REPORT OF INVESTIGATION

UTAH GEOLOGICAL AND MINERAL SURVEY

NO. 179

EVALUATION OF LOW-TEMPERATURE GEOTHERMAL POTENTIAL IN UTAH AND GOSHEN VALLEYS AND ADJACENT AREAS, UTAH

PART I: GRAVITY SURVEY

by Deborah Ann Davis and Kenneth L. Cook

April 1983

NOTICE

This report was prepared to document work sponsored by the United States Government. Neither the United States nor its agent, the United States Department of Energy, nor any Federal employees, nor any of their contractors, subcontractors or their employees, makes any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights.

NOTICE

Reference to a company or product name does not imply approval or recommendation of the product by the Utah Geological and Mineral Survey or the U.S. Department of Energy to the exclusion of others that may be suitable.

FOREWORD

Under contract with the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) the Utah Geological and Mineral Survey (UGMS) has been conducting research to advance the utilization of low-temperature geothermal resources in the State of Utah. Activities related to the contract (originally EG-77-5-7-1679 but later changed to DE-ASO7-77ET 28393) began on July 1, 1977.

As part of this ongoing study, Deborah Ann Davis was funded to conduct a gravity survey with emphasis on geothermal areas for Utah and Goshen Valley and adjacent areas, Utah. This work was done for the partial fulfillment of requirements for a Master of Science degree in geophysics from the University of Utah.

> Robert H. Klauk Principal Investigator

ABSTRACT

During 1980 and 1981 a total of 569 new gravity stations were taken in Utah and Goshen Valleys and adjacent areas, Utah. The new stations were combined with 530 other gravity stations taken in previous surveys which resulted in a compilation of 1099 stations which were used in this study. The additional surveys were undertaken to assist in the evaluation of the area for the possible development of geothermal resources by providing an interpreted structural framework by delineating faults, structural trends, intrusions, thickness of valley fill, and increased density of host rock.

The gravity data are presented as (1) a complete Bouguer gravity anomaly map with a 2 mgal contour interval on a scale of 1:100,000 and (2) five generally east-trending gravity profiles. A geologic interpretation of the study area was made from the gravity map and from the interpretive geologic cross sections which were modeled along the gravity profiles.

Two dominant trends of gravity contours are evident on the complete Bouguer gravity anomaly map -- northwest-southeast in the northern part of the study area and northeast-southwest in the southern part; these trends may be related to structural trends of the Sevier orogeny. In addition, the complete Bouguer gravity anomaly map exhibits a pattern of alternating gravity lows and highs over grabens and horsts, respectively, which are separated from each other by bands of closely spaced gravity contours indicative of large Basin and Range faults. The largest gravity gradients occur along the Utah Lake fault zone and the Wasatch fault zone -- 9 mgal/km over the former in the Saratoga Hot Springs and Crater Hot Springs area and 10 mgal/km over the latter southeast of Provo, Utah.

The gravity data indicate that the Utah Valley graben and the Goshen Valley graben (the two major grabens within the study area) are part of the Wasatch structural trough and as such were displaced downward relative to (1) the Wasatch Range horst on the east, (2) the West Mountain and Warm Springs Mountain horsts in the central part of the study area, and (3) the Oquirrh-Boulter-Tintic fault block on the west. The greatest vertical displacement between the large fault blocks within the survey area is in the southern part of the Utah Valley graben where depth to Paleozoic bedrock is interpreted to be somewhat greater than 4.2 km (13,690 ft). The Goshen Valley graben is interpreted to be complexly faulted and composed of several smaller blocks which exhibit differential displacement along faults or fault zones and whose depth to Paleozoic bedrock is interpreted to be somewhat greater than 1.9 km (6230 ft).

The association of (1) several thermal springs (Saratoga Hot Springs, Lincoln Point Warm Springs, Crater Hot Springs, etc.) with the Utah Lake fault zone, (2) Goshen Warm Springs with the Long Ridge fault, and (3) other springs with other fault zones substantiates the fact that many of the these springs are fault controlled; whereas the interpretive cross sections modeled from the residual gravity anomalies indicate the minimum vertical displacements of the faults. Further-

V

more, the association of thermal springs with the faults or fault zones suggests that the vertical displacements of the faults or fault zones may be greater than modeled in order for the faults to tap a geothermal reservoir which may exist at depth where the water is heated by the normal geothermal gradient. Alternatively, the greater definition of the underlying structure within the survey area aids in tracing faults through which warm waters are migrating. A small positive residual gravity anomaly associated with Saratoga Hot Springs and Crater Hot Springs is evident on profile A-A' and suggests an increase in density of alluvium and/or underlying Paleozoic bedrock as a result of cementation as the result of circulating hot brines. Although the gravity data apparently, do not delineate any deep intrusive bodies which may represent heat sources, this does not preclude the possibility that these features may exist.

vi

CONTENTS

		Pa	age
ABSTRAC	CT	•	iv
INTRODU	JCTION	••	1
	Location and Purpose of Survey Topography and Physiography		
GENERAL	GEOLOGY	••	8
	Sedimentary and Igneous Rocks. Precambrian. Paleozoic. Mesozoic. Tertiary. Quaternary. Structural Features. Thermal Springs.	•••	8 9 13 13 14 16
DATA PRE	ESENTATION	••	23
	Gravity Data Discussion of Errors Density Measurements and Sample Collections Drill Hole Information Gravity Map and Gravity Profiles	•••	26 26 27
DATA IN	TERPRETATION	••	30
	Gravity Map. General Features. Wasatch Fault Zone. Utah Lake Fault Zone. Utah Valley Graben. Goshen Valley Graben. Wasatch Range Horst.	• • • • • •	30 32 33 34 36 39
	Lake Mountains Horst Greeley Hill and Mosida Hills Blocks East Tintic Mountains Horst West Mountain Horst	••	41 42 43
	East-West Gravity Trends Gravity Profiles and Interpretive Geologic Cross Sections A-A': Saratoga Hot Springs B-B': Spanish Fork C-C': Genola D-D': Goshen E-E': Goshen Warm Springs	S. 	46 50 53 57 63

DISCUSS	SION.	
	Int Geo	errelationship of Fault Blocks
SUMMARY	' AND	CONCLUSIONS 80
Appendi	.ces	
	Α.	PRINCIPAL FACTS OF GRAVITY STATIONS
	в.	FIELD AND DATA REDUCTION TECHNIQUES 109
	c.	DISCUSSION OF ERRORS 113
	D.	DENSITY MEASUREMENTS 115
	Ε.	WELL LOGS 117
REFEREN	ICES.	

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1	Map of Utah showing location of survey area	2
2	Columnar section of (A) Paleozoic rocks and (B) layered Cenozoic rocks, East Tintic mining district, Utah	10
3	Map of survey area, showing sources of gravity data	24
4	Interpretive geologic cross section along gravity profile A-A'	51
5	Interpretive geologic cross section along gravity profile B-B'	54
6	Interpretive geologic cross section along gravity profile C-C'	58
7	Interpretive geologic cross section along gravity profile D-D'	64
8	Interpretive geologic cross section along gravity profile E-E'	71
9	Simplified density and lithology log of the Gulf Energy and Minerals Company #1 Bank well	131

PLATES

1	Topographic map of survey area showing well locationsin pocket
2	Complete Bouguer gravity anomaly and generalized geologic map of Utah and Goshen Valleys and adjacent areas, Utahin pocket

LIST OF TABLES

Ta	ble		Page
	1	Summary of characteristics of principal thermal springs in survey area	21
	2	Sources of gravity data in the study area	25
	3	Density values used in modeling based on the Gulf Energy and Minerals Company #1 Bank well	49
	4	Density measurements of rocks in study area	116
	5	Log of well l	117
	6	Log of well 2	118
	7	Log of well 3	119
	8	Log of well 4	120
	9	Log of well 5	121
	10	Log of well 6	123
	11	Log of well 7	125
	12	Log of well 8	126
	13	Log of well 9	127
	14	Log of well 10	128
	15	Log of well ll	129
	16	Log of well 12	130

INTRODUCTION

Location and Purpose of Survey

The gravity survey discussed in this report (Fig. 1) is approximately 3,340 km² (1,350 mi²) bounded by latitudes $39^{\circ}52.5$ ' N. and $40^{\circ}30.0$ ' N. and longitudes $111^{\circ}30$ ' E. and $112^{\circ}7.5$ ' E. The study area is located about 56 km (35 mi) southeast of the Great Salt Lake and comprises principally Utah Valley (including Utah Lake), Goshen Valley, and the mountains adjacent to these valleys (Fig. 2). The mountains include the Traverse Mountains, the Lake Mountains, West Mountain, the eastern margin of the East Tintic Mountains, and the western margin of the central Wasatch Range.

A gravity survey was undertaken to assist in the evaluation of the area for the possible development of geothermal resources. The area lies within the Basin and Range province, which is characterized by: 1) high heat flow; 2) Tertiary volcanism; and 3) a thin crust of 20 to 25 km (15 mi) thickness (in comparison with 40 to 50 km (25 to 31 mi) in the Middle Rocky Mountains province). Indeed, the presence of low-temperature (less than 90⁰C; Muffler and others, 1981) geothermal activity within the valleys (i.e., Goshen Warm Springs near Goshen, Saratoga Hot Springs at the northwestern margin of Utah Lake, and Crystal Hot Springs in southern Jordan Valley) and warm temperatures obtained from wells in the southern portion of Utah Valley (Goode, 1978 and unpublished Utah Geological and Mineral Survey data) in con-

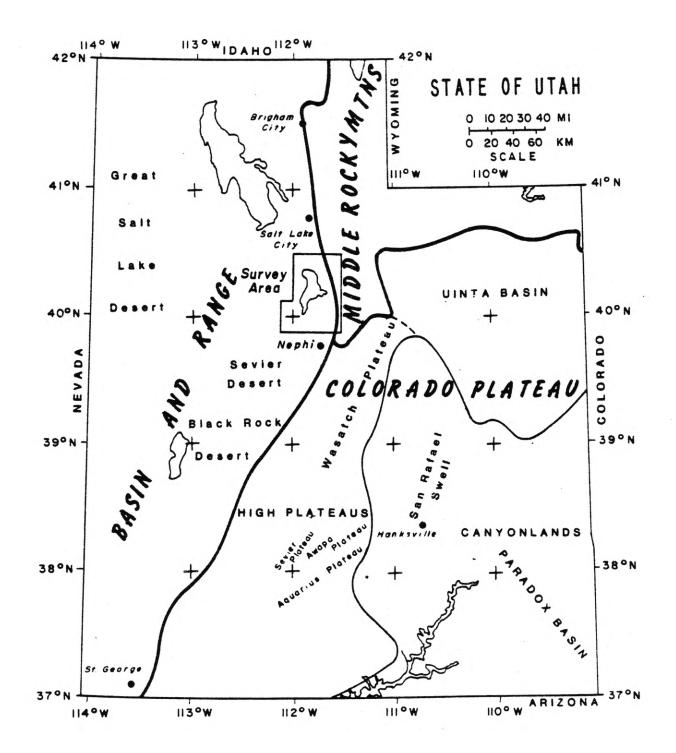


Figure 1. Map of Utah showing location of survey area.

junction with Basin and Range normal faulting and minor east-west faulting, indicate the possibility of low-temperature geothermal resources within the study area.

A gravity survey is helpful in geothermal prospecting by providing a structural framework which may define geothermal targets by delineating faults, structural trends, intrusions, and thickness of valley fill that may be directly or indirectly related to a geothermal resource. Gravity anomaly patterns (gravity highs, gravity lows, and bands of closely spaced gravity contours) usually associated with geothermal systems in the Basin and Range province are generally not any different from those gravity anomalies associated with interpreted structural phenomena (Thangsuphanich, 1976). Geothermal manifestations associated with gravity patterns are as follows: 1) an increased density of sediments or host rock as a result of cementation and/or thermal metamorphism by circulation of hot brine in a liquid dominated hydrothermal system could result in a gravity high (the emplacement of higher density material into lower density material, such as the emplacement of a rhyolite dome into valley sediments may also result in a gravity high); 2) a shallow magma chamber, which might be the direct heat source of the geothermal system, may result in a gravity low; 3) a fault or fault zone, that may serve as a network for the fluio migration, may result in a band or bands of closely spaced gravity contours; and 4) the intersection of faults that may indicate the location of a geothermal reservoir, may result in an intersection of bands of closely spaced contours.

In the Imperial Valley Known Geothermal Resource Area (KGRA) in California south of the Salton Sea, a residual gravity high with a closure of 4 mgal over an area of about 2.5 km² (0.9 mi²) encompasses a region of high heat flow (Coombs and Muffler, 1973) and is believed to be due to an increased density of the sediments due to cementation and/or local thermal metamorphism by the circulation of hot brines within the area (Biehler and Coombs, 1972). The Wairakei Broadlands geothermal field exhibits a gravity high with a 10 mgal closure over an area of 4 km² (1.5 mi²) (Hochstein and Hunt, 1970). In addition, the Glass Mountain KGRA in Siskiyou County, California is centered over a concealed caldera of Miocene age and exhibits a gravity high with a 4 mgal closure over 20 km² (7.6 mi²) (Anderson and Axtell, 1972).

A gravity low associated with geothermal phenomena may be attributed to the presence of a less dense magma chamber surrounded by a higher density volcanic field as in the Geysers geothermal field. The gravity low associated with this field exhibits a 15-20 mgal closure over 525 km² (200 mi²) (Peters, 1974) and indicates a silicic magma chamber at a shallow depth beneath the Clear Lake volcano field (Isherwood, 1975; Anderson and Axtell, 1972).

A band of closely spaced gravity contours associated with geothermal phenomena in the Basin and Range province usually indicates a fault or fault zone through which thermal waters may migrate. For instance, an east-west band of closely spaced gravity contours occurs over Crystal Hot Springs in Jordan Valley, Utah and is interpreteo to indicate faults which control the convective system of the springs (Murphy and Gwynn, 1979; Utah Energy Office, 1981). Thus, gravity anomalies are useful in locating the heat source (indirectly), increased density of sediments due to circulation of hot brines, or delineating the geologic structure associated with thermal resources. However, the relationship between the geothermal prospect and the gravity data may not be direct. Therefore, the interpretation of gravity data must take into account geological considerations and obvious geothermal attributes (such as hot springs). In addition, gravity data may aid in a more refined interpretation of subsurface geology and the design of future surveys in the area.

Topography and Physiography

The study area lies within the transition zone between the Basin and Range and Middle Rocky Mountains physiographic provinces (Fenneman, 1928, 1946; Stokes, 1977). Consequently, the Wasatch Range, bordering the Cordilleran Hingeline, is typical not only of the Middle Rocky Mountains physiographic province as defined by Fenneman (1928, 1946), but also of the Wasatch Range and Wasatch Hinterland subdivisions as defined by Stokes (1977). These mountains exhibit extremely rugged relief and trend approximately north-south along the eastern edge of the survey area (Plate 1, in pocket). The highest of the peaks in the Wasatch Range are Mount Timpanogos rising to an elevation of 3570 m (11,722 ft) and Provo Peak at an altitude of 3370 m (11,068 ft) from a base of about 1460 m (4800 ft).

West of the Cordilleran Hingeline, Utah Valley, Jordan Valley, and Juab Valley comprise part of the Wasatch Front Valley physiographic subdivision (Stokes, 1977) which averages only 1460 m (4800 ft) in elevation. Goshen Valley, West Mountain, and the western part of the East Tintic Mountains lie in the Thomas Mountains-Tintic Mountains subdivision (Stokes, 1977); whereas the Lake Mountains and the adjoining area comprise part of the Uinta Extension subdivision. All of these features are part of the Bonneville Basin section of the Basin and Range province (Fenneman; 1928,1946).

Utah Valley is approximately 45 km (28 mi) long and 19 km (12 mi) wide and trends roughly north-south parallel to the Wasatch Range. Located east of the East Tintic Mountains and also trending northsouth, Goshen Valley is 19 km (12 mi) long and 13 km (8 mi) wide. Both Utah Valley and Goshen Valley are partly inundated by Utah Lake, which is approximately 10 km (16 mi) wide and 32 km (51 mi) long. Utah Lake is a fresh-water lake recharged primarily by the Provo and American Fork rivers, as well as Dry Creek, and ground water. The lake forms the head waters of the Jordan River which flows northward through the Jordan Narrows into the Jordan River Valley and finally into the Great Salt Lake.

West Mountain and the Lake Mountains trend north-south and rise to 2070 m (6800 ft) and 2320 m (7600 ft), respectively, from 1460 m (4800 ft) at their bases. West Mountain forms the border between Utah Valley and Goshen Valley and is approximately 13 km (8 mi) long. The Lake Mountains form the northwestern boundary of Utah Valley and are also 13 km (8 mi) long.

The East Tintic Mountains rise to an elevation of 2500 m (8200 ft) and form the southwestern boundary of the survey area. The Traverse Mountains are the only east-west trending mountains in the study area

and rise to an elevation of 2010 m (6600 ft); these mountains exhibit a more rounded topography and are believed to reflect a mature topographic surface (Hunt and others, 1953).

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Sedimentary and Igneous Rocks

Located within the transition zone between the Middle Rocky Mountains and the Basin and Range provinces, the rocks in the study area reflect a complex history of sedimentation (Plate 2, in pocket). Early in the history of the area, sedimentary rocks were primarily miogeosynclinal in origin; later, sediments varied from continental to transitional shelf deposits (Hintze, 1973).

Precambrian

Rocks of Precambrian age are exposed along the Wasatch Range in isolated localities and are primarily made up of the Big Cottonwood Formation, the Mineral Fork Tillite, and the Mutual Formation. The Big Cottonwood Formation and the Mutual Formation are composed of medium-tofine-grained clastics (quartz arenites, siltstones). The Mineral Fork Tillite is a glacial deposit composed primarily of gravel. The total thickness of the Precambrian strata varies and is unknown -- the Big Cottonwood formation is 510 m (1675 ft) thick (Morris and Lovering, 1961) in the East Tintic Mountains; and an exposure in Slate Canyon east of Provo reveals more than 300 m (910 ft) of Precambrian strata (Baker, 1947) (Plate 1). The Big Cottonwood Formation and the Mutual Formation are both slightly metamorphosed and represent sediments which accumulated in a major northeast-trending geosynclinal belt more than 1.5 billion years ago.

Paleozoic

Generally, Paleozoic formations are more calcic in character (Fig. 4A) and exhibit a sedimentation pattern consistent with the Cordilleran miogeosynclinal environment and whose depositional extent was primarily governed by the Cordilleran Hingeline. Deposition west of the Hingeline was generally characterized by thick continuous suites of shallow marine sediments (i.e., limestones, shales, and sandstones); whereas eastern Utah was only intermittently covered by marine shelf sediments. Rocks from all periods of this era are exposed along the Wasatch Range, West Mountain, the Lake Mountains, the East Tintic Mountains, and Long Ridge; and total approximately 12,200 m (40,000 ft) in thickness (Baker, 1947).

Middle Cambrian to Middle Devonian sedimentary rocks exemplify this type of environment and are characteristically continuous and of wide areal extent. The Tintic Quartzite represents a marine transgressive series, and the Manning Canyon Shale and the Great Blue Limestone represent marine facies. The Stansbury Disturbance, in Late Devonian time, however, led to deposition of coarse clastic material -- sandstone and conglomerate typified by the Victoria Formation which crops out on Long Ridge near Santaquin and in Rock Canyon near Provo. By Mississippian time, the geosynclinal environment was again dominant and great carbonate banks were built up as exemplified in the Tintic mining district by the Gardison Limestone, the Fitchville Formation, and the Deseret Limestone. Basinal downwarping and cyclothemic sedimentation patterns in the Late Pennsylvanian and Early Permian time resulted in an accumulation of over 7600 m (25,000 ft) (Hintze, 1973) of interfingering carbonates, sands, and shales as seen in the Oquirrh Formation. Figure 2. Columnar section of (A) Paleozoic rocks and (B) layered Cenozoic rocks, East Tintic mining district (Morris and Lovering, 1979).

SYSTEM	FORMATION	LITHOLOGIC	THICKNE	DESCRIPTION
SERIES		tradition to the second		
	Great Blue Formation		+100	Topliff Limestone Member: blue-gray limestone
	Humbug Formation		650	Interbedded blue-gray sparsely cherty limestone and persistent lenses of buff sandstone
Upper Mississippian	Deseret Limestone		1,000- 1,100	Uncle Joe Member: light-gray massive cherty coquinoid limestone about 550 feet thick Tetro Member: medium-gray, cherty, sandy, and argilla- ceous limestone about 475 feet thick Phosphatic shale member: sooty black phosphatic shale and silty limestone 5 - 150 feet thick
Lower Mississippian	Gardison Limestone		500	Upper member, about 125 feet thick, is blue-gray massive cherty limestone. lower member, about 375 feet thick; is blue-gray medium-bedded fossiliferous limestone
Lower Mississippian nd Upper Devonian	Fitchville Formation	7-1-1-1-1-1-1 •1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	300	Eight distinctive units of limestone and dolomite, some cherty. Stromatolitic limestone at top
Upper	Pinyon Peak Limestone		70-125	Blue-gray silt-streaked limestone
Devonian	Victoria Formation	22222	250-	Interbedded gray dolomite and buff quartzite; some lenses
Devonian, Silurian, and Upper Ordovician	Bluebell Dolomite		300 335- 600	of penecontemporaneous breccia Dusky-gray massive dolomite, cherty near top. Prominent stromatolitic dolomite unit 275 - 300 feet above base
Upper Ordovician	Fish Haven Dolomite		200- 345	Dusky-gray massive dolomite; mottled and cherty near top
Lower Ordovician	Opohonga Limestone		300- 850	Light-blue-gray thin-bedded argillaceous limestone with many thin layers of flat-pebble conglomerate. Cherty and sandy at base
Upper Cambrian	Ajax Dolomite		.650	Mostly dusky-blue-gray medium-bedded cherty dolomite. Emerald Member, a thin unit of grayish-white, mottled dolomite, 90 - 180 feet above base
	Opex Formation		145-245	Interbedded sandy limestone, shale, and sandstone
	Cole Canyon Dolomite		830- 900	Interbedded dusky blue gray dolomite like Bluebird Dolomite, and creamy white laminated dolomite like Dagmar Dolomite. Sparsely cherty
	Bluebird Dolomite	7,1,1,1,1,1	185	Dusky-gray dolomite with short white markings
Middle Cambrian	Herkimer Limestone		350- 430	Blue-gray argillaceous limestone; zone of gray-green shale about 180 feet above base
	Dagmar Dolomite		65-100	Creamy-white laminated dolomite
	Teutonic Limestone		390 420	Blue gray argillaceous limestone with pisolitic beds in lower part
	Ophir Formation		375- 425	Upper shale member: gray-green shale Middle limestone member: limestone and shale 'Lower shale member: shale, sandy at base
Lower Cambrian	Tintic Quartzite	× ····	+1,200 (Base not exposed)	Buff, prominently bedded quartzite, gray-green phyllitic shale beds in upper 500 feet. Chloritized basalt flow 980 feet above base, and lower 500 feet or so conglomeratic in adjacent areas
		L		Total thickness in adjacent areas is 2,300 - 3,200 feet

SERIES	GR	OUP, FORMATION OR UNIT	CHARACTER				
Holocene		Younger alluvium	•	0 - 50	Alluvium in most modern stream valleys		
	Lak	e Bonneville Group	112	10 - 200	Lacustrine deposits of Alpine and Bonnevile Formations		
	_	Terrace gravel	0 - 100		Gravel and sand in partly dissected benches		
Pleistocene	Older alluvium			0. 1,000+	Chiefly fanglomerate underlying thin alluvium and lacustrine deposits in Goshen Valley and the larger stream valleys that extend into the range		
	Si	Iver Shield Quartz	100,0000000	0 - 125	Dark-gray coarse-grained quartz latite porphyry		
Miocene		Pinyon Creek Congiomerate		0. 1.000+	Poorly sorted moderately well stratified conglomerate consisting of boulders and cobbles of volcanic rock embedded in grit and sand; many channeled contacts		
	Group	Tintic Delmar Latite		0. 400+	Flow member is gray to dark-reddish-brown medium- grained latite porphyry, tuff member is buff to white fine- to coarse-grained tuff		
	Leguna Springs Volcanic Gro	o 50 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Pinyon Queen Latite		0- 1,100+	Flow member is dark-reddish-brown medium- to coarse- grained latite porphyry characterized by large white	
		North Standard Latite		0 600	Flow member is purplish-gray medium-grained latite vitrophyre, tuff member is gray to white heterogeneous boulder tuff		
		Big Canyon Latite		0 - 200	Flow member is dark-gray fine-grained latite; tuff member is buff to white fine-grained tuff		
	Mountain nic Group	Mountain	Mountain	Latite Ridge Latite		0 - 600	Welded tuff member is reddish-brown densely welded tuf and breccia, airfall tuff member is fine-grained white tuf
	Tintic Mo Volcanic	Copperapolis Latite		0. 400+	Flow member is black to reddish-brown fine-grained latit tuff member is white fine-grained vitric tuff		
Oligocene		Packard Quartz Latite		0. 3,000+	Chiefly pinkish- or lavender-gray medium-grained quartz latite porphyry. Generally divisible into an upper unit of dark-green to black vitrophyre and tuff as much as 50 feet thick; a middle unit of quartz latite porphyry local more than 2,700 feet thick; a lower unit of dark-green to black vitrophyre as much as 200 feet thick, and a basal unit of fine-grained tuff as much 700 feet thick		
	Apex	pex Congiomerate		0 - 500	Prelava soil and rubble, ranging from claystone to coarse conglomerate		

During the later portion of the Early Permian, the area gradually became unstable. Eolian sediments (e.g., Diamond Creek Sandstone) were deposited as the area became emergent. Later, the area again submerged and a great marine transgression deposited the Phosphoria Formation.

Mesozoic

Mesozoic rocks are exposed locally on Long Ridge, at the mouth of Spanish Fork Canyon, and in the southeastern and northeastern margins of the survey area. These rocks reflect a radical change which occurred along the Cordilleran Hingeline in the configuration of sedimentation patterns, during the Triassic. Throughout most of the Mesozoic, erosion occurred west of the Hingeline and deposition occurred east of the Hingeline, which resulted first in the Triassic red beds (Shinarump, Chinle, and Moenkopi formations) and later in a variety of marine (Twin Creek Limestone) and non-marine sediments (Nugget Sandstone). Total thicknesses for these strata vary. However, Baker (1947) measured up to 3050 m (10,000 ft) of Mesozoic strata in the southeastern part of the survey area.

Tertiary

In Oligocene time, volcanic activity produced thick volcanic piles of pyroclastic debris and quartz latite and andesite flows which overlie the Apex Conglomerate and the pre-Tertiary erosional surface (Fig. 4B). The Apex Conglomerate is a colluvial sediment which probably covered the pre-Tertiary surface and has a thickness of possibly 1500 ft (457 m) in the valley areas (H. T. Morris, oral commun., 1982). The volcanic rocks are: the Packard Quartz Latite with a thickness of over

3000 ft (914 m) (H. T. Morris, oral commun., 1982); the Tintic Mountain Volcanic Group with a thickness of 1800 ft (549 m); the Laguna Springs Volcanic Group with a thickness of over 2100 ft (640 m); the West Traverse Mountains latite and andesite volcanics with a total thickness of 3000 ft (914 m) (Moore, 1973); and the East Traverse Mountains andesite flows whose thicknesses total more than 2000 ft (610 m) (Bullock, 1958).

Quaternary

Quaternary sediments dominate the valley floors and consist primarily of colluvium, loess, glacial deposits, and lacustrine deposits. Pre-Lake Bonneville fan deposits bordering the mountains extend far into the valleys, are cut by the wave terraces of Lake Bonneville, and locally contain a paleosol which formed prior to the rise of the lake (Bissell, 1963). Lake Bonneville at its highest stage covered approximately 52,000 km² (20,077 mi²) and had a maximum depth of about 350 m (1148 ft) (Currey, 1980). Pleistocene sediments consist chiefly of clay, silt, and sand which make up the Lake Bonneville sediments. It should be noted that previous interpretations of Lake Bonneville stratigraphy should be modified based on studies done by Donald R. Currey (1980), W. E. Scott (1980), and W. E. Scott and others (1981).

Previous investigators of Lake Bonneville in Utah and Goshen valleys (Hunt and others, 1953; Bissel, 1963) intepreted the various shorlines of Lake Bonneville to consist of three major deposits which they considered to make up the Lake Bonneville Group: Alpine (oldest), Bonneville, and Provo (youngest). The Alpine Formation was believed to signify the first deep-lake cycle which rose to about 5100 ft (1554 m).

in altitude -- the intermediate terrace deposit of the group. The highest shoreline was represented as the Bonneville Formation, which is evident at an altitude of about 5135 ft (1565 m). The Provo Formation was believed to mark the last of the major deep-lake cycles in this area and represented the lowest major level of the lake at 4760 ft (1451 m).

Donald R. Currey (1980) and W. E. Scott and others (1981) have modified the above interpretation based on new radiocarbon dates. Their conclusions are as follows: 1) many of the deposits mapped as Alpine Formation were deposited during the Bonneville Lake cycle, rather than during an older lake cycle; and 2) the Bonnevill Lake cycle consisted of a gradual increase in lake level starting perhaps 25,000 years ago reaching the Bonneville level approximately 17,500 years ago. The lake level fluctuated several times on the perimeter of the Bonneville basin until about 14,300 years ago, when a final transgression resulted in headward erosion at Red Rock Pass in southern Idaho which resulted in the catastrophic Bonneville flood. The Provo level (4760 ft; 1451 m) of the lake was reached as a result of the flood reaching resistant bedrock in Red Rock Pass. Approximately 14,000 years ago (several hundred years later), another episode of downcutting resulted in a final altitude of about 4724 ft (1440 m). This level was maintained until approximately 12,500 years ago when the Pleistocene decline of the lake reduced Lake Bonneville to basin-floor levels about 11,000 years ago.

Utah Lake is a geomorphological remnant of Lake Bonneville. The more recent sediments along the shores of the lake consist chiefly of

deposits of silt and clay and other colluvial, eolian, and alluvial deposits. The elevation of the Utah Lake shoreline was about 4462 ft (1360 m) during 1980. The level of the Utah Lake is maintained by the Jordan River through locks in a dam located at the north end of the statute and is controlled each year by the amount of flow allowed into the lake.

Structural Features

The structural features observed in the survey area are complex, but the general patterns of many of the structural features are now recognized and understood. From Late Precambrian into Permian time more than 30,000 ft (9140 m) (Morris and Lovering, 1961) of sedimentary rocks accumulated in the miogeosyncline west of the Cordilleran Hingeline. Collision between the North American and the Pacific plates during Triassic time resulted in uplift west of the Hingeline and thus a reversal in the past sedimentary pattern in the area. Continued collision of these plates resulted in the Sevier (Late Jurassic to Late Cretaceous) and Laramide (Late Cretaceous to Late Eocene) orogenies which created a series of superimposed thrust faults. Mesozoic and older strata from eastern Nevada were moved as much as 160 km (99 mi) (Morris and Lovering, 1979) over Mesozoic and older strata into central Utah. The Sevier orogeny is not only associated with thrust faulting, but is also associated with tear faulting and folding. The amount of shortening of the Sevier orogenic belt by folding and faulting is postulated to be between 60 and 100 km (37 and 62 mi) (Armstrong, 1968).

The major mapped thrust faults in the survey area are (Plate 2): 1) the Charleston thrusts; 2) the Deer Creek thrust; 3) Big Baldy

thrust; and 4) the East Tintic thrust. The Charleston thrusts, which consist of the Charleston thrust and the Upper Charleston thrust, are located in the northeastern part of the area, trend east-west locally, dip about 20⁰ S. (Baker, 1959), and can be followed from the north end of Deer Creek up Bear Canyon and into Mill Creek Canyon. It has been postulated that the Corner Creek fault was originally part of the Charleston thrust which during the Basin and Range faulting became a normal fault. The Charleston thrust, which is thought to have involved a horizontal displacement of over 160 km (99 mi) (Morris and Lovering, 1979), forms the main basal thrust system of the Wasatch Range. This thrust involves Pennsylvanian strata overthrust by Tintic Quartzite (of Cambrian age), which in turn, has been overthrust by Mississippian strata (Baker, 1959). The Deer Creek thrust is believed to trend eastwest and dip south along the valley of the South Fork of Deer Creek, where it is concealed by the Tibble Formation (Tertiary in age) and where bedrock outcrops provide evidence for projecting the location of the fault. On the west side of Mount Timpanogos and trending northsouth, the Big Baldy thrust extends south across the Provo River, where the trend becomes east-west, and terminates against normal Basin and Range faulting associated with the Wasatch fault zone. The thrust plane is nearly horizontal and is offset by numerous vertical normal faults (Baker, 1959). The East Tintic thrust is in the southwestern part of the survey area in the East Tintic Mountains and strikes roughly north-south. The inferred location of this fault in the Big Canyon area is based on the exposures in the Burgin mine and exploratory drill holes. This thrust is believed to terminate in the vici-

nity of the Inez tear fault, where the thrust dips about 20⁰ W. In the area of the Silver Shield mine the East Tintic thrust exhibits a throw of 2,130 m (7000 ft) displacing the Tintic Quartzite over Upper Mississippian strata (Morris and Lovering, 1979).

The major folds associated with the Sevier orogeny (Armstrong, 1968) in the survey area are the Lake Mountain syncline and the East Tintic anticline. The Lake Mountain syncline, which involves the whole of the Lake Mountains (Plate 2), is faulted by at least two large tear faults trending northeast-southwest. Slightly asymmetrical and trending roughly north-south in a sinuous bend, the Lake Mountain syncline can be traced approximately 18 km (11 mi) (Bullock, 1951). The East Tintic anticline is largely concealed by lava in the East Tintic Mountains and is known from sparse surface exposures and drill hole data. The East Tintic anticline is a north-trending structure believed to be part of the Tintic-Oquirrh fold belt and is believed to be flanked on the west by the Tintic syncline which is also covered by lava. The amplitudes of the anticline and syncline are believed to be about 3,050 m (10,000 ft) (Morris and Lovering, 1979).

Major shear and tear faults which form a conjugate fracture system in the East Tintic mining district originated during the Sevier orogeny. The major tear faults are: 1) the Homansville fault; 2) the Inez fault; and 3) the Ballpark fault. The Homansville fault is on the north side of Homansville Canyon and trends northeast continuing under Tertiary volcanics. The fault has an average throw of about 920 m (3000 ft), is downthrown on the north, and has an average dip of 80[°] N. (Morris and Lovering, 1979). The Ballpark fault, which is known only locally about 1 km north of the Burgin No. 2 shaft, apparently trends N. 30° E., dips 75° W., and has a vertical displacement of about 300 m (1000 ft) (Morris and Lovering, 1979). Drill hole data and exposures of sedimentary rock near the Burgin mine are indicative of a totally concealed northeast-trending tear fault known as the Inez fault. The drill data indicate that the East Tintic thrust terminates against this fault. Furthermore, this regional tear fault may be the westward continuation of a fault exposed in the southern part of West Mountain (Morris and Shepard, 1964). The trend of this tear fault is about N. 40° E. with nearly vertical dip but varied displacement.

