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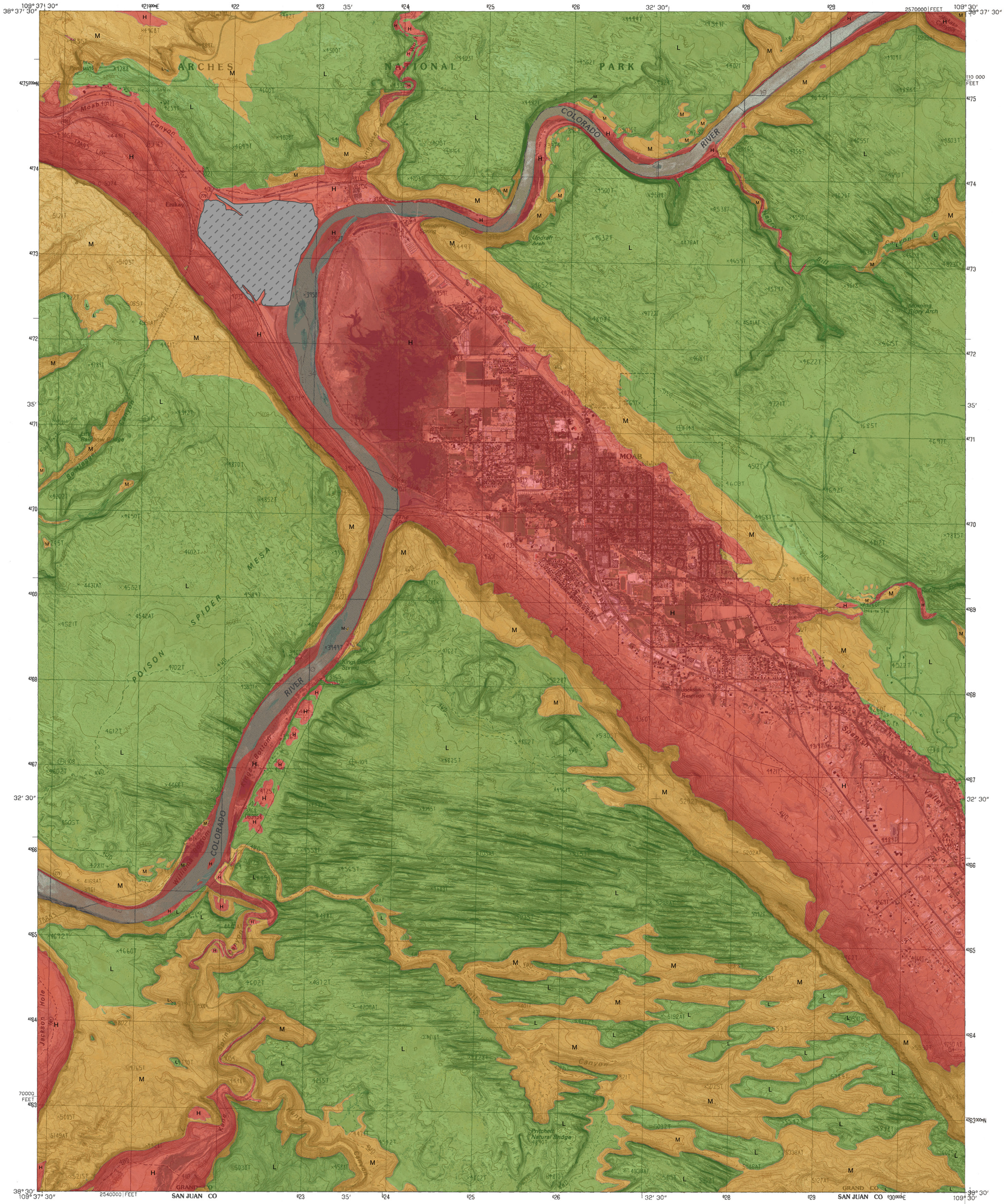

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SCALE 1:24,000

1 0.5 0 1 MILE

5000 2500 0 5000 FEET

1 0.5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET

Base from USGS Moab 7.5′ quadrangle (1985), slopeshade derived from the USGS 10-meter National Elevation Dataset (NED) (2009), and aerial photography from the National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP, 2011).
Projection: UTM Zone 12
Datum: NAD 1983

GIS and Cartography: Emily J. Kleber, Jessica J. Castleton, Ben A. Erickson, and Adam I. Hiscock

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RADON HAZARD POTENTIAL MAP OF THE MOAB QUADRANGLE, GRAND COUNTY, UTAH

by

Jessica J. Castleton, Ben A. Erickson, and Emily J. Kleber

2018

APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 2018

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3
4	·	5
6	7	8

1. Merrimac Butte
2. The Windows Section
3. Big Bend
4. Gold Bar Canyon
5. Rill Creek
6. Shafer Basin
7. Trough Springs Canyon
8. Kane Springs

ADJOINING 7.5′ QUADRANGLE NAMES

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EXPLANATION

Not Mapped – Area not mapped due to significant and ongoing human disturbance.

Radon Hazard Potential Categories

High – Area where probable soil uranium concentrations are greater than 3 parts per million (ppm); groundwater depth is greater than 30 feet below the surface and soil is highly permeable to moderately permeable. Indoor radon testing recommended.

Moderate – Area where probable soil uranium concentrations range from 2 to 3 ppm; groundwater depth is less than 30 feet below the surface and soil is moderately permeable. Indoor radon testing recommended.

Low – Areas where probable soil uranium concentrations are less than 2 ppm; groundwater depth is less than 10 feet and soil is impermeable; therefore, these factors impede the movement of radon gas into overlying structures. Indoor radon testing recommended.

USING THIS MAP

This map is intended to provide an estimate of the underlying geologic conditions that contribute to indoor radon hazard potential. This map is not intended to indicate indoor radon levels in specific structures. Although certain geologic factors are conducive to elevated indoor radon hazard potential, other highly variable factors affect indoor radon levels, such as building design and construction, building materials and foundation openings, and building operation; therefore, indoor radon levels can vary greatly between structures located in the same hazard category. Indoor radon levels in the moderate and low categories may be >4 picocuries per liter (pCi/L) due to variable subsurface geology and construction methods. If indoor radon levels are determined to be =4 pCi/L mitigation will be required to reduce levels. This map is intended for use at a scale of 1:24,000, and is intended for use in general planning to indicate the need for site-specific indoor radon-level testing. Indoor radon testing is important in all hazard categories and we recommend testing be completed in all existing structures.

For additional information about radon hazard potential in the Moab quadrangle, refer to the accompanying report.