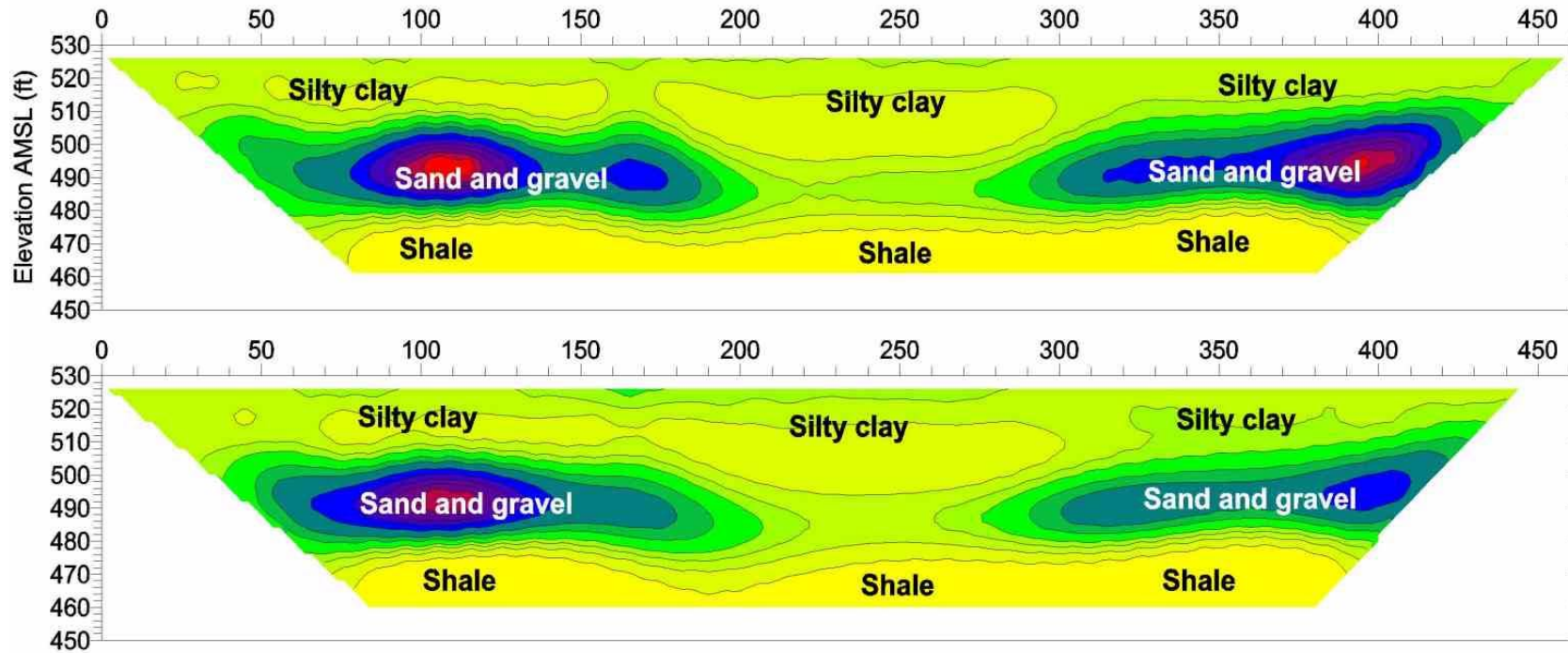
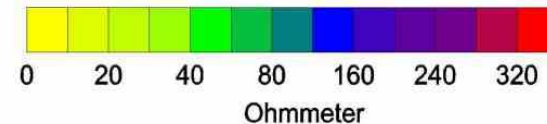


Mapping of Stratigraphy Sand and Gravel Lenses in Clay Environment



Two parallel profiles, 25' apart. Sand and gravel solution channels show higher resistivity than the silty clay or the shale. Note how the two profiles show almost the same layering since they are only 25' (ca 8 m) apart.

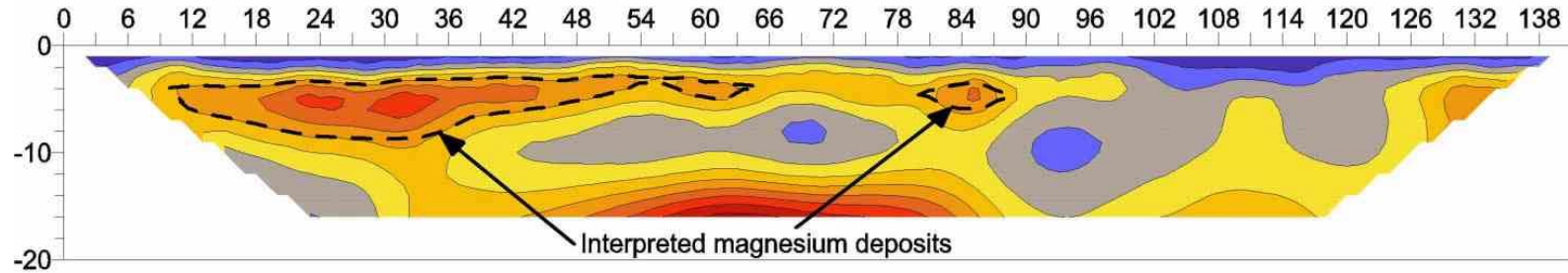
Instrument: Sting/Swift, 47 electrodes at 10' (3 meter) spacing
 Method: Earth resistivity survey using the dipole-dipole electrode array
 Units: Feet and Ohmmeter



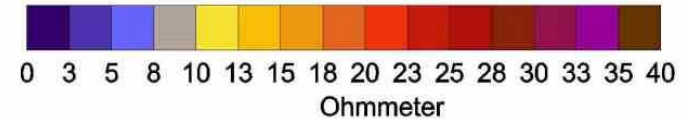
 **AGI** *Advanced Geosciences, Inc.*

Tel: +1 (512) 335-3338
 Fax: +1 (512) 258-9958
 E-mail sales@agiusa.com
 Web site <http://www.agiusa.com>

Mapping Magnesium Deposits



Senior Mine Geologist Stephen Wilcok holding a piece of magnesium ore at the survey site.



The survey site after 3 meter of conductive top soil had been removed.

Objective: To map a sedimentary magnesium deposit
 Survey date: 1998
 Survey site: Australia
 Instrument: Sting/Swift, 28 electrodes at 3 meter spacing
 Method: Dipole-dipole electrode array, using the roll-along technique
 Units: Meter and Ohmmeter

The magnesium deposit is covered by a thin layer of very conductive top soil, which hides the sedimentary magnesium ore below. The ore, which has relatively higher resistivity, is deposited horizontally and situated at a depth of 2 - 8 meter. The result of the resistivity survey shows good correlation with the drilling data and it has been shown that generally higher ore grade shows higher resistivity and can therefore be useful for evaluation of ore grade as well as distribution of ore deposit.

Courtesy of: Queensland Magnesia Operations Pty. Ltd
 Georadar Research Pty. Ltd.
 Terra Corp.

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Tel: +1 (512) 335-3338
 Fax: +1 (512) 258-9958
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