

PETER LAKE AND WOLLASTON LAKE AREAS, SASKATCHEWAN

In 2004, Fugro Airborne Surveys completed a multi-sensor airborne geophysical survey of the Peter Lake and Wollaston Lake areas, Saskatchewan, for the Geological Survey of Canada and Saskatchewan Industry and Resources. The purpose of the survey was to obtain quantitative gamma-ray spectrometric and aeromagnetic data. The survey was flown over two seasons, from August 31 to September 29, 2003 and July 13 to September 31, 2004 using Cessna Grand Caravan 208-B aircraft G-NCMA.

Gamma-ray Spectrometric Data

The airborne gamma-ray measurements were made with an Eplanium GR820 gamma-ray spectrometer using fifteen $102 \times 102 \times 406$ mm NaI (Tl) crystals. The main detector array consisted of twelve crystals (two columns of six crystals). Three background volumes (2.8 litres), shielded by the main array, were used to detect variations in background radiation caused by atmospheric radon. The system constantly monitored the natural thorium peak for each crystal, and using a Gaussian least-squares algorithm, adjusted the gain for each crystal. Potassium is measured directly from the 1460 keV gamma-ray photons emitted by ^{40}K , whereas uranium and thorium are measured indirectly from gamma-ray photons emitted by daughter products (214Pb for uranium and 208Tl 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 referred to as equivalent uranium and equivalent thorium, i.e. eU and eTh. The energy windows used to measure potassium, uranium and thorium are:

Potassium (40K)	1570 - 1570 keV
Uranium (214Pb)	1660 - 1660 keV
Thorium (208Tl)	2610 - 2610 keV

Gamma-ray spectra were recorded at one-second intervals at a planned terrain clearance of 125 m and an air speed of 210 km/h. Noise Adjusted Singular Value Decomposition (NASVD) analysis was carried out on the 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 the windows described above. Counts from the radon detectors were recorded in a 1600 - 1600 keV window and radon at energies greater than 3000 keV was recorded in the cosmic window. The window counts were corrected for dead time, and for background activity from cosmic radiation, the radioactivity of the aircraft and atmospheric radon decay products. The window data were then corrected for spectral scattering in the ground, air and detector. Corrections for deviations of altitude from the planned terrain clearance and for variation of temperature and pressure were made prior to conversion to ground concentrations of potassium, uranium and thorium, using factors determined from flights over a calibration range near Ottawa.

Corrected data were filtered and interpolated to a 100 m grid for the 1:250 000 scale maps and to a 50 m grid for the 1:50 000 scale maps. The results of an airborne gamma-ray spectrometric survey represent the average surface concentrations that are influenced by varying amounts of outcrop, overburden, vegetation cover, soil moisture and surface water. As a result the measured concentrations are usually lower than the actual bedrock concentrations. The total air absorbed dose rate in nanograys per hour was produced from measured counts between 400 and 2610 keV.

Magnetic Data

The Grand Caravan aircraft was equipped with a Scintrex CS-2 cesium vapour magnetic sensor mounted in a sling to the rear of the aircraft. The system recorded readings every 0.1 seconds with a noise level of less than 0.01 nT. Magnetic interferences caused by aircraft maneuvers were compensated using an RMS ADC012 magnetic compensator. Diurnal variations were recorded using a Fugro CF-1 cesium vapour magnetometer.

After editing the survey data, low pass filtered diurnal readings were subtracted from each unfiltered aeromagnetic reading. The intersections of traverse and control lines were determined and the differences in the magnetic values were computed, analyzed and manually verified to obtain the leveling readings. The International Geomagnetic Reference Field was calculated and removed using a fixed data (20040815) and an altitude of 545 m for each data point. The corrected magnetic data were interpolated to a 100 m grid using a minimum curvature algorithm. The first vertical derivative grid was calculated from the corrected total magnetic intensity grid using a FFT based frequency domain filtering algorithm.

