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Photo Mosaic
Aero Service Corporation

EXPLANATION

- 99-61.7 ANOMALY: greater-than-average radioactivity; reference number indicates flight line and position.
- Boundary of area traversed.

This map has been released without editorial and technical review for conformity with U.S. Geological Survey standards and nomenclature

AIRBORNE RADIOACTIVITY SURVEY OF PARTS OF SAVERY NW AND SAVERY NE QUADRANGLES
CARBON COUNTY, WYOMING

FEBRUARY 1954

PLEASE REPLACE IN POCKET
IN BACK OF BOUND VOLUME
AIRBORNE RADIOACTIVITY SURVEY OF PARTS OF SAVERY NW
AND SAVERY NE QUADRANGLES, CARBON COUNTY, WYOMING
by J. R. Henderson

The accompanying map shows the results of an airborne radioactivity survey in 266 square miles of Savery NW and Savery NE quadrangles, Wyoming. This area is part of a larger survey made in southern Carbon and Sweetwater Counties by the U. S. Geological Survey, November 9-24, 1953. The work was undertaken as part of a cooperative program with the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

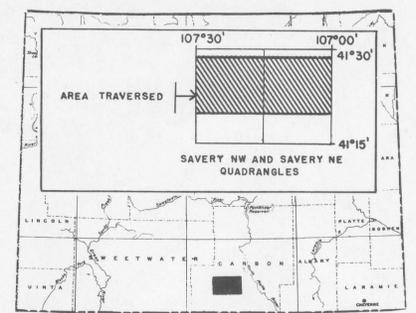
The survey was made with scintillation detection equipment mounted in a C-47 aircraft and consisted of parallel east-west flight lines spaced at quarter mile intervals flown approximately 500 feet above the ground. Aerial photographs were used for pilot guidance, and the flight path of the aircraft was recorded by a gyrostabilized, continuous-strip-film camera. The distance of the aircraft from the ground was measured with a continuously recording radio altimeter.

The width of the zone on the ground from which the anomalous radiation is measured at the nominal 500 foot flight altitude varies with the areal extent and the intensity of radioactivity of the source. For strong sources of radioactivity the width of the zone may be as much as 1,400 feet. Thus, quarter mile spacing of the flight lines would be adequate to detect anomalies from strong sources of radioactivity; however, small areas of considerable radioactivity midway between the flight lines may not be noted.

The approximate locations of eighty-eight radioactivity anomalies are shown on the accompanying map. The plotted position of these anomalies may be in error by as much as a quarter mile owing to errors in available base maps or to the existence of areas on the base maps up to several square miles in which it is impossible to find and plot recognizable landmarks.

The present technique of airborne radioactivity measurement does not permit distinguishing between activity due to thorium and that due to uranium. An anomaly, therefore, may represent radioactivity due entirely to one or to a combination of these elements. The radioactivity anomalies shown on the accompanying map cannot be interpreted in terms of either the radioactive content or the extent of the source materials. Any particular anomaly may represent slightly greater-than-average radioactivity over an area of a few thousand square feet or high radioactivity over an area of a few hundred square feet.

These radioactivity anomalies indicate localities of more-than-average radioactivity and, therefore, suggest areas in which uranium or thorium deposits are more likely to occur.



INDEX MAP OF WYOMING SHOWING THE LOCATION OF
SAVERY NW AND SAVERY NE QUADRANGLES