Rare Earth Element Concentrations in Fort Union and Hell Creek Strata in Western North Dakota

by

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Abstract

The North Dakota Geological Survey has completed an initial investigation into the potential use of North Dakota lignite as a source for rare earth metals, which included fourteen of the lanthanide elements, yttrium, and scandium. Over a two-year period from 2015-2017, Survey geologists collected 479 rock samples from outcrops in the badlands of western North Dakota and described the settings where they were collected. The majority of samples were lignites or carbonaceous claystones and mudstones from the Fort Union Group (Paleocene) as well as carbonaceous mudstones from the Hell Creek Formation (Cretaceous). Ultimately, 352 of these samples were analyzed, including 277 samples of coal and 62 carbonaceous mudstones. Laboratory results were reported on a whole-mineral basis. Rare earth concentrations in lignites averaged 128 parts per million (ppm) and ranged from 15 - 603 ppm. Carbonaceous claystones and mudstones averaged 164 ppm with a range of 67 - 426 ppm. Coal samples were found to have a higher proportion of the more valuable heavy rare earths elements than the carbonaceous mudstones and claystones, and compared favorably to the rare earth element composition of the previously mined carbonatite at Mountain Pass, California.

Most often, the highest concentrations of rare earths were found in samples collected near the top of the lignite beds, with some of the highest rare earth concentrations found when lignite was overlain by channel sandstones. In this setting, 29 samples averaged 243 ppm and the highest frequencies of samples (24%) reached concentrations of over 300 ppm. Uraniferous lignites were specifically targeted for sampling. While sample analyses did suggest a relationship to higher concentrations of rare earths, a direct correlation was not observed in all coals with elevated radioactivity levels. Coal ash near the base of clinker deposits and tonsteins were also targeted with mixed results. In comparison to data obtained from the United States Geological Survey's CoalQUAL national database, seven coal samples from this report would rank in the top 20 for total rare earth concentrations out of over 5,500 entries.

Acknowledgements

We wish to thank those landowners who allowed us to collect samples on their property. Special thanks to Roen Land Trust and Steven Wild, Doug and Duane Pope, Darlene Fritz and the late Rocky Fritz, Sandra Short - McDonald Family Trust and Jay Obrigewitch. The location information was left out of the report when the measured section was on private land. We also wish to thank those landowners who allowed us to cross their property in order to access state or federal lands. The vast majority of the collecting sites for this investigation were on either federal or state land. We obtained a collecting permit from the U.S. Forest Service and operated under an existing collecting permit that our paleontologists had from the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. We also obtained a collecting permit from the ND Department of Trust Lands.

We also wish to thank Joe East and Andy Park (U.S. Geological Survey) for generating a query of the rare earth data in the CoalQUAL database.

Introduction

Rare earth elements (REE), or rare earths, have been in the news recently, but scientists and government officials have been warning about our dependence upon China for these strategic minerals for at least the last ten years. Most scientific literature has focused on igneous or metamorphic deposits, which are conventional sources of rare earths. In 2012, two papers reported that coals had highly-promising rare earth potential (Ekmann, 2012; Seredin and Dai, 2012).

The rare earth elements consist of 15 elements known as the lanthanides (atomic numbers ranging from 57 to 71) and two chemically similar metallic elements, yttrium (atomic number 39) and scandium (atomic number 21) (IUPAC, 2005). The rare earth element promethium is unstable in nature, and due to its rarity is not discussed further in this report. Rare earths can be categorized chemically as light and heavy and economically as critical, uncritical, and excessive (table 1). In Earth's crust, rare earths are not particularly rare, but owing to their geochemical properties they are seldom found concentrated into economically mineable ores (Taylor and McLennan, 1985; Long et al., 2010).

Table 1. A list of rare-earth elements, including yttrium and scandium, by weight class, crustal abundance, and economic class (modified from USGS Fact Sheet 2014-3078); (modified from Jefferson Lab, 2017); (modified from Seredin and Dai, 2012). * In this report, scandium was treated as critical due to its current high price.

			Crustal	
		Atomic	abundance	
Element	Symbol	Number	(ppm)	Economic Class
	L	ight Rare E	arths	
Lanthanum	La	57	39	Uncritical
Cerium	Ce	58	66.5	Excessive
Praseodymium	Pr	59	9.2	Uncritical
Neodymium	Nd	60	41.5	Critical
Promethium	Pm	61	< 0.001	Uncritical
Samarium	Sm	62	7.05	Uncritical
Europium	Eu	63	2.0	Critical
	Н	eavy Rare I	arths	
Gadolinium	Gd	64	6.2	Uncritical
Terbium	Tb	65	1.2	Critical
Dysprosium	Dy	66	5.2	Critical
Holmium	Но	67	1.3	Excessive
Erbium	Er	68	3.5	Critical
Thulium	Tm	69	0.52	Excessive
Ytterbium	Yb	70	3.2	Excessive
Lutetium	Lu	71	0.8	Excessive
Yttrium	Υ	39	33	Critical
	Non-	classified R	are Earth	
Scandium	Sc	21	22	Critical*

Rare earths have found widespread use because of the powerful magnetism, optical properties, luminescence, and strength they can impart upon the products manufactured with them. These products include many electronic and energy-efficient items found in the typical American home or business such as computers, cell phones, televisions, batteries of electric and hybrid vehicles, and LED and CFL light bulbs. Rare earths are crucial components of super-power permanent magnets used in industrial generators, which transform alternative forms of energy such as wind, tidal, and geothermal into electricity (Seredin et al., 2013). Because of their optical and magnetic properties, rare earths are used in CAT scans, MRIs, PET, and X-ray imaging as well as in a variety of laser treatments including those for skin cancer,

kidney stones, and tattoo removal (RETA, 2016). Other rare earth-containing products include superconducting electric power lines, semi-conductors, and lightweight aerospace components. A 2014 report by the American Chemistry Council stated over \$329 billion of economic output and 618,000 jobs in North America are supported by rare earth chemistry (Rozelle et al., 2016).

Rare earths are commonly produced as byproducts during the mining of other mineral commodities. When an economical ore is discovered, the rare earth-bearing minerals separated from the ore contain multiple individual rare earth elements. Additional extraction and refining via numerous, complex chemical processes are required to separate the different rare earth elements and remove impurities.

The Mountain Pass mine in California was the leading rare earth producer in the world from the 1960s to 1980s. At peak production, the mine produced 22,000 tons (20,000 metric tons) per year of mostly light rare earths from a massive carbonatite which contains the rare earth-bearing mineral bastnäsite (Long et al., 2010). Production at Mountain Pass decreased substantially in 1998 and halted in 2002 as China began to dominate the rare earth market. From 1990-2000, China's production increased by more than 450% (Tse, 2011). During this time, China's consumption of rare earths remained relatively flat and most of the product was exported. The following decade China's consumption rapidly rose. Currently, 83% of global rare earth production occurs in China (Gambori, 2017). More importantly, China produces almost all of the critical, heavy rare earths, which are mined from weathered clay ion-adsorption deposits in its southern provinces (Gambori, 2014). In 2009, China limited export quotas to 38,500 tons (35,000 metric tons) per year in order to conserve resources and protect the environment (Tse, 2011). China's 2016 production quota was 115,700 tons (105,000 metric tons) and they exported 28,800 tons (35,200 metric tons) (Gambori, 2017). China's policy has also encouraged exports of downstream rare earth materials, thus encouraging foreign manufacturers to relocate to China. The United States identifies import dependence upon a single country as a supply security issue, and initiated studies on rare earths in 2010. Molycorp resumed mining operations at the Mountain Pass facility in 2012 and had an estimated production of 6,500 tons (5,900 metric tons) in 2015 (Gambori, 2017). The elemental composition of bastnäsite ore is dominated by less-favorable elements when compared to the more economic compositions of lateritic ores in China (figure 1), and the Mountain Pass Mine was put on "care and maintenance" during the fourth quarter of

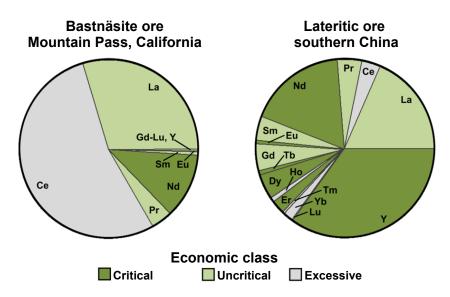


Figure 1. Elemental composition of conventional rare earth deposits. Modified from USGS Fact Sheet 087-02 based on economic class after Seredin and Dai (2012).

2015 and did not produce in 2016. As a result, no rare earth elements were mined in the U.S. in 2016 and U.S. imports of rare earths increased by 6% (Gambori, 2017).

Maintaining reliable domestic sources of rare earth-containing raw materials, the vast majority of which are currently produced in China, is critical to each of the industries and manufactured products previously mentioned. New sources must be identified and developed to ensure an adequate supply of these important metals is available for the technological advances of the future.

Rare earth elements in coals

Recent publications indicate the potential of coal deposits for the recovery of rare earths as by-products of mining and combustion (Seredin and Dai, 2012; Seredin et al., 2013; Franus et al., 2015). In particular, lignite has been highlighted owing to its potential for higher concentrations of rare earths and because there are existing techniques for extracting rare earth metals from this low-ranking coal (Seredin and Dai, 2012).

The average total rare earth content of world coals on a whole mineral basis is estimated to be 68.5 ppm (Ketris and Yudovich, 2009), or 404 ppm on an ash basis, while U.S. coals are estimated to be 62.1 ppm (Finkelman, 1993), or 517 ppm on an ash basis. Whole-coal based concentrations are roughly 2.5 times lower than average composition of the upper continental crust. Because rare earths are not combustible, but rather are preserved in the ash, ash-based concentrations are approximately 3 times higher than the upper continental crust (Seredin and Dai, 2012). This value is close to the content of some conventional sources of rare earths. Further, abnormally enriched accumulations of rare earths have been documented in coal deposits. There are four identified means for these accumulations to develop: 1) terrigenous, rare earth input by surface water; 2) tuffaceous, falling and leaching of alkaline volcanic ash; 3) infiltrational, or meteoric ground water-driven; and 4) hydrothermal, connected with ascending flows of thermal mineral water (Seredin and Dai, 2012). Such enrichment of rare earths is often limited to areas near the contacts of the roof, floor, or partings of coal seams.

Preliminary studies on coal deposits as a source of rare earths indicate that an "unintended production" of 44,000 tons (40,000 metric tons) of rare earths may be occurring annually in the United States from current coal production. An additional important consideration is the coal's rare earth composition, which ideally should contain higher proportions of critical heavy metals compared to excessive metals. This "unintended production" may include over 11,000 tons (10,000 metric tons) of heavy rare earths (Ekmann, 2012).

In the United States, a study of coal ashes from power plants across the country found the highest rare earth concentrations came from post-combustion ashes of coals from sources in the Appalachian Mountains (591 ppm). Averages from other major basins include southern and western Illinois (403 ppm) and the Powder River Basin in Wyoming and Montana (337 ppm). Although the overall concentrations were marginally lower, the study found that greater rare earth extraction was possible from the coal ashes of the Powder River Basin as the lower grade coals found therein more readily allow the acid washes to mobilize rare earths (Taggart et al., 2016). Multiple active projects are examining the larger implementation of extraction techniques and aim to complete bench- and pilot-scale operations to economically produce rare earths from U.S. coal and coal byproducts by 2020 (DOE, 2017a). Much of the preceding introduction was modified from two articles that appeared in the Department of Mineral Resources Newsletter (Kruger, 2015, 2017).

In the fall of 2014 the North Dakota Geological Survey proposed a rare earth project in their 2015-2017 biennial budget that was subsequently approved during the 2015 legislative session. In September 2015, the Geological Survey began collecting lignite, organic-rich mudstone, and clinker/coal ash samples in western

North Dakota for rare earth element analysis. The Little Missouri River Badlands was targeted because the rocks are easily accessible, negating a costly drilling program. In addition, facies changes that may impact rare earth concentrations can be readily identified in the broad expanse of outcrops. Survey geologists working on this project had more than 50 years of combined experience studying western North Dakota coals in outcrop as well as identifying and correlating coals in more than 25,000 electric logs across the area. This experience saved both time and resources because project staff were able to identify target outcrops based upon previous studies requiring little to no field reconnaissance. Collection permits were obtained from the ND Department of Trust Lands, the US Forest Service, and the US Bureau of Land Management.

In addition to readily accessible outcrops, western North Dakota was also targeted because some lignites in this area are known to contain increased concentrations of uranium, molybdenum, germanium, etc. It was theorized that rare earth elements might be concentrated in these coals by the same processes that concentrated these metals and metalloids. Uranium was first studied in North Dakota approximately 70 years ago. In the summers of 1948 and 1949 Donald Wyant and Ernest Beroni collected rock samples from 69 localities throughout North Dakota. Thirteen rock samples were collected in eastern North Dakota, 18 in north-central North Dakota, one in northwestern North Dakota, and 36 in southwestern North Dakota. Wyant and Beroni speculated that the upper portion of the Sentinel Butte Formation contained the only uraniferous lignites in North Dakota. They also hypothesized that either the uranium was deposited at the same time as the strata or groundwater leached uranium from the overlying rocks and deposited it in "the first carbonaceous material" it encountered. The Chalky Buttes in Slope County was one of the areas they mapped as "the Hot Bed" (containing uraniferous strata). Thirty years later, the Chalky Buttes would become a major area of uranium exploration (Murphy, 2005).

Sample Procedures

The North Dakota Geological Survey sampling team ranged from one to three geologists. When alone, the geologist collected coal samples while measuring a geologic section. When there were two or three geologists on site, one measured the section while the other(s) collected the samples. A team of three was found to be the most expedient. Most lithologic thicknesses were approximated to the nearest foot as the intent was to identify lithologies immediately overlying or in close proximity to beds that were sampled, thus bed thicknesses were only of relative importance. As the sections were measured; coals, carbonaceous mudstones, carbonaceous claystones, and occasionally lignite ash at the base of clinkers were identified as targets to be sampled. Small excavations were made with picks and shovels to expose the rock 12 inches (30 cm) back from the outcrop face in order to obtain unweathered rock samples. Photographs were taken of each sample interval and coal quality was noted; i.e., highly cleated, moderately cleated, oxidized, etc. Samples, approximately 1000 grams each, were collected in one gallon Ziploc bags. After the samples were obtained, the excavations were filled back in with waste rock and tamped down with shovels and boots as close as possible to the original contour. Once back in the office, the initial round of samples were air dried in the bag, sealed, and shipped to the laboratory for rare earths analysis. After that first round, samples were typically sent to the laboratory for drying shortly after they were collected, preserving the moisture content at the time of sampling.

During the 2017 field season, scintillometers or Geiger counters were carried in the field and readings were taken of beds prior to sampling. Readings were also taken of the samples within the bags back in the office before they were shipped to the laboratory for testing. Two Arrow-Tech Model no. 3007A survey meters equipped with Ludlum Measurements Model no. 44-9 pancake probes were used. The pancake probe was held one inch (2.5 cm) above the rock outcrop or the collected rock sample and readings were recorded in counts per minute (cpm). It was determined in the field that any readings of 40 cpm or less on North Dakota lignites were equal to background.

Laboratory Procedures

Standard Laboratory in Casper, Wyoming prepared all samples and performed analyses on those selected for short proximate testing. Standard Laboratory in Freeburg, Illinois performed the rare earth element analysis. Samples were analyzed using a Perkin Elmer NexION 300x Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS). American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards and specifications D6357 does not list rare earth elements, but does note the method is applicable to other elements. Eleven different known value standards were analyzed in order to verify the analytical technique; five NIST known values (1632D, 1633b, 1633c, 2702, and 2711), two SARM known values (18 and 19) and four USGS known values (AGV-2, BHVO-1, MAG-1, and SGR-1). The Freeburg Standard Lab facility has performed trace element analysis on coal and coke combustion residues for more than 45 years. The ASTM D6357 method for rare earth elements has been in use for the last 15 years.

An initial review of literature found that the element scandium, like yttrium, is sometimes included with the rare earths as it is also chemically similar to the lanthanides. However, it was noted that scandium does not generally occur at economic concentrations in the same geological settings as the lanthanides and yttrium (USGS Fact Sheet 2014-3078), and a majority of publications did not include scandium in their discussions. Based on this information, scandium analyses were not requested on the first 175 samples submitted, as a cost saving measure. Subsequently, through discussions with other interested parties, we determined that scandium would add value to this investigation, and was added to the laboratory reports going forward. It should be noted that the total rare earth concentrations provided in the appendices of this report include scandium only when there is a value presented in the scandium column of the table.

Short proximate analyses were conducted on selected samples to determine amongst other things the British thermal units (BTUs). This was done primarily to enable determination of any correlation between coal quality and rare earth concentrations. Short prox was only run on 46 of the coal samples, again as a cost savings measure.

Fieldwork

Samples for rare earth analysis were collected from 64 sites along a 25 x 75 mile (40 x 120 km) rectangle centered on the Little Missouri River Valley in Bowman, Slope, Billings, Golden Valley, and McKenzie counties (figure 2). Samples were also collected from a site in Morton County. A total of 479 rock samples were collected from these 65 sites. Initially, samples were collected from coals in 6-inch (15 cm) increments through the depth-thickness of the coal, and at 12-inch (30 cm) increments in the mid-sections of coals exceeding 8 feet (2.5 m)in thickness. When enough samples had been analyzed to confirm an initial hypothesis of the study that the highest rare earth concentrations would typically occur at the very tops of the organic-rich beds, the sampling strategy shifted from including the entire bed to targeting the top, after which samples predominantly represent the top two or three inches (5-8 cm) of the beds. However, since there were instances where the highest concentrations were found at the base of a coal, occasional bottom samples continued to be collected. Of the 479 samples collected under this first sampling phase, 352 were analyzed. Samples were submitted for laboratory analysis in six groupings over a 15-month period from February 2016 to May 2017. As the results were received from Standard Labs, sample submission and field sampling priorities were modified, and 130 samples that were shifted into the low priority category were not submitted to the laboratory for analysis. Many of these were samples collected in six-inch (15 cm) or twelve-inch (30 cm) increments from the middle of a coal. Sampling focused on Fort Union strata since those are the dominant rocks exposed at the surface in western North Dakota.

In 2017, an emphasis was placed on collecting rocks in close proximity to the White River Unconformity and/or areas of known elevated uranium concentrations. As a result, samples were collected from the Sentinel Butte, Bullion Creek, Slope, and Ludlow Formations. Organic-rich mudstone and claystone

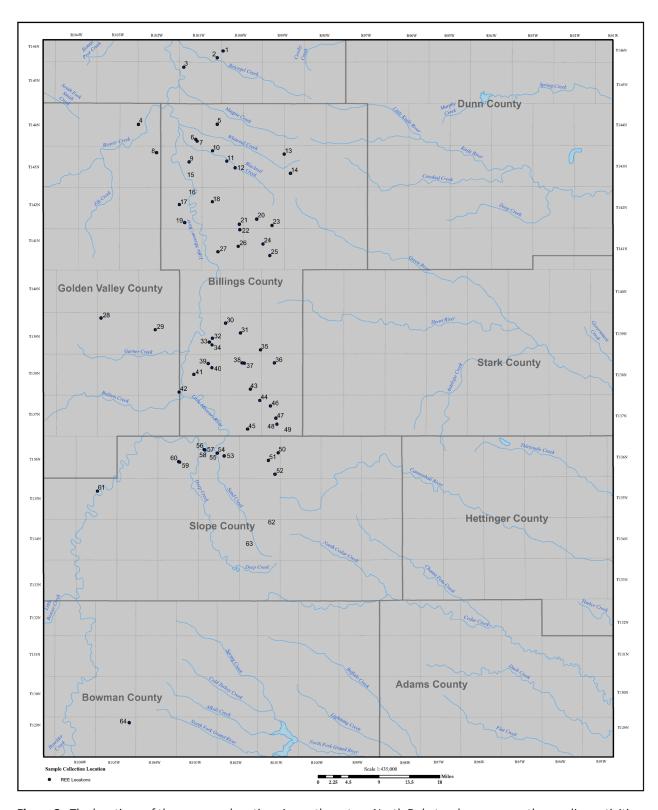


Figure 2. The locations of the measured sections in southwestern North Dakota where rare earth sampling activities occurred from the fall to 2015 through the spring of 2017. Measured section 65, not shown, is in Morton County.

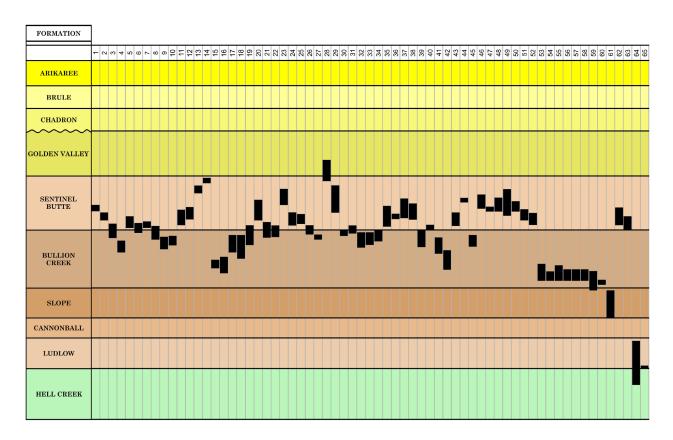


Figure 3. The stratigraphic extent of the measured sections in this study. Fort Union Group is shown in shades of brown.

samples were also obtained from the upper Hell Creek Formation at Mud Buttes in Bowman County. In total, 158 samples were analyzed from the Sentinel Butte Formation, 161 samples from the Bullion Creek Formation, eight samples from the Slope Formation, 19 samples from the Ludlow Formation, and six from the Hell Creek Formation (figure 3).

Rare Earth Element Concentrations

The rare earths are generally divided into two groups, light and heavy, based on atomic weight. Though it has a smaller atomic number, yttrium is classified as heavy, placed between dysprosium and holmium, as its chemical and physical properties more closely resemble this group. While scandium is the lightest rare earth element, it is traditionally considered too chemically and physically dissimilar to be included in either group. Light rare earths as a group are considered less valuable than the heavy rare earths. The lightest lanthanides, lanthanum and cerium, are the two most abundant rare earths found in the upper continental crust and are typically associated with conventional rare earth ores. The heavy rare earths are less abundant and are currently mined primarily from ion-adsorption clay deposits in southern China. Complicating the general truth that light rare earths are less valuable than the heavy rare earths is that authorities sometimes differ on where they place the light/heavy boundary, and in the mid-range of atomic numbers fall several elements currently considered critical by market demand (europium, terbium, dysprosium, and yttrium).

One of the criteria utilized by Seredin and Dai (2012) as a preliminary assessment for coal ashes as a rare earth raw material is an index called outlook coefficient of rare earth ores (C_{outl}), which incorporates

market trends rather than a simple comparison of light and heavy classifications. This index provides an ore evaluation based on the ratio of the percentage of total rare earths which are critical to the percentage of total rare earths which are excessive. While this approach does provide an additional measure of an ore's potential industrial value, it should be noted that the factors determining the ratio may require adjustment over time as new rare earth sources are discovered, old sources are depleted, or new industries and technologies alter the supply and demand chains for the individual elements. All outlook coefficient figures calculated for this report are based on the formula from Seredin and Dai (2012) as given below.

 $C_{outl} = (Nd+Eu+Tb+Dy+Er+Y/\Sigma REY)/(Ce+Ho+Tm+Yb+Lu/\Sigma REY)$

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has been using a standard of 300 ppm (on a whole-coal basis) as the minimal threshold sought in project proposals to discover and characterize new potential sources of rare earths, as well as the minimum threshold for the ore utilized in the testing and development of new technologies to extract concentrated solutions of rare earths (DOE, 2017b). Coal samples that exceeded this threshold are emphasized in this report.

FORT UNION GROUP

Fort Union Lithologies

Rocks of the Fort Union Group (Paleocene) cover most of southwestern North Dakota. With only a few exceptions, the coal-bearing rocks in the Williston Basin fall within the Fort Union Group (Paleocene). A notable exception is a two-to-three-foot-thick (0.6-0.9 m) coal in the lower Hell Creek Formation (Upper Cretaceous) which appears to extend over much of central North Dakota and was mined by underground methods in at least one locality in Emmons County and by surface methods in Sheridan County. Thin coals are also present in the upper member of the Golden Valley Formation (Murphy, 2006).

The Fort Union Group is a clastic wedge (primarily nonmarine) that extends from the Powder River Basin in Wyoming to the Williston Basin in eastern Montana and western North Dakota, In North Dakota, this group consists of, from oldest to youngest, the Ludlow, Cannonball, Slope, Bullion Creek, and Sentinel Butte Formations (figure 3). The peat, which eventually became coal, was deposited 55-65.5 million years ago in swamps that were adjacent to large fluvial systems. These rivers flowed primarily from west to east, eventually emptying into the Cannonball Sea. Early in Paleocene time, the Cannonball Sea advanced across western North Dakota, at least as far as the Montana line, before retreating eastward to the Missouri River Valley. As a result, the Cannonball Formation thins from east to west while all other formations within the Fort Union Group thin from west to east. Based on the variable thicknesses and lateral extent of lignite beds in North Dakota, the size and duration of swamps within which the peat was deposited were extremely variable. In many cases, swamps lasted for relatively short periods of time as indicated by the presence of numerous, thin, discontinuous coals. Peat production was frequently terminated by fluctuating water levels, either the swamps dried up or were drowned by rising water and peat gave way to the deposition of lake sediments (Murphy, 2006). Typically, coals within the Fort Union Group are bounded by claystone indicating lacustrine deposition both preceded and followed peat deposition. Less frequently, peat production was halted by an influx of clastic sediments as rivers meandered into swamps overwhelming the organic deposits. For large swamps, fluctuating water levels and input of clastic sediments would likely be dampened by the size of the system. In contrast, smaller swamps would have been more sensitive to these changes. Some swamp systems were likely in existence for extended periods of geologic time based on coal beds that are both tens of feet thick and extend for hundreds or thousands of square miles (Murphy, 2006). Volcanism associated with tectonic activity is believed to have been more prevalent during the deposition of the Sentinel Butte Formation (Royce, 1970), which may increase the likelihood of observing remnant deposits of volcanic ash falls, or tonsteins, within the coals deposits of the Sentinel Butte Formation.

The Fort Union Group consists of 60-70% claystone and mudstone, 25-30% sandstone and siltstone, and 5% lignite (Murphy, 2006). The Fort Union Group in North Dakota contains 1.3 trillion tons (1.2 trillion metric tons) of lignite, 25.1 billion tons (22.8 billion metric tons) of which are economically mineable using current surface mining technology (Murphy, 2006; Murphy et al., 2006). The Harmon bed is the thickest and most extensive lignite seam in North Dakota. It reaches a maximum thickness of 53 feet (16.2m) and extends over an area of approximately 3,000 square miles (7,770 square km). There are other North Dakota lignites that are more than 20 feet (6.1m) thick (e.g. T Cross, HT, Alkabo, Coteau), but none extend over an area as vast as the Harmon bed (Murphy, 2012).

It was anticipated that rare earth concentrations might be tied to coal quality. For that reason, as previously noted, general observable qualities were noted in the field. Lignite was found in a variety of quality types including typical coal, hard, powdery, and weathered (figures 4-7). A number of thin lignite lenses in carbonaceous mudstones or sandstones were sampled during this project (figure 8). Carbonaceous claystones and mudstones ranged from slightly carbonaceous to black "paper shale" claystones (figures 9 and 10).



Figure 4. A typical North Dakota lignite (categorized as coal in the measured sections), sample 63A.



Figure 5. The Harmon bed is primarily a hard lignite (hard coal or hcoal in the measured sections) at this locality along East River Road in Slope County.



Figure 6. An example of a powder lignite (powder coal or pcoal in the measured sections), sample 55-7.



Figure 7. An example of a weathered lignite (wcoal in the measured sections), sample 191.



Figure 8. Lenses of lignite within a carbonaceous mudstone (coal lenses in mudstone or clmdst in the measured sections), samples 9A and 9B.



Figure 9. A typical carbonaceous mudstone (cmdst in the measured sections), sample 8B.



Figure 10. Dark brown to black carbonaceous claystone often referred to as "paper shale" (cclst in the measured sections).

Sentinel Butte Formation

The Sentinel Butte Formation covers much of the surface of western North Dakota. Sentinel Butte rocks are present throughout the eastern portions of the Little Missouri River Badlands as well as the upper elevations throughout much of the badlands. Sentinel Butte strata was encountered in 38 measured sections. Only nine of these sections included rocks that spanned the upper half of the formation.

There were a total of 158 samples analyzed from the Sentinel Butte Formation (Table 2). Coal accounted for 126 of the samples, while 30 samples were collected from carbonaceous mudstones. Other samples were of bentonite and ash. The total rare earth concentrations of the coal samples ranged from 15 to 408 ppm on a whole-coal basis, with an average concentration of 124 ppm. Analyses for scandium were performed on 54 of the coal samples.

