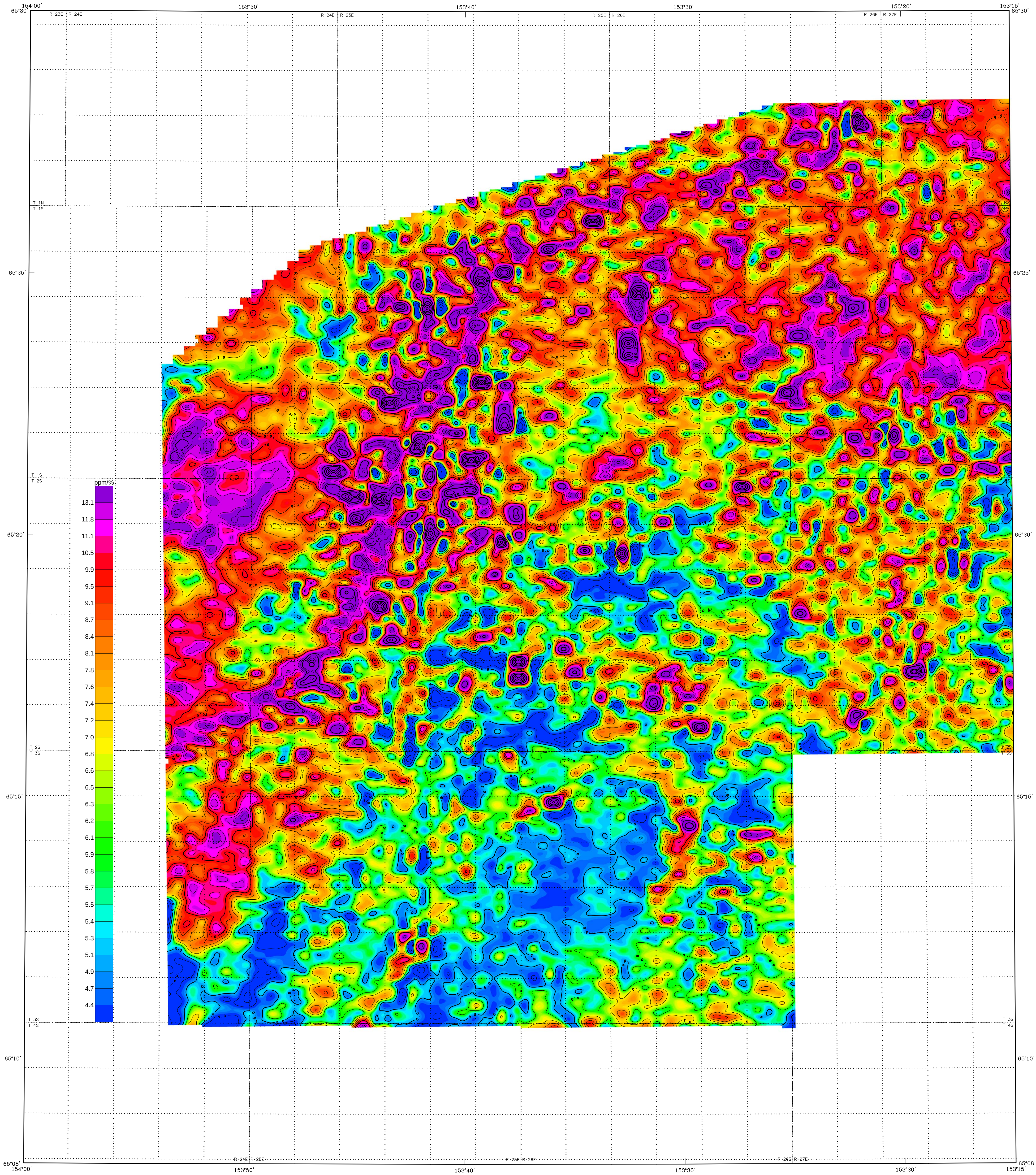
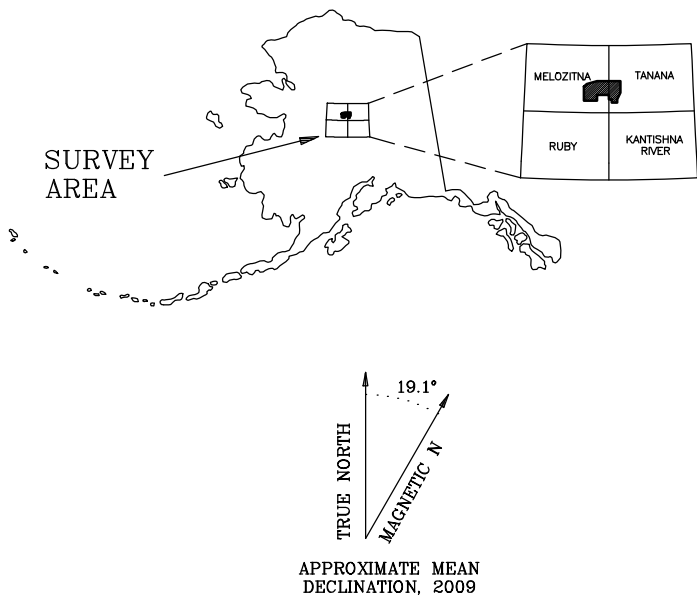




