

Many lows magnetic distributions seen with a sharp angle (blue line in figure) are the results of demagnetization due to alteration process.

Several tectonic lines of "S" shape (yellow line in the figure) in a sedimentary basin, and upthrust of basement rocks cause these folding.

3-6 Results of Airborne Geophysics

As the results of airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys at the Western Erdenet area, in Area-1 it is detected an elongated magnetic lineament along NW-SE direction from the southeast corner to the center of the area with slight bending but showing a further westward continuation. This low magnetic zone, where Erdenet mine is located, are probably due to the results of demagnetization during the alteration process.

A tectonic line detected on the south part of Area-1 along an ENE-WSW seems to intersect the basement rocks and younger sedimentary basins. It is inferred that this tectonic ENE-WSW line controls the Western Erdenet area.

High Potassium anomalies are seen distributed along the same trend as the magnetic NW-SE trend in Area-1. Most of the strong potassium signatures are detected in the open pit of Erdenet mine. This NW-SE trend spreads through the westward and continues to Khujiriin Gol area.

From the interpretation of the aeromagnetic and radiometric data, most prospective zones were extracted. This zone includes a NW-SE magnetic lineament that continues westward in Area-1 and likely to be related to mineralization with potassium high signature zones.

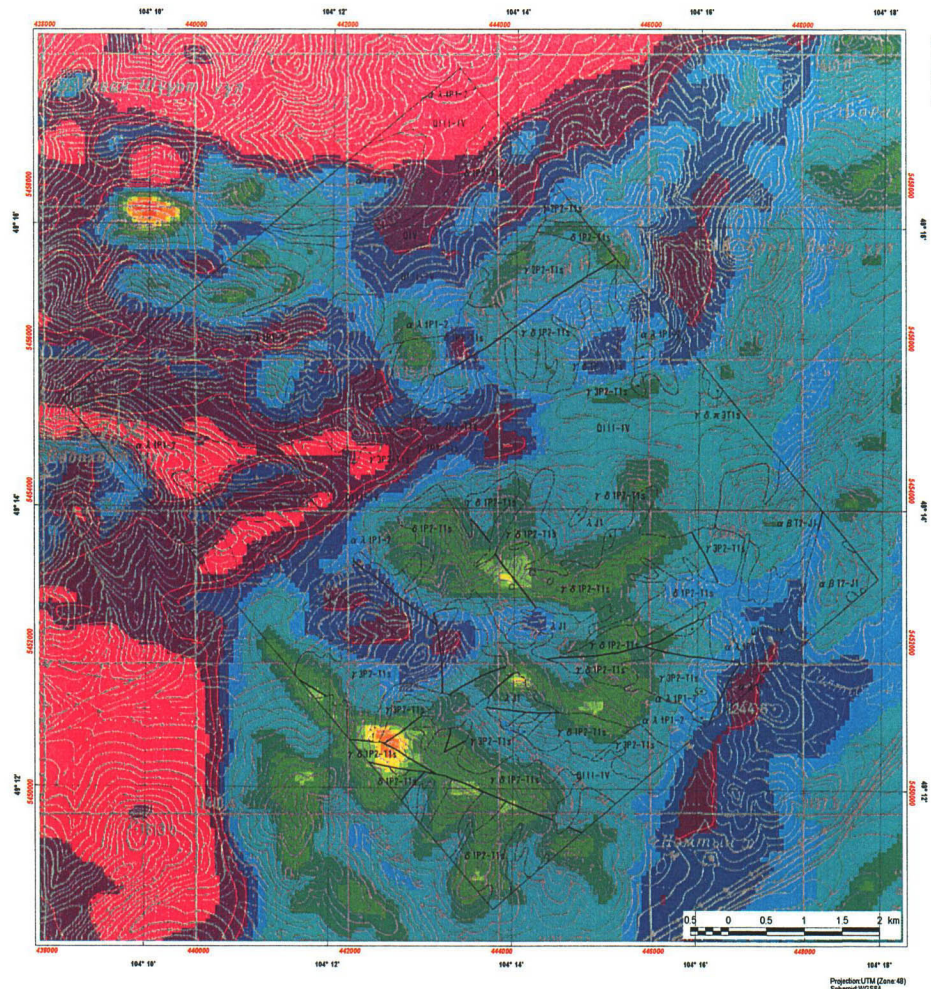
3-7 Airborne Survey Results for the Geological Survey Areas

3-7-1 Zuukhiin gol area

The TMI reduced to the pole map and the radiometrics potassium count map of the area are shown in Fig. II-3-12 and Fig. II-3-13. In the area, a part of the low magnetic anomalous zone can be seen but high potassic content is not confirmed.

