Loop 1

Figs.II-3-15(1) and II-3-15(2) show the contour maps of the TEM responses obtained in each of the 20 channels.

In the lower right of the loop, high TEM responses were detected at the depths indicated by the channels 1 to 15. This high response that is extended toward the upper left side of the loop may be associated to an existing fault.

Loop 2

Figs.II-3-16(1) and II-3-16(2) show the contour maps of the TEM responses obtained in each of the 20 channels.

A prominent TEM response is seen in the upper part of this loop, especially in the surroundings of the line 1900N. This anomaly continues down to deep channels (channel 16) especially between 500E and 600E. To investigate this anomaly in more detail, drilling survey was carried out in 2 places: MJOB-M2 and MJOB-M3.

Fig. II-3-18 shows the TEM response profile including the location of the borehole MJOB-M3 drilled along the line 1900N.

Loop 3

Figs.II-3-17(1) and II-3-17(2) show the contour maps of the TEM responses obtained in each of the 20 channels.

A high TEM response is detected in the lower right side of the loop from low level channels to channel 14. From the comparison of this response with the TDIP results, it can be inferred that this anomaly is not associated to massive sulphide.

Fig. II-3-18 shows the TEM response profile along the line 2200N including the location of the borehole MJOB-M1.

3-6 Further Considerations

As follows, some further considerations will be given regarding the areas of Ghuzayn, Zuha and Maqail in the zones where the TEM survey was carried out.

3-6-1 Ghuzayn area

Fig.II-3-19 shows the compiled geophysical results obtained in Ghuzayn area. The upper figure shows the results of the TDIP survey for n=3, while the lower figure indicates the loop results of the TEM survey for approximate depths from 150 to 200m.

During this year, TEM survey was carried out in 2 places on the basis of TDIP results obtained during the previous years.

The first loop was placed in the east part of the gossan in a place where chargeability distribution above 8mV/V was found. Shallow high TEM response was detected in this loop for which a borehole was drilled on the center of this anomaly (MJOB-G43).

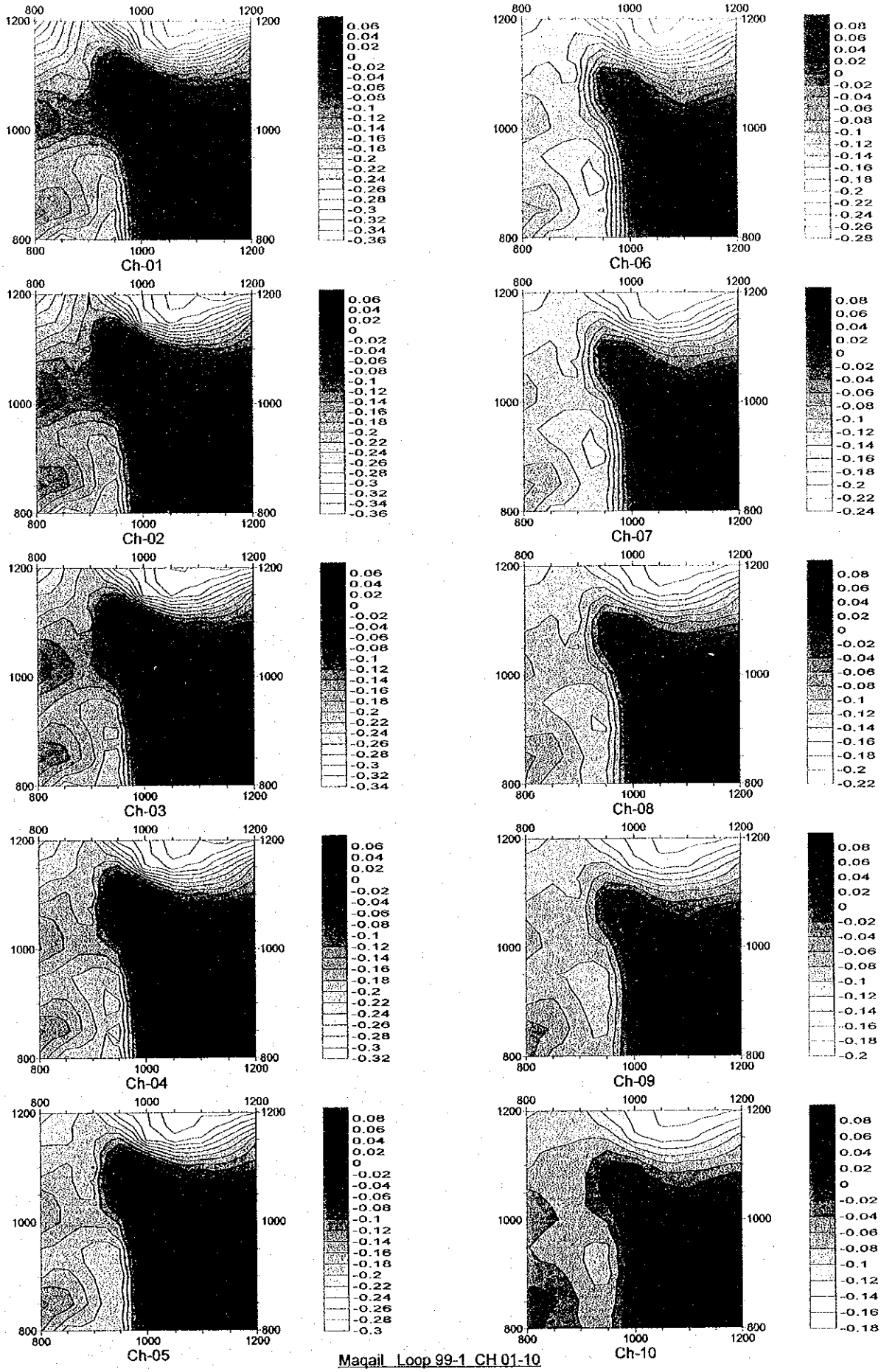


Fig. Ⅱ-3-15(1) TEM response maps of Loop1 in Maqail area(Ch1-Ch10)

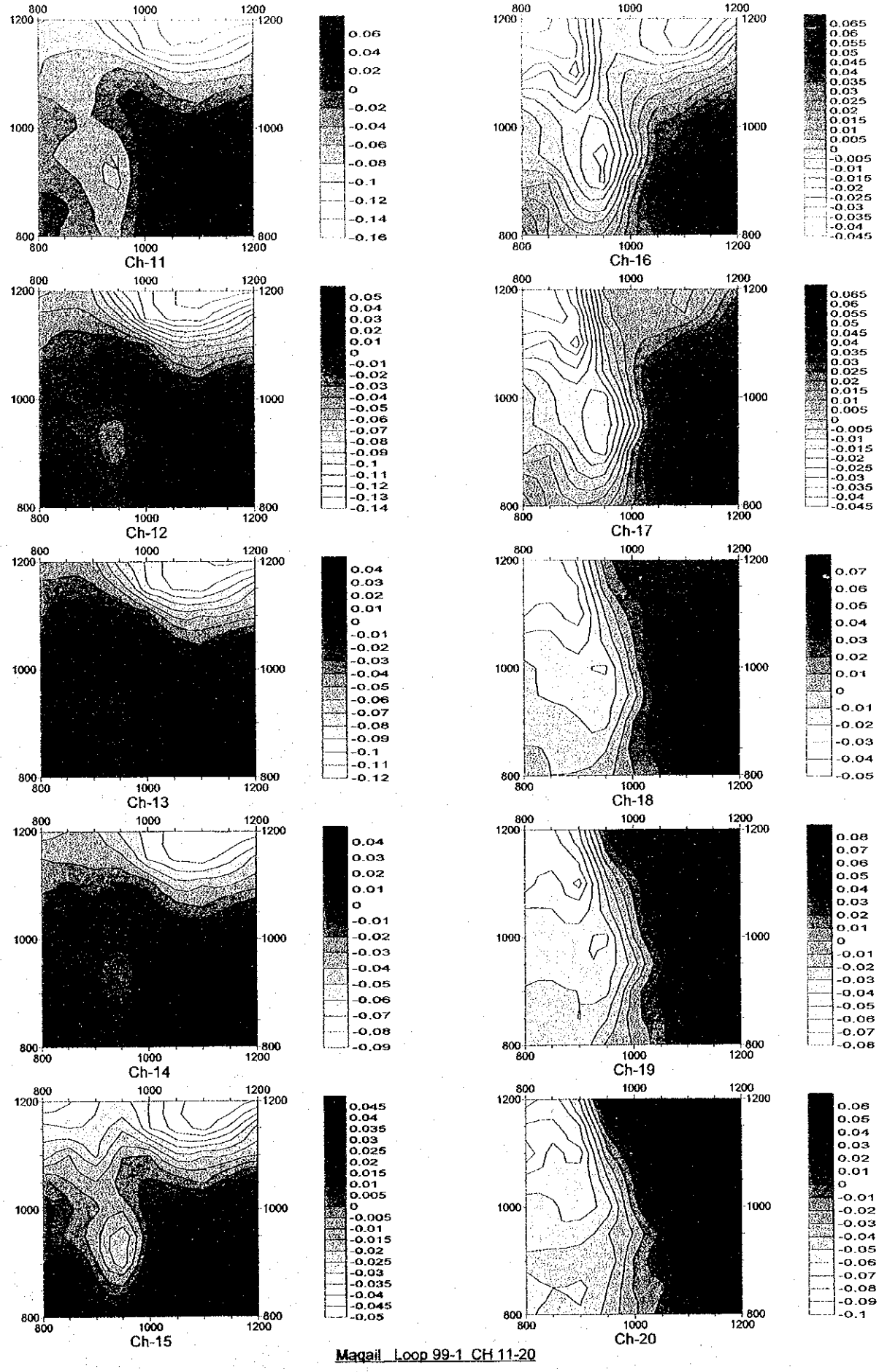


Fig. II-3-15(2) TEM response maps of Loop1 in Maqail area(Ch11-Ch20)

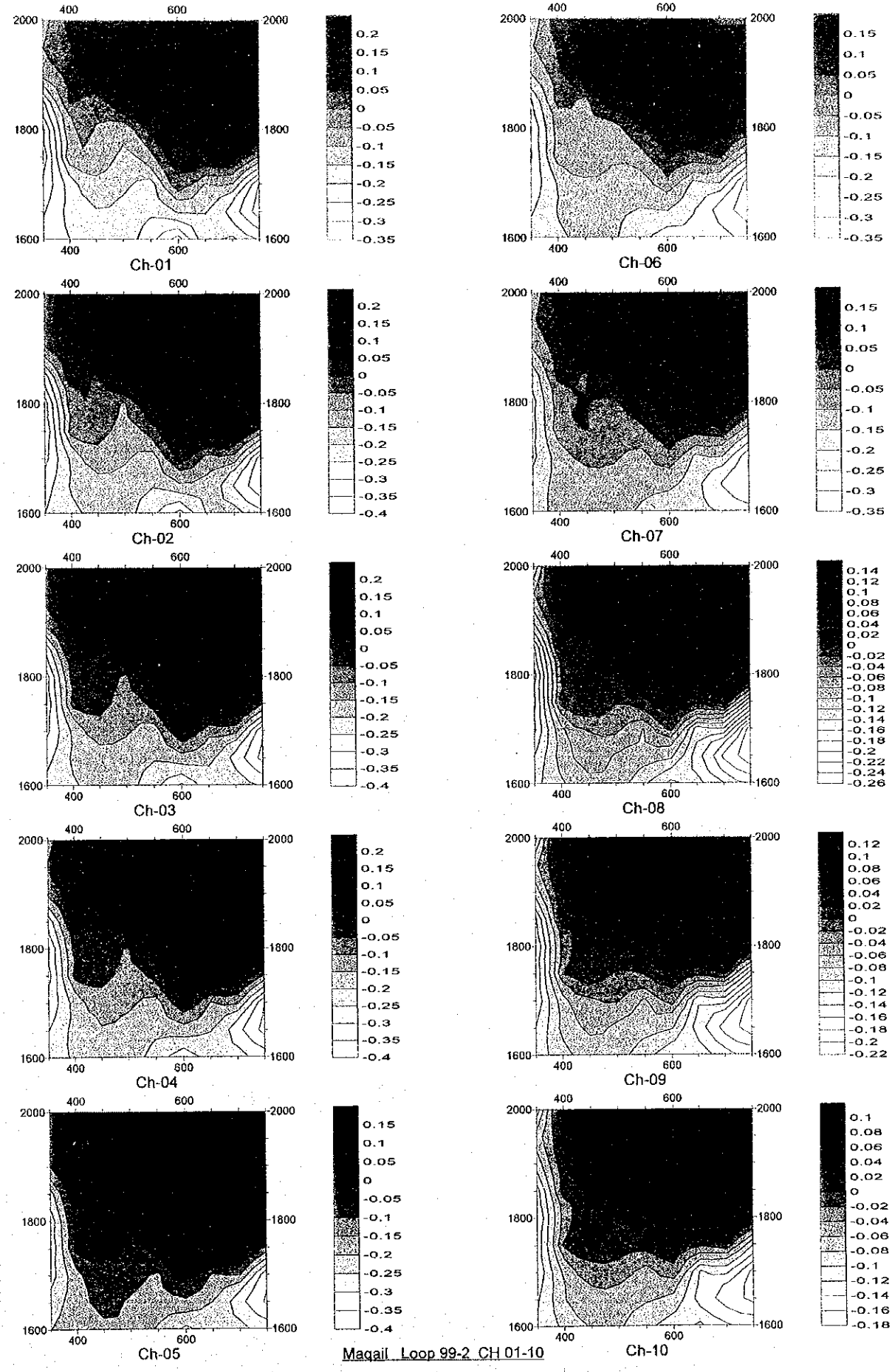


Fig. II -3-16(1) TEM response maps of Loop2 in Maqail area(Ch1-Ch10)