Six of the coal samples exceed 300 ppm. Sample 5A (360 ppm; C_{outi} =1.58) was collected from a 3-inch (8 cm), fine-grained coal bound by claystone. Sample 6F (333 ppm; C_{outi} =1.17) was collected from the base of a 2.5-foot-coal (0.8 m)with carbonaceous mudstone. Sample 21C (301 ppm; C_{outi} =0.88) was collected from the bottom six inches (15 cm) of a 1.5-foot-coal (0.5 m) overlain by mudstone. Sample 35C (318 ppm; C_{outi} =1.12) was collected from thin, coal lenses in mudstone. Sample 37L (399 ppm; C_{outi} =1.40) was collected from the top three inches (8 cm) of a 1-foot-thick (0.3 m) coal overlain by loosely consolidated claystone. Sample 49B (303 ppm; C_{outi} =1.58) was collected from the top two inches (5 cm) of a 4-inch-coal (10 cm) overlain by sandstone. Sample 62F (408 ppm; C_{outi} =1.34) was collected from a 2-inch-coal (5 cm) lense within a carbonaceous mudstone. (pages 39, 40, 55, 69, 71, 83, and 95).

One carbonaceous mudstone sample exceeded 300 ppm, sample 38B (426 ppm; C_{outl} =1.13). All other samples analyzed from this formation were below 300 ppm.

	Number of Samples				Avg Total REE (ppm)			Avg C _{outl}			
Formation	Total	Total Coal	Coal Tops	Carb/ Mdst	Other	Total Coal	Coal Tops	Carb/ Mdst	Total Coal	Coal Tops	Carb/ Mdst
Sentinel Butte	158	126	81	30	2	124	140	158	1.49	1.48	0.96
Bullion Creek	161	133	80	20	8	122	158	157	1.37	1.45	0.88
Slope	8	8	8	0	0	166	166	N/A	1.12	1.12	N/A
Ludlow	19	10	9	6	3	212	233	212	1.44	1.45	0.99
Hell Creek	6	0	0	6	0	N/A	N/A	163	N/A	N/A	0.97
Total	352	277	178	62	13	128	154	164	1.43	1.45	1.03

Table 2. Stratigraphic and lithologic distribution of samples.

Bullion Creek Formation

The Little Missouri River Valley and associated badlands consist primarily of Bullion Creek strata from the Slope County/Billings County line north to the North Unit of the Theodore Roosevelt National Park, McKenzie County (figure 1). Bullion Creek rocks were encountered in 31 measured sections. Most sections were measured in the upper portion of the Bullion Creek Formation with only 11 sections incorporating the lower part.

There were a total of 161 samples analyzed from the Bullion Creek Formation. Samples of coal accounted for 133 of the samples, while 20 were collected from carbonaceous mudstones. Other samples

were of ash, sandstone, and a tonstein/clay parting. The total rare earth concentrations of the coal samples ranged from 15 to 603 ppm on a whole-coal basis, with an average concentration of 122 ppm (Table 2). Analyses for scandium were performed on 64 of the coal samples.

Nine of the Bullion Creek coal samples exceed 300 ppm. Samples 9A (521 ppm; C_{out} =1.03) and 9B (335 ppm; C_{out} =1.72) were collected from lower and upper coal lenses, respectively, within a 8-inch-carbonaceous (20 cm) mudstone. Sample 17B (386 ppm; C_{out} =1.24) was collected from bottom half of a 5-inch-coal (13 cm) overlying a 7-inch-carbonaceous (18 cm) claystone. Samples 54A (603 ppm; C_{out} =1.03) and 54B (499 ppm; C_{out} =1.15) were collected in sample intervals of 0-4 inches (0-10 cm) and 6-9 inches (15-23 cm), respectively, measured from the top of a 14-inch-coal (36 cm) overlain by sandstone. This coal was identified as the "H bed" of Hares (1928), positioned below the Harmon & Hanson coals beds. Sample 55-2 (365 ppm; C_{out} =0.77) was collected from the top three inches (8 cm) of the "H bed" approximately 125 feet (38 m) to the north of samples 54A&B, where the interval included coal lenses within carbonaceous mudstone overlain by sandstone. Sample 56F (493 ppm; C_{out} =1.15) was collected from the top two inches (5 cm) of the Harmon coal bed which is approximately 16 feet (5 m) thick, including a 2-foot-thick (0.6 m) clay parting, at this location. Sample 56FII (555 ppm; C_{out} =1.24) was collected as a confirmation sample several feet over from sample 56F. Sample 58F (350 ppm; C_{out} =1.13) was also collected from a two-inch (5 cm) interval below two inches (5 cm) of thinly bedded carbonaceous clay at the top of Harmon coal bed approximately 230 feet (70 m) to the southeast. (pages 43, 51, 88, 89, and 91).

Sample 56A (344 ppm; C_{outi} =0.82) was the only carbonaceous mudstone sample which exceeded 300 ppm. All other samples analyzed from this formation were below 300 ppm.

Slope Formation

The rocks of the Slope Formation make up much of the Little Missouri River Valley and associated badlands topography from the Billings/Slope County line south to the middle of Slope County (figures 2 and 3). Only two measured sections encountered Slope strata. One of these sections was measured at the type section of the Slope Formation in Slope County and encompasses almost the entire formation (Section 61, page 94). The other, (Section 59, page 92), only contains the top 14 feet of the Slope Formation (figure 3).

There were a total of eight samples analyzed from the Slope Formation, all of which were coal (Table 2). The total rare earth concentrations of the samples ranged from 83 to 356 ppm on a whole-coal basis, with an average concentration of 166 ppm. All eight samples included an analysis for scandium. Sample 61H (356 ppm) was collected from the top three inches (8 cm) of a 1-foot-thick (.3 m) coal that is overlain by seven feet (2.1 m) of sandstone and underlain by ten feet (3 m) of sandstone (page 94). All other samples analyzed from this formation were below 300 ppm.

Cannonball Formation

The rocks of the Cannonball Formation were deposited in a marine environment. As a result, the Cannonball Formation does not contain lignite. Cannonball strata does occasionally include thin, organic-rich beach or back-beach deposits, generally interpreted as storm deposits. The Cannonball Formation was not sampled during this project.

Ludlow Formation

Samples were obtained from coals and carbonaceous mudstones throughout almost the entire Lud-low Formation in Mud Buttes, Bowman County (figures 2 and 3). There were a total of 19 samples analyzed from the Ludlow Formation. Samples of coal accounted for ten of the samples, while six were collected from carbonaceous mudstones (Table 2). Other samples included a tonstein/clay parting and ejecta deposits. The total rare earth concentrations of the coal samples ranged from 32 to 473 ppm on a whole-

coal basis, with an average concentration of 212 ppm (Table 2, page 13). Analyses for scandium were performed on all 10 of the coal samples.

Two of the coal samples exceed 300 ppm. Sample 64T (431 ppm; $C_{out}=1.17$) was collected from the top of a 4-inch-thick (10 cm) coal at the base of a 4-foot-carbonaceous mudstone (1.2 m) overlain by sand-stone (page 97). Sample 64U (473 ppm; $C_{out}=1.21$) was collected from a thin layer of powdery coal within a 1-foot-thick carbonaceous mudstone (10.3 m). Sample 64I (379 ppm; $C_{out}=0.90$) was the only carbonaceous mudstone sample to exceed 300 ppm. All other samples analyzed from this formation were below 300 ppm. A sample was collected from a possible tonstein in a thin basal coal of the Ludlow Formation in Morton County (page 98).

MONTANA GROUP Hell Creek Formation

Samples were obtained from carbonaceous mudstones in the upper part of the Hell Creek Formation in Mud Buttes, Bowman County (figures 2 and 3). The Hell Creek Formation does not generally contain persistent lignite. However, it does contain carbonaceous mudstones and claystones and these were targeted for sampling (figure 11). Hell Creek strata was deposited in an environment rich in volcanic ash

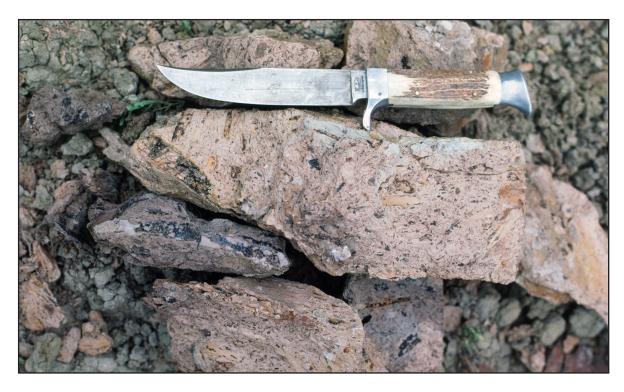


Figure 11. A typical carbonaceous mudstone (cmdst in the measured sections) in the Hell Creek Formation.

as evidenced by the abundance of smectitic (swelling) claystones. Hell Creek samples were taken from two measured sections in the Mud Buttes, Bowman County. These sections were then combined into measured section number 64 (page 97). Eight Hell Creek carbonaceous mudstones were sampled at this locality. Seven of these thin, organic-rich mudstones were both overlain and underlain by mudstone. Six samples were submitted for analyses. The rare earth concentrations of these mudstone samples ranged from 118-183 ppm on a whole-mineral basis (Table 2, page 13).

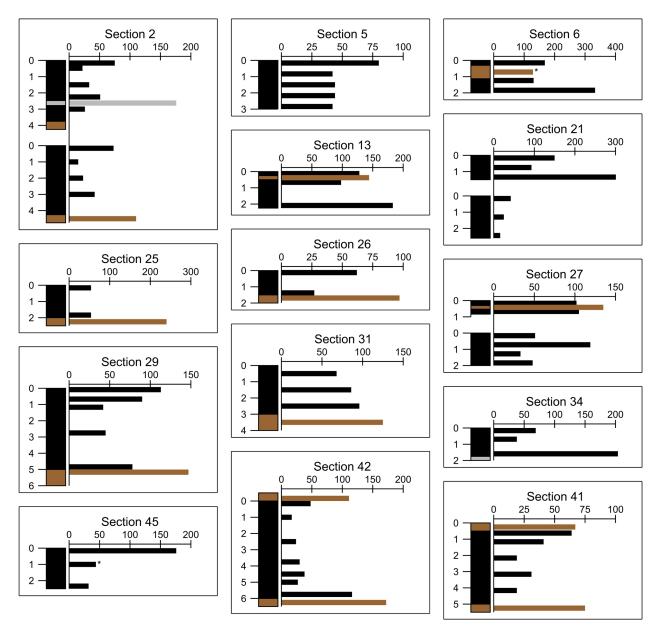
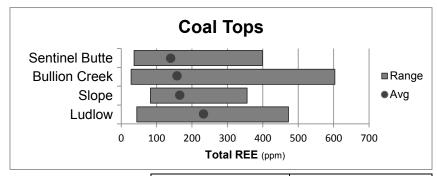


Figure 12. Depth profiles of rare earth concentrations in coals. Associated carbonaceous claystones/mudstones along with clay partings are also presented. Concentrations are in part per million (ppm) and the depth is in feet. * Includes scandium.

Rare Earth Profiles of Individual Beds

Sufficient samples were analyzed from 20 lignites to graphically generate profiles based on rare earth concentrations. Seventeen of these rare earth profiles are depicted in figure 12. Seven of these profiles are of lignites where the highest concentrations of rare earths is at the top of the bed (measured sections 2, 5, 21, 26, 29, 41, 45). In seven of the profiles, the highest concentration is at the base of the profile (measured sections 6, 13, 21, 27, 31, 34, 42). In one of the profiles, the concentrations at the top and bottom of the thin lignite are essentially the same (measured section 25). This same pattern may also hold true for carbonaceous mudstones and claystones, but the vast majority of these were only sampled at the top of the bed (Tables 3 and 4).

Table 3. Rare earth concentrations in coal tops (uppermost 1-6 inches of the bed) by formation.



		Tot	al REE (p	pm)		C_{outl}	
Formation	Samples	High	Low	Avg	High	Low	Avg
Sentinel Butte	81	399	36	140	2.74	0.79	1.48
Bullion Creek	80	603	28	158	2.59	0.69	1.45
Slope	8	356	83	166	1.91	0.75	1.12
Ludlow	9	473	44	233	2.42	0.94	1.45
Hell Creek	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	178	603	28	154	2.74	0.69	1.45

 Table 4. Lithologic distributions of rare earth concentrations by sampling position within the bed.

		Total R	EEE (% of sa	Avg		
Top of Beds	Samples	>100 ppm	>200 ppm	>300 ppm	Total REE	Coutl
Coal overlain by sandstone	29	79%	62%	24%	243	1.25
Coal overlain by siltstone	3	100%	67%	0%	185	1.71
Coal overlain by claystone/mudstone	146	58%	17%	4%	136	1.48
Carb clyst/mdst overlain by sandstone	10	90%	20%	10%	171	0.89
Carb clyst/mdst overlain by siltstone	2	100%	50%	50%	291	1.04
Carb clyst/mdst overlain by clyst/mdst	32	94%	16%	3%	160	0.97
Carb clyst/mdst overlain by coal	15	87%	13%	0%	155	0.86
	237	70%	23%	8%	192	1.17
Middle of Beds						
Coal overlain by sandstone	8	25%	0%	0%	61	1.18
Coal overlain by siltstone	1	0%	0%	0%	81	1.70
Coal overlain by claystone/mudstone	51	8%	0%	0%	51	1.34
Carb clyst/mdst overlain by sandstone	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Carb clyst/mdst overlain by siltstone	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Carb clyst/mdst overlain by clyst/mdst	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Carb clyst/mdst overlain by coal	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	60	10%	0%	0%	64	1.41
Bottom of Beds						
Coal overlain by sandstone	4	50%	50%	25%	175	1.58
Coal overlain by siltstone	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Coal overlain by claystone/mudstone	35	46%	14%	9%	117	1.42
Carb clyst/mdst overlain by sandstone	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Carb clyst/mdst overlain by siltstone	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Carb clyst/mdst overlain by clyst/mdst	1	100%	0%	0%	130	1.52
Carb clyst/mdst overlain by coal	2	50%	0%	0%	130	0.90
	42	48%	17%	10%	138	1.35

Coal and Mudstone Overlain by Sandstone or Siltstone

Early on in the study, one of the highest rare earth concentrations (603 ppm) was discovered at the top of a thin coal overlain by sandstone (Sample 54A). As a result, emphasis was placed on sampling coals in this geologic setting (figure 13). While this has been shown in past studies, as well as this study, to be a setting where uranium is typically concentrated at the top of a coal, that same level of consistency does not appear to exist with rare earths. Of the 29 lignite beds sampled that were overlain by sandstone, seven (24%) contained rare earth concentrations greater than 300 ppm (sections 49, 54(2), 55, 61 and 64(2), Table 3). Five additional samples had concentrations greater than 275 ppm. Samples were also collected from three coals overlain by siltstone. These samples had an average rare earth concentration of 185 ppm (Table 3).

One of the 10 carbonaceous claystones and mudstones overlain by sandstone had rare earth concentration over 300 ppm (sample 64L, 379 ppm).

Mudstone and claystone account for roughly 60-70% of Fort Union and Hell Creek strata (Murphy, 2006). That is why the vast majority of coals tops that were sampled for this project are overlain by either mudstone or claystone. A total of 146 samples were collected from the tops of coal in this setting and contained an average rare earth concentration of 136 ppm.



Figure 13. Coal overlain by a thick channel sandstone at measure section 46.

Uraniferous Lignites

Over millions of years, uranium and other metals were leached out of the tuffaceous rocks of the Arikaree, Brule, and Chadron Formations and deposited in the underlying sandstones and coals within the Fort Union Group. Hypothesizing that rare earth elements could also have been leached into the underlying rocks, the stratigraphically highest coals in proximity to the Arikaree/White River unconformity at

Black Butte (Slope County), Chalky Buttes, and Sentinel Butte were specifically sampled. A coal underlies the thick sandstone (Golden Valley Formation) that forms the caprock for Sentinel Butte (Murphy et al., 1993). The top three inches (8 cm) of that coal (Sample 28A) had a scintillometer reading of 500 cpm and a total rare earth concentration of 276 ppm (page 62). Sample 28A is 75 feet (23 m) below the White River unconformity, the closest sample to the unconformity that was collected during this phase of the project. Three samples taken from lignite stringers within a carbonaceous mudstone at the top of a small butte east of Black Butte (Slope County) had rare earth concentrations ranging from 144-201 ppm. The scintillometer readings (< 20 cpm) on this bed were at background levels. This carbonaceous mudstone is approximately 200 feet (61 m) below the White River Unconformity in this area. Forty-three feet (13 m) below this carbonaceous bed, a thin coal had a rare earth concentration of 202 ppm and a scintillometer reading of 200 cpm. The lower bed likely had a higher uranium content than the upper bed, but the rare earth concentrations were essentially the same between the two. A half dozen lignites and carbonaceous mudstones were sampled in a small butte north of the Chalky Buttes. The sandstone caprock of this butte is within 100 feet (30 m) of the White River unconformity and appears to correlate with a highly uraniferous sandstone beneath Chalky Buttes. All of the carbonaceous zones had slightly elevated scintillometer counts (40-50 cpm). The highest rare earth concentration at this site came at the base of an eight-foot (2.4 m) thick carbonaceous mudstone that is sandwiched between two sandstones and is 50 feet (15 m) below the caprock, 150 feet (46 m) below the unconformity. This sample (62F) had a rare earth element concentration of 408 ppm and a scintillometer reading of 45 cpm. It was anticipated that sample 62H, a thin carbonaceous mudstone ten feet (3 m) below the base of the sandstone caprock, would have high uranium and rare earth contents. However, its rare earth element concentration was only 263 ppm and it had a scintillometer count of 40 cpm. It did, however, contain 54 ppm of scandium (page 95).



Figure 14. Two thin lignites overlain by sandstone at measured section 49 in Rocky Ridge, Billings County. The lower coal is Bergstrom's (1956) "radioactive lignite bed."

Eight sample sites were located in the Rocky Ridge area where uranium mining took place at the Church and/or Fritz mine as well as the Howie or Schwartz mine in the 1950s and 1960s. An eight-inchthick (20 cm) carbonaceous mudstone/lignite is overlain by more than 120 feet (36.5 m) of sandstone at one of these sites (figure 14). The sample at the top of this bed (49B) contains rare earth concentrations of 303 ppm and a scintillometer reading of 40cpm. A two-foot (0.6 m) coal, three feet (0.9 m) below (sample 49A the radioactive lignite bed of Bergstrom, 1956) had rare earth concentrations of only 99 ppm and scintillometer readings of 60 ppm. The highest scintillometer reading that was encountered in the field, 3,600 cpm, occurred in the "radioactive lignite bed" 700 feet (213 m) southeast of the Sample 49B locality. Even though dusk masks were worn while sampling rocks with elevated cpm readings, the 3,600 cpm coal was not sampled out of an abundance of caution for our workers safety as well as those in the laboratory. None of the four stratigraphically-lower samples collected at this site contained high rare earth concentrations (page 83).

At measured section 46, a four-foot-thick (1.2 m) lignite is overlain by 90 feet (27.4 m) of sandstone. The top of the coal (Sample 46C2) contains rare earth concentrations of 288 ppm with a scintillometer count of 400 cpm (page 80). Given the thick, laterally continuous nature of the sandstone at this locality, it was anticipated that the rare earth concentrations would be even higher.

Coal Overlain by Terrace Gravels

Sample 56F contained 493 ppm of rare earth elements and was collected from the top three inches (8 cm) of the Harmon coal at Logging Camp Ranch (page 89). A confirmation sample (56F₂) was collected



Figure 15. Terrace gravels deposited by the ancestral Little Missouri River overlie the Harmon coal bed in north-central Slope County.

from the same zone several feet over from the original location and contained 555 ppm of rare earth elements. The Harmon bed consists of 15 feet (4.6 m) of coal at this site; 11 feet (3.4 m) of coal, a two-foot-thick (0.6 m) clay parting, and four feet (1.2 m) of coal at the base (pages 89-91). Sample 56E, taken at the top of the four-foot (1.2 m) basal coal, has a rare earth concentration of 295 ppm. The Harmon bed at this locality is overlain by three feet (0.4 m) of sandy mudstone and nine feet (2.7 m) of gravel that was deposited by the ancestral Little Missouri River (figure 15). This terrace gravel consists of White River and Fort Union concretions, cherts, ironstone, petrified wood, and volcanic pebbles from the Chadron Formation. Ten feet (3.0 m) below the Harmon bed, a sample from the top of a three-foot-thick (0.9 m) carbonaceous claystone (56A) had a rare earth concentration of 344 ppm (page 89).

Coals and Carbonaceous Mudstones Overlain by Swelling Claystones

The claystones and mudstones in the Fort Union Group and the underlying Hell Creek Formation consist of a mixture of smectite, illite, and chlorite. The higher the percentage of smectite or swelling claystones, the more pronounced the popcorn surface texture (figure 16). Particular attention was paid to the amount of popcorn texture on claystones and mudstones overlying sampled coals and carbonaceous mudstones. It was hypothesized that in the alteration of volcanic ash deposits to bentonite/smectite, rare earths might be released and attach to the underlying rocks. This did not appear to be the case in sections with swelling claystones.



Figure 16. Popcorn claystone overlies lenses of lignite in carbonaceous mudstone.

Clinker and Coal Ash

For millions of years, coals have been burning in western North Dakota, baking the overlying rock and creating clinker (known locally as scoria), and reducing the coal to coal ash (figures 17 and 18). Coal ashes were sampled at four localities (measured sections 15, 22, 32, and 53). Many more clinker deposits were investigated in natural settings as well as clinker pits, but the ash layer could not be reached or was poorly



Figure 17. A pit dug beneath a prominent layer of coal ash to reach the contact between ash and the unburned Harmon bed at measured section 53.



Figure 18. Chunks of clinker within a 7-9 inch ash layer. Note the sharp contact between the ash and the unburned mudstone below (at the base of the rock hammer).

preserved. It was anticipated that the rare earths would be concentrated in the ash layer and a coal with moderate rare earth concentrations might have high concentrations in the ash layer. These coal ash layers had rare earth concentrations ranging from 56 to 236 ppm.

Both the unburned coal and the coal ash were sampled at measured sections 32 and 53 (pages 66 & 87). The lignite at measured section 32 had a rare earth concentration of 74-191 ppm with an average concentration of 157 ppm. The two coal ash samples had an average concentration of only 87 ppm (page 66). At measured section 53, only one sample was obtained from the Harmon bed (53D – rare earth concentration of 103 ppm) and one from the coal ash (53A – rare earth concentration of 236 ppm). There were not enough samples taken at either of these two localities to generate useful results.

Tonsteins

Tonsteins are thin, laterally continuous claystone layers within coals. The tonsteins were formed when volcanic ash was deposited in a swamp and the layer of ash was later altered to clay – typically kaolinite. There are a number of thin clay layers in North Dakota lignites that appear to be laterally continuous (figure 19). However, many of these turn out to be common clay partings. Kaolinite has a greasy feel that can be recognized in the field, but microscopic analysis for the presence of zircon is a means of confirming a tonstein. Two potential tonsteins (56C and 65A) were collected in the field, at the same time numerous other thin clay layers were dismissed as clay partings. The rare earth concentrations for 56C were 74 ppm and 261 ppm for 65A (pages 89 and 98).



Figure 19. A potential tonstein at measured section 56.

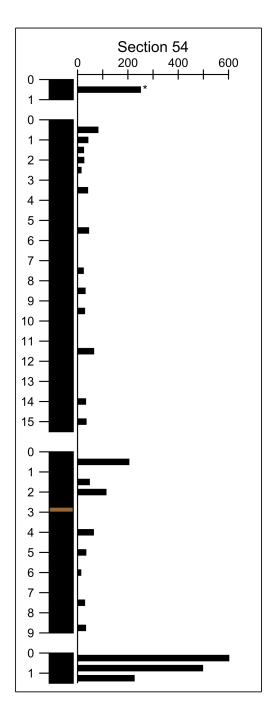


Figure 20. Depth profiles of rare earth concentrations in coals at measured section 54. Concentrations are in part per million (ppm). Depth in feet.

Lateral Extent of Rare Earth Element Concentrations

As is typical of a phase one sampling project, samples were collected across a wide area of western North Dakota in a variety of geologic settings. Sampling laterally along the same bedding plane to determine the persistence of higher concentrations is typically a phase two task. For that reason, few samples were collected in close proximity to each other during this study. However, two sets of lateral samples were collected in the Logging Camp Ranch area.

Measured sections 54 and 55 (page 88) have the distinction of being the site where the most coal samples (46 samples) were collected at a single locality (figure 20). In addition, samples were collected laterally from the "H bed" coal at two locations. Samples 54A, 54B, and 54C were collected in coal at intervals of 0-4 inches (0-10 cm), 6-9 inches (15-23 cm), and 11-14 inches (28-36 cm), respectively, as measured from the top of a 14-inch-coal (36 cm) overlain by sandstone. Approximately 125 feet (38.1 m) to the north, this bed was observed as an 11-inch-interval (28 cm) of coal lenses in carbonaceous mudstone overlying an 11-inch-coal (28 cm) (Figure 21). collected from this location included the overlying sandstone (55-1), coal lenses in mudstone (55-2), coal (55-4), and underlying carbonaceous mudstone (55-6). The three latter samples were collected at intervals of 0-3 inches (0-8 cm). 12-14 inches (30-36 cm), and 22-26 inches (56-66 cm) from the base of the overlying sandstone. Elevated concentrations of rare earths occur at both locations, with the highest concentrations at the southern location where the coal quality appears to be higher than the carbonaceous mudstone and coal found to the north.

Measured sections 56, 57, and 58 (pages 89-91) are located on the northern, eastern, and southern rims, respectively, of a favine opening to the west (figure 22). These sections included a repeating series of samples (designated F, E, and B) from within the top three-inches (8 cm) of the Harmon, lower Harmon, and Hanson coal beds (figure 23). The distance between measured sections 56 and 57 is approximately 160 feet (48.8 m), between 57 and 58 is 140 feet (42.7 m), and between 56 and 58 is 225 feet (68.8 m). The rare earth concentrations of all three beds were highest at measured section 56. The top of the Harmon bed (F samples) was found to have high rare earth

concentrations at all three locations, with a range of 295-555 ppm. The top of the lower Harmon bed (E samples) showed a wide range of concentrations from 36-295 ppm. The samples collected at this interval came from hard coals, and the wide range of concentrations may be due to variations in the coal quality. The tops of the Hanson bed (B samples) ranged from 102-284 ppm.

^{*} Includes scandium.

Table 5. Individual element concentrations for laterally equivalent sections. Concentrations are in parts per million. Depth ranges represent the sample collection position relative to the top of the coal bed in inches. Note: a scandium concentration of 13.9 ppm was omitted from section 55-4 in this table to facilitate direct comparison of laterally equivalent samples.

	H bed								
	0-	4"	11-	14"					
	55-2	54A	55-4	54C					
Ce	139.0	206.0	94.7	65.2					
Nd	64.7	136.0	45.0	48.4					
La	69.1	79.2	42.7	22.7					
Υ	29	51	38	29					
Pr	16.7	30.3	11.9	10.1					
Sm	13.5	32.9	9.0	12.4					
Gd	12.0	26.1	8.9	10.9					
Sc	N/A	N/A		N/A					
Dy	8.3	17.9	8.2	9.2					
Er	3.35	7.69	4.60	5.45					
Yb	2.67	6.35	3.95	5.79					
Eu	3.03	7.55	2.04	2.96					
Tb	1.67	3.66	1.41	1.63					
Но	1.34	3.04	1.66	1.86					
Tm	0.41	1.04	0.63	0.84					
Lu	0.37	0.88	0.58	0.87					
Total REE	365	603	273	227					
Coutl	0.76	1.02	0.98	1.30					

	Uį	per Hai	mon be	ed	Lower Harmon bed			Hanson bed		
		0-	3"			0-3"			0-3"	
	56F ₂	56F	57F	58F	56E	57E	58E	56B	57B	58B
Ce	165.0	151.0	101.0	107.0	105.0	49.4	9.9	76.5	31.6	94.3
Nd	91.2	77.6	44.6	59.5	52.3	25.7	6.2	38.4	18.3	50.7
La	68.4	64.2	47.2	41.3	41.6	18.2	3.6	33.2	14.3	40.8
Υ	92	77	39	48	23	12	2	20	10	26
Sc	17.7	16.8	9.1	18.9	18.1	10.8	8.5	19.9	9.9	21.9
Pr	22.5	19.2	12.0	14.7	13.3	6.6	1.5	9.8	4.4	12.9
Sm	20.9	17.4	9.2	14.1	11.2	5.5	1.4	8.3	4.0	11.0
Gd	23.6	20.6	9.6	14.2	9.8	4.8	0.9	6.6	3.3	8.7
Dy	20.6	18.8	8.5	12.2	7.8	3.7	0.6	5.5	2.4	6.5
Er	10.10	9.65	4.33	5.84	3.61	1.82	0.29	2.88	1.15	3.10
Yb	7.97	7.78	3.60	4.80	3.17	1.71	0.33	2.75	0.99	2.81
Eu	4.80	4.00	2.10	3.12	2.42	1.23	0.28	1.74	0.89	2.51
Но	3.87	3.60	1.60	2.20	1.35	0.66	0.10	1.01	0.43	1.15
Tb	3.80	3.30	1.54	2.26	1.46	0.72	0.12	1.00	0.45	1.24
Tm	1.35	1.28	0.60	0.79	0.49	0.26	0.05	0.41	0.16	0.44
Lu	1.20	1.15	0.53	0.71	0.46	0.26	0.05	0.41	0.15	0.41
Total REE	555	493	295	350	295	143	36	228	102	284
Coutl	1.24	1.15	0.93	1.13	0.82	0.86	0.91	0.86	1.00	0.91

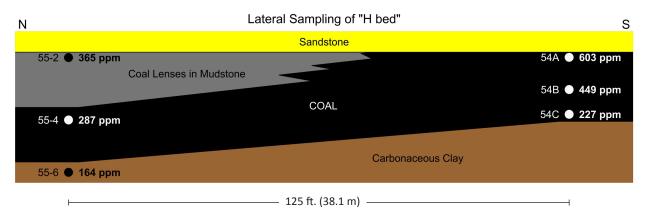


Figure 21. Lateral variations in rare earth concentrations at measured section 54 and 55.

