

Fig. 2-25 Contour Map of Apparent Resistivity in the Da Mai Area (128 Hz)

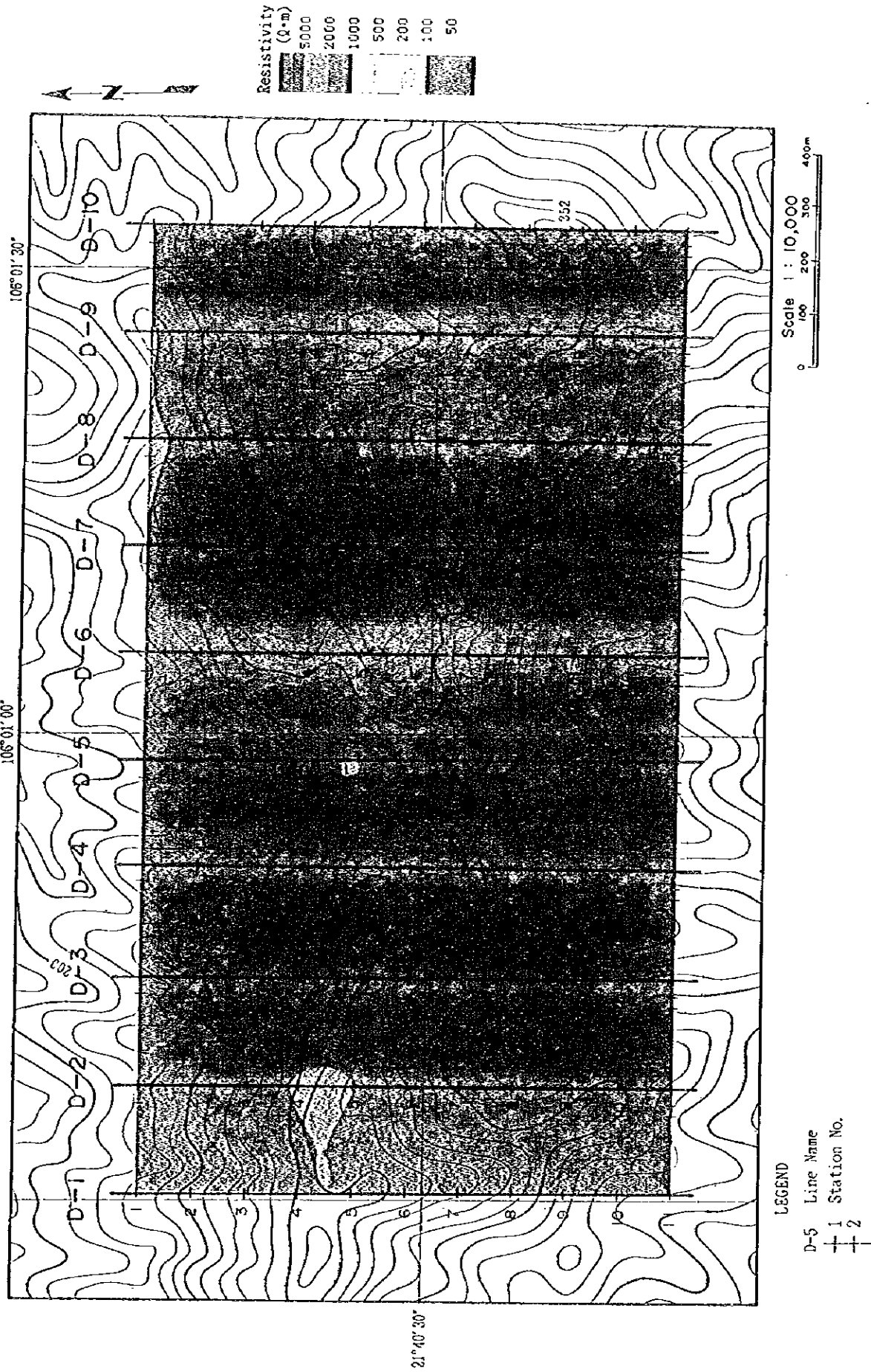


Fig. 2-26 Contour Map of Apparent Resistivity in the Da Mai Area (16 Hz)

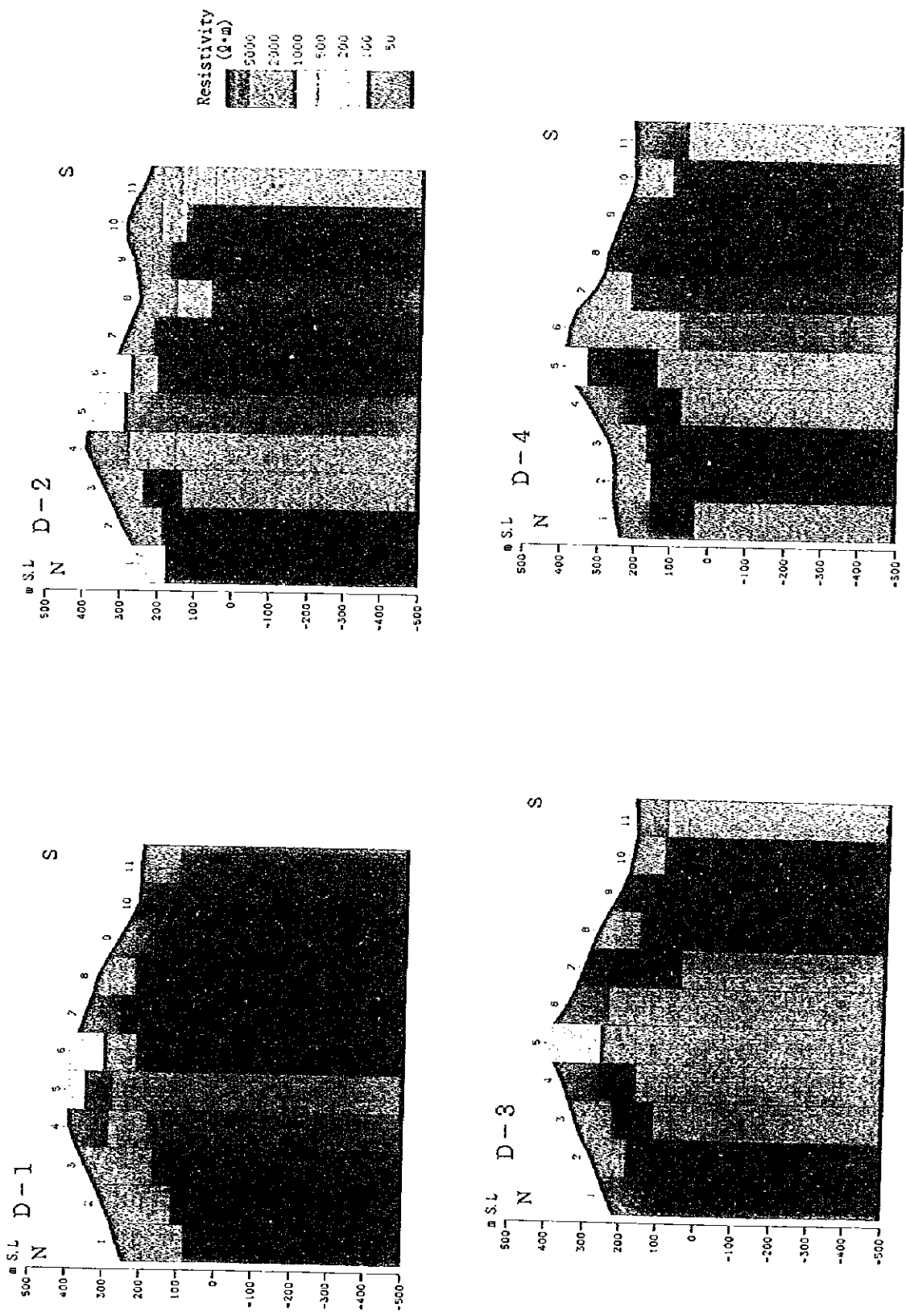


Fig. 2-27 Resistivity Structure Section (1-D, Line D-1 to D-4)

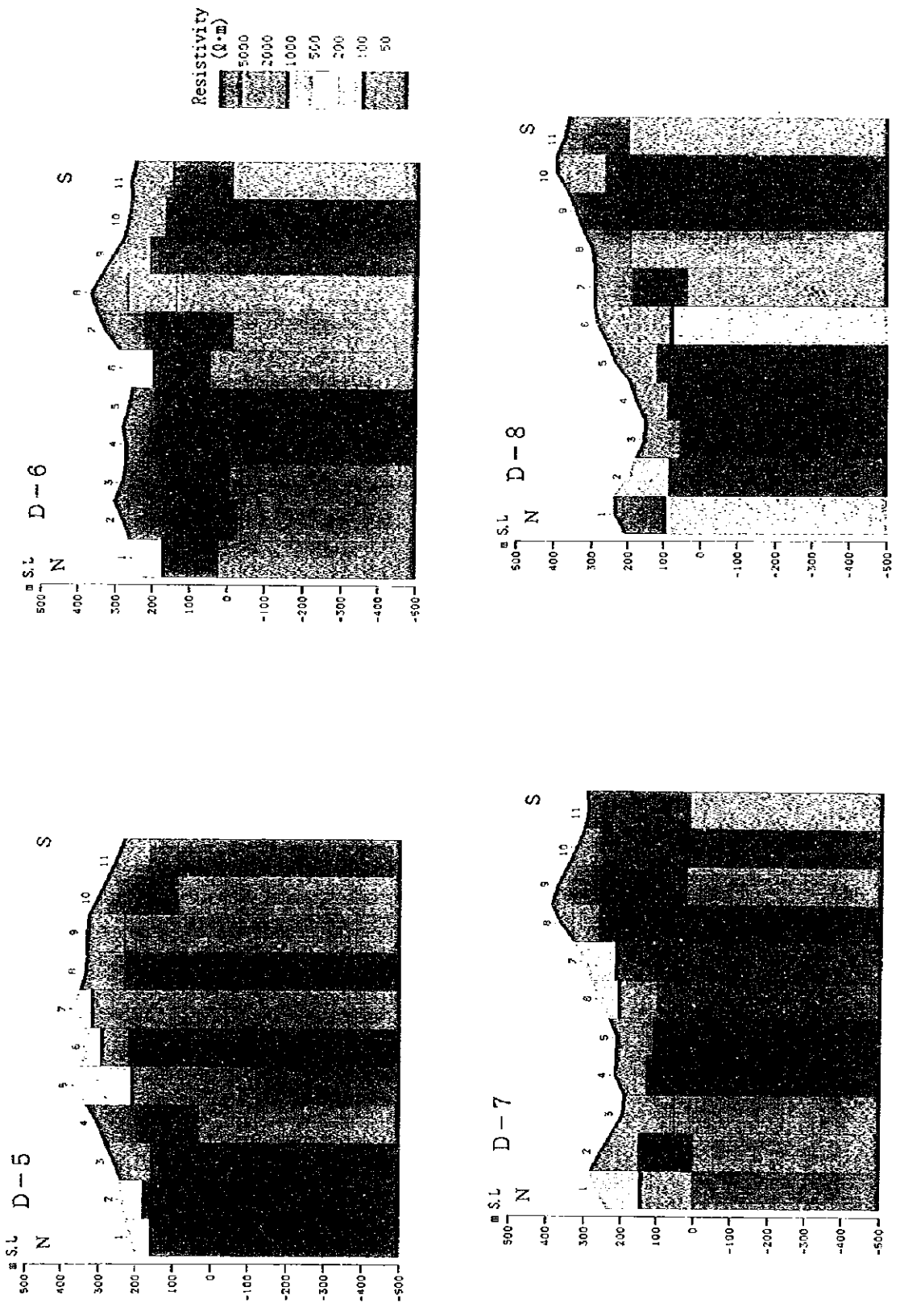


Fig. 2-28 Resistivity Structure Section (1-D, Line D-5 to D-8)

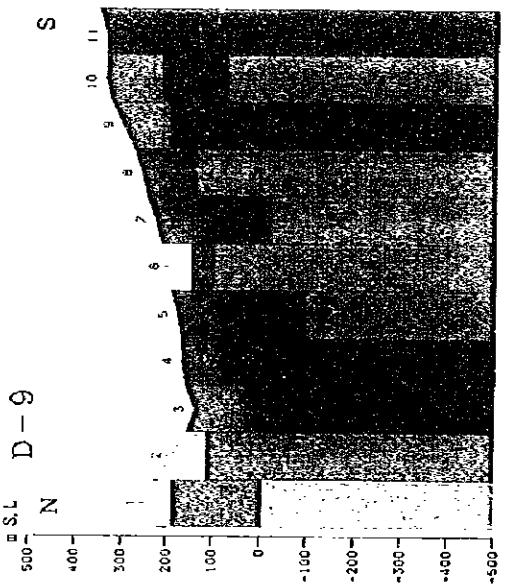
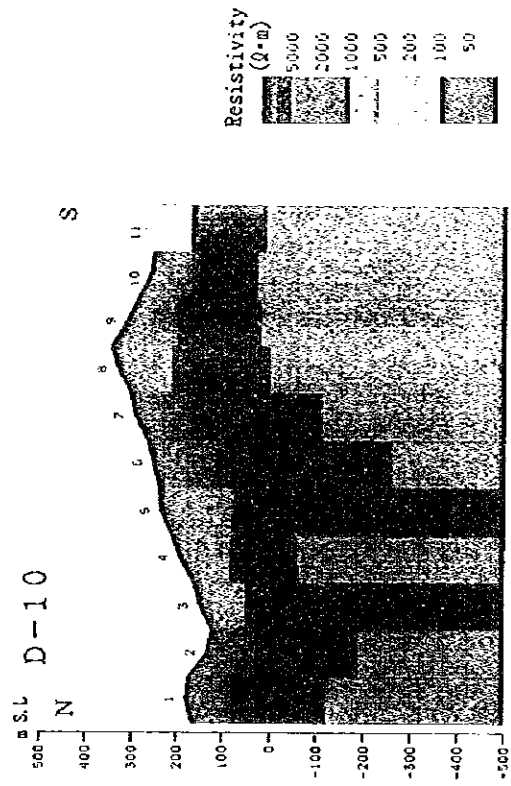


Fig. 2-29 Resistivity Structure Section (1-D, Line D-9, D-10)

