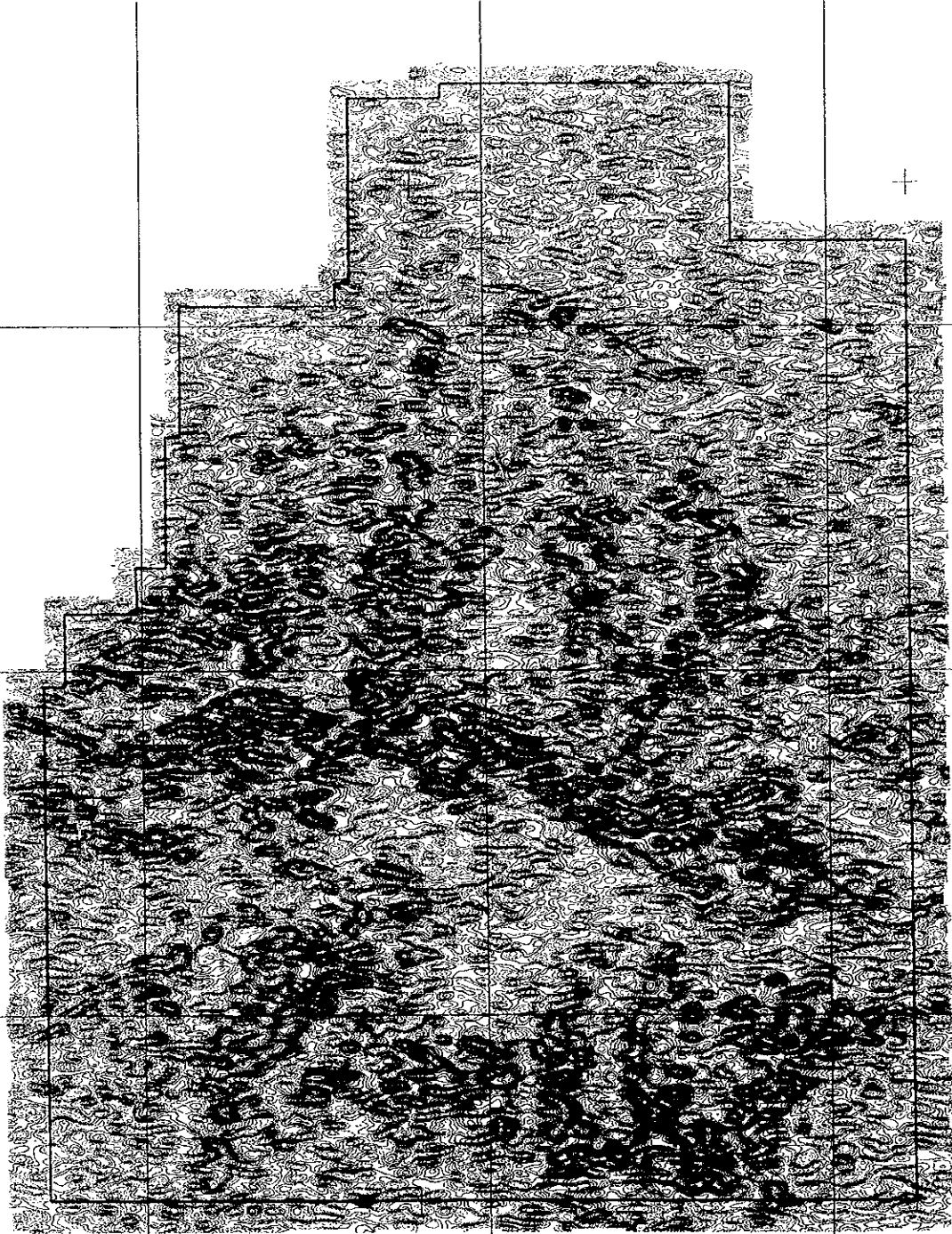


Appendix 6



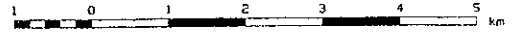
POTASSIUM

DATA PROCESSING
 GRID CELL SIZE 50 metres
 CONTOUR INTERVAL 2 cps
 PARALLAX CORRECTION 1.7 fiducials