3-7-2 Mogoin gol/Khujiriin gol area

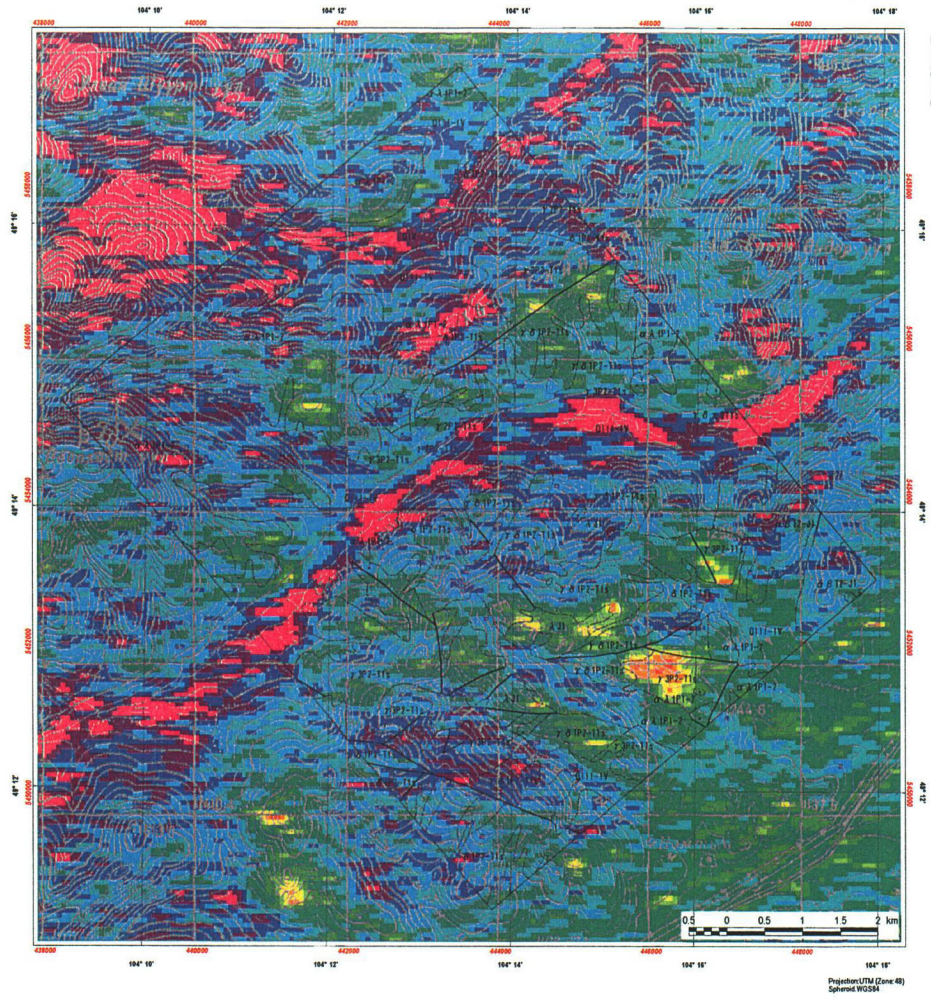
The TMI reduced to the pole map and the radiometrics potassium count map of the area are shown in Fig. II-3-14 and Fig. II-3-15. In the Mogoin gol mineral showing area, a part of the low magnetic anomalous zone is included. In northern part of the area, high potassic content cannot be confirmed. However, high potassic content is confirmed in southern part of the area. In the Khujiriin gol area, relative high magnetic anomalous zones and high potassium content zones can be confirmed.