Positional Data

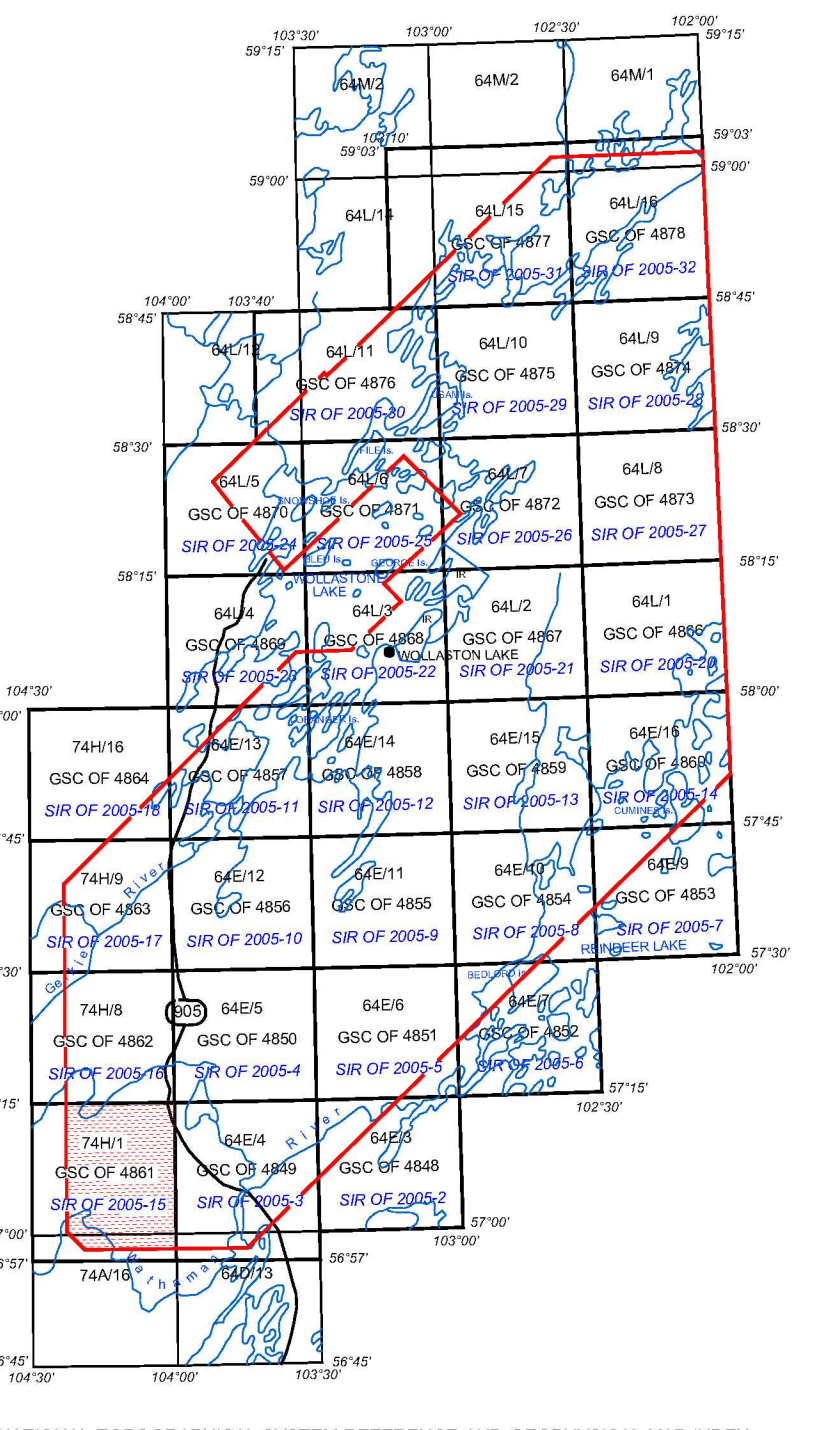
The 400 m spaced survey lines were oriented southeast - northwest and 4000 m spaced control lines were oriented southwest - northeast. Survey and control line positions and elevations were pre-planned using G.S.C. Smooth Drapage software. Positional data were recorded using a Novatel ProXap MRD0101 GPS ground station data were contrasted with airborne GPS data to produce differentially corrected positional data with an accuracy of 2 to 5 m.

