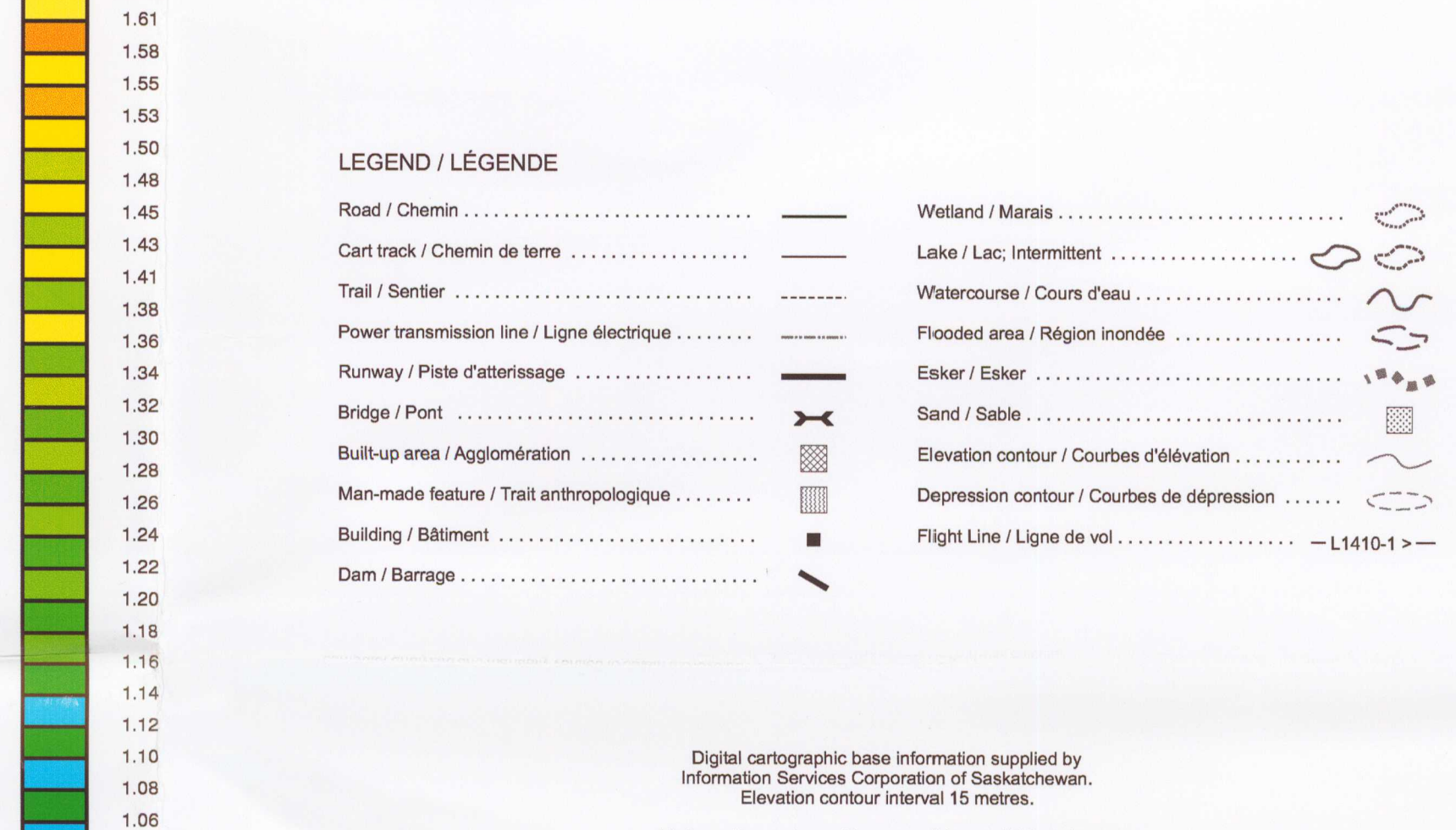


An airborne geophysical survey of the Uranium City area, Saskatchewan, was flown by Sander Geophysics Limited (SGL) for the Geological Survey of Canada and Saskatchewan Energy and Mines. The purpose of the survey was to obtain gamma-ray spectrometric, aeromagnetic and VLF-EM data. The survey was flown between September 1 and October 10, 2000 using a Britten-Norman Islander (BN2-2) aircraft flying 120 m above the terrain at a mean speed of 220 km/h. The 500 m spaced survey lines and orthogonal 7000 m spaced control lines were planned using the SGLDrugs systems. The survey was divided into two adjacent blocks. Survey lines in the northwest block were oriented southeast-northwest, while in the southeast block, survey lines were oriented southwest-northeast. In-flight positional data were recorded using an Omnicast real time differential GPS system. GPS ground station data were combined with airborne GPS data to produce differentially corrected positional data with an accuracy of 1.0 m. Potassium is measured directly from the 1460 keV gamma-ray photons emitted by ⁴⁰K. Uranium and thorium must be measured indirectly from gamma-ray photons emitted by daughter products (²¹⁴Pb for uranium and ²¹⁴Pb for thorium). Although these daughters are far from their respective decay chains, they are assumed to be in equilibrium with their parents; thus, gamma-ray spectrometric measurements of uranium and thorium are related to an equivalent uranium (eU) and equivalent thorium (eTh). The airborne gamma-ray measurements were made with an Explorer GR20 gamma-ray spectrometer using fourteen 102 x 102 x 406 mm NaI(Tl) crystals. The main detector array consisted of twelve crystals (total volume 50.4 litres), shielded from the ground by the main array. Two crystals (total volume 8.0 litres) were used to detect variations caused by atmospheric radon. The GR20 constantly monitored the natural potassium peak for each crystal, using a Gaussian least squares algorithm to fit the peak to the spectrum. Gamma-ray spectra were recorded at one-second intervals. Noise Adjusted Singular Value Decomposition (NASVD) processing was carried out on full spectrum 256 channel data to reduce statistical noise in the windowed data. During processing, the spectra were energy calibrated, and counts were accumulated into an energy window. Counts from the radon detectors were recorded in a 1660 - 1860 keV window and radiation at energies greater than 3000 keV was recorded in an energy window. The standard windows used were 1370 - 1570 keV for potassium, 1570 - 1870 keV for thorium and 400 - 2810 keV for uranium. All window counts were corrected for dead time. The standard windows were corrected for background activity from cosmic radiation, the radioactivity of the aircraft and atmospheric radon decay products. The potassium, uranium and thorium window data were then corrected for spectral scattering