

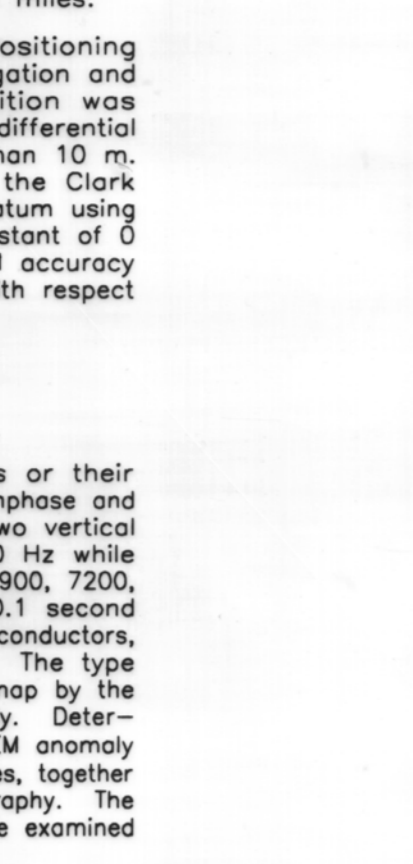
Map from U.S. Geological Survey Geologic Map 9-1, 1985, Tanana 4-1, 1985, 8-1, 1986, 9-1, 1986, 10-1, 1986, 11-1, 1986, 12-1, 1986.



**DESCRIPTIVE NOTES**  
The geophysical data were acquired with a DIGEM<sup>®</sup> Electromagnetic (EM) system, a Scintrex cesium CS2 magnetometer, and a Herz VLF system installed in an AS350B-1 Squirrel helicopter. In addition, the survey recorded data from a rotary altimeter, GPS navigation system, 50/60 Hz monitors and video camera. Flights were performed at a mean terrain clearance of 200 feet along survey flight lines with a spacing of a quarter of a mile. The lines were flown perpendicular to the flight lines at intervals of approximately 3 miles.

A Sercei Real-Time Differential Global Positioning System (RT-DGPS) was used for both navigation and flight path recovery. The helicopter position was derived every 0.5 seconds using real-time differential positioning to a relative accuracy of better than 10 m. Flight path positions were projected onto the Clark 1886 (UTM) spheroid, 1927 North American datum using a central meridian (CM) of 133°, a north constant of 0 and an east constant of 500,000. Positional accuracy of the presented data is better than 10 m with respect to the UTM grid.

**ELECTROMAGNETICS**  
To determine the location of EM anomalies or their boundaries, the DIGEM<sup>®</sup> EM system measured inphase and quadrature components at five frequencies. Two vertical coaxial-coil pairs operated at 900 and 5000 Hz while three horizontal coplanar-coil pairs operated at 800, 7200, and 26,000 Hz. EM data were sampled at 0.1 second intervals. The EM system responds to bedrock conductors, conductive overburden, and cultural sources. The type of conductor is indicated on the aeromagnetic map by the interpretive symbol attached to each EM anomaly. Determination of the type of conductor is based on EM anomaly shapes of the coaxial- and coplanar-coil responses, together with conductor and magnetic patterns and topography. The power line monitor and the flight track video were examined to locate cultural sources.

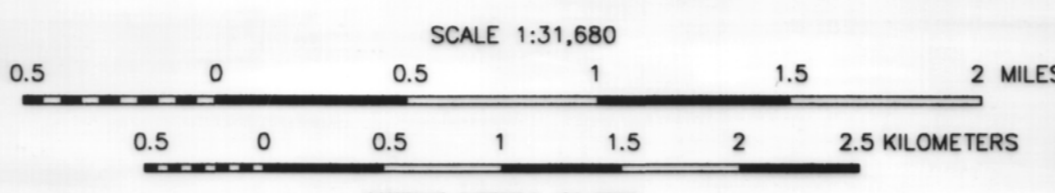


**ELECTROMAGNETIC ANOMALIES**

Anomaly	Conductance
●	>100 siemens
○	50-100 siemens
○	20-30 siemens
○	10-20 siemens
○	5-10 siemens
○	1-5 siemens
○	<1 siemens
○	Questionable anomaly
○	EM magnetic response

