

Geology
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GEOLOGY

Airborne Gamma-Ray Spectrometer and Magnetometer Survey

Sleetmute Quadrangle
(Alaska)

Final Report
Volume I

CAUTION

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Prepared For The Department Of Energy
Grand Junction Office
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501
Under
Bendix Field Engineering Corporation
Grand Junction Operations, Grand Junction, Colorado

Subcontract No. 79-321-L
Project No. 40-79-4179
March 1980

by
Aero Service Division
Western Geophysical Company of America
Houston, Texas 77001

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WYOMING



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AIRBORNE GAMMA-RAY SPECTROMETER
AND
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

SLEETMUTE QUADRANGLE

(Alaska)

FINAL REPORT

VOLUME I

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WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY
OF AMERICA
HOUSTON, TEXAS

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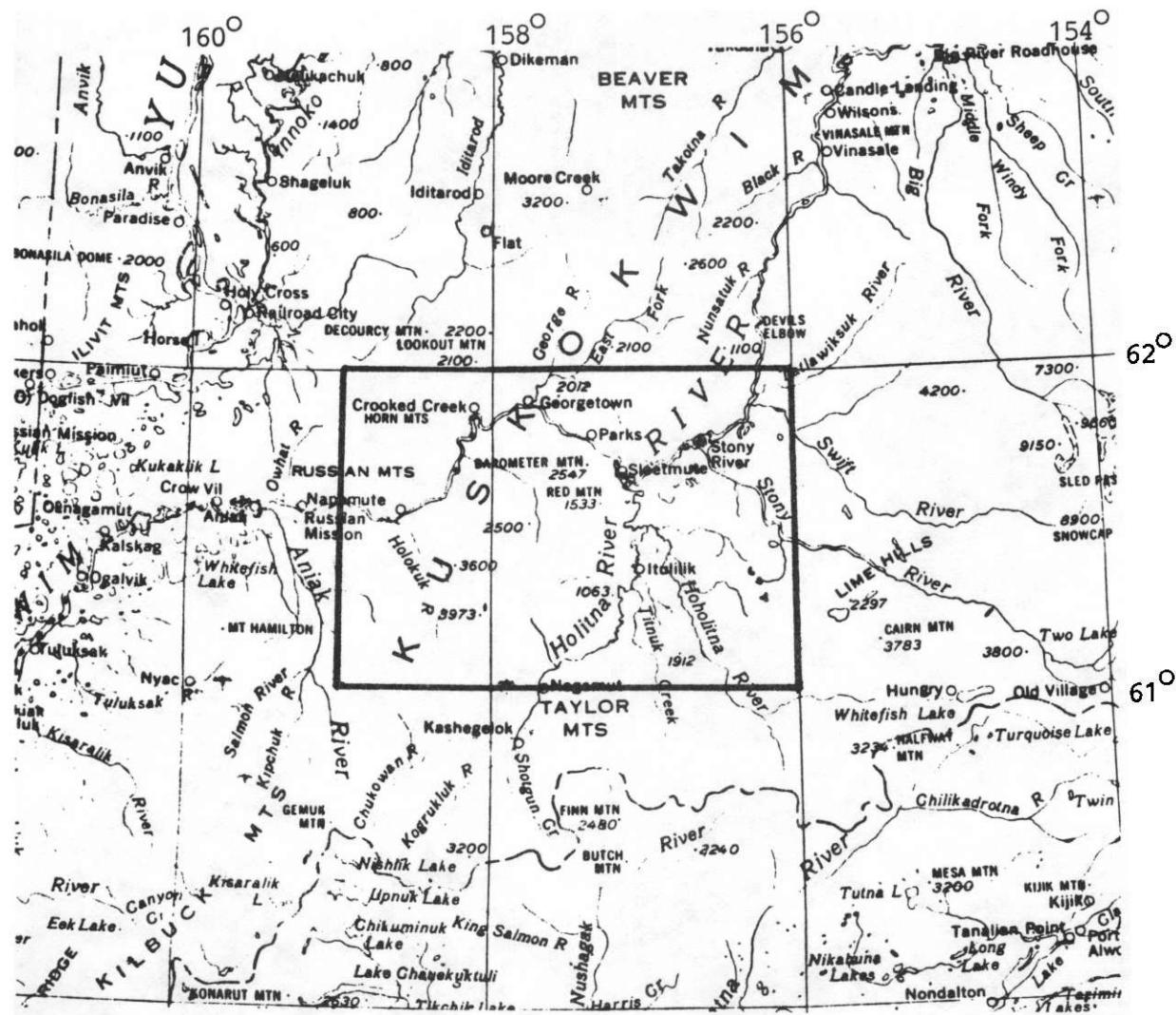


FIGURE 1

SLEETMUTE

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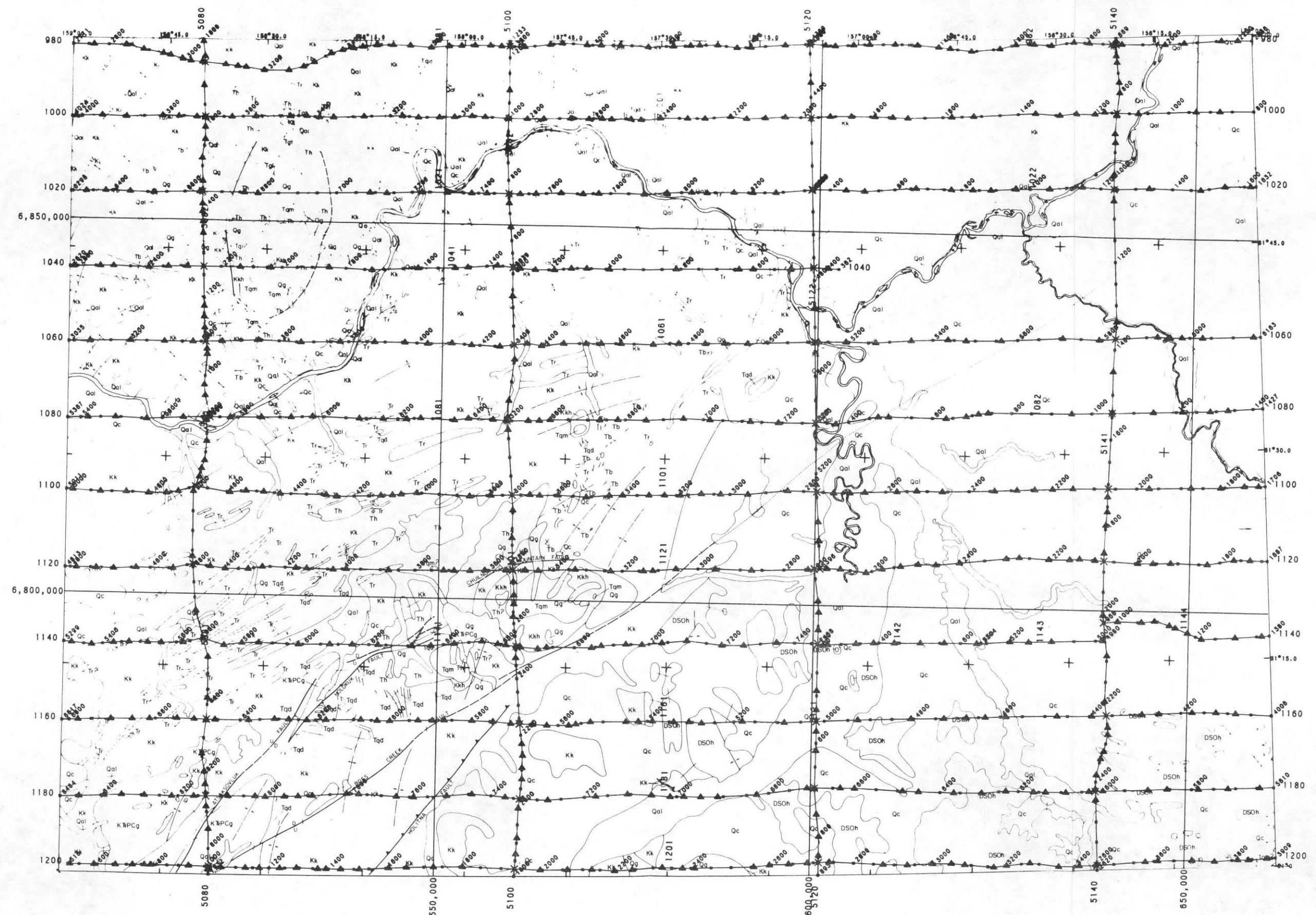
INTRODUCTION

During the months of July, August and September of 1979, Aero Service Division Western Geophysical Company of America conducted an airborne high sensitivity gamma-ray spectrometer and magnetometer survey over (10) ten $3^{\circ} \times 1^{\circ}$ NTMS quadrangles of West-Central Alaska. This report discusses the results obtained over the Sleetmute map area.

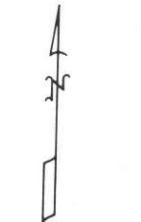
Traverse and tie-line directions were east-west and north-south respectively. Traverse spacing was approximately 6.25 miles, while tie-lines were flown approximately 25 miles apart. A total of 13,960.5 line miles of geophysical data were acquired, compiled and interpreted during the survey, of which 1434.4 line miles are in this quadrangle.

The study was carried out on behalf of the Department of Energy under Bendix Field Engineering Corporation, Subcontract No. 79-321-L, Project No. 40-79-4179, as part of the Aerial Radiometric and Magnetic Reconnaissance Survey Program, designed to map the regional distribution of the natural radioelements for the principal rock units of the United States in support of the National Uranium Resource Evaluation (NURE) program.

The data were reduced and compiled in accordance with the technical specifications of the contract as stated in BFEC 1200-C and BFEC 1250-A. The parameters used in the processing of the radiometric data have been substantiated in a previously submitted calibration report of the Sikorsky installed airborne gamma-ray spectrometer system.



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..... FILM IDENTIFIED TRAVERSE/TIE LINE INTERSECTION
△..... FILM IDENTIFIED GROUND CONTROL
□..... INDEX FIDUCIAL (100 FIDUCIAL INTERVALS)
FLown 1979

FLIGHT PATH
SLEETMUTE
DOE/NURE

FIGURE 2

DATA ACQUISITION

Aircraft

The survey was carried out using a Sikorsky S-58T helicopter, registration N 95423, owned and operated by Carson Helicopters, Inc., Perkasie, Pennsylvania. The flight crew included a pilot (Carson), a navigator (Carson) and an electronic operator (Aero Service). Some of the more pertinent characteristics and specifications of the aircraft are listed below:

T A B L E I

Aircraft	-	Sikorsky Model S-58T, Registration N 95423
Engine	-	Pratt - Whitney PT 6T Twinpack
Take off power	-	1875 Shaft HP.
Fuel Capacity	-	350 U. S. Gal.
Hourly Fuel Consumption	-	100 U. S. Gal.
Range Cruise Speed	-	300 Miles
Rate of Climb	-	1200 Feet per Min.
Service Ceiling	-	12500 Feet
Maximum Gross Weight	-	13000 Lbs.
Empty Weight	-	7200 Lbs.
Useful Load	-	5800 Lbs.
Pay Load	-	1700 Lbs.

Gamma-Ray Spectrometer System

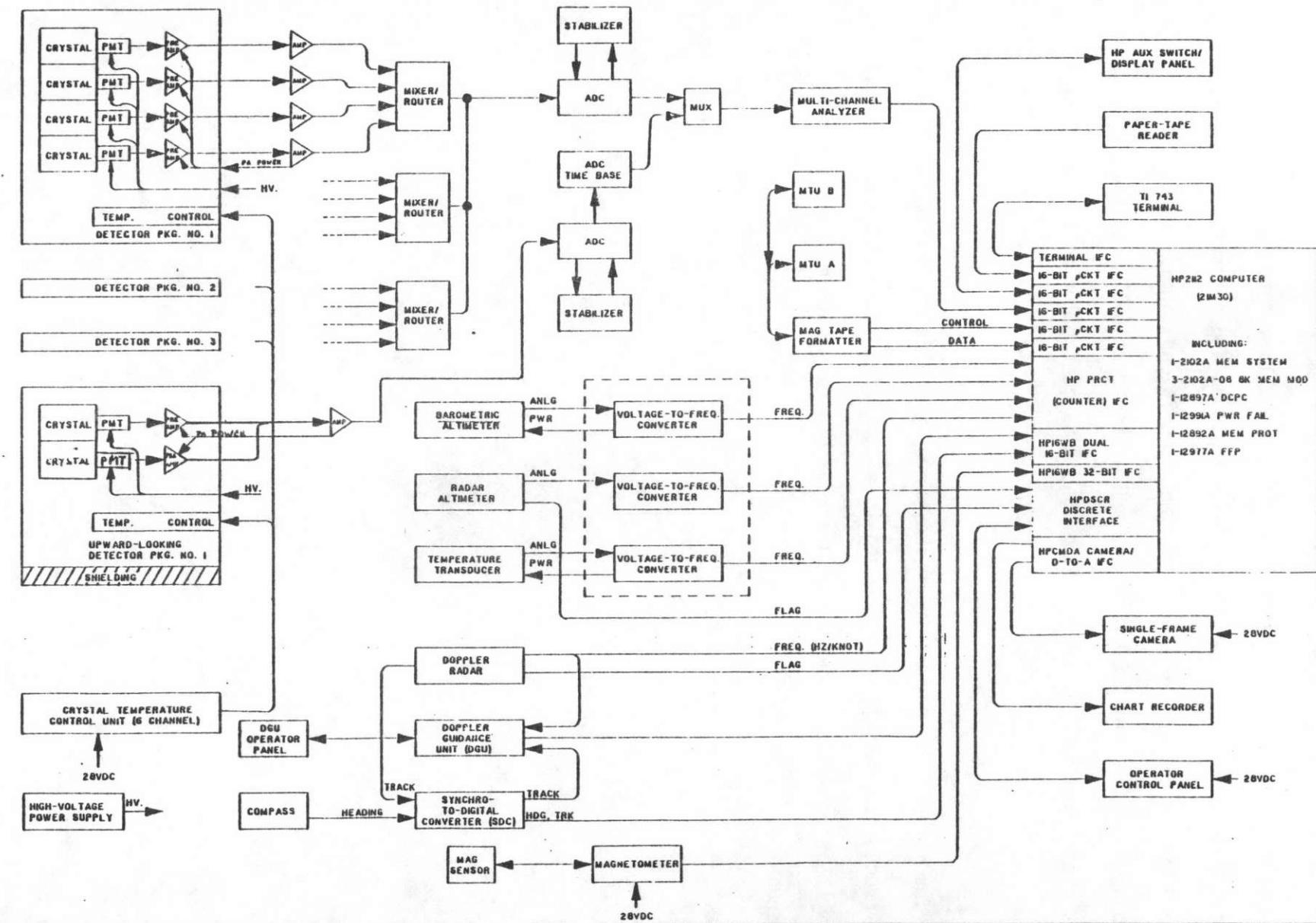
The survey was conducted using Aero Service's HISENS Airborne Gamma-ray Spectrometer 3000-F System, shown in block diagrammatic form in Figure 3, page 5.

