

K/Pb FRACTIONATION TRENDS

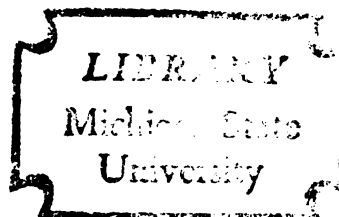
Thesis for the Degree of M. S.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

JAMES EDWARD FLIS

1975

THESIS



6-9/10/18

ABSTRACT

K/Pb FRACTIONATION TRENDS

by

James Edward Flis

The examination of element pairs as petrogenic indicators has been the prime interest of many geochemists in recent years. The literature suggests that the element pair, K/Pb, also has the potential for being such an indicator, but has not been given full attention due to its random chalcophile and lithophile characteristics.

This paper investigates the K/Pb ratio in various rock types. The data from 338 igneous and 493 metamorphic rocks was researched from the literature and statistically examined. Lead is the decay product of three radioactive isotopes, U^{238} , U^{235} , Th^{232} . In this study of common lead concentrations it was necessary to mathematically separate the radioactively decayed lead from the reported lead values. Through the use of a correction equation, it was found that the addition of radiogenic lead, to the common lead concentrations, has a minimal effect on the overall K/Pb correlations. The correlations for nearly all the rock types examined varied widely and were relatively poor.

A plot of the igneous averages showed a positive K/Pb trend. The metamorphic averages were made obscure by large standard deviations. Individual rock trends were examined by least squares regression on those suites found significant at a 95% confidence level. The overall K/Pb data suggests a depletion of lead in the upper crust and mantle and an enrichment in the lower crust.

James Edward Flis

In conclusion, the poor correlations of the K/Pb data found in this paper and elsewhere, demands a detailed examination of the multiphases of lead. For example, very little research has been done on the gaseous and liquid phases of lead in geological environments.

K/Pb FRACTIONATION TRENDS

BY

James Edward Flis

A THESIS

Submitted to
Michigan State University
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

1975

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am totally grateful for all those who assisted me with this thesis. Special recognition and appreciation is given to Dr. J.T. Wilband, my thesis committee chairman, for his guidance and perserverance. For help with the manuscript, Drs. H.B. Stonehouse, W.F. Cambray, H.F. Bennett, and with the correction equation, Drs. Ray Warner of the Cyclotron Lab and Steve Ewald of the Engineering Department.

A sincere thanks to Connie for typing of the manuscript and moral support. Thanks for your concern and friendship, Dave, Pete, Sue and Dewey from SUNY Fredonia and Rick and Carol from M.S.U. Also, thanks a whole bunch Mom and Dad.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF TABLES	iv
LIST OF FIGURES	v
 I. INTRODUCTION	 1
II. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM	2
III. CRYSTAL CHEMISTRY	3
IV. RADIOGENIC LEAD CORRECTION	11
V. K/Pb RELATIONSHIPS	16
VI. Pb AND K/Pb TRENDS	34
VII. DISCUSSION	37
VIII. CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY	38
APPENDIX 1	40
APPENDIX 2	58
REFERENCES	61

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. Simple statistics of all raw data	6
2. Ionic radii of associative elements	7
3. Lead concentrations in rock forming minerals	9
4. Radioactivity of accessory minerals	10
5. Radioactive decay constants for lead producing isotopes	12
6. Anomalous lead enrichment of various rock types	15
7. Anomalous lead enrichment of major rock types	16
8. Kurtosis and skewness of total data	18
9. Correlation table for variable modes	18
10. Metamorphic ANOVA	21
11. Igneous ANOVA	22
12. Comparative literature values	35

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1. K/Pb plot by Sandell and Goldich (1943)	3
2. K/Pb igneous scattergram	4
3. K/Pb metamorphic scattergram	5
4. Regression lines for all K/Pb igneous rock types . . .	23
5. Regression lines for all K/Pb metamorphic rock types	24
6. Plot of igneous averages	25
7. Plot of metamorphic averages	26
8. Average regression lines for the significant igneous and metamorphic rocks	33

INTRODUCTION

A literature search for investigations reporting lead analyses for major rock types has revealed that lead isotope analyses, rather than analyses for common lead,^{*} are most often recorded. This lack of common lead concentration data, especially for igneous and metamorphic rocks, has been noted by Zartman and Wasserburg (1969), Doe and Tilling (1967), Shaw (1972), Viswanathan (1972a) and Rhodes (1969).

Successful studies by Shaw (1968), and Lewis and Spooner (1973), of coherent element pairs, like K/Rb in igneous and metamorphic rocks, has provoked interest in other elements that show close geochemical coherence. Common lead has been recognized as a potential petrogenic indicator. Within crystal chemical considerations lead is thought to closely follow potassium in behavior and isomorphically replaces potassium in K-rich minerals (Wedephol, 1956; Goldschmidt, 1937; Stavrov, 1971; Zlobin, et al., 1965). Some investigations, especially those on K-feldspar rich rocks, indicate a fractionation between K and Pb while other investigators report contradictions between their K-Pb data and crystal chemical theory. For example Heier (1962, p. 441) could only call his K-Pb data "confusing", and others denote K-Pb as a vexing problem (Heier, 1960; Taylor, et al., 1960; Howe, 1955).

*Common lead, Pb^{204} , is lead obtained from non-radioactive lead minerals such as galena, cerussite, wulfenite, and from rock forming minerals which accept lead into their structures, such as, potash feldspars, muscovite, biotite, etc.

In natural systems, radiogenic leads, Pb^{206} , Pb^{207} and Pb^{208} are formed from parent U^{235} , U^{232} and Th^{238} respectively. Common lead, Pb^{204} , can be distinguished from radiogenic leads only by mass spectroscopy; other techniques yield total lead. Therefore, data which report total lead must be corrected to common lead if hypotheses concerning the distribution of lead in time and space are to be meaningful. Since the concentration of radiogenic lead increases as a function of time, the age of the rock as well as the U, Th and total lead concentrations must be known before corrections can be applied. The problem is further complicated by the fact that lead has a complex geochemical behavior because of its chalcophile and lithophile characteristics. These factors partially explain why the distribution of lead has not been an overly active area of geochemical research.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

A compilation of K-Pb concentrations in 338 igneous and 493 metamorphic rocks was researched from the literature. Only data compared with certified standards or reporting a sufficient number of replicate samples were utilized. Other trace elements, in particular, Rb, Th, U and age of the rock, if reported, were also compiled and incorporated into a correction equation for the accumulation of radiogenic lead.

Correlation matrices of data from differing rock types were arranged to examine the K-Pb fractionation problem. Least squares analyses was used to determine the predictive equation for the K versus Pb concentration in each rock type and other statistical tests were used to evaluate K-Pb relationships.

CRYSTAL CHEMISTRY

The close geochemical association of K and Pb has been predicted by many crystal chemists and geochemists, however, only a few investigations have dealt with variations of lead and potassium in rocks. A study by Sandell and Goldich (1943) reveals a large amount of scatter of their K-Pb igneous rock data (Figure 1). Sandell and Goldich suggested that more research was necessary before valid conclusions concerning K-Pb interactions could be made.

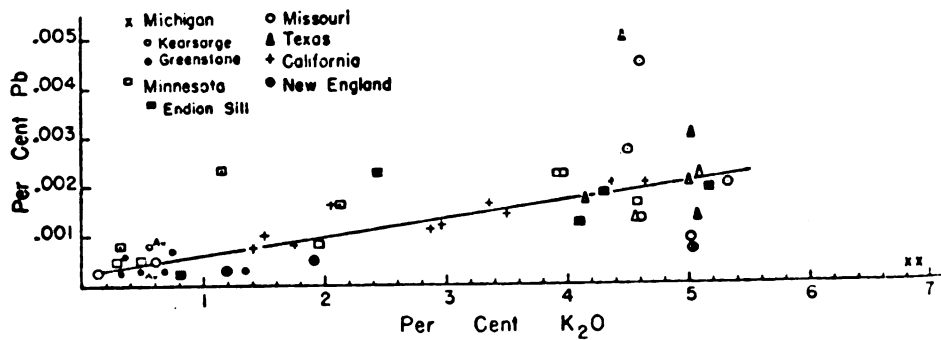


Figure 1

Figures 2 and 3 are the igneous and metamorphic scattergrams
for the data researched from the literature. The simple statistics

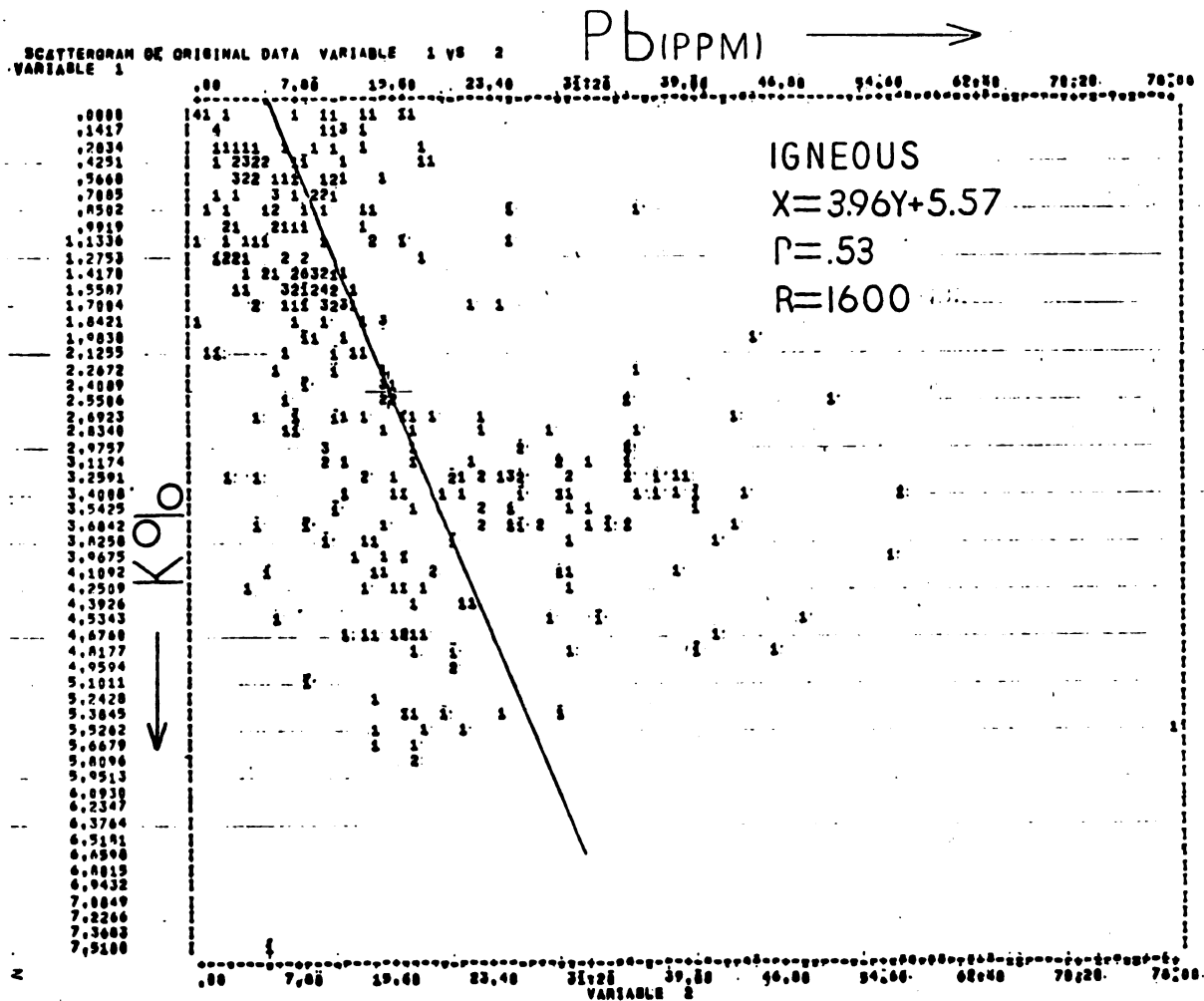


Figure 2

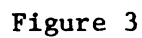


Table 1

<u>Metamorphics</u>		K%			
MEAN	2.00	STD ERROR	.073	STD DEV	1.62
VARIANCE	2.59	KURTOSIS	-.69	SKEWNESS	.70
RANGE	7.45	MINIMUM	0	MAXIMUM	7.45
<u>Metamorphics</u>		Pb (ppm)			
MEAN	19.88	STD ERROR	.69	STD DEV	15.43
VARIANCE	237.99	KURTOSIS	31.98	SKEWNESS	4.22
RANGE	180.0	MINIMUM	0	MAXIMUM	180.0
<u>Igneous</u>		K%			
MEAN	2.45	STD ERROR	.084	STD DEV	1.54
VARIANCE	2.36	KURTOSIS	-.71	SKEWNESS	.35
RANGE	7.51	MINIMUM	.004	MAXIMUM	7.51
<u>Igneous</u>		Pb (ppm)			
MEAN	15.33	STD ERROR	.62	STD DEV	11.35
VARIANCE	128.73	KURTOSIS	3.08	SKEWNESS	1.46
RANGE	78.0	MINIMUM	0	MAXIMUM	78.0

are compiled in Table 1. The range for lead in the igneous data is 78 ppm while that for the metamorphics is 180 ppm. Both plots have correlation coefficients of .55 and .49 respectively and scatter increases with increasing potassium.

It has been common practice among geochemists to arrange their data in order of increasing ionic radii since Goldschmidt recognized ionic size as a prime factor controlling the distribution of some elements in mineral lattices (Table 2). With reference to Table 2, some of the following diadochic substitutions have been reported.

Table 2

Cs ⁺ 1.67	Ba ²⁺ 1.35	Sr ²⁺ 1.18
Rb ⁺ 1.47	K ⁺ 1.33	Ca ²⁺ 1.02
Tl ⁺ 1.47	Pb ²⁺ 1.20	Na ⁺ 0.97

Lead and strontium replace Ca²⁺ in calcium minerals and monoclinic pyroxenes (Rankama and Sahama, 1950). Most often lead is present in silicate minerals as a potassium-type trace cation. Potassium rich minerals, particularly potassium feldspars accept lead into their lattice. Several studies show that lead is enriched in late formed potassium minerals such as pegmatitic potassium feldspars (Wedepohl, 1956; Heier and Taylor, 1959). Lead, therefore, violates Goldschmidt's "capture" principle as there is a lack of Pb - enrichment in early formed K-minerals. Siedner (1965) explains this reverse in enrichment by Ringwood's (1955) rules: whenever diadochy in a crystal is possible between two elements, the element with the smaller electronegativity is preferentially incorporated ($Pb^{2+} = 1.60$, $K^{1+} = .80$).

In the orthoclase structure potassium cations are distributed directly among the rings of the Si-Al tetrahedra that are united

into chains, and there exists a possibility of compensation of a large bivalent cation (Pb^{2+}) by a pair of Al-tetrahedra in the $[\text{Si}_2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_8]^{-2}$ framework (Byelov, 1953). The network of SiO_4 and AlO_4 tetrahedra is elastic to some degree and can adjust itself to different sizes of cations. Natural potash feldspars can be isomorphic mixtures of KAlSi_3O_8 and $\text{PbAl}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_8$.

Natural lead feldspars have never been found, however, research has shown that they may be produced artificially (Sorrell, 1962). Sorrell found high reactivities at low temperatures for artificially produced Pb-feldspars and suggested that lead in potassium feldspars may be more common than realized. Potassium feldspars, progressively enriched with lead, are found in close proximity of lead ore bodies (Cuturic, et al., 1968; Slawson and Nackowski, 1959; Doe and Hart, 1963).

The parameters governing the partitioning of lead between coexisting potash feldspars and plagioclase is unknown (Doe and Tilling, 1967). The average partitioning factor ($\frac{C_{\text{Pb}}^{\text{K-Feldspar}}}{C_{\text{Pb}}^{\text{Plagioclase}}}$) where "C" is the concentration of lead in parts per million, is reported as less than one by some (Heier, 1960; Howie, 1955; Barth, 1967), while Doe and Tilling (1967), report a partitioning factor with a range of 2 to 4.5. Table 3 lists the major minerals allowing lead substitution, and their concentrations. A partitioning factor of 2.4 was determined between the K-feldspar and plagioclase. This factor is only a approximation since some of the analyses in Table 3 are not from coexisting minerals. A factor of 2.4 suggests that lead is more receptive in the K-feldspar structure.

Table 3

	Potassium Feldspar		Plagioclase		Biotite		Horneblende	
	Pb(ppm)	(Author,#)	Pb(ppm)	(Author,#)	Pb(ppm)	(Author,#)	Pb(ppm)	Author,#)
GRANITES	56.0	(3,3)	25.0	(3,3)	10.0	(3,3)	34.0	(3,3)
"	37.0	(4,6)	11.0	(4,6)	48.0	(8,2)		
"	29.0	(1,31)			36.0	(7,1)		
"	67.0	(2,56)						
DIORITE			15.0	(7,1)	9.0	(7&3,2)	16.0	(7&3,2)
SYENITE	50.0	(6,1)			22.0	(6,1)		
GRANODIORITE	28.0	(5,2)	15.0	(7,1)				
ALASKITE	45.0	(4,1)	19.0	(4,1)				
GNEISS	33.0	(1&4,4)	15.0	(4,1)				
PEGMATITE	37.0	(1,4)	46.0	(4,1)				
"	114.0	(4,1)						
AVERAGE	49.6ppm		20.9ppm		25.0ppm			

$$\frac{C_{\text{Pb}}^{\text{K-Feldspar}}}{C_{\text{Pb}}^{\text{Plagioclase}}} = 49.6\text{ppm}/20.9\text{ppm} = 2.4 \text{ part. factor}$$

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Zartman, Wasserburg (1969) | 5. Cuturic, et al., (1968) |
| 2. Rhodes (1969) | 6. Zhirov, Chernyshev (1959) |
| 3. Fershter, et al., (1969) | 7. Rabinovich, et al., (1959) |
| 4. Doe, Tilling (1967) | 8. Viswanathan (1972) |

Diadochic substitution of lead for potassium can occur in the potassium interlayer position of biotite. For each lead captured, an additional aluminum must be admitted to the biotite tetrahedral layer to compensate for the charge difference. Zlobin and Gorshkova (1961) noted this aluminum replacement and concluded that lead is admitted into the biotite structure only with some difficulty. Parry and Nackowski (1963) studied biotites in monzonites and found increased concentrations of lead in biotite samples taken progressively away from lead ore bodies. They suggest solutions and leaching could be

responsible for the negative correlation in their data. Viswanathan (1972) found a positive correlation of lead with potassium in biotites from the Canadian Shield. Stavrov (1971) did not consider biotites as major lead carriers in his analyses of granites.

Table 3 shows a wide range of lead concentrations in biotites and hornblende. Moorbath, Welke and Gale (1969) noted minimal lead concentrations in hornblendes and pyroxenes of metamorphosed suites.

Radioactive minerals are also important, as they contain sites for lead produced through radioactive decay. These minerals can contain anomalous lead. Zircon, allanite, and sphene commonly contain radiogenic lead, derived from U and Th disintegration. It can be expected therefore, that diorites and granodiorites, those rocks containing a high proportion of accessory minerals will contain anomalous leads whereas, gabbros, basalts and granites should contain higher amounts of common lead. The mode of bonding of radiogenic lead in these accessory minerals is unknown, but Boyle (1959) reports that lattice vacancies can be produced through radiation and may provide lead sites. Doe (1967) suggested that radiogenic lead is probably not found in the same lattice positions as common lead. Table 4 shows the high radioactivity of accessory minerals, zircons,

Table 4

	PbO(ppm)	α /mg/ sec		Total Pb(ppm)	Pb ²⁰⁶
¹ GRANITE	18.0	.9	² ZIRCON	461.0	34.2
PLAGIOCLASE	15.0	.3	SPHENE 1	113.0	39.9
QUARTZ	5.0	.2	ACID WASH SPHENE 1	222.0	44.5
BIOTITE	32.0	.4	SPHENE	240.0	68.4
HORNEBLENDE	12.0	.8	MAGNETITE	1.4	.33
APATITE	5.0	56.0	APATITE	136.0	34.5
ZIRCON	40.0	400.0	QUARTZ	5.5	1.36
SPHENE	36.0	260.0	PLAGIOCLASE	3.8	.94
			PERTHITE	9.5	2.35

¹Larsen et al.(1952)

²Tilton,Patterson(1955)

sphene and apatite as found in some granites. There is a large concentration of Pb^{206} in the acid wash from sphene 1, which suggests this isotope is loosely bound in the lattice. Picciotto (1950) found radioactive elements present in mineral interstices and intracrystalline fractures of some granites.

