

High Sensitivity Airborne Gamma-Ray Spectrometric and Aeromagnetic Surveys  
Central British Columbia, 2004 - 2005

In 2004 and 2005, Fugro Airborne Surveys completed nine multi-sensor airborne geophysical surveys in the central region of British Columbia for the Geological Survey of Canada, the British Columbia and Yukon Chamber of Mines, Veecoche First Nation, and two industry partners, including Serengeti Resources Inc., Vaneeve Hill Minerals Ltd., Redfish Minerals Corp., GWN Resources Inc., and Amarc Resources Ltd. The Geological Survey of Canada provided survey supervision and quality control. The purpose of the survey was to obtain quantitative gamma-ray spectrometric and aeromagnetic data. The surveys were flown over the terrain from September 19 to November 17, 2004 and June 15 to August 8, 2005 using ASAR 350-B2 and 350-B3 helicopters, C-CECL and C-FOSC.

**Gamma-ray Spectrometric Data**  
The airborne gamma-ray measurements were made with an Exploration GR20 gamma-ray spectrometer using nine 102 x 102 x 406 mm NaI (Tl) crystals. The main detector array consisted of eight crystals (total volume 33.6 litres). One crystal (total volume 4.2 litres), shielded by the main array, was used to detect variations in background radiation caused by atmospheric radon. The system constantly monitored the natural potassium peak for each crystal, and using a Gaussian least squares algorithm, adjusted the gain for each crystal.

Potassium (<sup>40</sup>K) 1360 - 1560 keV  
Uranium (<sup>238</sup>U) 1600 - 1800 keV  
Thorium (<sup>232</sup>Th) 2410 - 2810 keV

Gamma-ray spectra were recorded at one-second intervals at a planned terrain clearance of 120m or 90m depending on the survey area and an air speed of 220km/h. The total potassium, uranium and thorium window counts were derived from the recorded 256 channel spectra. 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 radiation 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 variations 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.

Potassium 57.3 cps/ppm (2004) 56.9 cps/ppm (2005)  
Uranium 6.7 cps/ppm (2004) 8.4 cps/ppm (2005)  
Thorium 3.6 cps/ppm (2004) 3.7 cps/ppm (2005)

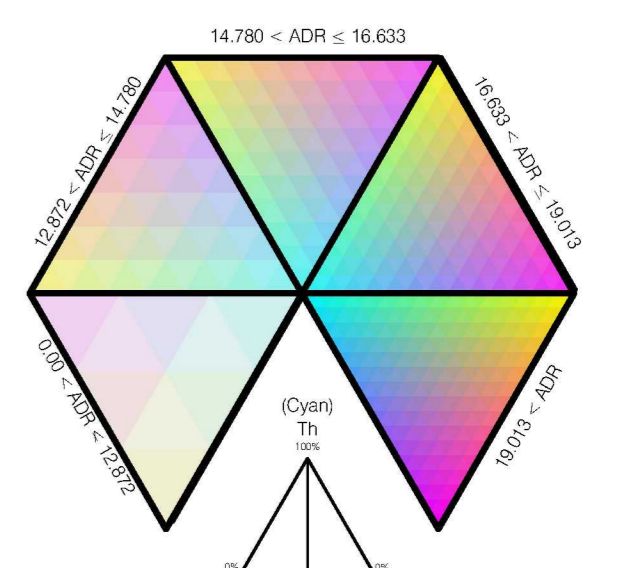
Corrected data were filtered and interpolated to a 100m grid for the 1:250 000 scale maps and to a 50m grid for the 1:20 000 and 1:50 000 scale maps. The results of an airborne gamma-ray spectrometer survey represent the average surface concentrations that are influenced by varying amounts of outcrop, overburden, vegetation cover, soil moisture and surface water. As a result, the measured concentrations are usually lower than the actual bedrock concentration. The total air absorbed dose rate in nanograys per hour was produced from measured counts between 410 and 2810 keV.

**Magnetic Data**  
The helicopter was equipped with a Scribner CS-2 cesium vapour magnetic sensor mounted in a 14M high-resolution single sensor, airframe-mounted system. The 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 an INS AAD301 magnetic compensator. Diurnal variations and GPS fluctuations were recorded using a Fugro CFI base station.