While total rare earth concentrations were found to vary substantially between laterally equivalent samples, rare earth compositions (individual element concentrations in relation to the total sample concentration) were markedly more consistent. The major component elements (Ce, Nd, La, and Y) varied by less than 6% Total REE between laterally equivalent sections, the only exception being the Cerium composition decreased nearly 8% across the top of the lower Harmon bed. This exception is a statistical result of relative scandium enrichment in sample 58E, which represents the highest compositional variation of



Figure 22. A drone photo of a ravine exposing the Harmon and Hanson beds along the Little Missouri River Valley at measured sections 56-58.

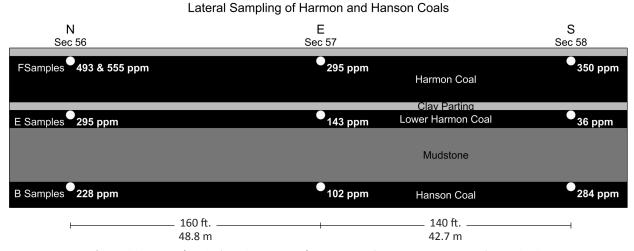


Figure 23. Lateral variations in rare earth concentrations at measure sections 56-58.

any element in laterally equivalent samples at 17.6% Total REE. This relative enrichment was not observed above or below in section, as the upper Harmon bed and Hanson bed exhibited lateral variation in scandium compositions of 2.3% and 2.0% Total REE, respectively. The other lanthanides varied laterally by 2.2% Total REE or less.

Rare Earth Elements Reported on a Coal Ash Basis

A major attribute of coal that enhances its potential as a rare earth resource is the ease of which elements can be concentrated several fold through simple combustion. A preliminary set of 46 samples were analyzed for ash content in this study, representing several lithologies. Thirty-nine samples characterized as standard coal contained averaged ash contents of 29.52%. Three hard coals (16.39% ash), two

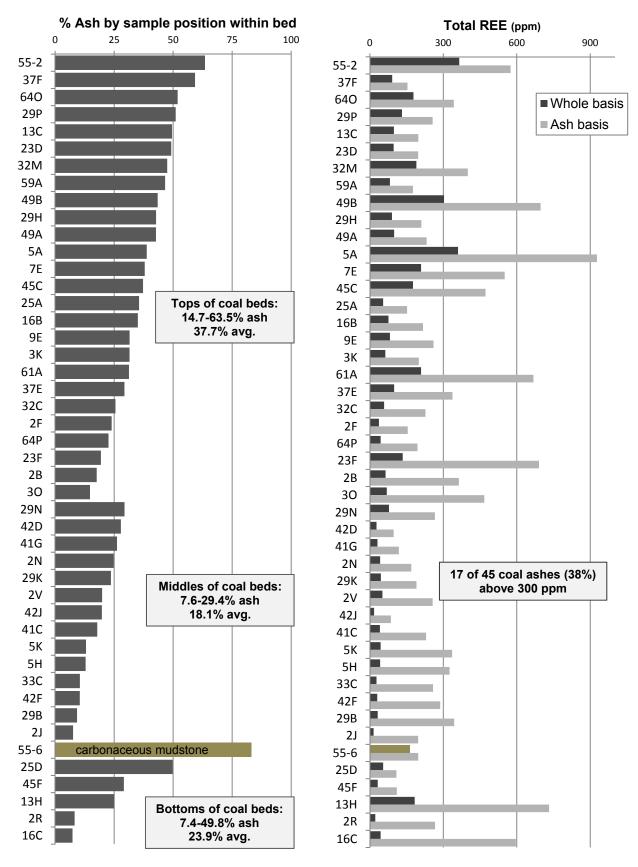


Figure 24. Preliminary ash contents and rare earth concentrations on an ash basis of 46 analyzed samples.

powder coals (44.33% ash), one sample of coal lenses in mudstone (63.51% ash), and one carbonaceous mudstone (83.07% ash) were also analyzed. Samples collected from the tops of beds returned the highest ash contents when compared to samples from the middle and bottom portions of beds (figure 24). This may partially reflect an influx of clastics during final depositional stages of the coal, but also likely some incorporation of overlying clastic material during sample collection.

Coal samples were as low as 7.38% ash, reflecting potential for individual samples to concentrate rare earths up to 1355%. The individual ash with the highest rare earth concentration (sample 5A, 928 ppm) was derived from a 360 ppm standard coal collected from the top of a bed. On average, rare earth concentrations in the 47 coals analyzed for ash content increased from 96 ppm to 318 ppm upon combustion. At 30.06% ash, the average rare earth concentrations for the 277 coals analyzed in this study would increase from 128 ppm to 426 ppm on an ash basis. This limited, preliminary dataset on ash content is weighted toward lithologies of standard coal and samples from the uppermost portions of coal beds, which are reflective of the sampling strategy in this study overall and thus not an average of all North Dakota lignite.

Conclusions

The average rare earth concentrations for all 277 of the North Dakota lignites analyzed in this study is 128 ppm. This is almost twice the average concentrations of 68.5 parts per million for world coal reported by Ketris and Yudovich (2009) and 62.1 parts per million for US coal reported by Finkelman (1993). In the softer lignites, what we described as powder coal, the average of 21 samples was even higher, 207 ppm.

Fourteen of the 277 lignite samples that were analyzed in this study contain rare earth concentrations above 300 ppm (two of these samples are thin coal lenses). Seven additional coal samples had concentrations between 275 – 300 ppm. Stratigraphically, these higher rare earth lignites are found throughout the

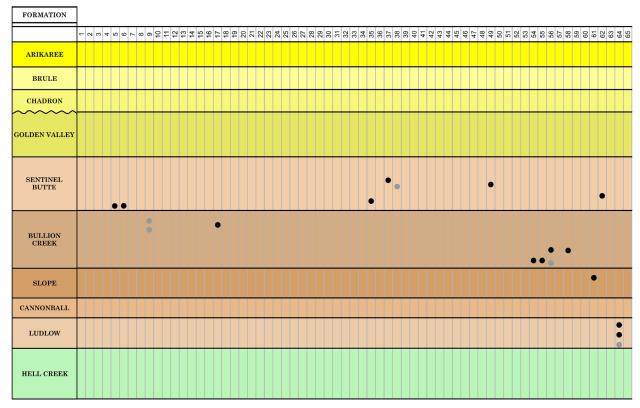


Figure 25. Stratigraphic location of samples in this project that exceeded 300 ppm on a whole coal basis. Black dots are coal and gray dots are carbonaceous claystones or mudstones. Fort Union shown in shades of brown.

Fort Union Group, from the lower portion of the Ludlow Formation up to the middle/upper portion of the Sentinel Butte (figure 25). There is an apparent cluster or grouping in the lower Bullion Creek Formation, but that is at least partly due to the addition of four measured sections into the Logging Camp Ranch area after the initial H bed sample (54A) came back with a rare earth concentration of 603 ppm without scandium (figure 3).

The highest average rare earth concentrations came from thin coal lenses in mudstones and claystones (figure 26). The outlook coefficient for this lithology plots between coal and clayey coal suggesting that some of the surrounding mudstone likely was incorporated into the sample (figure 26). The powder coal and weathered coal had rare earth average concentrations of 207 ppm and 147 ppm, respectively. It was noted after the first round of sampling that powder lignite had higher rare earth concentrations than standard lignite (coal) which in turn was higher than hard lignite (hard coal). This may result from an added ability to adsorb rare earths in powder lignite due to the increased surface area. The average concentrations of carbonaceous claystones and mudstones were typically higher than every class of lignite

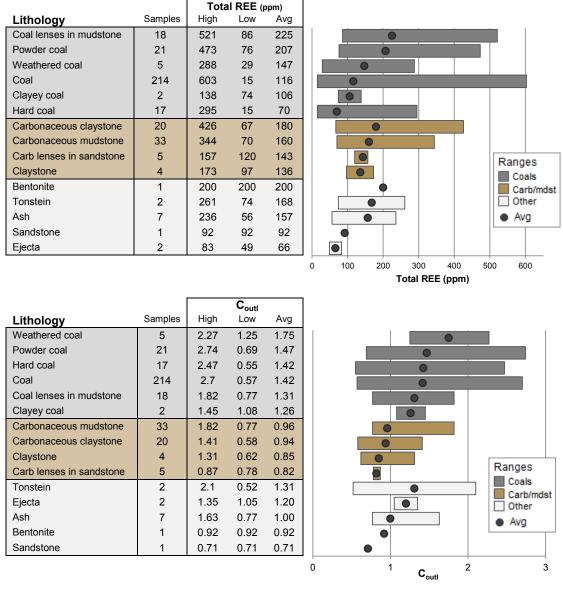
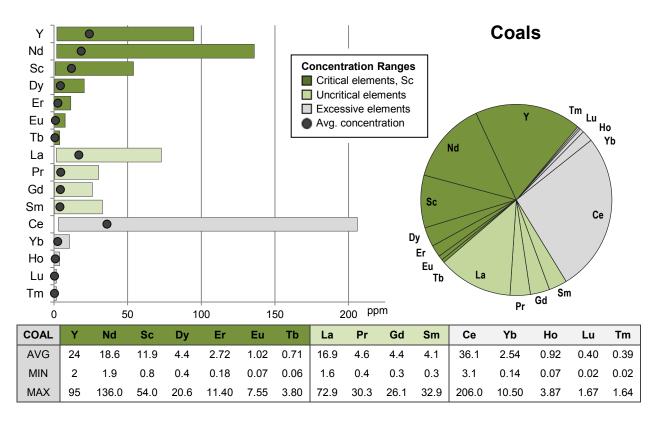


Figure 26. Rare earth concentrations (whole coal basis) and outlook coefficient by lithology.



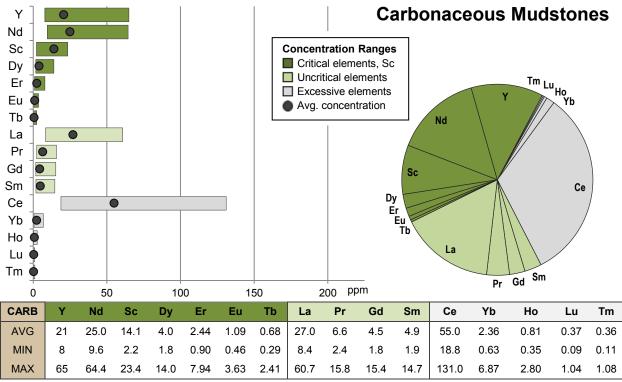


Figure 27. Elemental compositions of rare earths in 277 analyzed coals (top) and 62 analyzed carbonaceous mudstones (bottom). Economic class based on Seredin and Dai (2012).

except for the coal lenses in mudstone and powder coal, but the outlook coefficients averages were higher in the coals.

The distribution of rare earth elements in coals and carbonaceous mudstones are shown in figure 27. A wider range in concentration of each element occurred in the coal samples. This is likely due to the differences of coal qualities encountered. In a comparison of elemental averages, the coal samples showed greater concentrations of yttrium, erbium, and dysprosium while the carbonaceous mudstones showed greater concentrations of lanthanum, cerium, praseodymium, neodymium, samarium, and scandium.

The percentage of total rare earths (not including scandium) which each element represented in the first 100 samples analyzed for this investigation was presented by Kruger (2017) (Table 1). When these percentages are calculated using the average concentrations of the 277 samples categorized as coals in this investigation, the results are consistent with the previously published table. Five of the critical rare earth elements (erbium, europium, dysprosium, terbium, and yttrium) showed enrichment compared to the percentages estimated to occur in the upper continental crust. Another critical rare earth, neodymium, was found at approximately the same percentage as it occurs in upper continental crust.

It was anticipated the results of this study would enable an exploration model to be generated for rare-earths in Fort Union coals in western North Dakota. Unfortunately, whenever the sampling results suggested a geologic setting where high concentrations could be anticipated (e.g., coals overlain or underlain by channel sandstone or the stratigraphically highest coal in the section) the results of the next sampling round would not reliably support that model. Although coals in contact with channel sandstones accounted for the largest number of samples with concentrations above 300 ppm, it was only a reliable predictor of high concentrations 7 out of 29 times (24%). Based on the 352 samples analyzed during this project, coals in contact with sandstone or siltstone or overlain by gravel have the best chance of containing high rare-earth concentrations. However, the relatively low percentage of time this held true suggests that there are additional factors such as deposition coincident with an ash fall that is not visible in the field

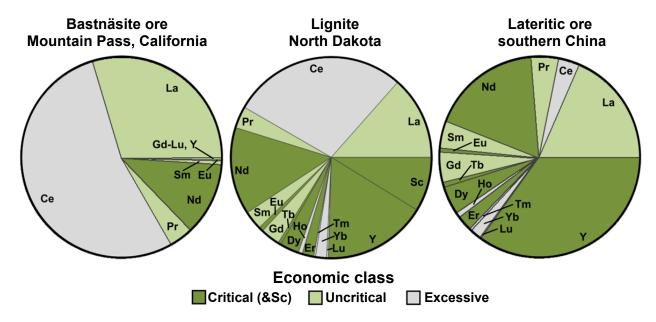


Figure 28. Elemental composition of rare earths in North Dakota coals (averaged) compared to conventional deposits. Modified from USGS Fact Sheet 087-02 based on economic class after Seredin and Dai (2012). Note: Charts of conventional deposits do not include scandium.

either as a tonstein, layer of tuff, or a swelling claystone or a result of post depositional phenomena such as leaching on a more localized scale.

The ratios of critical to uncritical to excessive rare earth concentrations in North Dakota lignites compare favorably to those from the carbonatite that was being mined at Mountain Pass in California. On this basis, North Dakota lignites do not compare as favorably to lateritic ore in Souther China (figure 28).

The U.S. Geological Survey maintains the CoalQUAL database, a subset of the more comprehensive coal quality database named USCHEM. As of December 7, 2017 there were a total of 7,647 entries returned in a query for rare earth element concentration data. Of this total, more than 5,500 of the entries contained analyses for the full suite of 16 elements included in this investigation. When the southwestern North Dakota samples from this investigation are compared to the database, seven samples would be included in the top twenty for total rare earth concentrations, with sample 54A (603 ppm) being the fifth highest sample in the database. Sample 62H would contain the number one ranking concentration of the element scandium in the entire database, with a concentration of 54.0 ppm and ten other samples (55-7, 49B, 64U, 28A, 64E, 38B, 12J, 62F, 58B, 65A) would also rank in the top twenty. For the element Yttium, samples 9B (95ppm), 56F2 (92ppm), 5A (91ppm), 64U(91ppm), and 50D2 (90ppm) would rank 2nd through 6th highest in the database, while nine other samples (65A, 62H, 64T, 56F, 2AA, 49B, 55-7, 62F, 9A) would also rank in the top twenty.

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APPENDIX A

Legend and Abbreviations for Measured Sections

Gravel	Carbonaceous Claystone
:: Sandstone	Carbonaceous Mudstone
Siltstone	Lignite
- Claystone	Clinker
Mudstone	Nodules and Concreations
	Covered

Lithologies Abbreviations Coal coal Powder coal pcoal Hard coal hcoal Weathered coal wcoal Clayey coal ccoal Sandstone SS Carb lenses in sandstone clss Siltstone slst Mudstone mdst Carbonaceous mudstone cmdst Coal lenses in mudstone clmdst Claystone clst Carbonaceous claystone cclst Bentonite bent Clinker clink

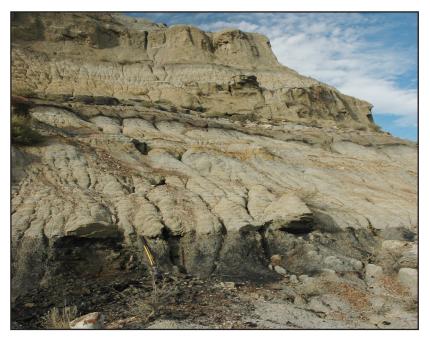
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Ash

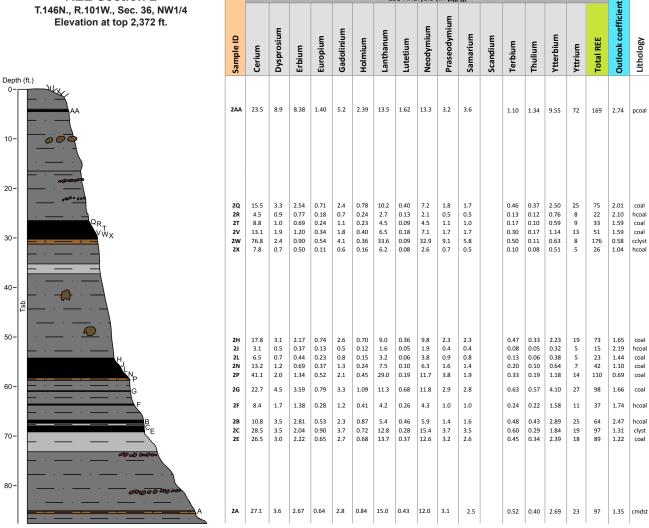
Tonstein

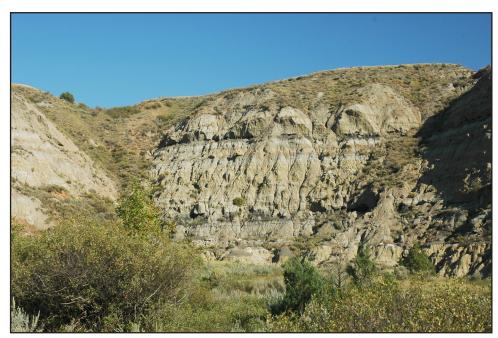
REE Section 1	Lab Analysis (in µg/g)																			
T.146N., R.100W., Sec. 30, NW1/4 Elevation at top 2,370 ft.	Sample ID	Cerium	Dysprosium	Erbium	Europium	Gadolinium	Holmium	Lanthanum	Lutetium	Neodymium	Praseodymium	Samarium	Scandium	Terbium	Thulium	Ytterbium	Yttrium	Total REE	Outlook coefficient	Lithology
Depth (ft.)	Sal	ပိ	٥	늅	n	ß	ĭ	La	3	ž	Ā.	Sa	S	Te	Ę	7	¥	P	õ	5
10-																				
20-																				
30-																				
40-																				
50-																				
60-	1A	10.7	2.7	2.25	0.51	1.9	0.67	5.8	0.39	5.6	1.4	1.4		0.36	0.34	2.35	21	57	2.24	coal



Looking northeast. Only the lower 3 feet-thick coal was sampled at this location. Some of the coals sampled at Section 2 (approximately 1 mile to the southwest) were observed higher up this section.

REE Section 2 T.146N., R.101W., Sec. 36, NW1/4





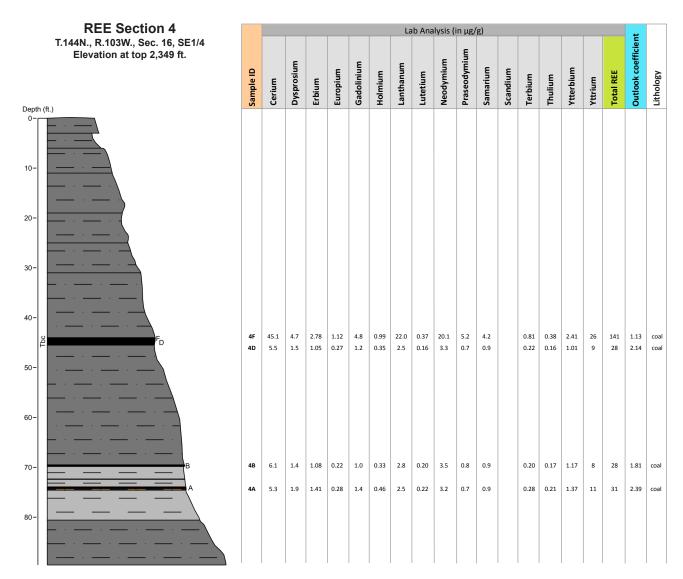
Looking northeast at the lower half of the section. Rocks from higher elevations continues to outcrop southwest of this photo.

REE Section 3 Lab Analysis (in μg/g) Outlook coefficient T.145N., R.101W., Sec. 6, S1/2 Elevation at top 2,380 ft. Praseodymium Sample ID Depth (ft.) 10-2.14 2.57 0.79 0.78 7.6 0.45 1.7 2.72 13.4 3.2 2.4 0.44 0.39 13.4 2.6 1.97 0.67 2.1 0.61 7.3 0.33 0.37 0.30 2.01 19 1.92 20-11.5 2.4 1.63 0.47 2.1 0.55 6.3 0.22 1.5 1.5 0.37 0.23 1.38 59 2.17 coal 30 13.6 3.0 2.08 0.51 2.4 0.68 6.8 0.32 1.8 0.44 0.30 2.00 20 63 1.98 coal 40-50-60-70-80 1.37 1.89 0.89 0.38 0.75 0.37 154 0.96 2.63 0.92 4.7 24.6 23.7 2.46 23 coal 90-4.5 0.74 128 3D 54.8 2.1 0.92 0.70 3.1 0.35 23.9 0.11 21.8 0.43 0.11 0.62 clyst 2.92 0.73 3.9 0.98 17.2 0.43 13.8 0.70 0.42 112 1.38 31.2 4.7 2.79 0.83 4.4 0.95 15.5 0.39 15.5 3.8 0.75 0.39 2.53 24 111 1.37 coal 140-31.8 3.0 2.10 0.64 2.7 0.66 16.4 0.34 14.2 3.8 2.8 0.46 0.31 2.17 17 98 1.06 coal



147 0.83 cmdst

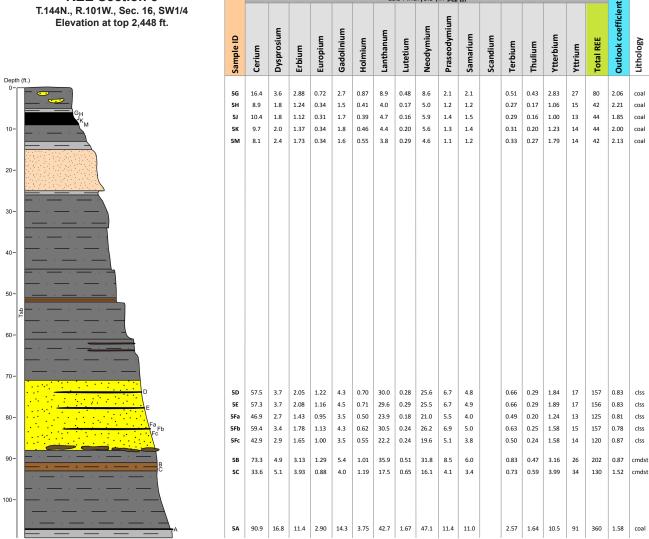
Looking east at the top half of the section. Exposures from lower elevations were observed to the southwest.





Looking northwest on a GoogleEarth photo.

REE Section 5 T.144N., R.101W., Sec. 16, SW1/4 Elevation at top 2,448 ft.



Lab Analysis (in μg/g)

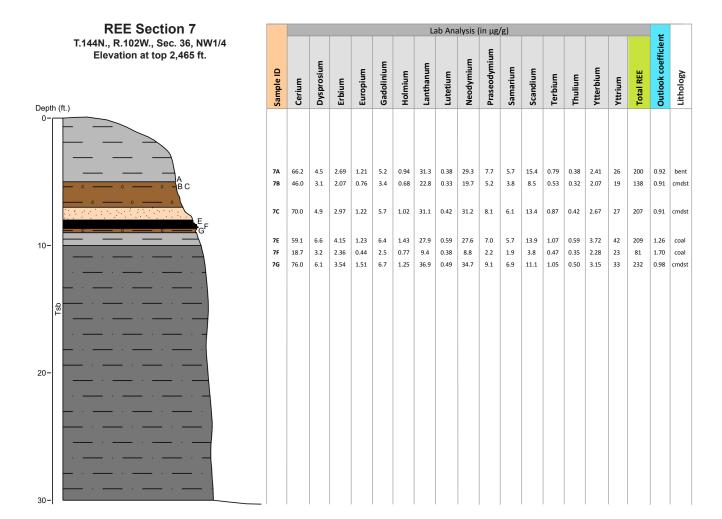


Looking northeast. Rocks from higher elevations continues to outcrop to the east of this photo.

REE Section 6 Lab Analysis (in μg/g) T.144N., R.102W., Sec. 36, NW1/4 Elevation at top 2,510 ft. Cerium Depth (ft.) 6D 42.9 2.6 1.61 0.74 2.8 0.53 21.6 0.25 18.5 5.0 1.57 129 0.88 3.3 0.43 0.24 cmdst 10.9 6E 4.6 39.0 3.5 2.12 0.90 3.7 0.73 19.6 0.30 17.7 3.6 0.59 0.31 1.97 21 131 1.08 105 2.27 13.8 12.8 2.02 0.89 5.49 333 1.17 11.8 6.52 3.13 13.0 44.1 0.84 57.0 coal 10-20-21.0 2.09 0.55 2.3 0.61 10.5 0.39 10.4 2.2 0.39 0.34 2.40 17 75 1.34 coal 40-50-60-70-80-



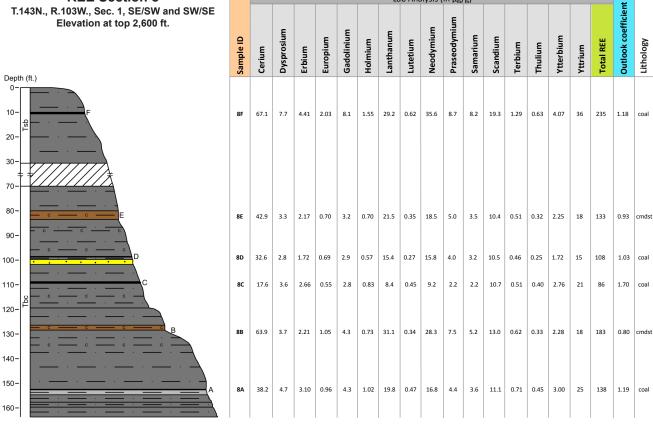
Looking northwest. The dark carbonaceous rock below the bentonite on this photo was unable to be sampled due to the sheer cliff exposures.





Looking northwest. The westward thickening dark carbonaceous mudstone and coal below the bentonite were accessible at this location, located approximately 0.3 mile southeast of Section 6.

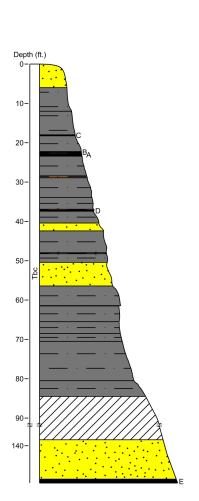
REE Section 8





Looking northeast. Higher elevation rocks were exposed along the ridgeline approximately 0.2 miles to the west.

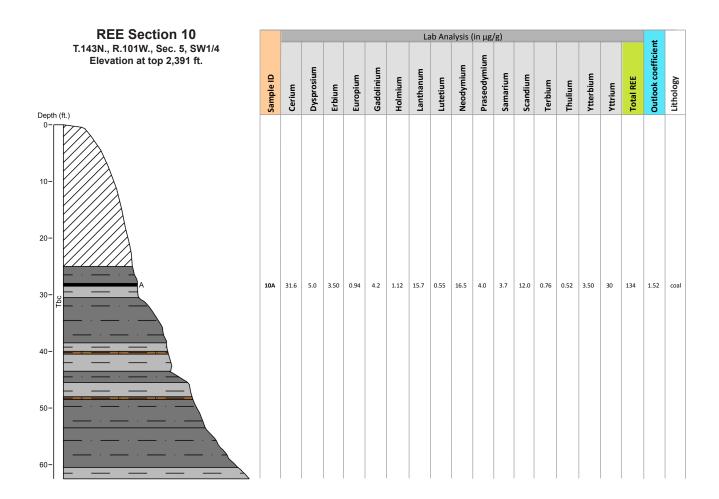
REE Section 9
T.143N., R.102W., Sec. 14, NW1/4
Elevation at top 2,439 ft.



