

Technical Information
The map was compiled from data acquired during an airborne electromagnetic (EM) survey carried out by Fugro Helitem® Helicopter Geophysics (HGM) using a Helitem® Helicopter Geophysics (HGM) system. The system was mounted on an Eurocopter AS350B3 helicopter registration C-6024 and was carried out between March 6th and 24th, 2011. The aircraft was maintained at a constant ground clearance of 80 m. Aircraft navigation used a Lockheed Martin dual frequency GPS. The flight differential correction was subsequently applied to the flight path position. A vertical mounted sensor was used to record heights of the ground. The radar height was recorded for three per second using a Sanyal unit, and the barometric altitude was recorded ten times per second using a Motorola altitude transducer. The magnetic data were recorded 10 times per second using a Sanyal CS-2 constant-time magnetometer.

Survey Area Parameters

Parameter	Block 1	Block 2a	Block 2b
Transverse line azimuth	90°/270°	90°/270°	07°/180°
Transverse line spacing	400 m	400 m	400 m
Line azimuth	142°/322°	141°/319°	90°/270°
Line spacing	5000 m	5000 m	5000 m
Aircraft mean clearance	87 m	87 m	87 m
EM transmitter mean clearance	25 m	25 m	25 m
Magnetic sensor mean clearance	65 m	65 m	65 m

Electromagnetic System Specifications
Base Frequency: 90 Hz
Waveform: Half sine wave
Pulse width: 2 ms
Transmitter Area: 708 m² (2 turns)
Transmitter Cable Area: 3.5 m²
Transmitter Loop: 30 m diameter
Transmitter Current: 700 A
Dipole moment (approximate): 1.4 x 10¹⁷ Am² (10°C)
Worked data sampling rate: 10 Hz
Receiver: 3-component induction coil (X, Y, Z)
Measured Response: dBu
Digital recording: All raw data channels (30 Channels)
1st off-time channel: Channel 5 at -2.127 ms after pulse turn on
Tx/Rx Channel: Transmitter below receiver

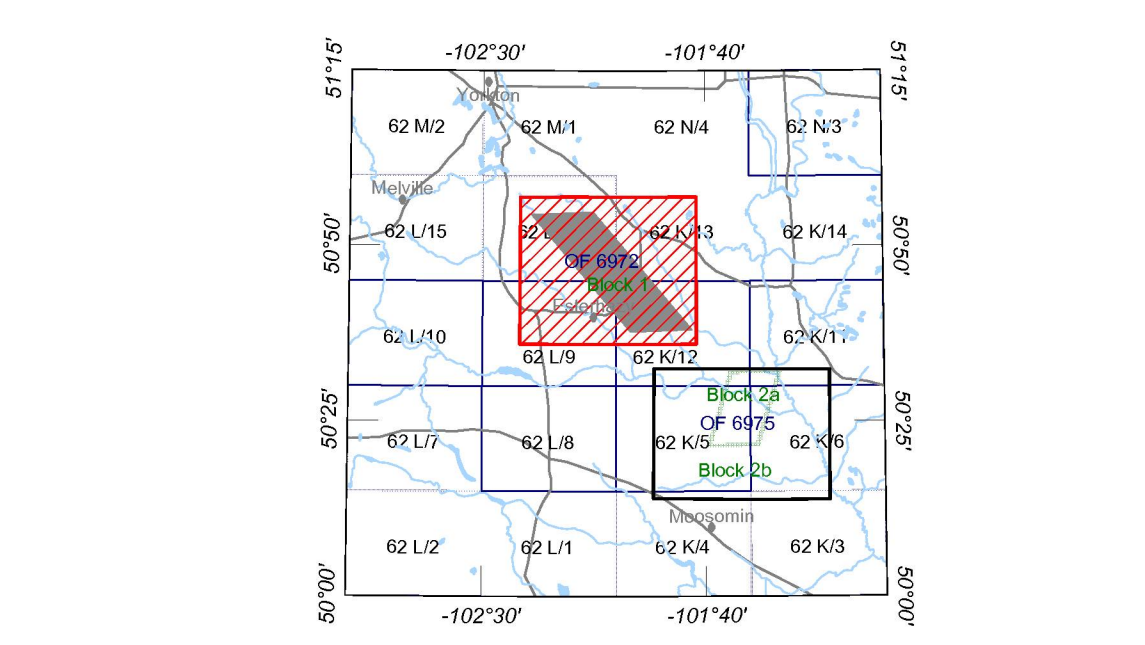
Apparent Conductivity
The apparent conductivity values were derived from the full channel spectrum (on-time and off-time of the 2nd data), the data were corrected for the effect of the ground surface topography. The apparent conductivity is presented in every measurement window or line or off-line into an apparent conductivity. This is performed using a look-up table that contains the response over a range of half-space conductivities and observer heights. The individual channel results are then averaged proportionally to their calculated skin-depth.