Between 35 and 19 m.y. ago (Hintze, 1973), quartz monzonitic stocks were intruded in this area accompanied by andesitic-latitic volcanism. Approximately 20 m.y. ago, extensional tectonics resulted in Basin and Range faulting accompanied by basaltic and rhyolitic volcanism which now characterizes the survey area. The dominant feature is the Wasatch fault zone which marks the boundary between the Basin and Range and the Middle Rocky Mountains provinces and which is characterized by earthquakes and is located within the Intermountain Seismic Belt.

Thermal Springs

In the survey area, the known thermal springs, or groups of springs, are listed in Table 1 (a total of nine springs) and are shown, by letter designation, on Plate 2. In some areas the springs occur as a cluster of individual warm springs which form an alignment indicating that the springs may be fault controlled. Indeed, most of the thermal springs in the study area are associated with major faults which bound

large grabens and horsts and act as conduits for deep circulation of meteoric water. In general, the springs are considered to be favorable as local sources of low-temperature ground water which may be used for direct heat applications, such as space heating and greenhouse agriculture.

(^{O}C) a Bird Island Warm Springs ¹ Lincoln Point lat 40 ⁰ 10.6' long 111 ⁰ 48.0' b Burgin Mine ² sec.22, 54.5 T. 10 S., R. 2 W. Lat 39 ⁰ 57.0' long 112 ⁰ 2.7' c Castilla Hot Springs ³ T. 9 S., R. 4 E. lat 40 ⁰ 2.3' long 111 ⁰ 32.7' d Crater Hot Spring ³ T. 5 S., R. 1 W. lat 40 ⁰ 21.2' long 111 ⁰ 53.7' e Crystal Hot Springs ³ Springs ³ F. 4 S., R. 1 W. lat 40 ⁰ 29.1' long 111 ⁰ 53.9' f Coshen Warm Springs ³ Springs ³ Springs ³ J. 10 S., R. 1 E. lat 39 ⁰ 57.5' long 111 ⁰ 51.3' g Lincoln Point sec. 2, 21-32 Valley fil				
Warm Springs1Lincoln Point lat 400 10.6' long 1110 48.0'bBurgin Mine2sec.22, T. 10 S., R. 2 W. Lat 390 57.0' long 1120 2.7'54.5Fault-contcCastilla Hot Springs3sec. 18, T. 9 S., R. 4 E. lat 400 2.3' long 1110 32.7'42-44Sandstone; fault-contdCrater Hot Spring3sec. 25, T. 5 S., R. 1 W. lat 400 21.2' long 1110 53.7'38Valley fil fault-conteCrystal Hot Spring3sec. 12, T. 4 S., R. 1 W. lat 400 29.1' long 1110 53.9'21-54Valley fil fault-contfGoshen Warm Springs3sec. 8, T. 10 S., R. 1 E. lat 390 57.5' long 1110 51.3'21Colluvium; fault-cont	Name	Location		Geologic Notes
T. 10 S., R. 2 W. Lat 39 ⁰ 57.0' long 112 ⁰ 2.7' C Castilla Hot sec. 18, 42-44 Sandstone; Springs ³ T. 9 S., R. 4 E. lat 40 ⁰ 2.3' long 111 ⁰ 32.7' d Crater Hot sec. 25, 38 Valley fil Spring ³ T. 5 S., R. 1 W. lat 40 ⁰ 21.2' long 111 ⁰ 53.7' e Crystal Hot sec. 12, 21-54 Valley fil Springs ³ T. 4 S., R. 1 W. lat 40 ⁰ 29.1' long 111 ⁰ 53.9' f Coshen Warm sec. 8, 21 Colluvium; Springs ³ T. 10 S., R. 1 E. lat 39 ⁰ 57.5' long 111 ⁰ 51.3' g Lincoln Point sec. 2, 21-32 Valley fil	1	Lincoln Point lat 40º 10.6'	30	Valley fill
Springs ³ T. 9 S., R. 4 E. lat 40° 2.3' long 111° 32.7'fault-contd Crater Hot Spring ³ sec. 25, 38 T. 5 S., R. 1 W. lat 40° 21.2' long 111° 53.7'Valley fil fault-conte Crystal Hot Springs ³ sec. 12, 21-54 T. 4 S., R. 1 W. lat 40° 29.1' long 111° 53.9'Valley fil fault-contf Goshen Warm Springs ³ sec. 8, 21 T. 10 S., R. 1 E. lat 39° 57.5' long 111° 51.3'Colluvium; fault-cont	Burgin Mine ²	T. 10 S., R. 2 W. Lat 39 ⁰ 57.0'	54.5	Fault-controlled
Spring3T. 5 S., R. 1 W. lat 40° 21.2' long 1110 53.7'fault-conteCrystal Hot Springs3sec. 12, T. 4 S., R. 1 W. lat 40° 29.1' long 1110 53.9'21-54 fault-contValley fil fault-contfGoshen Warm Springs3sec. 8, T. 10 S., R. 1 E. lat 39° 57.5' long 1110 51.3'21 g Lincoln PointColluvium; fault-cont		T. 9 S., R. 4 E. lat 40 ⁰ 2.3'	42-44	Sandstone; fault-controlled
Springs ³ T. 4 S., R. 1 W. lat 40° 29.1' long 111° 53.9'fault-contf Goshen Warm Springs ³ sec. 8, T. 10 S., R. 1 E. lat 39° 57.5' long 111° 51.3'21 		T. 5 S., R. 1 W. lat 40 ⁰ 21.2'	38	Valley fill; fault-controlled
Springs ³ T. 10 S., R. 1 E. fault-cont lat 39 ⁰ 57.5' long 111 ⁰ 51.3' g Lincoln Point sec. 2, 21-32 Valley fil		T. 4 S., R. 1 W. lat 40 ⁰ 29.1'	21-54	Valley fill; fault-controlled
		T. 10 S., R. 1 E. lat 39 ⁰ 57.5'	21	Colluvium; fault-controlled
and sec. 3, Do Do T. 8 S., R. 1 E. lat 40 ⁰ 21.0' long 111 ⁰ 48.8'	Lincoln Point Warm Springs ³	T. 8 S., R. 1 E. and sec. 3, T. 8 S., R. 1 E. lat 40 ⁰ 21.0'		Valley fill Do

Table 1	Summary of characteristics of principal thermal springs in survey area 4 .	

Name	Location	Temperature (^O C)	Geologic Notes
h Saratoga Hot Springs ³	sec. 5, T. 5 S., R. 1 W. lat 40 ⁰ 21.0' long 111 ⁰ 54.4'	44	Valley fill; fault-controlled
i Warm Springs at Goose Point ³	sec. 5, T. 7 S., R. 1 E. and	21-24	Valley fill
	sec. 8, T. 7 S., R. 1 E. lat 40 ⁰ 5.6' long 111 ⁰ 52.0'	Do	Do

¹Milligan and others, 1966. Although these authors do not give a specific name for the warm springs on Bird Island, the designation "Bird Island Warm Springs" will be used for convenience in this report to identify these warm springs.

²Morris and Lovering, 1979.

³Mundorff, 1970.

⁴The letter designations "a","b", etc. before the names of the springs in this table are used on the map in Figure 3 to identify the locations of the springs.

DATA PRESENTATION

Gravity Data

The gravity data used in this report consist of a compilation of data from 1099 stations obtained in four surveys by the following: 1) Cook and Berg (1961 and 1972); 2) Applied Geophysics Inc. (1978); 3) Meiiji Resource Consultants (1980); and 4) Davis (1981). Figure 3 shows the areal extent of each survey and Table 2 gives the number of gravity stations taken in each survey. A listing of the principal facts of all gravity stations is given in Appendix A. A total of 37 of the 1099 stations are omitted from the complete Bouquer gravity anomaly map (Plate 2) in order to facilitate drafting because in some areas (as, for example, along certain profiles) the stations were more closely spaced¹. Also, 7 additional stations are omitted from the complete Bouguer anomaly gravity map (Plate 2) and the listing of principal facts (Appendix A) because the gravity values of these stations are considered in error due to mislocation of stations, erroneous elevation determinations, or possible instrument reading errors in the field.

¹It should be noted that these 37 stations are included in the listing of the principal facts of gravity stations (Appendix A) and were used as needed in the analysis and intepretation of the gravity profiles.

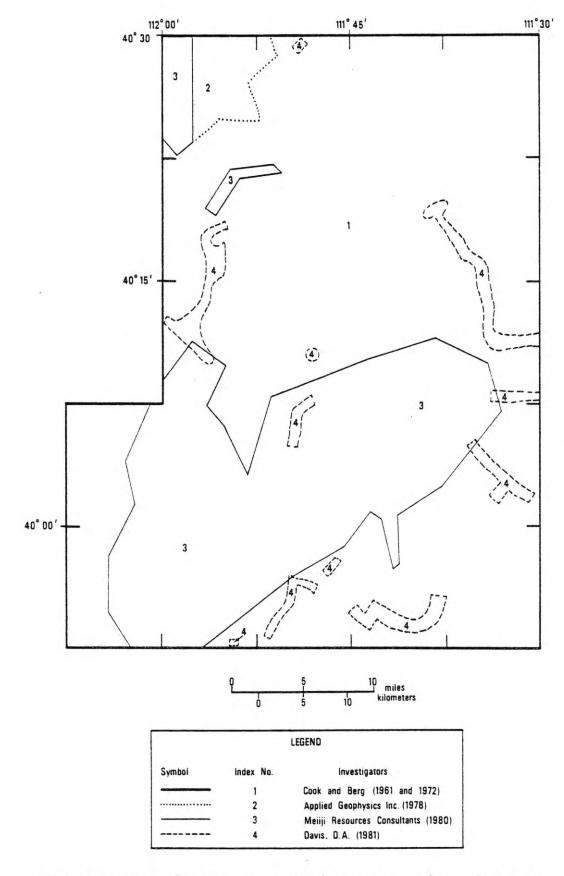


Figure 3. Map of survey area showing sources of gravity data.

-	Investigator or Project	Number of Stations		
	Cook and Berg, 1961 and 1972	357		
	Applied Geophysics Inc., 1978	206		
	Meiiji Resource Consultants, 1980	478		
	Davis, D. A., 1981	58		

Table 2. -- Sources of gravity data in the study area.

Standard techniques were used in obtaining the gravity data and in standard techniques were used in the compilation and reduction of data to give complete Bouguer gravity anomaly values. The details of these methods are given in Appendix B. Plate 2 shows the resulting complete Bouguer gravity anomaly map, with a contour interval of 2 mgal.

Discussion of Errors

Errors associated with gravity data compilation and reduction in this study are as follows: 1) instrument error; 2) instrument drift and tidal variation; 3) elevation determination; 4) horizontal control; 5) assumed mean rock density; and 6) errors inherent in using the terrain correction program. A more detailed discussion of these errors is given in Appendix C. In this study, an estimated maximum error of about 0.65 mgal to 1.0 mgal (Appendix C) in the complete Bouguer gravity anomaly value could result if all sources of error were to accumulate at one station. However, it should be noted that the accumulation of these errors at one station is unlikely.

Density Measurements and Sample Collections

Eleven rock samples were collected from outcrops within the study area in order to ascertain the rock densities of the pre-Mesozoic secimentary formations. Table 4 (Appendix D) is a compilation of the location, rock type, and density of the rock samples collected. Eight of the samples were limestone, two were sandstone, and one was quartzite. The average density for the limestone samples is 2.61 gm/cc, the average density for the sandstone samples is 2.42 gm/cc, and the density for the quartzite sample is 2.70 gm/cc. In the modeling of the gravity profiles, a mean rock density value of 2.67 gm/cc was used for Paleozoic and older formations.

Also, density measurements of the Packard Quartz Latite (Tertiary in age) were made in order to facilitate the modeling in Goshen Valley (see Table 4, Appendix D). Four samples were selected within a few meters of each other. The average density of these samples is 2.475 gm/cc. It should be noted that this average density value agrees well with the dry density value of 2.47 gm/cc for the Packard Quartz Latite as determined by Morris and Lovering (1979, Table 2, p. 32). Consequently, an assumed rock density value of 2.47 gm/cc was used for the Packard Quartz Latite in the modeling of the gravity profiles in this report.

Drill Hole Information

The drill hole information utilized for geologic control in the study area was obtained from: 1) 12 selected water wells with depths greater than 240 m (800 ft); 2) a deep wildcat oil and gas test well drilled by Gulf Energy and Minerals Company near Spanish Fork, Utah in 1977; and 3) a deep drill hole for ore exploration in the East Tintic mining district (Morris and Lovering, 1979). The locations of all of these wells are shown in Figure 2. The 12 water wells were selected from a large number of wells because they are among the deepest in the area and are located near the profiles discussed in this report. The simplified lithologic logs of these wells are summarized in Appendix E.

The Gulf Energy and Minerals Company #1 Bank exploration well was drilled to a total depth of 13,000 ft (3962 m) and bottomed in Miocene

sedimentary rock. The drill hole information from this well included: 1) a lithologic log; 2) a compensated formation density log (gammagamma); and 3) a simultaneous compensated neutron-formation density log. As a result, the density profile and composition of the valley fill, as shown by this particular well (Fig. 9, Appendix E), was utilized in determining the geologic cross sections of all profiles in this study. It should be noted that: 1) in the depth range 0 to 500 ft (0 to 152 m) no lithology log was available, and in the depth range 3300 to 3400 ft (1005 to 1036 m) the bit was damaged, resulting in a misinterpretation of hole samples as noted by the lithology log; and 2) in the depth range 0 to 500 ft (0 to 152 m) and 2000 to 6000 ft (610 to 1830 m), no compensated formation density or simulataneous compensated neutron-formation density log was available.

The deep ore exploration drill hole [total depth of about 820 m (2700 ft)] in the East Tintic mining district was begun in Packard Quartz Latite. The hole bottomed in Packard Quartz Latite without encountering any other formation (Morris and Lovering, 1979).

Gravity Map and Gravity Profiles

The reduced gravity data are presented as a hand-contoured complete Bouguer gravity anomaly map with a 2-mgal contour interval (Plate 2). In addition, 5 gravity profiles and associated interpretive geologic cross sections, all of which trend generally east-west, are presented. The geologic control for the geologic cross sections comprises: 1) the generalized geology map (Plate 2); 2) the columnar section of Paleozoic and layered Cenozoic rocks in the East Tintic mining district

(Fig. 4); 3) 12 water wells located throughout the survey area (Plate 1); 4) The Gulf Energy and Minerals Company #1 Bank well (Appendix E, Fig. 9); and 5) a mineral exploration hole located in the East Tintic mining district (Morris and Lovering, 1979). The basis for the assumed densities in the interpretive geologic cross sections was discussed in the previous sections titled: 1) "Density measurements and sample collections" and 2) "Drill hole information".

DATA INTERPRETATION

Gravity Map

General Features

The complete Bouguer gravity anomaly map of the study area (Plate 2), which has a 2 mgal contour interval, shows a pattern of alternating gravity lows and highs over grabens and horsts, respectively, which is characteristic of the Basin and Range province (Stewart, 1971). Also, the zones or belts of closely spaced gravity contours, which define steep gravity gradients, indicate large Basin and Range faults which occur between adjacent grabens and horsts. In the survey area, the gravity contours have two dominant trends -- northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest, with minor gravity lineations which trend northsouth and east-west. In the northern portion of the survey area, the pattern consists of widespread elongate northwest-southeast trending gravity highs over the Lake Mountains and the Wasatch Range separated by a large similar-trending gravity low over the northern part of Utah Valley; and in the southwestern portion of the survey area, the pattern consists of elongate northeast-southwest trending gravity highs over the East Tintic Mountains and Warm Springs Mountain separated by a large gravity low over Goshen Valley. Furthermore, these two dominant trends roughly parallel Sevier orogenic trends mapped in this area by Eardley (1939), indicating that the Basin and Range normal faulting pattern may, in part, be controlled by Sevier orogenic trends.

The complete Bouguer gravity anomaly values range from a maximum of about -168 mgal over the southern portion of the Lake Mountains on the west side of the survey area to a minimum of about -224 mgal over the area just northwest of Spanish Fork in Utah Valley. It should be noteo that local anomalies are superimposed on the eastern margin of a regional Bouguer gravity high over the Lake Bonneville Basin; and that regional Bouguer gravity anomalies exhibit an inverse correlation with the regional elevation which apparently is the result of a complex density distribution involving an increase in crustal thickness toward the east and variations in density of the lower crust and upper mantle (Montgomery, 1973; Eaton and others, 1978). In particular, the regional gravity is assumed to decrease about 5 to 6 mgal from the East Tintic Mountains to West Mountain along profiles C-C' and D-D', and to decrease about 16 mgal from West Mountain to the Wasatch Range along profile B-B'.

The major gravity lows occur in the southern part of Utah Valley and in the central part of Goshen Valley with minimum gravity anomaly values of about -224 mgal and -204 mgal, respectively. The major gravity highs occur over the Lake Mountains, West Mountain, and the Wasatch Range with maximum gravity anomaly values of about -168 mgal, -180 mgal, and -189 mgal, respectively. The steepest measureo gravity gradients occur over the Wasatch fault zone in the area southeast of Provo with a gradient of about 10 mgal/km and over the Utah Lake fault zone in the area of Saratoga Hot Springs with a gradient of about 9 mgal/km.

Wasatch Fault Zone

The Wasatch fault zone is a typical Basin and Range normal fault system which consists of complexly braided faults which dip approximately 50-70⁰ W (Eardley, 1939). Near the mouth of Santaquin Canyon, one of the faults associated with this fault zone exhibits a vertical throw of 1680-2140 m (5500-7000 ft) (Eardley, 1939). The Wasatch fault zone is one of the dominant structural features within the study area and coincides with a band of closely spaced gravity contours which defines a large gravity gradient along the western margin of the Wasatch Range within the survey area. In the area southeast of Provo, a gravity gradient of 10 mgal/km is observed. The band of closely spaced gravity contours associated with the Wasatch fault zone trends northwest-southeast along the Wasatch Range from Springville to Alpine. However, at the mouth of Hobble Creek Canyon just south of Springville, the band of closely spaced gravity contours abruptly changes in trend from northwest-southeast to northeast-southwest parallel to the Wasatch fault zone. At the mouth of Spanish Fork Canyon, the gravity contours are sharply offset toward the north because of a juxtaposition of east-west and northeast-southwest trending faults which result in a small spur of bedrock jutting out into the Utah Valley. From the mouth of Payson Canyon to the mouth of Santaquin Canyon, the trend of the gravity contours associated with the Wasatch fault zone is not only influenced by the Wasatch fault zone but also by a zone of east-west faults as mapped by Eardley (1933) which are believed to indicate a zone of weakness which existed before Basin and Range faulting. The combination of these two structural features delineate the northern boundary of the "Santaquin spur", which is a bedrock spur projecting westward from the Wasatch Range and which was first recognized and designated by Gilbert (1928). According to Gilbert, this spur is a large faulted block which separated from the main mountain block and became lodged at an intermediate level between the mountain block and the valley block to the north. From Santaquin Canyon south within the study area, the Wasatch fault zone shows little or no effect on the gravity data; however, it should be noted that the gravity data are sparse in this area.

Utah Lake Fault Zone

The Utah Lake fault zone, first designated by Cook and Berg (1961), is indicated by one of the most dominant belts of gravity contours in the survey area which trends north from Santaquin, through Holladay Springs, along the eastern margin of West Mountain, through the thermal springs at Lincoln Point, through the Bird Island Warm Springs, and then continues with a northwest-southeast trend through Saratoga Hot Springs and Crater Hot Springs. The exact location of the Utah Lake fault zone beneath the central and northwestern parts of Utah Lake is unknown due to the lack of gravity data over the lake. The continuation of the gravity contours -- and hence the Utah Lake fault zone -from Bird Island through the Saratoga Hot Springs and Crater Hot Springs area is supported by the following: 1) the existence of thermal springs along this band of gravity contours; 2) the gravity gradient which is firmly established by many gravity stations on or near the shores of Utah Lake; 3) a fault scarp along the eastern margin of West Mountain (Eaton, 1929); and 4) a mapped fault in the Pelican Hills on

the east margin of the Lake Mountains (Bullock, 1951). It should be noted that the location of the thermal springs along the Utah Lake fault zone is generally along the western margin of the belt of closely spaced gravity contours.

North of Saratoga Hot Springs the Utah Lake fault zone divides into two different branches which are indicated by two separate bands of gravity contours. One band of gravity contours continues first northwestward over the Beverly Hills area, where high-angle faults occur (Madsen, 1952), and over the western part of the Traverse Mountains, and then northward (off the map in Plate 2), eventually to become part of a band of closely spaced gravity contours (Cook and Berg, 1961) which are associated with a fault zone which separates the Jordan Valley graben from the Oquirrh-Boulter-Tintic fault block. The other band of gravity contours trends northerly along the western margin of the Traverse spur (i.e., the eastern segment of the Traverse Mountains). Then, this band of gravity contours trends northwesterly in an arcuate manner to eventually join the band of east-trending gravity contours which delineate the fault zone which forms the southern boundary of the Jordan Valley graben. It should be noted that the Crystal Hot Springs, shown on Plate 2 near the Utah State Prison in Jordan Valley, are controlled by this fault zone.

Utah Valley Graben

The Utah Valley graben is indicated by an elongate north-south to northwest-southeast trending pattern of two gravity lows and two bounding sets of gravity contours associated with the Utah Lake fault zone on the west and the Wasatch fault zone on the east. It should be

noted that because there were no gravity data available over Utah Lake, the contours were evenly spaced between known gravity data; and this resulted in the contouring of two gravity lows instead of the one gravity low contoured by Cook and Berg (1961). The northern gravity low, south of American Fork, shows a closure of about 8 mgal and a complete Bouguer gravity anomaly minimum value of -220 mgal; and the southern gravity low, lying north of Spanish Fork, shows a closure of about 12 mgal and a gravity anomaly minimum value of approximately -224 mgal. Together the two gravity lows combine to form a large elongate gravity low approximately 35 mi (55 km) long and 10 mi (16 km) wide with a closure of about 16 mgal. It should be noted that although two gravity lows were contoured over the Utah Valley graben (suggesting the possibility of two blocks instead of one) one large block is assumed. This does not preclude the possibility that the Utah Valley graben is composed of two separate blocks. The block associated with the Utah Valley graben may be tilted toward the southeast as indicated by the complete Bouquer gravity anomaly minimum (-224 mgal) associated with the gravity low lying north of Spanish Fork.

The Utah Valley graben is bounded on the north and south by gravity saddles trending east-west. The gravity saddle delineating the northern margin of this graben has been associated with the Traverse spur, and the southern gravity saddle with the Santaquin spur (Cook and Berg, 1961). These spurs, which were originally recognized and designated by Gilbert (1928), are bedrock salients projecting westward from the Wasatch Range which he interpreted to be blocks downdropped to an intermediate level between the Wasatch Range block and the valley blocks.

The eastern and southeastern margin of the Utah Valley graben is delineated by a band of closely spaced gravity contours indicative of a large gravity gradient associated with the Wasatch fault zone as mapped by Hunt and others (1953). The gravity contours associated with the southern margin of the Utah Valley graben is markedly discontinuous in trend and is probably influenced by three structural elements: 1) the Santaquin spur, which is essentially a series of beorock blocks separated by at least two north-south trending faults (Gilbert, 1928); 2) a series of east-west faults located between the mouths of Payson Canyon and Santaquin Canyon (Eardley, 1933); and 3) the Wasatch fault zone, which trends roughly northeast in this region.

The western margin of the Utah Valley graben is delineated by the gravity contours associated with the Utah Lake fault zone which extends north from Santaquin, along the eastern margin of West Mountain, through the central part of Utah Lake, and then continues with northwestward trend through Saratoga Hot Springs. Along the western margin of the Utah Valley graben in the Pelican Point area, the gravity anomaly contours show a total relief of approximately 40 mgal.

Only one deep oil and gas well test is known within the Utah Valley graben. This well is the Gulf Energy and Minerals Company #1 Bank well (Appendix E, Fig. 11), northwest of Spanish Fork, which bottomed in rock of Miocene age at a total depth of 13,000 ft (3,900 m).

Goshen Valley Graben

The Goshen Valley graben is indicated on the complete Bouguer gravity anomaly map (Plate 2) by four gravity lows located in the southwestern portion of the survey area, which together trend generally

north-south to northeast-southwest. The gravity data indicate that the graben is complex and apparently consists essentially of four structural blocks, each of which is displaced downward at various levels with respect to each other. These structural blocks are herein designated as: 1) the North Goshen platform; 2) the East Goshen platform; 3) the West Goshen bench; and 4) the South Goshen block -- these blocks are designated "a", "b", "c", and "d", respectively, on Plate 2.

The North Goshen platform is the northernmost block and is delineated by the following gravity features: 1) on the north, by a small east-trending band of gravity contours along the southern margin of the gravity saddle which extends southeastward from the Mosida Hills; 2) on the east, by a small band of gravity contours along the southwestern margin of West Mountain and the extreme northwestern margin of Warm Springs Mountain; and 3) on the southwest, by a southeast-trending band of closely space gravity contours which separate this platform from the East Goshen platform and the South Goshen block (both of which will be discussed presently). In addition, within the North Goshen platform, two minor gravity lows define a small east-west lineament. The western gravity low shows a closure of approximately 2 mgal, whereas the eastern gravity low shows a closure of about 4 mgal; this feature suggests a tilting of the North Goshen platform toward the east.

The East Goshen platform is the easternmost block which, lying southeast of the North Goshen platform, has been downdropped relative to the North Goshen platform. The East Goshen platform is bound on the east by the Long Ridge fault, mapped by Eaton (1929), which is indicated by a cresent-shaped band of closely spaced gravity contours which

is concave toward the west and which is associated with the Goshen Warm Springs. On the west, the East Goshen platform is delineated by a north-trending band of closely spaced gravity contours which separates this platform from the South Goshen block. In addition, the East Goshen platform contains a minor gravity low with a closure of about 2 mgal which is interpreted to be associated with a small downdropped block within the platform.

The West Goshen bench is a narrow elongate north-northeastern trending structural block along the western margin of the Goshen Valley graben. The block is delineated on the west and east by two northnortheastern trending bands of closely spaced gravity contours which indicate two large fault zones, which are herein designated as the "East Tintic Mountains fault zone" and the "Goshen Valley fault zone", respectively.

The South Goshen block is indicated by the north-northeastern trending gravity low, with a closure of more than 6 mgal, which extenos throughout the central part of Goshen Valley. The gravity minimum lies about 2 mi (3.3 km) northeast of the town of Elberta. The asymmetrical shape of the gravity low, with the steepest gravity gradients on the east and northeastern sides, suggests a tilting of the block toward the northeast. It should be noted that the South Goshen block is downdropped relative to each of the other three structural blocks just discussed: the North Goshen platform (on the north), the East Goshen platform (on the east), and the West Goshen block is bound by the fault zone herein previously designated as the "Goshen Valley fault zone". The deepest boring within the Goshen Valley graben is the mineral exploration hole noted by Morris and Lovering (1979) located on the western margin of the graben in the foothills of the East Tintic Mountains which started in Packard Quartz Latite and bottomed in Packard Quartz latite at a depth of about 2700 ft (820 m). Other borings consist of water wells which bottomed in unconsolidated valley fill except for one well south of Elberta which bottomed in volcanic rock at 344 ft (100 m). A more comprehensive explanation of the geology and depths to bedrock is given in the discussion pertaining to profiles C-C', D-D', and E-E'.

Wasatch Range Horst

The Wasatch Range, which was first designated as a horst by Gilbert (1928), is bounded on the west by the Wasatch fault zone (Plate 2). Only a segment of the western part of the Wasatch Range horst lies within the study area.

Along the northeastern margin of the survey area, a large segment of the Wasatch Range horst coincides with a broad elongate northwestsoutheast trending gravity high with a known closure of at least 8 mgal and a maximum Bouguer gravity anomaly value of about -188 mgal. On the northeastern margin of this gravity high, a general parallelism occurs between the gravity contours and the Deer Creek and Charleston thrusts; and on the eastern margin of this gravity high, a general parallelism occurs between the north-south trending gravity contours and the trenos of the West Aspen Grove and the Aspen Grove faults. However, in this region, the data are so sparse because of difficulty of access that any direct correlation between the mapped structual features and the gravity contours is uncertain and speculative. Along the eastern and southeastern parts of the survey area, the maximum gravity anomaly values over the Wasatch Range horst range from -200 mgal over the Spanish Fork Canyon region to -192 mgal over the Payson Canyon region.

Lake Mountains Horst

The Lake Mountains horst, which lies along the western margin of the study area, is indicated by a pair of north-south trending gravity highs which overlie the Lake Mountains and which range from -170 mgal on the south to -178 mgal on the north. The Lake Mountains horst consists of Paleozoic rocks which have been folded, then faulteo. The decrease in gravity values toward the north represented by the two gravity highs, separated by an east-west trending gravity gradient may be the result of: 1) plunging of the Lake Mountains syncline toward the north: 2) two tear faults on the west side of the Lake Mountains horst which have been downdropped toward the south (Bullock, 1951); 3) thrust faulting which is evident in the Cedar Valley, Pelican Point, and Beverly Hills area (Bullock, 1951); or 4) a combination of all these factors. The northern margin of the Lake Mountains horst is indicated by a northwest-trending band of gravity contours associated with the western branch of the Utah Lake fault zone, whereas the eastern margin of the horst is indicated by the north-south trending band of gravity contours with a steep gravity gradient associated with the Utah Lake fault zone. The southeastern margin of the Lake Mountains horst is delineated by a northeast-southwest trending band of gravity contours with a steep gravity gradient which indicates the bounding fault between the horst and the valley floor. The southern

margin of the horst is indicated by a southeast-northwest trending band of gravity contours which form a re-entrant which separates the Lake Mountains horst on the north from two northeast-southwest trending gravity highs associated with the Greeley Hill and Mosida Hills blocks on the south.

Greeley Hill and Mosida Hills Blocks

The Greeley Hill and Mosida Hills blocks are indicated by two small northeast-southwest trending gravity highs which overlie Greeley Hill on the west and the Mosida Hills on the east just south of the Lake Mountains horst. Each of the gravity highs is several kilometers in length and has a closure of at least 4 mgal; each of the gravity highs exhibits a complete Bouguer gravity anomaly value of about -168 mgal. Furthermore, each horst consists essentially of folded and faulted Paleozoic rocks. The elongate north-northeast trending gravity sacole lying between the Greeley Hill block and the Mosida Hills block is essentially coincident with the Tintic Prince fault -- a right-lateral shear fault mapped by Morris and Lovering (1961).

The northern margin of these two blocks is coincident with a gravity gradient associated with the southern margin of the Lake Mountains horst. The band of closely spaced gravity contours with a steep gravity gradient along the east side of the Mosida Hills block indicates a marginal fault zone, herein designated as the "Mosida Hills fault zone", which separates the Mosida Hills block from what is postulated to be a tilted (to the west) block under the southwestern arm of Utah Lake in the area west of West Mountain. The southern margin of the Mosida Hills block is delineated by an east-west trending band of

gravity contours which is indicative of the offset faulting that is associated with the en echelon faulting that is interpreted at the northern end of the East Tintic Mountains fault zone and the southern end of the Mosida Hills fault zone. The southern margin of the Greeley Hill block is delineated by an east-southeast trending band of closely spaced gravity contours which indicate a fault zone; but, no fault with this trend was mapped in this area by Morris and Lovering (1961, 1979). It should be noted that the East Tintic Mountains horst, the Lake Mountains horst, the Greeley Hill block, and the Mosida Hills block together apparently form the eastern margin of one of the great structural blocks in the region, designated by Cook and Berg (1961) as the "Oquirrh-Boulter-Tintic fault block" which, according to them, is bounded on the west by the Oquirrh-Boulter-Tintic fault zone.

East Tintic Mountains Horst

The East Tintic Mountains horst is indicated by a prominent northnortheast trending gravity nose in the southwestern portion of the survey area, over which the complete Bouguer gravity values decrease from -176 mgal in the north to -190 mgal in the south. The decrease in gravity values toward the south may be indicative of a thickening of volcanic rocks or a change in the density structure due to thrusting in this region, or a combination of both of these effects. Furthermore, the horst may be considered as a southern continuation of the Greeley Hill and Mosida Hills horsts. The East Tintic Moutains horst is composed essentially of Paleozoic rocks (Plate 2) which have not only been thrust faulted, but also folded, block faulted, and covered by Tertiary volcanic rocks (Morris and Lovering, 1979). A major northeast-southwest trending band of closely spaced gravity contours which extends along the eastern margin of the East Tintic Mountains indicates a fault zone which delineates the eastern boundary of the East Tintic Mountains horst and the western boundary of the Goshen Valley graben. This fault zone has previously been designated herein as the East Tintic Mountains fault zone. South of Highway 50, this band of gravity contours merges with a northeast-trending band of closely spaced gravity contours (which, to the north, is associated with the Goshen Valley fault zone) in such a manner that the individual definition of the East Tintic Mountains fault zone becomes vague because of the essentially constant spacing of the gravity contours in this region. It should be noted that the results of the interpretation along profiles C-C' and D-D' aid in delineating the location of the East Tintic Mountains fault zone.

West Mountain Horst

A gravity high of -180 mgal, trending north-south with a closure of 4 mgal, overlies West Mountain in the central part of the survey area. The horst is bounded on the east by the Utah Lake fault zone and on the west by a fault inferred by Eaton (1929) on the basis of an abrupt scarp on this side of the mountain. It should be noted that the absence of a steep gravity gradient on the west flank of West Mountain is indicative of a thin veneer of sediments over bedrock and does not necessarily negate the presence of a buried fault in this region. The northern boundary of this horst is not well delineated by the gravity data.

A broad gravity low, with a closure of 4 mgal, overlies the southwestern arm of Utah Lake in the area lying west of West Mountain and

probably indicates a block which has been downdropped relative to the Mosida Hills on the west and West Mountain on the east. The western margin of the block is delineated by a band of closely spaced gravity contours along the eastern margin of the Mosida Hills, which indicates a fault zone previously designated herein as the Mosida Hills fault zone. The block is bound on the east by the inferred fault along the west side of West Mountain, as previously discussed. Furthermore, the gentle gravity gradient associated with the gravity contours on the eastern margin of the block and the steep gravity gradient associated with the gravity contours on the western margin of the block suggests that the block may be tilted toward the west. The south eno of the downdropped block is indicated by a small gravity saddle which lies along the southern margin of the above-mentioned small gravity low. This gravity saddle also indicates that the downdropped block is probably separate and distinct from the structural block lying immediately south of the gravity saddle, which was previously designated herein as the North Goshen platform.

East-West Gravity Trends

On a gravity anomaly contour map, structural trends are often indicated by a systematic arrangement of features or patterns of gravity contours which is related to corresponding contrasts of density in the underlying rocks of the survey area. The gravity features which may indicate such structural trends include: 1) alignment of the gravity contours; 2) systematic offset of the gravity contours; and 3) systematic termination or abrupt changes of gravity anomalies -- either gravity highs or lows.