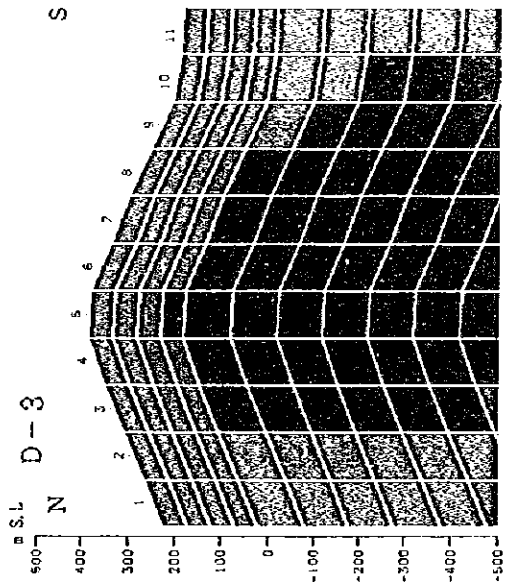
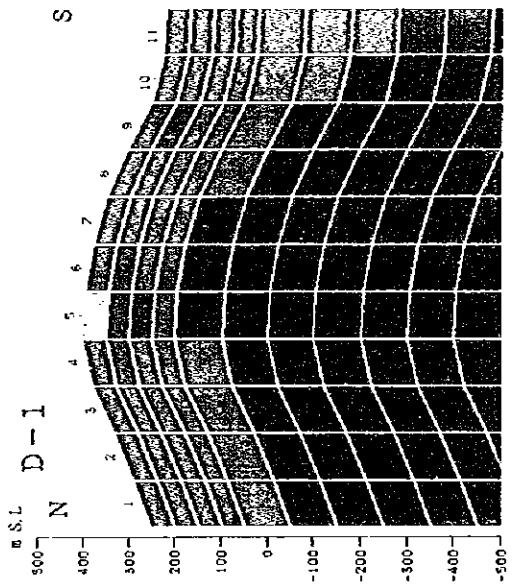
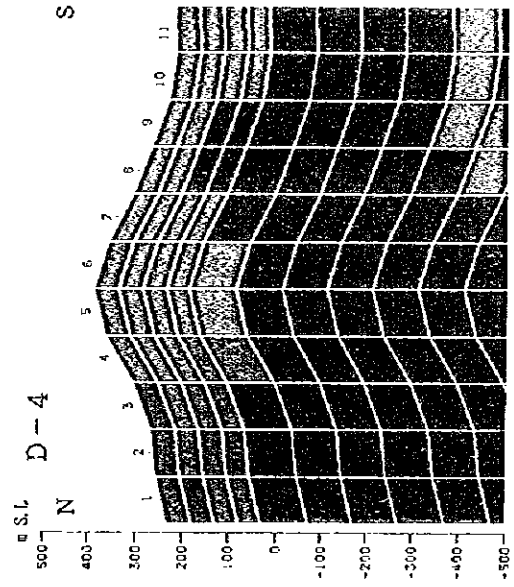
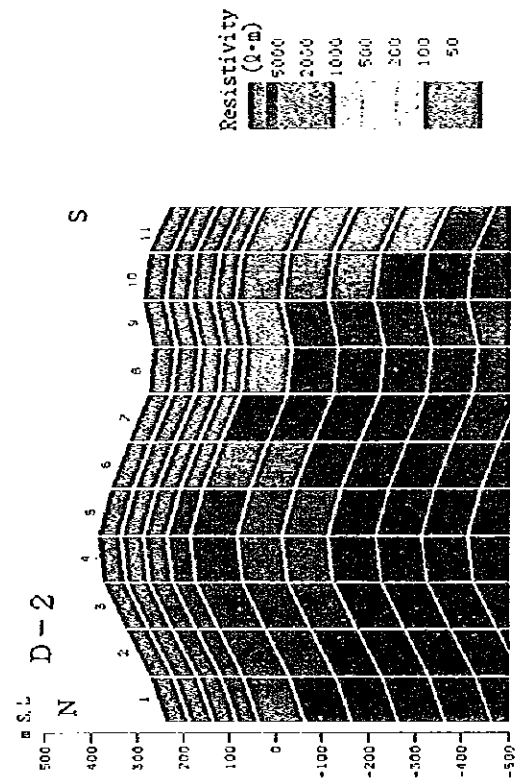


Fig. 2-30 Resistivity Structure Section (2-D, Line D-1 to D-4)

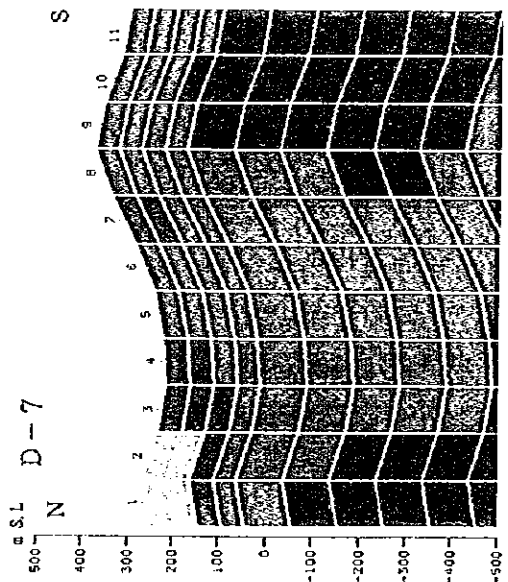
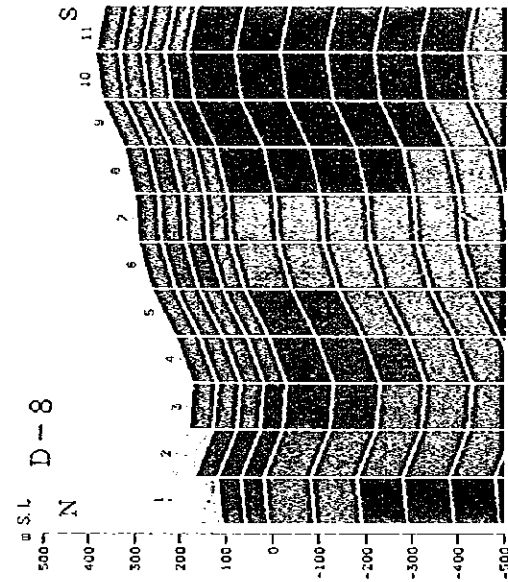
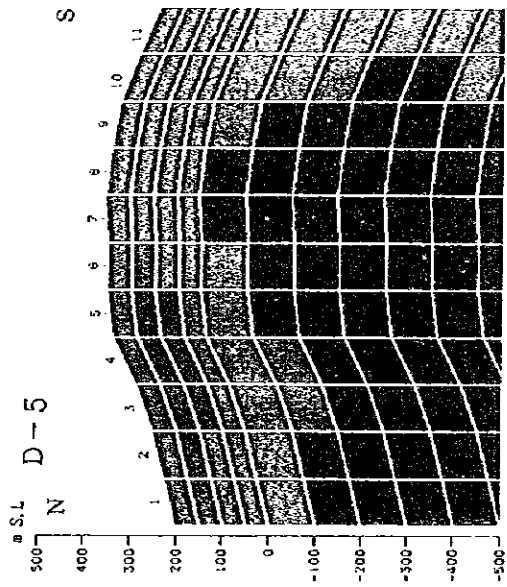
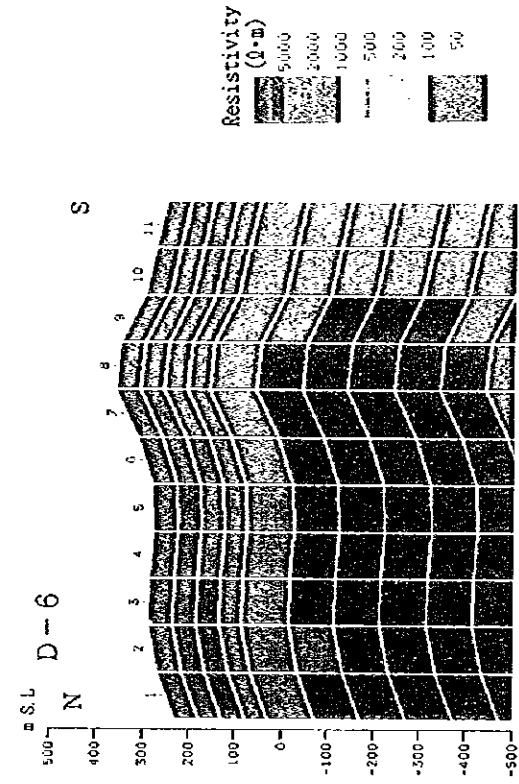


Fig. 2-31 Resistivity Structure Section (2-D, Line D-5 to D-8)

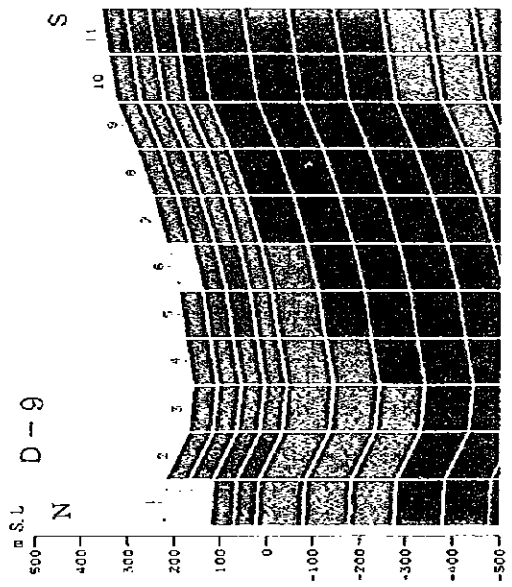
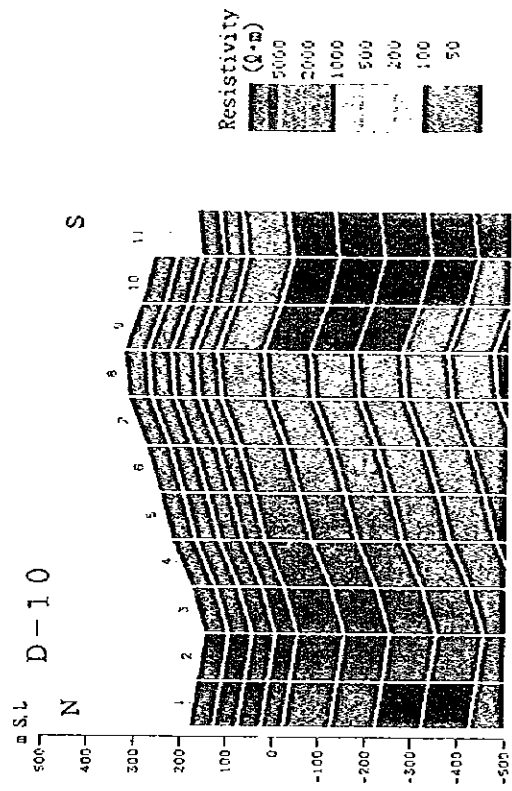


Fig. 2-32 Resistivity Structure Section (2-D, Line D-9, D-10)

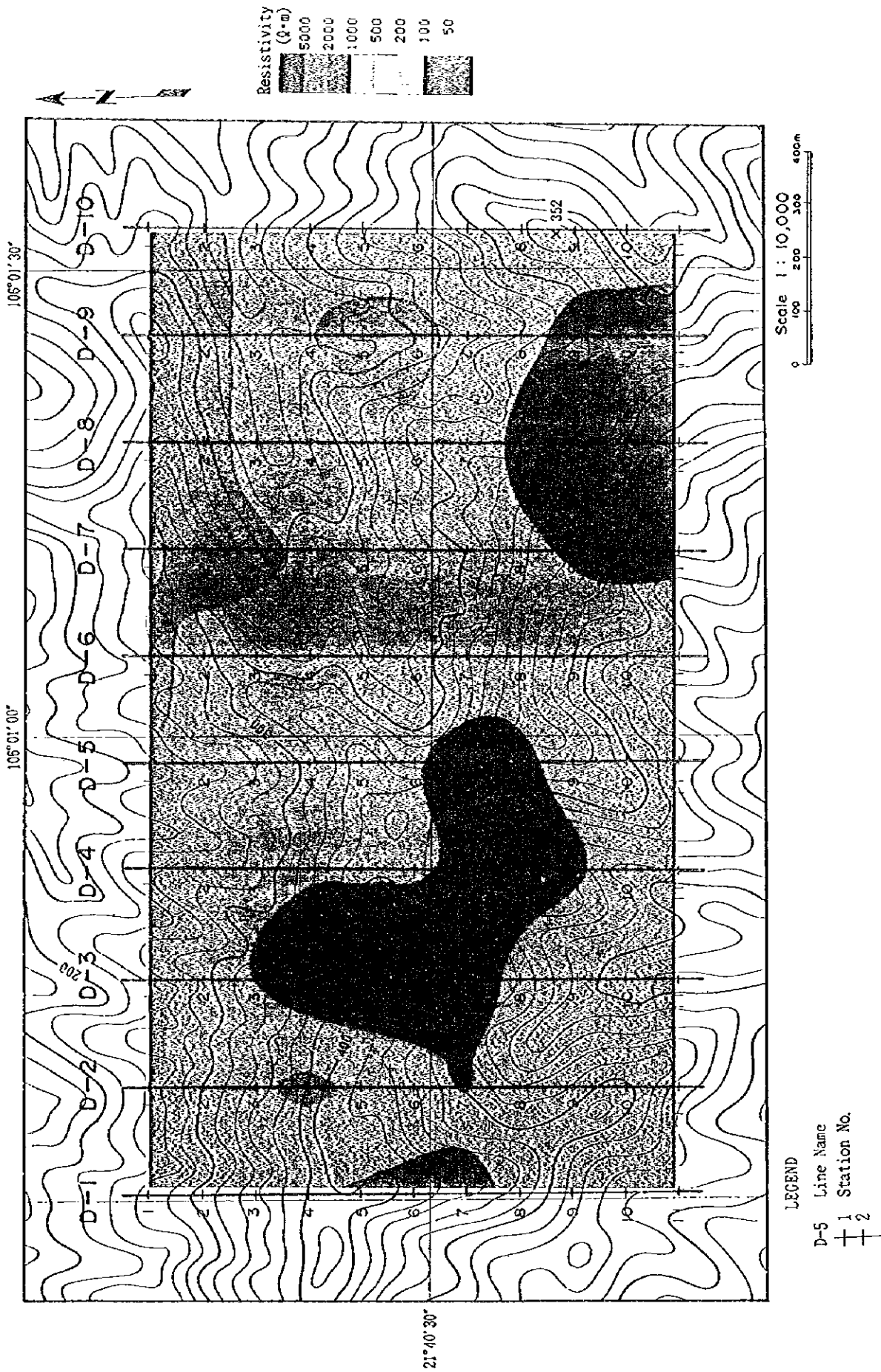


Fig. 2-33 Resistivity Structure Map in the Da Mai Area (2-D, SL 100 m)