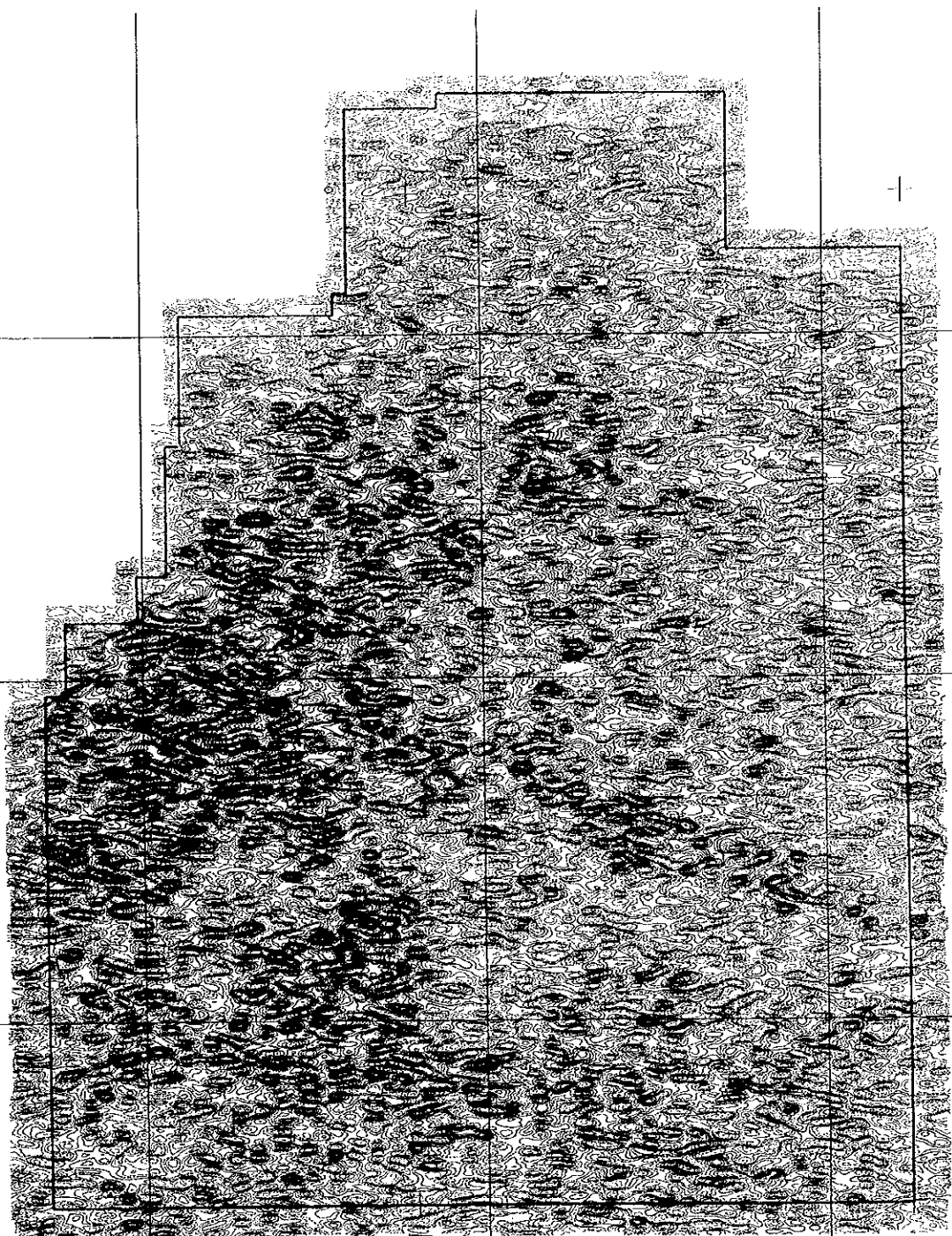
COLOUR LEGEND



Scale 1:50 000



PROJECTION: UTM, ZONE 51
 DATUM: LUZON 1911



THORIUM

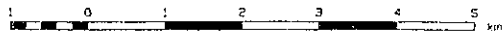
DATA PROCESSING

GRID CELL SIZE 50 metres
 CONTOUR INTERVAL 1.3 cps
 PARALLAX CORRECTION 1.7 fiducials

COLOUR LEGEND



Scale 1:50 000



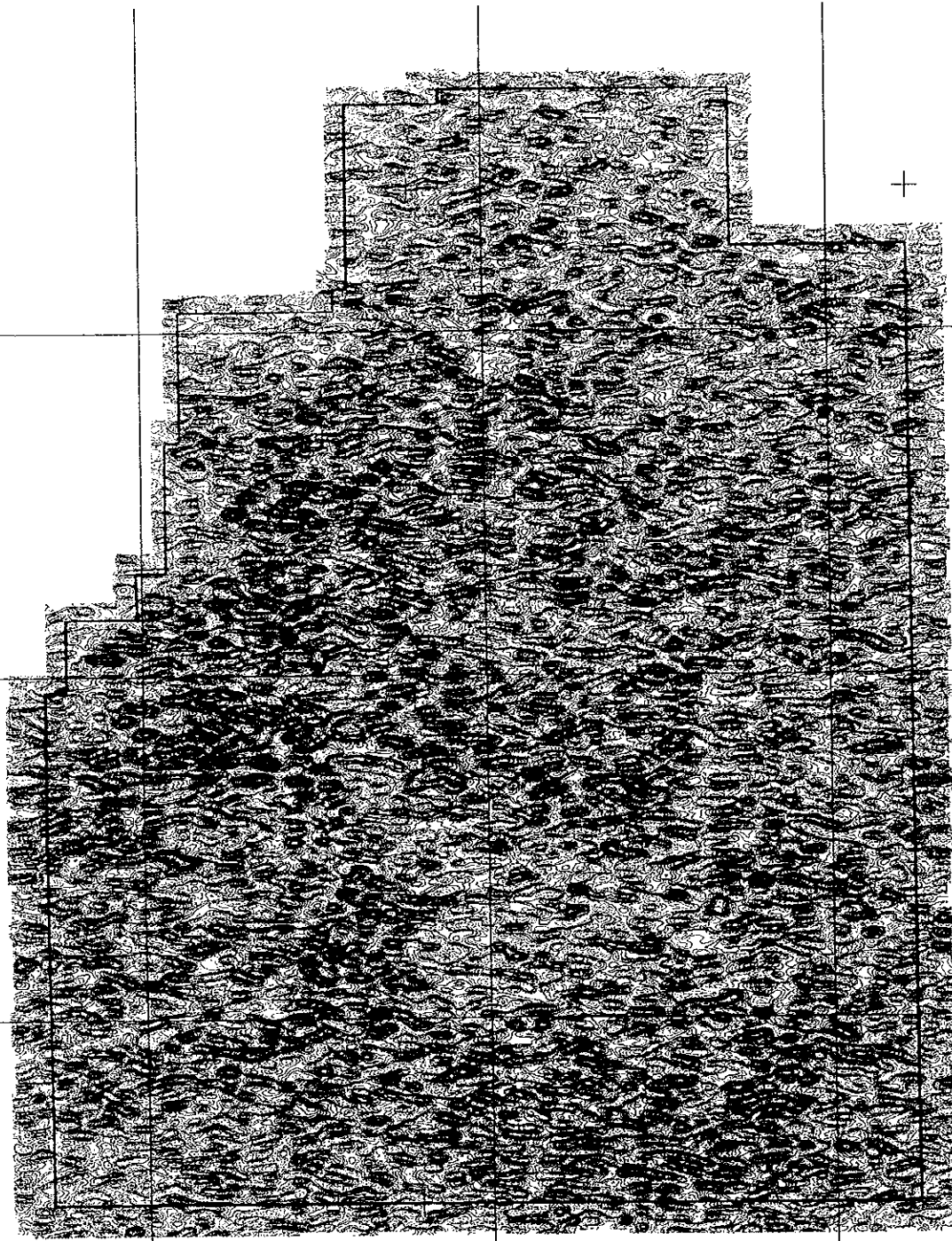
PROJECTION: UTM, ZONE 51
 DATUM: LUZON 1911

590000 mE

595000 mE

600000 mE

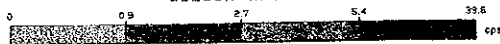
605



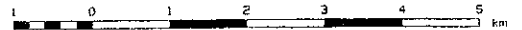
URANIUM

DATA PROCESSING
 GRID CELL SIZE 50 metres
 CONTOUR INTERVAL 0.5 cps
 PARALLAX CORRECTION 1.7 fiducials