The primary detector package consists of 13 logs of 4" x 4" x 15" of Polyscin^(R), NaI(Tl), each log hermetically sealed in a stainless steel container and coupled to a high quality photo-multiplier tube. The logs are assembled in three slabs of respectively 4, 4 and 5 logs each. Each slab is enclosed in a heated and thermally stabilized container. Total volume of the primary detector is 3120 cubic inches (51.13 liters). The upward looking (2π) detector consists of two 4" x 4" x 16" logs of Polyscin^(R), NaI(Tl), also hermetically sealed in a steel container and coupled to high quality photo-multiplier tubes. The two logs are enclosed as a slab in the same container that houses the slab of 5 logs of Polyscin. The upward looking crystals are mounted on top of the 4π sensor, separated by a 0.75" slab of lead shielding, in order to obtain the prescribed shielding effect of 85% @ 3000KeV.

The preamplifiers, which with the photo-multipliers provide virtually the total signal amplification, are also enclosed in the thermally stabilized packages, to ensure maximum signal stability. The output of the preamplifiers is fed into the amplifiers, whose main function is to shape the incoming pulses into a bipolar gaussian form.

The mixer-router, the 50 MHz Wilkinson ramp analog to digital converter and the multi-channel analyzer of both the primary and 2π spectrometer systems are commercially available units, supplied by Canberra Industries. The data from the two spectrometers are output to the data controller, formed by a Hewlett Packard 21 MX minicomputer system, which stores the data, formats them, outputs them on tape and compares the tape recorded data with the data stored in memory. Additional data recorded on tape are radar altitude, baro-

J
H
G
F
E
D
C
B
A
FIGURE 3



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B
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WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77042

OWN
CHKD
APVD *12/26*
DATE
8
7
6
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4

TITLE
**BLOCK DIAGRAM,
HISENS AGRS 3000F SYSTEM**

SIZE	DRAWING NO.	REV	SEE
B	230-548-002		
3		2	1

metric pressure, atmospheric temperature, magnetometer data, real time, gamma-ray spectrometer system live-time and other ancillary data such as additional navigational data. Two tape drives were employed and automatic switching between the two occurs as each tape ends. Additional ancillary equipment includes a cathode ray tube display, a Clevite Brush 6-channel analog recorder and a 35mm frame camera, triggered by the data controller at a preset interval.

Magnetometer

The magnetic sensor used for the survey was a Geometrics G-803 proton free-precession magnetometer, housed in a fiberglass bird and towed 75 feet below the aircraft in order to assure reliable data with minimal aircraft compensation.

PRODUCTION SUMMARY

The $3^{\circ} \times 1^{\circ}$ NTMS quadrangle of Sleetmute, Alaska, was surveyed as part of a subcontract covering the nine quadrangles of Norton Bay, Nulato, Ruby, Unalakleet, Ophir, Medfra, Iditarod, McGrath and Sleetmute. An extension to the same subcontract covered the reconnaissance survey of the $3^{\circ} \times 1^{\circ}$ NTMS quadrangle of Kantishna River and the detailed survey of the Four Corners area, located at the four corners of the Ruby, Kantishna River, Medfra and Mt. McKinley quadrangles. The main subcontract covered the flying of a total of 11,925.7 line miles of geophysical data, of which 1434.4 miles are in the Sleetmute quadrangle. The extension subcontract covered the flying of 1346.8 line miles of reconnaissance surveying and 688 line miles of detailed survey.

The main bases of operation were, for the original subcontract, Galena, Alaska, in the Nulato quadrangle, for the northern portion of the survey, and McGrath, Alaska, in the McGrath quadrangle, for the southern portion of the survey. For the additional subcontract Manley, Alaska, in the Kantishna River Quadrangle was used as the main base of operations.

Throughout the survey extensive use was made of the many small landing strips distributed within the area. A small, twin engine fixed wing aircraft was used to ferry fuel supplies to these landing strips. These fuel caches were then subsequently used to allow refuelling stops by the helicopter.

The first production flight was made on July 12, 1979. The final production flight of the original subcontract was flown on September 12, 1979. Maps covering the survey areas of the additional subcontract were received in McGrath on September 18, 1979, on which day the helicopter was ferried to Manley, Alaska. The last production flight of the additional subcontract was flown on September 27, 1979.

Between July 12 and September 12, the end of the flying of the original subcontract, a total 67 sorties were made on 27 production days. Total flying time of the helicopter amounted to 191.6 hours. Fourteen days were lost due to aircraft repair and maintenance, mainly because of an engine failure in the beginning of the survey and a fracture of the tail rotor near the end of the survey. Inclement weather prevented production on 21 days and one (1) day of production was lost due to inadequate fuel supplies in McGrath.

For the original contract average production per hour actual flying time was 62.2 miles. An average of 441.7 line miles of data was acquired each actual production day. When counted over the entire 78 days duration of the survey, average production was 152.9 line miles per day.

The flying of the extension survey mileage was accomplished on September 27, 1979. The extension survey took a total of ten (10) production flights on four (4) days. A total of 1346.8 line miles of reconnaissance data and 688 line miles of detailed survey data were gathered in 33.4 hours of flying. Inclement weather prevented production flying during five (5) days. Average production for the extension subcontract was 60.92 line miles per hour actual flying time. Progress averaged 508.7 line miles of data per production day and 226.1 line miles over the duration of the extension survey.

Time lost due to electronic equipment repair or maintenance during both the original survey and its extension was negligible. A complete summary of daily production for both the original survey and its extension is given in Table II, page 9.

The projected spacing for the Sleetmute quadrangle was 6.25 miles for traverse lines and 25 miles for tie lines. The specified terrain clearance for the survey was 400 feet. Figure 4 shows a histogram of the terrain clearance of the aircraft as recorded by the radar altimeter. The histogram

T A B L E II
 DAILY PRODUCTION SUMMARY

Sleetmute Quadrangle

<u>DATE</u>	<u>BASE</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>FLIGHT NO.</u>
07/12/79	Galena, Alaska	Production	2,3,4
07/13/79	Galena, Alaska	Production	5,6
07/14/79	Galena, Alaska	Aircraft engine repair	
07/15/79	Galena, Alaska	Aircraft engine repair	
07/16/79	Galena, Alaska	Aircraft engine repair	
07/17/79	Galena, Alaska	Aircraft engine repair	
07/18/79	Galena, Alaska	Aircraft engine repair	
07/19/79	Galena, Alaska	Aircraft engine repair	
07/20/79	Galena, Alaska	Aircraft engine repair	
07/21/79	Galena, Alaska	Engine test	
07/22/79	Galena, Alaska	Production	8,9
07/23/79	Galena, Alaska	Rain	
07/24/79	Galena, Alaska	Rain	
07/25/79	Galena, Alaska	Production	10,11
07/26/79	Galena, Alaska	Production	12,14,15
07/27/79	Galena, Alaska	Production	16,17
07/28/79	Galena, Alaska	Production	18
07/29/79	Galena, Alaska	Rain	
07/30/79	Galena, Alaska	Production	19
07/31/79	Galena, Alaska	Rain	
08/01/79	Galena, Alaska	Rain	
08/02/79	Galena, Alaska	Production	20
08/03/79	Galena, Alaska	Production	21,22,23,24,25
08/04/79	Galena, Alaska	Rain	
08/08/79	Galena, Alaska	Rain	
08/08/79	Galena, Alaska	Rain, ferry to McGrath	
08/08/79	McGrath, Alaska	Rain	
08/09/79	McGrath, Alaska	High wind, turbulence	
08/10/79	McGrath, Alaska	Production	27,28
08/11/79	McGrath, Alaska	Production	29,30
08/12/79	McGrath, Alaska	Production	31,32
08/13/79	McGrath, Alaska	Production	33,34,35
08/14/79	McGrath, Alaska	Rain	
08/15/79	McGrath, Alaska	Production	36,37
08/16/79	McGrath, Alaska	Rain	
08/17/79	McGrath, Alaska	Rain	
08/18/79	McGrath, Alaska	Production	38
08/19/79	McGrath, Alaska	Rain	
08/20/79	McGrath, Alaska	Rain	

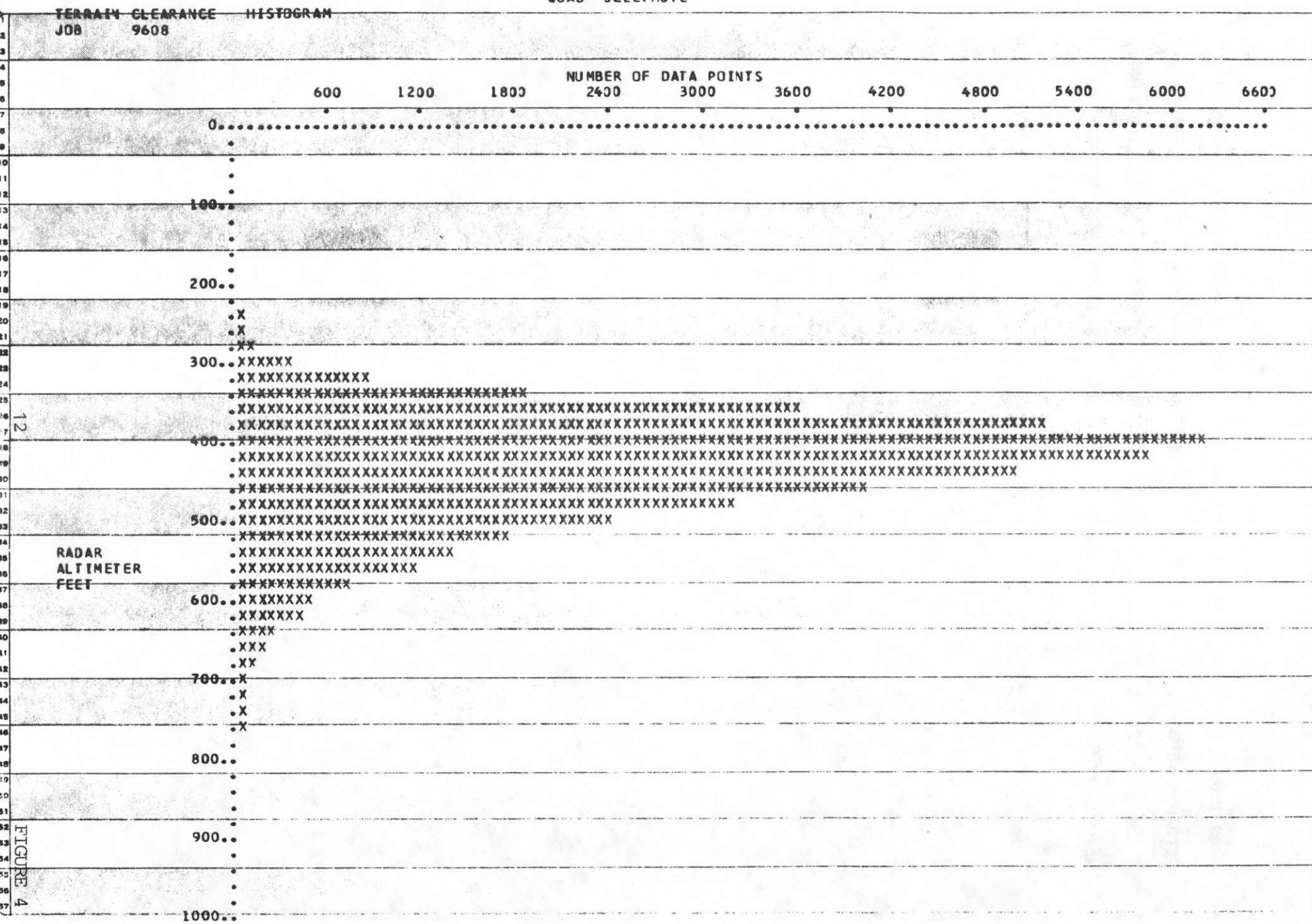
Daily Production Summary
Sleetmute Quadrangle
cont'd.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>BASE (S)</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>FLIGHT</u>
08/21/79	McGrath, Alaska	Production	40,41,42
08/22/79	McGrath, Alaska	Production	43,44,45,46
08/23/79	McGrath, Alaska	Production	47,48,49,50
08/24/79	McGrath, Alaska	Production	52,53
08/25/79	McGrath, Alaska	Production	54,55,56
08/26/79	McGrath, Alaska	Rain	
08/27/79	McGrath, Alaska	Rain	
08/28/79	McGrath, Alaska	Rain	
08/29/79	McGrath, Alaska	Rain	
08/30/79	McGrath, Alaska	Rain	
08/31/79	McGrath, Alaska	Production	57,58,59
09/01/79	McGrath, Alaska	Tail rotor U/S	
09/02/79	McGrath, Alaska	Tail rotor U/S	
09/03/79	McGrath, Alaska	Tail rotor U/S	
09/04/79	McGrath, Alaska	Tail rotor U/S	
09/05/79	McGrath, Alaska	Tail rotor U/S	
09/06/79	McGrath, Alaska	Test flight	
09/07/79	McGrath, Alaska	Production	60,61
09/08/79	McGrath, Alaska	Production	62,63,64,65
09/09/79	McGrath, Alaska	Production	66,67
09/10/79	McGrath, Alaska	Logistics, awaiting fuel supply	
09/11/79	McGrath, Alaska	Production	68,69,70,71
09/12/79	McGrath, Alaska	Last production	
		Original contract	72,73
09/13/79	McGrath, Alaska	Awaiting instructions	
09/14/79	McGrath, Alaska	Awaiting instructions, rain	
09/15/79	McGrath, Alaska	Awaiting instructions, rain	
09/16/79	McGrath, Alaska	Crew moved to Manley	
09/17/79	McGrath, Alaska	Awaiting maps	
09/18/79	McGrath, Alaska	Ferry to Manley	
09/19/79	Manley, Alaska	Rain	
09/20/79	Manley, Alaska	Fog, rain	
09/21/79	Manley, Alaska	Fog, rain	
09/22/79	Manley, Alaska	Production	76,77,78
09/23/79	Manley, Alaska	Production	79,80,81
09/24/79	Manley, Alaska	Fog, rain	
09/25/79	Manley, Alaska	Fog, rain	
09/26/79	Manley, Alaska	Production	83,84
09/27/79	Manley, Alaska	Production, end of project	85,86

takes into account all final samples in the Sleetmute quadrangle. The mean terrain clearance, as observed, is approximately 400 feet. The ground speed of the aircraft, as determined from the distances between consecutive samples, based on their final X-Y positions, is depicted in graphic form in the histogram of Figure 5, page 13.

