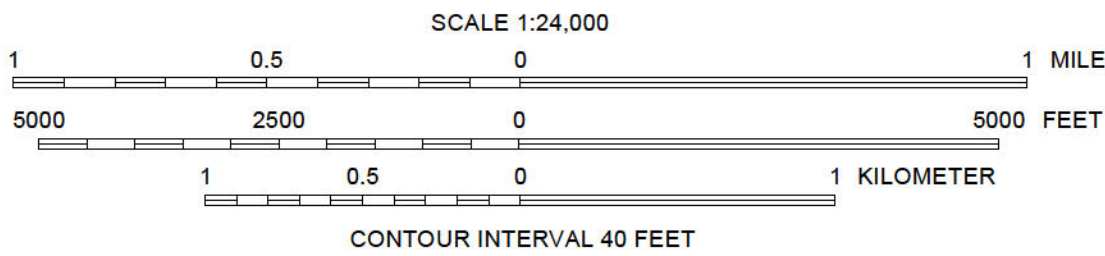
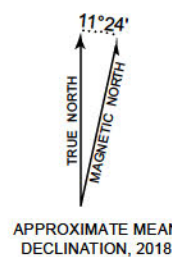


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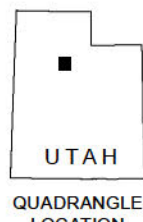
Base from USGS Tickville Spring 7.5' quadrangle (1997). The USGS topographic map published in 1997 conforms to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). However, the boundary of this base map conforms to the North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) resulting in a slight offset in boundaries and a gap on the west edge of the map with no topographic data. Imagery base from National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP, 2012) and hillshade derived from 2-meter bare earth lidar (2006) data from the Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center State Geographic Information Database, Datum: NAD 1983 Spheroid: Clarke 1866

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GEOLOGIC RADON HAZARD SUSCEPTIBILITY MAP OF THE TICKVILLE SPRING QUADRANGLE, SALT LAKE AND UTAH COUNTIES, UTAH

by
Jessica J. Castleton, Ben A. Erickson, and Greg N. McDonald
2018



1	2	3
4	5	
6	7	8

1. Bingham Canyon
2. Copperton
3. Midvale
4. Lowe Peak
5. Jordan Narrows
6. Mercur
7. Cedar Fort
8. Saratoga Springs

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES



EXPLANATION

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

INDOOR-RADON-HAZARD POTENTIAL CATEGORIES

HGRS **High** – Area where probable soil uranium concentrations are likely 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.

MGRS **Moderate** – Area where probable soil uranium concentrations range from 2 to 3 ppm, groundwater depth is 10 to 30 feet or more below the surface, and soil is moderately permeable.

USING THIS MAP

This map is intended to provide an estimate of the underlying geologic conditions that may contribute to indoor radon hazard potential. This map is not intended to indicate indoor radon levels in specific buildings. Although certain geologic factors are conducive to elevated indoor-radon-hazard potential, other highly variable factors affect indoor radon levels, such as building materials and foundation openings; therefore, indoor radon levels can vary greatly between structures located in the same hazard category. This map is not intended for use at scales other than 1:24,000, and is designed 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 the indoor radon potential in the Tickville Spring quadrangle, refer to the accompanying report.