COLOUR LEGEND



Scale 1:50 000



PROJECTION: UTM, ZONE 51
 DATUM: LUZEN 1911

590000 mE

595000 mE

600000 mE

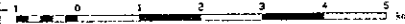
POTASSIUM

DATA PROCESSING
GRID CELL SIZE 50 METRES
CONTOUR INTERVAL 2.5 KG
MAPLETA CORRECTON 1.7 KG/TON

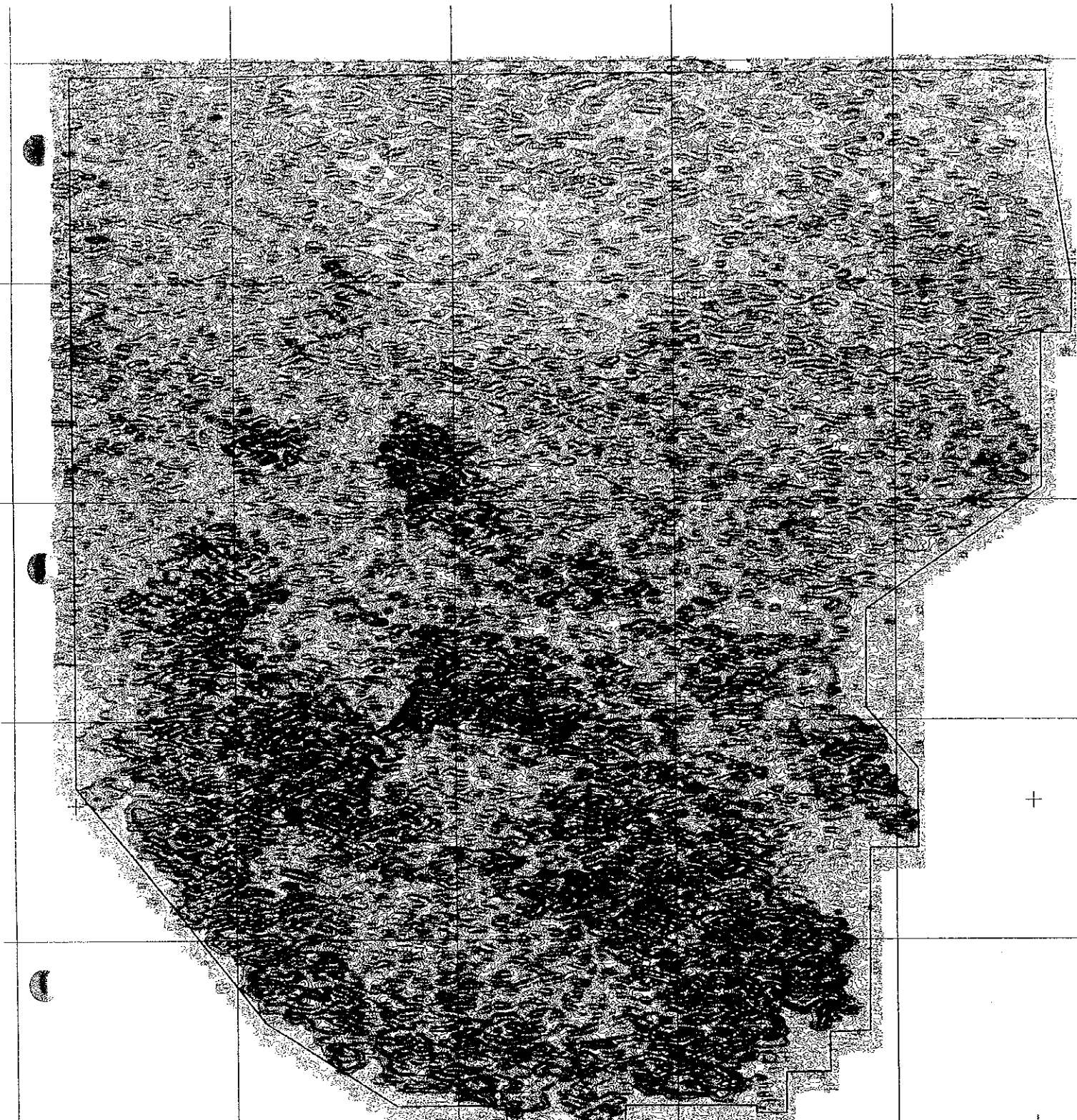
COLOUR LEGEND



Scale 1:50 000



PROJECTION: UTM, ZONE 51
DATUM: LUXON 1911



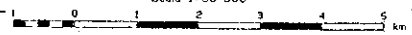
THORIUM

DATA PROCESSING
 SWG CELL SIZE 50 metres
 CONTOUR INTERVAL 1.3 cps
 PARALLEL CORRECTION 1.7 degrees