RADIOGENIC LEAD CORRECTION

Examination of common lead concentrations demands a knowledge of the initial amount of common lead introduced into the rock at its time of crystallization. A sample of ordinary lead can be considered a mixture of common and radiogenic lead. The radiogenically derived lead is composed of equal amounts of thorium lead and U^{238} , U^{235} derived lead. Any additional amount of lead accumulated through radioactive decay in a sample must be corrected by subtraction from the ordinary lead content. In general, radiogenic lead enrichment is a function of time, however, the growth curve is not well known. U-Pb and Th-Pb isotope determination requires a primary lead correction through the use of mass spectrometry. The nature of the data in this paper does not make it possible to make common lead corrections through isotopic determinations. Rather corrections can be made if a series of critical factors are known; concentrations of Pb, Th and U and age of the rock.

Uranium²³⁵, Uranium²³⁸ and Thorium²³² will, through complex transformations, decay to Pb^{206} , Pb^{207} and Pb^{208} respectively (Table 5).

TABLE 5

Th^{232}	$\lambda = .499 \times 10^{-10} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	Pb^{208}	$+ 6\text{He} + \text{E}$
U^{235}	$\lambda = .972 \times 10^{-10} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	Pb^{207}	$+ 7\text{He} + \text{E}$
U^{238}	$\lambda = 1.54 \times 10^{-10} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	Pb^{206}	$+ 8\text{He} + \text{E}$
Pb^{204}	unchanged	Pb^{204}	

Each parent nuclei produces an unstable nucleus that decays to a final stable isotope. Lambda (λ) is the probability of decay governed by each nucleus. Common lead (Pb^{204}) is known to exist as a stable isotope and is not a product of radioactive decay and therefore, unchanged through time.

The relationship between the number of parent atoms and their decay rate is:

$$d/dt (N) = - \lambda N \quad (1)$$

where N is the number of the parent atoms at time t and λ is again the decay constant for that particular isotope. Integration of Equation 1 gives:

$$N = N_0 e^{-\lambda t} \quad (2)$$

where N is now the number of parent atoms which were remaining after time t, and N_0 is the initial number of parent atoms at time zero. The decay of U^{238} to Pb^{206} can be expressed as follows:

$$\frac{dU^{238}}{dt} = -\lambda_{238} (U^{238})_i = -\frac{dPb^{206}}{dt} \quad (3)$$

or

$$\frac{dPb^{206}}{dt} = +\lambda_{238} (U^{238})_i \quad (4)$$

The amount of Pb^{206} atoms produced after a time t is:

$$Pb^{206} = \int_0^t \frac{dPb^{206}}{dt} dt = \lambda_{238} \int_0^t U_i^{238} dt \quad (5)$$

It is seen from equation 2 that:

$$U_p^{238} = U_i^{238} e^{-\lambda t} \quad (6)$$

$$\text{and } U_i^{238} = U_p^{238} e^{\lambda t} \quad (7)$$

Substitution of equation 7 into equation 5 gives:

$$Pb^{206} = \lambda_{238} \int_0^t U_p^{238} e^{\lambda t} dt \quad (8)$$

$$= \lambda_{238} U_p^{238} \left[\frac{1}{\lambda_{238}} (e^{\lambda_{238} t} - 1) \right] \quad (9)$$

$$= U_p^{238} (e^{\lambda_{238} t} - 1) * \quad (10)$$

The decay equation of Pb^{207} and Pb^{208} is constructed in a similar manner giving,

$$Pb^{207} = U^{235} (e^{\lambda_{235} t} - 1) \quad (11)$$

$$Pb^{208} = Th^{232} (e^{\lambda_{232} t} - 1) \quad (12)$$

*($e^{\lambda t} - 1$) values are reported in Tables 1.6; 1.7; 1.8; by Russell and Farquhar (1960).

Summing equations 10, 11 and 12 gives the amount of radiogenic lead added in a rock sample formed at time t . (13)

$$\Sigma \text{Pb}_{\text{RADIO}} = U_p^{238} (e^{\lambda_{238}t} - 1) + U_p^{235} (e^{\lambda_{235}t} - 1) + \text{Th}^{232} (e^{\lambda_{232}t} - 1)$$

Dividing equation 13 by total lead (Pb_{tot}) and multiplying by 100 yields the percent of radiogenically derived lead. (14)

$$\frac{\Sigma \text{Pb}_{\text{RAD}}}{\text{Pb}_{\text{tot}}} = \frac{\text{Pb}^{204}}{\text{Pb}_{\text{tot}}} \left(\frac{U_p^{238}}{\text{Pb}^{204}} (e^{\lambda_{238}t} - 1) + \frac{U_p^{235}}{\text{Pb}^{204}} (e^{\lambda_{235}t} - 1) + \frac{\text{Th}^{232}}{\text{Pb}^{204}} (e^{\lambda_{232}t} - 1) \right)$$

where

$$\frac{U^{238}}{\text{Pb}^{204}} = \frac{U}{\text{Pb}} \times \frac{\text{Pb}^{\dagger}}{\text{Pb}^{204}} \times \frac{U^{238\dagger}}{U} = \frac{U}{\text{Pb}} \times 67.5675 \times .9927 \quad (15)$$

$$\frac{U^{235}}{\text{Pb}^{204}} = \frac{U}{\text{Pb}} \times \frac{\text{Pb}}{\text{Pb}^{204}} \times \frac{U^{235\dagger}}{U} = \frac{U}{\text{Pb}} \times 67.5675 \times .0072 \quad (16)$$

$$\frac{\text{Th}}{\text{Pb}^{204}} = \frac{U}{\text{Pb}} \times \frac{\text{Th}}{U} \times \frac{\text{Pb}}{\text{Pb}^{204}} = \frac{U}{\text{Pb}} \times \frac{\text{Th}}{U} \times 67.5675 \quad (17)$$

Uranium, thorium and lead concentrations are in parts per million.

Finally, simple manipulation yields the radiogenic lead correction equation.

$$\text{Reported Lead}_{(\text{ppm})} - \left(\frac{\Sigma \text{Pb}_{\text{RAD}}}{\text{Pb}_{\text{tot}}} \times (\text{Reported Lead}_{(\text{ppm})}) \right) = \text{Pb}_{\text{original}(\text{ppm})} \quad (18)$$

Equation 18 has an error of approximately 4 percent with the premise that the bulk of the radiogenic lead produced is thru the decay of U^{238} . This is a good assumption since U^{238} has a crustal abundance of 99.127%[†]

[†]U.S.A.E.C. Chart of Nuclides (1968).

A Fortran IV computer program was written to facilitate in correcting the available lead data. Only data reporting concentrations (ppm) of Pb, U and Th and age could be used in the correction equation (EQ. 14 and 18). A listing of the individual corrected and uncorrected lead values is found in Appendix 1. As expected, the older, more uranium rich rocks give larger lead corrections (Table 6). The standard deviations (σ) show a general decrease, which suggests that the corrected values reduces scatter. One value,

TABLE 6

Rock Type(#)	Uncorrected		Corrected		Radiogenic Pb(ppm)
	Pb(ppm)	σ	Pb(ppm)	σ	
ANDESITES(17)	4.77	2.91	4.75	2.89	.02
ANORTHOSITES(7)	9.77	9.24	9.60	8.86	.17
GRANITES(13)	28.71	8.50	28.10	7.74	.61
BASALTS(22)	4.78	3.68	3.89	5.00	1.09
GRANULITES(77)	26.26	12.10	25.17	12.25	1.09
AMPHIBOLITES(56)	28.15	14.85	26.88	14.39	1.27

from a granulite (Heier and Thorensen, 1971), had an overcorrected negative value (-22 ppm) and was discarded.

Ninety-one igneous and one hundred seventy two metamorphic corrected values were incorporated into the total data available in an attempt to reduce the amount of scatter in the raw data. The K:Pb correlation matrix (Table 7) shows a relative consistency of correlations in the igneous data, even with the addition of the corrected values. The corrected metamorphic rocks decrease in correlation (r).

Table 7

Rock Type(#)	(r)	(r)
	Uncorrected LogK/LogPb	Corrected LogK/LogPb
IGNEOUS(91)	.76	.77
TOTAL IGNEOUS(338)	.47	.48
METAMORPHICS(172)	.81	.76
TOTAL METAMORPHICS(493)	.52	.47
ALL DATA(831)	.44	.43

Table 7 suggests that the addition of anomalous lead caused by radioactive decay, is so minimal that this addition has only a small or insignificant effect on the overall K/Pb correlation.

The corrected rock types in Table 7 give very high correlations. The data was collected from authors that analyzed their rock samples from specific geographic locations, for example, Heier and Thoresen, (1970), and not geographically dispersed.

K/Pb RELATIONSHIPS

The co-existing potassium - lead values were first examined assuming a linear relationship. The coefficients, b_0 (intercept) and b_1 (slope), of the linear predictive equation:

$$\hat{Y}_{Pb} = b_0 + b_1 X_K \quad (1)$$

were found by regression analysis. The nineteen rock suites presented represent data from 338 igneous rocks and 481 metamorphic rocks. Only chemical data which satisfied the following prerequisites were used: (1) the analyses were compared to certified standards, and

(2) the authors performed a sufficient number of replicate determinations to report the precision of their analytical method. If the mean and frequency do not coincide, the data is skewed. Table 8 lists kurtosis and skewness for the arithmetic and lognormal K:Pb data. Metamorphic K and Pb values show a high tendency for lognormality with a negative skewness. In the igneous data, potassium shows arithmetic normality while that for lead suggests a lognormal distribution. Miller and Goldberg (1955) also noted that potassium was arithmetically normal. Their lead data was lognormal. Ahrens (1954) found both potassium and lead had lognormal distributions.

It is interesting to note that all the lognormal data is negatively skewed, the igneous more negatively skewed than the metamorphics. Zhirov and Chernyshev (1959) suggested that the igneous lognormal distribution of the elements characterizes the primary content of the magma. Any addition to that content would skew a lognormal distribution. If this is the case, the igneous and metamorphic data suggests contamination of Pb and possibly K from other sources.

Many investigators have reported that elements (in particular trace elements) have a lognormal distribution. In effect the log of the variables should give a higher correlation coefficient than arithmetic values of the same variables. Mixed mode (arithmetic-log) and common mode (log-log or arithmetic-arithmetic) correlations are reported in Table 9. These variables are also compared to the ratio value R , where $R = 10,000 \bar{K} / \bar{Pb}$. The correlation coefficients in Table 9 indicate considerable variations between mixed and common mode correlations. For example, diorites and anorthosites consistently

Table 8

Metamorphics		
	KURTOSIS	SKEWNESS
K%	-.70	.71
LogK	1.46	-.88
Pb (ppm)	31.98	4.22
LogPb	3.13	-.69
Igneous		
K%	-.71	.35
LogK	6.09	-1.96
Pb (ppm)	3.08	1.46
LogPb	2.49	-1.04

Table 9

	(r) K/Pb	(r) K/LogPb	(r) LogK/Pb	(r) LogK/LogPb	(r) Pb/R*	(r) K/R *	(r) LogK/R *
Igneous							
GRANITE	.10	.19	.17	.29	-.60	.34	.25
ULTRABASIC	-.33	-.22	-.02	.15	-.44	.90	.47
ANDESITE	.38	.31	.32	.28	-.55	.23	.28
DIORITE	.43	.44	.41	.42	-.05	-.89	-.03
DACITE	.37	.16	.38	.17	-.34	.44	.41
MIGMATITE	.04	.15	-.04	.03	-.47	.54	.62
BASALT	.33	.43	.34	.42	-.38	.30	.35
ANORTHOSITE	.97	.88	.96	.89	.40	.61	.61
Metamorphics							
SCHIST	.58	.56	.55	.46	.14	.84	.82
AMPHIBOLITE	.77	.83	.69	.88	.06	.61	.66
GRANULITE	.58	.65	.59	.68	-.35	.31	.31
SLATE	-.05	-.21	-.06	-.20	-.58	.40	.37
GNEISS	.50	.41	.45	.41	-.20	.47	.46

* $R = 10,000(\bar{K}/\bar{Pb})$

gave similar correlation coefficients for all modes presented, whereas granites gave a wide range of values. The log values $\log K/\log Pb$ gave the most consistent positive correlations. Since the ratio of the log values is most generally reported in the literature, this precedent will be followed.

The statistical F test was used on the data to compare the variance of the two populations. For the F test to be valid, the data must represent random samples from a normally distributed population. The data used in this study satisfies normality (it is nearly lognormal) and randomly sampled from the literature. The null hypothesis was proposed that no differences exist between the two variances to be compared, i.e., $H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$. The test ratio of the two variances was computed according to the relationship $F = \sigma_1^2 / \sigma_2^2$ where σ is the standard deviation and σ^2 is the variance. The calculated F value was then compared with the corresponding value in F distribution tables (Table - S, Rohlf and Sokal, 1969) at the 95% confidence limit and appropriate degrees of freedom. The choice of a 95% confidence level is satisfactory for most geological problems (Kauffman, 1969) and will be used in this study.

If the calculated F was less than the F distribution value found in the tables, there was no significant difference between the variances at a 95% confidence level. One could not therefore, reject the null hypothesis. If the calculated F was greater than the F distribution value found in the tables at 95% confidence level, then the ratio of the variances is larger than would be due to chance, and variations are considered to be caused by some outside influence and not chance alone.

Regression analysis was used to examine data and draw meaningful conclusions about dependency relationships of potassium and lead. Nineteen rock suites were analyzed.

All regression studies require that one variable takes fixed values subject to minimal error. It is a problem fitting regressions when errors of measurement are present in one or both of the variables. Geochemical data commonly has errors in one or more variables. Shaw (1968) partially avoided this problem by calculating both regressions, y on x and x on y and averaged the final slopes.

In itself, the question of which regression line is more appropriate is meaningless as it stands. Before it can be answered, we must determine; (1) how the (x,y) values were obtained and (2) the purpose of the regression (Winsor, 1946). In this study the pairs of K and Pb values (y,x) were obtained (1) as a random sample from the general population. It is then possible to estimate the constants of the (y,x) distribution; (2) it is desirable to present a relation to estimate in the future, the value of lead (x), given a future measurement of potassium (y). Consideration of 1 and 2 statistically allows the validity of the regression of x on y ($x|y$) and is unaffected by the fact that positive errors of measurement are involved. Tables 10 and 11 are the ANOVA statistics for the logarithmic and arithmetic data.

Regression lines ($x|y$) were drawn on log scale for twelve igneous and seven metamorphic rock suites (Figures 4 and 5). All suites, excluding diorites, exhibit subparallel behavior and steep to vertical slopes. The means and standard deviations for these regression lines are plotted in Figures 6 and 7. The igneous rocks

	No.	K		Pb		Re*		Re		Rs		Ra		F		Sig.	r	Regression		$\overline{K/Pb} \times 10000$
		$\overline{y}$	$\overline{y}$	$\overline{x}$	d.f.	d.f.	d.f.	M.S.	S.S.	S.S.	M.S.	M.S.	b ₁	b ₀						
Gneiss(arith.) (log.)	245	1.20 -.04	1.20 -.04	14.39 1.10	1	243	243	3977.92 2.29	12126.22 11.28	49.90 .05	79.71 49.44	1.00* 1.00	.50 .41	3.78 .32	9.81 1.11	833.91				
Granulite	76	3.51 .49	3.51 .49	25.30 1.35	1	74	74	3862.55 1.62	7457.01 1.89	100.77 .03	38.33 63.32	1.00* 1.00	.58 .68	5.19 .65	7.08 1.03	1387.35				
Amphibolite	56	3.20 .32	3.20 .32	25.83 1.29	1	54	54	7072.76 6.46	4613.79 1.92	85.44 .04	82.78 181.55	1.00* 1.00	.78 .88	6.74 .56	4.26 1.12	1238.86				
Schist	27	1.16 -.41	1.16 -.41	23.00 1.32	1	25	25	1102.78 .20	2133.22 .73	85.33 .03	12.92 6.72	.92* .98	.53 .46	4.75 .12	17.51 1.37	504.34				
Slate	40	2.86 .44	2.86 .44	21.28 1.29	1	38	38	4.81 .05	1943.17 1.17	51.14 .03	.09 1.52	.24 .78	.05 .20	-.61 -.37	23.03 1.47	1343.98				
Meta-Gabbro	8	1.54	1.54	9.74	1	6	6	29.26 .02	121.45 .28	20.24 .05	1.45 .47	.73 .48	.44 .27	2.33 .26	6.16 .91	1588.11				
Pyribolite	9	.49 -.34	.49 -.34	9.33 .93	1	7	7	10.19 .04	81.80 .28	11.69 .04	.87 .99	.62 .65	.33 .35	-5.88 -.35	12.24 .81	525.19				
Significant Metamorphics	408	1.90 .09	1.90 .09	18.49 1.18	1	406	406	25140.87 10.82	29451.94 24.90	72.54 .06	346.57 176.37	1.00* 1.00	.68 .55	4.85 .35	9.27 1.15	1027.58				

* Significant at the 95% confidence level

Re* Residual
Re* RegressionMetamorphic
ANOVA

Table 10

No.	K	Pb	Rs*	Re*	Re	Rs	Re	Rs	F	Sig.	r	Regression		
												b ₁	b ₀	$\overline{K/Pb} \cdot 10000$
	$\overline{y}$	$\overline{x}$	d.f.	d.f.	M.S.	S.S.	M.S.	S.S.						
Anorthosite (arith.)	1.22	9.60	1	5	439.25	31.92	6.39	68.79	1.00*	.97	.97	5.33	3.07	1270.83
(log.)	-.08	.88			.41	.10	.02	19.11	.99*	.89	.89	.76	.94	
Andesite	1.34	7.74	1	67	195.46	1154.33	17.23	11.35	.99*	.38	.38	3.63	2.87	1731.26
	.09	.83			.29	3.51	.05	5.59	.98*	.28	.28	.38	.79	
Basalt	1.04	7.08	1	39	149.24	1240.19	31.79	4.69	.96*	.33	.33	2.26	4.74	1468.92
	-.14	.69			1.13	5.25	.13	8.38	.99*	.42	.42	1.06	.87	
Diorite	3.08	26.39	1	31	562.72	2427.16	78.30	7.18	.98*	.43	.43	9.43	-2.70	1167.10
	.48	1.39			.20	.90	.03	6.77	.98*	.42	.42	1.06	.87	
Granite	3.98	22.16	1	73	153.56	9540.13	4651.18	.83	.63*	.11	.11	1.17	17.49	1796.02
	.57	1.26			.54	5.79	.08	6.86	.99*	.29	.29	.46	.99	
Dacite	2.00	10.72	1	29	84.69	530.27	18.29	4.63	.96*	.37	.37	2.88	4.95	1865.67
	.29	.98			.06	1.83	.06	.91	.65	.17	.17	.39	.87	
Ultrabasic	.33	9.08	1	14	55.96	449.18	32.08	1.74	.79	.33	.33	-3.65	10.29	364.54
	-.91	.75			.12	5.39	.38	.32	.65	.15	.15	.13	.87	
Syenite	3.76	23.13	1	6	14.31	914.57	152.43	.09	.23	.12	.12	-2.31	31.81	1625.59
	.57	1.31			.00	3.25	.11	.04	.15	.08	.08	-.26	1.46	
Migmatite	2.86	41.97	1	28	91.15	43399.82	1549.99	.06	.19	.05	.05	.86	39.52	681.43
	.29	1.49			.00	3.25	.12	.04	.17	.04	.04	.03	1.48	
Granofels	.82	13.50	1	8	7.93	206.57	25.82	.30	.41	.19	.19	1.78	12.04	607.41
	-.16	1.07			.07	.66	.08	.88	.63	.32	.32	.33	1.13	
Adamellite	3.46	31.80	1	8	26.55	481.05	60.13	.44	.48	.23	.23	5.89	11.43	1088.05
	.53	1.49			.00	.09	.01	.24	.36	.17	.17	.49	.74	
Mangerite	3.83	16.73	1	34	6.51	1706.27	50.18	.13	.28	.06	.06	-.44	18.43	2289.30
	.57	1.20			.00	.79	.02	.24	.37	.08	.08	-.10	1.25	
Significant Igneous	222	2.43	15.26	1	220	11553.09	22522.37	102.37	112.85	1.00	.58	4.62	4.05	1592.39
						15.40	.08	18.34	184.71	1.00	.68	.72	.84	

