

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., Yarek Heel Minerals Ltd., Polished Minerals Corp., GWR Resources Inc., and Amarc Resources Ltd. The Geological Survey of Canada provided survey supervision and quality control. The purpose of the surveys was to obtain quantitative gamma-ray spectrometric and aeromagnetic data. The surveys were flown over the seasons from September 18 to November 17, 2004 and June 15 to August 8, 2005 using AS350-B2 and AS350-B3 helicopters, C-GECC and C-FGSC.

Gamma-ray Spectrometric Data
The airborne gamma-ray measurements were made with an Exploration GR820 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 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) 1390 - 1560 keV
- Uranium (²³⁸U) 1600 - 1800 keV
- Thorium (²³²Th) 2410 - 2810 keV

Gamma-ray spectra were recorded at one-second intervals at a planned terrain clearance of 120m or less depending on the survey area and an air speed of 120km/h. The raw 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 radon at energies greater than 3500 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.

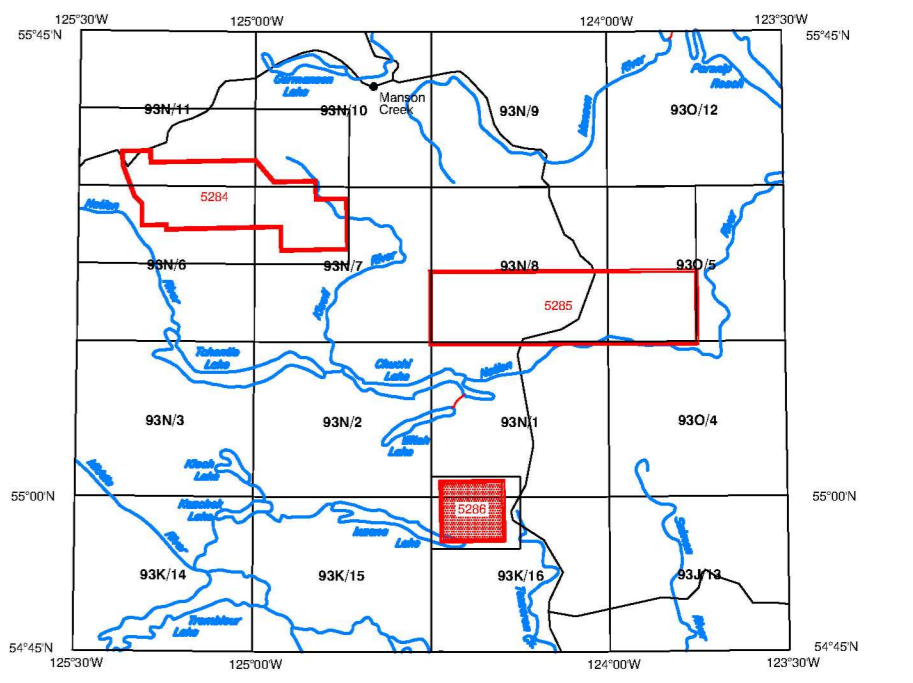
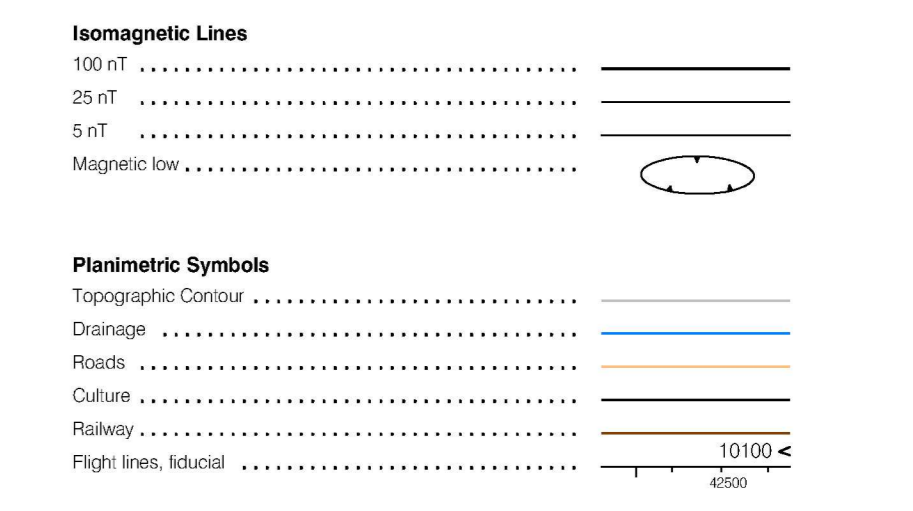
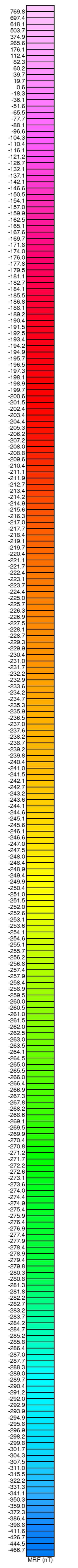
Corrected data were filtered and interpolated to a 100m grid for the 1:250 000 scale maps and to a 50m grid for the 1:20 000 and 1:50 000 scale maps. The results of an airborne gamma-ray spectrometer survey represent the average surface concentrations that are influenced by varying amounts of outcrop, 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 nanorads per hour was produced from measured counts between 410 and 2810 keV.

Magnetic Data
The helicopter was equipped with a Scriptrix CS-2 cesium vapour magnetic sensor mounted in a M41 high-resolution single sensor single-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 AAD31 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 surround information to create postscript plot files, which were plotted using HP DesignJet colour plotters.



NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHICAL SYSTEM REFERENCE AND GEOGRAPHICAL MAP INDEX
SYSTEME NATIONAL DE REFERENCE CARTOGRAPHIQUE ET INDEX DES CARTES GEOGRAPHIQUES

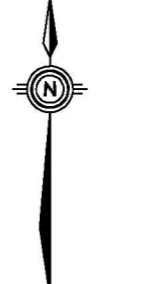
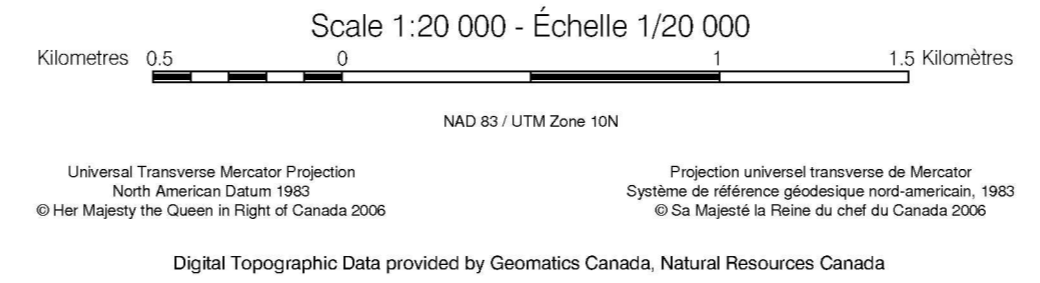
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Scale 1:20 000.

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

RESIDUAL TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD



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DOSSIER PUBLIC
5286
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
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2006
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RESIDUAL TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD
WITTICHICA CREEK
BRITISH COLUMBIA
93N/1, 93K/16