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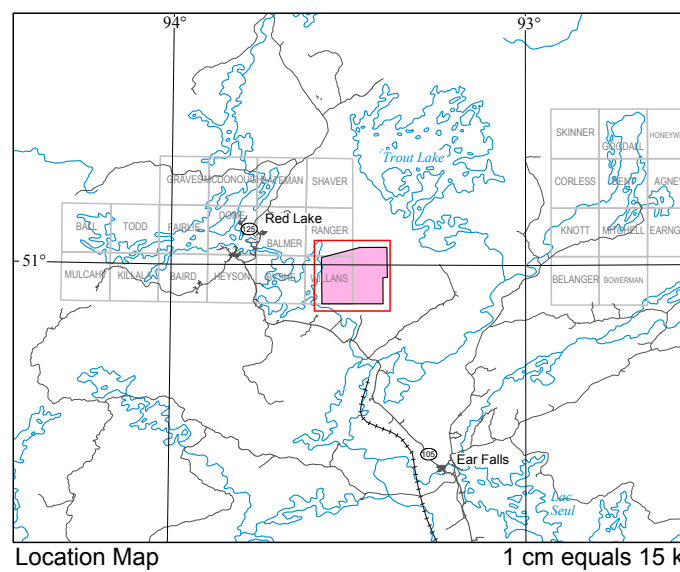
It is recommended that reference to the Content be made in the following form:

Ontario Geological Survey 2015. Airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys, shaded colour image of the second vertical derivative of the residual magnetic field and Keating correlation coefficients, Gullrock Lake area—Purchased data; Ontario Geological Survey, Map 60 442, scale 1:20 000.

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SURVEY PARAMETERS

AIRCRAFT

Type: Aerospatiale 350-FX
Registration: C-FXU

MAGNETOMETER

Type: Geometrics cesium-vapour
Sensitivity: 0.02 nT

Sample interval: 10 readings per second
Sensor location: 15 m below aircraft

ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEM

Type: VTEM
Base frequency: 30 Hz

Current waveform: trapezoid
Peak dipole moment: 452 700 Am²

Pulse width: 7500 µs
Off-time: 9467 µs

Parameters: 2-component of dB/dt
Sample interval: 10 readings per second

Bird location: 35 m below aircraft

NAVIGATION SYSTEM

GPS receiver: NovAtel OEM4-G2-3151W
GPS sample interval: 5 readings per second

Radar altimeter: Terra 3000/70-40
Radar sample interval: 5 readings per second

Guidance system: Geotech
Digital acquisition system: Geotech

BASE STATION

Type: Geometrics cesium-vapour
Magnetometer sample interval: 1 reading per second

GPS sample interval: 1 reading per second

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

Survey dates: February 13 to 20, 2008
Nominal aircraft terrain clearance: 73 m

Traverse line spacing: 100 m
Control line spacing: 1000 m

Traverse line direction: 0° and 180°
Control line direction: 90° and 270°

Data purchased from: Tri Origin Exploration Ltd.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Base map information derived from the Land Information Ontario
Data Warehouse, Land Information Ontario, Ministry of Natural
Resources and Forestry, scale 1:50 000.

Magnetic declination for the centre of the map area was
approximately 0°19.74' W in 2015.

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

Keating, P.B. 2001. Identification of kimberlite pipes from
aeromagnetic surveys; oral presentation, Canadian
Geophysical Union, Annual Meeting, May 2001.

March, M. 2008. Report on a helicopter-borne versatile time
domain electromagnetic (VTEM) geophysical survey, Red Lake
Extension project, Red Lake, Ontario, prepared for Tri Origin
Exploration Ltd. by Geotech Ltd.; unpublished report. Tri
Origin Exploration Ltd., Red Lake Resident Geologist's office,
assessment file AFROW 2.40855, AFRIW 20000003997, 36p.

CREDITS

Data acquisition and map compilation by Geotech Limited,
Aurora, Ontario, for Mustang Minerals Corp., Toronto, Ontario.