* Significant at the 95% confidence level

Re* Residual
Re* RegressionIgneous
ANOVA

Table 11

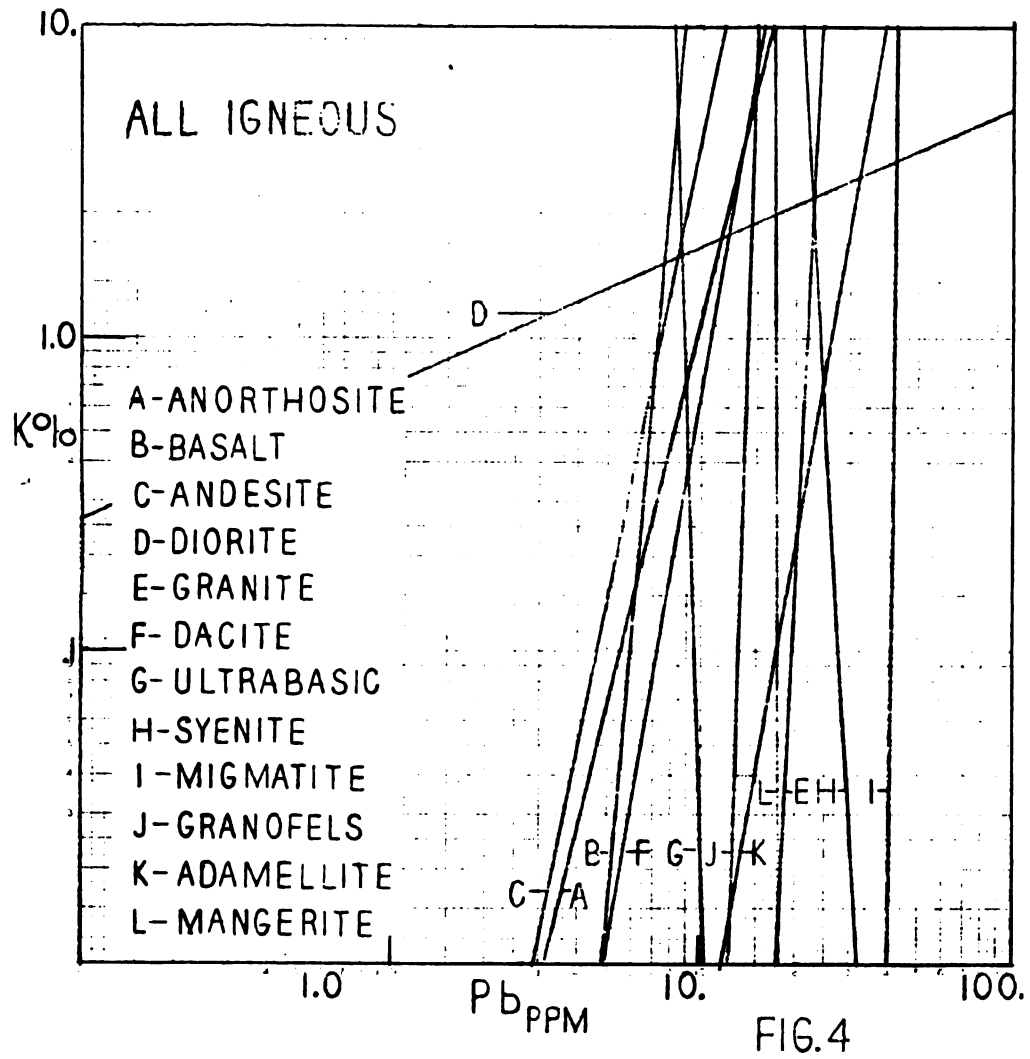


Figure 4.

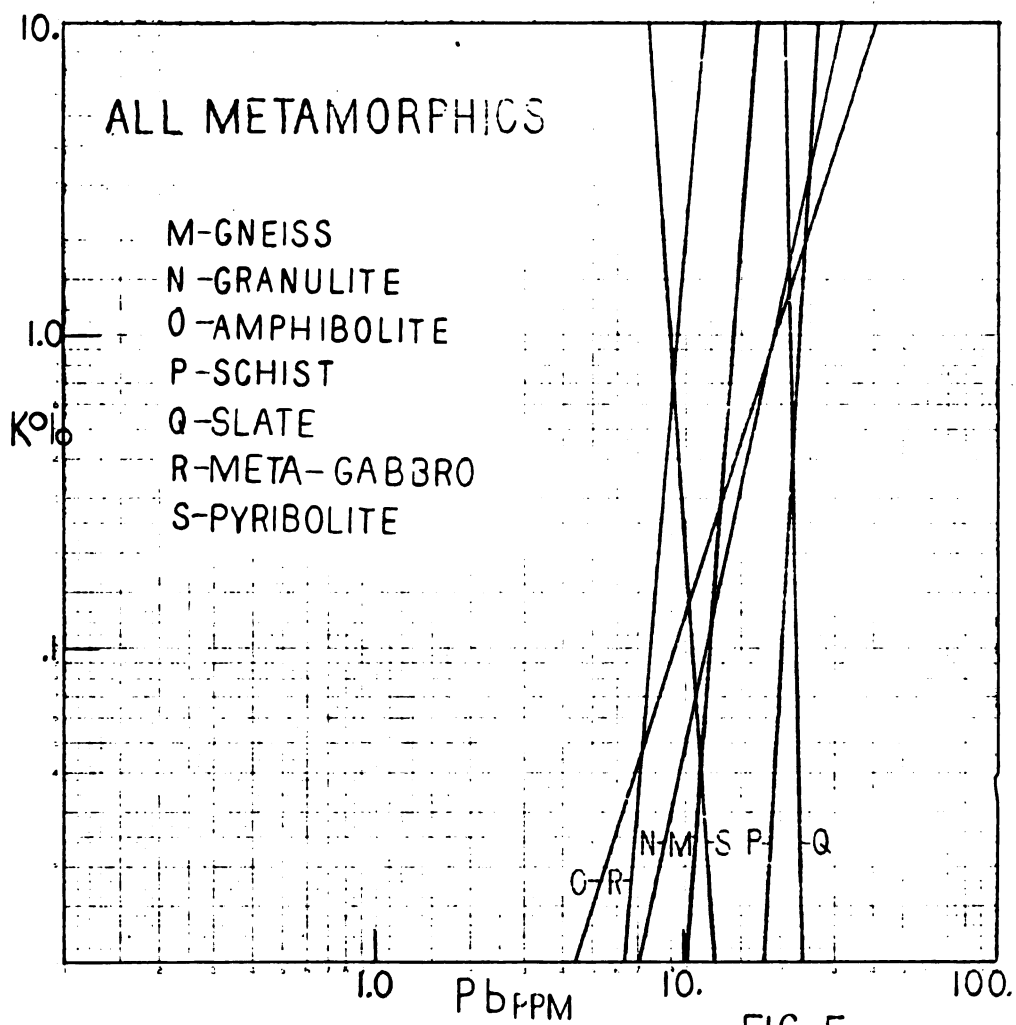


Figure 5.

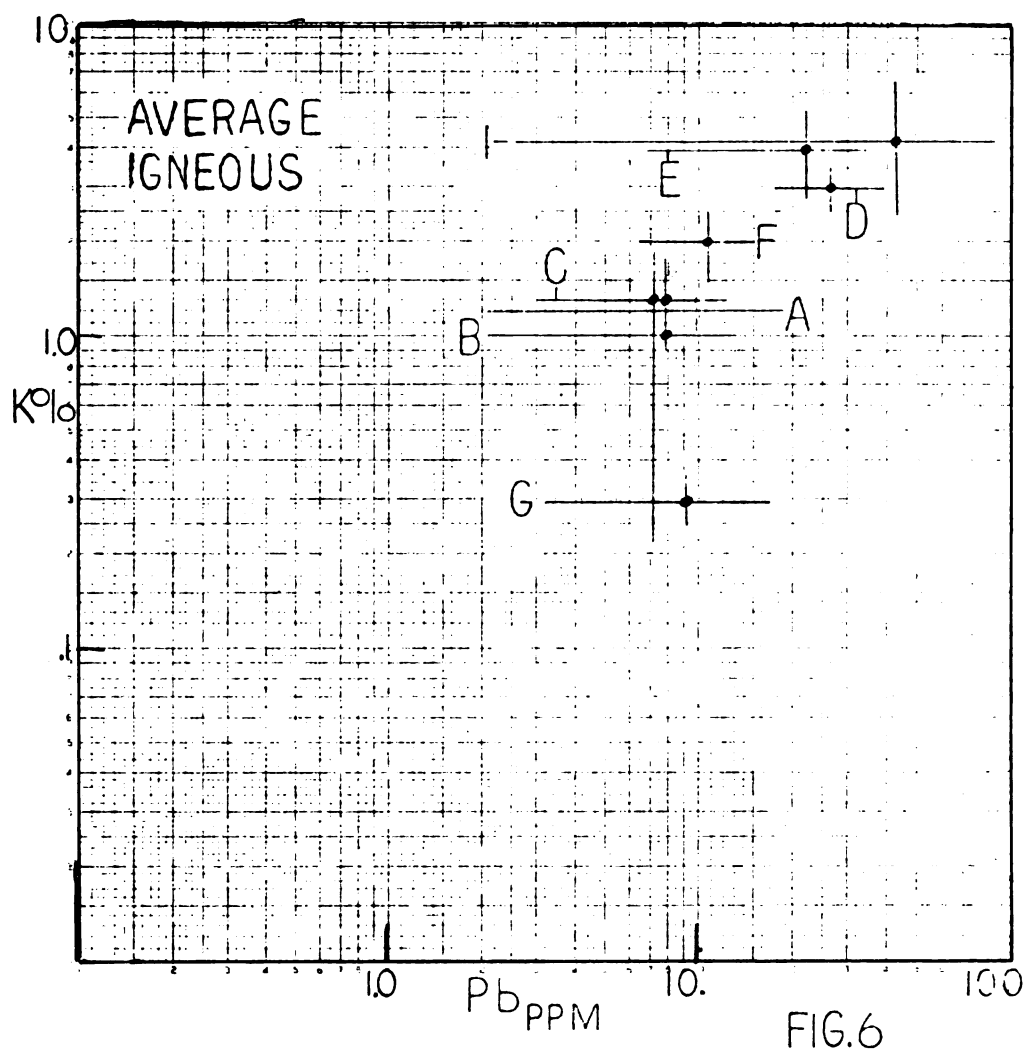


Figure 6.

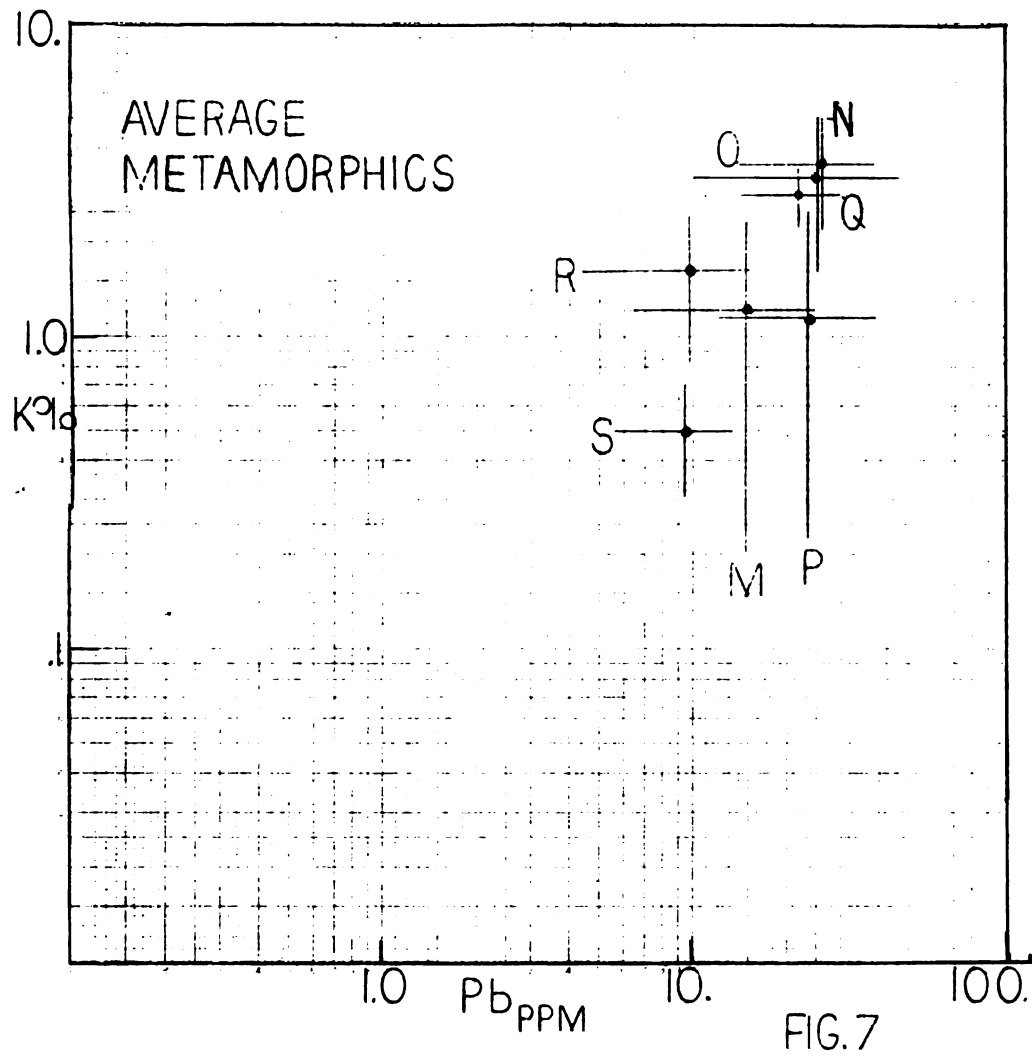


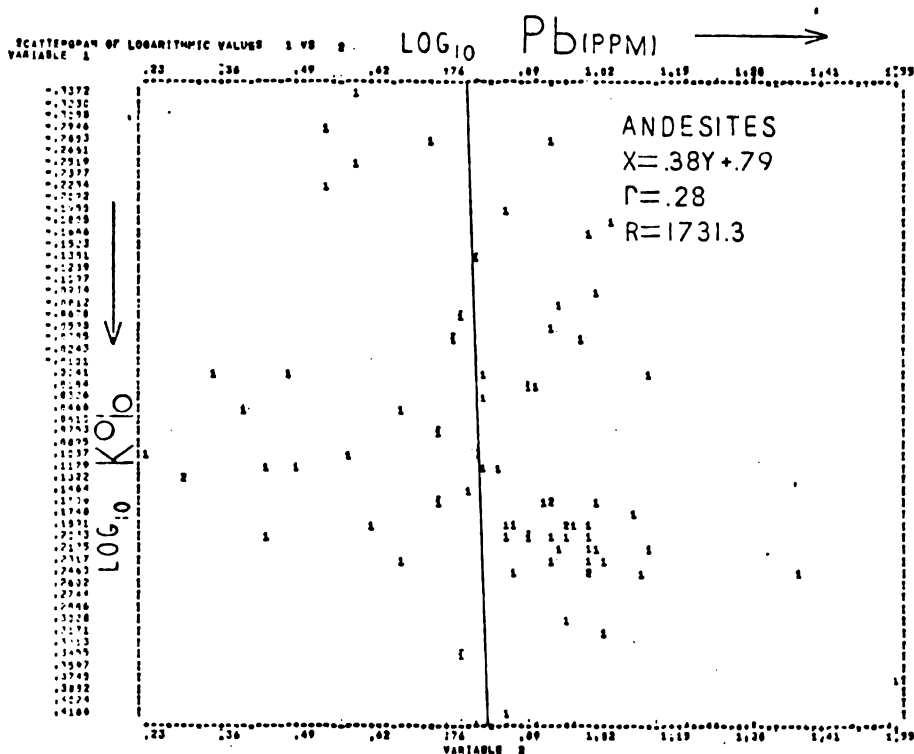
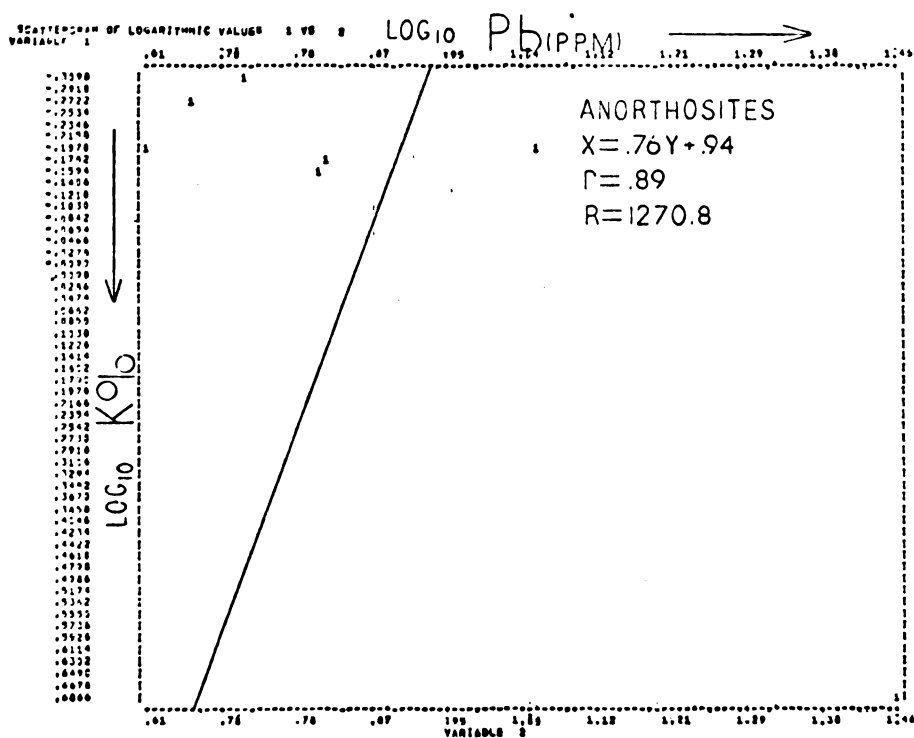
Figure 7.

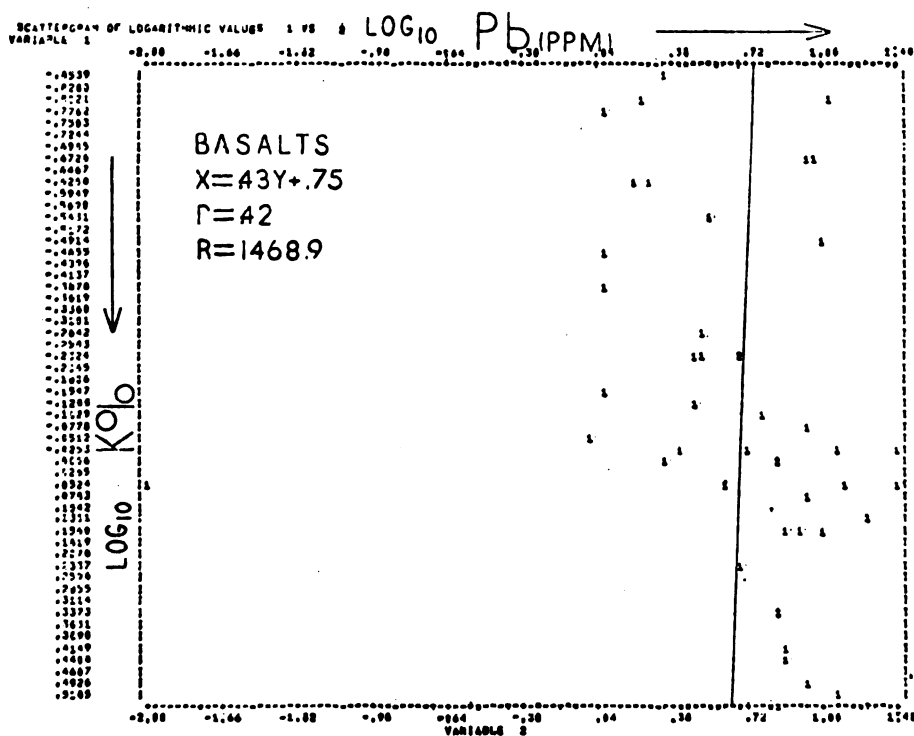
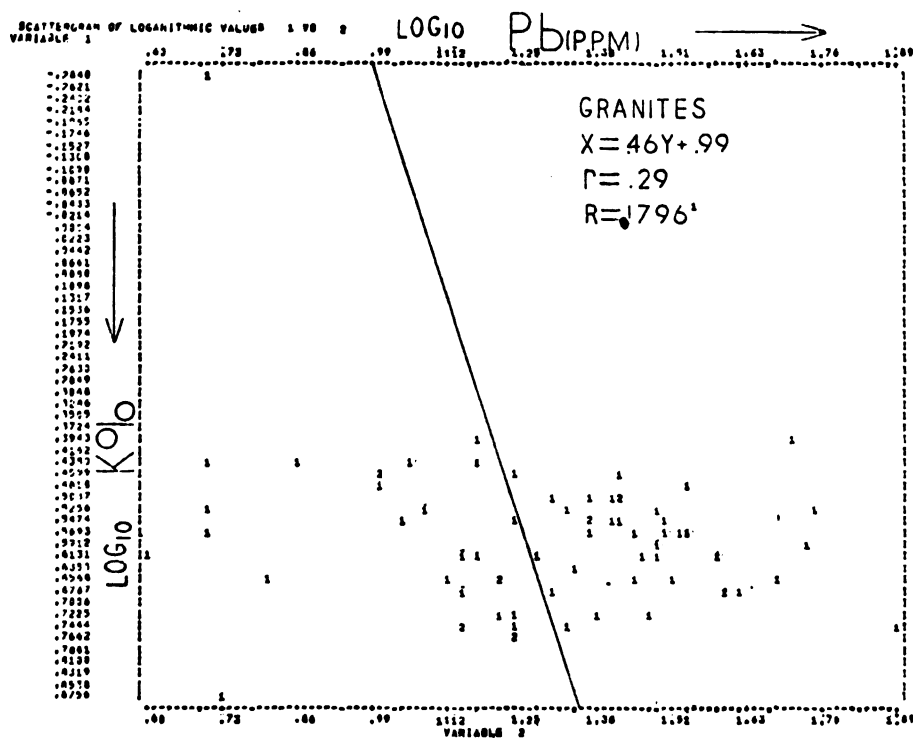
contain large standard deviations but show a definite K/Pb trend. The potassium deficient ultrabasics have the lowest lead concentrations, while the potassium rich migmatites and granites contain the largest concentrations of lead.

