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Fig. II -5-13(2) Charge ability plane map for N=2 $\,$

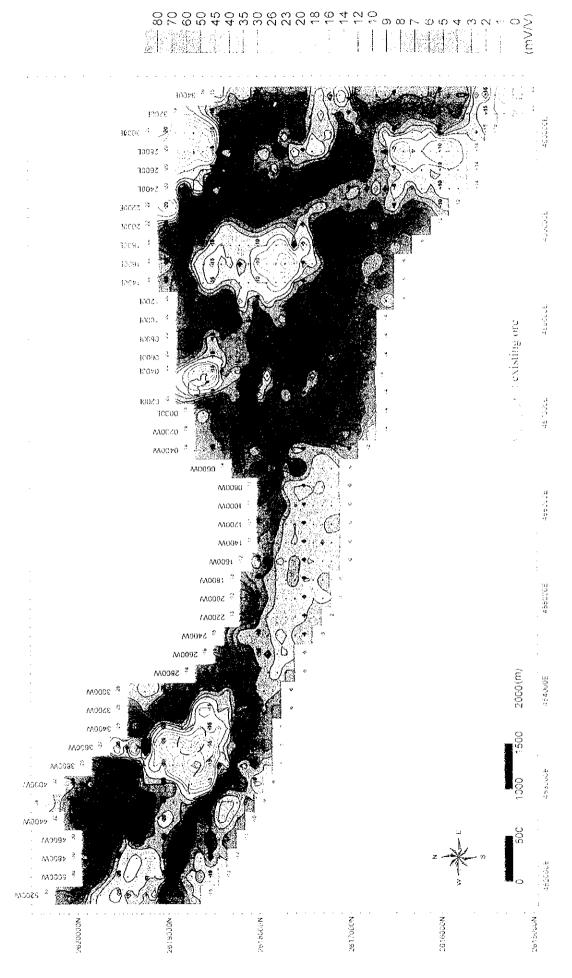


Fig. II -5-13(2) Charge ability plane map for N=2



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Fig. II -5-13(3) Metal factor plane map for N=2

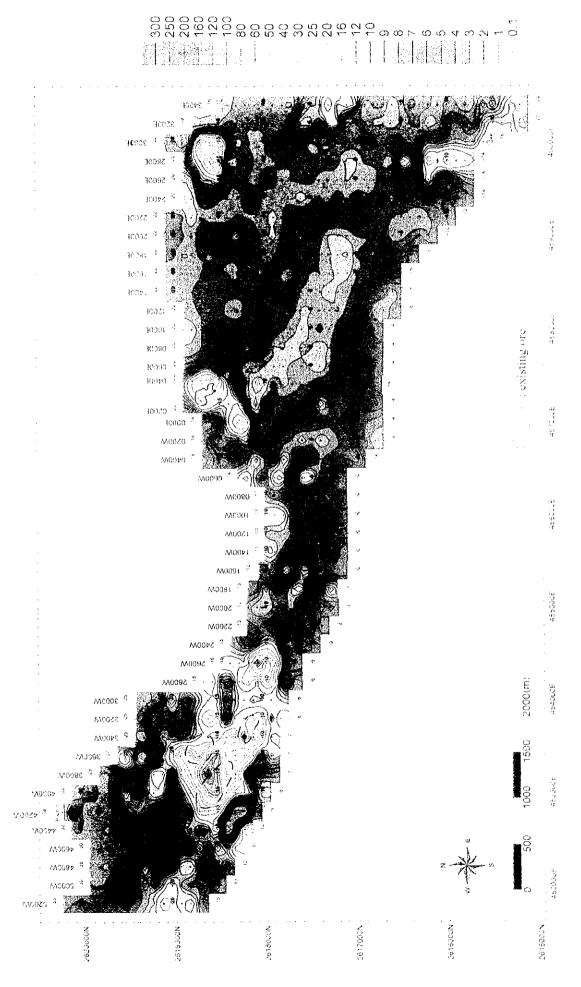
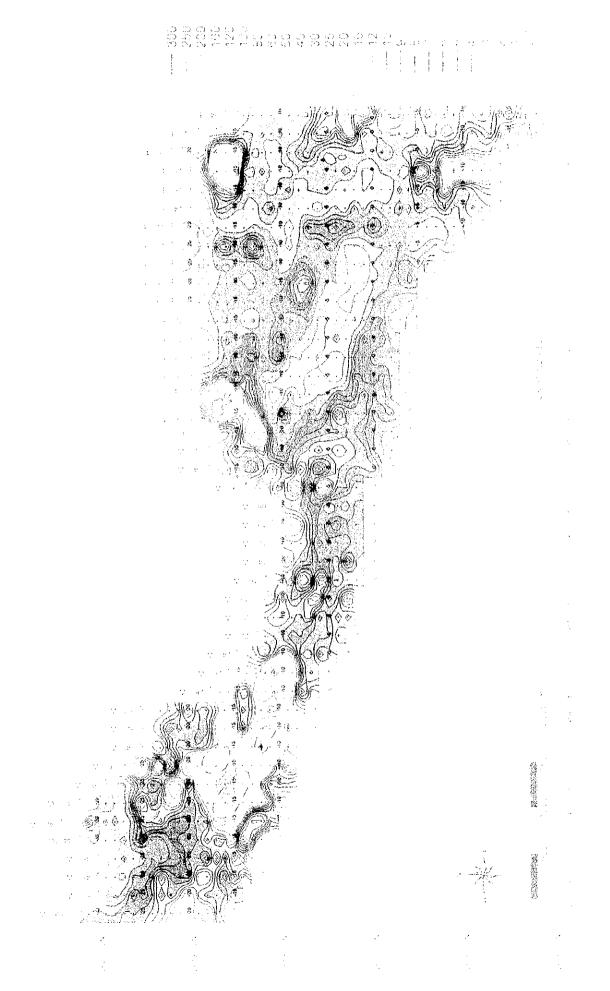
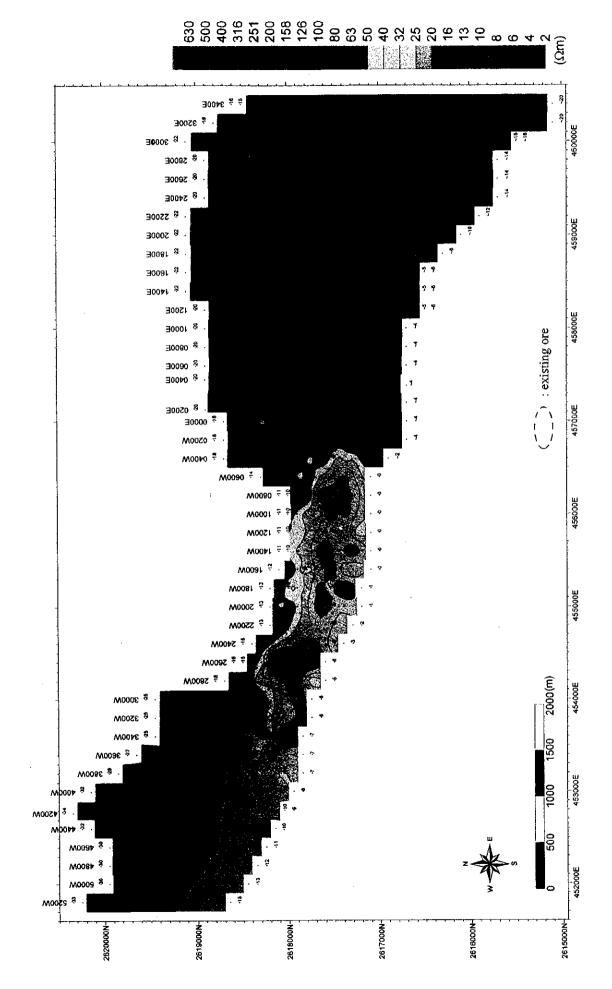


Fig. II -5-13(3) – Metal factor plane map for N= 2





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Fig. II -5-14(1) Apparent resistivity plane map for N=3