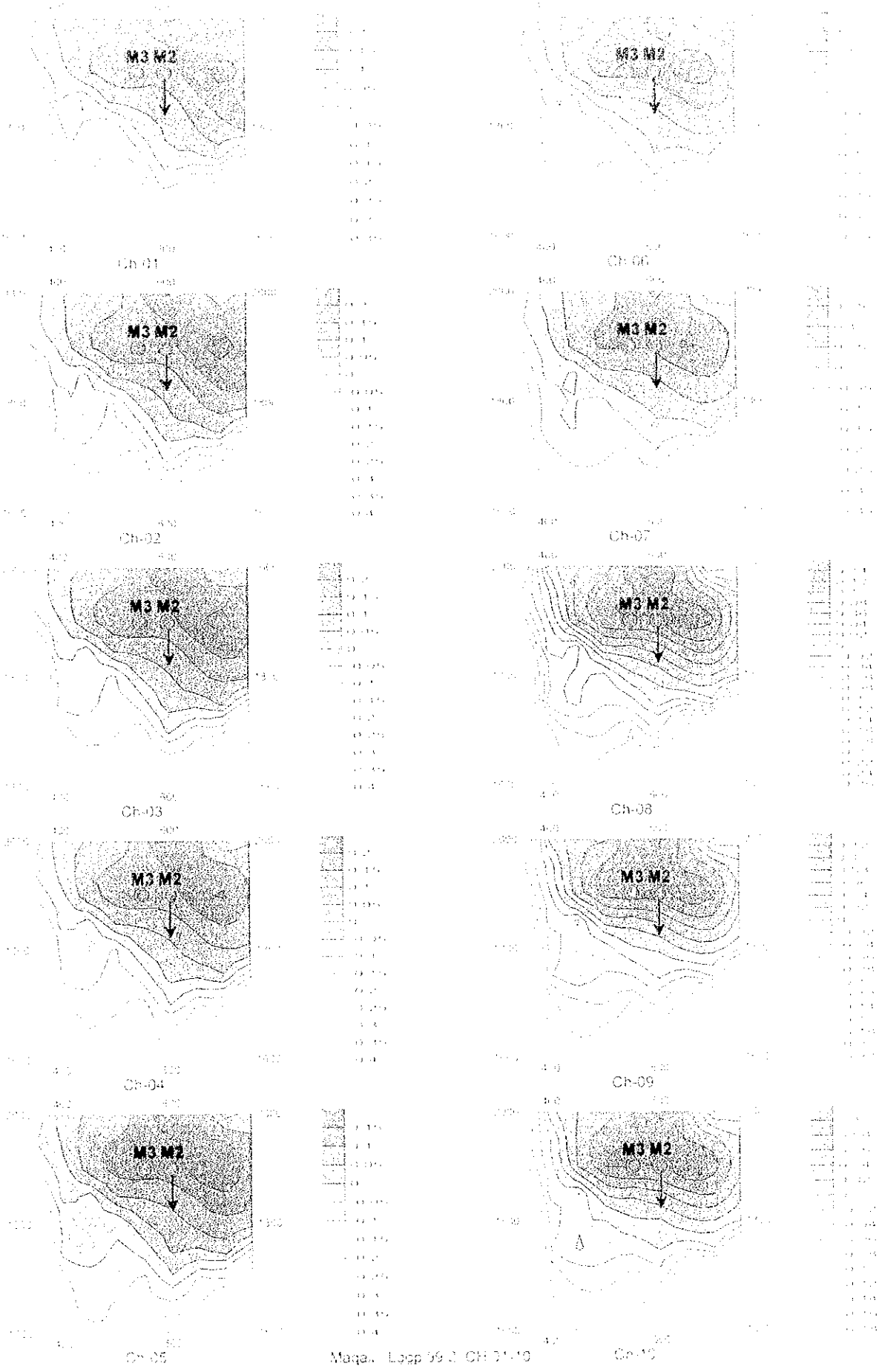


Fig. II-3-16(1) TEM response maps of Loop2 in Maqail area(Ch1-Ch10)

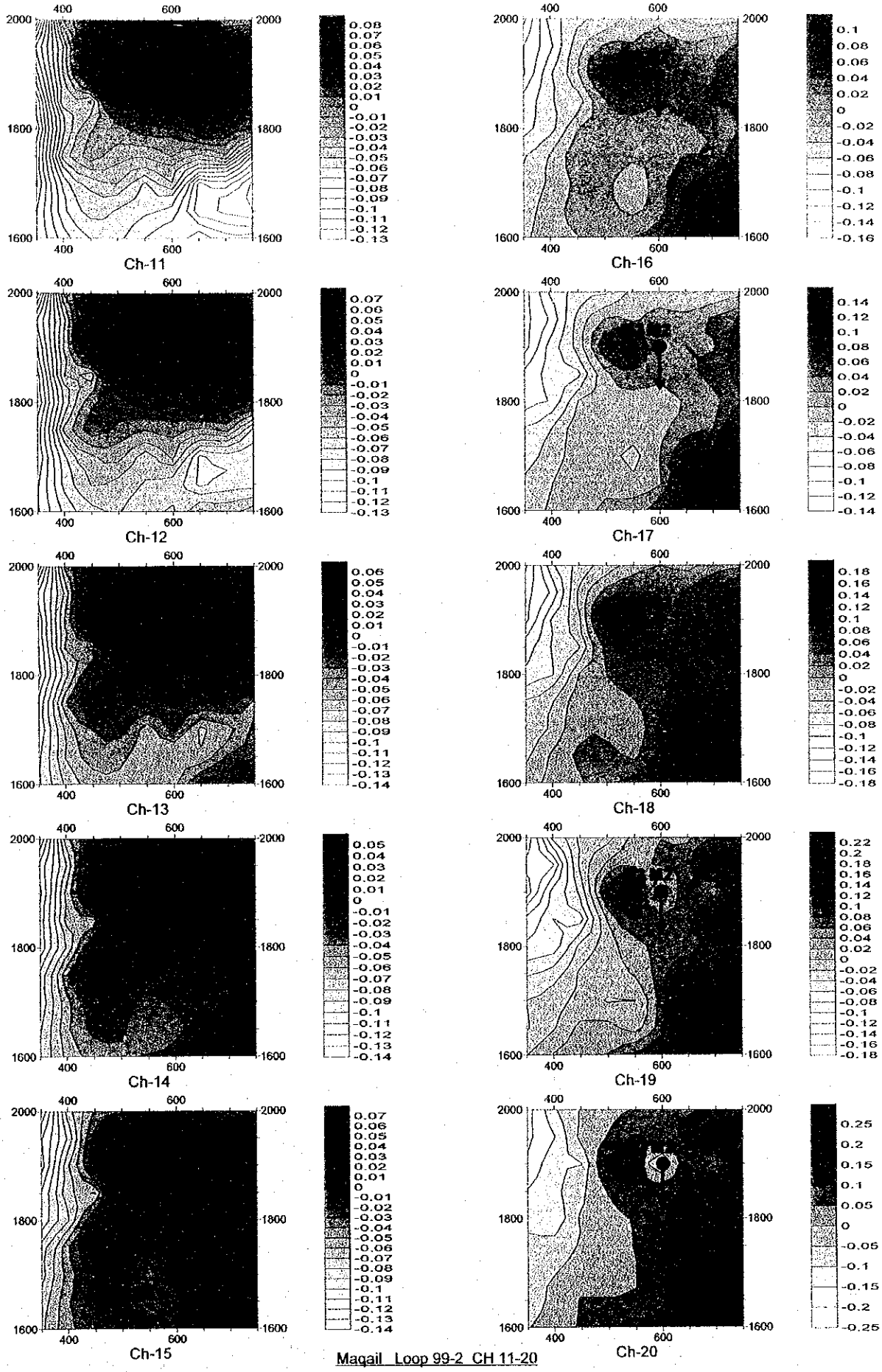


Fig. Ⅱ-3-16(2) TEM response maps of Loop2 in Maqail area(Ch11-Ch20)

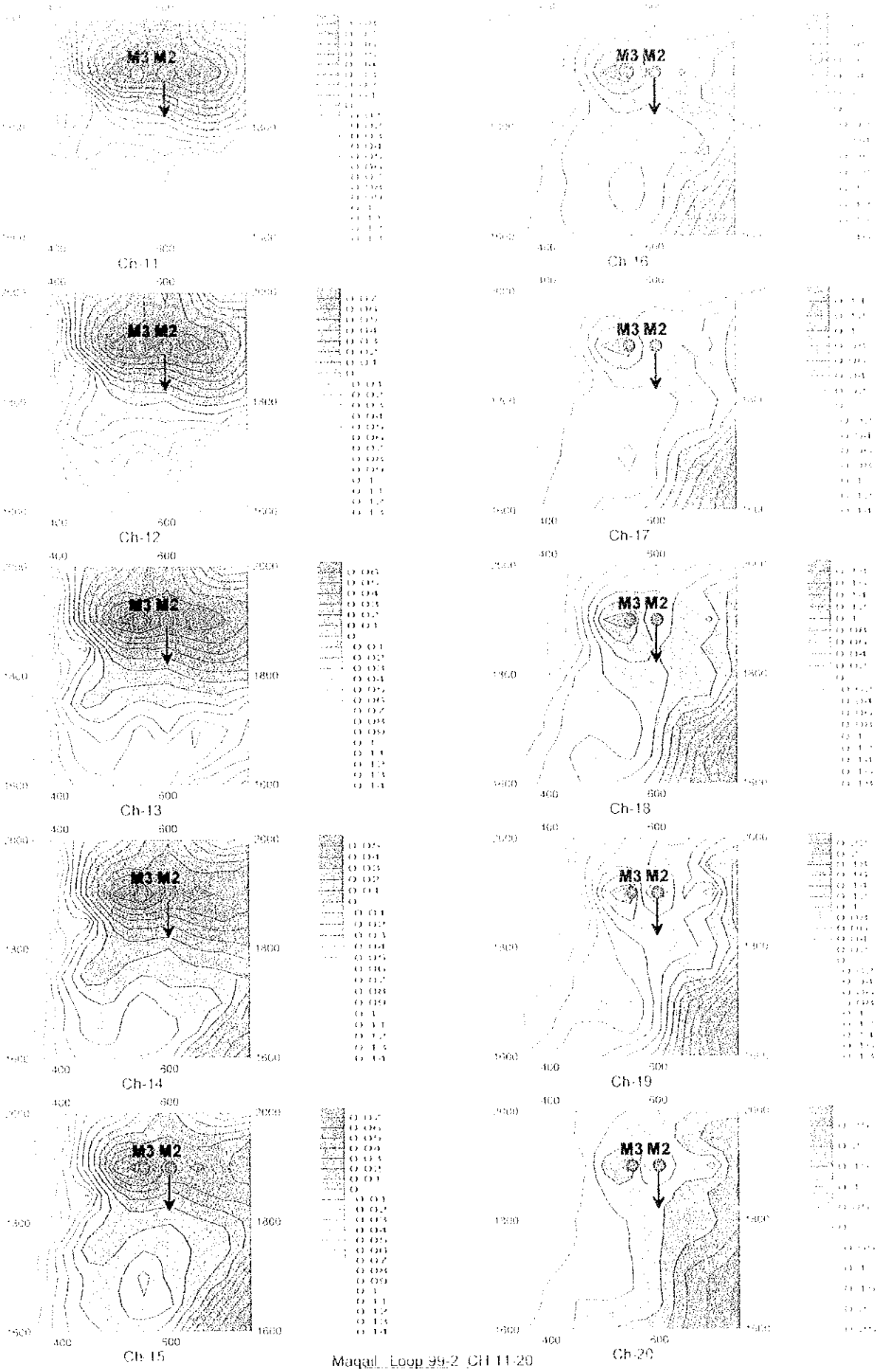


Fig. II-3-16(2) TEM response maps of Loop2 in Maqail area(Ch11-Ch20)

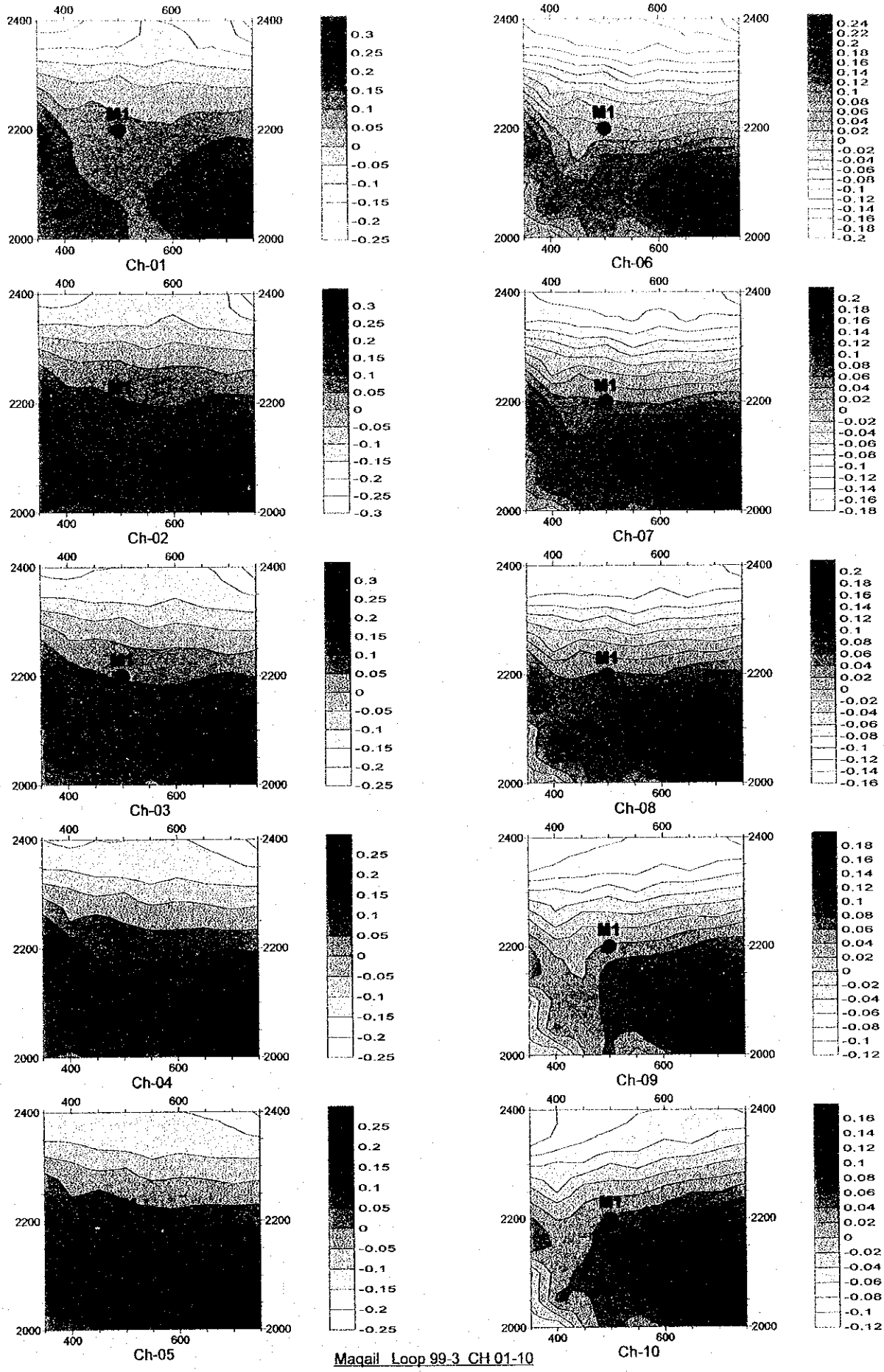


Fig. II -3-17(1) TEM response maps of Loop3 in Maqail area(Ch1-Ch10)

