

Geology
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Airborne Gamma-Ray Spectrometer and Magnetometer Survey

Ophir 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

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WYOMING

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



AERO SERVICE

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AIRBORNE GAMMA-RAY SPECTROMETER

AND

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

OPHIR QUADRANGLE

(Alaska)

FINAL REPORT

VOLUME I

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WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY
OF AMERICA
HOUSTON, TEXAS

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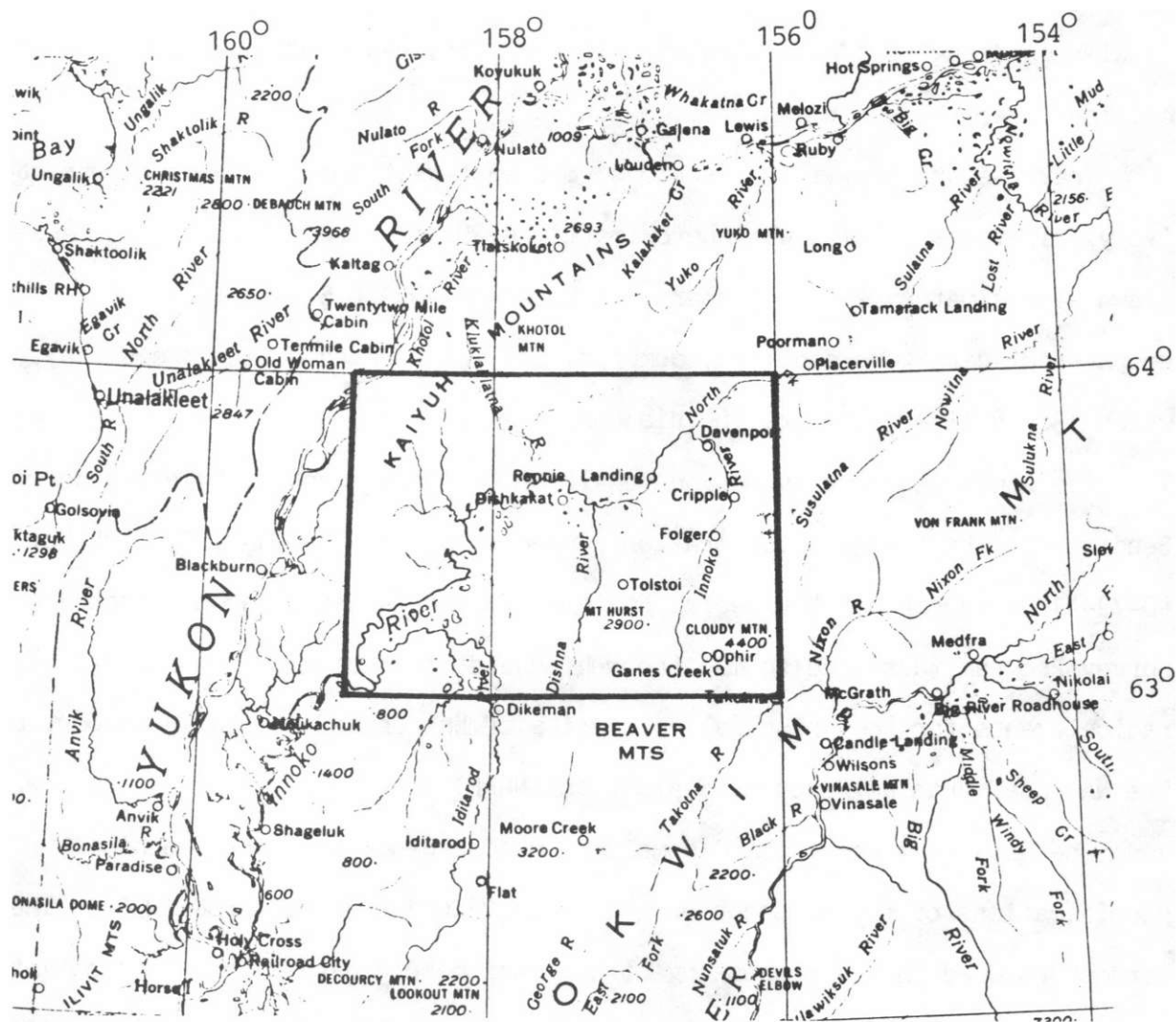


FIGURE 1

OPHIR

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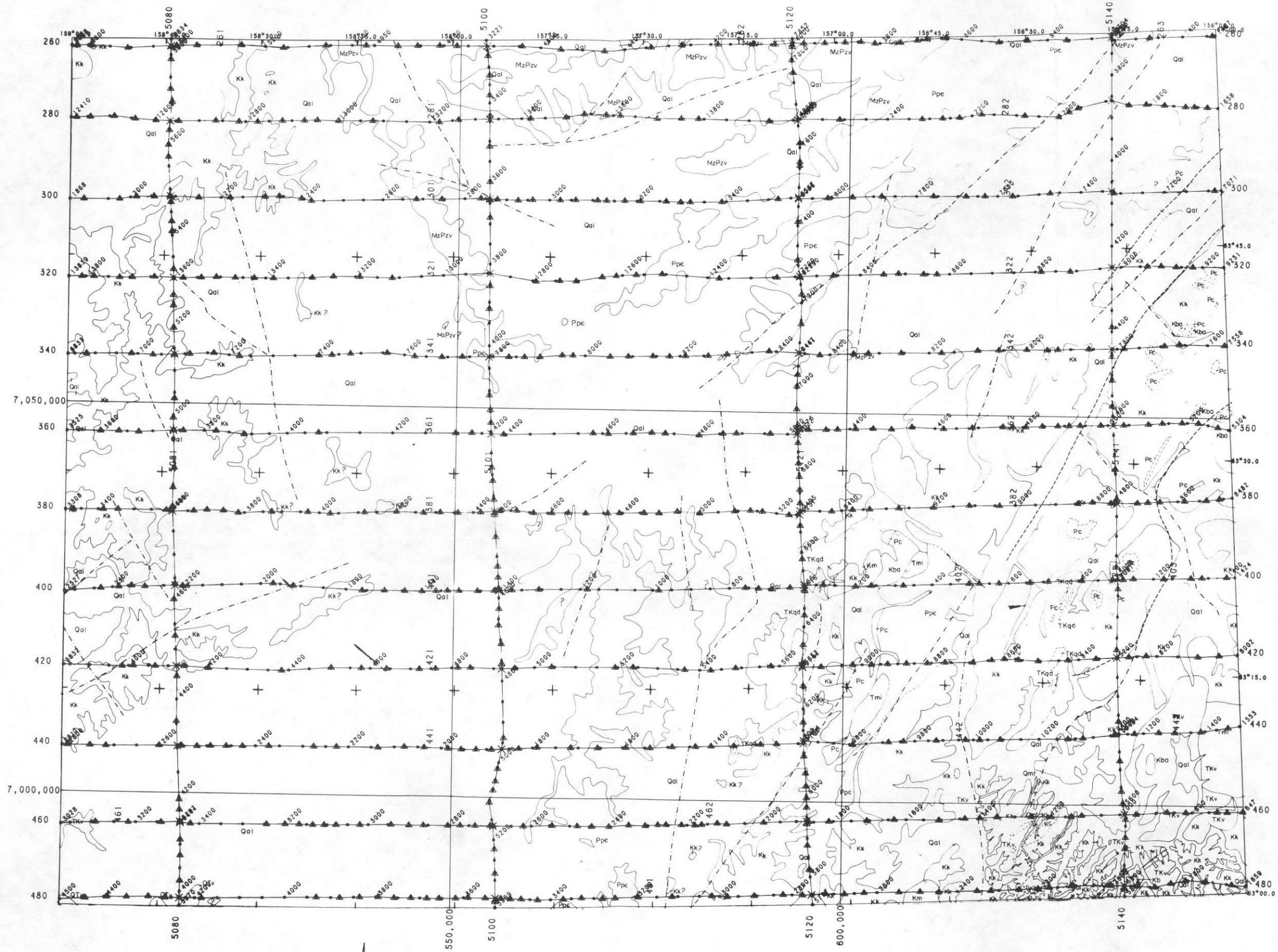
INTRODUCTION

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 Ophir 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 1386.4 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.



AERO SERVICE
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77001

FLIGHT PATH
OPHIR
DOE/MURE

- △ FILM IDENTIFIED TRAVERSE/TIE LINE INTERSECTION
- FILM IDENTIFIED GROUND CONTROL
- INDEX FIGURAL 1:000 FIGURAL INTERVALS
- FLOWN 1978

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.

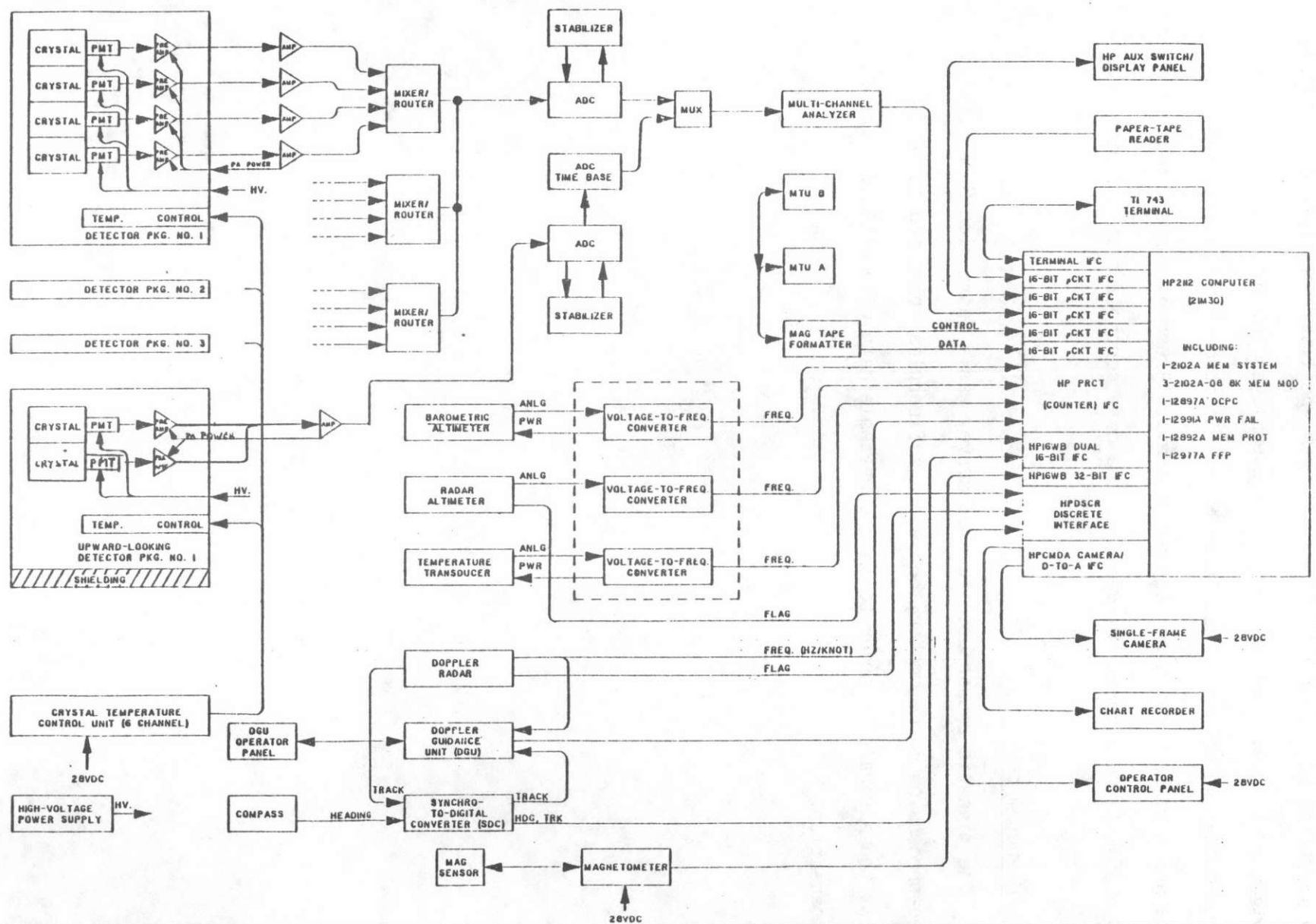
The preamplifiers, which with the photo-multipliers provide virtually the total signal amplification, are also enclosed in the thermally stabilized packages, to ensure maximum signal stability. The output of the preamplifiers is fed into the amplifiers, whose main function is to shape the incoming pulses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

15

FIGURE 3



This drawing contains information proprietary to Western Geophysical Company of America. Any reproduction, disclosure or use of this drawing is expressly prohibited except as Western Geophysical Company of America may otherwise agree in writing.															AERO SERVICE DIVISION WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL HOUSTON, TEXAS 77042		DWN _____ CHKD _____ APVD <i>ADP</i>	DATE _____ 12/76	TITLE BLOCK DIAGRAM, HISENS AG RS 3000F SYSTEM	SIZE B	DRAWING NO. 230-548-002	REV _____ SHEET _____
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---------------------	--	------------------	-----------------------------------	--------------------------

16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 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° x 1° NTMS quadrangle of Ophir, 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° x 1° 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 1386.4 miles are in the Ophir 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 Ophir 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

Ophir 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	

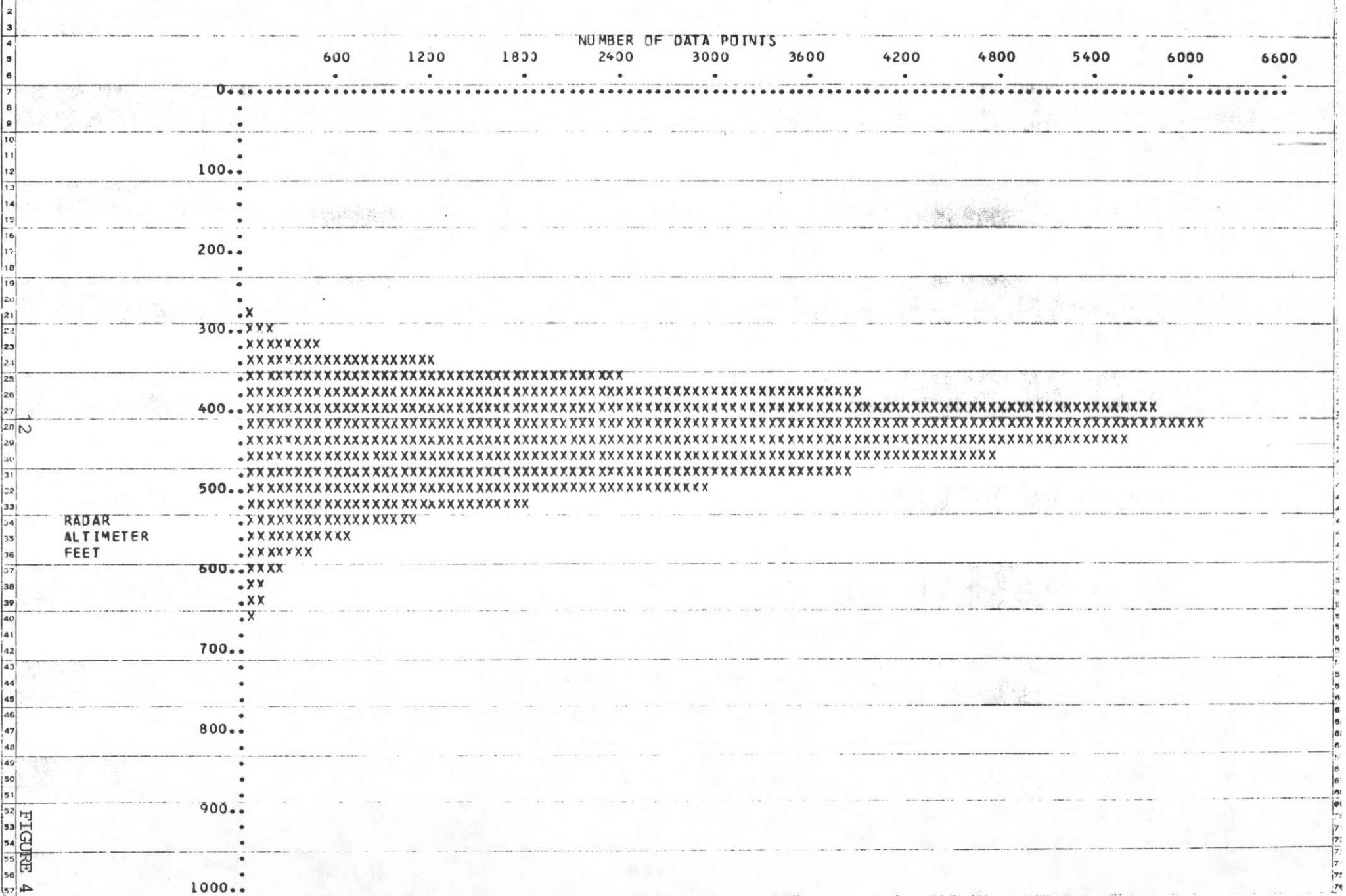
Daily Production Summary
Ophir Quadrangle
cont'd.

<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 Ophir quadrangle. The mean terrain clearance, as observed, is approximately 420 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.