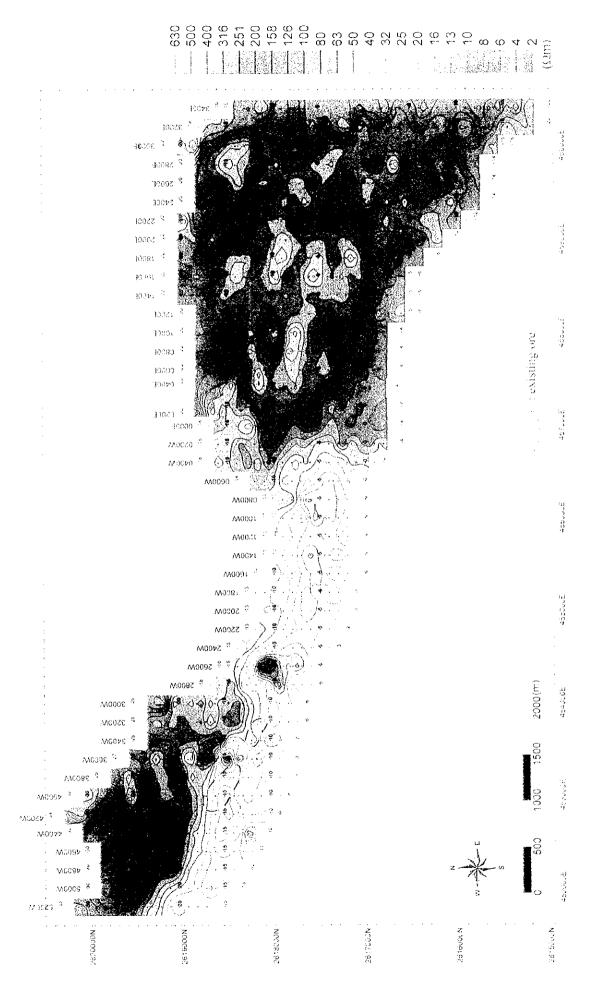
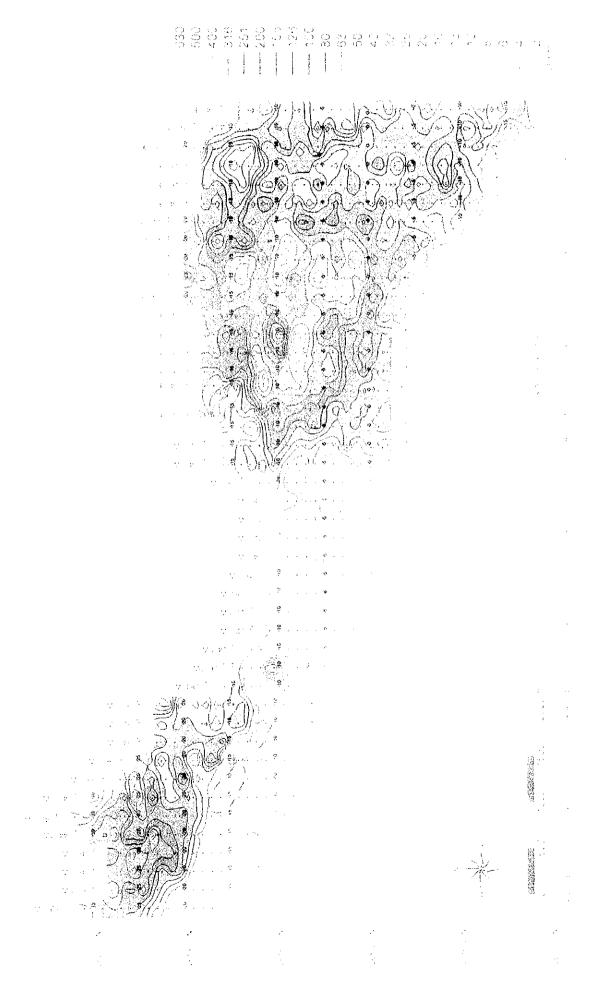
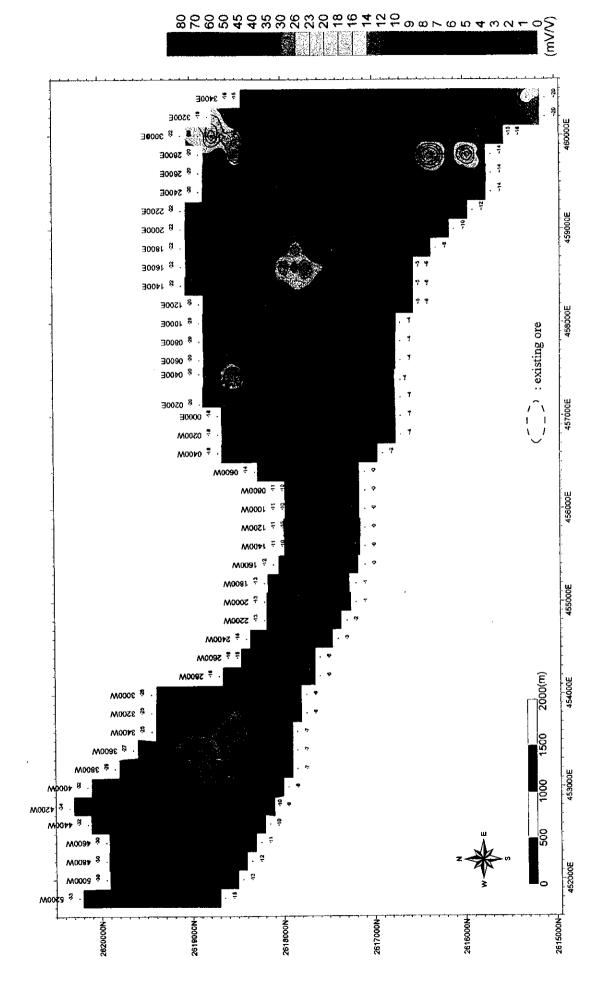


Fig. II -5-14(1) . Apparent resistivity plane map for $N^{\pm 3}$



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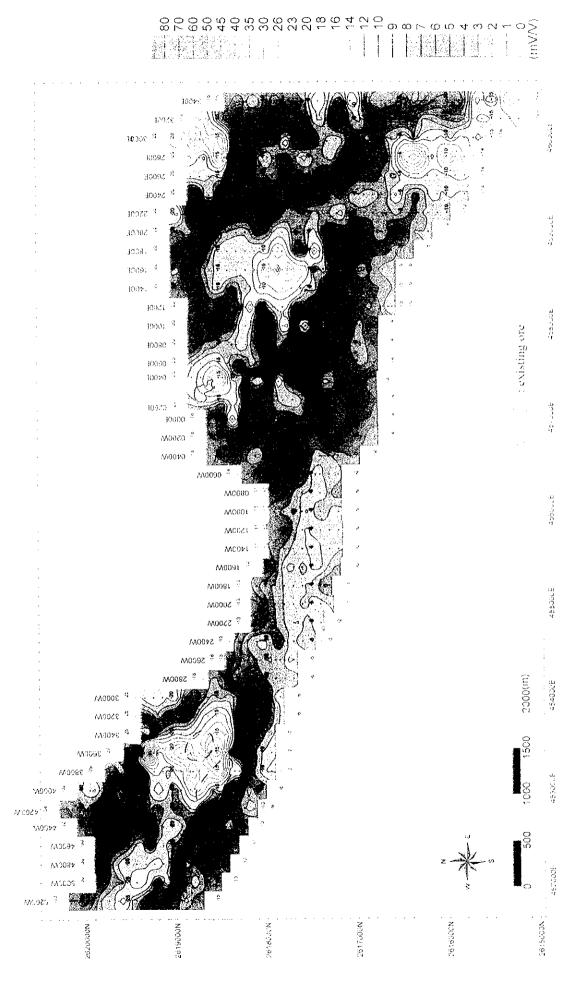
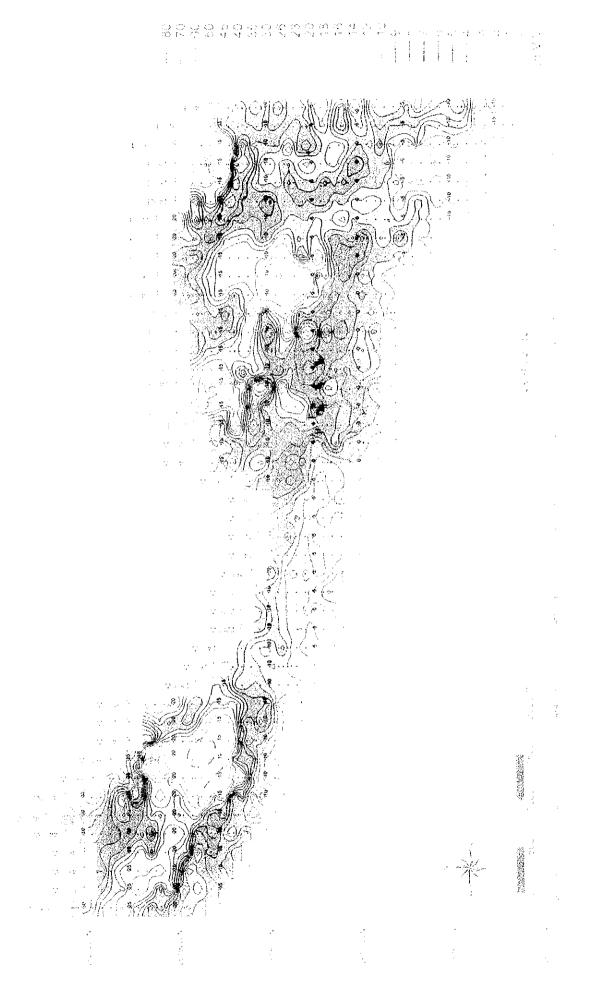
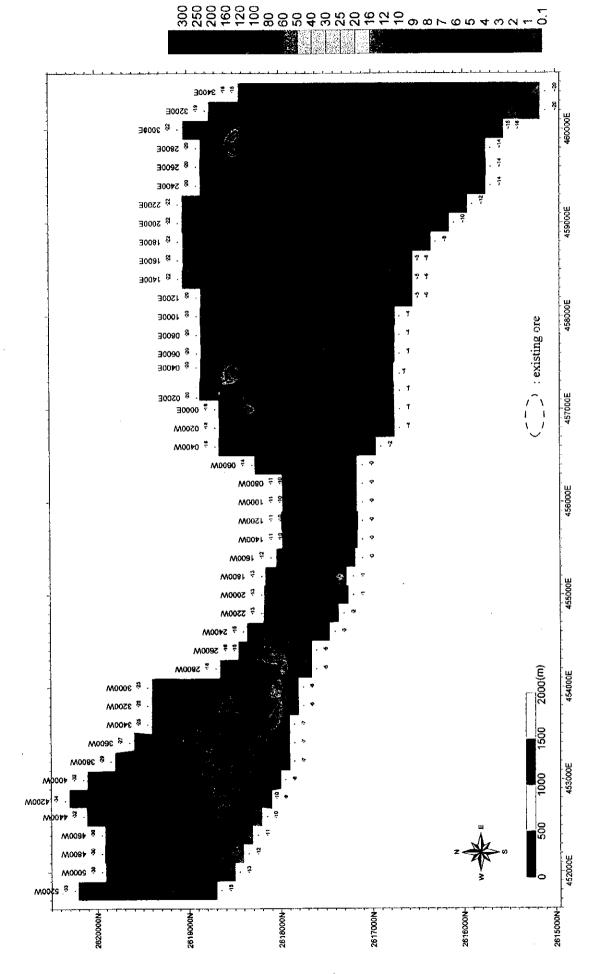


Fig. II -5-) +(2) – Chargenbility plane map for N

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Fig. II -5-14(3) Metal factor plane map for N=3 $\,$