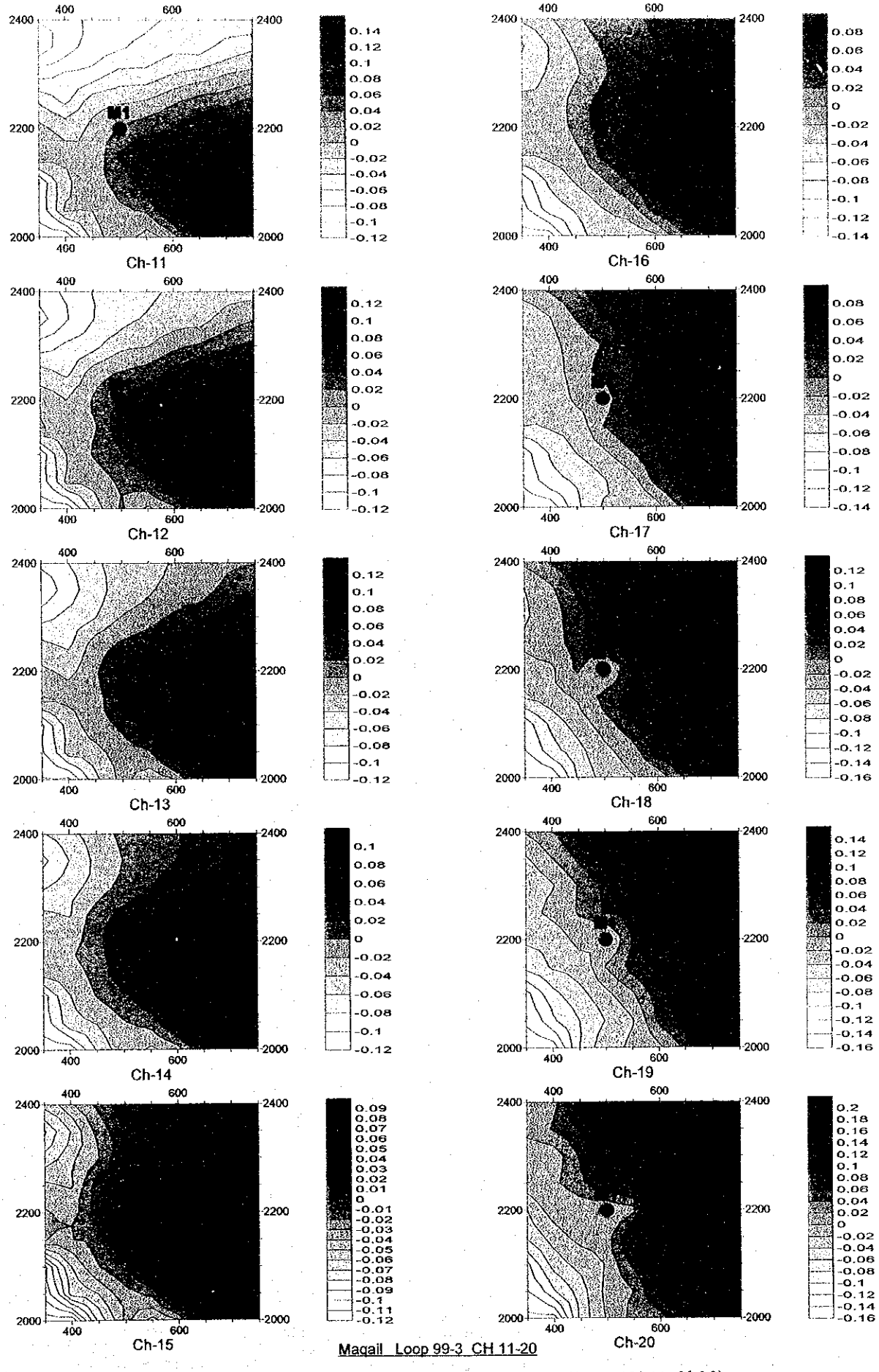


Fig. II -3-17(2) TEM response maps of Loop3 in Maqail area(Ch11-Ch20)

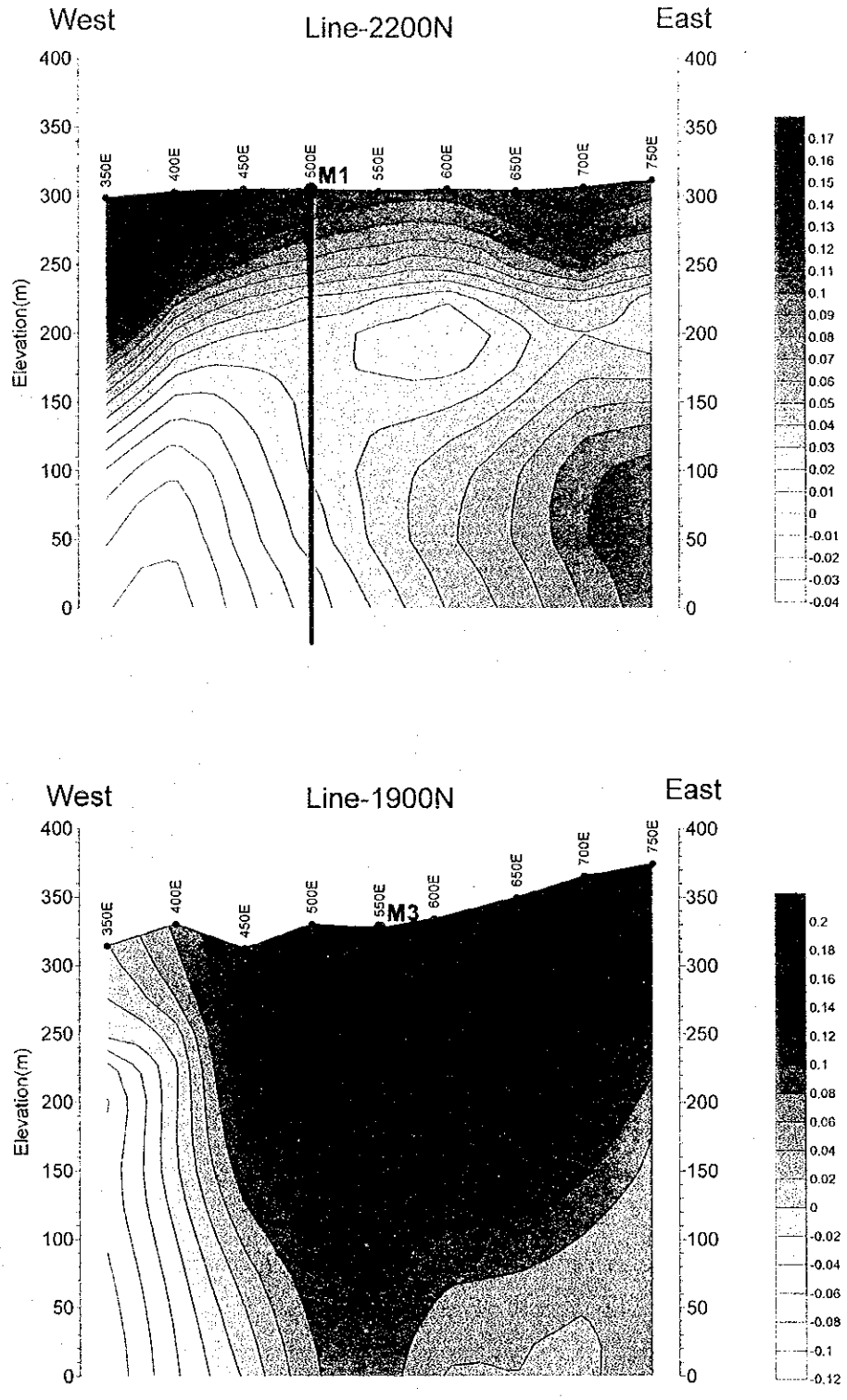


Fig. II-3-18 TEM response profile crossing drilling holes in Maqail area

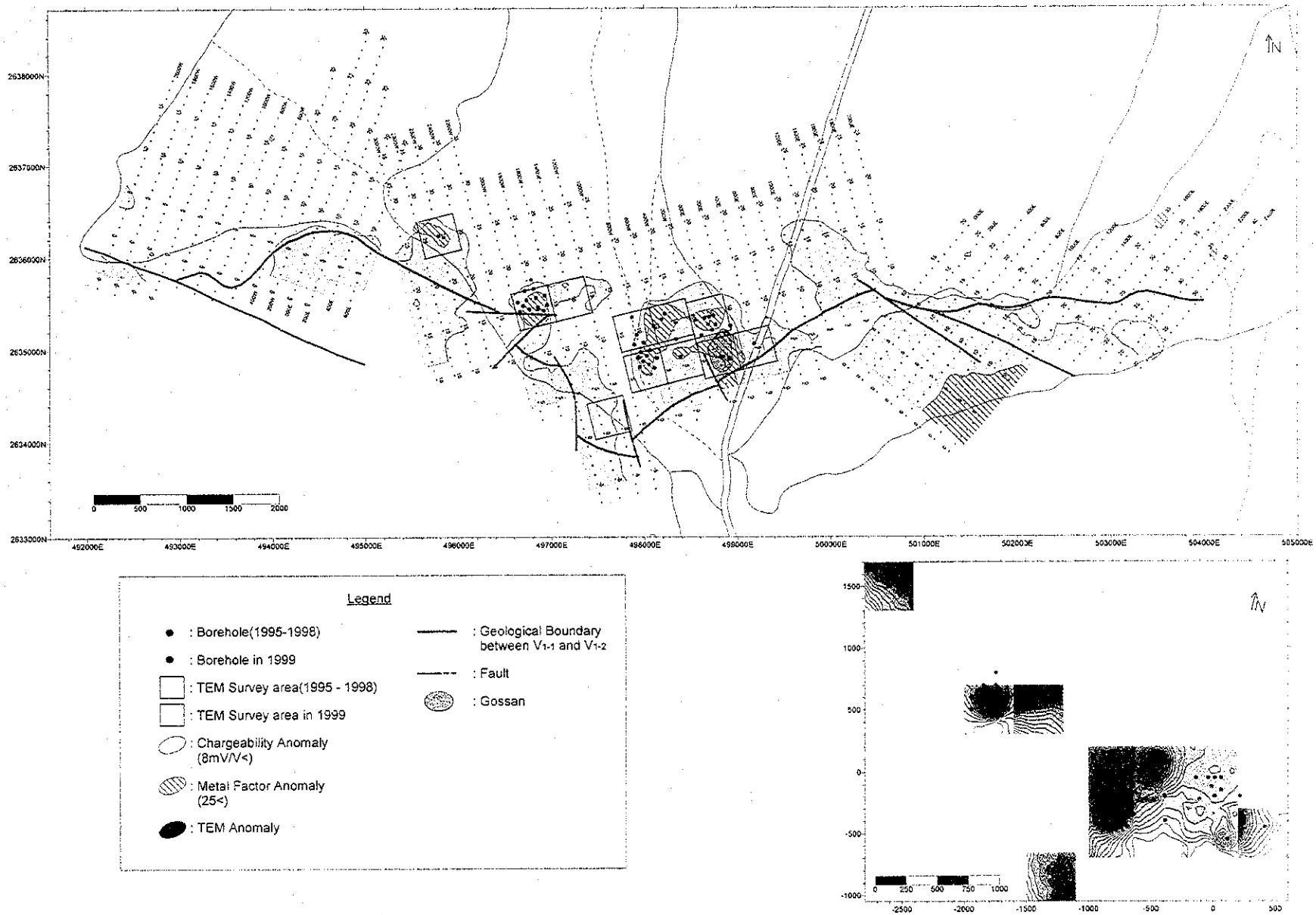


Fig. Ⅱ-3-19 Compiled geophysical map in Ghuzayn area

The second loop was placed about 1km to the southwest of the gossan in a place where a chargeability distribution of above 8mV/V was detected. In this loop an anomaly was found from the shallow depth and spread from the lower right to the upper left part of the loop. It is a possibility that this anomaly is related to a fracture zone associated to a fault.

3-6-2 Zuha area

Fig.II-3-20 shows the compiled geophysical map obtained in Zuha area. The upper figure indicates the TDIP results for n=3, while the lower figure shows the TEM results for an approximate depth of about 150 to 200m.

The IP results of Fig.II-3-20 indicate high chargeability zones of more than 8 mV/V detected widely surrounding the gossan as well as in the west and south parts of the surveyed area, which includes the high chargeabilities distributed in the geological boundaries between V1-1 and V1-2. In the west part of the gossan, high metal factor values were found due to the relatively low resistivity found in this part. The TEM carried out in the west part of the gossan detected some high TEM response, however this anomaly does not show indications for the existence of any massive sulphide deposit since it is detected within the V1-1 formation.

3-6-3 Maqail area

Fig.II-3-21 shows the compiled geophysical map obtained in Maqail area. The upper figure indicates the TDIP results for n=3, while the lower figure shows the TEM results for an approximate depth of about 150 to 200m.

This year in the area covered by IP within the lines 1800N to 2800N, chargeability anomalies of more than 8mV/V were widely detected in the north and the west part of this area. Within these high chargeability zones, relatively low resistivity was detected around the station No. 6 on the line 1800N. To confirm these results TEM survey was carried in the places indicated in Fig. II-3-21. One of the loops detected a high TEM response in correspondence with the high metal factor anomaly. To further confirm these results, drilling survey was carried out in two places: MJOB-M2 and MJOB-M3. In order to further investigate the geological structure of the area, the drilling MJOB-M1 was also carried out on the station No. 5 of the IP line 2200N.