TERRAIN CLEARANCE HISTOGRAM

JOB 9608



RADAR
ALTIMETER
FEET

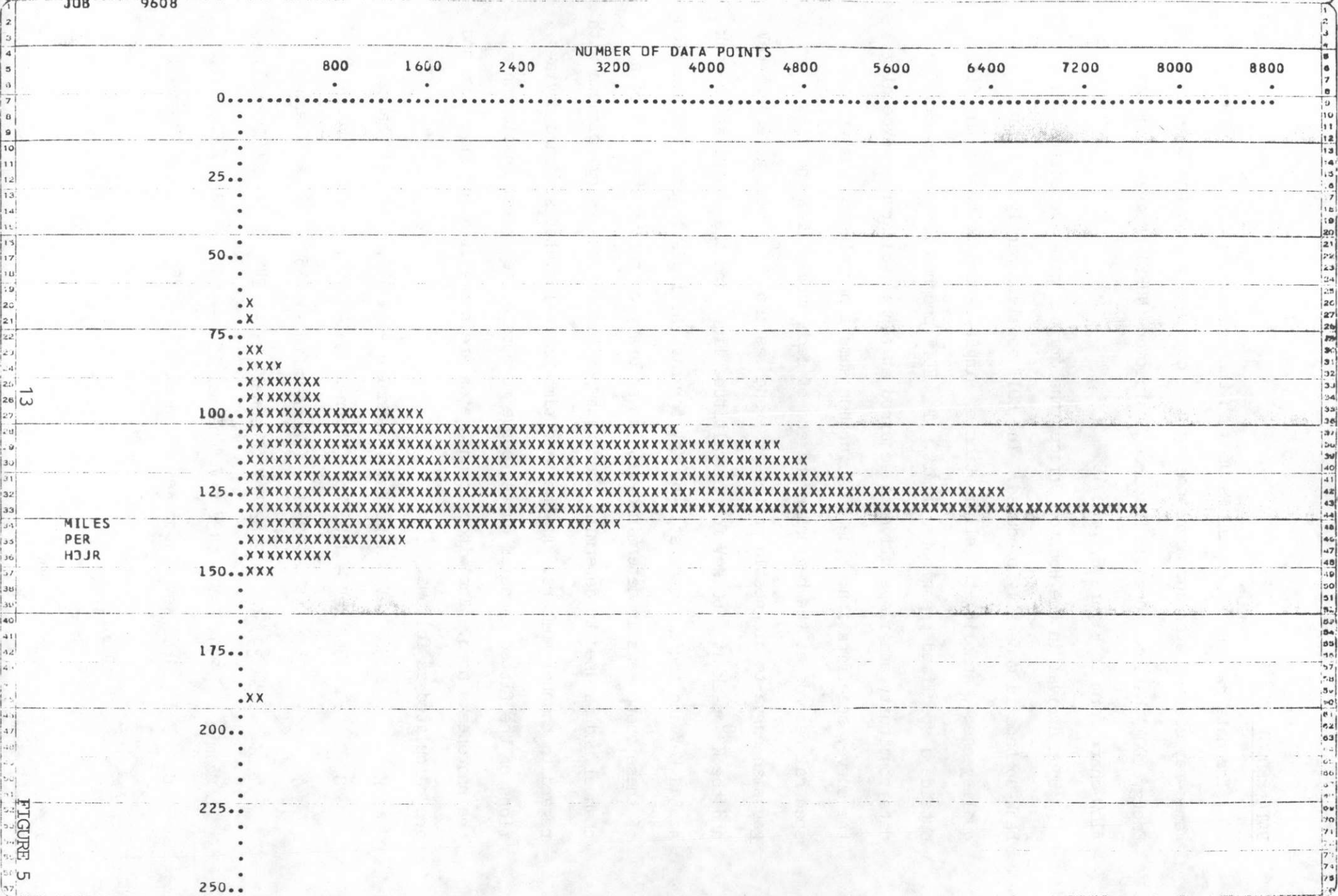
FIGURE 4

6 POINTS GREATER THAN 1000 FEET

AERO SERVICE
QUAD OPHIR

GROUND SPEED
JOB 9608

HISTOGRAM



13

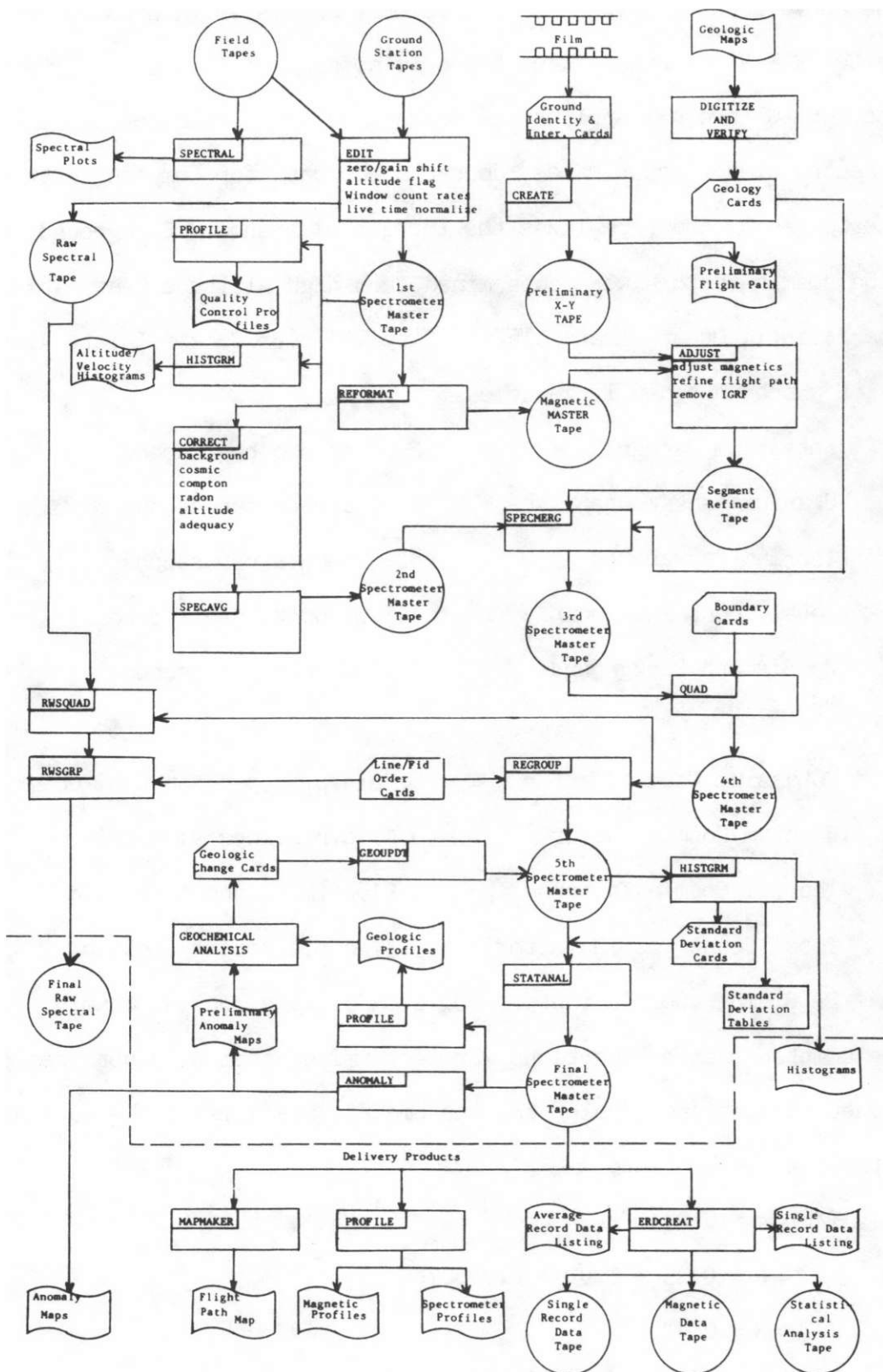
FIGURE 5

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, skysshine 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 Blair 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:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_K &= 2.71 \times 10^{-3} \text{ per foot} \\ \mu_U &= 2.55 \times 10^{-3} \text{ per foot} \\ \mu_T &= 2.10 \times 10^{-3} \text{ per foot} \\ \mu_{TC} &= 2.12 \times 10^{-3} \text{ per foot} \end{aligned}$$

The formula used for the altitude normalization is:

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

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:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Count Rate} < 2.33 (\text{Sum Corrections})^{1/2} &: \text{ data inadequate} \\ 2.33 (\text{Sum Corrections})^{1/2} < \text{Count Rate} < 2.71 + 4.65 (\text{Sum Corrections})^{1/2} &: \\ &\text{ data marginal} \\ \text{Count Rate} > 2.71 + 4.65 (\text{Sum Corrections})^{1/2} &: \text{ data adequate} \end{aligned}$$

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° x 1° NTMS quadrangle only. The REGROUP program then eliminates all duplicate line segments, orders the remaining line segments and renumbers 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 similiarly 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 gammas; 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

General

The Ophir quadrangle is located in west central Alaska and includes the area between latitudes 63°N and 64°N and between longitudes 156°W and 159°W. The area consists mainly of low lying flatland, marshes, bogs and lakes, with isolated flat topped, rounded hills, generally trending northeast-southwest. The average elevation of the lowland area is approximately 70 feet above sea level.

In sharp contrast, steep mountains are prevalent in the southeastern corner of the mapsheet, near Ophir, where elevations of 3995 and 4234 feet are measured on Twin Mountain and Cloudy Mountain respectively.

The main drainage artery of the quadrangle is the Innoko River with its many tributaries, of which the Mud River, Dishna River and Iditarod River are the most important. The Yukon River is found in the northwest corner of the mapsheet. The watershed between the Yukon and Innoko rivers is formed by the Kaiyuh Mountains.

Vegetation in the area includes both boreal forest and tundra. Permafrost is widespread throughout the area, in particular in the bog areas.

The geology of the area has been compiled by geologists of ESCA-TECH Corporation, Costa Mesa, Ca., especially for the purpose of the present radiometric survey. The compilation was made solely from existing data and from interpretation of satellite imagery. A considerable discrepancy exists between particularly the Unalakleet and Ophir geological maps, but also between Ophir and the adjoining Medfra and Nulato quadrangles.

Stratigraphy

Bedrock exposed in the Ophir quadrangle ranges in age from possibly Precambrian to Late Tertiary or Quaternary. The oldest rock outcropping in

the area consists of regional metamorphic schist, limestone, quartzite and phyllite. These rocks are overlain by chert, limestone and sandstone of lower grade metamorphism, probably of Upper Mississippian or Permian age. The exact stratigraphic position of the metamorphic mafic igneous complex, consisting mainly of mafic extrusive and intrusive rock with minor chert and graywacke, is unknown.

The Cretaceous chert and argillite mapped may be part of the same depositional series as the Upper Paleozoic chert, limestone and argillite. Only one Upper Cretaceous series is mapped, the Kuskokwim group. The Kuskokwim group, mapped in the western part of the map continues in the Unalakleet sheet as metamorphic igneous complex, and would thus be equivalent to MzPzv. However, it is more likely that the Upper Cretaceous sediments mapped in the western part of the map are equivalent to the Lower Cretaceous chert and argillite, Kc, mapped in the southeastern part of the quadrangle.

The sediments of the Kuskokwim group are cut by various intrusives and overlain by numerous extrusives. These include both Late Cretaceous, Early Tertiary and Late Tertiary/Early Quaternary rocks of various composition. A large part of the area is covered by unconsolidated Pleistocene to Recent deposits. Vegetation and soil cover in many parts of the area are thick, and often conceal much of the underlying bedrock. As a result the nature of the bedrock could not be established in large parts of the area. A brief description of the various geologic formations mapped is given below, beginning with the oldest.

Undifferentiated Metamorphic Rock, PpE

The oldest rocks exposed in the Ophir quadrangle are a group of undifferentiated metamorphic rocks, which include schist, crystalline limestone, quartzite, slate, phyllite and greenstone. In the Medfra and Ruby quadrangles

an older mainly limestone unit and a supposedly younger clastic and volcanoclastic unit have been distinguished. No such distinction is made in the Ophir map sheet. No mention is made, either, of the crystalline limestone and dolomite of Ordovician to Lower Devonian age in the Ophir quadrangle. It is likely that this prominent formation in the Ruby and Medfra quadrangles is included in the metamorphic complex of the Ophir quadrangle.

Igneous Complex of Mafic Extrusive and Intrusive Rock, (MzPzv)

A thick series of basic igneous rocks with intercalated siltstone, slate, graywacke and minor limestone overlays the rocks of the metamorphic complex with no apparent discontinuity. The series obviously corresponds to a eugeosynclinal ophiolite suite and appears to correlate with the Rampart group of the Yukon-Tanana region. Triassic fossils have been collected from similar deposits to the east of the Mt. McKinley quadrangle and Lower Cretaceous fossils are found in similar greenstone of the Gemuk group in the Central Kuskokwim region. The series is indicated on the geologic map as of possible Upper Paleozoic and Mesozoic age and is probably of Permian through Lower Cretaceous age.

Upper Paleozoic Chert (Pc)

A series of chert, minor limestone and sandstone of possible Mississippian age is mapped to overlie the metamorphic complex (Ppθ) in the southeastern part of the map sheet. This series apparently takes the place of the metamorphic mafic igneous complex (PzMzv). The description of this series is similar to that of the Permian beds described in the Medfra quadrangle by Patton and others (1977). They probably form the base of the deposits of the Gemuk group of the Central Kuskokwim area, which consists of mainly clastic sediments of Upper Permian, Triassic, Upper Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous age.

Lower Cretaceous Chert and Argillite (Kc)

Only one outcrop of Lower Cretaceous chert, argillite, limy sandstone and limestone is mapped in the Ophir quadrangle. The rock description, and their fossil content, matches those mapped as undifferentiated Mesozoic rocks of the Medfra quadrangle and the deposits of the Upper Gemuk group in the Central Kuskokwim region. It is thus quite possible that the Upper Paleozoic chert (Pc) and the Lower Cretaceous chert and argillite (Kc) form part of the same formation.

Kuskokwim Group (Kk)

A regional unconformity separates the clastic sediments of the Kuskokwim group from the underlying deposits. The deposits of the Kuskokwim group consist mainly of sandstone, graywacke, shale, grit and conglomerate of Middle and Upper Cretaceous and possibly Paleocene age. The Kuskokwim group is presumably deposited by turbidity currents in a deep water environment. Ripple marks and other evidence of shallow water deposition are only found in the upper series of the group. The series resembles closely the Upper Lower and Lower Upper Cretaceous deposits of the Shaktolik group of the Yukon-Koyukuk basin. Sediments of the Kuskokwim group have also been mapped in the western part of the Ophir quadrangle. They continue to the north, into the Nulato quadrangle as Shaktolik group, while to the west, in the Unalakleet quadrangle, the same Kuskokwim group is mapped as metamorphic mafic igneous complex, equivalent to the Gemuk group. To avoid any controversy, the Middle and Upper Cretaceous sediments to the west of the Innoko River, in the Ophir quadrangle, have been digitized as Mesozoic/Cretaceous sediments, MK, while the Upper Cretaceous sediments to the east of the Innoko River have been digitized as Kk, Kuskokwim group.

Quaternary Surficial Deposits (Qal)

Unconsolidated, Recent deposits, consisting of silt, sand and organic material, including fluvial, glacial, lacustrine and eolian deposits make up over 50% of the area exposed in the Ophir quadrangle. In particular in the center of the map, in the lowlands area of the Innoko River, bogs predominate. In the southeast corner of the map area, near Ophir, a number of mine tailings have been mapped, related to gold placer operations in the area, and digitized separately as Qmt.

Intrusive Igneous Rock (Km, TKqd, Tmi)

Intrusive igneous rocks of felsic to mafic composition have been mapped in the Ophir quadrangle. They have been distinguished as monzonite, monzodiorite, tonalite with locally quartz monzonite and granodiorite of Cretaceous age, granite to quartz diorite of Cretaceous/Tertiary age and pyroxenite, gabbro, pyroxene diorite and diabase of Middle to Late Tertiary age. The intermediate igneous rocks cut the Kuskokwim group, and related contact metamorphism has produced hornfels in rocks of the Kuskokwim group and older. The monzonites have also produced hydrothermal cinnabar/stibnite and other base metal deposits in the Nixon Fork, Russian Mountains, Iditarod and other mining areas in the Kuskokwim region. Contact metamorphic alteration is also noted with the intrusives of the more felsic granite to quartz diorite composition of Tertiary/Cretaceous age. The latest intrusives are apparently the mafic to ultramafic rocks mapped as Tmi. Dikes of this unit apparently cut through andesite and basalt flows, considered to be of Tertiary age, in the Medfra quadrangle.

Extrusive Igneous Rocks (Kba, Kb, TKv, QTv)

The oldest extrusive rocks identified in the Ophir quadrangle, outside the metamorphic mafic igneous rock complex, are basalt to andesite flows, with

minor gabbro (Kba) and related basaltic agglomerate flow breccias (Kb) of apparently Cretaceous age. It is believed that these flows and breccias are comparable to the Iditarod basalt, found farther to the south, and assumed to be of Late Cretaceous age. The dacite and rhyolite flows and related basalt dikes and sills of map unit TKv have, in contrast to the previously mentioned basalt flows of units Kba and Kb, not been folded. Since the folding is believed to be Pre-Eocene, these mostly extrusive igneous rocks are considered of Cretaceous/Tertiary age. The latest extrusives mapped in the Ophir quadrangle are basalt and andesite flows of Late Tertiary/Quaternary age. They have been mapped only in the southwest corner of the map and continue into the Iditarod quadrangle, where they have been dated.