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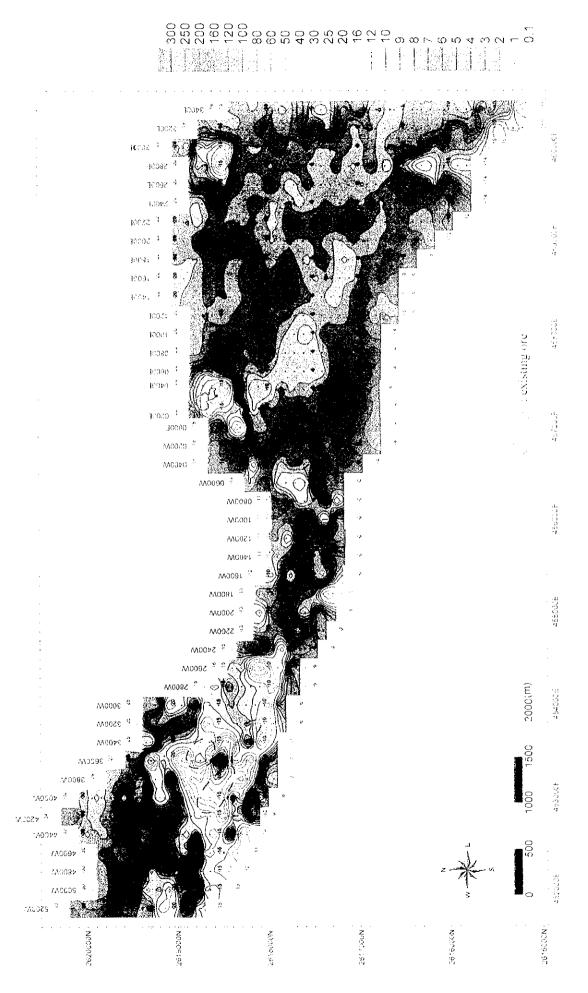
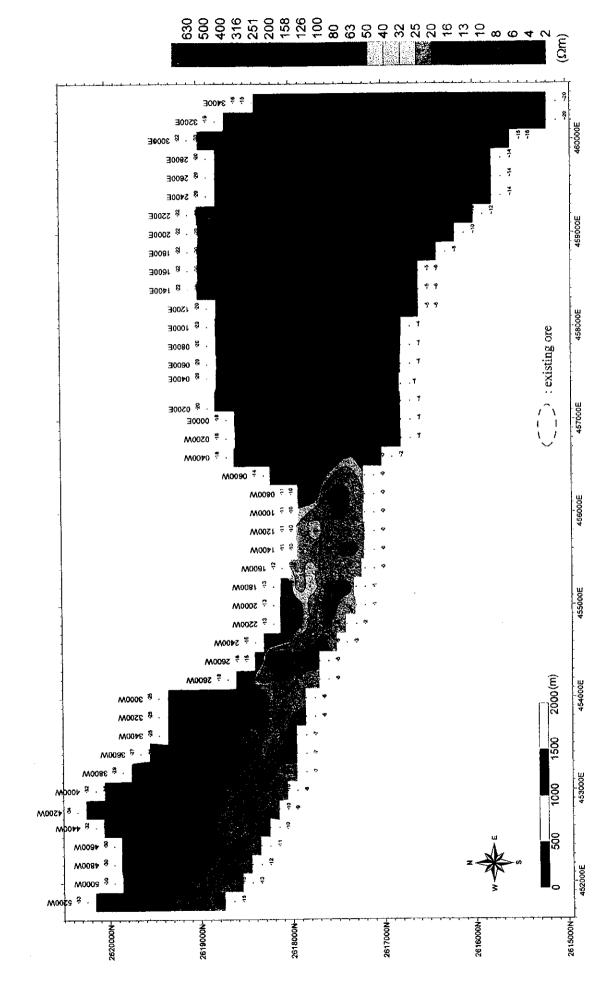


Fig. II +5+14(3) – Metal. the tor plane mup for $N^{\rm m}S$



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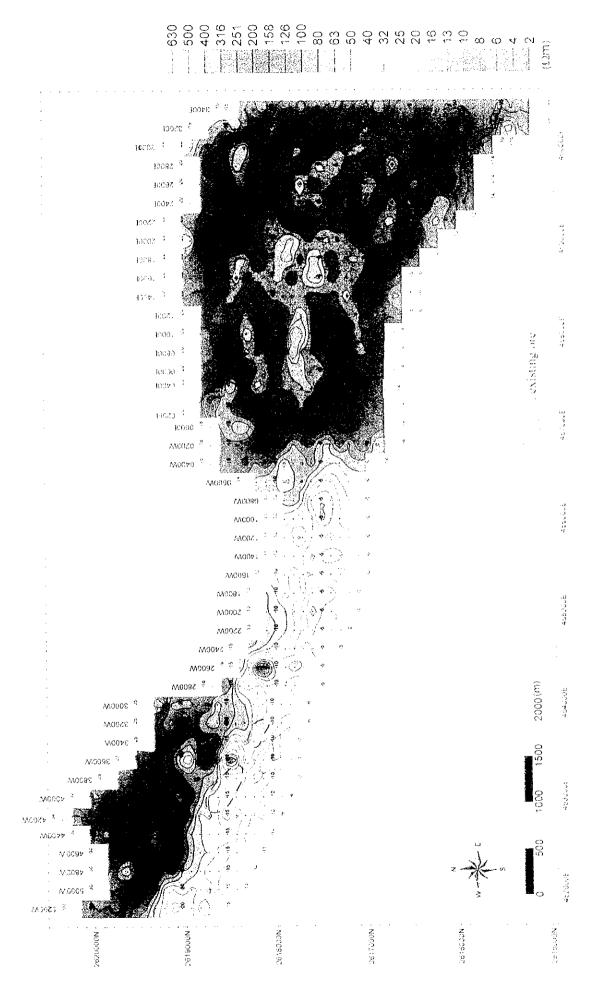
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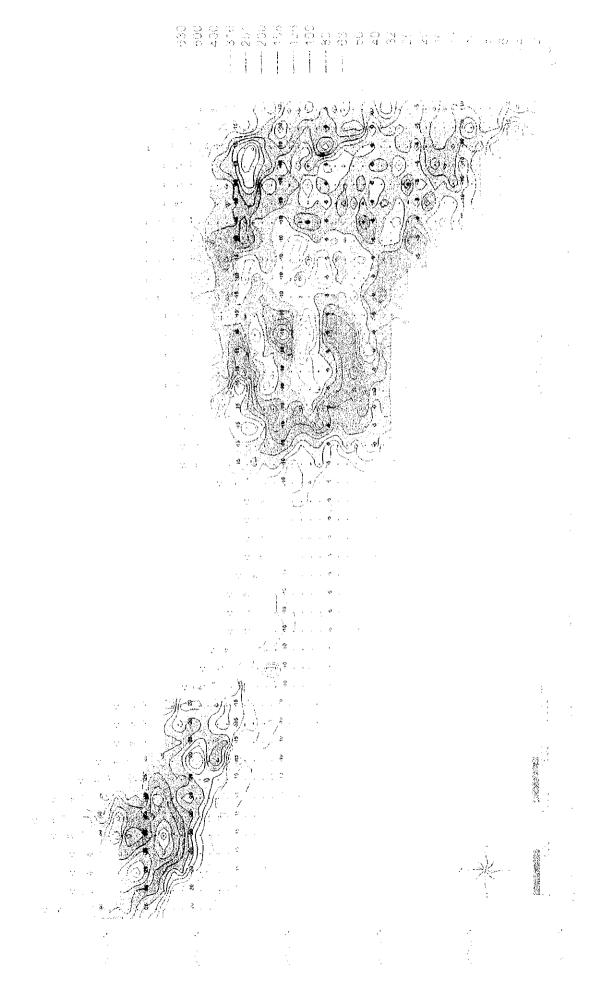


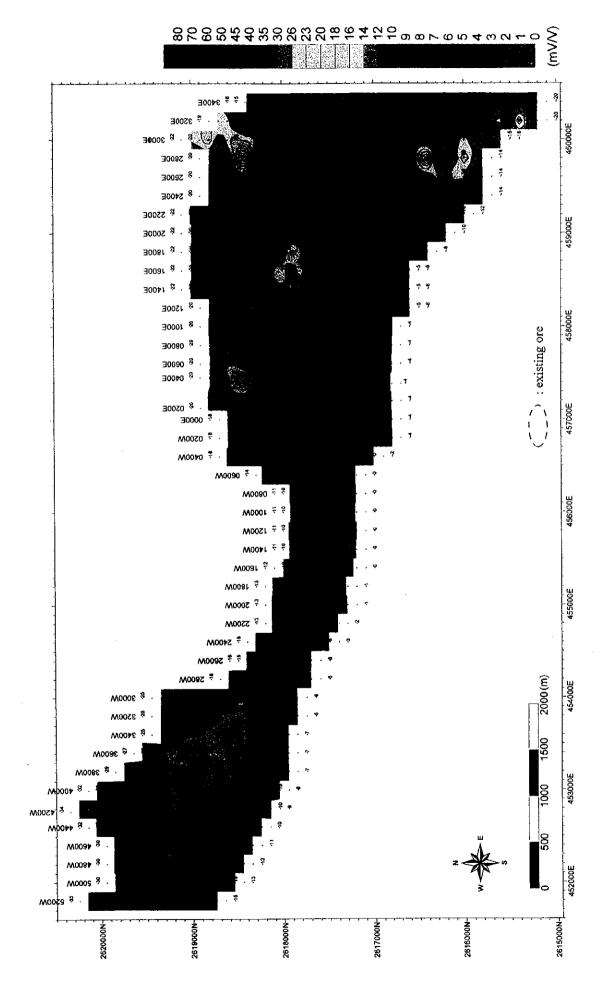
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Fig. II -5-15(1) Apparent resistivity plane map for N=4