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Sedimentary Rocks																	
Quaternary	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>QIV</td> <td>Recent sediments: alluvial deposits: gravels, sand, silt and clay</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q11-IV</td> <td>Upper - Recent sediments, alluvial and colluvial deposits: gravels, sand, silt and clay</td> </tr> </table>	QIV	Recent sediments: alluvial deposits: gravels, sand, silt and clay	Q11-IV	Upper - Recent sediments, alluvial and colluvial deposits: gravels, sand, silt and clay												
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Q11-IV	Upper - Recent sediments, alluvial and colluvial deposits: gravels, sand, silt and clay																
Jurassic	A J1 Mogod suite: volcanic rocks and dykes: microdiorite, andesite, porphyry, liparite, dacite and tuffaceous conglomerate.																
Triassic to Jurassic	alpha delta 11-J1 Mogod suite: volcanic rock and dyke of liparite, dacite, andesite and their tuff.																
Permian	alpha lambda IP1-2 Lower Hanuigol Formation: volcanic rock and dyke of basalt, andesite, dacite and liparite.																
Plutonic Rocks																	
Triassic	gamma delta x 3T1s Selenge Complex: Lower Triassic: fine grained granodiorite porphyry.																
Permian to Triassic	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>gamma SP3-T1s</td> <td>Selenge Complex: granite.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>gamma IP2-T1s</td> <td>Selenge Complex: granite.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>gamma delta IP2-T1s</td> <td>Selenge Complex: granodiorite.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>delta IP3-T1s</td> <td>Selenge Complex: diorite.</td> </tr> </table>	gamma SP3-T1s	Selenge Complex: granite.	gamma IP2-T1s	Selenge Complex: granite.	gamma delta IP2-T1s	Selenge Complex: granodiorite.	delta IP3-T1s	Selenge Complex: diorite.								
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Structure	Fault																
Airborne survey	Reduced to Pole Magnetic Field (nT)																
	<table border="0"> <tr><td>6000 - 6225</td></tr> <tr><td>6000 - 6200</td></tr> <tr><td>6000 - 6100</td></tr> <tr><td>6000 - 6000</td></tr> <tr><td>6000 - 5900</td></tr> <tr><td>6000 - 5800</td></tr> <tr><td>5900 - 5800</td></tr> <tr><td>5800 - 5700</td></tr> <tr><td>5800 - 5600</td></tr> <tr><td>5800 - 5500</td></tr> <tr><td>5800 - 5400</td></tr> <tr><td>5800 - 5300</td></tr> <tr><td>5800 - 5200</td></tr> <tr><td>5800 - 5100</td></tr> <tr><td>5800 - 5000</td></tr> <tr><td>5800 - 4900</td></tr> </table>	6000 - 6225	6000 - 6200	6000 - 6100	6000 - 6000	6000 - 5900	6000 - 5800	5900 - 5800	5800 - 5700	5800 - 5600	5800 - 5500	5800 - 5400	5800 - 5300	5800 - 5200	5800 - 5100	5800 - 5000	5800 - 4900
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Fig. II-3-12 Total magnetic intensity of airborne survey in the Zuukhiin gol area.



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Sedimentary Rocks					
Quaternary	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Q1V</td> <td>Recent sediments: alluvial deposits: gravels, sand, silt and clay</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q11-IV</td> <td>Upper - Recent sediments; alluvial and colluvial deposits: gravels, sand, silt and clay</td> </tr> </table>	Q1V	Recent sediments: alluvial deposits: gravels, sand, silt and clay	Q11-IV	Upper - Recent sediments; alluvial and colluvial deposits: gravels, sand, silt and clay
Q1V	Recent sediments: alluvial deposits: gravels, sand, silt and clay				
Q11-IV	Upper - Recent sediments; alluvial and colluvial deposits: gravels, sand, silt and clay				
Jurassic	J11 Mogod suite: volcanic rocks and dykes: microdiorite, andesite, porphyry, liparite, dacite and tuffaceous conglomerate.				
Triassic to Jurassic	α β T2-J1 Mogod suite: volcanic rock and dyke of liparite, dacite, andesite and their tuff.				
Permian	α λ P1-2 Lower Hanuigel Formation: volcanic rock and dyke of basalt, andesite, dacite and liparite.				
Plutonic Rocks					
Triassic	γ δ κ T11 Selenge Complex: Lower Triassic: fine grained granodiorite porphyry.				
Permian to Triassic	γ T2-T11 Selenge Complex: granite.				
	γ T2-T11 Selenge Complex: granite.				
	γ δ P2-T11 Selenge Complex: granodiorite.				
	δ P2-T11 Selenge Complex: diorite.				
Structure					
	Fault				
Airborne survey					
	Radiometric Potassium Count				
	180-205				
	170-180				
	160-170				
	150-160				
	140-150				
	120-140				
	120-130				
	110-120				
	100-110				
	90-100				
	80-90				
	70-80				
	60-70				
	50-60				
	20-50				

