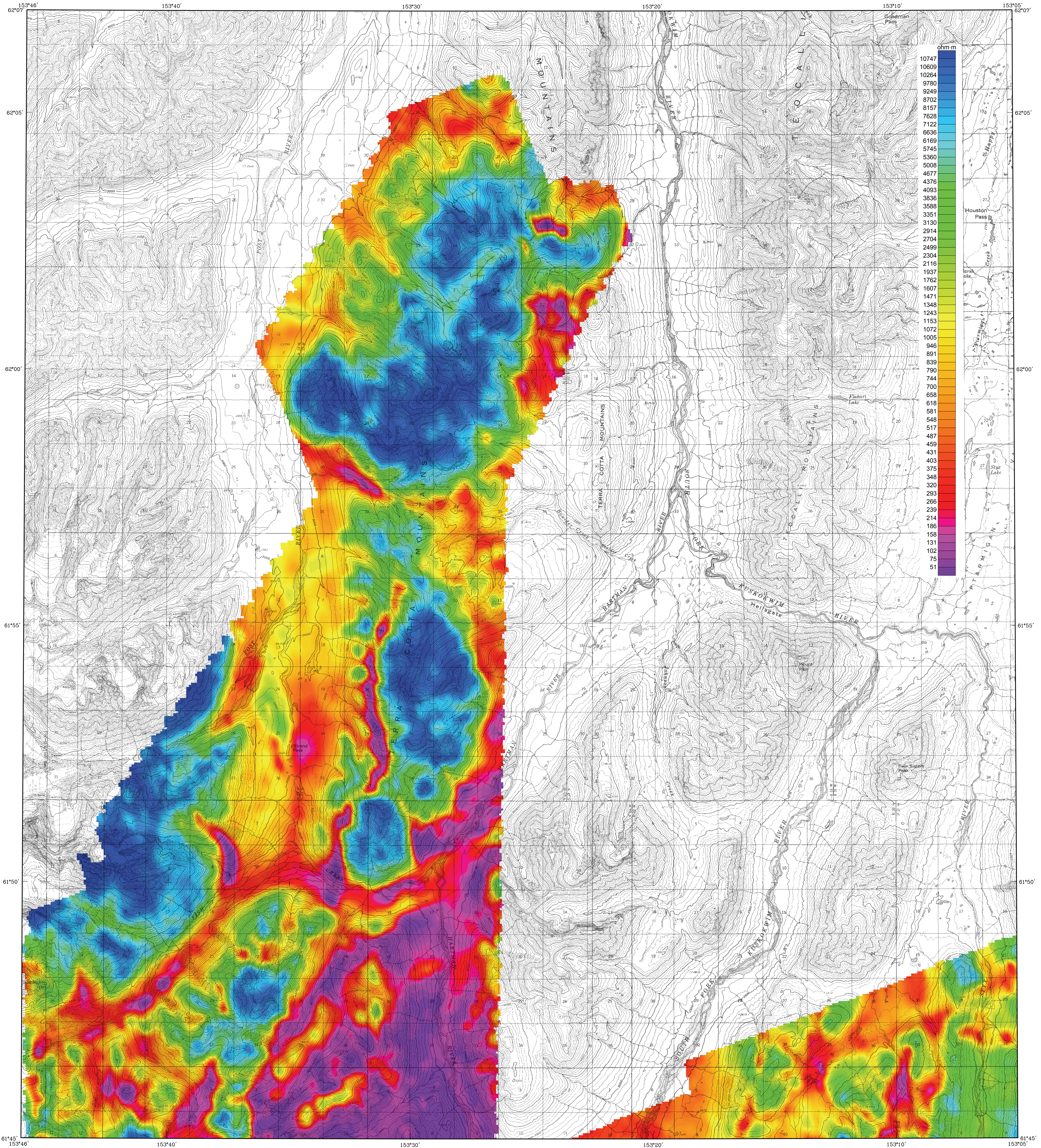
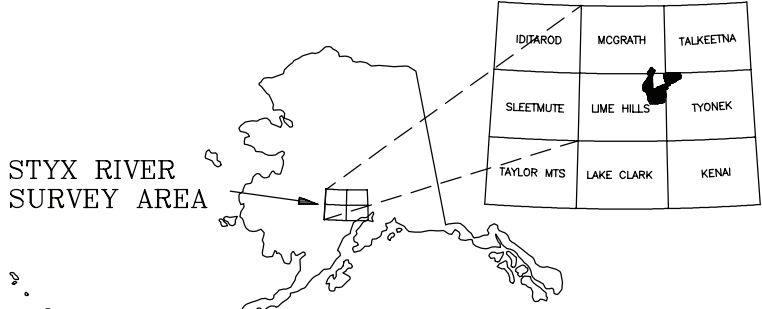
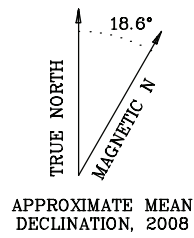