Decay constant (T_{dc}) values are obtained by fitting the amplitude data from channels 14 to 18 of the 2nd data response of the full channel spectrum to the T_{dc} model. The decay constant (T_{dc}) is a function of the conductivity and the observer height. The relative strength of the conductor. In varying space, the slope of this function will reflect the conductivity of the terrain and therefore the strength of the conductor. A value rate of decay, reflecting a high conductivity will be represented by a high decay constant value.

Magnetics
The magnetic field was sampled 10 times per second using a split-beam cesium vapour magnetometer (permeability = 0.00017) mounted alongside the EM receiver below the aircraft. Differences in magnetic values of the receiver and transmitter were produced to obtain a nearly modified set of flight magnetic data. The magnetic data were corrected for the effect of the ground surface topography. The magnetic data were corrected for the effect of the ground surface topography. The magnetic data were corrected for the effect of the ground surface topography. The magnetic data were corrected for the effect of the ground surface topography.

Conductivity apparent
The values of conductivity apparent were calculated at a point of the line between the transmitter and the receiver and the component of the 2nd data to a model of homogeneous half-space. The apparent conductivity is presented in every measurement window or line or off-line into an apparent conductivity. This is performed using a look-up table that contains the response over a range of half-space conductivities and observer heights. The individual channel results are then averaged proportionally to their calculated skin-depth.

Conductivity constant
The values of the conductivity constant (T_{dc}) were calculated as a function of the apparent conductivity and the observer height. The conductivity constant (T_{dc}) is a function of the conductivity and the observer height. The conductivity constant (T_{dc}) is a function of the conductivity and the observer height. The conductivity constant (T_{dc}) is a function of the conductivity and the observer height.



TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR INTERVAL: 10 METRES

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EQUIDISTANCE DES COURBES TOPOGRAPHIQUES: 10 MÈTRES

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HELITEM® SURVEY OF ESTERHAZY
LEVÉ HELITEM® D'ESTERHAZY
NTS parts of 62 K/12, 62 K/13, 62 L/9, and 62 L/16 / SNRC parties of 62 K/12, 62 K/13, 62 L/9 et 62 L/16
SASKATCHEWAN

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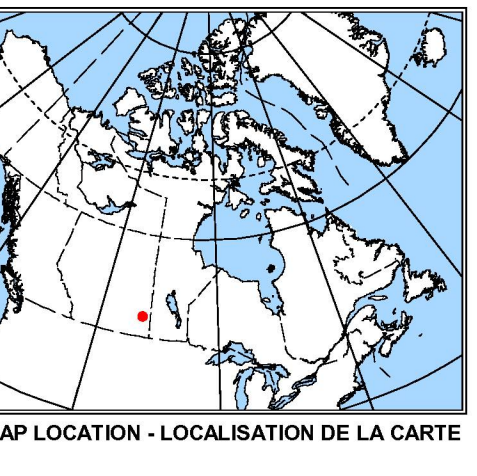
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APPARENT CONDUCTIVITY
CONDUCTIVITÉ APPARENTE
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NAD83 / ITRF ans 148
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
North American Datum 1983
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