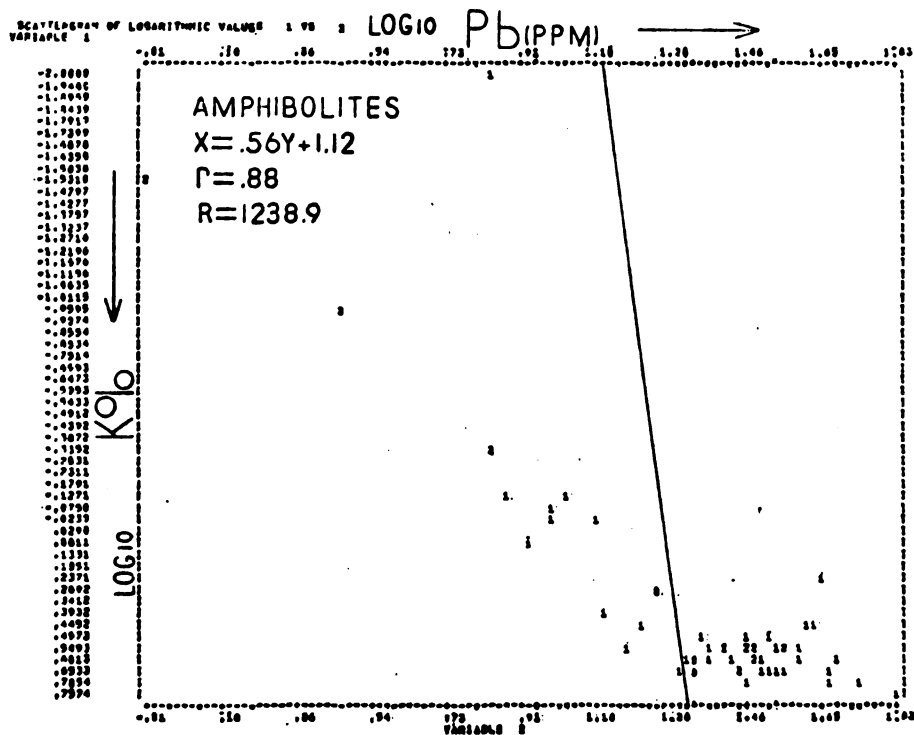
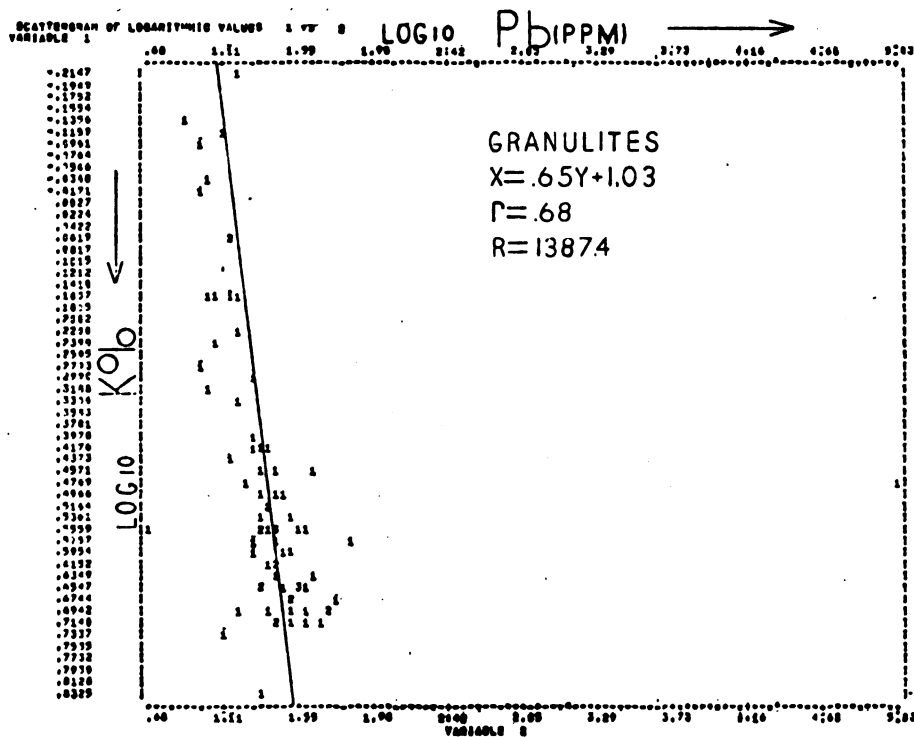
The plot of the metamorphic averages and standard deviations does not present a clear picture (Figure 7). The high temperature and pressure suites have the highest lead and potassium concentrations but the large standard deviations make conclusions difficult. It is interesting to note however, that the standard deviations for the metamorphics is largest in the potassium range while the larger standard deviations for the igneous rocks is found in the lead range. This suggests that lead is much more variable in the igneous rock suites.

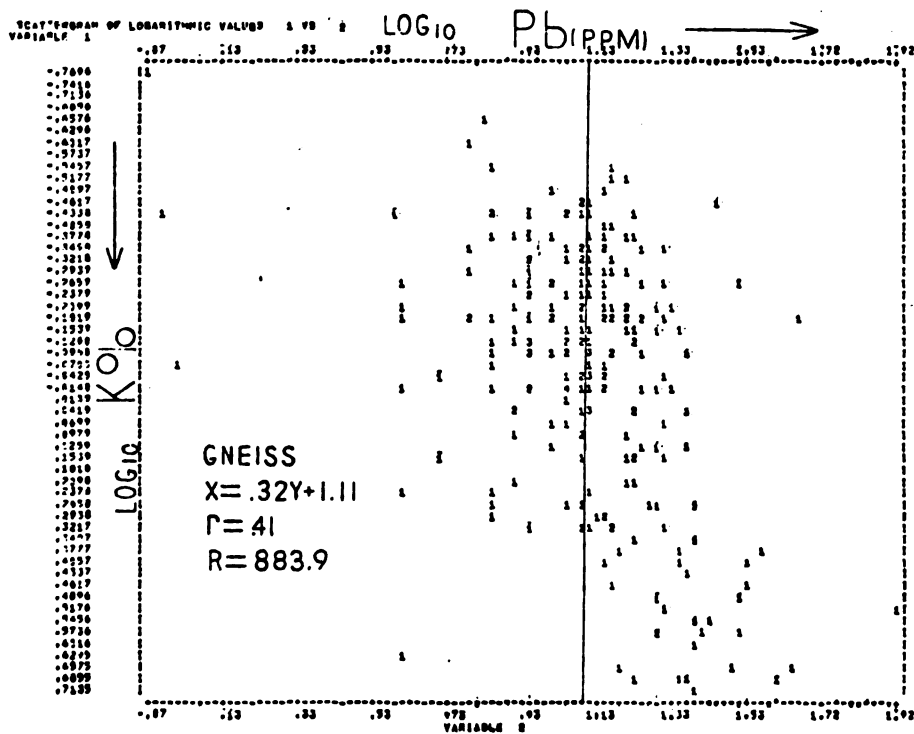
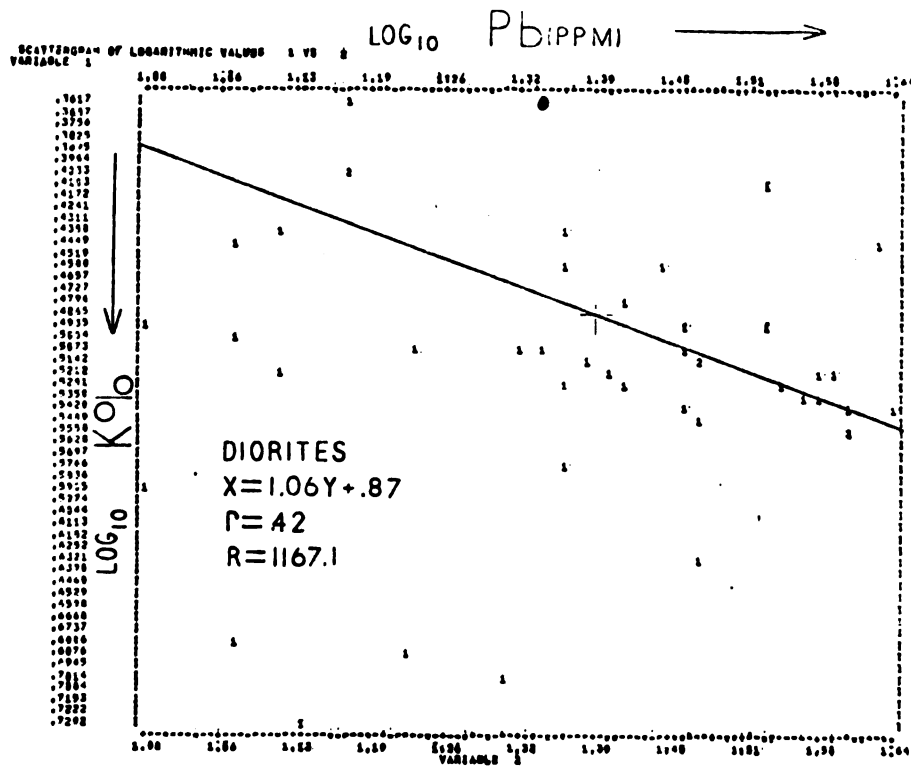
The F statistic was calculated to select the suites most significant at the 95% level. Nine suites were obtained, four metamorphic and five igneous rocks. The appropriate summary statistics are found in the ANOVA Tables 10 and 11.

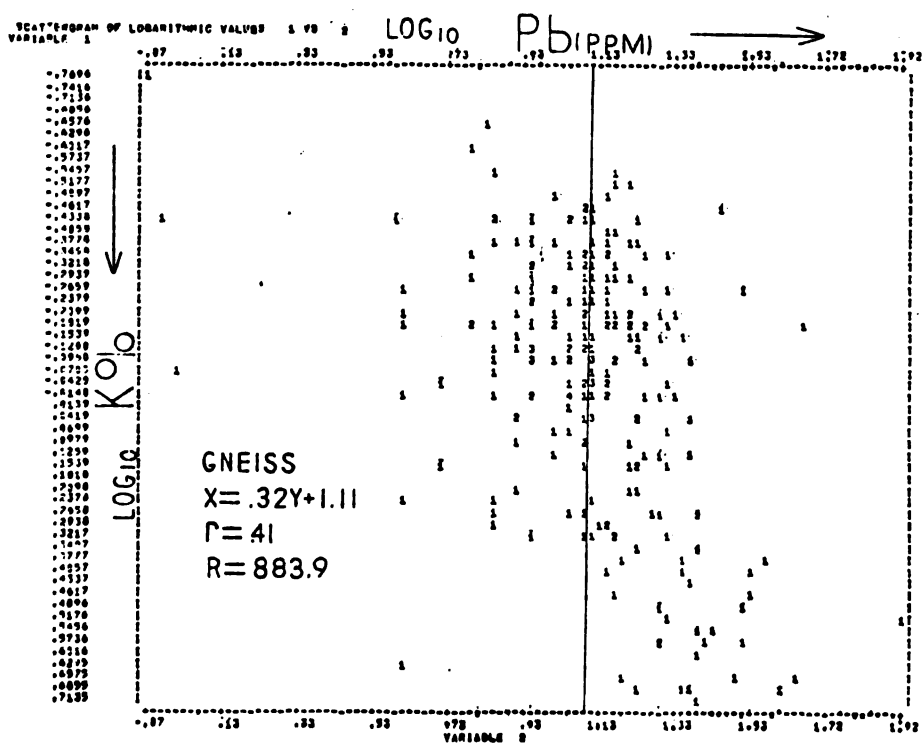
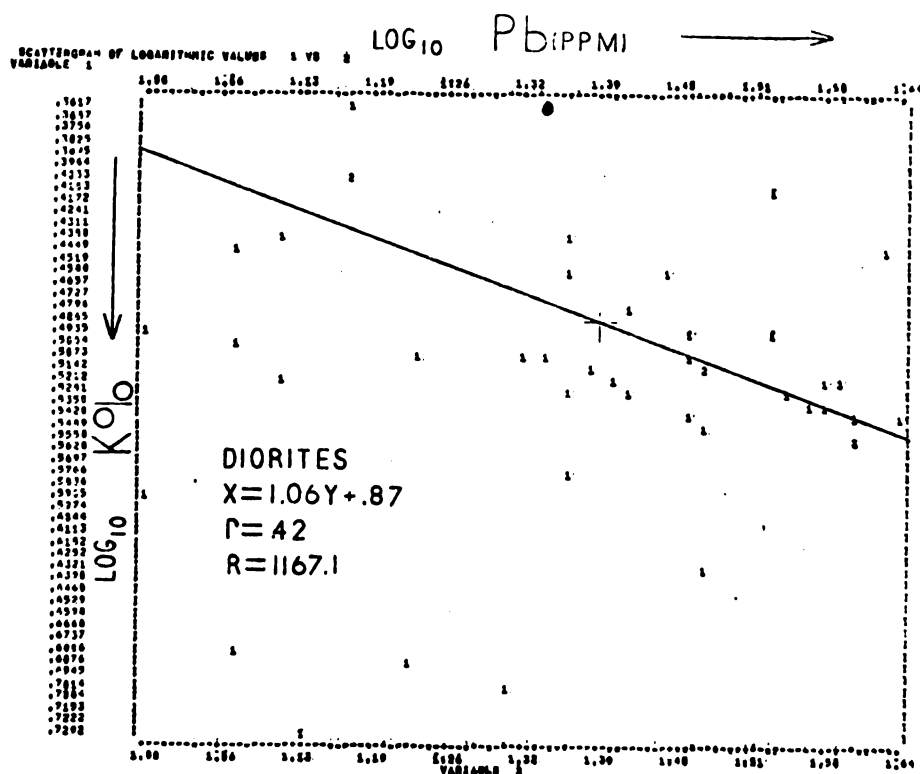
The regression lines for these significant rocks were replotted on scattergrams on log scale, and examined (Pages 28-31). The t statistic was used to determine whether the lead and potassium vary significantly between suites. The ratio of the difference between the two slopes to its standard error was compared against a t statistic. The hypothesis, that the slope of one regression line b_1 is significantly different from the slope of another regression line b_2 , was examined. Rock types that visually appeared parallel (Figures 4 and 5) were statistically compared, i.e., granite vs. basalt; andesite vs. anorthosites, etc. Appropriate statistics are











found in Appendix 2. Of the six groups examined, the slopes of two groups were not significantly different at a 95% confidence level, i.e., the andesites-gneisses and andesites-basalts. It is doubtful though, that the K/Pb environment of the andesites could be related to two distinctly different rock types (gneiss-basalt). The other groups examined had significantly different slopes.

Finally, a single regression line was drawn for an average of all the significant igneous as well as for the significant metamorphic rocks. The significant igneous and metamorphic regression lines are drawn in Figure 8. The igneous trend ($R=1529.4$) contains a larger range of lead values, but a smaller Pb average than the metamorphic trend ($R=1027.6$).

Statistical analysis of the K/Pb data has led to the following conclusions:

- (a) most K/Pb correlations for the 19 igneous and metamorphic suites were poor;
- (b) lead was found lognormal while potassium appears to be more arithmetically than lognormally distributed;
- (c) of all the possible variables the log K/ log Pb correlation was chosen to best represent the data;
- (d) of the 19 suites, 5 igneous and 4 metamorphic rocks were found significant at the 95% confidence level;
- (e) of those accepted as significant, the andesite-basalt regression lines were parallel as were the andesite-gneiss regression lines;

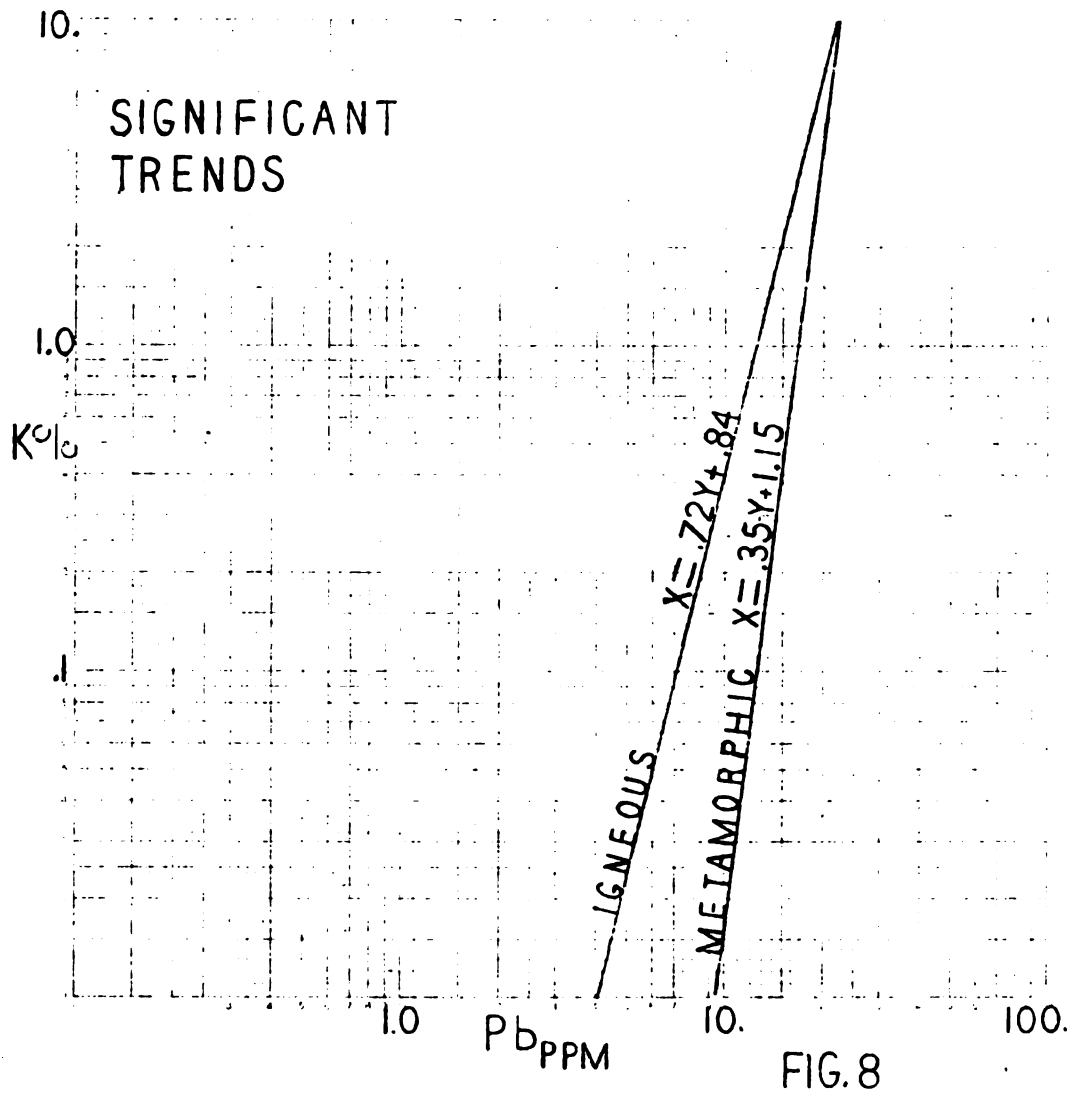


Figure 8.