Data reprocessing and data production by Scott Hogg &
Associates, Toronto, Ontario.

Contract management, base maps and map surrounds by the
Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Sudbury, Ontario.

Every possible effort has been made to ensure the accuracy
of the information presented on this map, however, the Ministry
of Northern Development and Mines does not assume liability
for errors that may occur. Users should verify critical information.

The geophysical data on this map were purchased from the
private sector. The original data acquisition was neither
supervised by the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS) nor carried
out by OGS technical specifications. However, the purchased
data do meet a pre-defined valuation criteria set out by the
OGS. Some quality assurance and quality control checks have
been carried out on the digital data.

Corresponding digital data for this survey are available from
the following Ontario Geological Survey publication:

Ontario Geological Survey 2015. Ontario airborne geophysical
surveys, magnetic and electromagnetic data, grid and profile
data (ASCII and Geosoft® formats) and vector data. Gullrock
Lake area—Purchased data, Ontario Geological Survey,
Geophysical Data Set 1245.

Information from this publication may be quoted if credit is
given. It is recommended that reference be made in the
following form:

Ontario Geological Survey 2015. Airborne magnetic and
electromagnetic surveys, shaded colour image of the
second vertical derivative of the residual magnetic field and
Keating correlation coefficients, Gullrock Lake area—
Purchased data, Ontario Geological Survey, Map 60 442,
scale 1:20 000.

Users of OGS products are encouraged to contact those
Aboriginal communities whose traditional territories may be
located in the mineral exploration area to discuss their project.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

Introduction

This map was compiled from a proprietary airborne survey
purchased by the Ministry of Northern Development and
Mines. The survey was flown using the Geotech VTEM
helicopter-borne magnetic and electromagnetic system. The
aircraft was also equipped with GPS navigation systems and
digital data acquisition systems.

Second Vertical Derivative of the Magnetic Field

The second vertical derivative values of the magnetic field
were computed directly from the gridded residual magnetic
intensity data using a fast Fourier transform, combining the
transfer functions of the second vertical derivative and a
125 m Butterworth filter (order 6). The low-pass filter was
applied in order to attenuate unwanted high frequencies
enhanced by the derivative operator.

The shaded relief parameters are:

Illumination inclination: 45°
Illumination declination: 0°

Magnetic declination on February 18, 2008, for the centre of
the survey area, was 0.51° W. Inclination was 75.52°.

Magnetic field strength was 58 322 nT (calculated using IGRF).

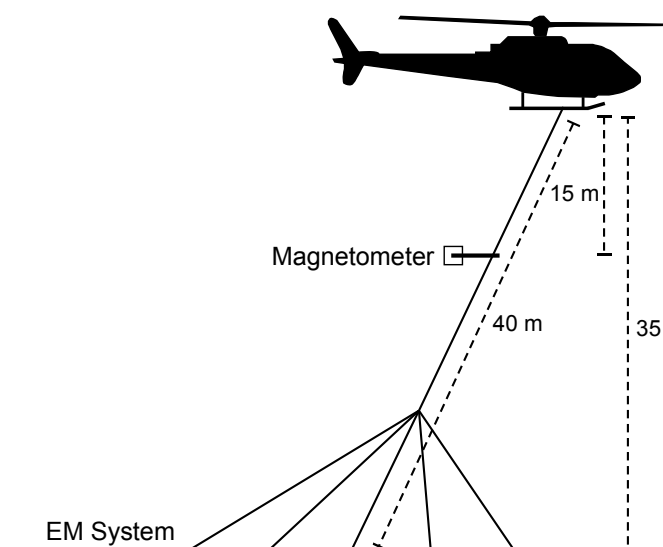
Keating Correlation Coefficients

Possible kimberlite targets have been identified from the
residual magnetic intensity data, based on the identification
of roughly circular anomalies. This procedure was automated
by using a known pattern-recognition technique (Keating 1995,
2001), which consists of comparing, over a moving window, a
first-order regression between a vertical cylinder model anomaly
and the gridded magnetic data. Only the results where the
absolute value of the correlation coefficient is above a threshold
of 75% were retained. The results are depicted as circular
symbols, scaled to reflect the correlation value. The most
favourable targets are those that exhibit a cluster of
high-amplitude solutions. Correlation coefficients with a negative
value correspond to reversely magnetized sources. It is
important to be aware that other magnetic sources may correlate
well with the vertical cylinder model, whereas some kimberlite
pipes of irregular geometry may not.

