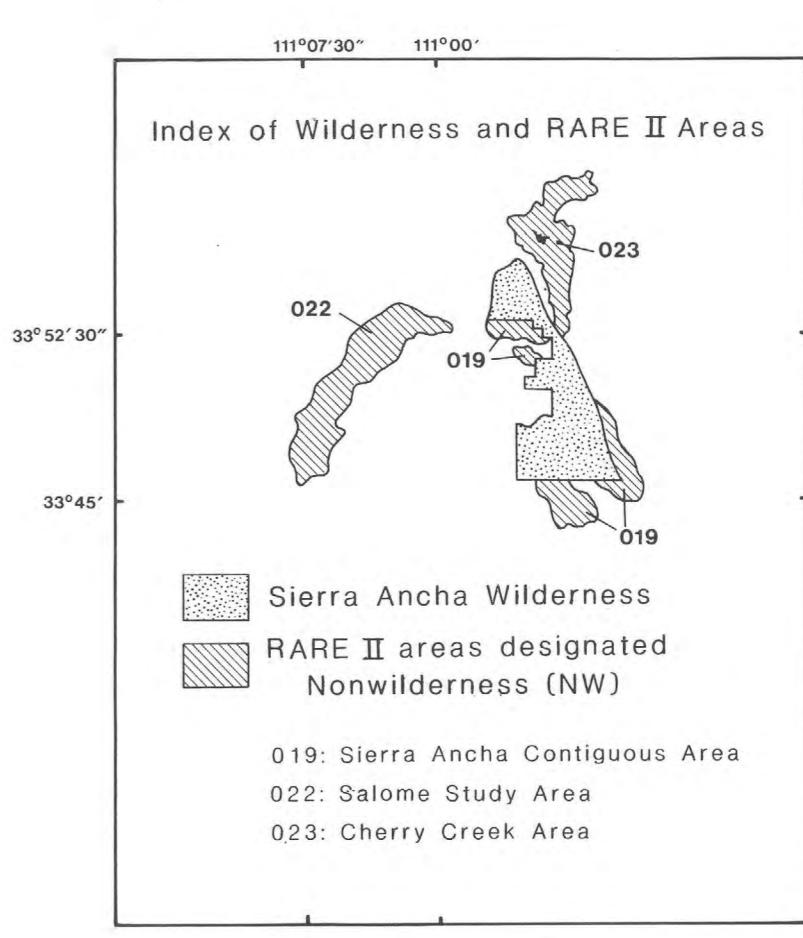


Base from U.S. Geological Survey 1:62,500,
McFadden Peak, Rockinshaw Mountain, 1949;
1:24,000, Picture Mountain, Copper Mountain,
Greenback Creek, Amer Mountain, Theodore
Roosevelt Dam, Windy Hill, 1964

TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
APPROXIMATE MEAN
DECLINATION, 1964

SCALE 1:62500

Flagstaff
Phoenix
Tucson
ARIZONA
111°
34°
Map showing area
of report



Studies Related to Wilderness
The Wilderness Act (Public Law 88-577, September 3, 1964) and related Acts, require the Geological Survey to conduct a geological and mineral resource survey of the areas to determine their mineral resource potential. Results must be made available to the public and be submitted to the Administration and the Congress. These maps and reports present the results of a geological and mineral survey of the Sierra Ancha Wilderness and Salome Study Areas, Arizona.

Discussion
The U.S. Geological Survey conducted a geochemical reconnaissance of the Sierra Ancha Wilderness and Salome Study Area during April and May 1978. Within an area of 900 km², 62 sites were sampled.
Water samples were collected from springs, seeps, pools, and streams. Analysis for radon was done with four methods of sample collection. Radon and uranium concentrations in water samples are shown on the map by symbols. The analysis were J. C. Negri and J. B. McHugh.

DISTRIBUTION OF RADON AND URANIUM IN WATER SAMPLES

MAPS SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF RADON AND URANIUM IN WATER SAMPLES AND THORIUM AND URANIUM IN DRY-STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLES
IN THE SIERRA ANCHA WILDERNESS AND SALOME STUDY AREA, GILA COUNTY, ARIZONA

By
J. C. Negri, R. B. Tripp, and J. B. McHugh
1980

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