

GPCR2013/02

# AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources

Mole Creek Survey

Project Number: 13018



**Aerosystems Australia PTY LTD**

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AEROSYSTEMS

### **Survey Specifications:**

**Date of Survey:** 29/4/2013 – 3/5/2013  
**Survey Type:** Aeromagnetics/Radiometrics  
**Survey Height:** 80m  
**Line Spacing:** 200m  
**Line Direction:** 0/180  
**Tie Line Spacing:** 2000m  
**Total Line Kilometres:** 1,925 km  
**Area Surveyed:** Mole Creek  
**Magnetic Base Location:** YDPO, Devonport Airport  
**Datum:** Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA94)

### **Equipment:**

**Aircraft Type:** R44 Helicopter (VH-DTZ).

**Magnetometer:** Boom (stinger) mounted in a Robinson R44 helicopter  
- Geometrics Cs vapour magnetometer assembly, G823B with precision counter.  
- Billingsley TFM100G2 vector magnetometer.

**Base Magnetometer:** 2 x Geometrics portable proton precession base magnetometers (SN 278172 & SN 278171).

**Spectrometer:** Model RSX-4 16L integrated gamma detector & spectrometer.

**Radar Altimeter:** Model PT200 allied signal (Bendix-King) KRA-405B radar altimeter and accessories.

**Climatic Observations:** Vaisala barometric and temperature/humidity module. (SN D3250014)

**Onboard Computers:** ZDAS Acquisition and navigational control module.



## Aerosystems Daily Field Production Summary

	<b>Job Number</b>	13018	<b>Client</b>	MRT						
	<b>Location</b>	Mole Creek	<b>Start Date</b>	29/4/2013	<b>End Date</b>	3/5/2013				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Job Number</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>	<b>Staff</b>	<b>Survey Production</b>	<b>Cumulative Production</b>	<b>Ln km Remaining</b>	<b>Estimated Days To Finish</b>	<b>% Standby</b>	<b>% Mob/Demob</b>
29/04/2013	13018	Devonport	AM	PO,PM	0	0	1925	1.9	0	75
30/04/2013	13018	Devonport	AM	PO,PM	615	615	1310	1.3	50	0
1/05/2013	13018	Devonport	AM	PO,PM	826	1441	484	0.5	25	0
2/05/2013	13018	Devonport	AM	PO,PM	484	1925	0	0.0	0	0
3/05/2013	13018	Devonport	AM	PO,PM	0	1925	0	0.0	0	100

**Processing and QC by Baigent Geosciences**

**- Report Attached.**

**BAIGENT GEOSCIENCES**



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**Department of Infrastructure, Energy and  
Resources, Tasmania  
Geophysical Survey  
Processing Report**

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**May 2013**

**Project: Mole Creek**

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# 1. Datum Specification

The output survey coordinates are based on the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94), zone 55.

It has the following parameters:

Projection name:	Map Grid of Australia
Datum:	Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA94)
Reference Frame:	ITRF92 (International Terrestrial Reference 1992)
Epoch:	1994.0
Ellipsoid:	GRS80
Semi-major axis:	6.378.137.0 metres
Inverse flattening:	298,257222101
False Northing:	10,000,000 m N
False Easting:	500,000 m E
Scale Factor:	0.9996

## **2. Parallax**

Parallax corrections were applied as follows:

1. variable fiducials for magnetics data.
2. 0.5 fiducials for radiometric data.
3. variable fiducials for dtm

### 3. Magnetic processing

#### 3.1 Processing Flow

The diurnal base station data was checked for spikes and steps, and suitably filtered prior to the removal of diurnal variations from the aircraft magnetic data.

The diurnal data was filtered with a second difference filter to identify and remove spikes of less than 0.05nT. A second smoothing filter, a 13 point moving average filter is used to reduce noise levels.

The filtered diurnal are then applied to the survey data by synchronising the diurnal data time with the aircraft survey time. The average diurnal base station value was added to the survey data.

An eighth difference filter was run on the raw magnetic survey data in order to identify any remaining spikes in the data, which were manually edited from the data.

The X and Y positioning of the data was then checked for spikes before applying the IGRF correction. Any spikes in the positions were manually edited.

The IGRF 2010 (updated to 2013.33) correction was calculated at each data point taking into account the height above sea level using a constant altitude. This regional magnetic gradient was subtracted from the survey data points.

The data was then tie-line levelled and micro-levelled.

#### 3.2 Compensation

The data was delivered already compensated and filtered.

#### 3.3 Diurnal Base Value

The average diurnal base value was 60,922.62 nT

#### 3.4 Magnetic Model

IGRF was removed using a constant height 0 kms above sea level.  
The magnetic model for the centre of each area is detailed below:

Model	IGRF 2010 updated to 2013.33
Declination	13.8603 degrees
Inclination	-71.6451 degrees
Field strength	61515.31 nT
Grid zone	55
Grid central meridian	147.00000 degrees
Input latitude	-41.59515 degrees
Input longitude	146.53643 degrees
Grid convergence	-0.30775 degrees
Grid magnetic angle	13.55254 degrees
Secular variation	0.01008 degrees

### 3.5 Tie Line levelling Method

Tie line levelling was applied to the data by least squares minimisation, using a polynomial fit of order 0, of the differences in elevation values at the crossover points of the survey traverse and tie line data.

The least squares tie line levelling process employs a two pass Gauss-Seidel iterative scheme. The essential steps in this process are:

In the first pass the tie lines were first adjusted to minimise, in the least squares sense, the crossover values with the traverse line values being held constant.

The second pass held the levelled tied line values constant, and minimised in the least squares sense, the crossover values with traverses.

The DC correction values are then applied to the traverse line and tie line data.

To reduce the effects of radar altimeter and gps errors on the recorded elevation data at the crossover points, data having a radar altimeter difference greater than 100 metres in a radius of 100 metres on the traverse or tie lines were excluded from the tying process.

### 3.6 Micro-levelling Method

Micro-levelling techniques were then selectively applied to the tie line levelled data to remove minor residual variations in profile intensity. Selective micro-levelling was applied in order to leave unaffected any data having no residual levelling artefacts. Selective micro-levelling proceeds using the following steps:

Areas of interest that required micro-levelling were identified through the use of image processing visualisation.

Polygons were used to define areas requiring micro-levelling.

“Pseudo-ties” were constructed from the gridded data by extracting traverses from the grid normal to the flight direction.

Line dependent artefacts were removed from the pseudo lines using custom filters.

Crossover values were calculated between traverse lines and pseudo tie lines.

The traverse lines were adjusted in the pre-defined sections to minimise the crossover values.

This process was repeated in order to remove various wavelength line dependent artefacts from the pseudo-ties. The object of each micro-levelling iteration was to produce a smooth control surface to which the traverse lines are levelled. This control surface was provided through the use of “pseudo-ties”.

