file of header, data, and trailer records for no more than one NTMS quadrangle. The maximum record length is 5472 characters.

The tape is organized such that each flight line of data is preceded by a header record and followed by trailer record. If a flight line is not complete on a given physical tape, no trailer record follows its last data record on the first tape, nor does a header record precede its first data record on the second tape.

Header Record

The header record is 144 characters long with seven defined data fields. These fields are:

1. Type of type. A 32-character field with the text "RAW SPECTRAL DATA" left justified.
2. Project identification. A 32-character field with, for example, the text "NTMS NL 16-1,2 RAWLINS" left justified. With the exception of special projects, such as the Walker Field Test Pads and Lake Mead Dynamic Test Range, all project identification fields begin with "NTMS" followed by the sheet number. Additional information may be abbreviated.
3. Subcontractor name. A 10-character field with the text "GEOMETRICS".
4. System Identification. A 6-character field with the aircraft registration number right justified.
5. Flight line number. A 6-character field with the flight line number right justified.
6. Date flown. A 6-character field with the date, expressed as YYJJJ, right justified. YY are the last two digits of the calendar year and JJJ is the Julian date.
7. Sample period. A 6-character field describing the spectrometer accumulation time. Examples are: 1.0 SEC, 0.5 SEC, etc.

The remaining 46 characters of the header record are blank filled. A length of 144 characters was chosen to allow for future expansion and because 144 is divisible by the number of characters per word of many popular computers.

Data Record

Each data record may contain up to four data scans (logical records), with each scan 1368 characters long. Therefore, the minimum physical length of a data record is 1368 characters and the maximum physical length is 5472 characters.

The data scan has fifteen defined data fields.

1.	Record identification	F10.2	1-10
2.	Latitude in degrees	F10.4	11-20
3.	Longitude in degrees	F10.4	21-30
4.	Time of day (HHMMSS)	312	31-36
5.	Total magnetic field in gammas	F 9.2	37-45
6.	Terrain clearance in feet	F 5.0	46-50
7.	Barometric pressure in inches mercury	F 5.2	51-55
8.	Outside temperature in degrees C	F 5.1	56-60
9.	Quality flag code (altitude)	I4	60-64
10.	Raw count data - 4 detector	25513	65-829
11.	Live time - 4 detector - in seconds	F10.5	830-839
12.	Raw count data - 2 detector	25512	840-1349
13.	Live time - 2 detector - in seconds	F10.5	1350-1359
14.	Cosmic - 4 detector	I5	1360-1364
15.	Cosmic - 2 detector	I4	1365-1368

If a scan is not within the recovered path locations, the latitude and longitude, data fields 2 and 3, set to 0.0000.

The quality flag code, data field 9, is made equal to 0000 if the radar altimeter is within specifications and equal to 1000 if the radar altimeter is not within specifications.

The raw count data, fields 10 and 12, are presented for channels 0 through 254, corresponding to energies from 0 to 3 MeV for both the downward looking (4) and upward looking (2) detector arrays. The accumulation periods for the 4 and 2 detectors are identical, so each scan has data for both detectors. The counts in each channel are observed, with no corrections for ADC dead time nor conversion to counts per second. Energy per channel is 11.82 KeV. Since the spectrometer does not respond to energies below 200 KeV, the counts in channels 0 through 17 will always be zero.

The alive times, data field 11 and 13, are calculated by subtracting the product of the gross counts (0 to 6 MeV) and ADC dead time (8 sec) from the actual accumulation period for the data scan. This procedure is valid because the successive approximation ADC used has a fixed conversion time of 8 sec regardless of pulse amplitude.

The cosmic counts, data fields 14 and 15, are as observed, with no corrections for ADC dead time nor conversion to counts per second.

The data scan logical record length of 1368 characters was chosen to allow recording of all spectrometer channels for both 4 and 2 detectors with little chance of individual channel overflow given accumulation times of approximately one second. If overflow does occur, the overflow value is represented modulo 1000 (4 detector) or modulo 100 (2 detector) with leading zeros not suppressed. The specific value of 1368 characters was chosen because it is divisible by the number of characters per word of many popular computers.

Trailer Record

Trailer record follows the last data record for each flight line. This record is always 5472 characters long, all of which are the digit nine.

APPENDIX H
PRODUCTION SUMMARY

PRODUCTION SUMMARY

ROTARY WING

DATE	REMARKS
08-09-77	Ferry to Saratoga, Wyoming - set up base.
08-10-77	267 line miles.
08-11-77	399 line miles.
08-12-77	372 line miles.
08-13-77	279 line miles.
08-14-77	364 line miles.
08-15-77 to 08-17-77	Ferry to Fort Collins, Colorado.
08-18-77	Rain.
08-19-77	Rain.
08-20-77	457 line miles.
08-21-77	228 line miles.
08-22-77	240 line miles.
08-23-77	387 line miles.
08-24-77	187 line miles.
08-25-77 to 08-28-77	Weather - Rain and snow. Move to Estes Park, Colorado.
08-29-77	Equipment unserviceable.
08-30-77	249 line miles.
08-31-77	271 line miles.
09-01-77	93 line miles.
09-02-77	185 line miles.
09-03-77	62 line miles.

PRODUCTION SUMMARY

ROTARY WING

DATE	REMARKS
09-04-77	132 line miles.
09-05-77	135 line miles.
09-06-77	337 line miles.
09-07-77	239 line miles.
09-08-77	Reflights.
09-09-77	Moved Diurnal to Golden.
09-10-77	95 line miles, ferry to Golden.
09-11-77	Weather.
09-12-77 to 09-13-77	Weather, rain.
09-14-77	357 line miles.
09-15-77	68 line miles.
09-16-77	272 line miles.
09-17-77	305 line miles.
09-18-77	141 line miles.
09-19-77	Aborted, temperature inversion.
09-20-77	224 line miles.
09-21-77 to 09-23-77	Weather; high winds; temperature inversion.
09-24-77	208 line miles.
09-25-77	313 line miles.
09-26-77	55 line miles.
09-27-77	Abort - temperature inversion.