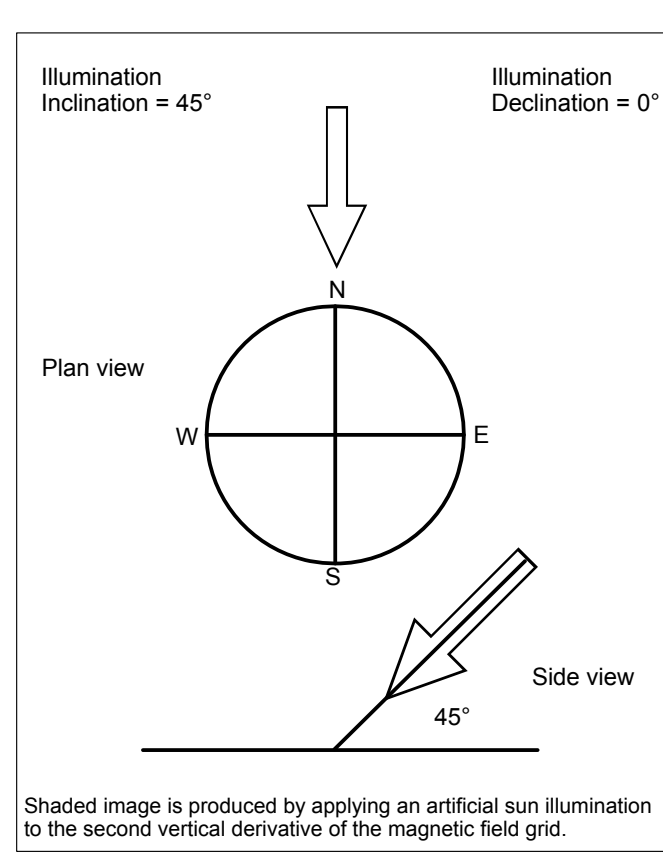
The cylinder model parameters are as follows:

Cylinder diameter: 200 m
Cylinder length: infinite
Overburden thickness: 9.7 m
Window size: 10 × 10 cells (400 m × 400 m)

SYSTEM DIAGRAM

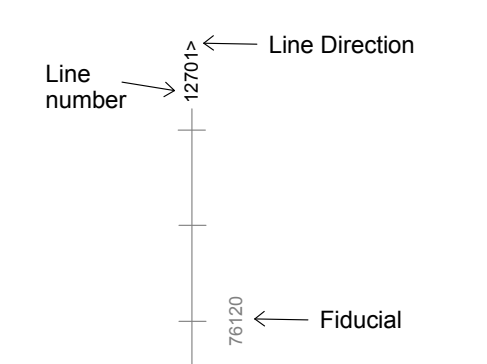


SHADED IMAGE SUN ANGLE

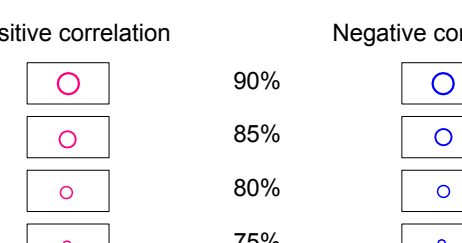


LEGEND

FLIGHT LINE INFORMATION



KEATING COEFFICIENTS



SECOND VERTICAL DERIVATIVE OF THE MAGNETIC FIELD GRID

nanoteslas per metre²