Data Presentation

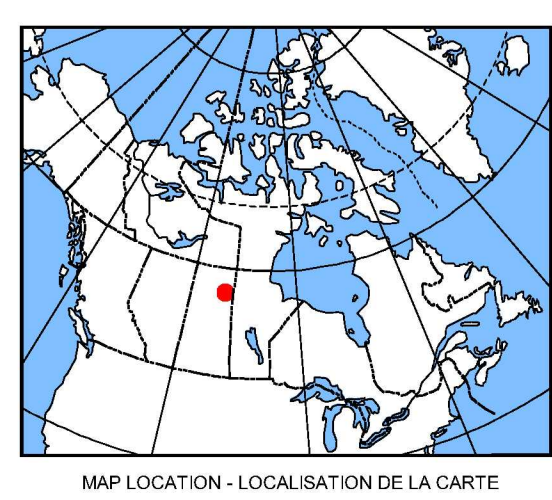
Colour levels and contours were calculated for each grid and combined with map design information to create postscript plot files, which were plotted using Fugro's HP DesignJet colour plotters.

PLANIMETRIC SYMBOLS

Topographic Contour	15000
Railway	
Power line	
Drainage	
Road	< 14 104
Flight line, 400m	15000

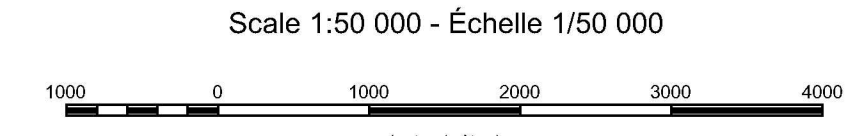


This airborne geophysical survey and the production of this map were funded by the government of Saskatchewan's Mineral Exploration Incentive Program



**GEOPHYSICAL SERIES - 74H/1 - BAILEY LAKE
SASKATCHEWAN**

TERNARY RADIOELEMENT MAP



**OPEN FILE
BOSSIER PUBLIC
4861**

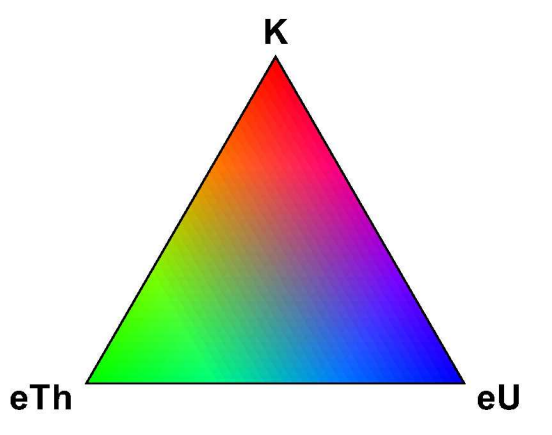
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA
2005

SHEET 8 OF 10
FEUILLET 8 OF 10

**SASKATCHEWAN
INDUSTRY AND
RESOURCES**

**OPEN FILE
2005-15**

SHEET 8 OF 10



**TERNARY RADIOELEMENT MAP
BAILEY LAKE
SASKATCHEWAN
NTS 74H/1**

Recommended citation:
Foidl, K.L., Carson, J.M., Dumont, R., Pettin, J., Shivas, R.B.K., Delaney, G., and Stinson, W.
2005. Geophysical Series NTS 74H/1 - Bailey Lake, Saskatchewan.
Geological Survey of Canada Open file 4861.
Saskatchewan Industry and Resources Open file 2005-15.
Scale 1:50,000.

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
North American Datum 1983
© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada 2005

Projeção transversal universal de Mercator
Sistema de referência geodésica norte-americana 1983
© Sua Majestade a Rainha do Canadá 2005

Digital topographic base information provided by Saskatchewan Industry and Resources.