Two east-west gravity trends are evident in the southern part of the survey area on the complete Bouguer gravity anomaly map (Plate 2). One of these trends lies south of the Greeley Hill horst, the Mosida Hills horst, and the western arm of Utah Lake, between the western margin of the East Tintic horst and West Mountain. Furthermore, the gravity trend is indicated not only by a narrow band of gravity contours which are interpreted to indicate a marginal fault which separates the Greeley Hill and Mosida Hills horsts from the East Tintic Mountains horst, but also by a small gravity saddle between the Goshen Valley graben on the south and a small gravity low on the north. The other east-west gravity trend is indicated by an east-west trending band of gravity contours which coincides with the southern margin of the Utah Valley graben and a zone of east-west faults mapped by Eardley (1933).

Furthermore, the two gravity trends lie within and are parallel to the Deep Creek-Tintic belt, which is a 50-65 km (30-40 mi) wide belt along latitude 40⁰N. characterized by an east-west alignment of intrusive bodies, and metallic and nonmetallic deposits (Hilpert and Roberts, 1964; Stokes, 1968) which is also coincidental with (1) a much larger regional east-west gravity lineation (Cook and Montgomery, 1972; Montgomery, 1973), (2) a series of east-west trending magnetic highs (Mabey and others, 1964; Zeitz and others, 1969; Stewart and others, 1977), and (3) east-west seismic trends (Kastrinsky, 1977; McKee, 1982). The large regional east-west gravity lineation is also coincident with the north end of the Tintic Mountains, the Santaquin Spur, and the south end of the Utah Valley graben (Montgomery, 1973) and as such is believed to control the offset of the Wasatch Range and the north and south termini of the Basin and Range grabens and horsts located along latitude 40° N. The series of east-west trending aeromagnetic highs are believed to be associated with intrusive bodies several thousand feet below the surface in the East Tintic Mountains (Mabey and others, 1964). The east-west seismic trends were investigated by Kastrinsky (1977) by a microearthquake survey in 1975 in Goshen Valley. The epicentral pattern of microseismicity was found to be perpendicular to typical Basin and Range normal faulting trends with a nodal plane solution of N. 85° E. and was interpreted by Kastrinsky (1973) that the source of the east-west gravity trends, and aeromagnetic anomalies may be related to a fracture or fracture zone associated with an ancient transform fault extending into the upper mantle.

Gravity Profiles and Interpretive

Geologic Cross Sections

In this report, five interpretive geologic cross sections^{\perp} are shown along generally east-west trending gravity profiles, which are designated A-A' through E-E' (Plate 2). All profiles pass through or near thermal springs in the survey area. The data along each profile include the complete Bouguer gravity anomaly values (designated

¹The results of a preliminary analysis of a north-south profile through the town of Elberta are omitted from this report because most of the profile paralleled the main trends of the gravity and geology of the area.

"observed"), the assumed regional gravity, the residual gravity, and the calculated gravity. The regional gravity for all profiles is assumed to be linear, from bedrock outcrop to bedrock outcrop, with gravity decreasing toward the east. As was noted previously, the regional Bouguer gravity anomalies exhibit an inverse correlation with the regional elevation of the survey area; and as a result, the regional gradient is probably not linear along the length of the profiles and could have been related to regional topography. However, this would not have changed the residual anomlies appreciably. The residual gravity is obtained by subtracting the observed gravity from the assumed regional gravity. The calculated gravity is the theoretical gravity computed for the model shown in the geologic cross section. For all the models shown, the difference between the residual and calculated gravity values is generally less than 0.5 mgal.

All profiles were modeled using 2 dimensional and/or 2-1/2 dimensional gravity modeling programs which were developed by Snow (1978) using the 2 dimensional gravity computation algorithm of Talwani and others (1959) and the 2-1/2 dimensional computational algorithm of Cady (1977; 1980). For those models which used 2-1/2 dimensional techniques, a finite (rather than an infinite) strike length for each polygon was assumed in the model. Thus, strike lengths are noteo for those polygons within the model when 2-1/2 dimensional techniques were used. The geological cross sections modeled from the gravity data were accepted when the difference between the calculated and residual gravity anomalies was less than 0.4 moal. Each profile was modeled assuming a 4-layer sedimentary rock model based on the Gulf Energy and Minerals Company #1 Bank well near Spanish Fork (see Table 3). However, two profiles in the Goshen Valley region include a volcanic rock layer with an assumed density of 2.47 gm/cc based on the density determinations of the Packard Quartz Latite (Table 4) and a conglomerate layer associated with the Apex Conglomerate with an assumed density of 2.40 gm/cc. Horizontal density horizons were assumed for most models for ease of modeling; and it should be noted that vertical as well as horizontal variation in the density of the valley fill probably occurs.

Along each profile in the valley areas, the top layer represents lake deposits with an assumed density of 2.05 gm/cc to a depth of 0.43 km (1400 ft)and consists of clay, gravel, and silt lenses, as exemplified in the water well logs (see Tables 5 to 16). Also, along each profile in the valley areas, the second sedimentary layer has an assumed density of 2.20 gm/cc to a depth of 0.9 km (2950 ft) and consists of essentially the same lithology as the top layer, but is more consolidated. Along profiles A-A' and B-B' in the valley areas, the third layer is assumed to have a density of 2.45 gm/cc and consists of alternating layers of sandstone, claystone, and shale which probably represent Middle Cenozoic sediments to a depth of 3.2 km (10,500 ft). Along profile B-B' in the Utah Valley area, the fourth and bottom layer has an assumed density of 2.55 gm/cc and is composed primarily of shale, sandstone, and siltstone which may indicate rocks of Miocene age or older. Bedrock is assumed to consist of Paleozoic rocks with an assumed mean rock density of 2.67 gm/cc.

Table 3	- Density values used in modeling based on the Gulf Energy
	and Minerals Company #1 Bank well.

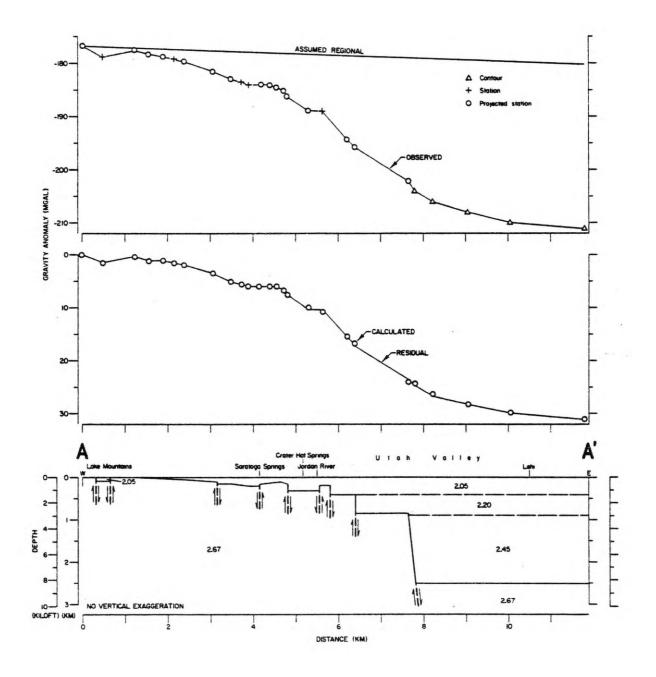
Range (km)	of Depth (ft)	Lithology	Density (gm/cc)
0.0-0.43	0.0-1400	Unconsolidated gravel, clay, silt, and sand.	2.05
0.43-0.9	1400-2950	Consolidated gravel, clay, silt and sand.	2.20
0.9-3.2	2950-10,500	Predominately sandstone, claystone, and shale.	2.45
3.2-3.9	10,500-13,000	Sandstone, siltstone, and shale.	2.55

All depths discussed in the text and shown in the interpretive geologic cross sections are measured with respect to an assumed horizontal surface. It should be understood that the comprehensive geologic cross sections as modeled in this study are not unique, but are modeled to represent the present geology as closely as possible based on arill hole data and known geology. Also, the inherent ambiguity associated with gravity anomalies in many cases necessitates modeling a single steep fault instead of a series of faults or a steep incline.

Profile A-A': Saratoga Hot Springs

The Saratoga Hot Springs profile A-A' (Fig. 4) extends northeastward across the northwestern margin of Utah Valley from the northern margin of the Lake Mountains approximately 12 km (7.4 mi), to about 1.5 km (0.9 mi) northeast of Lehi. The complete Bouguer gravity anomaly values range from -177 mgal over the Paleozoic rocks of the Lake Mountains on the west, to -211 mgal over the sediments covering Utah Valley on the east. The regional gravity associated with this profile is assumed to have a gradient of -0.285 mgal/km toward the east. The geologic cross section was modeled using 2 dimensional techniques.

Along profile A-A', the structure is modeled as the western margin of a graben which was previously designated as the Utah Valley graben (Cook and Berg, 1961); and the modeled maximum depth of the graben is approximately 2.5 km (7620 ft). The graben is bounded on the west by the Utah Lake fault zone, which is indicated by a large residual gravity anomaly with a total gravity relief (with gravity decreasing toward the east) of approximately 32 mgal over a horizontal distance of 12 km (7.5 mi). In the model, the Utah Lake fault zone consists of two



- Figure 4. Interpretive geologic cross section along gravity profile A-A'. The number is the density (in gm/cc) of the layer.

major bounding faults, which from west to east, show displacements of 0.46 km (1500 ft) and 1.66 km (5400 ft), respectively. Along the western portion of the profile, the irregular gravity anomaly curve (with gravity decreasing toward the east), is modeled as a broken bedrock surface composed of small blocks buried under a thin, but thickening (toward the east) veneer of alluvial sediments. Along profile A-A', a small residual gravity high over the Saratoga Hot Springs and Crater Hot Springs area (as projected onto the profile) is probably caused by either (1) Paleozoic bedrock blocks which are differentially faulted or (2) an increase of the density of the host rocks -- namely, alluvium and/or undelying Paleozoic bedrock -- as a result of cementation caused by circulating hot brines associated with the hot springs. This interpretation indicates that the fault, or fault zone, which forms the conduit (or conduits) for the hot springs may extend to great depth and are essentially bedrock against bedrock faults. The hot water from Saratoga Hot Springs and Crater Hot Springs, with measured temperatures of 55[°]C and 38[°]C, respectively, at the surface (Table 1), may represent leakage from a deep reservior where circulating water is heated by the normal geothermal gradient of the area. Furthermore, if the water is heated by a normal geothermal gradient of 35⁰C/km (D. S. Chapman, personal commun., 1981), a temperature of 55⁰C (which is comparable to the surface temperature of the water measured at Saratoga Hot Springs) would be reached at a depth of 1.6 km (5250 ft). Because, the water temperature probably decreases as the water ascends along the faults, this may suggest that the minimum vertical depth of penetration of the faults or fault zone in the vicinity of the hot springs may

reach a depth of 1.6 km or more. This reasoning pressumes that the assumed normal

geothermal gradient is correct.

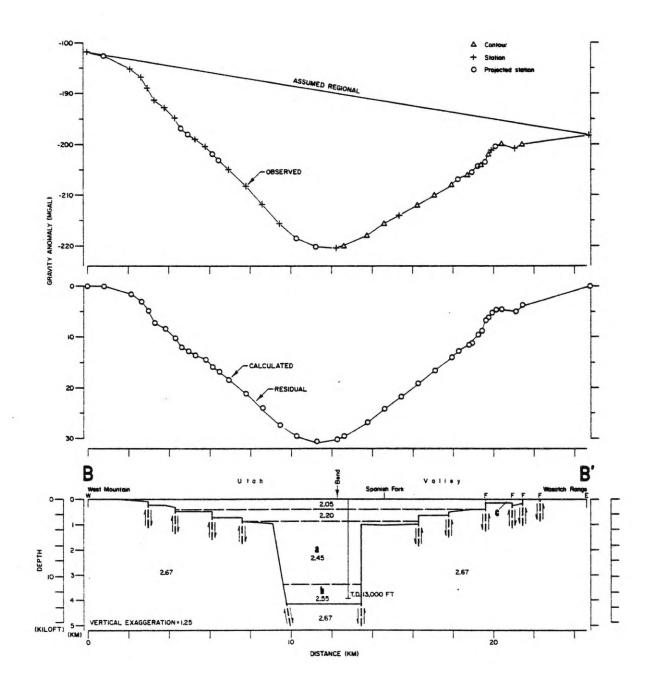
Profile B-B': Spanish Fork

The Spanish Fork profile B-B' (Fig. 5), totaling about 25 km (15.6 mi) in length, extends east from West Mountain approximately 12 km (7.4 mi) to the center of Utah Valley, then southeast approximately 13 km (8.0 mi) through Utah Valley and along Spanish Fork Canyon in the Wasatch Range. There is one bend in the profile -- near Spanish Fork. The profile overlies Paleozoic rock in the West Mountain region for about 2 km (1.25 mi), alluvium in Utah Valley for approximately 19 km (11.7 mi), and Paleozoic rocks and alluvium along Spanish Fork Canyon for 3 km (1.8 mi). The complete Bouquer gravity anomaly values range from approximately -181 mgal on the west over West Mountain to approximately -220 mgal over Utah Valley near Spanish Fork, and about -198 mgal over the Wasatch Range. The regional gravity from the Paleozoic rocks of West Mountain to the Paleozoic rocks of the Wasatch Range was assumed to be linear. A regional gravity gradient of 0.66 mgal/km, with gravity decreasing toward the east, was assumed. The geologic cross section was modeled using 2 dimensional and 2-1/2 dimensional techniques -- in particular, polygons "a", "b", and "c" were modeled using 2-1/2 dimensional techniques.

The geologic cross section along profile B-B', as modeled, consists primarily of a single large graben -- the Utah Valley graben -- which is indicated by a minimum residual gravity anomaly of approximately -31 mgal which lies 3 km (2 mi) west of Spanish Fork in the central part of Utah Valley. The Utah Valley graben, as modeled along profile B-B',

Figure 5. Interpretive geologic cross section along gravity profile B-B'. The number is the density (in gm/cc) of the layer. F=mapped fault. Except for polygons a, b, and c (see below), all polygons are assumed 2 dimensional.

Polyg	ĵon	Strike Len (north)	gth (in km) (south)
а	·	12.0	8.5
b		12.0	8.5
С		3.0	0.5



extends for a distance of about 20 km (12.3 mi) between West Mountain and the Wasatch Range; and is modeled as a complexly faulted graben consisting of one large deeply faulted block (about 4 km (2.5 mi) wide) in the central part of the valley, with a series of step faults along the sides. The central block (which consists of polygons designated "a" and "b" in Plate 1) was modeled using 2-1/2 dimensional techniques assuming a strike length of 12 km (7.4 mi) toward the north and a strike length of 8.5 km (5.25 mi) toward the south. As shown in the model, the block is bounded on both sides by large faults, which are indicated by large gravity anomaly slopes and which are modeled to have vertical displacements of approximately 3.3 km (10,000 ft) on the east and 3.2 km (9700 ft) on the west. The series of modeled step faults along each side of the Utah Valley graben, which are indicated by the irregularity of the gravity anomaly slopes along the profile, form a coalition of blocks whose total displacement is approximately 1.0 km (3050 ft) on each side of the Utah Valley graben. The western bounding faults of the Utah Valley graben are interpretated to be associated with the Utah Lake fault zone.

The depth to bedrock (i.e., Paleozoic or older rocks) in the deepest part of the Utah Valley graben is constrained to be greater than 4.0 km (13,000 ft) on the basis of the Gulf Energy and Minerals Company #1 Bank well (which did not completely penetrate rocks of Tertiary age) and is modeled to be approximately 4.2 km (13,780 ft), which is about 0.24 km (800 ft) deeper than the total depth of the Gulf #1 Bank well. However, it should be noted (on the complete Bouguer gravity anomaly map on Plate 2) that this profile does not cross the true gravity minimum (about -224 mgal) within the Utah Valley graben, thus indicating that the depth to bedrock in the area of the true gravity minimum is probably greater than 4.2 km (13,780 ft).

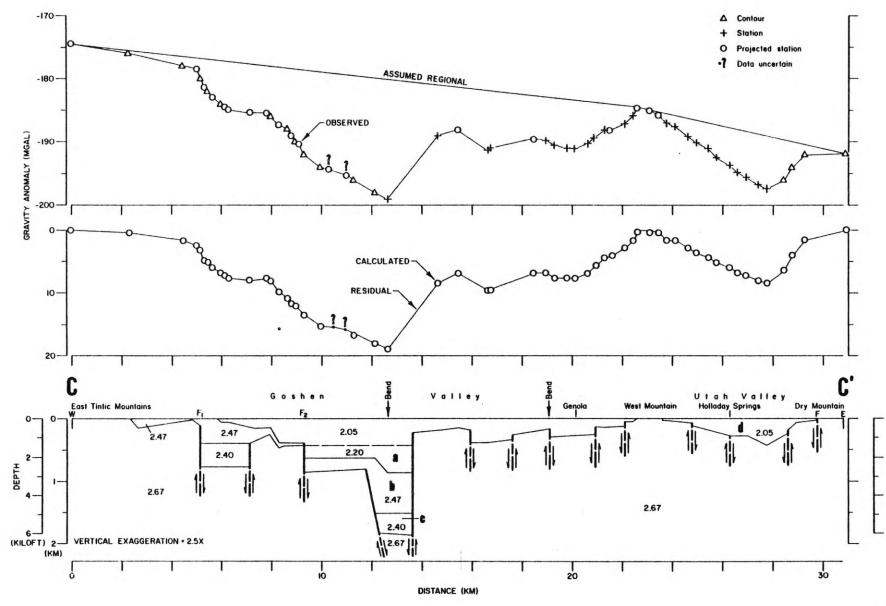
On the east side of the profile, a small shallow horst, which is indicated by a small residual gravity high, is shown adjacent to a small graben, which is indicated by a small gravity minimum; and the modeled associated wedge of alluvium is designated as polygon "c" in Figure 7. For polygon "c", the assumed strike length toward the north is 3.0 km (1.9 mi) and the assumed strike length toward the south is 0.5 km (0.3 mi). It should be emphasized that along the east side of the profile, the marginal faults associated with these structures are mapped (Metter, 1955; Rawson, 1957) faults which are associated with the Wasatch fault zone.

Profile C-C': Genola

The Genola profile C-C' (Fig. 6), totaling about 31 km (19.1 mi) in length, extends generally east from the East Tintic Mountains, across Goshen Valley, over the southern margin of West Mountain, across the constricted southern end of Utah Valley just north of Santaquin, and finally over Dry Mountain. There is one major bend along the profile -- at the southern margin of the western arm of Utah Lake (approximately 6 km [3.7 mi] north of Goshen). From west to east, the profile overlies Paleozoic rocks on the western margin of the profile for approximately 2.5 km (1.5 mi), Tertiary volcanics for 4 km (2.5 mi), alluvium associated with Goshen Valley for 17 km (10.6 mi), Paleozoic rocks on West Mountain for 1 km (0.6 mi), alluvium of Utah Valley for 5 km (3.1 mi), and Paleozoic rocks on Dry Mountain for 1 km (0.6 mi).

Figure 6. Interpretive geologic cross section along gravity profile C-C'. The number is the density (in gm/cc) of the layer. F_1 = East Tintic Mountains fault zone, F_2 = Goshen Valley fault zone, and F=mapped fault. Except for polygons "a", "b", "c", and "d" (see below), all polygons are assumed 2 dimensional.

Polygon	Strike Ler (north)	ngth (km) (south)
а	5.0	Infinite
Ь	5.0	Infinite
С	1.0	Infinite
d	Infinite	0.5



Along the profile, the complete Bouguer gravity anomaly values are approximately: -174 mgal over the East Tintic Mountains, -199 mgal over the southern margin of the west arm of Utah Lake, -184 mgal over Goshen Pass, -197 mgal in the area north of Santaquin, and -192 over Dry Mountain. There are two different assumed regional gravity gradients corresponding with two segments of this profile, each of which assumes that the regional gravity decreases toward the east. The assumed regional gravity gradient is 0.443 mgal/km for the western part of the profile, between the East Tintic Mountains and West Mountain; whereas, the assumed regional gravity gradient is 0.896 mgal/km for the eastern part of the profile, between West Mountain and the Wasatch Range. The geologic cross section was modeled using 2 and 2-1/2 oimensional techniques.

The gravity data (which consist primarily of a large residual gravity minimum) along profile C-C' indicate that a broad complexly faulted graben, herein designated as the "Goshen Valley graben", overlies Goshen Valley throughout most of the distance between the East Tintic Mountains and West Mountain. The Goshen Valley graben is interpreted to consist of a main deeply faulted graben block within the central part of the valley that is flanked on both the west and east by a series of subsidary or smaller horsts and grabens in the bedrock.

Along the western part of profile C-C', the westernmost graben, which is shown beneath the eastern flank of the East Tintic Mountains and which was modeled using 2 dimensional techniques, shows a width of about 2 km (1.25 mi) and a depth of about 0.8 km (2600 ft). The graben is modeled as filled primarily by Tertiary volcanic rock with an assumed density of 2.47 gm/cc overlying the Apex Conglomerate with an assumed density of 2.40 gm/cc.

The Goshen Valley graben, as modeled along this profile, is comprised of structural blocks which are herein designated, from west to east: 1) the "West Goshen bench"; 2) the "South Goshen block"; and 3) the "North Goshen platform". The West Goshen bench, which includes the westernmost graben, is bound on the west by the East Tintic Mountains fault zone (previously described and designated as " F_1 " in Fig. 6) and on the east by the Goshen Valley fault zone (designated " F_2 " in Fig. 6), which are modeled to have vertical displacements of 0.75 km (2500 ft) and 0.5 km (1640 ft), respectively. Along profile C-C', the West Goshen bench has a total width of about 4 km (2.5 mi).

In the central part of profile C-C', the designation "South Goshen block" is herein given to the main deeply faulted graben block within the central part of Goshen Valley. The block was modeled using 2-1/2 dimensional techniques and is composed of polygons "a", "b", and "c". Polygons "a" and "b" represent alluvium younger than Paleozoic in age with a density of 2.20 gm/cc and Tertiary volcanic rocks with a density of 2.47 gm/cc, respectively, and both polygons are assumed to have a north strike length of 5.0 km (3.0 mi) and an infinite south strike length. Polygon "c" represents the Apex Conglomerate which is assumed to have a density of 2.40 gm/cc and a south strike length of 0.5 km (3.0 mi) and an infinite north strike length. The South Goshen block is bound on both sides by large steeply dipping faults: on the extreme west, the block is bound by the Goshen Valley fault zone (designateo "F₂" on Fig. 6); and on the east, the block is bound by a fault with modeled vertical displacement of about 4920 ft (1.5 km). This latter fault, which is indicated by a large steep gravity anomaly (with gravity increasing toward the east), delineates the western edge of the North Goshen platform. The South Goshen block is modeled to be about 6230 ft (1.9 km) deep -- the deepest block along the profile. It should be noted that in order for the thickness of the Tertiary volcanic rocks to be constrained to its maximum estimated thickness of 2700 ft (0.82 km) (H. T. Morris, personal commun., 1982), it was necessary to model a thickness of about 1500 ft (0.46 km) of Apex Conglomerate at the bottom of the South Goshen block.

The North Goshen platform was modeled using 2 dimensional techniques and is associated with a broad sinuous gravity anomaly curve that extends from an area located 5 km (3.1 mi) west of the town of Genola to West Mountain. As modeled, this platform has an average depth of about 0.7 km (2300 ft). Furthermore, two separate minor grabens are associated with this platform and are indicated by two minor gravity minima over this region.

Along the eastern part of profile C-C', the West Mountain horst in the Goshen Pass region is bound on both the west and east sides by minor faults which are indicated by small gravity gradients and whose vertical displacements are modeled as 0.04 km (130 ft) and 0.08 km (260 ft), respectively. To the east of West Mountain, profile C-C' crosses only a minor "finger" or narrow southward extension of the southern part of the large gravity minimum associated with the Utah Valley graben (Plate 2). It should be noted that the subsurface geology associated with the Utah Valley graben along profile C-C' (polygon "d", Fig. 6),

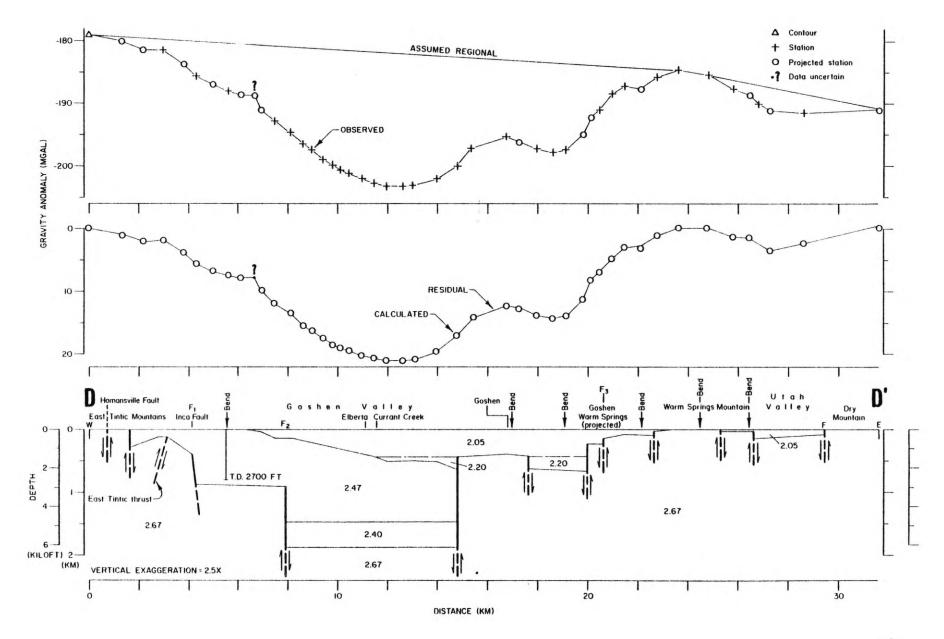
was modeled using 2-1/2 dimensional techniques, in which the assumed strike length toward the north is infinite and the assumed strike length toward the south is 0.5 km (0.3 mi). This narrow gravity low. with a total relief of approximtely 8 mgal, indicates that a narrow finger of the Utah Valley graben extends southward into this area. The marginal faults which bound the Utah Valley graben along profile C-C' are indicated by a fairly gentle gravity anomaly slope on the west and a fairly steep gravity anomaly slope on the east. The inferred fault associated with Holladay Springs, though not indicated by the residual gravity along the profile, is included in the geologic cross section at the point of intersection of an inclined (toward the east) bedrock surface and a horizontal bedrock surface within the Utah Valley graben. Also, it should be emphasized that the location of the two marginal faults shown on the east side of the Utah Valley graben, which are indicated by the residual gravity anomaly slopes, correspond with the location of mapped (Metter, 1955) faults in this region.

Profile D-D': Goshen

The Goshen profile D-D' (Fig. 7) extends eastward from the East Tintic Mountains along Highway 50 for 32 km (19.9 mi), across Goshen Valley, over the northern margin of Warm Springs Mountain, over the southern margin of Utah Valley (including the town of Santaquin), and finally over Dry Mountain. There are six bends along the profile: one at the mouth of Big Canyon in the East Tintic Mountains; one near Goshen; three minor bends north and northwest of Warm Springs Mountain; and one at Santaquin. The profile overlies exposed Paleozoic rocks for about 1.7 km (1.1 mi) and Paleozoic rocks covered by Packard Quartz

Figure 7. Interpretive geologic cross section along gravity profile D-D'. The number is the density (in gm/cc) of the layer. F₁=East Tintic Mountains fault zone, F₂=Goshen Valley fault zone, F₃=Long Ridge fault, and F=mapped fault.

.



Latite in the East Tintic Mountains for approximately 4 km (2.5 mi), alluvium associated with Goshen Valley for 17 km (10.6 mi), Paleozoic rocks (covered with a thin veneer of alluvium) associated with the northern margin of Warm Springs Mountain for 3 km (1.9 km), alluvium associated with the southern margin of Utah Valley for 4 km (2.5 km), and Paleozoic rocks in Dry Mountain for 2 km (1.2 mi).

Along profile D-D', the approximate complete Bouguer gravity anomaly values are: -179 mgal over the East Tintic Mountains; -203 mgal over Goshen Valley near Currant Creek; -185 mgal over the northern margin of Warm Springs Mountain; -191 mgal over Utah Valley near Santaquin; and -191 mgal over Dry Mountain. A regional gravity gradient of 0.236 mgal/km, with gravity decreasing eastward, was assumed between the East Tintic Mountains and the southern margin of West Mountain; and a regional gravity gradient of 0.785 mgal/km, with gravity also decreasing eastward, was assumed between the northern margin of Warm Springs Mountain and Dry Mountain. The geologic cross section (Fig. 7) was modeled using 2 dimensional techniques.

Along most of profile D-D', the geologic model consists of the Goshen Valley graben, which extends across Goshen Valley from the East Tintic Mountains on the west to Warm Springs Mountain on the east. The graben is indicated by the large residual gravity minimum over Currant Creek with a total gravity relief of about 21 mgal. Along the eastern margin of profile D-D', the southern end of the Utah Valley graben is indicated by a narrow residual gravity low of approximately 3 mgal located east of Warm Springs Mountain.

Along profile D-D', the faults associated with the western margin of the Goshen Valley graben (which are in part mapped or inferred from the geology of the East Tintic mining district (Morris and Lovering, 1979) and/or indicated by the gravity data), are (from west to east): 1) a small bounding fault, which is indicated by a small change in the gravity anomaly which coincides with the contact between the Paleozoic rocks and the Packard Quartz Latite as mapped by Morris and Lovering (1979) and which is modeled with a vertical displacement of approximately 0.5 km (1640 ft); 2) the East Tintic thrust, which is inferred by Morris and Lovering (1979) and which coincides with a small positive residual gravity anomaly along the profile; 3) the East Tintic fault zone (which coincides with the projected Inca fault as inferred by Morris and Lovering (1979) and which is designated " F_1 " on Fig. 7), which coincides with a significant change in the the slope of the gravity anomaly; and 4) a large steeply dipping fault which was herein designated as the Goshen Valley fault zone (designated "F $_2$ " on Fig. 7) and which is indicated by a large change in the slope of the gravity anomaly in the west central part of Goshen Valley.

The interpreted structural blocks associated with the Goshen Valley graben along profile D-D' are (from west to east): 1) the West Goshen bench; 2) the South Goshen block; and 3) the East Goshen platform. Along profile D-D', the West Goshen bench is bound (1) on the west, by the East Tintic Mountains fault zone (or the projected Inca fault), which is modeled with a vertical displacement of about 0.6 km (1960 ft) and (2) on the east, by the Goshen Valley fault zone. Thus, the bench along profile D-D' is about 4 km (2.5 mi) in width. The depth of the

bench, as modeled along profile D-D', is 0.87 km (2650 ft) and compares well with the depth of the bench, as modeled along profile C-C' to the north, which is 0.85 km (2790 ft). It should be noted that along profile D-D', the depth of the West Goshen bench is considered to be deeper than 0.82 km (2700 ft) on the basis of a mineral exploration hole located about 0.5 km (0.3 mi) north of profile D-D' near the mouth of Big Canyon in the East Tintic Mountains, which bottomed in Packard Quartz Latite at a depth of 0.82 km (2700 ft) (Morris and Lovering, 1979). Therefore, the rocks above the West Goshen bench are modeled as Packard Quartz Latite which have an assumed density of 2.47 gm/cc.

Along profile D-D', the South Goshen block is bound on both sides by large steeply dipping faults (or fault zones) which are indicated by steep gravity gradients: (1) on the west, by the Goshen Valley fault zone (designated " F_2 " on Fig. 7), with a modeled vertical displacement of about 1.0 km (3280 ft); and (2) on the east, by an unnamed fault (or fault zone), with a modeled vertical displacement of about 1.5 km (4900 ft). Thus, the South Goshen block here has a width of about 6.5 km (4.0 mi). As discussed earlier, the South Goshen block is the deepest of the blocks in the Goshen Valley graben and the depth to bedrock is modeled here to be about 1.9 km (6230 ft). In the deepest part of the Goshen Valley graben along profile D-D', the rocks are modeled to consist of (1) Packard Quartz Latite (or other Tertiary volcanic rocks) with an assumed average thickness of 0.82 km (2,700 ft) and an assumed density of 2.47 gm/cc, overlying (2) the Apex Conglomerate with a modeled thicknesss of about 0.46 km (1500 ft) and an assumed density of 2.40 gm/cc. However, it should be noted that on the

complete Bouguer gravity anomaly map, the largest gravity minimum associated with the Goshen Valley graben is 2 km (l.2 mi) north of profile D-D' near Currant Creek; and this fact indicates that the maximum depth of the graben is probably somewhat greater than that modeleo along profile D-D'.

Along profile D-D', the East Goshen platform is defined as consisting of a series of blocks in the relatively shallow bedrock of that part of the Goshen Valley graben which extends for a distance of about 8 km (4.9 mi) between the town of Goshen and Warm Springs Mountain. Beneath the town of Goshen, the modeled depth of the platform averages approximately 0.43 km (1410 ft). The East Goshen platform is bounded (1) on the west, by the large steeply dipping unnamed fault about 2 km (1.2 mi) west of the town of Goshen and (2) on the east, by the Long Ridge fault (designated " F_{z} " on Fig. 9). Within this platform, a small graben is indicated by a gravity low with a closure of 2 mgal, which lies 4 km (2.5 mi) west of the Goshen Warm Springs; and this graben is modeled with a depth of approximately 0.66 km (2170 ft). In addition, the eastern margin of the East Goshen platform is modeled to comprise three bounding faults which are indicated by a steep gravity gradient over the western flank of Warm Springs Mountain. The easternmost fault is coincident with both the Long Ridge fault (which was mapped by Eaton (1929)) and also Goshen Warm Springs and is modeled with a vertical displacement of about 0.1 km (330 ft). The Warm Springs Mountain horst is indicated by a residual gravity high which is bounded on both sides by gravity anomalies which indicate marginal

faults -- on the west, the Long Ridge fault just discussed, and on the east, an unnamed fault inferred from the gravity data.

The southern tip of the Utah Valley graben is indicated along profile D-D' by a narrow residual gravity low of approximately 3 mgal located east of the Warm Springs Mountain horst. On the west, the graben is shown as bound by two small faults which are indicated by two small increases in the gravity gradient. On the east, the Utah Valley graben is bounded by a fault which is not only indicated by a gravity gradient, but also coincides with a fault mapped by Metter (1955) which is associated with the Wasatch fault zone.