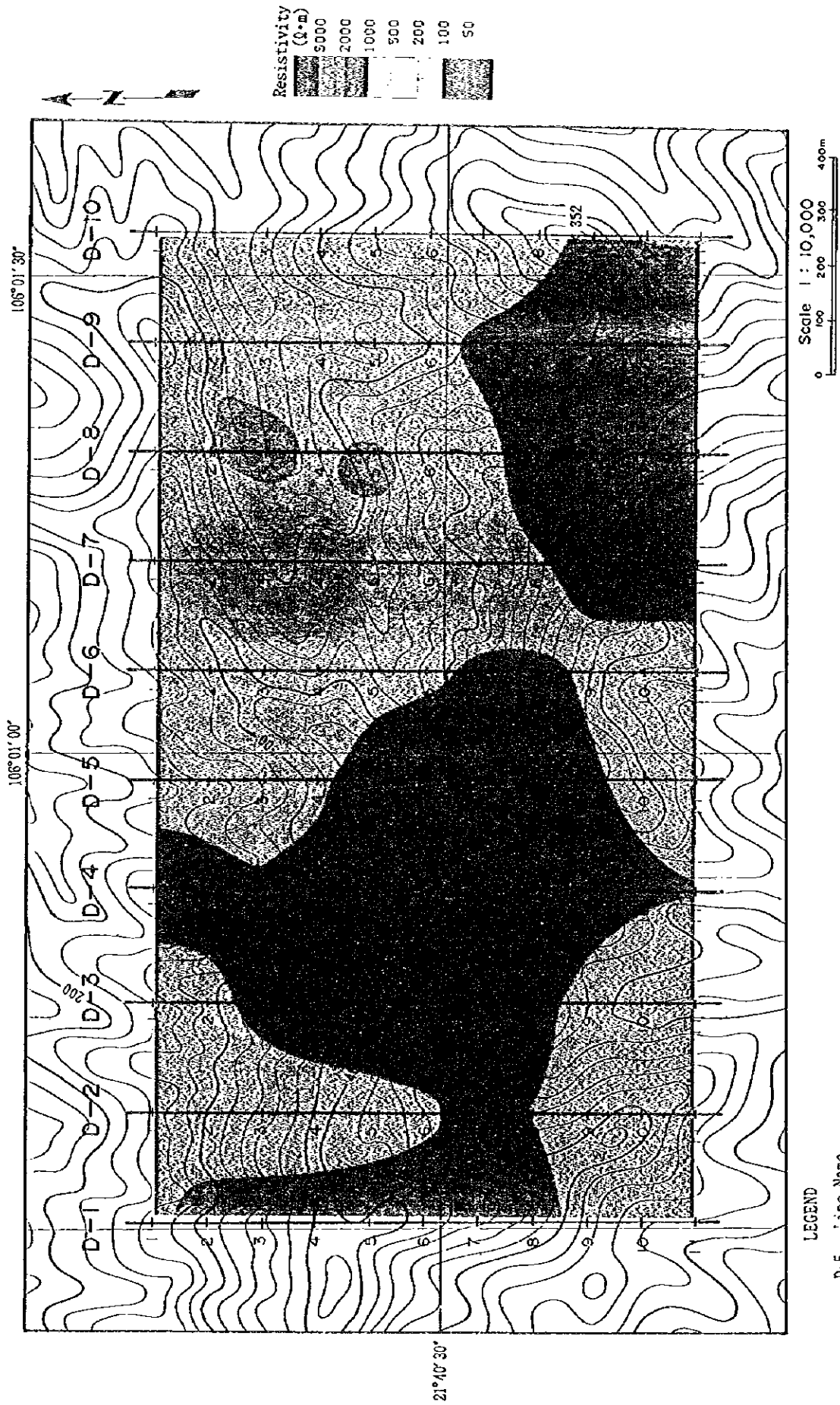


Fig. 2-34 Resistivity Structure Map in the Da Mai Area (2-D, SL 0 m)

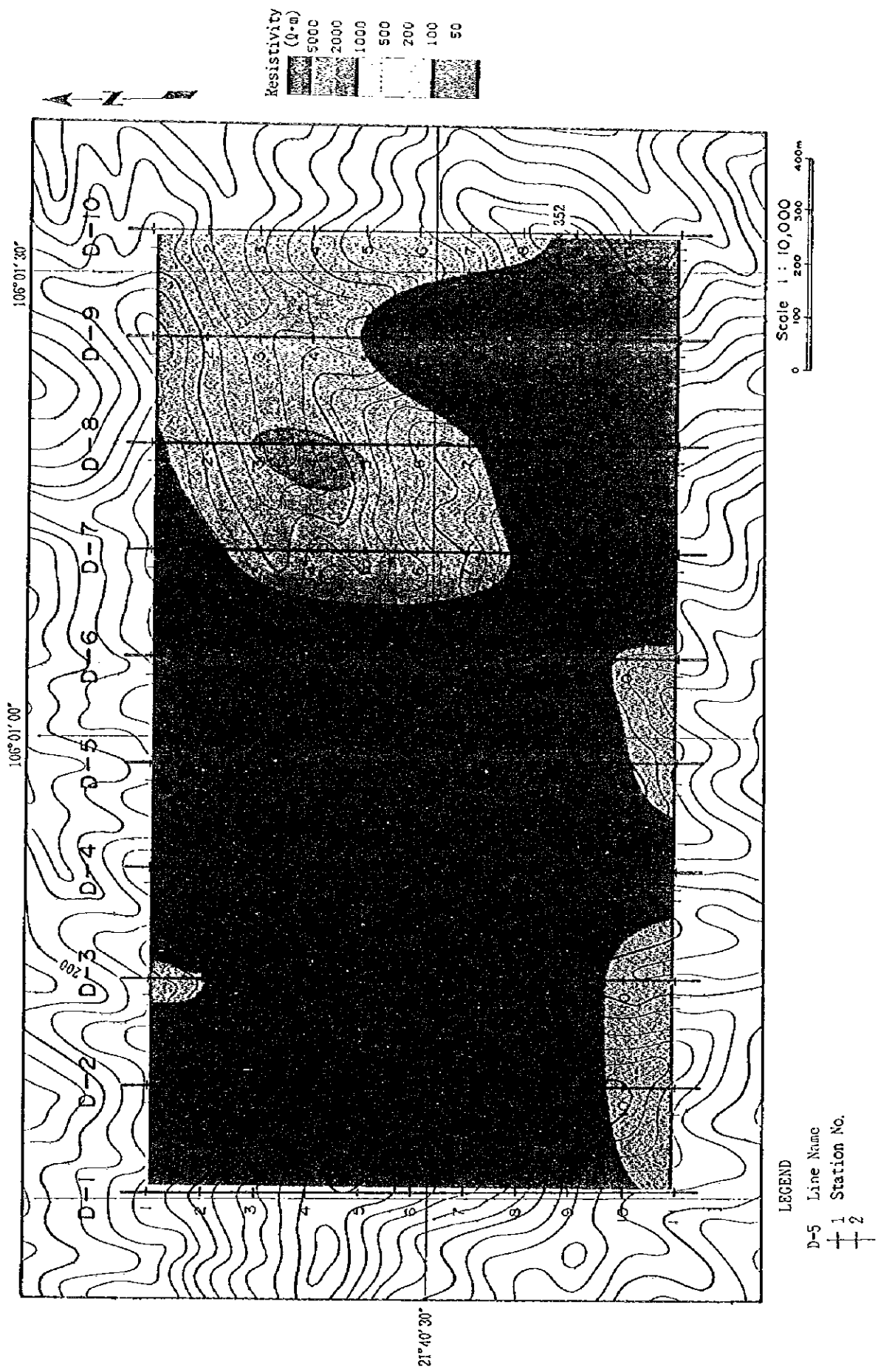


Fig. 2-35 Resistivity Structure Map in the Da Mai Area (2-D, SL -200 m)

0

0

0

5-3-2 Gang Area

(1) Apparent Resistivity

The pseudosections of the apparent resistivity of every line are shown in Figs. 2-36 to 2-38 and the contour maps of the apparent resistivity of 3 frequencies (1,024, 128 and 16 Hz) are shown in Figs. 2-39 to 2-41. The apparent resistivity in the Gang area tend to become high (more than 1,000 ohm-m) in the high frequencies and to decrease as frequency decreases. However, the resistivity turns high in the low frequencies less than 32 Hz. The horizontal change of the apparent resistivity is relatively small in the pseudosections.

In the map of 1,024 Hz, high resistivity more than 2,000 ohm-m is predominantly distributed in the west half of this area. The apparent resistivity of 1,024 and 128 Hz show the similar distribution. In these maps, low resistivity less than 500 ohm-m is predominantly distributed in the east half of this area. The apparent resistivity shows a tendency to be low in the ridge parts and high in the valley parts, similarly to the Da Mai area. The direction of the resistivity distribution is E-W according to the topography, on the whole. In the map of 1,024 Hz, the high resistivity zones more than 5,000 ohm-m were detected in the stream part (No. 8) of lines G-5 to G-7.

(2) Resistivity Structure (1-D Analysis)

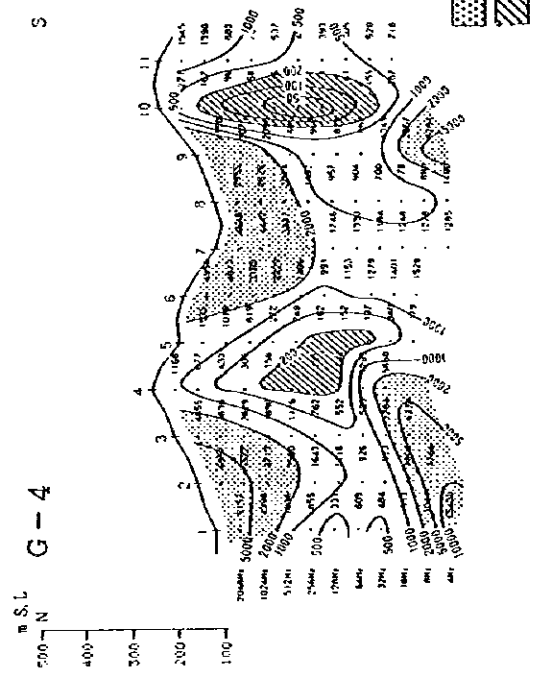
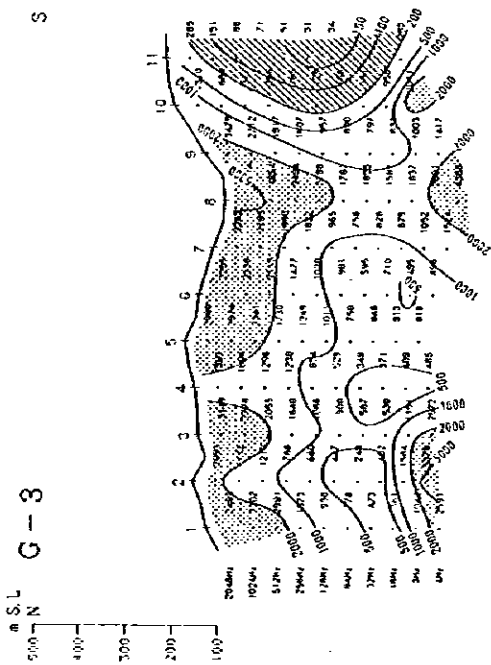
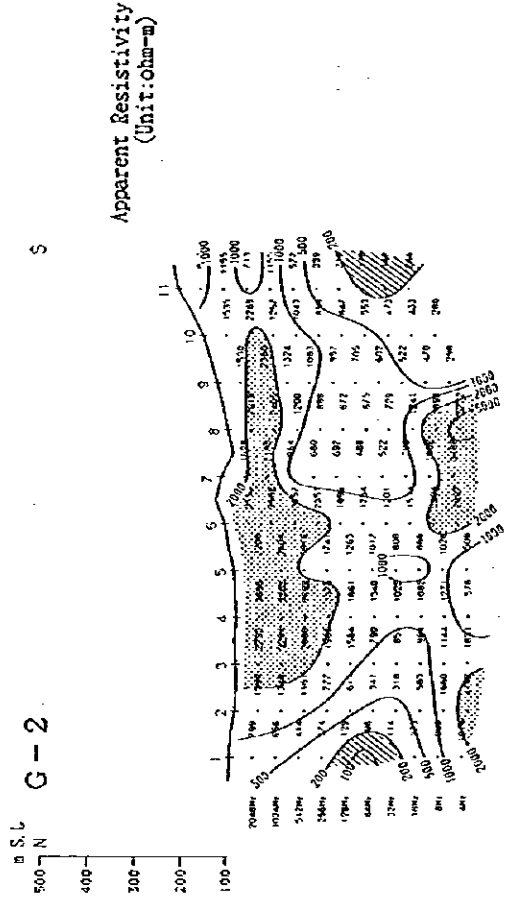
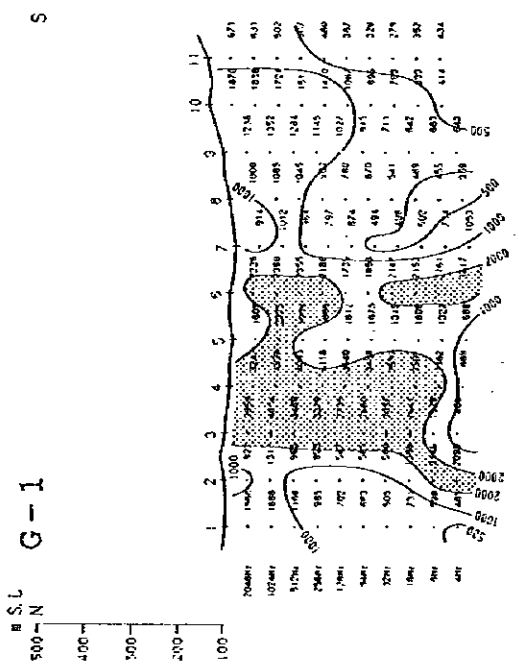
The resistivity structure sections drawn with the 1-D analysis are shown in Figs. 2-42 to 2-44. The analysis gave the three layered structure composed of high resistivity layer in the shallow zone, low in the middle zone, and medium in the deep zone.

(3) Resistivity Structure (2-D Analysis)

The resistivity structure sections drawn with the 2-D analysis are shown in Figs. 2-45 to 2-47. The resistivity structure maps of 3 levels (SL 100m, SL 0m, and SL -200m) are shown in Figs. 2-48 to 2-50. Removing the topographic effect (low resistivity in the ridge parts and high resistivity in the valley part were reduced) made the resistivity distribution more smooth than the apparent resistivity distribution. On the whole, the resistivity structure is layer. The high resistivity areas more than 2,000 ohm-m are distributed in the shallow zone and the low resistivity areas (minimum less than 50 ohm-m) are distributed in the deep zone.

As can be seen from the maps, the low resistivity areas less than 500 ohm-m are distributed from the surface in the eastern part and extend to the direction of SW in the deeper zone. Therefore, the resistivity structure has the direction of NW-SE and inclines to the south. Judging from the maps, the dip is relatively gentle 20 to 30 degree.

In the shallow zone, the high resistivity zones more than 5,000 ohm-m were detected in the southern part of lines G-5 to G-7, the middle part of lines G-3 to G-4, and the northern part of lines G-4 to G-7. These high resistivity zones do not extend to the deeper zone.