in the ground, air and detectors. The four standard windows were corrected for deviations of altitude from the planned terrain clearance and for variation of temperature and pressure prior to conversion to standard units. The conversion factors used were 102.3 cps/k for potassium, 9.75 cps/ppm for thorium and 6.37 cps/ppm for uranium and 33.26 cps/k for total air absorbed dose rate. Corrected data were filtered and interpolated to a 100 m grid for the 1:250 000 and 1:500 000 scale maps using a minimum curvature algorithm technique. The results of an airborne gamma-ray spectrometer survey represent the average surface concentrations that are influenced by varying amounts of outcrop, vegetation cover, soil moisture and surface water. As a result the measured concentrations are usually lower than the actual bedrock concentrations. The aircraft was equipped with a Geometrics G-822A cesium vapour magnetic sensor mounted in a stinger to the rear of the aircraft, connected to an RMS AADCI 27 form magnetic compensator installed in a microcomputer. The magnetometer data were recorded every 0.1 seconds with a noise level of less than 0.01 nT. Diurnal variations were monitored at 0.2 second intervals using a Geometrics cesium vapour base magnetic compensator. After editing the survey data, low pass filtered diurnal values were subtracted from the unfiltered aeromagnetic data. The International Geomagnetic Reference Field was calculated and removed using the date and altitude for each data point. The intersections of the control lines were determined and the differences in the magnetic values were computer analysed and manually verified to obtain the leveled network. The corrected magnetic data were interpolated to a 100 m grid for the 1:250 000 and 1:500 000 scale maps using a minimum curvature algorithm. The vertical gradient of the magnetic field was calculated from the total magnetic intensity using an FFT based algorithm. VLF total field and quadrature components for two frequencies were recorded using a Herz Toem 2A system. The line station was tuned to station NAAU at Cutler, MA, transmitting at 24.0 kHz. The radio station was tuned to the 24.8 kHz station NLK at Seattle, WA. VLF data were recorded 4 times per second. VLF data will only be made available with the digital data. Colour levels were calculated for each grid and combined with map around information to create an RTL plot file, which was plotted using an HP DesignJet 2000CP colour plotter.



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URANIUM / POTASSIUM MAP
CARTE DE L'URANIUM / POTASSIUM

URANIUM CITY
SASKATCHEWAN
NTS / SNRC 74N/10

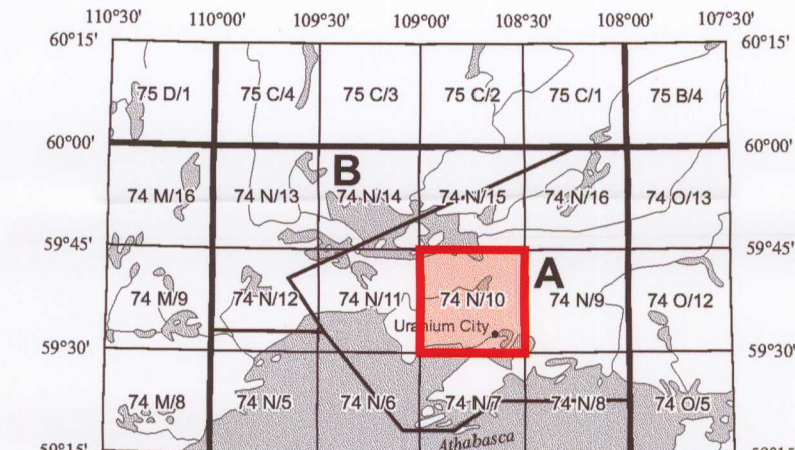
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Map 46 of 110

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CARTE DE L'URANIUM / POTASSIUM
URANIUM CITY
SASKATCHEWAN
NTS / SNRC 74N/10

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