### 3.7 Interpolation Method

The interpolation used is a minimum curvature algorithm. The algorithm is based on the work published by Briggs 1974, Briggs I. C.: Machine contouring using minimum curvature. *Geophysics*. Vol. 39, No. 1. February 1974. pp. 39-48.

The algorithm has been modified to include a tension parameter based on the work published by Smith and Wessel Smith, W. H. F, and P. Wessel, 1990, Gridding with continuous curvature splines in tension, *Geophysics* 55, 293-305.

A tension factor of 0 was used to interpolate the magnetics  
The mesh size for data interpolation was 40 x 40 metres.

## 4. Radiometric Processing

### 4.1 Processing Flow

The processing steps radiometric data were as follows:

1. Application of necessary parallax corrections to data
2. Check radar altimeter data for spikes
3. NASVD spectral smoothing
  - Examine the output to determine the number of components required.
  - Select 8 components for spectral reconstruction.
4. Standard 256 channel radiometric corrections:
  - Dead-time correction performed on 256 channel data.
  - Check if energy recalibration required
  - Remove background radon from window data using Minty's method (1996)
  - Perform STP height corrected spectral stripping
  - Perform STP height correction of window data to average survey height (80 m).
5. Micro-levelling

Spectral smoothing was applied using the NASVD process, and spectral reconstruction was employed using 8 spectral components.

Micro-levelling was applied in the method as described below.

### 4.2 Window Energy Limits

The energy bounds for the windows were

Window Name	Energy Range (Mev)
Potassium	1.374 – 1.566
Thorium	2.416 – 2.799
Uranium	1.662 – 1.854
Total Count	0.414 – 2.799

## 4.3 Spectral Stripping Ratios

The stripping ratios used in the processing were:

<b>Alpha</b>	0.277
<b>Beta</b>	0.408
<b>Gamma</b>	0.776
<b>a</b>	0.045
<b>b</b>	0.001
<b>g</b>	0.000

## 4.4 Tie Line Levelling

No tie line levelling was applied.

## 4.5 Micro-levelling Method

Micro-levelling techniques were then selectively applied to the tie line levelled data to remove minor residual variations in profile intensity. Selective micro-levelling was applied in order to leave unaffected any data having no residual levelling artefacts. Selective micro-levelling proceeds using the following steps:

Areas of interest that required micro-levelling were identified through the use of image processing visualisation.

Polygons were used to define areas requiring micro-levelling.

“Pseudo-ties” were constructed from the gridded data by extracting traverses from the grid normal to the flight direction.

Line dependent artefacts were removed from the pseudo lines using custom filters.

Crossover values were calculated between traverse lines and pseudo tie lines.

The traverse lines were adjusted in the pre-defined sections to minimise the crossover values.

This process was repeated in order to remove various wavelength line dependent artefacts from the pseudo-ties. The object of each micro-levelling iteration was to produce a smooth control surface to which the traverse lines are levelled. This control surface was provided through the use of “pseudo-ties”.

## 4.6 Interpolation Method

The interpolation used is a minimum curvature algorithm. The algorithm is based on the worked published by Briggs 1974, Briggs I. C.: Machine contouring using minimum curvature. *Geophysics*. Vol. 39, No. 1. February 1974. pp. 39-48.

The algorithm has been modified to include a tension parameter based on the work published by Smith and Wessel Smith, W. H. F, and P. Wessel, 1990, Gridding with continuous curvature splines in tension, Geophysics 55, 293-305.

A tension factor of 0 was used to interpolate the radiometrics.

The mesh size for data interpolation was 40 x 40 metres.

## **5. Elevation Processing**

### **5.1 Processing Flow**

The processing steps for digital elevation data were as follows:

1. Application of necessary parallax corrections to data
2. Calculation of raw digital elevation data by subtracting the radar altimeter from the gps altitude
3. Tie line levelling
4. Micro-levelling

### **5.2 Tie Line levelling Method**

Tie line levelling was applied to the data by least squares minimisation, using a polynomial fit of order 0, of the differences in elevation values at the crossover points of the survey traverse and tie line data.

The least squares tie line levelling process employs a two pass Gauss-Seidel iterative scheme. The essential steps in this process are:

In the first pass the tie lines were first adjusted to minimise, in the least squares sense, the crossover values with the traverse line values being held constant.

The second pass held the levelled tied line values constant, and minimised in the least squares sense, the crossover values with traverses.

The DC correction values to be applied to the traverse lines and tie lines were then applied to the magnetic data.

To reduce the effects of radar altimeter and gps errors on the recorded elevation data at the crossover points, data having a radar altimeter difference greater than 10 metres in a radius of 100 metres on the traverse or tie lines were excluded from the tying process.

### **5.3 Micro-levelling Method**

Micro-levelling techniques were then selectively applied to the tie line levelled data to remove minor residual variations in profile intensity. Selective micro-levelling was applied in order to leave unaffected any data having no residual levelling artefacts. Selective micro-levelling proceeds using the following steps:

Areas of interest that required micro-levelling were identified through the use of image processing visualisation.

Polygons were used to define areas requiring micro-levelling.

“Pseudo-ties” were constructed from the gridded data by extracting traverses from the grid normal to the flight direction.

Line dependent artefacts were removed from the pseudo lines using custom filters.

Crossover values were calculated between traverse lines and pseudo tie lines.

The traverse lines were adjusted in the pre-defined sections to minimise the crossover values.

This process was repeated in order to remove various wavelength line dependent artefacts from the pseudo-ties. The object of each micro-levelling iteration was to produce a smooth control surface to which the traverse lines are levelled. This control surface was provided through the use of “pseudo-ties”.

## **5.4 Adjust to AHD**

N values were removed in real time in the GPS receiver.

## **5.5 Interpolation Method**

The interpolation used is a minimum curvature algorithm. The algorithm is based on the work published by Briggs 1974, Briggs I. C.: Machine contouring using minimum curvature. *Geophysics*. Vol. 39, No. 1. February 1974. pp. 39-48.

The algorithm has been modified to include a tension parameter based on the work published by Smith and Wessel Smith, W. H. F, and P. Wessel, 1990, Gridding with continuous curvature splines in tension, *Geophysics* 55, 293-305.

A tension factor of 0 was used to interpolate the dtm.

The mesh size for data interpolation was 40 x 40 metres.

