

with Loop 9, but is probably more reliable due to the stronger inductive energisation from the closer transmitter loop).

Hole SHD13

Similar general shape on the A-component to Hole SHD1, but no anomaly visible at base of hole for Loop 1. Profiles for Loop 2 show similar weak anomaly to SHD1, except anomaly is weaker and broader. This corroborates the interpretation of Conductor A placed west of the base of hole SHD1 (ie further away from the base of hole SHD13).

Hole SHD2

Profiles for Loop 2 data A-component are dominated by the strong primary field profile shape. The strongest feature is an intersection anomaly between 280 and 320 m depth. The conductor located east of this hole (Conductor C - see discussion below) is poorly coupled with this loop and does not produce any measureable signature, even after filtering the data.

Loop 1 gives clear signatures of the intersecting conductor (Conductor B, at depth 280-320 m downhole) and of an off-hole conductor, Conductor C. The anomaly maximum is negative, and the peak migrates down the hole with delay time; interpretation is difficult from such data, as such a response could be due to a large, formational conductor.

Following my recommendation of 27/4/99, this hole was additionally logged with Loop 9. Loop 9 gives an A-component anomaly of opposite sign to loop 1, and allows a clear interpretation of Conductor C as being steeply dipping, and of order 300 m east of the bottom of the hole. Figures 3-5 show a computer model for Conductor C which duplicates satisfactorily the field profile shape and decay. The off-hole anomaly is best seen on channels 10-14. Examination of U and V components of the Loop 9 field data shows Conductor C to strike both north and south of the hole. Fig. 6 shows field data in the same format as Fig. 7.

The intersection anomaly is strong at early times, but decays to nothing by channel 10. It is possible that the intersection identifying Conductor B is that of a weaker conductor which is continuous with the stronger off-hole Conductor C located down-dip (shown in Figure 3). An alternative possibility is that the weak Conductor B links to the south (down plunge) with Conductor D located below hole SHD12.

Hole SHD16

This hole was unfortunately only logged with a single collar loop (Loop 7), and the data is strongly overprinted with a primary field response. Two steps in the data occur at 240 and 560 m depths, but these look more like instrumental steps (faults in calibration) rather than responses of intersected conductors.

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