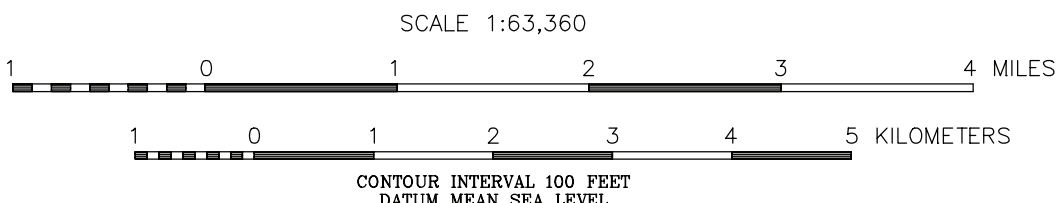
Base from U.S. Geological Survey Line Hills D-1, 1968; D-2, 1977; D-3, 1975; McGrath A-1, 1958; A-2, 1959; Quadrangles, Alaska



STYX RIVER SURVEY AREA



APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 2008



SCALE 1:63,360

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET

DATUM MEAN SEA LEVEL

7200 Hz COPLANAR APPARENT RESISTIVITY OF THE WESTERN STYX RIVER SURVEY, SOUTHCENTRAL ALASKA

PARTS OF LIME HILLS and McGRATH QUADRANGLES

by
Laurel E. Burns, Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp., and Stevens Exploration Management Corp.
2008

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

The geophysical data were acquired with a DIGHEM[®] Electromagnetic (EM) system and a Fugro D1344 cesium magnetometer with a Scintrex CS3 cesium sensor. The EM and magnetic sensors were flown at a height of 100 feet. In addition the survey recorded data from a radar altimeter, GPS navigation system, 50/60 Hz monitors and video camera. Flights were performed with an AS350B-3 Squirrel helicopter at a mean terrain clearance of 200 feet along NE-SW (70°) 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 3 miles.

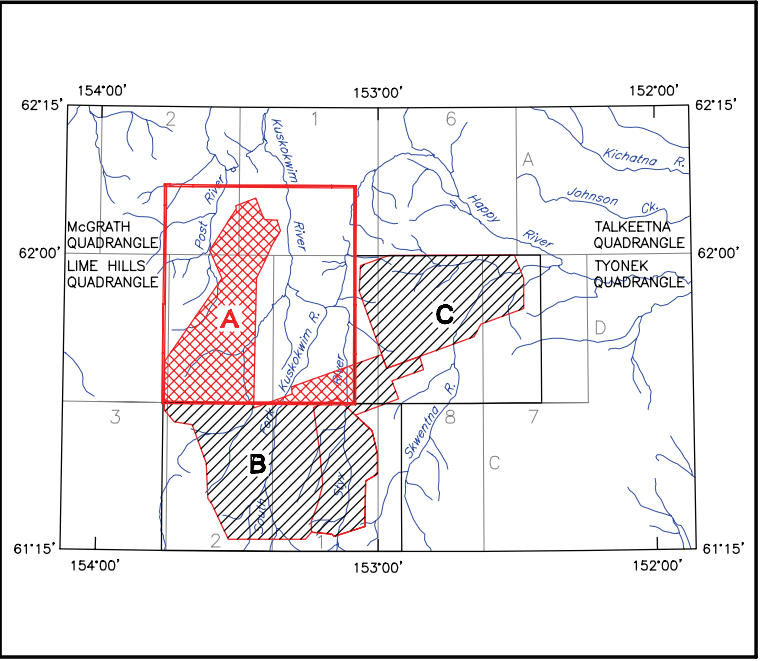
A Novatel OEM4-G2L Global Positioning System was used for navigation. The helicopter position was derived every 0.5 seconds using post-flight differential positioning to a relative accuracy of better than 5m. Flight path positions were projected onto the Clarke 1866 (UTM zone 5) spheroid, 1927 North American datum using a central meridian (CM) of 153°, a north constant of 0 and an east constant of 500,000. Positional accuracy of the presented data is better than 10m with respect to the UTM grid.

RESISTIVITY

The DIGHEM[®] EM system measured inphase and quadrature components at five frequencies. Two vertical coaxial coil-pairs operated at 1000 and 5500 Hz while three horizontal coplanar coil-pairs operated at 900, 7200 and 56,000 Hz. EM data were sampled at 0.1 second intervals. The EM system responds to bedrock conductors, conductive overburden, and cultural sources. Apparent resistivity is generated from the inphase and quadrature component of the coplanar 7200 Hz using the pseudo-layer half space model. The data were interpolated onto a regular 80 m grid using a modified Akima (1970) technique.

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.

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 (DGGG), and Stevens Exploration Management Corp. Airborne geophysical data for the area were acquired and processed by Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp. in 2007 and 2008. The project was funded by the Alaska State Legislature as part of the Alaska Airborne Geological & Geophysical Mineral Inventory Program and by a contribution from Anglo American Exploration (USA), Inc.

GPR 2008-4 supercedes GPR 2008-2, which contained the maps and data produced for most of the survey area in the Tyonek quadrangle. Data and maps in GPR 2008-2 were modified only slightly upon merging with the data to the south and west. All the final data and 1:63,360-scale maps are included in GPR 2008-4. A future release will include EM anomaly 1:31,680-scale maps and the Contractor's Project Report. This map and other products from this survey are available by mail order, or in person, from DGGG, 3354 College Road, Fairbanks, Alaska, 99709-3707. Published maps are also available for viewing or downloading as Adobe Acrobat Files (*.pdf) on our Web site (<http://www.dggg.dnr.state.ak.us/pubs/>).