Structure

Three major structural units are recognized in the Ophir quadrangle: The Kuskokwim Geosyncline, which is found in the southeastern part of the map and exposes mainly Cretaceous rocks; the Ruby Geanticline, which is found in the center of the map and which exposes mainly Precambrian, Paleozoic and Early Mesozoic strata; and the Yukon-Koyukuk Basin, in the northwest of the map, again exposing mostly Upper Cretaceous and perhaps Early Tertiary strata. The Kuskokwim Geosyncline and the Yukon-Koyukuk Basin were both folded and uplifted during probably the Early Eocene. The Ruby Geanticline was probably folded during Jurassic time and repeatedly uplifted and eroded since. A large part of the Innoko River lowland is believed to represent a structural basin, formed by subsidence of the Ruby Geanticline. This basin, named the Innoko Basin, extends to the south and southwest, into the Iditarod quadrangle. Thickness of the Quaternary deposits in the postulated basin is unknown.

A number of faults and lineaments are mapped in the mapsheet. None is considered a major feature, however.

The general strike of the strata in the area is approximately northeast-southwest. The older, consolidated beds are generally tightly folded. Regional metamorphism is widespread in the series of the Ruby Geanticline. Often strong contact metamorphism can be observed in the sedimentary beds intruded by the Cretaceous and Early Tertiary igneous rocks.

Economic Geology

The Ophir area, in the southeastern part of the map, and the Folger area, in the east central part of the survey area, represent well-known placer mining districts. Literature of the area is scarce and no information was obtained regarding active lode mining in the area. Nonetheless, the southeastern portion of the map area, which contained a large number of intrusives of varying composition, appears similar to other mining districts in the Kuskokwim region, containing copper, lead, mercury, antimony mineralization. Certain monzonite intrusives in the Kuskokwim area yield high uranium and thorium values. No known mercury/antimony or uranium/thorium deposits are reported from the present survey area.

INTERPRETATION

General

The airborne gamma-ray spectrometer survey is conducted in support of the Department of Energy's National Uranium Resource Evaluation (NURE) program. The primary purpose of the survey is regional resource evaluation as opposed to local anomaly identifications. The interpretation of the radiometric data is directed towards determining zones of possible depletion of uranium 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 possible uranium province.

The areas of possible uranium depletion/enrichment are outlined with the aid of anomaly maps, which have been previously described. Enrichment or depletion of uranium 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 a 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 35 samples.

The probability of a geologic formation to be mineralized by a given element may be estimated from the dispersion of the geochemical distribution curve (i.e. the smaller the ratio of the standard deviation over the mean) the less the likelihood that an extremely high concentration of that element exists within that formation. Obviously, the opposite holds true as well.

The decision of both the "favorability" of a formation and of the presence of a regional geochemical anomaly is influenced to a large extent by the choice of the geological cell units used in the correlation of the radiometric and geologic data.

The radiometric parameters used in the present report are concentrations

in parts per million of equivalent uranium and equivalent thorium and in percent of potassium and their 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 400 feet terrain clearance at standard temperature and pressure are:

<u>Radioelement</u>	<u>Count Rate</u>	<u>Concentration</u>
Potassium	95.26 cps	1%K
Uranium	9.92 cps	1ppm eU
Thorium	6.26 cps	1ppm eT

Geochemical Analysis

A total of fourteen geological formations are distinguished on the geologic map of Ophir. As discussed above, in the chapter on geology, the Upper Cretaceous sediments to the west of the Innoko River were treated as a separate unit, MK, Mesozoic/Cretaceous sediments. The geologic formations of a number of bedrock areas were not identified on the map and these areas were digitized as unsurveyed bedrock areas, U.

A total of sixteen geological formations were thus digitized, plus water. Of these sixteen formations, four have too few samples to yield diagnostic histograms. These are: Qm, the mine tailings; Kc, the Lower Cretaceous chert and argillite; Kb, the Cretaceous basaltic agglomerate flow breccia; and Kba, the Cretaceous basalt and andesite flows. The samples of the formation Qm fit in well with those of the Quaternary surficial deposits, with which they could have been combined. The samples of Kc could have been

combined with those of MK, the "Kuskokwim group" west of the Innoko River and also with those of the Mississippian (?) chert, Pc.

The histograms of the Quaternary surficial deposits show a clean distribution with one single peak for each of the six radiometric parameters. The mean values of the potassium, uranium and thorium concentrations are very low. This may be due to the preponderance of marsh deposits in this formation. Other formations with relatively clean radiometric distribution curves include Kk, the Kuskokwim group, east of the Innoko River; MK, the Cretaceous sediments to the west of the Innoko River; PpE, The Paleozoic and Precambrian (?) metamorphic rocks; MzPzv, the Paleozoic and Mesozoic mafic intrusive and extrusive rock complex; and, surprisingly, U, the unsurveyed bedrock areas.

The potassium histogram of the Mississippian (?) chert (Pc) shows a very complex shape, with at least five (5) distribution peaks. A pseudo anomaly map was prepared, on which the samples below 0.17% potassium were assigned a minus three standard deviation sign, those samples with concentrations between 0.17 and 0.52% a minus one standard deviation sign. Those samples with concentration between 0.52 and 0.69% a plus one deviation sign and those above 0.69% a plus three deviation sign. The samples with the lowest potassium concentration are found over the westernmost outcrop of Pc on traverse 420. The samples with potassium content between 0.52 and 0.69% were observed on traverse 400 and over the eastern outcrop of Pc on traverse 420. The southern part of the Pc outcrop on tie-line 5140, near the intersection with traverse 400 also contains samples with a potassium content of 0.52 to 0.69%. The northern part of the outcrop on tie-line 5140 has the highest K content of more than 0.70%.

No effort was made to unravel the very complex distribution curves of the

Tertiary mafic intrusives, Tmi.

The potassium histogram of the Tertiary granite intrusives, TKqd, was divided in a way similar to the histogram of Pc, in samples with a content below 0.42%, those between 0.42% and 1.05% and those with a potassium content above 1.05%. The samples with the lowest potassium content are observed on traverse 440 and over both outcrops on tie-line 5120. The values between 0.42 and 1.05% are found on traverse 420, near fiducial 6330 and on traverse 400, over the western part of the TKqd outcrop. The highest potassium values are obtained over the eastern part of the TKqd outcrop on traverse 400.

The potassium histogram of the Tertiary/Cretaceous volcanics, TKv, shows two well defined distribution peaks which seem to correspond with similar peaks on the uranium histogram. The thorium distribution curve does not show the two peaks, but the ratio histograms involving thorium show distribution curves consisting of one single main peak, suggesting that the thorium, uranium and potassium distributions in the volcanics are approximately analogous. The samples with potassium concentrations of less than 0.78% are all obtained over the western outcrop and the western part of the eastern outcrop of traverse 460. The high potassium concentrations are encountered over part of the eastern-most outcrop of traverse 460 and on traverse 440.

The samples under the peaks of the potassium, uranium, and thorium histograms of the Cretaceous monzonite, Km, do not seem to correspond, in view of the irregular shape of the histograms of the three radiometric ratios. Only the potassium histogram was further analyzed. The distribution of the potassium appears to be a function of the elevation of the outcrops: the low lying monzonite outcrop on traverse 400 has low potassium content; the outcrops on intermediate levels, on the flanks of the monzonite stock of traverse 480, have concentrations of between 0.5 and 0.83%; the high potassium concen-

trations are observed over the higher portions of the monzonite outcrop on traverse 480.

Based on the dispersion of the uranium distribution curves, no formation sampled in the Ophir quadrangle is thought to be positively favorable as a possible host of an economic uranium deposit. The most probable formation to contain a possible uranium deposit is Qal, with a normal uranium distribution and a very low mean value of $U = 0.7 \pm 0.45$ ppm. The mafic Tertiary intrusives, Tmi, also with a normal uranium distribution and with a high mean value of $U = 4.1 \pm 0.95$ ppm may be considered a favorable formation on the basis of the high radiometric values rather than the width of the uranium distribution curve.

The formation with the greatest number of uranium anomalies is Qal, the Quaternary surficial deposits, with a total of 12. A total of 27046 samples were recorded over this formation. The formation with the most uranium anomalies per 1000 samples is the Kuskokwim group with 1.24, followed by Ppe, the Paleozoic and Precambrian (?) metamorphic complex, with 0.84.

Anomaly Map Analysis

In addition to the anomaly maps of the six radiometric parameters, pseudo-contourmaps at an approximate scale of 1:500,000 have been prepared of the total magnetic intensity with the I.G.R.F. regional removed and of the six radiometric variables. These maps have been included in this report. The grid spacing of these computer printer maps is 2117 x 1270 meters. As a result only the very broad regional features can be seen on these maps and narrow local events are generally not noticeable on these pseudo-contourmaps.

Broad, strong positive magnetic zones are indicated in the northwestern and southwestern corners of the map area. No geologic correlation can be

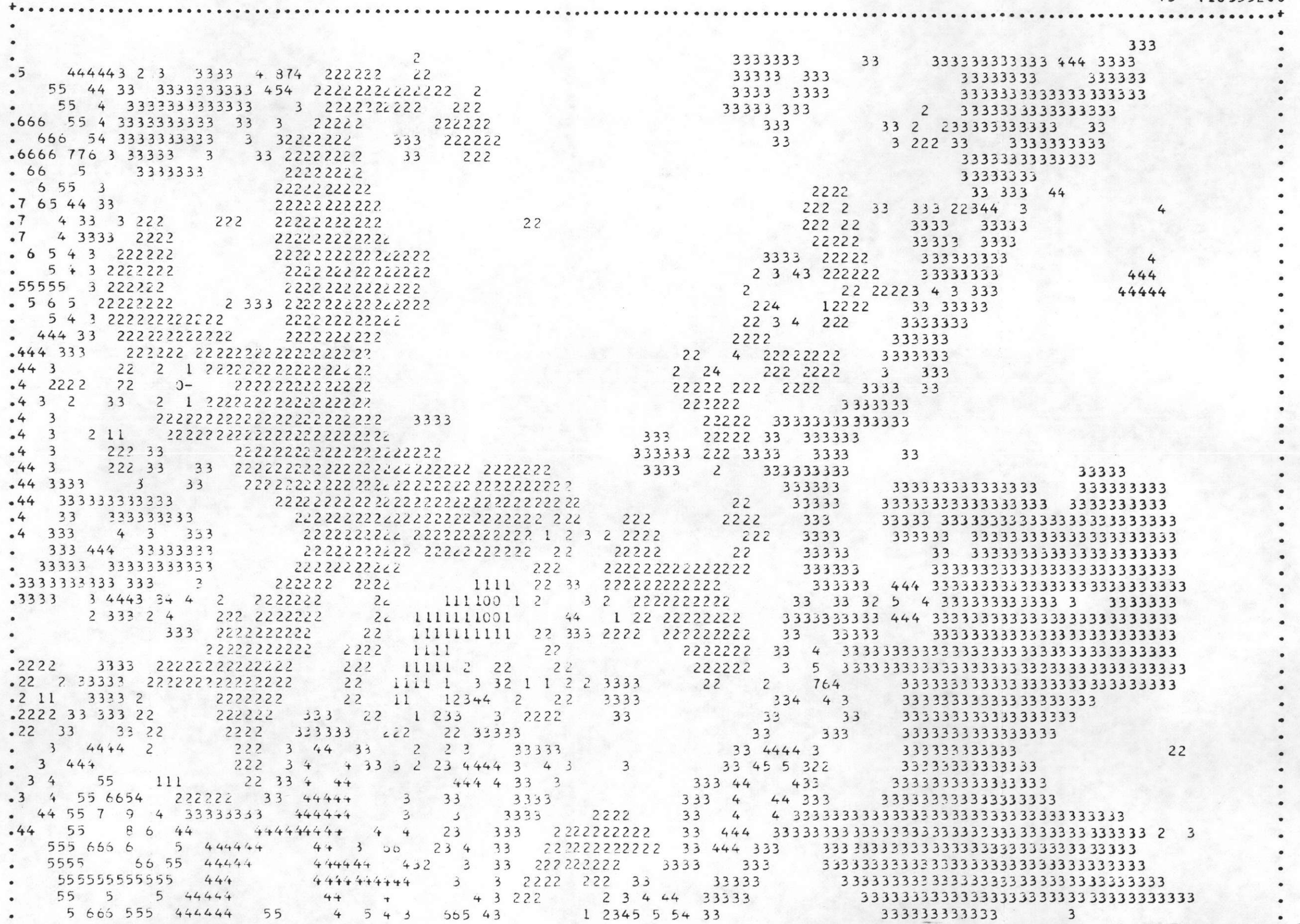
LEGEND TO TOTAL FIELD GAMMAS MAP

CONTOUR VALUE	LOWER LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
-		55000.0
0	55 000.0	55100.0
1	55 100.0	55200.0
2	55 200.0	55300.0
3	55 300.0	55400.0
4	55 400.0	55500.0
5	55 500.0	55600.0
6	55 600.0	55700.0
7	55 700.0	55800.0
8	55 800.0	55900.0
9	55 900.0	56000.0
+	56 000.0	

ALASKA OPHIR TOTAL FIELD GRID FILE PRINT

X4= 500000.0
Y4= 7103552.0

X3= 662560.0
Y3= 7103552.0



X1= 500000.0
Y1= 6985000.0

X2= 662560.0
Y2= 6985000.0

FIGURE 7

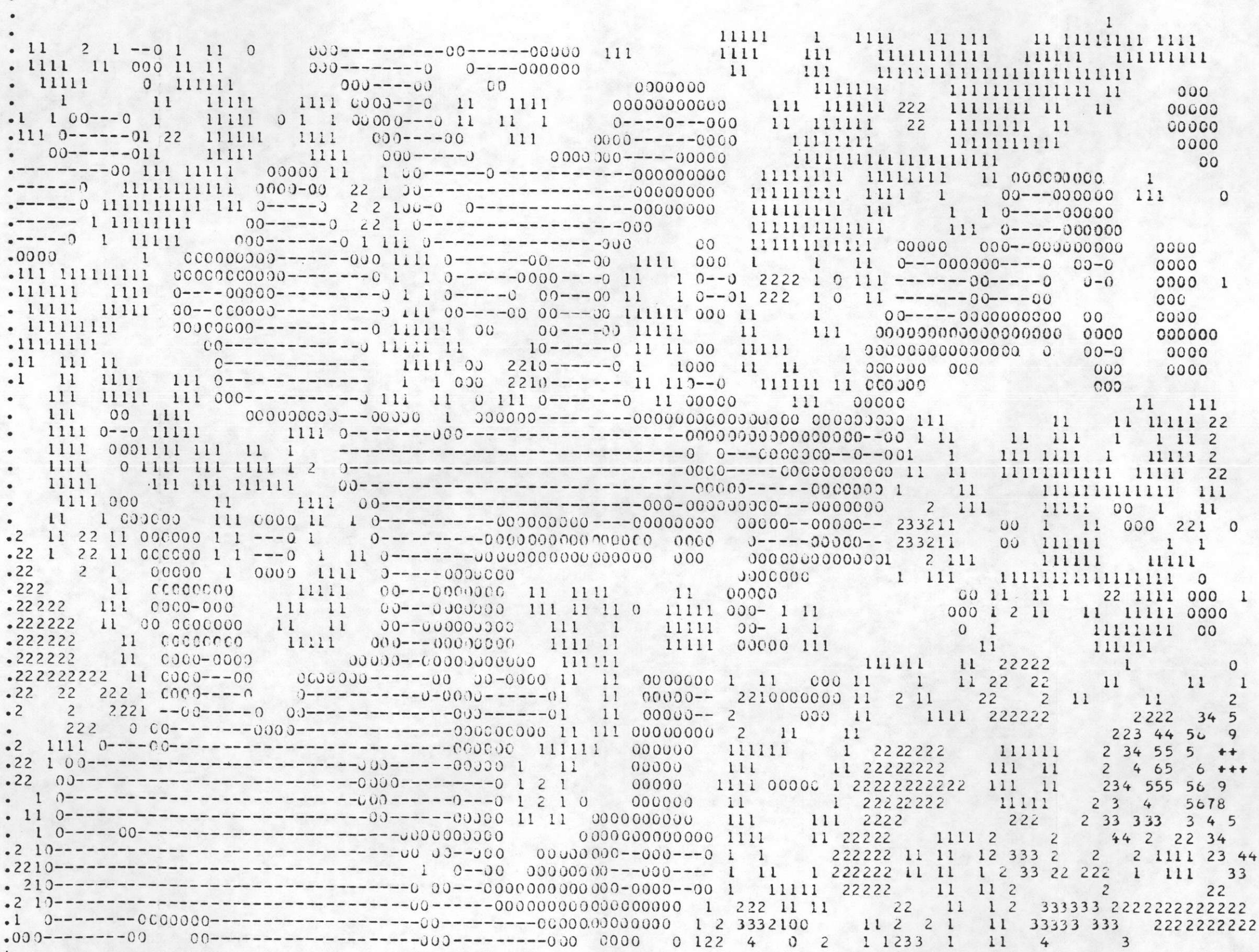
LEGEND TO POT AVGE MAP PPM

CONTOUR VALUE	LOWER LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
-		0.2
0	0.2	0.4
1	0.4	0.6
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	