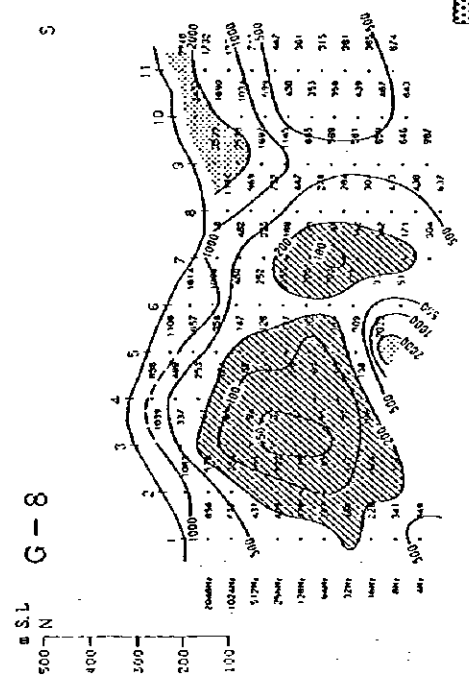
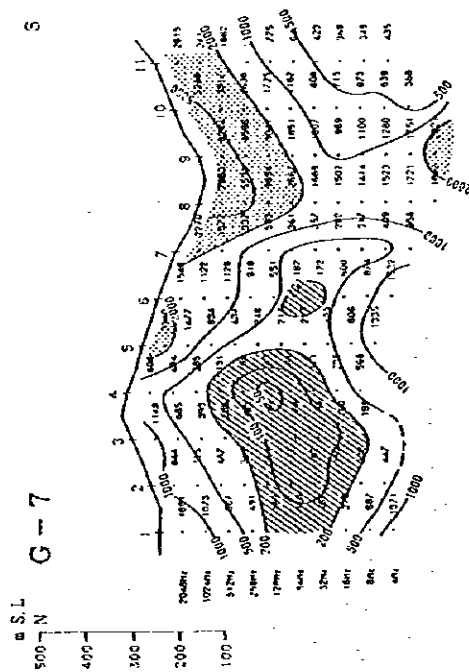
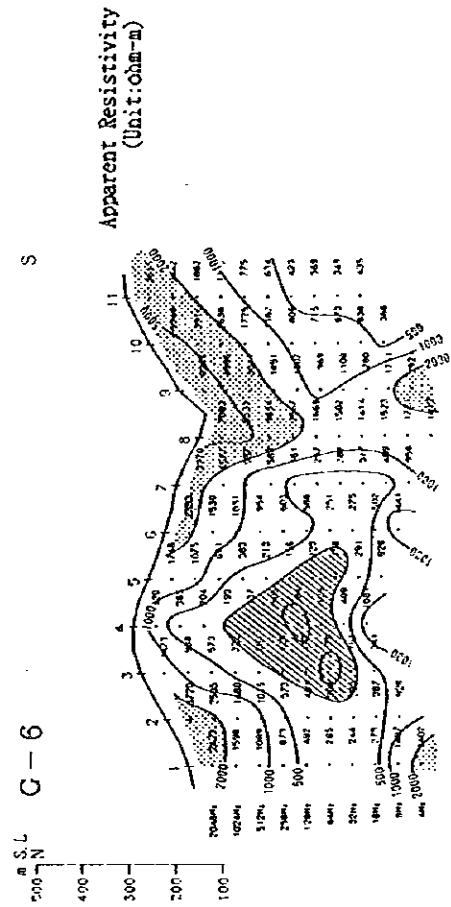
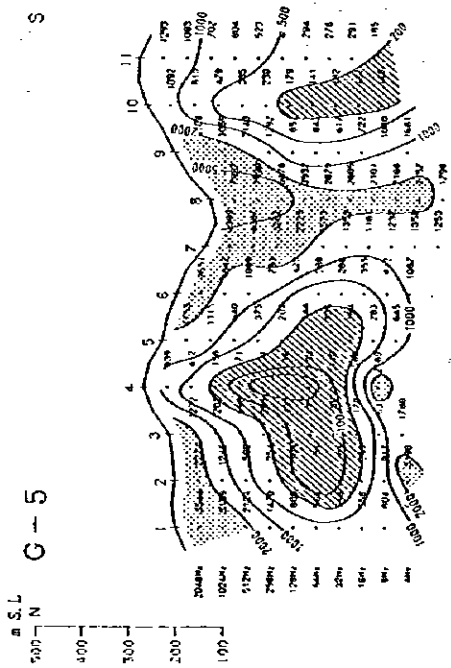


LEGEND

H \leq 2,000

L \leq 200

Fig. 2-36 Pseudosection of Apparent Resistivity (Line G-1 to G-4)

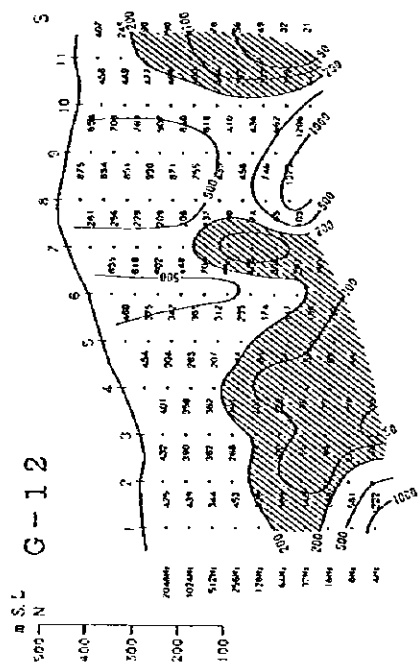
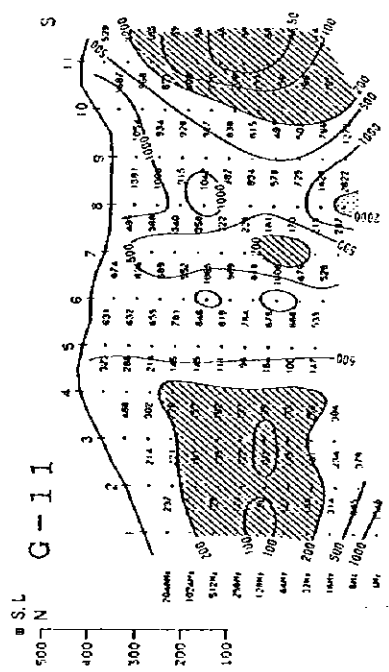
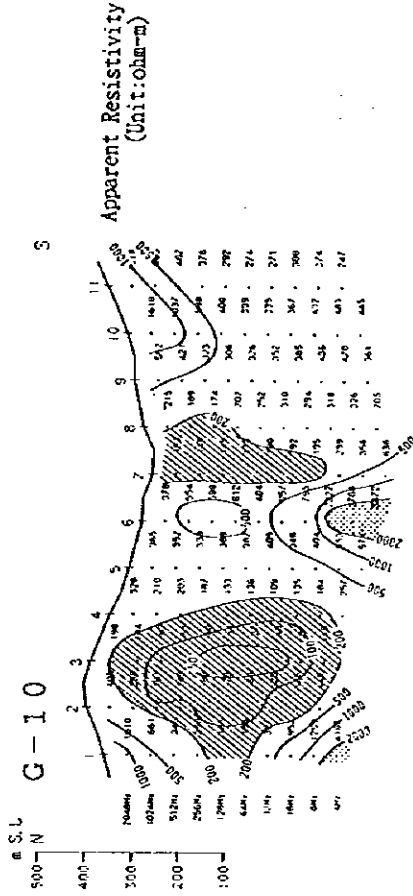
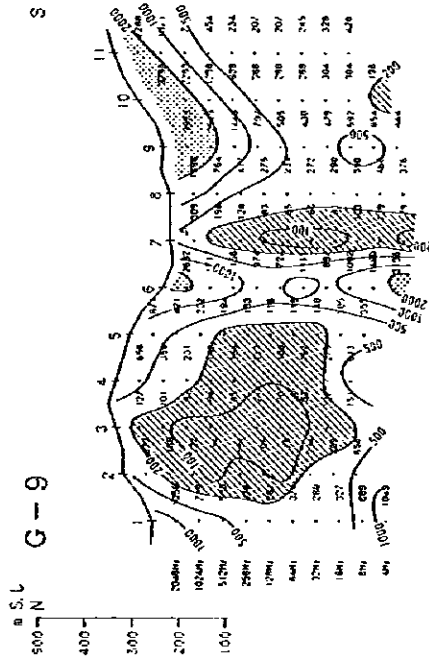


LEGEND

$H \leq 2,000$

$L \leq 200$

Fig. 2-37 Pseudosection of Apparent Resistivity (Line G-5 to G-8)



LEGEND
 H \geq 2,000
 L \leq 200

Fig. 2-38 Pseudosection of Apparent Resistivity (Line G-9 to G-12)

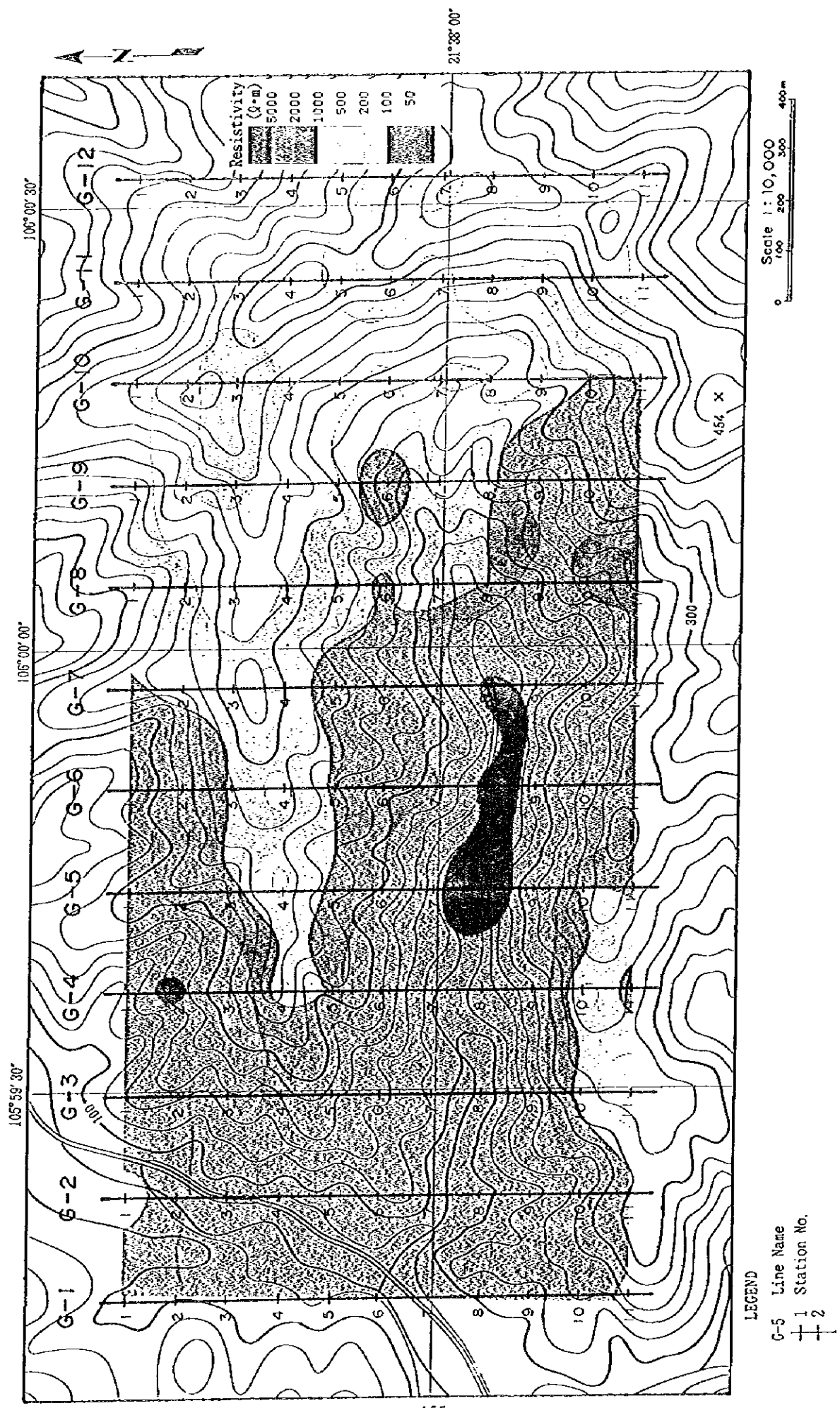


Fig. 2-39 Contour Map of Apparent Resistivity in the Gang Area (1,024 Hz)

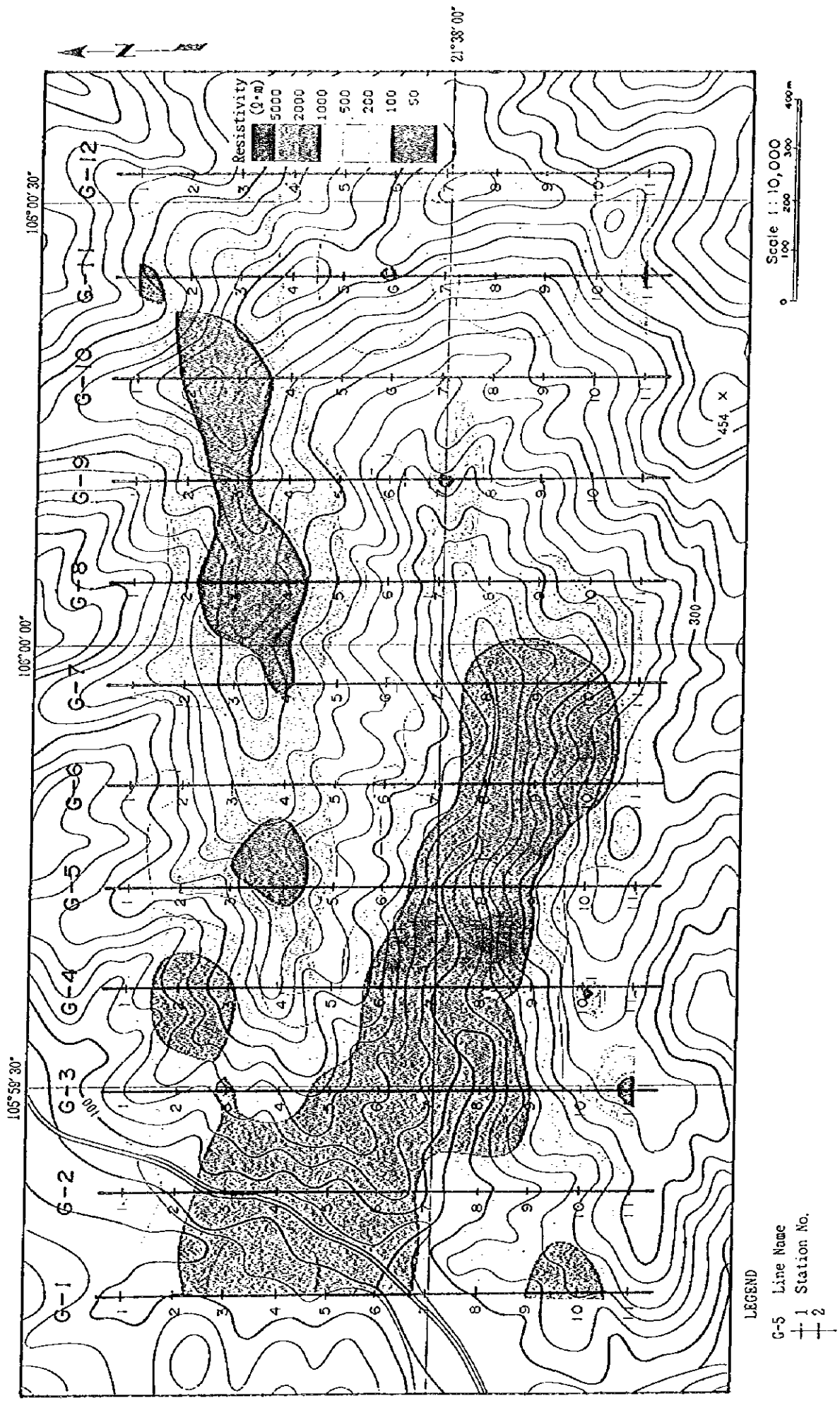


Fig. 2-40 Contour Map of Apparent Resistivity in the Gang Area (128 Hz)