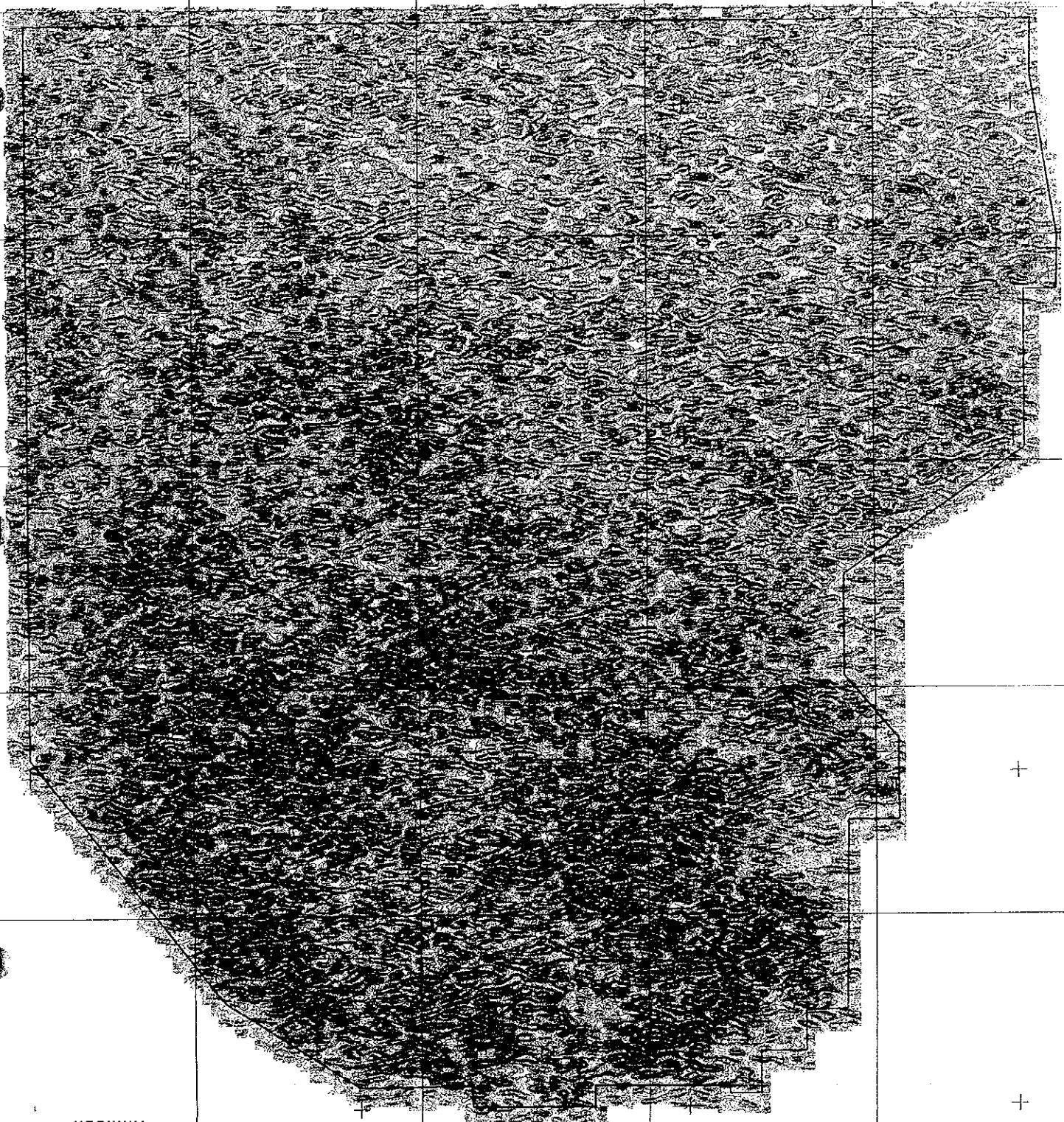
COLOUR LEGEND



Scale 1:50 000



PROJECTION: UTM, ZONE 51
 DATUM: LUZON 1911



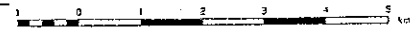
URANIUM

DATA PROCESSING
 GRID CELL SIZE 50 METERS
 CONTOUR INTERVAL 0.5 METERS
 PARALLAX CORRECTION 1.7 METERS

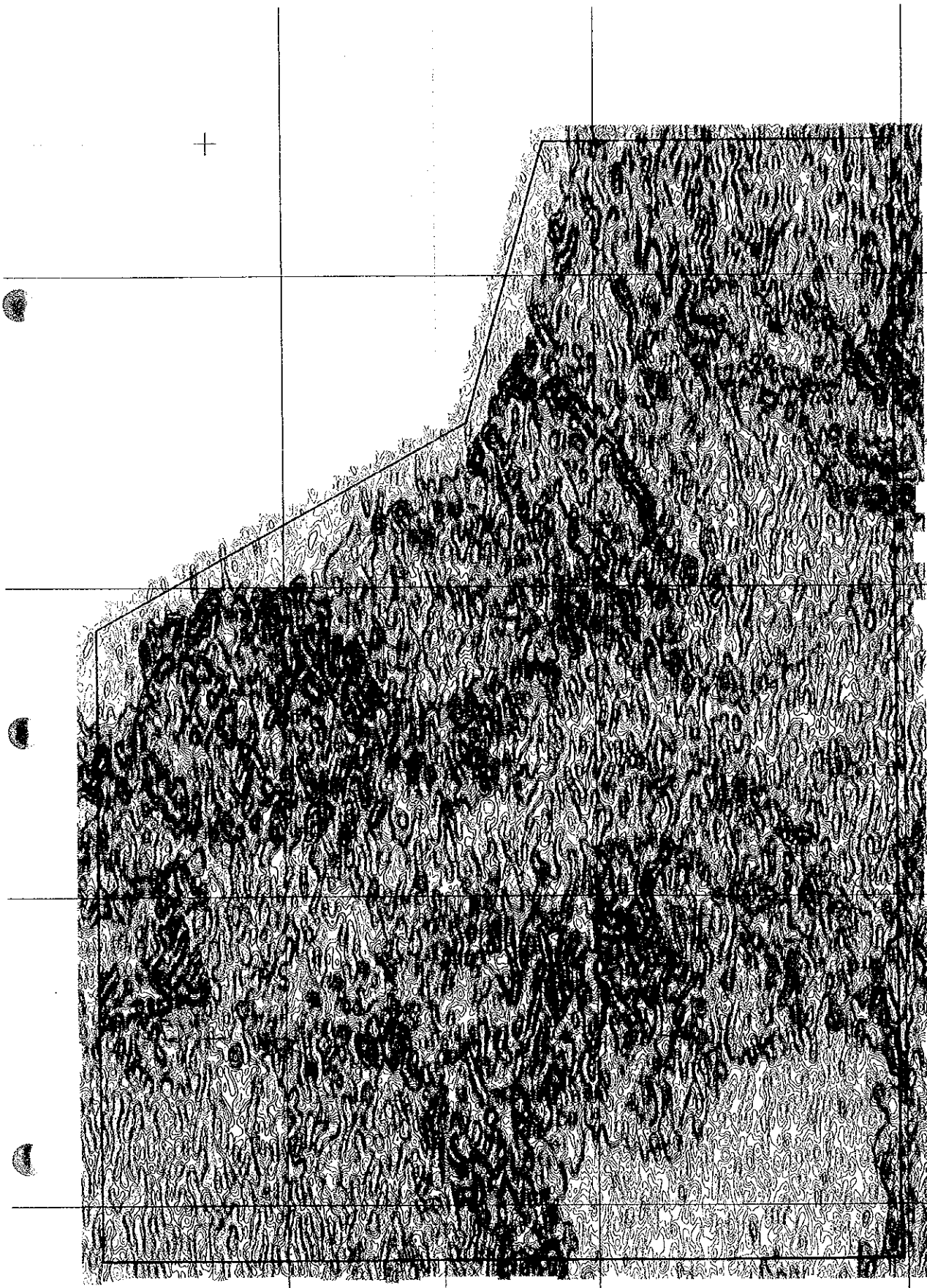
COLOUR LEGEND



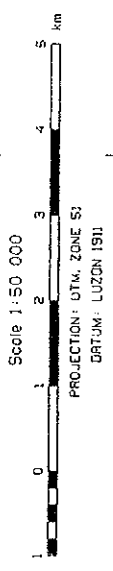
Scale 1:50 000



PROJECTION - UTM, ZONE 51
 DATUM - LUTZEN 1911



POTASSIUM
DATA PROCESSING
GRID CELL SIZE 50 metres
CONTOUR INTERVAL 2 cps
PARALLEL CORRECTION 1.7 fiducials