## 6. Deliverable Items

The deliverable items included all digital data. The located data conformed to ASEG-GDF format and the gridded data was supplied in ERMapper format. The description of the located data is below:

There was one area supplied:

Mole Creek

### Located data supplied in ASEG GDF

File name	Definition
*_magdtm	Raw magnetics & elevation data
*_rad256	Raw 256 channel data
*_rads	Final Radiometric Window Data

### Gridded data supplied in ER Mapper format

File name	Definition	Units
*_TMI	Final magnetic gridded data	nT
*_ELEV	Final elevation gridded data	m
*_TOT	Final radiometric dose rate gridded data	CPS
*_POT	Final radiometric potassium gridded data	CPS
*_TH	Final radiometric uranium gridded data	CPS
*_URA	Final radiometric thorium gridded data	CPS

\* Denotes the area name as described above

## 6.1 Final Magnetic Located Data file

```
COMM
COMM Baigent Geosciences Pty. Ltd.
COMM -----
COMM
COMM Area : Mole Creek, Tasmania
COMM Company Flown by: Daishsat Pty. Ltd.
COMM Company Flown for: Tasmanian Department of Infrastructure, Energy and
Resources
COMM Company Processed: Baigent Geosciences Pty. Ltd.
COMM
COMM AIRBORNE SURVEY EQUIPMENT:
COMM -----
COMM
COMM Aircraft : Robinson R44
COMM Magnetometer : Geometrics G823 Caesium Vapour
COMM Magnetometer Resolution : 0.01 nT
COMM Magnetometer Compensation : Post Flight
COMM Magnetometer Sample Interval : 20 Hz, Approx 2.1 metres
COMM Data Acquisition : GeoOZ Model 2009
COMM Spectrometer : Radiation Solutions RS 500
COMM Crystal Size : 16 lt downward array
COMM Spectrometer Sample Interval : 1.0 Seconds (approx 42 metres)
COMM GPS Navigation System : Novatel 951R GPS Receiver
COMM
COMM
COMM AIRBORNE SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS
COMM
COMM Flight Line Direction : 000- 180 degrees
COMM Flight Line Separation : 200 metres
COMM Tie Line Direction : 090 - 270 degrees
COMM Tie Line Separation : 2000 metres
COMM Terrain Clearance : 80 metres (MTC)
COMM
COMM
COMM Survey flown : April/May 2013
COMM
COMM
COMM Flight path calculated from GPS Data using a Novatel 951R GPS Receiver.
COMM
COMM
COMM Grid notation refers to GDA/MGA Zone 55
COMM
COMM
COMM MAGNETIC DATA CORRECTIONS:
COMM -----
COMM Diurnal variations removed
COMM IGRF(2010) updated to 2013.33 removed
COMM Average survey base station value added to datum
COMM
COMM RADIOMETRIC CORRECTIONS AND COEFFICIENTS:
COMM -----
COMM Spectral data reconstructed using NASVD
COMM Data has been corrected for aircraft and cosmic backgrounds.
COMM Height corrected to a constant datum of 80 metres,
COMM minimum height of 5 and a maximum of 300 metres.
```

COMM Data has also been corrected for radon using the method described by Minty  
 COMM and corrected for channel interaction.

COMM

	Tot.Count	Potassium	Uranium	Thorium
COMM Arcft Bkg	26.6	10.37	0	0
COMM Cosmic Bkg	0.986	0.0514	0.041	0.0549
COMM Height Attn	0.007434	0.009432	0.008428	0.007510

COMM

COMM

COMM STRIPPING RATIOS:

COMM

COMM -----  
 COMM Alpha = 0.269, Beta = 0.404, Gamma = 0.758,  
 COMM a = 0.056, b = 0.004, g = -0.001

COMM

Channel name	Format	Units	Null Value
Job code	A5		
Line number	A9		
Flight	I5		
Flight date	A9	YYYYMMDD	
fiducial	f12.1		-999999.000000
mga_east	f11.2	METRES	-99999.000000
mga_north	f11.2	METRES	-99999.000000
gda_long	f12.6	degrees	-999.000000
gda_lat	f11.6	degrees	-99.000000
rad_alt	f8.2	METRES	-999.000000
gps_height	f8.2	METRES	-999.000000
raw_mag	f10.3	nT	-9999.000000
mag_gammas	f10.3	nT	-9999.000000
diurnal_gammas	f10.3	nT	-9999.000000
igrf_gammas	f10.3	nT	-9999.000000
fin_mag	f10.3	nT	-9999.000000
dtm	f8.2	METRES	-99.000000

DEFN ST=RECD,RT=COMM;RT:A4;COMMENTS:A80

DEFN 1 ST=RECD,RT=;BGSJOB:I5:NULL=999:NAME=BGS Job Code

DEFN 2 ST=RECD,RT=;LINE:A9:NULL=999999:NAME=line

DEFN 3 ST=RECD,RT=;FLIGHT:F5.0:NULL=999:NAME=flight

DEFN 4 ST=RECD,RT=;DATE:A9:NULL=999999:UNIT=YYYYMMDD

DEFN 5 ST=RECD,RT=;FIDUCIAL:f12.1:NULL=-999999.000000:NAME=FIDUCIAL

DEFN 6 ST=RECD,RT=;MGAEAST:f11.2:UNIT=METRES:NULL=-99999.000000:NAME=MGA\_EAST

DEFN 7 ST=RECD,RT=;MGANORTH:f11.2:UNIT=METRES:NULL=-99999.000000:NAME=MGA\_NORTH

DEFN 8 ST=RECD,RT=;GDA94LNG:f12.6:UNIT=degrees:NULL=-999.000000:NAME=GDA94LNG

DEFN 9 ST=RECD,RT=;GDA94LAT:f11.6:UNIT=degrees:NULL=-99.000000:NAME=GDA94LAT

DEFN 10 ST=RECD,RT=;RAD\_ALT:f8.2:UNIT=METRES:NULL=-999.000000:NAME=RAD\_ALT

DEFN 11 ST=RECD,RT=;GPS\_HT:f8.2:UNIT=METRES:NULL=-999.000000:NAME=GPS\_ALT

DEFN 12 ST=RECD,RT=;MAGUNCMP:f10.3:UNIT=nT:NULL=-9999.000000:NAME=MAGUNCMP

DEFN 13 ST=RECD,RT=;MAGCOMP:f10.3:UNIT=nT:NULL=-9999.000000:NAME=MAGCOMP

DEFN 14 ST=RECD,RT=;DIURNAL:f10.3:UNIT=nT:NULL=-9999.000000:NAME=DIURNAL

DEFN 15 ST=RECD,RT=;IGRF:f10.3:UNIT=nT:NULL=-9999.000000:NAME=IGRF

DEFN 16 ST=RECD,RT=;FINMAG:f10.3:UNIT=nT:NULL=-9999.000000:NAME=FINMAG

DEFN 17 ST=RECD,RT=;DEM:f8.2:UNIT=METRES:NULL=-99.000000:NAME=DTM

;END DEFN

## 6.2 Final Radiometric Located Data file

```
COMM
COMM Baigent Geosciences Pty. Ltd.
COMM -----
COMM
COMM Area : Mole Creek, Tasmania
COMM Company Flown by: Daishsat Pty. Ltd.
COMM Company Flown for: Tasmanian Department of Infrastructure, Energy and
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mga_east	f11.2	METRES	-99999.000000
mga_north	f11.2	METRES	-99999.000000
gda_lat	f12.7	degrees	-99.000000
gda_long	f13.7	degrees	-999.000000
rad_alt	f8.2	METRES	-999.000000
gps_height	f8.2	METRES	-999.000000
baro_pressure	f8.2	hPa	-999.000000
temp_air_deg_c	f5.1	DEGC	-9.000000
live_time	f6.0	MSEC	-9.000000
raw_tot_cps	f8.0	CPS	-99.000000
raw_pot_cps	f7.0	CPS	-99.000000
raw_ura_cps	f7.0	CPS	-99.000000
cosmicd_cps	f5.0	CPS	-999.000000
fin_tot_cps	f8.1	CPS	-99.000000
fin_pot_cps	f7.1	CPS	-99.000000
fin_ura_cps	f7.1	CPS	-99.000000
fin_th_cps	f7.1	CPS	-99.000000