- (f) the regression line best fitting the metamorphic data can be expressed as:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{ppm}^{\text{Pb}} &= 4.85 (\text{K}\%) + 9.27 \\ \log \text{ppm}^{\text{Pb}} &= .35 \log (\text{K}\%) + 1.15\end{aligned}$$

- (g) the regression line best fitting the igneous data can be expressed as:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{ppm}^{\text{Pb}} &= 4.62 (\text{K}\%) + 4.05 \\ \log \text{ppm}^{\text{Pb}} &= .73 \log (\text{K}\%) + .841\end{aligned}$$

Pb AND K/Pb TRENDS

The lead concentrations and R values are inconsistent with published values. R values in the andesites have a wide range, 1530 - 1720; the basalts (including tholietes) range from 1000 to 8333; granites, with an average lead concentration of 20 ppm has an R range of 1670 to 1995 (Table 12).

Wedepohl (1956) reported average Pb contents of basic, granodiorite and granitic rocks as 6, 15 and 20 ppm respectively. He used standards G-1 and W-1 and reported lead values at 26 and 6 ppm. Recent results on G-1 and W-1 reported in Stevens, et al., (1960) and Fleischer and Stevens (1962) indicate 49 ppm and 8 ppm, respectively for those standards (Flanagan, (1973) reports 48 and 7.8 ppm Pb). Any report using Wedepohl's (1956) data would therefore, have lead concentrations reported too low. Using Steven's analyses, Kolbe and Taylor (1966) reported 30 ppm Pb for seventeen samples of porphyritic Cape granites. This paper reports an average of 22 ppm lead for 75 granite samples. The wide ranges (Table 12)

TABLE 12

Rock Type(Author)	Pb(ppm)	K%	R
GRANITE(1)	20.0	3.34	1670
" (3)	19.0	3.79	1995
" (2)	20.0		
" (6)	20.0		
" (10)	22.0	3.98	1796
" (11)	19.0		
BASALT(1)	8.0	.83	1040
" (3)	6.0	5.00	8333
" (3)	1.0	.10	1000
" (2)	5.0		
" (6)	6.0		
" (10)	7.08	1.04	1469
" (11)	6.0		
ANDESITE(1)	15.0	2.30	1530
" (6)	10.0		
" (10)	7.74	1.34	1731
DACITE(6)	10.0		
(10)	10.7		
ULTRABASIC(6)	3.0		
(10)	9.1		
(11)	6.0		
DUNITE(3)	.03	.01	3333
GRANODIORITE(11)	15.0		
SIAL CRUST(8)	11.5	1.65	1434
CRUST(7)	10.2		
UPPER CONTINENTAL CRUST(9)	15.0	2.60	1730
LOWER CONTINENTAL CRUST(9)	20.0	2.00	1000
MANTLE(9)	.05	.005	1000
MANTLE(8)	.27	.04	1482
UPPER MANTLE(7)	.24		
CORE(9)	.10	2.5×10^{-5}	25
CHRONDRITE(9)	.18	.084	4600
" (4)	.15	.08	5333
IRON METEORITE(5)	.224		
"	.099		
"	.098		
TROILITE(4)	3.88		
"	5.68		

1.Vinogradov(1956)

2.Taylor(1969)

3.Turekian,Wedephol(1961)

4.Mason(1962)

5.Marshall,Feitknecht(1964)

6.Wedephol(1956)

7.Armstrong,Hein(1973)

8.Armstrong(1968)

9.Shaw(1972)

10.This paper

11.Hurley,et al.,(1962)

and low correlations (Tables 10 and 11) of the igneous data questions the significance of K/Pb fractionation in igneous rocks.

Comparative literature for the K-Pb metamorphic data is lacking. Similar to the igneous data, the increase in lead is generally correlative with an increase in potassium. It is of interest to note that the high grade metamorphics contain high concentrations of potassium and lead. Doe and Hart (1963) and Doe, Tilton and Hopson (1965), reported that lead may enter K feldspars that are subject to metamorphism. The R values for the granulites and amphibolites are 1388 and 1238 respectively. The large standard deviations found in these two suites makes any conclusions on their possible K/Pb fractionations obscure. Lambert and Heier (1968) found a lead depletion in granulites as opposed to amphibolites, as was found in this paper, but the variability of their K/Pb ratios placed doubt on the significance of the lead loss.

Shaw (1972) reports an R ratio of 1730 for rocks of the upper crust. An average of granites, granodiorites and diorites from this study gives a much lower value of 1482. Representative rocks from the lower crust (basalts, granulites, amphibolites) average 1365. Shaw (1972) reported a value of 1000 for lower crustal rocks. The ratios reported here and in Shaw (1972) suggests a depletion of Pb in the upper crust. Wedepohl (1974, written commun.) suggests a depletion of Pb in the lower crust. Armstrong (1968) and Shaw (1972) show a depletion of Pb in the mantle and core. This is supported by Jamieson and Clarke (1970) who report that lead is probably rejected from the zone of magma generation of the upper mantle. Primitive iron and chondritic meteorites have concentrations of .098 - .18 ppm

lead. Fish, et al., (1960) surmise that depletion in chondrites could result from the fractionation of Pb S in the parent asteroid.

DISCUSSION

Analysis of the lead-potassium data reported here reveals that an increase of potassium is not a linear concomitant increase of lead in either metamorphic or igneous rocks.

Since the work of Goldschmidt (1954) the prevailing explanation in minerals has been that the size and charge of the ions and the nature and strength of the bonds govern the behavior of trace elements during magmatic and metamorphic fractionation (Taylor and Heier, 1960). Lead should therefore be concentrated in the early formed K-feldspars of granodiorite - dioritic melts and their concentration decrease as fractionation proceeds. This phenomenon is not observed in this paper. Granitic melts, such as migmatites, contain a high concentration of lead (42 ppm average). Cuturic et al., (1968) found that later formed K-feldspars in the Dinarids area were enriched in lead. Gavrilin, et al., (1972), Cuturic et al., (1968), Parry and Nackowski (1963), Kolbe and Taylor (1966) concluded that their lead data was affected by the loss or gain of lead through hydrothermal fluids, either by the formation of a fluid phase or by the formation of a gaseous phase. Jagitsch and Perlstrom (1946) claim to have evidence for diffusion of less highly charged ionic groups such as P_2O_5 , PbO or ZnO. Doe and Hart (1963) report that lead can be exchanged between mineral fractions at temperatures estimated by Hart, et al., (1968) to be $400^{\circ} - 450^{\circ}$ C. Richards (1971) suggested that leached aqueous solutions could be the immediate source of some lead ore bodies. Drury (1971) found high lead

concentrations in granitic veins of Coll and Tire. Galena was not found in polished sections even though galena was mined in the Coll area. Doe and Hart (1963) noted that lead in their mineral fractions was located on intergranular surfaces. DeVore (1955) observed that important amounts of trace elements do not occupy regular lattice sites but, through adsorption, occur on growth surfaces, imperfections, dislocations and various interfaces within the crystal.

CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY

The consensus that the K/Pb problem, reported by several authors, as "vexing" seems justifiable. The generally accepted empirical rules of Goldschmidt (1937), and modified by Ringwood (1955) and Ahrens (1964) governing element distribution in geological processes does not fully encompass the geochemical properties of lead. The existing rules do not describe the possible coexisting lead phases and probable competition between elements during fractionation. These conditions may cause the magnitude and direction of fractionation of potassium and lead to reverse in different chemical systems. For example, Shrivastava and Proctor (1962) and Putman and Burnham (1963) found high concentrations of lead (155 ppm) in the mafic minerals of some plutonic rocks. Putnam and Burnham (1963) discussed the difficulties of empirically determining whether K-feldspar in equilibrium with granitic magma will have a higher lead content than that in equilibrium with a granodioritic magma. Viswanathan (1972) in his studies of lead in granitic rocks suggested that lead in granitic rocks and minerals was useful in interpreting problems of granite petrogenesis. His examination of Ca/Pb, Sr/Pb, K/Pb and

Ba/Pb ratios in biotites proved to be instrumental as petrogenetic tracers. His conclusions should be tested elsewhere.

The K/Pb whole rock data analyzed here was an attempt to understand the geochemical behavior of lead in various igneous and metamorphic rocks. The correlation coefficients for those two major groups were .53 and .49 respectively, scatter was evident with an increase in potassium and lead. The appropriate data was corrected for anomalous radiogenic lead in an attempt to improve the correlation coefficients. It was found that the addition of radiogenic lead produces a minimal effect on K/Pb geochemical coherence. Statistical analysis of individual rock types reveals a general increase of lead with potassium but not in a normal gabbro through granite magmatic trend. Large standard deviations within the igneous and metamorphic trends render conclusions awkward. The general trend found was for an enrichment of lead in the lower crust (R=1365) while the upper crust (R=1482) was depleted in lead.

APPENDIX 1

Corrected and uncorrected K/Pb ratios

APPENDIX 1

Abbreviations and Definitions

ADAMELLITE - quartz monzonite
GRANOFELS - medium - to coarse - grained granoblastic metamorphic rock
MANGERITE - monzonite
PYRIBOLITE - mnemonic term igneous rock pyroxene + amphibole
ABIOTIGNEISS - acid biotite gneiss
BBIOTIGNEISS - basic biotite gneiss
AHORNGNEISS - acid hornblende gneiss
BHORNGNEISS - basic hornblende gneiss
PYROXGNEISS - pyroxene gneiss
AHORBIOGNEISS - acid hornblende gneiss
BHORBIOGNEISS - basic hornblende gneiss
QGARGNEISS - quartz garnet gneiss
GRAN (A) - granulite acid
GRAN (SA) - granulite sub-acid
GRAN (INT) - granulite intermediate
AMPFGNEISS - amphibolite gneiss
AMPHIB (A) - acid amphibolite
AMPHIB (B) - basic amphibolite
AMPHIB (SA) - sub-acid
AMPHIB (INT) - intermediate
ERRATA - change Heier Thor (1970) to Heier Thor (1971)

		UNCORRECTED (K/PA)X10000	CORRECTED (K/PB)X10000	(K/RA)X10000	(TH/K)X10000	(U/K)X10000	TM/U
GRANITES	FLANAGAN	1:923105E+03	:0	1:374590E+02	1:403974E+02	2:701170E+04	3:488800E+00
GRANOLITE	ZHIBOV HOOSER	7:899800E+03	:0	2:898479E+02	:0	:0	:0
GRYLLSTONE	FLANAGAN	1:8136740E+03	:0	2:236910E+02	6:070500E+04	2:37594E+03	2:210000E+00
PITCHSTONE	GIBSON	3:429233E+03	:0	2:022810E+02	:0	:0	:0
PITCHSTONE	GIBSON	2:174177E+03	:0	3:201333E+02	:0	:0	:0
PITCHSTONE	GIBSON	1:428000E+03	:0	2:056000E+02	:0	:0	:0
PITCHSTONE	GIBSON	1:552174E+03	:0	2:140000E+02	:0	:0	:0
PITCHSTONE	GIBSON	1:676199E+03	:0	2:352381E+02	:0	:0	:0
GRANITE	TAYLOR	1:158867E+03	:0	2:139310E+02	4:099135E+04	1:303295E+04	3:541667E+00
SFELTIC	ZHIBOV	6:800000E+03	:0	1:545455E+02	:0	:0	:0
GRANITE	ZHIBOV	1:670000E+03	:0	1:670000E+02	:0	:0	:0
GRANITE	ZHIBOV	3:729708E+03	:0	2:001000E+02	:0	:0	:0
GRANITE	ZHIBOV	3:808000E+03	:0	2:508000E+02	:0	:0	:0
RHYOLITE	ZHIBOV	4:213333E+03	:0	2:508000E+02	:0	:0	:0
BASALT	JACKS	4:691818E+03	:0	1:681818E+02	1:392222E+04	2:015534E+04	1:027586
GRANITES	DRURY	2:714286E+02	:0	3:392857E+02	:0	:0	:0
PEGMATOID	LAMBERT HEIER	2:040000E+03	:0	1:733333E+03	:0	:0	:0
ANDESITE	GUNN HOOSER	2:000000E+03	:0	4:1139265E+02	:0	:0	:0
ANDESITE	FLANAGAN	6:837600E+02	:0	3:582090E+02	2:670993E+04	7:033333E+03	2:409574E+00
ANDESITE	GUNN HOOSER	2:172043E+03	:0	2:837079E+02	:0	:0	:0
ANDESITE	GUNN HOOSER	1:428390E+03	:0	3:038194E+02	:0	:0	:0
ANDESITE	GUNN HOOSER	1:320312E+03	:0	2:045894E+02	:0	:0	:0
ANDESITE	GUNN HOOSER	1:035165E+03	:0	3:686534E+02	:0	:0	:0
ANDESITE	GUNN HOOSER	1:755319E+03	:0	3:416149E+02	:0	:0	:0
ANDESITE	GUNN HOOSER	2:012500E+03	:0	3:432836E+02	:0	:0	:0
ANDESITE	GUNN HOOSER	1:594059E+03	:0	3:026316E+02	:0	:0	:0
ANDESITE	GUNN HOOSER	2:236112E+03	:0	2:780656E+02	:0	:0	:0
ANDESITE	GUNN HOOSER	2:148649E+03	:0	4:453782E+02	:0	:0	:0
ANDESITE	GUNN HOOSER	1:818182E+03	:0	3:326403E+02	:0	:0	:0
ANDESITE	GUNN HOOSER	2:136986E+03	:0	2:694344E+02	:0	:0	:0
ANDESITE	GUNN HOOSER	1:529412E+03	:0	3:369330E+02	:0	:0	:0
ANDESITE	GUNN HOOSER	1:648936E+03	:0	2:391685E+02	:0	:0	:0
ANDESITE	GUNN HOOSER	1:614583E+03	:0	2:902622E+02	:0	:0	:0
ANDESITE	GUNN HOOSER	1:648936E+03	:0	3:391685E+02	:0	:0	:0
ANDESITE	GUNN HOOSER	1:559322E+03	:0	3:552124E+02	:0	:0	:0
ANDESITE	GUNN HOOSER	9:292929E+02	:0	1:789883E+02	:0	:0	:0
ANDESITE	GUNN HOOSER	1:250000E+03	:0	3:886010E+02	:0	:0	:0
ANDESITE	GUNN HOOSER	1:701149E+03	:0	3:303571E+02	:0	:0	:0
ANDESITE	GUNN HOOSER	1:681818E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
ANDESITE	GUNN HOOSER	1:750000E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0

		UNCORRECTED (K/PB)X10000	CORRECTED (K/PB)X10000	(K/AB)X10000	(T/H/K)X10000	(U/K)X10000	T/H/U
ANDESITE	1934	1:000000E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
ANDESITE	1934	1:709990E+03	:0	3:153340E+02	:0	:0	:0
ANDESITE	1934	2:282514E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
ANDESITE	1934	2:000000E+03	:0	4:599005E+02	:0	:0	:0
ANDESITE	1934	2:395633E+03	:0	3:768190E+02	:0	:0	:0
ANDESITE	1934	4:000000E+03	:0	3:123293E+02	:0	:0	:0
ANDESITE	1936	1:387500E+03	:0	3:382320E+02	2:4:0826E+04	9:4:13333E+03	3:3:3413E+00
ANDESITE	1936	1:623759E+03	:0	3:382320E+02	1:9:4737E+04	3:003495E+03	9:000005E+00
ANDESITE	1936	1:422800E+03	:0	3:768070E+02	:0	:0	:0
ANDESITE	1936	2:14025E+03	:0	3:264111E+02	2:0:0178E+04	9:0:09090E+03	1:7:38821E+00
ANDESITE	1936	2:000000E+03	:0	3:000000E+02	4:4:0826E+04	1:4:32857E+03	1:0:75000E+00
ANDESITE	1936	0:000000E+03	:0	4:574230E+02	1:0:0329E+04	9:7:54090E+03	2:3:42857E+00
ANDESITE	1936	1:009900E+03	:0	2:580000E+02	2:0:0858E+04	1:0:0140E+04	1:0:0323E+00
ANDESITE	1936	1:522500E+03	3:0:0170E+03	2:164111E+02	3:0:0099E+04	8:2:3780E+03	2:0:7590E+00
ANDESITE	1936	3:009900E+03	3:4:0240E+03	4:732840E+02	3:0:0238E+04	3:7:0155E+03	3:0:9712E+00
ANDESITE	1936	1:000000E+03	1:0:0100E+03	3:000000E+02	2:4:4287E+04	7:4:3305E+03	2:0:0000E+00
ANDESITE	1936	4:000000E+03	4:732840E+03	4:732840E+02	3:22814E+04	8:2:0528E+03	3:0:0275E+00
ANDESITE	1936	1:000000E+03	1:710052E+03	4:000000E+02	4:000000E+04	1:2:0150E+04	3:4:3631E+00
ANDESITE	1936	2:000000E+03	3:000000E+03	3:000000E+02	4:700000E+04	3:2:0509E+03	2:0:0000E+00
ANDESITE	1936	4:000000E+03	4:000000E+03	3:000000E+02	1:0:0535E+04	4:4:3202E+03	2:2:1159E+00
ANDESITE	1936	0:000000E+03	0:000000E+03	2:000000E+02	2:0:0500E+04	8:2:2913E+03	2:0:0000E+00
ANDESITE	1936	3:000000E+03	3:000000E+03	4:000000E+02	1:0:0500E+04	4:4:3202E+03	2:0:0000E+00
ANDESITE	1936	1:000000E+03	:0	2:000000E+02	:0	:0	:0
ANDESITE	1936	1:000000E+03	:0	2:000000E+02	:0	:0	:0
ANDESITE	1936	2:000000E+03	:0	4:000000E+02	:0	:0	:0

		UNCORRECTED (K/PS)X1000	CORRECTED (K/PS)X1000	(K/RA)X1000	(TM/K)X1000	(U/K)X1000	TH/U
BACITE	1971	2:115044E+03	:0	3:503200E+02	:0	:0	:0
BACITE	1971	1:165335E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
BACITE	1971	2:340315E+03	:0	3:120120E+02	:0	:0	:0
BACITE	1971	1:711866E+03	:0	3:201553E+02	:0	:0	:0
BACITE	1971	1:400241E+03	:0	3:068607E+02	:0	:0	:0
BACITE	1988	1:264870E+03	1:230932E+02	2:062421E+02	3:011329E+04	1:209291E+04	5:128230E+00
BACITE	1971	1:090990E+03	:0	3:732328E+02	:0	:0	:0
BACITE	1971	3:308642E+03	:0	3:152169E+02	:0	:0	:0
BACITE	1971	1:572650E+03	:0	3:168900E+02	:0	:0	:0
BACITE	1971	1:732639E+03	:0	3:148809E+02	:0	:0	:0
BACITE	1971	2:272630E+03	:0	3:180952E+02	:0	:0	:0
BACITE	1971	2:581920E+03	:0	3:200400E+02	:0	:0	:0
BACITE	1971	1:521438E+03	:0	2:071665E+02	:0	:0	:0
BACITE	1971	2:084075E+03	:0	3:033721E+02	:0	:0	:0
BACITE	1971	1:780480E+03	:0	3:453268E+02	:0	:0	:0
BACITE	1971	1:238238E+03	:0	3:225683E+02	:0	:0	:0
BACITE	1971	2:139500E+03	:0	1:183333E+02	:0	:0	:0
ULTRABASIC	1973	2:000000E+02	:0	2:400300E+02	:0	:0	:0
ULTRABASIC	1973	2:228590E+02	:0	3:168887E+02	:0	:0	:0
ULTRABASIC	1973	2:000000E+02	:0	1:029000E+02	:0	:0	:0
ULTRABASIC	1973	2:000000E+02	:0	3:194885E+02	:0	:0	:0
ULTRABASIC	1973	1:090500E+02	:0	3:168887E+02	:0	:0	:0
ULTRABASIC	1973	3:050500E+03	:0	3:000000E+02	:0	:0	:0
ULTRABASIC	1973	6:330020E+00	:0	2:000000E+02	1:11111E+04	1:11111E+04	2:00000E+00
ULTRABASIC	1961	4:000000E+01	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
SYENODIORITE	1965	1:213293E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
SYENODIORITE	1965	8:025000E+02	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
SYENODIORITE	1965	9:351351E+02	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
SYENODIORITE	1965	2:125265E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
SYENODIORITE	1965	8:713885E+02	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0