Profile E-E': Goshen Warm Springs

The Goshen Warm Springs profile E-E' (Fig. 8), totaling 6.5 km (4.0 mi) in length, extends 4.5 km (2.8 mi) west of Goshen Warm Springs across the eastern margin of Goshen Valley and 2 km (1.2 mi) east of Goshen Warm Springs over Warm Springs Mountain. The complete Bouguer gravity anomaly values range from -196 mgal over the alluvium at the western end of the profile to -186 mgal over the Paleozoic rocks of Warm Springs Mountain at the eastern end of the profile. Furthermore, the assumed regional gravity gradient is 0.263 mgal/km (with gravity decreasing toward the east), which is the same as that assumed for the western segment of profile D-D'. The geologic cross section was modeled using 2-1/2 dimensional techniques and assuming a north strike length of 4.5 km (2.8 mi) and a south strike length of 2.5 km (1.5 mi).

The residual gravity anomaly along profile E-E' shows (from west to east) an anomalous small gravity high, a small gravity low, and a pronounced anomalous gravity slope over the eastern margin of Goshen

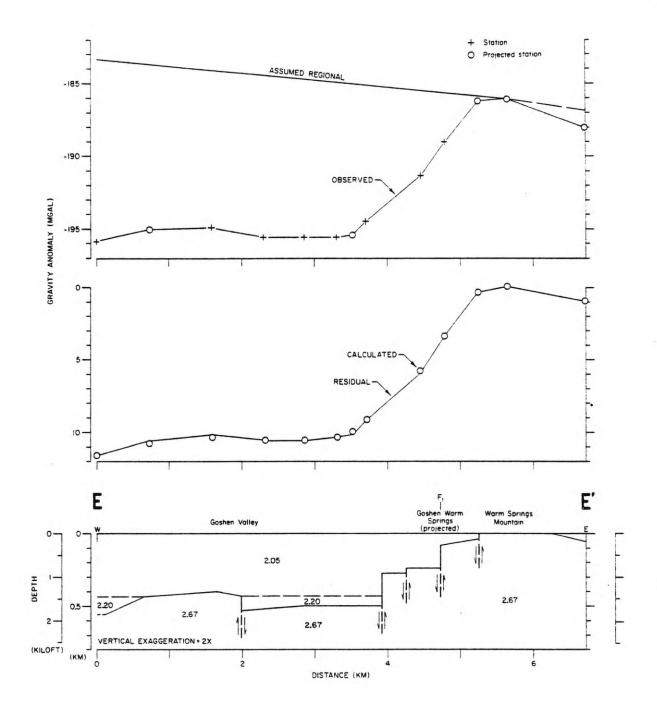


Figure 8. Interpretive geologic cross section along gravity profile E-E'. The number is the density (in gm/cc) of the layer. F₁=Long Ridge fault. This geologic cross section was modeled using 2-1/2 dimensional techniques. All polygons were modeled assuming a north strike length of 4.5 km and a south strike length of 2.5 km.

Valley. The pronounced gravity anomaly, with a total relief of 10 mgal over a horizontal distance of 2 km (1.2 mi), is interpreted to be associated with four faults whose total vertical displacement is approximately 0.60 km (1970 ft). The easternmost fault is interpreteo to be coincident with the contact between the alluvium of Goshen Valley and the Paleozoic rocks of Warm Springs Mountain. The next fault to the west is interpreted to be coincident with the Long Ridge fault (mapped by Eaton (1929) and designated " F_1 " on Fig. 8) and Goshen Warm Springs (projected); this fault is modeled to have a vertical displacement of approximately 0.2 km (660 ft). The westernmost of the four faults, with a modeled vertical displacement of 0.3 km (980 ft), is interpreted to be the fault which bounds the eastern margin of the small graben located within the East Goshen platform. Over the central part of profile E-E', the small graben within the East Goshen platform is indicated by the small gravity low with a total relief of less than 1 mgal. Along the western part of profile E-E', the small gravity high is interpreted to be associated with the western margin of the East Goshen platform. The East Goshen platform is probably bound on the west by a fault which separates it from the South Goshen block, as seen in profiles C-C' and D-D'; however, this fault apparently lies just west of the west end of profile E-E' and is therefore not shown on profile E-E'.

The fact that Goshen Warm Springs is directly related to the Long Ridge fault, suggests that the Long Ridge fault (and possibly adjacent faults) may act as conduits for the ascension of the thermal water associated with the springs. Further, this relation suggests that the

faults may extend to a much greater depth than indicated by their modeled vertical displacements in order to tap the hot water heated by the geothermal gradient within the area. If one assumes that (1) the depth of maximum vertical displacement is 0.6 km (1970 ft), and (2) the temperature of the water may be due to heating by the normal geothermal gradient of approximately 35° C/km (D. S. Chapman, personal commun., 1981), then the resulting temperature of the water is approximately 21° C -- which is identical to the measured surface temperature of the water in the Goshen Warm Springs (see Table 1). Because, the water temperature probably decreases as the water ascends along the faults, then the faults probably extend to a greater depth than 0.6 km (1970 ft) to provide warm water with a temperature of 21° C at the surface. Of course, this reasoning also presumes that the assumed normal geothermal gradient is correct.

DISCUSSION

Interrelationship of Fault Blocks

The interrelationship of the grabens, horsts, and spurs as interpreted from the gravity data within the survey area is complex, but does exhibit differential faulting and tilting which is typical within the Basin and Range province. Within the survey area, the valley blocks (the Utah Valley graben and the Goshen Valley graben) are downdropped relative to the mountain blocks (the Oquirrh-Boulter-Tintic fault block, the Wasatch Range block, the West Mountain horst, and the Warm Springs Mountain horst). In addition, the valley blocks are apparently tilted in different directions; i.e., the Utah Valley graben is probably tilted toward the southeast and the Goshen Valley

It should be noted that this pattern of differential faulting and tilting also pertains to the smaller structural blocks within the large horst and grabens. For example, the small structural blocks within the Goshen Valley graben (i.e., the North Goshen platform, the West Goshen bench, the East Goshen platform, and the South Goshen block) exhibit differential subsidence along faults or fault zones relative to each other. Furthermore, the South Goshen block not only displays the greatest relative subsidence of all the structural blocks within the Goshen Valley graben -- namely, to a depth of 1.9 km (6230 ft) along profile D-D' (Fig. 7) -- but also the block probably tilts toward the northeast, as evident from the gravity patterns over this block. In addition, the horsts within the Oquirrh-Boulter-Tintic fault block in the survey area (i.e., the Lake Mountains horst, the Greeley Hill block, the Mosida Hills block, and the East Tintic Mountains horst), are displaced vertically relative to each other, as evident from the elevations of their crests and the gravity patterns associated with them; and the possibility that the Greeley Hill block and Mosida Hills block are also displaced laterally from each other, as is evident from the offsets of the gravity highs and the few mapped faults associated with the separate horsts, warrants further field investigation.

Furthermore, the Utah Valley graben and the Goshen Valley graben are believed to be part of a north-south trending belt of grabens which define the Wasatch structural trough (Gilbert, 1928). In the study area, the Wasatch structural trough lies between the Oquirrh-Boulter-Tintic fault block and the Wasatch Range block (Gilbert, 1928; Cook ano Berg, 1961) where the intervening blocks have been dropped down relative to these two large bounding blocks. The West Mountain horst apparently remained relatively stationary with respect to the Oquirrh-Boulter-Tintic fault block based on the essentially uniform elevations of the crests of West Mountain, the Lake Mountains, and the East Tintic Mountains, according to Cook and Berg (1961). In addition, the bedrock spurs became lodged at an intermediate level relative to the Wasatch Range block and the valley blocks. Furthermore, the Utah Valley graben shows the greatest displacement relative to all the

blocks within the survey area, where depth to bedrock is modeled to be 4.2 km (13,780 ft) (along profile B-B', Fig. 5).

Geothermal Significance

The usefulness of gravity surveys in helping to evaluate the geothermal resources of an area was discussed previously (p. 1). In this section, the geothermal significance of the results of the gravity survey in the study area will be discussed.

Within the study area, there is one gravity high located above Saratoga Hot Springs and Crater Hot Springs which may apparently be caused by the increased density of alluvium or host rock as a result of the circulation of hot water. It is unlikely that four small local gravity lows which occur within the survey area (three in or near the Jordan Narrows area and one just west of Goshen Warm Springs) are caused by shallow magma chambers or silicic intrusions, as local heat sources, because no Recent (less than 2 m.y. old) (White and Williams, 1975) volcanic rocks are evident within the study area. The three small gravity lows in or near the Jordan Narrows area are probably the result of a density difference between the alluvium which fills the narrows and the adjacent Paleozoic rocks. The gravity low west of the Goshen Warm Springs is interpreted to be caused by a small graben within the East Goshen platform.

However, within the survey area, many bands of closely spaced gravity contours with large gravity gradients indicate major faults or fault zones which form the boundaries of grabens and horsts. The major

faults, which may extend to depths of at least several kilometers, often serve as conduits for the hot water to ascend to the surface, after it has been heated by the normal regional geothermal gradient. The hot springs in the study area appear to be controlled by major faults and tend to be aligned along the faults and are sometimes at the intersection of faults. For example, five thermal springs are located along the Utah Lake fault zone (which is clearly indicated by the band of closely spaced gravity contours with steep gravity gradients on the complete Bouquer gravity anomaly map): 1) Saratoga Hot Springs; 2) Crater Hot Springs; 3) the warm springs near Goose Point; 4) the Bird Island Warm Springs; and 5) the Lincoln Point Warm Springs. In northern Utah Valley, in the Saratoga Hot Springs area, water temperatures of 15.5°C to 46°C were reported from springs and wells (Goode, 1978). Here the Utah Lake fault zone is modeled in this report (profile A-A', Fig. 4) with a vertical displacement of the Paleozoic bedrock surface of approximately 1.5 km (4900 ft) and the Utah Valley graben is modeled (also profile A-A', Fig. 4) with a depth of about 2.5 km (8200 ft). In addition, in the southern part of Utah Valley, on the east side of West Mountain, water temperatures obtained from shallow wells range from 20° C to 34° C (Goode, 1978); in this area, the Utah Lake fault zone comprises a fairly wide band of step faults which trend north-south and which have an indicated total vertical displacement of the Paleozoic bedrock surface of 4.2 km (13,780 ft) along profile B-B' (Fig. 5). This evidence suggests that the faults associated with the Utah Lake fault zone probably extend to several kilometers and provide

the conduits for the upward migration of hot water heated by the normal regional geothermal gradient within the area.

In the Goshen Valley area, springs and shallow wells were reported by Goode (1978) to produce water temperatures which range from 18.5⁰ to 22⁰ C. Furthermore, Parry and Cleary (1978) suggest that water as hot as 180⁰C may exist at depth in Goshen Valley based on Na-K-Ca and SiO, geothermometry. The Goshen Warm Springs lie along the Long Ridge fault, and correspond with a band of closely spaced gravity contours. The fault may extend to a greater depth than that [namely 0.1 km (330 ft)] modeled along profile D-D' (Fig. 7) in order to tap the hot water heated by the normal regional geothermal gradient or the geothermal reservoir which may exist at depth. The Goshen Valley graben is shown in this report to comprise several large structural blocks (one containing basin fill to a depth of 1.9 km or 6200 ft) as well as small structural blocks which are complexly faulted and tilted. Thus the many faults associated with these blocks within the Goshen Valley graben may form adequate conduits for the migration of thermal waters which could be heated at depth by the normal regional geothermal gradient.

Gravity data aid in locating increased density areas which are the result of circulation of thermal waters and delineating faults or fault zones which may act as conduits for the circulation of thermal waters and which, in some cases, control the location of thermal springs along the fault or fault zone. The thermal waters may be related to either (1) a convective geothermal system, where circulation occurs in a lowporosity but fracture-permeable environment or (2) a conductive geothermal system, where water in high porosity and/or high perme-

ability sedimentary aquifers is heated in place by a higher than normal geothermal gradient -- as in valley blocks.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The survey area lies within the transition zone between the Basin and Range and the Middle Rocky Mountains physiographic provinces; and within the Sevier orogenic belt and the Wasatch fault zone. Structures related to all of these features affect the gravity patterns within this area.

In the survey area, two dominant trends of gravity contours are evident on the complete Bouguer gravity anomaly map -- northwest-south east in the northern part of the study area and northeast-southwest in the southern part of the area. These two dominant gravity contour trends roughly parallel the Sevier orogenic belt in this area ano suggest that Basin and Range normal faulting patterns may in part be controlled by these older structures.

The survey area lies along the eastern part of the Deep Creek-Tintic belt which is oriented east-west along latitude 40° N.; and within the survey area, two east-west local gravity trends are evident within and parallel to the orientation of this much larger regional feature. Both local gravity trends are defined by bands of gravity contours (which indicate marginal faults) or gravity saddles. The local east-west gravity trends and the Deep Creek-Tintic belt coincide with (1) a large regional east-west gravity lineation (Cook and Montgomery, 1972; Montgomery, 1973), (2) an east-west trending series of aeromagnetic highs (Zeitz and others, 1969; Mabey and others; 1964), and (3) an east-west trending belt of seismicity (Kastrinsky, 1977; McKee, 1982). The broad east-west trend, which manifests itself on several different kinds of geophysical data along latitude 40° N., is believed to be the result of a fracture or fracture zone associated with a transform fault extending into the upper mantle (Zeitz ano others, 1969; Cook and Montgomery, 1972; Montgomery, 1973).

The complete Bouquer gravity anomaly map exhibits a pattern of alternating gravity lows and highs over grabens and horsts, respectively, which are separated from each other by bands of closely spaced gravity contours indicative of Basin and Range faults. This pattern is characteristic of gravity patterns over much of the Basin and Range province. The gravity data were interpreted by modeling five east-west profiles, A-A' to E-E', and interpretive geolgic cross sections were modeled. The gravity data define several large fault blocks which exhibit differential displacement and tilting in relation to each other. In particular, the Utah Valley graben and Goshen Valley graben are the major blocks in the survey area which have not only been downdropped relative to the Oquirrh-Boulter-Tintic fault block, the Wasatch Range horst, the West Mountain horst, and the Warm Springs Mountain horst, but also have been tilted in different directions relative to each other. The Utah Valley graben and the Goshen Valley graben are believed to be part of a north-south trending belt of grabens which form part of the Wasatch structural trough (Gilbert, 1928) characterized as follows: 1) within the trough, the intervening blocks have dropped down relative to the the Oquirrh-Boulter-Tintic fault block and

the Wasatch Range horst; 2) within the trough, the West Mountain horst has remained stationary relative to the two large bounding blocks (Cook and Berg, 1961); and 3) within the trough, the Traverse and Santaquin spurs have become lodged at intermediates levels relative to the Wasatch Range horst and the valley blocks adjacent to the spurs.

Within the Wasatch structural trough, the Utah Valley graben is bound on the west and east by the Utah Lake fault zone and the Wasatch fault zone, respectively. The Utah Lake fault zone and the Wasatch fault zone produce the steepest gravity gradients within the survey area -- 9 mgal/km over the former at the North end of Utah Lake and 10 mgal/km over the latter just southeast of Provo. Vertical displacements of the bedrock surface associated with faults which bound the deepest part of the graben were modeled to be 3.3 km (10,800 ft) on the west and 3.2 km (10,500 ft) on the east along profile B-B' near Spanish Fork. The Utah Valley graben is bound on the north and south by the Traverse spur and the Santaquin spur, respectively. Depth to Paleozoic bedrock within this graben is interpreted to be somewhat more than 4.2 km (13,780 ft), based on the Gulf Energy and Minerals #1 Bank well and the interpretation of the gravity data along profile B-B'.

Within the Wasatch structural trough, the Goshen Valley graben is shown to be a complexly faulted graben which consists of smaller structural blocks which exhibit differential displacement along faults or fault zones. The minimum vertical displacements along the fault zones within and along the boundaries of the Goshen Valley graben have been modeled to exceed 1.5 km (4920 ft) along profiles C-C', D-D', and

E-E'. The gravity data indicate that the maximum depth to Paleozoic bedrock within this graben is somewhat greater than 1.9 km (6230 ft).

Overall, the gravity data have shown that the structural relationship which exists between the many large and small fault blocks within the study area is primarily related to Basin and Range normal faulting. Furthermore, the gravity data indicate that blocks within the study area were displaced downward relative to the Wasatch Mountains on the east and the Oquirrh-Boulter-Tintic fault block on the west -- with the the greatest vertical displacement of the surface of Paleozoic bedrock occurring in the southern part of the Utah Valley graben. It was also found that the structure underlying the Goshen Valley is far more complex than previously recognized. The results of this study have generally substantiated the findings of the previous investigators, especially those of Gilbert (1928) and Cook and Berg (1961); and the additional gravity data available for this study have permitted a more detailed interpretation of the regional structural patterns.

The association of the Utah Lake fault zone with five thermal springs (Saratoga Hot Springs, Crater Hot Springs, the warm springs at Goose Point, the Bird Island Warm Springs, and the Lincoln Point Warm Springs) substantiates the fact that the thermal springs are fault controlled. In addition, the minimum vertical displacements associated with the Utah Lake fault zone as modeled along profiles A-A' and B-B' [1.66 km (5450 ft) and 3.3 km (10,800 ft), respectively] in conjunction with the thermal springs, indicate that the faults probably extend to depths of at least several kilometers to tap the hot water heated by

the normal regional geothermal gradient within the survey area. Along the Long Ridge fault in the Goshen Valley, the gravity data support the conclusion that the Goshen Warm Springs are also fault controlled and aid in delineating the trend of the fault associated with the warm springs. Along profile A-A', a small residual gravity high over the Saratoga Hot Springs and Crater Hot Springs area (as projected onto the profile) is probably caused by either (1) Paleozoic bedrock blocks which are differentially faulted or (2) an increase of the density of the host rocks -- namely, alluvium and/or underlying Paleozoic bedrock -- as a result of cementation caused by ciruculating hot brines associated with the hot springs. The greater definition of the underlying structure within the the Utah Valley graben and Goshen Valley graben will aid in tracing faults through which warm waters are migrating, as evident from warm water temperatures obtained from water wells (Goode, 1978) and the surface manifestations of thermal springs in the study area. It should be noted that although the gravity data do not apparently delineate any deep intrusive bodies which may represent a heat source for the thermal waters in the survey area, this does not preclude the possibility that these features may exist.

APPENDIX A

PRINCIPAL FACTS OF GRAVITY STATIONS

Units are as follows:

	Units
Latitude	degrees, minutes
Longitude	degrees, minutes
Elevation	feet
Observed gravity	milligal
Theoretical gravity ¹	Do
Free-air gravity anomaly value	Do
Simple Bouguer gravity anomaly value ²	Do
Terrain correction (T.C.) ²	Do
Complete Bouguer gravity anomaly value ²	Do

Number designation of gravity stations is as follows:

Designation

Investigator or Project

WO-000 P-0000 and PG-000 MS-000 and 6-0000 DD-000 Cook and Berg, 1961 and 1972 Applied Geophysics Inc., 1978 Meiiji Resource Consultants, 1980 Davis, D. A., 1981

¹Theoretical gravity at mean sea level, using the International Gravity Formula of 1930 (Swick, 1942).

 $^{^{2}\}mathrm{A}$ mean rock density of 2.67 gm/cc was assumed for both the Bouguer and terrain corrections. Terrain corrections were taken out to 166.7 km (100 mi) from each station.

STAT.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	ELEV	OBSERVED GRAVITY	THEOR. GRAVITY	FREE AIR	SIMPLE BOUGUER	T. C.	COMPLETE BOUGUER
MS 1	39. 54.460		5464.00	979650.65	980172.28	-7.670	-193.830	2.58	-191.250
HS 2 MS 3	39. 54.430 39. 54.390		5358.00 5263.00	979656.12 979660.39	980172.23 980172.18	-12.180 -16.790	-194.700 -196.080	2.63	-192.070 -193.900
MS 4	39. 54.450		5159.00	979666.95	980172.26	-20.060	-195.820	1.95	-193.870
HS 5	39. 54,480		5104.00	979669.48	980172.31	-22.730	-196.620	1.78	-194.840
MS 7	39, 54,500		4973.00	979676.94	980172.34	-27.660	-197,080	1.58	-195.500
MS 8		111. 59.990		979680.44	980172.34	-30.270	-197,470	1.49	-195.980
MS 9		111. 59.710		979682.52	980172+34	-32,860	-198.380	1.38	-197.000
MS 10	39. 54.490	111. 59.380	4814.00	979684.15	980172.32	-35,400	-199.390	1.28	-198.110
MS 11	39. 54.260	111. 59.280	4784.00	979685.02	980171.98	-37.020	-199.990	1.33	-198.660
MS 12		111. 59.170		979685.49	980172.22	-37.370	-200.130	1.27	-198.860
MS 13		111. 58.700		979687.79	980172.25	-40.290	-201.170	1.31	-199.860
MS 14		111. 58.370		979688.05	980172.26	-41,400	-201.790	1.26	-200.530
MS 15		111. 58.100		979688.37	980172.28	-42.410	-202.330	1.24	-201.090
MS 16		111. 57.800		979689.04	980172.26	-42.820	-202.340	1.24	-201.100
NS 17		111. 57.550		979689.54	980172.29	-43.210	-202.410	1.17	-201.240
MS 18		111. 57.210		979690.05	980172.29	-43.570	-202.460	1.16	-201.300
MS 19		111. 56.980		979690.86	980172.31	-43.720	-202.270	1.15	-201,120
MS 20		111. 56.670		979691.35	980172.32	-43,440	-201.920	1.17	-200.750
MS 21		111. 56.430		979692.03	980172.31	-42.800	-201.260	1.19	-200.070
NS 22		111. 56.140		979693.23	980172.35	-41.270	-199.860	1.22	-198.640
MS 23		111. 55.810		979691.79	980172.71	-38,940	-199.020	1.07	-197.950
MS 24		111. 55.550		979691.55	980172.99	-36.430 -32.840	-197.620	1.02 1.07	-196.600 -193.740
MS 25 MS 26		111, 55,250		979692.99 979693.71	980173.02 980173.02	-31.740	-173.850	1.07	-192.640
на 20 MS 27		111. 54.400		979693.25	980173.33	-32.390	-194.540	1.13	-193.410
MS 28		111. 54.060		979698.19	980173.34	-34.950	-194.390	1.42	-192.970
NS 29		111. 53.560		979696.92	980173.58	-35.410	-195.230	1.40	-193.830
MS 30		111. 53.310		979692.85	980173.49	-32.050	-194.530	1.32	-193.210
MS 31		111. 53.060		979692.81	980173.48	-30,600	-193.610	1.46	-192.150
MS 32		111. 52.730		979693.54	980173.49	-29.370	-192.570	1.78	-190.790
MS 33		111, 52,470		979693.04	980173.54	-29.380	-192.780	2.16	-190.620
MS 34		111. 52.370		979691.59	980173.33	-25.580	-190.800	2.33	-188,470
MS 35		111. 54.510		979699.40	980175.30	-38.350	-196.830	•87	-195.960
MS 36	39. 56.510	111. 53.920	4609,00	979702.74	980175.31	-39.070	-196.080	•98	-195,100
MS 37	39. 56.490	111. 53.380	4574.00	979704.81	980175.28	-40.270	-196.090	1.15	-194.940
MS 38	39. 56.490	111. 52.790	4545,00	979705+65	980175.28	-42.120	-196.970	1.41	-195.560
MS 39	39. 56.500	111. 52.470	4539.00	979705.91	980175.30	-42.500	-197.120	1.52	-195.600
MS 40		111. 52.240		979705.80	980175.28	-42,660	-197.260	1.65	-195.610
HS 41		111. 52.000		979705.71	980175.30	-42.510	-197.200	1.74	-195,460
MS 42		111. 51.670		979706.24	980175.30	-41,700	-196,490	2.00	-194.490
MS 43		111. 51.340		979707.68	980175.28	-38.190	-193.730	2.36	-191.370
MS 44		111. 51.090		979706.96	980175.30	-34.020	-191.330	2.43	-188.900
HS 45		111. 50.760		979699.38	980175.16	-25.240	-188.430	2.26	-186.170
MS 46		111. 50.490		979695.83	980175.11	-23.130	-188.350	2.32	-186.030
MS 47	39. 58.170		5988.00	979635+81	980177.77	21.230	-182.760	1.35	-181.410
MS 48	39. 57.940		5810.00	979645.97	980177.43	15.010	-182.920	1.34	-181.580
MS 49	39. 57.730		5671.00	979651.94	980177.12	8.200	-184.990	1.22	-183.770
MS 50	39. 57.480	112. 2.130	5587.00	979654.76	980176.75	3.500	-186.830	1.23	-185.600

STAT.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	ELEV.	OBSERVED GRAVITY	THEOR. GRAVITY	FREE AIR	SIMPLE BOUGUER	T. C.	COMPLETE Bouguer
MS 51 MS 52 MS 53 MS 54	39. 57.070 39. 57.030 39. 57.030 39. 57.030	112. 1.050 112730	5319.00 5269.00 5205.00 5169.00	979667.31 979669.98 979672.82 979674.06	980176.14 980176.08 980176.08 980176.11	-8.520 -10.460 -13.660 -15.900	-189.730 -189.990 -191.000 -191.980	1.77 1.52 1.48 1.17	-187.960 -188.470 -189.520 -190.810
MS 55 MS 56	39. 57.070		5119.00	979675.33 979678.16	980176.14 980176.17	-19.350	-193.740	1.09	-192.650
MS 57 MS 58	39. 57.110	111. 59.300	4933.00	979680.44 979681.88	980176.19 980176.20	-27.990	-197.410	•89 •85	-196.520
NS 59 NS 60 NS 61	39. 57.120	111. 58.720 111. 58.530 111. 58.250	4857.00	979683.40 979684.19 979685.41	980176.22 980176.22 980176.22	-33.280 -35.160 -37.100	-199.720 -200.640 -201.440	•81 •79 •77	-198.910 -199.850 -200.670
MS 62 MS 63	39. 57.130	111. 58.050 111. 57.730	4754.00	979686+48 979688+24	980176.22 980176.23	-38,580	-201.990	•78 •76	-201.210
NS 54 NS 55 NS 56	39. 57.130	111. 57.300 111. 56.510 111. 56.190	4621.00	979691+00 979694-94 979696+52	980176.20 980176.23 980176.25	-43.430 -46.630 -47.240	-203,440 -204,070 -203,890	•77 •77 •77	-202.670 -203.300 -203.120
NS 67 NS 68 NS 69	39. 57.160	111. 55.580 111. 54.510 111. 53.960	4540.00	979698.60 979705.84 979707.00	980176.26 980176.28 980176.30	-46.930 -43.380 -41.490	-202.940 -198.060 -196.450	.79 .91 .94	-202.150 -197.150 -195.510
MS 70 MS 71	39. 57.260 39. 57.400	111. 53.320 111. 52.780	4526.00 4519.00	979707.73 979706.94	980176.42 980176.63	-42.980 -44.610	-197,180 -198,580	1.06 1.18	-196.120 -197.400
MS 72 MS 73 MS 74	39. 57.600	111. 52.390 111. 52.090 111. 51.900	4517.00	979706.79 979707.06 979707.51	980176.81 980176.93 980176.99	-45.050 -44.970 -44.030	-198.980 -198.870 -198.130	1.26 1.36 1.46	-197.720 -197.510 -196.670
MS 75 MS 76	39. 57.800 39. 57.650	111. 51.680	4524.00 4517.00	979709.25 979711.59	980177.22 980177.00	-42.450 -40.590	-196.580 -194.460	1.62 2.20	-194.960 -192.260
HS 77 HS 78 HS 79	39, 58.160	111. 51.320 111. 51.230 111. 51.100	4519.00	979714.01 979715.03 979715.50	980177.67 980177.76 980177.90	-38.840 -37.710 -36.070	-192.710 -191.650 -190.490	1.77 1.78 1.75	-190.940 -189.870 -188.740
MS 80 MS 81	39. 58.490 39. 58.610	111. 50.810 111. 50.500	4614.00 4660.00	979712.75 979710.03	980178.24 980178.42	-31.500 -30.100	-188.700 -188.860	1.46	-187.240
MS 82 MS 83 MS 84	39. 58.980	111. 49.990 111. 49.490 111. 48.750	4761.00	979709.58 979707.39 979703.06	980178.72 980178.97 980179.15	-27.130 -23.770 -23.090	-187.230 -185.970 -187.170	1.46 1.37 1.50	-185.770 -184.600 -185.670
MS 85 MS 86 MS 87	39. 58.790	111. 48.120 111. 47.710 111. 47.060	4908.00	979697.33 979693.86 979690.09	980178.91 980178.69 980178.76	-23,470 -23,230 -25,860	-189,400 -190,430 -193,490	1.69 1.90 2.34	-187.710 -188.530 -191.150
MS 88 MS 89	39, 59.570 40, 1.050	111. 45.240 112. 1.150	4808.00 5277.00	979695.02 979685.50	980179.84 980182.03	-32.610 -,160	-196.400 -179.950	4.78 1.48	-191+620 -178+470
MS 90 MS 91 MS 92	40900	112700	5197.00 5154.00 5081.00	979687.36 979688.50 979691.47	980181.89 980181.81 980181.72	-5.690 -8.550 -12.380	-182.740 -184.140 -185.470	1.26 1.14 1.02	-181,480 -183,000 -184,450
MS 93 MS 94	40830 40880	112200 111. 59.510	5038.00 4904.00	979693.62 979701.28	980181.71 980181.78	-14.230 -19.200	-185.860 -186.290	•94 •81	-184.920 -185.480
NS 95 NS 96 NS 97	40760	111. 59.130 111. 58.800 111. 58.510	4798.00	979705.07 979705.36 979706.45	980181.62 980181.60 980181.63	-21.530 -24.990 -27.450	-186.340 -188.440 -189.620	.76 .71 .68	-185.580 -187.730 -188.940
HS 98 HS 99		111. 58.230 111. 57.950		979706.97 979707.31	980181.65 980181.66	-29.940 -32.600	-191.030 -192.600	•64 •63	-190.390 -191.970

.

STAT.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	ELEV.	OBSERVED GRAVITY	THEOR. GRAVITY	FREE AIR	SIMPLE BOUGUER	T. C.	Complete Bouguer
M5100 M5101) 111, 57,710) 111, 57,160		979707.86	980181.66 980181.69	-34.620 -37.360	-193.700 -194.610	•61 •59	-193.090 -194.020
HS102) 111. 56.860		979711.65	780181.66	-38.700	-194.930	.59	-194.340
MS103) 111, 56,580		979711.76	980181.23	-40.570	-195.920	.61	-195.310
HS104		0 111. 55.770		979710.35	980180.58	-46.080	-199.710	.64	-199.070
MS105		0 111, 54,450		979720.53	980180.60	-36.620	-189,990	.64	-189.350
MS106) 111. 53.950		979721.83	980180.83	-35.250	-188.740	.65	-188.090
MS107		0 111. 52.980		979718.24	980180.67	-38.850	-192.270	.74	-191.530
MS108		0 111. 52.840		979718.58	980180.67	-38.520	-191.940	•75	-191.190
HS109	40290) 111. 51.670	4503.00	979720.27	980180.91	-37.090	-190.500	.94	-189.560
MS110	40 220) 111. 51.370	4508.00	979719.61	980180.80	-37.210	-190.770	, 99	-189.780
MS111	40230	0 111. 50.800	4539.00	979716+48	980180.82	-37.410	-192.040	1.03	-191.010
MS112	40, ,220	0 111, 50,530	4558.00	979715.30	980180.80	-36.810	-192.090	1.05	-191.040
MS113) 111, 50,230		979714.79	980180.82	-35.450	-191.410	1.08	-190.330
MS114		0 111. 49.970		979714.39	980180.83	-33,900	-190.570	1.13	-189.440
MS115) 111. 49.680		979714.40	980180.85	-32.000	-189.360	1.18	-188.180
MS116		0 111. 49.420		979712.42	980180.86	-30.900	-189.380	1.21	-188.170
HS117) 111. 49.160		979710.69	980180.85	-28.290	-188.340	1.18	-187.160
HS118) 111. 48.900		979709.62	980180.86	-25.700	-187.080	1.17	-185,910
MS119) 111, 48,730		979709.77	980180.95	-23.550	-185.680	1.16	-184.520
MS120		0 111. 48.440		979707.21	980180.91	-22,950	-186,210	1.17	-185.040
MS121) 111. 48.230		979707.48	980180.88	-24.330	-186.980	1.25	-185.730
HS122		0 111. 47.990		979706.59	980180.83	-26.270	-188.530	1.34	-187.190
MS123) 111. 47.770		979706.04	980180.80	-27.040	-189.210	1.42	-187.790
MS124		0 111. 47.320		979705.38	980180.86	-29.110	-190.790	1.57	-189.220
MS125 MS126) 111. 47.110) 111. 46.850		979704+49 979703+75	980180.86 980180.86	-30.250 -31.500	-191.840 -192.900	1.65	-190.190 -191.140
MS128) 111, 46,570		979702.97	980180.89	-33.290	-194.340	1.90	-192.440
MS128) 111. 46.260		979701.85	980180.89	-35.010	-195.840	2.08	-193.760
MS120) 111. 46.000		979701.57	980180.86	-36.780	-197.060	2.32	-194.740
MS130) 111. 45.710		979700.49	980180.88	-37.700	-198,040	2.54	-195.500
MS131) 111. 45.410		979699.33	980180.89	-39.570	-199.660	2.86	-196.800
MS132		0 111. 45.160		979698.82	980180.89	-40.990	-200.750	3.25	-197.500
MS133			5046.00	979708.65	980186.12	-2.850	-174.760	.74	-174.020
MS134			5012.00	979710.08	980186.00	-4.500	-175.250	.70	-174.550
MS135			5018.00	979709.00	980185.99	-4.970	-175.940	• 58	-175.360
MS136	40. 3.620	0 112. 1.030	5030.00	979706.69	980185.84	-5.000	-177.380	•56	-176.820
MS137	40. 3.510	0 112. .810	5017.00	979706.00	980185+68	-7.810	-178.720	.56	-178.160
MS138	40. 3.44	0 112510	4987+00	979707.12	980185.57	-9.350	-179.260	• 55	-178,710
MS139	40. 3.380	0 112480	4990.00	979706.69	980185.48	-9.420	-179.430	• 55	-178.880
HS140		0 111. 59.970		9797 09.5 0	980185.35	-13.080	-180.700	•23	-180.170
MS141		0 111. 59.660		979710.69	980185.35	-15.260	-181.650	.50	-181.150
MS142		0 111. 59.390		979711.53	980185.34	-17.280	-182.640	.50	-182.140
MS143) 111, 59,150		979711.95	980185.31	-19,450	-183.860	. 49	-183.370
MS144		0 111. 58.820		979713.86	980185.32	-22.770	-185.290	•47	-184.820
MS145) 111. 58.560		979715.13	980185.40	-23.990	-185.640	.46	-185,180
MS146		0 111. 58.280		979716.90	980185.45	-25.610	-186.040	.45	-185.590
MS147		0 111. 58.020		979718.02	980185.35	-27.260	-186.650	.45	-186.200
MS148	40, 3,290	0 111. 57.770	4034.00	979719.52	980185.35	-28.050	-186.620	.44	-186.180