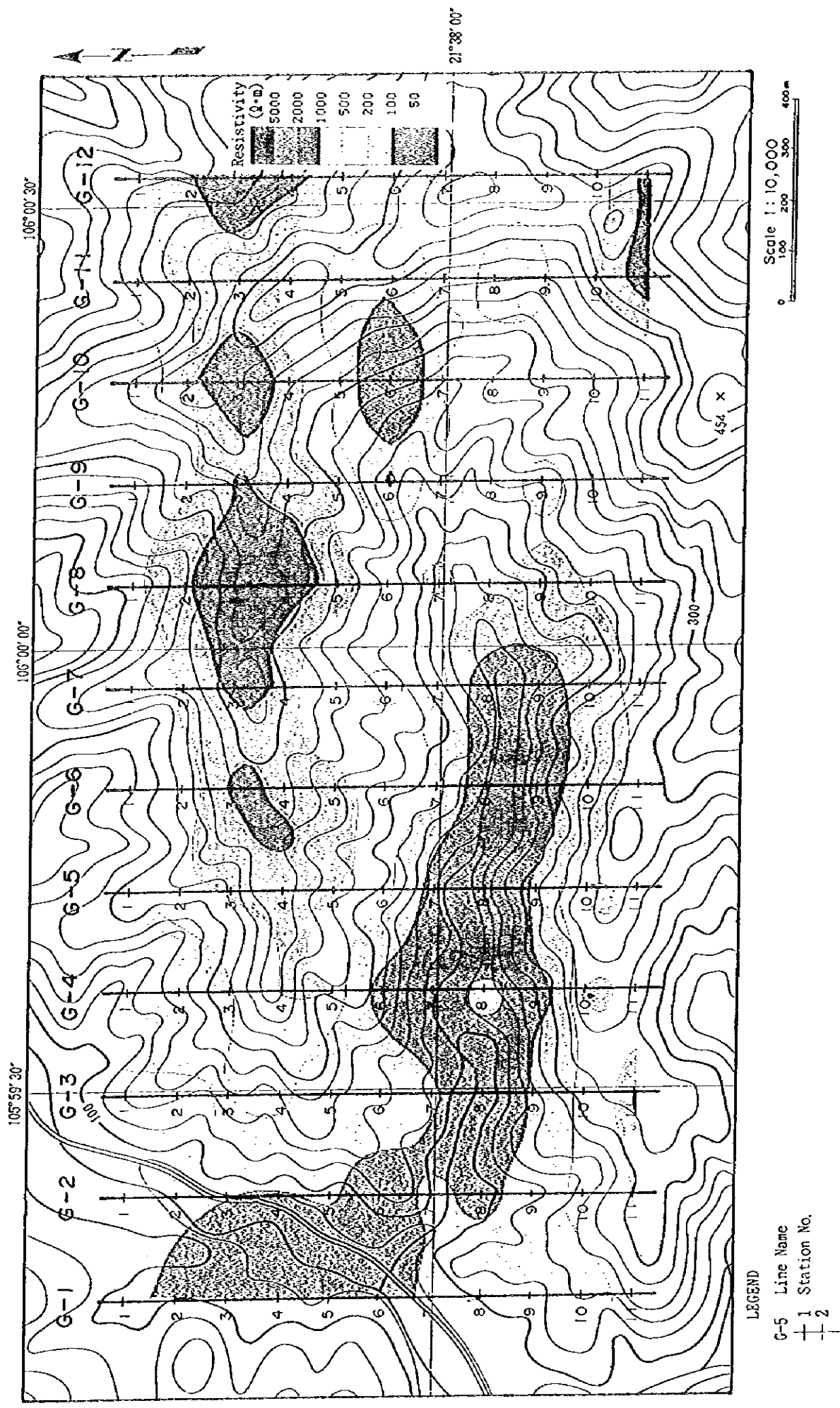


Fig. 2-41 Contour Map of Apparent Resistivity in the Gang Area (16 Hz)

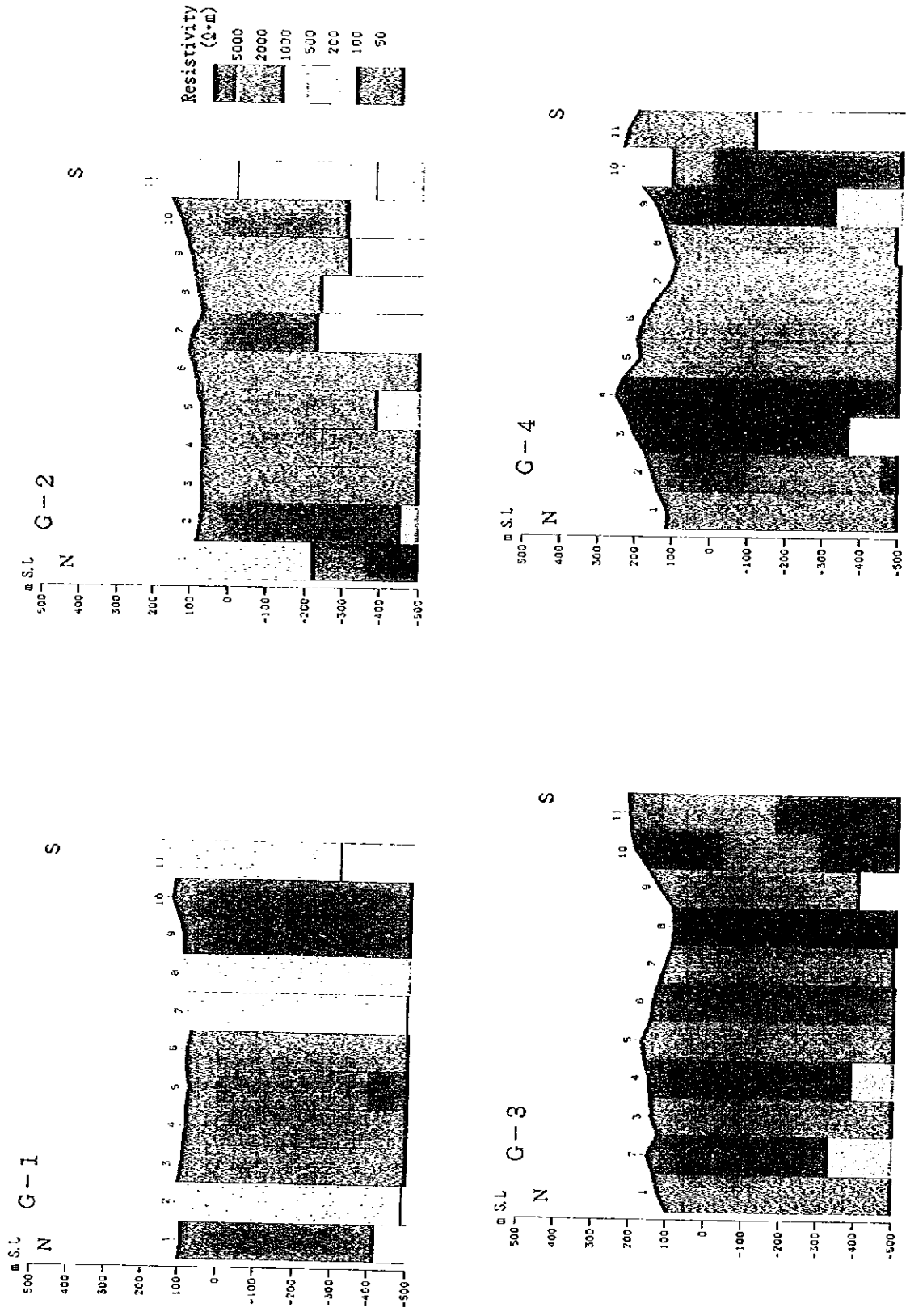


Fig. 2-42 Resistivity Structure Section (1-D, Line G-1 to G-4)

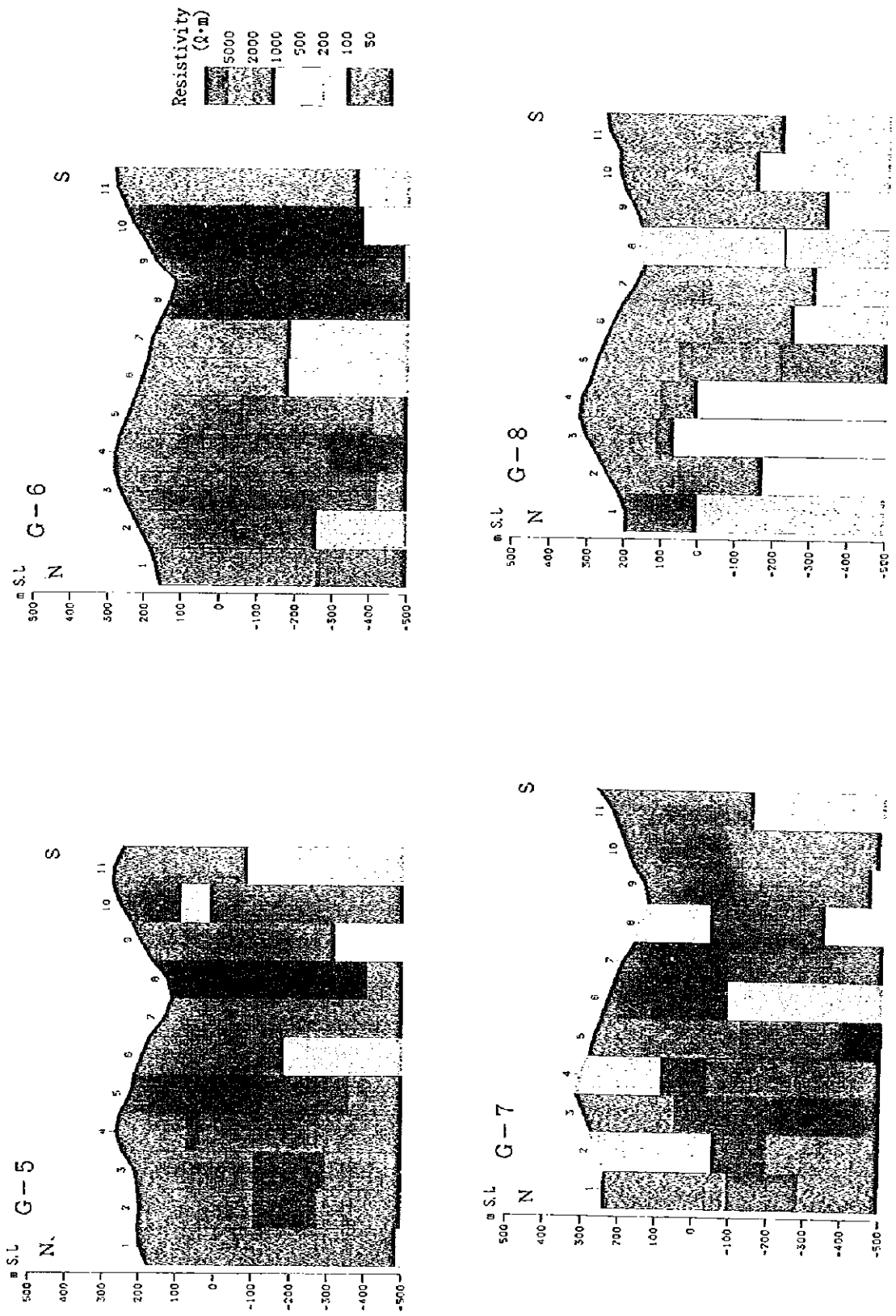


Fig. 2-43 Resistivity Structure Section (1-D, Line G-5 to G-8)