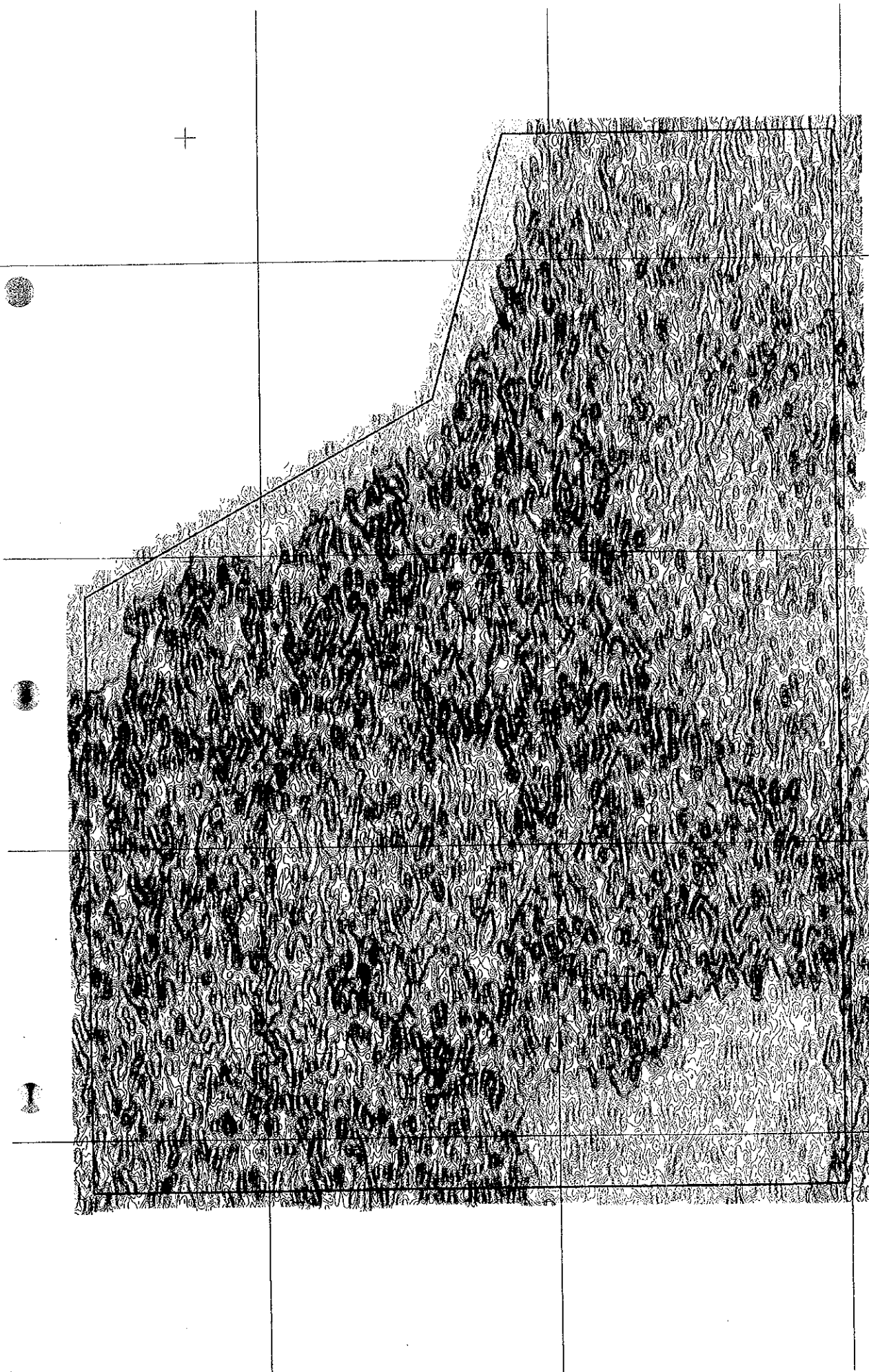


555000 mE

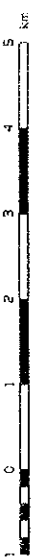
550000 mE

555000 mE

570000 mE



Scale 1:50 000



PROJECTION: UTM, ZONE 51
DATUM: LUZON 1911

THORIUM

DATA PROCESSING
GRID CELL SIZE 50 metres
CONTOUR INTERVAL 1.3 cps
PARALLAX CORRECTION 1.7 (feet)