-161 -









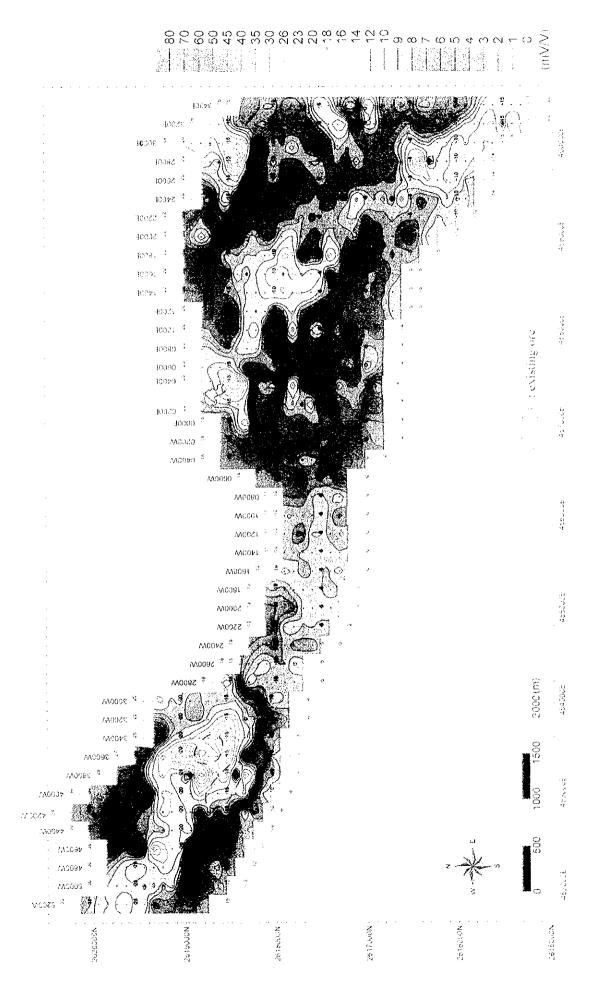
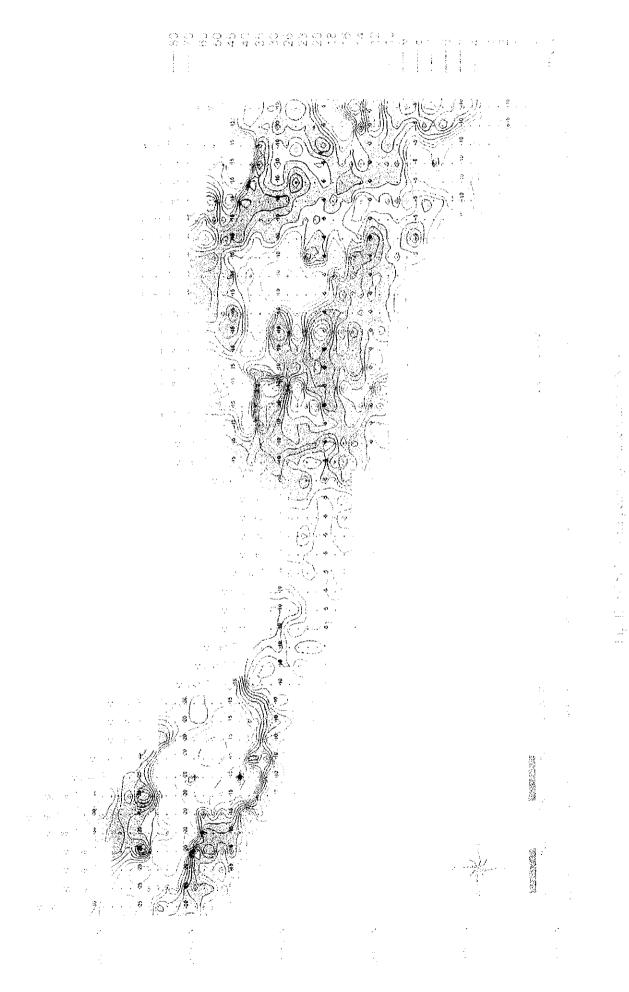
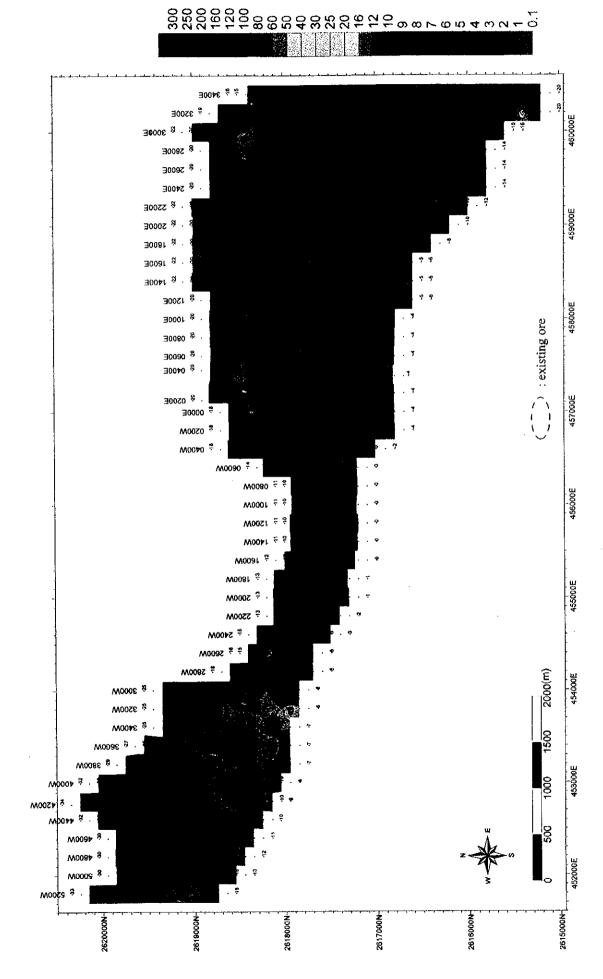


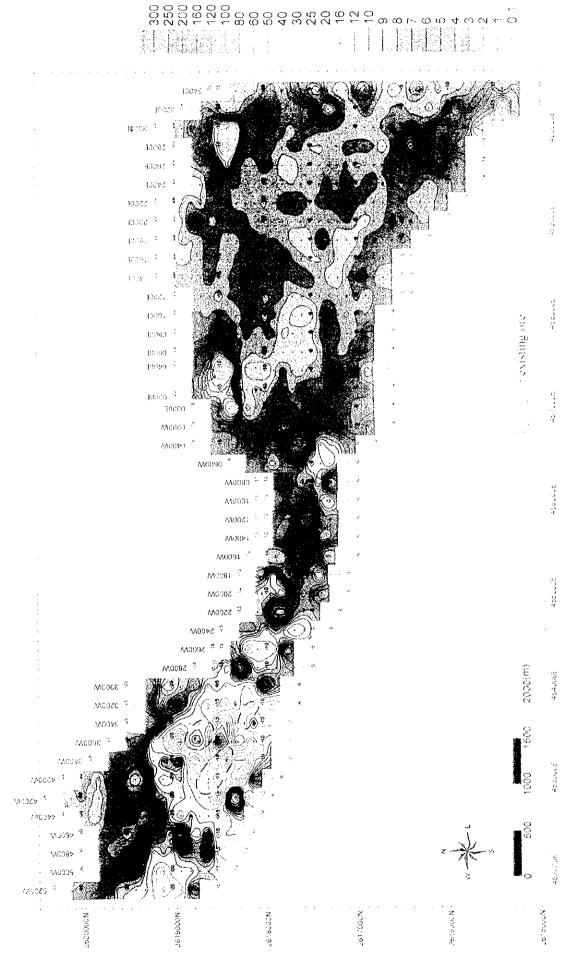
Fig. II -5-15(2) – Charge cability plane map for N^{-1}

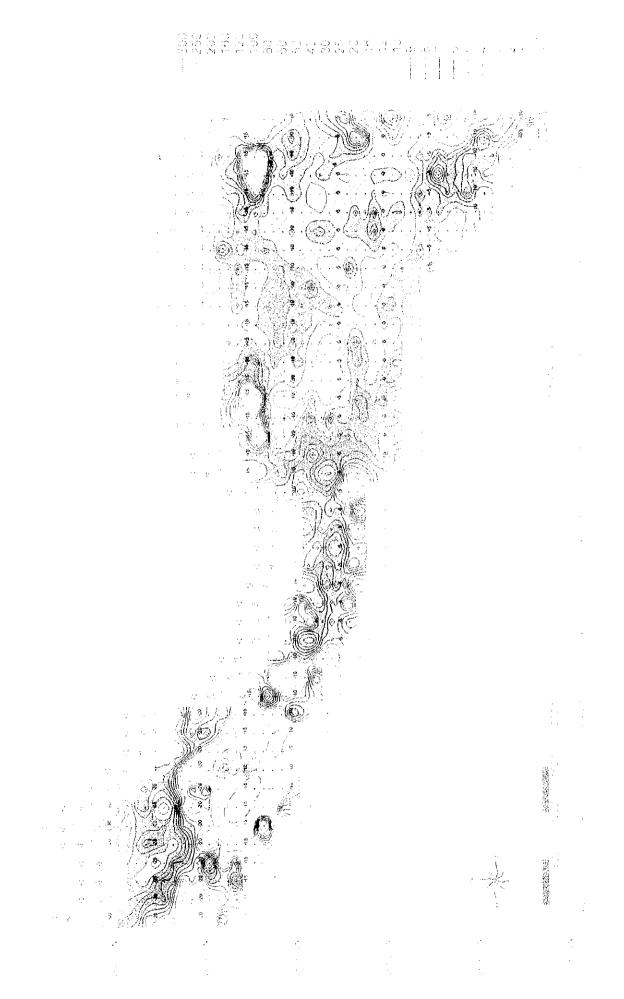




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- · Quron Al-Akhbab area (North East part of the survey area)
- · Tawi Rakah prospect
- · Hayl as Safil deposit and surroundings
- Najaid area (surroundings of line 1600E and station 700N)

5-5-1 Rakah Gold Mine and surroundings

The TDIP observed results in Rakah mine and its surroundings are shown as plane maps in Fig. II -5-16. The results of the 2D analysis calculated from the lines 00E to 600E are indicated as sections in Fig. II -5-17 and as plane maps at the depths of 100m, 150m, 200m and 250m in Figs. II -5-18. Due to mining operations within the open pit of Rakah mine, the two lines 200E and 400E were slightly displaced from the original plan.