Fig. II-3-13 Radiometric potassium count of airborne geological survey in the Zuukhiin gol area

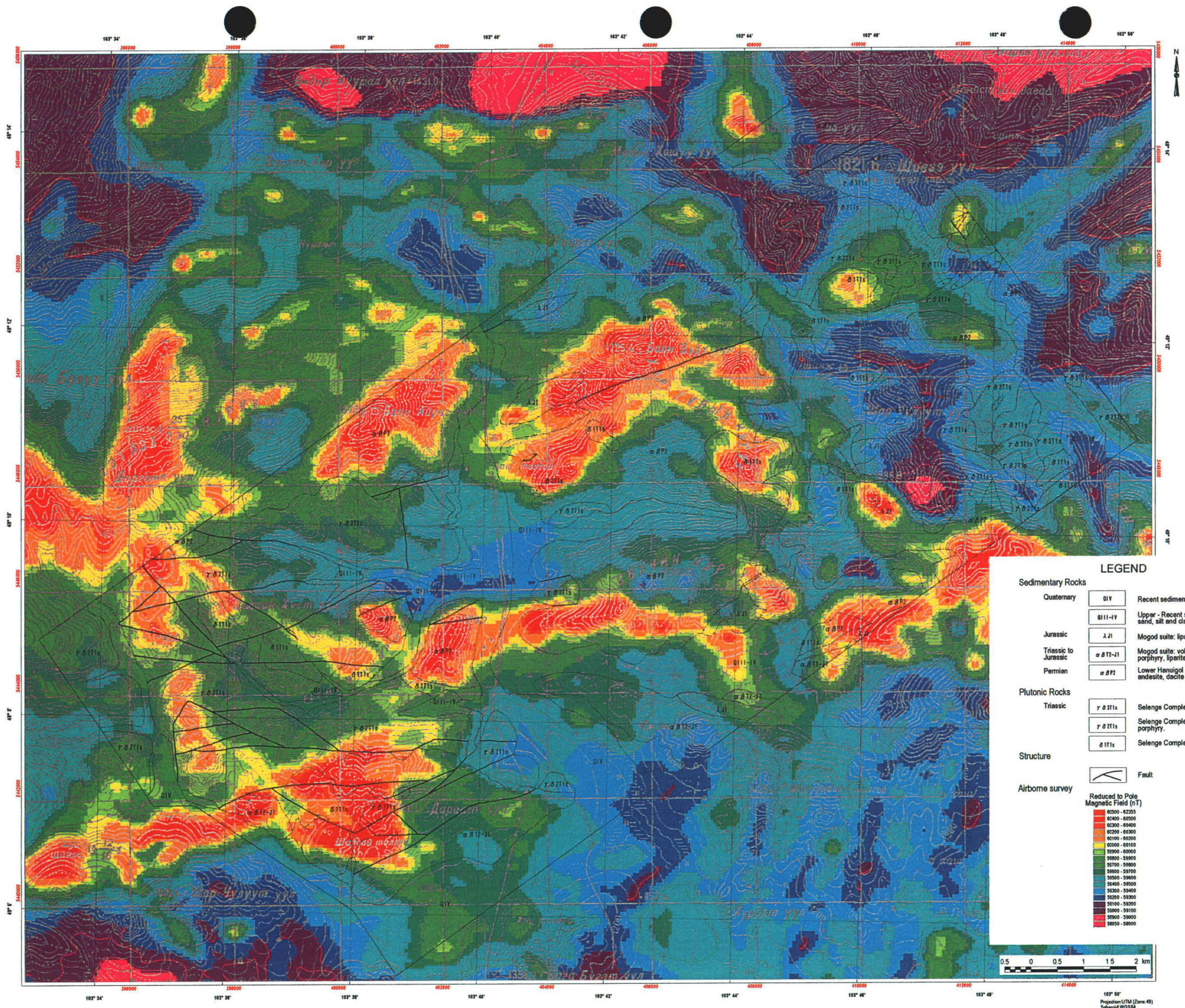


Fig. II-3-14 Total magnetic intensity of airborne survey in the Mogoin gol/Khujiriin gol area