ALASKA OPHIR POTASSIUM AVG GRID FILE PRINT

X4= 50000.0
Y4= 710352.0

X3= 662560.0
Y3= 710352.0



X1= 500000.0
Y1= 6985000.0

X2= 662560.0
Y2= 6985000.0

FIGURE 8

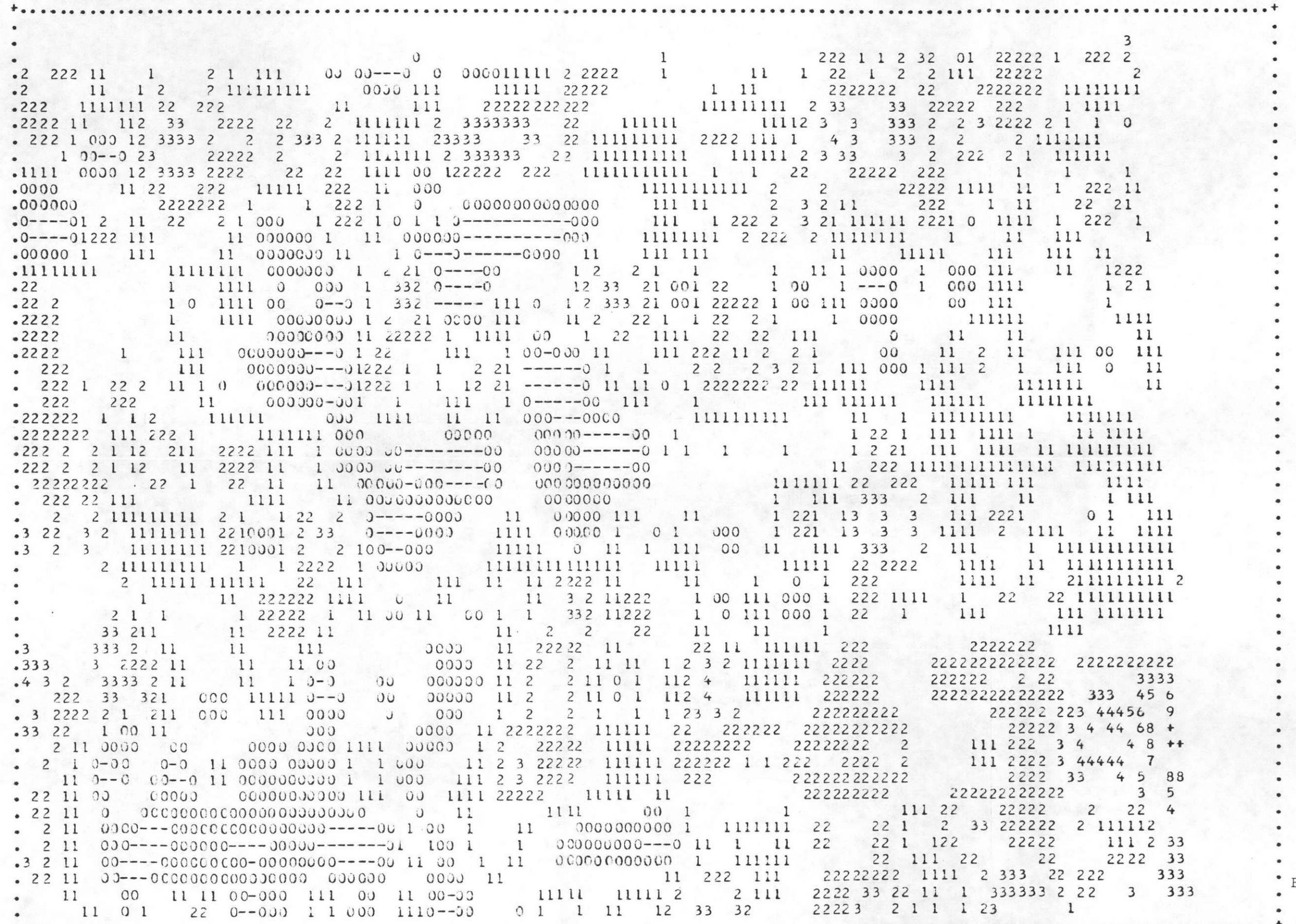
LEGEND TO URN AVGE MAP PPM

CONTOUR VALUE	LOWER LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
-		0.4
0	0.4	0.8
1	0.8	1.2
2	1.2	1.5
3	1.5	1.9
4	1.9	2.3
5	2.3	2.7
6	2.7	3.1
7	3.1	3.5
8	3.5	3.9
9	3.9	4.3
+	4.3	

ALASKA OPHIR - URANIUM AVG GRID FILE PRINT

X4= 500000.0
Y4= 7103552.0

X3= 662560.0
Y3= 7103552.0



X1= 500000.0
Y1= 6985000.0

X2= 662560.0
Y2= 6985000.0

FIGURE 9

LEGEND TO THOR AVGEMAPPPM

CONTOUR VALUE	LOWER LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
-		1.0
0	1.0	2.0
1	2.0	3.0
2	3.0	4.0
3	4.0	5.0
4	5.0	6.0
5	6.0	7.0
6	7.0	8.0
7	8.0	9.0
8	9.0	10.0
9	10.0	11.0
+	11.0	

ALASKA- OPHIR - THORIUM AVG GRID FILE PRINT

X4= 500000.0

X3= 662560.0

Y4= 7103552.0

Y3= 7103552.0

Grid data print consisting of multiple lines of alphanumeric characters (0s, 1s, 2s, 3s) representing a grid of values. The data is enclosed in a dotted border.

X1= 500000.0

X2= 662560.0

Y1= 6985000.0

Y2= 6985000.0

FIGURE 10

LEGEND TO URN POT RATIO MAP

CONTOUR VALUE	LOWER LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
-		1.5
0	1.5	2.0
1	2.0	2.5
2	2.5	3.0
3	3.0	3.5
4	3.5	4.0
5	4.0	4.5
6	4.5	5.0
7	5.0	5.5
8	5.5	6.0
9	6.0	6.5
+	6.5	

