



14.85  
12.85  
10.85  
8.85  
6.85  
4.85  
2.85  
0.85  
0.50  
0.25  
0.10  
0.05  
0.02  
0.01

**Quantitative gamma-ray spectrometric and aeromagnetic airborne geophysical survey of the Bonaparte Lake area, British Columbia**, was completed by Sander Geophysics Limited. The survey was flown from September 17th to October 23rd, 2006, using a Boeing Stearman aircraft. The nominal track spacing was 400 m and 2000 m, and the aircraft flew at a nominal terrain clearance of 125 m at an air speed of 220 km/h. Over areas not flown by the Stearman, the survey was flown by a Cessna 441 at a nominal terrain clearance of 200 m. The flight path was determined by a GPS system and recorded following post-flight differential correction to raw data recorded by a Global Positioning System. The survey was flown on a pre-determined flight surface to minimize differences in magnetic values at the intersection of control or reference lines.

**Gamma-ray Spectrometric Data**  
The airborne gamma-ray measurements were made with an Egamur Gamma-ray spectrometer using fourteen 102 x 102 x 400 mm NaI(Tl) crystals. The main detector array consisted of twelve crystals (total volume 50.4 litres). Two crystals (total volume 8.4 litres), shielded by the main array, were used to detect variations in background radiation caused by atmospheric radon. The system consisted of a central computer rack for each crystal, and a Cessna head square algorithm, adjusted the gain for each crystal.

Potassium is measured directly from the 1460 keV gamma-ray 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>214</sup>Pb for thorium). Although these daughters are far from their respective decay chains, they are assumed to be in secular equilibrium with their parent isotopes. The system consists of a central computer rack for each crystal, and a Cessna head square algorithm, adjusted the gain for each crystal.

Gamma-ray spectra were recorded at one-second intervals. Noise Adjusted Single Value Decomposition (NASVD) analysis was applied to the full spectrum. 256 channels data to noise ratio was calculated using NASVD. The data were then filtered using 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, background, and radiation at energies greater than 3000 keV was recorded in the cosmic window. The window counts were corrected for spectral scattering in the ground, air, and detectors. Corrections for deviations from the planned terrain clearance and for variation of temperature and pressure were made prior to the data reduction. Corrections for deviations from the planned terrain clearance and for variation of temperature and pressure were made prior to the data reduction. Corrections for deviations from the planned terrain clearance and for variation of temperature and pressure were made prior to the data reduction. Corrections for deviations from the planned terrain clearance and for variation of temperature and pressure were made prior to the data reduction.

Corrected data were filtered and interpolated to a 100 m grid interval. The results of an airborne gamma-ray spectrometer survey represent the average surface concentration that would be obtained by a gamma-ray spectrometer carried by an aircraft flying at 100 m above the surface. The data were then filtered and interpolated to a 100 m grid interval. The results of an airborne gamma-ray spectrometer survey represent the average surface concentration that would be obtained by a gamma-ray spectrometer carried by an aircraft flying at 100 m above the surface. The data were then filtered and interpolated to a 100 m grid interval.

**Magnetic Data**  
The magnetic field was sampled 10 times per second using a split-beam cesium vapour magnetometer (sensitivity = 0.005 nT) rigidly mounted to the aircraft. Differences in magnetic values at the intersection of control and traverse lines were computed and analysed to obtain a mutually consistent set of flight-line magnetic data. The flight-line values were then interpolated to a 100 m grid. The reference magnetic field (IGRF) used for the average GPS altitude for the year 2006.75 was then removed. Removal of the IGRF, representing the magnetic field of the Earth's core, produces a residual component related essentially to magnetizations within the Earth's crust.

The first vertical derivative of the magnetic field is the rate of change of the magnetic field in the vertical direction. Computation of the first vertical derivative removes long-wavelength features of the magnetic field and is useful to highlight near-surface magnetic anomalies. The vertical derivative is computed by taking the difference between the magnetic field values at adjacent points along the flight line. The first vertical derivative of the magnetic field is the rate of change of the magnetic field in the vertical direction.