AERO SERVICE
QUAD SLEETMUTE

TERRAIN CLEARANCE HISTOGRAM
JOB 9608



AERO SERVICE
QUAD SLEETMUTE

GROUND SPEED
JOB 9608

HISTOGRAM

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS
600 1200 1800 2400 3000 3600 4200 4800 5400 6000 6600

0.....

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25..

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50..

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•XX

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75..XXXXXXX

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125..XXXXXXXXXXXXXX

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MILES

PER

HOUR

150..XXXXX

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175..

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200..

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225..

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250..

DATA REDUCTION

The data reduction process as used in the processing of the airborne gamma-ray spectrometer and magnetometer data obtained within the Department of Energy (DOE) National Uranium Resource Evaluation (NURE) program is shown in flow chart form in Figure 6, page 15.

Upon arrival in the Houston Office, the digital data are edited and a back-up tape is generally produced. The EDIT consists partly of a data quality check, enabling the elimination of single record spikes in any field, outside a specified preselected limit. The EDIT program further checks for data continuity and flags all data acquired at terrain clearances exceeding the survey specification. The EDIT further sums a preselected number of spectral records at the beginning and end of each survey line and fits a gaussian curve to diagnostic photopeaks, such as the Tl^{208} peak at 2614.5 KeV and the K^{40} peak at 1460 KeV for low altitude lines and the annihilation peak at 511 KeV and the K^{40} peak at 1460 KeV for high altitude lines. The position of these photopeaks is determined with an accuracy of better than 0.1 of a channel and is used to determine the exact position of the energy windows with regard to channel numbers. At the same time the calculated standard deviations of the fitted gaussian curves serve to obtain the system resolution at the photopeaks used. The window count rates are normalized for live time and are calculated as follows:

K : 1362 KeV - 1566 KeV (Channel 114 ++ 130, @ 12 KeV/Channel)

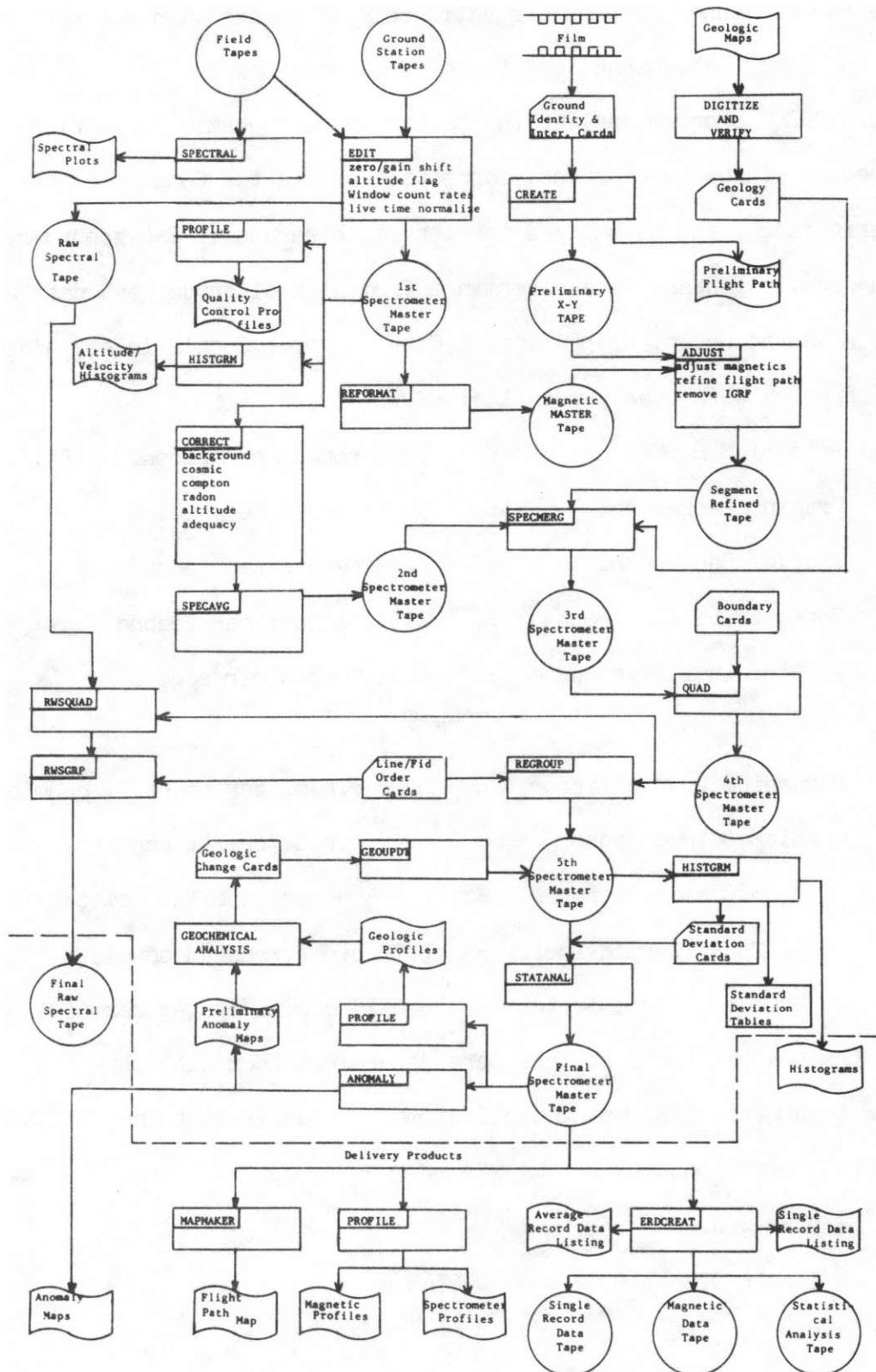
U : 1662 KeV - 1866 KeV (Channel 139 ++ 155, @ 12 KeV/Channel)

T : 2406 KeV - 2926 KeV (Channel 201 ++ 235, @ 12 KeV/Channel)

T.C. : 390 KeV - 2982 KeV (Channel 33 ++ 248, @ 12 KeV/Channel)

Cosmic : 2994 KeV - 6138 KeV (Channel 250 ++ 512, @ 12 KeV/Channel)

$U_{2\pi}$: 1662 KeV - 1866 KeV (Channel 139 ++ 155, @ 12 KeV/Channel)



The above channel numbers are valid only if system gain corresponds exactly to 12 KeV per channel and there is no zero shift.

The CORRECT program applies the background and cosmic corrections to the single record window count rates, corrects the data for Compton scatter and atmospheric radon, and normalizes the terrain clearance. Background count rates and cosmic factors were determined from high altitude test data acquired over the Atlantic Ocean, near Atlantic City and over Cook's Inlet, Alaska, the results of which were nearly identical:

Potassium Background = 25.8 counts per second

Uranium Background = 5.27 counts per second

Thorium Background = 8.14 counts per second

Total Count Background = 215.2 counts per second

2π Bismuth Background = 1.43 Counts per second

Potassium Cosmic factor = 0.22 c.p.s. per count 4π cosmic

Uranium Cosmic factor = 0.17 c.p.s./cps 4π cosmic

Thorium Cosmic factor = 0.215 c.p.s./cps 4π cosmic

Total Count Cosmic factor = 3.77 c.p.s./cps 4π cosmic

2π Bismuth Cosmic factor = 0.0375 c.p.s./cps 4π cosmic

The Compton scatter functions were determined from data obtained over the Grand Junction test pads, using the radiometric analysis of the bulk sample with natural water content.

$$T/U = \tau = 0.07$$

$$U/T = \alpha = 0.35 + 0.02 + 0.000076H$$

$$K/T = \beta = 0.44$$

$$K/U = \gamma = 0.99$$

The 2π and 4π uranium window count rates are related through the

geometric or equivalency factor. For the present system, installed in the Sikorsky S-58T helicopter, this factor, f , = 5.75. Part of the terrestrial radiation of energy higher than 1662 KeV - the lower threshold of the uranium window - is detected in the uranium window of the upward looking detector, due to incomplete shielding, skyshine and shine-around. This shine-through/shine-around effect is assumed to be a function of both the intensity of the terrestrial uranium and thorium radiation and of the aircraft terrain clearance. From multi-altitude data acquired over the Lake Mead Dynamic Test Range the shine-through/shine-around effect was determined for each altitude level. The data provided a best fit for an exponential terrain clearance function as follows:

$$\text{shine-through/shine-around} = 0.06 (U_{4\pi} + 0.35T_{4\pi}) e^{-7.0 \times 10^4 H}$$

The shine-through/shine-around corrected Biair Count rate is then:

$$U_{2\pi c} = U_{2\pi} - \frac{(U_{4\pi} + 0.35T) 0.06 \times e^{-7.0 \times 10^4 H}}{(1 - 5.75 \times 0.06 \times e^{-7.0 \times 10^4 H})}$$

The shine-through/shine-around correction is applied to the $U_{2\pi}$ count rate at each single record. The single record $U_{2\pi}$ count rates are then averaged over 35 records to make them statistically compatible with the data of the primary system. The atmospheric radon correction is applied to both the $U_{4\pi}$ and the Total Count count rates. The equivalency factor for the $U_{4\pi}/U_{2\pi}$ = 5.75, for Total Count/ $U_{2\pi}$ it is 80.

Within the CORRECT program the data are normalized to a common datum of 400 feet terrain clearance. An exponential formula is used, based on an air column reduced to a standard temperature and pressure of 0°C and 760mm Hg. (32°F and 29.92" Hg). The air absorption coefficients used are those derived from the multiple altitude flight over the Lake Mead Dynamic Test Range for thorium, potassium and Total Count. The air absorption factor for uranium is

obtained by straight interpolation between the potassium and thorium air absorption factors. Their values are respectively:

$$\mu_K = 2.71 \times 10^{-3} \text{ per foot}$$

$$\mu_U = 2.55 \times 10^{-3} \text{ per foot}$$

$$\mu_T = 2.10 \times 10^{-3} \text{ per foot}$$

$$\mu_{TC} = 2.12 \times 10^{-3} \text{ per foot}$$

The formula used for the altitude normalization is:

$$N_{400} = N_H \cdot e^{\mu (400 - 273)} \cdot \frac{P}{273+t} \cdot \frac{H}{29.92}$$

Where N_{400} , N_H are respectively the count rates at 400 feet and at altitude H, μ is air absorption factor, t is temperature in degrees Celsius and P is barometric pressure in inches Hg.

The last operation in the CORRECT program is the determination of statistical adequacy of the data. The criteria for adequacy of the data are based on the work of Lloyd A. Currie (op.cit.). A critical level is recognized, below which all observations made fail to detect a signal, i.e. 95% of all measurements fall within the "normal" distribution of "noise". The detection level is similarly defined as the level above which 95% of the measurements made fall within the normal Poisson distribution of "signal". Currie's critical level has been adopted as the count rate level below which data are inadequate. Data with count rates above the critical level but below the detection level are considered marginal. Above the detection level data are considered adequate. For the single record data the formulas are then:

Count Rate < $2.33 (\text{Sum Corrections})^{1/2}$: data inadequate

$2.33 (\text{Sum Corrections})^{1/2}$ Count Rate < $2.71 + 4.65 (\text{Sum Corrections})^{1/2}$:
data marginal

Count Rate > $2.71 + 4.65 (\text{Sum Corrections})^{1/2}$: data adequate

No ratios have been calculated involving inadequate data in either numerator or denominator. Ratios have been calculated when the data in the numerator are marginal, provided the data in the denominator are adequate.

The thorium, uranium and potassium data are subsequently averaged over 9 records in the SPECAVG program. The output is a spectrometer master tape containing both averaged and single record data.

Parallel with the radiometric data reduction process, the magnetic data are edited and processed. Using the recovered film intersections and the established ground identities, preliminary flight paths are prepared. The flight path is refined in the magnetic adjustment program until an accurate final flight path has been obtained. The reduced spectrometer data are then merged with the final X-Y position of the data points, the reduced magnetic data and the digitized geology, and a master tape is produced with data that pertain to each $3^{\circ} \times 1^{\circ}$ NTMS quadrangle only. The REGROUP program then eliminates all duplicate line segments, orders the remaining line segments and renumeres the fiducials on the flight lines.