COLOUR LEGEND

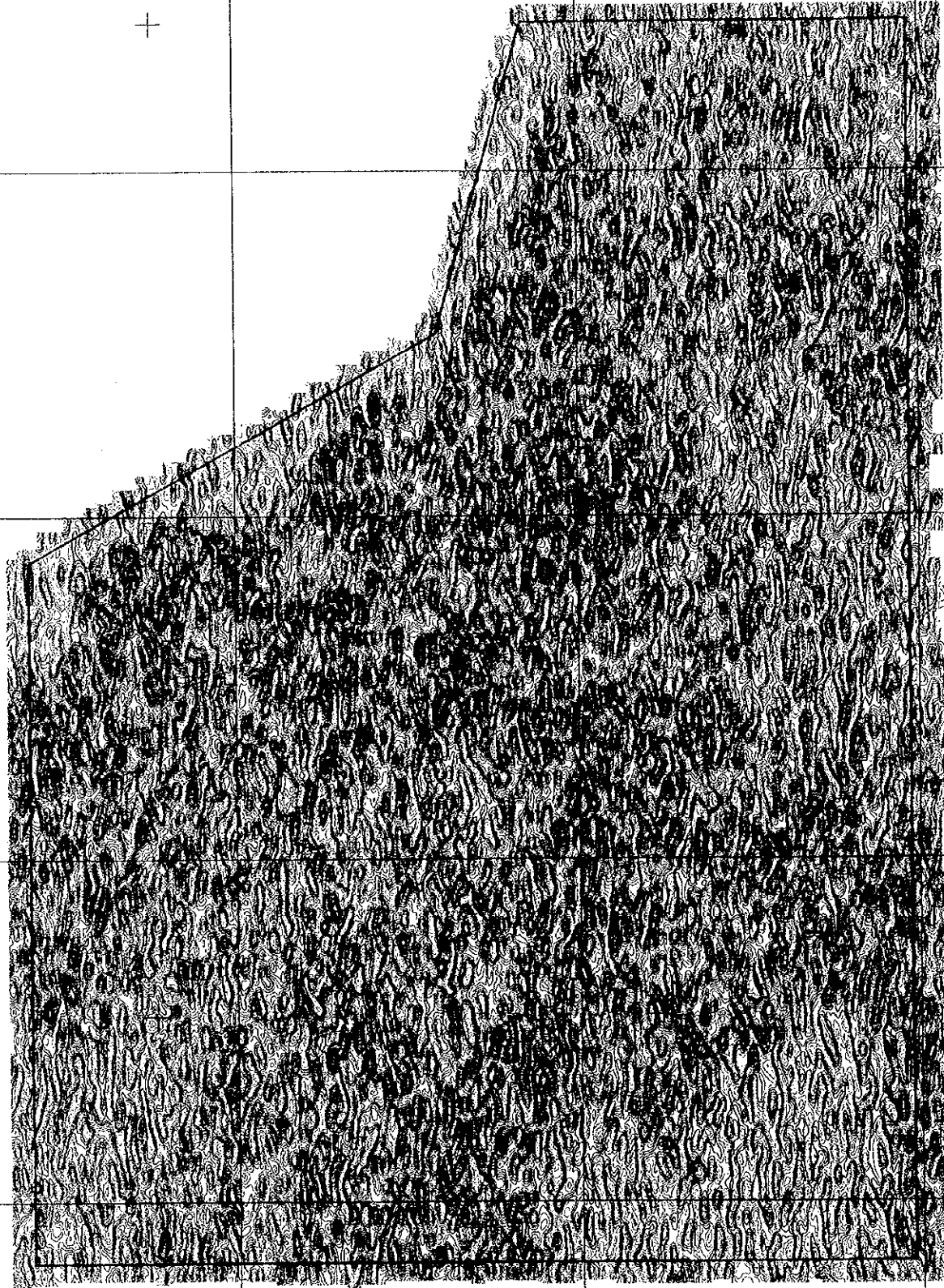


570000 mE

555000 mE

560000 mE

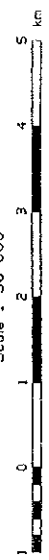
555000 mE



URANIUM
DATA PROCESSING
GRID CELL SIZE 50 m²-w6
CONTOUR INTERVAL 0.9 cps
PARALLAX CORRECTION 1.7 fiducials



Scale 1:50 000
PROJECTION: UTM, ZONE 51
DATUM: LUZON 1911



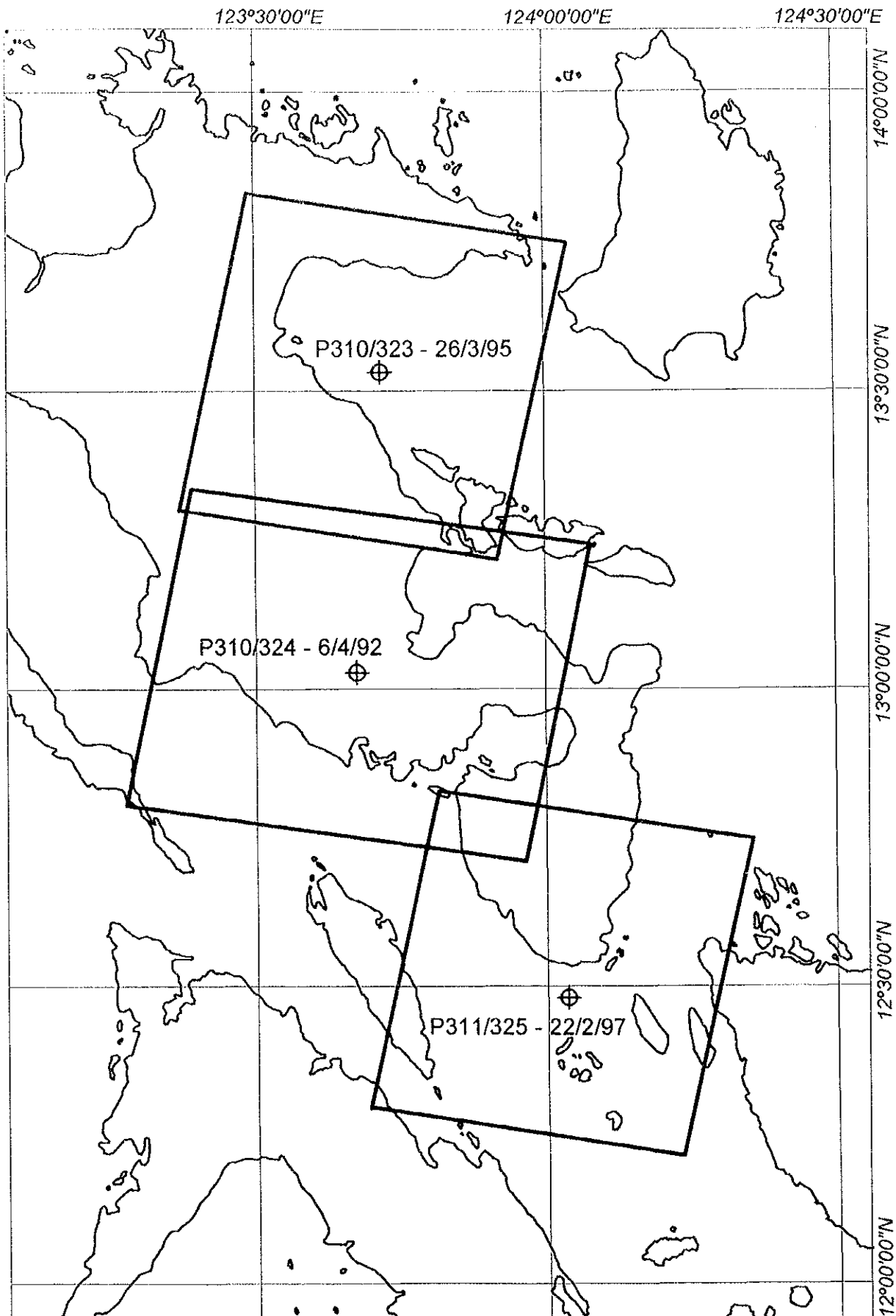
555000 mE

560000 mE

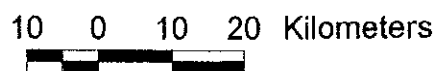
565000 mE

570000 mE