PRODUCTION SUMMARY

ROTARY WING

DATE	REMARKS
09-28-77	Ferry to Woodland Park.
09-29-77	328 line miles.
09-30-77	133 line miles.
10-01-77	106 line miles.
10-02-77	323 line miles.
10-03-77	107 line miles - high winds.
10-04-77	Weather, high winds.
10-05-77	Weather, radon high.
10-06-77	Tail rotor repairs.
10-07-77	Weather, high winds.
10-08-77	89 line miles, high winds.
10-09-77	312 line miles.
10-10-77	21 line miles, high winds.
10-11-77	Weather, snow.
10-12-77	405 line miles.
10-13-77	463 line miles.
10-14-77	312 line miles.
10-15-77	Weather.
10-16-77	120 line miles, high winds.
10-17-77	Test flight only, nil production.
10-18-77	Ferry to Dillon.

PRODUCTION SUMMARY

ROTARY WING

DATE	REMARKS
10-19-77	110 line miles.
10-20-77	212 line miles.
10-21-77	Weather, low clouds and fog.
10-22-77	57 line miles, high winds.
10-23-77	110 line miles.
10-24-77	Ferry to Canon City.
10-25-77	326 line miles.
10-26-77	238 line miles.
10-27-77	206 line miles.
10-28-77	307 line miles.
10-29-77	Weather, low clouds and fog.
10-30-77	245 line miles.
10-31-77	246 line miles.
11-01-77	235 line miles.
11-02-77	355 line miles.
11-03-77	211 line miles. High winds.
11-04-77	9 line miles. High winds, low clouds.
11-05-77	134 line miles. High winds, low clouds.
11-06-77 to 11-07-77	Weather.
11-08-77	Weather.

PRODUCTION SUMMARY

ROTARY WING

DATE	REMARKS
11-09-77	Weather.
11-10-77	Weather.
11-11-77	Weather.
11-12-77	Weather. High winds.
11-13-77	Weather. High winds.
11-14-77	48 line miles. High winds.
11-15-77	162 line miles.
11-16-77	Weather. High winds.
11-17-77	111 line miles. High winds.
11-18-77	8 line miles. High winds.
11-19-77 to 11-23-77	Weather. High winds.
11-24-77	Weather. High winds.
11-25-77	175 line miles.
11-26-77	Weather. High winds.
11-27-77	Weather. High winds.
11-28-77	Operations suspended due to weather problems.
11-29-77	Aircraft and crew left Canon City.

PRODUCTION SUMMARY

ROTARY WING

DATE	REMARKS
07-31-78	150 line miles.
08-01-78	36 miles. Weather, rain.
08-02-78	207 miles.
08-03-78	Nil production. Low clouds.
08-04-78	Nil production. Low clouds.
08-05-78	231 miles.

Completion of Helicopter portion of
Rockies/Laramie Project Area.

PRODUCTION SUMMARY

FIXED WING

DATE	REMARKS
10-26-77	Ferry, Rock Springs.
10-27-77	Survey preparation.
10-28-77	552 line miles.
10-29-77	392 line miles.
10-30-77	Nil production, weather, high winds.
10-31-77	708 line miles.
11-01-77	708 line miles.
11-02-77 to 11-06-77	Aircraft equipment problems.
11-07-77	Temporary suspension of operations; aircraft and crew returned to Tulsa.
11-08-77 to 11-25-77	Equipment repairs, tests, calibrations, etc.
11-26-77	Aircraft ferry, Grand Junction - Test pad checks - aircraft ferry to Las Vegas.
11-27-77	Lake Mead Test Preparations.
11-29-77	Awaiting data approval.
11-30-77 to 12-02-77	Awaiting data approval.

PRODUCTION SUMMARY

FIXED WING

DATE	REMARKS
12-03-77	Ferry - Grand Junction to Pueblo.
12-04-77	474 line miles.
12-05-77 to 12-08-77	Weather. High winds.
12-09-77	Survey suspended for flying season due to weather.
07-12-78 to 07-16-78	Remobilize and ferry to Cheyenne for start of survey to finish Rockies/Laramie area.
07-17-78	832 line miles.
07-18-78	538 line miles.
07-19-78	593 line miles.
07-20-78	Weather. Rain.
07-21-78	Weather. Low clouds, high winds.
07-22-78	Equipment. Radar altimeter unserviceable.
07-23-78	679 line miles.
07-24-78	Equipment unserviceable.
07-25-78	1075 line miles.
07-26-78	726 line miles.
07-27-78	766 line miles.
07-28-78	524 line miles.
07-29-78	Weather. Low clouds, rain.
07-30-78	811 line miles.

PRODUCTION SUMMARY

FIXED WING

DATE	REMARKS
07-31-78	562 line miles.
08-01-78	Aircraft and crew move to Pueblo from Cheyenne.
08-02-78 to 08-04-78	Weather.
08-05-78	696 miles.
08-06-78	623 miles.
08-07-78	762 miles.
08-24-78	594 miles.
08-25-78	Weather.
08-26-78	652 miles.
08-27-78	Weather.
08-28-78	585 miles.
08-29-78	500 miles.
08-30-78	514 miles.
08-31-78	707 miles.

Completion of Fixed Wing portion of
Rockies/Laramie Project.

APPENDIX I
MICROFICHE OF DATA

