ALASKA DIVISION OF GEOLOGICAL & GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS GEOPHYSICAL REPORT 2014-5-27A 144.5 133.1 122.5 114.3 93.8 88.4 84.1 80.5 77.5 75.0 72.8 70.9 69.2 67.7 59.9 58.8 57.7 56.6 55.6 54.7 53.7 52.8 152**°**20' Section outlines from U.S. Geological Survey Talkeetna A-5, 1975; A-6, 1958; B-5, 1978; B-6, 1986; Tyonek D-6, 1958; D-7, 1973; D-8, 1958; McGrath A-1, 1958; B-1, 1958; Lime Hills D-1, 1958; Quadrangles, Alaska LOCATION INDEX OF 1:63,360-SCALE MAPS NATURAL AIR ABSORBED DOSE RATE (nGy/h) WITH DATA CONTOURS, **EAST STYX SURVEY AREA, SOUTH-CENTRAL ALASKA** PARTS OF THE TALKEETNA, TYONEK, McGRATH AND LIME HILLS QUADRANGLES **DESCRIPTIVE NOTES** by Laurel E. Burns, CGG, and Fugro GeoServices, Inc. The geophysical data were acquired with a DIGHEMV Electromagnetic (EM) system, a CGG D1344 cesium magnetometer with a Scintrex CS3 cesium sensor, and a Radiation Solutions RS-500 gamma-ray spectrometer. The EM and magnetic sensors were flown at a height of 100 feet. The gamma-ray RADIOMETRICS The gamma-ray spectrometry data were recorded at a 1.0 second SURVEY HISTORY sample rate using a Radiation Solutions RS-500 gamma-ray spectrometer was flown at a height of 200 feet. spectrometer. It was configured with 16.8L (1024 cubic inches) of This map has been compiled and drawn under contract In addition the survey recorded data from radar and laser altimeters, GPS navigation system, 50/60 Hz monitors and video camera. Flights were performed with an AS-350-B3 Squirrel helicopter at a mean terrain clearance of 200 feet along main (downward) Nal crystal detector, and 4.2L (256 cubic inches) between the State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys of upward looking (radon) detector. After application of Noise (DGGS), and Fugro GeoServices, Inc. Airborne geophysical data for the area were acquired and Adjusted Singular Value Decomposition to the spectra, counts from the main detector were recorded in five windows corresponding to 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. processed by CGG in 2013 and 2014. Previously flown DGGS surveys adjacent to the current thorium (2410-2810 keV), uranium (1660-1860 keV), potassium (1370-1570 keV), total radioactivity (400-2815 keV) and cosmic survey are shown in the location map by dashed radiation (3000->6000 keV). Counts from the radon detector were lines, survey name, and date of publication. recorded in the radon window (1660-1860 keV). The radon detection The project was funded by the Alaska State system was calibrated following methods outlined in IAEA Report 323. A Novatel OEM5—G2L Global Positioning System Legislature as part of the Alaska Airborne Geophysical After removal of the background, the data were corrected for spectral interferences, changes in temperature, pressure, and was used for navigation. The helicopter position was derived every 0.5 seconds using post—flight and Geological Mineral Inventory Program. NATURAL AIR ABSORBED DOSE RATE differential positioning to a relative accuracy of better than 5 m. Flight path positions were projected onto the Clarke 1866 (UTM zone 5) All data and maps produced to date from this survey departures from the planned survey elevation of 200 feet. The data CONTOUR INTERVAL are available in digital format on DVD for a nominal fee were then converted to standard concentration units which were through DGGS, 3354 College Road, Fairbanks, Alaska, Raw counts have been converted to radioelement 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 concentrations, and combined to produce natural air— 99709-3707, and are downloadable for free from the spheroid, 1927 North American datum using a absorbed dose rate, so that the results are independent central meridian (CM) of 153°, a north constant of 0 and an east constant of 500,000. Positional 25 m cell size to produce the maps and final grids contained in DGGS website (www.dggs.alaska.gov/pubs). Maps are of crystal volume and planned survey height. This _____ 10 nGy/h also available on paper through the DGGS office, and facilitates comparisons to other surveys and ground data. are viewable online at the website in Adobe Acrobat .PDF accuracy of the presented data is better than International Atomic Energy Agency, 1991, Airborne Gamma Ray Spectrometer Surveying. Technical Report 323, International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna. 10 m with respect to the UTM grid. Measurements are nanograys per hour (nGy/h). file format. ______ 2 nGy/h