Section outlines from U.S. Geological Survey MeLOZITNA A-1, 1971; A-2, 1973; B-1, 1976; B-2, 1997, Quadrangles, Alaska



**THORIUM / POTASSIUM (eTh/K)  
OF THE MORAN SURVEY AREA,  
SOUTH-CENTRAL MELOZITNA MINING DISTRICT,  
CENTRAL ALASKA**

**PARTS OF MELOZITNA and TANANA QUADRANGLES**

by  
**Laurel E. Burns, Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp., and Stevens Exploration Management Corp.**  
2010

**RADIOMETRICS**

The gamma-ray spectrometry data were recorded at a 1.0 second sample rate using a Radiation Solutions RS-500 gamma-ray spectrometer. It was configured with 16.8L (1024 cubic inches) of main (downward) NaI crystal detector, and 4.2L (256 cubic inches) of upward looking (radon) detector. After application of Noise Adjusted Singular Value Decomposition to the spectra, counts from the main detector were recorded in five windows corresponding to thorium (2410–2810 keV), uranium (1660–1860 keV), potassium (1370–1570 keV), total radioactivity (400–2815 keV) and cosmic radiation (3000–>6000 keV). Counts from the radon detector were recorded in the radon window (1660–1860 keV). The radon detection system was calibrated following methods outlined in IAEA Report 323. After removal of the background, the data were corrected for spectral interferences, changes in temperature, pressure, and departures from the planned survey elevation of 200 feet. The data were then converted to standard concentration units which were interpolated to a 100 m grid using a minimum curvature technique. All grids were then resampled from the 100 m cell size down to a 25 m cell size to produce the maps and final grids contained in this publication.

International Atomic Energy Agency, 1991, Airborne Gamma Ray Spectrometer Surveying, Technical Report 323, International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna.

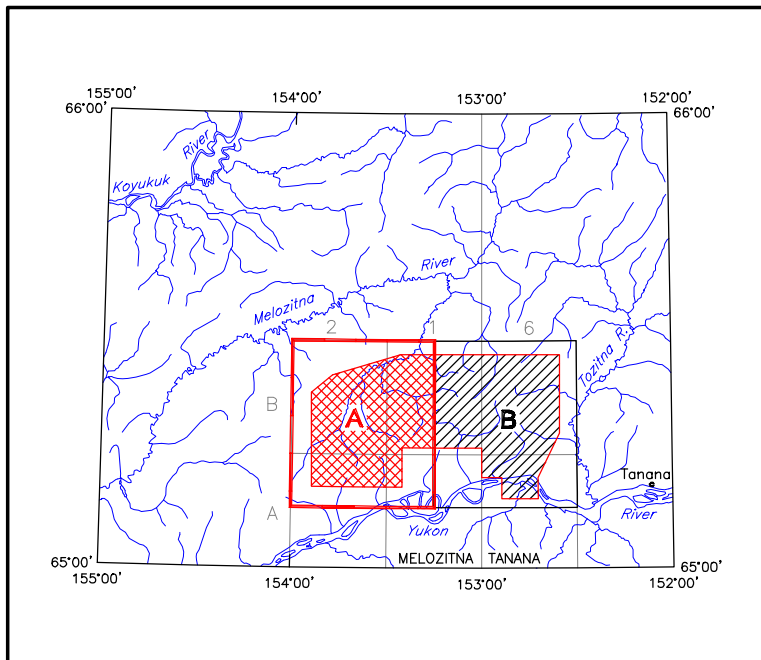
**THORIUM / POTASSIUM (eTh/K)**

Measured radioelement concentrations for potassium and thorium will vary sympathetically with variations in soil thickness and moisture content. The ratio parameter isolates areas of enrichment of one radioelement relative to another. A blank region indicates an area where the summed concentrations fall below thresholds required for a meaningful calculation of the ratio. Extensive bodies of water attenuate the radiometric signal, resulting in very low counts on all parameters. No meaningful radioelement ratio calculations can be obtained in these areas, and as a result they have been masked based on the outline on the topographic maps.

**CONTOUR INTERVAL**

|       |            |
|-------|------------|
| ..... | 20.0 ppm/% |
| ..... | 5.0 ppm/%  |
| ..... | 1.0 ppm/%  |

**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 (DGGs), and Stevens Exploration Management Corp. Airborne geophysical data for the area were acquired and processed by Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp. in 2009 and 2010. The project was funded by the Alaska State Legislature as part of the Alaska Airborne Geological & Geophysical Mineral Inventory Program. All data and maps produced to date from this survey are available in digital format on DVD for a nominal fee through DGGs, 3354 College Road, Fairbanks, Alaska, 99709–3707, and are downloadable for free from the DGGs website ([www.dggs.dnr.state.ak.us/pubs](http://www.dggs.dnr.state.ak.us/pubs)). Maps are also available on paper through the DGGs office, and are viewable online at the website in Adobe Acrobat .PDF file format.