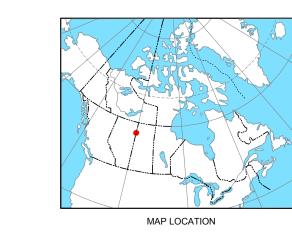


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## **AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY** OF THE MARGUERITE RIVER AREA

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE AND GEOPHYSICAL MAP INDEX



First Vertical Derivative of the Magnetic Field

Survey project specifications

Keating Correlation Coefficients

Magnetic inclination

Magnetic declination Window cell size

and a Cessna Titan 404 aircraft operated by Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp.

This map of the first vertical derivative of the magnetic field was derived primarily from data acquired during an aeromagnetic survey carried out by Geo Data Solutions GDS Inc. from March 1, 2017 to April 2, 2017. The survey area consists of three adjoining survey blocks, A, B and C. Published data (Buckle et al., 2009) originating from a survey flown by Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp. supplements the new survey data in block C. Data from all survey blocks were recorded using split-beam cesium vapour magnetometers (sensitivity = 0.005 nT) mounted in each of the tail booms of two GDS Piper Navajo

 Tie line direction
 135° / 315°
 10° /190°
 10° /190°
 10° /190°

In block C, the in-fill flight lines and tie lines for the current 2017 survey were offset to provide the denser coverage of 200 m line and 1200 m tie line spacing when combined with the 2009 survey.

The flight path was recovered following post-flight differential corrections to the raw Global Positioning System (GPS) data. The survey blocks were flown on a pre-determined flight drape surface to minimize differences in magnetic values at the intersections of tie lines and traverse lines. The drape surface for the 2009 survey in block C was lowered and the magnetic data were downward continued to the new surface level of the 2017 survey drape surface before these intersection differences were computer-analysed to obtain a mutually levelled set of flight line magnetic data. The levelled values were then interpolated to a 62.5 m grid. The International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF) defined at the average GPS altitude of 534 m for the current mid-survey date of 2017/03/17 was then removed. Removal of the IGRF, representing the magnetic field of the Earth's core, produces a residual

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 significantly improves the resolution of closely spaced and superposed anomalies. A property of first vertical derivative maps is the coincidence of the zero-value contour with vertical contacts at high magnetic latitudes (Hood, 1965).

Possible kimberlite targets have been identified from the first vertical derivative of the magnetic field based on the identification of roughly circular anomalies. This procedure was automated by using a known pattern recognition technique (Keating, 1995) which consists of computing, over a moving

window, a first order regression between the anomaly due to a vertical cylinder model (Table 1) and the gridded magnetic data. Only the results where the absolute value of the correlation coefficient is above 0.75 were retained.

The results are depicted as circular symbols to reflect the correlation value. The most favorable targets are those that exhibit a higher correlation coefficient to the vertical cylinder model (Table 1). Correlation coefficients with a negative value correspond to reversely magnetized sources. It is important to be aware that other magnetic sources may correlate with the vertical cylinder models, whereas some

Corresponding digital profile and gridded data as well as similar data for adjacent airborne geophysical

surveys are available from Natural Resources Canada's Geoscience Data Repository at <a href="http://gdr.agg.nrcan.gc.ca/index e.html">http://gdr.agg.nrcan.gc.ca/index e.html</a>. The same products are also available, for a fee, from the Geophysical Data Centre, Geological Survey of Canada, 601 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E8. Telephone: (613) 995-5326, email: <a href="mailto:infogdc@agg.nrcan.gc.ca">infogdc@agg.nrcan.gc.ca</a>.

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Buckle, J. L., Coyle, M., Carson, J. M., Harvey, B. J. A. and Delaney, G., 2009. Geophysical Series, Southern Athabasca Basin Geophysical Survey, Saskatchewan, parts of NTS 74-F and 74-E; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 6017; Saskatchewan Ministry of the Economy, Open File 2009-1, scale 1:250 000. <a href="https://doi.org/10.4095/247355">https://doi.org/10.4095/247355</a>

KEATING COEFFICIENTS

· · O O 0.75-0.79 0.80-0.84 0.85-0.89 ≥0.90

PLANIMETRIC SYMBOLS

AER/AGS Map numbers in green SGS Open File Report numbers in blue

Keating, P., 1995. A simple technique to identify magnetic anomalies due to kimberlite pipes; Exploration and Mining Geology, v.4, No.2, p.121-125.

component related almost entirely to magnetizations within the Earth's crust.

kimberlite pipes of irregular geometry or insufficient diameter may not.

Hood, P.J., 1965. Gradient measurements in aeromagnetic surveying; Geophysics, v. 30, p. 891-902.

Table 1: Parameters for vertical cylinder model anomaly.

OPEN FILE REPORT ATCHEWAN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2017

-108°00'

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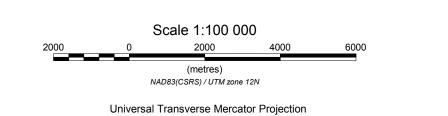




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AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY OF THE MARGUERITE RIVER AREA

SASKATCHEWAN

Part of NTS 74-K South

Base map at the scale of 1:50 000 from Natural Resources Canada, with modifications

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