```

DEFN ST=RECD,RT=COMM;RT:A4;COMMENTS:A80
DEFN 1 ST=RECD,RT=;BGSJOB:I5:NULL=999:NAME=BGS Job Code
DEFN 2 ST=RECD,RT=;LINE:A9:NULL=999999:NAME=line
DEFN 3 ST=RECD,RT=;FLIGHT:F5.0:NULL=999:NAME=flight
DEFN 4 ST=RECD,RT=;DATE:A9:NULL=999999:UNIT=YYYYMMDD
DEFN 5 ST=RECD,RT=;FIDUCIAL:f12.1:NULL=-999999.000000:NAME=FIDUCIAL
DEFN 6 ST=RECD,RT=;MGAEAST:f11.2:UNIT=METRES:NULL=-99999.000000:NAME=MGA_EAST
DEFN 7 ST=RECD,RT=;MGANORTH:f11.2:UNIT=METRES:NULL=-99999.000000:NAME=MGA_NORTH
DEFN 8 ST=RECD,RT=;GDA94LAT:f12.7:UNIT=degrees:NULL=-99.000000:NAME=GDA94LAT
DEFN 9 ST=RECD,RT=;GDA94LON:f13.7:UNIT=degrees:NULL=-999.000000:NAME=GDA94LON
DEFN 10 ST=RECD,RT=;RAD_ALT:f8.2:UNIT=METRES:NULL=-999.000000:NAME=RAD_ALT
DEFN 11 ST=RECD,RT=;GPS_HT:f8.2:UNIT=METRES:NULL=-999.000000:NAME=GPS_ALT
DEFN 12 ST=RECD,RT=;BAROPRES:f8.2:UNIT=hPa:NULL=-999.000000:NAME=PRESSURE
DEFN 13 ST=RECD,RT=;TEMP:f5.1:UNIT=DEGC:NULL=-9.000000:NAME=TEMP_DEG
DEFN 14 ST=RECD,RT=;LIVETIME:f6.0:UNIT=MSEC:NULL=-9.000000:NAME=LIVETIME
DEFN 15 ST=RECD,RT=;RAW_TOT:f8.0:UNIT=CPS:NULL=-99.000000:NAME=RAW_TC
DEFN 16 ST=RECD,RT=;RAW_POT:f7.0:UNIT=CPS:NULL=-99.000000:NAME=RAW_POT
DEFN 17 ST=RECD,RT=;RAW_URA:f7.0:UNIT=CPS:NULL=-99.000000:NAME=RAW_URA
  
```

```

DEFN 18 ST=RECD,RT=;COSMIC:f5.0:UNIT=CPS:NULL=-999.000000:NAME=COSMIC
DEFN 19 ST=RECD,RT=;FIN_TOT:f8.1:UNIT=CPS:NULL=-99.000000:NAME=FIN_TC
DEFN 20 ST=RECD,RT=;FIN_POT:f7.1:UNIT=CPS:NULL=-99.000000:NAME=FIN_POT
DEFN 21 ST=RECD,RT=;FIN_URA:f7.1:UNIT=CPS:NULL=-99.000000:NAME=FIN_URA
DEFN 22 ST=RECD,RT=;FIN_TH:f7.1:UNIT=CPS:NULL=-99.000000:NAME=FIN_TH
;END DEFN

```

## 6.3 Final 256 Radiometric Data