ALASKA- OPHIR URN POT RATIO GRID FILE PRINT

X4= 500000.0
Y4= 7103552.0

X3= 662560.0
Y3= 7103552.0

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+.....+
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.1 443 011 9 3333 223 2 45 22 6 34 3 543 4444 3 2 2 4 2 2 33 2 11 22 2 222222
.2 3 2 1 2 5 54 33333 2 33333 4 4322 444444 5 444 44 3 2 22222 3 22 3333 2222 3 222 22
.22 3 2 2345 54 3333333 44 5 6 4 345 5555 666 55 4 32 1 2 3 22 443 22 3333 3 32 233322
.222 33 1 4 33 4 4 4 5 55 64334 56 5 6 7 76 6 887 77 65 4 3222 11 43 222 3334 4 3 22
.2 23 4 2 44 33 5543 5 6 5 79+ 77 4 78 6 568 986 8 4 3 1 124 5 22 3 34 432 222 3
.22 3 4 3 4 54333 33 44 44+ 5555 6 87 5 66555677 556788 7 7765 43 11 4 43 2 44 3 33 4 3211 2 333 3
.22 3 444 33 33 4 4444 556 77 6 55 5 66 555 6 7 6666 5 32 22 333 333 4455 3 3 3
.222 33 333333 333333333 4 55 4 3 3 4 67 5 4 3 3 444444 3 2 22 33 2 22 2 2 4 56 22 3 443 2
. 223 3 2 22 33333333 45 5 2 2345 543 3333 2 3333 3 2 32 11 23 4445 2 2 345 3 2
. 23 2 11 2 3333 33 34 21 11 4 5 22 3 10 123 2 3 32 11 2 2 2 3 32 11 23 44 56776 3 33 44 4 3
. 3 33222 1 2 3333 33 345 4 111 34 32 2 22 11 22 33 2 2 222 2 22 2 23 44 5 66 333 4 4
.11 2 3 22 2 33333333 4555 2 33 2 2222 33333333 22 22 222 3 33 44444 444 5 56 5
. 222 3 444 44 333333 3 3 3 4 55 4 33 33 3 11111 112344 3 3 554 444 4443 67
. 2 22 4 444 4444 3 56 4 3 44555 +3 3 555 54 33 33344 0 1 3 5 322 66 3 4333 21 1367 4
.2 32 1 2 22 5 544 54 3 3 36 245434455 5 34 5 5 3 33 44 11111 43 3 5 44 3 3 1 23 43
. 2 2 3 4 44 44 345 5 3 44 44+ 3 33 555 4 33333 4 22 11 11 3 333 4 4 333 222 3 3
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. 2 34 66 33 22 3 33 2 1 4 + 2 33 444 33 3 3 33 33 3 345 5 4 4 4 44 322 23 1 0 10---
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.22 333456654 3 333333 333 2 2 5 4444 4 22 3 33 33 44 5 666 33 33 444 3 111 2222 1 111
.2 33 33 4 222 44444 3 2 1 444 44 5 43 2 2 344 3 34 666 6 3 234 4 2 0 112 2 0 4
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. 2233 22 2 4 4 2 5 444 3 222 11 4 3 4 4 32 2 344 3 22 2 45 554 33 33 44 44 33 2 22 2 2 3333
. 22 22222 3 44 3 2 3 4 444 3 22222 23 44 333 333 33 222 3 4444 32 2221111111 4 4
. 222 33333 4 4 3 3 22 2 33 3 44 222 33 3333 333 33 22 1 2 +444444 5 21 1 22222 1 013565 2
. 2 3 33 3 5 4 33 3 2 111 3333 4 222 22 22 3 4 3333 2 3 4 12 1001 4444 45 5 -- 22222 013 65 2
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. 22 3 4 33 33 4 4 2 2 3 33 2222 3 33 33333333 4 4 3 11 1 3 444 1 1 11112 3 4444
.22 22 44 3 3 4444 4 3 2 3 4 3 11 23 4 4 33 3 44 444 33333 222222 3 32 11111 1 23 44 4
. 2 2 2 5 455 4 4 432 4555 1 7 5 22 2234 5 665 4 334 4 22 22 3 4 211 11222 22 3 4 4 334
.3 2 111 223 66 32 7 43 653125 7 444 3 2 8 6 222 2345567 5+4 55 5 5 2 122 4 0 2 222 33 333 44
.432 1111 2 5775 8 3 3 5 76 + 33 89 6 222 234 5 7 543 4 4 55 322 2 3 32 1 1 22222 2 33
. 3 2 22334566 32 6 6 4 5 543 566 5 44 3333 4567 7 43 22 5 66654 2 2 4 22 22 22 222 1 11
.3333 456 345 5 5 6 44 3 3 5555 44 44 55555 443 3 4 2 1 2222 22 1 1 111111
.2 3352 478 32 23 5 5 44 55 6 6 4 333 5 54333 55 4 4555 444 4 32 11111 2 11 2222 222 11 0
. 3 3++3 69+9 2 1 2345 6 4 5 7 0 34 4 5 22 665434 6544 5 32 5 66 6 3 1 1111 11 222 222 1 0
.33 3 ++9 79+9 2345 + 34555 67 6 3 45 65 22 66 3+55 4444 33 4444 554 2 111111 1111 222 11 0
. 3 63 5 76 2 2 45 4 4 55 54 3 4 6 3 34 5 444 3 33 44 3 2 11111 11111 1 000
.22 34555 2 4 333 3 44444 4 33 345 4 3333 333 2222 3 32 1111 1 2 1111111111 10000 11
. 3 22 33 44 3 1 2 4 4 333 22 3 444 3 2 22 2222211 22222 10 11 0 222111111 111 1 111 1111
. 1 12 11 333 43 1 12 54 2 233 4 544 33 22 1 12 221 1 0 11 0 22211 2 1 11 111 111111111
. 11 2 333 4 2 11 4 + 33 2222 3 4 4 44 3 2222 22 22 111 2 1 11 1 22 11 111111111111111
. 11 33 223 4444 3 222 4 4 3 22 4 4 33333 222222 11 222 2211 2 222 1 00 1111 11
. 4 4 2 33 4 66 3222 6 65 2 3332 3+ 54 33 44 3 333 2 1 1 5 42 12 33 2 2222 0--011 10 2222
. 3 54333 46 7 31122 7 9753 23 3 5 6 32 54 2 43 2 -146 5 0 12 4 2 222 0--0 -
+.....+

```

X1= 500000.0
Y1= 6985000.0

X2= 662560.0
Y2= 6985000.0

FIGURE 11

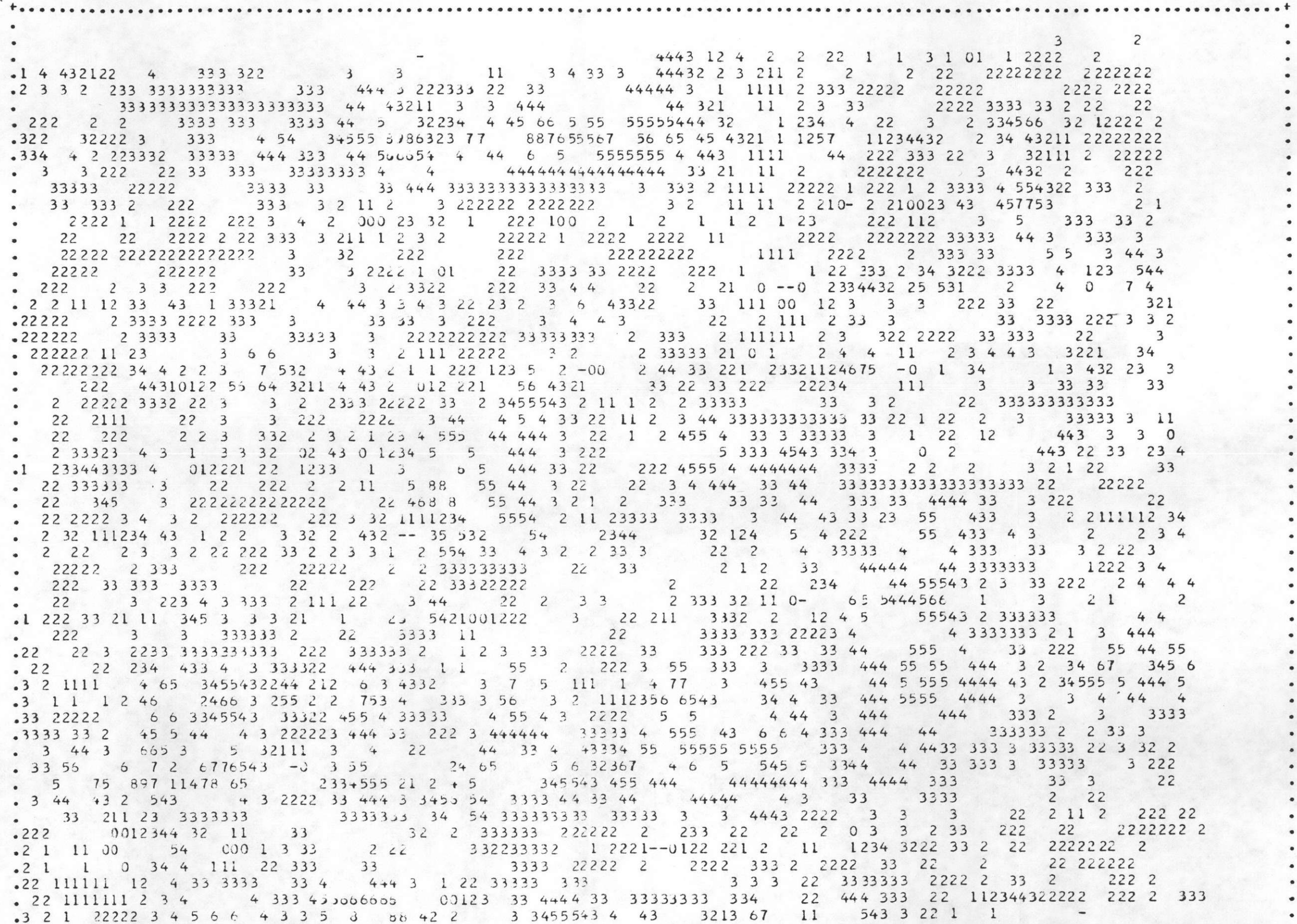
LEGEND TO URN THOR RATIO MAP

CONTOUR VALUE	LOWER LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
-		0.1
0	0.1	0.2
1	0.2	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	0.4
8	0.4	0.5
9	0.5	0.5
+	0.5	

ALASKA- OPHIR URN THOR RATIO GRID FILE PRINT

X4= 500000.0
Y4= 7103552.0

X3= 662560.0
Y3= 7103552.0



X1= 500000.0
Y1= 6985000.0

X2= 662560.0
Y2= 6985000.0

FIGURE 12

LEGEND TO THOR POT RATIO MAP

CONTOUR VALUE	LOWER LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
-		2.9
0	2.9	3.6
1	3.6	4.3
2	4.3	5.0
3	5.0	5.7
4	5.7	6.4
5	6.4	7.1
6	7.1	7.8
7	7.8	8.5
8	8.5	9.2
9	9.2	9.9
+	9.9	

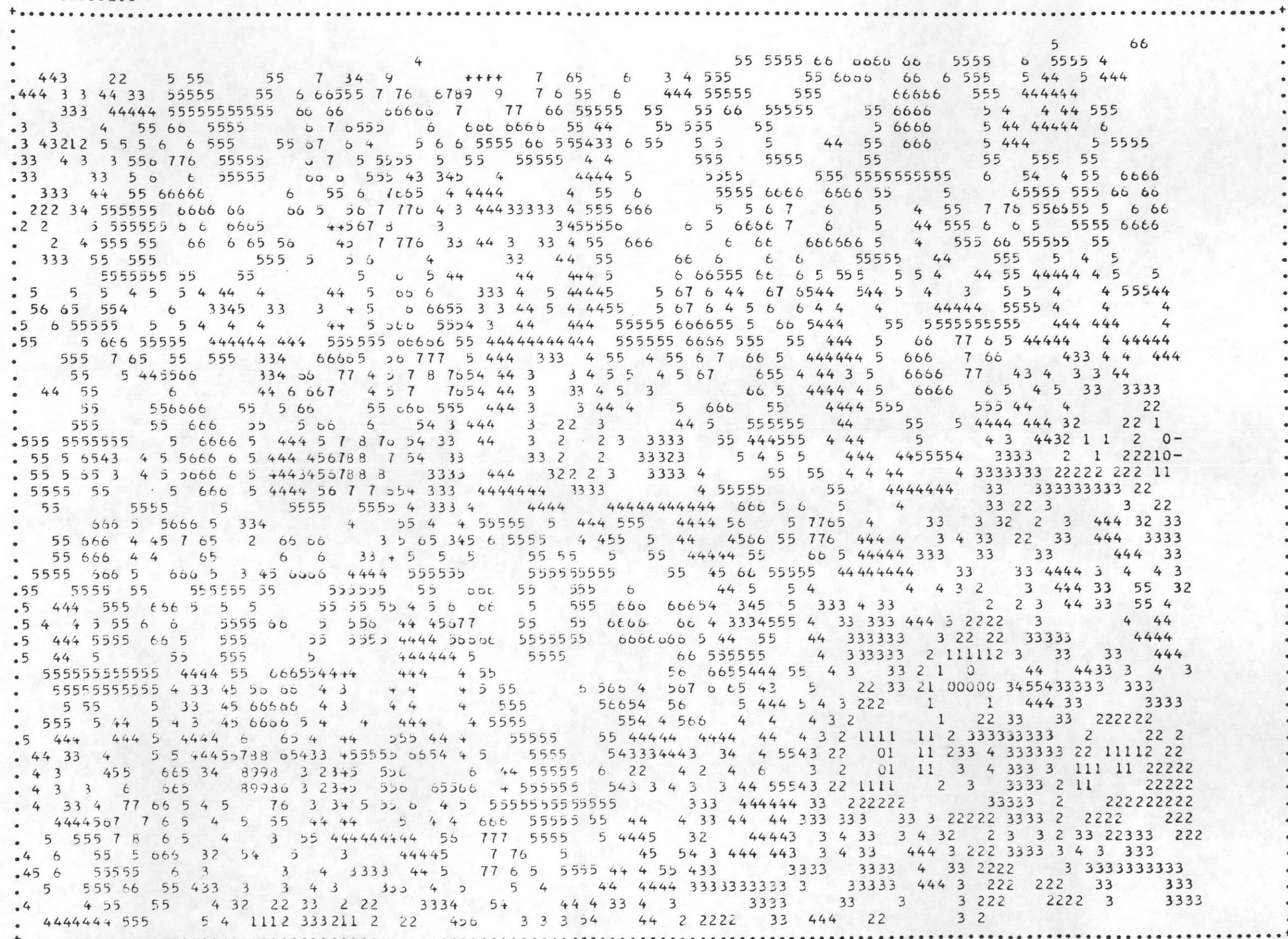
ALASKA- OPHIR THOR PUT RATIO GRID FILE PRINT

X4= 500000.0

Y4= 7103552.0

X3= 662560.0

Y3= 7103552.0



X1= 500000.0

Y1= 6985000.0

X2= 662560.0

Y2= 6985000.0

FIGURE 13

found for the magnetically high zone in the northwest, which in part coincides with the valley of the Yukon River. The high magnetic zone in the southwest corner of the map may, in part, correlate with the Quaternary basalts. The strongest magnetic anomaly, however, falls over the Quaternary surficial deposits. A number of other positive magnetic anomalies can be recognized and appear to indicate a possible northeasterly alignment. A pronounced negative magnetic anomaly is observed on traverse 340, just east of tie-line 5080. The anomaly falls over an area mapped as Cretaceous/Mesozoic sediments (MK) with a low radiometric response. The most remarkable feature of the magnetic pseudo-contourmap is probably the absence of any magnetic expression of the mafic Tertiary intrusives in the eastern part of the map, on traverse 440.

The pseudo-contourmaps of potassium, uranium and thorium display much the same picture, of relatively low values over most of the map area, with one noticeable exception: in the eastern part of the map, over the mafic Tertiary intrusive of traverse 440. Exceptionally high radiometric responses corresponding to 2.5% potassium, 4.5 ppm equivalent uranium and 10.5 ppm equivalent thorium are obtained here.

Relatively high thorium values, on the order of 5.0 ppm, are observed over a number of other locations. The most interesting zones appear to be the outcrop of MK (= Kk*, the "Kuskokwim group" west of the Innoko River) on traverse 280, near fiducial 12800; the outcrop of MzPzv on traverse 300, near fiducial 2700; the outcrop of Kk on traverse 380, near fiducial 5550; the outcrop of MK (= Kk*) on traverse 420, near the map edge; the Quaternary deposits on traverse 420 near fiducial 4050; and the outcrop of Kk on traverse 420, near fiducial 5550. These above zones all have "normal" U/K and U/T responses and are thus not indicated on the interpretation map as anomalies. They may, nonetheless, represent possible targets of economic interest.

The ratio maps of U/K and U/T show a number of strong anomalies. These correspond, however, all with zones of very low potassium and thorium content.

Using the criteria outlined in the general section on interpretation, a total of 20 uranium anomalies and one thorium anomaly have been outlined on the interpretation map. Many of the anomalies outlined consist, however, only of anomalous responses on one of the U/T or U/K anomaly maps without support of a strong anomalous response on the uranium anomaly map. They include zones 6, 10, 11, 13 and 19. These zones are considered adequately described in the anomaly listing and are not further discussed in this report.

Uranium anomalies 1,2 and 3 fall on traverse 280, in very similar environment. All three zones have good U, U/K and U/T amplitudes and appear to correlate with the metamorphic complex of mafic volcanic and intrusive rocks, MzPzv, and Quaternary deposits surrounding the bedrock area. Uranium content observed over the zones is on the order of 1.5 ppm, which is relatively high for this mapsheet.

In particular the eastern part of anomaly 4 stands out on the radiometric profile. The zone consists of good responses on all three, U, U/K and U/T, anomaly maps. It is possible, however, that the strong anomalies are caused, in part at least, by too low atmospheric radon corrections.

Anomaly 5 falls in the same environment as zone 4, the Paleozoic and Precambrian (?) undifferentiated metamorphic rock. The zone consists of fair to good uranium and U/K responses with a normal U/T expression.

Zone 7 consists of a narrow, strong U/T anomaly, recognizable on the radiometric profile. The zone is well expressed on the uranium anomaly map, but has normal U/K responses. The anomaly falls in Quaternary deposits over a mapped fault zone.

Anomaly 8 is based on fair to good responses on the uranium, U/K and U/T

anomaly maps. The zone is located in sediments of the Kuskokwim group, in an area of widespread granite to quartz diorite intrusives.

Zone 9 is also located in an area mapped as Kuskokwim group. No intrusives are mapped in its vicinity. The zone consists of good U, U/K and U/T responses, to the east of a zone of strong thorium, uranium and potassium values with normal U/T and U/K ratios.

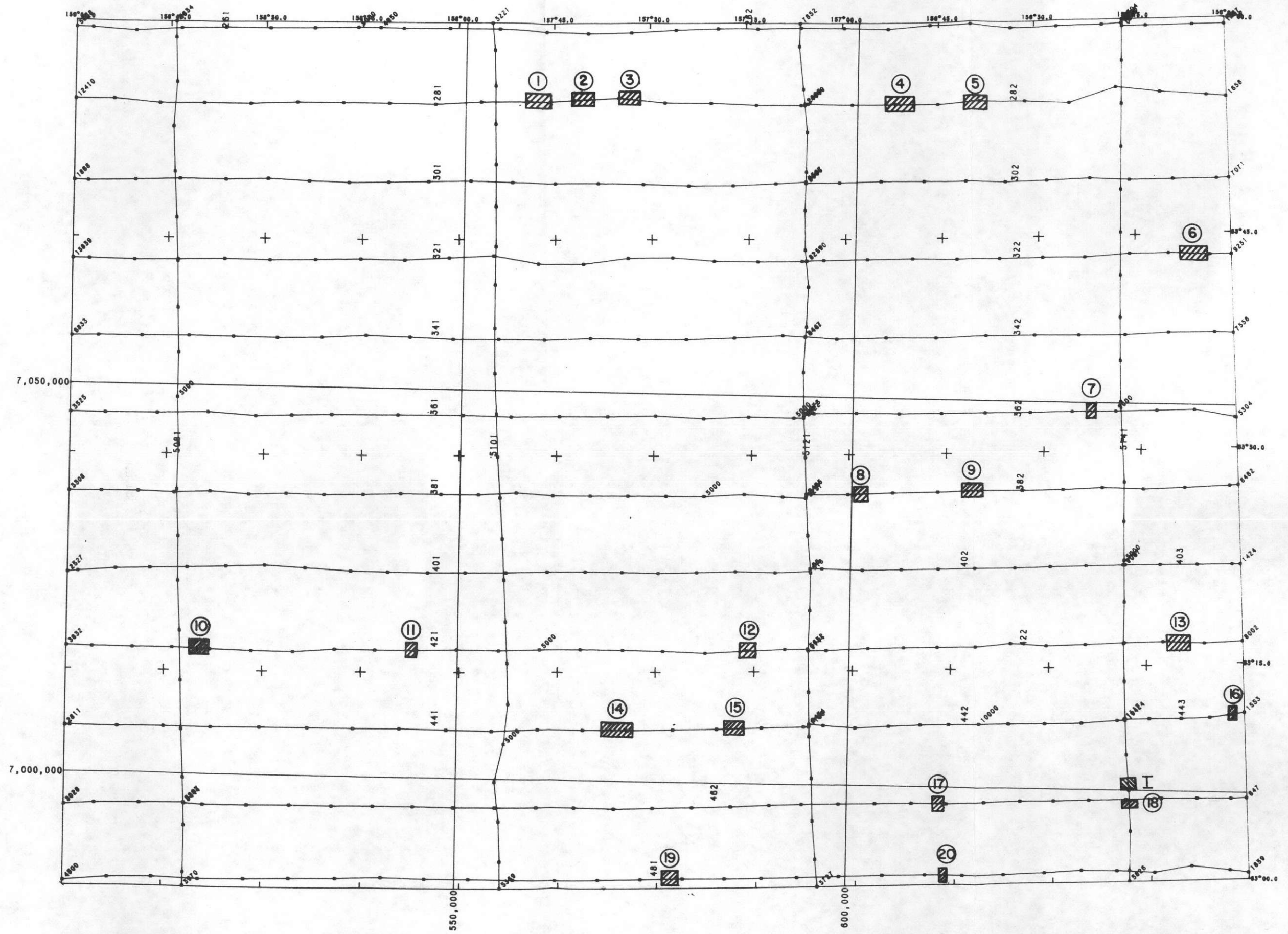
Anomaly 12 falls partly in the Kuskokwim group and partly in alluvial deposits. The zone consists of good uranium, U/T and U/K responses and is easily recognized on the U/T trace of the radiometric profile. The anomaly is located near a zone of strong thorium, uranium and potassium response, with normal U/T and U/K ratios.

The broad zone 14, located in alluvial deposits near an area of unsurveyed bedrock, consists of good U/K and U/T anomalies, accompanied by fair uranium support. The zone is not believed to represent a promising follow-up target, in view of its relatively low uranium content of less than 1.5 ppm.

The uranium response over zone 15, located in an area mapped as Kuskokwim group intruded by Cretaceous/Tertiary granites is normal to slightly anomalous. The zone has good U/T and U/K expression.

Anomaly 16 is believed to be the only zone in the map area that may represent a possibly economic target. The narrow zone is located in what has been mapped as Tertiary mafic igneous rock, which have a very strong radiometric expression but do not show up magnetically. The zone has good uranium, U/K and U/T anomalies, which can be recognized on the radiometric profile.

Anomaly 17, located in the Kuskokwim group, has good U/T and U/K responses, which can be easily recognized on the radiometric profile. The zone has no apparent accompanying uranium anomaly because of generally low radiometric count rate in the area. The zone may deserve further consideration as



AERO SERVICE
Limon

LEGEND

- 3 URANIUM ANOMALY NO. 3
- II THORIUM ANOMALY NO. 2

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

FIGURE 14

a follow-up target.

Zone 18 consists of narrow, good responses on the uranium, U/K and U/T anomaly maps, which can be seen on the radiometric profile. The anomaly falls in the Kuskokwim group near a thorium anomaly, which is indicative of possible uranium depletion. It is possible that the anomaly is related to unmapped rhyolite/dacite dikes, flows or sills in the area.

Anomaly 20 is another very narrow uranium, U/T and U/K response, recognizable on the radiometric profile. The anomaly falls mainly in the Cretaceous monzonite, which is known to carry high uranium and thorium values.

Only one of the many zones of high thorium content outlined on the thorium anomaly map and the thorium pseudo-contourmap meets the requirements of negative U/T response to be classified as a thorium anomaly. The other zones have been described with the discussion of the pseudo-contourmaps. Anomaly I, located on tie-line 5140, in the Kuskokwim group, has high thorium values and fair to good uranium responses. Tertiary/Cretaceous volcanics, TKv, have been mapped in its vicinity and it is possible that unmapped sills, dikes and flows occur in the neighborhood of the anomaly.

