

beyond 15 mV/V.

• L6 Cross Section (Figure 137)

This section crosscuts the southwestern end of the prospect from the northwest to the southeast. Resistive anomalies exceeding 100 Ωm lie in the surface part between the station L6-60 and 80 in the hilltop area and from the station L6-100 to 120 in the southeastern deep part. Surrounding this resistive anomaly low resistivity below 20 Ωm distributes broadly. The conductive anomalies less than 10 Ωm lie in the northwestern end, from the station L6-40 to 90 in the central deep part and the southeastern end of the section.

The chargeability anomaly beyond 10 mV/V around the station L6-60 in the central deep part of the section extends southeastwards the deep part around the L6-70.

• L9 Cross Section (Figure 138)

This section runs from the northwest to the southeast in the northern plain area of the prospect. Resistivity from the station L9-30 to 90 indicates high above 50 Ωm , in the lower part a resistive anomaly exceeding 100 Ωm lies. There are conductive anomalies less than 10 Ωm in both ends of the section.

Chargeability in this section tends to increase towards the deep part. The chargeability anomaly beyond 10 mV/V lies in the lower part of around 200 m above sea level. This anomaly rises up to the near surface in the northwestern end of the section.

③ Plan map of modeled resistivity and chargeability

Characteristics of resistivity and chargeability, as the result of modeling conducted from the first year to the current year, are described below for the plans at elevations of 400, 300 and 200 m.

• Plan map of modeled resistivity at elevation of 400m (Figure 139)

High resistivity above 50 Ωm distributes extending in the NNE-SSW direction in the central part. This resistive area is divided into two resistive anomalies. These resistive anomalies are corresponded to the distributions of the Cretaceous system, and relative low resistivity anomaly between them may reflect the N-S striking Triassic systems.

Conductive zones less than 10 Ωm extend broadly in the northwestern and the southeastern sides of the resistive zone. The latter conductive zone suggests thick distribution of the Quaternary systems.

• Plan map of modeled resistivity at elevation of 300m (Figure 140)

The main features of resistivity distribution in this map are similar to those in the plan map of elevation of 400m. The resistivity in this section tends to become lower. The conductive zones from the southeastern to the eastern part and in the northwestern part extend wider. Resistive zone in the central part is divided into small resistive