	Lab Analysis (in μg/g)														ų				
Sample ID	Cerium	Dysprosium	Erbium	Europium	Gadolinium	Holmium	Lanthanum	Lutetium	Neodymium	Praseodymium	Samarium	Scandium	Terbium	Thulium	Ytterbium	Yttrium	Total REE	Outlook coefficient	Lithology
9C	27.8	4.8	3.46	0.89	4.0	1.09	14.3	0.59	13.8	3.5	3.2	11.9	0.69	0.52	3.57	30	124	1.60	coal
9B 9A	76.0 170	11.7 16.7	8.04 8.60	1.83 4.17	10.1 18.9	2.66 3.12	54.8 72.6	1.14	33.0 86.9	8.5 21.6	7.0 18.6	15.4 18.0	1.74 2.94	1.14	7.24 7.46	95 69	335 521	1.72	clmdst
9D	36.3	5.4	3.65	1.05	4.8	1.20	17.8	0.57	18.7	4.6	4.2	17.4	0.84	0.53	3.59	31	152	1.44	coal
95	18.2	3.0	1.96	0.60	2.8	0.66	14.0	0.28	8.4	2.1	2.1	6.8	0.47	0.28	1.80	19	82	1.58	coal



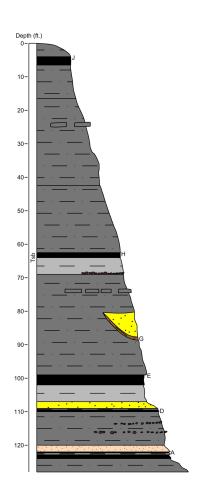
Looking northeast. Section was measured from the base of exposures to the top of the butte. Sample 9e was collected in the road ditch approximately 0.1 mile to the south.





Looking northeast. Section was measured from the base of the exposures to the top of the butte.

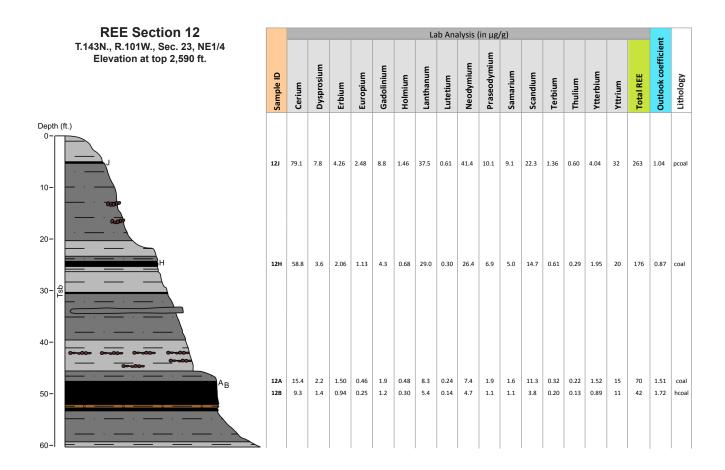
REE Section 11
T.143N., R.101W., Sec. 15, NE1/4
Elevation at top 2,508 ft.



							Lá	ab Ana	alysis (in μg/	/g)							¥	
Sample ID	Cerium	Dysprosium	Erbium	Europium	Gadolinium	Holmium	Lanthanum	Lutetium	Neodymium	Praseodymium	Samarium	Scandium	Terbium	Thulium	Ytterbium	Yttrium	Total REE	Outlook coefficient	Lithology
111	61.0	8.1	4.47	1.95	8.1	1.56	24.6	0.60	33.0	7.9	7.6	15.6	1.33	0.61	3.94	36	216	1.25	coal
11н	15.1	2.5	1.50	0.63	2.6	0.52	6.9	0.19	8.7	2.0	2.2	4.5	0.42	0.20	1.26	15	64	1.66	coal
11G	20.1	1.8	1.22	0.49	1.8	0.39	10.2	0.21	9.6	2.5	1.9	9.0	0.29	0.19	1.35	9	70	1.01	cmdst
11E	17.0	2.0	1.23	0.53	2.2	0.41	6.4	0.19	10.2	2.4	2.3	6.7	0.34	0.18	1.18	9	62	1.23	coal
11D	52.2	4.7	3.09	1.04	4.6	0.99	25.7	0.49	24.4	6.3	4.9	11.4	0.76	0.46	3.09	24	168	1.01	coal
11A	49.9	3.9	2.57	0.89	4.0	0.81	24.7	0.41	23.0	6.0	4.4	11.9	0.62	0.39	2.65	20	156	0.94	cmdst



Looking northeast. Section was measure from a ravine along the right side of the butte in the foreground to the top of the butte behind it.



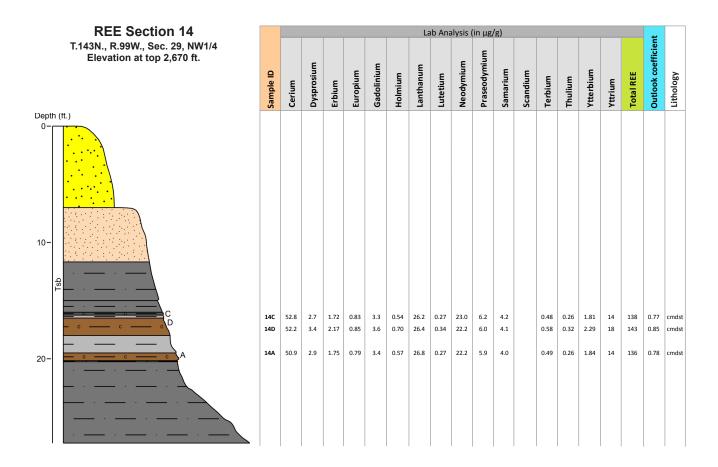


Looking northeast. Section was measured from the base of the exposure to the top of the butte.

REE Section 13 Lab Analysis (in μg/g) Outlook coefficient T.143N., R.100W., Sec. 12, NE1/4 Elevation at top 2,721 ft. Praseodymium Lithology Depth (ft.) 10-13A 37.8 4.6 2.48 1.56 5.6 0.89 14.1 0.35 0.82 0.34 2.31 128 1.29 coal 2.41 0.80 0.77 27.5 0.40 0.54 0.37 0.28 13C 30.1 3.4 1.98 0.96 3.8 0.67 12.4 18.1 0.58 0.27 1.83 15 98 1.21 4.3 3.9 coal 21.5 0.99 1.23 13H 6.15 1.52 6.9 1.95 22.5 0.90 6.04 183 1.87 coal 20-

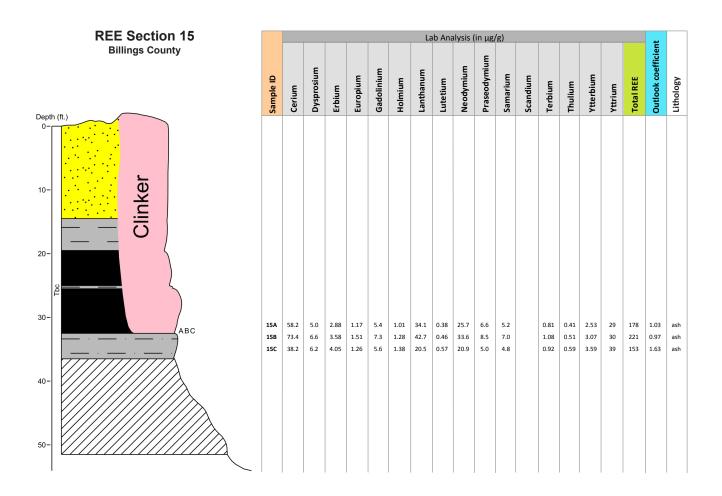


Looking east. The section was measured from the base to the top of this butte.



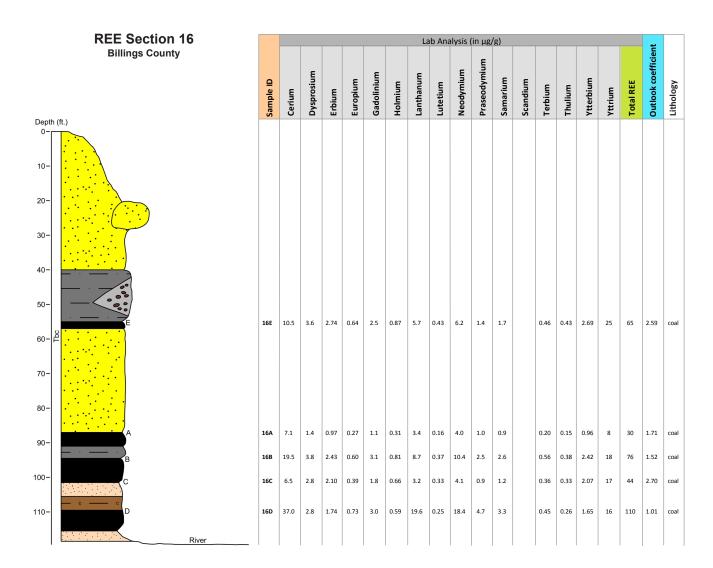


Looking northwest. The section was measured from the base to the top of the hill.





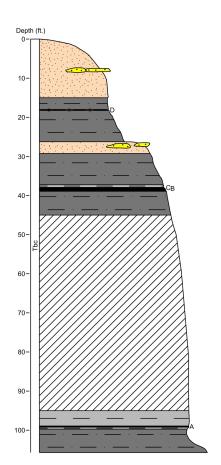
Looking northwest along the Little Missouri River. The 13-foot-coal has burned to the north generating up to 30 feet of clinker.





Looking north. We had hoped to sample the low point of the fourth coal from the bottom, however it was inaccessible because the outcrop face was too steep.

REE Section 17
T.142N., R.102W., Sec. 16, NE1/4
Elevation at top 2,505 ft.



	Lab Analysis (in μg/g)																		
Sample ID	Cerium	Dysprosium	Erbium	Europium	Gadolinium	Holmium	Lanthanum	Lutetium	ε	Praseodymium	Samarium	Scandium	Terbium	Thulium	Ytterbium	Yttrium	Total REE	Outlook coefficient	Lithology
17D	34.3	3.9	2.77	0.85	3.8	0.88	16.7	0.46	16.9	4.3	3.5	11.5	0.63	0.41	2.88	22	126	1.21	cmdst
17C 17B	70.8	8.3	5.08 7.85	1.42 3.05	7.8 15.2	1.77	35.2 48.6	0.63	29.9 62.4	7.9 15.5	5.9	11.7 14.0	1.32 2.47	0.69	4.23 6.85	52 64	245 386	1.25	coal
17A	45.4	4.7	3.10	1.02	4.3	1.00	22.5	0.52	21.6	5.6	4.4	15.2	0.72	0.48	3.28	22	156	1.05	coal



Looking northeast. The bottom portion of this section was measured south of the road and the upper portion north of the road.

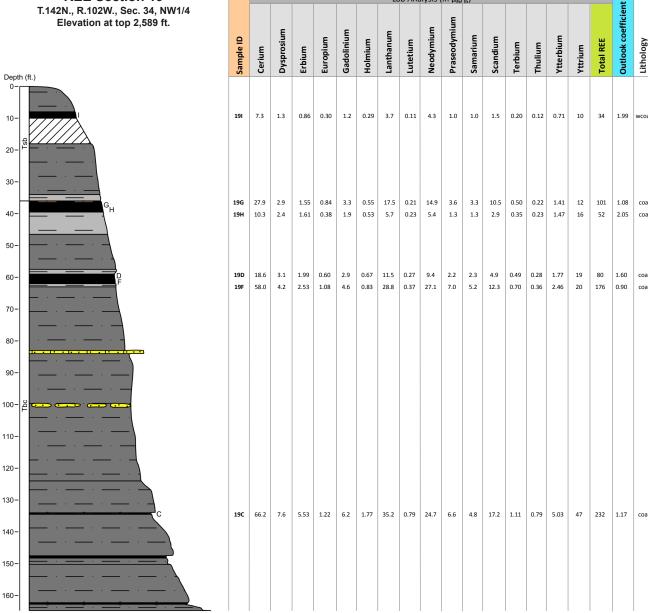
REE Section 18 T.142N., R.101W., Sec. 17, NE1/4 Elevation at top 2,489 ft.

T.	142N., R.101W., Sec. 17, NE1/4 Elevation at top 2,489 ft.											ε								icien	
	Elevation at top 2,469 it.	۵		inm		E	in	E	E	۶	nium	Praseodymium		E	_	_	Ę		ж	Outlook coefficien	25
		Sample ID	Cerium	Dysprosium	Erbium	Europium	Gadolinium	Holmium	Lanthanum	Lutetium	Neodymium	aseoc	Samarium	Scandium	Terbium	Thulium	Ytterbium	Yttrium	Total REE	utlook	Lithology
Depth (ft.)		Sa	ŏ	۵	ū	Щ	Ű	Ĭ	ے		Ž	<u>-</u>	Š	Š	<u> </u>	È	7	Σ	ĭ	ō	5
	DE	18D	14.5	2.4	1.49	0.53	2.3	0.52	6.9	0.19	7.8	1.9	1.9	5.0	0.38	0.20	1.22	18	65	1.84	coal
10-		18E	13.7	2.5	1.61	0.54	2.2	0.53	6.5	0.21	7.6	1.8	1.8	6.1	0.38	0.22	1.40	18	65	1.91	coal
20-	c	18C	47.3	9.6	6.22	1.83	8.1	2.13	24.1	0.85	25.8	6.3	6.2	15.5	1.44	0.88	5.63	61	223	1.86	pcoal
30-	B1	1881	17.6	3.5	2.29	0.62	3.0	0.77	8.8	0.32	9.2	2.2	2.2	6.9	0.54	0.32	2.05	21	81	1.76	coal
40-																					
50-																					
60-	, ,, -																				
70-																					
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90-																					
100-																					
110- 열																					
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140-																					
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170-																					
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190-																					
200-	, , , ,																				
210-	0000 00000 00000 00000 00000																				



Looking northeast. The section was measure from the base to the top of the butt along the ridgeline.

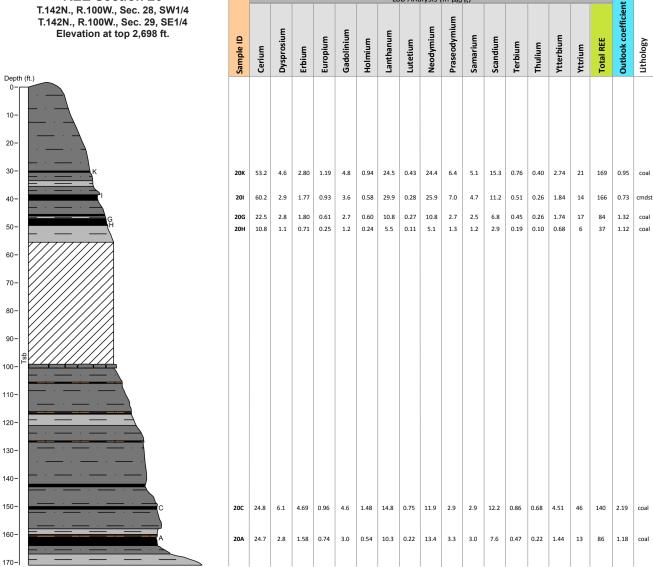
REE Section 19 T.142N., R.102W., Sec. 34, NW1/4





Looking north. A 3-foot-coal at the top of the Bullion Creek formation was identified as the contact with the Sentinel Butte formation, visible on this photo as the darker colored butte top.

REE Section 20 T.142N., R.100W., Sec. 28, SW1/4 T.142N., R.100W., Sec. 29, SE1/4 Elevation at top 2,698 ft.



Lab Analysis (in µg/g)

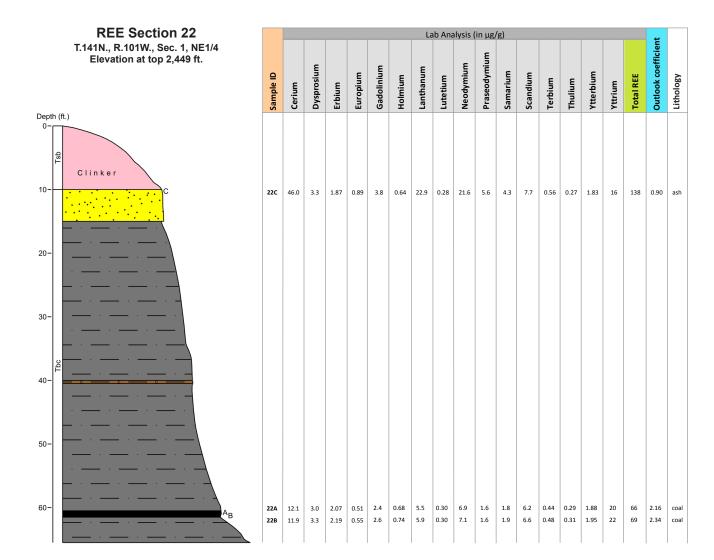


Looking northeast. This photo represents the lower portion of the section. Exposures of higher elevation rocks were measured in a canyon leading up to a plateau approximately 0.2 mile to the northeast.

REE Section 21 Lab Analysis (in µg/g) **Outlook coefficient** T.142N., R.101W., Sec. 36, NW1/4 Elevation at top 2,580 Praseodymium Depth (ft.) 20-43.9 1.57 1.23 15.0 0.50 0.50 1.36 21B 4.8 3.47 0.81 3.7 1.11 9.4 0.53 9.9 2.7 0.69 0.51 3.28 32 93 2.22 21C 109 51.4 1.39 30-7.4 3.94 2.55 9.5 1.40 0.54 51.2 12.9 10.6 0.55 3.54 35 301 0.88 coal 40-21D 11.5 1.7 1.24 0.31 0.39 6.3 0.21 1.3 1.2 0.25 0.19 1.28 1.38 0.74 21F 4.7 1.0 0.20 0.9 0.24 2.0 0.09 3.0 0.7 0.7 0.16 0.10 0.55 10 25 2.66 coal 50-0.08 0.10 60-70-80-

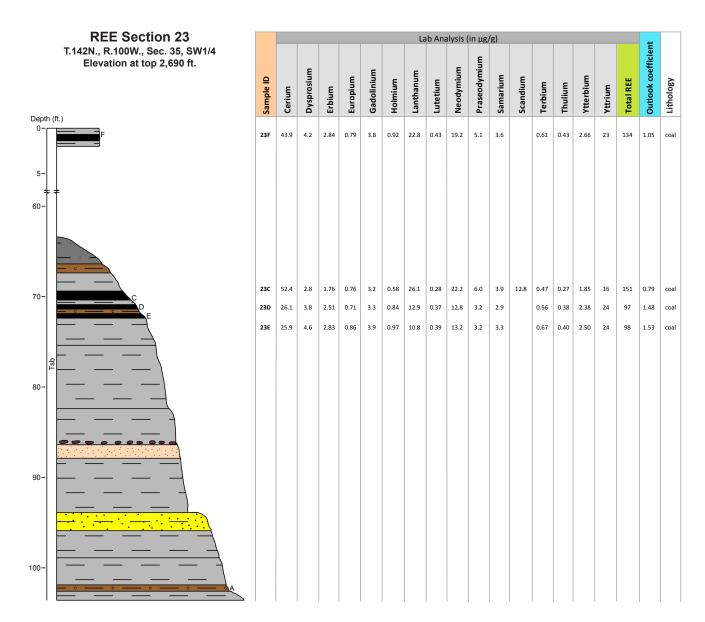


Looking northwest. A two-foot thick coal separates the lighter colored Bullion Creek formation at the bottom third of this outcrop from the darker Sentinel Butte formation above. The section was measured east of this photo.



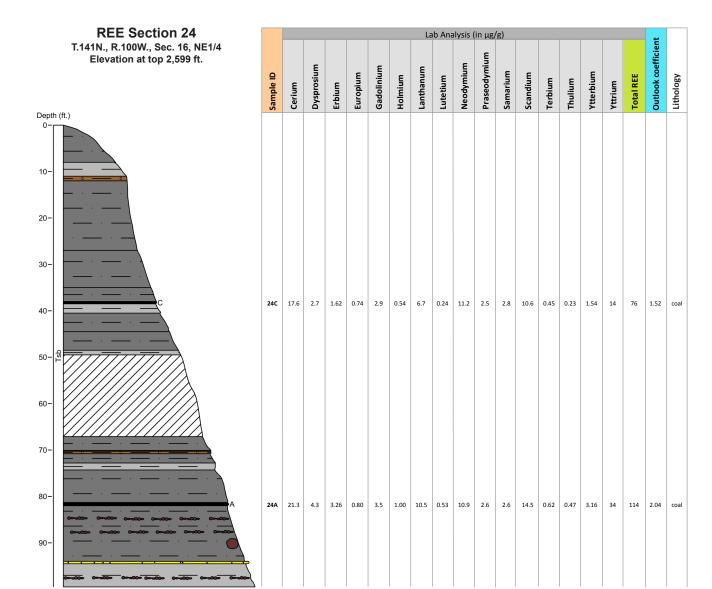


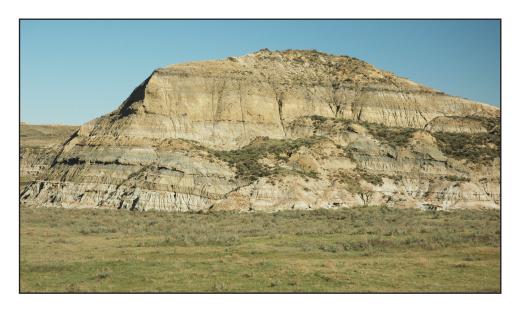
Looking northwest. Levi Moxness and Chris Maike stand near the contact of clinker at the top of the butte and the coalash below.





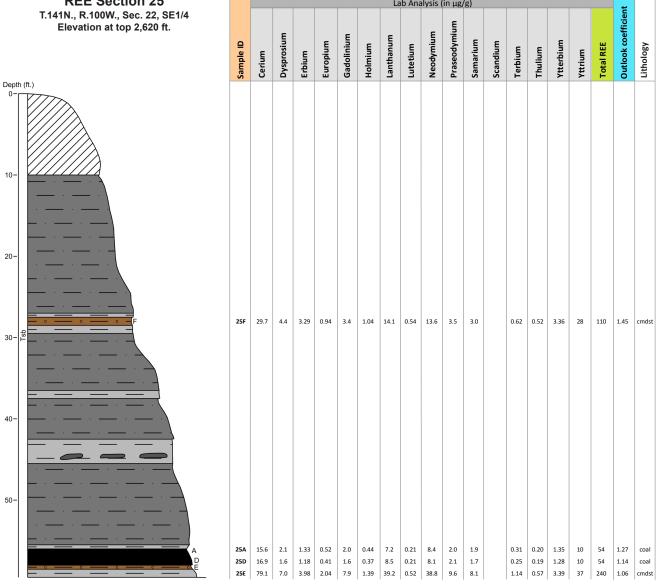
Looking east. This photo shows exposures of the coals from which samples 23C, 23D, and 23E where taken. Sample F was taken from an exposure approximately 0.1 mile to the east.





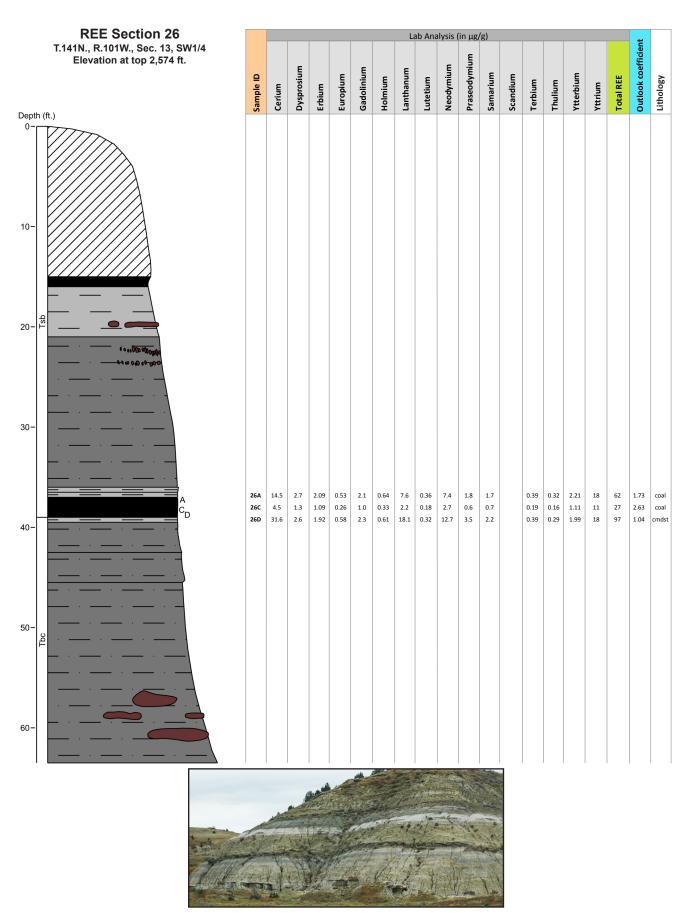
Looking northwest. This photo represents the upper portion of this section. The lower section was measured at exposures approximately 0.1 miles to the southeast of this butte.

REE Section 25 T.141N., R.100W., Sec. 22, SE1/4 Elevation at top 2,620 ft.

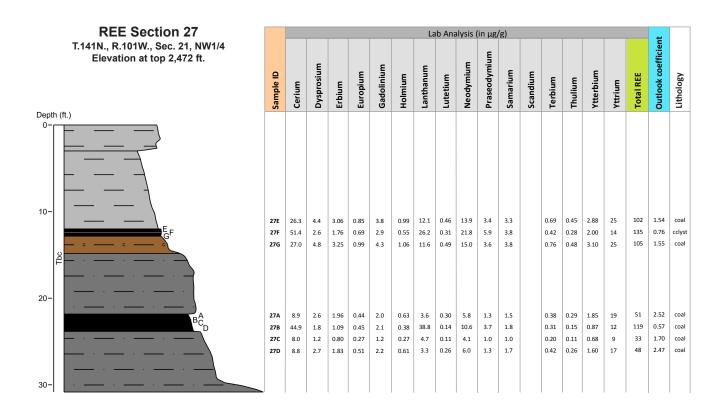




Looking north. Coal was sampled at the base of this butte.

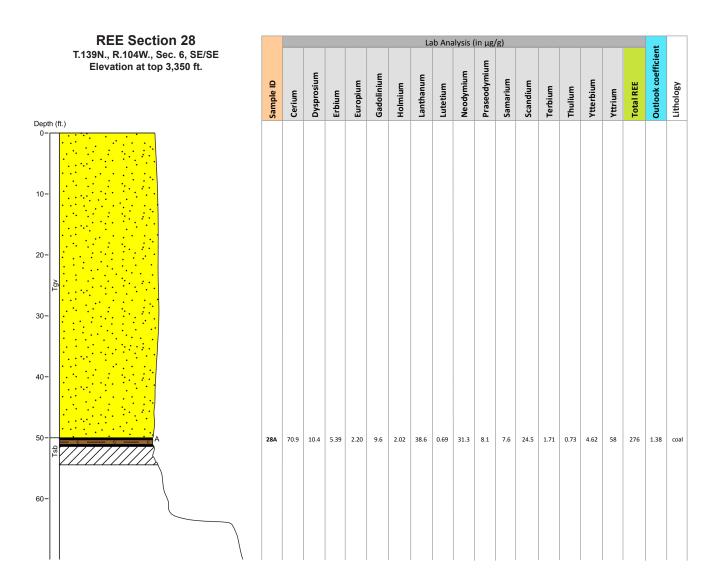


Looking northeast. The lowest coal in the section marks the contact of the Bullion Creek formation and the Sentinel Butte formation.



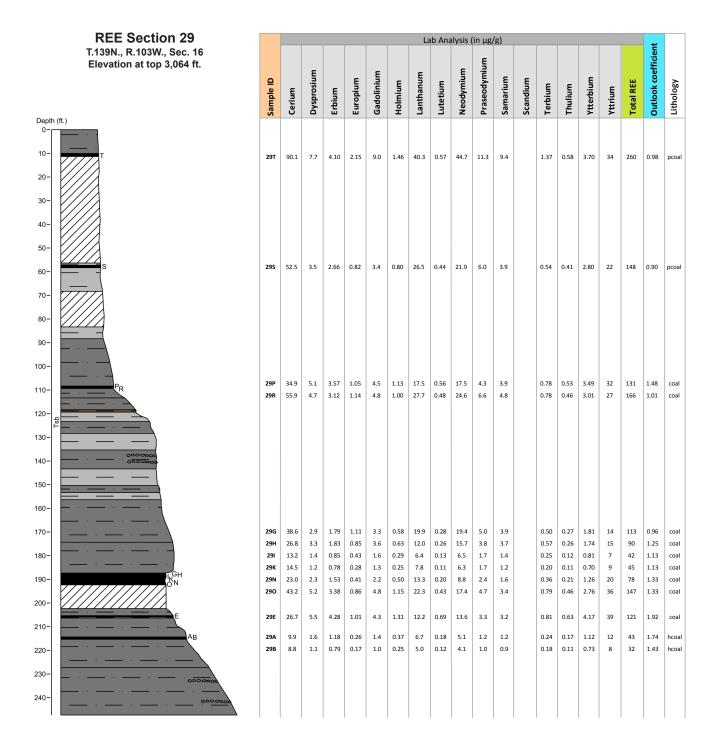


Looking east. This section was measure from the base of the outcrop to a ledge-forming, indurated clay.