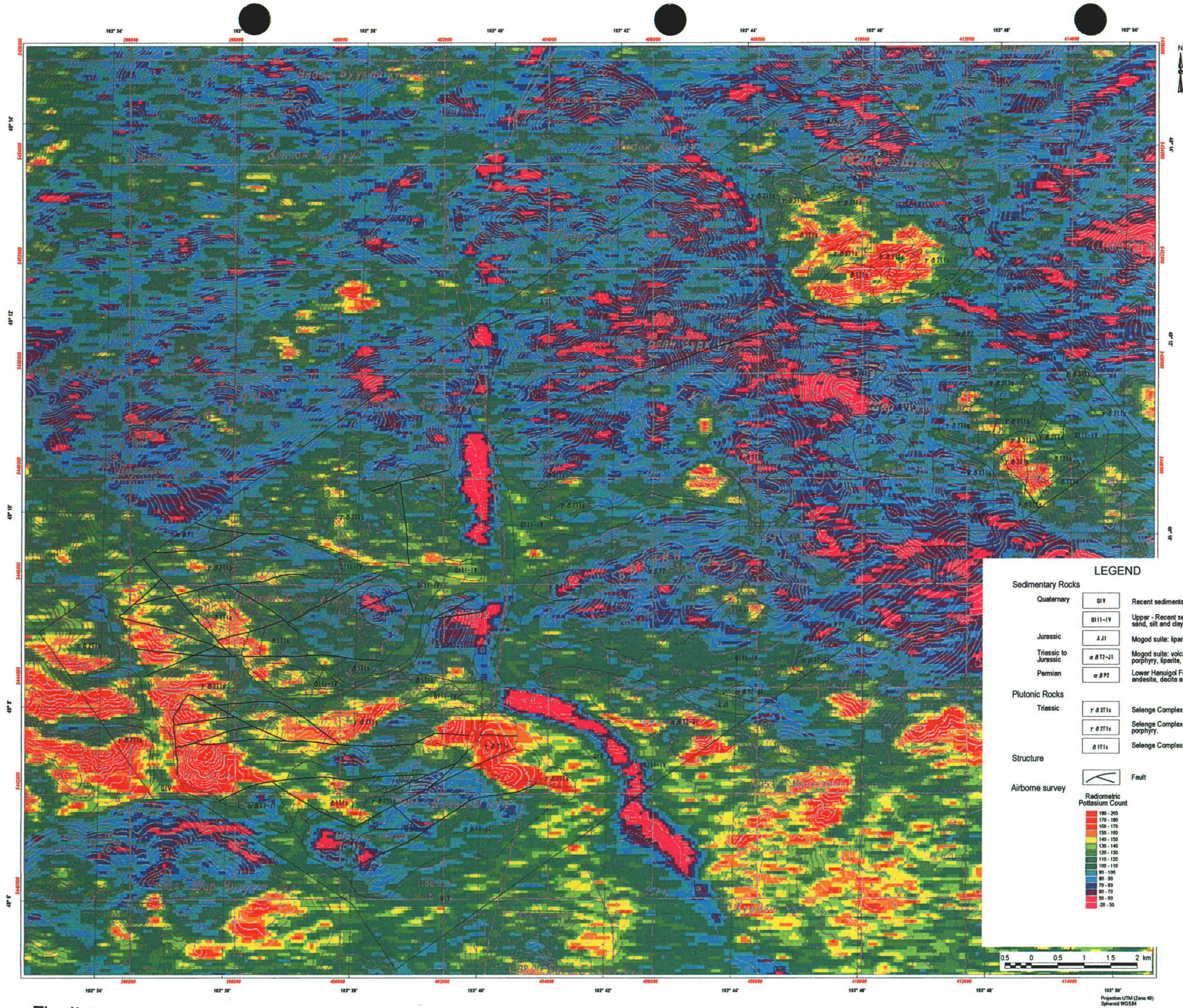


Fig. II-3-15 Radiometric potassium count of airborne geological survey in the Mogoin gol / Khuiiriin qol area

3-7-3 Tsagaan Chuluut area

The TMI reduced to the pole map and the radiometrics potassium count map of the area are shown in Fig. II-3-16 and Fig. II-3-17. In the area, relative high magnetic anomalous zones and high potassium content zones cannot be confirmed.