The Ophir area in general displays a rather low radioactive mineral content. Only one area of exceptionally high radiometric response has been outlined by the present survey. It coincides with an area mapped as Tertiary mafic igneous rock, in the eastern part of the map sheet. Uranium anomaly 16 is located in this general area and is believed to represent the only anomaly outlined deserving of further investigation.

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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 surficial deposits
QM	= Qmt	: Mine tailings
KK	= Kk	: Upper Cretaceous Kuskokwim group
MK	= kk	: Upper Cretaceous sediments west of Innoko River
KC	= Kc	: Lower Cretaceous chert and argillite
PC	= Pc	: Upper Paleozoic (Mississippian?) chert
PP	= Ppe	: Lower Paleozoic and Precambrian metamorphic rock
QT	= QTv	: Late Tertiary/Early Quaternary basalt and andesite
TM	= Tmi	: Tertiary mafic intrusive rock
TK	= TKqd	: Cretaceous/Tertiary granite to quartz diorite
TV	= TKv	: Cretaceous/Tertiary volcanics and dikes
KB	= Kb	: Cretaceous basaltic agglomerate flow breccia
KA	= Kba	: Cretaceous basalt and andesite
KM	= Km	: Cretaceous monzonite and related intrusives
MP	= MzPzv	: Upper Paleozoic to Lower Mesozoic metamorphic mafic igneous rock
U	= ?	: Unsurveyed bedrock area
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>BRIEF DESCRIPTION</u>
		<u>t-traverse</u>	<u>FID.</u>	
1	MzPzv Qal	t-280	13425	Combined good U, U/K, U/T anomaly
2	MzPzv Qal	t-280	13525	Combined good U, U/K, U/T anomaly
3	Qal	t-280	13625	Fair U, U/K, U/T anomaly
4	Ppe MzPzv	t-280	14250	Relatively strong U, U/K, U/T anomaly, in the eastern half easily recognized on radiometric profile
5	Ppe	t-280	14400	Fair U, U/K anomaly with normal U/T response
6	Kk Qal	t-320	14725	U, U/K anomaly, in eastern and western thirds with good U/T support
7	Qal	t-360	5690	Narrow U/T anomaly with fair U expression, recognizable on radiometric profile
8	Kk	t-380	5380	U/T and U/K anomaly, with fair U support
9	Kk	t-380	5630	Combined U, U/K and U/T anomaly
10	MK (Kk*)	t-420	4170	U, U/K anomaly with normal U/T response
11	Qal	t-420	4690	Combined U, U/K and U/T anomaly in area of generally low K and T response
12	Kk Qal	t-420	5510	Zone of combined U, U/K and U/T anomalies near zone of strong T, U response
13	Kk Qal	t-420	6625	Broad zone of U/K anomalies in western half with good U/T support, but normal U response
14	Qal	t-440	2375	U/K, U/T anomaly with some U support
15	Qal Kk Tkqd	t-440	2650	U/K, U/T anomaly with some U support

Kk* Refers to Cretaceous sediments mapped to the west of the Innoko River.

<u>ANOMALY</u>	<u>FORMATION</u>	LOCATION t-traverse <u>tl-tie line</u>	<u>FID.</u>	<u>BRIEF DESCRIPTION</u>
16	Tmi	t-440	4175	Narrow, excellent U, U/K, U/T anomaly in area of strong radiometric response; magnetic response is normal
17	Kk	t-460	4220	Good U/K, U/T anomaly, visible on radiometric profile, with normal U response
18	Kk	tl-5140	3900	Narrow, good U, U/K, U/T anomaly, visible on radiometric profile
19	Qal	t-480	3040	U, U/T anomaly with normal U/K response, located on fault
20	Km Qal	t-480	3710	Very narrow U, U/K and U/T anomaly, easily recognized on radiometric profile
<u>Thorium Anomalies</u>				
I	Kk	tl-5140	3950	Zone of strong thorium and good uranium response, with negative U/T anomalies

A P P E N D I X C

List of Anomalies by Geologic Unit

List of Anomalies by Geologic Formation

<u>Aero Symbol</u>	<u>Map Symbol</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>No. of U Anomalies</u>	<u>No. of T Anomalies</u>
QA	Qal	27,046	12	
QM	Qmt	18		
KK	Kk	6,474	8	1
KC	Kc	19		
MK	Kk*	1,672	1	
PC	Pc	256		
PP	Ppe	2,371	2	
QT	Qtv	73		
TM	Tmi	179	1	
TK	TKqd	99	1	
TV	TKv	486		
KB	Kb	46		
KA	Kba	6		
KM	Kmi	120	1	
MP	MzPzv	1,670	3	
U		829		

Kk* Refers to Cretaceous sediments mapped to the west of the Innoko River

A P P E N D I X D

Mean Radiometric Values by Geologic Unit

MEAN VALUE BY GEOLOGIC MAP UNIT

OPHIR QUAD

LINE 480

UNIT	E THOR	E URN	POT PCT	U/TH	J/K	TH/K	UNIT	E THOR	E URN	POT PCT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K
QT	1.50	0.93	0.24	0.622	3.697	5.978	U	2.80	1.59	0.48	0.581	3.588	6.030
QA	1.64	0.91	0.28	0.514	3.252	5.474	PP	1.49	0.86	0.27	0.636	3.134	5.227
W	2.24	0.65	0.28	0.291	2.375	8.123	KK	3.20	1.46	0.70	0.476	2.238	4.759
KM	3.55	1.75	0.78	0.532	2.463	4.633							

LINE 460

UNIT	THOR	URN	POT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K	UNIT	THOR	URN	POT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K
TK	3.78	1.54	0.63	0.414	2.462	5.983	KK	2.96	1.19	0.62	0.428	2.073	4.980
QA	1.59	0.68	0.24	0.437	2.711	6.165	QM	3.58	1.50	0.88	0.419	1.767	4.295
W	1.25	0.39	0.19	0.145	2.385	5.472	KC	3.39	1.35	0.64	0.418	2.165	5.280
U	1.96	0.88	0.28	0.462	3.192	6.875	TV	3.07	1.25	0.68	0.419	1.914	4.667

LINE 440

UNIT	THOR	URN	POT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K	UNIT	THOR	URN	POT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K
QA	1.62	0.92	0.25	0.589	3.767	6.249	TK	2.30	1.52	0.34	0.667	4.511	6.753
MK	2.58	1.63	0.49	0.640	3.371	5.324	PC	1.66	1.21	0.25	0.722	5.192	6.835
W	1.43	0.99	0.24	0.739	4.261	5.425	PP	2.16	1.30	0.48	0.620	3.198	4.996
U	3.30	1.16	0.52	0.368	2.304	6.331	TV	4.80	2.19	1.25	0.476	1.811	3.879
KK	2.51	1.29	0.58	0.538	2.346	4.412	TM	9.71	4.21	2.14	0.439	1.958	4.528

LINE 420

UNIT	THOR	URN	POT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K	UNIT	THOR	URN	POT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K
QA	1.69	0.93	0.25	0.564	3.810	6.294	U	2.76	1.16	0.42	0.430	2.826	6.750
MK	4.47	1.66	0.68	0.376	2.503	6.590	PC	1.88	0.94	0.30	0.502	3.549	6.616
KK	2.52	1.33	0.49	0.582	3.050	5.376	PP	2.33	1.23	0.48	0.569	2.679	4.920
W	2.27	1.10	0.38	0.504	2.972	5.908	TK	2.81	1.49	0.79	0.538	1.982	3.645

LINE 400

UNIT	THOR	URN	POT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K	UNIT	THOR	URN	POT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K
QA	1.84	0.83	0.29	0.460	3.120	6.471	KK	2.20	0.92	0.45	0.428	2.229	5.268
MK	3.59	1.38	0.58	0.400	2.496	6.299	KM	1.80	0.56	0.28	0.326	2.027	6.450
W	4.26	1.10	0.58	0.258	1.887	7.308	KA	1.31	1.02	0.29	0.784	3.514	4.501
U	2.99	1.25	0.45	0.439	2.913	6.798	PP	1.69	1.08	0.33	0.657	3.437	5.299
TK	6.77	1.64	1.11	0.237	1.445	6.062	PC	3.10	1.28	0.66	0.432	1.984	4.677

LINE 380

UNIT	THOR	URN	POT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K	UNIT	THOR	URN	POT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K
MK	4.16	1.51	0.59	0.375	2.632	7.108	KK	2.50	1.24	0.49	0.541	2.943	5.377
QA	1.81	0.82	0.27	0.472	3.207	6.421	W	0.75	0.52	0.23	0.827	2.322	3.311
U	2.04	1.05	0.30	0.533	3.571	6.885							

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MEAN VALUE BY GEOLOGIC MAP UNIT

OPHIR QUAD

LINE 360

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	1.74	0.81	0.26	0.481	3.149	6.189	W	0.82	0.59	0.12	0.572	5.053	7.743
MK	3.27	1.39	0.50	0.447	2.864	6.611	KK	2.05	0.91	0.40	0.471	2.474	5.340
KB	2.12	0.77	0.76	0.393	1.064	2.753							

LINE 340

UNIT	THOR	URN	POT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K	UNIT	THOR	URN	POT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K
MK	3.15	1.08	0.45	0.355	2.480	7.110	PP	2.95	1.11	0.39	0.397	2.960	7.479
QA	2.04	0.83	0.30	0.440	2.996	6.524	MP	3.47	1.50	0.54	0.450	2.889	6.457
W	1.73	0.70	0.26	0.350	2.223	6.154	KK	1.80	0.89	0.30	0.502	3.218	6.304
PC	1.91	0.44	0.45	0.297	0.972	4.351							

LINE 320

UNIT	THOR	URN	POT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K	UNIT	THOR	URN	POT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K
QA	1.61	0.79	0.24	0.484	3.440	6.399	PP	3.37	1.25	0.52	0.411	2.641	6.557
MK	2.76	1.05	0.43	0.402	2.628	6.504	KK	1.97	0.98	0.34	0.542	3.198	5.959
MP	2.91	1.63	0.41	0.589	4.437	7.609	PC	2.15	0.88	0.37	0.447	2.652	5.977

LINE 300

UNIT	THOR	URN	POT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K	UNIT	THOR	URN	POT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K
QA	1.98	0.80	0.27	0.423	3.034	6.882	MP	4.24	1.21	0.64	0.290	1.970	6.852
MK	2.87	1.10	0.43	0.397	2.682	6.787	PP	2.79	1.06	0.40	0.386	2.644	7.044
U	2.60	1.23	0.40	0.489	3.140	6.475							

LINE 280

UNIT	THOR	URN	POT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K	UNIT	THOR	URN	POT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K
W	1.04	0.44	0.13	0.541	3.036	4.742	MK	4.14	1.77	0.54	0.442	3.323	7.711
QA	2.02	1.11	0.31	0.578	3.857	6.378	MP	2.66	1.31	0.38	0.527	3.626	7.134
PP	3.24	1.51	0.49	0.500	3.191	6.630							

LINE 260

UNIT	THOR	URN	POT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K	UNIT	THOR	URN	POT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K
QA	2.08	0.92	0.31	0.443	3.042	6.629	MK	3.33	1.47	0.48	0.460	3.131	6.926
KK	3.24	1.57	0.57	0.488	2.814	5.767	MP	2.40	1.06	0.36	0.467	3.023	6.675
W	2.83	0.93	0.44	0.420	2.608	5.826	PP	3.18	1.22	0.46	0.400	2.780	7.056

LINE 5080

UNIT	THOR	URN	POT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K	UNIT	THOR	URN	POT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K
QA	1.97	0.97	0.26	0.503	3.888	7.693	W	2.69	0.57	0.31	0.253	1.349	5.292
QA	2.00	0.86	0.28	0.431	2.939	6.669	MK	3.20	1.30	0.48	0.425	2.802	6.708

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LINE 5100

UNIT	E THOR	E URN	POT PCT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K
QA	1.49	0.64	0.21	0.444	3.100	6.409
W	1.04	0.46	0.09	0.545	4.649	5.835

UNIT	E THOR	E URN	POT PCT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K
PP	3.81	1.29	0.51	0.361	2.602	7.626
MP	2.51	0.93	0.36	0.393	2.665	6.987

LINE 5120

UNIT	THOR	URN	POT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K
QA	1.81	0.80	0.29	0.467	3.188	6.536
KK	2.14	0.93	0.37	0.447	2.534	5.901
TK	1.83	0.77	0.24	0.433	3.340	7.783

UNIT	THOR	URN	POT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K
U	3.35	1.38	0.46	0.423	3.062	7.301
PP	3.39	1.28	0.52	0.385	2.560	6.726
MP	2.63	0.95	0.40	0.376	2.454	6.650

LINE 5140

UNIT	THOR	URN	POT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K
KK	2.72	1.11	0.57	0.434	2.161	5.069
QA	1.97	0.80	0.33	0.434	2.674	6.187

UNIT	THOR	URN	POT	U/TH	U/K	TH/K
PC	4.66	1.90	0.87	0.425	2.279	5.391
MP	2.38	1.12	0.38	0.491	3.044	6.307

A P P E N D I X E

Standard Deviation Table

CPHIR

QUAD

FORMATION

WA

DATA	SAMPLES	MEAN		-3	-2	-1	+1	+2	+3
E THORIUM	23021	1.11	LOGNORMAL	0.24	0.39	0.66	1.85	3.10	5.20
E URANIUM	22925	0.74	NORMAL	-0.57	-0.13	0.31	1.18	1.02	2.05
POTASSIUM	24828	0.18	LOGNORMAL	0.03	0.00	0.11	0.32	0.55	0.96
EU/K	19591	2.51	LOGNORMAL	0.64	1.01	1.59	3.96	6.25	9.86
EU/ETH	17523	0.45	NORMAL	-0.12	0.07	0.26	0.64	0.65	1.02
ETH/K	20836	0.23	NORMAL	1.40	3.01	4.62	7.84	9.45	11.06

FORMATION

LM

DATA	SAMPLES	MEAN		-3	-2	-1	+1	+2	+3
E THORIUM	18	3.42	NORMAL	1.04	1.63	2.63	4.22	5.01	5.81
E URANIUM	18	1.40	NORMAL	0.17	0.30	0.99	1.81	2.22	2.63
POTASSIUM	18	0.85	NORMAL	-0.08	0.23	0.54	1.16	1.47	1.78
EU/K	18	1.01	NORMAL	1.06	1.23	1.43	1.79	1.96	2.16
EU/ETH	18	0.39	NORMAL	0.21	0.27	0.33	0.45	0.52	0.58
ETH/K	18	3.60	LOGNORMAL	2.44	2.03	3.28	4.41	5.11	5.93

FORMATION

WI

DATA	SAMPLES	MEAN		-3	-2	-1	+1	+2	+3
E THORIUM	73	1.09	LOGNORMAL	0.36	0.52	0.75	1.59	2.30	3.34
E URANIUM	68	0.40	LOGNORMAL	0.09	0.16	0.27	0.77	1.30	2.19
POTASSIUM	73	0.22	NORMAL	-0.00	0.07	0.15	0.29	0.37	0.44
EU/K	66	3.57	NORMAL	-1.60	0.12	1.84	5.29	7.01	8.74
EU/ETH	54	0.30	LOGNORMAL	0.19	0.26	0.36	0.69	0.95	1.31
ETH/K	71	5.90	NORMAL	0.89	2.30	4.23	7.57	9.24	10.91

FORMATION

KA

DATA	SAMPLES	MEAN		-3	-2	-1	+1	+2	+3
E THORIUM	6474	2.40	NORMAL	-0.28	0.61	1.50	3.29	4.18	5.08
E URANIUM	6374	1.07	NORMAL	-0.25	0.19	0.63	1.51	1.95	2.39
POTASSIUM	6474	0.30	NORMAL	-0.17	0.00	0.28	0.72	0.95	1.17
EU/K	6373	1.82	LOGNORMAL	0.44	0.71	1.13	2.91	4.67	7.48
EU/ETH	6291	0.40	NORMAL	-0.05	0.12	0.29	0.63	0.80	0.97
ETH/K	6473	4.63	LOGNORMAL	1.89	2.55	3.44	6.24	8.41	11.33

CPHIR

QUAD

FORMATION MK

DATA	SAMPLES	MEAN		-3	-2	-1	+1	+2	+3
E THORIUM	1672	3.29	NORMAL	0.87	1.07	2.48	4.10	4.90	5.71
E URANIUM	1665	1.24	NORMAL	0.18	0.34	0.89	1.60	1.95	2.30
POTASSIUM	1672	0.49	NORMAL	0.11	0.24	0.36	0.62	0.74	0.87
EU/K	1665	2.36	NORMAL	0.25	1.02	1.79	3.32	4.09	4.86
EU/ETH	1661	0.38	NORMAL	0.02	0.14	0.26	0.50	0.62	0.74
ETH/K	1672	0.60	NORMAL	3.40	4.47	5.53	7.67	8.73	9.80

FORMATION NM

DATA	SAMPLES	MEAN		-3	-2	-1	+1	+2	+3
E THORIUM	120	3.02	NORMAL	-1.25	0.16	1.60	4.45	5.87	7.30
E URANIUM	120	1.40	NORMAL	-0.65	0.03	0.72	2.09	2.78	3.46
