

Gamma-ray Spectrometric Measurements

The gamma-ray spectrometric measurements were made with an Epradrum GR820 gamma-ray spectrometer. The detector was a 20-cm³ NaI(Tl) crystal. The detector was shielded by two lead crystals (total volume 50.4 litres). Two crystals (total volume 8.4 litres) were shielded by the main array, were used to detect variations in background radiation caused by the patient's movement. The detector was calibrated with a ¹³⁷Cs source. The energy of each crystal and the peak-to-peak resolution were measured from gamma-ray photons emitted by a ¹³⁷Cs source. The energy of each crystal was measured from gamma-ray photons emitted by a ¹³⁷Cs source. The energy of each crystal was measured from gamma-ray photons emitted by a ¹³⁷Cs source. The energy of each crystal was measured from gamma-ray photons emitted by a ¹³⁷Cs source.

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Corrected data were filtered and interpolated to a 10-m grid for the 1,250,000 scale means and to a 50-m grid for the 150,000 scale maps. The results of an airborne gamma-ray spectrometer survey represent the average surface concentrations that are influenced by varying amounts of clutrop, overburden, vegetation cover, soil moisture and surface wave. As a result, the measured concentrations are usually lower than the actual bedrock concentration. The total air absorbed dose rate in nanograys per hour was produced from measured counts between 400 and 2000 keV.

Magnetic Data

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

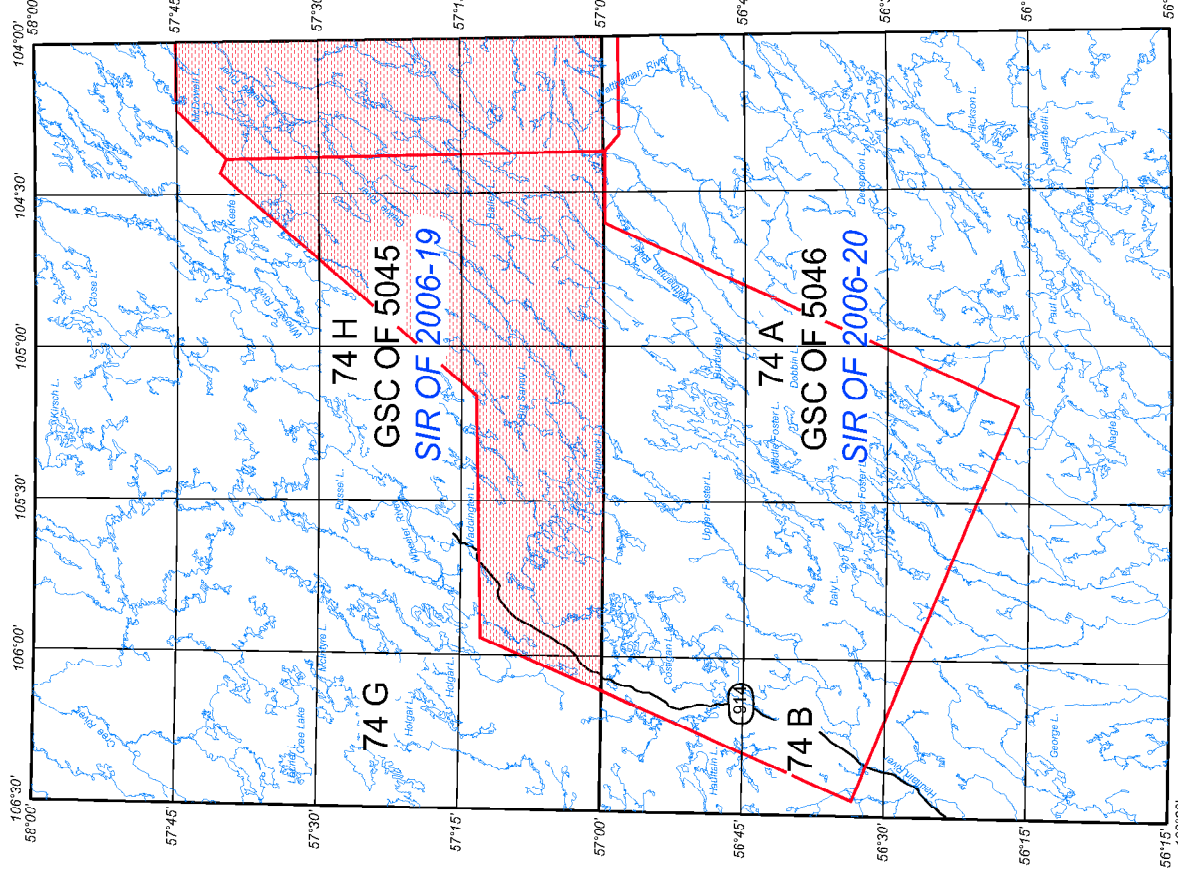
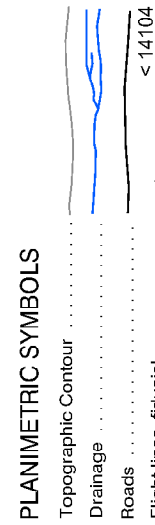
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The International Geomagnetic Reference Field was calculated using the magnetic values were computed, analyzed and manually verified to obtain the leveling network. The International Geomagnetic Reference Field was calculated using the magnetic values were computed, analyzed and manually verified to obtain the leveling network. The International Geomagnetic Reference Field was calculated using the magnetic values were computed, analyzed and manually verified to obtain the leveling network.

Positional Data:

The 400 m spaced survey lines were oriented VNW – ESE and 4030 m spaced control lines were oriented NNE – SSW. Survey and control line positions and elevations were pre-explained using Fugro Airborne GPS Smooth software. Positional data were recorded using a Novatel ProPak NR80101. 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 surrounding information to create a postscript plot files, which were plotted using Fugro's HP DesignJet colour plotters.



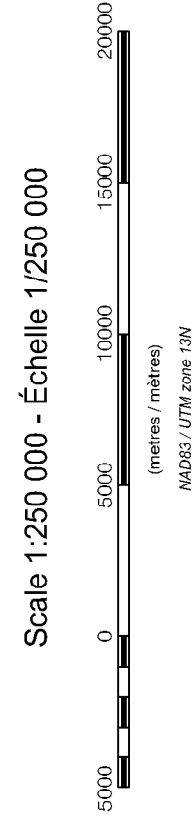
NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHICAL SYSTEM REFERENCE AND GEOPHYSICAL MAP INDEX

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GEOPHYSICAL SERIES - NTS 74H - GEIKIE RIVER
SASKATCHEWAN



THORIUM MAP



© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada 2006
 Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
 North American Datum 1983
 Synthese de données géologiques néo-américain, 1993
 Projection transverse universelle du Mercator
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SASKATCHEWAN
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