**Data Availability**  
Digital versions of this map, corresponding digital profile and gridded data, and similar data for adjacent aeromagnetic and gamma-ray spectrometric surveys can be downloaded at no charge from the Geological Survey of Canada's Open File 5502, <http://openfile.cgc.ca>. The same products are also available for sale from the Geophysical Data Centre, Geological Survey of Canada, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E8, Telephone: (613) 995-5326, email: [openfile@openfile.cgc.ca](mailto:openfile@openfile.cgc.ca).

**References/Références**  
Hood, P.J., 1965. Gradient measurements in aeromagnetic surveying. *Geophysics*, 30, 891-902.

**Données de spectrométrie gamma**  
Les mesures du rayonnement gamma ont été effectuées par avion à l'aide d'un spectromètre gamma Egamur (GRS2) utilisant quatorze cristaux de NaI(Tl) de 102 x 102 x 400 mm. Le principal réseau de capteurs se composait de douze cristaux (volume total de 50,4 litres). Deux cristaux (volume total de 8,4 litres), protégés par le réseau principal, ont été utilisés pour détecter les variations de la radioactivité naturelle de l'atmosphère. Le système consistait en un ordinateur central pour chaque cristal, et un algorithme de correction de la perte de comptage. Les données ont été traitées à l'aide de l'analyse à valeur unique décomposée (NASVD). Les données ont été filtrées à l'aide d'une fenêtre de 1600-1800 keV et le rayonnement à des énergies supérieures à 3000 keV a été enregistré dans la fenêtre cosmique. Les données ont été corrigées pour la perte de comptage, le fond de bruit et la radioactivité naturelle de l'atmosphère. Les données ont été corrigées pour la perte de comptage, le fond de bruit et la radioactivité naturelle de l'atmosphère.

**Données sur le champ magnétique**  
Le champ magnétique a été échantillonné 10 fois par seconde à l'aide d'un magnétomètre à vapeur de césium à faisceau partagé (sensibilité = 0,005 nT) rigidement fixé à l'avion. Les différences de valeurs du champ magnétique aux intersections des lignes de vol ont été calculées et analysées pour obtenir un jeu de données compatible. Les données ont été interpolées à une grille de 100 m. Le champ magnétique a été échantillonné 10 fois par seconde à l'aide d'un magnétomètre à vapeur de césium à faisceau partagé (sensibilité = 0,005 nT) rigidement fixé à l'avion.

**Disponibilité des données**  
Des versions numériques de cette carte, des données numériques correspondantes en formats « profil » ou « grille », ainsi que des données similaires issues de levés aéromagnétiques et de levés de spectrométrie gamma adjacents, peuvent être téléchargées, sans frais, depuis le site de l'Open File de données géophysiques de Ressources naturelles Canada à l'adresse <http://openfile.cgc.ca>. Les mêmes produits sont également disponibles, moyennant des frais, auprès du Centre de données géophysiques, Commission géologique du Canada, 615 rue Booth, Ottawa (Ontario), K1A 0E8, Téléphone: (613) 995-5326, courriel: [openfile@openfile.cgc.ca](mailto:openfile@openfile.cgc.ca).

**Références/References**  
Hood, P.J., 1965. Gradient measurements in aeromagnetic surveying. *Geophysics*, v. 30, p. 891-902.

**PLANIMETRIC SYMBOLS**  
Topographic contour  
Drainage  
Wellhead  
Mining Area  
Pipeline  
Power Line  
Road  
Trail  
Flight Line

**SYMBOLS PLANIMÉTRIQUES**  
Courbes de niveau  
Terrain inondé  
Aire d'exploitation minière  
Ligne de haute tension  
Chemin  
Ligne de vol

**PLANIMETRIC SYMBOLS**  
Topographic contour  
Drainage  
Wellhead  
Mining Area  
Pipeline  
Power Line  
Road  
Trail  
Flight Line

**SYMBOLS PLANIMÉTRIQUES**  
Courbes de niveau  
Terrain inondé  
Aire d'exploitation minière  
Ligne de haute tension  
Chemin  
Ligne de vol