```

COMM
COMM Baigent Geosciences Pty. Ltd.
COMM -----
COMM
COMM Area : Mole Creek, Tasmania
COMM Company Flown by: Daishsat Pty. Ltd.
COMM Company Flown for: Tasmanian Department of Infrastructure, Energy and
Resources
COMM Company Processed: Baigent Geosciences Pty. Ltd.
COMM
COMM AIRBORNE SURVEY EQUIPMENT:
COMM -----
COMM
COMM Aircraft : Robinson R44
COMM Magnetometer : Geometrics G823 Caesium Vapour
COMM Magnetometer Resolution : 0.01 nT
COMM Magnetometer Compensation : Post Flight
COMM Magnetometer Sample Interval : 20 Hz, Approx 2.1 metres
COMM Data Acquisition : GeoOZ Model 2009
COMM Spectrometer : Radiation Solutions RS 500
COMM Crystal Size : 16 lt downward array
COMM Spectrometer Sample Interval : 1.0 Seconds (approx 42 metres)
COMM GPS Navigation System : Novatel 951R GPS Receiver
COMM
COMM
COMM AIRBORNE SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS
COMM
COMM Flight Line Direction : 000- 180 degrees
COMM Flight Line Separation : 200 metres
COMM Tie Line Direction : 090 - 270 degrees
COMM Tie Line Separation : 2000 metres
COMM Terrain Clearance : 80 metres (MTC)
COMM
COMM
COMM Survey flown : April/May 2013
COMM
COMM
COMM Flight path calculated from GPS Data using a Novatel 951R GPS Receiver.
COMM
COMM
COMM Grid notation refers to GDA/MGA Zone 55