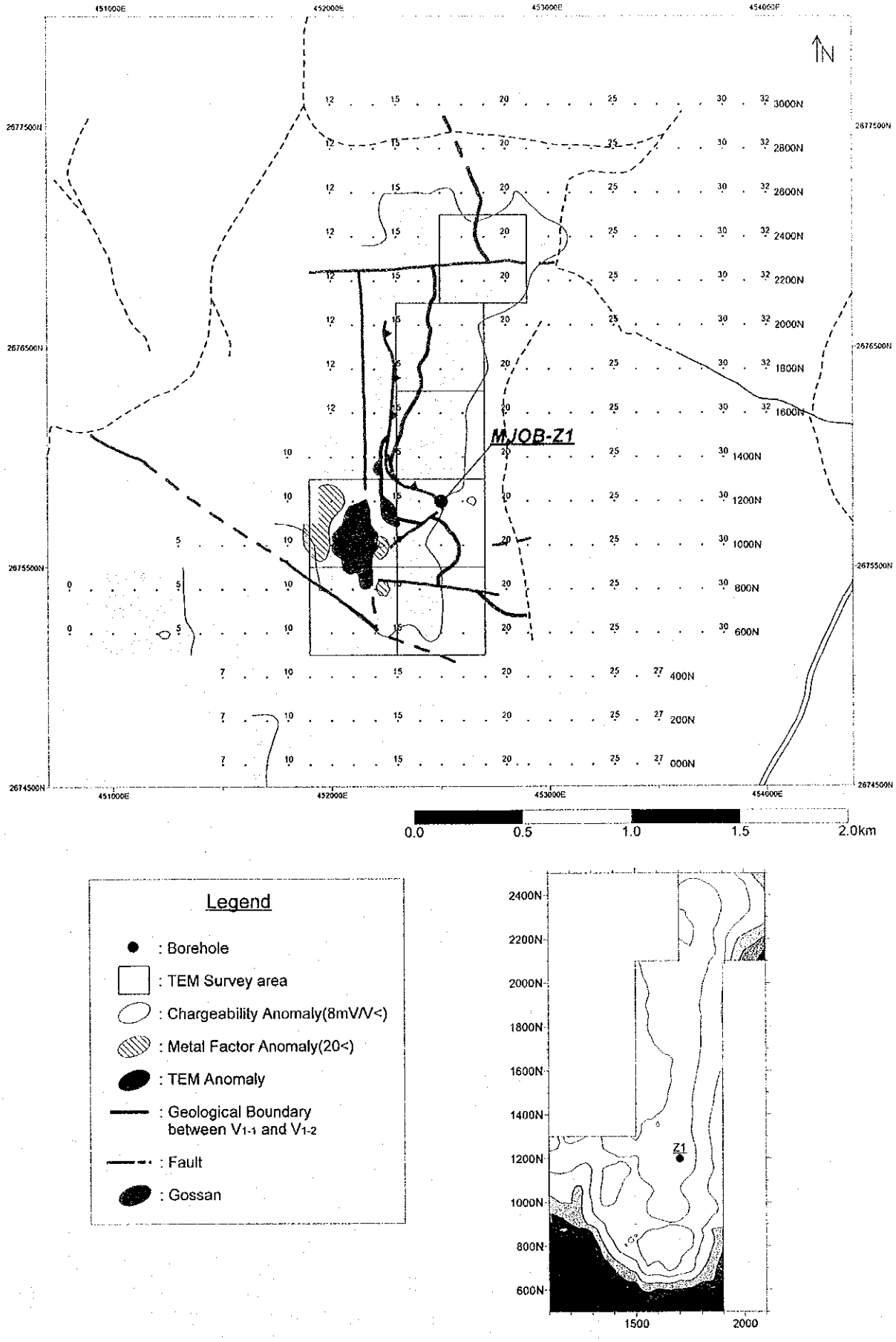
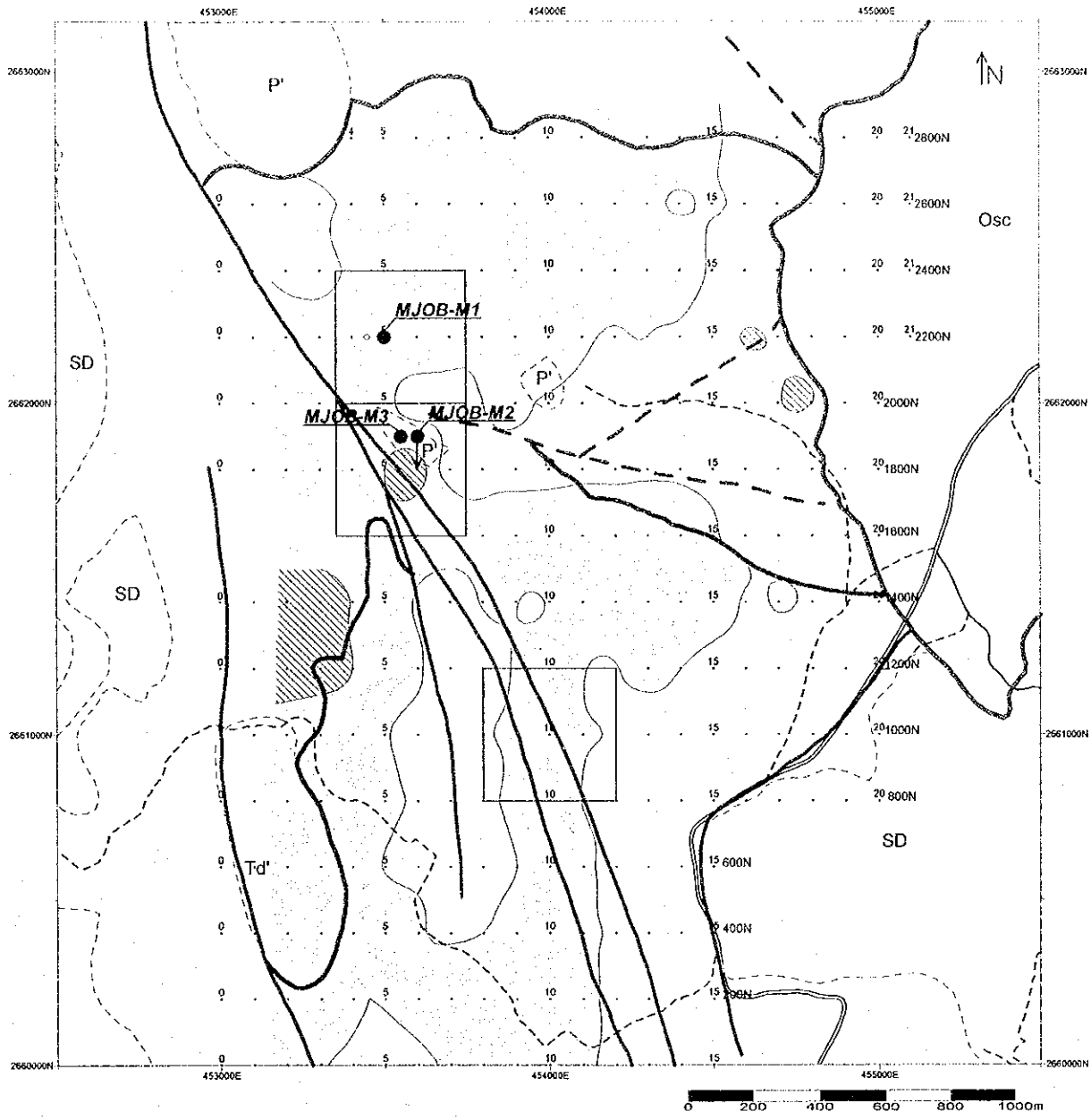


Fig. II -3-20 Compiled geophysical map in Zuha area



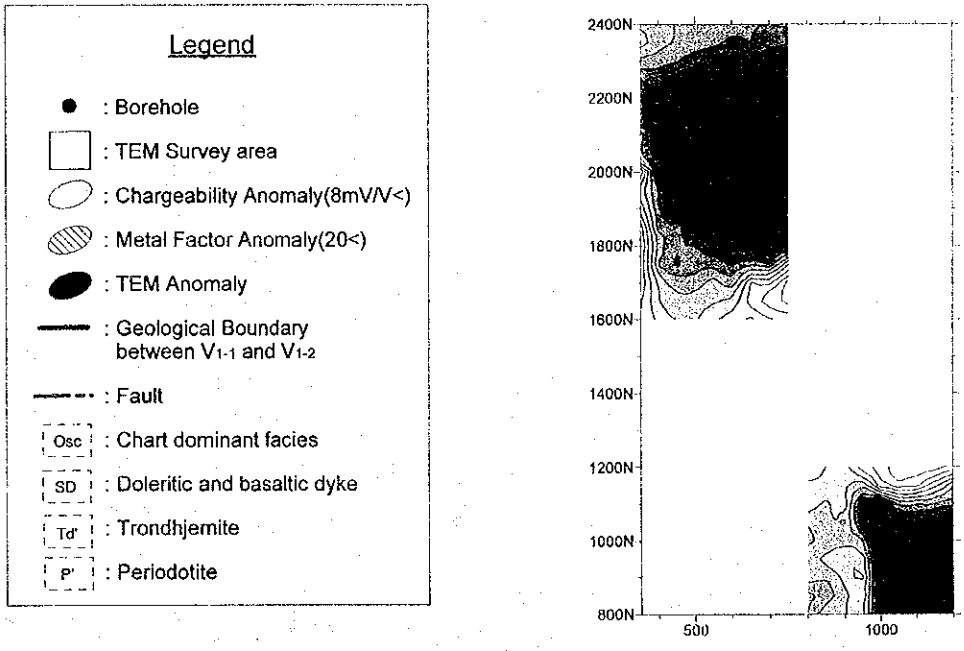


Fig. II-3-21 Compiled geophysical map in Maqail area

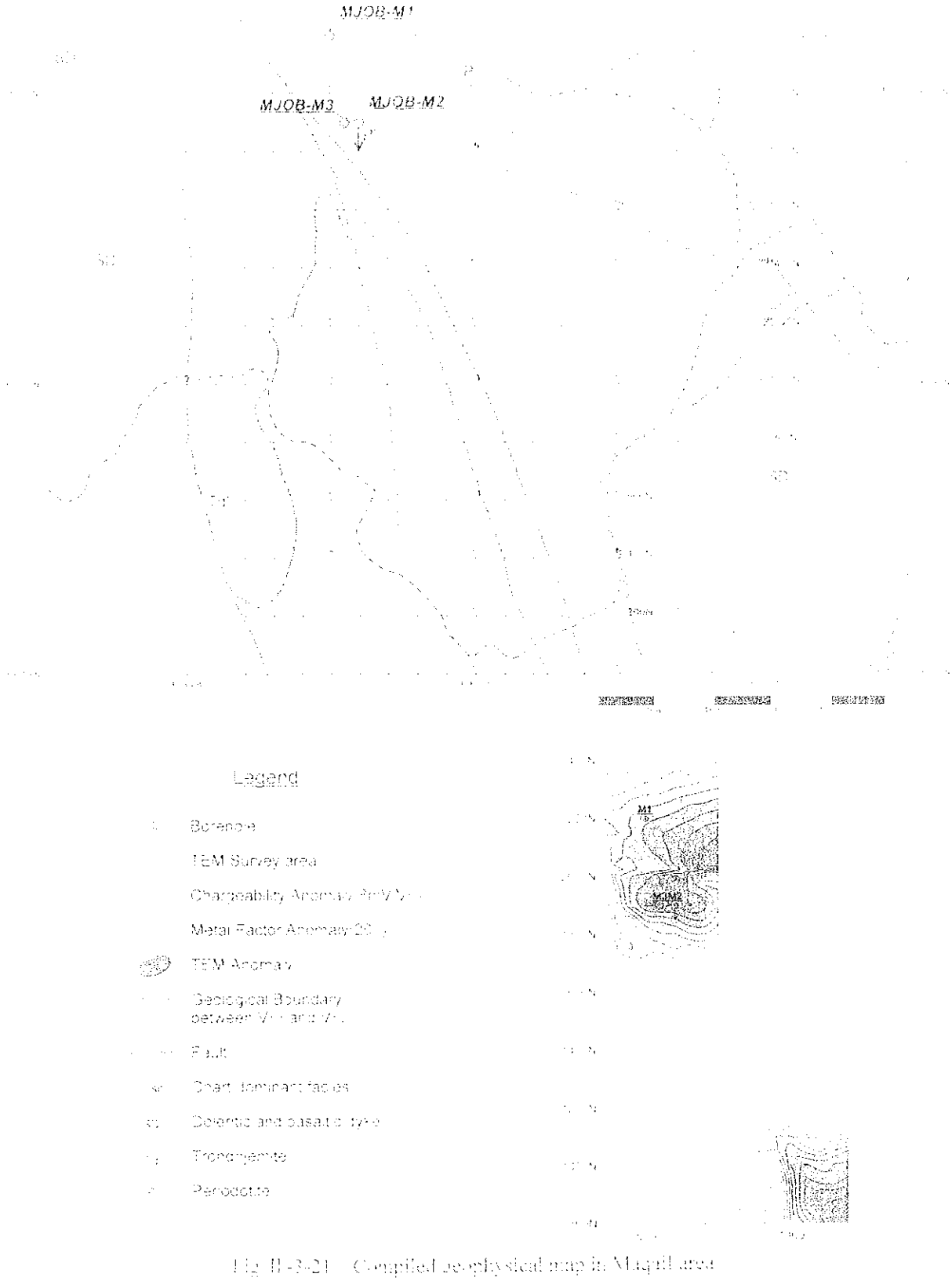


Fig. II-3-21 Compiled geophysical map in Muguli area

CHAPTER 4 DRILLING SURVEY

4-1 Background and Objectives

Drilling survey was carried out in order to investigate the extension and the grade of the ore body No.3 in Ghuzayn area, and to clarify the mineralization on geophysical anomaly zones detected by the TDIP and TEM survey conducted during the Phase III of this project.

4-2 Survey Areas and Amounts

Drilling survey was conducted at Ghuzayn, Zuha and Maqail areas. Figs.II-4-1 to II-4-3 show the location of the boreholes in each area. The total amount of survey consists of 9 boreholes with a drilling length of 2,135.80m,

4-3 Survey Method

4-3-1 Drilling operation

The drilling operations were done by using three types of rigs mentioned in Appendix 1. The wire line method was utilized. Table II-4-1 and Appendix 2 shows the progress records of the drillings.

4-3-2 Core logging

Description of the drill cores was conducted at the drilling site during drilling operations and compiled in a 1:200 log sheet. Core sampling was carried out concurrent to core logging activities. Amount of laboratory works are indicated in Table I-1-2.

4-4 Results

Drilling logs are shown in Appendix 3. The results of chemical analysis are shown in Appendix 4. The results of drilling survey are described for each area as follows:

4-4-1 Ghuzayn area

A total five boreholes were drilled in this area. Three boreholes were located at the ore body No.3 in order to investigate the extension and the grade. One borehole was located at an IP anomaly zone detected in Phase II at A'Ruwydhat, the western part of this area. Another borehole was located on a TEM anomaly zone detected to the east of the gossan.