After editing the survey data, 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 of October 19, 2004 and an altitude of the differentially corrected GPS height for each data point. The corrected magnetic data was interpolated to a 50m 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.

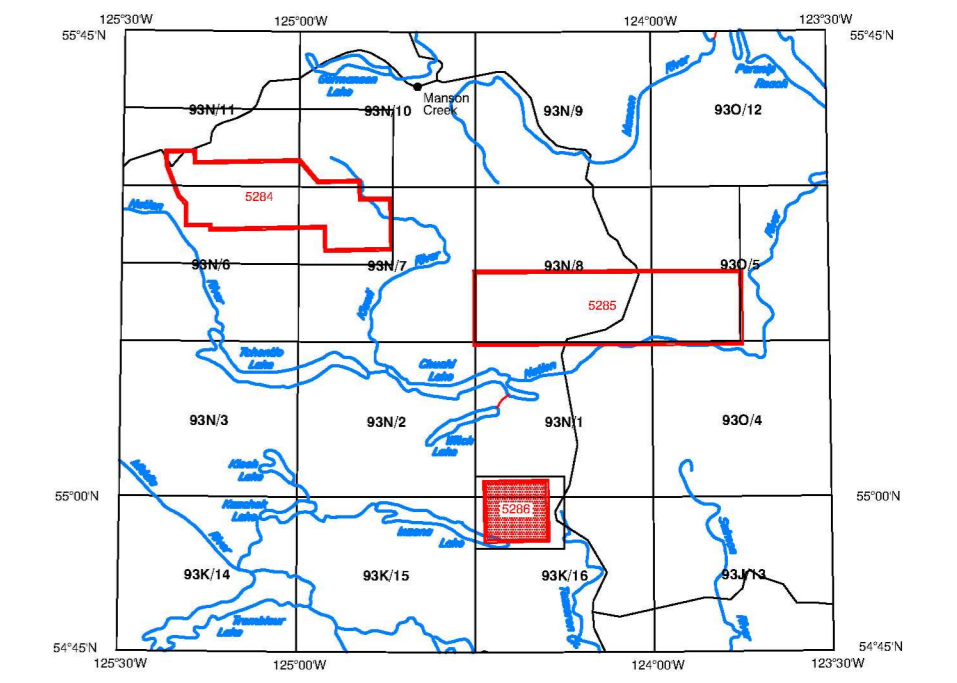
**Positional Data**  
Line spacing and direction for survey and control lines were selected for each block to ensure the best intersection of local geological features. Terrain clearance was monitored by radar altimeter. Positional data were recorded using a dual frequency Novatel Millennium system. GPS groundstation 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 around information to create postscript plot files, which were plotted using HP DesignJet colour plotters.



**Planimetric Symbols**

Topographic Contour	.....
Drainage	.....
Roads	.....
Culture	.....
Railways	.....
Flight lines, tactical	.....



NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHICAL SYSTEM REFERENCE AND GEOPHYSICAL MAP INDEX  
SYSTÈME NATIONAL DE RÉFÉRENCE CARTOGRAPHIQUE ET INDEX DES CARTES GÉOPHYSIQUES

Recommended citation:  
Cowan, J.L., Durrant, R., Potts, J., Oliver, R.D.K., Harey, R.J.A. and Boudle, J.L.  
2006. Geophysical Series - NTS 93N/1, 93K/16 - Wittichica Creek, British Columbia.  
Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 5286.  
Scale: 1:20 000.

This airborne geophysical survey and the production of this map were funded by Vaneeve Hill Minerals Ltd.



GEOPHYSICAL SERIES - NTS 93N/1, 93K/16 - WITTICHICA CREEK  
BRITISH COLUMBIA

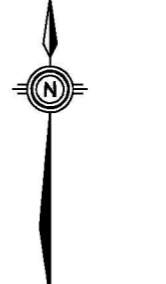
TERNARY RADIOELEMENT IMAGE



Universal Transverse Mercator Projection  
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Projection universelle transverse de Mercator  
Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1983  
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Digital Topographic Data provided by Geomatics Canada, Natural Resources Canada



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5286  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA  
COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA  
2006  
SHEET 8 OF 10  
FEUILLET 8 DE 10

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