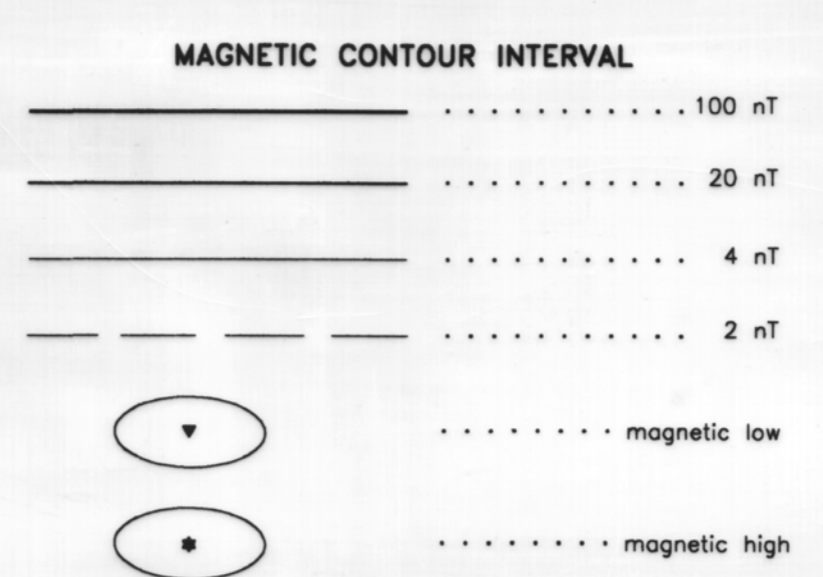
  

Interpretive symbol	Conductor ("model")
B	Bedrock conductor
D	Narrow bedrock conductor (thin sheet)
S	Conductive cover (horizontal thin sheet)
H	Broad conductive rock unit, deep conductive weathering, thick conductive cover ("half space")
E	Edge of broad conductor ("edge of half space")
L	Culture, e.g., power line, metal building or fence

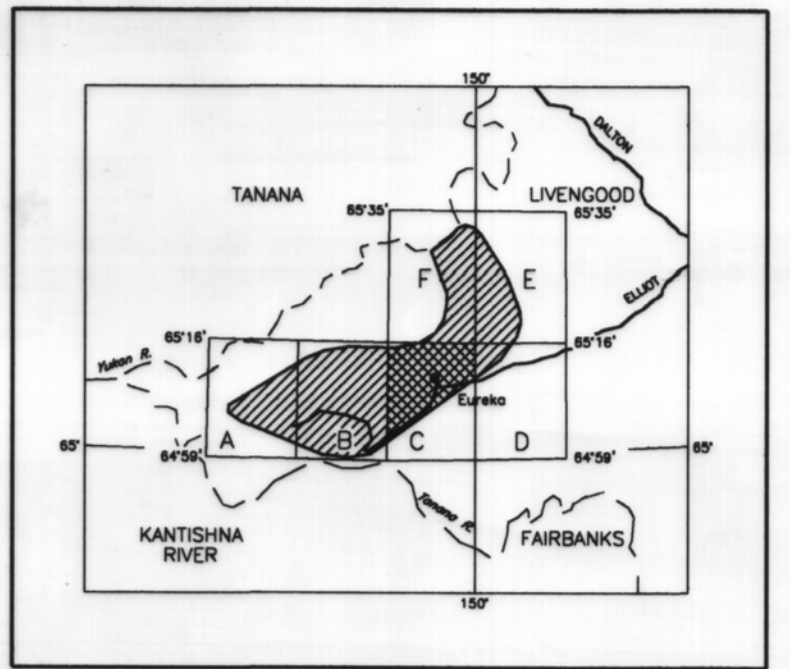


## TOTAL FIELD MAGNETICS AND DETAILED ELECTROMAGNETIC ANOMALIES OF THE RAMPART-MANLEY MINING DISTRICT ALASKA (TANANA A-1 AREA)

IGRF GRADIENT REMOVED  
1996



LOCATION INDEX FOR PDF 96-8 SHEETS A-F



**SURVEY HISTORY**  
This map has been compiled and drawn under contract between the State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological & Geophysical Survey, and WGM Inc., Mining and Geological Consultants. Airborne geophysical data for the area were acquired by DIGEM, a division of OGG Canada Ltd., in 1985. Other products from this survey are available from the Alaska Division of Geological & Geophysical Survey, 704 University Ave., Suite 200, Fairbanks, Alaska, 99709.

**TOTAL FIELD MAGNETICS**  
The total field magnetic data were acquired with a sampling interval of 0.1 seconds, and were (1) corrected for diurnal variations by subtraction of the digitally recorded base station magnetic data, (2) leveled to the tie line data, and (3) interpolated onto a regular 100 m grid using a modified Akima (1970) technique. The regional variation (or IGRF gradient, 1985, updated to October 1995) was removed from the leveled magnetic data.

Akima, H., 1970. A new method of interpolation and smooth curve fitting based on local procedures. *Journal of the Association of Computing Machinery*, v. 17, no. 4, p. 589-602.