The following processing steps are STATANAL and HISTGRM. HISTGRM groups the radiometric data by geological cell units, determines the distribution of the data as normal or lognormal, calculates the mean (for normally distributed data) or the mode (for lognormal distributions) as well as the standard deviations. The results from HISTGRM are used in the STATANAL program, which calculates the signed standard deviation from the mean for each averaged sample for each of the six radiometric parameters. Its output is the Final Spectrometer Master Tape, from which the anomaly maps, the statistical analysis tape, the averaged record and single record reduced data tapes and listings, the flight path maps and the radiometric and magnetic profiles are produced.

DATA PRESENTATION

General

The final data are presented in four different forms: on magnetic tape; on microfiche; in graphic form as profiles and histograms; and in map form as anomaly maps, flight path maps, and computer printer maps.

The histograms and the multiparameter profiles are presented with the anomaly maps and flight path map in a separate bound volume. Complete data listings of both the reduced single record and the reduced averaged record data are found in the back of this report. The format of the printout of the microfiches and the format of the magnetic tape is in accordance with the specifications of the BFEC 1200-C and is described in appendices A through N of this report.

Radiometric Multiple-Parameter Stacked Profiles

The radiometric profiles have been prepared at the horizontal scales of 1:250,000 and 1:500,000 on an automated flatbed plotter. Displayed are from top to bottom: total magnetic intensity, IGRF removed, in gammas; radar altimeter, in feet; ratio of eT concentration in ppm/potassium concentration in %; ratio of eU/K; eU/eT ratio, atmospheric radon (BIAC) in counts per second, equivalenced to the 4π count rate; apparent concentration of terrestrial eT in ppm, apparent concentration of terrestrial eU in ppm; apparent concentration of potassium in %; "Total Count" count rate. Flags are indicated, where needed, below the base line of the corresponding parameter. A short flag indicates marginal data, including terrain clearances between 700 and 1000 feet, while a long flag indicates inadequate data. Fiducial markers are plotted every 200 records, along the top of the profile, every 10 records along the bottom.

Geologic formations are shown on the bottom of the radiometric and mag-

netic multiple-parameter stacked profiles below the fiducial markers. Six tiers of formation identifiers along with short markers are used to indicate changes along the profile with the base of the identifier letters aligned with the corresponding marker. The first identifier found on the westernmost end of the profile applies to the start of the line and this formation continues until the next marker is encountered. Subsequent changes to the geology are similarly indicated along the profile.

Magnetic and Ancillary Parameter Stacked Profiles

The magnetic profiles have also been plotted at scales of 1:250,000 and 1:500,000 on an automated flatbed plotter. The plotting sequence of the profiles is, from top to bottom: barometric pressure at aircraft altitude in inches Hg; atmospheric ambient temperature in degrees Celsius, terrain clearance in feet; magnetic variations at base station, in $\frac{1}{2}$ γ less a 50,000 γ bias; total magnetic intensity, IGRF removed, in gammas. Fiducial markers are again plotted every 200 records along the top of the profiles, every 10 records along the bottom.

Histograms

Histograms have been prepared for the six radiometric parameters for each geologic cell unit of the NTMS quadrangle area. The horizontal scale of the plots is constant for each of the parameters. Frequency grouping has generally been done in 100 groups per full scale, although in some cases more groups may have been used for better definition. In all cases the vertical scale was normalized to the number of samples observed in the group with the highest sample frequency.

For each histogram the frequency distribution type (normal or lognormal) is listed, as well as the mean (or mode in case of lognormal distribution) and the signed standard deviations. Note that for both the normal and lognormal distribution curves the standard deviation is given in terms of the parameter

value (K, eU, eT, eU/K, eU/eT and eT/K). The actual standard deviation is obtained by subtracting the mean parameter value from the +1 standard deviation figure in case of a normal distribution, by dividing the mode value into the +1 standard deviation figure in case of a lognormal distribution. In case of lognormal distribution curves the standard deviation is thus a multiplication factor.

Each histogram further lists the total number of samples observed in the geologic unit and the number of statistically adequate/marginal data samples in each parameter plot.

Anomaly Maps

The anomaly maps have been prepared at scales of 1:250,000 and 1:500,000 on an automated flatbed plotter. The fiducial numbers along the flight lines match those of the corresponding profiles. Positive signed deviations of the mean are indicated by a plus sign to the north or west of the flight lines, while negative signed deviations are indicated by a minus, plotted to the south or east of the line. The number of pluses or minuses corresponds with the levels of standard deviation from the mean. To avoid crowding standard deviation signs are calculated and plotted for every fifth sample only.

Computer Printer Maps

Computer printer plots are produced for the total field and the six radiometric channels. Upper and lower limits were chosen based on the minimum and maximum values of the gridded data. Ten intervals are represented by the contour values 0 to 9. A minus (-) or a plus (+) sign represents those values less than the lower limit or those values higher than the upper limit.

The interval for each integer contour is further divided into two groups. For those values less than .5, the contour is printed; e.g. for values 4.0 to 4.5, the value 4 is printed, while values of 4.6 through 4.9 are left blank.

GEOLOGY

Introduction

The Sleetmute quadrangle is located in the southwestern part of Alaska. It is bounded by latitudes $61^{\circ}00'$ and $62^{\circ}00'$ north and longitudes $156^{\circ}00'$ and $159^{\circ}00'$ west. The Kuskokwim River flows westward across the northern half of the map sheet and its tributary, the Holitna River, flows northward across the east-central part of the sheet. Broad marshy areas are present in the lowlands flanking the river systems, especially in the east.

Mountain ranges, generally oriented northeast-southwest, are present in the west. These features have peaks on the order of three thousand feet above sea level, with relief of two thousand to two thousand five hundred feet above the adjacent lowland areas. The mountains are collectively named the Kuskokwim Mountains.

The Sleetmute quadrangle geology has been compiled by Amuedo and Ivey, Consulting Geologists, from pre-existing U. S. Geological Survey maps and publications, supplemented by a study of Landsat imagery.

Stratigraphy

The rock units recognized on the Sleetmute quadrangle include sediments ranging in age from the lower Paleozoic to the Quaternary. Igneous rocks are present, both intrusive and extrusive in nature, upper Cretaceous to Miocene in age. East and south of the Kuskokwim and Holitna River valleys the bulk of the terrain is covered with a veneer of Quaternary alluvial and colluvial deposits. The area masked by these alluvial/colluvial materials comprises about half of the quadrangle.

The lowland areas of the Sleetmute quadrangle are covered with vegetation, presumably forests; upland areas in the Kuskokwim Mountains are relatively barren.

The following brief description of the rock units mapped on the quadrangle is subdivided by rock class (sedimentary and metasedimentary, intrusive igneous and extrusive igneous) and within each class they are arranged chronologically, beginning with the oldest.

Sedimentary (and Metasedimentary) Rocks

Holitna Group (DSOh)

The Holitna group consists of partly dolomitic limestone, chiefly massive but relatively thin bedded in the upper zones. It includes small reeflike deposits and locally intraformational conglomerates and breccias. Its age is indeterminate, ranging through the Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian.

Gemuk Group (KRPCg)

Chiefly siltstone, interbedded with lesser amounts of chert and volcanic rock, and minor amounts of limestone, graywacke and breccia. The Gemuk group ranges through the Mississippian, Pennsylvanian, Permian, Triassic and Cretaceous.

Kuskokwim Group (Kk and Kkh)

Kk includes interbedded graywacke and shale, intraformational breccia and conglomerate, and local zones of basal breccia and conglomerate. Kkh, the metasedimentary facet, consists of hornfels. It occurs in contact metamorphic zones adjacent to bodies of igneous rock. Its age is Cretaceous.

Glacial deposits (Qg)

Pleistocene morainal till and outwash gravel.

Colluvial deposits (Qc)

Sand, silt and gravel of older terraces and fans, Pleistocene in age.

Alluvial deposits (Qal)

Sand, silt and gravel of present drainage, including marsh deposits.

Extrusive Igneous Rocks

Iditarod Basalt (Ki)

Basalt flows underlain by thin sedimentary breccia; may include some basalt sills. Cretaceous in age.

Getmuna Rhyolite Group (Tgl and Tgt)

Rhyolite lava beds (Tgl) and rhyolite tuff (Tgt). Tertiary in age.

Holokuk Basalt

Basalt flows and interbedded basaltic detritus. Tertiary in age.

Intrusive Igneous Rocks

Albite Rhyolite (Tr)

Rhyolite sheets, dikes and sills. Large bodies are porphyritic and small bodies are non-porphyritic. Eocene in age.

Basalt (Tb)

Basaltic dikes and sills, some of which are columnar in structure. Tertiary in age.

Quartz Diabase (Tqd)

Dikes, sills and small stock-like bodies of quartz diabase and related rocks, which range from basalt to granodiorite. Tertiary in age.

Quartz Monzonite (Tqm)

Stocks, chiefly including quartz monzonite but ranging in composition from granodiorite to granite. Minor facies include basalt, quartz diabase, granite pegmatite and aplite. Tertiary in age.

Structure

The quadrangle is located in the central part of a major structural depression called the Kuskokwim Basin. Within this area the regional geologic strike is north 60° east-south 60° west. The dominant feature is a system

of faults traversing the center of the quadrangle, from the southwest corner to the northeast corner. The southwestern half of this rupture is exposed and is named the Boss Creek Fault. The northeastern half is concealed beneath the Quaternary alluvial and colluvial deposits and its existence is inferred. On the smaller scale Geological Highway Map of Alaska, this fault system is designated the Farewell Fault. Northwest of this fault system, synclinal and anticlinal structures are exposed and well defined, striking in conformity to the regional geologic trend. Most of the exposed bedrock consists of Kuskokwim group graywackes and shales (Kk). This part of the region is extensively intruded by igneous rocks, principally the Eocene albite rhyolite (Tr). Two large, complex igneous masses of upper Tertiary quartz monzonite and basalt (Tqm and Tb) are exposed, one in the northwest underlying the Horn Mountains, and the other in the south-center underlying the Chuilnuk and Kiokluk Mountains.

Southeast of the major fault system, the terrain is generally masked by a veneer of Quaternary alluvial and colluvial deposits (Qal and Qc). However, there are extensive exposures of the lower Paleozoic Holitna group (DSOh). A broad northwest-southeast striking anticlinal axis is interpreted in the Paleozoic section. The presence of lower Paleozoic bedrock south of the fault system in contrast to Cretaceous bedrock north of it suggests that the south-eastern flank of the fault has been uplifted relative to the northwestern flank.

Economic Geology

No mineral deposits or prospects are currently reported in the area of the Sleetmute quadrangle. It is possible that the contact metamorphic zones in the Kuskokwim hornfels (Kkh) adjacent to the quartz monzonite intrusive plugs of the Horn, Chuilnuk and Kiokluk Mountains are sites of mineralization, particularly along faults associated with the intrusive bodies.

INTERPRETATION

General

The airborne gamma ray spectrometer survey is conducted as part of the Department of Energy's National Uranium Resources Evaluation (NURE) program. The primary purpose of the survey is regional resource evaluation rather than the recognition of discrete local anomalies. The interpretation of the radiometric data is directed towards determining zones of possible depletion of uranium minerals which may have served as possible uranium sources, outlining areas of regional enrichment in uranium and indicating the geological formations which are most likely to be mineralized within a potential uranium province.

The areas of possible uranium depletion/enrichment are outlined with the aid of the anomaly maps. Enrichment or depletion on a regional scale is assumed to have taken place if the U/T and U/K ratio values remain higher/lower than at least one standard deviation above/below the mean for the distance of at least a mile, provided the K, U, and T count rates are at the same time not less than one standard deviation below the mean. One mile equals approximately thirty-five samples.

The probability of a geologic rock unit being mineralized by a given element may be estimated from the dispersion of the geochemical distribution of that element within the formation. The narrower the distribution curve (i.e., the smaller the ratio of the standard deviation over the mean) the less likely it is that an extremely high concentration of that element is present within that formation, and vice versa.

Recognition of the prospective aspects of a formation and of the presence of a regional geochemical anomaly is influenced greatly by the selection of the appropriate geological cell units used in the correlation of the radiometric and geologic data. The radiometric parameters used in this

report are concentrations in parts per million of equivalent uranium and equivalent thorium, in percent potassium, and their comparative ratios. The radiometric count rates of the helicopter-borne A. G. R. S. (Airborne Gamma Ray Spectrometer) system were calibrated at the Lake Mead Dynamic Test Range against sources of known concentrations of potassium, uranium and thorium. The sensitivities of the A. G. R. S. system, normalized to four hundred feet terrain clearance at standard temperature and pressure are:

<u>Radioactive element</u>	<u>Count Rate</u>	<u>Concentration</u>
Potassium	95.26 c.p.s.	1.0 % K
Uranium	9.92 c.p.s.	1 ppm eU
Thorium	6.26 c.p.s.	1 ppm eT

Geochemical Analysis

Twelve of the stratigraphic units mapped on the Sleetmute quadrangle were surveyed sufficiently to permit examination of their gamma radiation characteristics from a statistical standpoint. Of these, the sedimentary rocks display well defined histogram peaks and narrow count distribution curves, suggesting relatively homogeneous compositions and decreased likelihood of anomalous concentrations of radioactive minerals. These formations include the Holitna Group (DSOh), the Kuskokwim Group graywackes and shales (Kk), and the Quaternary alluvial material (Qal). The latter formation however, shows indications of possible thorium enrichment in the northeast. The Pleistocene colluvial deposits (Qc) and glacial deposits (Qg) display dual peaks in their initial histogram distributions, attributable to two different formation conditions in their exposure. Separation into "wet" and "dry" phases, based on their surface distribution with respect to swampy

areas and upland dry areas resolves the dual peaking, with lower count concentrations in the moisture prone areas.

The Kuskokwim Group hornfels (Kkh) is characterized by irregular histogram distributions in all three spectral windows. This is consistent with a variably metamorphosed unit, presumably subject to secondary mineralization.