STAT.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	ELEV.	OBSERVED GRAVITY	THEOR. GRAVITY	FREE	SIMPLE BOUGUER	T. C.	Complete Bouguer	
MS149		111. 57.450		979721.27	980185.23	-28.840	-186.450	• 45	-186.000	
MS150		111. 56.910		979724.68	980185.29	-28.660	-185.120	. 44	-184.680	
MS151		111. 56.230		979725.62	980185.29	-31.200	-186.390	.44	-185,950	
HS152) 111. 54.800		979728.64	980185.45	-33.770	-187.000	• 48	-186.520	
MS153		111. 54.250		979730.35	980185.40	-32.130	-185.310	.51	-184.800	
HS154		111. 53.500		979726.99	980185.29	-35.680	-188,760	+61	-188.150	
MS155			4903.00	979722.12	980186.65	-3.370	-170.410	•79	-169.620	
MS156			4883.00	979722.92	980186.85	-4.670	-171.020	• 69	-170.330	
MS157			4841.00	979722.35	980187.01	-9.300	-174.240	•52	-173.720	
HS158			4823.00	979722.66	980186.97	-10.620	-174.950	48	-174.470	
MS159		111. 59.640		979723.61	980187.08	-13.290	-176.350	+43	-175.920	
MS160		111. 59.470		979722.97	980187.13	-15.260	-177.850	•42	-177.430	
MS161		111. 59.170		979723.75	980187.17	-16.970	-178.680	.40	-178,280	
HS162		111. 58.880		979725.79	980187.17	-17.160	-178.060	.40	-177.660	
NS163		111. 58.540		979728.72	980187.20	-17,180	-177.020	• 39	-176.630	
NS164		111, 58,270		979730.62	980187.22	-17.390	-176.470	•39	-176.080	
MS165		111. 58.050		979732.14	980187.23	-18.060	-176.360	•39	-175.970	
MS166		111, 57,460		979732.57	980187.23	-21.810	-178.590	.39	-178.200	
MS167) 111. 56.73(979731.95	980187.22	-26.750	-181.960	•39	-181.570	
MS168		111. 55.790		979731.44	980187.22	-30.450	-184.510	• 40	-184.110	
M5169		111. 59.370		979732.23	980189.16	-8.000	-170.600	•33	-170.270	
HS170		111. 59.130		979735.92	980189.14	-8,090	-169.320	.35	-168.970	
HS171		111. 58.890		979738+09	980189.13	-10.150	-169.840	• 39	-169.450	
MS172		111. 58.600		979738.00	980189.13	-13.220	-171.830	.39	-171.440	
MS173		111. 58.320		979740.18	980189+14	-13.180	-171.020	•38	-170.640	
MS174		111. 58.030		979741.16	980189.14	-14.050	-171.220	•37	-170.850	
MS175		111. 57.780		979742.50	980189.16	-14.720	-171.170	•36	-170.810	
MS176		111. 57.500		979742.24	980189.17	-16.530	-172.420	•36	-172.060	
HS177		111. 56.790		979738.84	980189.17	-23.590	-178.160	•36	-177.800	
MS178		111. 55.490		979732.93	980189.17	-33.460	-186.590	•38	-186.210	
HS179		111, 55.080		979732.02	980189.51	-34.890	-187.960	•38	-187.580	
MS183		111. 59.980		979726.53	980193.32	-6.730	-173.370	•25	-173.120	
MS184		111. 59.740		979731.33	980193.20	-7.040	-171.790		-171.410	
MS185		111, 59,330		979734.57	980193.00	-7.610	-170.900		-170.570	
MS185		111. 59.090		979733.27	980193.07	-10.220	-173.060	.35	-172.710	
MS187		111. 58.870		979734.57	980193.07	-11.650	-173.500	•36	-173.140	
MS188		111. 58.640		979735.96	980193.05	-11.540	-172.920	.37	-172.550	
MS189		111. 58.350		979740.06	980193.05	-11.780	-171.590	• 39	-171.200	
HS190		111. 58.100		979740.67	980193.05	-13.260	-172.310	• 40	-171,910	
MS191		111. 57.670		979743.85	980193.05	-12.980	-170.980	.38	-170.600	
MS192		111. 57.490		979722.05	980197.20	1.020	-171.460	1.07	-170.390	
HS193		111. 57.370		979725.87	980196.97	810	-171.150	1.16	-169.990	
MS194) 111. 57.230		979729.00	980196.77	-2.910	-171.290	1.12	-170.170	
MS195		111. 56.960		979732.35	980196+43	-5.950	-171.890	.89	-171.000	
MS196		111. 56.800		979734.62	980196.20	-8.120	-172.370	•82	-171.550	
NS197		111. 56.390		979738.70	980195.68	-14.460	-174.740	.71	-174.030	
MS198		111. 55.860			980195.43	-17.920	-175.140	• •67	-174.470	1
HS199		111. 55.590			980195.17	-20.660	-176.320	•63	-175.690	
HS200	40. 9.780	111. 55.500	4343+00	979744.64	980194.97	-22.800	-177.650	• 60	-177.050	

STAT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	ELEV.	OBSERVED GRAVITY	THEOR. GRAVITY	FREE AIR	SIMPLE BOUGUER	T. C.	Complete Bouguer
NS201 NS202	40. 9.370	111. 55.230 111. 55.580	4504.00	979745.94 979743.09	980194.88 980194.35	-25.710 -27.630	-179.010 -181.070	•59 •52	-178.420 -180.550
MS203	40. 8.960	111. 55.730	4495.00	979741.87	980193.75	-29.080	-182.220	.47	-181.750
HS204	40. 1.160	111. 50.550	4508.00	979718.53	980182.20	-39.690	-193.250	1.23	-192.020
MS205	40. 1.760	111. 49.970	4765.00	979709.99	980183.09	-24.880	-187.220	1.80	-185.420
MS206		111. 49.420		979693.69	980183.14	-15.620	-187.250	1.50	-185.750
HS207	40. 2.060	111. 48.580	4992.00	979694.81	980183.53	-19,170	-189.240	1.31	-187,930
NS208	40. 2.180	111. 48.430	4969.00	979697.25	980183.71	-19.070	-188.360	1.38	-186.980
MS209		111. 48.350		979698.54	980183.84	-21,270	-189.340	1.38	-187.960
MS210		111. 47.740		979711.65	980184.11	-30,600	-190.650	1.34	-189,310
MS211	40. 2.460	111. 47.500	4641.00	979714.52	980184.12	-33.110	-191.210	1.33	-189.880
MS212		111. 47.180		979716.15	980184.76	-38,470	-194.270	1.33	-192.940
HS213	40. 2.460	111. 46.860	4595.00	979714.35	980184.12	-37.580	-194.120	1.26	-192.860
MS214		111. 46.590		979714.11	980184.11	-38.800	-194.980	1.28	-193.700
MS215		111. 46.300		979713.23	980184.11	-38,940	-195.390	1.26	-194.130
MS216		111. 46.000		979712.53	980184.12	-39.260	-195.850	1.27	-194.580
HS217		111. 45.640		979709.99	980184.14	-40.720	-197.710	1.30	-196.410
MS218		111. 45.450		979710.05	980184.34	-41,280	-198.120	1.29	-196.830
HS219		111. 45.170		979706.57	980184.34	-44.900	-201.690	1.33	-200.360
HS220		111. 44.660		979703.43	980184.33	-47.160	-204.260	1.43	-202.830
NS221		111. 44.250		979701.88	980184.31	-46.480	-204.380	1.49	-202.890
HS222		111. 43.910		979700.30	980184.49	-47.070	-205,400	1.51	-203.890
MS223		111. 43.660		979699.90	980184.40	-47.380	-205.710	1.61	-204.100
HS224		111. 43.340		979696,78	980184.42	-47,690	-207.040	1.66	-205.380
HS225		111. 42.900		979700.08	980184.42	-51.680	-208.390	1.93	-206,460
MS226		111. 42.500		979698.34	980184.51	-55.130	-211.260	2.06	-209,200
MS227		111. 42.200		979697.42	980184.58	-56.100	-212.230	2.11	-210.120
HS228		111. 41.910		979697.06	980184.64	-56.640	-212.730	2.19	-210.540
MS229		111. 41.620		979697.38	980184.73	-56.490	-212.550	2.28	-210.270
HS230		111. 41.100		979696.29	980184.85	-56.650	-213.090	2.46	-210.630
MS231		111. 40.570		979695.32	980185.31	-58,890	-215.040	2.53	-212.510
HS232		111. 40.120		979694.06	980185.34	-56.970	-214,280	2.73	-211.550
MS233		111. 39.750		979691.74	980185.23	-53.850	-213.090	2.96	-210.130
HS234		111. 39.450		979691.96	980185.22	-52.550	-212.180	3.27	-208.910
HS235				979692.03 979692.55	980185.17	-50,730	-210.970	3.57	-207.400
MS236 MS237		111. 38.890			980185.17	-48.950 -49.610	-209.650	4.04	-205.610
		111. 38.620		979692.86	980185.44		-210.060		-205.740 -203.900
HS238 HS239		111. 38.330 111. 38.040		979694.03 979694.74	980185.54 980185.54	-48.550 -47.140	-208.990	5.09 6.49	-203.900
NS240		111. 37.780		979689.89	980185.54	-43.300	-207.150	8.16	-198.990
						-35.000	-206.250	9.14	-197.110
MS241 MS242		111. 37.610 111. 47.970		979677.33	980185.13 980187.35	-33,000	-208.230	3.13	-192.360
n5242 NS243		111. 47.770		979717.81	980187.38	-40.790	-196.090	2.40	-192.380
HS243		111. 47.520		979719.10	980187.38		-196.570	1.83	-194.740
HS245		111. 47.320		979719.28	980187.38		-197.210	1.46	-195.750
HS246		111. 46.840		979719.17	980187.40		-197.760	1.23	-196.530
MS247		111. 46.560		979718.47	980187.41		-198.720	1.14	-197.580
HS248		111. 45.290		979717.32			-199.850	1.09	-198.760
NS249		111. 46.100		979717.07	980187.40	-46.740	-200.170	1.06	-199,110

STAT.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	ELEV.	OBSERVED GRAVITY	THEOR. GRAVITY	FREE AIR	SIMPLE Bouguer	T. C.	COMPLETE Bouguer
HS250	40. 4.680	111. 45.890	4503.00	979717.04	980187.41	-46.830	-200,240	1.05	-199.190
MS251		111. 45.670		979717.43	980187.41	-46.620	-199.960	1.05	-198.910
MS252		111. 45.430		979717.71	980187.42	-46.800	-199,980	1.07	-198.910
MS253		111. 45.270		979716.67	980187.41	-47.800	-201,000	1.10	-199.900
HS254		111. 44.680		979711.40	980188.03	-52.300	-205,990	.98	-205.010
HS255		111. 43.800		979707.18	980188.02	-55.480	-209.550	1.04	-208.510
HS256		111. 43.160		979701.78	980188.05	-60.410	-214.660	1.09	-213.570
HS257		111. 42.730		979698.35	980188.03	-63,230	-217,700	1.15	-216.550
MS258		111. 42.180		979695.96	980188.05	-64.830	-219.590	1.23	-218.360
HS259	40. 5.110	111. 41.550	4542.00	979695.82	980188.05	-65.020	-219.750	1.36	-218.390
HS260	40. 5.110	111. 40.950	4540.00	979697.06	980188.05	-63.950	-218.630	1.52	-217.110
MS261	40. 5.250	111. 39.950	4581.00	979697.08	980188.25	-60.280	-216.350	1.70	-214.650
HS262	40. 5.190	111. 39.340	4633.00	979695.19	980188+17	-57,220	-215.050	1.88	-213.170
HS263	40, 5,240	111. 38.700	4606.00	979699.35	980188.24	-55,660	-212.580	2.18	-210.400
HS254	40. 5.170	111. 38.100	4626.00	979699.55	980188.14	-53,480	-211.080	2.54	-208.540
MS262	40. 5.050	111, 37,640	4640.00	979699.73	980187.96	-51.830	-209.900	2.99	-206.910
MS266		111. 37.350		979699.43	980187.77	-50.510	-209.090	3.46	-205.630
HS267		111. 37.070		979699.83	980187.72	-49.600	-208.350	3.90	-204.450
MS268		111. 36.920		979700.31	980187.71	-49.240	-207.940	4.22	-203.720
HS269		111. 36.730		979701.05	980187.60	-48,260	-207.010	4.95	-202.060
HS270		111. 36.620		979701.31	980187.57	-47.770	-206.590	5.21	-201.380
H5271		111. 36.490		979701.58	980187.56	-47.240	-206.160	5.62	-200.540
HS272		111. 36.260		979697.46	980187.54	-43.870	-205.490	5.41	-200.080
HS273		111. 36.150		979688.03	980187.48	-39.730	-206.240	4.77	-201.470
HS274		111. 36.020		979683.71	980187.40	-37.960	-206.650	4.97	-201.680
MS275		111. 35.950		979673.56	980187.02	-32.680	-206.820	5.84	-200,980
HS276 HS277		111. 51.030		979734.14	980190.64	-32.970	-186.380	1.36	-185.020
HS278		111. 50.790		979731.50 979718.59	980190.62 980190.49	-30.730 -22.150	-185.900	1.70	-184.200
HS278		111. 49.940		979705.31	980190.52	-15.630	-185.050 -185.720	2.89 3.91	-181.810
MS280		111. 47.540		979690.21	980190.32	-6.940	-185.630	3.20	-182.430
HS281		111. 48.330		979726.90	980190.60	-31.330	-187.930	2.73	-185.200
MS282		111. 48.010		979730.96	980190.60	-34.770	-188.660	1.87	-186.790
MS283		111. 47.490		979728.49	980190.61	-39.340	-192.470	1.11	-191.360
MS284		111. 47.220		979727.07	980190.62	-40.720	-193.870	.95	-192.920
MS285		111. 46.850		979725.09	980190.62	-42.570	-195.770	.84	-194.930
HS286	40. 5.920	111. 46.590	4496.00	979723.30	980190.73	-44.520	-197.700	.78	-196.920
MS287	40. 6.960	111. 46.310	4492.00	979722.40	980190.79	-45.850	-198.900	.76	-198.140
HS238	40. 5.850	111. 46.110	4496.00	979721.20	980190.62	-46.570	-199.730	•76	-198.970
MS289	40. 6.850	111. 45.770	4496.00	979719.82	980190.62	-47.880	-201,070	.76	-200.310
HS290		111. 45.500		979717.73	980190.65	-49.260	-202.710	• 75	-201.960
MS291		111. 45.290		979716.56	980190.65	-50.250	-203.770	۰75	-203.020
HS292		111. 44.950		979714.38	980190.62	-52.090	-205.720	•76	-204.960
MS293		111. 44.370		979710.88	980190.65	-55.280	-209.030	.79	-208.240
MS294		111. 43.780		979706.86	980190.65	-58.520	-212.550	•83	-211.720
MS295		111. 43.230		979702.47	980190.67	-62,240	-216.520	•87	-215.650
MS296		111. 42.640		979698.99	980190.65	-64.870	-219,460	.94	-218.520
HS297		111. 41.890		979697.20	980190.65	-66.490	-221.140		-220.110
MS298	40. 6.910	111. 41.140	4552.00	979696.16	980190.71	-66.430	-221.500	1.15	-220.350

STAT.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	ELEV.	OBSERVED GRAVITY	THEOR. GRAVITY	FREE AIR	SIMPLE BOUGUER	T. C.	COMPLETE BOUGUER
HS299 HS300 HS301	40. 6.900	111. 40.740 111. 40.230 111. 39.530	4563.00	979696.10 979696.27 979697.24	980190.71 980190.70 980190.70	-66.080 -65.250 -64.210	-221.300 -220.700 -219.690	1.23 1.33 1.49	-220.070 -219.370 -218.200
MS302		111. 38.910		979697.17	98019070	-62.360	-218.530	1.64	-216.890
MS303		111. 38.300		979695.47	980190.71	-60.090	-217.700	1.80	-215.900
MS304		111. 37.520		979690.94	980190.74	-56.260	-216.910	2.12	-214.790
HS305		111. 36.650		979691.63	980190.70	-55.210	-215.980	2.56	-213.420
MS306		111. 35.810		979692.39	980190.74	-54.780	-215,450	3.14	-212.310
H5307		111. 35.230		979693.74	980190.74	-53,950	-214.420	4.02	-210.400
MS308		111. 34.930		979693.40	980190.76	-52,260	-213,480	4.49	-208.990
HS309 HS310		111. 34.660 111. 34.430		979693.46 979693.41	980190.76 980190.74	-50.600	-212.390 -211.610	5.14 5.91	-207.250
MS311		111. 34.430		979693.55	980190.77	-48.590	-211.090	6.80	-203.700
MS312	•	111. 34.040		979692.41	980190.77	-47.590	-210.860	7.90	-202.960
HS313		111, 33,900		979690.57	980190.77	-47.210	-211.280	9.15	-202.130
MS314		111. 33.740		979687.70	980190.79	-46.240	-211.710	10.60	-201.110
MS315	40. 6.960	111. 33.610	4875.00	979686.05	980190.79	-46.230	-212.300	11.98	-200.320
MS316	40. 6.970	111. 33.540	4928.00	979682.58	980190.80	-44.660	-212,560	12.27	-200.290
NS317	40, 6,960	111. 33.420	5110.00	979670.18	980190.79	-40.000	-214.070	12.50	-201.570
MS318		111. 48.210		979733.82	980192.73	-32.570	-186.990	•72	-186.270
HS319		111. 47.890		979733.30	980192.70	-37.160	-190.090	.73	-189.360
MS320		111. 47.690		979731.83	980192.55	-38.490	-191+420	.70	-190,720
MS321		111. 47.440		979730.65	980192.57	-39.790	-192.690	+67	-192.020
HS322		111. 47.210		979729.33	980192.68	-41.080	-194.030	•64	-193.390
MS323		111. 46.900		979727.75 979725.57	980192.74	-42.890	-195.780	•63 •63	-195.150 -196.880
HS324 HS325		111. 46.360		979724.31	980192.57 980192.57	-44.460 -45.960	-197.510 -198.920	+63	-198.280
MS326		111. 45.890		979722.86	980192+64	-47.380	-200.380	•65	-199.730
MS327		111. 45.480		979720.34	980192.60	-49.630	-202.710	•64	-202.070
MS328		111. 45.220		979718.88	980192.60	-51.300		.68	-203.620
MS329		111. 44.920		979716.84	980192.61	-53,020	-206.140	.70	-205.440
HS330	40. 8.190	111. 44.700	4494.00	979715.29	980192.61	-54.620	-207.720	.71	-207.010
HS331		111. 44.380		979712.76	980192.61	-56.660	-209.940	•74	-209.200
HS332		111. 44.050		979710.10	980192.61	-58.880	-212.320	•76	-211.560
HS333		111, 43,780		979707.67	980192.58	-60.990	-214.530	•79	-213.740
MS334		111. 44.680		979713.18	980195.29	-59.410	-212,520	•71	-211.810
MS335		111. 44.070		979708.93	980195.04	-63.250	-216.410	•77	-215.640
HS336 HS337		111. 43.800 111. 43.120		979706.75 979703.34	980194.49 980194.58	-64.410 -68.790	-217.740 -221.810	•78 •87	-216.960 -220.940
MS338		111. 43.120		979701.12	980194.57	-70.460	-223.660	07	-222.720
MS339		111. 42.100		979699.47	980194.57	-71.350	-224.830	1.02	-223,810
HS340		111. 41.520		979698.42	980194.58	-72.310	-225.830	1.13	-224.700
MS341		111. 41.030		979697.98	980194.57	-72.730	-226.250	1.24	-225.010
NS342		111. 40.390		979697.76	980194.58	-72.850	-226.420	1.40	-225.020
HS343		111. 39.800		979698.35	980194.54	-72,280	-225.820	1.59	-224.230
MS344	40. 9.660	111. 39.330	4503.00	979699.83	980194.79	-71.390	-224.810	1.82	-222.990
MS345		111. 39.820		979700.47	980194.79	-70.200	-223.820	1.62	-222.200
HS346		111. 38.100		979702.33	980194.79	-67.250	-221.260	2.47	-218,790
HS347	40. 9.660	111. 37.620	4534.00	979703.06	980194.79	-65.270	-219,730	2.80	-216.930

STAT.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	ELEV.	OBSERVED GRAVITY	THEOR. GRAVITY	FREE	SIMPLE BOUGUER	T. C.	Complete Bouguer
MS348	40. 9.650	111. 37.190	4559.00	979703.60	980194.77	-62,320	-217.650	3.06	-214.590
HS349		111. 36.610		979704.38	980194.77	-59.210	-215.390	3.55	-211.840
NS350		111. 36.150		979704.53	980194.80	-57.170	-214.040	4.12	-209,920
MS351		111. 35.820		979704.70	980194.77	-56.000	-213.220	4.61	-208.610
HS352		111. 35.720		979700.72	980193.93	-56.300	-214,550	3.69	-210.860
KS353		111. 35.580		979703.72	980194.77	-54.800	-212.810	5.02	-207.790
NS354		111. 35.380		979702.12	980194.79	-53.130	-212.330		-207.000
MS355		111. 35.140		979700.31	980194.79	-51.360	-211.860	5.72	-206.140
MS356		111. 34.830		979700.58	980194.76	-49.500	-210.570	6.69	-203.880
HS357		111. 34.610		979699.87	980194.76	-47.670	-209.660	7.38	-202.280
MS358		111. 34.450		979697.22	980194.77	-45.180	-209.030	7.84	-201.190
NS359	40. 9.720	111. 34.200	5053.00	979683.38	980194.88	-36.250	-208.390	7.10	-201.290
HS360	40. 9.790	111. 34.030	5155.00	979675.86	980194.98	-34.240	-209.860	7.67	-202.190
MS361	40. 9.820	111. 33.910	5221.00	979671.70	980195.03	-32.220	-210,100	7.65	-202.450
MS362		111. 33.720		979667.01	980195.10	-29.410	-210.030	8.09	-201.940
HS363		111. 33.580		979656.89	980195.25	-25.120	-211.020	8.22	-202.800
NS364	40. 19.290	111. 56.290	5138.00	979721.57	980209.07	-4.190	-179,250	2.36	-176.890
MS365	40. 19.550	111. 56.050	4989.00	979731.53	780209.45	-8.620	-178.600	1.79	-176.810
HS366		111. 55.720		979740.81	980209.93	-14.320	-179.050	1.39	-177.660
MS367	40. 19.990	111. 55.550	4752.00	979745.36	980210.11	-17,820	-179.700	1.34	-178.360
NS368		111. 55.390		979749+48	980210.30	-20,940	-180.270	1.28	-178.990
HS369		111. 55.230		979751.95	980210.36	-22,720	-180.530	1.25	-179.280
HS370		111. 55.080		979754.15	980210.51	-24.560	-180.960	1.21	-179.750
MS371		111, 54,840		979755.93	980210.97	-28.080	-182.730	1.07	-181.660
HS372		111. 54.580		979755.84	980211.20	-30.000	-184.070	.99	-183.080
HS373		111, 54,460		979755.68	980211.31	-30.900	-184.740	.97	-183.770
MS374		111. 54.390		979755+56	980211.37	-31.250	-185.020	.95	-184.070
HS375		111. 54.340		979756.06	980211.62	-31.300	-184.970	.92	-184.050
MS376		111. 54.140		979756.86	980211.78	-31.820	-185.070	.90	-184.170
HS377		111. 54,110		979756.73	980211.89	-31.970	-185.250		-184.360
HS378		111. 54.000		979755.29	980212.24	-33.840	-187,090	.87	-186.220
HS379		111. 53.650		979753.09	980212.70	-36.970	-190,050	•86	-189.190
MS380		111. 52.580		979739+60	980213.62	-50.090	-203.640	.90	-202.740
MS381		111. 41.390		979623.43	980177.16	040	-200.590	9.37	-191.220
HS382		111. 41.820		979657.24	980179.04	-20.090	-201.810	8.48	-193.330
MS383		111. 41.930		979665.70	980179.66	-23.180	-200,950	8.13	-192.820
MS384		111. 42.280		979678.01	980180.94	-26.400	-199.000	7.31	-191.690
MS385		111. 42.540		979684.62	980181.65	-28,820	-198,410	5.36	-193.050
MS386		111. 43.160		979691.05	980182.23	-30.340	-197.260	3.51	-193.750
HS387		111. 43.240		979694.23	980182.23	-32.500	-197.480	4.11	-193.370
MS388		111. 43.520		979695.31	980182.74	-34.600	-198.620	2.41	-196.210
H\$389		111. 43.680		979695.98	980183.03	-36.560	-199.730	2.08	-197.650
MS390		111. 43.730		979696.59	980183.37	-38.350	-200.770	1.88	-198.890
MS391		111. 43.880		979697.04	980183.72	-40,710	-202.240	1.70	-200.540
MS392		111. 43.890		979700.07	980184.14	-44.220	-203.540	1.61	-201.930
MS394		111, 43,870			980184.95	-50.170	-207.290	1.43	-205.860
MS395		111. 43.890		979703.69	980186.21	-54.350	-209.440	1.24	-208.200
MS396		111. 43.880			980186.86	-54.620	-209.170	1.16	-208.010
MS398		111. 43.820			980189.17	-56+890	-211.220	.90	-210.320

STAT.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	ELEV.	OBSERVED GRAVITY	THEOR. GRAVITY	FREE AIR	SIMPLE BOUGUER	T. C.	Complete Bouguer
HS399 HS401 HS402	40. 7.250	111. 43.780 111. 43.770 111. 43.790	4519.00	979706.34 979707.13 979707.73	980190.00 980191.22 980191.94	-57.860 -59.000 -59.720	-212.090 -212.970 -213.480	.85 .81 .79	-211.240 -212.160 -212.690
MS404		111. 43.790		979707.63	980193.22	-62.070	-215.470	.78	-214.690
MS406		111. 43.790		979706.85	980195.03	-65.360	-218.510	.80	-217,710
MS407		111. 44.810	4563.00	979707.47	980185.41	-48.730	-204.190	1.23	-202.960
MS408	40. 3.790	111. 44.390	4545.00	979706.86	980186.09	-51.770	-206.600	1.21	-205.390
MS411	40. 5.890	111. 42.440	4543.00	979697.74	980189.20	-64.160	-218.930	1.06	-217.870
MS412		111. 41.910		979696.44	980190.00	-65.130	-220.310	1.06	-219.250
MS414		111. 40.400		979696.05	980191.32	-66.780	-221.980	1.28	-220.700
HS415		111. 40.010		979696.36	980191.68	-67.060	-222.180	1.36	-220.820
MS416		111. 39.550		979696.59	980192.06	-67.580	-222.560	1.47	-221.090
KS417		111. 39.240		979697.43	980192.34	-68.150	-222.730	1.57	-221.160
HS418		111. 38.730		979696.42	980192.79	-67.870	-223.080	1.72	-221.360
MS419		111. 38.390		979699.20	980193.16	-68,440	-222.570	1.95	-220.620
HS420		111. 38.200		979700.06	980193.69	-68.320	-222.370	2.13	-220.240
KS421 HS423		111. 38.200		979700.88 979703.70	980194.15 980195.29	-68.380 -67.270	-222.280 -220.970	2.25 2.65	-220.030 -218.320
MS424		111. 38.160		979705.93	980195.96	-66.090	-219.640	2.03	-216.650
MS425		111. 38.180		979708.31	980196.60	-64.750	-218.150	3.40	-214.750
MS427		111. 47.130		979696.86	980179.49	-26.660	-191.810	2.02	-189,790
HS429		111. 47.160		979709.39	980182+26	-33.220	-192.460	1.45	-191.010
HS430		111. 47.170		979711.77	980182.83	-33.940	-192.270	1.40	-190,870
MS431		111. 47.180		979714.02	980183.47	-34.580	-192.090	1.34	-190.750
MS433	40. 3.800	111. 47.220	4537.00	979718.22	980186.11	-41.150	-195.720	1.45	-194.270
MS434	40. 4.230	111. 47.210	4523.00	979719.14	980186.74	-42.140	-196.240	1.47	-194.770
MS436		111. 47.230		979721.16	980188.70	-43.520	-197.100	1.34	-195.760
KS437		111. 47.240		979722.62	980189.13	-43.140	-196.490	1.29	-195.200
MS438		111. 47.790		979725.22	980189.32	-37.200	-191.830	2.00	-189.830
HS439		111. 47.800		979729.63	980190.00	-37.170	-190.450	1.82	-188.630
MS441		111. 48.230		979731.34	980191.28	-33.980	-188.270	1.72	-186.550
HS442		111. 48.320		979733.48	980191.88	-33.320	-187.290	1.24	-186.050
MS443		111. 48.440		979727.12	980192.33 980179.55	-28.310	-186.560 -191.430		-185.800 -190.300
MS447		111. 50.550		979712.91	98019.35	-35.060	-191.600	1.04	-190.560
HS450		111. 51.850		979718.40	980185.10	-33.190	-190.210	1.51	-188.700
MS451		111. 51.520		979719.53		-31.340	-188.750	3.17	-185.580
NS452		111. 51.570			980186.27	-34,450	-189.150	3.21	-185.940
MS453		111. 51.390			980187.47	-34.420	-189.200	2.80	-186.400
HS454		111. 51.590		979728.11	980188.21	-37.020	-190.260	1.77	-188.490
MS455		111. 51.490		979729+46	980188.74	-35.860	-189.230	1.66	-187,570
MS456		111. 51.220		979730.88	980189.37		-188.030	1.90	-186.130
MS 457		111. 51.200			980189.99	-33.530	-186.800	1.52	-185.280
NS459		111. 50.260			980191.17		-185.120	1.66	-183.460
MS460		111. 50.670		979735.47			-185.860		-184.330
MS461		111. 50.440		979736.10	980191.88	-32.120	-185.570	1.11	-184.460
HS462		111. 50.160		979734.94	980192.20	-32.690	-186.470	1.04	-185.430
MS463 MS464		111. 49.930 111. 49.700					-186.380 -186.000	.88	-185.350 -185.120
113404	TV+ 0+18V	1110 470700	4311+VV	11110001/	100112+00	-94+900	1001000	+00	103+120

STAT.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	ELEV,	OBSERVED GRAVITY	THEOR. GRAVITY	FREE AIR	SIMPLE BOUGUER	T.C.	COMPLETE BOUGUER
MS465 MS466	40. 8.540	111. 49.200 111. 48.910 111. 48.600	4510.00	979736.20 979735.87	980192.95 980193.13	-32.870	-186.400	•86 •72 •65	-185.540 -185.980
NS467 NS468		111. 56.250		979735.74 979716.60	980193.25 980182.24	-32.610 -39.560	-186.510 -193.890	•05 •57	-185.860 -193.320
NS469		111. 56.010		979718.57	980182.82	-39,500	-193.340	.54	-192.800
HS470	40. 2.370	111. 55.730	4501.00	979722.80	980183.99	-37.830	-191.170	.51	-190.660
HS471	40. 2.730	111. 55.470	4497.00	979724+82	980184.52	-36.680	-189.900	• 50	-189+400
MS472		111. 55.480		979728.98	980185.94	-32.670	-186.350	.44	-185.910
· MS474		111. 56.340		979733.20	980188.11	-29.080	-183.320	.38	-182.940
HS475 HS476) 111. 56.560) 111. 56.950		979674.45 979681.03	980169 .4 8 980169.72	-16.450 -23.260	-189.800 -191.840	1.79	-188.010 -190.190
HS477		111. 57.200		979689.19	980170.46	-31.430	-194.360	1.38	-192.980
HS478		111. 57.220		979690.77	980171.02	-36.430	-197.180	1.31	-195.870
HS479		111. 57.230		979690.34	980171.66	-41.000	-200.490	1.24	-199.250
MS481		111. 57.260		979690.40	980172.86	-44.660	-203.230	1.11	-202.120
HS482	39. 55.770	111. 57.280	4638.00	9796 92. 77	980174.22	-45.220	-203.230	1.02	-202.210
NS483		111. 57.290		979691.12	980174.85	-44.450	-203.560	•86	-202.700
MS484		111. 57.300		979689.94	980175.54	-44.140	-204.040	.79	-203.250
HS486		111. 57.320		979692.80	980176+84	-43.770	-203.240	•76	-202,480
MS487		111. 57.370		979694.96	980177.52	-43.430 -42.770	-202.490	•74 71	-201.750 -201.150
NS488 NS489		111. 57.370 111. 57.390		979696+22 979699+40	980178.23 980179.38	-42.770	-201.860 -200.470	•68	-199.790
KS490		111. 57.430		979702.97	980180.08	-40.540	-198.670	•67	-198.000
MS491) 111. 57.440		979705.16	980180.67	-38.260	-196.630	.65	-195.980
MS492		111. 57.460		979712.89	980182.60	-35+640	-192.860	.58	-192.280
MS493		111. 57.470		979714.32	980183.47	-34.040	-191.640	.53	-191.110
H5494	40. 2.390	111. 57.470	4628.00	979715.56	980184.02	-33.180	-190.840	.50	-190.340
NS495		111. 57.450		979719.32	980184.70	-31.070	-188.380	•48	-187.900
HS497		111. 57.450		979725.03	980185.96	-25.870	-183.450	•42	-183.030
MS498) 111. 57.450		979728.61	980186.58	-24.510	-181.510	.40	-181.110
HS500		111. 57.490		979735+41 979743+92	980187.87	-20.080	-176.690	•37	-176.320
NS502 NS503) 111. 57.510) 111. 57.490		979747.07	980189.77 980191.10	-16.350 -16.060	-171.910 -171.070	.37	-171.540 -170.640
MS504) 111, 56,920		979746.18	980192.42	-18.200	-173.240	.39	-172.850
HS505		111. 56.940		979744.88	980192.97	-19.080	-174.470	.40	-174.070
NS506		111. 56.940		979739.87	980194.33	-21.410	-178.260	.50	-177.760
NS507		111. 56.360		979740.11	980195.34	-16.680	-175.530	•63	-174.900
W0528	40220	111. 51.130	4518.00	979718.27	980180.79	-37.556	-191.480	1.01	-190.470
W0834	39. 57.530		6295.00	979614.78	980176.83	30.064	-184.400	1.83	-182,570
W0835	39. 56.420		6172.00	979617.93	980175.18	23.284	-186.990	3.29	-183.700
W0836	39. 56.090		5949.00	979630.47	980174.70	15.336	-187.340	2.28	-185.060
W0857		111, 32,780		979635+64	980173.70	-30.231	-214.170	5.10	-209.070
W0858		111. 32.470		979643.45 979655.97	980175.41 980177.81	-30.716 -35.553	-212.270 -211.690	5.17 5.81	-207.100
W0859 W0860) 111. 30.510) 111. 40.630		979601.84	980177.81 980176.49	-33,553	-202.410	10.00	-192.410
W0861) 111. 40.430		979565.44	980175.32	36.502	-197.620	4.48	-193.140
W0862		111. 39.230		979525+06	980175.18	57,397	-198.870	4.45	
W0633		111. 45.550		979693.22	980179.24	-32.281	-196.630	5.52	
₩0634	39. 5 8.8 60	111. 46.070	4899.00	979689.62	980178.79	-28.366	-195.270	4.06	-191.210