	UNCORRECTED (K/PB)X10000	CORRECTED (K/PB)X10000	(K/HB)X10000	(TM/K)X10000	(U/K)X10000	TM/U
1965 GRANODIORITE ZLOBIN	2.865239E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
1965 SYENODIORITE ZLOBIN	1.108689E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
1965 SYENODIORITE ZLOBIN	1.190989E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
1965 SYENODIORITE ZLOBIN	1.113783E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
1965 SYENODIORITE ZLOBIN	1.490699E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
1965 SYENODIORITE ZLOBIN	1.552381E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
1965 GRANODIORITE ZLOBIN	1.28418E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
1965 SYENODIORITE ZLOBIN	1.866207E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
1965 SYENODIORITE ZLOBIN	3.140699E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
1965 SYENODIORITE ZLOBIN	1.169231E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
1965 GRANODIORITE ZLOBIN	1.035714E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
1965 SYENODIORITE ZLOBIN	1.256522E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
1965 SYENODIORITE ZLOBIN	6.581395E+02	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
1965 GRANODIORITE ZLOBIN	2.358333E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
1965 SYENODIORITE ZLOBIN	1.195652E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
1965 SYENODIORITE ZLOBIN	7.676471E+02	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
1966 GRANODIORITE TAYLOR	1.700000E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
1973 GRANODIORITE FLANAGAN	1.36667E+03	:0	1.768194E+02	4.08536E+04	1.06098E+04	9.06606E
1966 GRANODIORITE TAYLOR	1.700000E+03	:0	2.318182E+02	5.490196E+04	1.568627E+02	3.50000E
1965 DIORITE ZLOBIN	7.41667E+02	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
1965 DIORITE ZLOBIN	1.74000E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
1965 ADAMELLITE ZLOBIN	8.342857E+02	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
1965 ADAMELLITE ZLOBIN	1.035484E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
1965 ADAMELLITE ZLOBIN	1.645000E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
1965 ADAMELLITE ZLOBIN	9.852941E+02	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
1965 ADAMELLITE ZLOBIN	1.356030E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
1965 ADAMELLITE ZLOBIN	9.162162E+02	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
1965 ADAMELLITE ZLOBIN	1.374074E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
1965 ADAMELLITE ZLOBIN	8.790698E+02	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
1965 ADAMELLITE ZLOBIN	9.341463E+02	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
1965 ADAMELLITE ZLOBIN	1.480000E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
1961 SYENITE TUPEKIAN	4.00000E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
1973 SYENITE FLANAGAN	2.115385E+03	:0	4.363636E+02	2.708333E+04	6.250000E+03	9.33333E+00
1965 GRANOSYENITE ZLOBIN	1.478261E+03	:0	5.00000E+01	3.636364E+03	2.181818E+03	2.66667E+00
1965 GRANOSYENITE ZLOBIN	1.183333E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
1965 GRANOSYENITE ZLOBIN	8.022727E+02	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
1965 GRANOSYENITE ZLOBIN	1.643478E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
1965 GRANOSYENITE ZLOBIN	3.950000E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
1965 GRANOSYENITE ZLOBIN	1.44000E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
1965 BASALT FLANAGAN	8.011364E+02	:0	3.025751E+02	4.255319E+04	1.234043E+04	3.448276E+00
1961 BASALT TUPEKIAN	1.383333E+03	:0	2.766667E+02	4.819273E+04	1.204819E+04	4.00000E+00
1966 BASALT TAYLOR	1.180000E+03	:0	3.470588E+02	5.84746E+04	1.694915E+04	3.00000E+00
1966 BASALT TAYLOR	1.180000E+03	:0	2.269231E+02	3.728914E+04	1.016949E+04	3.66667E+00
1970 THORASALT JAKES	3.583333E+03	:0	1.075000E+02	7.209302E+03	3.866977E+03	3.117647E+01
1973 OLIVGABARO SHERATON	2.209547E+02	:0	3.44444E+02	2.272727E+04	2.872727E+04	1.00000E+00

			UNCORRECTED (K/PR)X1000	CORRECTED (K/PB)X1000	(K/RB)X10000	(TH/K)X10000	(U/K)X10000	TH/U
BASALT	FLANAGAN	1973	1.333333E+03	.0	3.333333E+02	1.875000E+05	6.250000E+04	3.000000E+00
BASALT	GUNN	1971	1.906250E+03	.0	3.805333E+02	.0	.0	.0
BASALT	GILL	1973	3.220000E+03	3.220213E+03	4.293333E+02	3.478281E+03	1.490683E+03	3.333333E+00
BASALT	GILL	1970	2.538402E+03	2.538645E+03	1.176470E+02	4.818182E+03	2.060606E+03	2.333333E+00
BASALT	GILL	1970	1.659091E+03	1.659182E+03	2.142333E+02	5.410399E+03	2.465753E+03	2.194444E+00
BASALT	FLANAGAN	1973	8.357143E+02	.0	2.853699E+02	8.034188E+04	1.538462E+04	5.222222E+00
BASALT	GUNN	1971	2.875000E+03	.0	3.357398E+02	.0	.0	.0
BASALT	HEDGE	1968	1.823578E+03	1.823617E+03	3.142851E+02	9.083333E+03	3.860800E+03	1.416889E+00
BASALT	GILL	1970	3.587500E+03	3.587788E+03	4.494375E+02	9.083333E+03	5.881533E+03	1.574074E+00
THOLEITE	GILL	1970	9.000000E+03	9.009051E+03	1.011236E+03	1.111111E+03	2.444444E+03	1.545455E+01
THOLEITE	GILL	1970	6.166667E+03	6.170805E+03	1.888235E+03	1.351351E+03	2.297297E+03	5.882333E+01
THOLEITE	GILL	1970	2.916667E+03	2.920918E+03	8.750000E+02	8.857143E+03	9.714286E+03	2.117647E+01
THOLEITE	GILL	1970	3.000000E+02	3.000260E+02	1.100000E+02	6.666667E+03	5.151515E+03	1.294118E+00
THOLEITE	GILL	1970	1.687500E+03	1.687777E+03	5.869565E+02	1.851352E+03	1.851052E+03	1.000000E+00
BASALT	GILL	1970	1.416667E+03	1.418024E+03	1.062500E+03	1.111447E+04	1.055882E+04	1.055555E+00
BASALT	GILL	1970	8.933333E+02	8.931503E+02	3.367837E+02	3.282088E+03	3.622951E+03	1.887509E+01
BASALT	GILL	1970	3.443338E+03	3.443172E+03	4.857143E+02	4.779122E+03	2.058824E+03	2.321429E+00
BASALT	GILL	1970	2.566667E+03	2.568095E+03	9.746835E+02	7.792708E+03	2.987013E+03	2.608696E+01
BASALT	GILL	1970	9.411765E+02	9.416450E+02	1.000000E+03	1.125000E+04	7.500000E+03	1.500000E+00
BASALT	HEDGE	1969	6.392694E+02	6.396318E+02	8.750000E+02	1.714286E+04	5.714286E+03	3.000000E+00
BASALT	GILL	1969	3.800000E+03	3.812252E+03	3.275862E+02	1.831379E+04	4.842105E+03	3.782600E+00
BASALT	GILL	1970	2.026667E+03	2.026838E+03	6.909091E+02	8.092105E+03	2.697368E+03	3.000000E+00
BASALT	GILL	1970	3.591837E+03	3.592037E+03	4.756757E+02	2.954495E+03	1.822727E+03	2.888889E+00
BASALT	GILL	1970	3.214286E+03	3.214582E+03	7.550000E+02	4.533333E+03	2.177278E+03	2.081633E+00
NORITE	ZLOBIN	1965	1.471429E+03	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
NORITE	ZLOBIN	1965	1.200000E+03	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
NORITE	ZLOBIN	1965	4.680000E+02	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
NORITE	ZLOBIN	1965	7.384615E+02	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
GABBRO	ZLOBIN	1965	1.309291E+03	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
GABBRO	ZLOBIN	1965	3.800000E+02	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
GABBRO	ZLOBIN	1965	8.500000E+02	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
GRANOFELSES	DRURY	1973	1.306667E+03	.0	3.438596E+02	.0	.0	.0
GRANOFELSES	DRURY	1973	8.928571E+02	.0	8.333333E+02	.0	.0	.0
GRANOFELSES	DRURY	1973	7.625000E+02	.0	7.176471E+02	.0	.0	.0
GRANOFELSES	DRURY	1973	6.214286E+02	.0	2.700000E+02	.0	.0	.0
GRANOFELSES	DRURY	1973	8.333333E+02	.0	1.580000E+03	.0	.0	.0
GRANOFELSES	DRURY	1973	4.266667E+02	.0	1.280000E+03	.0	.0	.0
GRANOFELSES	DRURY	1973	2.421053E+02	.0	6.571429E+02	.0	.0	.0
GRANOFELSES	DRURY	1973	2.692308E+02	.0	5.000000E+02	.0	.0	.0
GRANOFELSES	DRURY	1973	1.750000E+03	.0	3.161818E+02	.0	.0	.0
GRANOFELSES	DRURY	1973	1.833333E+02	.0	4.174286E+02	.0	.0	.0
ANORTHOSITE	LAIBERT	1968	1.620000E+03	1.678882E+03	2.113043E+02	3.62551E+04	1.646091E+03	2.225000E+01
ANORTHOSITE	HEIER	1970	1.046154E+03	.0	2.266667E+02	.0	.0	.0
ANORTHOSITE	HEIER	1970	1.560976E+03	.0	2.133333E+03	.0	.0	.0
ANORTHOSITE	HEIER	1970	5.565217E+02	5.625686E+02	1.600000E+03	6.250003E+03	1.549250E+03	4.000000E+00
ANORTHOSITE	HEIER	1970	1.173913E+03	.0	1.800000E+03	.0	.0	.0

ANORTHOSITE	MEIER THOR	UNCORRECTED (K/PR)X10000	CORRECTED (K/PR)X10000	(K/PR)X10000	(TM/K)X10000	(U/K)X10000	TM/U
1970	1970	1.125203E+03	.0	2.480000E+03	.0	.0	.0
1970	1970	4.617117E+02	4.704011E+02	5.394737E+02	8.282103E+03	4.390244E+03	1.000000E+00
1970	1970	1.808290E+03	1.849179E+03	5.629003E+02	8.595700E+02	1.719190E+03	1.000000E+00
1970	1970	2.661017E+03	2.706252E+03	9.012500E+02	1.466708E+03	3.694272E+02	2.333333E+00
1970	1970	1.786207E+03	1.821956E+03	4.625500E+02	7.722008E+02	6.544402E+03	5.000000E+00
1970	1970	7.155172E+03	7.272561E+03	1.760900E+03	4.039277E+02	2.406499E+02	2.000000E+00
1970	1970	1.786207E+03	1.821956E+03	4.625500E+02	7.722008E+02	1.54442E+03	3.000000E+00
1970	1970	2.733333E+03	2.756045E+03	1.070947E+03	9.756090E+02	2.439034E+02	4.000000E+00
1970	1970	2.121795E+03	2.150172E+03	8.095833E+02	3.021148E+02	9.063474E+02	1.333333E+00
1970	1970	3.125000E+03	.0	1.401148E+03	.0	5.000000E+02	.0
1970	1970	1.670806E+03	1.720218E+03	5.280000E+02	.0	1.093939E+03	1.000000E+00
1970	1970	2.215203E+03	2.248550E+03	1.068452E+03	8.798958E+02	2.333333E+02	9.000000E+00
1970	1970	1.57767E+03	.0	8.084746E+02	.0	6.289308E+02	.0
1970	1970	2.633136E+03	2.679465E+03	6.953125E+02	2.071910E+03	4.494392E+02	5.000000E+00
1970	1970	2.597561E+03	2.650217E+03	8.875000E+02	2.112576E+03	7.042254E+02	3.000000E+00
1970	1970	1.283784E+03	1.306939E+03	6.551724E+02	4.736942E+03	1.052632E+03	9.500000E+00
1970	1970	3.364341E+03	.0	9.644444E+02	9.216590E+02	.0	.0
1970	1970	1.610294E+03	1.684014E+03	7.421875E+02	4.566211E+03	3.196347E+03	1.428571E
1970	1970	2.103575E+03	2.201897E+03	8.373730E+02	6.637160E+02	4.424779E+02	1.500000E
1970	1970	2.288043E+03	2.331698E+03	8.096154E+02	1.425170E+03	9.501198E+02	1.500000E
1970	1970	2.393443E+03	.0	6.843750E+02	.0	.0	.0
1970	1970	2.513333E+03	2.536774E+03	7.540000E+02	1.326260E+03	2.652530E+02	5.000000E
1970	1970	2.114458E+03	2.201868E+03	4.558442E+02	2.049003E+03	2.279202E+03	8.250000E
1970	1970	1.694118E+03	1.716046E+03	1.200600E+03	2.083333E+03	6.944444E+02	3.000000E
1970	1970	1.627451E+03	1.649649E+03	5.175000E+02	4.016364E+02	1.204819E+03	3.333333E+00
1970	1970	2.530864E+03	2.654797E+03	4.659091E+02	1.951220E+03	2.439024E+03	8.000000E+00
1970	1970	3.117978E+03	3.345260E+03	5.106916E+02	3.063063E+03	2.702703E+03	1.333333E+00
1970	1970	2.396040E+03	2.455201E+03	6.285714E+02	1.464201E+03	1.239609E+03	3.166667E+00
1970	1970	2.824742E+03	2.929389E+03	7.116883E+02	4.562044E+03	9.124098E+02	5.000000E+00
1970	1970	3.051948E+03	3.080403E+03	9.791667E+02	2.127560E+02	4.255339E+02	5.000000E+00
1970	1970	2.731429E+03	2.796052E+03	8.385965E+02	2.032050E+03	8.368201E+02	2.500000E+00
1970	1970	5.897727E+03	.0	1.297500E+03	3.053565E+02	.0	.0
1970	1970	4.464286E+03	.0	7.653061E+02	2.664667E+02	.0	.0
1970	1970	1.413613E+03	1.451749E+03	6.750000E+02	2.962763E+03	2.222222E+03	1.333333E+00
1970	1970	2.830882E+03	3.039285E+03	7.437500E+02	6.233766E+03	2.337662E+03	2.666667E+00
1970	1970	2.821429E+03	.0	1.316667E+03	.0	2.531646E+02	.0
1973	1973	8.255319E+02	.0	2.042195E+02	.0	.0	.0
1973	1973	1.505106E+03	.0	2.223001E+02	.0	.0	.0
1973	1973	6.090909E+02	.0	3.329193E+02	.0	.0	.0
1973	1973	1.624242E+03	.0	4.743363E+02	.0	.0	.0
1962	1962	2.642857E+03	.0	2.035556E+02	.0	.0	.0
1962	1962	2.133333E+03	.0	2.133333E+02	.0	.0	.0
1962	1962	2.375000E+03	.0	2.111111E+02	.0	.0	.0
1962	1962	2.222222E+03	.0	2.057143E+02	.0	.0	.0
1973	1973	3.055556E+01	.0	2.391304E+02	.0	.0	.0
1973	1973	3.46809E+02	.0	3.115385E+02	.0	.0	.0
1973	1973	4.952381E+02	.0	3.250000E+02	.0	.0	.0
1973	1973	4.476190E+02	.0	2.473684E+02	.0	.0	.0

	UNCORRECTED (K/PR)X1000	CORRECTED (K/PB)X1000	(K/RB)X1000	(TH/K)X1000	(U/K)X1000	TH/U
MIGMATITES	1973	4.157695E+J2	.0	91875000E+02	.0	.0
MIGMATITES	1973	2.785714E+J2	.0	91750000E+02	.0	.0
MIGMATITES	1973	2.215305E+J3	.0	61127660E+02	.0	.0
MIGMATITES	1973	3.744444E+J3	.0	31008929E+02	.0	.0
MIGMATITES	1973	1.014286E+J3	.0	41733333E+02	.0	.0
MIGMATITES	1973	3.523810E+J2	.0	11761905E+02	.0	.0
MIGMATITES	1973	8.333333E+J3	.0	31936364E+02	.0	.0
MIGMATITES	1973	8.314286E+J2	.0	31935593E+02	.0	.0
MIGMATITES	1973	1.551224E+J2	.0	31461538E+02	.0	.0
MIGMATITES	1973	3.900000E+J2	.0	21543478E+02	.0	.0
MIGMATITES	1973	1.085714E+J3	.0	11890547E+02	.0	.0
PYROLITES	1973	1.575000E+J3	.0	91000000E+02	.0	.0
PYROLITES	1973	2.076923E+J2	.0	41500000E+02	.0	.0
PYROLITES	1973	6.372727E+J2	.0	11168333E+03	.0	.0
PYROLITES	1973	6.545455E+J2	.0	61545455E+02	.0	.0
PYROLITES	1973	1.583333E+J2	.0	31166667E+02	.0	.0
PYROLITES	1973	4.058333E+J2	.0	81116667E+02	.0	.0
PYROLITES	1973	7.750000E+J2	.0	41428571E+02	.0	.0
PYROLITES	1973	3.217778E+J3	.0	51666667E+02	.0	.0
PYROLITES	1973	1.271750E+J3	.0	61957143E+02	.0	.0
MIGMATITES	1973	8.750600E+J1	.0	31000000E+02	.0	.0
MIGMATITES	1973	5.915433E+J1	.0	41666667E+02	.0	.0
MIGMATITES	1973	6.780823E+J2	.0	41583333E+02	.0	.0
MIGMATITES	1973	9.066667E+J1	.0	21266667E+02	.0	.0
MIGMATITES	1973	5.666667E+J2	.0	31805970E+02	.0	.0
MIGMATITES	1973	1.076316E+J3	.0	21222826E+02	.0	.0
MIGMATITES	1973	1.566667E+J3	.0	21424603E+02	.0	.0
MIGMATITES	1973	3.357143E+J2	.0	91400000E+02	.0	.0
MIGMATITES	1973	4.357143E+J2	.0	41337143E+02	.0	.0
MIGMATITES	1973	7.230769E+J2	.0	71230769E+02	.0	.0
MIGMATITES	1973	5.200000E+J2	.0	91768000E+02	.0	.0
MIGMATITES	1973	8.425809E+J2	.0	21528000E+02	.0	.0
MIGMATITES	1973	4.153846E+J2	.0	11350000E+03	.0	.0
MIGMATITES	1973	4.230769E+J2	.0	11375000E+03	.0	.0
MIGMATITES	1973	1.637500E+J3	.0	91733333E+02	.0	.0
MIGMATITES	1973	3.466667E+J2	.0	11300000E+03	.0	.0
MIGMATITES	1973	4.600000E+J2	.0	11150000E+03	.0	.0
MIGMATITES	1973	4.461538E+J2	.0	11160000E+03	.0	.0
MIGMATITES	1973	3.300000E+J2	.0	11300000E+03	.0	.0
MIGMATITES	1973	9.000000E+J2	.0	91100000E+02	.0	.0
MIGMATITES	1973	9.137500E+J3	.0	11988888E+03	.0	.0
MIGMATITES	1973	1.425809E+J2	.0	31580000E+02	.0	.0
MIGMATITES	1973	9.000000E+J2	.0	11200000E+03	.0	.0
MIGMATITES	1973	3.111111E+J2	.0	81083333E+02	.0	.0
MIGMATITES	1973	3.102262E+J2	.0	81083333E+02	.0	.0
MIGMATITES	1973	3.736846E+J2	.0	81083333E+02	.0	.0