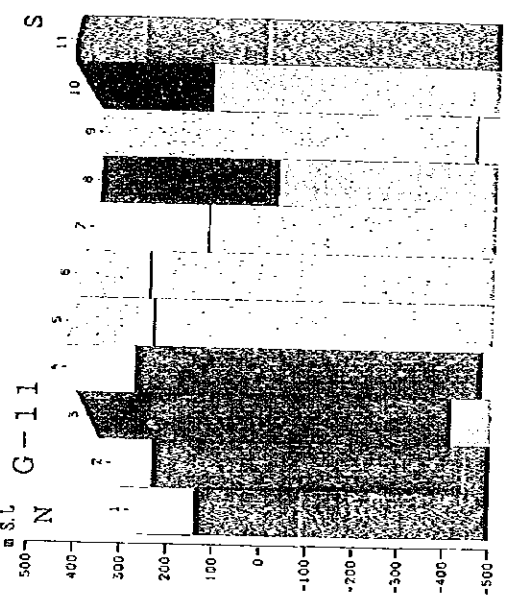
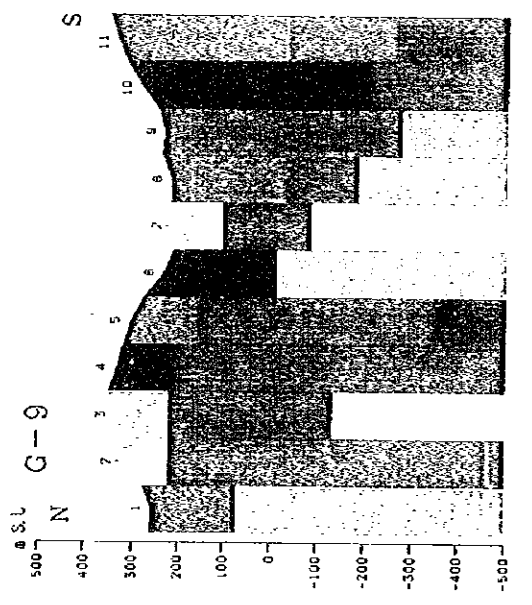
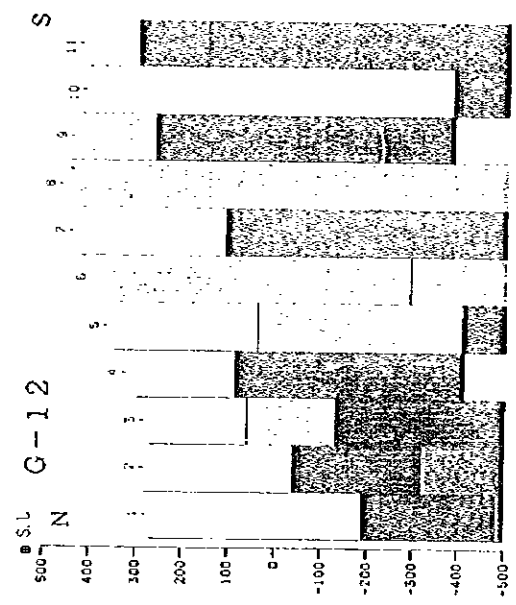
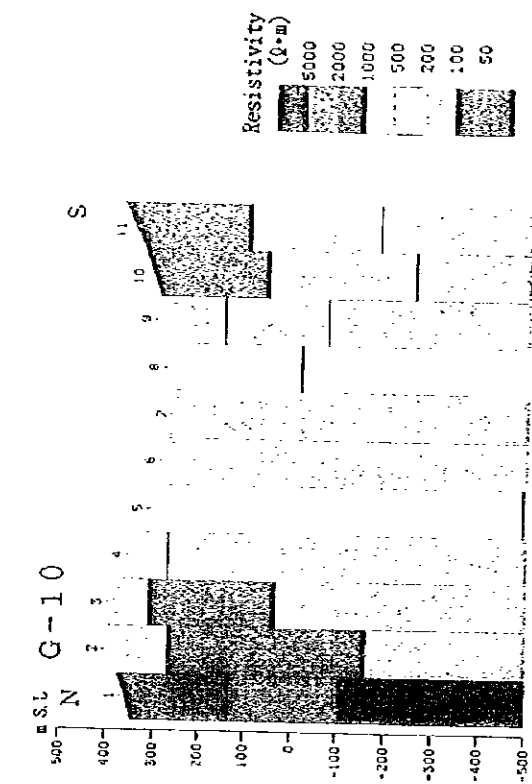


Fig. 2-44 Resistivity Structure Section (1-D, Line G-9 to G-12)

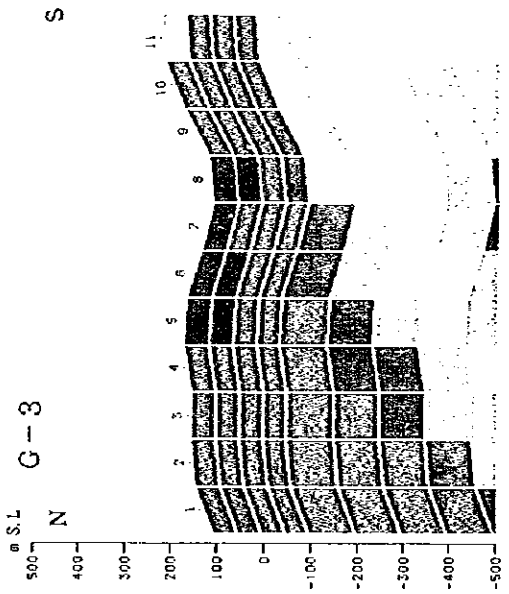
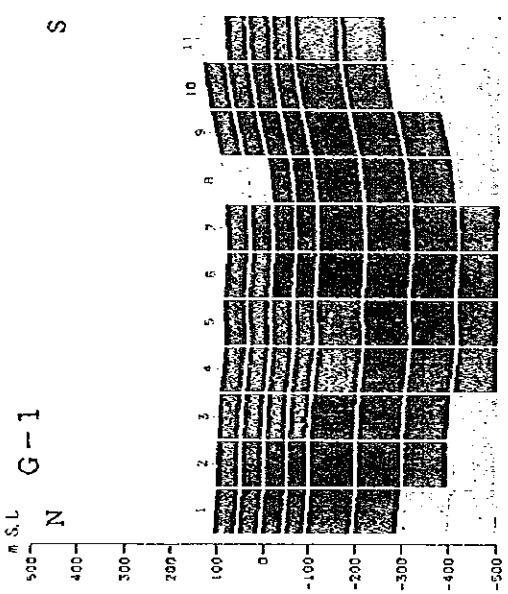
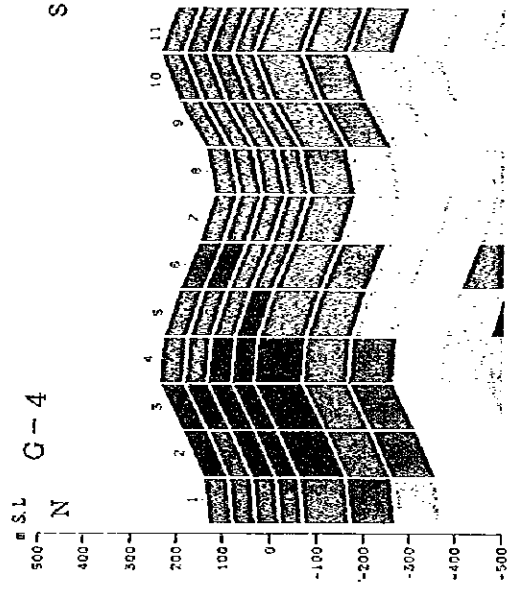
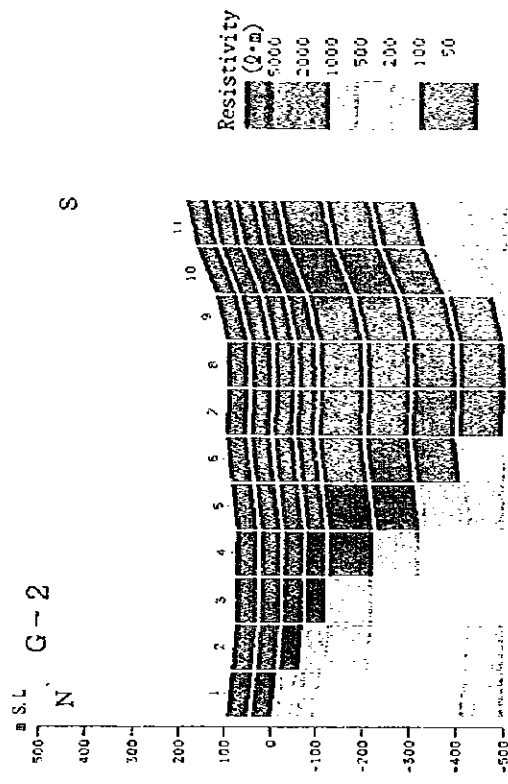


Fig. 2-45 Resistivity Structure Section (2-D, Line G-1 to G-4)

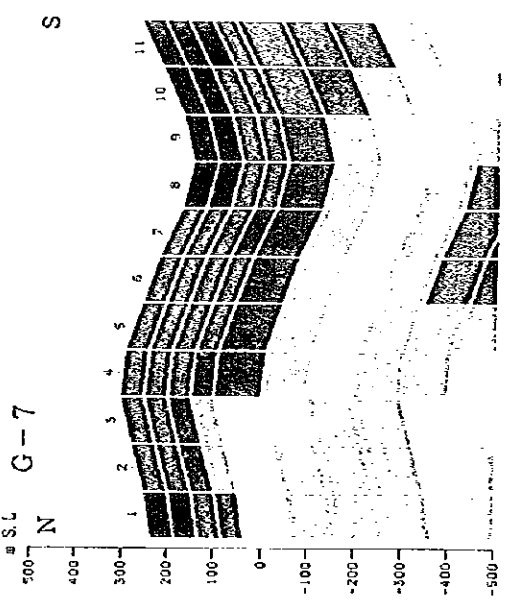
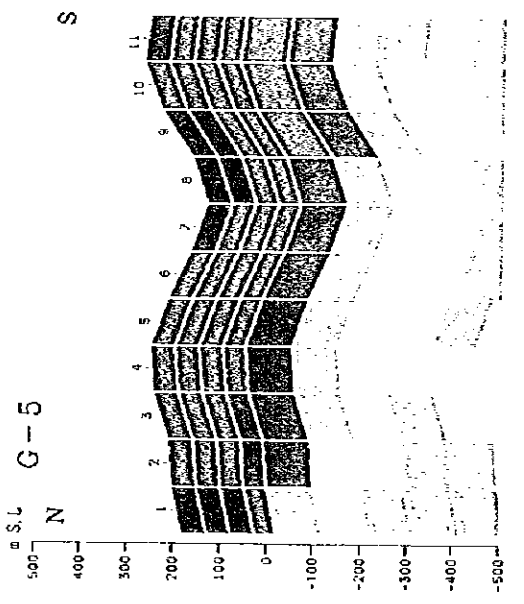
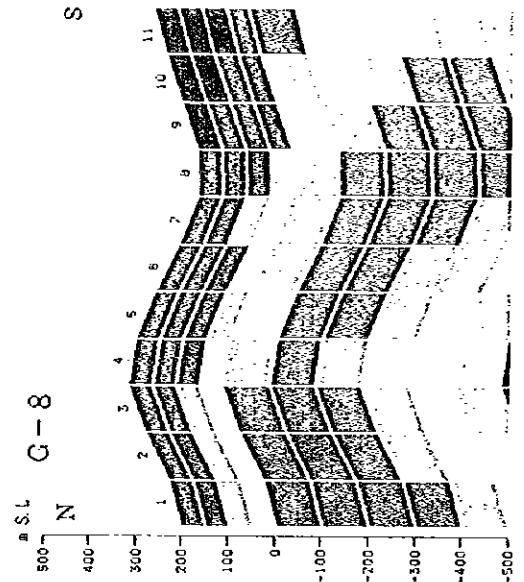
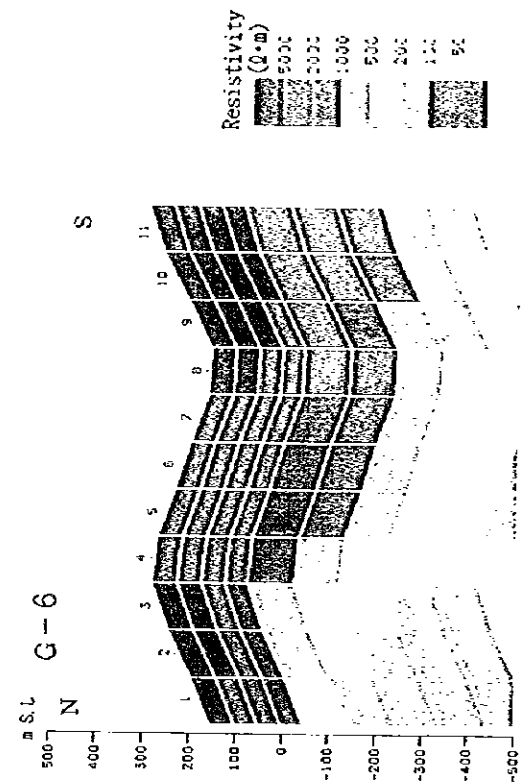


Fig. 2-46 Resistivity Structure Section (2-D, Line G-5 to G-8)

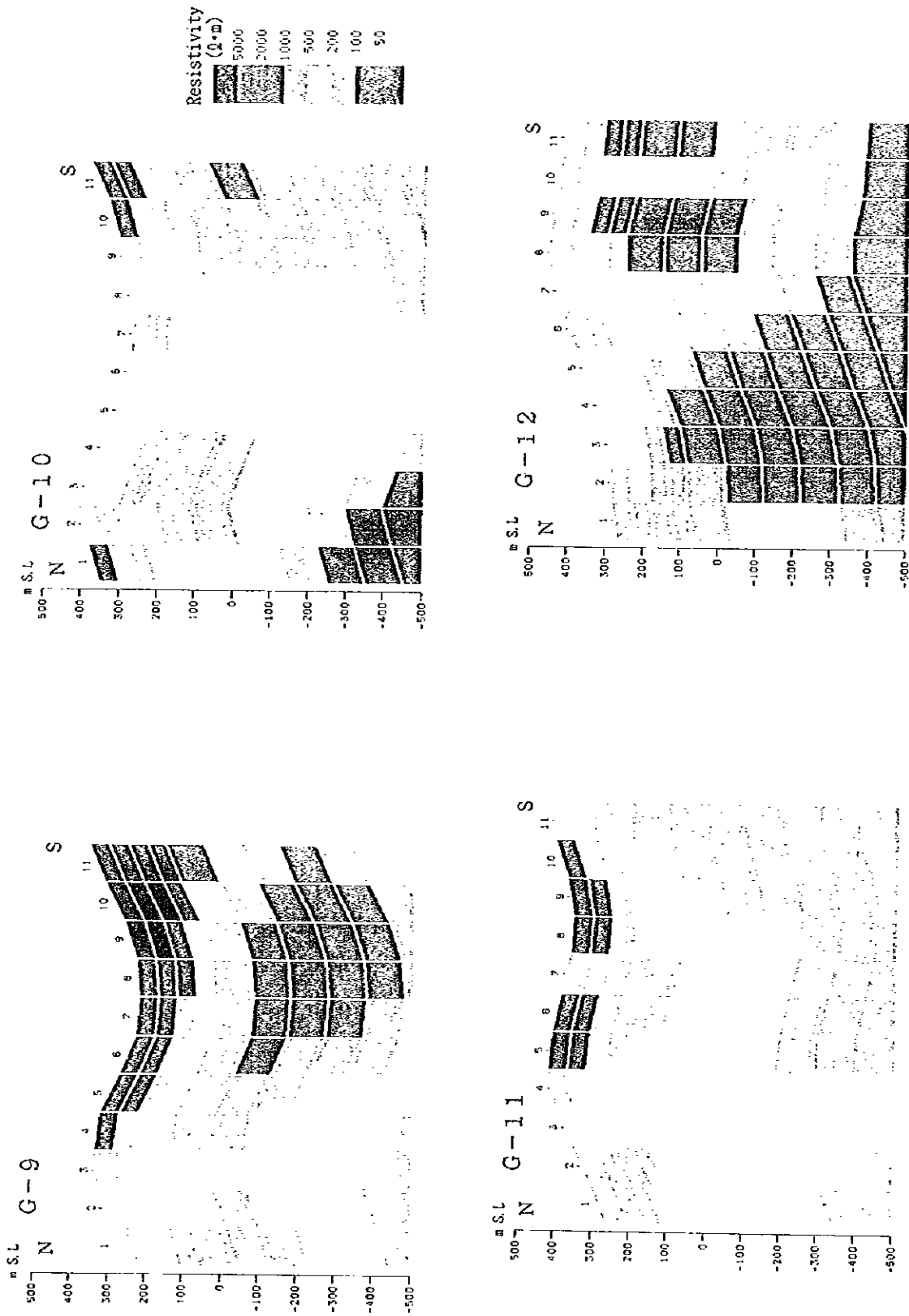


Fig. 2-47 Resistivity Structure Section (2-D, Line G-9 to G-12)