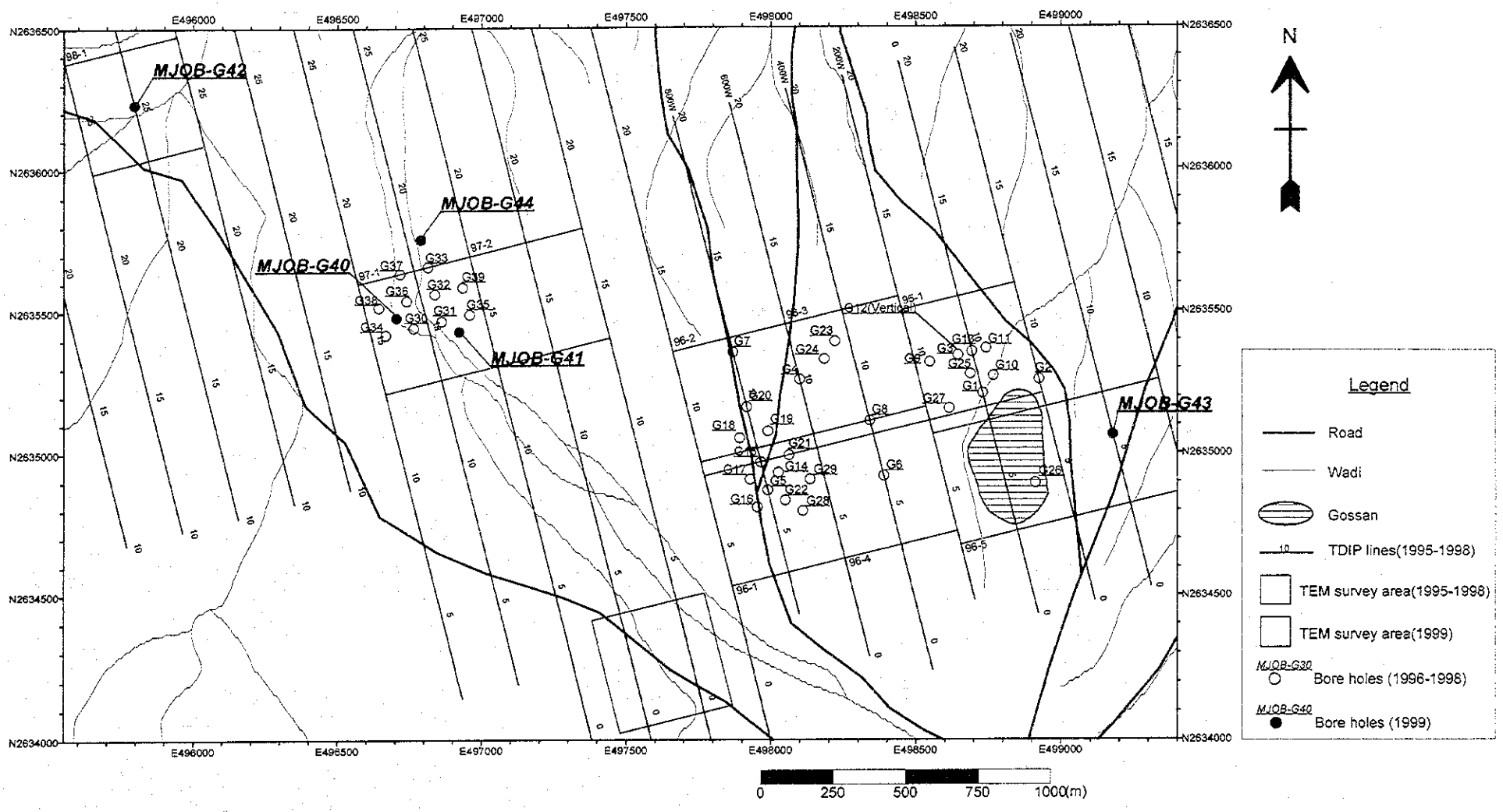


Fig. II-4-1 Location map of boreholes in Ghuzayn area

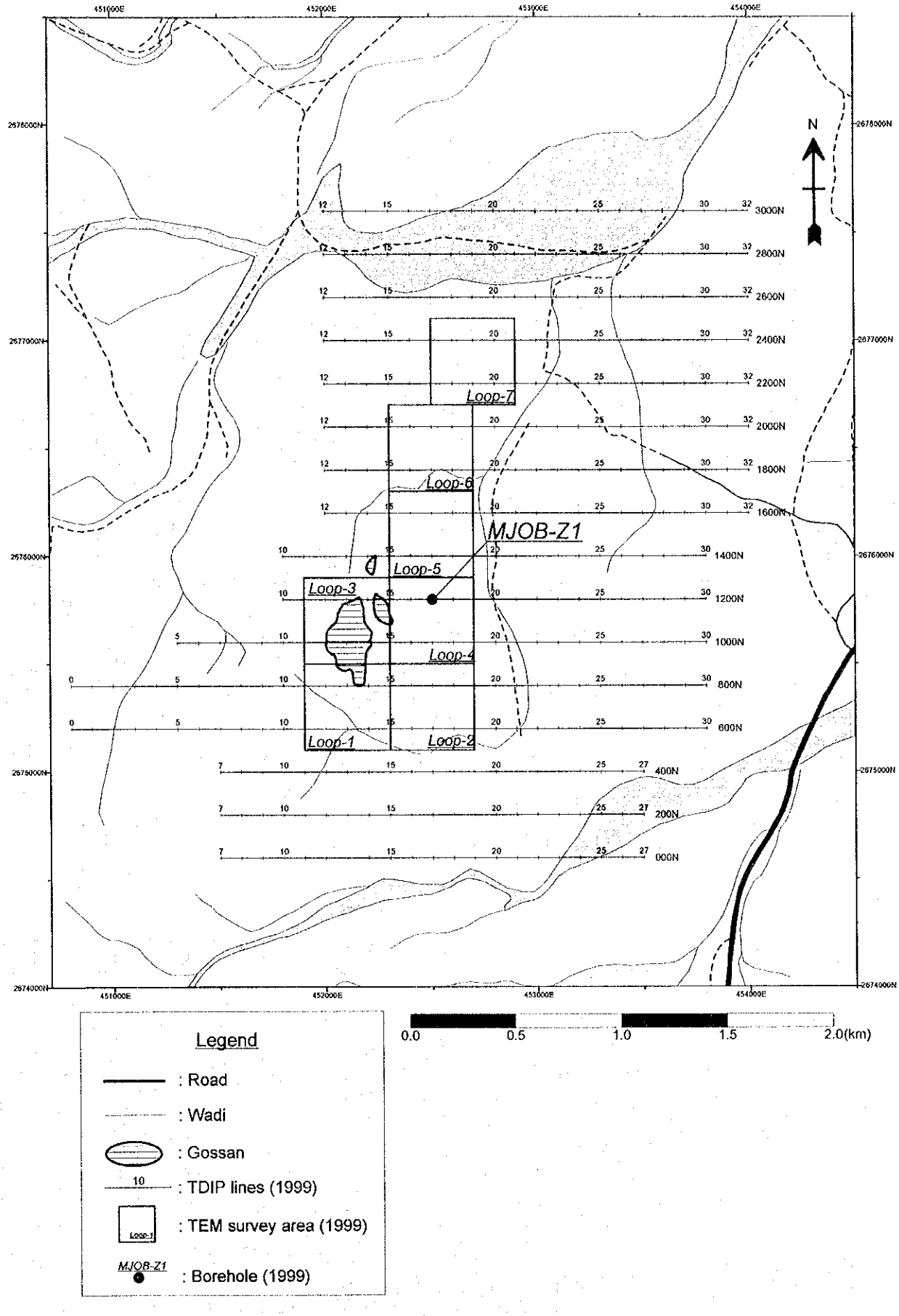


Fig. II -4-2 Location map of boreholes in Zuha area

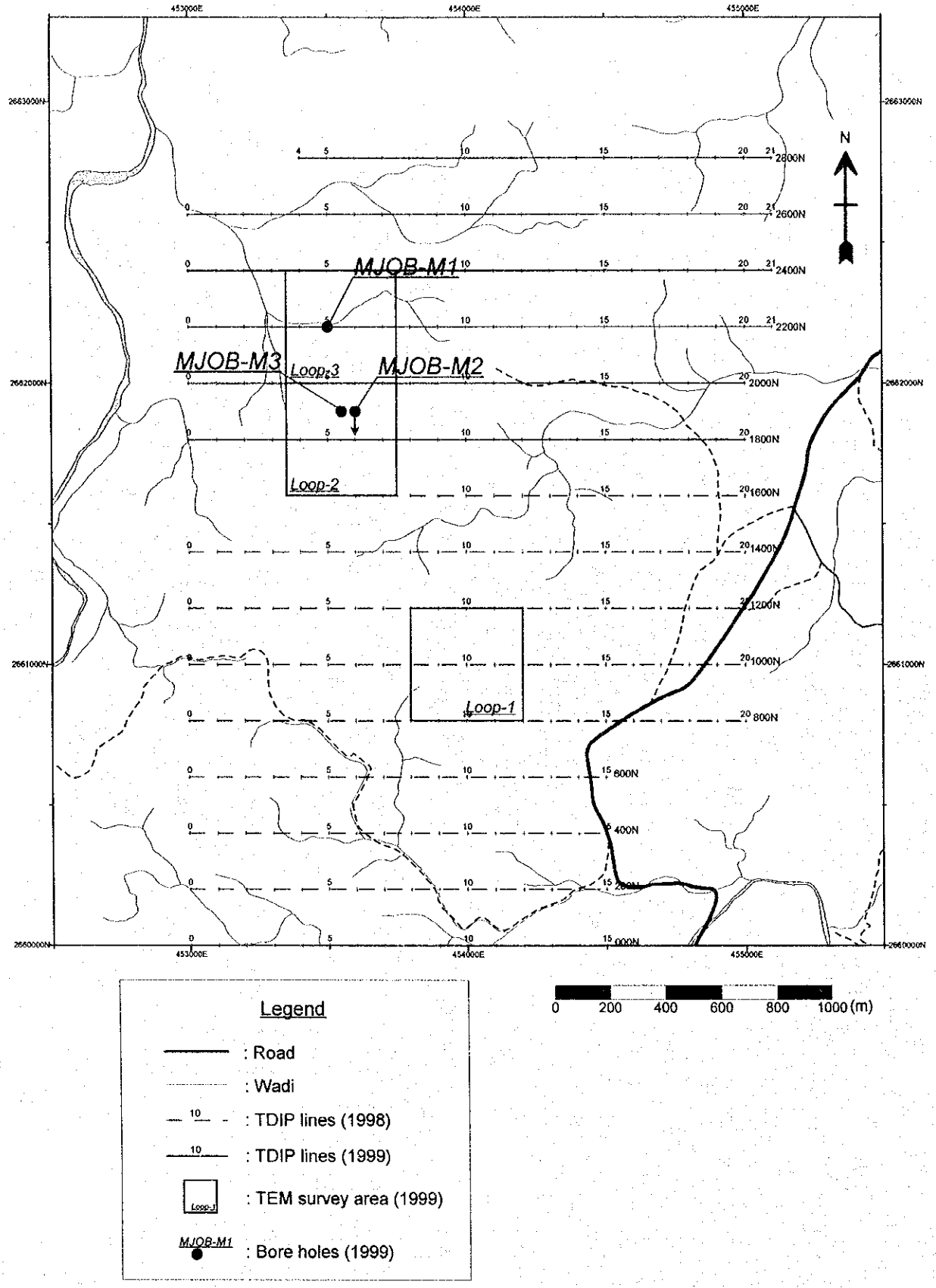


Fig. II -4-3 Location map of boreholes in Maqail area

Table II-4-1 Drilling survey conducted in Phase III

Area Name	Holes	Coordinate		Length planned	Length excuted	Inclination	Direction
		N (km)	E (km)	(m)	(m)	(deg.)	
(1) Ghuzayn area	MJOB-G40	2,635.478	496.704	250	250.45	-90	-
	MJOB-G41	2,635.430	496.923	150	150.65	-90	-
	MJOB-G42	2,636.231	495.796	300	301.80	-90	-
	MJOB-G43	2,635.067	499.178	150	150.45	-90	-
	MJOB-G44	2,635.757	496.788	300	300.15	-90	-
	Total length			1,150	1,153.50		
(2) Zuha area	MJOB-Z1	2,675.800	452.500	250	250.90	-90	-
	Total length			250	250.90		
(3) Maqail area	MJOB-M1	2,662.200	453.500	330	330.00	-90	-
	MJOB-M2	2,661.900	453.600	200	201.15	-70	S
	MJOB-M3	2,661.900	453.550	200	200.25	-90	-
	Total length			730	731.40		
Grand total length				2,130	2,135.80		

(1) MJOB-G40 borehole

Objective: Investigation of the extension and the grade of the western part of ore body No.3.

Geology: Consisting of Quaternary sediments, Upper extrusives rocks (V1-2), massive sulphide ore and Lower extrusives rocks (V1-1).

0.00m ~ -13.30m	Unconsolidated Quaternary sediments.
-13.30m ~ -141.95m	V1-2. Consisting mainly of basaltic pillow lava, and intercalating thin massive lava. Partially accompanied by basaltic dikes partially. Fracture zone is detected between -122.10m ~ -124.80m. The section between -124.80m ~ -131.75m, below this fracture zone is intensely silicified and includes basalt breccia.
-141.95 ~ -199.05m	Massive sulphide ore (core length: 57.10m). Accompanied by magnetite layer of 3cm thick at the most upper part. The section below this magnetite layer to -142.55m is rich in hematite.
-199.05m ~ -250.45m(end of hole)	V1-1. Consisting of basaltic pillow lava, accompanied by basaltic massive lava. The section just below the massive sulphide ore to –223.40m is intensely silicified pillow lava forming stockwork ore.

Mineralization: Massive sulphide ore was intersected in the core between -141.95m ~ -199.05m. Average grade in this part is 2.1% Cu. On the hanging wall side, weak pyrite dissemination is partially recognized above -109.70m, and intense pyrite dissemination accompanied by pyrite-quarts veinlets is recognized overall below -109.70m. These pyrite-quarts veinlets are accompanied by sphalerite between -111.15m ~ -121.35m and -132.40m ~ -134.50m, and by chalcopyrite below -126.00m. Chalcopyrite or sphalerite dissemination are also recognized sparsely between -126.00m ~ -133.60m. On the footwall side, stockwork ore is formed and pyrite-quarts veinlets are developed below massive sulphide ore to -223.40m. In this part, veinlets are accompanied by abundant chalcopyrite above -216.80m, and chalcopyrite dissemination between -206.65m ~ -216.80m, sphalerite dissemination between -201.65m ~ -206.65m are recognized. Below -234.40m, pyrite dissemination and veinlets are recognized overall, and chalcopyrite is included in some veinlets.

Alteration: Silicification is recognized below -23.80m. Intense silicification is recognized between -112.40m ~ -131.75m on the hanging wall side, and between -199.05m ~ -223.40m in the stockwork ore on the footwall side. Epidote veinlets is developed from -131.75m to massive sulphide ore on the hanging wall side, and is recognized between -232.30m ~ -242.65m on the footwall side.

(2) MJOB-G41 borehole

Objective: Investigation of the extension and the grade of the western part of ore body No.3.

Geology: Consisting of Quaternary sediments, Upper extrusives rocks (V1-2) and Lower extrusives rocks (V1-1).

0.00m ~ -18.85m	Unconsolidated Quaternary sediments.
-18.85m ~ -57.40m	V1-2. Consisting of basaltic pillow lava, and partially accompanied by basaltic dikes. Pillow lava is fractured below -46.30m.
-57.40m ~ -60.50m	Silicified and argillizated fracture zone. Estimated ore body is absent due to this fracture zone.
-60.50m ~ -150.65m(end of hole)	V1-1. Consisting mainly of basaltic pillow lava, accompanied by basaltic massive lava intercalating thin hyaloclastite partially. Pillow lava is fractured around fault.

Mineralization: On the hanging wall side, intense pyrite dissemination is recognized between -46.30m ~ -57.40m above fracture zone. Sphalerite dissemination between -46.30m ~ -48.45m and chalcopyrite dissemination between -55.35m ~ -57.40m are also recognized. On the footwall side, pyrite dissemination of moderate intensity is recognized between -60.50m ~ -63.25m. Below this section, weak or very weak pyrite dissemination is recognized up to –130.95m.