STAT.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	ELEV.	OBSERVED GRAVITY	THEOR. GRAVITY	FREE AIR	SIMPLE BOUGUER	T.C.	COMPLETE BOUGUER
W0637		111. 55.000		979702.65	980176.27	-45.740	-200.720	•86	-199.860
W0638 W0640	39. 57.120	111. 56.990	4658.00	979692.71 979663.59	980176.21 980176.09	-45.367 -4.671	-204.060	.77 1.68	-203.290 -186.930
W0641	37. 56.860		5601.00	979654.26	980175.84	5.250	-185.570	1.75	-183.820
₩0642	39. 56.530		5746.00	979644.77	980175.34	9.900	-185.860	2.07	-183.790
W0643	39. 58.510		5863.00	979644.49	980178.28	17.687	-182.060	1.99	-180.070
W0644	39. 59.310		5474.00	979667.85	980179.46	3.274	-183.220	2.76	-180,460
W0645	39. 58.780		5069.00	979684.72	980178.67	-17.164	-189.860	1.02	-188.840
W0646		111. 59.330		979686.67	980178.97	-29.050	-196.840	•85	-195,990
W0647		111. 57.400		979697.22	980178.79	-42.120	-201.290	•69	-200.600
₩0648	39. 58.900	111. 55.380	4517.00	979702.09	980178.85	-51.890	-205.780	.70	-205.080
W0649		111. 54.050		979711.42	980178.21	-41.074	-195.270	.77	-194.500
₩0742	39. 56.380	111. 58.090	4767.00	979686.31	980175.12	-40.423	-202.830	•83	-202.000
₩0743	39. 56.300	112500	5104.00	979676.50	980175.00	-18.422	-192.310	1.42	-190.890
₩0744	39. 56.310	112. 1.740	5452.00	979658.75	980175.02	-3.446	-189.190	1.67	-187.520
W0745	39. 55.740	111. 58.990	4797.00	979685.43	980174.17	-37.541	-200.970	1.06	-199.910
W0752	39. 55.340	111. 57.240	4638.00	979691.52	980173.58	-45.808	-203.820	1.08	-202.740
₩0775	39. 55.400	111. 54.950	4755.00	979692.46	980173.68	-33.962	-195.960	•99	-194.970
₩0778	39. 58.060	111. 47.700	5005.00	979685+11	980177.61	-21,725	-192.240	2,26	-189,980
₩0779		111. 46.720		979670.91	980176.72	-19.053	-195.360	4.25	-191,110
W0780		111. 48.710		979682+62	980174.05	-23.675	-193.100	3.85	-189,250
W0781		111. 49.110		979680.39	980173.08	-26.148	-195.130	3.73	-191.400
₩0789		111. 41.500		979640.63	980178.05	-10.307	-201.230	10.33	-190,900
₩0579		111. 40.800		979694.35	980189.21	-62.935	-219.380	1.31	-218.070
W0580		111. 39.280		979698.57	980189.40	-59.564	-215,770	1.67	-214.100
W0582		111. 35.810		979693.16	980189.43	-49.953	-211.610	3.57	-208.040
W0583		111. 35.230		979692.54	980188.80	-47.977	-210.350	5.24	-205.110
W0584		111. 35.070		979689.33	980187.62	-43.328	-208.120	6.90	-201.220
W0585		111. 33.670		979676.90	980185.48	-51,455	-217.030	18.77	-198.260
W0586		111. 31.160		979672.27	980183.48	-47.312	-215.340	8.40	-206.940
W0587		111. 30.220		979675.65	980182.89	-40.708	-209.690	5.52	-204.170
W0588		111. 36.940		979696.88	980187.02	-46.843	-207.410	7.26	-200,150
W0589 W0590		111. 38.080		979695.39 979694.26	980186.79 980186.79	-51.667 -58.724	-210.940 -215.850	3.63	-207.310 -213.630
W0370 W0591		111. 39.720		979694.28 979694.88	980185.55	-59,320	-215.560	2.22 2.53	-213.030
W0593		111. 40.340		979694.73	980183.33	-41.037	-202.490	2.33	-199.670
W0573		111. 44.680		979703.21	980183.23	-42.837	-201.190	1.78	-199.410
W0595		111. 44.360		979702.17	980184.27	-46.516	-204.290	1.48	-202.810
W0596		111. 42.380		979696.18	980186.27	-64.186	-218.450	1.59	-216.860
¥0597		111. 42.230		979685.24	980182.22	-31.190	-199.900	3.23	-196.670
W0598		111. 42.300		979696.91	980183.48	-45.154	-205.040	2.60	-202.440
W0599		111, 41,480		979695.79	980183.79	-46.480	-206.400	2.72	-203.680
₩0600		111. 40.310		979681.92	980182.89	-35.190	-203.900	3.91	-199.990
₩0602		111. 39.480		979688.20	980184.07	-42.121	-206.470	4.00	-202.470
W0603		111. 38.340		979688.61	980184.73		-206.420	6.18	-200.240
₩0601		111. 39.460		979672.42	980182.90	-31.427	-204.940	4.84	-200.100
W0505	40840	111. 45.730	4655.00	979702.37	980181.72	-41.499	-200.090	2.11	-197.980
W0606	40. 4.220	111. 46.120	4514.00	979716.93	980186.72	-45.203	-198.990	1.11	-197.880
W0607	40. 5.870	111. 46.180	4498.00	979718.78	980189.17	-47.308	-200.550	•90	-199.650

STAT.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	ELEV.	OBSERVED GRAVITY	THEOR. GRAVITY	FREE AIR	SIMPLE BOUGUER	T.C.	Complete Bouguer
W0612	40. 3.330	111. 47.190	4555.00	979716.79	980185.41	-40.176	-195.360	1.38	-193.980
W0613		111. 47.180		979715.25	980184.09	-36.267	-192.950	1.32	-191.630
W0614		111. 48.000		979708+67	980184.09	-27.984	-190.050	1.41	-188.640
W0615		111. 48.220		979710.40	980187.36	-31.677	-192.960	3.80	-189.160
W0621		111. 51.320		979726.91	980187.05	-37.068	-190.310	4.85	-185.460
W0623		111. 51.690		979720.39	980184.61	-31.731	-188.380	1.54	-186.840
W0624		111. 51.410		979720.59	980184.02	-31.693	-188.070	1.55	-186.520
W0625		111. 50.870		979720.51	980183.40	-32.000	-188.070	1.73	-186.340
₩0626		111. 50.570		979721.49	980182.74	-36.945	-190.630	1.55	-189.080
W0627		111. 50.560		979717.71	980181.60	-38.926	-192.850	1.13	-191.720
W0629		111. 49.420		979714.08	980181.48	-33.029	-190.360	1.33	-189.030
W0630		111. 48.870		979687.92	980183.37	-13.669	-188.170	1.32	-186.850
W0631		111. 47.630		979706.33	980182.16	-28,007	-190,210	1.30	-188.910
W0632		111. 47.140		979706.96	980181.50	-32,173	-192.400	1.57	-190.830
W0662			5038.00	979718.57	980188.63	3.810	-167.830	.48	-167.350
W0683			4989.00	979720.43	980188.42	1.270	-168.700	.63	-168.070
W0685	40. 5,860		4799.00	979727.32	980189.16	-10.443	-173.940	.43	-173.510
W0686			4847.00	979726.42	980188.40	-6.068	-171.200	.61	-170.590
W0687	40. 4.670		4881.00	979723.81	980187.39	-4.469	-170.760	•63	-170.130
W0688	40. 3.810		5092.00	979704.85	980186.12	-2.321	-175.800	.71	-175.090
W0689	40. 3.330		5175.00	979697.25	980185.41	-1.393	-177.700	1.13	~176.570
W0691	40. 2.470		5322.00	979688.87	980184.12	5.335	-175.980	1.57	-174.410
W0692	40. 1.030		5772.00	979657.36	980182.00	18.276	-178.370	1.87	-176.500
W0693			5725.00	979658.32	980181.48	15.335	-179.710	2.01	-177.700
₩0699	40. 4.920		5038.00	979713.39	980187.76	- 490	-172.130	.50	-171.630
W0700			5077.00	979706.94	980186.78	-2.302	-175.270	•64	-174.630
₩0701	40. 3.270		4975.00	979706.43	980185.32	-10.947	-180.440	.56	-179.880
W0702		111. 59.910		979697.36	980182.00	-14.993	-185,100	•87	-184.230
W0776		111. 47.130		979700.02	980180.02	-28.133	-191.800	1.84	-189.960
W0788		111. 42.060		979671.01	980180.30	-23,380	-199.380	6.95	-192.430
₩0425	40. 6.010	111. 58.200	4618.00	979741.82	980189.37	-13.189	-170.520	.38	-170.140
W0426		111. 57.480		979738.64	980188.54	-18.822	-174.960	.36	-174.600
₩0427	40. 4.880	111. 57.460	4597.00	979734.43	980187.70	-20,875	-177.490	.37	-177.120
W0430	40. 5.110	111. 58.930	4693.00	979729.83	980188.05	-16.794	-176.680	.40	-176.280
W0431	40. 4.570	111. 55.240	4494.00	979731.84	980187.24	-32.694	-185.800	.42	-185.380
₩0432	40. 5.650	111. 56.350	4519.00	979735.14	980188+85	-28.652	-182.610	•37	-182.240
₩0435	40. 4.580	111. 56.330	4535.00	979731.65	980187.26	-29.047	-183.550	. 39	-183.160
₩0436	40. 4.040	111. 55.180	4496.00	979731.53	980186.46	-32.036	-185.210	.44	-184.770
₩0437		111. 54.970		979727.30	980185.51	-34.469	-187.950	• 46	-187.490
W0438	40. 3.270	111. 55.470	4503.00	979726.76	980185.32	-35.007	-188.420	•47	-187.950
W0439		111. 55.730		979720.48	980183.48	-39,918	-193.160	.54	-192.620
W044 0		111. 57.450		979713.81	980183.00	-35.196	-192.390	•57	-191.820
W0441		111. 57.450		979708.52	980181.70	-36.269	-194.520	• 60	-193.920
W0539		111. 38.190		979705.99	980195.98	-66.249	-219.730	2.99	-216.740
W0540		111. 38.220		979710.53	980197.21	-63.880	-217.020	3.86	-213.160
W0541		111. 38.470		979718.10	980198.83	-57.836	-211.010	4.60	-206.410
W0542		111. 38.080		979724.40	980199.59	-48,533	-203.070	6+67	-196,400
W0543		111. 39.470		979717.38	980199.80	-60,006	-213.010	3.33	-209.680
W0544	40. 13.210	111. 40.610	4508.00	979711.50	980200.04	-64.517	-218.100	2.19	-215.910

STAT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	ELEV.	ORSERVED GRAVITY	THEOR. GRAVITY	FREE AIR	SIMPLE Bouguer	T.C.	Complete Bouguer
W055 W055) 111. 37.360) 111. 36.160		979720.15 9797 0 9.80	980198.51 980195.78	-50.010	-205.160	9.34 6.32	-195.820
W055		111. 35.140		979703.51	980195.29	-52.330	-211.500	8.60	-202.900
W055		111. 34.400	4763.00	979697.92	980194.12	-48.199	-210.470	5,45	-205.020
W055	9 40. 9.070) 111. 33.130	4860.00	979692.82	980193.92	-43.975	-209.550	7.97	-201.580
₩056	0 40, 9,320) 111. 32.310	4935.00	979681.58	980194.28	-48.519	-216.650	13.52	-203.130
₩056	1 40. 9.830) 111. 30.000	5101.00	979672.56	980195.04	-42.674	-216.460	9.51	-206.950
W056		111. 34.890		979695.30	980192.04	-53.057	-213.760	3.95	-209.810
W056) 111. 38.980		979697.88	980192.05	-67.241	-221.880	1.64	-220.240
W056) 111. 41.310		979696.28	980192.05	-68.935	-223.540	1.08	-222.460
₩057		111. 39.760		979701.96	980196.00	-71.522	-224.560	1.87	-222.690
₩057		111. 37.130		979695.76	980192.34	-62.219	-219.550	2.27	-217.280
₩058) 111. 36.680		979692.50	980190.09	-52.778	-213.890	2.63	-211.260
W060		111, 46,660		979726.48	980192.55	-43.552	-196.590	+63	-195.960
₩061) 111. 47.780		979730.45	980190.61	-37.172	-190.380	1.43	-188.950
W061		111. 48.750		979712.52	980192.23	-20.975	-187.130	1.42	-185.710
W061) 111. 48.390) 111. 50.610		979735.33	980193.35	-32.304	-186.500 -185.990	.59	-185.910
₩061 ₩065	-		4860.00	979727.22 979726.70	980190.61 980199.52	-15.685	-181.260	2.10	-183.890 -180.490
#098 #098			4958.00	979722.70	980199.32 980190.26	-1.206	-170.120	.32	-169.800
W040) 111. 53.200		979742.50	980190.26	-12.352	-173.430	1.56	-171.870
W040) 111. 53.200		979749.65	980197.45	-18.885	-174.240	1.13	-173.110
W040) 111. 54.560		979744.26	980196.89	-17,225	-174.930	1.07	-173.860
W040) 111. 56.690		979735.66	980195.95	-12.091	-174.430	.79	-173.640
¥040) 111, 56,920		979737.53	980194.85	-20.127	-178.480	•55	-177.930
W041		111. 57.500		979743.77	980193.09	-12.598	-170.780	.38	-170.400
W041) 111. 57.500		979747.84	980191.77	-14.921	-170.310	.43	-169.880
₩041) 111. 56.240		979746.50	980192.55	-23.438	-176.510	.41	-176.100
¥041	4 40. 8.760) 111. 56.930	4574.00	979743.53	980193.45	-19.688	-175.520	.42	-175.100
W041	5 40, 9,030) 111. 56.360	4543.00	979740.96	980193.86	-25.585	-180.360	- 47	-179.890
W041) 111, 56,370		979740.26	980194.36	-23.774	-179.640	•21	-179.130
W042) 111. 57.500		979744.56	980190.48	-17,193	-172.480	.40	-172.080
W043) 111. 56.360		979738.51	980189.84	-26.931	-180.650	•36	-180.290
W043) 111. 56.360		979741.40	980190.48	-25.715	-179.060	•37	-178.690
W091) 111. 31.620		979646.71	980209.77	-12.064	-211.640	9.01	-202.630
W091) 111. 37.130		979703.53	980209.89	-36.347	-206.590	18.04	-188.550
W054) 111. 42.730		979710.75	980201.28	-67+636	-220.810	1.38	-219.430
₩054) 111. 42.740		979709.58	980200+62	-68.438	-221.510	1.32	-220.190
W054) 111. 44.080		979712.21	980201.63	-67.090	-220.060	1.07	-218.990
₩054) 111. 41.670		979712.89 979715.05	980202.04 980203.22	-63.246	-217.510	1.87	-215.640 -214.790
W054 W055) 111. 42.540) 111. 42.940		979715.03	980203.22	-62.077	-216.410 -215.830	1.62	-214.290
W055) 111. 42.740		979711.19	980203.61	-49.959	-210.220	2.56	-207.660
W055) 111. 38.540		979718.71	980202.94	-41.581	-201.910	6.65	-195.260
W055) 111. 38.590		979723.32	980202.94	-50.426	-205.270	6.06	-199,210
W065) 111. 59.720		979726.95	980201.57	-16.826	-182.640	1.32	-181.320
₩073) 111. 59.670		979728.70	980210.01	-10.441	-180.990	.86	-180.130
W073) 111, 59,570		979730.69	980208.61	-13.729	-181.860	1.10	-180.760
₩073) 111. 59.540		979734.27	980207.31	-12.904	-179.570	1.49	-178.080

STAT.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	ELEV.	OBSERVED GRAVITY	THEOR. GRAVITY	FREE AIR	SIMPLE Bouguer	τ.c.	COMPLETE Bouguer
₩0737		111. 59.510		979735.04	980206.25	-10.406	-177.310	1.59	-175.720
₩0738		111. 59.590		979734.51	980204.75	-12.352	-178,200	1.68	-176.520
W0739		111. 59.600		979733.11	980203.71	-14.876	-179.940	1.78	-178.160
W0358		111. 45.550		979720.77	980209.59	-64.985	-218.500 -212.520	1.69	-216.810
W0359 W0360		111. 44.280		979725.20 979723.15	980210.14 980210.16	-57.813	-212.520	2.44	-205.810
₩0380 ₩0361		111. 42.760		979720.73	980210.16	-43.677	-205.130	3.25	-201.880
W0362		111. 41.630		979719.72	980210.16	-33.869	-199.240	4.46	-194.780
W0362		111. 40.870		979707.82	980210.27	-23.030	-196.680	5.62	-191.060
₩0364		111. 42.270		979716.79	980207.53	-44.046	-205.840	2.34	-203.500
W0365		111. 43.410		979720.99	980207.53	-51.605	-209.140	1.89	-207.250
W0366		111. 43.400		979721.05	980206.25	-54.028	-210.200	1.66	-208,540
W0367		111. 44.330		979721.72	980205.91	-58.380	-212.610	1.38	-211.230
W0368		111. 45.130		979720.97	980206.23	-61.425	-214.940	1.23	-213,710
W0369		111. 44.750		979722.50	980206.89	-59.050	-213.110	1.41	-211.700
₩0370		111. 45.510		979720.86	980206.87	-61.997	-215.580	1.23	-214.350
₩0371	40. 18.230	111. 45.640	4506.00	979720.72	980207.48	-62,925	-216.440	1.29	-215.150
W0372		111. 45.810		979720.36	980208.64	-64.445	-217.960	1.41	-216.550
W03 73	40. 16.850	111. 43.820	4531.00	979720.82	980205.45	-58,443	-212.810	1.45	-211.360
₩0374	40. 16.520	111. 43.600	4534.00	979719.68	980204.95	-58,801	-213.270	1.45	-211.820
W0375	40. 16.520	111. 42.810	4585.00	979718.36	980204.95	-55.324	-211.530	1.68	-209.850
₩0376	40. 16.510	111. 42.230	4712.00	979711.59	980204.94	-50.137	-210.670	1.98	-208.690
₩0377	40. 17.400	111. 42.250	4747.00	979713.87	980206.27	-45.894	-207.620	2.22	-205.400
W0378		111. 40.540		979718.66	980207.55	-34.953	-199.370	3.36	-196.010
W0380		111. 38.910		979722.72	980209.03	-30.115	-195.350	8,73	-186.620
W0381		111. 39.180		979720.00	980206.96	-31.894	-196,720	5.52	-191.200
W0382		111. 39.070		979718.69	980205.70	-37.118	-200.070	5.51	-194.560
W0383		111. 38.510		979713.61	980204.33	-35.466	-200.360	6.76	-193.600
W0384		111. 39.510		979723.12	980205.62	-41.272	-201.090	4.63	-196.460
W0385		111, 39.470		979723.84	980206.18	-38.280	-199.120	4.84	-194.280
W0386		111. 39.770		979724.19	980207.23	-35.312	-197.480	4.48	-193.000
W0387		111. 40.070		979721.28	980205.61	-42.340	-202.430	3.58	-198.850
W0388		111. 40.520		979716.49	980206.23	-39.482	-202.570	3.02	-199.550
W0389		111. 41.460		979715.48	980206.23	-42.937	-205.140	2.37	-202.770
W0390		111. 41.260		979714.56	980205.58	-43.668	-205.700	2.40	-203.300
W0392 W0393		111, 52,870		979750.61 979739.25	980206.37 980203.77	-23.647 -12.380	-180.160 -176.150	1.62	-178.540 -173.720
W0373		111. 52.680		979722.20	980202.84	-2.339	-175.580	2.16	-173.420
W0374		111. 52.770		979717.81	980202.56	345	-175.800	2.54	-173.260
W0375		111. 53.980		979699.83	980204.25	7.736	-177,770	3.69	-174.080
W0397		111. 53.120		979734.13	980204.94	-11.417	-177.810	2.16	-175.650
W0398		111, 51,220		979750.03	980204.08	-30.591	-183,970	1.12	-182.850
W0399		111. 51.980		979747.65	980203.86	-21.651	-179.050	1.66	-177.390
W0400		111. 52.000		979746.39	980202.37	-20.679	-178.350	2.65	-175.700
₩0401		111. 52.570		979747.21	980200.37	-16.071	-174,390	1.65	-172.740
W0403		111. 53.630		979728.96	980200.16	-6.163	-174.600	2.18	-172.420
W0419		111. 54.670		979755.33	980210.07	-26.296	-181.480	1.40	-180.080
W0420		111. 54.450		979752.55	980209.79	-25.221	-181.700	1.30	-180.400
W0421	40. 19.130	111. 55.930	5124.00	979722.36	980208.83	-4.500	-179.070	2.32	-176.750

STAT.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	ELEV.	OBSERVED GRAVITY	THEOR. GRAVITY	FREE AIR	SINPLE BOUGUER	T.C.	COMPLETE BOUGUER
W0423 W0904		111. 53.42		979733.96 979689.37	980206.08 980212.91	-12.915 -32.728	-179.240	2.20 17.92	-177.040 -192.580
W0913		111. 34.38		979690.87	980212.16	-32.557	-209.580	16.20	-193.380
₩0914		111. 32.69		979670.90	980211.44	-26.503	-212.690	14.86	-197.830
W0915	40. 20.140	111. 31.35	5675.00	979655.97	980210.33	-20.568	-213.910	11.38	-202.530
W0324	40. 21.670	111. 43.10	4780.00	979724.56	980212.60	-38.430	-201.280	5.50	-195.780
₩0323	40. 21.840	111. 44.28	4623.00	979731.09	980212.85	-46.919	-204.420	3.95	-200,470
W0325	40. 21.670	111. 42.31	5062.00	779709.86	980212.60	-26.613	-199.070	7.22	-191.850
₩0333	40. 22.160	111. 54.93	4522.00	979755.60	980213.34	-32.400	-186.460	•94	-185.520
₩0334	40. 22.150	111. 56.08	4609.00	979752.79	980213.32	-27.006	-184.030	•95	-183.080
₩0335		111. 56.90		979743+66	980212.80	-20.105	-182,750	•79	-181.960
₩0336		111. 59.02		979738.90	980212.70	-14.323	-180.750	•84	-179.910
₩0337		111. 54.93		979755.24	980212.04	-29,485	-184.260	•90	-183.360
W0338		111. 54.06		979756.07	980212.04	-32,794	-186.070	•88	-185.190
W0339		111. 53.75		979753.28	980212.50	-36.608	-189.680	•87	-188.810
W0340		111. 53.22		979747.88	980212.70	-42.208	-195.280	•86	-194.420
W0341		111. 53.15		979746.59	980212.94	-43.644	-196.750	+87	-195.880
₩0342		111. 48.03		979723.21	980213.39	-50.607	-216.200	1.54	-214.660
₩0343		111. 48.77		979721.92	980211.83	-67.392	-220.430	1.20	-219.230
W0344		111. 49.82		979726.19	980212.95	-63.678	-216.920	1.14	-215.780
W0345		111. 50.62		979729.39	980213.24	-60.956	-214.130	1.05	-213.080
W0346		111. 50.91		979730.25	980212.91	-60.048	-213.120	.99	-212.130
W0347		111. 51.40		979732.40	980212.94	-57.552	-210.760	.95	-209.810
W0348		111. 51.74		979734.90	980212.53	-55.300	-208,270	.91	-207.360
W0349		111. 51.98		979735.74	980212.94	-54.118	-207.360	.91	-206.450
W0350		111. 48.23		979719.53	980211.25	-69.296	-222.300	1.23	-221.070
W0351 W0352		111. 48.05		979718.75 979719.27	980211.02 980211.39	-69.940 -69.038	-222.910 -222.280	1.24	-221.670 -220.900
		111. 47.08		979719.56	780211.37 980211.39		-221.810	1.56	-220.700
W0353 N0354		111. 47.08		979722.06	980211.39	-68.465 -64.586	-218.680	1.95	-216.730
W0355		111. 47.09		979720.76	980212.08	-65.886	-219.980	1.67	-218.310
W0356		111. 46.41		979720.10	980211.41	-67.569	-221.050	1.79	-219.260
W0357		111. 45.53		979721.66	980211.09	-66.065	-219.410	2.13	-217.280
₩0417		111. 54.93		979755.16	980211.38	-28.340	-183.320	•98	-182.340
W0418		111. 54.90		979755.15	980210.45	-26.479	-181.800	1.23	-180.570
W0885		111. 40.27		979640.52	980220.51	-12,620	-218.070	22.71	-195.360
W0887		111. 38.91		979629.19	980220.50	4.280	-211.390	17.68	-193.710
W0888		111. 38.14		979581.80	980219.00	45.680	-201,600	9.80	-191.800
W0889		111. 37.70		979569.10	980219.22	53.350	-201.380	6.31	-195.070
W0266	40. 26.570	111. 55.31	4491.00	979751.47	980219.87	-45.980	-198.940	2.00	-196.940
₩0267		111. 55.53		979737.52	980217.85	-37.780	-198.030	1.40	-196.630
W0268	40. 25.220	111. 54.37	4546.00	979745.12	980217+87	-45.150	-199.990	1.24	-198,750
W0269	40. 24.350	111. 54.36	4521.00	979745.63	980216.58	-45.700	-199.690	1.11	-198.580
W0270	40. 24.350	111, 53,15	4522.00	979742.35	980216.58	-48.890	-202.910	1.10	-201.810
W0271		111. 51.59		979731 .9 2	980216.61	-54.080	-210.010	1.22	-208.790
W0272		111. 52.61		979739.47	980217.75	-48,430	-204.080	1.33	-202.750
₩0273		111. 53.43		979741.54	980218.86	-42.100	-199.700	1.43	-198.270
W0288		111. 50.94		979720.89	980217.90	-48,440	-210.870	1.49	-209.380
W0289	40. 25.240	111. 50.37	4783.00	979720.13	980217.90	-47.880	-210.790	1.59	-209,200

STAT.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	ELEV.	OBSERVED GRAVITY	THEOR. GRAVITY	FREE	SIMPLE BOUGUER	T.C.	COMPLETE BOUGUER
W0290	40, 25,250	111. 49.230	4801.00	979719.40	980217.91	-46.930	-210,450	1.82	-208.630
W0291		111. 48.080		979718.52	980217.91	-44.520	-209.230	2.22	-207.010
W0292		111. 47.500		979717.52	980217.91	-42.690	-208.430	2.53	-205.900
₩0293		111. 46.350		979719.06	980217.91	-38.140	-204.970	3.66	-201.310
W0295	40, 26,050	111. 44.140	5180.00	979691.05	980219.10	-40.820	-217.250	21.82	-195.430
W0296	40. 26.170	111. 43.640	5283.00	979681.71	980219.28	-40.650	-220.590	27.55	-193.040
W0297	40. 26.400	111. 43.130	5425.00	979673.07	980219.62	-36.270	-221.050	28.60	-192.450
W0298	40. 26.690	111. 41.860	5755.00	979654.49	980220.05	-24.240	-220.260	26.28	-193.980
W0299		111. 41.100		979645+10	980220.24	-18.020	-219.760	24.57	-195.190
W0300		111. 42.130		979659.13	980219.96	-28.540	-221.290	27.49	-193.800
W0301		111. 46.650		979712.26	980220.24	-43.230	-211.520	4.36	-207.160
W0312		111. 50.700		979688.84	980220.50	-27.310	-209.940	3.00	-206.940
W0313		111. 49.790		979728+42	980215.21	-58.060	-213.310	1,37	-211.940
W0314		111. 49.260		979728.79	980214.89	-58.220	-213,160	1.47	-211.690
W0315		111. 48.180		979728.06	980215.21	-52.400	-209.830	1.79	-208.040
W0316		111. 47.390		979726.94	980215.24	-48.660	-207.860	2.12	-205.740
₩0317		111. 46.350		979724.23	980215.33	-43.940	-205.860	2.89	-202.970
W0318		111. 45.190		979727.36	980215.35	-42.800	-204.010	4.68	-199.330
W0319		111. 44.670		979727.00	980215.36	-41.010	-203.000	6.42	-196.580
₩0320		111. 44.950		979717.89	980216+62	-34.070	-202.330	6.77	-195.560
₩0322 ₩0326		111. 44.340		979731.10	980214.53	-44.550	-203.470	6.29	-197.180
W0320		111. 50.920		979728.68	980215.17	-57.760	-213.010	1,14	-211.870
W0327		111. 51.970		979733.99 979737.49	980215+26	-54.610 -52.180	-209.110	1.04	-208.070
W0329		111. 53.550		979743.98	980214.92 980214.92	-47.670	-206.170 -200.940	.95	-205.200 -199.990
W0330		111. 54.920		979750.10	980214.93	-37.230	-192.070	.97	-191.100
₩0330 ₩0331		111. 56.080		979746.32	980214.89	-28.460	-187.830	1.01	-186.820
₩0332		111. 56.930		979741.77	980214.69	-20.770	-184.500	1.00	-183.500
W0921		111. 50.940		979720.53	980218.88	-46.020	-209,810	1.74	-208.070
₩0922		111. 49.270		979718.31	980218.86	-46.710	-211.050	2.04	-209.010
₩0923		111. 48.650		979717.76	980218.88	-46.060	-210.840	2.26	-208.580
₩0924		111. 48.080		979716.79	980218.88	-45,150	-210.610	2.49	-208,120
W0925		111. 47.040		979715.32	980219.22	-42.160	-209.360	3.34	-206.020
W0926	40. 26.130	111. 46.360	4946.00	979715.04	980219.22	-38.960	-207.420	4.15	-203.270
₩0927	40, 24,600	111. 46.340	4840.00	979721.67	980216.95	-40.030	-204,880	3.40	-201.480
₩0928	40. 24.820	111. 45.210	4979.00	979714.86	980217.27	-34.090	-203.670	6.07	-197.600
W0929	40. 24.390	111. 45.210	4861.00	979722.15	980216.64	-37.260	-202.830	5.82	-197.010
₩0930		111. 45.500		979731.54	980214.54	-47.310	-205.080	3.62	-201.460
₩0931		111. 45.500		979732.71	980213.89	-50.570	-206.500	3.30	-203.200
W0932		111. 46.350		979729+83	980214.54	-49.310	-206.970	2.70	-204.270
W0933		111. 47.360		979721.73	980216.64	-43.610	-207.030	2.38	-204.650
W0934		111. 48.120			980216+62		-208,770	2.02	-206.750
W0935		111. 49.210		979719.91	980216.61	-48.320	-210.680	1.80	-208.880
W0936		111. 50.560			980216.10		-212.390	1.29	-211.100
W0256		111. 55.200		979749.01	980223.84	-56+17	-207.770	1.51	-206.260
W0257		111. 56.360		979746.52	980224.01	-59.960	-211.150	1.37	-209.780
W0258		111. 56.870		979743.50	980224.03	-58.390	-211.250	1.31	-209.940
W0259 W0261		111. 56.860				-53,120	-209.080	1.36	-207.720
WV201	HV+ 27+3/V	1111 901990	1002.00	979732.73	980224.03	-52.790	-211.580	1.32	-210.260

.