The remaining rock units (igneous intrusive and extrusive rocks) generally display less regular count distributions. The Holokuk basalt (Th) histograms indicate the presence of two poorly defined concentrations on all three spectral channels, suggesting that two distinct basaltic types comprise the formation. The Getmuna rhyolite tuff (Tgt) displays narrow, well defined count distributions but the rock unit is crossed for only about two miles on Traverse 1000 (fiducials 1360-1440) and this encounter provides an inadequate sample. The associated Getmuna rhyolite was not traversed.

Consistent with their general compositions the mafic igneous rocks, the Iditarod and Holokuk basalts (Ki and Th), are characterized by lower count rates on all channels in comparison with the relatively felsic rocks such as the Albite rhyolite (Tr) and the Quartz monzonite and diabase (Tqm and Tqd) bodies.

Anomaly Map Analysis

The most notable regional feature on the uranium and thorium maps is a continuous belt of relatively strong gamma radiation in the southwest, striking northeast-southwest and corresponding in location with an area of exposure of Kuskokwim graywackes and shales (Kk) extensively intruded by dikes and stocks of Eocene albite rhyolite (Tr) in the Buckstock Mountains. The zone of increased level of radioactivity is in alignment with the regional geologic

LEGEND OF TOTAL FIELD GAMMAS MAP

CONTOUR VALUE	LOWER LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
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3	55250.0	55275.0
4	55275.0	55300.0
5	55300.0	55325.0
6	55325.0	55350.0
7	55350.0	55375.0
8	55375.0	55400.0
9	55400.0	55425.0
+	55425.0	

LEGEND TO POT AVGE MAP PCT

CONTOUR VALUE	LOWER LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
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2	0.6	0.8
3	0.8	1.0
4	1.0	1.2
5	1.2	1.4
6	1.4	1.6
7	1.6	1.8
8	1.8	2.0
9	2.0	2.2
+	2.2	

LEGEND TO URN AVE MAP PPM

CONTOUR VALUE	LOWER LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
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0	0.3	0.6
1	0.6	0.9
2	0.9	1.2
3	1.2	1.5
4	1.5	1.8
5	1.8	2.1
6	2.1	2.4
7	2.4	2.7
8	2.7	3.0
9	3.0	3.3
+	3.3	

LASKA SLEETMUTE - URANIUM AVG GRID FILE PRINT

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X3= 662560.0
Y3= 6878552.0

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FIGURE 9

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LEGEND TO THOR AVGE MAPPPM

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3	3.2	4.0
4	4.0	4.8
5	4.8	5.6
6	5.6	6.4
7	6.4	7.2
8	7.2	8.0
9	8.0	8.8
+	8.8	

LEGEND TO URN POT RATIO MAP

CONTOUR VALUE	LOWER LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
-		1.0
0	1.0	1.5
1	1.5	2.0
2	2.0	2.4
3	2.4	2.9
4	2.9	3.3
5	3.3	3.8
6	3.8	4.3
7	4.3	4.7
8	4.7	5.2
9	5.2	5.6
+	5.6	

LEGEND TO URN THOR RATIO MAP

CONTOUR VALUE	LOWER LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
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0	0.1	0.1
1	0.1	0.2
2	0.2	0.2
3	0.2	0.3
4	0.3	0.3
5	0.3	0.4
6	0.4	0.4
7	0.4	0.5
8	0.5	0.5
9	0.5	0.6
+	0.6	

LEGEND TO THOR POT RATIO MAP

CONTOUR VALUE	LOWER LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
-		1.7
0	1.7	2.3
1	2.3	2.9
2	2.9	3.5
3	3.5	4.1
4	4.1	4.6
5	4.6	5.2
6	5.2	5.8
7	5.8	6.4
8	6.4	6.9
9	6.9	7.5
+	7.5	

ALASKA- SLEETMUTE THOR POT RATIO GRID FILE PRINT

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X3= 662560.0
Y3= 6878552.0

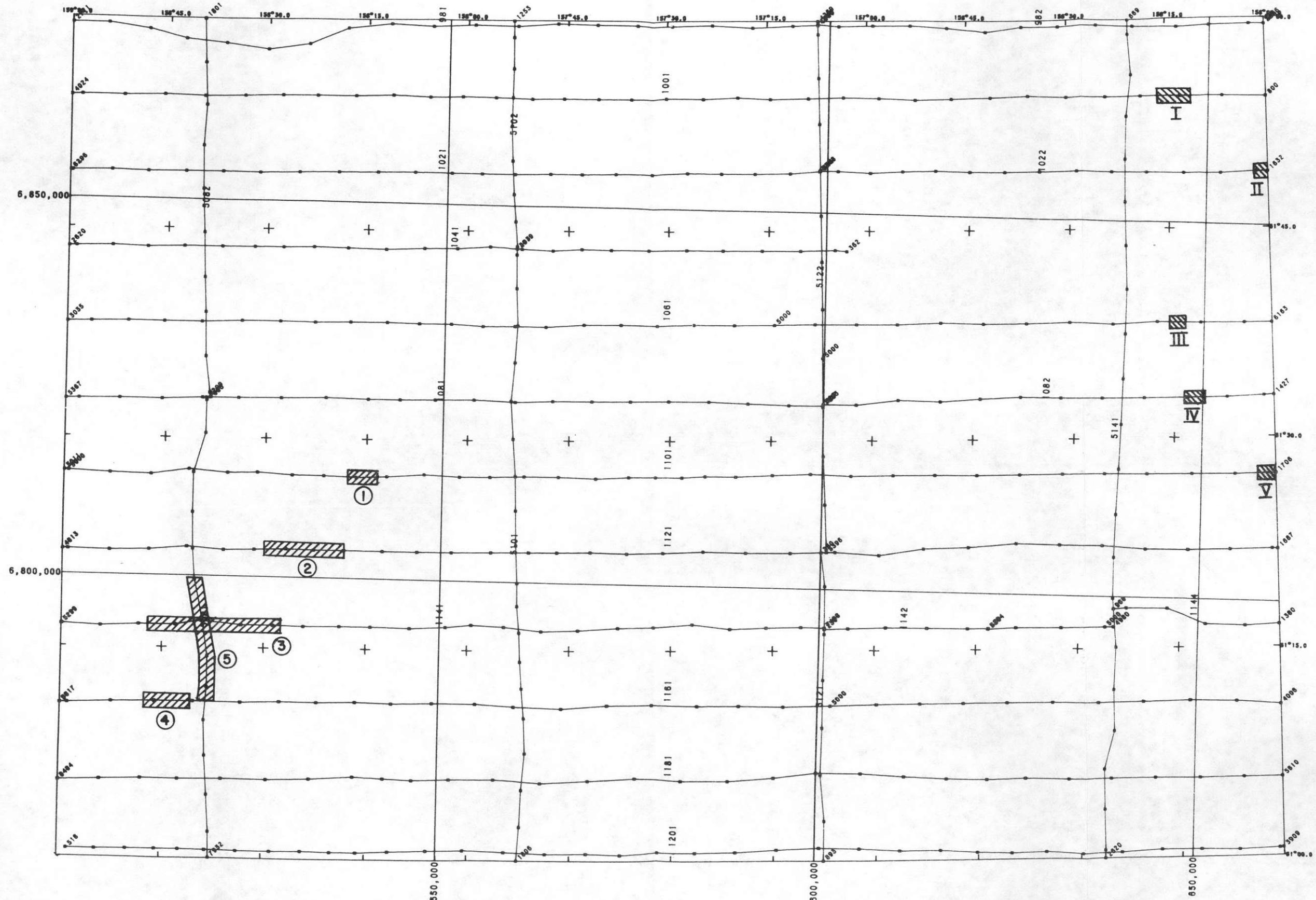
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 .8 7 6 88 666 7 5 33 3 4456 6 1 13444 6 55 444 33 44 4567777 66 555 44 5 3 6 566 5 4 333 4 5
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 .6 65 345 5 44 44 33 4 2 3 4 4444 55 5666 6 66666 5 66666 5 66666 6 66666 66666 66666 66666 556
 .5 55 555 345555 4444 333 44 4 4 4 444444 5666665 444 5 6 77 6 6 7 6 5655 5 6 6665 6 6666677 556
 .55 444 555 44 44 3 33 444 33 4444 44 7 334 55 6 76 544 5 677666 6666 66 77 55
 .5 444444 5 55 44 4 33 4 2 3 44 4433 43 3 4 44 5 77776 45 5555 6 7 76 55 66 66666666 555 5
 .4 5 444444 5 4444 33 3 3 4 4 3333 444 56 77776 555 5 66 77 6 55 5 6 777777 7 6 555 55
 .4444 44444 333 333 3333 44 55 666 77777 6666 6 5 6 7 7 6 554 4 4
 .55 44 3 222 3 4444 44 3333 4 5 55 6 55 6 8 88 7 666 6 77 65 5 6 77 87 7 4 3 56
 .55 555 4 44 2 1 23 4444 44 444 33 4 5 5 6 65 56 99 8888 45 677 6 4 56 777 877 766 6 3 4 55
 .6 44 5 5 4 3334 11 12344444 55433344443333 4 456 6666 6 7 9 888 56 7 76 55 5556 77 88 88 6 54 4 5555
 .6 5 4 4 4 4 3 11 23 4444 4 4444 4444 6 6666 7 8 88 765 5 6 7777 6 55 6 77 77 66 5555 6 66
 .6 44 4444444 3 2 3 44 44 44 4 666 77 77 7 8888 7 6 44 77 7 6 5 6 77777 77 666 6 77 6
 .6 543 3 4 4 33 3 11 55 44 7 7 788 7 7 8 88 7 65 44 67 87 6 5 6 7 777 7 7 66 6 678 7
 .7 654 2 4 4 3 4 100 3 55 55 4 5 445 88 667 987 6 3 8 655 5 9 8887 6 7 888 77 6 7 777 666 6
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 .6 5 32 2 3 2 2 33 1 234 5 3 5 55 55 6 666666 777 6 5555 555 6 6 7 777 888 8 77 6 5 88 8 9 6 56
 .5 3 2 22 1 1 2 3 4 4444444 55 66666666 777 6 5555 555 6 6 7 777 888 8 77 6 5 88 8 9 6 56
 .5 43 2 1 1 2 3 3 4 4 4 33 4 56 7777 8876 4 5 5 5 6 6 6788 7 7 8 8 9 7 65444 7 +48655 5 4
 .6 3 2 111 22 111 233 445554 333 456777 8876 9 45 5444 66 67 77777777 9 877 6 4445 8 8 8 98 555
 .4 2 111 2 111 3 44 5 4 44 677 8 7 788 5 5 5 44 55 6 77777 777 8 999 8 77 6 55 5578 8 88 8 7 6 5
 .3 2 1111 1111 2 3 44 4444 5 6 7 876 6666 66 6 44 5 6 7 7 8 777 6 88 5 6665 5 77 78 8 7 6 7 5
 .3333 1 1 2 3 44 5 4444 5555 78 876 6666 66 6 44 5 6 7 7 8 777 6 88 5 6665 5 77 78 8 7 6 7 5
 .3333 1000 3 4 555 44 45 5 7 999 6 66 6 77 5 6 887777 8888777 7 6 6 55 5 66665 678
 .2 333 2 1000 55 4 555 44 45 66 + 66 7

 X1= 500000.0
Y1= 6760000.0

strike and it suggests that the Cretaceous graywackes and shales are far more heavily intruded by the felsic igneous rocks than is indicated by the geologic map. This zone is coincident with a zone of abrupt magnetic excursion, further suggesting severe igneous intrusion. The most definitive concentrations of gamma radiation in the uranium and thorium spectral windows are present on Traverse 1100 (fiducials 2490-2590), Traverse 1120 (fiducials 2230-2500), Traverse 1140 (fiducials 5530-5930), Traverse 1160 (fiducials 4200-4320), and Tie line 5080 (fiducials 8350-8700).

A zone of increased gamma radiation, particularly high in the thorium spectral window, is observed in the southwest on Traverse 1180 (fiducials 6240-6580) and Traverse 1200 (fiducials 1100-1680). The zone lies between the Boss Creek and Holitna faults in a region of Kuskokwim graywacke and shale (Kk) exposure. However, the region in question corresponds closely to an upland area of the Kuskokwim Mountains and the altimeter record suggests that the apparent increased level of radiation in this area is attributable to signal amplification due to normalizing less than perfect data over a large altitude variance.

Erratic high zones of gamma radiation in the thorium spectral window and to a lesser extent in the uranium window are present in the Holokuk basalt (Th) and the Kuskokwim hornfels (Kkh) adjacent to the Tertiary quartz monzonite stock in the Horn Mountains, observed on Traverse 1040 (fiducials 860-1100) and in the basalts and sediments adjacent to the Kiokluk Mountain stock observed on Traverse 1140 (fiducials 6440-6520). Both of these igneous complexes are manifested by significant magnetic deviation and the altimeter record suggests that the apparent anomalous radioactivity recorded over both zones is attributable to signal amplification due to normalizing less than perfect data over a large altitude variance.



0 10 20
STATUTE MILES



AERO SERVICE

- ③ ▨ URANIUM, THORIUM ANOMALY NO. 3
 ② ▨ THORIUM ANOMALY NO. 2

INTERPRETATION MAP, SLEETMUTE QUADRANGLE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

FIGURE 14

In the northeastern part of the Sleetmute quadrangle, unusually strong gamma radiation is observed over the Quaternary alluvium (Qal) deposits along two rivers, the Stony River and the Swift River, both tributaries of the Kuskokwim River. The higher gamma radiation level is mainly confined to the thorium spectral window, suggesting that the source may be sedimentary monazite deposition. The possible thorium enriched zones are observed on Traverse 1000 (fiducials 3770-3850), Traverse 1020 (fiducials 9620-9657), Traverse 1060 (fiducials 5930-5970), Traverse 1080 (fiducials 8150-8200), and Traverse 1100 (fiducials 4970-5011).