COMM
COMM
COMM MAGNETIC DATA CORRECTIONS:
COMM -----
COMM Diurnal variations removed
COMM IGRF(2010) updated to 2013.33 removed
COMM Average survey base station value added to datum

```

COMM  
 COMM RADIOMETRIC CORRECTIONS AND COEFFICIENTS:  
 COMM -----  
 COMM Spectral data reconstructed using NASVD  
 COMM Data has been corrected for aircraft and cosmic backgrounds.  
 COMM Height corrected to a constant datum of 80 metres,  
 COMM minimum height of 5 and a maximum of 300 metres.  
 COMM Data has also been corrected for radon using the method described by Minty  
 COMM and corrected for channel interaction.

	Tot.Count	Potassium	Uranium	Thorium
COMM Arcft Bkg	26.6	10.37	0	0
COMM Cosmic Bkg	0.986	0.0514	0.041	0.0549
COMM Height Attn	0.007434	0.009432	0.008428	0.007510

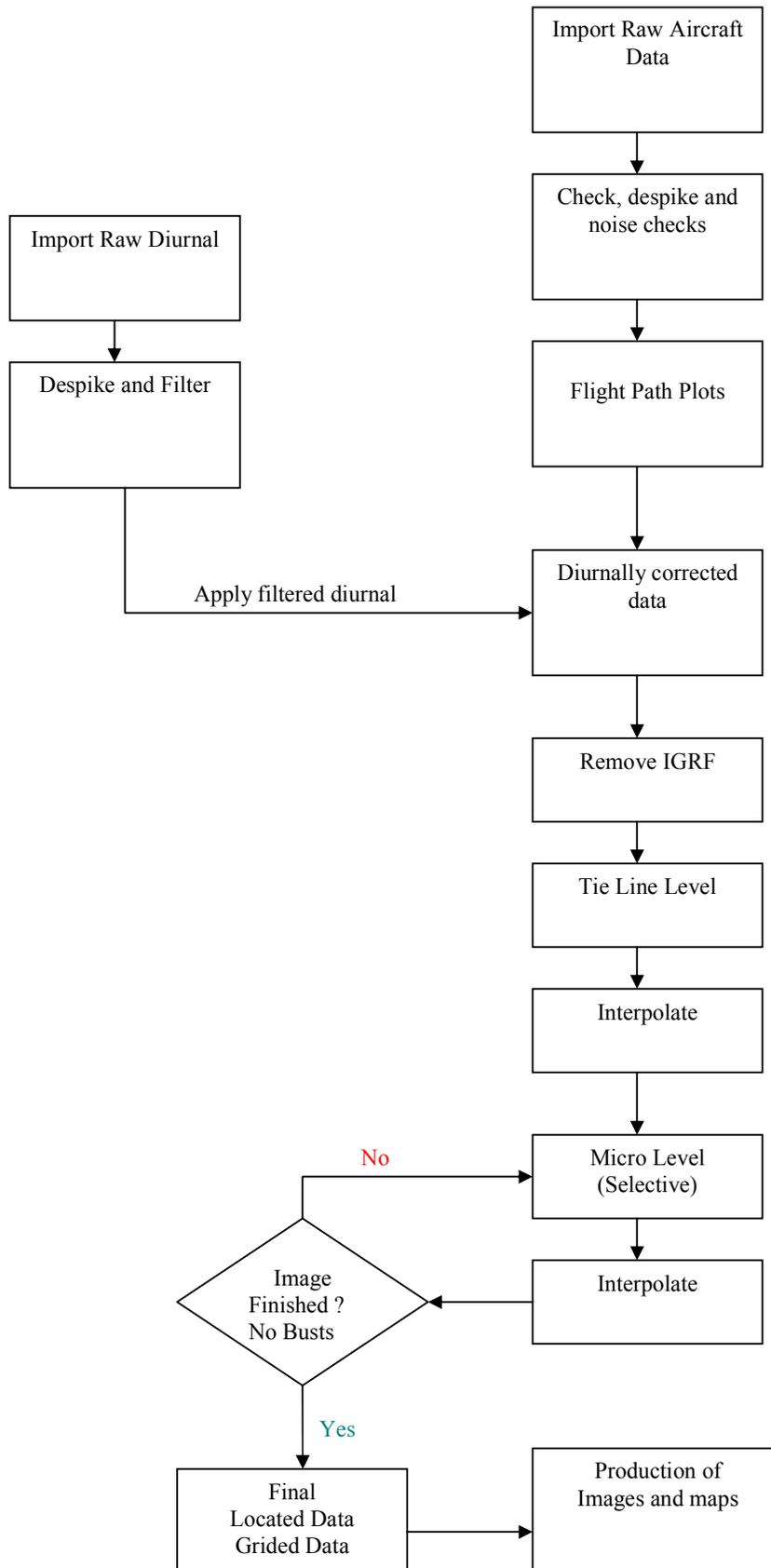
COMM STRIPPING RATIOS:

COMM -----  
 COMM Alpha = 0.269, Beta = 0.404, Gamma = 0.758,  
 COMM a = 0.056, b = 0.004, g = -0.001

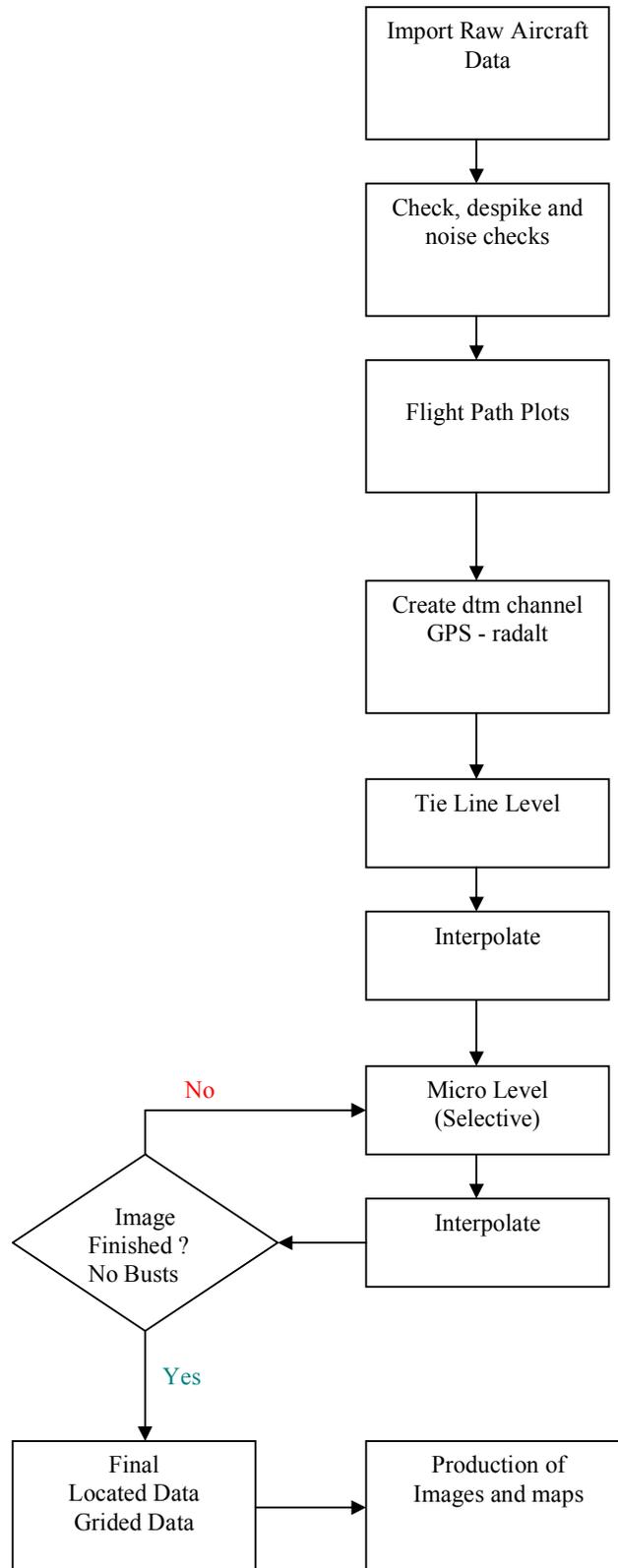
	Channel name	Format	Units	Null Value
COMM	Job code	A5		
COMM	Line number	A9		
COMM	Flight	I5		
COMM	Flight date	A9	YYYYMMDD	
COMM	fiducial	f12.1		-999999.000000
COMM	mga_east	f11.2	METRES	-99999.000000
COMM	mga_north	f11.2	METRES	-99999.000000
