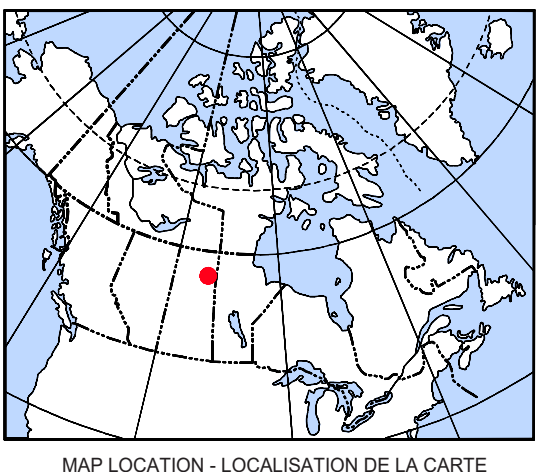
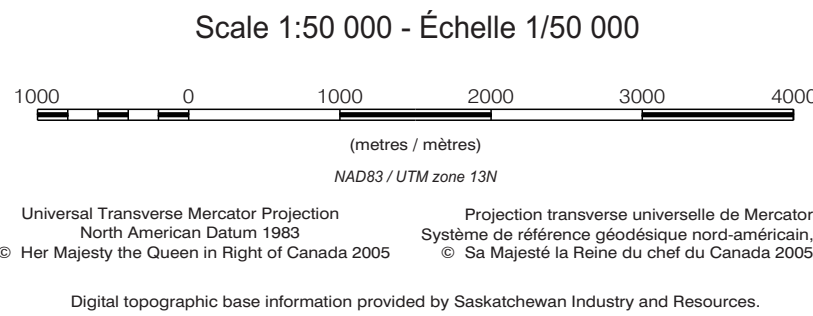


This airborne geophysical survey and the production of this map were funded by the Government of Saskatchewan's Mineral Exploration Incentive Program



GEOPHYSICAL SERIES - 74H/16 - POULTON LAKE
SASKATCHEWAN

MAGNETIC ANOMALY MAP, RESIDUAL TOTAL FIELD



OPEN FILE
DOSSIER PUBLIC
4864

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA

2005

SHEET 9 OF 10
FEUILLET 9 OF 10

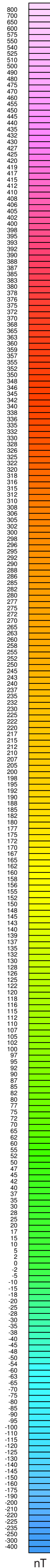
Open files are products that have not gone through the GSC formal publication process.

Les documents publics sont des produits qui n'ont pas été soumis au processus officiel de publication de la GSC

SASKATCHEWAN
INDUSTRY and
RESOURCES

OPEN FILE
2005-18

SHEET 9 OF 10



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 15 to September 30, 2004 using Cessna 441 Caravan 200-B aircraft CGMCA.

Gamma-ray Spectrometric Data

The airborne gamma-ray measurements were made with an ESR-2000 gamma-ray spectrometer using fifteen 102 x 102 x 406 mm NaI(Tl) crystals. The main detector array consisted of twelve crystals (total volume 50.4 litres). Three crystals (total volume 12.6 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 ⁴⁰K, 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 down 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)	1370 - 1570 keV
Uranium (214Pb)	1660 - 1860 keV
Thorium (208Tl)	2410 - 2810 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 1650 - 1850 keV window and radiation at energies greater than 2000 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 detectors. 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.

Conceded 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 Drape software. Positional data were recorded using a Novatel ProPak NR60101, GPS ground station data were combined with airborne GPS data to produce differentially corrected positional data with an accuracy of 2 to 5 m.