STAT.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	ELEV.	OBSERVED GRAVITY	THEOR. GRAVITY	FREE AIR	SIMPLE BOUGUER	T.C.	Complete Bouguer
₩0262	40. 27.800	111. 59.130	4664.00	979732.20	980224.67	-53.770	-212.630	1.32	-211.310
₩0302		111. 46.640		979711.99	980221.02	-42.870	-211.670	5.02	-206.650
₩0303		111. 45.520		979706.84	980221.21	-39.180	-211.250	8.20	-203.050
W0304		111. 45.730		979702.18	980221.86	-38.000	-212,420	7.66	-204.760
₩0305	40. 27.930	111. 46.710	5055.00	979705.29	980221.89	-41.130	-213.300	5.80	-207.500
₩0306	40. 27.320	111. 47.090	4963.00	979710.66	980220.99	-43.510	-212.550	4.37	-208,180
₩0307	40. 27.650	111. 48.010	5156.00	979698.92	980221.48	-37,590	-213.200	3.55	-209.650
W0308	40. 29.760	111. 50.080	5004.00	979716.96	980224.61	-36.970	-207.410	7.77	-199.640
W0310	40. 27.600	111. 48.450	5134.00	979700.04	980221+40	-38.460	-213.320	3.34	-209.980
P0411	40. 29.930	111. 51.866	4591.76	979738.20	980224.86	-54.758	-211.195	3.61	-207.585
P0412	40. 29.775	111. 51.768	4689.84	979733.05	980224.62	-50.449	-210.227	3.47	-206.757
P0413	40. 29.639	111. 51.649	4772.21	979729.09	980224.42	-46.458	-209.042	3.63	-205+412
F0414	40. 29.475	111. 51.579	4901.24	979721.88	980224.17	-41.281	-208.262	3.88	-204.382
P0415	40. 29.346	111. 51.468	5081.90	979709.88	980223.98	-36.101	-209.236	3.55	-205.686
P0416	40. 29.190	111. 51.369	5306.10	979695.26	980223.75	-29.398	-210.172	3.42	-206.752
P0417	40. 29.064	111. 51.307	5397.96	979689.81	980223.56	-26.020	-209.923	3.72	-206.203
P0501		111. 51.774		979678.41	980223.16	-19.519	-209.759	3.28	-206+479
P0502		111. 51.815		979701.15	980223.33	-30.497	-208.587	4.98	-203.607
P0503		111. 52.055		979707.67	980223.75	-34.206	-208.743	3.29	-205.453
P0504		111. 51.954		979716.94	980223.55	-38.464	-208.027	4.53	-203.497
P0505		111. 52.170		979722.50	980223.97	-41.975	-208.406	3.19	-205.216
P0506		111. 52.251		979729.35	980224.17	-47.114	-209.276	3.53	-205.746
P0507		111. 52.382		979734.60	980224.38	-52.006	-210.571	3.04	-207.531
P0508		111. 52.484		979740.09	980224.59	-55.565	-210.926	3.05	-207.876
F0509		111. 52.615		979743.73	980224.82	-58.382	-211.489	2.98	-208.509
P0610		111. 53.376		979746.94	980224.73	-59.931	-211.280	2.42	-208.860
P0611		111. 53.278		979746.50	980224.52	-58,421	-210,403	2.60	-207.803
P0612		111. 53.150		979744.39	980224.28	-56.174	-209.647	2.76	-206.887
P0613		111. 53.036		979739.14	980224.07	-52.331	-209.021	2.85	-206.171
P0614		111. 52.935		979732.48	980223.90	-45.992	-207.327	2.70	-204.627
P0615		111. 52.842		979727.07	980223.66	-41.915	-206.602	3.02	-203.582
P0616		111. 52.717		979717.16	980223.48	-36.597	-206.732	3.67	-203.062
P0617 P0618		111. 52.609		979709.37 979652.25	980223.24 980222.77	-32,435	-206.814 -211.348	3.87 6.89	-202.944 -204.458
P0619		111, 52,300		979659.32	980222.66	-7,551	-208.859	4.68	-204.179
P0707		111. 53.496		979738.15	980223.53	-44.336	-204.085	2.47	-201.615
P0708		111. 53.379		979734.97	980223.31	-40,967	-203.009	3.21	-199.799
F0709		111. 53.269		979729.95	980223.11	-39.162	-203.602	3.58	-200.022
F0710		111. 53.151		979711.38	980222.91	-30.007	-204.416	2.79	-201.626
P0711		111. 52.913		979642.00	980222.55	-5.320	-213.670	10.86	-202.810
F'0712		111. 52.800		979764.73	980222.40	99.786	-102,127	6.35	-95.777
P0812		111. 53.419		979669.69	980221.96	-8.356	-205.365	6.68	-198.685
F0811		111. 53.543		979680.50	980222.22	-12.891	-204.435	5.83	-198.605
P0810		111. 53.636		979713.06	980222.48	-27.326	-201,945	2.40	-199.545
P0809		111. 53.776		979735.48	980222.80	-37.523	-200.444	2.55	-197.894
F0808		111. 53.893		979738.36	980222.99	-38.977	-200,395	2.18	-198.215
P0807		111. 54.013		979743.58	980223.20	-42+172	-200.616	2.14	-198.476
P0806		111. 54.759		9 79749.9 7	980224.69		-208.932	1.57	-207.362
P0805	40. 29.954	111. 54.871	4425.54	979750.12	980224.89	-58.504	-209.278	1.52	-207.758

STAT.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	ELEV.	OBSERVED GRAVITY	THEOR. GRAVITY	FREE AIR	SINPLE Bouguer	T.C.	COMPLETE Bouguer
P0912		111. 53.941		979701.00	980221.68	-19.537	-201.054	3.49	-197.564
P0911		111. 54.179		979717.18	980222.09	-28,451	-201.028	2.61	-198.418
P0910		111. 54.185		979732.42	980222.30	-34.960	-199.733	1.91	-197.823
P0909		111. 54.327		979743.01	980222.53	-37.209	-197.417	2.04	-195.377
P0908		111. 54.446		979746.61	980222.75	-41.975	-199.232	1.91	-197.322
P0907		111. 54.565		979749.79	980222.94	-45.468	-200.376	1.86	-198.516
P0906		111. 55.308		979753.97	980224.35	-60.135	-208.728	1.65	-207.078
P0905		111. 55.394		979753.46	980224.52	-60.511	-209.215	1.58	-207.635
P0904 P1003		111. 55.496 111. 56.021		979753.06 979747.53	980224.74 980224.77	-60.824 -60.213	-209.639 -211.264	1.53	-208.109 -209.954
P1003		111. 55.922		979750.45	980224.55	-60.953	-210.598	1.42	-207.178
P1004		111. 55.823		979751.07	980224.33	-60.880	-210.378	1.47	-208.778
F1005		111. 55.724		979752.12	980224.12	-60.566	-209.588	1.55	-208.038
P1007		111. 55.625		979752.20	980223.91	-59.864	-209.038	1.58	-207.458
P1008		111. 55.526		979746.64	980223.70	-57.309	-209.343	1.45	-207.893
P1009		111. 55.302		979747.02	980223.26	-53.487	-206.609	1.49	-205.119
P1010		111. 55.191		979747.96	980223.05	-52,408	-205.507	1.55	-203.957
P1011		111. 55.077		979748.55	980222.84	-51.138	-204.404	1.62	-202.784
P1012		111. 54.964		979748.29	980222.63	-49.070	-203.106	1.72	-201.386
P1013		111. 54.864		979744.18	980222.43	-46.155	-202.662	1.65	-201.012
P1014		111. 54.788		979744.77	980222.30	-43.227	-200.533	1.67	-198.863
P1015		111. 54.613		979735.28	980222.00	-39,167	-201.273	1.66	-199.613
P1016	40. 27.897	111. 54.615	4856.70	979729.17	980221.83	-35.837	-201.300	1.72	-199.580
P1017	40. 27.730	111. 54.396	5077.41	979714+64	980221.58	-29.357	-202.339	2.47	-199.869
P1018	40, 27,608	111. 54.295	5126.83	979711.55	980221.41	-27.627	-202.293	2.62	-199.673
P1019	40. 27.466	111. 54.179	5143.23	979710.10	980221.19	-27.315	-202.540	2.96	-199.580
P1020		111. 54.075		979730.86	980220.95	-33.950	-199.167	1.58	-197.587
P1021		111. 54.021		979732.42	980220.91	-34.354	-198.846	1.67	-197,176
P1022		111. 53.938		979733.52	980220.75	-34.452	-198.450	1.70	-196.750
P1023		111. 53.835		979734.02	980220.55	-34.755	-198.389	1.76	-196.629
P1024		111. 53.708		979732.56	980220.34	-34.137	-198.450	1.70	-196.750
P1025		111. 53.601		979728.95	980220.14	-33.223	-199.101	1.71	-197.391
P1026		111. 53.487		979729.49	980219.92	-33.360	-198.913	1.63	-197.283
P1027		111. 53.373		979731.12	980219.72	-34.200	-198.785	1.61	-197.175
P1028		111. 53.259		979733.08	980219.48	-35.975	-199.123 -199.498	1.55	-197.573
P1029 P1030		111. 53.149		979733.91 979734.35	980219.30	-37.141		1.51	-197,988
P1030		111. 53.028 111. 52.803		979736.64	980219.09 980218.71	-38.709 -41.969	-200.262 -201.376	1.51	-198.752 -199.916
P1031 P1032		111. 52.698		979736.54	780218+71 780218+48	-43.276	-201.378	1.46	-200.751
F1101		111. 56.306		979746.78	980224.22	-59.716	-211.018	1.34	-209.678
P1102		111. 56.395		979746.46	980223.97	-59.261	-210.752	1.36	-209.392
P1102		111. 56.449		979745.11	980223.78	-57.870	-210.287	1.34	-208.947
F1104		111. 56.535		979744.10	980223.52	-56+439	-209.646	1.36	-208.286
P1105		111. 56.608		979743.06	980223.27	-55.074	-209.062	1.37	-207.692
F1106		111. 56.678		979740.95	980223.05	-53,332	-208.636	1.37	-207.266
P1107		111. 56.748		979739.44	980222.80	-51.639	-208.012	1.41	-206.602
P1108		111. 56.805		979738.19	980222.59	-49.752	-207.182	1.42	-205.762
P1109		111. 56.754		979738.25	980222.30	-48.339	-206.155	1.48	-204.675
P1110	40. 28.051	111. 56.685	4631.53	979738.99	980222.06	-47,431	-205,222	1.60	-203.622

STAT.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	ELEV.	OBSERVED GRAVITY	THEOR. GRAVITY	FREE AIR	SIKPLE BOUGUER	T.C.	COMPLETE BOUGUER
P1111 P1112	40. 27.755	111. 56.609 111. 56.543	4634.96	979740.21 979741.35	980221.86 980221.62	-45.898	-203.729	1.78	-201.949
P1113 P1114		111. 56.478		979742+41	980221+42	-42.761 -40.976	-200.773	1.96 2.10	-198,813
P1114		111. 56.396 111. 56.337		979741.82 979741.06	980221.17 980220.97	-39.288	-199.758 -198.883	2.10	-197.658 -196.733
P1116		111. 56.255		979740.25	980220.70	-38.102	-198.324	2.03	-196.294
P1117		111. 56.184		979739.41	980220.50	-36.976	-197.836	1.96	-195.876
P1118		111. 56.104		979738.78	980220.26	-35.500	-197.035	1.98	-195.055
P1119		111. 56.037		979737.74	980220.04	-34.687	-196.814	1.86	-194.954
P1120	40. 26.529	111. 55.968	4768.96	979736.40	980219.80	-34.836	-197.310	1.65	-195.660
P1121		111, 55,893		979735.48	980219.57	-35.184	-197.780	1.58	-196.200
P1122		111. 55.812		979733.76	980219.34	-35.391	-198,450	1.45	-197.000
P1123		111. 55.680		979729.23	980218.90	-34.686	-199.483	1.30	-198.183
P1124		111. 55.632		979729.16	980218.65	-35.248	-199.776	1.30	-198.476
P1125		111. 55.581		979734.61	980218.41	-36.893	-198.763	1.37	-197.393
P1201		111. 55.424		979749.10	980223.48	-55.510	-207.225	1.50	-205.725
P1202		111. 55.515		979748.80	980223.26	-55.713	-207.384	1.51	-205,874
P1203 P1204		111. 55.611		979748.85 979749.65	980223.04	-55.783	-207.332	1.54	-205.792 -204.889
P1204		111. 55.700		979750.29	980222.80 980222.59	-55.002 -55.220	-206.459 -206.287	1.57	-204.637
P1205		111. 55.877		979750.65	980222.35	-53.459	-204.949	1.68	-203.269
P1207		111. 55.899		979750.91	980222.11	-53.048	-204.505	1.77	-202.735
P1208		111. 55.931		979751.37	980221.87	-52.421	-203.853	1.92	-201.933
P1209		111. 55.952		979752.42	980221.62	-50.865	-202.390	2.14	-200.250
P1210		111. 55.908		979753.57	980221.39	-49.150	-200.795	2.16	-198.635
P1211		111. 55.822		979754.71	980221.16	-47.394	-199.177	2.29	-196.887
P1212	40. 27.333	111. 55.666	4461.24	979754.72	980221.00	-46.656	-198.646	2.19	-196.456
P1213	40. 27.211	111. 55.516	4468.37	979754.28	980220+81	-46.238	-198.471	2.05	-196.421
P1214		111. 55.388		979753.52	980220.65	-46.356	-198.762	1.96	-196.802
P1215		111. 55.291		979752.81	980220.40	-46.193	-198,825	1.95	-196.875
P1216		111. 55.290		979752.49	980220.18	-46.104	-198.805	1.99	-196.815
P1217		111. 55.302		979751.31	980219.91	-46.040	-199.092	1.97	-197.122
P1218		111. 55.159		979750.79	980219.74	-45.737	-199.027	1.94	-197.087
P1219 P1220		111. 54.948 111. 54.745			980219.73 980219.69	-46.039	-199.491	1.71	-197.781
P1220		111. 54.590			980219.51	-46.209	-199.573 -199.947	1.65	-197.923 -198.377
P1222		111. 54.455		979748.44	980219.30	-45.860	~199.799	1.52	-198.279
P1223		111. 54.326		979748.31	980219.12	-44.874	-199.149	1.46	-197.689
P1224		111. 54.165			980218.93	-44.357	-198.827	1.44	-197.387
P1225		111. 54.032			980218.74	-44.082	-198.733	1.39	-197.343
P1226		111. 53.909			980218.55	-44.097		1.36	-197.623
P1227	40. 25.554	111. 53.776	4549.54	979745.98	980218.36	-44.450	-199.448	1.32	-198.128
P1228		111. 53.643		979745.37	980218.17	-44.710	-199.767	1.32	-198+447
P1229		111. 53.494			980217.99	-45.381	-200.376	1.30	-199.076
		111. 53.349			980217.80	-45,891	-200.891	1.26	-199+631
P1231		111. 53.212		979743.37	980217.59		-201.346	1.22	-200.126
P1301		111. 56.453		979719.17	980218.49	-23.379		1.49	-194.278
		111. 56.275			980218.64		-195.002	1.60	-193.402
P1303	40, 23,813	111. 56.139	40424/0	979731.78	980218.75	-31,401	-196.449	1.84	-194.609

STAT.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	ELEV.	OBSERVED GRAVITY	THEOR. GRAVITY	FREE AIR	SINPLE Bouguer	T.C.	COMPLETE BOUGUER
P1304 P1305	40. 26.051	111. 55.942 111. 55.788	4780.47	979732 . 96 979733.59	980218.96 980219.10	-33.547 -35.861	-197.428 -198.726	1.52 1.44	-195.908 -197.286
P1306	40. 26.149	111. 55.623	4693.61	979738.38	980219.25	-39.389	-199.296	1.58	-197.716
P1307		111. 55.448		979738.75	980219+42	-39.910	-199.556	1.47	-198.086
P1308		111. 55.253		979742.27	980219.60	-41,396	-199.294	1.42	-197.874
P1309		111. 54.906		979741.10	980219.92	-41.351	-199.805	1.39	-198,415
P1310		111. 54.751		979735.34	980220.09	-38.713	-200.271	1.82	-198.451
P1311		111. 54.613		979733.65	980220.30	-38.295	-200.690	1.69	-199.000
P1312		111. 54.451		979732.97	980220.46	-36.782	-200.031	1.53	-198.501
P1313		111. 54.281		979730.00	980220.60	-34.952	-199.991	1.51	-198.481
P1314		111. 54.154		979726.29	980220.77	-33.954	-200.757	1.53	-199.227
р1315 Р1316		111. 54.053		979720.81 979716.24	980220.85 980221.10	-30.641 -28.525	-200.660 -201.056	1.80	-198.860 -199.086
P1310		111. 53.654		979711.92	980221.10	-26.508	-201.372	2.18	-199.192
PG002	40. 27.473	111. 55.24		979753.52	980221.20	-59.55	-201.372	1.66	-206.82
PG002		111. 54.72	4431.01	979749.88	980224.59	-57.93	-208.89	1.59	-207.30
PG060		111. 55.079		979749.79	980223.93	-56.164	-207.557	1.55	-206.007
F'6064		111. 54.812		979748.94	980224.10	-56.931	-208.416	1.62	-206.796
PG068		111. 54.563		979749.20	980224.29	-57.608	-208.822	1.70	-207,122
PG072		111. 54.304		979749.39	980224.47	-57.960	-209.043	1.81	-207.233
PG077		111. 53.981		979749.31	980224.69	-59.070	-209.859	1.99	-207.869
PG148		111. 54.912		979750.10	980223.63	-53.714	-205.774	1.63	-204.144
PG152		111. 54.656		979750.87	980223.81	-53.702	-205.553	1.74	-203.813
PG156		111. 54.401		979749.44	980223.98	-54.712	-206.778	1.83	-204.948
PG160	40. 29.441	111. 54.119	4462.74	979748.34	980224.13	-56.027	-208.069	1.99	-206.079
PG164		111. 53.872		979748.81	980224.34	-57.036	-208.615	2.13	-206.485
PG236	40. 28.911	111. 54.767	4484.01	979750.93	980223.34	-50.648	-203.414	1.77	-201.644
PG240	40. 29.031	111. 54.497	4481.08	979751.85	980223.52	-50.183	-202.849	1.88	-200.969
PG244	40. 29.149	111. 54.245	4497.72	979749.39	980223.70	-51.250	-204.483	1.96	-202.523
PG248		111. 53.980		979747.93	980223.87	-53,755	-206.672	2.19	-204.482
PG252		111. 53.719		979746.43	980224.05	-54.531	-207.775	2.35	-205,425
PG277		111. 53.431		979744.67	980224.16	-54.981	-208.741	2.55	-206.191
PG280		111. 54.645		979751.51	980223.11	-47.860	-201.341	1.88	-199.461
PG284		111. 54.132		979747.30	980223.48	-45.890	-201.742	1.96	
PG288		111. 53.614		979742.73	980223.83	-50.069	-206.190	2.28	-203.910
66008		111. 59.800		979727.90	980224.50	-46.600	-209.000	1.00	-208.300
56009		111. 59.650		979728.42	980224.58	-48.530	-210.660	1.26	-209.400
66010		111. 59.410		979730.39	980224.65	-52.180	-212.300	1.30	-211.000
67001		111. 58.560		979736.09	980214.32	-14.700	-182,590	•86	-181.730
67002		111. 58.610		979732.91	980214.70	-12.810	-182.680	.93	-181.750
67003 67004		111. 58.530 111. 58.450		979723 . 85 979726 .0 9	980215.31 980215.94	-5.740 -9.020	-181.670 -183.180	•98 1•39	-180.690 -181.790
67004		111. 58.450		979717.42	980215.94	-4.880	-183.740	1.45	-182.290
67006		111. 59.380		979704.12	980216.45	1.510	-184.610	1.75	-183.320
67007		111. 59.360		979677.58	980217.26	11.330	-188.25	2.25	-185.000
67008		111. 58.890		979634.23	980217.30	23.140	-196.4 J	10.29	-186.140
67009		111. 59.220		979654.59	980217.70	20.060	-191,170	3.89	-187.280
67010		111. 59.640		979645.96	980218.33	22.850	-192.740	3.82	
67011		111. 59.650		979669.26	980218.92	11.020	-192.060	2.73	-189.330

STAT.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	ELEV.	OBSERVED GRAVITY	THEOR. GRAVITY	FREE AIR	SINPLE BOUGUER	T.C.	COMPLETE Bouguer
67012 67013 67014	40. 26.580	111. 59.130 111. 58.960 111. 59.340	5755.00	979679.37 979678.41 979701.55	980219.14 980219.88 980220.46	4.460 160 -11.000	-192.660 -196.230 -194.970	2.15 1.66 3.44	-190.510 -194.570 -191.530
67015		111. 59.320		979708.37	980220.91	-14.020	-194.590	3.13	-191.460
67016		111. 59.280		979696.74	980221.37	-9.460	-196.060	1.64	-194.420
67017 67018		111. 59.030		979705.43 979717.10	980221.59 980221.87	-15.760 -24.410	-197.010	1.58	-195.430 -196.440
67019		111. 58.630		979719.31	980221.96	-28.870	-200.480	1.82	-198.660
67020		111. 58.690		979717.45	980222.19	-29.730	-201.780	1.51	-200.270
67021		111. 58.640		979723.21	980222.55	-36.290	-204.010	1.73	-202.280
67022		111. 58.360		979727.09	980222.52	-38.470	-203.980	1.67	-202.310
67023 67024		111. 58.010		979731.91 979733.63	980222.72 980223.05	-45.530 -48.180	-206.810 -208.000	1.61	-205.200 -206.500
67025		111. 58.010		979735.28	980223.36	-50.980	-209.300	1.45	-207.850
67026		111. 58.010		979736.07	980223.67	-53.610	-210.800	1.39	-207.410
67027		111. 58.000		979736.91	980224.02	-55,660	-211.930	1.34	-210.590
67028		111. 58.270		979735.17	980224.02	-54.190	-211.620	1.34	-210.280
67030		111. 58.550		979733.64	980224.33	-53,970	-212.150	1.26	-210.890
67031		111. 58.550		979734.78	980224.66	-55.610	-212.910	1.22	-211.690
DD001		111. 53.740		979751.77	980208+66	-25.060	-181.430	1.47	-179.960
DD002 DD0 03		111. 55.050 111. 56.160		979719.97 979550.78	980207.91 980205.61	-4.950 63.880	-179.850 -196.370	2.78	-177.070
DE003		111. 55.450		979556.99	980204.76	62.390	-194.770	18.41	-176.360
DD005		111. 55.760		979559.05	980204.18	69.540	-189.250	14.32	-174,930
DD006		111. 55.750		979560.27	980203.69	70.500	-188.010	14.62	-173.390
DD007	40. 15.090	111. 56.290	6735 .0 0	979619.07	980202.82	49.740	-179.650	6+88	-172.770
DD008		111. 56.310		979641.33	980201.91	39.340	-177.900	4.89	-173.010
DD009		111. 56.710		979669.38	980200.62	27.100	-175.080	3.84	-171.240
DD010		111. 57.740		979700.92	980199.69	14.800	-171.170	1.68	-169.490
DD011 DD012		111. 58.720 111. 59.770		979714.77	980198.66	-2.110 -11.390	-176.560	•76 •73	-175.800 -177.720
DD012		111. 57.470		979726.52 979702.63	980199.27 980198.55	11.720	-178.450 -172.100	1.59	-170.510
DD013		111. 56.050		979742.18	980195.66	-16.200	-174.540	.73	-173.810
DD015		111. 48.090		979712.60	980220.15	-45.810	-213.010	3.02	-209.990
DD016		111. 49.360		979662.59	980223.66	-10.350	-209.770	3.61	-206.160
BD017		111. 48.740		979668.96	980224.35	-11.720	-208.590	7.49	-201.100
DD018		111. 39.220		979725.05	980208.51	-29.340	-193.780	6.74	-187.040
DD019		111. 37.870		979714.01	980209.60	-30.000	-198.590	11.90	-186.690
DD020 DD021		111. 37.930 111. 37.100		979636.92 979605.79	980207.97 980207.56	15.230 29.370	-197.070 -199.170	9+47 9+86	-187.600 -189.310
DD022		111. 36.220		979550.31	980206.42	52.160	-204.310	12.34	-191.970
DD023		111. 35.820		979565.84	980205.20	46.350	-201.950	10.16	-191.790
DD025		111. 34.590		979553.22	980203.58	47.570	-205.160	11.22	-193.940
DD026		111. 34.660		979522.17	980202.73	67.220	-203.550	10.72	-192.830
DD027		111. 34.620		979495.80	980202.01	78.250	-205.810	11.43	-194.380
DD028		111. 33.960		979488.05	980200.59	66.280	-215.740	14.56	-201.180
DD029		111. 34.260		979476.31	980199.35	80.230	-210.640	13.18	-197.460
DD030		111. 33.980		979515.50	980196.96 980197.52	52.210	-213.460 -209.130	15,43	-198.030 -202.050
DD031	11+JU	111+ 32+/60	/110+00	979561.31	10V17/4 J 2	33.310	-2074130	/+V0	-2020030

STAT.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	ELEV,	OBSERVED GRAVITY	THEOR. GRAVITY	FREE	SIMPLE BOUGUER	T.C.	COMPLETE Bouguer
DD032 DD033		111. 30.150		979650.79 979663.34	980197.87 980192.12	-29.760	-217.090 -216.790	7.61 15.54	-209,480 -201,250
DD034		111. 31.130		979639.18	980192.64	-25.600	-216.740	12.34	-204.400
DD035	40. 8,050	111. 33.530	4848.00	979691.02	980192.40	-45.370	-210.500	6.30	-204.200
DD036	40. 1.840	111. 33.360	5295.00	979655.49	980183.20	-29.660	-210.000	9.81	-200.190
DD037		111. 32.760		979677.84	980184.27	-45.810	-212.600	10.12	-202.480
DD038		111. 50.410		979711.27	980178.88	-32.300	-189.930	1.35	-188.580
DD039		111. 54.160		979675.50	980169.73	-19.410	-191.350	1.61	-189.740
DD040		111. 51.500		979685.66	980170.75	-22.030	-189.710	2.54	-187.170
DEЮ41		111. 49.660		979673.57	980171.14	-25,300	-196.310	3.69	-192.620
ND042		111. 50.510		979676.99	980172.16	-17.540	-190.490	2.62	-187.870
DD043		111. 49.940		979672.48	980173.91	-10.430	-188.220	2.12	-186.100
E1E1044		111. 49.780		979674.99	980175.49	-13.270	-189.700	1.71	-187.990
DD045		111. 48.310		979678.30	980175.49	-16.450	-190.540	2.86	-187.680
DD046		111. 46.960		979641.67	980174.90	1.030	-192.430	4.29	-188.140
DD047		111. 44.790		979586.38	980172.93	4.150	-209.750	21.00	-188.750
DD048		111. 43.620		979551.91	980171.77	41.860	-197,750	9.92	-187.830
DD049 DD050		111. 43.080		979510.09 979473.00	980173.14 980172.41	67.600 84.110	-196.970 -199.610	5.88 6.30	-191.090 -193.310
DD050		111. 42.040			980171.68	88.080	-199.730	5.80	-193.930
DD051		111. 39.350		979464.95 979463.04	980171.43	85.850	-201.750	6.12	-195.630
DD052		111. 37.330		979486.93	980173.83	69.530	-201.730	4.98	-199.400
DD055		111. 38.340		979466.91	980172.59	80.180	-204.390	6.41	-197.980
DD055		111. 45.990		979672.10	980177.69	-18.540	-194.910	5.01	-189.90
DD056		111. 48.040		979734.52	980196.16	-38.460	-191.700	.50	-191.200
DD057		111. 49.520		979735.22	980192.78	-33.260	-186.900	.83	-186.070
LID059		111. 49.380		979575.67	980188.40	28.100	-203.950	18.70	-185.250
DD060		111. 48.850		979695.73	980191.55	-13.110	-187.910	2.68	-185.230
W0772		111. 52.670		979688.35	980169.98	-23.48	-189.430	1.75	-187.680
W0773		111. 53.380		979692.31	980170.91	-23.350	-188.240	1.79	-186.450
W0890	40. 26.330	111. 37.290	7687.00	979557.51	980219.51	61.040	-200.850	5.22	-195.630
W0891	40. 25.870	111. 36.780	8060.00	979531.98	980218.84	71.260	-203.340	5.45	-197.890
W0892	40. 25.670	111. 36.590	7911.00	979540.98	980218.54	66.550	-202.970	5.46	-197.510
W0893	40. 25.450	111. 36.280	7799.00	979548.00	980218.21	63.370	-202.340	5.56	-196.780
W0894	40. 25.170	111. 36.000	7454.00	979569 .9 8	980217 .7 9	53.310	-200.640	6+89	-193.750
₩0896		111. 36.170		979601.42	980216.41	29.320	-204.050	14.03	-190.020
W0897		111. 35.440		979618.23	980215.97	23.810	-201.320	7.83	-193.490
W0898		111. 35.670		979593.35	980220.52	35.210	-204.710	6.47	-198.240
W0899		111. 34.690		979573.53	980220.77	45.430	-205.460	4.49	-200.970
W0900		111. 33.580		979639.45	980219.74	3.820	-207.750	5.00	-202.750
W0901		111. 32.950		979635.03	980221.39	1.970	-211.430	6.00	-205.430
W0902		111. 31.820		979582.24	980223.26	28.600	-213.940	6.07	-207.870
W0903		111. 31.590		979555.81	980224.05	37.290	-218.260	8.91	-209.350
W0774		111. 54.500		979700.67	980172.90	-32.230	-191.610	2,48	-189,130
₩0782		111. 50.000			980172.10	-23.530	-192.070	3.12	-188.950
₩0783		111. 50.040		979673.78	980170.73	-31.180	-199.890	3.40	-196.490
W0837 W0918		112. 4.630		979583.10 979663. 4 5	980172.64 980214.30	36.340	-190.360	2.03	-188.330 -196.280
W0918 W0919		111. 34.100		979645.59	980214.30	2.850	-208.140	9.03	-195.500
WV717	TV1 20190V	1111 341300	0007400	777073437	/07213+20	ZIOJV	2011330	1+03	1131300

STAT.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	ELEV.	OBSERVED GRAVITY	THEOR. GRAVITY	FREE AIR	SIMPLE BOUGUER	T.C.	COMPLETE BOUGUER
₩0746	39. 52.660	112570	4998.00	979669.82	980169.61	-29.680	-199.960	2,56	-197.400
₩0747	39. 53.640	111. 59.500	4801.00	979682+67	980171.07	-36.820	-200.390	1.53	-198.860
W0749	39. 52.940	111. 58.100	4777.00	979685.56	980170.03	-35.150	-197.900	1.58	-196.320
W0905	40. 23.430	111. 32.550	5303.00	979690.02	980215.21	-26.390	-207.060	9.59	-197,470
W0907	40. 24.680	111. 30.610	5537.00	979674.93	980217.06	-21.330	-209.970	4.49	-205.480
W0909	40. 25.470	111. 32.890	5664.00	979670.06	980218.24	-15.430	-208.400	7.46	-200.940
W0910	40. 26.380	111. 33.290	5959.00	979652+02	980219.60	-7.090	-210.110	6.06	-204.050
W0111	40. 24.090	111. 31.960	5332.00	979688.17	980216.19	-26.490	-208.150	8.21	-199.940
W0912	40. 22.580	111. 33.290	5234.00	979690.71	980213.95	-30.940	-209.260	14.32	-194.940
W0838	39. 54.130	112. 5.770	6372.00	979599.31	980171.78	26.880	-190.210	1.80	-188.410
W0839	39. 52.880	112. 6.800	6079.00	979613.52	980169.93	15.390	-191.720	1.25	-190.470
₩0833	39. 57.560	112. 6.110	6583.00	979595.84	980176.87	38.166	-186.110	1.89	-184.220
W0694	40920	112. 5.340	5675.00	979664.13	980181.84	16.082	-177.260	2.18	-175.080
W0695	40. 2.150	112. 6.240	5662.00	979667.16	980183.66	16.069	-176.830	2.33	-174.500
₩0690	40. 2.550	112. 4.880	5292.00	979687.69	980184.24	1.213	-179.080	1.25	-177.830
W0696	40. 3.280	112. 5.560	5176.00	979693.05	980185.34	-5.429	-181.770	1.23	-180.540
W0697	40. 4.520	112. 5.860	5036.00	979705.17	980187.17	-8.319	-179.890	•89	-179.000
₩0698	40. 5.340	112. 6.470	5016.00	979714.76	980188.38	-1.820	-172.710	.75	-171.960
₩0679	40. 6.100	112. 5.690	4940.00	979720.01	980189.50	-4.829	-173.130	.48	-172.650
W0680	40. 6.340	112. 4.620	4929.00	979719.02	980189.87	-7.224	-175.150	.39	-174.760
W0681	40. 6.700		4944.00	979721.54	980190.41	-3.833	-172,270	.36	-171.910
W0678			4981.00	979722.09	980189.90	.708	-168.990	· 4 8	-168.510

APPENDIX B

FIELD AND DATA REDUCTION TECHNIQUES

Standard looping field techniques were employed in all surveys; namely, loops were closed at least twice a day in order to check for instrument tares and determine instrument and tidal drift. In the reduction of the data, all surveys utilized the International Gravity Formula of 1930 (Swick, 1942) to obtain theoretical gravity values at mean sea level. Also, all surveys utilized a mean rock density of 2.67 gm/cc for the Bouguer and terrain corrections. The free-air correction used for the surveys varied slightly -- though not significantly -- from survey to survey, as will be noted below.

The gravity survey by Cook and Berg (1961), which was a reconnaissance survey, included the entire area of this report, and consisted of 357 stations in the present study area. The survey utilized a Frost gravimeter. Essentially all the gravity stations were taken at bench marks or spot elevations on U. S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangle maps. Although the Liberty Park (in Salt Lake City) gravity base station was used originally for the reference of absolute gravity, this base station was later tied to the University of Utah base station and the values of all gravity stations for this survey were recomputeo by L. F. Serpa (K. L. Cook, oral commun., 1982) using the publisheo absolute gravity value of 979,786.13 mgal (Cook and others, 1971) for the University of Utah base station. All data were drift-corrected for instrument drift. The simple Bouguer gravity anomaly values were originally obtained by using a combined elevation correction (free-air and Bouguer effects) of 0.06000 mgal/ft (0.19685 mgal/m). Terrain corrections for these gravity data were made by L. F. Serpa in 1980 (K. L. Cook, oral commun., 1982), using U. S. Geological Survey digitized topography provided by R. H. Godson of the U. S. Geological Survey and a computer program provided also by R. H. Godson and modified for use on the University of Utah UNIVAC 1108 digital computer by Serpa (1980).

The Applied Geophysics Inc. gravity survey consisted of 173 stations in the Crystal Hot Springs area and utilized a LaCoste and Romberg Model G gravimeter. Elevations were surveyed to the nearest 0.1 ft (0.03 m) and gravity values were determined to the nearest 0.01 mgal.

The gravity survey by Meiiji Resource Consultants consisted of 511 stations and used a LaCoste and Romberg Model G gravimeter. This survey was made principally in the Goshen Valley area and the southern part of Utah Valley. One profile was taken in the Saratoga Hot Springs area. The Eureka, Utah gravity base station, which was used as the main base station for the survey, has a published absolute gravity value of 979,606.34 mgal (Cook and others, 1971): The survey included 5 other minor base stations which were tied to this main base station. Tidal corrections were computed and applied to the original gravity data. Elevations were surveyed to the nearest 1 ft (0.3 m) and bench marks were used as reference points when possible. The listed freeair anomaly was computed using 0.09406 mgal/ft (0.30860 mgal/m), and the value used for the combined free-air and Bouguer correction was 0.059991 mgal/ft (0.19682 mgal/m).

The Davis gravity survey consisted of 58 stations which were taken generally along roads in mountainous areas selected judiciously to facilitate the contouring of the Complete Bouguer gravity anomaly map (Plate 1). The survey utilized LaCoste and Romberg gravimeter model G No. 461 with a sensitivity of 1.06354 mgal/dial division. Readings were obtained with an accuracy of 0.001 mgal. Horizontal control was established by using U. S. Geological Survey 7 1/2 minute topographic quadrangle maps with a scale of 1:24,000. The latitude and longitude of each station were determined within 0.01 minute of arc giving a location accuracy of approximately 15 m (49.2 ft). Vertical control was obtained from bench marks, spot elevations, two Wallace and Tiernan altimeters, and by interpolation between topographic contours. Altimeters were read to the nearest foot; however, because of the large changes in elevation from station to station, it was found that elevations determined from the altimeters were generally not sufficiently reliable. Consequently, topographic maps were used for elevation determinations when bench marks or spot elevations were not available. About 33 percent of the station elevations were controlled by bench marks and spot elevations. The accuracy for elevations of the stations are as follows: 1) bench marks -- 1 ft (0.3 m); 2) spot elevations -- 4 ft (1.2 m); and 3) interpolation between contours on topographic maps -- 0-10 ft (0-3 m) (Pe, 1980).

The University of Utah gravity base station, which was used as the main base for the Davis survey, has a published absolute gravity value of 979,786.13 mgal (Cook and others, 1971). All Davis stations were tied directly to this base station.

The original instrument readings for the Davis stations were corrected for drift, which included instrument drift and the effects of the earth tides. Separate tidal corrections were not made. The data were reduced to simple Bouquer gravity anomaly values by using the University of Utah UNIVAC 1108 digital computer. For the reduction of the gravity data, the total elevation correction factor was taken as 0.05999 mgal/ft (0.19682 mgal/m), which includes a free-air correction of 0.09406 mgal/ft (0.30860 mgal/m) and a Bouquer correction of 0.03407 mgal/ft (0.11178 mgal/m). Terrain corrections were carried out to a radial distance of 166.7 km (100 mi) from each station by using a computer program provided by R. H. Godson of the U.S. Geological Survey and modified for use on the University of Utah UNIVAC 1108 digital computer by Serpa (1980). The computer program uses digitized topography data, which was also provided by R. H. Godson of the U. S. Geological Survey. It should be emphasized that terrain corrections were not done by hand for the inner zones (out to a radial distance of 0.895 km from each station) of the Hammer (1939) zone chart because the error associated with doing it by hand would be about 0.05 mgal (Gabbert, 1980) as compared to the computer-computed inner-zone corrections; and the time associated with performing this task would be unreasonable.

APPENDIX C

DISCUSSION OF ERRORS

Errors associated with the compilation and reduction of gravity data are as follows: 1) instrument error: 2) instrument drift and tidal variation; 3) elevation determination; 4) horizontal control; 5) assumed mean rock density; and 6) errors inherent in using the terrain correction program. Instrument error involves instrument tare, which was checked in all surveys by looping techniques. It was found that in all surveys no gravimeter sustained instrument tare. Errors due to instrument drift and tidal variation for the survey are hard to quantify as four different data sources were involved. However, in most gravity reduction programs, the correction for instrument and tidal drift is assumed to be linear¹. Gabbert (1980) estimates a maximum error of 0.15 mgal for instrument and tidal drift during new and full moon phases. The maximum error associated with elevation determination would be one obtained from interpolation between contours on a 7 1/2 minute topographic quadrangle which utilizes a contour interval of 40 ft (12 m). Elevations obtained in this way are estimated to be accurate within 10 percent of the contour interval; thus an error of 4 ft (1.3 m) or 0.24 mgal could result. Errors

¹It should be noted that tidal corrections were made for the Meiiji Resource Consultants survey only.

associated with horizontal control would involve odometer readings which may have an accuracy of 0.05 mi (260 ft or 80 m). This would correspond to an error of about 0.06 mgal.