	UNCORRECTED (K/PR)X1000	CORRECTED (K/PB)X1000	(K/RB)X1000	(TH/K)X1000	(U/K)X1000	TH/U
BHORBIOGNEISS SHERATON	1970	7.357143E+02	.0	7.923077E+02	.0	.0
BHORBIOGNEISS SHERATON	1970	9.214286E+02	.0	7.250000E+02	.0	.0
BHORBIOGNEISS SHERATON	1970	4.083333E+02	.0	1.225000E+03	.0	.0
BHORBIOGNEISS SHERATON	1970	3.916667E+02	.0	1.175000E+03	.0	.0
BHORBIOGNEISS SHERATON	1970	2.916667E+02	.0	5.833333E+02	.0	.0
BHORBIOGNEISS SHERATON	1970	1.066667E+03	.0	9.114285E+02	.0	.0
BHORBIOGNEISS SHERATON	1970	3.583333E+02	.0	7.833333E+03	.0	.0
BHORBIOGNEISS SHERATON	1970	4.454545E+02	.0	9.095000E+02	.0	.0
BHORBIOGNEISS SHERATON	1970	5.600000E+02	.0	4.900000E+02	.0	.0
BHORBIOGNEISS SHERATON	1970	8.100000E+02	.0	1.157143E+03	.0	.0
BHORBIOGNEISS SHERATON	1970	8.823529E+02	.0	6.818182E+02	.0	.0
BHORBIOGNEISS SHERATON	1970	9.090909E+02	.0	3.703704E+02	.0	.0
BHORBIOGNEISS SHERATON	1970	5.444444E+02	.0	1.225000E+03	.0	.0
BHORBIOGNEISS SHERATON	1970	9.444444E+02	.0	1.214286E+03	.0	.0
BHORBIOGNEISS SHERATON	1970	2.666667E+02	.0	1.550000E+03	.0	.0
ARIOTIGNEISS SHERATON	1970	3.095238E+02	.0	1.625000E+03	.0	.0
ARIOTIGNEISS SHERATON	1970	4.750000E+02	.0	7.916667E+02	.0	.0
ARIOTIGNEISS SHERATON	1970	1.100000E+03	.0	6.111111E+02	.0	.0
PYROXGNEISS SHERATON	1970	3.400000E+02	.0	2.266667E+03	.0	.0
PYROXGNEISS SHERATON	1970	6.173913E+02	.0	9.466667E+02	.0	.0
ACHREIOGNEISS SHERATON	1970	2.350000E+02	.0	5.1975000E+02	.0	.0
ACHREIOGNEISS SHERATON	1970	2.294118E+02	.0	4.250000E+02	.0	.0
ACHREIOGNEISS SHERATON	1970	4.611111E+02	.0	2.785714E+02	.0	.0
ACHREIOGNEISS SHERATON	1970	9.227272E+02	.0	1.627451E+02	.0	.0
ACHREIOGNEISS SHERATON	1970	4.588235E+02	.0	9.127272E+02	.0	.0
BHORBIOGNEISS SHERATON	1970	1.037500E+03	.0	6.500000E+02	.0	.0
BHORBIOGNEISS SHERATON	1970	4.312500E+02	.0	4.256410E+02	.0	.0
BHORBIOGNEISS SHERATON	1970	3.937500E+02	.0	6.900000E+02	.0	.0
BHORBIOGNEISS SHERATON	1970	2.800000E+02	.0	3.150000E+03	.0	.0
ARIOTIGNEISS SHERATON	1970	7.444444E+02	.0	1.340000E+03	.0	.0
ARIOTIGNEISS SHERATON	1970	6.777778E+02	.0	1.076667E+03	.0	.0
ARIOTIGNEISS SHERATON	1970	9.846154E+02	.0	1.090000E+03	.0	.0
ARIOTIGNEISS SHERATON	1970	8.245455E+02	.0	6.500000E+02	.0	.0
ARIOTIGNEISS SHERATON	1970	7.666667E+02	.0	9.200000E+02	.0	.0
ARIOTIGNEISS SHERATON	1970	4.350000E+03	.0	1.375000E+03	.0	.0
ARIOTIGNEISS SHERATON	1970	1.550000E+03	.0	9.157095E+02	.0	.0
ARIOTIGNEISS SHERATON	1970	2.900000E+03	.0	6.200000E+02	.0	.0
ARIOTIGNEISS SHERATON	1970	1.414286E+03	.0	9.666667E+02	.0	.0
ARIOTIGNEISS SHERATON	1970	4.333333E+02	.0	1.414286E+03	.0	.0
ARIOTIGNEISS SHERATON	1970	1.116667E+03	.0	3.200000E+02	.0	.0
ARIOTIGNEISS SHERATON	1970	8.833333E+02	.0	2.650000E+03	.0	.0

	UNCORRECTED (K/PR)X1000	CORRECTED (K/PR)X10000	(K/RB)X10000	(TH/K)X10000	(U/K)X10000	TH/U
1870 AMORBIORNEISS SHERATON	3:50888E+02	:0	1:332300E+02	:0	:0	:0
1870 AMORBIORNEISS SHERATON	8:33333E+02	:0	1:52000E+02	:0	:0	:0
1970 AMORBIORNEISS SHERATON	6:61538E+02	:0	1:72000E+03	:0	:0	:0
1970 AMORBIORNEISS SHERATON	6:53846E+02	:0	2:12500E+03	:0	:0	:0
1970 AMORBIORNEISS SHERATON	7:15384E+02	:0	7:75000E+02	:0	:0	:0
1970 AMORBIORNEISS SHERATON	5:69230E+02	:0	5:69230E+02	:0	:0	:0
1970 AMORBIORNEISS SHERATON	6:30769E+02	:0	6:20000E+02	:0	:0	:0
1970 AMORBIORNEISS SHERATON	7:35714E+02	:0	5:15000E+02	:0	:0	:0
1970 AMORBIORNEISS SHERATON	2:85714E+02	:0	2:37500E+03	:0	:0	:0
1970 AMORBIORNEISS SHERATON	2:92857E+02	:0	2:83333E+03	:0	:0	:0
1970 AMORBIORNEISS SHERATON	8:98461E+02	:0	5:186500E+03	:0	:0	:0
1970 AMORBIORNEISS SHERATON	4:33333E+02	:0	7:73333E+02	:0	:0	:0
1970 AMORBIORNEISS SHERATON	4:40000E+02	:0	7:73333E+02	:0	:0	:0
1970 AMORBIORNEISS SHERATON	3:98999E+02	:0	1:40000E+03	:0	:0	:0
1970 AMORBIORNEISS SHERATON	3:69550E+02	:0	2:15000E+03	:0	:0	:0
1970 AMORBIORNEISS SHERATON	2:41111E+02	:0	9:19999E+03	:0	:0	:0
1970 AMORBIORNEISS SHERATON	8:61888E+02	:0	1:132889E+03	:0	:0	:0
1970 AMORBIORNEISS SHERATON	2:81888E+02	:0	8:93600E+02	:0	:0	:0
1970 AMORBIORNEISS SHERATON	3:18988E+02	:0	1:21428E+03	:0	:0	:0
1970 AMORBIORNEISS SHERATON	3:83333E+02	:0	6:90000E+02	:0	:0	:0
1970 AMORBIORNEISS SHERATON	7:50000E+02	:0	1:03846E+03	:0	:0	:0
1970 AMORBIORNEISS SHERATON	4:23525E+02	:0	8:86500E+02	:0	:0	:0
1970 AMORBIORNEISS SHERATON	8:76470E+02	:0	9:26833E+02	:0	:0	:0
1970 AMORBIORNEISS SHERATON	4:31250E+02	:0	4:60000E+02	:0	:0	:0
1970 AMORBIORNEISS SHERATON	3:35714E+02	:0	7:83333E+02	:0	:0	:0
1970 AMORBIORNEISS SHERATON	4:57142E+02	:0	7:11111E+02	:0	:0	:0
1970 AMORBIORNEISS SHERATON	8:69230E+02	:0	5:94736E+02	:0	:0	:0
1970 AMORBIORNEISS SHERATON	8:84615E+02	:0	6:38889E+02	:0	:0	:0
1970 AMORBIORNEISS SHERATON	1:10000E+03	:0	4:48148E+02	:0	:0	:0
1970 AMORBIORNEISS SHERATON	6:54545E+02	:0	1:20000E+03	:0	:0	:0
1970 AMORBIORNEISS SHERATON	1:35353E+02	:0	2:69566E+03	:0	:0	:0
1970 AMORBIORNEISS SHERATON	3:98888E+02	:0	9:19999E+03	:0	:0	:0
1970 AMORBIORNEISS SHERATON	3:98888E+02	:0	6:80000E+02	:0	:0	:0
1970 AMORBIORNEISS SHERATON	1:25000E+02	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0

		U/CORRECTED (K/PB)X1000	CORRECTED (K/PB)X10000	(K/RB)X10000	(TH/K)X10000	(U/K)X10000	TH/U
STATES	1969	1.188634E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
STATES	1969	1.667559E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
STATES	1969	1.667559E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
STATES	1969	1.588235E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
STATE	1952	9.125880E+02	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
STATE	1956	1.623759E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
STATES	1956	1.371428E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
GNEISS	1956	1.500700E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
GNEISS	1956	1.018750E+03	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0
GRANULITES	1970	9.711713E+02	1.200016E+03	3.989800E+02	2.1328759E+03	2.140673E+03	1.000000E+00
GRANULITES	1976	3.937336E+03	3.129318E+03	1.073765E+02	5.1932177E+03	2.374812E+03	2.000000E+00
GRANULITES	1976	5.097154E+02	:0	7.495753E+02	1.255923E+03	:0	:0
GRANULITES	1976	8.678794E+02	1.923447E+02	5.123500E+02	1.438949E+03	7.194245E+02	3.000000E+00
GRAN{INT}	1960	1.137400E+03	1.119306E+03	3.181500E+02	8.23681294E+03	2.108851E+03	2.000000E+00
GRAN{INT}	1960	3.812580E+03	3.993338E+02	8.17143796E+02	1.023525E+03	1.1093279E+03	3.000000E+00
GRAN{INT}	1960	1.561920E+03	1.222797E+03	3.1493077E+02	7.134146E+02	7.043494E+02	1.000000E+00
GRAN{INT}	1960	7.993433E+02	7.999434E+02	3.1898312E+02	7.299173E+03	2.121313E+03	7.000000E+00
GRAN{INT}	1960	1.280909E+03	2.299700E+03	2.128824E+02	1.1031471E+05	2.1938874E+03	2.000000E+00
GRAN{SA}	1960	1.211765E+03	1.349800E+03	1.1592857E+02	8.2959541E+04	2.158744E+03	2.000000E+00
GRAN{SA}	1960	1.025806E+03	1.919533E+03	1.156000E+02	8.108108E+04	2.1923324E+03	1.100000E+00
GRAN{SA}	1960	1.380909E+03	1.453235E+03	2.1746375E+02	5.433233E+04	3.166227E+03	2.000000E+00
GRAN{SA}	1960	1.707692E+03	:0	4.1577320E+02	9.109009E+02	:0	:0
GRAN(A)	1960	1.507143E+03	1.586084E+03	1.1641417E+02	5.308097E+04	3.1317536E+03	1.000000E+00
GRAN(A)	1960	1.268093E+03	1.306399E+03	1.1891972E+02	3.1365385E+04	7.1623308E+03	1.029412E+01
GRAN(A)	1960	1.263889E+03	1.318649E+03	1.1872428E+02	5.890110E+04	1.1538462E+03	3.028571E+01
GRAN(A)	1960	1.375758E+03	1.500688E+03	1.1396923E+02	9.162996E+04	7.1709251E+03	1.186571E+01
GRAN(A)	1960	9.733333E+02	1.012965E+03	1.1921093E+02	7.146119E+04	8.1034795E+03	3.477778E+01
GRAN(A)	1960	1.202632E+03	1.325472E+03	1.1692593E+02	1.0525316E+05	1.1312910E+04	8.016662E+00
GRAN(A)	1960	1.958333E+03	2.162480E+03	2.107623E+02	7.510538E+04	5.1531915E+03	2.357692E+01
GRAN(A)	1960	1.031429E+03	1.052765E+03	4.1688312E+02	3.1374792E+04	2.1216066E+03	1.1387500E+01

			UNCORRECTED (K/PS)X1000	CORRECTED (K/PS)X1000	(K/PS)X1000	(T/PS)X1000	(U/K)X1000	TM/U
GRAN(A)	LAMBERT HEIER	1968	1:733363E+03	1:987899E+03	2:526123E+02	4:730379E+04	9:87933E+03	2:95998E+08
GRANULITES	HEIER THOR	1975	1:328675E+03	-1:403423E+03	2:508000E+02	3:553933E+03	6:28887E+02	2:38888E+08
GRAN(USA)	LAMBERT HEIER	1968	1:151616E+03	1:988492E+03	3:145152E+02	5:933933E+02	9:23933E+03	5:147059E+00
GRAN(A)	LAMBERT HEIER	1968	1:314286E+03	1:367398E+03	3:100671E+02	6:99597E+04	8:92607E+03	1:06250E+01
GRAN(A)	LAMBERT HEIER	1968	1:283333E+03	1:488001E+03	1:576159E+02	3:424370E+04	2:100840E+03	1:63000E+01
GRAN(A)	LAMBERT HEIER	1968	1:442424E+03	1:802976E+03	1:929108E+02	4:174737E+04	9:270740E+03	2:353333E+01
GRAN(A)	LAMBERT HEIER	1968	1:054000E+03	1:441689E+02	1:141689E+02	1:866423E+04	1:866423E+04	2:353333E+01
GRANULITES	HEIER THOR	1975	9:333333E+02	9:824533E+03	2:599090E+02	9:459999E+04	1:599999E+04	2:353333E+01
GRANULITES	HEIER THOR	1975	9:639633E+02	9:823988E+03	4:826229E+02	9:999999E+03	3:453453E+03	2:353333E+01
GRANULITES	HEIER THOR	1975	9:639633E+02	2:861810E+03	7:435888E+02	1:809928E+04	1:866667E+00	2:353333E+01
GRANULITES	HEIER THOR	1975	7:293919E+03	7:935898E+03	9:889988E+02	9:889988E+03	9:999999E+03	2:353333E+01
GRAN(A)	LAMBERT HEIER	1968	1:433888E+03	1:898887E+03	5:783943E+02	1:898887E+04	2:913888E+03	2:613636E+01
GRAN(A)	LAMBERT HEIER	1968	7:958820E+02	8:410054E+02	1:776597E+02	1:955567E+05	4:53882E+03	2:052381E+01
GRAN(A)	LAMBERT HEIER	1968	1:180952E+03	1:330665E+03	2:054091E+02	1:715726E+05	4:23371E+03	1:052381E+01
GRAN(A)	LAMBERT HEIER	1968	8:491525E+02	9:318143E+02	1:284467E+02	1:572954E+05	1:357285E+04	1:052381E+01
GRAN(A)	LAMBERT HEIER	1968	2:214286E+03	1:525806E+03	4:043478E+02	2:150399E+02	1:268499E+03	1:000000E+01
GRAN(A)	LAMBERT HEIER	1968	1:578125E+03	1:610166E+03	1:578125E+02	2:39040E+04	1:98198E+02	1:210000E+02
GRAN(SA)	LAMBERT HEIER	1968	1:261290E+03	1:442740E+03	2:624161E+02	1:869309E+05	3:30790E+03	8:121111E+01
GRAN(SA)	LAMBERT HEIER	1968	9:107143E+02	9:392203E+02	1:559633E+02	6:039216E+04	1:372549E+03	4:400000E+01
GRAN(SA)	LAMBERT HEIER	1968	1:443478E+02	1:452497E+03	2:243243E+02	6:35301E+03	8:02409E+02	1:050000E+01
GRAN(SA)	LAMBERT HEIER	1968	1:12500E+03	1:161648E+03	3:00000E+02	7:333371E+04	3:745318E+02	1:950000E+02
GRAN(SA)	LAMBERT HEIER	1968	1:805682E+03	1:698112E+03	3:935897E+02	4:855352E+03	9:771987E+02	1:500000E+01
GRAN(SA)	LAMBERT HEIER	1968	1:690476E+03	3:912818E+03	3:914051E+02	9:897841E+02	2:86901E+02	1:500000E+01
GRANULITES	HEIER THOR	1975	3:282368E+03	9:789188E+03	4:178882E+02	9:897841E+02	7:78881E+02	2:86888E+08
GRANULITES	HEIER THOR	1975	9:789188E+03	9:789188E+03	2:418887E+02	7:789188E+02	3:692182E+03	2:86888E+08
GRAN(USA)	LAMBERT HEIER	1968	1:280454E+03	7:485873E+03	1:1991967E+02	9:894252E+04	1:65503E+04	9:415385E+01
GRAN(USA)	LAMBERT HEIER	1968	1:362963E+03	1:377223E+03	3:285714E+02	7:336957E+03	8:173913E+03	3:375000E+00
GRAN(USA)	LAMBERT HEIER	1968	1:205263E+03	1:209884E+03	2:348718E+02	3:930131E+03	6:550218E+02	4:000000E+00
GRAN(A)	LAMBERT HEIER	1968	6:795455E+02	0	4:983333E+02	1:672241E+03	0	0
GRANULITES	HEIER THOR	1975	9:478798E+02	9:312888E+02	2:782909E+02	2:333333E+04	1:637333E+04	2:353333E+01
GRANULITES	HEIER THOR	1975	1:998958E+03	1:239586E+03	2:168978E+02	9:599999E+03	2:353792E+03	4:900000E+08
AMPEGNEISS	HEIER THOR	1975	8:488241E+03	1:585935E+03	3:662337E+02	1:868982E+03	1:868982E+03	3:289990E+08
AMPEGNEISS	HEIER THOR	1975	1:738516E+03	2:162598E+03	2:497462E+02	7:511101E+04	2:235772E+03	3:390909E+01
AMPEGNEISS	HEIER THOR	1975	1:348644E+03	1:544631E+03	1:614173E+02	3:512195E+04	8:780488E+03	4:000000E+00
AMPEGNEISS	HEIER THOR	1975	1:527607E+03	1:599478E+03	2:263636E+02	1:847550E+04	8:032329E+02	2:350000E+01

		UNCORRECTED (K/PR)X10J0	CORRECTED (K/PR)X10J00	(K/RB)X10000	(TH/K)X10000	(U/K)X10000	TH/U
GNFPGNEISS	HEIER THOR	1970	2.439333E+03	2.898238E+03	2.897193E+04	2.897143E+03	2.108000E+02
GNEISS	HEIER THOR	1970	2.027451E+03	2.132376E+03	7.156673E+03	8.127660E+03	3.363636E+00
AMPFGNEISS	HEIER THOR	1970	1.376330E+03	2.002543E+03	9.696203E+04	1.822795E+04	2.319444E+00
GNEISS	HEIER THOR	1970	1.690864E+03	0	5.896288E+04	0	0
GNEISS	HEIER THOR	1970	6.705714E+02	1.042209E+03	1.263158E+05	5.105263E+04	2.474227E+00
AMPFGNEISS	HEIER THOR	1970	1.249252E+03	1.325657E+03	2.268908E+04	3.001232E+03	7.363636E+00
AMPFGNEISS	HEIER THOR	1970	1.128571E+03	1.232146E+03	4.086076E+04	1.772152E+03	2.757143E+01
AMPFGNEISS	HEIER THOR	1970	1.199507E+03	1.232351E+03	1.088296E+04	1.437372E+03	7.571429E+00
AMPFGNEISS	HEIER THOR	1970	3.275888E+02	1.329858E+03	3.529432E+04	8.137927E+04	2.473684E+01
AMPFGNEISS	HEIER THOR	1970	3.982359E+02	1.712920E+03	1.852941E+04	2.847828E+03	4.000000E+00
AMPFGNEISS	HEIER THOR	1970	5.358333E+03	9.885475E+03	2.894737E+04	2.894737E+04	4.158888E+01
AMPFGNEISS	HEIER THOR	1970	1.526300E+03	4.035229E+03	1.286737E+05	1.537892E+04	4.168837E+01
AMPFGNEISS	HEIER THOR	1970	2.832823E+02	7.856150E+02	6.025000E+04	1.088889E+04	6.250000E+00
AMPFGNEISS	HEIER THOR	1970	3.797273E+02	3.981398E+02	2.220999E+04	1.132089E+03	4.788888E+01
AMPFGNEISS	HEIER THOR	1970	1.234893E+03	1.479912E+03	3.818988E+04	8.179917E+03	9.888887E+01
AMPFGNEISS	HEIER THOR	1970	2.689909E+03	2.522971E+03	3.020902E+04	2.129992E+03	2.309652E+01
AMPFGNEISS	HEIER THOR	1970	2.888902E+03	2.949995E+03	9.347438E+04	1.224349E+03	2.888888E+01
AMPFGNEISS	HEIER THOR	1970	4.082808E+02	4.546892E+02	2.261398E+04	2.547332E+03	2.258888E+01
AMPFGNEISS	HEIER THOR	1970	1.938913E+03	1.838798E+03	9.232348E+04	9.232348E+03	9.090909E+01
AMPFGNEISS	HEIER THOR	1970	9.996667E+03	9.838373E+03	2.077193E+04	2.882795E+03	9.708888E+01
AMPFGNEISS	HEIER THOR	1970	9.172423E+02	8.929499E+02	3.234349E+04	2.822837E+03	2.282837E+01
AMPFGNEISS	HEIER THOR	1970	1.881350E+03	1.886671E+03	8.488080E+04	8.488080E+03	9.255252E+01
AMPFGNEISS	HEIER THOR	1970	1.237193E+03	1.413709E+03	9.289779E+04	5.981241E+03	1.184967E+01
AMPFGNEISS	HEIER THOR	1970	1.026333E+03	1.268235E+03	4.083635E+04	8.418358E+03	2.509393E+01
AMPFGNEISS	HEIER THOR	1970	7.404762E+03	7.492448E+03	2.873324E+05	2.873324E+03	1.090909E+01
AMPFGNEISS	HEIER THOR	1970	1.079167E+03	1.104939E+03	3.957229E+04	2.220999E+02	2.233333E+01
AMPFGNEISS	HEIER THOR	1970	1.496429E+03	1.900097E+03	1.785229E+05	2.220999E+02	2.233333E+01
AMPFGNEISS	HEIER THOR	1970	2.329888E+03	2.867679E+03	4.288933E+04	9.288933E+03	3.888887E+01
AMPFGNEISS	HEIER THOR	1970	1.286667E+03	1.343362E+03	4.097388E+04	2.788888E+03	9.288887E+01
AMPFGNEISS	HEIER THOR	1970	1.111111E+03	1.153902E+03	4.450000E+04	6.400000E+03	7.416667E+01