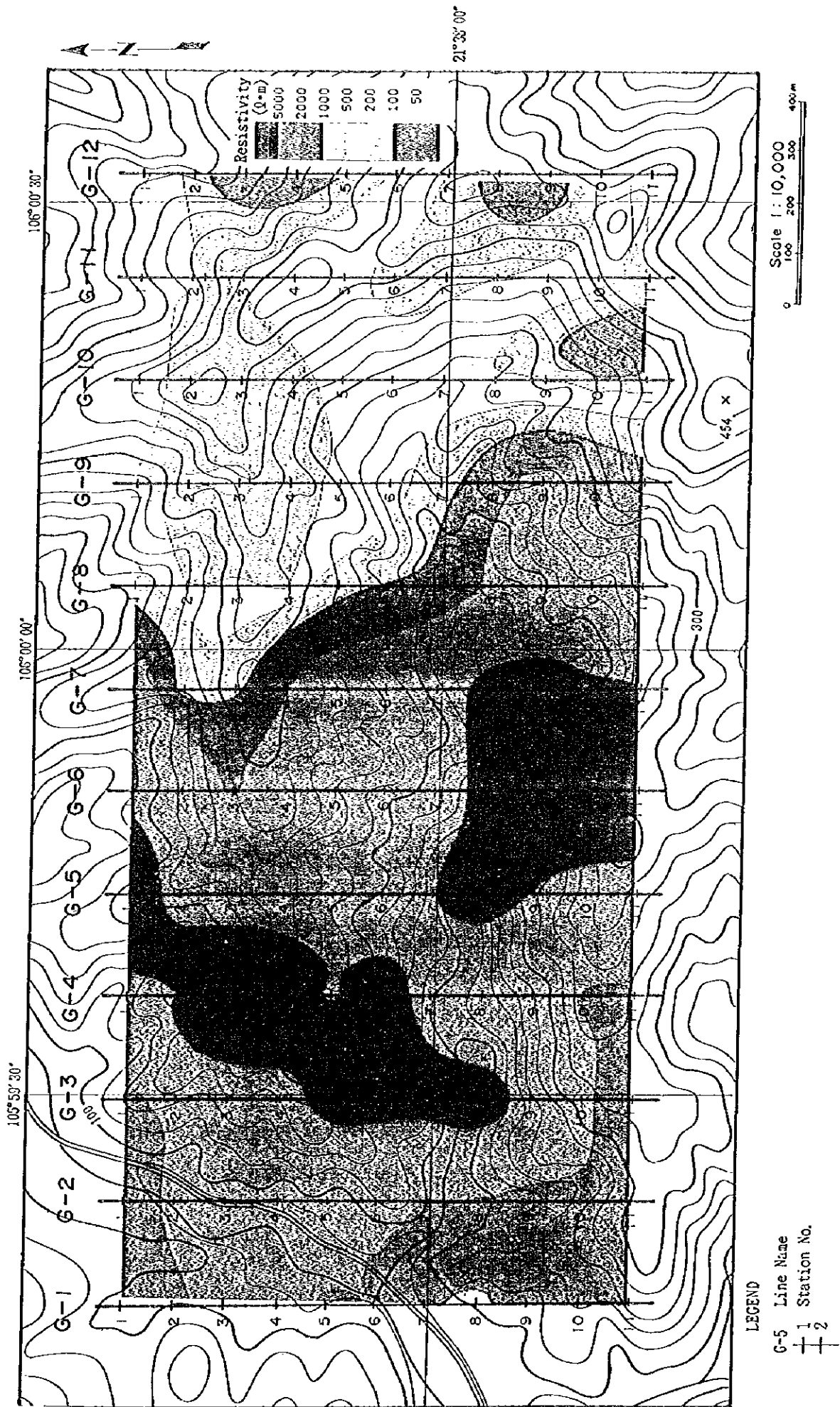


Fig. 2-48 Resistivity Structure Map in the Gang Area (2-D, SL 100 m)

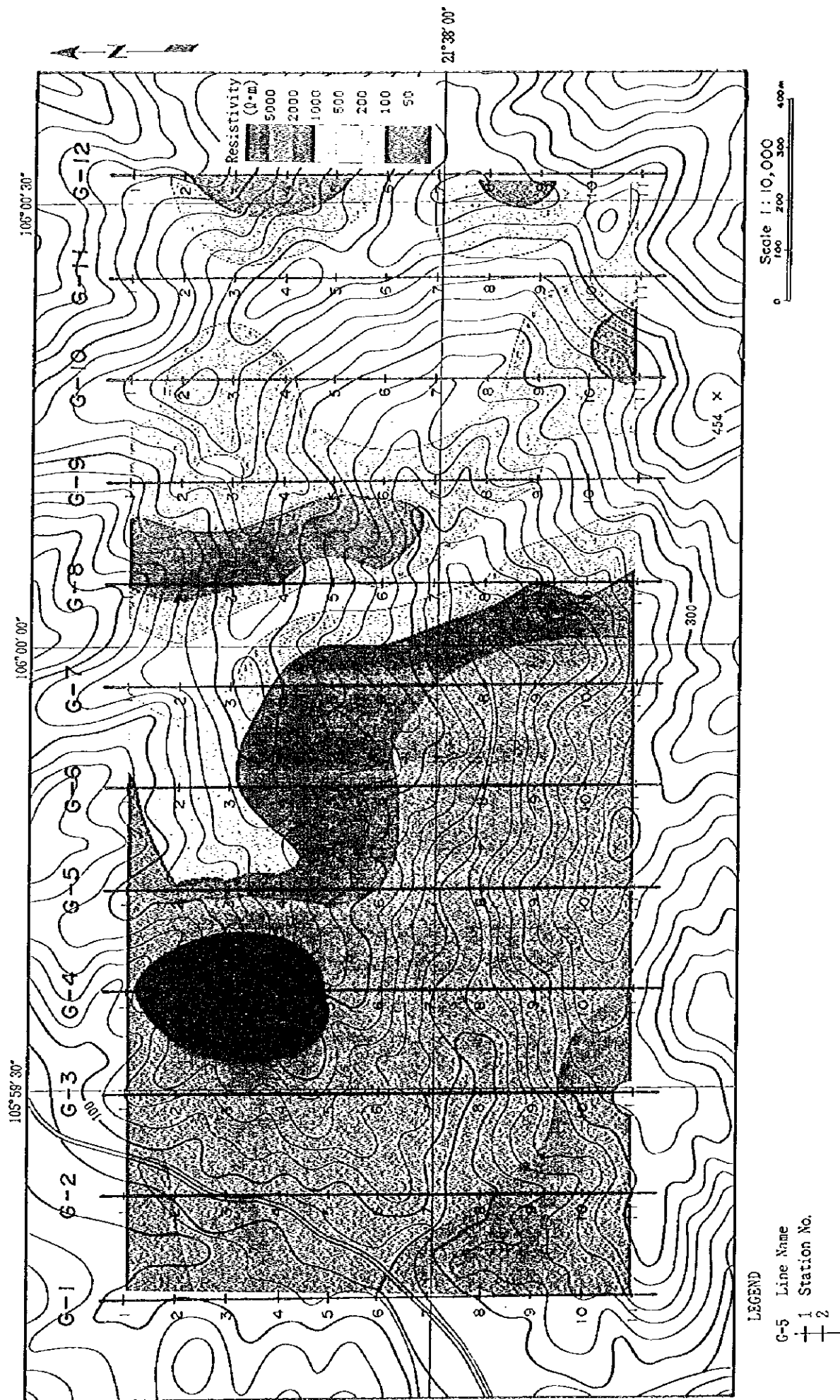


Fig. 2-49 Resistivity Structure Map in the Gang Area (2-D, SL 0 m)

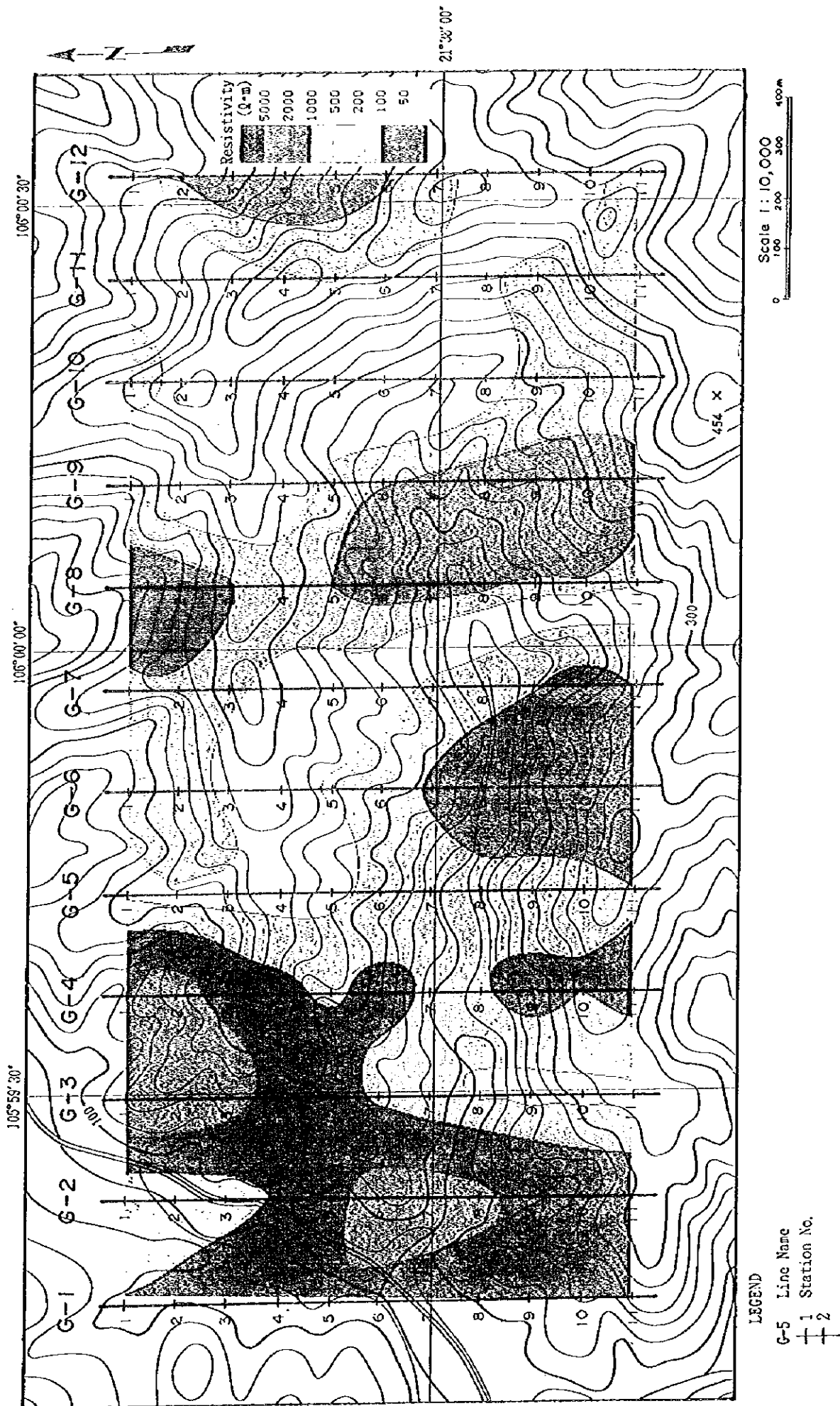


Fig. 2-50 Resistivity Structure Map in the Gang Area (2-D, SL -200 m)

0

0

0

5-3-3 Ngan Me Area

(1) Apparent Resistivity

The pseudosections of the apparent resistivity of every line are shown in Figs. 2-51 and 2-52 and the contour maps of apparent resistivity of 3 frequencies (1,024, 128 and 16 Hz) are shown in Figs. 2-53 to 2-55. The apparent resistivity in the Ngan Me area tend to become relatively high in the high frequencies and to decrease as frequency decreases. The Ngan me area showed the lowest resistivity of the three areas. The horizontal change of the apparent resistivity is relatively large in the pseudosections.

The apparent resistivity of 1,024 and 128 Hz show the similar distribution. The representative resistivity of each frequency are 1,000 to 2,000 ohm-m in 1,024 Hz, 500 to 1,000 ohm-m in 128 Hz, and 200 to 500 ohm-m in 16 Hz. On the whole, the direction of the resistivity distribution is the same E-W according to the topography as the other areas. In the map of 1,024 Hz, the high resistivity zones more than 5,000 ohm-m were detected in the southern part of lines N-4 to N-6.

(2) Resistivity Structure (1-D Analysis)

The resistivity structure sections drawn with the 1-D analysis are shown in Figs. 2-56 and 2-57. On the whole, these sections show the resistivity distribution similar to the pseudosections. The resistivity structure is little continuous in these sections.

(3) Resistivity Structure (2-D Analysis)

The resistivity structure sections drawn with the 2-D analysis are shown in Figs. 2-58 and 2-59. The resistivity structure maps of 3 levels (SL 100m, SL 0m and SL -200m) are shown in Figs. 2-60 to 2-62. Removing the topographic effect (low resistivity in the ridge parts and high resistivity in the valley part were reduced) made the resistivity distribution more smooth than the apparent resistivity distribution. The analysis gave the lowest resistivity of the three areas. On the whole, the resistivity in the eastern part is higher than that in the western part and the resistivity in the shallow zone is higher than that in the deep zone. The low resistivity areas less than 500 ohm-m will continue from the eastern part of the Gang area.

The high resistivity zones more than 5,000 ohm-m were detected in the southern part of line N-5 and the middle part of line N-2. Especially, the high resistivity zone in southern part of line N-5 extends to the deeper zone. The vertical zone with low resistivity less than 50 ohm-m was detected from No. 8 on line N-1 to No. 10 on line N-2.

