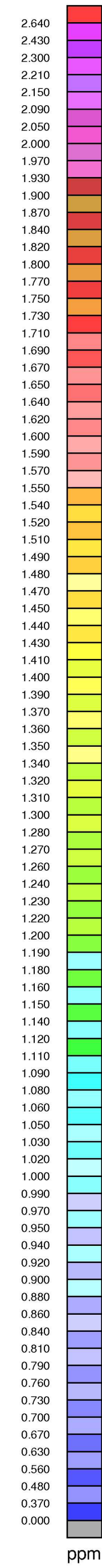


This airborne geophysical survey and the production of this map were funded by the Government of Saskatchewan's Mineral Exploration Incentive Program



**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 3 to September 20, 2003 and July 15 to September 20, 2004 using Cessna Grand Caravan 208-B aircraft C-GMCA.

**Gamma-ray Spectrometric Data**

The airborne gamma-ray measurements were made with an Elextronics GR820 gamma-ray spectrometer using three 102 x 102 x 400 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 <sup>40</sup>K, whereas uranium and thorium are measured indirectly from gamma-ray photons emitted by daughter products (<sup>214</sup>Pb for uranium and <sup>208</sup>Tl 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:

Isotope	Energy Window (keV)
Potassium ( <sup>40</sup> K)	1450 - 1470
Uranium ( <sup>214</sup> Pb)	1850 - 1870
Thorium ( <sup>208</sup> Tl)	2610 - 2630

Gamma-ray spectra were recorded at one-second intervals at a planned terrain clearance of 120 m and at an air speed of 210 km/h. Most Adjusted Single Value Decomposition (ASVD) analysis was carried out on the full spectrum 256 channel data to reduce statistical noise in the windows used. 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 - 1800 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 detectors. Corrections for variations of altitude from the planned terrain, variations in ground composition 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.

**Magnetic Data**

The Grand Caravan aircraft was equipped with a Scintrex CS-2 cesium vapour magnetic sensor mounted in a single 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 differences caused by aircraft maneuvers were compensated using an RMS ADCU 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 network. The International Geomagnetic Reference Field was calculated and removed using a fixed date (2004/01/15) and an altitude of 545 m for each data point. The corrected magnetic data was 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.

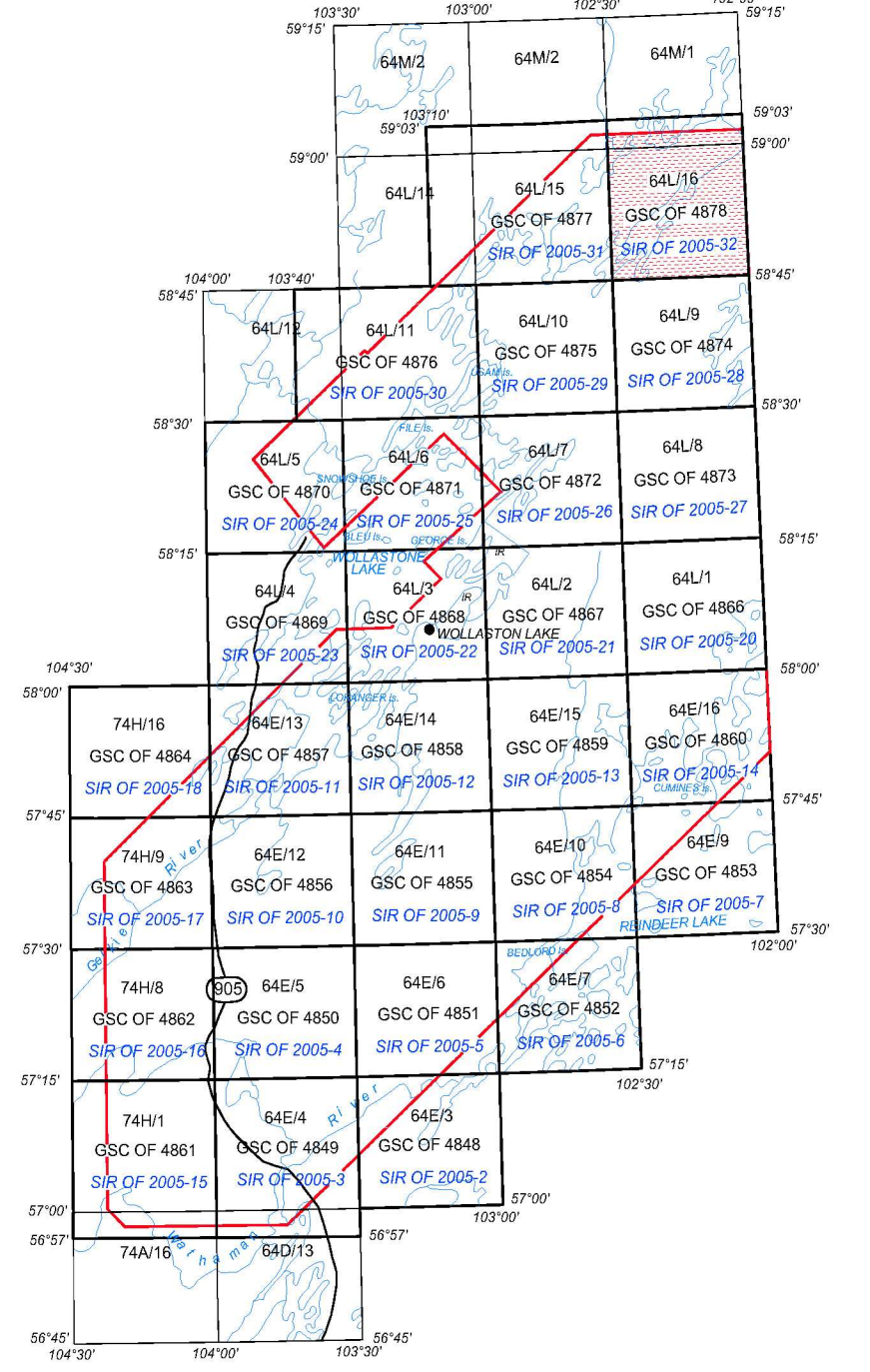
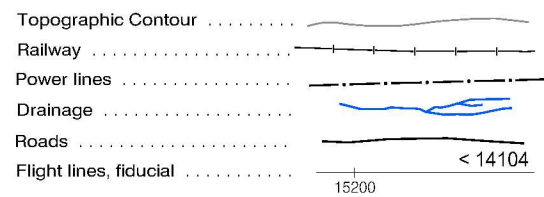
**Positional Data**