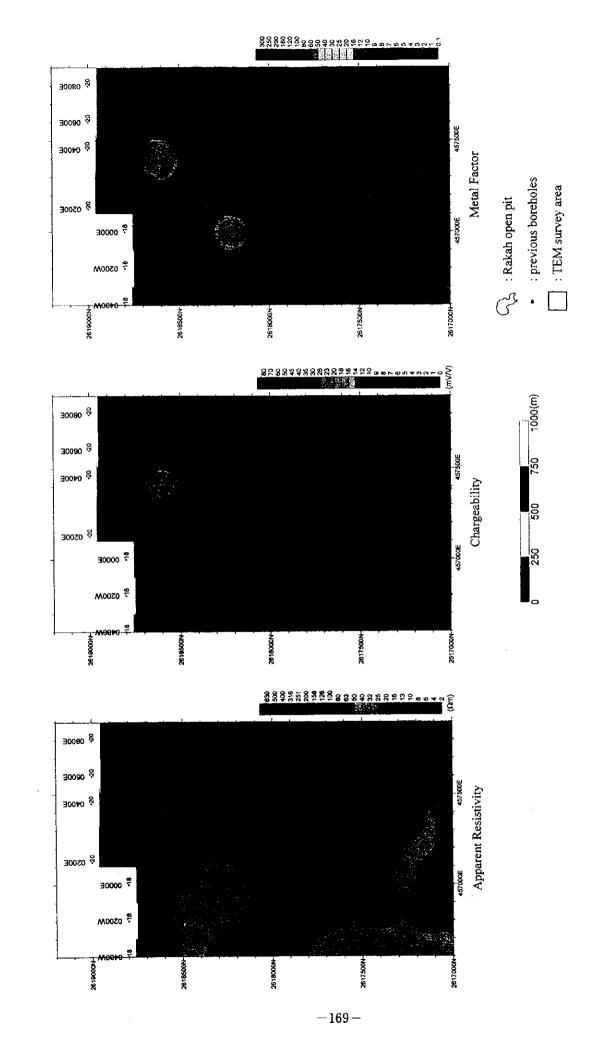
According to the TDIP plane maps, the SE part of the open pit (around station 1600N of line 400E) confirms a high chargeability distribution for N=1, and extended southward to deeper depth (Fig. II -5-18(2)). On the other hand, 2D calculations carried out after the geophysical survey, indicates that chargeability distribution around the station 1600N of the line 400E trends NE towards depth, indicating an opposite trend to the indicated by the observed data. According to the results of the past drilling survey carried out around the Rakah deposit, stockwork dips NE from the place where the open pit is located, confirming that the results of the 2D analysis reflects the stockwork.

The observed anomaly of the chargeability pseudosection around the line 400E appears to dip in the opposite direction of the discovered stockwork ore body. According to the IP method, for the case of an inclined IP anomaly, the observed chargeability appears to dip in the opposite direction to the actual anomaly. This explains the reason of the difference between the observed data and the result of 2D analysis obtained around the station 14 to 17 of line 400E. Moreover at the depth of the stations 15 and 16 of line 400E, the chargeability value presents values of more than 20mV/V, indicating that stockwork of a big scale may exist below these stations.

5-5-2 Quron Al-Akhbab area

The TDIP results obtained in Quron Al-Akhbab area are shown as plane maps in Figs. II -5-19 for N=1,4. 2D modelings are indicated as sections in the Figs. II -5-20 (Lines 2600E to 3400E) and as plane maps at the depth of 100m, 150m, 200m and 250m in Figs. II -5-21.

Low apparent resistivity and high chargeability values are detected in the central part around the station 1600N between the lines 2800E and 3000E. Low apparent resistivity at shallow level (N=1) is seen within a range of about 200m along E-W and 100m along N-S, however at deeper part, the resistivity becomes higher. On the other hand, the chargeability shows strong anomaly values at N=1 and covering a wider range than the apparent resistivity, i.e., distributed about 300m along E-W and 200m along N-S. At deeper levels, its scale is smaller but with values of more than 20mV/V. At N=1 the center of the chargeability anomaly is seen around the central part of 1600N of line 3000E, but at N=4, this high chargeability anomaly is displaced about 200m southwards around 1400N of line



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Fig. II -5-16(1) TDIP plane maps in Rakah Mine area for N=1

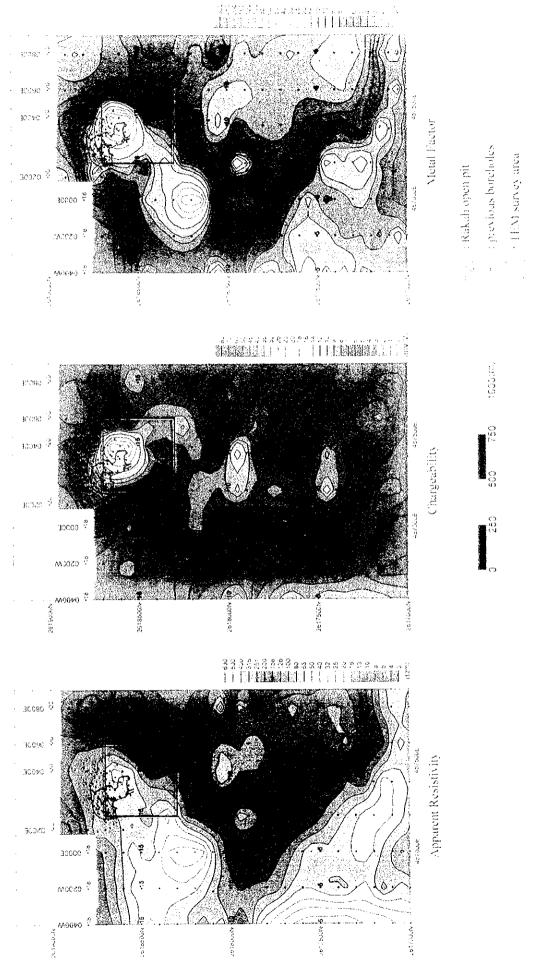
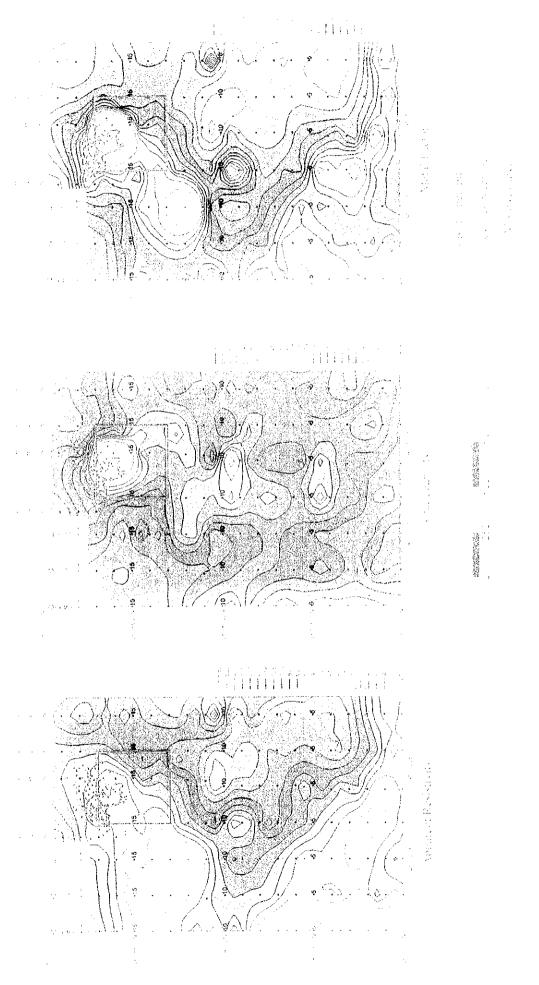
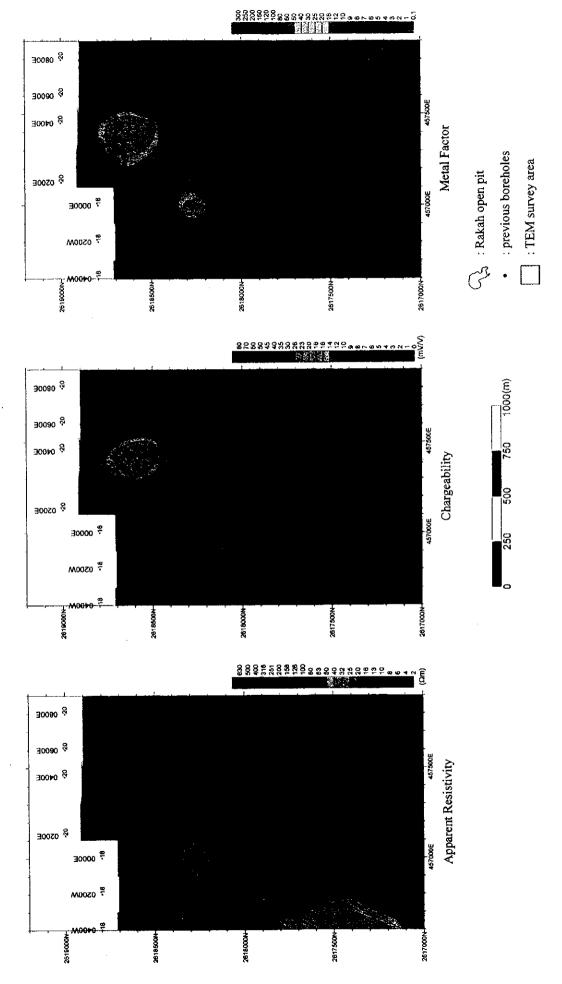


Fig. II -5-16(1) – TD1P plane maps in Kakah Mine area for N $^{\rm eff}$



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Fig. II -5-16(2) TDIP plane maps in Rakah Mine area for N=2