Alteration: On the hanging wall side, silicification below -31.30m and epidote veinlets between -46.30m ~ -48.95m are recognized. On the footwall side, weak silicification is recognized between -61.50m ~ -84.60m and -123.30m ~ -127.30m. Epidotization is recognized overall as epidote-quarts veinlets or epidote dissemination.

(3) MJOB-G42 borehole

Objective: Investigation of the IP anomaly zone detected in Phase II at A'Ruwydhat.

Geology: Consisting of Quaternary sediments, Upper extrusives rocks (V1-2) and Lower extrusives rocks (V1-1).

0.00m ~ -5.50m	Unconsolidated Quaternary sediments.
-5.50m ~ -290.45m	V1-2. Consisting mainly of basaltic pillow lava, with intercalations of basaltic massive lava partially. Variole texture is recognized in pillow lava between -159.90m ~ -207.25m. Many basaltic dikes intrude below -159.35m.
-290.45m ~ -301.80m(end of hole)	V1-1. Consisting of basaltic pillow lava above -297.50m and intruded by gabbro below -297.50m.

Mineralization: Very weak pyrite dissemination is recognized below -147.20m. Pyrite veinlets are also partially recognized.

Alteration: On the hanging wall side, weak silicification between -11.90m ~ -109.75m, moderate silicification below -109.75m and intense silicification at the lowest part with 55cm thick are recognized. Epidotization is recognized partially between -122.95m ~ -254.90m as epidote dissemination and between -273.90m ~ -289.90m as epidote veinlets. Epidote veinlets is densely

developed between -283.60m ~ -289.90m just above intense silicification zone. On the footwall side, epidote veinlets are recognized slightly in pillow lava.

(4) MJOB-G43 borehole

Objective: Investigation of the TEM anomaly zone to the east of the gossan detected in Phase III.

Geology: Consisting of Quaternary sediments, Upper extrusives rocks (V1-2) and Lower extrusives rocks (V1-1).

0.00m ~ -16.75m	Unconsolidated Quaternary sediments.
-16.75m ~ -70.05m	V1-2. Consisting of basaltic pillow lava, basaltic massive lava and intruded gabbro. Accompanied by metalliferous sediments with 20cm thickness at the lowest part.
-70.05m ~ -85.65m	V1-1. Consisting of basaltic pillow lava and intruded by basaltic dikes.
-85.65m	Fault (thrust).
-85.65m ~ -88.65m	V1-2. Consisting of gossanized metalliferous sediments.
-88.65m ~ -150.45m (end of hole)	V1-1. Consisting of basaltic pillow lava, with intercalations of basaltic massive lava. Accompanied partially by jasper in interpillows. Basaltic dikes are intruded.

Mineralization: On the hanging wall side, very weak pyrite dissemination is recognized in gabbro. On the footwall side, mineralization is not recognized.

Alteration: On the hanging wall side, weak silicification is recognized between -55.60m ~ -69.85m. On the footwall side, alteration is not recognized.

(5) MJOB-G44 borehole

Objective: Investigation of the extension and the grade of the western part of ore body No.3.

Geology: Consisting of Quaternary sediments, Upper extrusives rocks (V1-2), massive sulphide ore and Lower extrusives rocks (V1-1).

0.00m ~ -9.10m	Unconsolidated Quaternary sediments.
-9.10m ~ -277.10m	V1-2. Consisting mainly of basaltic pillow lava, and with intercalations of massive lava partially. Massive lava is developed at the lowest part. Basaltic dikes are intruded.
-277.10 ~ -280.00m	Massive sulphide ore (core length: 2.90m). Lamination is developed. Accompanied by thin magnetite layer.
-280.00m ~ -300.15m (end of hole)	V1-1. Consisting of basaltic pillow lava, accompanied by abundant jasper and epidote in interpillow.

Mineralization: Massive sulphide ore was intersected in the core between -277.10m ~ -280.00m. Average grade of this part is 0.79% Cu. On the hanging wall side, pyrite dissemination is recognized between -56.00m ~ -76.25m and -105.15m ~ -277.10m. The intensity is almost weak except between -156.45m ~ -236.50m. Accompanied by pyrite veinlets between -105.15m ~ -229.30m. Pyrite-epidote-quarts veinlets including chalcopyrite is developed partially between -197.55m ~

-258.90m. Sphalerite-calcite veinlets is recognized between -116.60m ~ -203.20m. Intense pyrite and chalcopyrite dissemination with many chalcopyrite veinlets is recognized between -274.95m ~ -277.10m just above massive sulphide ore. On the footwall side, weak pyrite dissemination is recognized.

Alteration: On the hanging wall side, weak silicification is recognized below -38.90m. Moderate silicification is recognized below -151.90m. Epidote veinlets are observed below -179.40m, and epidote dissemination is also recognized between -254.80m ~ -297.10m. On the footwall side, silicification of moderate intensity and epidote veinlets are recognized overall.

4-4-2 Zuha area

Drilling survey was carried out at one borehole in high chargeability zone to the east of the gossan detected by TDIP survey.

(1) MJOB-Z1

Geology: Consisting of Upper extrusives rocks (V1-2) and Lower extrusives rocks (V1-1).

0.00m ~ -23.25m V1-2. Consisting of basaltic massive lava. Accompanied by metalliferous sediments with 2cm thick at the lowest part.

-23.25m ~ -250.90m(end of hole) V1-1. Consisting of basaltic pillow lava and massive lava. Pillow lava is dominant at the deeper part. Basaltic dikes and thick doleritic dikes are intruded.

Mineralization: On the hanging wall side, weak pyrite dissemination is recognized. On the footwall side, weak pyrite dissemination and veinlets are recognized partially between -23.25m ~ -158.60m, and more intense pyrite dissemination and dense veinlets are recognized continuously below -158.60m. Chalcopyrite veinlets between -194.80m ~ -195.05m and sphalerite veinlets between -187.95m ~ -216.95m are recognized partially.

Alteration: On the hanging wall side, silicification is weak. On the footwall side, silicification of moderate intensity is recognized overall. Epidotization is recognized as veinlets or dissemination between -25.95m ~ -117.20m.

4-4-3 Maqail area

Drilling survey was carried out in three places within TEM and IP anomaly zones.

(1) MJOB-M1

Geology: Consisting of Quaternary sediments, Upper extrusives rocks (V1-2) and peridotite.

0.00m ~ -2.75m Unconsolidated Quaternary sediments.

-2.75m ~ -314.90m V1-2. Consisting mainly of basaltic pillow lava, with intercalations of basaltic massive lava partially. Many basaltic dikes were intruded.

-314.90m ~ -330.00m (end of hole) Peridotite. The section just below V1-2 is fractured.

Mineralization: Weak fine-grained pyrite dissemination is recognized overall, accompanied by pyrite

veinlets partially. Pyrite veinlets is developed densely between -147.05m ~ -241.95m.

Alteration: Silicification is recognized overall. Epidotization is recognized as veinlets or dissemination partially.

(2) MJOB-M2

Geology: Consisting of Quaternary sediments, Upper extrusives rocks (V1-2), Lower extrusives rocks (V1-1), peridotite and gabbro.

0.00m ~ -1.80m Unconsolidated Quaternary sediments.

-1.80m ~ -5.40m V1-2. Consisting of basaltic pillow lava and massive lava.

-5.40m ~ -135.00m Peridotite.

-135.00m ~ -147.95m Gabbro.

-147.95m ~ -201.15m (end of hole) V1-1. Consisting of basaltic pillow lava and massive lava. Many basaltic dikes are intruded.

Mineralization: Weak pyrite dissemination is recognized continuously in V1-1.

Alteration: Weak silicification, epidote veinlets and dissemination are recognized in V1-1 as a whole.

(3) MJOB-M3

Geology: Consisting of Lower extrusives rocks (V1-1) and peridotite.

0.00m ~ -81.40m Peridotite.

-81.40m ~ -200.25m (end of hole) V1-1. Consisting of basaltic pillow lava and massive lava. Many basaltic dikes are intruded.

Mineralization: Pyrite dissemination is recognized between -81.40m ~ -93.00m and below -130.85m in V1-1. The section between -130.85m ~ -137.40m shows intense dissemination. Another part shows weak-very weak dissemination. Pyrite veinlets are recognized between -130.85m ~ -137.40m and -187.00m ~ -188.30m.

Alteration: Weak silicification and epidotization are recognized in V1-1 overall. Densely developed epidote veinlets and intensely epidotization are also observed.

4-5 Further Considerations

4-5-1 Ghuzayn area

Core length and average grade of ore are shown in Table II-4-2. Cross sections across boreholes for ore body No.3 are shown in Fig.II-4-4. Figs.II-4-5 to II-4-8 show the average copper assay distribution, the isopack map, the depth of the top surface and the depth of the bottom surface of the ore body, respectively.

As the result of this year survey, it is clear that ore body No.3 is asymmetric in the direction of east and west, i.e. the thickness of ore body is thicker in the west side and becomes rapidly thin in the west edge. As the result of G44 borehole, which intersects massive sulphide ore of 3m length, it is clear, that ore body No.3 has 300m length in the direction of north and south and the bottom surface inclines

Table II-4-2 Summary of results on drilling survey in Ghuzayn area

Ore Body Name	Bore Hole NO.	Type of Ore	Depth (m)		Thickness	Average Grade	
			from	to	(m)	Cu%	Zn(%)
	(Phase III: 1999)						
Ghuzayn	MJOB-G40	massive sulphide	**141.95**	**199.05**	**57.10**	**2.10**	**0.05**
Ore Body		stockwork	199.05	216.80	17.75	1.06	0.22
No.3	MJOB-G44	massive sulphide	**277.10**	**280.00**	**2.90**	**0.79**	**0.02**
	(Phase II: 1998)						
	MJOB-G35	massive sulphide	**127.25**	**133.35**	**6.10**	**0.80**	**0.04**
	MJOB-G36	massive sulphide	**177.00**	**231.25**	**54.25**	**1.14**	**0.05**
	MJOB-G37	massive sulphide	**255.05**	**259.15**	**4.10**	**1.59**	**0.08**
	MJOB-G39	massive sulphide	**188.05**	**188.95**	**0.90**	**0.84**	**0.09**
	(Phase I: 1997)						
	MJOB-G30	massive sulphide	**110.40**	**201.80**	**91.40**	**2.68**	**0.01**
		(high grade part)	114.40	126.40	12.00	7.71	0.01
	MJOB-G31	massive sulphide	**109.30**	**181.30**	**72.00**	**1.66**	**0.04**
		stockwork	181.30	213.25	31.95	0.27	0.01
	MJOB-G32	massive sulphide	**169.35**	**209.00**	**39.65**	**1.13**	**0.05**
	MJOB-G33	stockwork	223.20	230.95	7.75	0.70	0.04
		massive sulphide	**230.95**	**247.40**	**16.45**	**0.83**	**0.06**

