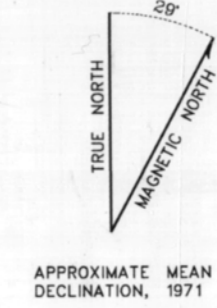
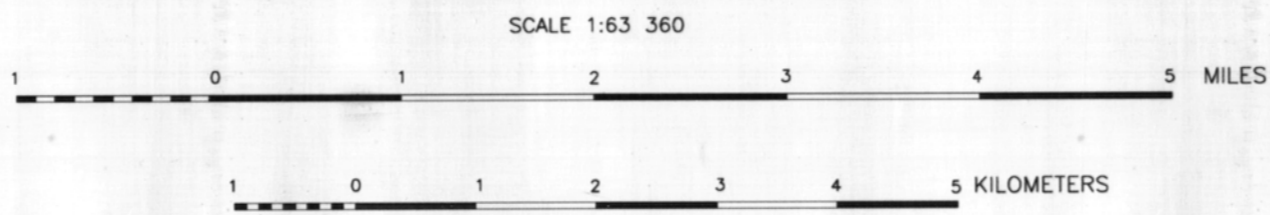


Section outlines from U.S. Geological Survey
Chandler C-4, 1985; C-5, 1971; C-6, 1975,
D-4, 1971; D-5, 1971; D-6, 1975
Quadrangles, Alaska
Projected in UTM zone 6



DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

The geophysical data were acquired with a SIGEM-5 Electromagnetic (EM) system, a Scintrex cesium CS2 magnetometer, and a Herz VLF system installed in a LAMA-N48087 Squirrel helicopter. In addition, the survey recorded data from a radar altimeter (TERRA), GPS navigation system, 50/60 Hz monitors, and video camera. Flights were performed at a mean terrain clearance of 200 ft along survey flight lines with a spacing of a quarter of a mile. Tie lines were flown perpendicular to the flight lines at intervals of approximately three miles.

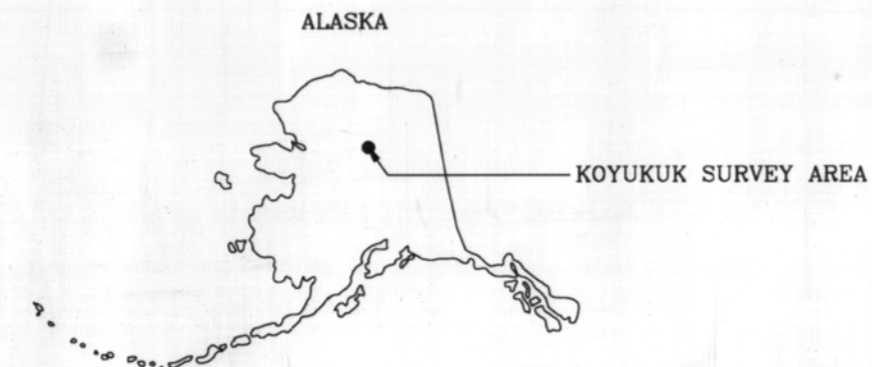
Two Trimble-4000 SE Differential Post-processing Global Positioning Systems were used for both navigation and flight path recovery. The helicopter position was derived every one second to a relative accuracy of better than 10 m. Flight path positions were projected onto the Clarke 1866 (UTM) spheroid, 1927 North American datum using a Central Meridian (CM) of 147° W, 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 inphase boundaries, the SIGEM-5 EM system measured inphase and quadrature components at five frequencies. Two vertical coplanar coil-pairs operated at 670 and 4755 Hz while three horizontal coplanar coil-pairs operated at 945, 4212 and 36360 Hz. EM data were sampled at 0.1 second intervals. The EM system responds to bedrock conductors, conductive overburden, and cultural sources. The power line monitor and the flight track video were examined to locate the cultural sources. The EM anomalies that are indicated are classified by conductance.

Apparent resistivity, calculated with leveled inphase and quadrature components, was (1) gridded with bi-directional method using a grid of 100 m, and (2) filtered with a low pass directional filter (deconvolution; Keating, 1994).

Keating, Pierre, 1994. Frequency Domain Filtering: Geological Survey of Canada, Unpublished Fortran Program.



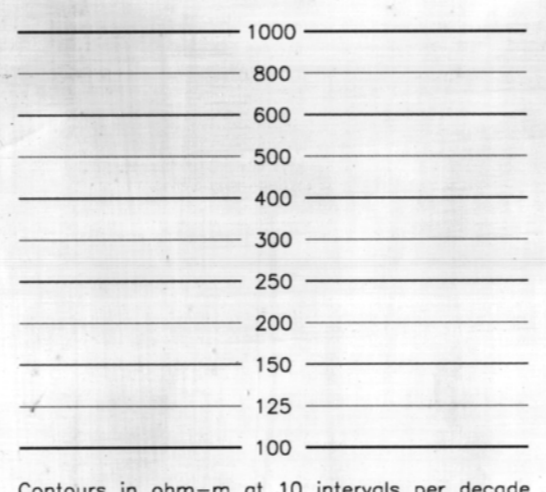
**900 HZ COPLANAR RESISTIVITY CONTOURS
FOR THE NORTHEASTERN PORTION OF THE KOYUKUK MINING DISTRICT,
EASTERN BROOKS RANGE, ALASKA**

1998

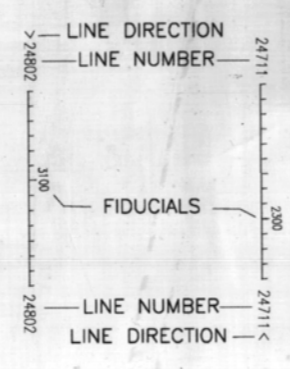
ELECTROMAGNETIC ANOMALIES

- Anomaly
- >50 siemens
- <50 siemens

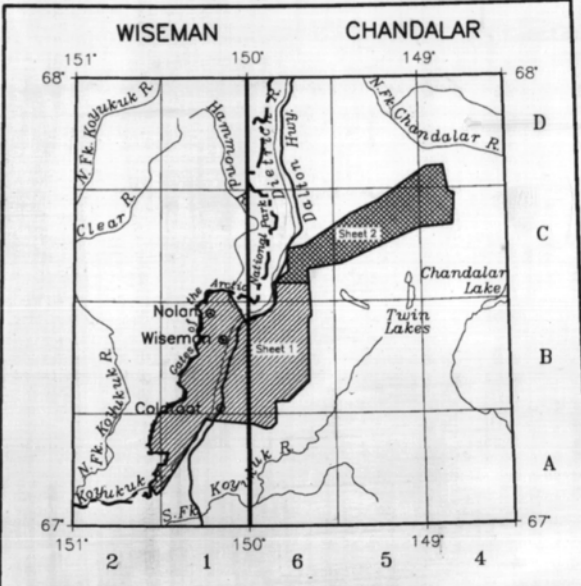
RESISTIVITY CONTOURS



FLIGHT PATH INFORMATION



LOCATION INDEX



SURVEY HISTORY

This map has been compiled and drawn under contract between the State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys, and On-Line Exploration Services, Inc. Airborne geophysical data for the area were acquired by Sial Geosciences, Inc., in 1997. Funding for the project was provided by the U.S. Department of Interior Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

This map and other products from this survey are available from the Alaska Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys, 794 University Ave., Suite 200, Fairbanks, Alaska, 99709.