APPENDIX 2

t test for parallelism

Appendix 2

Comparison of Two Slopes

Basically the method is to compare the ratio, of the difference between the two slopes to its standard error, against a t variable with $(n_1 + n_2 - 4)$ degrees of freedom.

n= number of samples
b= slope
 C_{yy} = sum of squares of y
 S_1^2 = residual sum of squares

Granite: n= 75
 $b_1 = 1.17$
 $C_{yy} = 13546.51$
 $S_1^2 = 13,392.95$

Granulite: n= 76
 $b_1 = 5.18$
 $C_{yy} = 11319.56$
 $S_1^2 = 7457.01$

Andesite: n= 69
 $b_1 = 3.63$
 $C_{yy} = 1349.79$
 $S_1^2 = 1154.34$

Schist: n= 27
 $b_1 = 4.75$
 $C_{yy} = 3235.99$
 $S_1^2 = 2133.22$

Basalt: n= 41
 $b_1 = 2.26$
 $C_{yy} = 1389.43$
 $S_1^2 = 1240.19$

Amphibolites: n= 56
 $b_1 = 6.73$
 $C_{yy} = 11686.55$
 $S_1^2 = 4613.79$

Anorthosite: n= 7
 $b_1 = 5.33$
 $C_{yy} = 471.18$
 $S_1^2 = 31.93$

Sample Calculation**Anorthosites-Andesites**

$$s^2 = \frac{s_1^2 + s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 4} = \frac{1381.72}{72.0} = 19.19 \quad .$$

$$S_B^2 = \frac{s^2}{C_{y_1 y_2}} + \frac{s^2}{C_{y_1 y_2}} = .014 + .041 = .055$$

$$S_B = .234$$

$$t_{\text{calc.}} = \frac{3.78 - 4.75}{.145} = -7.26$$

$$t_{\text{table}} = t_{.05, 60} = 1.98 \quad \text{slopes are signif. different.}$$

Schist-Gneiss

$$s^2 = 57.32$$

$$S_B^2 = .021$$

$$S_B = .145$$

$$t_{\text{calc.}} = \frac{3.78 - 4.75}{.145} = -6.69$$

$$t_{\text{table}} = t_{.05, 120} = 1.98 \quad \text{slopes are signif. different.}$$

Amphibolite-Granulite

$$s^2 = 94.30$$

$$S_B^2 = .016$$

$$S_B = .127$$

$$t_{\text{calc.}} = \frac{6.73 - 5.18}{.127} = 12.20$$

$$t_{\text{table}} = t_{.05, 120} = 1.98 \quad \text{slopes are signif. different.}$$

Granite-Basalt

$$s^2 = 133.36$$

$$s_B^2 = .105$$

$$s_B = .325$$

$$t_{\text{calc.}} = \frac{1.17 - 2.26}{.32} = -3.35$$

$$t_{\text{table}} = t_{.05, 120} = 1.98 \quad \text{slopes are signif. different.}$$

Gneiss-Andesite

$$s^2 = 42.84$$

$$s_B^2 = .035$$

$$s_B = .19$$

$$t_{\text{calc.}} = \frac{3.63 - 3.78}{.19} = -.79$$

$$t_{\text{table}} = t_{.05, 120} = 1.98 \quad \text{slopes are not signif. different.}$$

Andesite-Basalt

$$s^2 = 22.59$$

$$s_B^2 = .97$$

$$s_B = .95$$

$$t_{\text{calc.}} = \frac{3.63 - 2.26}{.95} = .14$$

$$t_{\text{table}} = t_{.05, 120} = 1.98 \quad \text{slopes are not signif. different.}$$

REFERENCES

REFERENCES

- Ahrens, L.H., 1964, The significance of the chemical bond for controlling the geochemical distribution of the elements, *Phys. Chem. Earth*, v. 5, pp. 1-54.
- _____, 1954, The lognormal distribution of the elements, *Geochim. et Cosmochim. Acta*, v. 5, no. 6, pp. 49-73.
- Armstrong, R.L., 1968, A model for Sr and Pb isotope evolution in a dynamic earth, *Rev. Geophys.*, v. 6, pp. 175-199.
- Armstrong, R.L., and Hein, S.M., 1973, Computer simulation of Pb and Sr isotope evolution of the earth's crust and upper mantle, *Geochim. et Cosmochim. Acta*, v. 37, pp. 1-18.
- Banno, Shohei, and Chappell, B.W., 1969, X-ray florescent analysis of Rb, Sr, Y, Pb and Th in Japanese Paleozoic slates, *Geochem. Journal*, v. 3, pp. 127-134.
- Barth, T.F.W., 1961, The feldspar lattices as solvents of foreign ions, *Cursillos Y Conferencias del Instituto "Lucas Mallada"* Fasc. VIII., pp. 3-7.
- Barton, J.L., and Bloom, H., 1959, Molten salt mixtures. Part 3. Vapor pressure and derived information for the molten salt systems $\text{PbCl}_2 + \text{KCl} + \text{CdCl}_2 + \text{KCl} + \text{CdCl}_2 + \text{NaCl}$, *Trans. Faraday Soc.*, v. 55, p. 1792.
- Boyle, R.W., 1959, Some geochemical considerations on lead-isotope dating of lead deposits, *Economic Geology*, v. 54, p. 130.
- Byelov, N.V., 1953, *Mineralogicheskii Sb. L'vovsk geol., obshch*, no. 7.
- Cuturic, N., and Kafol, N., Karamata, S., 1968, Lead contents in K-feldspars of young igneous rocks of the Dinarides and neighbouring areas, *Origin and Distribution of the Elements*, v. 30, L.H. Ahrens, ed., Pergamon Press, Oxford.
- DeVore, G.W., 1955, The role of adsorption in the fractionation and distribution of elements, *Jour. Geol.*, v. 63, pp. 150-190.
- Doe, B.R., 1967, The bearing of lead isotopes on the source of granitic magma, *Journ. of Petrology*, v. 8, Part 1, pp. 51-83.

- Doe, B.R., and Hart, S.R., 1963, The effect of contact metamorphism on lead in K-feldspars near Eldora Stock, Colorado, *Jour. Geophys. Research*, v. 68, pp. 3521-3530.
- Doe, B.R., and Tilling, R.I., 1966, Distribution of lead between coexisting K-feldspar and plagioclase, *Trans, A.G.U.*, v. 47, p. 205.
- _____, _____, 1967, The distribution of lead between coexisting K-feldspar and plagioclase, *Am. Mineralogist*, v. 52, pp. 805-816.
- Doe, B.R., Tilton, G.R., and Hopson, C.A., 1965, Lead isotopes in feldspars from selected granitic rocks associated with regional metamorphism, *Jour. Geophys. Research*, v. 70, no. 8, p. 1947.
- Drury, S.A., 1973, The geochemistry of precambrian granulite facies rocks from the Lewisian complex of Tiree, Inner Hebrides, Scotland, *Chemical Geology*, v. 11, pp. 167-188.
- Essam, E.E., Kabesh, M.L., and Bishady, M.A., 1973, Mineralogy and geochemistry of Egyptian graphite schists, *Chemie der Erde*, bd, 32, H. 3, p. 135.
- Fershtater, G.B., Borodina, N.S., and Trayanova, M.V., 1969, Lithium, Rubidium, Strontium and Lead in the granitoids of the Urals, *Geochem. Int.*, v. 1969, no. 1, p. 44.
- Fish, R., Goles, G., and Anders, E., 1960, The record in the meteorites, 3, On the development of meteorites in asteroidal bodies, *Astrophys. J.*, v. 132, p. 243.
- Flanagan, F.J., 1973, 1972 values for international geochemical reference samples, *Geochim. et Cosmochim. Acta*, v. 37, pp. 1189-1200.
- Fleischer, M., and Stevens, R.E., Summary of new data on rock samples G-1 and W-1. *Geochim. et Cosmochim. Acta*, v. 26, p. 525.
- Gavrilin, R.D., Volkov, V.N., Negrey, Y.N., Pevtsova, L.A., 1972, The primary vertical distribution of lead and zinc in the upper part of a granite intrusion, *Geochem. Int.*, v. 9, no. 7, pp. 926-935.
- Gibson, I.L., 1972, The chemistry and petrogenesis of a suite of pantellerites from the Ethiopian Rift, *Journ. of Petrology*, v. 13, no. 1, p. 31.
- Gill, J., 1970, Geochemistry of Viti Levu, Fiji, and its evolution as an Island Arc, *Contr. Mineral. and Petrol.*, v. 27, pp. 179-203.
- Gunn, B.M., and Mooser, F., 1970, Geochemistry of the volcanics of Central Mexico, *Bulletin Volcanologique*, v. 34, no. 2, p. 577.

- Goldschmidt, V.M., 1937. The principles of distribution of chemical elements in minerals and rocks, *Journal Chem. Soc.*, 1937, pp. 655-672.
- _____, 1954, *Geochemistry*, Oxford Press, Clarendon, England.
- Hart, S.R., Davis, G.L., Steiger, R.H., and Tilton, G.R., 1968, A comparison of the isotopic mineral age variation and petrologic changes induced by contact metamorphism. In *Radiometric Dating for Geologists* (editors, E.I. Hamilton and R.M. Farquhar) *Inter-science*, pp. 73-110.
- Hedge, C.E., and Knight, R.J., 1969, Lead and strontium isotopes in volcanic rocks from northern Honshu, Japan, *Geochem. Journal*, v. 3, pp. 15-24.
- Heier, K.A., 1960, Petrology and geochemistry of high grade metamorphic and igneous rocks on Langøy, Northern Norway. *Norges Geol. Under SK.*, p. 207.
- _____, 1962, Trace elements in feldspars - a review. *Norsk Geol. Tidsskr.*, v. 42, pp. 415-454.
- Heier, K.S., and Taylor, S.R., 1959, Distribution of Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs, Pb, and Ti in southern Norwegian precambrian alkali feldspars, *Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta*, v. 15, pp. 284-304.
- Heier, K.S., and Thorensen, K., (1971), *Geochemistry of high grade metamorphic rocks, Lofoten-Vesterålen, North Norway*, *Geochim. et Cosmochim. Acta*, v. 35, pp. 89-99.
- Howie, R.A., 1955, The geochemistry of the charnockite series of Madras, India, *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.*, v. 62, pp. 725-768.
- Hurley, P.M., Hughes, H., Faure, G., Fairbairn, H.W., and Pinson, W.H., 1962, Radiogenic strontium - 87 model of continental formation, *Journ. Geophys. Res.*, v. 67, pp. 5315-5334.
- Jagitsch, R., and Perlstrom, G., 1946, Untersuchung der Reaktionskinetik in system $MgO, Mg_2P_2O_7$, *Arkiv. Kemi, Min., och Geol.*, v. 22A, no. 5, pp. 1-16.
- Jakes, P., and Gill, J., 1970, Rare earth elements and the island arc tholeiitic series, *Earth and Planet. Sci. Letters*, v. 9, pp. 17-28.
- Jamieson, B.G., and Clarke, D.B., 1970, Potassium and associated elements in tholeiitic basalts, *Journ. of Pet.*, v. 11, no. 2, p. 183.
- Kauffman, M.E., 1969, Univariate models and methods, *Models of Geologic Processes*, AGI/CEGS Short Course, 7-9 November 1969. pp. MK-19.

- Kolbe, P., and Taylor, S.R., 1966, Major and trace element relationships in granodiorites and granites from Australia and South Africa, *Contr. Mineral Petrol.*, v. 12, pp. 202-222.
- Lambert, I.B., and Heier, K.S., 1968, Geochemical investigations of deep seated rocks in the Australian Shield, *Lithos*, v. 1, pp. 30-53.
- Larsen, E.S., Jr., Keevil, N.B., and Harrison, H.C., 1952, Method for determining the age of igneous rocks using the accessory minerals, *Geol. Soc. America Bull.*, v. 63, pp. 1045-1052.
- Lewis, J.D., and Spooner, C.M., 1973, K/Pb ratios in Precambrian granulite terrains, *Geochim. et Cosmochim. Acta*, v. 37, pp. 1111-1118.
- Marshall, R.R., and Feitknecht, J., 1964, Primitive lead from iron meteorites, *Geochim. et Cosmochim. Acta.*, v. 28, pp. 365-379.
- Miller, R.L., and Goldberg, E.D., 1955, The normal distribution in geochemistry, *Geochim. et Cosmochim. Acta*, v. 8, no. 1/2, pp. 53-62.
- Moorbath, S., Welke, H., and Gale, N.H., 1969, Ancient high-grade metamorphic basement complexes, *Earth and Planetary Sci. Let.*, v. 6, pp. 245-256.
- Nockolds, S.R., 1954, Average chemical composition of some igneous rocks, *Geol. Soc. America Bull.*, v. 65, pp. 1007-1032.
- Oversby, V.M., 1971, Lead in oceanic islands, Faial, Azores and Trindade, *Earth and Planet, Sci. Letters*, v. 11, pp. 401-406.
- Parry, W.T., and Nackowski, M.P., 1963, Copper, lead, and zinc in biotites from Basin and Range quartz monzonites, *Economic Geology*, v. 58, pp. 1126-1144.
- Picciotto, E.E., 1950, Distribution de la radioactivite dans les roches eruptives, *Bull. de la Soc. belge de Geol. de Paleontol. et d'Hydrol.*, v. 59, pp 170-199.
- Putnam, G.W., and Burnham, C.W., 1963, Trace elements in igneous rocks, Northwestern and Central Arizona, *Geochim. et Cosmochim. Acta*, v. 27, pp. 56-106.
- Rabinovich, A.V., and Baskova, Z.A., 1959, The distribution of lead in some granitoids of Eastern Transbaikalia, *Geochemistry*, v. 1959, no. 6, pp. 663-667.
- Rankama, K., and Sahama, T.G., 1950, *Geochemistry*, Univ. of Chicago Press.
- Rhodes, J.M., 1969, On the chemistry of potassium feldspars in granitic rocks, *Chemical Geology*, v. 4, pp. 373-392.

- Richards, J.R., 1971, Major lead orebodies - mantle origin? *Economic Geology*, v. 66, pp. 425-434.
- Ringwood, A.E., 1955, The principles governing trace element distribution during magmatic crystallization, *Geochim. et Cosmochim. Acta*, v. 7, pp. 189-202, 242-253.
- Rohlf, F.J., and Sokial, R.R., 1969, *Statistical Tables*, W.H. Freeman and Co., San Francisco.
- Russel, R.D., and Farquhar, 1960, *Lead isotopes in Geology*, Interscience Publishers Inc., N.Y.
- Sandell, E.B., and Goldich, S.S., 1943, The rarer metallic constituents of some American igneous rocks, I and II, *J. Geol.*, v. 51, pp. 99-115, 167-189.
- Shaw, D.M., 1956, *Geochemistry of pelitic rocks part III, Major elements and general geochemistry*, *Geol. Soc. of America Bull.*, v. 67, pp. 919-934.
- _____, 1968, A review of K-Rb fractionation trends by covariance analysis, *Geochim. et Cosmochim. Acta*, v. 32, pp. 573-601.
- _____, 1972, Development of the early continental crust, Part I. Use of trace element distribution coefficient models for the protoarchean crust, *Can. Jour. of Earth Sciences*, v. 9, p. 1577.
- Shrivastava, J.N., and Proctor, P.D., 1963, Trace element distribution in the Searchlight, Nevada quartz monzonite stock, *Economic Geology*, v. 57, pp. 1062-1070.
- Siedner, G., 1965, Geochemical features of a strongly fractionated alkali igneous suite, *Geochim. et Cosmochim. Acta*, v. 29, pp. 113-137.
- Slawson, W.F., and Nackowski, M.P., 1959, Trace lead in potash feldspars associated with ore deposits, *Econ. Geol.*, v. 54, p. 1543.
- Sorrell, C.A., 1962, Solid state formation of Ba, Sr, and Pb feldspars in clay-sulfate mixtures, *American Mineralogist*, v. 47, p. 291.
- Stavrov, O.D., 1971, Ore content in granite and the geochemistry of rubidium, *Geochem. Int.*, no. 10, pp. 1192-1208.
- Stevens, R.E., W.W. Niles, A.A. Chodos, R.H. Filby, R.K. Leininger, L.H. Ahrens, M. Fleischer, and F.J. Flanagan, Second report on a co-operative investigation of the composition of two silicate rocks, *U.S. Geol. Survey Bull.*, p. 1113.
- Taylor, S.R., 1969, Abundance of chemical elements in the continental crust, a new table, *Geochim. et Cosmochim. Acta*, v. 28, pp. 1273-1285.

- Taylor, S.R., Capp, A.C., and Graham, A.L., 1969, Trace element abundances in andesites, *Contr. Mineral. and Petrol.*, v. 23, pp. 1-26.
- Taylor, S.R., and Heier, K.S., 1969, The petrological significance of trace element variations in alkali feldspars, *Intern. Geol. Congr.*, 21st, Copenhagen, Rept. Session, Norden, v. 14, pp. 47-61.
- Taylor, S.R., and White, A.J.R., 1966, Trace element abundances in andesites, *Bull. Volcanologique*, v. 29, p. 177.
- Tilton, G.R., Patterson, C., Bronw, H., Inghram, M., Hayden, R., Hess, D., and Larsen, E., Jr., 1955, Isotopic composition and distribution of lead, uranium and thorium in a pre-cambrian granite, *Geol. Soc. America Bull.*, v. 66, pp. 1131-1148.
- Turekian, K., and Wedepohl, K.H., 1961, Distribution of the elements in some major units of the earth's crust, *Geol. Soc. America Bull.*, v. 72, pp. 175-192.
- U.S.A.E.C., 1968, Chart of the Nuclides, Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- Vinogradov, A.P., 1962, Average contents of chemical elements in the principal types of igneous rocks of the earth's crust, *Geochemistry*, v. 1962, no. 7, pp. 641-664.
- Viswanathan, S., 1972a, Geochemistry of barium in granitic rocks from an early pre-cambrian greenstone - granite belt, *Indian Mineralogist*, v. 13, pp. 1-13.
- _____, 1972, Geochemistry of lead in polygenetic granitic rocks and minerals from an archaen batholith, and the significance of K/Pb, Ca/Pb, Sr/Pb and Ba/Pb ratios in granite studies, *Bull. of Earth Sciences*, v. 1, pp. 1-19.
- Wedepohl, K.H., 1956, Untersuchungen zur geochemie des bleis, *Geochim. et Cosmochim. Acta*, v. 10, pp. 69-148.
- Welke, H., Moorbath, S., Cumming, G.L., Sigurdsson, H., Lead isotope studies on igneous rocks from Iceland, *Earth Planet, Sci. Letters*, v. 4, p. 221.
- Winsor, C.P., 1946, Which regression? *Biometrics*, v. 2, no. 6, pp. 101-109.
- Zartman, R.E., and Wasserburg, G.J., 1969, The isotopic composition of lead in K-feldspars, *Geochim. et Cosmochim. Acta*, v. 33, pp. 902-942.
- Zeil, Pichler, 1967, Die Kanozoische rhyolith formation in mittleren abschnitt der Anden, *Geol. Rundschau*, v. 57, pp. 48-81.

- Zhirov, K.K., and Chernyshev, I.V., 1959, On the geochemistry of lead in the Devonian extrusives of Central Kazakhstan, Geochemistry, no. 2, p. 141.
- Zlobin, B.I., and Gorshkova, M.S., 1961, Lead and zinc in Sandyk alkalic rocks, Geochemistry, no. 4, p. 317.
- Zlobin, B.I., Pevtsova, L.A., and Klassova, N.S., 1965, Distribution of lead and zinc and metallogenic specialization of the more calcic varieties of variscan granitoids in the central part of the Northern Tien-Shan, Geochem. Int., v. 2, pp. 660-671.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES



3 1293 03056 5414