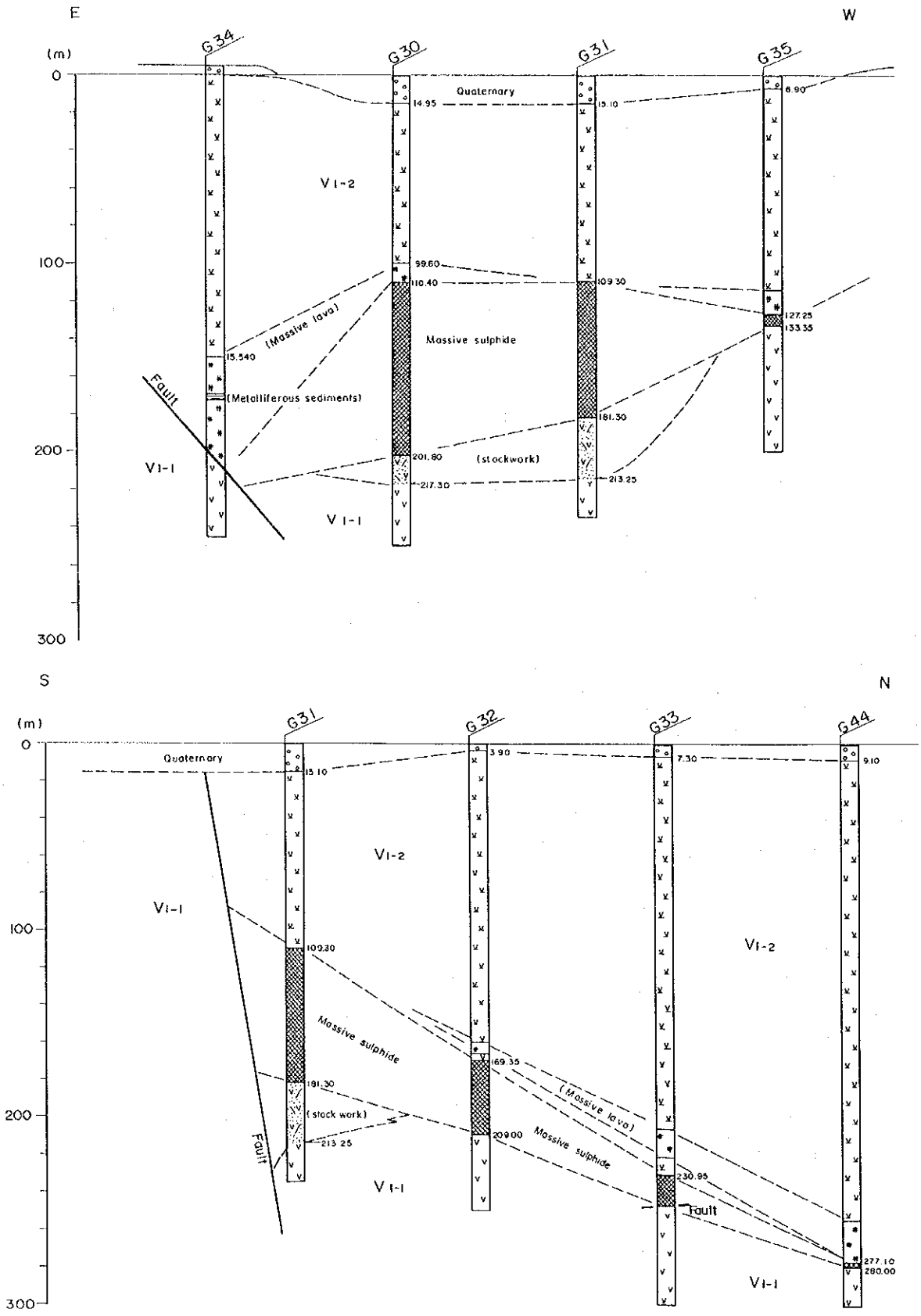


Fig. II-4-4 Cross section of borehole site in Ghuzayn No.3 Body

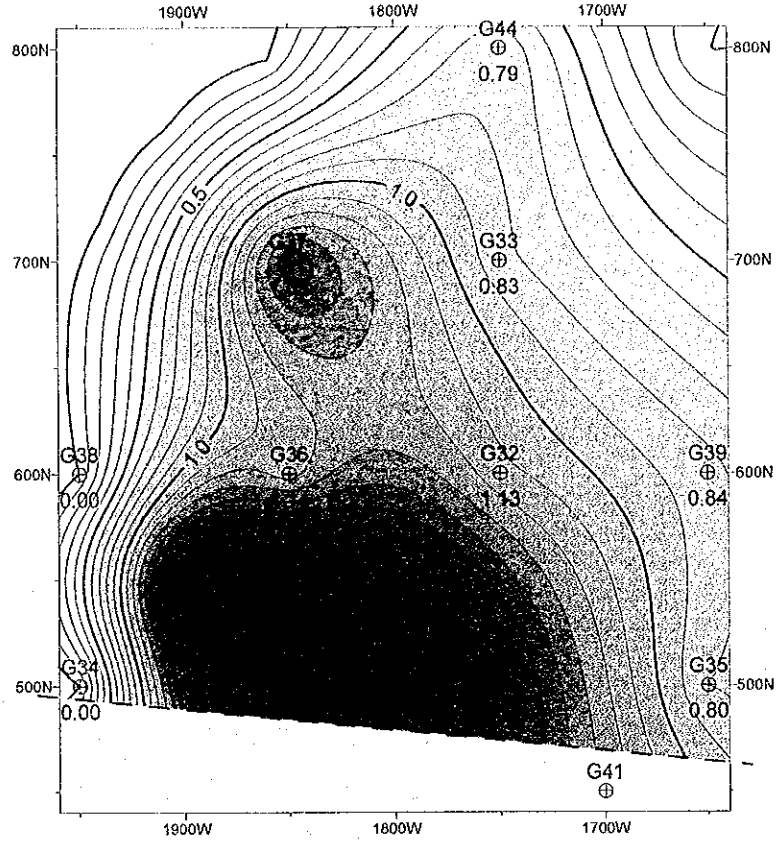


Fig. II -4-5 Copper assay distibution of Ghuzayn No.3 Body

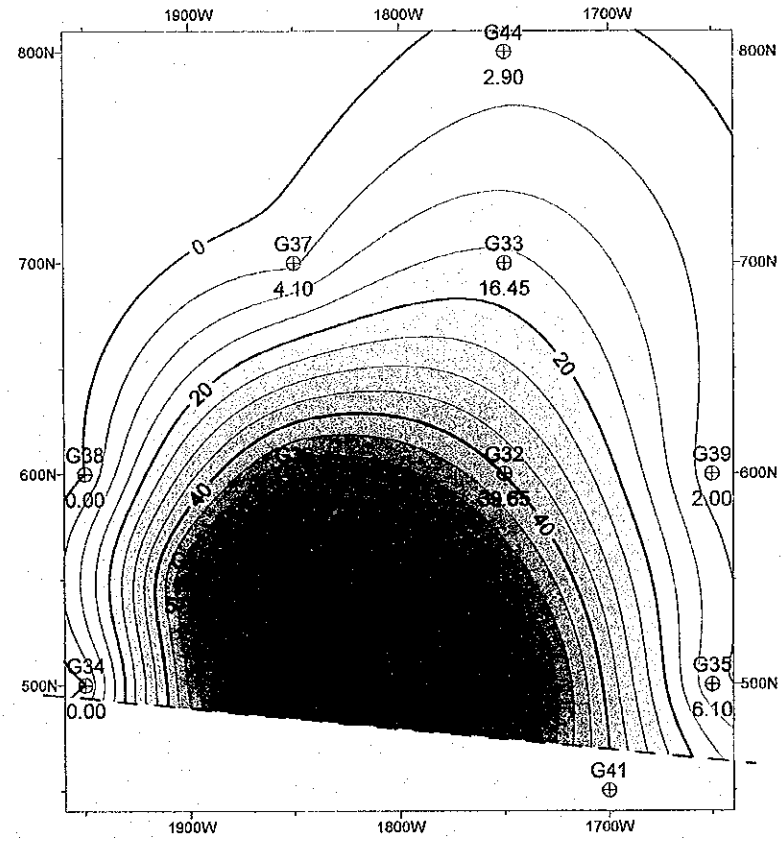


Fig. II -4-6 Thickness distibution of Ghuzayn No.3 Body

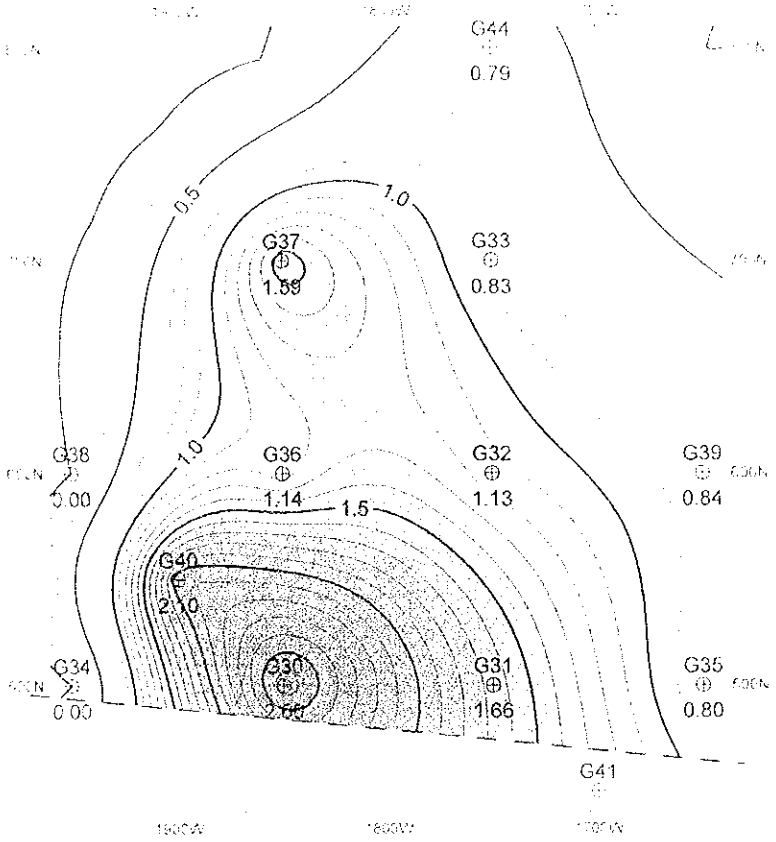


Fig. II -4-5 Copper assay distibution of Ghuzayn No.3 Body

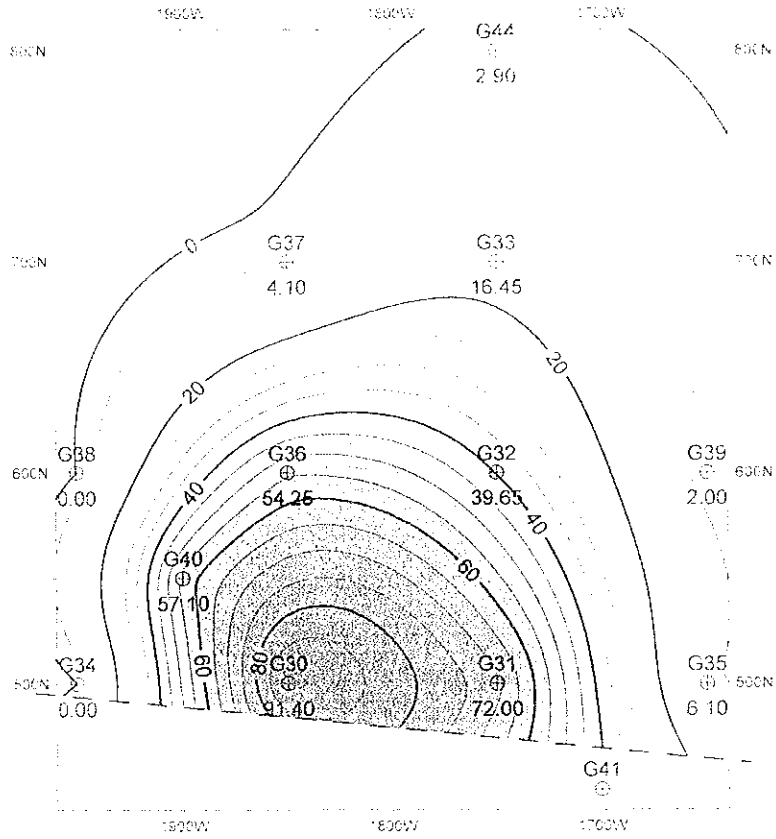
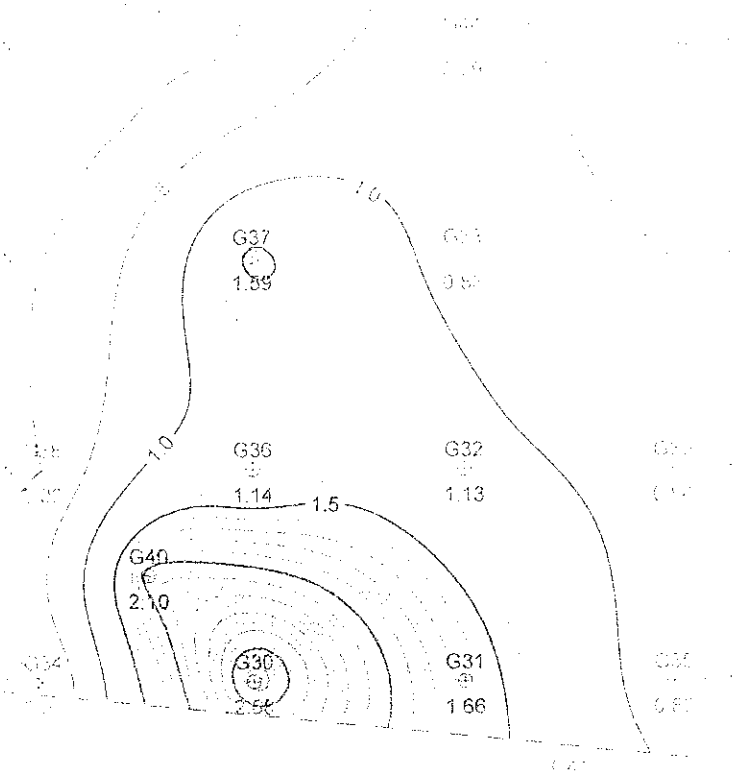
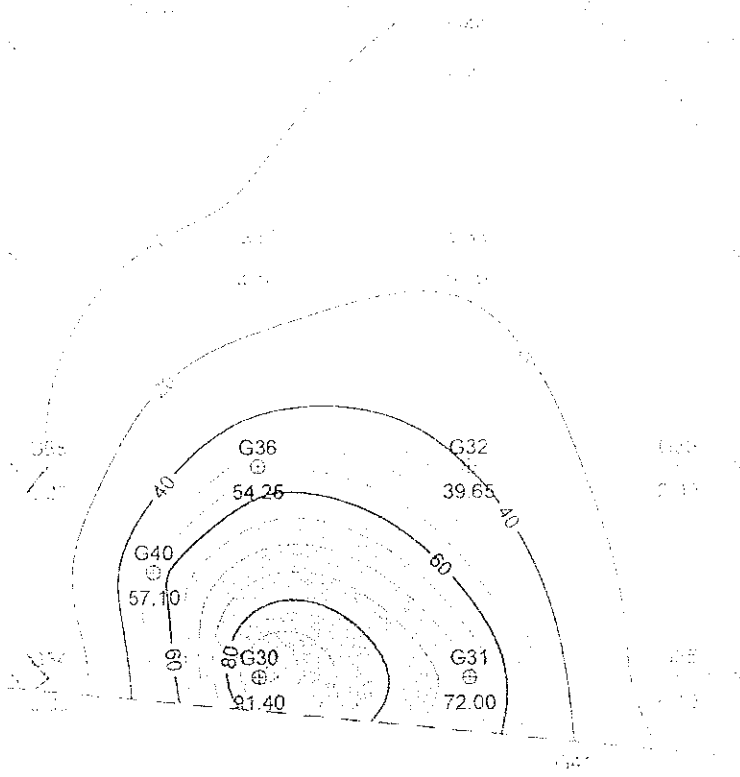