The areas of anomalous radioactivity that warrant further investigation include the persistent belt of uranium and thorium radiation in the west and southwest corresponding to an area of Kuskokwim graywackes and shales (Kk) believed to be extensively intruded by Eocene felsic igneous rocks, and the alluvial deposits along the Stony River and Swift River in the northeast. The former may be a zone of irregularly distributed uranium mineralization and the latter may include monazite-enriched sands.

Other areas on the Sleetmute quadrangle displaying apparent anomalous radioactivity are probably attributable to signal amplification due to normalizing less than perfect data over a large altitude or radon variance.

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A P P E N D I X A

Geologic Legend

G E O L O G I C L E G E N D

<u>Aero Symbol</u>	<u>Map Symbol</u>	
QA	Qal	: Quaternary alluvial deposits
QC	Qc	: Quaternary colluvial deposits
QCW		: Quaternary colluvial deposits (moist phase)
QG	Qg	: Pleistocene glacial deposits
QGW		: Pleistocene glacial deposits (moist phase)
KK	Kk	: Kuskokwim group graywacke and shale
KH	Kkh	: Kuskokwim group hornfels
KT	K T RPCg	: Gemuk group
DS	DSOh	: Holitna group
TH	Th	: Holokuk basalt
TT	Tgl/Tgt	: Getmuna rhyolite group
KI	Ki	: Iditarod basalt
TM	Tqm	: Quartz monzonite
TR	Tr	: Albite rhyolite
W		: Water

A P P E N D I X B

List of Geologic Units by Anomaly

List of Geologic Units by Anomaly

<u>ANOMALY</u>	<u>FORMATION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>FIDUCIAL INTERVAL</u>	<u>BRIEF DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>Uranium, Thorium Anomalies</u>				
1.	Kk/Tr	t-1100	2490-2590	
2.	Kk/Tr	t-1120	2230-2500	General increase in total count, particularly in U and T spectral windows.
3.	Kk/Tr	t-1140	5530-5930	
4.	Kk/Tr	t-1160	4200-4320	
5.	Kk/Tr	tl-5080	8350-8700	
<u>Thorium Anomalies</u>				
I.	Qal	t-1000	3770-3850	
II.	Qal	t-1020	9620-9657	Increase in T window count, supported by U/T and T/K ratios
III.	Qal	t-1060	5930-5970	
IV.	Qal	t-1080	8150-8200	
V.	Qal	t-1100	4970-5011	

A P P E N D I X C

List of Anomalies by Geologic Unit

List of Anomalies by Geologic Unit

<u>Formation</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>No. of U, Th Anomalies</u>	<u>No. of Th Anomalies</u>
Kk/Tr	21,817/238	5	
Qal	4478		5

A P P E N D I X D

Mean Radiometric Values by Geologic Unit

MEAN VALUE BY GEOLOGIC MAP UNIT

SLEETMUTE QUAD

LINE 5080

UNIT	E THOR	E URN	POT	PCT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K	UNIT	E THOR	E URN	POT	PCT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K
QA	2.12	0.87	0.43	0.406	1.976	5.286		QG	3.37	1.36	0.84	0.379	1.432	4.428	
KT	1.74	0.89	0.69	0.521	1.408	2.611		QC	1.41	0.66	0.24	0.480	2.712	5.829	
KK	3.30	1.17	0.79	0.367	1.700	4.628		QGW	1.04	0.49	0.16	0.436	3.379	6.630	

LINE 5100

UNIT	THOR	URN	POT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K	UNIT	THOR	URN	POT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K
KK	2.34	0.92	0.50	0.420	1.979	4.829	KH	4.37	1.15	1.13	0.260	0.978	3.832
QCW	0.99	0.53	0.17	0.454	2.457	5.273	TM	5.02	1.09	1.58	0.221	0.690	3.192
QC	1.83	0.76	0.36	0.435	2.302	5.345	TH	1.49	0.59	0.33	0.401	1.920	4.531
ZG	2.99	0.96	0.79	0.352	1.442	3.932	QA	2.36	0.95	0.42	0.408	2.282	5.680
W	1.20	1.14	0.29	0.897	4.401	3.405							

LINE 5120

UNIT	THOR	URN	POT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K	UNIT	THOR	URN	POT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K	
D3	QC	2.36	1.06	0.41	0.479	2.656	5.828	QA	1.96	0.75	0.38	0.394	2.063	5.020
DS	2.43	0.97	0.41	0.429	2.617	6.068	W	2.42	0.50	0.48	0.181	1.078	5.037	
QCW	1.07	0.45	0.13	0.458	2.659	5.032	KK	2.43	1.02	0.51	0.451	2.132	4.836	

LINE 5140

UNIT	THOR	URN	POT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K	UNIT	THOR	URN	POT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K
QC	2.09	1.27	0.38	0.567	3.196	5.653	QCW	1.03	0.85	0.15	0.819	4.732	4.978
QA	2.98	1.71	0.62	0.621	3.107	5.021	W	1.01	0.0	0.07	0.0	0.0	7.600
DS	1.51	0.80	0.20	0.518	4.074	7.690	KK	2.81	1.34	0.49	0.512	2.831	5.820

A P P E N D I X E

Standard Deviation Table

SLEETMUTE

QUAD

FORMATION QA

DATA	SAMPLES	MEAN		-3	-2	-1	+1	+2	+3
E THORIUM	4286	1.98	NORMAL	-0.66	0.22	1.10	2.86	3.74	4.62
E URANIUM	3716	0.65	LUGNORMAL	0.16	0.25	0.41	1.04	1.66	2.65
POTASSIUM	4351	0.43	NURMAL	-0.16	0.04	0.23	0.62	0.82	1.01
EU/K	3664	1.50	LUGNORMAL	0.28	0.50	0.88	2.76	4.87	8.59
EU/ETH	3504	0.42	NURMAL	-0.17	0.03	0.22	0.62	0.81	1.01
ETH/K	4197	4.67	NURMAL	1.07	2.27	3.47	5.87	7.07	8.27

FORMATION QC

DATA	SAMPLES	MEAN		-3	-2	-1	+1	+2	+3
E THORIUM	8917	1.96	NORMAL	-0.81	0.12	1.04	2.89	3.81	4.74
E URANIUM	7649	0.88	NORMAL	-0.54	-0.07	0.40	1.35	1.82	2.29
POTASSIUM	9076	0.30	NURMAL	-0.17	0.01	0.18	0.54	0.71	0.89
EU/K	7409	1.89	LUGNORMAL	0.34	0.60	1.07	3.34	5.91	10.44
EU/ETH	7068	0.42	NURMAL	-0.17	0.03	0.22	0.62	0.81	1.01
ETH/K	8579	5.41	NURMAL	1.42	2.75	4.08	6.74	8.07	9.40

FORMATION QLW

DATA	SAMPLES	MEAN		-3	-2	-1	+1	+2	+3
E THORIUM	1571	0.42	LUGNORMAL	0.05	0.10	0.21	0.87	1.79	3.68
E URANIUM	1382	0.48	NORMAL	-0.41	-0.11	0.18	0.77	1.07	1.36
POTASSIUM	2278	0.06	LUGNURMAL	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.15	0.34	0.82
EU/K	769	1.04	LUGNURMAL	0.09	0.20	0.46	2.34	5.28	11.90
EU/ETH	568	0.34	LUGNURMAL	0.07	0.12	0.20	0.56	0.94	1.58
ETH/K	1209	4.02	LUGNURMAL	1.44	2.03	2.86	5.66	7.97	11.22

FORMATION QLW

DATA	SAMPLES	MEAN		-3	-2	-1	+1	+2	+3
E THORIUM	1044	2.79	NORMAL	-0.31	0.72	1.76	3.83	4.86	5.90
E URANIUM	966	1.13	NURMAL	-0.25	0.21	0.67	1.59	2.05	2.51
POTASSIUM	1044	0.48	LUGNURMAL	0.11	0.18	0.29	0.78	1.29	2.13
EU/K	966	1.72	NURMAL	-0.78	0.05	0.89	2.56	3.39	4.23
EU/ETH	959	0.40	NURMAL	-0.14	0.04	0.22	0.58	0.76	0.93
ETH/K	1044	4.24	NURMAL	1.41	2.35	3.30	5.18	6.15	7.07

SLEETMUTE

QUAD

FORMATION

WGW

DATA	SAMPLES	MEAN		-3	-2	-1	+1	+2	+3
E THORIUM	299	0.85	NORMAL	-0.22	0.13	0.49	1.21	1.57	1.93
E URANIUM	195	0.39	NORMAL	-0.09	0.07	0.23	0.56	0.72	0.88
POTASSIUM	307	0.13	NOKMAL	-0.02	0.03	0.08	0.18	0.23	0.28
EU/K	187	3.26	NORMAL	-0.87	0.51	1.89	4.64	6.02	7.39
EU/ETH	125	0.43	NORMAL	-0.18	0.02	0.23	0.64	0.84	1.04
ETH/K	295	6.36	NURMAL	0.26	2.04	4.33	8.39	10.43	12.46

FORMATION

KK

DATA	SAMPLES	MEAN		-3	-2	-1	+1	+2	+3
E THORIUM	21716	2.49	NORMAL	0.13	0.91	1.70	3.27	4.06	4.85
E URANIUM	19178	0.94	NORMAL	-0.47	-0.00	0.47	1.41	1.88	2.35
POTASSIUM	21776	0.49	LUGNUKMAL	0.10	0.10	0.29	0.85	1.48	2.56
EU/K	19136	1.43	LUGNUKMAL	0.31	0.51	0.85	2.39	3.99	6.67
EU/ETH	18894	0.58	NORMAL	-0.14	0.03	0.21	0.55	0.73	0.90
ETH/K	21659	4.54	NOKMAL	0.58	1.90	3.22	5.85	7.17	8.49

FORMATION

KH

DATA	SAMPLES	MEAN		-3	-2	-1	+1	+2	+3
E THORIUM	409	2.89	NURMAL	-0.35	0.73	1.81	3.97	5.05	6.13
E URANIUM	369	1.02	NORMAL	-0.50	0.01	0.52	1.53	2.04	2.54
POTASSIUM	421	0.63	LUGNORMAL	0.20	0.30	0.43	0.92	1.34	1.96
EU/K	369	4.22	NORMAL	-0.49	0.08	0.65	1.79	2.37	2.94
EU/ETH	369	0.23	LUGNORMAL	0.05	0.00	0.14	0.39	0.67	1.14
ETH/K	409	3.79	NURMAL	1.55	2.30	3.04	4.54	5.28	6.03

FORMATION

KT

DATA	SAMPLES	MEAN		-3	-2	-1	+1	+2	+3
E THORIUM	1088	2.01	NURMAL	-0.63	0.25	1.13	2.89	3.77	4.65
E URANIUM	913	0.77	NORMAL	-0.34	0.03	0.40	1.14	1.51	1.88
POTASSIUM	1093	0.70	NORMAL	-0.03	0.21	0.45	0.94	1.18	1.42
EU/K	913	1.15	NOKMAL	-0.58	-0.00	0.57	1.72	2.30	2.87
EU/ETH	874	0.39	NURMAL	-0.15	0.03	0.21	0.57	0.75	0.93
ETH/K	1088	2.90	NURMAL	-0.20	0.00	1.92	4.04	5.10	6.15

SLEETMUIE

QUAD

FORMATION

US

DATA	SAMPLES	MEAN		-3	-2	-1	+1	+2	+3
E THORIUM	1370	2.25	NORMAL	-0.22	0.00	1.43	3.07	3.90	4.72
E URANIUM	1335	0.99	NURMAL	-0.31	0.12	0.56	1.42	1.85	2.29
POTASSIUM	1373	0.40	NORMAL	-0.01	0.03	0.26	0.53	0.67	0.81
EU/K	1326	2.03	LOGNORMAL	0.37	0.00	1.15	3.56	6.26	11.00
EU/ETH	1291	0.45	NURMAL	-0.18	0.03	0.24	0.66	0.87	1.08
ETH/K	1361	2.60	NORMAL	1.84	3.09	4.35	6.86	8.11	9.37

FORMATION

IH

DATA	SAMPLES	MEAN		-3	-2	-1	+1	+2	+3
E THORIUM	855	2.68	NORMAL	-3.22	-1.18	0.85	4.92	6.95	8.98
E URANIUM	664	0.35	LOGNORMAL	0.03	0.07	0.16	0.79	1.71	3.96
POTASSIUM	856	0.42	LOGNORMAL	0.08	0.13	0.24	0.75	1.32	2.35
EU/K	664	1.44	NURMAL	-0.81	-0.00	0.69	2.19	2.94	3.69
EU/ETH	626	0.34	NURMAL	-0.12	0.03	0.19	0.50	0.65	0.81
ETH/K	855	4.00	NURMAL	0.51	1.09	2.87	5.24	6.42	7.61

FORMATION

II

DATA	SAMPLES	MEAN		-3	-2	-1	+1	+2	+3
E THORIUM	75	3.38	LOGNORMAL	2.31	2.62	2.97	3.83	4.35	4.94
E URANIUM	75	1.05	NURMAL	0.17	0.46	0.76	1.35	1.64	1.94
POTASSIUM	75	0.66	NOKMAL	0.61	0.09	0.78	0.95	1.04	1.12
EU/K	75	1.16	NURMAL	-0.05	0.30	0.77	1.59	2.00	2.41
EU/ETH	75	0.29	NURMAL	-0.04	0.07	0.18	0.41	0.52	0.63
ETH/K	75	3.59	NURMAL	2.83	3.21	3.60	4.38	4.76	5.15

