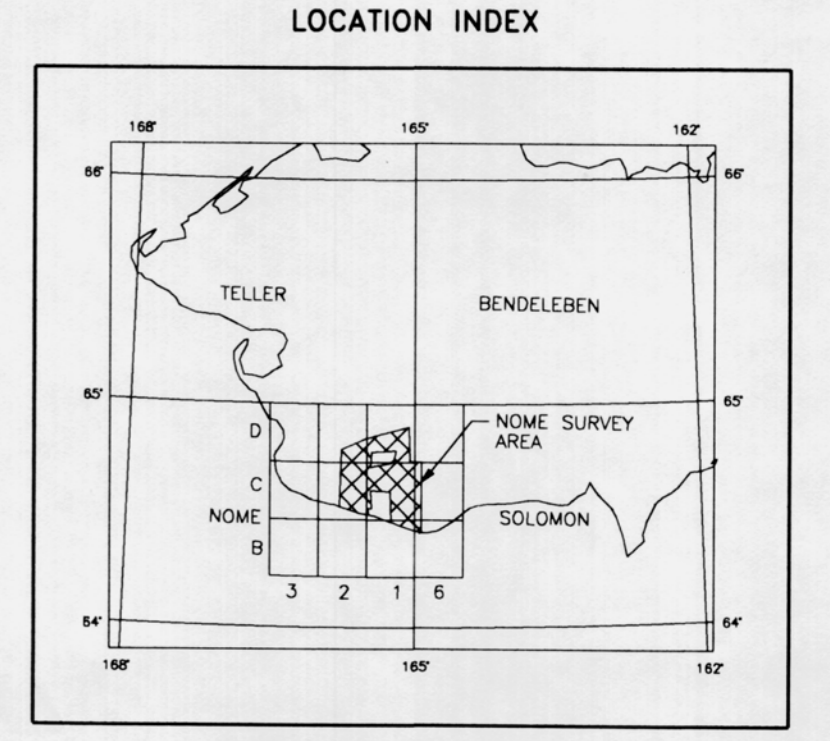
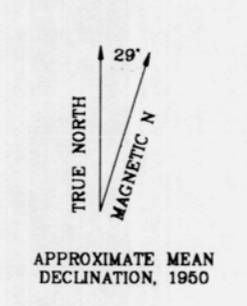
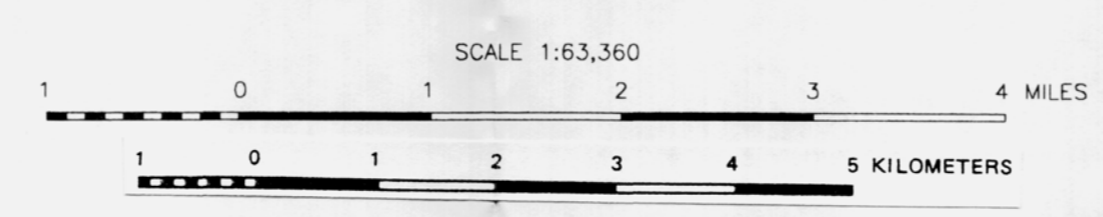


Section outlines from following U.S. Geological Survey topographic bases:
 Nome 8-1, C-1,2, D-1,2, S-1,2, S-3,4, S-5,6, S-7,8, S-9,10, S-11,12, S-13,14, S-15,16, S-17,18, S-19,20, S-21,22, S-23,24, S-25,26, S-27,28, S-29,30, S-31,32, S-33,34, S-35,36, S-37,38, S-39,40, S-41,42, S-43,44, S-45,46, S-47,48, S-49,50, S-51,52, S-53,54, S-55,56, S-57,58, S-59,60, S-61,62, S-63,64, S-65,66, S-67,68, S-69,70, S-71,72, S-73,74, S-75,76, S-77,78, S-79,80, S-81,82, S-83,84, S-85,86, S-87,88, S-89,90, S-91,92, S-93,94, S-95,96, S-97,98, S-99,100



DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

The geophysical data were acquired with a DIGEM[®] Electromagnetic (EM) system, a Scintrex cesium CS2 magnetometer, and a Herz VLF system installed in an AS-508-1 Squirrel helicopter. In addition, the survey recorded data from a radar 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. Tie lines were flown perpendicular to the flight lines at intervals of approximately three miles.

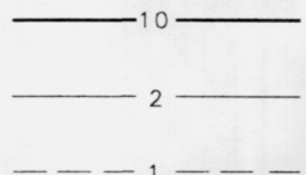
A SerCEL Real-Time Differential Global Positioning System (RT-DGPS) was used for both navigation and flight path recovery. The helicopter position was derived every 0.5 seconds using both real-time and post-processing differential positioning to a relative accuracy of better than 10 m. Flight path positions were projected onto the Clarke 1866 (UTM) spheroid, 1927 North American datum using a Central Meridian (CM) of 166°, 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.

FILTERED TOTAL FIELD VLF OF THE NOME MINING DISTRICT

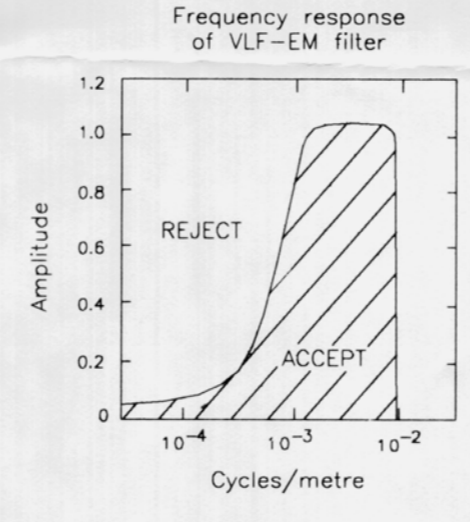
1994

VLF CONTOURS

Contours in percent



STATION
 NPM Luuluaie (How) - 23.4 kHz



FILTERED VLF

The Herz Industries Totem 2A-VLF system recorded the total and vertical quadrature EM field at a sample interval of 0.1 seconds. Filtered total field data from the transmitter station at Luuluaie, Hawaii (NPM-23.4 kHz) were interpolated onto a regular 100 m grid using a modified Akima (1970) technique for area 3. The VLF data from areas 1 and 2 are not included as they were of poor quality owing to weak or non-existent transmitted signals.

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.

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 WGM, Mining and Geological Consultants Inc. Airborne geophysical data for area 3 were acquired by Digem Surveys & Processing, Inc. in 1993. The data for areas 1 and 2 were provided by Bering Straits Native Corporation. Other products from this survey are available from the Alaska Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys, 794 University Ave., Suite 200, Fairbanks, Alaska, 99709.