**PLANIMETRIC SYMBOLS**  
Topographic contour  
Drainage  
Wellhead  
Mining Area  
Pipeline  
Power Line  
Road  
Trail  
Flight Line

**SYMBOLS PLANIMÉTRIQUES**  
Courbes de niveau  
Terrain inondé  
Aire d'exploitation minière  
Ligne de haute tension  
Chemin  
Ligne de vol

**PLANIMETRIC SYMBOLS**  
Topographic contour  
Drainage  
Wellhead  
Mining Area  
Pipeline  
Power Line  
Road  
Trail  
Flight Line

**SYMBOLS PLANIMÉTRIQUES**  
Courbes de niveau  
Terrain inondé  
Aire d'exploitation minière  
Ligne de haute tension  
Chemin  
Ligne de vol

**PLANIMETRIC SYMBOLS**  
Topographic contour  
Drainage  
Wellhead  
Mining Area  
Pipeline  
Power Line  
Road  
Trail  
Flight Line

**SYMBOLS PLANIMÉTRIQUES**  
Courbes de niveau  
Terrain inondé  
Aire d'exploitation minière  
Ligne de haute tension  
Chemin  
Ligne de vol

**PLANIMETRIC SYMBOLS**  
Topographic contour  
Drainage  
Wellhead  
Mining Area  
Pipeline  
Power Line  
Road  
Trail  
Flight Line

**SYMBOLS PLANIMÉTRIQUES**  
Courbes de niveau  
Terrain inondé  
Aire d'exploitation minière  
Ligne de haute tension  
Chemin  
Ligne de vol

**PLANIMETRIC SYMBOLS**  
Topographic contour  
Drainage  
Wellhead  
Mining Area  
Pipeline  
Power Line  
Road  
Trail  
Flight Line

**SYMBOLS PLANIMÉTRIQUES**  
Courbes de niveau  
Terrain inondé  
Aire d'exploitation minière  
Ligne de haute tension  
Chemin  
Ligne de vol

**PLANIMETRIC SYMBOLS**  
Topographic contour  
Drainage  
Wellhead  
Mining Area  
Pipeline  
Power Line  
Road  
Trail  
Flight Line

**SYMBOLS PLANIMÉTRIQUES**  
Courbes de niveau  
Terrain inondé  
Aire d'exploitation minière  
Ligne de haute tension  
Chemin  
Ligne de vol

**PLANIMETRIC SYMBOLS**  
Topographic contour  
Drainage  
Wellhead  
Mining Area  
Pipeline  
Power Line  
Road  
Trail  
Flight Line

**SYMBOLS PLANIMÉTRIQUES**  
Courbes de niveau  
Terrain inondé  
Aire d'exploitation minière  
Ligne de haute tension  
Chemin  
Ligne de vol

GEOPHYSICAL SERIES / SÉRIE GÉOPHYSIQUE  
GREEN LAKE 92 P/6  
BRITISH COLUMBIA / COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE  
BONAPARTE LAKE WEST GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA  
LEVÉ GÉOPHYSIQUE BONAPARTE LAKE WEST, COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE  
THORIUM

Authors: Coyle M., Dumont, R., Potvin, J., Carson, J.M., Buckle, J.L., Shives, R.B.K., and Harvey, B.J.A.

Auteurs: Coyle M., Dumont, R., Potvin, J., Carson, J.M., Buckle, J.L., Shives, R.B.K., et Harvey, B.J.A.

Date acquisition, compilation and map production by Sander Geophysics Limited, Ottawa, Ontario. Contract and project management by the Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

L'acquisition, la compilation des données ainsi que la production des cartes furent effectuées par Sander Geophysics Limited, Ottawa, Ontario. La gestion et la supervision du projet furent effectuées par la Commission géologique du Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

Scale 1 : 50 000 - Échelle 1 / 50 000

Scale 1 : 50 000 - Échelle 1 / 50 000

Natural Resources Canada / Ressources naturelles Canada

Natural Resources Canada / Ressources naturelles Canada

OPEN FILE DOSSIER PUBLIC 5502

MAP 2007-4-4



Location Map - Carte de Localisation

Geoscience BC

Geoscience BC

Geoscience BC