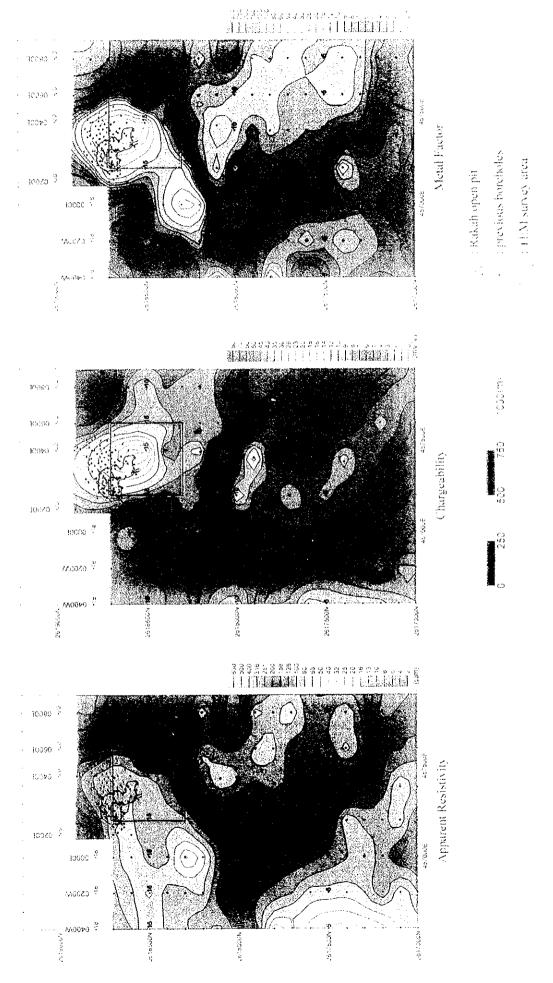
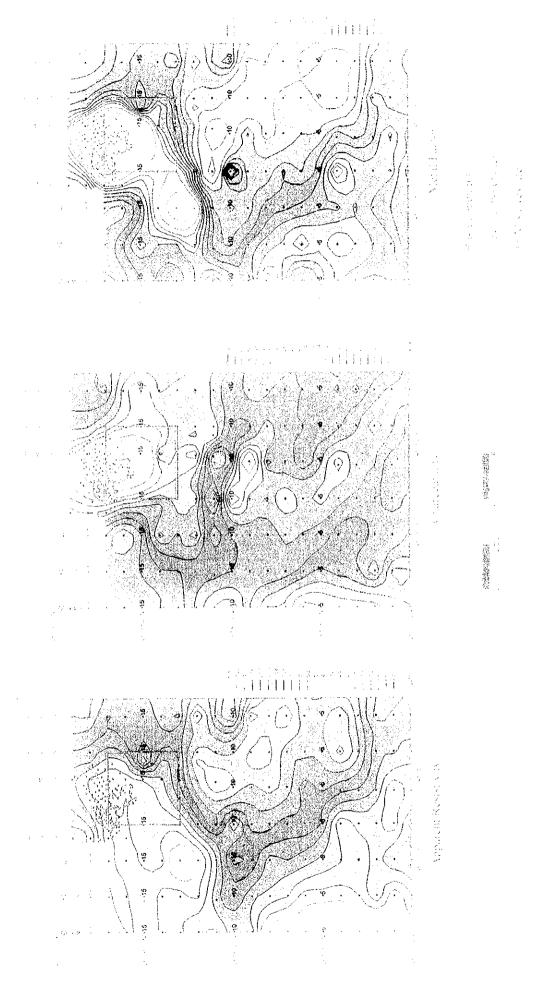
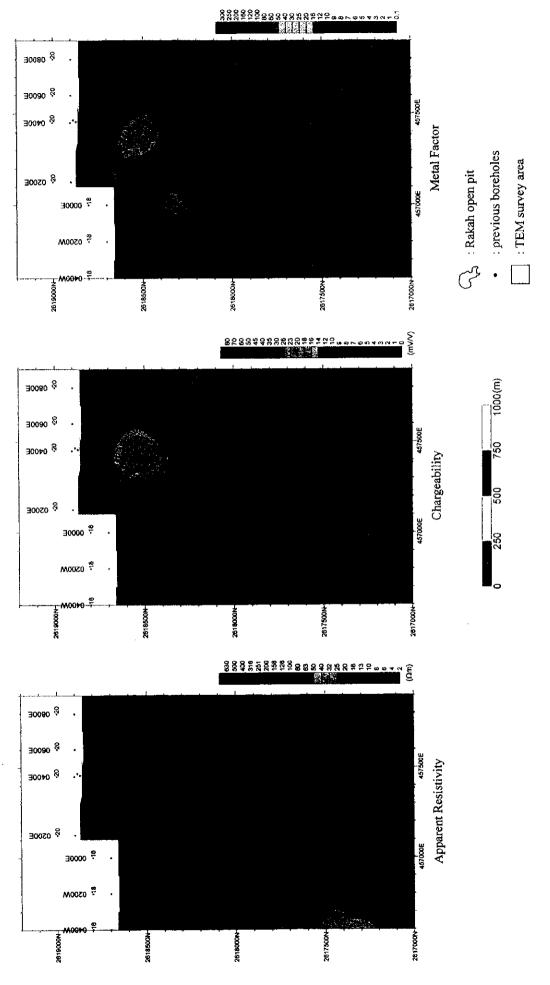


Fig. II -5-16(2) – TDIP plane maps in Rakah Mine area for N $^{+2}$



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Fig. II -5-16(3) TDIP plane maps in Rakah Mine area for N=3 $\,$

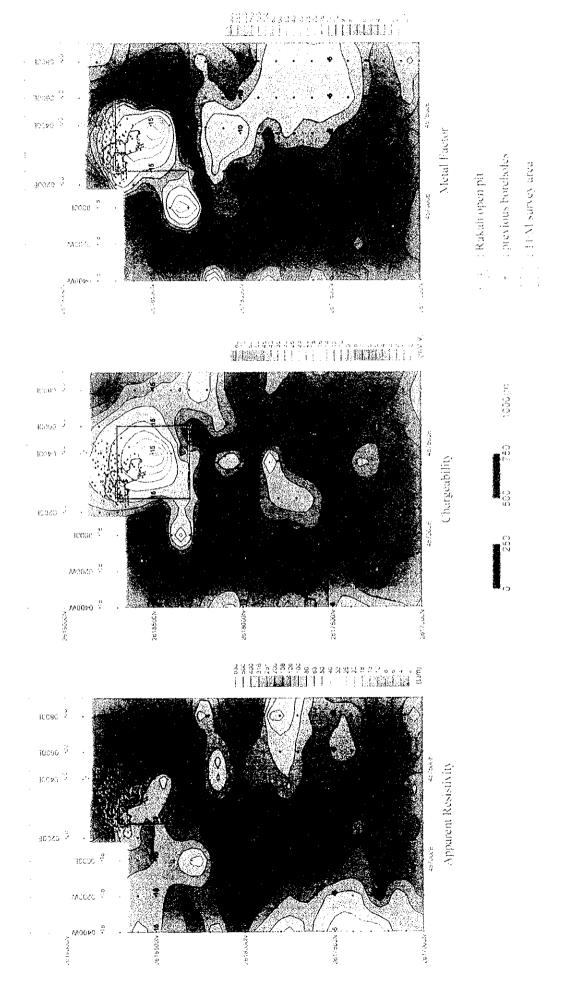
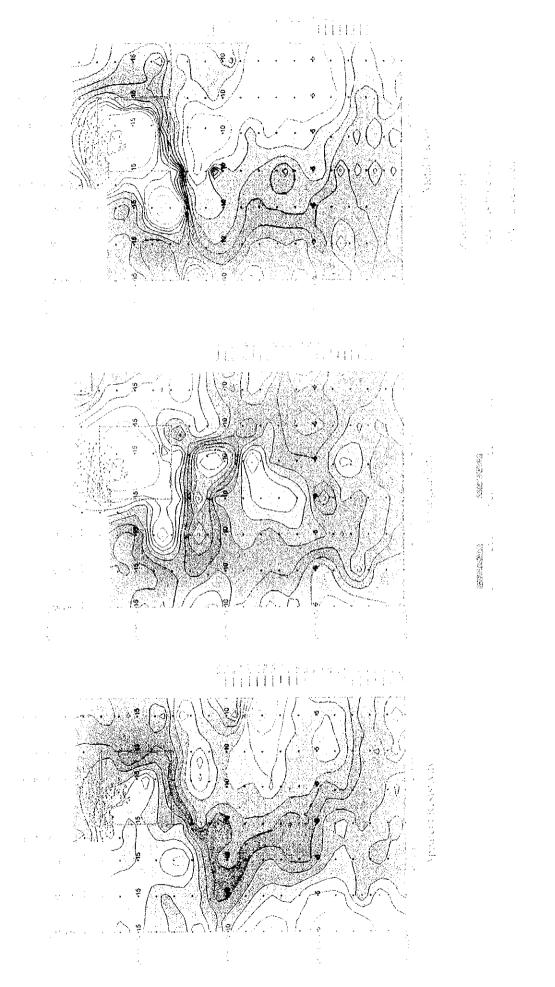
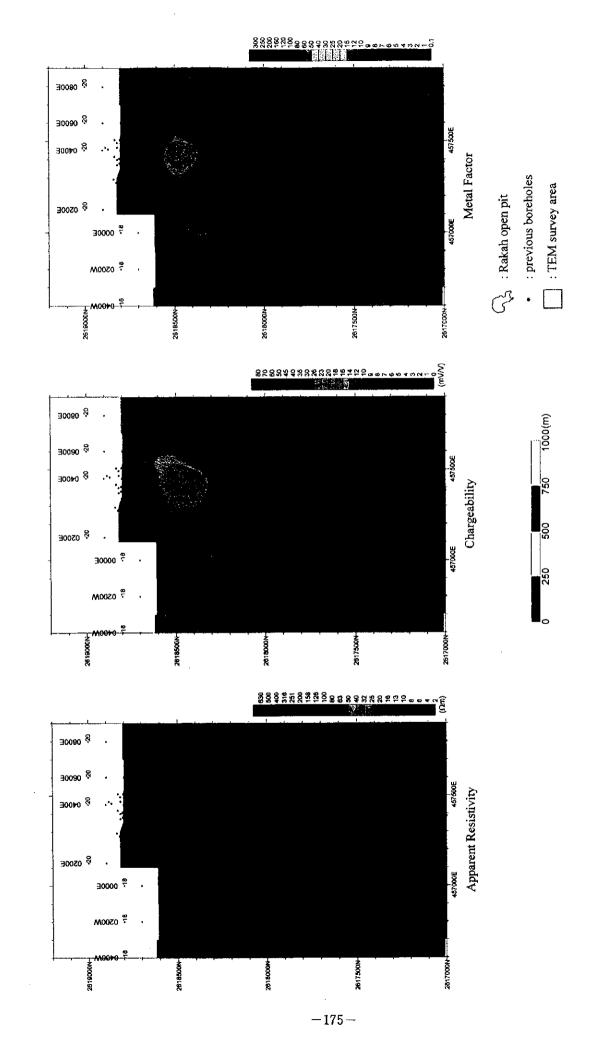