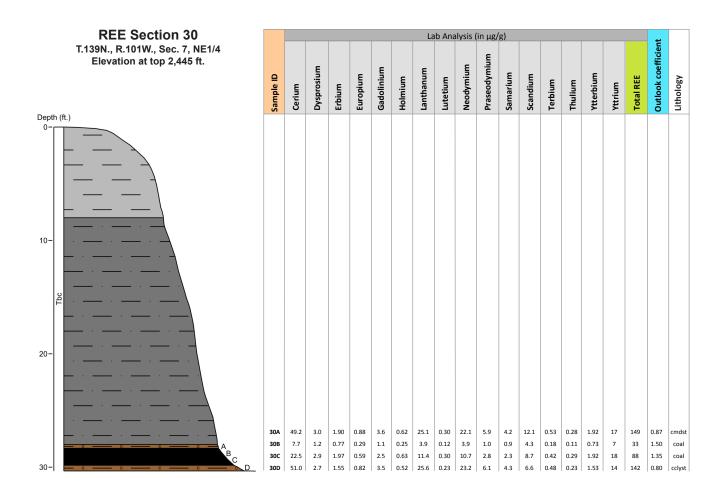


Looking southeast. The section was measured just south of the clinker capped outlier.





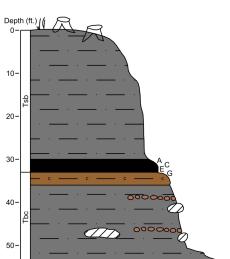
Looking north toward exposures of the rocks represented by the middle of the section.





Looking south. The section was measured from the base to the top of this exposure, located along the south side of Sully Creek road.

REE Section 31
T.139N., R.101W., Sec. 16, SE1/4
Elevation at top 2,580 ft.

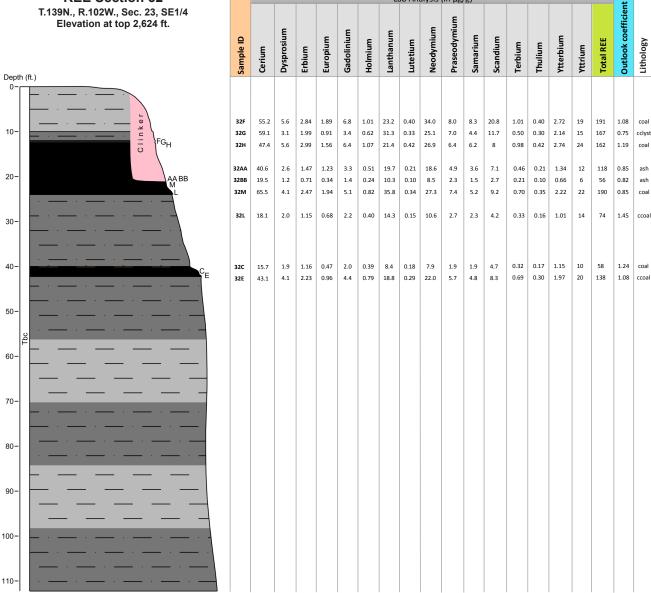


	Lab Analysis (in μg/g)																		
Sample ID	Cerium	Dysprosium	Erbium	Europium	Gadolinium	Holmium	Lanthanum	Lutetium	Neodymium	Praseodymium	Samarium	Scandium	Terbium	Thulium	Ytterbium	Yttrium	Total REE	Outlook coefficient	Lithology
31A 31C	17.4 26.2	2.8	1.91	0.62	2.3	0.63	11.0 12.4	0.29	8.0 12.9	2.0 3.2	2.0		0.43	0.28	1.84	16 17	68 86	1.46	coal
31E	31.0	2.8	1.89	0.79	2.9	0.62	14.4	0.29	14.6	3.7	3.0		0.47	0.29	1.88	17	96	1.10	coal
31G	47.8	2.6	1.62	0.87	3.1	0.54	23.5	0.26	20.6	5.5	3.8		0.46	0.25	1.67	12	125	0.76	cclyst



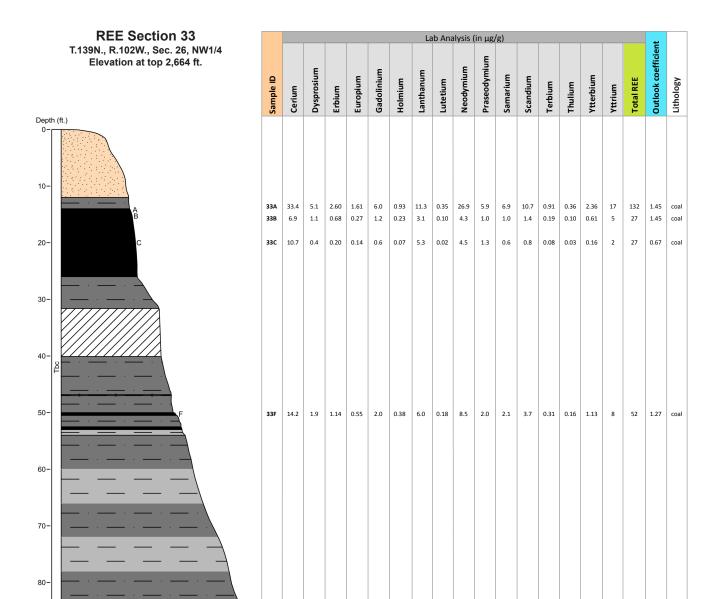
Looking north/northeast. The pit that was dug to sample the three-foot-coal at this site is still visible. The pit was later backfilled and the fill compacted.

REE Section 32 T.139N., R.102W., Sec. 23, SE1/4 Elevation at top 2,624 ft.





Looking north. The 12-foot-coal measured in this section can be seen at the base of the highest peak. This coal was found reduce to 20-inches of coal overlain by 11-inches of ash (samples 32M & 32 Ash) 150 feet to the northwest. More ash (sample 32 Ash 2) underlying a thin lag of clinker which can be seen on the left-most peak on the photo, was found 130 feet to the south of the thick coal.



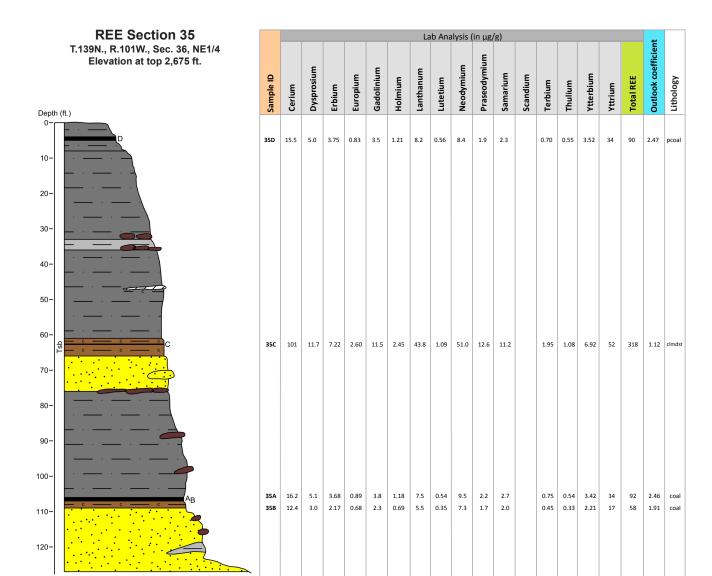


Looking northeast. The thick coal observed in Section 32 outcrops again at the base of the bluff in the background of this photo.

REE Section 34 Outlook coefficient T.139N., R.102W., Sec. 26, SE1/4 Elevation at top 2,630 ft. Sample ID Depth (ft.) 10 20-30-40-12.9 0.61 3.0 1.06 5.6 0.57 1.7 2.1 0.55 27 75 2.35 0.71 0.52 0.33 2.16 0.69 3.1 6.6 0.35 11.2 2.5 1.62 34D 2.1 1.52 0.35 1.7 0.49 3.4 0.23 4.3 1.0 0.32 0.23 1.49 13 2.26 7.1 1.2 coal 34F 55.0 8.9 5.35 1.63 8.5 1.87 22.9 0.68 31.2 7.1 50 19.2 3.98 0.83 4.1 1.29 9.5 0.60 10.5 2.5 2.9 0.82 0.62 3.91 33 2.14 5.6 34B 1.01 23.5 6.9 4.37 1.03 5.3 1.49 11.7 0.61 13.1 3.0 3.7 0.62 3.93 36 116 2.07 coal 60-

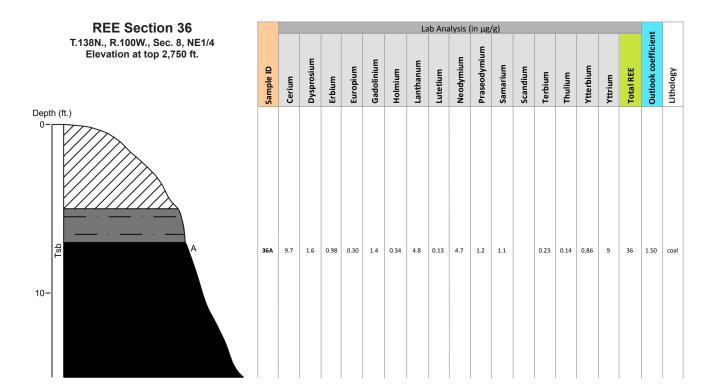


Looking north. The lower part of this section was measure along the west flank. The middle to top was measured from the south-facing side of the butte.





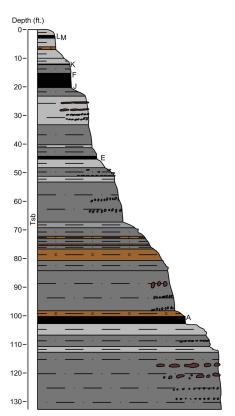
Looking northeast. The section was measured from the base to the top of this small butte. Ned Kruger standing just below the coal where samples 35A and 35B were obtained.



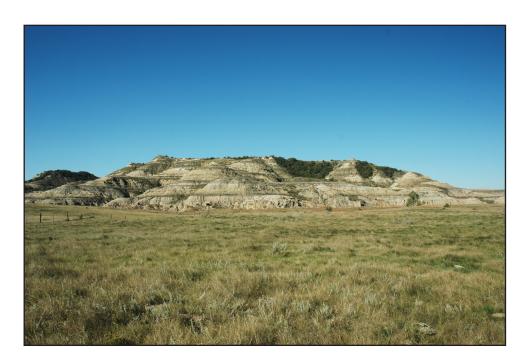


Looking north. Only the top portion of this coal was sampled.

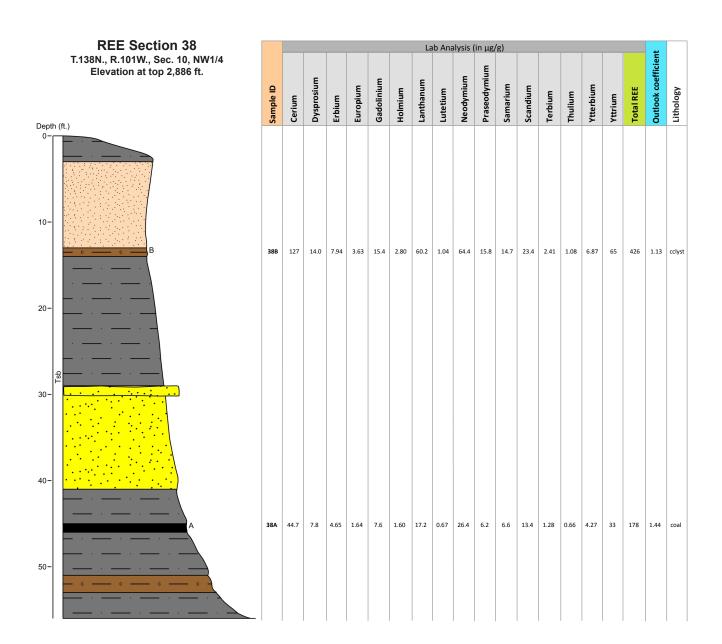
REE Section 37
T. 138N., R. 101W., Sec. 10, NE1/4
Elevation at top 2,834 ft.



							La	b Ana	alysis (in μg,	/g)								
Sample ID	Cerium	Dysprosium	Erbium	Europium	Gadolinium	Holmium	Lanthanum	Lutetium	Neodymium	Praseodymium	Samarium	Scandium	Terbium	Thulium	Ytterbium	Yttrium	Total REE	Outlook coefficient	Lithology
37L	114	17.3	8.73	4.67	20.0	3.20	36.2	1.13	80.1	17.7	20.1		2.93	1.22	7.43	64	399	1.40	pcoal
37M	72.2	10.3	5.89	2.24	10.0	2.09	28.6	0.81	39.3	9.6	9.3	18.9	1.71	0.85	5.29	55	272	1.41	coal
37К	45.8	3.3	2.20	0.84	3.5	0.70	23.5	0.37	21.3	5.3	3.8		0.51	0.35	2.35	17	131	0.91	coal
37F	26.7	3.4	1.92	0.86	3.6	0.66	12.7	0.28	15.9	3.9	3.8		0.54	0.29	1.85	15	91	1.26	pcoal
37J	35.3	4.0	2.26	1.14	4.3	0.80	15.3	0.31	18.8	4.5	4.4		0.65	0.33	2.02	17	111	1.13	pcoal
37E	19.3	5.2	3.95	0.88	3.7	1.23	9.6	0.64	10.4	2.4	2.7		0.68	0.61	3.93	34	99	2.14	pcoal
37A	28.5	3.0	1.47	1.13	3.8	0.55	11.4	0.18	18.2	4.1	4.4		0.53	0.20	1.25	12	91	1.18	coal

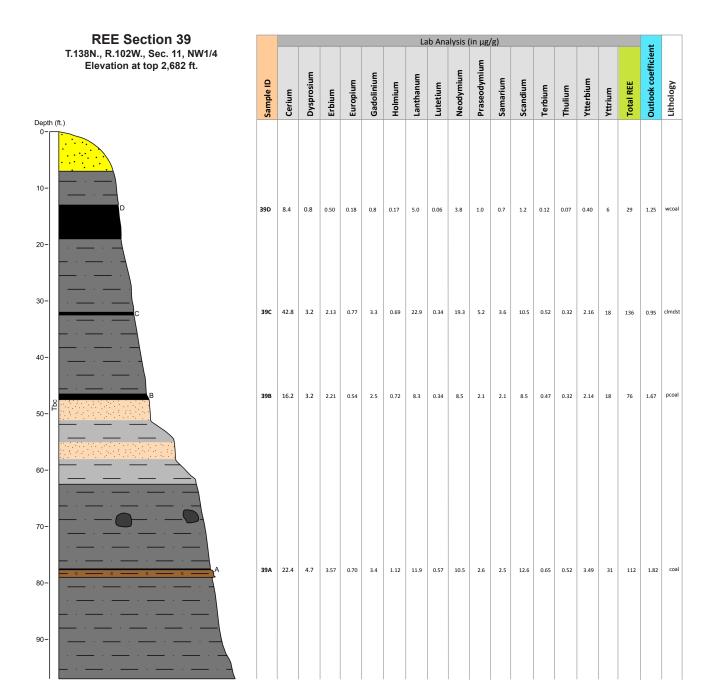


Looking west. The section was measured from the base to the top of this complex of buttes on the eastern side of Tracy Mountain.





Looking north. Rocks just above those found in Section 37 are exposed on the south side of Tracy Mountain. The coal from which sample 38A was taken appears to be a lateral extension of the coal where samples 37L & 37M where collected.



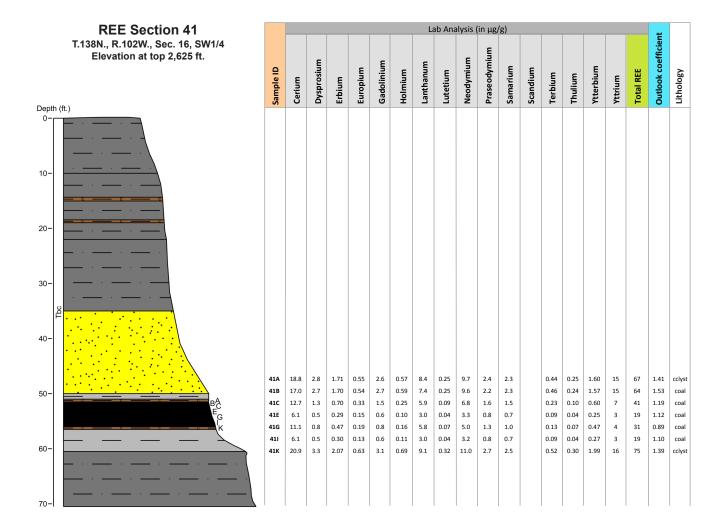


Looking northwest. A 6-foot-coal was observed near the top of the butte in this photo. Further to the west, this coal had burned and formed a clinker layer that caps the butte.

REE Section 40								La	b Ana	alysis (in μg/	′g)							÷.	
T.138N., R.102W., Sec. 14, NE1/4 Elevation at top 2,724 ft.	Sample ID	Cerium	Dysprosium	Erbium	Europium	Gadolinium	Holmium	Lanthanum	Lutetium	Neodymium	Praseodymium	Samarium	Scandium	Terbium	Thulium	Ytterbium	Yttrium	Total REE	Outlook coefficient	Lithology
Depth (ft.)																				
5- ^Q S	40A	27.0	2.4	1.39	0.85	2.8	0.47	12.7	0.22	15.7	3.8	3.3		0.39	0.21	1.41	11	84	1.08	coal

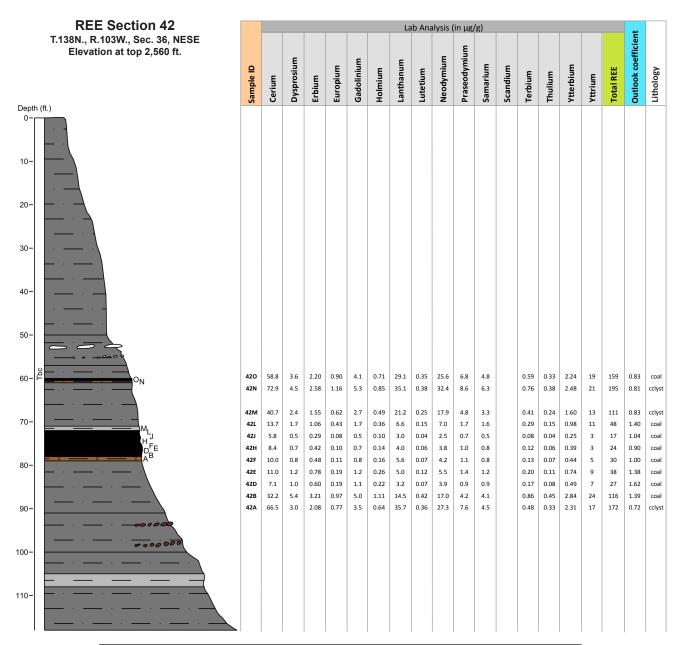


Looking northeast. The coal exposed below the base of the butte behind it was sampled at this location.



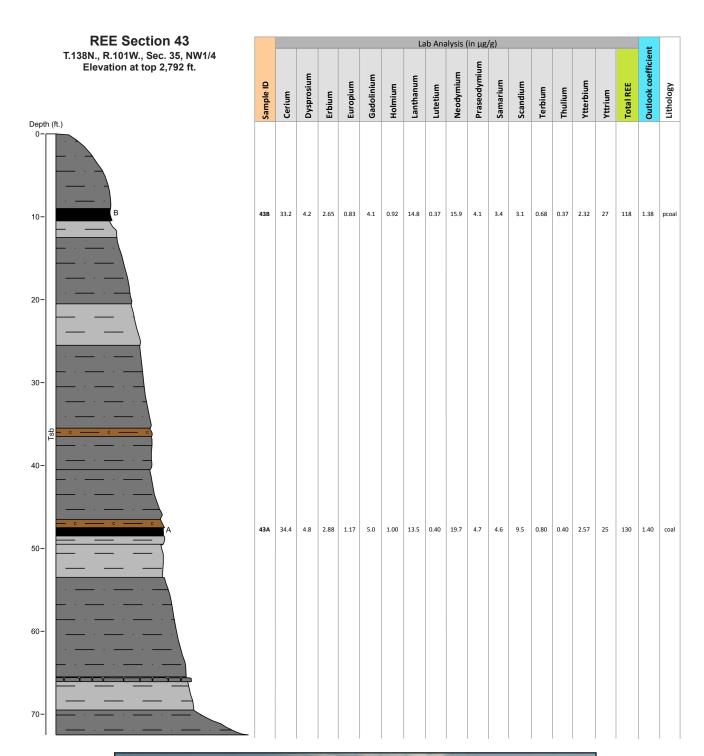


Looking northwest. A five-foot-coal outcrops near the middle of the Bullion Creek formation exposures shown in this photo.





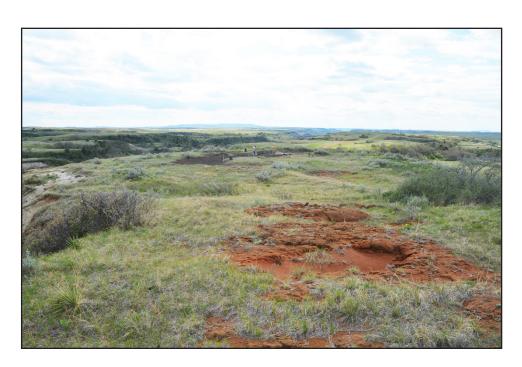
Looking northwest. Due to the steep exposures here, the portion of the section above samples 420 & 42N was based on photos.



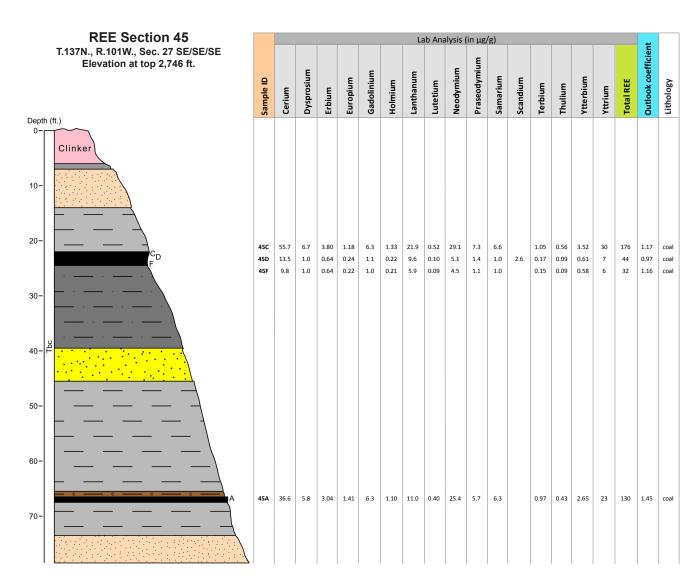


Looking northeast. The section was measured from the base to the top of this butte, along the eastern flank.

REE Section 44								La	b Ana	lysis (in μg/	g)							.	
T.137N., R.101W., Sec. 1, NW/SE/SE Elevation at top 2,940 ft.	Sample ID	Cerium	Dysprosium	Erbium	Europium	Gadolinium	Holmium	Lanthanum	Lutetium	Neodymium	Praseodymium	Samarium	Scandium	Terbium	Thulium	Ytterbium	Yttrium	Total REE	Outlook coefficient	Lithology
Depth (ft.)	- 0,	_				-									-			•		_
10- 20-	44A	50.3	5.1	3.23	1.27	5.3	1.09	26.0	0.49	24.2	6.1	5.0	9.5	0.84	0.47	3.04	32	174	1.20	pcoal
30-																				

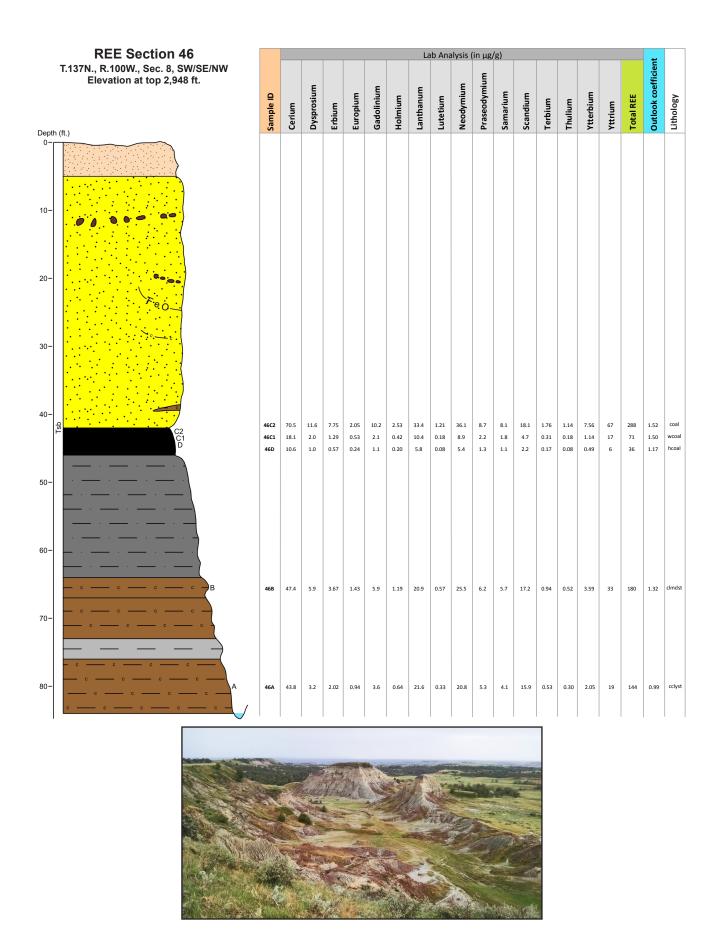


Looking west. The section was measured from the base to the top of the small, flat hill. The top of this hill is either a blowout in the soft coal or a small pit where uraniferous coal was removed in the 1950s.





Looking east. The section was measured from the base of exposures to the top of this clinker capped butte.

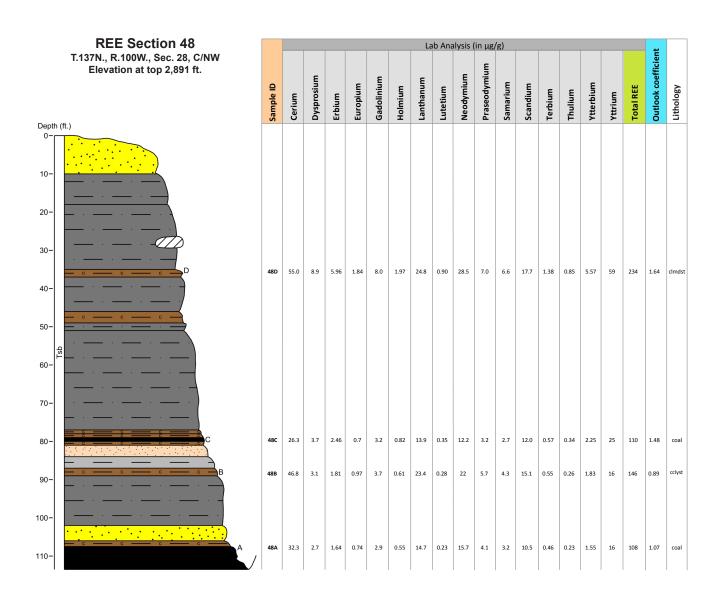


Looking south. The section was measured from the base of an intermittent stream south of the butte in the center-background of the photo to the top of the escarpment due east of the butte in the center-background.