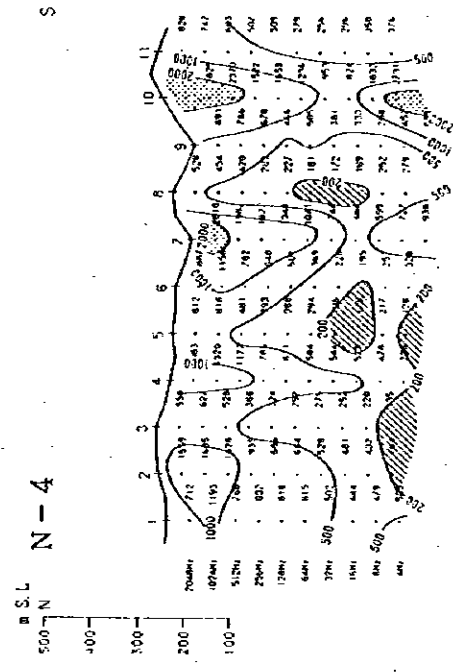
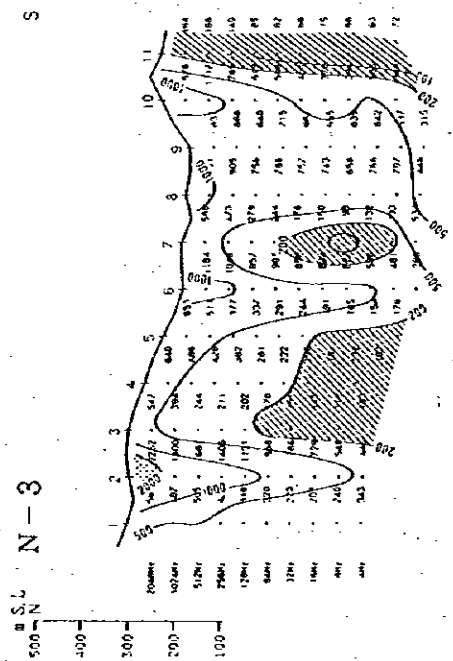
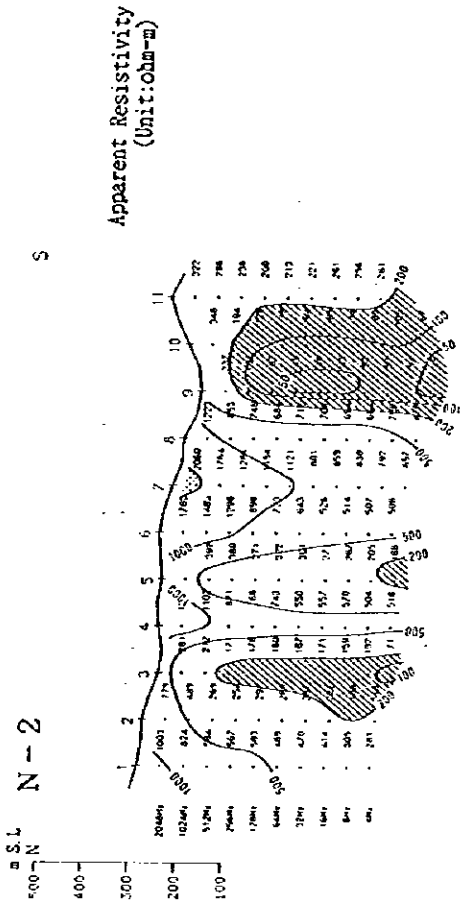
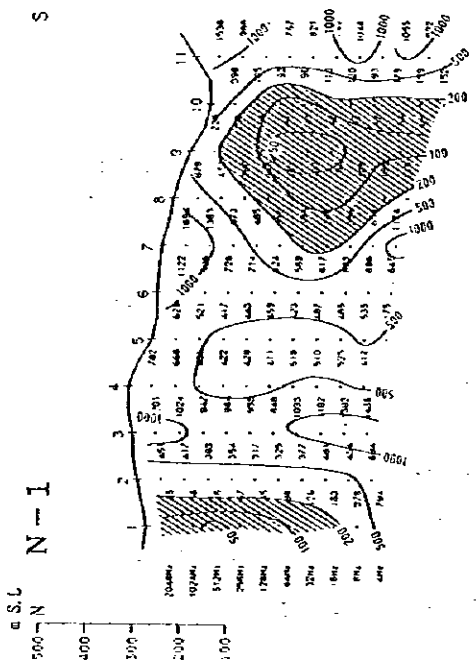
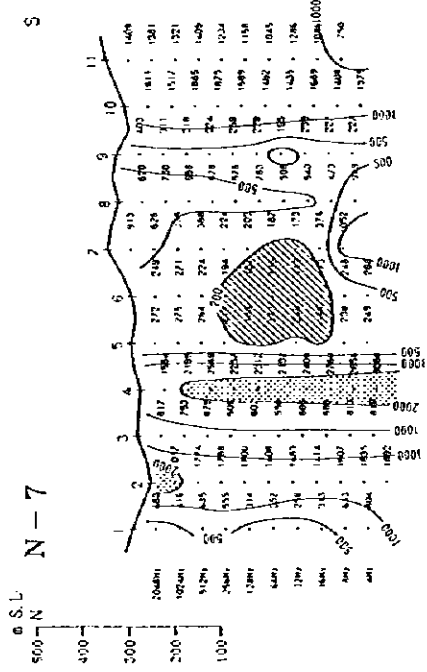
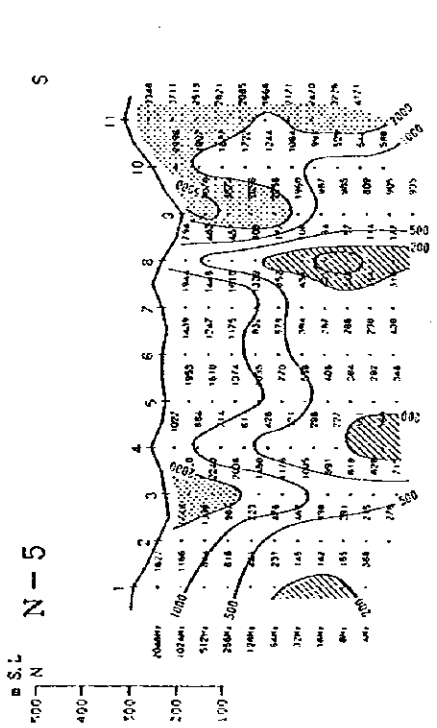
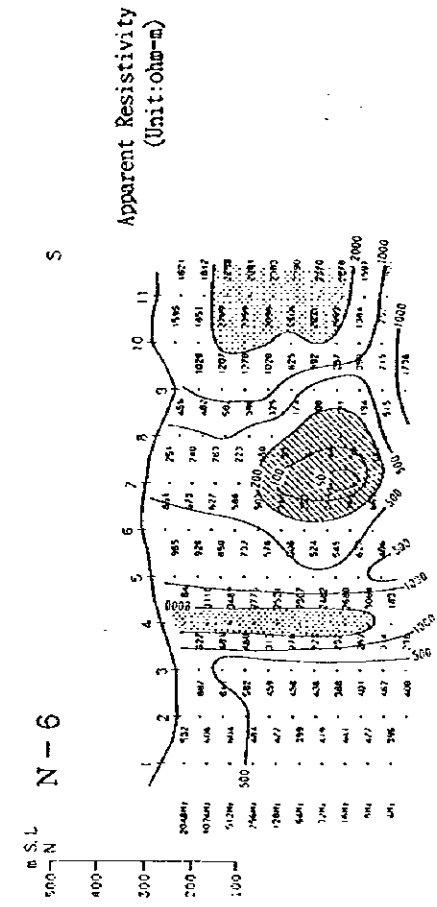


Fig. 2-51 Pseudosection of Apparent Resistivity (Line N-1 to N-4)





LEGEND
 H ≤ 2,000
 L ≤ 200

Fig. 2-52 Pseudosection of Apparent Resistivity (Line N-5 to N-8)

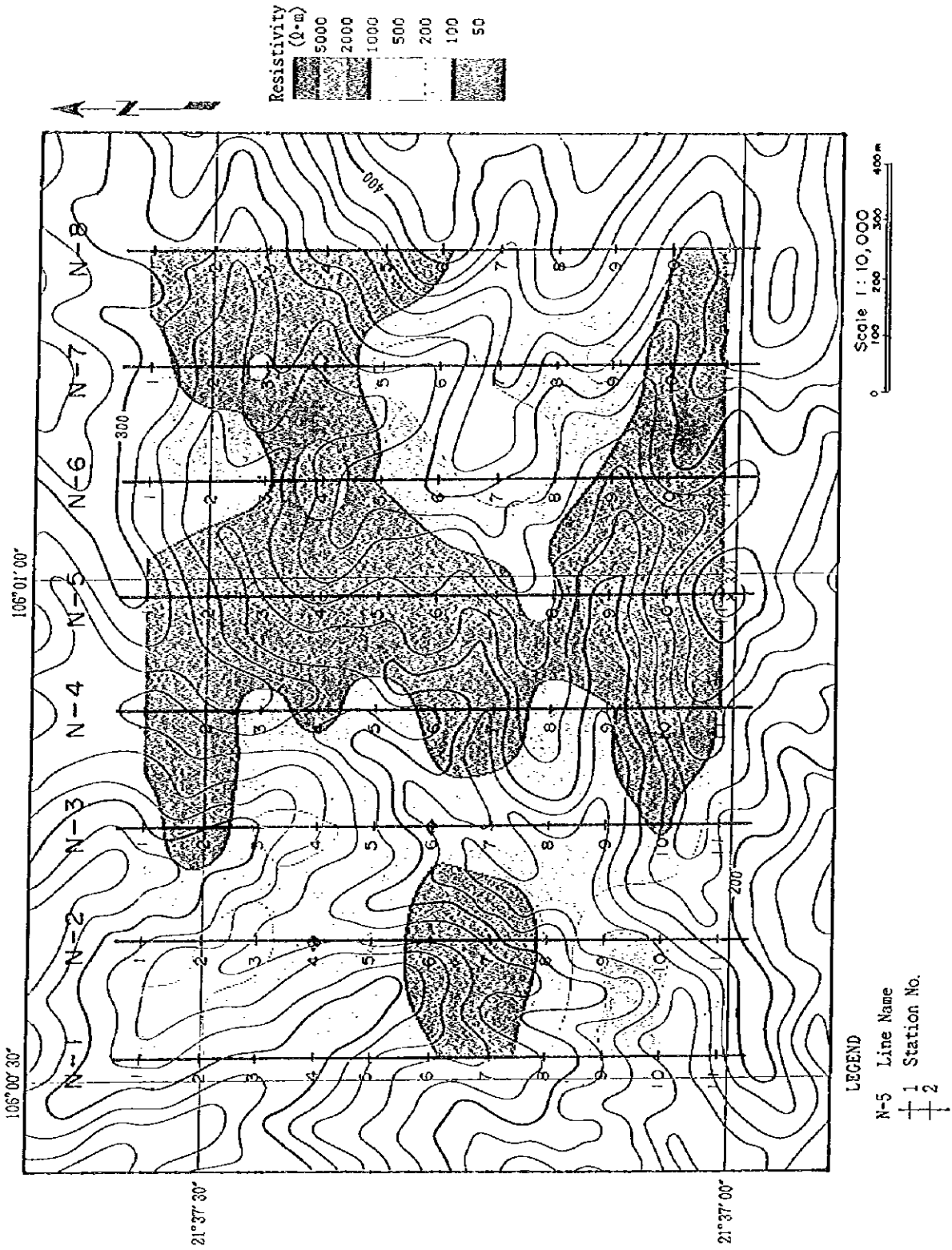


Fig. 2-53 Contour Map of Apparent Resistivity in the Ngan Me Area (1,024 Hz)

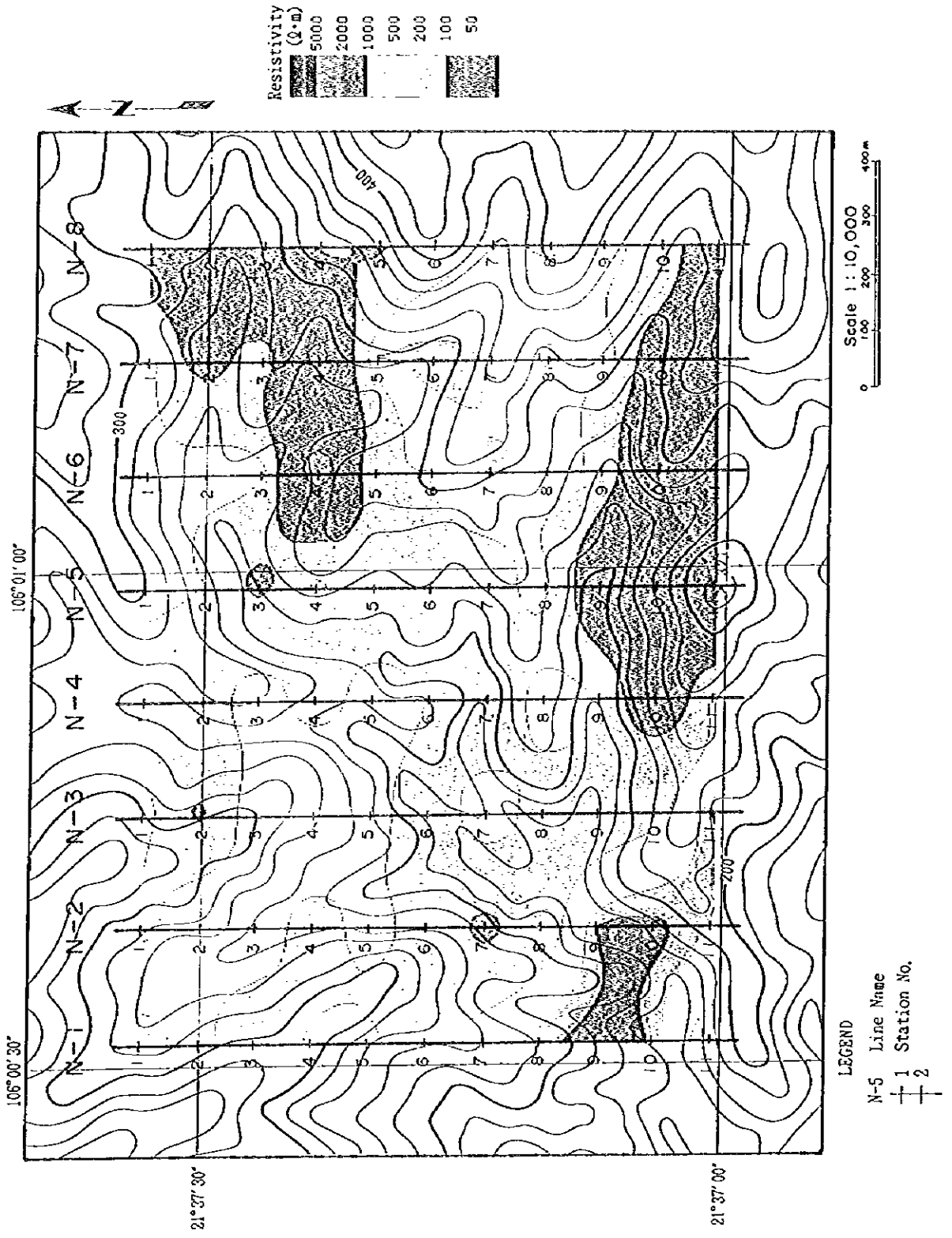


Fig. 2-54 Contour Map of Apparent Resistivity in the Ngan Me Area (128 Hz)