Fig. II -4-6 Thickness distibution of Ghuzayn No.3 Body


G37
1.59
G36
1.14
G32
1.13
G40
2.10
G30
2.54
G31
1.66
1.0
1.5


G36
54.26
G32
39.65
G40
57.10
G30
21.40
G31
72.00
40
60
80

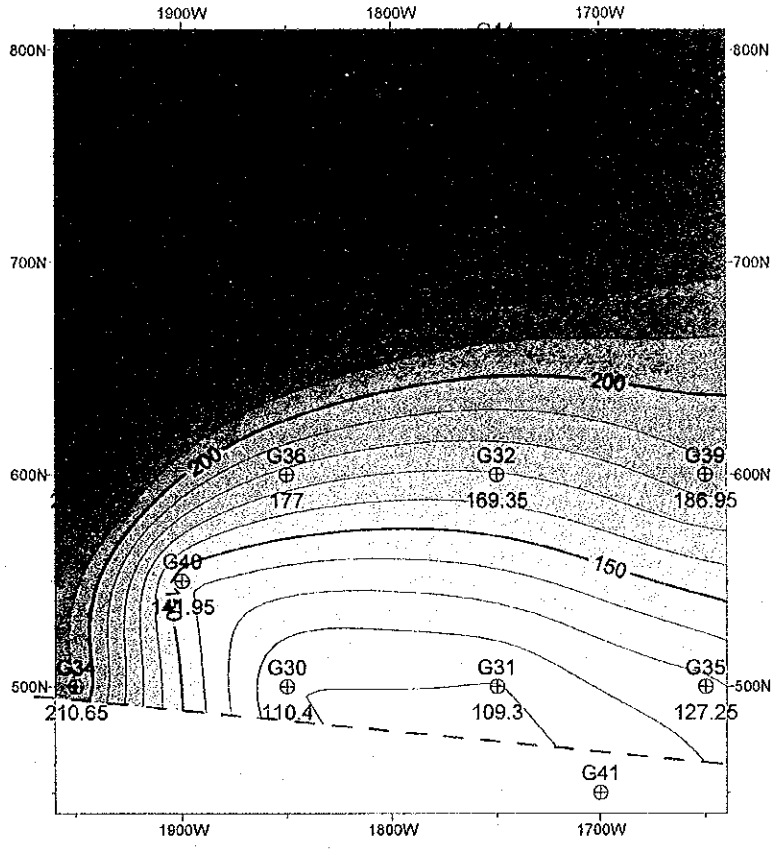


Fig. Ⅱ-4-7 Depth of the top of Ghuzayn No.3 Body

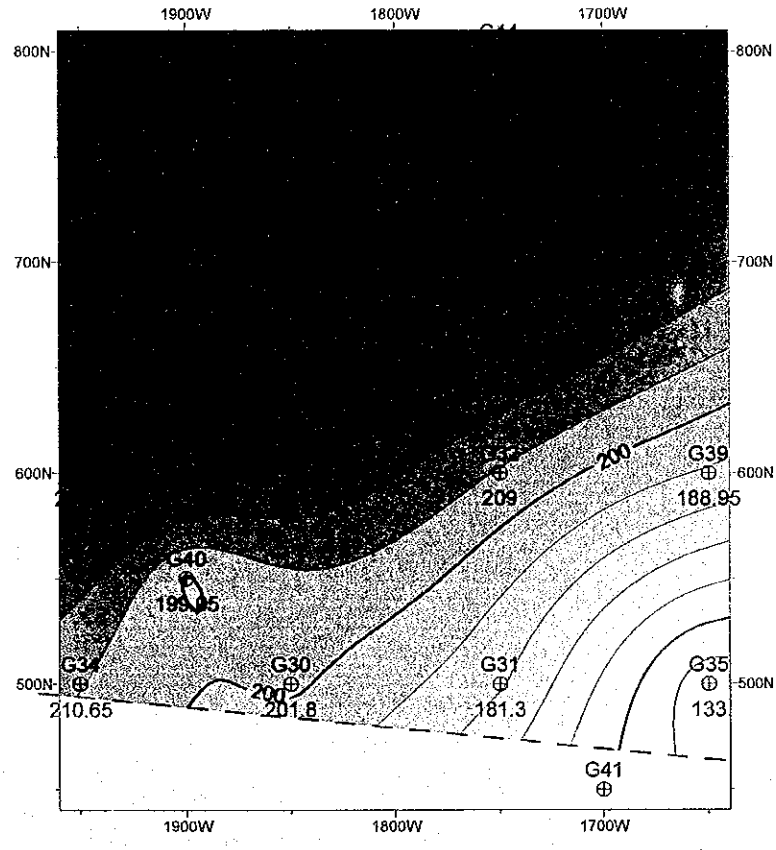


Fig. Ⅱ-4-8 Depth of the bottom of Ghuzayn No.3 Body

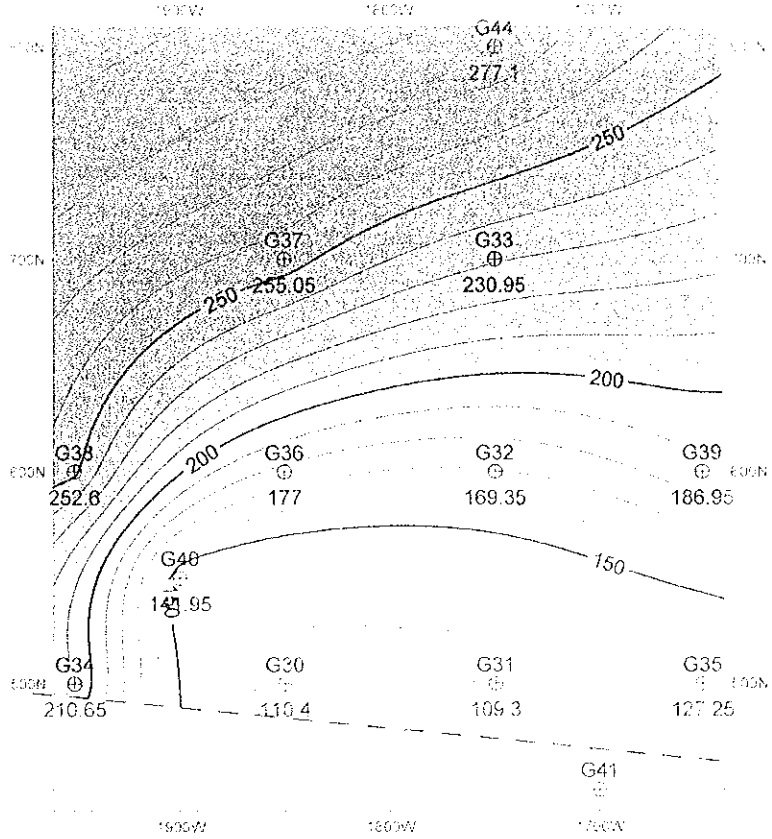


Fig. II -4-7 Depth of the top of Ghuzayn No.3 Body

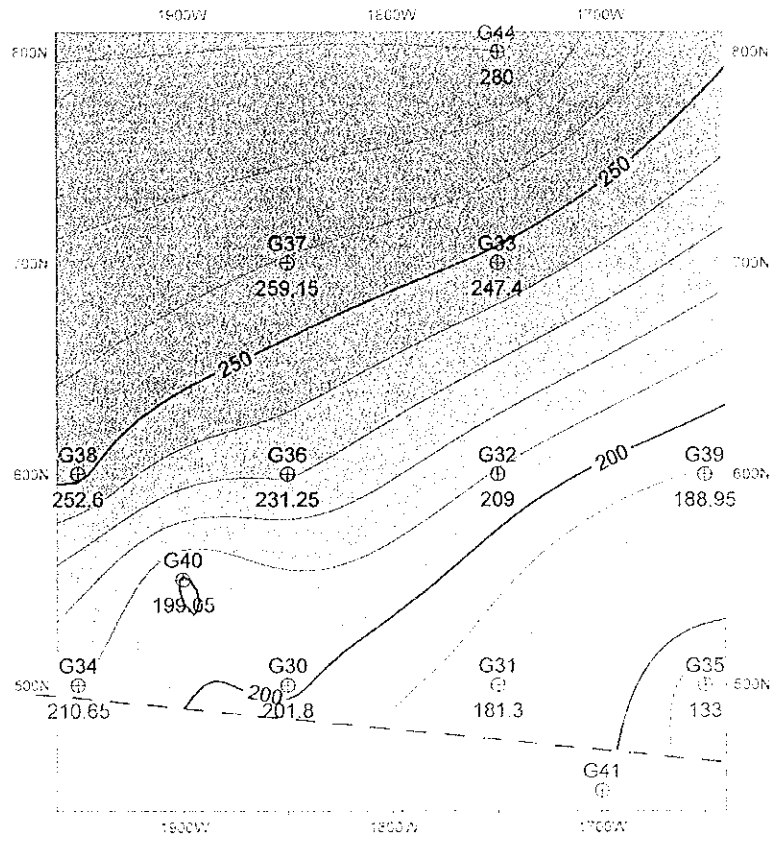


Fig. II -4-8 Depth of the bottom of Ghuzayn No.3 Body

monotonously toward northwest with 20 degrees dip.

As the result of G42 borehole at A'Ruwydhat, intense silicification is recognized but mineralization is not so remarkable. Only weak pyrite dissemination is recognized.

As the result of G43 borehole to the east of Gossan, silicification and mineralization are weak.

4-5-2 Zuha area

Cross sections across the borehole is shown in Fig.II-4-9. Drilling survey was carried out at one borehole in the IP anomaly zone to the east of the Gossan. On the footwall side, intense pyritization and alteration is observed but massive sulphide ore is not recognized.

4-5-3 Maqail area

Cross sections across the borehole are shown in Fig.II-4-10. Drilling survey was carried out at three boreholes in the TEM anomaly zone and IP anomaly zone. Intense silicification and pyrite dissemination are observed on the hanging wall side and footwall side in all boreholes, but massive sulphide ore is not recognized. As shown in Fig.II-4-10, peridotite is intersected in the boreholes.

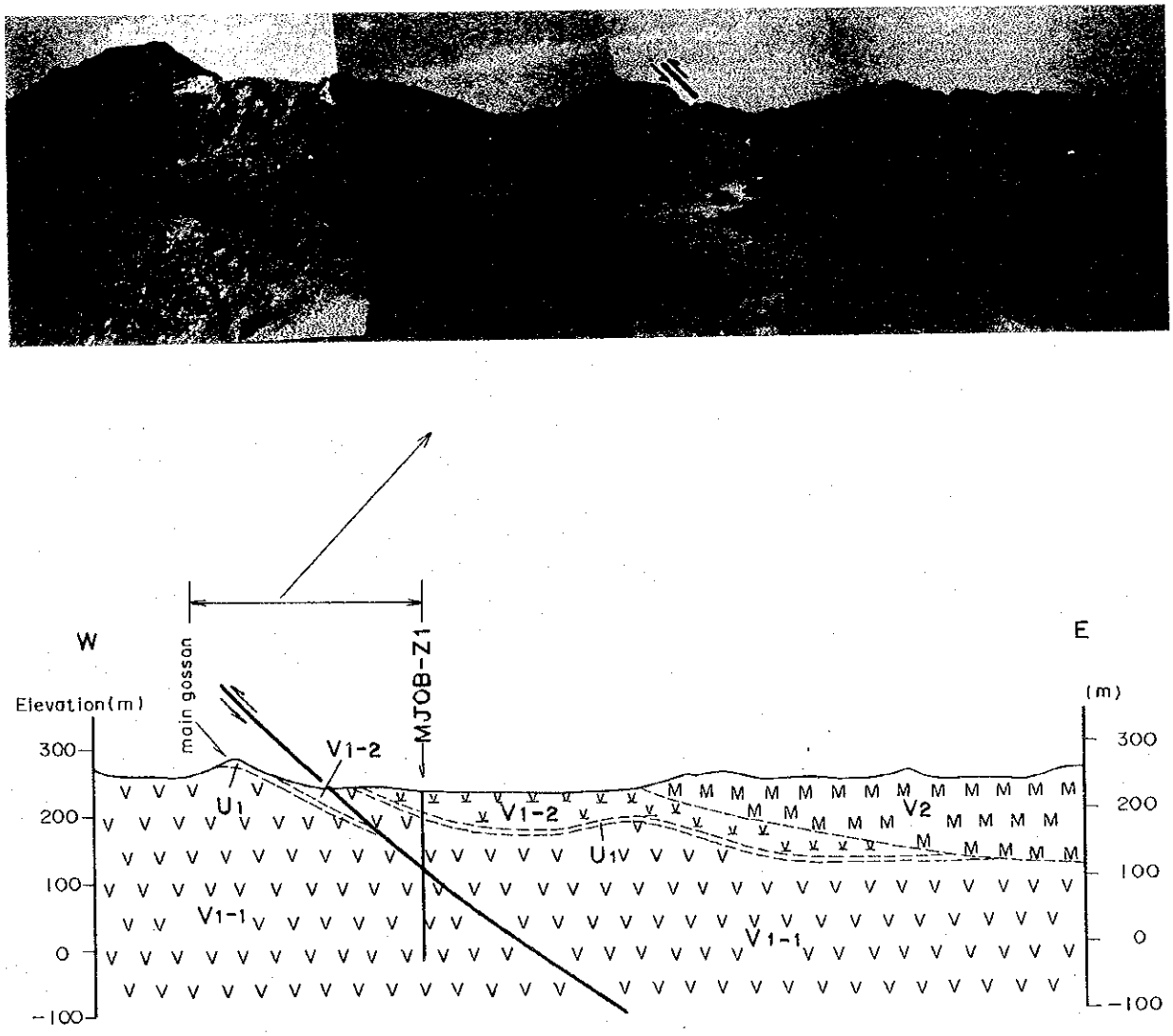


Fig. II-4-9 Cross section of borehole site in Zuha area

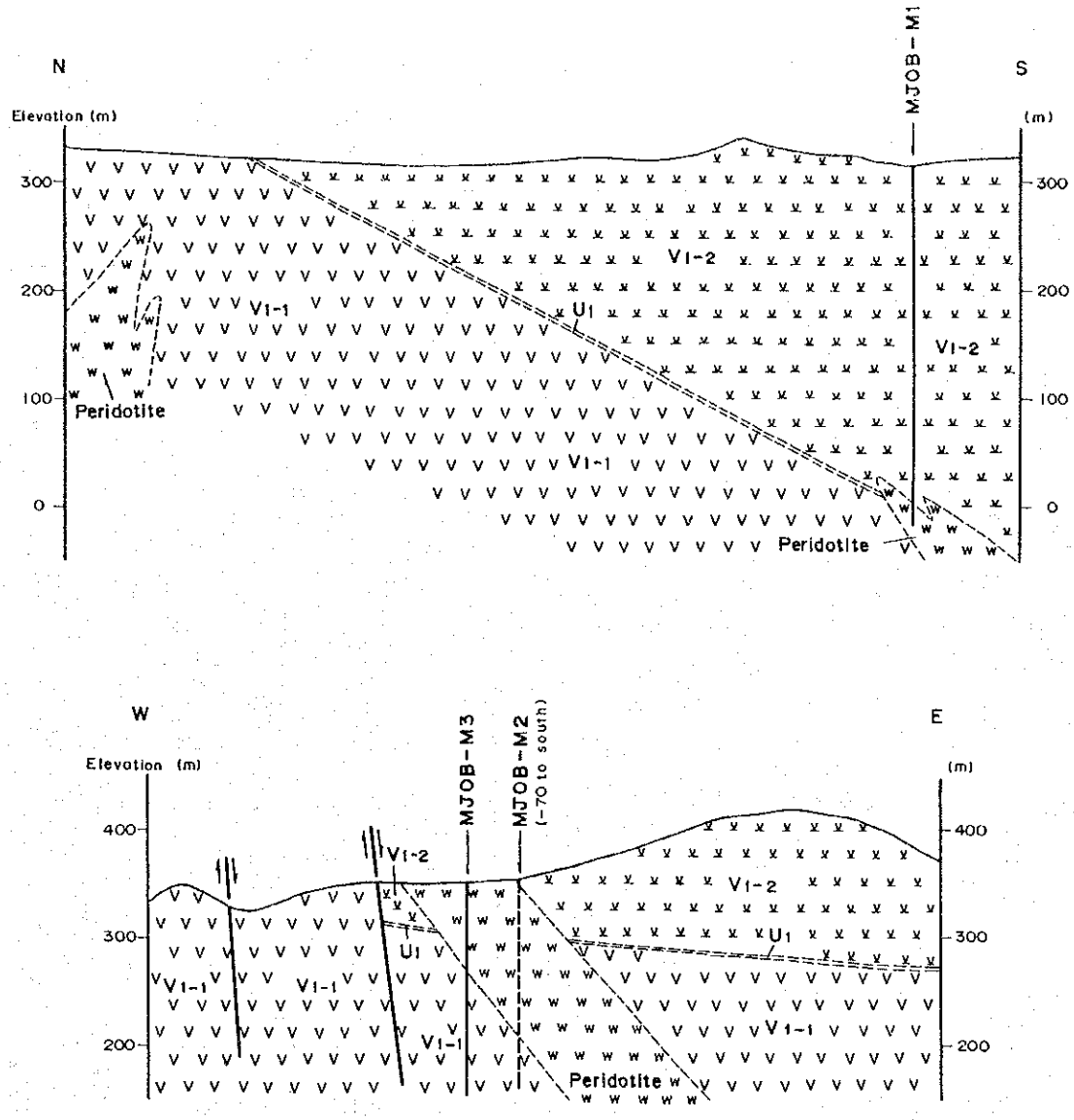


Fig. Ⅱ-4-10 Cross section of borehole site in Maqail area