REE Section 47								La	b Ana	alysis (in μg,	/g)							ŧ	
T.137N., R.100W., Sec. 21, SW/SW/NW Elevation at top 2,835 ft.	Sample ID	Cerium	Dysprosium	Erbium	Europium	Gadolinium	Holmium	Lanthanum	Lutetium	Neodymium	Praseodymium	Samarium	Scandium	Terbium	Thulium	Ytterbium	Yttrium	Total REE	Outlook coefficient	Lithology
Depth (ft.)														-		-				
20- 20- 30-	47A	31.9	4.1	2.85	0.85	3.4	0.90	17.7	0.46	14.8	3.9	3.2	17.3	0.60	0.43	2.89	26	131	1.34	coal

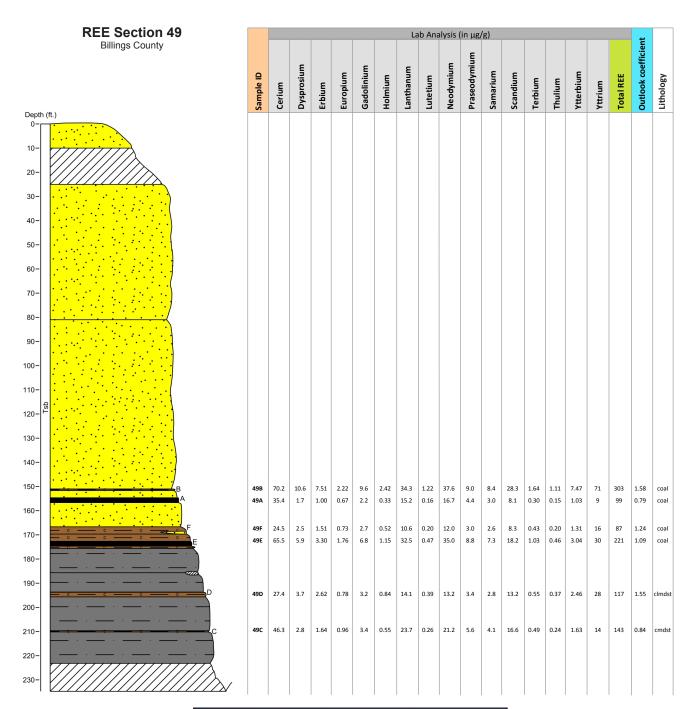


Looking south. The section was measured from the base to the top of this small outcrop.





Looking northeast on a GoogleEarth photo. The section was measured from the base of the small, well-vegetated ravine in the foreground to the top of the center-right outcrop in the background.





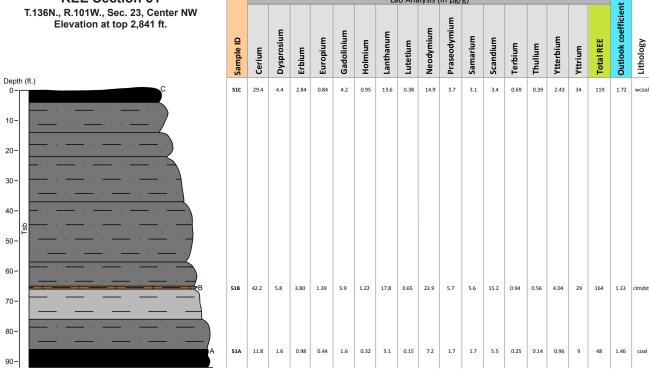
Looking northeast. The section was measured from the base of the knoll in the right-center portion of the photograph and carried through to the top of the hillside on the left.

REE Section 50								La	b Ana	alysis (in μg/	′g)							ŧ	
T.136N., R.101W., Sec. 13, NW/SE/NE Elevation at top 2,929 ft.			ε			E		F		E	nium								efficie	
	Sample ID	Cerium	Dysprosium	Erbium	Europium	Gadolinium	Holmium	Lanthanum	Lutetium	Neodymium	Praseodymium	Samarium	Scandium	Terbium	Thulium	Ytterbium	Yttrium	Total REE	Outlook coefficient	Lithology
Depth (ft.)	Š	ŭ	٥	ū	ū	G	I	ت		Z	۵	Š	Ň	ř	F	×	>	Ĕ	ō	=
10- 10-	50D2	57.4	11.9	8.44	1.93	9.7	2.69	29.0	1.29	29.3	7.2	7.1	12.4	1.74	1.19	7.95	90	279	2.03	pcoal
20-																				
30-																				
40-																				
50-																				
60- — — — A	50A	78.1	7.1	3.85	2.01	8.7	1.35	34.4	0.54	43.0	10.3	9.6	12.9	1.26	0.53	3.59	33	250	1.07	coal
_ c c c c g	50B	33.6	4.2	2.64	1.11	4.6	0.86	13.7	0.42	20.3	4.8	4.8	12.6	0.70	0.38	2.69	21	128	1.32	coal
70-	50C	54.4	4.2	2.41	1.28	4.9	0.79	24.2	0.37	27.5	7.0	5.8	12.6	0.72	0.34	2.40	20	169	0.96	coal



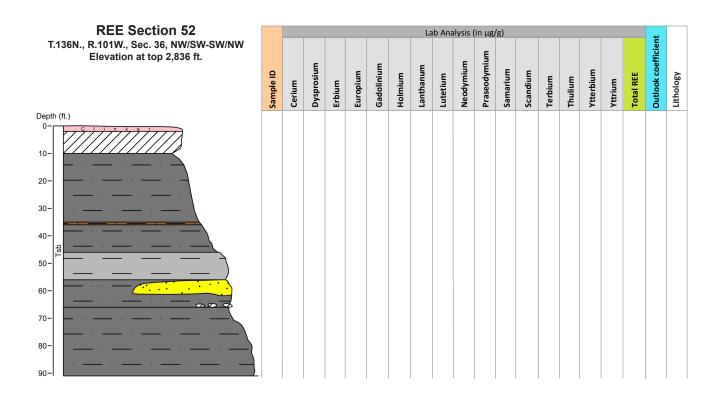
Looking southeast. The measured section started at the base of the three coals (the disturbed area) and ended at the top of this small butte.

REE Section 51 T.136N., R.101W., Sec. 23, Center NW Elevation at top 2,841 ft.





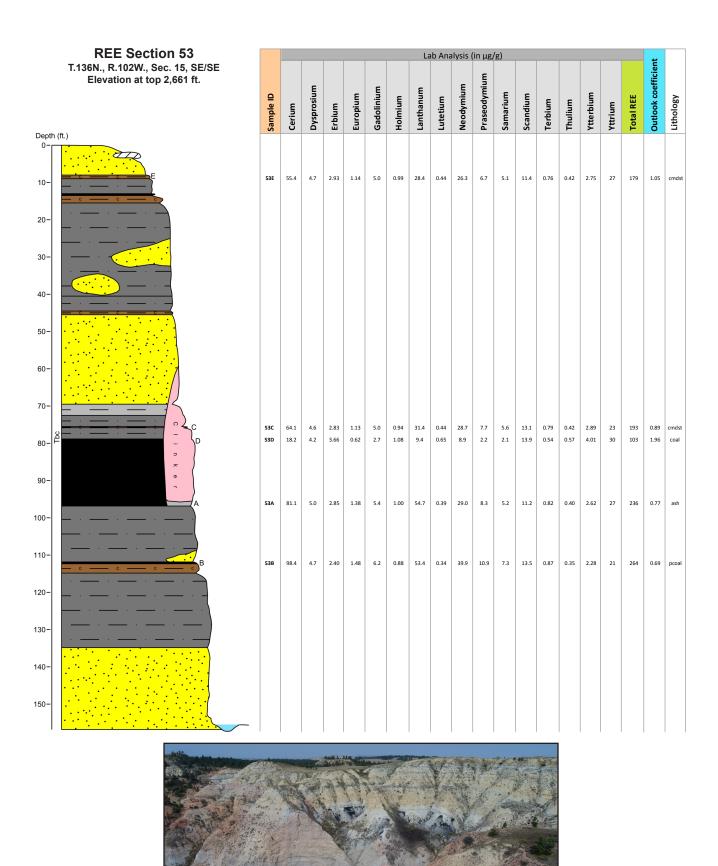
Looking northeast on a GoogleEarth photo. The section was measured from the base to the top of the ravine.



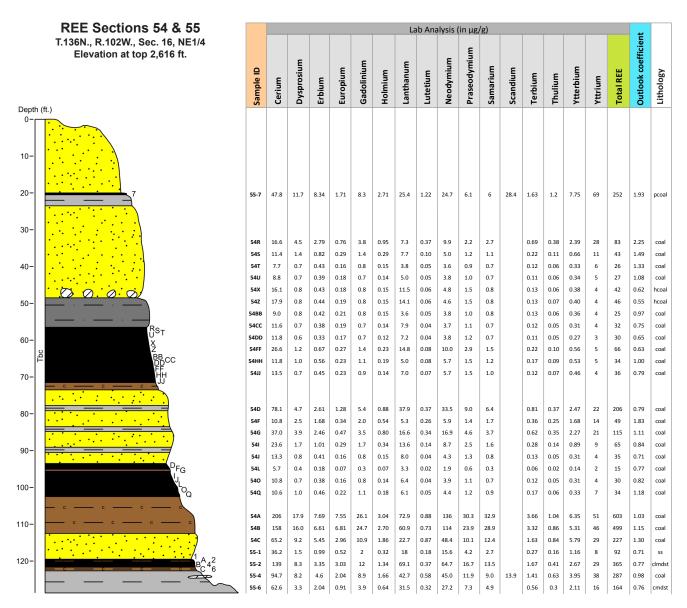
No laboratory analysis for section 52



Looking southeast. The coal that generated the clinker in the foreground was covered at this site.

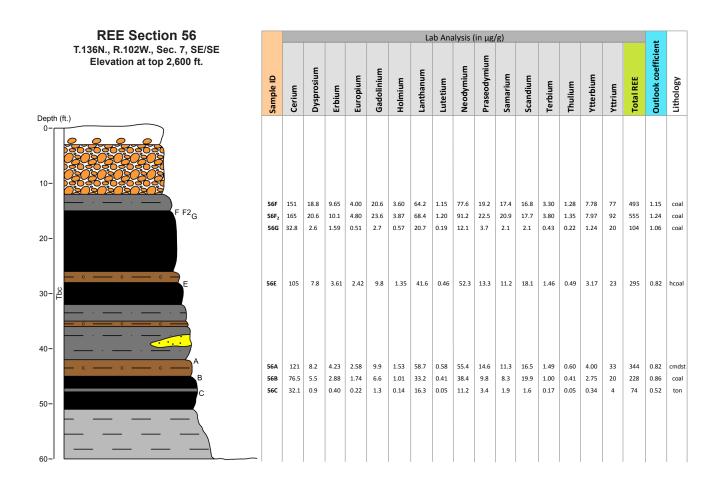


Looking northeast. The section was measured from the base of the outcrop above First Creek to the top of the slope. The Harmon Bed has burned through much of this area.



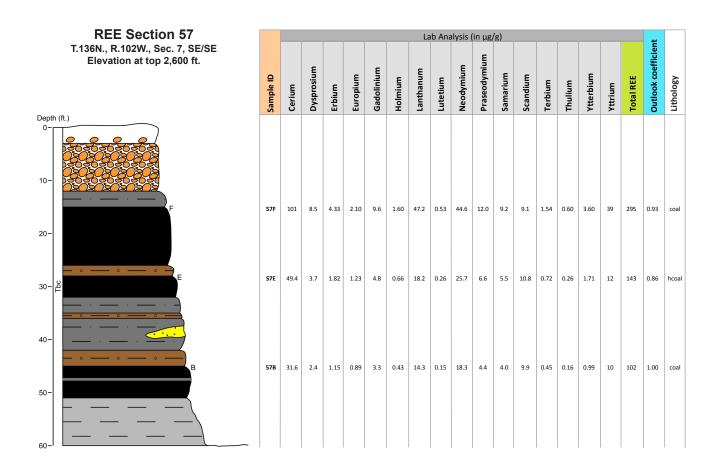


Looking northwest. The section was measured from the base of the outcrop, up the cliff face, and to the top of the adjacent hill.



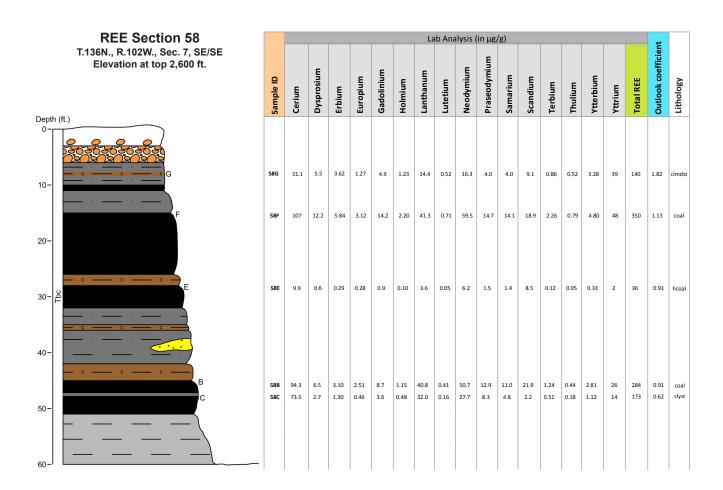


Looking east from a drone. The section was started approximately 50 feet above the base of the outcrop and carried through to the top of the ravine at this locality.



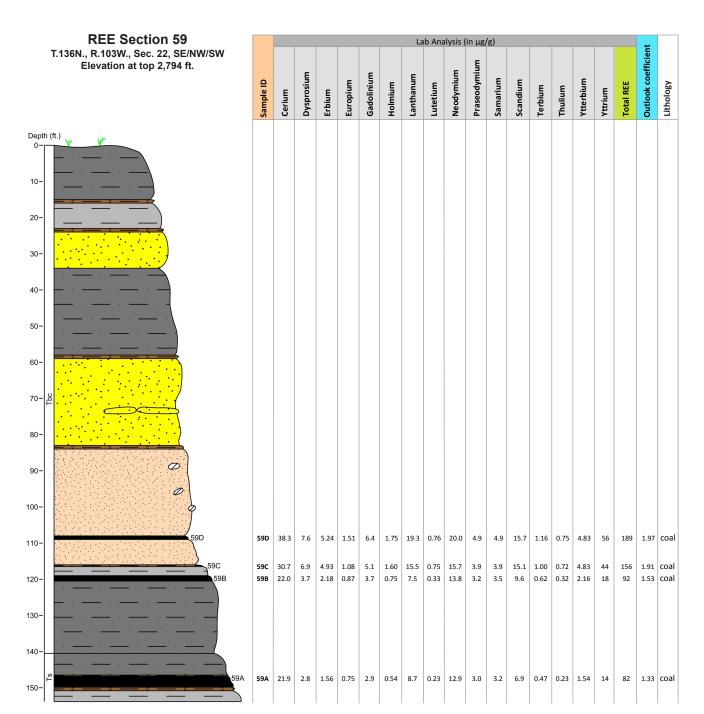


Looking east from a drone. The section was started approximately 50 feet above the base of the outcrop and carried through to the top of the ravine at this locality.





Looking east from a drone. The section was started approximately 50 feet above the base of the outcrop and carried through to the top of the ravine at this locality.



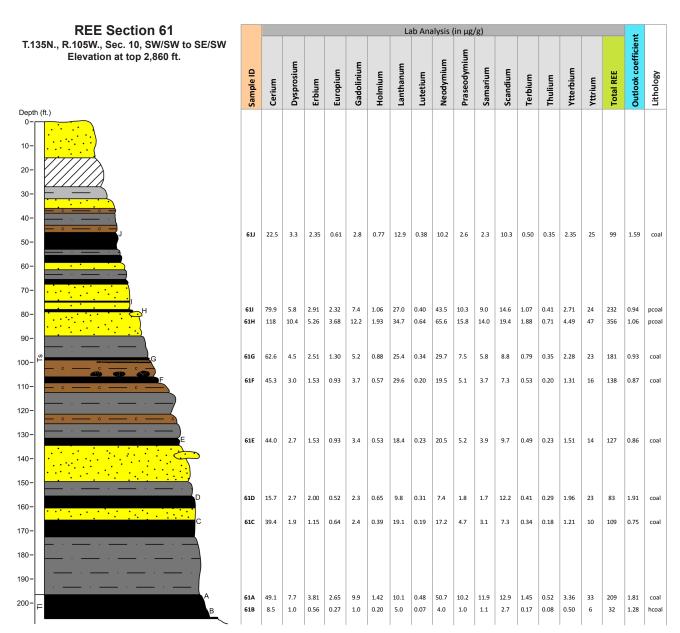


Looking southeast. The Rhame Bed is exposed at the base of the outcrops in this area. The section was measured from these basal outcrops north to the top of the ridge.

REE Section 60								La	ab Ana	alysis (in μg/	g)							Ħ	
T.136N., R.103W., Sec. 22, NW/NW/SW Elevation at top 2,676 ft.	Sample ID	Cerium	Dysprosium	Erbium	Europium	Gadolinium	Holmium	Lanthanum	Lutetium	Neodymium	Praseodymium	Samarium	Scandium	Terbium	Thulium	Ytterbium	Yttrium	Total REE	Outlook coefficient	Lithology
Depth (ft.)	S						_	_	_		-	٠,	U,						U	
0-	60B	31.0	5.2	3.19	1.02	4.7	1.09	13.5	0.44	17.4	4.2	4.2	11.0	0.82	0.44	2.87	31	132	1.64	coal
10- A	60A	9.6	2.1	1.31	0.49	1.9	0.44	4.0	0.20	6.1	1.4	1.6	6.6	0.32	0.19	1.30	12	50	1.90	coal
2																				
20-																				
30-																				

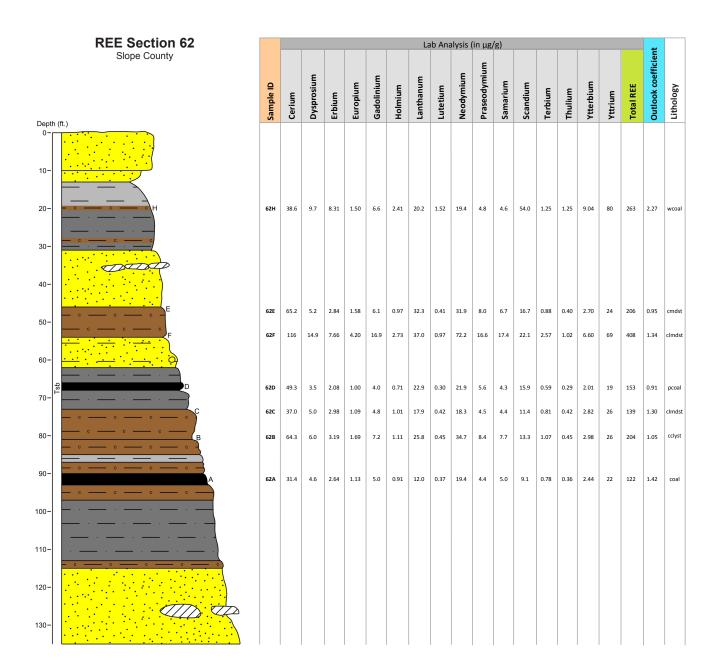


Looking southeast. The Rhame Bed is exposed at the base of the outcrops in this area. The section was measured from these basal outcrops north to the top of the ridge.



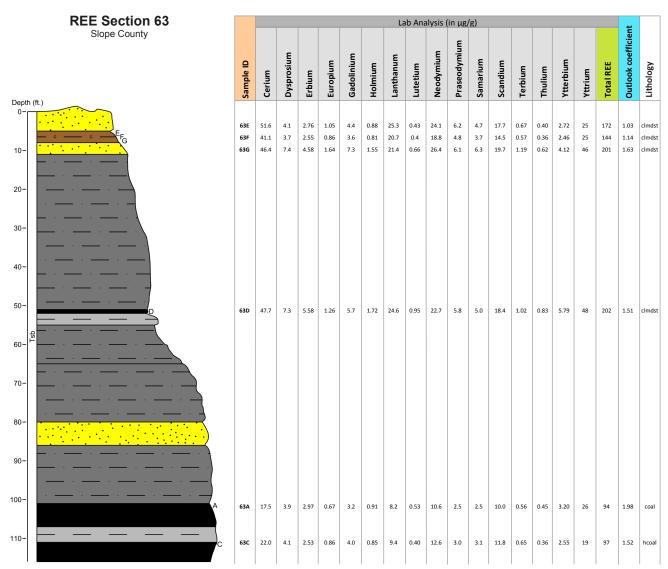


Looking southwest. The section was measured from the ravine off to the right and up to the top of this outcrop. Ned Kruger and Levi Moxness collecting sample 61J at the top of the Yule bed.





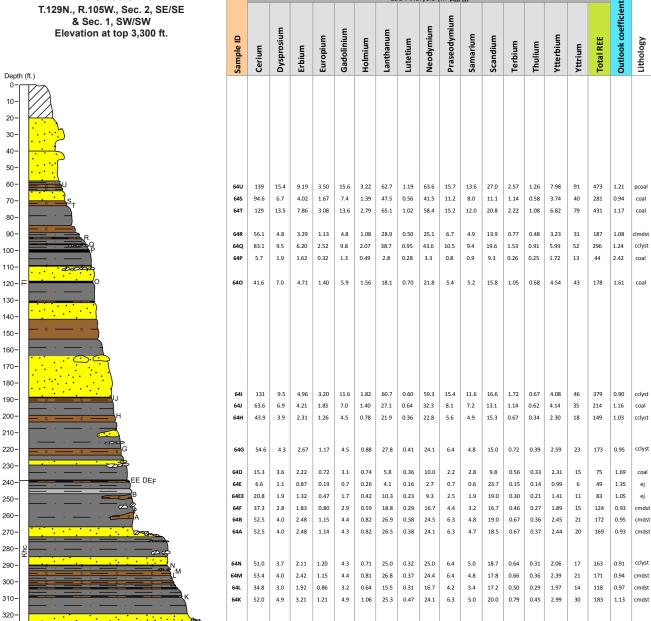
Looking north. The section runs from the base to the top of this butte.





Looking northwest. The measured section started at the base of the HT Butte bed in a deep ravine east of this small butte. The top of the section is at the top of the butte.

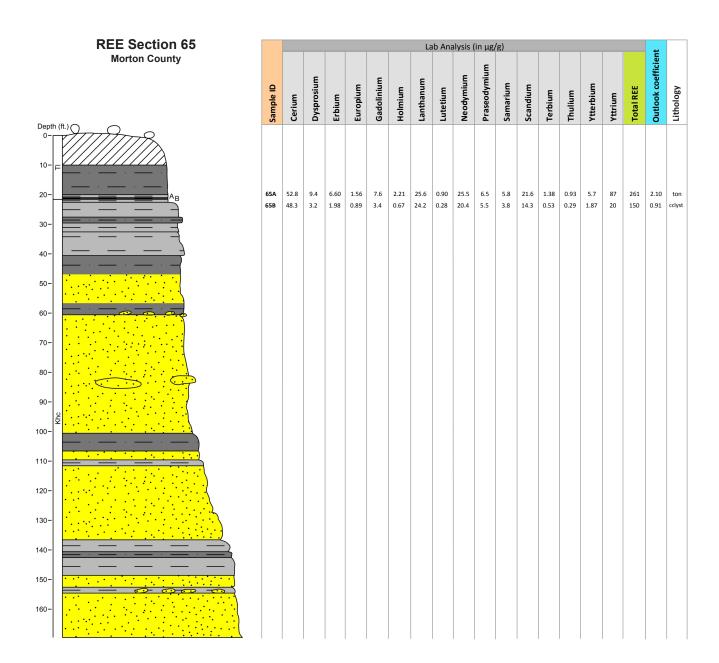
REE Section 64 T.129N., R.105W., Sec. 2, SE/SE & Sec. 1, SW/SW Elevation at top 3,300 ft.



Lab Analysis (in µg/g)



Looking east. The section was measured from the base of the exposures to the top of the knoll to the south (right) and then over and up to the top of the butte to the north (left).





Looking north/northwest to measured section 65. The section was measured from the base to the top of the butte. The Ludlow/Hell Creek contact comes in at the break in slope between the gray Hell Creek strata and the overlying brown and yellow colored strata of the Ludlow Formation.

Appendix B. Rare Earth Concentrations and Outlook Coefficients

Concentrations are reported as $\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$ or parts per million.

NDGS ID	Се	Dy	Er	Eu	Gd	Но	La	Lu	Nd	Pr	Sm	Sc	Tb	Tm	Yb	Υ	Total REE	C _{outl}
1A	10.7	2.7	2.25	0.51	1.9	0.67	5.8	0.39	5.6	1.4	1.4		0.36	0.34	2.35	21	57	2.24
2A	27.1	3.6	2.67	0.64	2.8	0.84	15.0	0.43	12.0	3.1	2.5		0.52	0.40	2.69	23	97	1.35
2AA	23.5	8.9	8.38	1.40	5.2	2.39	13.5	1.62	13.3	3.2	3.6		1.10	1.34	9.55	72	169	2.74
2B	10.8	3.5	2.81	0.53	2.3	0.87	5.4	0.46	5.9	1.4	1.6		0.48	0.43	2.89	25	64	2.47
2C	28.5	3.5	2.04	0.90	3.7	0.72	12.8	0.28	15.4	3.7	3.5		0.60	0.29	1.84	19	97	1.31
2E	26.5	3.0	2.22	0.65	2.7	0.68	13.7	0.37	12.6	3.2	2.6		0.45	0.34	2.39	18	89	1.22
2F	8.4	1.7	1.38	0.28	1.2	0.41	4.2	0.26	4.3	1.0	1.0		0.24	0.22	1.58	11	37	1.74
2G	22.7	4.5	3.59	0.79	3.3	1.09	11.3	0.68	11.8	2.9	2.8		0.63	0.57	4.10	27	98	1.66
2H	17.8	3.1	2.17	0.74	2.6	0.70	9.0	0.36	9.8	2.3	2.3		0.47	0.33	2.23	19	73	1.65
2J	3.1	0.5	0.37	0.13	0.5	0.12	1.6	0.05	1.9	0.4	0.4		0.08	0.05	0.32	5	15	2.19
2L	6.5	0.7	0.44	0.23	0.8	0.15	3.2	0.06	3.8	0.9	0.8		0.13	0.06	0.38	5	23	1.44
2N	13.2	1.2	0.69	0.37	1.3	0.24	7.5	0.10	6.3	1.6	1.4		0.20	0.10	0.64	7	42	1.10
2P	41.1	2.0	1.34	0.52	2.1	0.45	29.0	0.19	11.7	3.8	1.9		0.33	0.19	1.18	14	110	0.69
2Q 2R	15.5 4.5	3.3	2.54	0.71	2.4 0.7	0.78	10.2	0.40	7.2	1.8	1.7		0.46	0.37	2.50	25	75 22	2.01
2R 2T		0.9	0.77	0.18		0.24	2.7 4.5	0.13	2.1	0.5	0.5		0.13	0.12 0.10	0.76 0.59	8 9	33	1.59
2V	8.8 13.1	1.0 1.9	0.69 1.20	0.24	1.1	0.23	6.5	0.09	4.5 7.1	1.1	1.0		0.17 0.30	0.10	1.14	13	51	1.59
2W	76.8	2.4	0.90	0.54	4.1	0.40	33.6	0.18	32.9	9.1	5.8		0.50	0.17	0.63	8	176	0.58
2X	7.8	0.7	0.50	0.11	0.6	0.16	6.2	0.03	2.6	0.7	0.5		0.10	0.08	0.51	5	26	1.04
3A	54.1	3.2	2.16	0.84	3.7	0.69	27.3	0.35	24.1	6.4	4.4		0.53	0.32	2.26	17	147	0.83
3B	31.8	3.0	2.10	0.64	2.7	0.66	16.4	0.34	14.2	3.8	2.8		0.46	0.31	2.17	17	98	1.06
3C	54.0	4.5	2.63	0.92	4.7	0.89	24.6	0.38	23.7	6.4	4.9		0.75	0.37	2.46	23	154	0.96
3D	54.8	2.1	0.92	0.70	3.1	0.35	23.9	0.11	21.8	6.2	4.1		0.43	0.11	0.74	9	128	0.62
3F	30.6	4.6	2.92	0.73	3.9	0.98	17.2	0.43	13.8	3.5	3.2		0.70	0.42	2.77	26	112	1.38
3G	31.2	4.7	2.79	0.83	4.4	0.95	15.5	0.39	15.5	3.8	3.7		0.75	0.39	2.53	24	111	1.37
3J	27.1	5.9	4.29	1.01	4.5	1.37	14.0	0.67	14.5	3.5	3.5		0.85	0.63	4.34	38	124	1.89
3K	13.6	3.0	2.08	0.51	2.4	0.68	6.8	0.32	7.4	1.7	1.8		0.44	0.30	2.00	20	63	1.98
30	13.4	3.2	2.57	0.79	2.4	0.78	7.6	0.45	7.0	1.7	1.7		0.44	0.39	2.72	24	69	2.14
3P	13.4	2.6	1.97	0.67	2.1	0.61	7.3	0.33	7.3	1.7	1.7		0.37	0.30	2.01	19	61	1.92
3R	11.5	2.4	1.63	0.47	2.1	0.55	6.3	0.22	6.2	1.5	1.5	3.6	0.37	0.23	1.38	19	59	2.17
4A	5.3	1.9	1.41	0.28	1.4	0.46	2.5	0.22	3.2	0.7	0.9		0.28	0.21	1.37	11	31	2.39
4B	6.1	1.4	1.08	0.22	1.0	0.33	2.8	0.20	3.5	0.8	0.9		0.20	0.17	1.17	8	28	1.81
4D	5.5	1.5	1.05	0.27	1.2	0.35	2.5	0.16	3.3	0.7	0.9		0.22	0.16	1.01	9	28	2.14
4F	45.1	4.7	2.78	1.12	4.8	0.99	22.0	0.37	20.1	5.2	4.2		0.81	0.38	2.41	26	141	1.13
5A	90.9	16.8	11.40	2.90	14.3	3.75	42.7	1.67	47.1	11.4	11.0		2.57	1.64	10.50	91	360	1.58
5B 5C	73.3 33.6	4.9 5.1	3.13 3.93	1.29 0.88	5.4 4.0	1.01 1.19	35.9 17.5	0.51 0.65	31.8 16.1	8.5 4.1	6.0 3.4		0.83 0.73	0.47 0.59	3.16 3.99	26 34	202 130	0.87 1.52
5D	57.5	3.7	2.05	1.22	4.3	0.70	30.0	0.03	25.6	6.7	4.8		0.73	0.39	1.84	17	157	0.83
5E	57.3	3.7	2.03	1.16	4.5	0.71	29.6	0.29	25.5	6.7	4.9		0.66	0.29	1.89	17	156	0.83
5Fa	46.9	2.7	1.43	0.95	3.5	0.50	23.9	0.18	21.0	5.5	4.0		0.49	0.20	1.24	13	125	0.81
5Fb	59.4	3.4	1.78	1.13	4.3	0.62	30.5	0.24	26.2	6.9	5.0		0.63	0.25	1.58	15	157	0.78
5Fc	42.9	2.9	1.65	1.00	3.5	0.55	22.2	0.24	19.6	5.1	3.8		0.50	0.24	1.58	14	120	0.87
5G	16.4	3.6	2.88	0.72	2.7	0.87	8.9	0.48	8.6	2.1	2.1		0.51	0.43	2.83	27	80	2.06
5H	8.9	1.8	1.24	0.34	1.5	0.41	4.0	0.17	5.0	1.2	1.2		0.27	0.17	1.06	15	42	2.21
5J	10.4	1.8	1.12	0.31	1.7	0.39	4.7	0.16	5.9	1.4	1.5		0.29	0.16	1.00	13	44	1.85
5K	9.7	2.0	1.37	0.34	1.8	0.46	4.4	0.20	5.6	1.3	1.4		0.31	0.20	1.23	14	44	2.00
5M	8.1	2.4	1.73	0.34	1.6	0.55	3.8	0.29	4.6	1.1	1.2		0.33	0.27	1.79	14	42	2.13
6A	21.0	2.7	2.09	0.55	2.3	0.61	10.5	0.39	10.4	2.6	2.2		0.39	0.34	2.40	17	75	1.34
6C	58.7	4.3	2.60	1.23	4.8	0.87	28.4	0.36	26.0	6.8	5.1		0.72	0.37	2.44	25	168	0.95
6D	42.9	2.6	1.61	0.74	2.8	0.53	21.6	0.25	18.5	5.0	3.3	10.9	0.43	0.24	1.57	16	129	0.88
6E	39.0	3.5	2.12	0.90	3.7	0.73	19.6	0.30	17.7	4.6	3.6	11.2	0.59	0.31	1.97	21	131	1.08
6F	105.0	11.8	6.52	3.13	13.0	2.27	44.1	0.84	57.0	13.8	12.8		2.02	0.89	5.49	54	333	1.17
7A	66.2	4.5	2.69	1.21	5.2	0.94	31.3	0.38	29.3	7.7	5.7	15.4	0.79	0.38	2.41	26	200	0.92
7B	46.0	3.1	2.07	0.76	3.4	0.68	22.8	0.33	19.7	5.2	3.8	8.5	0.53	0.32	2.07	19	138	0.91
7C 7E	70.0 59.1	4.9 6.6	2.97 4.15	1.22 1.23	5.7 6.4	1.02 1.43	31.1 27.9	0.42 0.59	31.2 27.6	8.1 7.0	6.1 5.7	13.4 13.9	0.87 1.07	0.42 0.59	2.67 3.72	27 42	207 209	0.91 1.26
7E 7F	18.7	3.2	2.36	0.44	2.5	0.77	9.4	0.59	8.8	2.2	1.9	3.8	0.47	0.35	2.28	23	81	1.70
7G	76.0	6.1	3.54	1.51	6.7	1.25	36.9	0.38	34.7	9.1	6.9	11.1	1.05	0.50	3.15	33	232	0.98
8A	38.2	4.7	3.10	0.96	4.3	1.02	19.8	0.43	16.8	4.4	3.6	11.1	0.71	0.45	3.00	25	138	1.19
<i></i> .			1	1.50				1	1 -3.0		1 2.0			1			-30	