POTASSIUM	120	0.65	NORMAL	-0.42	-0.66	0.29	1.01	1.36	1.72
EU/K	120	2.22	NORMAL	0.87	1.32	1.77	2.67	3.12	3.57
EU/ETH	120	0.46	NORMAL	0.08	0.21	0.34	0.59	0.71	0.84
ETH/K	120	4.86	NORMAL	2.07	3.00	3.93	5.79	6.72	7.65

FORMATION KL

DATA	SAMPLES	MEAN		-3	-2	-1	+1	+2	+3
E THORIUM	19	3.23	NORMAL	0.87	1.65	2.44	4.01	4.80	5.58
E URANIUM	19	1.23	NORMAL	0.82	0.96	1.11	1.39	1.53	1.67
POTASSIUM	19	0.61	NORMAL	0.30	0.40	0.51	0.72	0.82	0.93
EU/K	19	2.03	NORMAL	0.86	1.23	1.64	2.42	2.81	3.20
EU/ETH	19	0.36	LOGNORMAL	0.20	0.24	0.30	0.44	0.54	0.65
ETH/K	19	3.16	NORMAL	3.11	3.60	4.48	5.84	6.52	7.21

FORMATION KA

DATA	SAMPLES	MEAN		-3	-2	-1	+1	+2	+3
E THORIUM	6	1.13	NORMAL	0.64	0.81	0.98	1.31	1.48	1.65
E URANIUM	6	0.92	NORMAL	0.59	0.70	0.81	1.03	1.14	1.25
POTASSIUM	6	0.27	NORMAL	0.18	0.21	0.24	0.29	0.32	0.35
EU/K	6	3.33	NORMAL	1.86	2.33	2.84	3.82	4.31	4.80
EU/ETH	6	0.76	NORMAL	0.30	0.45	0.60	0.91	1.06	1.22
ETH/K	6	4.31	NORMAL	3.26	3.61	3.96	4.65	5.00	5.35

CPHR

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FORMATION KB

DATA	SAMPLES	MEAN		-3	-2	-1	+1	+2	+3
E THORIUM	46	1.96	NORMAL	-0.71	0.16	1.07	2.85	3.14	4.63
E URANIUM	45	0.67	NORMAL	-0.23	0.07	0.37	0.97	1.27	1.57
POTASSIUM	46	0.74	NORMAL	-0.06	0.21	0.47	1.01	1.28	1.54
EU/K	45	0.95	NORMAL	-0.42	0.05	0.48	1.38	1.84	2.29
EU/ETH	43	0.29	LOGNORMAL	0.09	0.15	0.19	0.43	0.64	0.95
ETH/K	46	2.00	NORMAL	0.26	1.04	1.82	3.39	4.17	4.95

FORMATION MP

DATA	SAMPLES	MEAN		-3	-2	-1	+1	+2	+3
E THORIUM	1670	2.44	NORMAL	0.21	0.96	1.70	3.18	3.92	4.67
E URANIUM	1639	1.04	NORMAL	-0.17	0.23	0.64	1.44	1.84	2.24
POTASSIUM	1667	0.36	NORMAL	0.05	0.15	0.26	0.46	0.57	0.67
EU/K	1634	2.95	NORMAL	-0.11	0.91	1.93	3.97	4.99	6.01
EU/ETH	1633	0.44	NORMAL	-0.08	0.09	0.27	0.61	0.78	0.95
ETH/K	1660	0.08	NORMAL	2.69	4.02	5.35	8.01	9.34	10.67

FORMATION PC

DATA	SAMPLES	MEAN		-3	-2	-1	+1	+2	+3
E THORIUM	256	2.49	NORMAL	-0.67	0.39	1.44	3.54	4.59	5.65
E URANIUM	249	1.13	NORMAL	0.15	0.47	0.80	1.45	1.78	2.10
POTASSIUM	256	0.24	LOGNORMAL	0.04	0.07	0.13	0.43	0.80	1.46
EU/K	246	2.28	LOGNORMAL	0.46	0.79	1.34	3.89	6.62	11.27
EU/ETH	236	0.47	NORMAL	0.01	0.16	0.31	0.62	0.77	0.92
ETH/K	253	5.48	NORMAL	2.23	3.32	4.40	6.56	7.65	8.73

FORMATION PP

DATA	SAMPLES	MEAN		-3	-2	-1	+1	+2	+3
E THORIUM	2366	2.74	NORMAL	-0.03	0.09	1.81	3.66	4.50	5.50
E URANIUM	2350	1.13	NORMAL	-0.04	0.33	0.74	1.52	1.91	2.30
POTASSIUM	2371	0.43	NORMAL	0.04	0.17	0.30	0.56	0.68	0.81
EU/K	2343	2.72	NORMAL	-0.17	0.79	1.76	3.68	4.85	5.61
EU/ETH	2323	0.44	NORMAL	-0.12	0.07	0.25	0.62	0.81	0.99
ETH/K	2359	0.31	NORMAL	2.07	3.48	4.89	7.72	9.13	10.54

				OPHIK		QUAD			
				FORMATION		TK			
DATA	SAMPLES	MEAN		-3	-2	-1	+1	+2	+3
E THORIUM	99	1.21	LOGNORMAL	0.15	0.30	0.60	2.45	4.92	9.91
E URANIUM	99	1.08	NORMAL	-0.78	-0.16	0.46	1.70	2.32	2.95
POTASSIUM	99	0.22	LOGNORMAL	0.03	0.06	0.12	0.43	0.83	1.59
EU/K	99	1.84	LOGNORMAL	0.51	0.78	1.20	2.83	4.36	6.70
EU/ETH	99	0.41	NORMAL	-0.05	0.10	0.26	0.56	0.71	0.87
ETH/K	99	6.20	NORMAL	-0.81	1.53	3.86	8.53	10.87	13.20

				FORMATION		TV			
DATA	SAMPLES	MEAN		-3	-2	-1	+1	+2	+3
E THORIUM	486	3.68	NORMAL	-0.29	1.04	2.36	5.01	6.33	7.65
E URANIUM	486	1.56	NORMAL	-0.69	0.06	0.81	2.31	3.06	3.81
POTASSIUM	486	0.87	NORMAL	-0.40	0.02	0.45	1.29	1.71	2.13
EU/K	486	1.80	NORMAL	0.29	0.80	1.30	2.30	2.81	3.31
EU/ETH	486	0.41	NORMAL	0.06	0.18	0.29	0.53	0.65	0.77
ETH/K	486	4.06	LOGNORMAL	2.07	2.60	3.25	5.08	6.36	7.96

				FORMATION		TM			
DATA	SAMPLES	MEAN		-3	-2	-1	+1	+2	+3
E THORIUM	179	9.55	NORMAL	2.97	5.17	7.36	11.75	15.94	16.14
E URANIUM	179	4.11	NORMAL	1.27	2.22	3.16	5.06	6.01	6.95
POTASSIUM	179	2.12	NORMAL	1.20	1.51	1.81	2.42	2.72	3.03
EU/K	179	1.81	NORMAL	1.10	1.54	1.58	2.05	2.29	2.53
EU/ETH	179	0.41	NORMAL	0.24	0.50	0.35	0.47	0.53	0.59
ETH/K	179	4.37	NORMAL	2.09	2.85	3.61	5.14	5.90	6.66

				FORMATION		U			
DATA	SAMPLES	MEAN		-3	-2	-1	+1	+2	+3
E THORIUM	829	2.09	NORMAL	0.42	1.16	1.93	3.45	4.20	4.96
E URANIUM	821	1.12	NORMAL	-0.05	0.54	0.73	1.51	1.90	2.28
POTASSIUM	829	0.40	NORMAL	0.05	0.17	0.29	0.52	0.64	0.76
EU/K	821	2.79	NORMAL	0.10	1.00	1.89	3.69	4.59	5.49
EU/ETH	820	0.42	NORMAL	-0.02	0.15	0.27	0.56	0.71	0.85
ETH/K	829	6.50	NORMAL	3.18	4.50	5.43	7.68	8.81	9.94

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FORMATION

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DATA	SAMPLES	MEAN		-3	-2	-1	+1	+2	+3
EU/THORIUM	221	1.71	NORMAL	-2.59	-1.10	0.27	3.14	4.57	6.00
EU/URANIUM	248	0.66	NORMAL	-0.71	-0.20	0.20	1.12	1.50	2.03
POTASSIUM	262	0.09	LOGNORMAL	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.19	0.41	0.87
EU/K	175	1.92	LOGNORMAL	0.43	0.71	1.16	3.16	5.22	8.60
EU/ETH	146	0.40	NORMAL	-0.10	0.07	0.23	0.57	0.75	0.90
ETH/K	181	5.74	NORMAL	1.05	2.01	4.18	7.31	8.88	10.44

A P P E N D I X F

Single Record Data Listing

REC NO.	LAT	LONG	RESID MAG GAMMA	TLR CL FEET	FLG	GEOLOG UNIT	CHISM CPS	ATM U CPS	TOTAL COUNT CPS	FLG	ETH PPM	FLG	EU PPM	FLG	K PCT	FLG	EU/ETH	EU/K	ETH/K	TEMP CELCIUS	BARO PRES MMHG	
1	5079	64.0086	160.9199	55305	763	MAR	W	31	1	-12	NAD	-1.1	NAD	-0.5	NAD	0.0	NAD	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	746.8
2	5080	64.0087	160.9189	55305	751	MAR	W	28	1	36	MAR	0.0	NAD	0.1	NAD	0.1	NAD	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	747.1
3	5081	64.0087	160.9176	55305	741	MAR	W	26	1	4	NAD	0.2	NAD	0.1	NAD	-0.1	NAD	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	747.4
4	5082	64.0088	160.9166	55305	730	MAR	W	35	1	-60	NAD	0.0	NAD	0.3	NAD	-0.1	NAD	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	747.7
5	5083	64.0088	160.9154	55305	722	MAR	W	26	1	-4	NAD	-2.7	NAD	2.3	-0.4	NAD	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	748.0	
6	5084	64.0089	160.9144	55305	712	MAR	W	28	1	-12	NAD	0.5	NAD	-1.7	NAD	0.0	NAD	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	748.1
7	5085	64.0089	160.9131	55305	702	MAR	W	23	1	37	MAR	0.0	NAD	0.4	NAD	-0.3	NAD	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	748.5
8	5086	64.0090	160.9121	55305	691		W	22	1	50		0.3	NAD	-0.1	NAD	0.0	NAD	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	748.8
9	5087	64.0091	160.9109	55305	680		W	23	1	46		0.3	NAD	0.0	NAD	-0.0	NAD	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	749.1
10	5088	64.0092	160.9099	55305	673		W	17	1	72		0.6	MAR	0.3	NAD	-0.3	NAD	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	749.3
11	5089	64.0092	160.9087	55305	668		W	20	1	156		-1.6	NAD	0.7	MAR	-0.0	NAD	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	749.4
12	5090	64.0093	160.9075	55304	666		W	32	1	113		0.0	NAD	0.6	MAR	0.0	NAD	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	749.4
13	5091	64.0093	160.9064	55304	667		W	30	1	247		-0.2	NAD	0.6	MAR	0.1	NAD	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	749.3
14	5092	64.0094	160.9052	55304	671		W	29	1	343		0.2	NAD	1.1		0.3	0.0	4.0	0.0	12.8	749.2	
15	5093	64.0094	160.9042	55304	679		W	23	1	659		2.9		-0.8	NAD	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.5	12.8	748.9	
16	5094	64.0095	160.9030	55304	663		W	34	0	765		3.2		1.4		0.8	0.5	1.9	4.1	12.9	748.5	
17	5095	64.0096	160.9017	55305	647		KS	24	0	1208		8.6		0.0	NAD	0.5	0.0	0.0	18.3	12.9	748.1	
18	5096	64.0096	160.9007	55305	663		KS	12	0	945		2.5		1.7		0.5	0.7	3.5	5.2	12.9	747.8	
19	5097	64.0098	160.8995	55305	655		KS	20	0	831		3.0		1.5		0.6	0.5	2.8	5.5	12.9	747.6	
20	5098	64.0098	160.8985	55305	657		KS	22	0	759		2.2		1.4		0.3	0.6	5.1	8.1	12.9	747.1	
21	5099	64.0099	160.8973	55305	665		KS	29	0	699		1.7		2.0		0.5	1.1	4.4	4.1	12.9	746.5	
22	5100	64.0100	160.8962	55305	679		KS	28	0	610		0.5	NAD	1.3		0.4	0.0	3.7	0.0	12.9	746.1	
23	5101	64.0100	160.8950	55305	677		KS	26	0	581		2.2		0.5	MAR	0.3	0.2	1.6	7.0	12.9	746.0	
24	5102	64.0101	160.8940	55304	518		KS	35	0	512		1.3		-0.2	NAD	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.2	12.9	745.7	
25	5103	64.0101	160.8928	55303	540		KS	20	0	677		2.1		1.0		0.2	0.5	5.6	11.2	12.8	745.5	
26	5104	64.0102	160.8918	55303	569		KS	26	0	579		1.7		1.2		0.1	MAR	0.7	12.6	17.6	12.8	745.5
27	5105	64.0103	160.8905	55304	608		KS	21	-1	611		3.2		3.1		0.0	NAD	1.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	745.6
28	5106	64.0103	160.8895	55303	514		KS	16	-1	551		3.7		0.2	NAD	0.3	0.0	0.0	11.1	12.8	745.5	
29	5107	64.0104	160.8883	55304	595		KS	37	-1	488		1.6		2.4		0.1	MAR	1.5	18.6	12.5	12.8	745.4
30	5108	64.0105	160.8873	55302	575		KS	22	-1	510		0.2	NAD	1.3		0.3	0.0	5.1	0.0	12.8	745.3	
31	5109	64.0106	160.8860	55304	552		KS	28	-1	437		0.0	NAD	1.0		0.1	MAR	0.0	9.0	0.0	12.8	745.2
32	5110	64.0107	160.8848	55305	532		KS	25	-1	605		0.5	NAD	1.1		0.3	0.0	4.0	0.0	12.8	745.1	
33	5111	64.0107	160.8838	55305	514		KS	25	-1	379		1.0	MAR	-0.1	NAD	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.0	12.8	744.7	
34	5112	64.0108	160.8826	55305	501		KS	35	-1	325		0.5	MAR	1.4		0.1	MAR	2.5	13.6	5.5	12.8	744.5
35	5113	64.0108	160.8816	55305	490		KS	20	-1	411		0.0	NAD	1.1		0.0	NAD	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	744.3
36	5114	64.0109	160.8803	55305	481		KS	22	-1	417		1.0		1.0		0.1	MAR	1.0	12.7	12.9	12.8	744.3
37	5115	64.0110	160.8791	55305	477		KS	28	-1	517		0.8	MAR	1.1		0.3	1.3	4.0	3.1	12.8	744.1	
38	5116	64.0110	160.8781	55304	479		KS	17	0	616		1.4		0.7		0.5	0.5	1.4	2.8	12.8	744.0	
39	5117	64.0111	160.8769	55304	436		KS	23	0	623		4.3		0.8		0.6	0.2	1.4	7.0	12.8	743.9	
40	5118	64.0111	160.8759	55303	473		KS	22	0	607		2.5		1.5		0.1	0.6	10.2	17.5	12.8	744.0	
41	5119	64.0112	160.8746	55303	500		KS	21	0	693		3.5		0.5	MAR	0.5	0.2	1.1	7.4	12.8	744.2	
42	5120	64.0113	160.8734	55303	509		KS	22	-1	633		2.2		2.6		0.3	1.2	8.6	7.2	12.8	744.2	
43	5121	64.0113	160.8724	55302	516		KS	30	-1	636		3.7		0.2	NAD	0.3	0.0	0.0	10.9	12.8	744.5	
44	5122	64.0113	160.8712	55302	519		KS	25	-2	777		5.1		1.5		0.3	0.3	5.9	20.2	12.8	744.9	
45	5123	64.0113	160.8701	55302	518		KS	26	-2	658		3.8		0.9		0.4	0.2	2.2	9.0	12.8	745.1	
46	5124	64.0113	160.8689	55302	517		KS	32	-2	718		0.8	MAR	1.9		0.7	2.1	2.8	1.3	12.8	745.6	
47	5125	64.0113	160.8677	55302	523		KS	32	-2	763		2.7		2.2		0.2	0.8	13.0	16.0	12.8	746.1	
48	5126	64.0114	160.8667	55302	521		KS	25	-1	781		3.2		1.3		0.6	0.4	2.4	5.9	12.8	746.4	
49	5127	64.0114	160.8654	55301	559		KS	26	-1	736		1.1	MAR	2.6		0.3	2.2	8.2	3.8	12.9	746.8	
50	5128	64.0114	160.8644	55300	574		KS	23	-1	668		3.2		0.2	NAD	0.4	0.0	0.0	7.4	12.9	747.1	
51	5129	64.0114	160.8632	55300	592		KS	21	0	640		2.4		3.5		-0.0	NAD	1.4	0.0	0.0	12.9	747.3
52	5130	64.0113	160.8620	55300	506		KS	14	0	696		1.9		1.9		0.3	1.0	7.1	6.9	12.9	747.3	
53	5131	64.0113	160.8609	55302	517		KS	27	0	595		1.4		0.7	MAR	0.3	0.5	2.4	4.4	13.0	747.7	

A P P E N D I X G

Average Record Data Listing

RECORD NUMBER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	RESID TOTAL FIELD GAMMA	GEOL UNIT	COSM CPS	ATM. URAN CPS	TOTAL COUNT CPS	ETH PPM	STD FLG	STD DEV	EU PPM	STD FLG	STD DEV	POT PCT	STD FLG	STD DEV	EU ETH RATIO	STD DEV	EU POTA RATIO	STD DEV	ETH POTA RATIO	STD DEV
5185	64.0087	-160.8023	55293	KS	29	0	912	3.5	0	1.6	0	0.6	0	0.6	0	0.5	1	2.8	0	6.0	0	
5186	64.0086	-160.8012	55292	KS	23	0	986	3.3	0	1.6	0	0.6	0	0.6	0	0.5	1	2.6	0	5.6	0	
5187	64.0085	-160.8002	55291	KS	39	0	947	3.8	0	1.5	0	0.6	0	0.6	0	0.4	0	2.4	0	6.1	0	
5188	64.0085	-160.7992	55290	KS	32	0	1017	3.5	0	1.6	0	0.6	0	0.6	0	0.4	0	2.5	0	5.6	0	
5189	64.0084	-160.7982	55291	KS	32	0	956	3.3	0	1.6	0	0.6	0	0.6	0	0.5	1	2.6	0	5.1	0	
5190	64.0085	-160.7971	55291	W	21	0	974	3.5	1	1.4	1	0.6	1	0.6	1	0.4	0	2.2	0	5.3	0	
5191	64.0085	-160.7961	55291	KS	27	0	918	3.2	0	1.3	0	0.6	0	0.6	0	0.4	0	2.1	0	4.9	0	
5192	64.0085	-160.7949	55293	KS	29	-1	886	3.3	0	1.3	0	0.6	0	0.6	0	0.4	0	2.3	0	5.7	0	
5193	64.0085	-160.7939	55290	KS	32	-1	804	3.0	0	1.3	0	0.6	0	0.6	0	0.4	0	2.4	0	5.3	0	
5194	64.0084	-160.7928	55293	KS	29	-1	789	3.0	0	1.2	0	0.6	0	0.6	0	0.4	0	2.2	0	5.5	0	
5195	64.0084	-160.7918	55289	KS	31	-2	757	3.0	0	1.3	0	0.5	0	0.5	0	0.4	0	2.5	0	5.7	0	
5196	64.0084	-160.7908	55289	KS	20	-2	809	2.7	-1	1.2	0	0.5	-1	0.5	-1	0.4	0	2.4	0	5.6	0	
5197	64.0085	-160.7896	55292	KS	24	-3	771	2.7	-1	1.3	0	0.5	-1	0.5	1	0.5	1	2.9	1	6.0	0	
5198	64.0085	-160.7885	55292	KS	20	-3	813	2.9	-1	1.3	0	0.4	-1	0.5	1	0.5	1	3.1	1	6.4	0	
5199	64.0085	-160.7875	55292	KS	21	-3	772	2.5	-1	1.4	0	0.4	-1	0.5	1	0.5	1	3.3	1	6.1	0	
5200	64.0085	-160.7865	55292	KS	28	-3	764	2.7	-1	1.4	0	0.4	-1	0.5	1	0.5	1	3.4	1	6.7	0	