Fig. II -5-16(3) – TDIP plane maps in Rakah Mine area for $N^{1/3}$

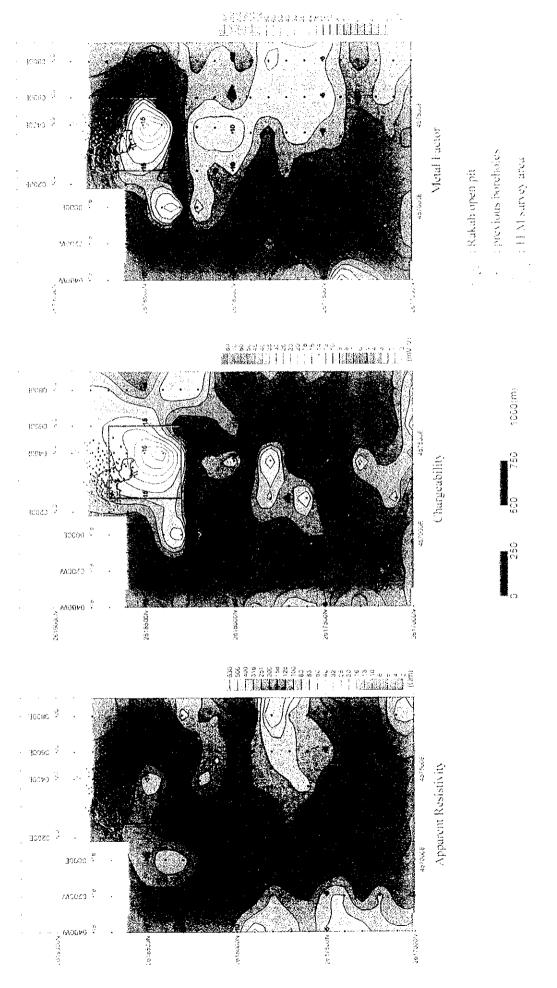




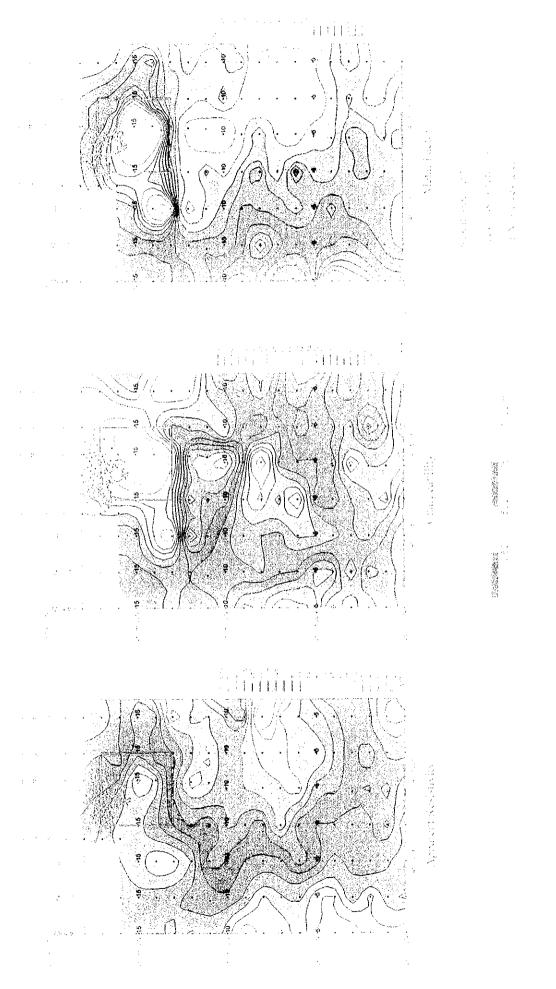
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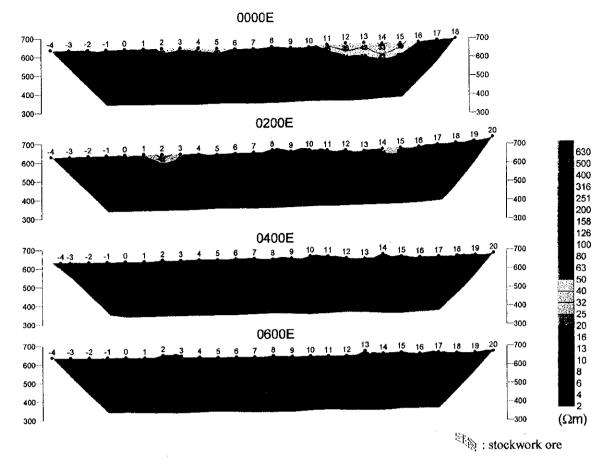
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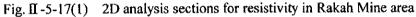
Fig. II -5-16(4) TDIP plane maps in Rakah Mine area for N=4











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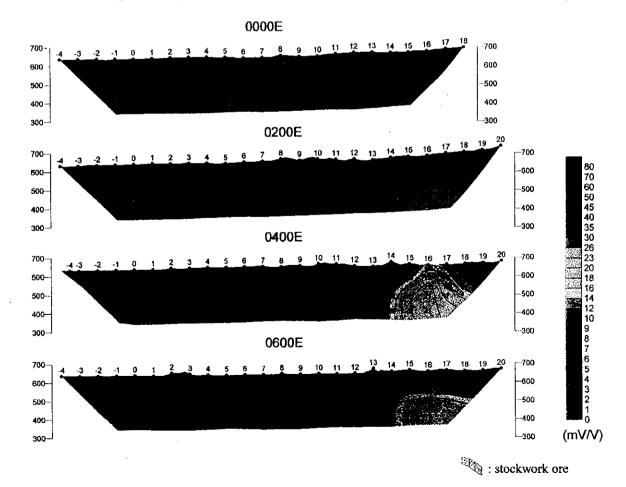


Fig. II -5-17(2) 2D analysis sections for Chargeability in Rakah Mine area

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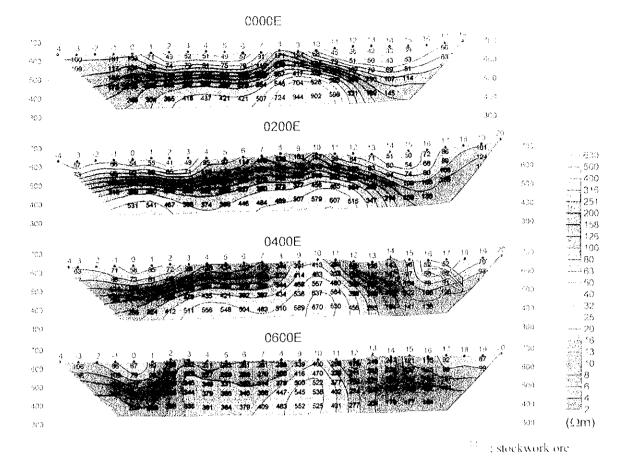
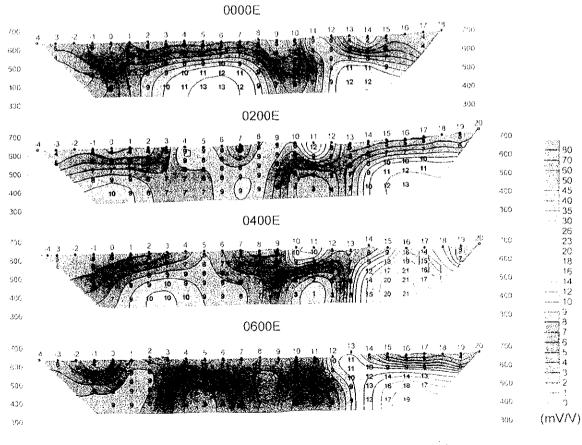


Fig. II -5-17(1) 2D analysis sections for resistivity in Rakah Mine area

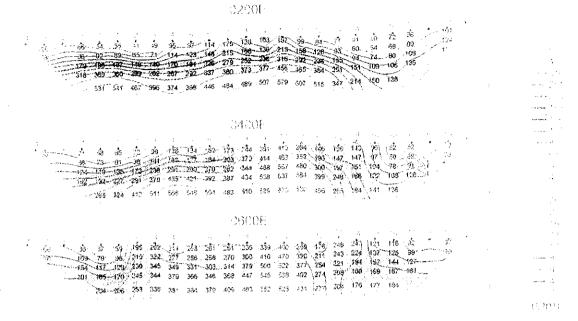


 $\mathbb{M}_{\mathbb{R}}$: stockwork ore

Fig. II -5-17(2) 2D analysis sections for Chargeability in Rakah Mine area

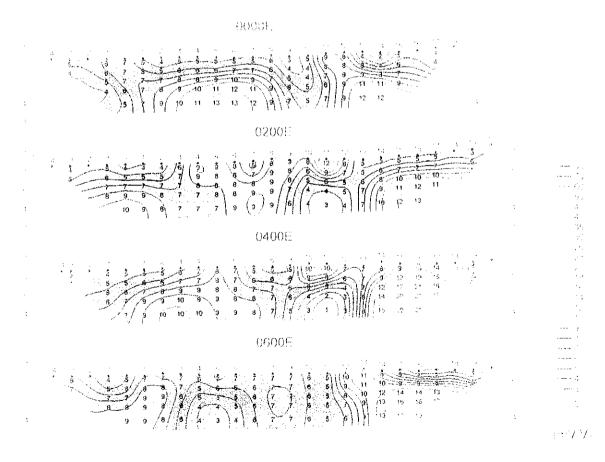






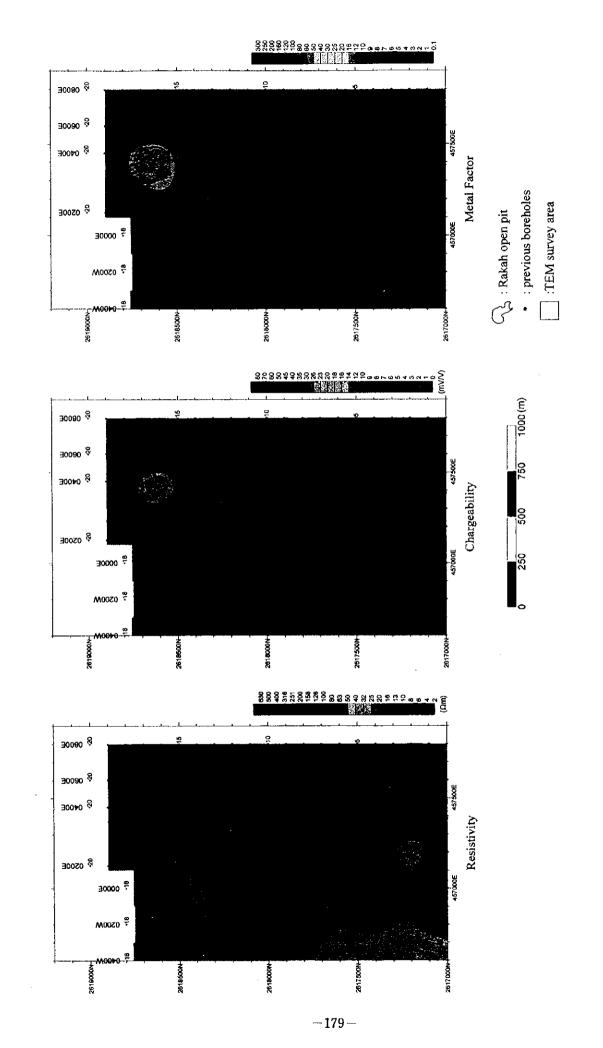
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Fig. B. S. (7(2) - M) analysis sections for Chargenbulty in Rakah Mine and