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 U.S.C. Smooth Drapes software. Positional data were recorded using a Novatel Prolog 1680/101. GPS ground station data were combined with airborne GPS data to produce differentially corrected positional data with an accuracy of 2.5 m.

**Data Presentation**

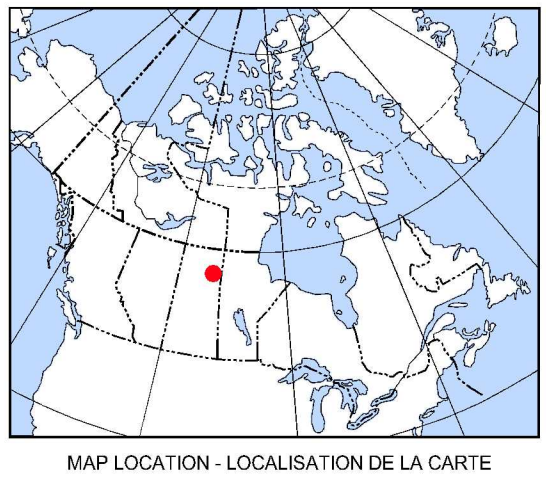
Colour levels and contours were calculated for each grid and combined with map surround information to create postscript plot files, which were plotted using Fugro's HP DesignJet colour plotters.

PLANIMETRIC SYMBOLS



NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHICAL SYSTEM REFERENCE AND GEOPHYSICAL MAP INDEX

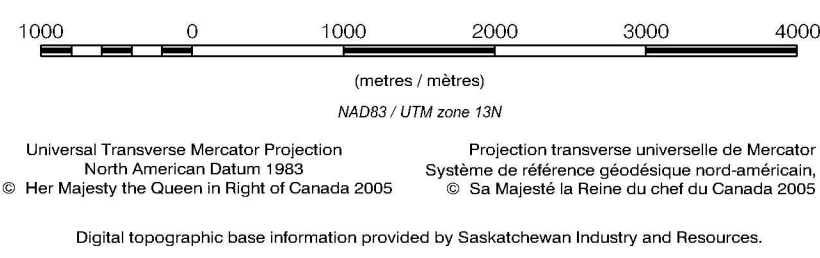
Recommended citation:  
Ford, R.L., Carson, J.M., Dumont, R., Polvin, J., Shives, R.B.K., Delaney, G., and Stimson, W.  
2005. Geophysical Series: NTS 64L/16: Charcoal Lake, Saskatchewan.  
Geological Survey of Canada Open file 4878.  
Saskatchewan Industry and Resources Open file 2005-32  
Scale 1:50 000



GEOPHYSICAL SERIES - 64L/16 - CHARCOAL LAKE  
SASKATCHEWAN

URANIUM MAP

Scale 1:50 000 - Échelle 1/50 000



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