ISOMAGNETIC LINES

500 nT
100 nT
25 nT
5 nT
Magnetic low

PLANIMETRIC SYMBOLS

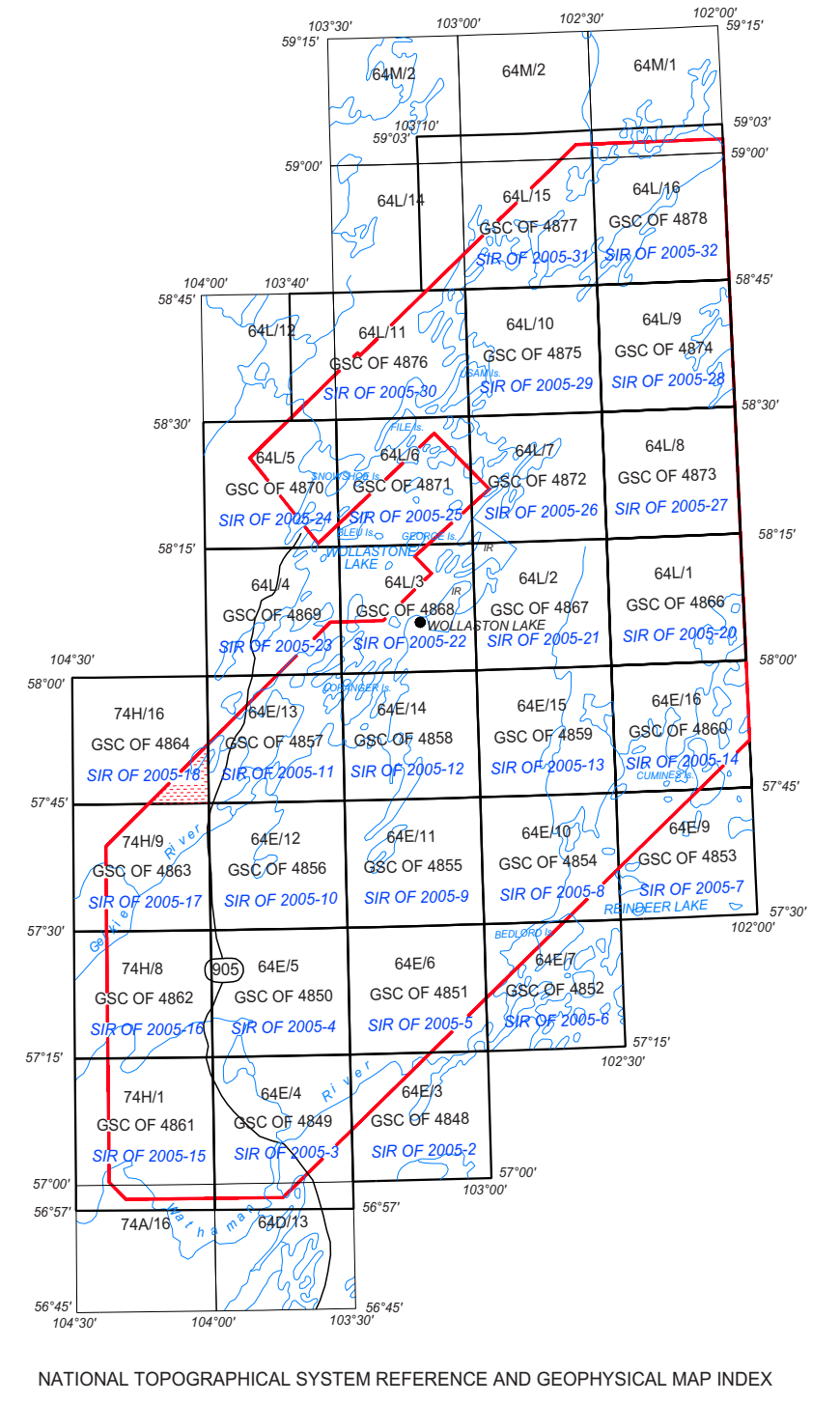
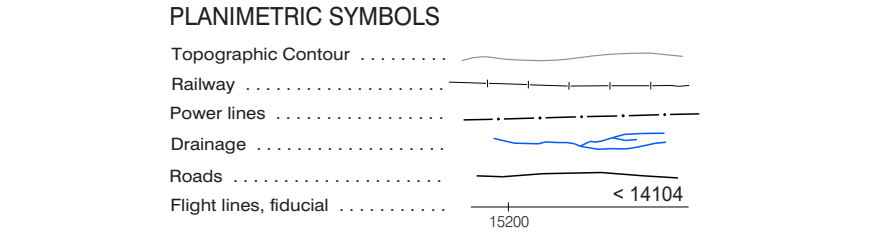
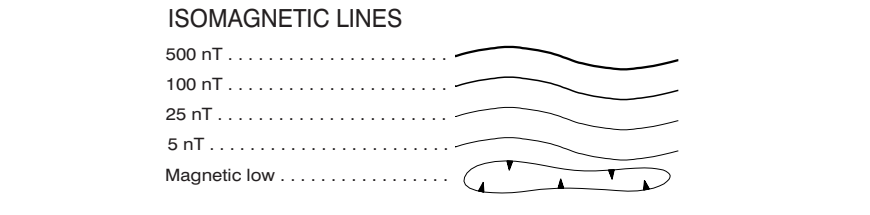
Topographic Contour
Railway
Power line
Drainage
Roads
Flight lines, fiducial

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 Drape software. Positional data were recorded using a Novatel ProPak NR60101, GPS ground station data were combined 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 surround information to create postscript plot files, which were plotted using Fugro's HP DesignJet colour plotters.



NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHICAL SYSTEM REFERENCE AND GEOPHYSICAL MAP INDEX

Recommended citation:
Ford, K.L., Carson, J.M., Dumont, R., Potvin, J., Shives, R.B.K., Delaney, G., and Stimson, W.
2005. Geophysical Series - NTS 74H/16 - Poulton Lake, Saskatchewan.
Geological Survey of Canada Open file 4864.
Saskatchewan Industry and Resources Open file 2005-18
Scale 1:50,000

MAGNETIC ANOMALY MAP, RESIDUAL TOTAL FIELD

POULTON LAKE
SASKATCHEWAN

NTS 74H/16