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Fig. II -5-18(1) 2D analysis plane maps in Rakah Mine area at 100m depth

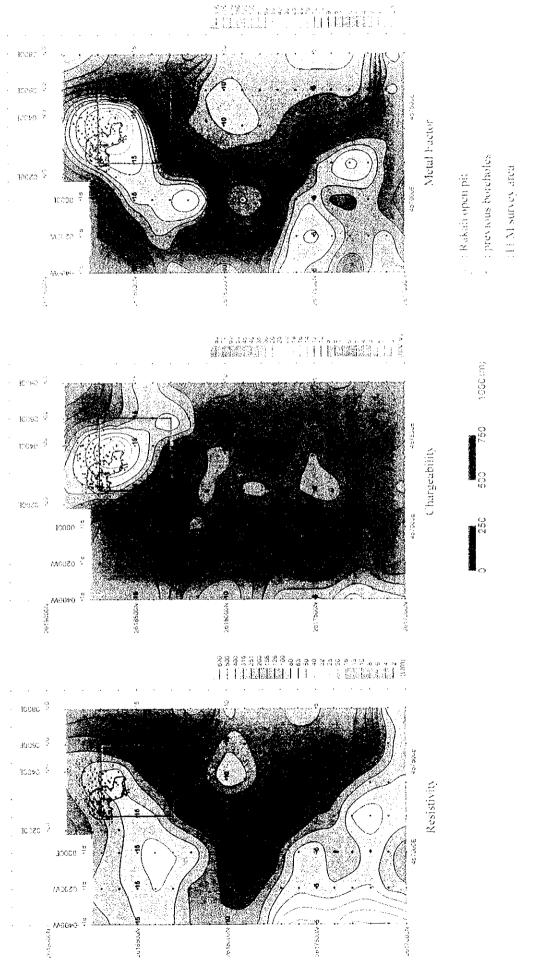
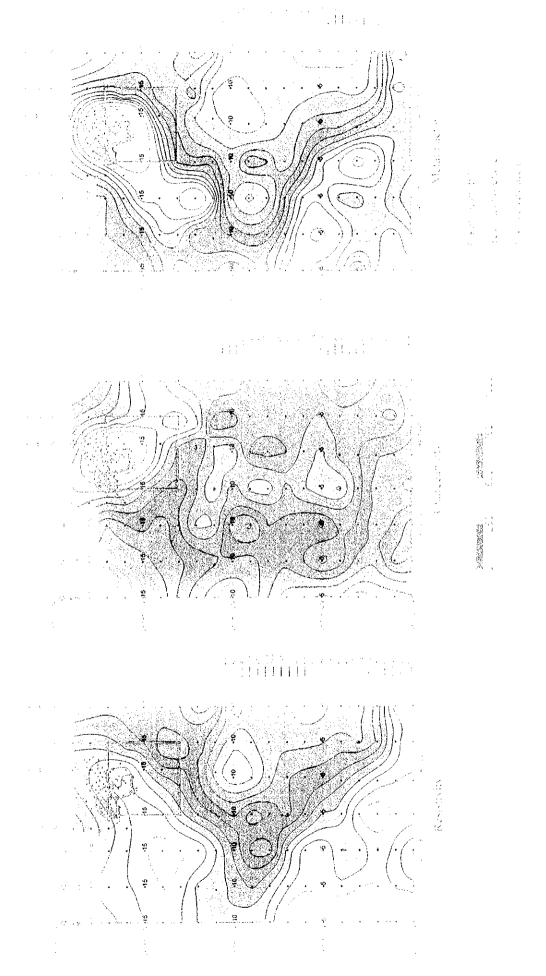
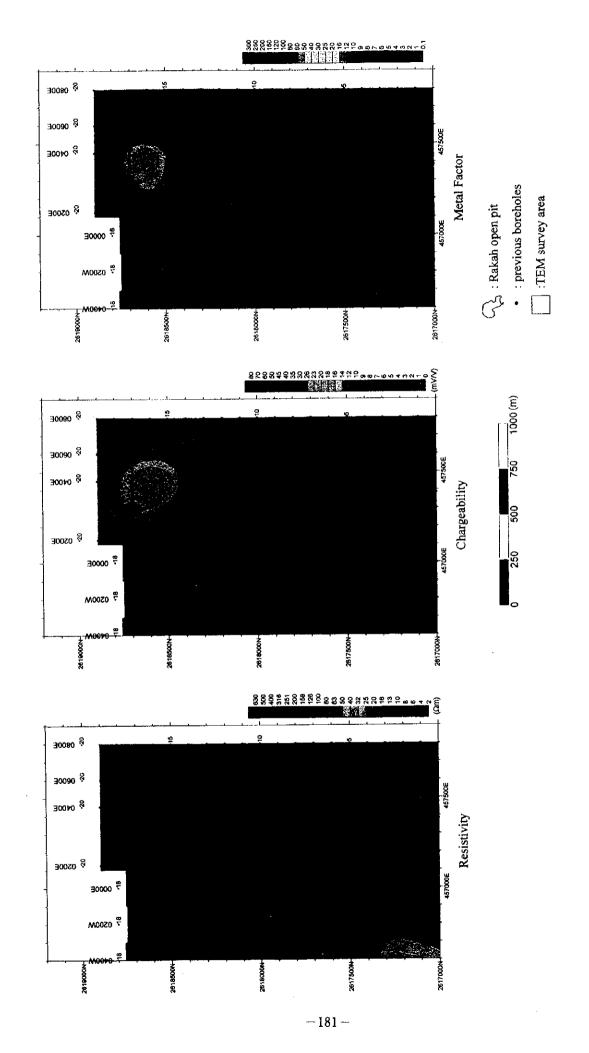


Fig. II -5-18(1) 2D analysis plane maps in Rakah Mine area at 100m deput



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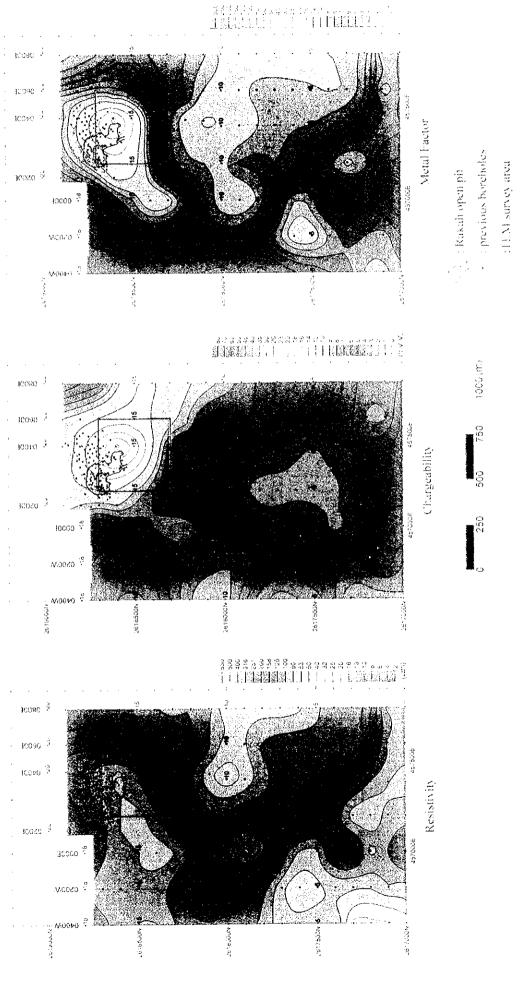
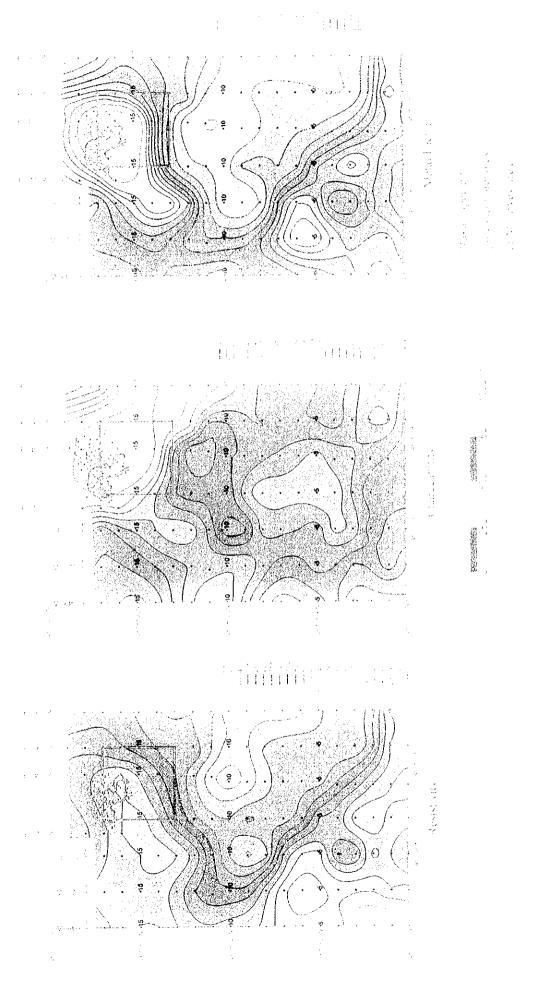


Fig. II -5-18(2) – 2D analysis plane maps in Rakah Mine area at 150m depth



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