FORMATION

KI

DATA	SAMPLES	MEAN		-3	-2	-1	+1	+2	+3
E THORIUM	249	1.46	NURMAL	-0.35	0.23	0.86	2.07	2.68	3.28
E URANIUM	215	0.61	NURMAL	-0.27	0.02	0.32	0.91	1.20	1.49
POTASSIUM	254	0.27	NURMAL	-0.09	0.03	0.15	0.39	0.51	0.63
EU/K	207	1.85	LOGNORMAL	0.53	0.00	1.22	2.81	4.20	6.48
EU/ETH	185	0.40	NURMAL	-0.06	0.00	0.25	0.56	0.71	0.86
ETH/K	241	2.52	NURMAL	0.62	2.23	3.89	7.16	8.79	10.42

SLEETMUTE

QUAD

FORMATION

TM

DATA	SAMPLES	MEAN		-3	-2	-1	+1	+2	+3
E THORIUM	254	5.23	NORMAL	0.67	2.19	3.71	6.76	8.28	9.80
E URANIUM	238	2.01	NORMAL	-0.79	0.15	1.08	2.94	3.87	4.81
POTASSIUM	254	1.63	NORMAL	-0.36	0.30	0.97	2.29	2.96	3.62
EU/K	238	0.83	LOGNORMAL	0.16	0.20	0.48	1.44	2.51	4.36
EU/ETH	238	0.56	NORMAL	-0.16	0.01	0.18	0.53	0.70	0.87
ETH/K	254	2.85	LOGNORMAL	1.19	1.60	2.13	3.80	5.08	6.79

FORMATION

TR

DATA	SAMPLES	MEAN		-3	-2	-1	+1	+2	+3
E THORIUM	238	2.98	NORMAL	-2.49	-0.66	1.16	4.80	6.63	8.45
E URANIUM	209	1.11	NORMAL	-1.11	-0.37	0.37	1.84	2.58	3.32
POTASSIUM	238	1.30	NORMAL	-1.33	-0.45	0.43	2.18	3.06	3.93
EU/K	209	0.68	LOGNORMAL	0.12	0.21	0.38	1.20	2.13	3.79
EU/ETH	208	0.55	NORMAL	-0.25	-0.05	0.15	0.55	0.75	0.95
ETH/K	238	2.67	LOGNORMAL	0.63	0.54	1.39	3.07	4.57	6.79

FORMATION

DATA	SAMPLES	MEAN		-3	-2	-1	+1	+2	+3
E THORIUM	136	1.40	NORMAL	-1.49	-0.51	0.47	2.44	3.42	4.40
E URANIUM	107	0.34	LOGNORMAL	0.06	0.10	0.19	0.63	1.15	2.09
POTASSIUM	165	0.26	LOGNORMAL	0.06	0.10	0.16	0.43	0.69	1.12
EU/K	105	0.80	LOGNORMAL	0.08	0.17	0.37	1.74	3.79	8.23
EU/ETH	87	0.18	LOGNORMAL	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.34	0.62	1.15
ETH/K	132	3.95	NORMAL	0.34	1.54	2.75	5.16	6.36	7.57

A P P E N D I X F

Single Record Data Listing

A P P E N D I X G

Average Record Data Listing

A P P E N D I X H

DOE Single Record Reduced Data Tape

DOE SINGLE RECORD REDUCED DATA TAPE

Line Number	Character Number		
	<u>123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012</u>		
1	02 0978	(DATA TAPE TYPE AND FORMAT SPECIFICATION DATE CODES)	
2			
3	SINGLE RECORD REDUCED DATA TAPE		
4			
5	FORMAT FOR TAPE IDENTIFICATION BLOCK (SECOND BLOCK)		
6			
7	ITEM	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
8	1	A40	QUADRANGLE NAME AS PROJECT IDENTIFICATION
9	2	A20	NAME OF SUBCONTRACTOR
10	3	I4	APPROXIMATE DATE OF SURVEY (MONTH, YEAR)
11	4	I1	NUMBER OF AERIAL SYSTEMS USED TO COLLECT DATA FOR THIS QUADRANGLE
12	4	I1	AERIAL SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION CODE FOR FIRST SYSTEM
13	6	A20	AIRCRAFT IDENTIFICATION BY TYPE AND FAA NUMBER FOR FIRST SYSTEM
14	7	F6.1	NOMINAL ALTITUDE SYSTEM SENSITIVITY RELATIVE TO TERRESTRIAL POTASSIUM (K-40) TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN CPS PER PERCENT K FOR FIRST SYSTEM
15	8	F6.1	NOMINAL ALTITUDE SYSTEM SENSITIVITY RELATIVE TO TERRESTRIAL URANIUM (BI-214) TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN CPS PER PPM EQUIVALENT U
16	9	F6.1	NOMINAL ALTITUDE SYSTEM SENSITIVITY RELATIVE TO TERRESTRIAL THORIUM (TL-208) TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN CPS PER PPM EQUIVALENT TH
17	10	I6	BLANK FIELD (999999)
18	11	F6.3	4PI-SYSTEM DATA COLLECTION INTERVAL TO THREE DECIMAL PLACES IN SECONDS FOR FIRST SYSTEM
19	12	F6.3	2PI-SYSTEM DATA COLLECTION INTERVAL TO THREE DECIMAL PLACES IN SECONDS FOR FIRST SYSTEM
20	13	I3	NUMBER OF CHANNELS (0-3 MEV) IN 4PI SYSTEM FOR FIRST AERIAL SYSTEM
21	14	I3	NUMBER OF CHANNELS (0-3 MEV) IN 2PI SYSTEM FOR FIRST AERIAL SYSTEM
22	15-24	(SAME)	REPEAT OF ITEMS 5-14 FOR SECOND AERIAL SYSTEM
23	*	*	*
24	*	*	*
25	*	*	*
26	85-94	(SAME)	REPEAT OF ITEMS 5-14 FOR NINH AERIAL SYSTEM
27	95	I3	NUMBER OF FLIGHT LINES ON THIS TAPE
28	96	I4	FIRST FLIGHT LINE NUMBER ON THIS TAPE
29	97	I6	FIRST RECORD NUMBER OF FIRST FLIGHT LINE
30	98	I3	JULIAN DATE (DAY OF YEAR) FIRST FLIGHT-LINE DATA WAS COLLECTED
31	99-101	I4,I6,I3	REPEAT OF ITEMS 96-98 FOR SECOND FLIGHT LINE ON THIS TAPE
32	*	*	*
33	*	*	*
34	*	*	*
35	390-392	I4,I6,I3	REPEAT OF ITEMS 96-98 FOR 99TH FLIGHT LINE ON THIS TAPE
36			
37			
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51			

Line Number	Character Number		
	123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012		
52	FORMAT FOR SINGLE RECORD REDUCED DATA RECORD (THIRD THRU LAST BLOCK)		
53			
54	ITEM	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
55	1	I1	AERIAL SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION CODE
56	2	I4	FLIGHT LINE NUMBER
57	3	I6	RECORD IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
58	4	I6	GMT TIME OF DAY (HHMMSS)
59	5	F8.4	LATITUDE TO FOUR DECIMAL PLACES IN DEGREES
60	6	F8.4	LONGITUDE TO FOUR DECIMAL PLACES IN DEGREES
61	7	F6.1	TERRAIN CLEARANCE TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN METERS
62	8	F7.1	RESIDUAL (IGRF REMOVED) MAGNETIC FIELD INTENSITY TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN GAMMAS
63	9	A8	SURFACE GEOLOGIC MAP UNIT CODE
64	10	I4	QUALITY FLAG CODES
65	11	F6.1	APPARENT CONCENTRATION OF TERRESTRIAL POTASSIUM (K-40) TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PERCENT K
66	12	F4.1	UNCERTAINTY IN TERRESTRIAL POTASSIUM TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PERCENT K
67	13	F6.1	APPARENT CONCENTRATION OF TERRESTRIAL URANIUM (BI-214) TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U
68	14	F4.1	UNCERTAINTY IN TERRESTRIAL URANIUM TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U
69	15	F6.1	APPARENT CONCENTRATION OF TERRESTRIAL THORIUM (TL-208) TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT TH
70	16	F4.1	UNCERTAINTY IN TERRESTRIAL THORIUM TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT TH
71	17	F6.1	URANIUM-TO-THORIUM RATIO TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U PER PPM EQUIVALENT TH
72	18	F6.1	URANIUM-TO-POTASSIUM RATIO TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U PER PERCENT K
73	19	F6.1	THORIUM-TO-POTASSIUM RATIO TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT TH PER PERCENT K
74	20	F8.1	GROSS GAMMA (0.4-3.0 MEV) COUNT RATE TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN COUNTS PER SECOND
75	21	F6.1	UNCERTAINTY IN GROSS GAMMA COUNT RATE TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN COUNTS PER SECOND
76	22	F5.1	ATMOSPHERIC BI-214 4PI CORRECTION TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U
77	23	F4.1	UNCERTAINTY IN ATMOSPHERIC BI-214 4PI CORRECTION TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U
78	24	F4.1	OUTSIDE AIR TEMPERATURE TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN DEGREES CELSIUS
79	25	F5.1	OUTSIDE AIR PRESSURE TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN MMHG

A P P E N D I X I

DOE Raw Spectral Data Tape

DOE RAW SPECTRAL DATA TAPE

Line Number	Character Number		
	<u>123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012</u>		
1	01 0978	(DATA TAPE TYPE AND FORMAT SPECIFICATION DATE CODES)	
2			
3	RAW SPECTRAL DATA TAPE		
4			
5	FORMAT FOR TAPE IDENTIFICATION BLOCK (SECOND BLOCK ON TAPE)		
6			
7	ITEM	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
8	1	A40	QUADRANGLE NAME AS PROJECT IDENTIFICATION
9	2	A20	NAME OF SUBCONTRACTOR
10	3	I4	APPROXIMATE DATE OF SURVEY (MONTH, YEAR)
11	4	I1	AERIAL SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION CODE
12	5	A20	AIRCRAFT IDENTIFICATION BY TYPE AND FAA NUMBER
13	6	I3	BFEC CALIBRATION REPORT NUMBER
14	7	F6.3	4PI SYSTEM DATA COLLECTION INTERVAL TO THREE DECIMAL PLACES IN SECONDS
15	8	F6.3	2PI SYSTEM DATA COLLECTION INTERVAL TO THREE DECIMAL PLACES IN SECONDS
16	9	I3	NUMBER OF CHANNELS (0-3 MEV) FOR 4PI SYSTEM
17	10	I3	NUMBER OF CHANNELS (0-3 MEV) FOR 2PI SYSTEM
18	11	I3	NUMBER OF FLIGHT LINES ON THIS TAPE
19	12	I4	FIRST FLIGHT LINE NUMBER ON THIS TAPE
20	13	I6	FIRST RECORD NUMBER OF FIRST FLIGHT LINE
21	14	I3	JULIAN DATA (DAY OF YEAR) FIRST FLIGHT LINE WAS COLLECTED
22	15-17	I4,I6,I3	REPEAT OF ITEMS 12-14 FOR SECOND FLIGHT LINE ON THIS TAPE
23	*	*	*
24	*	*	*
25	*	*	*
26	306-308	I4,I6,I3	REPEAT OF ITEMS 12-14 FOR 99TH FLIGHT LINE ON THIS TAPE
27			
28			
29			
30	FORMAT FOR RAW SPECTRAL DATA RECORD (THIRD THRU LAST BLOCK ON TAPE)		
31			
32			
33	ITEM	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
34			
35	1	I1	AERIAL SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION CODE
36	2	I4	FLIGHT LINE NUMBER
37	3	I6	RECORD IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
38	4	I6	GMT TIME OF DAY (HHMMSS)
39	5	F8.4	LATITUDE TO FOUR DECIMAL PLACES IN DEGREES
40	6	F8.4	LONGITUDE TO FOUR DECIMAL PLACES IN DEGREES
41	7	F6.1	TERRAIN CLEARANCE TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN METERS
42	8	F7.1	TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD INTENSITY TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN GAMMAS
43	9	A8	SURFACE GEOLOGIC MAP UNIT CODE
44	10	I4	QUALITY FLAG CODES
45	11	F4.1	OUTSIDE AIR TEMPERATURE TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN DEGREES CELSIUS
46	12	F5.1	OUTSIDE AIR PRESSURE TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN MMHG
47	13	F5.3	LIVE TIME COUNTING PERIOD TO THREE DECIMAL PLACES IN SECONDS
48	14	I4	SUMMED RAW OUTPUT FROM COSMIC CHANNELS (3-6 MEV) IN COUNTS
49			
50			
51			
52			
53			

Line Number		Character Number	
	123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012		
54	15	I4	RAW OUTPUT FROM CHANNEL 1 IN COUNTS
55	16	I4	RAW OUTPUT FROM CHANNEL 2 IN COUNTS
56	*	*	*
57	*	*	*
58	*	*	*
59	270	I4	RAW OUTPUT FROM CHANNEL 256 IN COUNTS