COMM	gda_lat	f12.6	degrees	-999.000000
COMM	gda_long	f11.6	degrees	-99.000000
COMM	rad_alt	f8.2	METRES	-999.000000
COMM	gps_height	f8.2	METRES	-999.000000
COMM	baro_pressure	f8.2	hPa	-999.000000
COMM	temp_air_deg_c	f5.1	DEGC	-9.000000
COMM	live_time	f6.0	MSEC	-9.000000
COMM	raw 256 channel spectra	256i5	CPS	-9

DEFN ST=RECD,RT=COMM;RT:A4;COMMENTS:A80  
 DEFN 1 ST=RECD,RT=;BGSJOB:I5:NULL=999:NAME=BGS Job Code  
 DEFN 2 ST=RECD,RT=;LINE:A9:NULL=999999:NAME=line  
 DEFN 3 ST=RECD,RT=;FLIGHT:F5.0:NULL=999:NAME=flight  
 DEFN 4 ST=RECD,RT=;DATE:A9:NULL=999999:UNIT=YYYYMMDD  
 DEFN 5 ST=RECD,RT=;FIDUCIAL:f12.1:NULL=-999999.000000:NAME=FIDUCIAL  
 DEFN 6 ST=RECD,RT=;MGAEAST:f11.2:UNIT=METRES:NULL=-99999.000000:NAME=MGA\_EAST  
 DEFN 7 ST=RECD,RT=;MGANORTH:f11.2:UNIT=METRES:NULL=-99999.000000:NAME=MGA\_NORTH  
 DEFN 8 ST=RECD,RT=;GDA94LAT:f11.6:UNIT=degrees:NULL=-99.000000:NAME=GDA94LAT  
 DEFN 9 ST=RECD,RT=;GDA94LNG:f12.6:UNIT=degrees:NULL=-999.000000:NAME=GDA94LNG  
 DEFN 10 ST=RECD,RT=;RAD\_ALT:f8.2:UNIT=METRES:NULL=-999.000000:NAME=RAD\_ALT  
 DEFN 11 ST=RECD,RT=;GPS\_HT:f8.2:UNIT=METRES:NULL=-999.000000:NAME=GPS\_ALT  
 DEFN 12 ST=RECD,RT=;BAROPRES:f8.2:UNIT=hPa:NULL=-999.000000:NAME=PRESSURE  
 DEFN 13 ST=RECD,RT=;TEMP:f5.1:UNIT=DEGC:NULL=-9.000000:NAME=TEMP\_DEG  
