

NUMBERING OF APOLLO 16 SAMPLES

Five digit sample numbers were assigned each rock (coherent material greater than about 1 cm), the unsieved portion and each sieve fraction of scooped <1 cm material, the drill bit and each drill stem and drive tube section and each sample of special characteristic. Rocks include samples chipped from boulders, individual hand samples, rake samples, and samples picked from regolith during laboratory processing.

The first digit (6) is the mission designation for Apollo 16 (previous missions used the first two digits). The second digit indicates sampling site, as follows:

<u>Sampling Site</u>	<u>Initial Number</u>
LM, ALSEP	60000
Stations 10 and 10 prime	60000
Station 1	61000
Station 2	62000
Station 4	64000
Station 5	65000
Station 6	66000
Station 8	68000
Station 9	69000
Station 11	67000
Station 13	63000

The only exceptions now known are 60017 which was collected at Station 13, and 61017 which could be from Station 2, not Station 1.

The first numbers for each area were used for drill stems, drive tubes, and special samples (surface samplers), with an omitted number to separate drive tube or drill stem strings (for example, at Station 9, 69001 is a single core tube and 69003 and 69004 are the two surface samplers). Drill stem sections and double drive tubes are numbered from the lower-most section upward.

The last digit denotes sample type. Fines from a given documented bag are ascribed numbers according to:

6wxy0	unsieved material (usually <1 cm)
6wxy1	<1 mm
6wxy2	1-2 mm
6wxy3	2-4 mm
6wxy4	4-10 mm

Rocks from a documented bag were numbered 6wxy5 - 6wxy9, usually in order of decreasing size.

Sample number decades were reserved for the contents of each documented bag. In the cases where the number of samples overflowed a decade the next available decade was used for the overflow. For example DB 11 contained soil, numbered 62280 - 62284, and 6 small rocks, numbered 62285 - 62289 and 62305.

Documented bags with predominantly soil samples were assigned even numbered decades and those with rock samples were assigned odd-numbered decades. The decades for rock samples usually only have an unsieved fines number for soil (adhering to the rock or scooped up with it) mixed in with any fragments that may have broken from the rock. For example, the 12 grams of soil and rock fragments in DB 362 are numbered 61130 and the 245 gram rock is 61135.

Paired soil and rake samples for each sampling area were assigned by centuries starting with 6x500. The soil sample documented bag has the first decade or decades of the century, in conformity with the last digit coding for rocks and fines (as explained above), and the rake sample documented bag uses the following decades. For example, 67700 - 67708 were used for the sieve fractions and four rocks from the soil sample in DB 388. Then for the companion rake sample in DB 423, 67710 - 67714 were used for the fractions of soil and the 32 >1 cm rake fragments were numbered 67715 - 67719, 67725 - 67729, ... , 67775, 67776.

As much as possible all samples returned loose in a sample collection bag or a sample return container were numbered in a decade. In the cases in which rocks from several stations were put into a single collection bag however, the soil and rock fragments were assigned a decade number that conforms to the site for the largest or most friable rock. The other rocks in the same bag have numbers for their own site, generally in the second or third decade of the thousand numbers for that site.