5201	64.0085	-160.7855	55291	KS	29	-3	814	2.4	-1	1.5	0	0.4	-1	0.6	2	0.6	2	3.9	2	6.1	0	
5202	64.0086	-160.7843	55291	KS	27	-3	789	2.4	-1	1.4	0	0.4	-1	0.6	2	0.6	2	3.8	2	6.2	0	
5203	64.0086	-160.7832	55290	KS	27	-3	770	2.1	-1	1.5	0	0.4	-1	0.7	3	0.7	3	4.0	2	5.7	0	
5204	64.0086	-160.7822	55292	KS	18	-4	695	1.9	-1	1.4	0	0.4	-1	0.7	3	0.7	3	4.0	2	5.5	0	
5205	64.0087	-160.7812	55292	KS	33	-4	633	1.7	-1	1.5	0	0.3	-1	0.9	3	0.9	3	4.5	3	5.3	0	
5206	64.0087	-160.7802	55291	KS	33	-5	618	2.1	-1	1.4	0	0.3	-1	0.7	3	0.7	3	4.1	2	5.9	0	
5207	64.0088	-160.7789	55290	KS	32	-5	595	2.1	-1	1.1	0	0.3	-1	0.6	2	0.6	2	3.5	1	6.1	0	
5208	64.0088	-160.7779	55290	KS	24	-6	605	2.1	-1	1.0	-1	0.3	-1	0.5	1	0.5	1	3.2	1	6.3	0	
5209	64.0088	-160.7769	55291	KS	20	-6	525	1.9	-1	1.0	-1	0.3	-1	0.5	1	0.5	1	3.4	1	6.4	0	
5210	64.0088	-160.7759	55291	KS	29	-6	645	1.9	-1	0.8	-1	0.3	-1	0.4	0	0.4	0	2.6	0	6.0	0	
5211	64.0089	-160.7747	55291	KS	29	-7	547	2.1	-1	1.0	-1	0.3	-1	0.5	1	0.5	1	3.3	1	6.7	0	
5212	64.0089	-160.7736	55290	KS	35	-7	530	2.1	-1	1.0	-1	0.3	-1	0.5	1	0.5	1	3.8	2	7.3	0	
5213	64.0089	-160.7726	55289	KS	36	-8	502	1.9	-1	0.9	-1	0.3	-1	0.5	1	0.5	1	3.4	1	6.9	0	
5214	64.0090	-160.7714	55289	KS	33	-8	551	2.2	-1	1.0	-1	0.3	-1	0.5	1	0.5	1	3.4	1	7.4	0	
5215	64.0090	-160.7704	55289	KS	25	-7	593	2.1	-1	1.0	-1	0.3	-1	0.5	1	0.5	1	3.1	1	6.5	0	
5216	64.0091	-160.7693	55289	KS	23	-7	669	2.1	-1	1.1	0	0.3	-1	0.5	1	0.5	1	3.4	1	6.3	0	
5217	64.0091	-160.7683	55290	KS	23	-7	617	2.2	-1	1.1	0	0.4	-1	0.5	1	0.5	1	3.0	1	6.1	0	
5218	64.0092	-160.7671	55289	KS	20	-7	684	2.5	-1	1.0	-1	0.4	-1	0.4	0	0.4	0	2.5	0	6.3	0	
5219	64.0092	-160.7661	55289	KS	30	-7	608	2.7	-1	1.1	0	0.5	-1	0.4	0	0.4	0	2.4	0	6.1	0	
5220	64.0092	-160.7651	55288	KS	29	-8	637	3.0	0	1.0	-1	0.5	-1	0.3	0	0.3	0	2.0	0	5.8	0	
5221	64.0092	-160.7638	55287	KS	33	-8	852	3.0	0	1.0	-1	0.6	0	0.3	0	0.3	0	1.7	0	5.1	0	
5222	64.0093	-160.7628	55287	KS	31	-9	817	3.0	0	1.3	0	0.6	0	0.4	0	0.4	0	2.2	0	5.2	0	
5223	64.0093	-160.7618	55287	KS	26	-9	908	3.0	0	1.2	0	0.6	0	0.4	0	0.4	0	1.9	0	4.8	0	
5224	64.0094	-160.7606	55288	KS	35	-9	991	3.5	0	1.3	0	0.7	0	0.4	0	0.4	0	1.9	0	5.2	0	
5225	64.0094	-160.7596	55288	KS	38	-9	972	3.7	0	1.2	0	0.7	0	0.3	0	0.3	0	1.7	0	5.1	0	
5226	64.0094	-160.7585	55288	KS	25	-9	1046	3.7	0	1.4	0	0.7	0	0.4	0	0.4	0	2.0	0	5.0	0	
5227	64.0095	-160.7575	55287	KS	24	-8	1050	3.3	0	1.4	0	0.7	0	0.4	0	0.4	0	2.0	0	4.7	0	
5228	64.0095	-160.7563	55289	KS	24	-8	1016	3.5	0	1.3	0	0.7	0	0.4	0	0.4	0	1.8	0	4.9	0	
5229	64.0095	-160.7553	55288	KS	35	-8	1066	3.8	0	1.2	0	0.8	0	0.3	0	0.3	0	1.6	0	4.9	0	
5230	64.0095	-160.7542	55287	KS	27	-7	1065	4.0	0	1.1	0	0.8	0	0.3	0	0.3	0	1.5	-1	5.1	0	
5231	64.0095	-160.7530	55287	KS	41	-7	984	4.1	0	0.9	-1	0.8	0	0.2	-1	0.2	-1	1.1	-1	5.1	0	
5232	64.0096	-160.7520	55286	KS	30	-6	1114	4.3	0	0.9	-1	0.8	0	0.2	-1	0.2	-1	1.1	-1	5.2	0	
5233	64.0096	-160.7510	55285	KS	34	-6	1082	4.1	0	1.0	-1	0.8	0	0.2	-1	0.2	-1	1.2	-1	5.3	0	
5234	64.0097	-160.7497	55285	KS	32	-6	1041	4.1	0	1.2	0	0.8	0	0.3	0	0.3	0	1.5	-1	5.2	0	
5235	64.0097	-160.7487	55285	KS	30	-6	1071	3.8	0	1.2	0	0.8	0	0.3	0	0.3	0	1.6	0	5.0	0	
5236	64.0097	-160.7477	55297	KS	40	-6	996	4.0	0	1.4	0	0.7	0	0.4	0	0.4	0	1.9	0	5.3	0	
5237	64.0098	-160.7467	55287	KS	26	-6	1029	3.8	0	1.7	0	0.7	0	0.4	0	0.4	0	2.3	0	5.3	0	

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

Line Character Number
 Number 12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012

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

53

ITEM	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
1	I1	AERIAL SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION CODE
2	I4	FLIGHT LINE NUMBER
3	I6	RECORD IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
4	I6	GMT TIME OF DAY (HHMMSS)
5	F8.4	LATITUDE TO FOUR DECIMAL PLACES IN DEGREES
6	F8.4	LONGITUDE TO FOUR DECIMAL PLACES IN DEGREES
7	F6.1	TERRAIN CLEARANCE TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN METERS
8	F7.1	RESIDUAL (IGRF REMOVED) MAGNETIC FIELD INTENSITY TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN GAMMAS
9	A8	SURFACE GEOLOGIC MAP UNIT CODE
10	I4	QUALITY FLAG CODES
11	F6.1	APPARENT CONCENTRATION OF TERRESTRIAL POTASSIUM (K-40) TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PERCENT K
12	F4.1	UNCERTAINTY IN TERRESTRIAL POTASSIUM TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PERCENT K
13	F6.1	APPARENT CONCENTRATION OF TERRESTRIAL URANIUM (BI-214) TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U
14	F4.1	UNCERTAINTY IN TERRESTRIAL URANIUM TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U
15	F6.1	APPARENT CONCENTRATION OF TERRESTRIAL THORIUM (TL-208) TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT TH
16	F4.1	UNCERTAINTY IN TERRESTRIAL THORIUM TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT TH
17	F6.1	URANIUM-TO-THORIUM RATIO TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U PER PPM EQUIVALENT TH
18	F6.1	URANIUM-TO-POTASSIUM RATIO TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U PER PERCENT K
19	F6.1	THORIUM-TO-POTASSIUM RATIO TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT TH PER PERCENT K
20	F8.1	GROSS GAMMA (0.4-3.0 MEV) COUNT RATE TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN COUNTS PER SECOND
21	F6.1	UNCERTAINTY IN GROSS GAMMA COUNT RATE TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN COUNTS PER SECOND
22	F5.1	ATMOSPHERIC BI-214 4PI CORRECTION TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U
23	F4.1	UNCERTAINTY IN ATMOSPHERIC BI-214 4PI CORRECTION TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN PPM EQUIVALENT U
24	F4.1	OUTSIDE AIR TEMPERATURE TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN DEGREES CELSIUS
25	F5.1	OUTSIDE AIR PRESSURE TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN MMHG

A P P E N D I X I

DOE Raw Spectral Data Tape

DOE RAW SPECTRAL DATA TAPE

Line Character Number
 Number 12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012

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			
16	8	F6.3	2PI SYSTEM DATA COLLECTION INTERVAL TO THREE DECIMAL PLACES IN SECONDS
17			
18	9	I3	NUMBER OF CHANNELS (0-3 MEV) FOR 4PI SYSTEM
19	10	I3	NUMBER OF CHANNELS (0-3 MEV) FOR 2PI SYSTEM
20	11	I3	NUMBER OF FLIGHT LINES ON THIS TAPE
21	12	I4	FIRST FLIGHT LINE NUMBER ON THIS TAPE
22	13	I6	FIRST RECORD NUMBER OF FIRST FLIGHT LINE
23	14	I3	JULIAN DATA (DAY OF YEAR) FIRST FLIGHT LINE WAS COLLECTED
24			
25	15-17	I4,I6,I3	REPEAT OF ITEMS 12-14 FOR SECOND FLIGHT LINE ON THIS TAPE
26			
27	*	*	*
28	*	*	*
29	*	*	*
30	306-308	I4,I6,I3	REPEAT OF ITEMS 12-14 FOR 99TH FLIGHT LINE ON THIS TAPE
31			

32

33 FORMAT FOR RAW SPECTRAL DATA RECORD (THIRD THRU LAST BLOCK ON TAPE)

34

35	ITEM	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
36	1	I1	AERIAL SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION CODE
37	2	I4	FLIGHT LINE NUMBER
38	3	I6	RECORD IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
39	4	I6	GMT TIME OF DAY (HHMMSS)
40	5	F8.4	LATITUDE TO FOUR DECIMAL PLACES IN DEGREES
41	6	F8.4	LONGITUDE TO FOUR DECIMAL PLACES IN DEGREES
42	7	F6.1	TERRAIN CLEARANCE TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN METERS
43	8	F7.1	TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD INTENSITY TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN GAMMAS
44			
45	9	A8	SURFACE GEOLOGIC MAP UNIT CODE
46	10	I4	QUALITY FLAG CODES
47	11	F4.1	OUTSIDE AIR TEMPERATURE TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN DEGREES CELSIUS
48			
49	12	F5.1	OUTSIDE AIR PRESSURE TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN MMHG
50	13	F5.3	LIVE TIME COUNTING PERIOD TO THREE DECIMAL PLACES IN SECONDS
51			
52	14	I4	SUMMED RAW OUTPUT FROM COSMIC CHANNELS (3-6 MEV) IN COUNTS
53			

Line Number	123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012	Character Number	
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
12			THIS QUADRANGLE
13	5	I1	AERIAL SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION CODE FOR FIRST SYSTEM
14	6	A20	AIRCRAFT IDENTIFICATION BY TYPE AND FAA NUMBER FOR
15			FIRST SYSTEM
16	7	F6.1	NOMINAL ALTITUDE SYSTEM SENSITIVITY RELATIVE TO
17			TERRESTRIAL POTASSIUM (K-40) TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE
18			IN CPS PER PERCENT K
19	8	F6.1	NOMINAL ALTITUDE SYSTEM SENSITIVITY RELATIVE TO
20			TERRESTRIAL URANIUM (B1-214) TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE
21			IN CPS PER PPM EQUIVALENT U
22	9	F6.1	NOMINAL ALTITUDE SYSTEM SENSITIVITY RELATIVE TO
23			TERRESTRIAL THORIUM (TL-208) TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE
24			IN CPS PER PPM EQUIVALENT TH
25	10	I6	BLANK FIELD (999999)
26	11	F6.3	4PI-SYSTEM DATA COLLECTION INTERVAL TO THREE DECIMAL
27			PLACES IN SECONDS FOR FIRST SYSTEM
28	12	F6.3	2PI-SYSTEM DATA COLLECTION INTERVAL TO THREE DECIMAL
29			PLACES IN SECONDS FOR FIRST SYSTEM
30	13	I3	NUMBER OF CHANNELS (0-3 MEV) IN 4PI SYSTEM FOR FIRST
31			AERIAL SYSTEM
32	14	I3	NUMBER OF CHANNELS (0-3 MEV) IN 2PI SYSTEM FOR FIRST
33			AERIAL SYSTEM
34	15-24	(SAME)	REPEAT OF ITEMS 5-14 FOR AERIAL SYSTEM
35	*	*	*
36	*	*	*
37	*	*	*
38	85-94	(SAME)	REPEAT OF ITEMS 5-14 FOR NINTH AERIAL SYSTEM
39	95	I3	NUMBER OF FLIGHT LINES ON THIS TAPE
40	96	I4	FIRST FLIGHT LINE NUMBER ON THIS TAPE
41	97	I6	FIRST RECORD NUMBER OF FIRST FLIGHT LINE
42	98	I3	JULIAN DATE (DAY OF YEAR) FIRST FLIGHT LINE DATA WAS
43			COLLECTED
44	99-101	I4,I6,I3	REPEAT OF ITEMS 96-98 FOR SECOND FLIGHT LINE ON THIS
45			TAPE
46	*	*	*
47	*	*	*
48	*	*	*
49	390-392	I4,I6,I3	REPEAT OF ITEMS 96-98 FOR 99TH FLIGHT LINE ON THIS
50			TAPE
51			

Line Character Number
 Number 12345678901234567890123456789013456789012345678901234567890123456789012

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 Character Number
Number 12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012

1 05 0978 (DATA TAPE TYPE AND FORMAT SPECIFICATION DATE CODE)

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STATISTICAL ANALYSIS SUMMARY TAPE (OR FILE)

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FORMAT FOR TAPE IDENTIFICATION BLOCK (SECOND BLOCK)

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

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

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

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<u>Line</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Character Number</u>		<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

<u>Line Number</u>	<u>Character Number</u> <u>12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012</u>		
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
15			COLLECTED
16	8	F8.4	LATITUDE OF GROUND BASE STATION TO FOUR DECIMAL
17			PLACES IN DEGREES FOR FIRST FLIGHT LINE
18	9	F8.4	LONGITUDE OF GROUND BASE STATION TO FOUR DECIMAL
19			PLACES IN DEGREES FOR FIRST FLIGHT LINE
20	10-14	(SAME)	REPEAT OF ITEMS 5-9 FOR SECOND FLIGHT LINE ON THIS
21			TAPE
22	*	*	*
23	*	*	*
24	*	*	*
25	495-499	(SAME)	REPEAT OF ITEMS 5-9 FOR 99TH FLIGHT LINE ON THIS
26			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
41			IN GAMMAS
42	11	F7.1	RESIDUAL (IGRF REMOVED) MAGNETIC FIELD INTENSITY
43			TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE IN GAMMAS
44	12	F7.1	DIURNAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY VARIATION TO ONE DECIMAL
45			PLACE IN GAMMAS
46	13	F7.1	MAGNETIC DEPTH-TO-BASEMENT TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE
47			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.	2 π	ALT.	T.C.	2 π
07/27/79	17	10.3	6.2	320	2600	21	440	2200	17
07/28/79	18	10.5	5.7	320	2500	23	500	2050	28
08/02/79	20	9.4	5.6	380	2400	12			
08/03/79	25	10.0	5.7	325	2600	10	380	2600	25
08/11/79	30	10.4	5.6	325	2500	20	390	2500	14
08/12/79	31	11.7	5.7	350	1500	25			
08/12/79	32	11.7	5.7	350	1500	25			
08/13/79	34	10.1	5.9	400	1350	22	400	1350	20
08/21/79	41	10.2	6.1	400	1350	25	420	1250	17
08/21/79	42	10.2	6.1	400	1350	25	420	1250	17
08/22/79	44	10.4	6.2	400	1200	25	420	1350	23
08/22/79	45	10.4	6.2	400	1200	25	420	1350	23
08/23/79	47	9.3	6.0	350	2600	25			
08/23/79	50	9.3	6.0	350	2600	25			
08/24/79	53	10.0	5.8	360	2600	25	380	2550	20
08/25/79	55	10.2	5.9	360	2500	18	340	2600	28
08/31/79	57	10.1	5.9	380	1350	22	420	1300	20