3-7-4 Erdenet mine area

The TMI reduced to the pole map and the radiometrics potassium count map of the area are shown in Fig. II-3-18 and Fig. II-3-19. In the Erdenet mine area of the porphyry type copper – molybdenum ore deposit, lowest magnetic anomalous zones and high potassium content zones are distributed. The Erdenet Central, the Erdenet Intermediate and Erdenet southeast ore deposits are located in the lowest magnetic anomalous zone. The Erdenet southeast ore deposit is including in the

3-7-5 Danbatseren area

The TMI reduced to the pole map and the radiometric potassium count map of the area are shown in Fig. II-3-20 and Fig. II-3-21. In the area, a part of the low magnetic anomalous zone and high potassic content is not confirmed.

3-7-6 Undrakh area

The TMI reduced to the pole map and the radiometric potassium count map of the area are shown in Fig. II-3-22 and Fig. II-3-23. The area is located in the high magnetic anomalous zone and high potassic content is not confirmed.

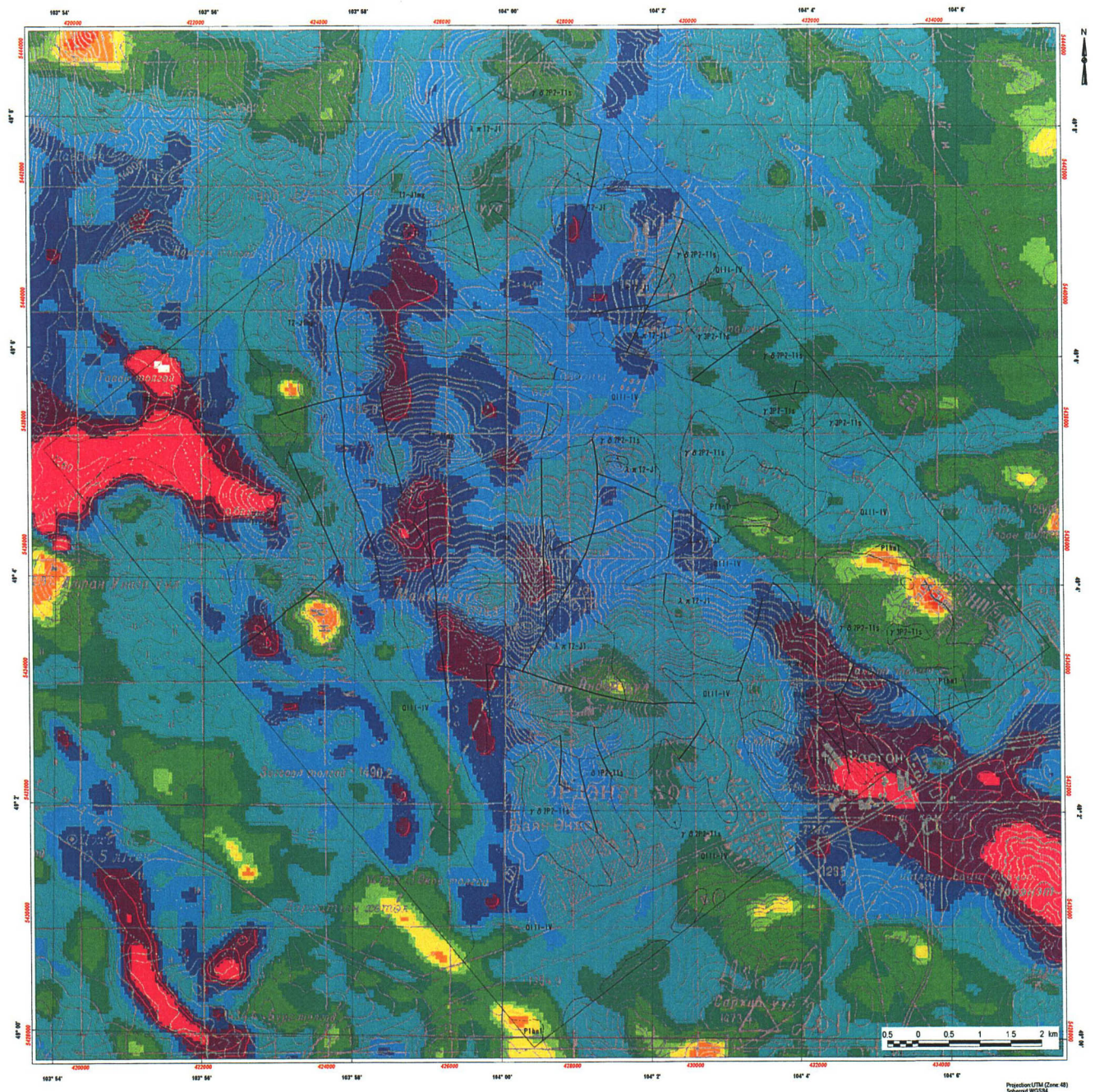
3-7-7 Tsookher mert area

The TMI reduced to the pole map and the radiometric potassium count map of the area are shown in Fig. II-3-24 and Fig. II-3-25. The high magnetic anomalous zone cannot be seen in the area but high potassic content is widely confirmed in the area. The high potassic content zone is located in the syenite rock, which include many potassic feldspars.

3-7-8 Summary

As the results of airborne geophysical survey, it is characteristics of the Erdenet mine area that intensity of TMI reduced to the pole is lower to lowest and radiometric potassium count is highest.

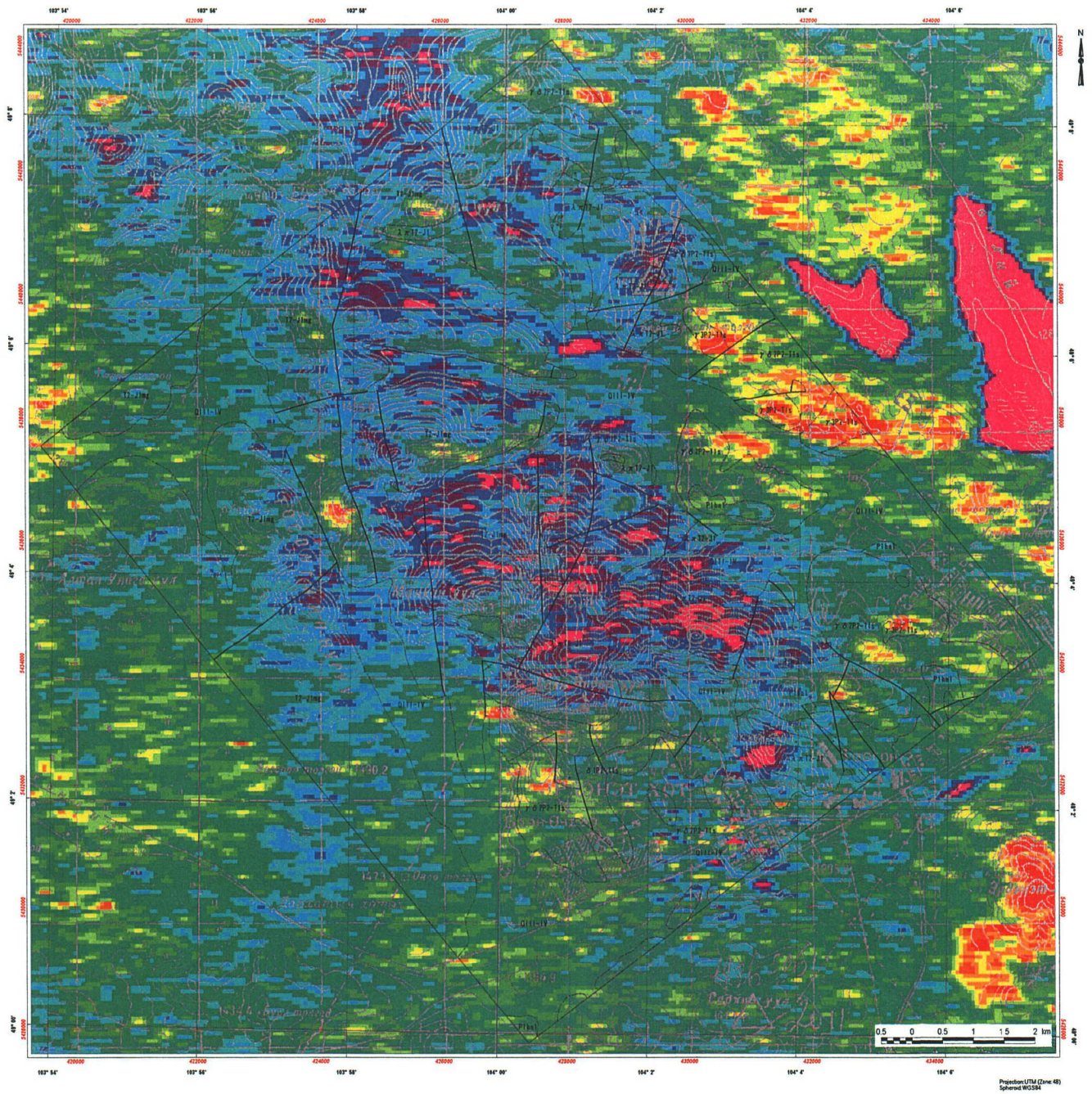
The same pattern and nature of TMI reduced to the pole and radiometric potassium count such as Erdenet mine cannot be confirmed in other areas. However, the Zuukhiin gol area has a low magnetic anomaly and high potassium content in small scale.