The error involved in assuming a mean rock density of 2.67 gm/cc for all data reductions is difficult to estimate quantitatively, but is assumed to be negligible. The accuracy of the terrain corrections for stations which lie in valley areas is believed to be within 0.05 mgal (Gabbert, 1980). This would constitute about 85 percent of the stations involved in this study. For stations in rugged relief, the maximum error in terrain corrections is postulated to be as large as 0.2 mgal (Gabbert, 1980).

In summary, then the estimated maximum error if all the above sources of error were to accumulate would be about 0.65 mgal to 1.0 mgal. However, it should be noted that the accumulation of these errors at one station is unlikely.

114

APPENDIX D

DENSITY MEASUREMENTS

Density was determined by first weighing the dry rock sample in air using a Welch Scientific Company balance and recording this measurement. The sample was then immersed in water and weighed again. The weight of the sample in air over the difference between the weight of the sample in air and the weight in water yielded the density of the rock. Table 4 gives the results of the density measurements of the rocks in the study area.

Sample No.	Туре	(No	titude orth) s Minutes	Longi (Wes Degrees	t)	Density (gm/cc)
1	Quartzite	40	17.12	111	56.39	2.70
2	Sandstone	40	16.31	111	56.26	2.31
3	Limestone	40	14.82	111	56.46	2.65
4	Limestone	40	13.30	111	56.87	2.67
5	Limestone	40	16.52	111	35.90	2.64
6	Limestone	40	14.53	111	34.49	2.53
7	Limestone	40	11.52	111	34.12	2.59
8	Sandstone	40	05.35	111	49.27	2.53
9	Limestone	40	07.48	111	48.85	2.64
10	Limestone	40	05.98	111	49.40	2.60
11	Limestone	30	56.27	111	49.86	2.58
12	Packard Quartz Latite ²	39	57.49	112	02.12	2.47
13	Do ²	0	00	Do		2.47
14	Do ²	0	00	Do		2.49
15	Do ²	C	00	Do		2.47

Table 4. -- Density measurements of rocks in study area.¹

¹Except for the Packard Quartz Latite (Tertiary in age), all rock samples are Paleozoic or older.

 $^2\mbox{All}$ Packard Quartz Latite samples were taken within a few meters of each other.

APPENDIX E

WELL LOGS

Table 5. -- Log of well 1. Location: sec. 25, T. 4 S., R. 1 E. (D-4-1--25ddd)

Depth (ft)	Lithology
0-5	Soil
6-22	Gravel, cobbles, and boulders
22-58	Clay, sand, and gravel
58-181	Gravel and cobbles
181-244	Sandy clay
244-265	Cemented gravel
265-355	Clay and gravel
355-385	Cemented gravel
385-398	Conglomerate
398-624	Alternating layers of clay ano gravel
624-664	Clay, with traces of gravel
664-715	Clay and gravel
715-1077	Limestone layers with clay zones

.

Depth (ft)	Lithology
0-3	Soil
3-12	Clay and gravel
12-29	Sandy clay
29-182	Clay and gravel
182-190	Blue clay
190-230	Clay and gravel
230-232	Brown clay
232-241	Clay and gravel
241-254	Clay
254-265	Clay and gravel
265-271	Clay
271-409	Clay and gravel, with trace of sand
409-423	Blue clay and gravel
423-461	Brown clay and gravel, with trace of sand
461-467	Conglomerate
467-724	Brown clay and gravel
724-736	Blue clay
736-910	Clay and gravel

Table 6. -- Log of well 2. Location: sec. 14, T. 5 S., R. 1 E. (D-5-1--14bdc)

Dep (ft	oth こ)	Lithology
0-	-40	Clay and gravel fill
40-	-80	Sandy blue clay
80-	-116	Blue clay
116-	-226	Sand and gravel
226-	-298	Blue clay
298-	-475	Sand and gravel, with traces of clay
475-	-492	Clay with traces of gravel
492-	-682	Alternating layers of sand, gravel, and blue clay
682-	758	Tight gravel and sand
758-	784	Brown clay
784-	904	Sand and gravel
904-	936	Brown sandy clay
936-	964	Blue clay
964-	1018	Sand and gravel, with traces of clay
1018-	1028	Blue clay
1028-	1054	Sand and gravel, with clay streaks
1054-	1085	Blue clay
1085-	1160	Tight gravel, with traces of clay
1160-	1172	Brown clay
1172-	1192	Sand and gravel

Table 7. -- Log of well 3. Location: sec. 8, T. 6 S., R. 2 E. (D-6-2--8acb-1)

Depth (ft)	Lithology
0-3	Soil .
3-9	Clay
9-112	Alternating layers of sand and clay
112-430	Alternating layers of clay, gravel, and sand
430-436	Brown clay
436-452	Coarse gravel
452-532	Alternating layers of blue clay, sand, and gravel
532-556	Green clay
556-564	Gravel
564-570	Sand and gravel
570-576	Sandy clay
576-590	Gravel and silt
590-603	Clay
603-644	Alternating layers of gravel, sand, and clay
644-676	Blue and white clay, with some gravel
676-732	Gravel and sand, with traces of clay
732-744	Clay
744-806	Gravel, with traces of clay and sand
806-856	Blue clay
856-952	Alternating layers of clay and sand
952-1066	Alternating layers of sanc, gravel, and clay

Table 8. -- Log of well 4. Location: sec. 8, T. 6 S., R. 2 E. (D-6-2--8bca-6)

Depth (ft)	Lithology
0-18	Alternating layers of clay and gravel
18-60	Blue clay and silt
60-296	Alternating layers of sand, clay, and gravel
296-346	Sand grading to gravel
346-380	Alternating layers of gravel, sand, and clay
380-426	Silt, sand, and gravel
426-524	Clay, with layers of sand and gravel
524-531	Silt, sand, and gravel
531-576	Clay, with traces of gravel
576-596	Silt, sand, and gravel
596-638	Blue clay, with traces of gravel
638-658	Silt, with sand and gravel
658-710	Clay, with traces of gravel
710-805	Alternating layers of clay, silt, sand, and gravel
805-880	Clay, with traces of gravel
880-906	Tight gravel
906-952	Clay
952-958	Silt, with sand and gravel
958-1054	Alternating layers of sand, gravel, and clay

Table 9. -- Log of well 5. Location: sec. 8, T. 6 S., R. 2 E. (D-6-2--8cac-5)

Depth ft	Lithology
1054-1060	Silt, with sand and gravel
1060-1082	Clay, with a layer of sand
1082-1093	Silt, with sand and gravel
1093-1190	Alternating layers of clay, gravel, and sand

Depth (ft)	Lithology
0-4	Soil
4-8	Clay
8-15	Sand
15-39	Sand and gravel
39-110	Blue clay and silt
110-228	Sand and gravel
228-264	Blue clay
264-286	Fine sand
286-300	Blue clay
300-504	Sand and gravel
504-542	Blue clay
542-582	Sand and gravel, with some clay
582-610	Gray clay
610-624	Gravel
624-665	Blue clay, with some gravel
665-700	Sand and gravel
700-704	Blue clay
704-736	Alternating layers of brown clay, sand, and gravel
736-942	Alternating layers of blue clay, sand, and gravel

Table 10 Log of well 6. (D-6-28cda-1)	Location:	sec.	8,	т.	6 S.	,	R.	2	Ε.	
(D-6-20CUa-1)										

Table 10. -- (cont.)

Depth (ft)	Lithology
942-954	Clay, with gravel streaks
954-1090	Alternating layers of gravel, sand, and blue clay

Depth (ft)	Lithology
0-15	Sand, gravel, and boulders
15-157	Gray clay and blue clay
157-220	Clay, with traces of sand
220-225	Gravel and water
225-281	Clay and gravel
281-331	Clay
331-359	Conglomerate
359-630	Alternating layers of sand and gravel
630-720	Alternating layers of sand, gravel, and clay
720-771	Clay
771-811	Sand and gravel
811-820	Brown clay
820-911	Sand and gravel, with traces of clay
911-920	Gravel
920-955	Clay, with traces of gravel and sand
955-1000	Brown and blue clay

Table 11.	Log of well 7.	Location:	sec. 19	, T.	8 S.,	R. 3	3 E.
	(D-8-319bbb)						

Depth (ft)	Lithology
0-73	Clay and sand, with trace of gravel
73-83	Gravel and water
83-92	Brown clay, with trace of gravel
92-160	Clay and conglomerate
160-183	Clay and gravel
183-261	Clay, sand, and gravel
261-266	Clay
266-273	Clay and sand
273-448	Clay and gravel
448-450	Sand and gravel
450-474	Alternating layers of clay and sand
474-830	Clay, with trace of sand

Table 12. -- Log of well 8. Location: sec. 32, T. 8 S., R. 2 E. (D-8-2--32dda)

Depth (ft)	Lithology
0-2	Soil
2-38	Clay and sand
38-50	Gravel, cobbles, and boulders
50-74	Clay
74-81	Gravel and cobbles
81-142	Clay and gravel
42-212	Sand, gravel, cobbles; and boulders
12-330	Clay, gravel, and boulders
30-345	Clay
45-518	Clay, gravel, and boulders
18-552	Sandstone, with clay streaks
52-611	Hard-packed gravel and boulders
11-782	Clay, with gravel and cobbles
82-797	Hard-packed gravel and boulders
97-812	?
12-972	Alternating layers of clay, gravel, and boulders
72-982	Clay

Table 13. -- Log of well 9. Location: sec. 23, T. 9 S., R. 2 E. (D-9-2--23abb)

Depth (ft)	Lithology
0-1	Soil
1-37	Clay and gravel
37-71	Sand and gravel
71-83	Clay and gravel
83-170	Clay, sand, and gravel
170-289	Clay, sand, gravel, and silt
289-307	Sand and gravel
307-394	Clay, sand, and gravel
394-520	Clay and sand
520-544	Clay and gravel
544-547	Sand and gravel
547 - 662	Alternating layers of clay, sand, and gravel
662-668	Sand and gravel
668-744	Alternating layers of clay, sand, and gravel
744-772	Clay, silt, and gravel
772-823	Clay

Table 14. -- Log of well 10. Location: sec. 5, T. 9 S., R. 1 W. (C-9-1--5ddb)

Table 15. -- Log of well 11 . Location: sec. 4, T. 9 S., R. 1 W. (C-9-1--4ccc)

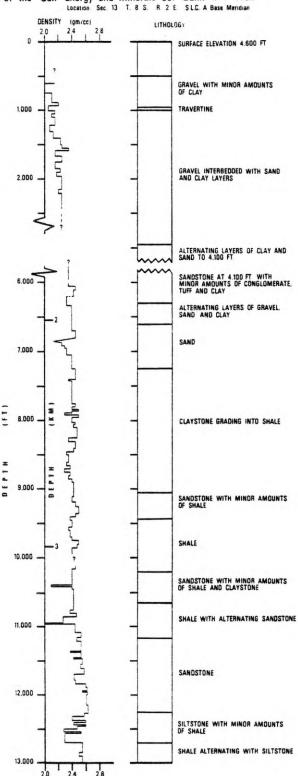
Depth (ft)	Lithology
0-14	Soil and clay
14-108	Clay, sand, and gravel
108-186	Sand and gravel
186-330	Clay and sand
330-407	Sand and gravel
407-563	Clay and hardpan
563-597	Clay, sand, and gravel
597-698	Sand and gravel
698-776	Alternating layers of clay, sand, and gravel
776-800	Clay

•

Depth (ft)	Lithology
0-68	Clay, silt, and sand
68-112	Blue clay
112-168	Sand and clay
168-186	Red and tan clay
186-218	Sand, with some clay
218-221	Coarse sand
221-230	Clay and gravel
230-283	Gravel, with some sand and clay
283-344	Coarse sand, with some clay
344-377	Alternating layers of hard lava and brown clay
377-398	Conglomerate
398-416	Clay
416-417	Hard lava
417-709	Alternating layers of brown clay and sand
709-785	Alternating layers of hard lava and clay
785-805	Brown clay and sand

.

Table 16. -- Log of well 12. Location: sec. 28, T. 10 S., R. 1 W. (C-10-1--28dad)



Simplified Density and Lithology Log of the Gulf Energy and Minerals Co. Bank #1 Well

Figure 11. Simplified density and lithology log of Gulf Energy and Minerals Company #1 Bank well. Well drilled during July 1977. (Data furnished by Gulf Energy and Minerals Company.

REFERENCES

Anderson, P. N., and Axtell, L. H., 1972, Geothermal resources in California: geothermal overviews of the western United States: published by Geothermal Resources Council, Davis, California.

- Armstrong, R. L., 1968, Sevier orogenic belt in Nevada and Utah: Geol. Soc. America Bull., v. 79, p. 429-458.
- Baker, A. A., 1947, Stratigraphy of the Wasatch Mountains, in the vicinity of Provo, Utah: U. S. Geol. Survey Oil and Gas Investigations Preliminary Chart 30.
- Baker, A. A., 1959, Faults in the Wasatch Range near Provo, Utah, in Guidebook to the geology of the Wasatch and Uinta Mountains transition area: Intermountain Assoc. Petroleum Geologists, 10th Ann. Field Conf., Guidebook, p. 153–158.
- Biehler, S., and Coombs, J., 1972, Correlations of gravity and geothermal anomalies in the Imperial Valley, Southern California (abs.): Geol. Soc. America Abstracts with Programs, v. 4, no. 3, p. 128.
- Bissell, H. J., 1963, Lake Bonneville: Geology of southern Utah Valley Utah: U. S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 257-B, p. 101-130.
- Bullock, K. C., 1951, Geology of Lake Mountain, Utah: Utah Geol. and Mineralog. Survey Bull. 41, 46 p.
- Bullock, R. L., 1958, The geology of Lehi quadrangle: unpublished M. S. Thesis, Brigham Young University.
- Cady, J. W., 1977, Calculation of gravity and magnetic anomalies along profiles with end corrections and inverse solutions for density and magnetization: U. S. Geol. Survey Open-file Report no. 77-463.
- Cady, J. W., 1980, Calculation of gravity and magnetic anomalies of finite-length right polygonal prisms: Geophysics, v. 45, p. 1507–1512.
- Cook, K. L., and Berg, J. W., Jr., 1961, Regional gravity survey along the central and southern Wasatch Front, Utah: U. S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 316-E, p. 75-89.

- Cook, K. L., and Berg, J. W., Jr., 1972, Principal facts for gravity stations along the central and southern Wasatch front, Utah: U. S. Geolog. Survey Rept. USGS-72-018, 32 p.; available only from U. S. Dept. Commerce Natl. Tech. Inf. Service, Springfield, Va. 22151, as Rept. PB-206-675.
- Cook, K. L., and Montgomery, J. R., 1972, East-west transverse trends in eastern Basin and Range province as indicated by gravity data (abstract): in Symposium, Gravity fields and earth structure, Abstracts with Programs, North-Central Section 6th annual meeting, Geol. Soc. America, Dekalb, Illinois, May 11-12, 1972, v. 4, no. 5, March 1972, Boulder, Colo., p. 315.
- Cook, K. L., Nilsen, T. H., and Lambert, J. F., 1971, Gravity base station network in Utah -- 1967: Utah Geol. and Mineralog. Survey Bull. 92, 57 p.
- Coombs, J. and Muffler, L. J. P., 1973, Exploration for geothermal resources: in Kruger, P., and Otte, C. eds., <u>Geothermal Energy</u>, <u>Resources</u>, <u>Production</u>, <u>Stimulation</u>: Stanford University Press, Stanford, Calif., 1972, p. 107.
- Crittenden, M. D., Jr., Stuckless, J. S., Kistler, R. W., and Stern, T. W., 1973, Radiometric dating of intrusive rocks in the Cottowood area, Utah: Jour. Research, U. S. Geol. Survey, v. 1, no. 2, p. 173-178.
- Currey, D. R., 1980, Events associated with the last cycle of Lake Bonneville-Idaho, Nevada, Utah, in Abstracts and Programs 6th Biennial Meeting American Quat. Assoc., p. 59-60.
- Davis, F. D., 1983, Geologic map of the southern Wasatch Front, Utah: Utah Geol. and Mineral Survey Map 55-A.
- Eardley, A. J., 1933, Structure and physiography of the Southern Wasatch Mountains, Utah: Michigan Acad. Sci. Papers, v. 19, p. 377-400.
- Eardley, A. J., 1939, Stucture of the Wasatch-Great Basin region: Geol. Soc. of America Bull., v. 50, p. 1277-1310.
- Eaton, G. P., 1979, Regional geophysics, Cenozoic tectonics, and geologic resources of the Basin and Range province and adjoining regions, in Newman G. W. and Goode H. D., eds., Basin and Range Symposium and Great Basin Field Conference: Rocky Mtn. Assoc. of Geologists, Denver, and Utah Geol. Assoc., Salt Lake City, p. 11-39.
- Eaton, H. J., 1929, Structural features of Long Ridge and West Mountain, Central Utah: Am. Jour. Sci., v. 18, p. 71-79.

- Fenneman, N. M., 1928, Physiographic divisions of the United States: Annals of the Assoc. of Am. Geographers, v. 18, no. 4, 3rd ed., p. 263-353.
- Fenneman, N. M., 1946, Physical divisions of the United States: U. S. Geol. Survey Map, Washington, D. C.
- Gabbert, S. C., 1980, Gravity survey of parts of Millard, Beaver, and Iron Counties, Utah: unpublished M. S. Thesis, University of Utah, 107 p.
- Gilbert, G. K., 1928, Studies of Basin-Range structure: U. S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 153, 89 p.
- Goode, H. D., 1978, Thermal waters of Utah topical report: D. O. E. report no. et/28393-7, Utah Geol. and Mineral Survey, p. 58-64.
- Grose, L. T., 1971, Geothermal energy, geology, exploration, and developments: Colorado School of Mines and Mineral Industries Bull., pt, 1, v. 14, no. 6, p. 1–14.
- Hammer, Sigmund, 1939, Terrain corrections for gravimeter stations: Geophysics, v. 4, p. 184-194.
- Hilpert, L. S., and Roberts, R. J., 1964, Economic geology, in Mineral and water resources of Utah: Utah Geol. and Minerlog. Survey Bull. 73, p. 28-37.
- Hintze, L. F., 1973, Geologic history of Utah: Brigham Young University Geol. Studies, v. 20, pt. 3, 181 p.
- Hochstein, M. P. and Hunt, T. M., 1970, Seismic, gravity and magnetic studies, Broadlands geothermal field, New Zealand: Geothermics, special issue 2, v. 2, pt. 1, p. 333-346.
- Hunt, C. B., Varnes, H. D., and Thomas, H. E., 1953, Lake Bonneville: Geology of northern Utah Valley, Utah: U. S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 257-A, 99 p.
- Isherwood. W. F., 1975, Gravity and magnetic studies of the Geyser-Clear Lake geothermal region, California: U. S. Geol. Survey Open-file Report 75-368.
- Kastrinsky, A. J., 1977, Seismicity of the Wasatch front, Utah: Detailed epicentral patterns and anomalous activity: unpublished M. S. Thesis, University of Utah, 139 p.
- Lovering, T. S., and Goode, H. D., 1963, Measuring geothermal gradients in drill holes less than 60 feet deep, East Tintic District, Utah: U. S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1172, 48 p.

- Lovering, T. S., and Morris, H. T., 1965, Underground temperatures and heat flow in the East Tintic district, Utah: U. S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 504-F, 28 p.
- Mabey, D. R., Crittenden, M. D., Jr., Morris, H. T., Roberts, R. J., and Tooker, E. W., 1964, Aeromagnetic and generalized geologic map of part of North-Central Utah: U. S. Geol. Survey Geophysical Investigations map GP-422.
- Mabey, D. R., Zietz, I., Eaton, G. P., and Kleinkopf, M. D., 1978, Regional magnetic patterns in part of the Cordillera, in the western United States: Geol. Soc. America Mem. 152, p. 93-106.
- Madsen, R. A., 1952, Geology of the Beverly Hills area, Utah: unpublished M. S. Thesis, Brigham Young University.
- Marsell, R. E., 1932, Geology of the Jordan Narrows region, Traverse Mountains, Utah: unpublished M. S. Thesis, University of Utah.
- McKee, M. E., 1982, Microearthquake studies across the Basin and Range-Colorado Plateau transition zone in Central Utah: unpublished M. S. Thesis, University of Utah, 117 p.
- McNitt, J. T., 1965, Review of geothermal resources: in W. H. K. Lee, ed., Terrestial heat flow, Amer. Geophys. Union Mon., sec. 8, p. 240-266.
- Metter, R. E., 1955, Geology of the northern part of the Southern Wasatch Mountains, Utah: unpublished Ohio State University Ph. D. Thesis.
- Milligan, J. H., Marsell, R. E., and Bagley, J. M., 1966, Mineralized springs in Utah -- their effect on manageable water supplies: Utah Water Research Laboratory, Utah State University, and Utah Water and Power Board cooperating, Logan, Utah, Report WG 23-6, 50 p.
- Moore, W. J., 1973, Igneous rocks in the Bingham mining district, Utah: U. S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 679-B, 42 p.
- Montgomery, J. R., 1973, A regional gravity survey of western Utah: unpublished Ph. D. Thesis, University of Utah, 143 p.
- Morris, H. T., and Lovering, T. S., 1961, Stratigraphy of the East Tintic Mountains, Utah: U. S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 361, 145 p.
- Morris, H. T., and Lovering, T. S., 1979, General geology and mines of the East Tintic mining district, Utah and Juab Counties, Utah: U. S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 1024, 203 p.

- Morris, H. T., and Mogensen, A. P., 1978, Tintic mining district, Utah: Brigham Young University Geol. Studies, v. 25, pt. 1, p. 33-46.
- Morris, H. T., and Shepard, W. M., 1964, Evidence for a concealed tear fault of large displacement in the central East Tintic Mountains, Utah: Geological Survey Research 1964; U. S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 501-C, p. C19-C21.
- Mundorff, J. C., 1970, Major thermal springs of Utah: Utah Geol. and Mineralog. Water-Resouces Bull. 13, 60 p.
- Murphy, P. J., and Gwynn, J. W., 1979, Geothermal investigations at Crystal Hot Springs Salt Lake County, Utah: in Utah Geol. and Mineral Survey Report of Investigation, no. 139, 86 p.
- Parry, W. T., and Cleary, M., 1978, Na-K-Ca and SiO₂ temperature estimates for Utah spring and well waters: U. S. Geol. Survey, Geothermal Research Program, v. 78-1. 51 p.
- Pe, W., 1980, Gravity survey of the Escalante Desert and vicinity, in Iron and Washington counties, Utah: unpublished M. S. Thesis, University of Utah, 151 p.
- Peters, S., 1974, Civil engineering features of a geothermal power plant, presented at A. S. C. E. National Meeting on Water Resources Engineering at Los Angeles, California.
- Rawson, R. R., 1957, Geology of the southern part of the Spanish Fork quadrangle, Utah: Brigham Young University Research Studies, Geol. Ser., v. 4, no. 2.
- Rybach, L., 1981, Geothermal systems, conductive heat flow, geothermal anomalies: in Rybach, L., and Muffler, L. J. P., eds., <u>Geothermal</u> <u>Systems: Principles, and Case Histories</u>: John Wiley and Sons Ltd., p. 3-34.
- Scott, W. E., 1980, New interpretations of the Lake Quaternary history of Lake Bonneville, western United States, in Abstracts and Programs 6th Biennial Meeting American Quat. Assoc., p. 168–169.
- Serpa, L. F., 1980, Detailed gravity and aeromagnetic surveys in the Black Rock Desert area, Utah: unpublished M. S. Thesis, University of Utah, 211 p.
- Sill, W. R., Wilson, W. R., Bodell, J., Ward, S. H., and Chapman, D. S., 1977, Heat flow measurements in southern Utah and northern Basin and Range - Colorado Plateau transition (abstract): EOS, Amer. Geophy. Union Trans., v. 58, p. 1237-1238.

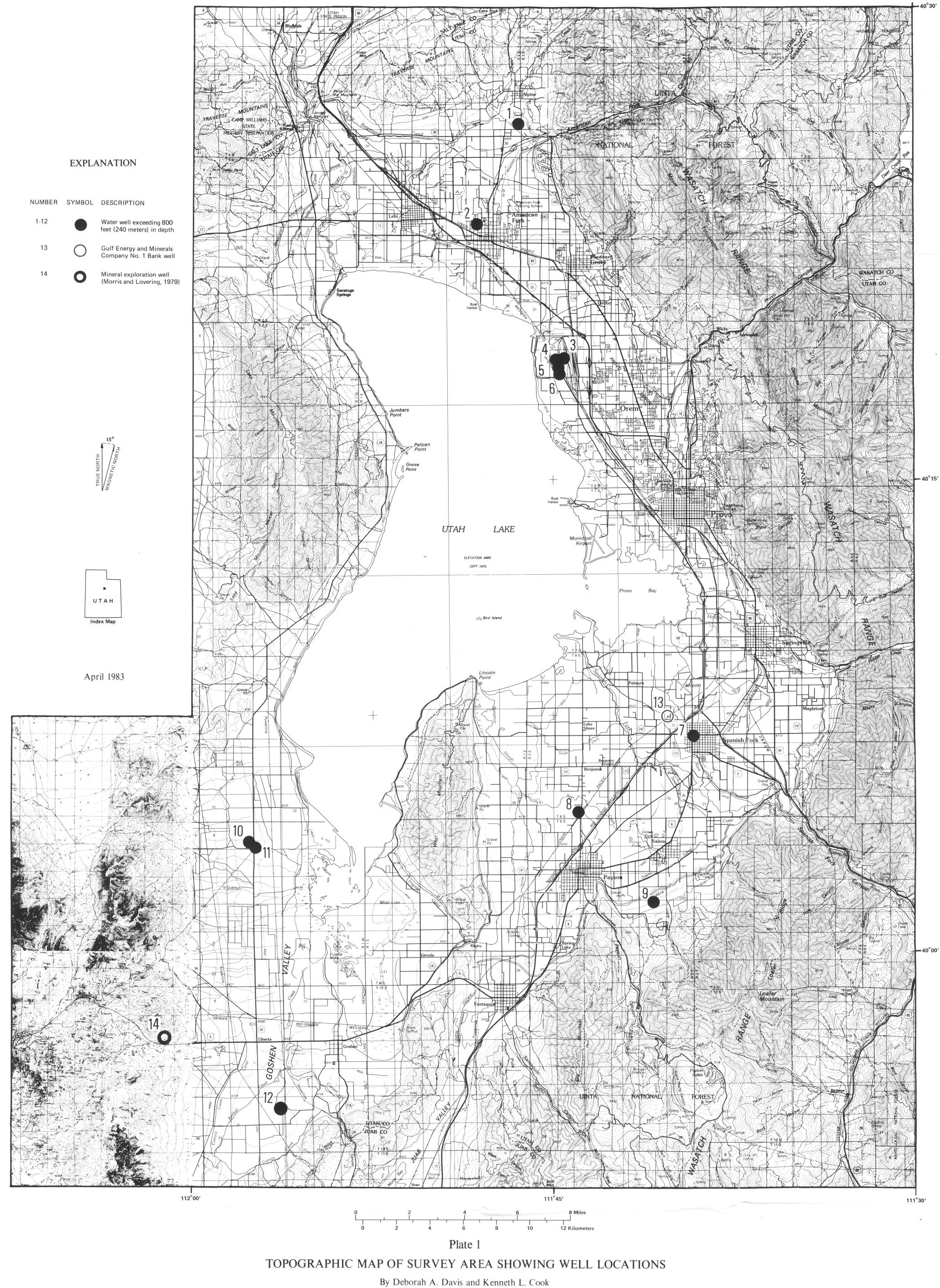
- Snow, J. H., 1978, Study of structural and tectonic patterns in south-central Utah as interpreted from gravity and aeromagnetic data: unpublished M. S. Thesis, University of Utah, 245 p.
- Stewart, J. H., 1971, Basin and Range structures: a system of horsts and grabens produced by deep-seated extension: Geol. Soc. America Bull., v. 82, p. 1019-1044.
- Stewart, J. H., Moore, W. J., and Zietz, I., 1977, East-west patterns of Cenozoic igneous rocks, aeromagnetic anomalies, and mineral deposits, Nevada and Utah: Geol. Soc. America Bull., v. 88, no. IX, p. 67-77.
- Stokes, W. L., 1968, Relation of fault trends and mineralization, eastern Great Basin, Utah: Econ. Geology, v. 63, p. 751-759.
- Stokes, W. L., 1976, What is the Wasatch Line?, in Hill J. G., editor, Symposium on geology of the Cordilleran Hingeline: Rocky Mtn. Assoc. of Geologists, Denver, Colo., p. 11–25.
- Stokes, W. L., 1977, Subdivisions of the major physiographic provinces in Utah: Utah Geology, v. 4, no. 1, p. 1–17.
- Stokes, W. L., 1979, Stratigraphy of the Great Basin region, in Neuman G. W. and Goode H. D., eds., Basin and Range Symposium and Great Basin Field Conference: Rocky Mtn. Assoc. of Geologists, p. 195–219.
- Swick, C. H., 1942, Pendulum gravity measurements and isostatic reductions: U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Special Pub. No. 232, 82 p.
- Talwani, M., Worzel, J. L., and Landisman, M., 1959, Rapid gravity computations for two-dimensional bodies with application to the Mendocino submarine fracture zone: Jour. Geophy. Research, v. 64, p. 49-59.
- Thangsupanich, I., 1976, Regional gravity survey of the southern Mineral Mountains, Beaver County, Utah: unpublished M. S. Thesis, Univ. of Utah, 38 p.
- Utah Energy Office, 1981, Resource assessment report, Crystal Hot Springs geothermal area: Department of Energy/ET27027-4, 108 p.
- White, D. F., and Williams, D. L., editors, 1975, Assessment of geothermal resources of the United States -- 1975: U. S. Geol. Survey Circular 726, compilation of 8 papers, 155 p.

Zietz, I., Bateman, J. F., Case, J. F., Crittenden, M. D., Jr., Griscom, A., King, E. R., Roberts, R. S., and Lorentzen, G. R., 1969, Aeromagnetic investigation of crustal structure for a strip across the western United States: Geol. Soc. America Bull., v. 80, p. 1703-1714.

Topographic Map of Survey Area Showing Well Locations

To Accompany Report of Investigations No. 179





Complete Bouger Gravity Anomaly and Generalized Geologic Map of Utah and Goshen Valleys and Adjacent Areas, Utah

To Accompany Report of Investigations No. 179

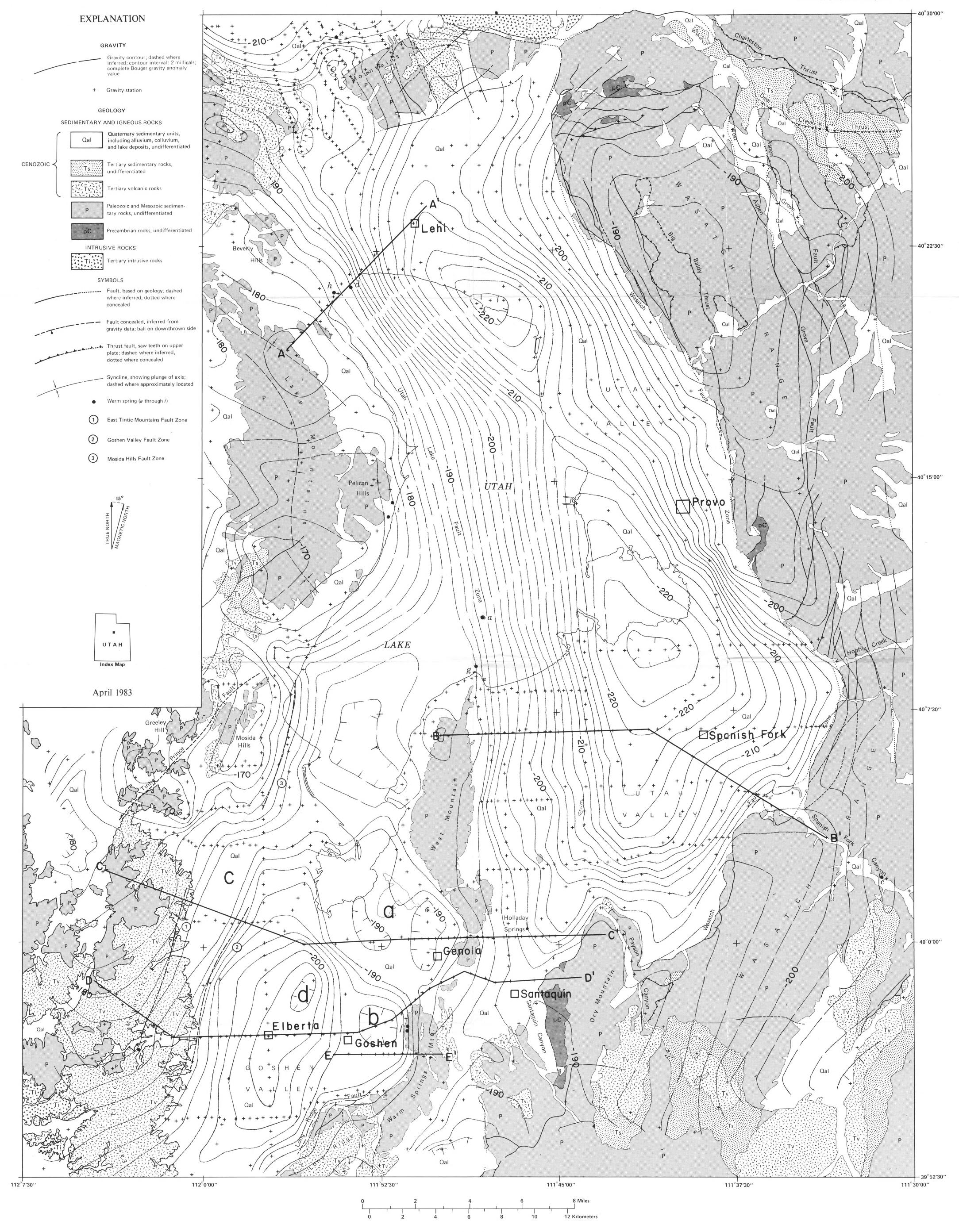


Plate 2

Plate 2

COMPLETE BOUGUER GRAVITY ANOMALY AND GENERALIZED GEOLOGIC MAP OF UTAH AND GOSHEN VALLEYS AND ADJACENT AREAS, UTAH

By Deborah A. Davis and Kenneth L. Cook