 DEFN 14 ST=RECD,RT=;LIVETIME:f6.0:UNIT=MSEC:NULL=-9.000000:NAME=LIVETIME  
 DEFN 15 ST=RECD,RT=;SPEC256:256I5:UNIT=CPS:NULL=-9:NAME=Raw 256 channel  
 spectrometer  
 ;END DEFN

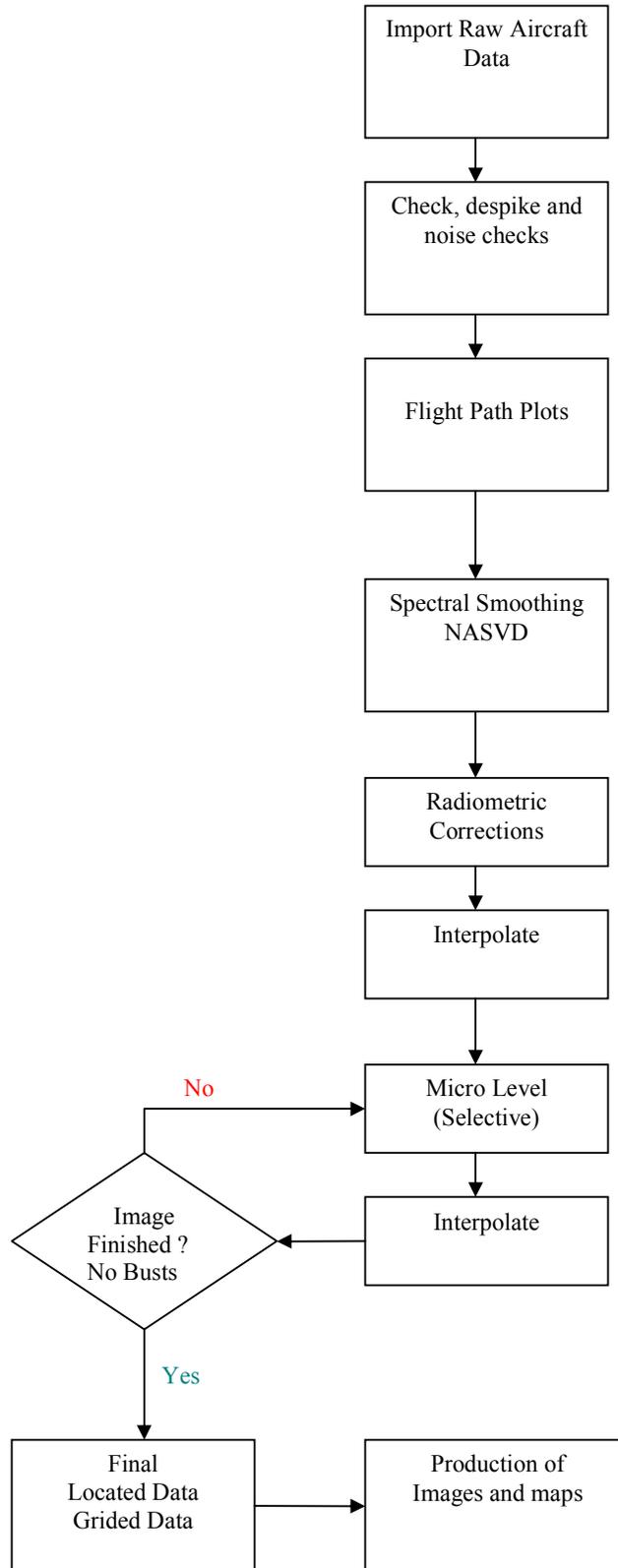
## 7. Magnetic Data Processing Flow Chart



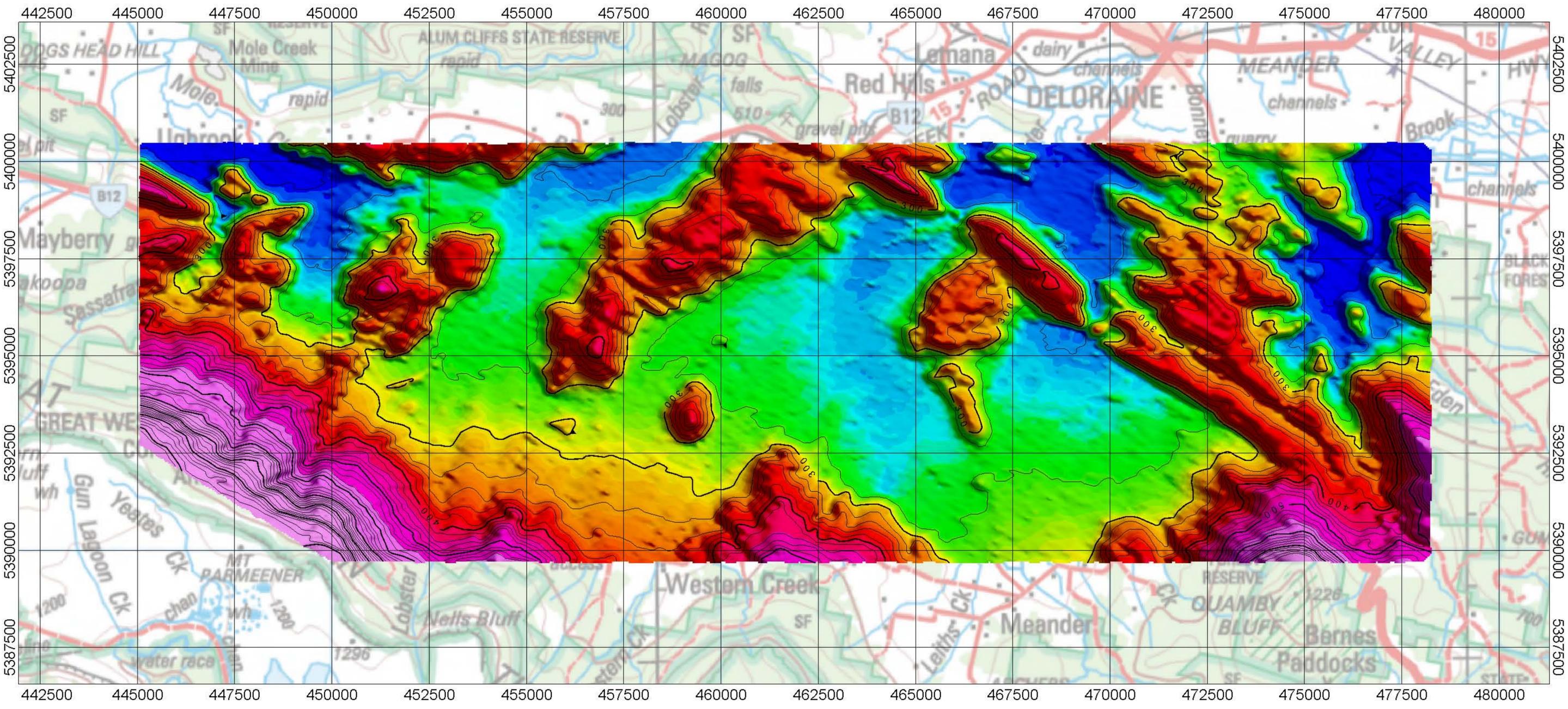
## 8. Elevation Data Processing Flow Chart



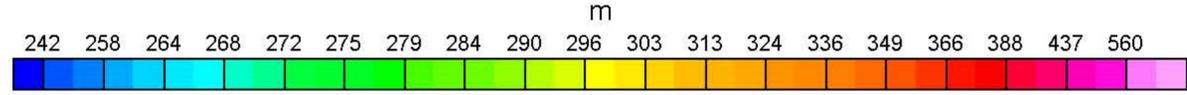
## 9. Radiometric Processing Flow Chart



## **Appendix A - Images**



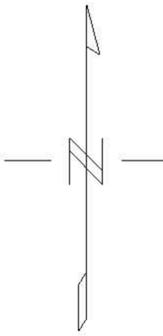
**Elevation**



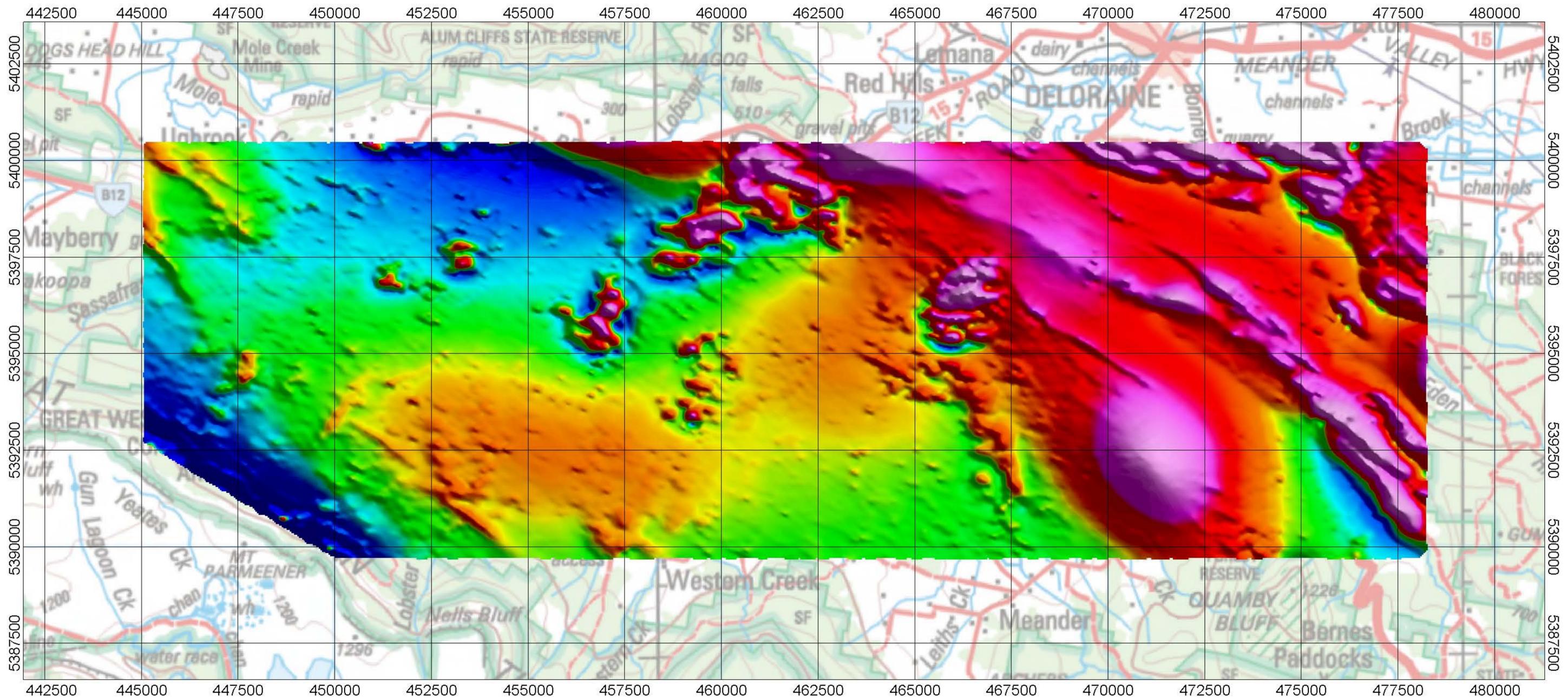
Scale 1:109500



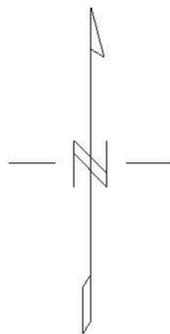
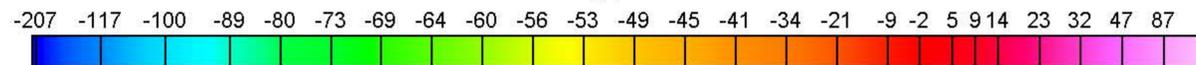
(meters)  
GDA94 / MGA zone 55



<b>13018 MRT</b>
<b>Mole Creek Airborne Survey Digital Terrain Model April 2013</b>
20m Contour Interval
<b>Survey By: Aerosystems</b>



**Magnetic Intensity**  
nT



Scale 1:109500



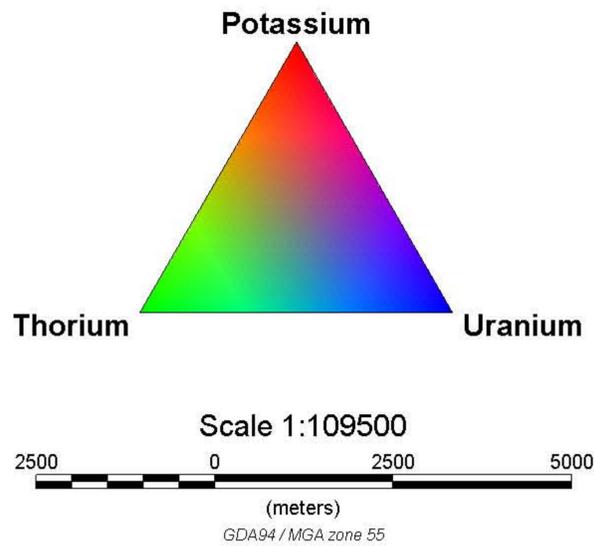
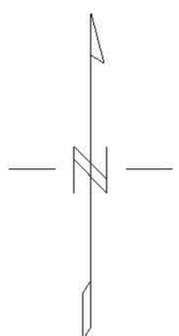
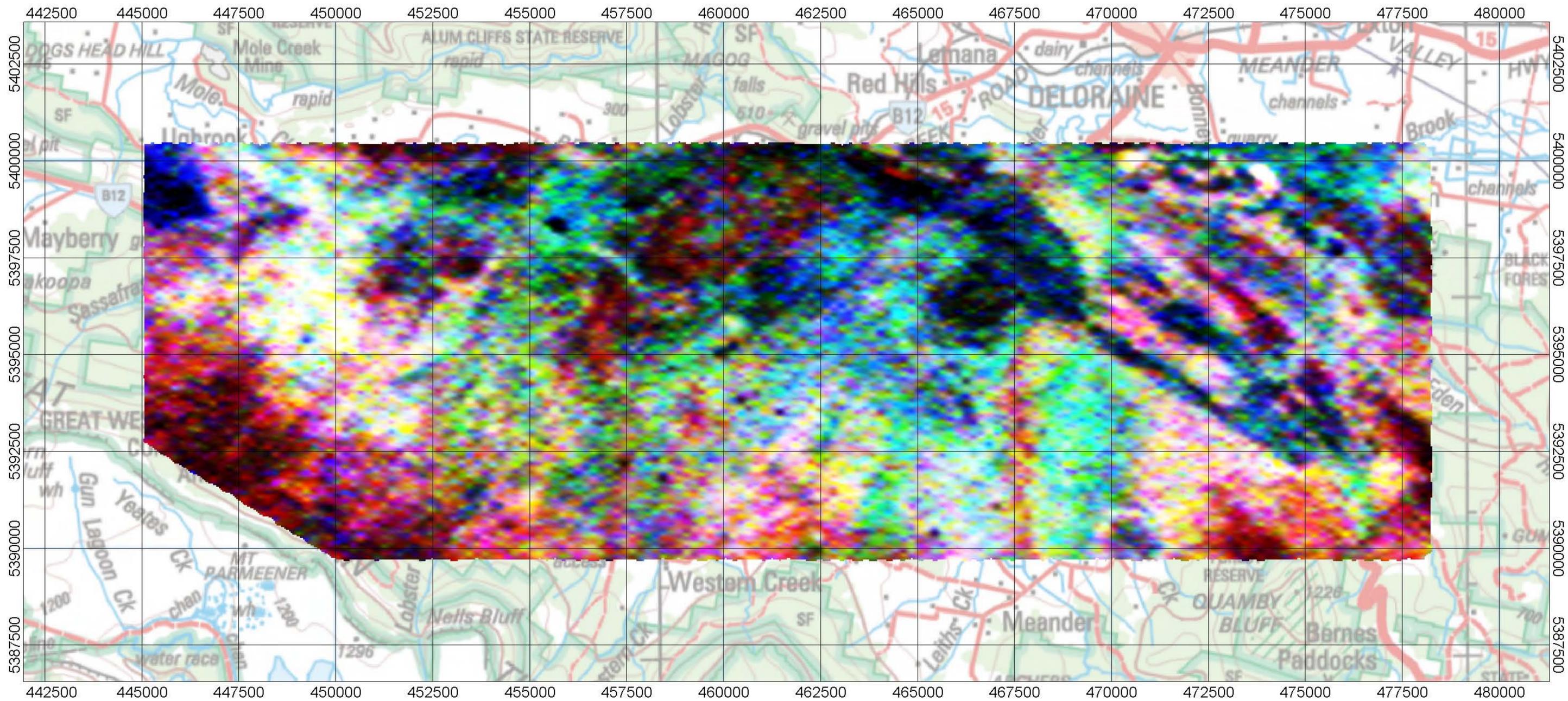
(meters)

GDA94 / MGA zone 55

**13018 MRT**

**Mole Creek Airborne Survey  
Total Magnetic Intensity  
April 2013**

**Survey By: Aerosystems**



<b>13018 MRT</b>
<b>Mole Creek Airborne Survey Radiometric Ternary Image April 2013</b>
<b>Survey By: Aerosystems</b>