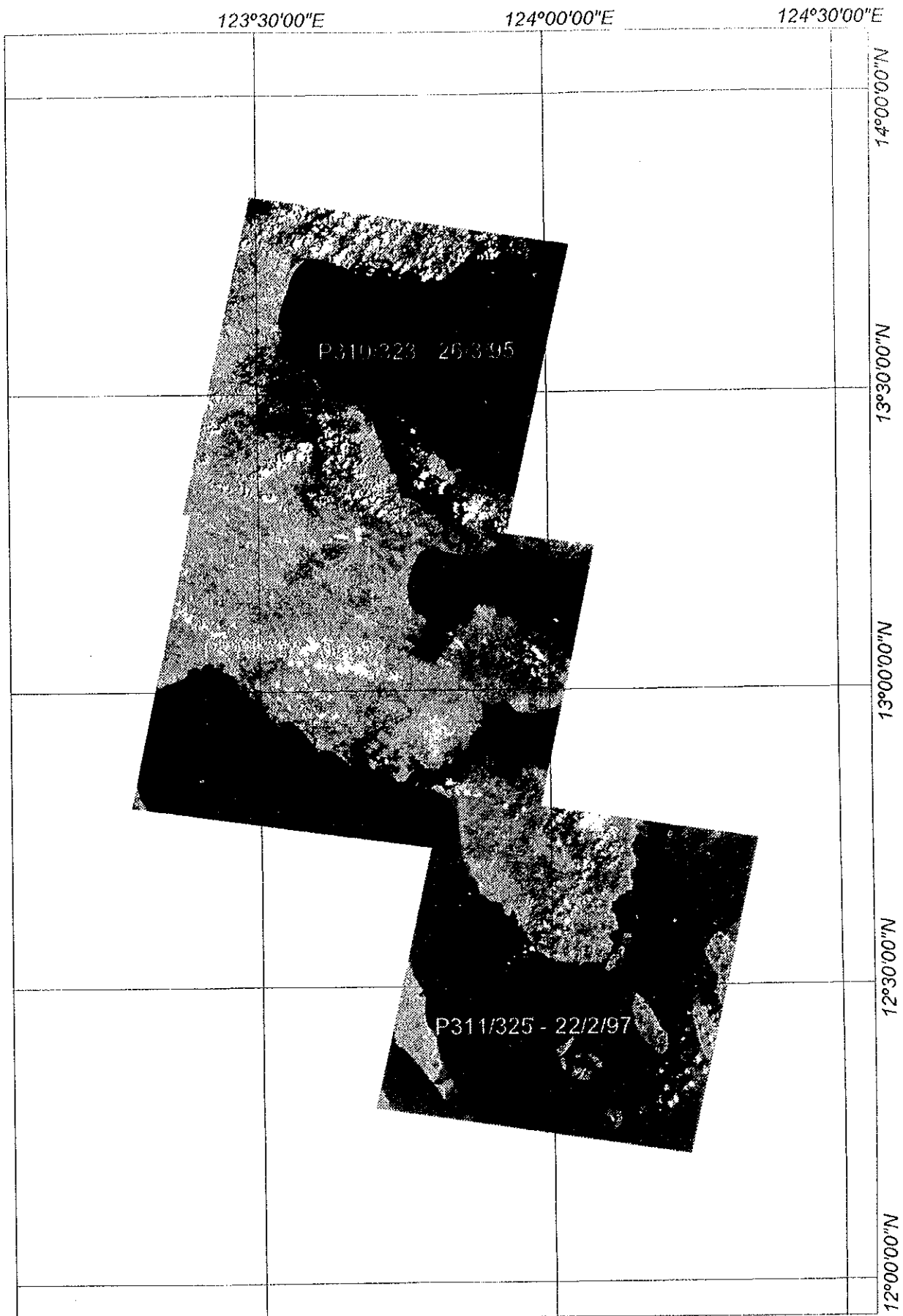
Appendix 7



Irosin, Legaspi and Tiwi
Project Areas- Philippines




SPOT Panchromatic Scene Locations



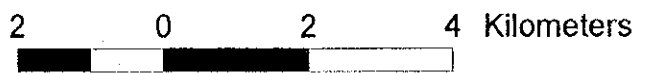
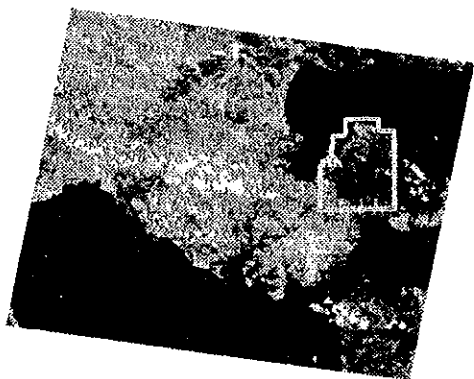
Irosin, Legaspi and Tiwi
Project Areas- Phillippines

10 0 10 20 Kilometers

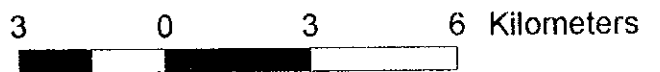
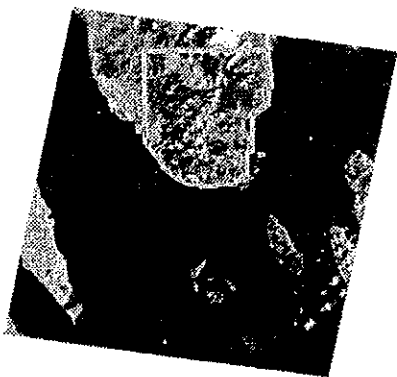
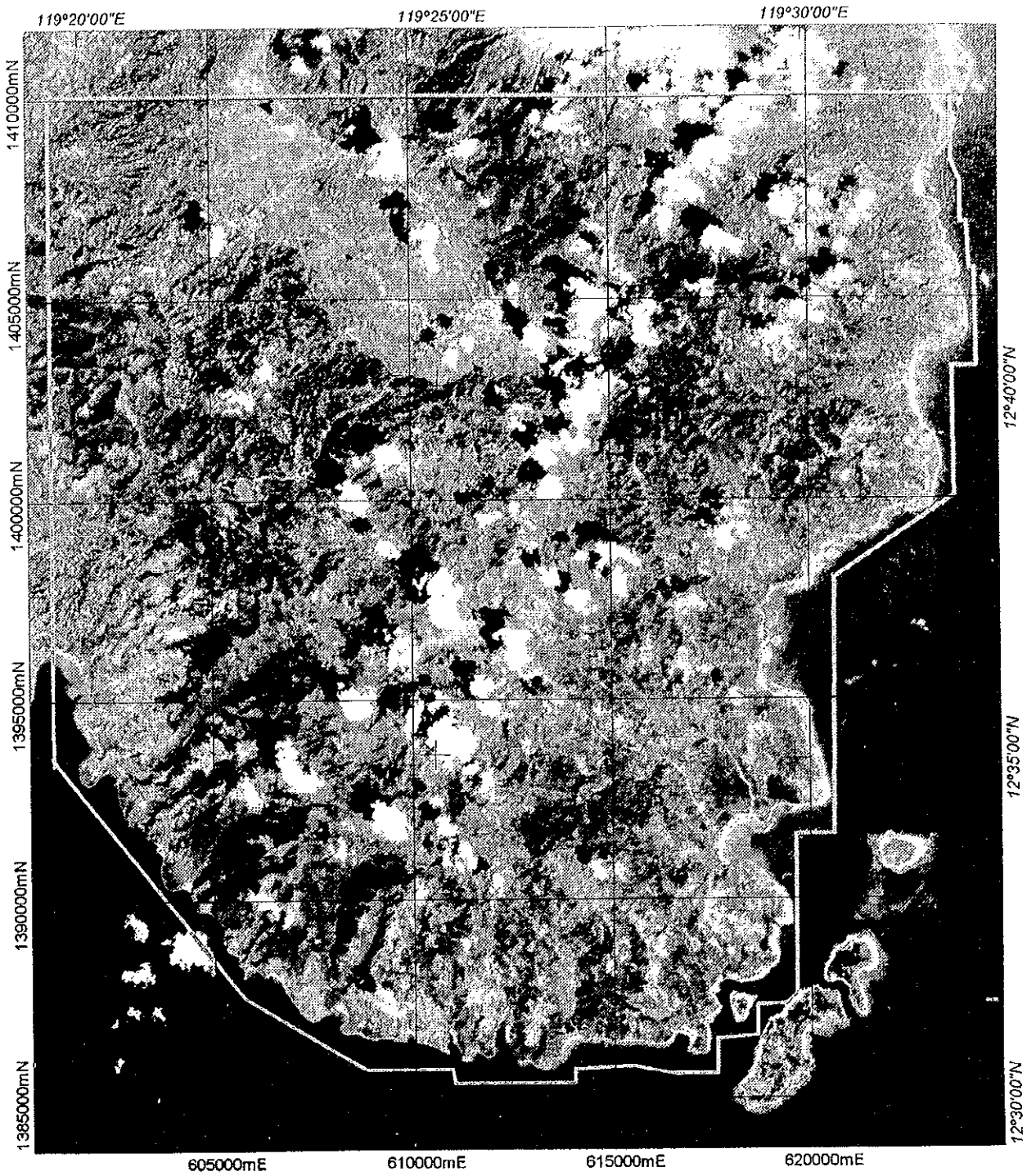