Appendix B. Rare Earth Concentrations and Outlook Coefficients (continued)

DGS ID	Ce	Dy	Er	Eu	Gd	Но	La	Lu	Nd	Pr	Sm	Sc	Tb	Tm	Yb	Y	Total REE	C _{out}
8B	63.9	3.7	2.21	1.05	4.3	0.73	31.1	0.34	28.3	7.5	5.2	13.0	0.62	0.33	2.28	18	183	0.80
8C	17.6	3.6	2.66	0.55	2.8	0.83	8.4	0.45	9.2	2.2	2.2	10.7	0.51	0.40	2.76	21	86	1.70
8D	32.6	2.8	1.72	0.69	2.9	0.57	15.4	0.27	15.8	4.0	3.2	10.5	0.46	0.25	1.72	15	108	1.03
8E	42.9	3.3	2.17	0.70	3.2	0.70	21.5	0.35	18.5	5.0	3.5	10.4	0.51	0.32	2.25	18	133	0.93
8F	67.1	7.7	4.41	2.03	8.1	1.55	29.2	0.62	35.6	8.7	8.2	19.3	1.29	0.63	4.07	36	235	1.18
9A	170.0	16.7	8.60	4.17	18.9	3.12	72.6	1.10	86.9	21.6	18.6	18.0	2.94	1.17	7.46	69	521	1.03
9B	76.0	11.7	8.04	1.83	10.1	2.66	54.8	1.14	33.0	8.5	7.0	15.4	1.74	1.14	7.24	95	335	1.72
9C	27.8	4.8	3.46	0.89	4.0	1.09	14.3	0.59	13.8	3.5	3.2	11.9	0.69	0.52	3.57	30	124	1.60
9D	36.3	5.4	3.65	1.05	4.8	1.20	17.8	0.57	18.7	4.6	4.2	17.4	0.84	0.53	3.59	31	152	1.44
9E	18.2	3.0	1.96	0.60	2.8	0.66	14.0	0.28	8.4	2.1	2.1	6.8	0.47	0.28	1.80	19	82	1.58
10A	31.6	5.0	3.50	0.94	4.2	1.12	15.7	0.55	16.5	4.0	3.7	12.0	0.76	0.52	3.50	30	134	1.52
11A	49.9	3.9	2.57	0.89	4.0	0.81	24.7	0.41	23.0	6.0	4.4	11.9	0.62	0.39	2.65	20	156	0.9
11D	52.2	4.7	3.09	1.04	4.6	0.99	25.7	0.49	24.4	6.3	4.9	11.4	0.76	0.46	3.09	24	168	1.0
11E	17.0	2.0	1.23	0.53	2.2	0.41	6.4	0.19	10.2	2.4	2.3	6.7	0.34	0.18	1.18	9	62	1.2
11G	20.1	1.8	1.22	0.49	1.8	0.39	10.2	0.21	9.6	2.5	1.9	9.0	0.29	0.19	1.35	9	70	1.0
11H	15.1	2.5	1.50	0.63	2.6	0.52	6.9	0.19	8.7	2.0	2.2	4.5	0.42	0.20	1.26	15	64	1.6
11J	61.0	8.1	4.47	1.95	8.1	1.56	24.6	0.60	33.0	7.9	7.6	15.6	1.33	0.61	3.94	36	216	1.2
12A	15.4	2.2	1.50	0.46	1.9	0.48	8.3	0.24	7.4	1.9	1.6	11.3	0.32	0.22	1.52	15	70	1.5
12B	9.3	1.4	0.94	0.25	1.2	0.30	5.4	0.14	4.7	1.1	1.1	3.8	0.20	0.13	0.89	11	42	1.7
12H	58.8	3.6	2.06	1.13	4.3	0.68	29.0	0.30	26.4	6.9	5.0	14.7	0.61	0.29	1.95	20	176	0.8
12J	79.1	7.8	4.26	2.48	8.8	1.46	37.5	0.61	41.4	10.1	9.1	22.3	1.36	0.60	4.04	32	263	1.0
13A	37.8	4.6	2.48	1.56	5.6	0.89	14.1	0.35	26.5	5.9	6.4		0.82	0.34	2.31	18	128	1.2
13B	51.6	3.4	2.41	0.80	3.4	0.77	27.5	0.40	21.9	6.1	3.7		0.54	0.37	2.54	19	144	0.8
13C	30.1	3.4	1.98	0.96	3.8	0.67	12.4	0.28	18.1	4.3	3.9		0.58	0.27	1.83	15	98	1.2
13H	40.4	8.4	6.15	1.52	6.9	1.95	21.5	0.99	22.5	5.4	5.4		1.23	0.90	6.04	54	183	1.8
14A	50.9	2.9	1.75	0.79	3.4	0.57	26.8	0.27	22.2	5.9	4.0		0.49	0.26	1.84	14	136	0.7
14C	52.8	2.7	1.72	0.83	3.3	0.54	26.2	0.27	23.0	6.2	4.2		0.48	0.26	1.81	14	138	0.7
14D	52.2	3.4	2.17	0.85	3.6	0.70	26.4	0.34	22.2	6.0	4.1		0.58	0.32	2.29	18	143	0.8
15A	58.2	5.0	2.88	1.17	5.4	1.01	34.1	0.38	25.7	6.6	5.2		0.81	0.41	2.53	29	178	1.0
15B	73.4	6.6	3.58	1.51	7.3	1.28	42.7	0.36	33.6	8.5	7.0		1.08	0.41	3.07	30	221	0.9
15C	38.2	6.2	4.05	1.26	5.6		20.5	0.40	20.9	5.0	4.8		0.92	0.51	3.59	39	153	1.6
16A	7.1	1.4	0.97	0.27	1.1	1.38	3.4	0.37	4.0	1.0	0.9		0.92	0.39	0.96	8	30	1.7
16B	19.5	3.8	2.43	0.60	3.1	0.31	8.7	0.16	10.4	2.5				0.13		18	76	1.5
						0.81					2.6		0.56		2.42			
16C	6.5	2.8	2.10	0.39	1.8	0.66	3.2	0.33	4.1	0.9	1.2		0.36	0.33	2.07	17	44	2.7
16D	37.0	2.8	1.74	0.73	3.0	0.59	19.6	0.25	18.4	4.7	3.3		0.45	0.26	1.65	16	110	1.0
16E	10.5	3.6	2.74	0.64	2.5	0.87	5.7	0.43	6.2	1.4	1.7	45.0	0.46	0.43	2.69	25	65	2.5
17A	45.4	4.7	3.10	1.02	4.3	1.00	22.5	0.52	21.6	5.6	4.4	15.2	0.72	0.48	3.28	22	156	1.0
17B	113.0	14.6	7.85	3.05	15.2	2.82	48.6	1.03	62.4	15.5	13.2	14.0	2.47	1.07	6.85	64	386	1.2
17C	70.8	8.3	5.08	1.42	7.8	1.77	35.2	0.63	29.9	7.9	5.9	11.7	1.32	0.69	4.23	52	245	1.2
17D	34.3	3.9	2.77	0.85	3.8	0.88	16.7	0.46	16.9	4.3	3.5	11.5	0.63	0.41	2.88	22	126	1.2
18B1	17.6	3.5	2.29	0.62	3.0	0.77	8.8	0.32	9.2	2.2	2.2	6.9	0.54	0.32	2.05	21	81	1.7
18C	47.3	9.6	6.22	1.83	8.1	2.13	24.1	0.85	25.8	6.3	6.2	15.5	1.44	0.88	5.63	61	223	1.8
18D	14.5	2.4	1.49	0.53	2.3	0.52	6.9	0.19	7.8	1.9	1.9	5.0	0.38	0.20	1.22	18	65	1.8
18E	13.7	2.5	1.61	0.54	2.2	0.53	6.5	0.21	7.6	1.8	1.8	6.1	0.38	0.22	1.40	18	65	1.9
19C	66.2	7.6	5.53	1.22	6.2	1.77	35.2	0.79	24.7	6.6	4.8	17.2	1.11	0.79	5.03	47	232	1.1
19D	18.6	3.1	1.99	0.60	2.9	0.67	11.5	0.27	9.4	2.2	2.3	4.9	0.49	0.28	1.77	19	80	1.6
19F	58.0	4.2	2.53	1.08	4.6	0.83	28.8	0.37	27.1	7.0	5.2	12.3	0.70	0.36	2.46	20	176	0.9
19G	27.9	2.9	1.55	0.84	3.3	0.55	17.5	0.21	14.9	3.6	3.3	10.5	0.50	0.22	1.41	12	101	1.0
19H	10.3	2.4	1.61	0.38	1.9	0.53	5.7	0.23	5.4	1.3	1.3	2.9	0.35	0.23	1.47	16	52	2.0
19 I	7.3	1.3	0.86	0.30	1.2	0.29	3.7	0.11	4.3	1.0	1.0	1.5	0.20	0.12	0.71	10	34	1.9
20A	24.7	2.8	1.58	0.74	3.0	0.54	10.3	0.22	13.4	3.3	3.0	7.6	0.47	0.22	1.44	13	86	1.1
20C	24.8	6.1	4.69	0.96	4.6	1.48	14.8	0.75	11.9	2.9	2.9	12.2	0.86	0.68	4.51	46	140	2.1
20G	22.5	2.8	1.80	0.61	2.7	0.60	10.8	0.27	10.8	2.7	2.5	6.8	0.45	0.26	1.74	17	84	1.3
20H	10.8	1.1	0.71	0.25	1.2	0.24	5.5	0.11	5.1	1.3	1.2	2.9	0.19	0.10	0.68	6	37	1.1
201	60.2	2.9	1.77	0.93	3.6	0.58	29.9	0.28	25.9	7.0	4.7	11.2	0.51	0.26	1.84	14	166	0.7
20K	53.2	4.6	2.80	1.19	4.8	0.94	24.5	0.43	24.4	6.4	5.1	15.3	0.76	0.40	2.74	21	169	0.9
21A	43.9	6.0	3.54	1.57	6.4	1.23	15.0	0.50	25.7	6.0	6.0		1.04	0.50	3.19	29	150	1.3
21B	17.8	4.8	3.47	0.81	3.7	1.11	9.4	0.53	9.9	2.3	2.7		0.69	0.51	3.28	32	93	2.2
21C	109.0	7.4	3.94	2.55	9.5	1.40	51.4	0.54	51.2	12.9	10.6		1.39	0.55	3.54	35	301	0.8
21D	11.5	1.7	1.24	0.31	1.4	0.39	6.3	0.21	5.2	1.3	1.2		0.25	0.19	1.28	10	42	1.3
21F	4.7	1.0	0.74	0.31	0.9	0.39	2.0	0.09	3.0	0.7	0.7		0.23	0.19	0.55	10	25	2.6
21H	3.6	0.6	0.49	0.20	0.5	0.24	1.9	0.03	2.0	0.7	0.7		0.10	0.10	0.33	5	16	1.9

Appendix B. Rare Earth Concentrations and Outlook Coefficients (continued)

NDGS ID	Ce	Dy	Er	Eu	Gd	Но	La	Lu	Nd	Pr	Sm	Sc	Tb	Tm	Yb	Y	Total REE	C _{outl}
22A	12.1	3.0	2.07	0.51	2.4	0.68	5.5	0.30	6.9	1.6	1.8	6.2	0.44	0.29	1.88	20	66	2.16
22B	11.9	3.3	2.19	0.55	2.6	0.74	5.9	0.30	7.1	1.6	1.9	6.6	0.48	0.31	1.95	22	69	2.34
22C 23C	46.0 52.4	3.3 2.8	1.87 1.76	0.89	3.8	0.64 0.58	22.9 26.1	0.28	21.6	5.6 6.0	4.3 3.9	7.7 12.8	0.56	0.27	1.83 1.85	16 16	138 151	0.90 0.79
23D	26.1	3.8	2.51	0.76	3.3	0.38	12.9	0.28	12.8	3.2	2.9	12.0	0.47	0.27	2.38	24	97	1.48
23E	25.9	4.6	2.83	0.86	3.9	0.97	10.8	0.39	13.2	3.2	3.3		0.67	0.40	2.50	24	98	1.53
23F	43.9	4.2	2.84	0.79	3.8	0.92	22.8	0.43	19.2	5.1	3.6		0.61	0.43	2.66	23	134	1.05
24A	21.3	4.3	3.26	0.80	3.5	1.00	10.5	0.53	10.9	2.6	2.6	14.5	0.62	0.47	3.16	34	114	2.04
24C	17.6	2.7	1.62	0.74	2.9	0.54	6.7	0.24	11.2	2.5	2.8	10.6	0.45	0.23	1.54	14	76	1.52
25A	15.6	2.1	1.33	0.52	2.0	0.44	7.2	0.21	8.4	2.0	1.9		0.31	0.20	1.35	10	54	1.27
25D 25E	16.9 79.1	1.6 7.0	1.18 3.98	0.41 2.04	1.6 7.9	0.37 1.39	8.5 39.2	0.21	8.1 38.8	2.1 9.6	1.7 8.1		0.25 1.14	0.19 0.57	1.28 3.39	10 37	54 240	1.14
25F	29.7	4.4	3.29	0.94	3.4	1.04	14.1	0.54	13.6	3.5	3.0		0.62	0.57	3.36	28	110	1.45
26A	14.5	2.7	2.09	0.53	2.1	0.64	7.6	0.36	7.4	1.8	1.7		0.39	0.32	2.21	18	62	1.73
26C	4.5	1.3	1.09	0.26	1.0	0.33	2.2	0.18	2.7	0.6	0.7		0.19	0.16	1.11	11	27	2.63
26D	31.6	2.6	1.92	0.58	2.3	0.61	18.1	0.32	12.7	3.5	2.2		0.39	0.29	1.99	18	97	1.04
27A	8.9	2.6	1.96	0.44	2.0	0.63	3.6	0.30	5.8	1.3	1.5		0.38	0.29	1.85	19	51	2.52
27B 27C	44.9 8.0	1.8	1.09	0.45	2.1 1.2	0.38	38.8 4.7	0.14	10.6	3.7	1.8		0.31	0.15 0.11	0.87	12 9	119 33	0.57 1.70
27C 27D	8.8	1.2 2.7	0.80 1.83	0.27	2.2	0.27	3.3	0.11	4.1 6.0	1.0	1.0		0.20	0.11	0.68 1.60	17	48	2.47
27E	26.3	4.4	3.06	0.85	3.8	0.99	12.1	0.46	13.9	3.4	3.3		0.69	0.45	2.88	25	102	1.54
27F	51.4	2.6	1.76	0.69	2.9	0.55	26.2	0.31	21.8	5.9	3.8		0.42	0.28	2.00	14	135	0.76
27G	27.0	4.8	3.25	0.99	4.3	1.06	11.6	0.49	15.0	3.6	3.8		0.76	0.48	3.10	25	105	1.55
28A	70.9	10.4	5.39	2.20	9.6	2.02	38.6	0.69	31.3	8.1	7.6	24.5	1.71	0.73	4.62	58	276	1.38
29A	9.9	1.6	1.18	0.26	1.4	0.37	6.7	0.18	5.1	1.2	1.2		0.24	0.17	1.12	12	43	1.74
29B 29E	8.8 26.7	1.1 5.5	0.79 4.28	0.17 1.01	1.0 4.3	0.25 1.31	5.0 12.2	0.12	4.1 13.6	1.0 3.3	0.9 3.2		0.18	0.11	0.73 4.17	8 39	32 121	1.43 1.92
29G	38.6	2.9	1.79	1.11	3.3	0.58	19.9	0.03	19.4	5.0	3.9		0.50	0.03	1.81	14	113	0.96
29H	26.8	3.3	1.83	0.85	3.6	0.63	12.0	0.26	15.7	3.8	3.7		0.57	0.26	1.74	15	90	1.25
291	13.2	1.4	0.85	0.43	1.6	0.29	6.4	0.13	6.5	1.7	1.4		0.25	0.12	0.81	7	42	1.13
29K	14.5	1.2	0.78	0.28	1.3	0.25	7.8	0.11	6.3	1.7	1.2		0.20	0.11	0.70	9	45	1.13
29N	23.0	2.3	1.53	0.41	2.2	0.50	13.3	0.20	8.8	2.4	1.6		0.36	0.21	1.26	20	78	1.33
290 29P	43.2 34.9	5.2 5.1	3.38 3.57	0.86 1.05	4.8 4.5	1.15 1.13	22.3 17.5	0.43	17.4 17.5	4.7	3.4		0.79 0.78	0.46 0.53	2.76 3.49	36 32	147 131	1.33 1.48
29R	55.9	4.7	3.12	1.14	4.8	1.13	27.7	0.36	24.6	6.6	4.8		0.78	0.33	3.49	27	166	1.01
295	52.5	3.5	2.66	0.82	3.4	0.80	26.5	0.44	21.9	6.0	3.9		0.54	0.41	2.80	22	148	0.90
29T	90.1	7.7	4.10	2.15	9.0	1.46	40.3	0.57	44.7	11.3	9.4		1.37	0.58	3.70	34	260	0.98
30A	49.2	3.0	1.90	0.88	3.6	0.62	25.1	0.30	22.1	5.9	4.2	12.1	0.53	0.28	1.92	17	149	0.87
30B	7.7	1.2	0.77	0.29	1.1	0.25	3.9	0.12	3.9	1.0	0.9	4.3	0.18	0.11	0.73	7	33	1.50
30C 30D	22.5 51.0	2.9	1.97 1.55	0.59	2.5 3.5	0.63 0.52	11.4 25.6	0.30	10.7 23.2	2.8 6.1	2.3 4.3	8.7 6.6	0.42	0.29	1.92 1.53	18 14	88 142	1.35 0.80
31A	17.4	2.7	1.91	0.62	2.3	0.52	11.0	0.23	8.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.48	0.23	1.84	16	68	1.46
31C	26.2	2.8	1.82	0.78	2.9	0.60	12.4	0.27	12.9	3.2	2.9		0.46	0.27	1.73	17	86	1.23
31E	31.0	2.8	1.89	0.79	2.9	0.62	14.4	0.29	14.6	3.7	3.0		0.47	0.29	1.88	17	96	1.10
31G	47.8	2.6	1.62	0.87	3.1	0.54	23.5	0.26	20.6	5.5	3.8		0.46	0.25	1.67	12	125	0.76
32 ASH	40.6	2.6	1.47	1.23	3.3	0.51	19.7	0.21	18.6	4.9	3.6	7.1	0.46	0.21	1.34	12	118	0.85
32 ASH2 32C	19.5 15.7	1.2	0.71 1.16	0.34	1.4 2.0	0.24	10.3 8.4	0.10 0.18	8.5 7.9	2.3 1.9	1.5 1.9	2.7 4.7	0.21	0.10 0.17	0.66 1.15	6 10	56 58	0.82 1.24
32E	43.1	4.1	2.23	0.47	4.4	0.39	18.8	0.18	22.0	5.7	4.8	8.3	0.32	0.17	1.15	20	138	1.08
32F	55.2	5.6	2.84	1.89	6.8	1.01	23.2	0.40	34.0	8.0	8.3	20.8	1.01	0.40	2.72	19	191	1.08
32G	59.1	3.1	1.99	0.91	3.4	0.62	31.3	0.33	25.1	7.0	4.4	11.7	0.50	0.30	2.14	15	167	0.75
32H	47.4	5.6	2.99	1.56	6.4	1.07	21.4	0.42	26.9	6.4	6.2	8.0	0.98	0.42	2.74	24	162	1.19
32L	18.1	2.0	1.15	0.68	2.2	0.40	14.3	0.15	10.6	2.7	2.3	4.2	0.33	0.16	1.01	14	74	1.45
32M 33A	65.5 33.4	4.1 5.1	2.47 2.60	1.94 1.61	5.1 6.0	0.82	35.8 11.3	0.34	27.3 26.9	7.4 5.9	5.2 6.9	9.2	0.70 0.91	0.35 0.36	2.22	22 17	190 132	0.85 1.45
33B	6.9	1.1	0.68	0.27	1.2	0.93	3.1	0.35	4.3	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.91	0.36	0.61	5	27	1.45
33C	10.7	0.4	0.20	0.14	0.6	0.07	5.3	0.02	4.5	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.08	0.03	0.16	2	27	0.67
33F	14.2	1.9	1.14	0.55	2.0	0.38	6.0	0.18	8.5	2.0	2.1	3.7	0.31	0.16	1.13	8	52	1.27
34A	19.2	5.6	3.98	0.83	4.1	1.29	9.5	0.60	10.5	2.5	2.9		0.82	0.62	3.91	33	99	2.14
34B	23.5	6.9	4.37	1.03	5.3	1.49	11.7	0.61	13.1	3.0	3.7		1.01	0.62	3.93	36	116	2.07
34C	16.7	3.4	2.16	0.69	3.1	0.71	6.6	0.35	11.2	2.5	3.1		0.52	0.33	2.23	15	69	1.62
34D	7.1	2.1	1.52	0.35	1.7	0.49	3.4	0.23	4.3	1.0	1.2	l	0.32	0.23	1.49	13	38	2.26

Appendix B. Rare Earth Concentrations and Outlook Coefficients (continued)

