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The refraction survey does not give the base of the basalt nor the top of the next major strata of wrigglite or limestone which probably has gravel or deep lead material directly above.

Reflection method used with Bison:-

1. Two geophones were wired in series and connected to one of geophone intake sockets.

2. The geophones were placed either 40 or 50 feet apart equidistant from the bore or point whose strata depths were to be determined.

3. Hammer blows were struck at several points between the two geophones. Two or three blows were necessary to enhance the reflection signals.

4. Graphical plots were made of all enhanced signal times on the "Bison's" C.R.O.. True reflected times showed up on the graph as a series of points in an almost horizontal line.

5. After selection of the prominent reflected times, depths to the various strata boundaries can be computed as shown in the examples. Reflection times must be divided by two since they are the times the shock wave takes to travel down to the layer and back up to the geophone. Due allowance must be made for the depths of topsoil and weathered rock, also the seismic wave velocities of all strata must be carefully and systematically applied.

6. Refer to attached notes:-

"Reflection Seismology with the Bison Seismograph". (not attached with this appendix

A. H. Bartlett.

Enclosures
JMS