SPOT Panchromatic Mosaic

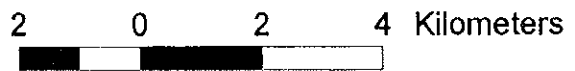
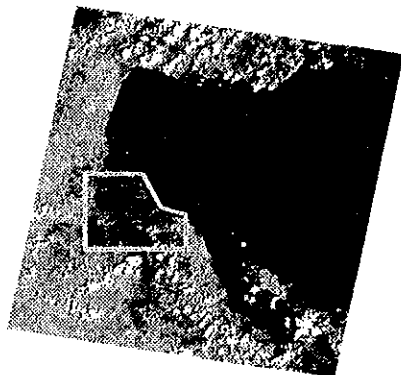
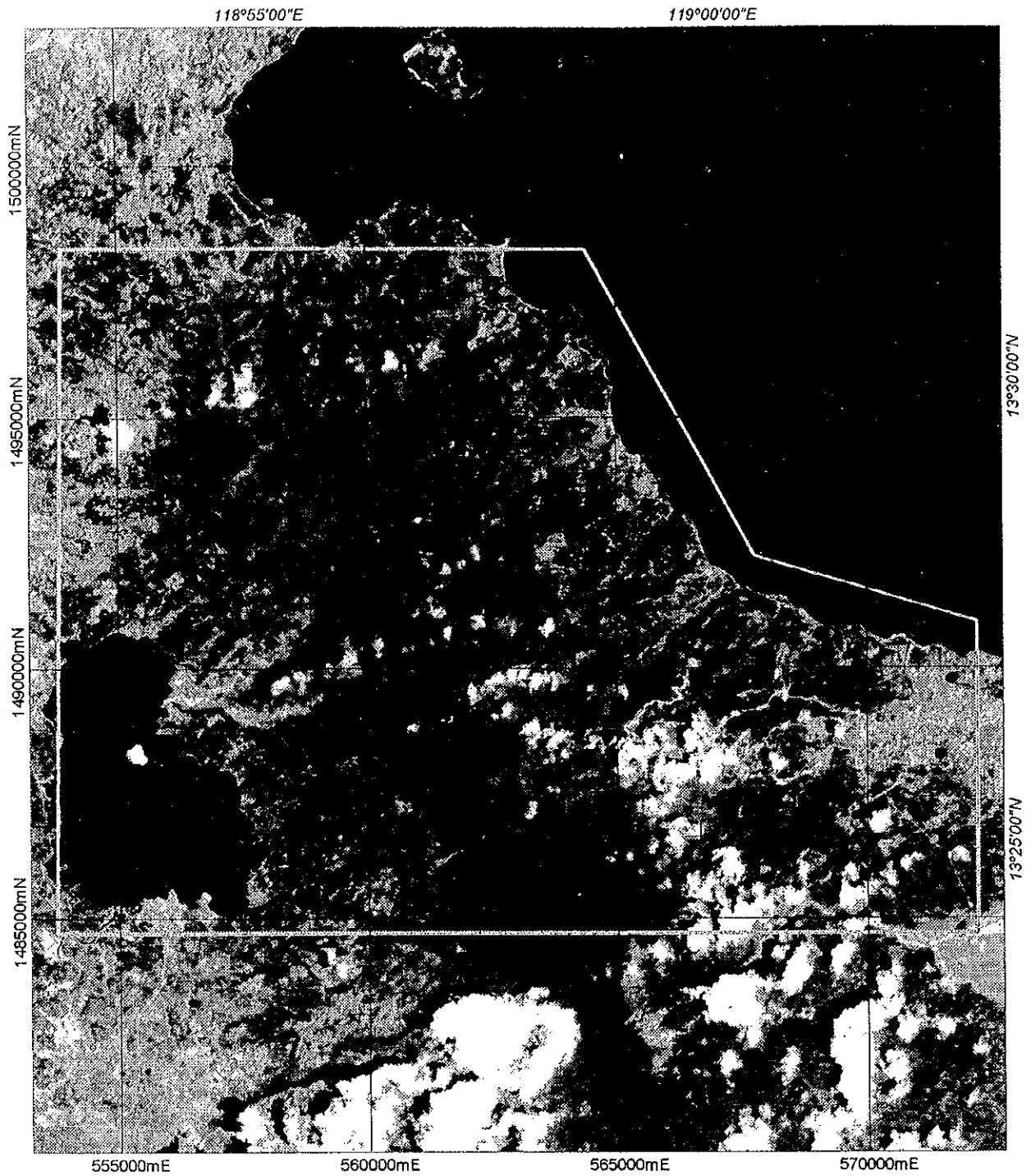




Appendix 11: SPOT Panchromatic image for the Legaspi Project area, and diagram showing regional extent of SPOT scene P310/324.

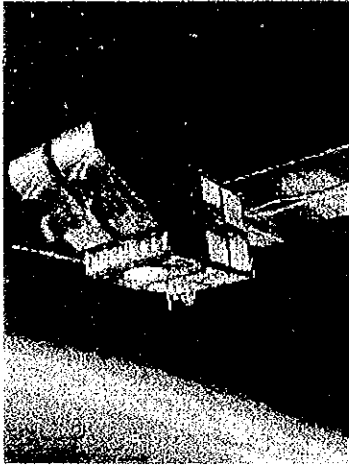


Appendix 11: SPOT Panchromatic image for the Irosin Project area, and diagram showing regional extent of SPOT scene P311/325.



Appendix 11: SPOT Panchromatic image for the Tiwi Project area, and diagram showing regional extent of SPOT scene P310/323.

SPOT



Satellite Pour l'Observation de la Terra (SPOT) was designed by the CNES (Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales), France, and developed with the participation of Sweden and Belgium.

SPOT 1 was launched on 22 February 1986, and withdrawn from active service on 31 December 1990. SPOT 2 was launched on 22 January 1990 and is still operational. SPOT 3 was launched on 26 September 1993. An incident occurred on SPOT 3 on November 14, 1997. After 3 years in orbit the satellite has stopped functioning. After that incident, SPOT 1 was recalled into active service again from January 1997. The next satellite, SPOT 4, is scheduled for launching in early 1998. Engineering work for SPOT 5 has begun so that the satellite can be launched late in 2002 to ensure service continuity.

SPOT data are visible and near-infrared radiance data obtained from High Resolution Visible (HRV) sensors carried on the SPOT satellites. For SPOT 1, 2 and 3, each satellite carries two HRVs with the capability of scanning in either a multispectral mode or a panchromatic mode. The multispectral mode captures data in three spectral bands: .50-.59, .61-.68 and .79-.89 micrometers. The three bands are co-registered and have a ground resolution of 20 meters. The panchromatic mode images data in the spectral range .51-.73 micrometers at a 10 meter ground resolution. The viewing angle of each HRV sensor can be adjusted to collect data up to 27 degrees right or left of satellite nadir. This cross-track pointing capability allows the same point on the earth to be viewed from several different orbits and enables the acquisition of stereoscopic imagery.

Extent of Coverage

The SPOT system provides global coverage between North 87 degrees latitude and South 87 degrees latitude. Each nominal scene covers a 60 by 60 km (37 by 37 square mile) area.

Acquisition

The SPOT satellites operate from a sun-synchronous, near polar orbit 832 km (517 mi) above the earth. The satellites are inclined 98.7 degrees, cross the equator at 10:30 AM local time and have an orbital cycle of 26 days. The ground imaging swath is 60 km (37 mi) per HRV sensor. With both HRVs scanning in the twin vertical viewing mode the cross-track swath is 117 km (73 mi). Each HRV sensor has the capability to scan 27 degrees off-nadir (earth curvature effects produce a 31 degree angle) allowing for repeat coverage of an area up to every three or four days depending upon the latitude of the area. The SPOT network consists of 18 worldwide ground receiving stations that acquire SPOT data in a real-time mode. Additionally, the stations at Toulouse, France and Kiruna, Sweden can download data acquisitions during night passes that were recorded on board the satellites.

Processing Steps

Data acquisition begins when a station's antenna has locked onto the SPOT payload telemetry