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- Sedimentary Rocks**
- Quaternary Q11-IV Upper - Recent sediments; alluvial and colluvial deposits: gravels, sand, silt and clay
 - Triassic to Jurassic λ x T2-III Mogod suite: volcanic rocks and dykes: porphyry, liparite and dacite.
 - T2-IIIa Mogod suite: volcanic rocks and dykes: microdiorite, andesite, porphyry, liparite, dacite and tuffaceous conglomerate.
 - Pemian P1ka1 Lower Hanuigol Formation: volcanic rock and dyke of basalt, andesite, dacite and liparite.
- Plutonic Rocks**
- Pemian to Triassic γ SP2-T1a Selenge Complex: Lower Triassic: fine grained granodiorite porphyry.
 - γ δ SP2-T1a Selenge Complex: Lower Triassic: fine grained granodiorite porphyry.
 - δ SP2-T1a Selenge Complex: diorite.
- Structure**
- Fault
- Airborne survey**
- Reduced to Pole
Magnetic Field (nT)
- 60000 - 62200
 - 60400 - 60800
 - 60200 - 60300
 - 60100 - 60200
 - 60000 - 60100
 - 59800 - 60000
 - 59600 - 59800
 - 59700 - 59800
 - 59500 - 59700
 - 59600 - 59600
 - 59400 - 59500
 - 59200 - 59400
 - 59200 - 59300
 - 59100 - 59200
 - 59000 - 59100
 - 58800 - 59000
 - 58600 - 58800

Fig. II-3-16 Total magnetic intensity of airborne survey in the Tsagaan Chuluut area



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Sedimentary Rocks

- Quaternary Q11-IIV Upper - Recent sediments; alluvial and colluvial deposits: gravels, sand, silt and clay
- Triassic to Jurassic A. xT2-J1 Mogod suite: volcanic rocks and dykes; porphyry, liparite and dacite.
- Triassic to Jurassic T2-J1nc Mogod suite: volcanic rocks and dykes; microdiorite, andesite, porphyry, liparite, dacite and tuffaceous conglomerate.
- Permian P1ka1 Lower Hanuigol Formation: volcanic rock and dyke of basalt, andesite, dacite and liparite.

Plutonic Rocks

- Permian to Triassic γ 3P1-T1s Selenge Complex: Lower Triassic: fine grained granodiorite porphyry.
- Permian to Triassic γ δ 2P2-T1s Selenge Complex: Lower Triassic: fine grained granodiorite porphyry.
- Permian to Triassic δ 1P1-T1s Selenge Complex: diorite.

Structure

- Fault

Airborne survey

Radiometric Potassium Count

- 180 - 205
- 170 - 180
- 160 - 170
- 150 - 160
- 140 - 150
- 130 - 140
- 120 - 130
- 110 - 120
- 100 - 110
- 90 - 100
- 80 - 90
- 70 - 80
- 60 - 70
- 50 - 60
- 20 - 50

Fig. II-3-17 Radiometric potassium count of airborne geological survey in the Tsagaan Chuluut area