NDGS ID	Ce	Dy	Er	Eu	Gd	Но	La	Lu	Nd	Pr	Sm	Sc	Tb	Tm	Yb	Υ	Total REE	C _{outl}
34F	55.0	8.9	5.35	1.63	8.5	1.87	22.9	0.68	31.2	7.6	7.1		1.49	0.77	4.49	47	204	1.52
34G	12.9	4.4	3.42	0.61	3.0	1.06	5.6	0.57	7.7	1.7	2.1		0.61	0.55	3.53	27	75	2.35
35A	16.2	5.1	3.68	0.89	3.8	1.18	7.5	0.54	9.5	2.2	2.7		0.75	0.54	3.42	34	92	2.46
35B	12.4	3.0	2.17	0.68	2.3	0.69	5.5	0.35	7.3	1.7	2.0		0.45	0.33	2.21	17	58	1.91
35C	101.0	11.7	7.22	2.60	11.5	2.45	43.8	1.09	51.0	12.6	11.2		1.95	1.08	6.92	52	318	1.12
35D	15.5	5.0	3.75	0.83	3.5	1.21	8.2	0.56	8.4	1.9	2.3		0.70	0.55	3.52	34	90	2.47
36A 37A	9.7	1.6	0.98	0.30	1.4	0.34	4.8	0.13	4.7	1.2	1.1		0.23	0.14	0.86	9	36	1.50
37E	28.5 19.3	3.0 5.2	1.47 3.95	1.13 0.88	3.8	0.55 1.23	9.6	0.18 0.64	18.2 10.4	4.1 2.4	4.4 2.7		0.53 0.68	0.20 0.61	1.25 3.93	12 34	91 99	1.18 2.14
37E	26.7	3.4	1.92	0.86	3.6	0.66	12.7	0.28	15.9	3.9	3.8		0.54	0.29	1.85	15	91	1.26
37J	35.3	4.0	2.26	1.14	4.3	0.80	15.3	0.31	18.8	4.5	4.4		0.65	0.33	2.02	17	111	1.13
37K	45.8	3.3	2.20	0.84	3.5	0.70	23.5	0.37	21.3	5.3	3.8		0.51	0.35	2.35	17	131	0.91
37L	114.0	17.3	8.73	4.67	20.0	3.20	36.2	1.13	80.1	17.7	20.1		2.93	1.22	7.43	64	399	1.40
37M	72.2	10.3	5.89	2.24	10.0	2.09	28.6	0.81	39.3	9.6	9.3	18.9	1.71	0.85	5.29	55	272	1.41
38A	44.7	7.8	4.65	1.64	7.6	1.60	17.2	0.67	26.4	6.2	6.6	13.4	1.28	0.66	4.27	33	178	1.44
38B	127.0	14.0	7.94	3.63	15.4	2.80	60.2	1.04	64.4	15.8	14.7	23.4	2.41	1.08	6.87	65	426	1.13
39A	22.4	4.7	3.57	0.70	3.4	1.12	11.9	0.57	10.5	2.6	2.5	12.6	0.65	0.52	3.49	31	112	1.82
39B	16.2	3.2	2.21	0.54	2.5	0.72	8.3	0.34	8.5	2.1	2.1	8.5	0.47	0.32	2.14	18	76	1.67
39C	42.8	3.2	2.13	0.77	3.3	0.69	22.9	0.34	19.3	5.2	3.6	10.5	0.52	0.32	2.16	18	136	0.95
39D	8.4	0.8	0.50	0.18	0.8	0.17	5.0	0.06	3.8	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.12	0.07	0.40	6	29	1.25
40A	27.0	2.4	1.39	0.85	2.8	0.47	12.7	0.22	15.7	3.8	3.3		0.39	0.21	1.41	11	84	1.08
41A	18.8	2.8	1.71	0.55	2.6	0.57	8.4	0.25	9.7	2.4	2.3		0.44	0.25	1.60	15	67	1.41
41B 41C	17.0 12.7	2.7 1.3	1.70 0.70	0.54 0.33	2.7 1.5	0.59 0.25	7.4 5.9	0.25	9.6 6.8	2.2 1.6	2.3 1.5		0.46 0.23	0.24	1.57 0.60	15 7	64 41	1.53 1.19
41E	6.1	0.5	0.70	0.33	0.6	0.23	3.0	0.03	3.3	0.8	0.7		0.23	0.10	0.00	3	19	1.12
41G	11.1	0.8	0.47	0.19	0.8	0.16	5.8	0.07	5.0	1.3	1.0		0.13	0.07	0.47	4	31	0.89
411	6.1	0.5	0.30	0.13	0.6	0.11	3.0	0.04	3.2	0.8	0.7		0.09	0.04	0.27	3	19	1.10
41K	20.9	3.3	2.07	0.63	3.1	0.69	9.1	0.32	11.0	2.7	2.5		0.52	0.30	1.99	16	75	1.39
42A	66.5	3.0	2.08	0.77	3.5	0.64	35.7	0.36	27.3	7.6	4.5		0.48	0.33	2.31	17	172	0.72
42B	32.2	5.4	3.21	0.97	5.0	1.11	14.5	0.42	17.0	4.2	4.1		0.86	0.45	2.84	24	116	1.39
42D	7.1	1.0	0.60	0.19	1.1	0.22	3.2	0.07	3.9	0.9	0.9		0.17	0.08	0.49	7	27	1.62
42E	11.0	1.2	0.78	0.19	1.2	0.26	5.0	0.12	5.5	1.4	1.2		0.20	0.11	0.74	9	38	1.38
42F	10.0	0.8	0.48	0.11	0.8	0.16	5.6	0.07	4.2	1.1	0.8		0.13	0.07	0.44	5	30	1.00
42H	8.4	0.7	0.42	0.10	0.7	0.14	4.0	0.06	3.8	1.0	0.8		0.12	0.06	0.39	3	24	0.90
42J	5.8	0.5	0.29	0.08	0.5	0.10	3.0	0.04	2.5	0.7	0.5		0.08	0.04	0.25	3	17	1.04
42L	13.7	1.7	1.06	0.43	1.7	0.36	6.6	0.15	7.0	1.7	1.6		0.29	0.15	0.98	11	48	1.40
42M	40.7 72.9	2.4	1.55	0.62	2.7	0.49	21.2	0.25	17.9	4.8	3.3		0.41	0.24	1.60	13 21	111	0.83
42N 42O	58.8	4.5 3.6	2.58	1.16 0.90	5.3 4.1	0.85 0.71	35.1 29.1	0.38	32.4 25.6	8.6 6.8	6.3 4.8		0.76 0.59	0.38	2.48	19	195 159	0.81 0.83
43A	34.4	4.8	2.88	1.17	5.0	1.00	13.5	0.33	19.7	4.7	4.6	9.5	0.80	0.33	2.57	25	130	1.40
43B	33.2	4.2	2.65	0.83	4.1	0.92	14.8	0.37	15.9	4.1	3.4	3.1	0.68	0.37	2.32	27	118	1.38
44A	50.3	5.1	3.23	1.27	5.3	1.09	26.0	0.49	24.2	6.1	5.0	9.5	0.84	0.47	3.04	32	174	1.20
45A	36.6	5.8	3.04	1.41	6.3	1.10	11.0	0.40	25.4	5.7	6.3		0.97	0.43	2.65	23	130	1.45
45C	55.7	6.7	3.80	1.18	6.3	1.33	21.9	0.52	29.1	7.3	6.6		1.05	0.56	3.52	30	176	1.17
45D	13.5	1.0	0.64	0.24	1.1	0.22	9.6	0.10	5.1	1.4	1.0	2.6	0.17	0.09	0.61	7	44	0.97
45F	9.8	1.0	0.64	0.22	1.0	0.21	5.9	0.09	4.5	1.1	1.0		0.15	0.09	0.58	6	32	1.16
46A	43.8	3.2	2.02	0.94	3.6	0.64	21.6	0.33	20.8	5.3	4.1	15.9	0.53	0.30	2.05	19	144	0.99
46B	47.4	5.9	3.67	1.43	5.9	1.19	20.9	0.57	25.5	6.2	5.7	17.2	0.94	0.52	3.59	33	180	1.32
46C1	18.1	2.0	1.29	0.53	2.1	0.42	10.4	0.18	8.9	2.2	1.8	4.7	0.31	0.18	1.14	17	71	1.50
46C2	70.5	11.6	7.75	2.05	10.2	2.53	33.4	1.21	36.1	8.7	8.1	18.1	1.76	1.14	7.56	67	288	1.52
46D 47A	10.6 31.9	1.0 4.1	0.57 2.85	0.24	1.1	0.20 0.90	5.8	0.08	5.4 14.8	1.3	1.1	2.2	0.17 0.60	0.08	0.49	6 26	36 131	1.17 1.34
47A 48A	32.3	2.7	1.64	0.85	3.4 2.9	0.90	17.7 14.7	0.46	14.8	3.9 4.1	3.2	17.3 10.5	0.60	0.43	2.89 1.55	16	108	1.07
48B	46.8	3.1	1.81	0.74	3.7	0.55	23.4	0.23	22.0	5.7	4.3	15.1	0.46	0.25	1.83	16	146	0.89
48C	26.3	3.7	2.46	0.70	3.2	0.82	13.9	0.35	12.2	3.2	2.7	12.0	0.57	0.34	2.25	25	110	1.48
48D	55.0	8.9	5.96	1.84	8.0	1.97	24.8	0.90	28.5	7.0	6.6	17.7	1.38	0.85	5.57	59	234	1.64
49A	35.4	1.7	1.00	0.67	2.2	0.33	15.2	0.16	16.7	4.4	3.0	8.1	0.30	0.15	1.03	9	99	0.79
49B	70.2	10.6	7.51	2.22	9.6	2.42	34.3	1.22	37.6	9.0	8.4	28.3	1.64	1.11	7.47	71	303	1.58
49C	46.3	2.8	1.64	0.96	3.4	0.55	23.7	0.26	21.2	5.6	4.1	16.6	0.49	0.24	1.63	14	143	0.84
49D	27.4	3.7	2.62	0.78	3.2	0.84	14.1	0.39	13.2	3.4	2.8	13.2	0.55	0.37	2.46	28	117	1.55
49E	65.5	5.9	3.30	1.76	6.8	1.15	32.5	0.47	35.0	8.8	7.3	18.2	1.03	0.46	3.04	30	221	1.09
49F	24.5	2.5	1.51	0.73	2.7	0.52	10.6	0.20	12.0	3.0	2.6	8.3	0.43	0.20	1.31	16	87	1.24

Appendix B. Rare Earth Concentrations and Outlook Coefficients (continued)

Declar	NDGS ID	Ce	Dy	Er	Eu	Gd	Но	La	Lu	Nd	Pr	Sm	Sc	Tb	Tm	Yb	Υ	Total REE	C _{outl}
Second S		78.1	7.1	3.85	2.01	8.7	1.35	34.4	0.54	43.0	10.3	9.6	12.9		0.53	3.59	33		1.07
Solt																			
SIB 42, S 63 60 64 16 622 51 63 63 72 17 17 55 625 614 636 9 64 14 133 15 15 15 15 15 15 1																			
Stic 254 44 254 636 340 359 52 376 365 382 57 56 352 394 304 305 346 347 347 347 348 347 348 347 348 3																			
STAC 28.4 A4 284 0.89 4.2 0.55 13.6 0.38 4.89 1.7 51. 3.6 0.89 0.39 2.81 3.4 11.9 1.72 1.53 1.54 1.55 1.2 0.82 0.39 2.81 3.4 1.19 1.72 1.55 1.5																			
588 84. Az 2.00 1.48 6.2 0.88 5.0 0.3 1.99 7.3 1.55 0.87 0.34 2.28 2.1 2.6 0.69 1.33 5.00 0.34 0.05 8.8 2.2 2.11 1.39 0.08 0.03 1.39 0.08 0.03 1.35 0.00 0.03		29.4	4.4	2.84	0.84	4.2			0.38	14.9	3.7	3.1		0.69		2.43	34	119	1.72
SSO 61 4.6 2.88 1.13 5.0 0.94 314 0.44 28.7 7.7 5.6 1.11 0.70 0.42 2.89 23 39 0.89 0.85 0.85 2.5 2.85	53A	81.1	5.0	2.85	1.38	5.4	1.00	54.7	0.39	29.0	8.3	5.2	11.2	0.82	0.40	2.62	27	236	0.77
530 152 4.2 3.66 0.02 2.7 108 9.4 0.65 8.9 2.2 2.1 119 0.66 0.27 2.07 103 1.05 5.94 2.0 2.2 2.1 119 0.06 0.04 2.7 109 1.03 1.05 5.94 1.05 0.04 0.05 1.05 1.05 5.04 0.04 0.05 0.08 0.03 3.2 0.06 0.04 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.04 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 1.06 0.05 3.8 1.00 0.05		98.4	4.7		1.48			53.4	0.34	39.9	10.9	7.3			0.35	2.28			0.69
5548 856 87 293 1.14 80 0.99 284 0.64 63.5 6.51 1.14 0.07 6.02 275 5.61 30 229 0.83 2.02 8.36 10.3 0.06 5.31 4.6 4.93 9.0 0.8 6.1 6.63 1.0 6.03 1.0 0.0 5.31 0.6 6.93 1.0 0.0 3.8 1.0 0.0 5.0 5.0 9.0 0.0 3.8 1.0 0.0 0.0 3.8 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 3.8 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 3.0 1.1 0.0																			
54B 260 17.9 7.50 251 300 27.9 088 19.60 30.3 32.9 0.8 36.6 1.04 6.33 51 6603 1.03 54BB 300 0.8 6.42 0.21 0.8 0.15 3.6 0.03 1.0 0.8 0.13 0.0 0.8 4.2 2.5 0.97 S4C 1.6 0.7 0.8 0.19 0.7 0.0 4.8 1.0 0.0 0.11 0.0 0.0 2.0 2.0 0.0																			
54BB 180 160 681 681 247 270 690 073 1140 239 289 180 332 086 531 46 499 1.15 54C 662 9.2 5.45 2.56 103 1.86 2.27 0.87 48.4 101 12.4 1.63 0.86 5.79 29 227 1.30 54C 116 0.7 0.34 7.79 0.04 1.71 1.1 0.7 0.12 7.2 0.04 3.7 1.1 0.7 0.12 7.2 0.04 3.8 1.0 0.01 0.05 0.27 2.3 3.0 0.65 5.0 0.05 5.8 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.1 0.0 <th></th> <th>11.4</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>													11.4						
SABB 0.0 0.8 0.42 0.21 0.8 0.15 3.6 0.05 3.8 1.0 0.8 0.1 3.6 0.05 3.8 1.0 0.8 0.1 3.6 0.05 3.8 1.0 0.0 0.3 0.0 0.2 2.0 1.0 3.0 0.0 0.1 4 7.0 0.																			
54CC 52.2 5.4 2.96 10.9 1.88 2.27 0.87 88.4 10.1 11.24 1.6 0.84 5.79 2.9 227 1.0 54CD 78.1 4.7 2.61 12.8 5.4 0.88 37.9 0.37 3.15 9.0 6.4 0.81 0.37 2.47 2.2 2.06 0.79 54D 11.8 6.6 0.33 0.17 0.7 0.1 2.7 0.04 3.8 1.2 0.7 0.11 0.05 0.23 3.0 0.66 0.3 1.0 0.05 0.3 0.22 0.0 0.05 0.03 0.25 0.0																			
54D 78.1 4.7 26.1 12.8 5.4 0.8 3.3 0.0 6.4 0.8 0.37 2.7 2.0 0.0 3.3 0.0 2.7 3.0 0.0 3.8 1.2 0.7 0.1 0.05 0.27 3 30 0.65 54F 10.8 2.5 1.68 0.34 2.0 0.54 5.3 0.26 5.5 1.0 0.0 2.5 1.68 1.4 4.9 1.3 54G 3.7 3.9 2.46 0.47 3.5 0.80 1.66 0.34 1.69 4.6 3.7 0.62 0.33 2.7 2.1 1.1 1.1 5.41 5.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 3.3 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 3.3 1.0 0.0 0.0 3.3 2.7 2.1 1.1 1.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		65.2	9.2	5.45	2.96	10.9			0.87	48.4	10.1	12.4			0.84		29	227	
SADD 118 0.6 0.33 0.17 0.7 0.12 7.2 0.04 3.8 1.2 0.7 0.1 1.06 0.27 1.8 3.3 3.0 0.65 SAF 2.86 1.2 0.67 0.27 1.4 0.23 148 0.08 1.00 2.9 1.5 0.02 0.10 0.56 5 66 0.63 S4H 1.8 1.0 0.56 0.3 1.1 1.0 0.50 0.0 1.1 0.0	54CC	11.6	0.7	0.38	0.19	0.7	0.14	7.9	0.04	3.7	1.1	0.7		0.12	0.05	0.31	4	32	0.75
S4F 10.8 2.5 1.68 0.34 2.0 0.54 5.3 0.26 5.9 1.4 4.7 0.00 0.26 0.25 5.6 6.6 0.63 S4G 37.0 3.9 2.66 0.77 1.4 5.0 0.08 1.6 0.44 6.6 3.7 1.0 0.02 0.1 0.00 0.28 1.1 1.0 0.56 0.23 1.1 0.10 0.08 0.5 0.28 1.1 0.0 0.56 0.23 1.1 0.01 0.08 0.5 3.4 1.00 541 13.3 0.8 0.11 0.04 0.8 0.1 8.0 0.04 4.3 1.3 0.8 0.04 0.08 0.1 4.3 0.00 0.0 <t< th=""><th>54D</th><th>78.1</th><th>4.7</th><th>2.61</th><th>1.28</th><th>5.4</th><th>0.88</th><th>37.9</th><th>0.37</th><th>33.5</th><th>9.0</th><th>6.4</th><th></th><th>0.81</th><th>0.37</th><th>2.47</th><th>22</th><th>206</th><th>0.79</th></t<>	54D	78.1	4.7	2.61	1.28	5.4	0.88	37.9	0.37	33.5	9.0	6.4		0.81	0.37	2.47	22	206	0.79
54F 266 12 067 022 1.4 023 148 0.08 166 0.34 169 4.6 3.7 0.02 0.10 0.56 5 66 0.63 54H 11.8 1.0 0.56 0.23 1.1 0.19 5.0 0.08 5.7 1.5 1.2 0.17 0.09 0.53 5 4 1.00 541 13.3 0.8 0.41 0.16 0.08 0.57 1.5 1.2 0.07 0.08 0.93 9 65 0.84 54J 13.3 0.8 0.41 0.04 0.04 1.3 0.04 1.3 1.0 0.02 0.07 0.04 35 0.0 0.07 35 0.02 0.02 0.0 0.0 0.01 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		11.8	0.6	0.33	0.17	0.7		7.2	0.04	3.8	1.2	0.7			0.05	0.27	3		
54H 17.0 3.9 2.4e 0.47 3.5 0.80 16.6 0.34 1.5 1.2 0.02 0.35 2.2 21 115 1.1 54H 23.6 1.7 10.1 0.29 1.7 0.34 13.6 0.14 8.7 2.5 1.6 0.28 0.14 0.80 0.9 55 0.84 54J 13.3 0.8 0.14 0.16 0.8 0.15 8.0 0.04 4.3 1.3 0.8 0.04 0.16 0.8 0.14 7.0 0.07 1.5 1.0 0.12 0.07 0.46 4.3 0.0<																	_		
Seth 11.8																			
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58C 73.5 2.7 1.30 0.46 3.6 0.48 32.0 0.16 27.7 8.3 4.8 2.2 0.51 0.18 1.12 14 173 0.62 58E 9.9 0.6 0.29 0.28 0.9 0.10 3.6 0.05 6.2 1.5 1.4 8.5 0.12 0.05 0.33 2 36 0.91 58F 107.0 12.2 5.84 3.12 14.2 2.20 41.3 0.71 59.5 14.7 14.1 18.9 2.26 0.79 4.80 48 350 1.13 58G 31.1 5.5 3.62 1.27 4.9 1.23 14.4 0.52 16.3 4.0 4.0 9.1 0.86 0.52 3.28 39 140 1.82 59A 21.9 2.8 1.56 0.75 2.9 0.54 8.7 0.23 12.9 3.0 3.2 6.9 0.47 0.23																			
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58G 31.1 5.5 3.62 1.27 4.9 1.23 14.4 0.52 16.3 4.0 4.0 9.1 0.86 0.52 3.28 39 140 1.82 59A 21.9 2.8 1.56 0.75 2.9 0.54 8.7 0.23 12.9 3.0 3.2 6.9 0.47 0.23 1.54 14 82 1.33 59B 22.0 3.7 2.18 0.87 3.7 0.75 7.5 0.33 13.8 3.2 3.5 9.6 0.62 0.32 2.16 18 92 1.53 59C 30.7 6.9 4.93 1.08 5.1 1.60 15.5 0.75 15.7 3.9 3.9 15.1 1.00 0.72 4.83 44 156 1.91 59D 38.3 7.6 5.24 1.51 6.4 1.75 19.3 0.76 20.0 4.9 4.9 15.7 1.16 0.75																	_		0.91
59A 21.9 2.8 1.56 0.75 2.9 0.54 8.7 0.23 12.9 3.0 3.2 6.9 0.47 0.23 1.54 14 82 1.33 59B 22.0 3.7 2.18 0.87 3.7 0.75 7.5 0.33 13.8 3.2 3.5 9.6 0.62 0.32 2.16 18 92 1.53 59C 30.7 6.9 4.93 1.08 5.1 1.60 15.5 0.75 15.7 3.9 3.9 15.1 1.00 0.72 4.83 44 156 1.91 59D 38.3 7.6 5.24 1.51 6.4 1.75 19.3 0.76 20.0 4.9 4.9 15.7 1.16 0.75 4.83 56 189 1.97 60A 9.6 2.1 1.31 0.49 1.9 0.44 4.0 0.20 6.1 1.4 1.6 6.6 0.32 0.19	58F	107.0	12.2	5.84	3.12	14.2	2.20	41.3	0.71	59.5	14.7	14.1	18.9	2.26	0.79	4.80	48	350	1.13
59B 22.0 3.7 2.18 0.87 3.7 0.75 7.5 0.33 13.8 3.2 3.5 9.6 0.62 0.32 2.16 18 92 1.53 59C 30.7 6.9 4.93 1.08 5.1 1.60 15.5 0.75 15.7 3.9 3.9 15.1 1.00 0.72 4.83 44 156 1.91 59D 38.3 7.6 5.24 1.51 6.4 1.75 19.3 0.76 20.0 4.9 4.9 15.7 1.16 0.75 4.83 56 189 1.97 60A 9.6 2.1 1.31 0.49 1.9 0.44 4.0 0.20 6.1 1.4 1.6 6.6 0.32 0.19 1.30 12 50 1.90 60B 31.0 5.2 3.19 1.02 4.7 1.09 13.5 0.44 17.4 4.2 4.2 11.0 0.82 0.44		31.1	5.5	3.62	1.27	4.9	1.23	14.4	0.52	16.3	4.0	4.0	9.1	0.86	0.52	3.28	39		1.82
59C 30.7 6.9 4.93 1.08 5.1 1.60 15.5 0.75 15.7 3.9 3.9 15.1 1.00 0.72 4.83 44 156 1.91 59D 38.3 7.6 5.24 1.51 6.4 1.75 19.3 0.76 20.0 4.9 4.9 15.7 1.16 0.75 4.83 56 189 1.97 60A 9.6 2.1 1.31 0.49 1.9 0.44 4.0 0.20 6.1 1.4 1.6 6.6 0.32 0.19 1.30 12 50 1.90 60B 31.0 5.2 3.19 1.02 4.7 1.09 13.5 0.44 17.4 4.2 4.2 11.0 0.82 0.44 2.87 31 132 1.64																			
59D 38.3 7.6 5.24 1.51 6.4 1.75 19.3 0.76 20.0 4.9 4.9 15.7 1.16 0.75 4.83 56 189 1.97 60A 9.6 2.1 1.31 0.49 1.9 0.44 4.0 0.20 6.1 1.4 1.6 6.6 0.32 0.19 1.30 12 50 1.90 60B 31.0 5.2 3.19 1.02 4.7 1.09 13.5 0.44 17.4 4.2 4.2 11.0 0.82 0.44 2.87 31 132 1.64																			1.53
60A 9.6 2.1 1.31 0.49 1.9 0.44 4.0 0.20 6.1 1.4 1.6 6.6 0.32 0.19 1.30 12 50 1.90 60B 31.0 5.2 3.19 1.02 4.7 1.09 13.5 0.44 17.4 4.2 4.2 11.0 0.82 0.44 2.87 31 132 1.64																			
60B 31.0 5.2 3.19 1.02 4.7 1.09 13.5 0.44 17.4 4.2 4.2 11.0 0.82 0.44 2.87 31 132 1.64																			
DIA 49.1 7.7 3.81 2.65 9.9 1.42 10.1 0.48 50.7 10.2 11.9 12.9 1.45 0.52 3.36 33 209 1.81	61A	49.1	7.7	3.81	2.65	9.9	1.42	10.1	0.48	50.7	10.2	11.9	12.9	1.45	0.52	3.36	33	209	1.81

Appendix B. Rare Earth Concentrations and Outlook Coefficients (continued)

NDGS ID	Ce	Dy	Er	Eu	Gd	Но	La	Lu	Nd	Pr	Sm	Sc	Tb	Tm	Yb	Y	Total REE	$\mathbf{C}_{\mathrm{outl}}$
61B	8.5	1.0	0.56	0.27	1.0	0.20	5.0	0.07	4.0	1.0	1.1	2.7	0.17	0.08	0.50	6	32	1.28
61C	39.4	1.9	1.15	0.64	2.4	0.39	19.1	0.19	17.2	4.7	3.1	7.3	0.34	0.18	1.21	10	109	0.75
61D	15.7	2.7	2.00	0.52	2.3	0.65	9.8	0.31	7.4	1.8	1.7	12.2	0.41	0.29	1.96	23	83	1.91
61E	44.0	2.7	1.53	0.93	3.4	0.53	18.4	0.23	20.5	5.2	3.9	9.7	0.49	0.23	1.51	14	127	0.86
61F	45.3	3.0	1.53	0.93	3.7	0.57	29.6	0.20	19.5	5.1	3.7	7.3	0.53	0.20	1.31	16	138	0.87
61G	62.6	4.5	2.51	1.30	5.2	0.88	25.4	0.34	29.7	7.5	5.8	8.8	0.79	0.35	2.28	23	181	0.93
61H	118.0	10.4	5.26	3.68	12.2	1.93	34.7	0.64	65.6	15.8	14.0	19.4	1.88	0.71	4.49	47	356	1.06
611	79.9	5.8	2.91	2.32	7.4	1.06	27.0	0.40	43.5	10.3	9.0	14.6	1.07	0.41	2.71	24	232	0.94
61J	22.5	3.3	2.35	0.61	2.8	0.77	12.9	0.38	10.2	2.6	2.3	10.3	0.50	0.35	2.35	25	99	1.59
62A	31.4	4.6	2.64	1.13	5.0	0.91	12.0	0.37	19.4	4.4	5.0	9.1	0.78	0.36	2.44	22	122	1.42
62B	64.3	6.0	3.19	1.69	7.2	1.11	25.8	0.45	34.7	8.4	7.7	13.3	1.07	0.45	2.98	26	204	1.05
62C	37.0	5.0	2.98	1.09	4.8	1.01	17.9	0.42	18.3	4.5	4.4	11.4	0.81	0.42	2.82	26	139	1.30
62D	49.3	3.5	2.08	1.00	4.0	0.71	22.9	0.30	21.9	5.6	4.3	15.9	0.59	0.29	2.01	19	153	0.91
62E	65.2	5.2	2.84	1.58	6.1	0.97	32.3	0.41	31.9	8.0	6.7	16.7	0.88	0.40	2.70	24	206	0.95
62F	116.0	14.9	7.66	4.20	16.9	2.73	37.0	0.97	72.2	16.6	17.4	22.1	2.57	1.02	6.60	69	408	1.34
62H	38.6	9.7	8.31	1.50	6.6	2.41	20.2	1.52	19.4	4.8	4.6	54.0	1.25	1.25	9.04	80	263	2.27
63A	17.5	3.9	2.97	0.67	3.2	0.91	8.2	0.53	10.6	2.5	2.5	10.0	0.56	0.45	3.20	26	94	1.98
63C 63D	22.0	4.1	2.53	0.86	4.0	0.85	9.4	0.40	12.6	3.0	3.1	11.8	0.65	0.36	2.55	19	97	1.52 1.51
	47.7	7.3	5.58	1.26	5.7	1.72	24.6	0.95	22.7	5.8	5.0	18.4	1.02	0.83	5.79	48	202 172	
63E 63F	51.6	4.1 3.7	2.76 2.55	1.05 0.86	4.4 3.6	0.88	25.3 20.7	0.43	24.1	6.2	4.7	17.7	0.67 0.57	0.40	2.72 2.46	25 25	144	1.03 1.14
	41.1 46.4	7.4	4.58		7.3	1.55		0.40	18.8 26.4	4.8	3.7	14.5 19.7	1.19	0.36 0.62	4.12	46	201	1.63
63G 64A	52.5	4.0	2.48	1.64 1.14	4.3	0.82	21.4 26.5	0.66	24.1	6.1	6.3 4.7	19.7	0.67	0.62	2.44	20	169	0.93
64B	52.5	4.0	2.48	1.14	4.5	0.82	26.9	0.38	24.1	6.3	4.7	19.0	0.67	0.37	2.44	20	172	0.95
64D	15.3	3.6	2.40	0.72	3.1	0.74	5.8	0.36	10.0	2.2	2.8	9.8	0.56	0.33	2.43	15	75	1.69
64E	6.6	1.1	0.87	0.72	0.7	0.74	4.1	0.30	2.7	0.7	0.6	23.7	0.30	0.33	0.99	6	49	1.35
64EE	20.8	1.9	1.32	0.47	1.7	0.42	10.3	0.23	9.3	2.5	1.9	19.0	0.30	0.21	1.41	11	83	1.05
64F	37.3	2.8	1.83	0.80	2.9	0.59	18.8	0.29	16.7	4.4	3.2	16.7	0.46	0.27	1.89	15	124	0.93
64G	54.6	4.3	2.67	1.17	4.5	0.88	27.8	0.41	24.1	6.4	4.8	15.0	0.72	0.39	2.59	23	173	0.95
64H	43.9	3.9	2.31	1.26	4.5	0.78	21.9	0.36	22.8	5.6	4.9	15.3	0.67	0.34	2.30	18	149	1.03
641	131.0	9.5	4.96	3.20	11.6	1.82	60.7	0.60	59.3	15.4	11.6	16.6	1.72	0.67	4.08	46	379	0.90
64J	63.6	6.9	4.21	1.85	7.0	1.40	27.1	0.64	32.3	8.1	7.2	13.1	1.14	0.62	4.14	35	214	1.16
64K	52.0	4.9	3.21	1.21	4.9	1.06	25.3	0.47	24.1	6.3	5.0	20.0	0.79	0.45	2.99	30	183	1.13
64L	34.8	3.0	1.92	0.86	3.2	0.64	15.5	0.31	16.7	4.2	3.4	17.2	0.50	0.29	1.97	14	118	0.97
64M	53.4	4.0	2.42	1.15	4.4	0.81	26.8	0.37	24.4	6.4	4.8	17.8	0.66	0.36	2.39	21	171	0.94
64N	51.0	3.7	2.11	1.20	4.3	0.71	25.0	0.32	25.0	6.4	5.0	18.7	0.64	0.31	2.06	17	163	0.91
640	41.6	7.0	4.71	1.40	5.9	1.56	18.1	0.70	21.8	5.4	5.2	15.8	1.05	0.68	4.54	43	178	1.61
64P	5.7	1.9	1.62	0.32	1.3	0.49	2.8	0.28	3.3	0.8	0.9	9.3	0.26	0.25	1.72	13	44	2.42
64Q	83.1	9.5	6.20	2.52	9.8	2.07	38.7	0.95	43.6	10.5	9.4	19.6	1.53	0.91	5.99	52	296	1.24
64R	56.1	4.8	3.29	1.13	4.8	1.08	28.9	0.50	25.1	6.7	4.9	13.9	0.77	0.48	3.23	31	187	1.08
64S	94.6	6.7	4.02	1.67	7.4	1.39	47.5	0.56	41.5	11.2	8.0	11.1	1.14	0.58	3.74	40	281	0.94
64T	129.0	13.5	7.86	3.08	13.6	2.79	65.1	1.02	58.4	15.2	12.0	20.8	2.22	1.08	6.82	79	431	1.17
64U	139.0	15.4	9.19	3.50	15.6	3.22	62.7	1.19	63.6	15.7	13.6	27.0	2.57	1.26	7.98	91	473	1.21
65A	52.8	9.4	6.60	1.56	7.6	2.21	25.6	0.90	25.5	6.5	5.8	21.6	1.38	0.93	5.70	87	261	2.10
65B	48.3	3.2	1.98	0.89	3.4	0.67	24.2	0.28	20.4	5.5	3.8	14.3	0.53	0.29	1.87	20	150	0.91