A P P E N D I X K

DOE Statistical Analysis Data Tape

DOE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS DATA TAPE

Line Number	Character Number		
	<u>12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012</u>		
1	03 0978	(DATA TAPE TYPE AND FORMAT SPECIFICATION DATE CODES)	
2			
3	STATISTICAL ANALYSIS DATA TAPE		
4			
5	FORMAT FOR TAPE IDENTIFICATION BLOCK (SECOND BLOCK)		
6			
7	ITEM	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
8	1	A40	QUADRANGLE NAME AS PROJECT IDENTIFICATION
9	2	A20	NAME OF SUBCONTRACTOR
10	3	I4	APPROXIMATE DATE OF SURVEY (MONTH, YEAR)
11	4	I1	NUMBER OF AERIAL SYSTEMS USED TO COLLECT DATA FOR THIS QUADRANGLE
12			
13	5	I1	AERIAL SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION CODE FOR FIRST SYSTEM
14	6	A20	AIRCRAFT IDENTIFICATION BY TYPE AND FAA NUMBER FOR FIRST SYSTEM
15			
16	7	F6.1	NOMINAL ALTITUDE SYSTEM SENSITIVITY RELATIVE TO TERRESTRIAL POTASSIUM (K-40) TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN CPS PER PERCENT K
17			
18	8	F6.1	NOMINAL ALTITUDE SYSTEM SENSITIVITY RELATIVE TO TERRESTRIAL URANIUM (B1-214) TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN CPS PER PPM EQUIVALENT U
19			
20	9	F6.1	NOMINAL ALTITUDE SYSTEM SENSITIVITY RELATIVE TO TERRESTRIAL THORIUM (TL-208) TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN CPS PER PPM EQUIVALENT TH
21			
22	10	I6	BLANK FIELD (999999)
23	11	F6.3	4PI-SYSTEM DATA COLLECTION INTERVAL TO THREE DECIMAL PLACES IN SECONDS FOR FIRST SYSTEM
24	12	F6.3	2PI-SYSTEM DATA COLLECTION INTERVAL TO THREE DECIMAL PLACES IN SECONDS FOR FIRST SYSTEM
25	13	I3	NUMBER OF CHANNELS (0-3 MEV) IN 4PI SYSTEM FOR FIRST AERIAL SYSTEM
26	14	I3	NUMBER OF CHANNELS (0-3 MEV) IN 2PI SYSTEM FOR FIRST AERIAL SYSTEM
27	15-24	(SAME)	REPEAT OF ITEMS 5-14 FOR AERIAL SYSTEM
28	*	*	*
29	*	*	*
30	*	*	*
31			
32	85-94	(SAME)	REPEAT OF ITEMS 5-14 FOR NINTH AERIAL SYSTEM
33	95	I3	NUMBER OF FLIGHT LINES ON THIS TAPE
34	96	I4	FIRST FLIGHT LINE NUMBER ON THIS TAPE
35	97	I6	FIRST RECORD NUMBER OF FIRST FLIGHT LINE
36	98	I3	JULIAN DATE (DAY OF YEAR) FIRST FLIGHT LINE DATA WAS COLLECTED
37			
38	99-101	I4,I6,I3	REPEAT OF ITEMS 96-98 FOR SECOND FLIGHT LINE ON THIS TAPE
39	*	*	*
40	*	*	*
41	*	*	*
42			
43			
44	390-392	I4,I6,I3	REPEAT OF ITEMS 96-98 FOR 99TH FLIGHT LINE ON THIS TAPE
45			
46			
47			
48			
49			
50			
51			

Line Number	Character Number		
	<u>12345678901234567890123456789013456789012345678901234567890123456789012</u>		
52	FORMAT FOR STATISTICAL ANALYSIS DATA RECORD (THIRD THRU LAST BLOCK)		
53			
54	ITEM	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
55	1	I1	AERIAL SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION CODE
56	2	I4	FLIGHT LINE NUMBER
57	3	I6	RECORD IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
58	4	I6	GMT TIME OF DAY (HHMMSS)
59	5	F8.4	LATITUDE TO FOUR DECIMAL PLACES IN DEGREES
60	6	F8.4	LONGITUDE TO FOUR DECIMAL PLACES IN DEGREES
61	7	F6.1	TERRAIN CLEARANCE TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN METERS
62	8	F7.1	RESIDUAL (IGRF REMOVED) MAGNETIC FIELD INTENSITY TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN GAMMAS
63			
64	9	A8	SURFACE GEOLOGIC MAP UNIT CODE
65	10	I5	QUALITY FLAG CODES
66	11	F6.1	AVERAGED CONCENTRATION OF TERRESTRIAL POTASSIUM (K-40) TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PERCENT K
67			
68	12	F4.1	UNCERTAINTY IN TERRESTRIAL POTASSIUM TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PERCENT K
69			
70	13	F5.1	POTASSIUM STANDARD DEVIATION FROM THE MEAN TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE AND ALGEBRAICALLY SIGNED
71			
72	14	F6.1	AVERAGED CONCENTRATION OF TERRESTRIAL URANIUM (BI-214) TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U
73			
74	15	F4.1	UNCERTAINTY IN TERRESTRIAL URANIUM TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U
75			
76	16	F5.1	URANIUM STANDARD DEVIATION FROM THE MEAN TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE AND ALGEBRAICALLY SIGNED
77			
78	17	F6.1	AVERAGED CONCENTRATION OF TERRESTRIAL THORIUM (TL-208) TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT TH
79			
80	18	F4.1	UNCERTAINTY IN TERRESTRIAL THORIUM TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT TH
81			
82	19	F5.1	THORIUM STANDARD DEVIATION FROM THE MEAN TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE AND ALGEBRAICALLY SIGNED
83			
84	20	F8.1	GROSS GAMMA (0.4-3.0 MEV) COUNT RATE TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN COUNTS PER SECOND
85			
86	21	F6.1	UNCERTAINTY IN GROSS GAMMA COUNT RATE TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN COUNTS PER SECOND
87			
88	22	F5.1	ATMOSPHERIC BI-214 4PI CORRECTION TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U
89			
90	23	F4.1	UNCERTAINTY IN ATMOSPHERIC BI-214 4PI CORRECTION TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U
91			
92	24	F6.1	AVERAGED URANIUM-TO-THORIUM RATIO TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U PER PPM EQUIVALENT TH
93			
94	25	F5.1	URANIUM-TO-THORIUM RATIO STANDARD DEVIATION FROM THE MEAN TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE AND ALGEBRAICALLY SIGNED
95			
96	26	F6.1	AVERAGED URANIUM-TO-POTASSIUM RATIO TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U PER PERCENT K
97			
98	27	F5.1	URANIUM-TO-POTASSIUM RATIO STANDARD DEVIATION FROM THE MEAN TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE AND ALGEBRAICALLY SIGNED
99			
100			
101	28	F6.1	AVERAGED THORIUM-TO-POTASSIUM RATIO TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT TH PER PERCENT K
102			
103	29	F5.1	THORIUM-TO-POTASSIUM RATIO STANDARD DEVIATION FROM THE MEAN TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE AND ALGEBRAICALLY SIGNED
104			
105			

A P P E N D I X L

DOE Statistical Analysis Summary Data Tape

DOE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS SUMMARY DATA TAPE

Line Number	Character Number
	12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012
1	05 0978 (DATA TAPE TYPE AND FORMAT SPECIFICATION DATE CODE)
2	
3	STATISTICAL ANALYSIS SUMMARY TAPE (OR FILE)
4	
5	FORMAT FOR TAPE IDENTIFICATION BLOCK (SECOND BLOCK)
6	
7	ITEM FORMAT DESCRIPTION
8	1 A40 QUADRANGLE NAME AS PROJECT IDENTIFICATION
9	2 A20 NAME OF SUBCONTRACTOR
10	3 I4 APPROXIMATE DATE OF SURVEY (MONTH, YEAR)
11	4 I6 NUMBER OF GEOLOGIC MAP UNITS USED FOR THIS
12	QUADRANGLE
13	
14	FORMAT FOR STATISTICAL ANALYSIS SUMMARY DAT RECORD (THIRD THRU LAST
15	BLOCK)
16	
17	ITEM FORMAT DESCRIPTION
18	1 A8 SURFACE GEOLOGIC MAP UNIT IDENTIFYING CODE
19	2 I6 TOTAL RECORDS FOR GEOLOGIC MAP UNIT
20	3 I6 NUMBER OF POTASSIUM RECORDS COMPUTED FOR GEOLOGIC
21	UNIT
22	4 F6.1 POTASSIUM CONCENTRATION MEAN TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE
23	IN PERCENT K
24	5 F6.1 POTASSIUM CONCENTRATION STANDARD DEVIATION TO ONE
25	DECIMAL PLACE IN PERCENT K
26	6 A3 POTASSIUM CONCENTRATION DISTRIBUTION CODE
27	7 I6 NUMBER OF URANIUM RECORDS COMPUTED FOR GEOLOGIC UNIT
28	8 F6.1 URANIUM CONCENTRATION MEAN TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE
29	IN PPM EQUIVALENT U
30	9 F6.1 URANIUM CONCENTRATION STANDARD DEVIATION TO ONE
31	DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U
32	10 A3 URANIUM CONCENTRATION DISTRIBUTION CODE
33	11 I6 NUMBER OF THORIUM RECORDS COMPUTED FOR GEOLOGIC UNIT
34	12 F6.1 THORIUM CONCENTRATION MEAN TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN
35	PPM EQUIVALENT TH
36	13 F6.1 THORIUM CONCENTRATION STANDARD DEVIATION TO ONE
37	DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT TH
38	14 A3 THORIUM CONCENTRATION DISTRIBUTION CODE
39	15 I6 NUMBER OF URANIUM-TO-THORIUM RATIO RECORDS COMPUTED
40	FOR GEOLOGIC UNIT
41	16 F6.1 URANIUM-TO-THORIUM RATIO MEAN TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE
42	IN PPM EQUIVALENT U PER PPM EQUIVALENT TH
43	17 F6.1 URANIUM-TO-THORIUM RATIO STANDARD DEVIATION TO ONE
44	DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U PER PPM EQUIVALENT
45	TH
46	18 A3 URANIUM-TO-THORIUM RATIO DISTRIBUTION CODE
47	19 I6 NUMBER OF URANIUM-TO-POTASSIUM RATIO RECORDS
48	COMPUTED FOR GEOLOGIC UNIT
49	20 F6.1 URANIUM-TO-POTASSIUM RATIO MEAN TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE
50	IN PPM EQUIVALENT U PER PERCENT K
51	21 F6.1 URANIUM-TO-POTASSIUM RATIO STANDARD DEVIATION TO ONE
52	DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U PER PERCENT K
53	22 A3 URANIUM-TO-POTASSIUM RATIO DISTRIBUTION CODE

Line Number			Character Number
			<u>12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012</u>
54	23	I6	NUMBER OF THORIUM-TO-POTASSIUM RATIO RECORDS
55			COMPUTED FOR GEOLOGIC UNIT
56	24	F6.1	THORIUM-TO-POTASSIUM RATIO MEAN TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE
57			IN PPM EQUIVALENT TH PER PERCENT K
58	25	F6.1	THORIUM-TO-POTASSIUM RATIO STANDARD DEVIATION TO ONE
59			DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT TH PER PERCENT K
60	26	A3	THORIUM-TO-POTASSIUM RATIO DISTRIBUTION CODE

A P P E N D I X M

DOE Magnetic Data Tape

DOE MAGNETIC DATA TAPE FORMAT

Line Number	Character Number		
	123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012		
1	04 0978	(DATA TAPE TYPE AND FORMAT SPECIFICATION DATE CODES)	
2			
3	MAGNETIC DATA TAPE		
4			
5	FORMAT FOR TAPE IDENTIFICATION BLOCK (SECOND BLOCK)		
6			
7	ITEM	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
8	1	A40	QUADRANGLE NAME AS PROJECT IDENTIFICATION
9	2	A20	NAME OF SUBCONTRACTOR
10	3	I4	APPROXIMATE DATA OF SURVEY (MONTH, YEAR)
11	4	I3	NUMBER OF FLIGHT LINES ON THIS TAPE
12	5	I4	FIRST FLIGHT LINE ON THIS TAPE
13	6	I6	FIRST RECORD NUMBER OF FIRST FLIGHT LINE
14	7	I3	JULIAN DATA (DAY OF YEAR) FIRST FLIGHT LINE DATA WAS COLLECTED
15	8	F8.4	LATITUDE OF GROUND BASE STATION TO FOUR DECIMAL PLACES IN DEGREES FOR FIRST FLIGHT LINE
16	9	F8.4	LONGITUDE OF GROUND BASE STATION TO FOUR DECIMAL PLACES IN DEGREES FOR FIRST FLIGHT LINE
20	10-14	(SAME)	REPEAT OF ITEMS 5-9 FOR SECOND FLIGHT LINE ON THIS TAPE
22	*	*	*
23	*	*	*
24	*	*	*
25	495-499	(SAME)	REPEAT OF ITEMS 5-9 FOR 99TH FLIGHT LINE ON THIS TAPE
27			
28	FORMAT FOR MAGNETIC DATA RECORD (THIRD THRU LAST BLOCK)		
29			
30	ITEM	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
31	1	I1	AERIAL SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION CODE
32	2	I4	FLIGHT LINE NUMBER
33	3	I6	RECORD IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
34	4	I6	GMT TIME OF DAY (HHMMSS)
35	5	F8.4	LATITUDE TO FOUR DECIMAL PLACES IN DEGREES
36	6	F8.4	LONGITUDE TO FOUR DECIMAL PLACES IN DEGREES
37	7	F6.1	TERRAIN CLEARANCE TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN METERS
38	8	F5.1	OUTSIDE AIR PRESSURE TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN MMHG
39	9	A8	SURFACE GEOLOGIC MAP UNIT CODE
40	10	F7.1	TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD INTENSITY TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN GAMMAS
41	11	F7.1	RESIDUAL (IGRF REMOVED) MAGNETIC FIELD INTENSITY TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN GAMMAS
43	12	F7.1	DIURNAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY VARIATION TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN GAMMAS
46	13	F7.1	MAGNETIC DEPTH-TO-BASEMENT TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN METERS (IF REQUIRED)

A P P E N D I X N

Reduced Calibration and Test Line Data

REDUCED CALIBRATION AND TEST LINE DATA

DATE	FLIGHT	RES. THOR.	RES. THOR.	LOW PRE			LOW POST		
		.583	2615	ALT.	T.C.	2π	ALT.	T.C.	2π
09/08/79	62	9.9	5.6				380	1350	27
09/08/79	63	9.9	5.6				380	1350	27
09/08/79	64	9.9	5.6				380	1350	27
09/09/79	67	10.3	5.9	380	2000	35	340	2100	35
09/11/79	68	9.4	5.8	350	2400	25	440	2200	35
09/11/79	69	9.4	5.8	350	2400	25	440	2200	35
09/11/79	70	9.4	5.8	350	2400	25	440	2200	35
09/11/79	71	9.4	5.8	350	2400	25	440	2200	35
09/12/79	72	10.0	5.7	380	2500	30	400	2500	35
09/12/79	73	10.0	5.7	380	2500	30	400	2500	35