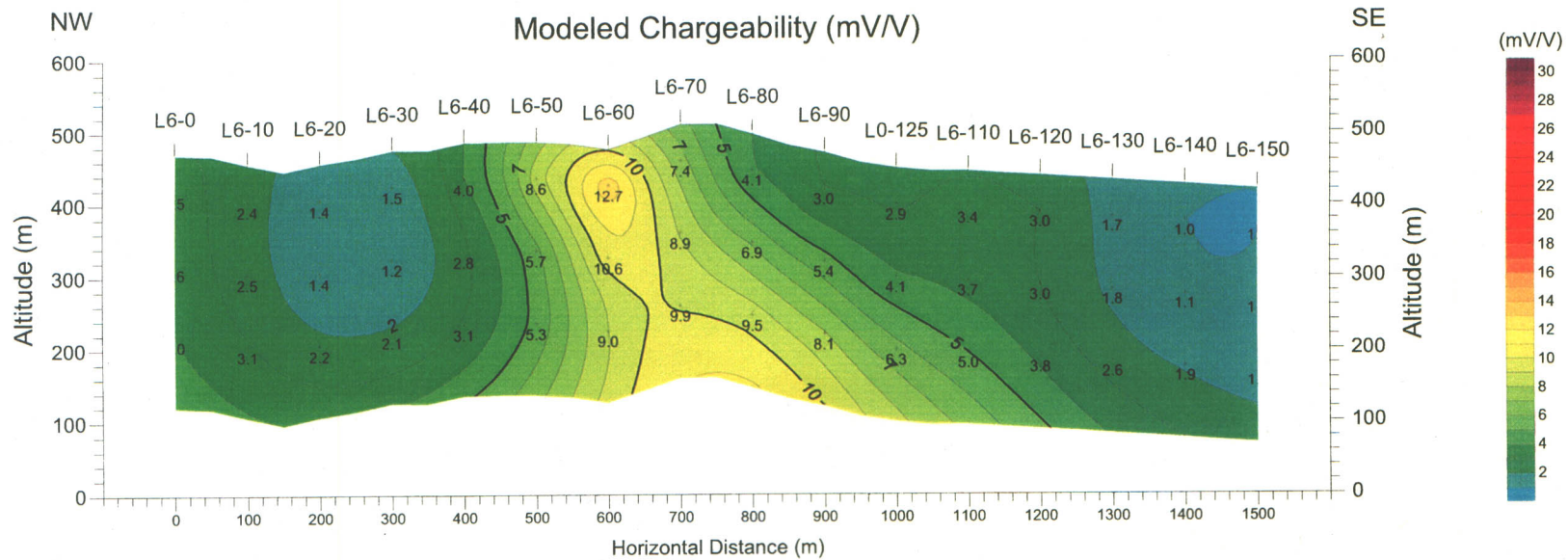
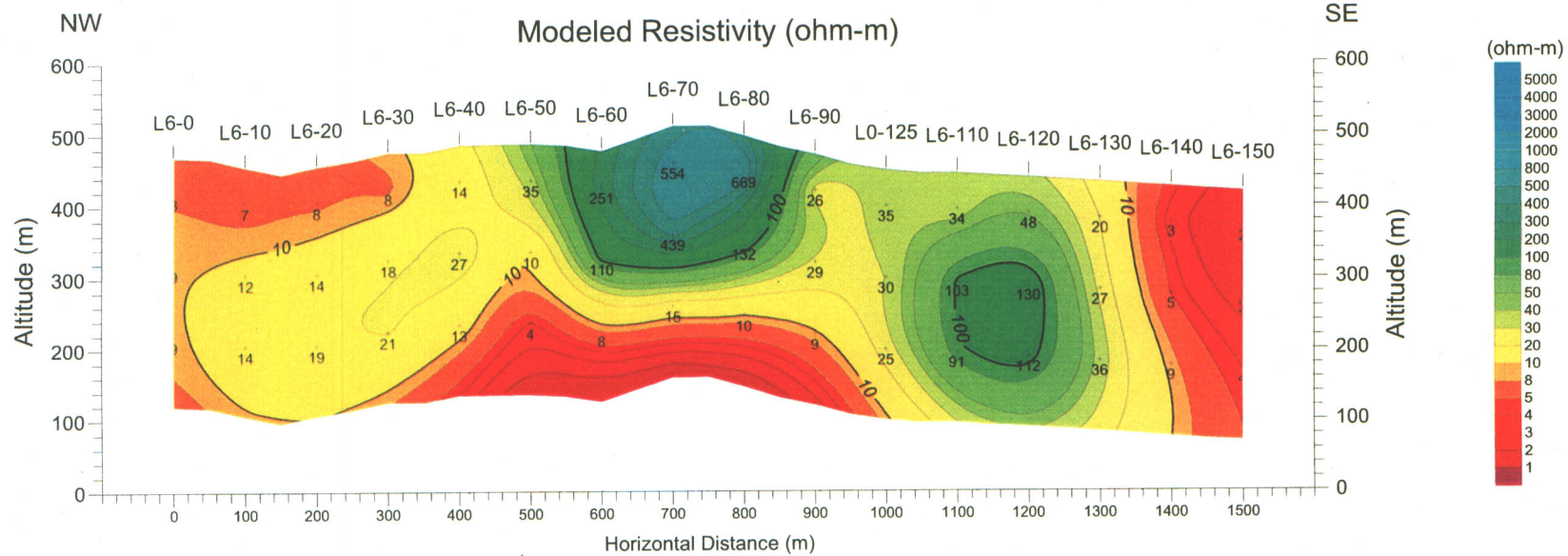


Figure 137 Modeled IP section (Line L6)

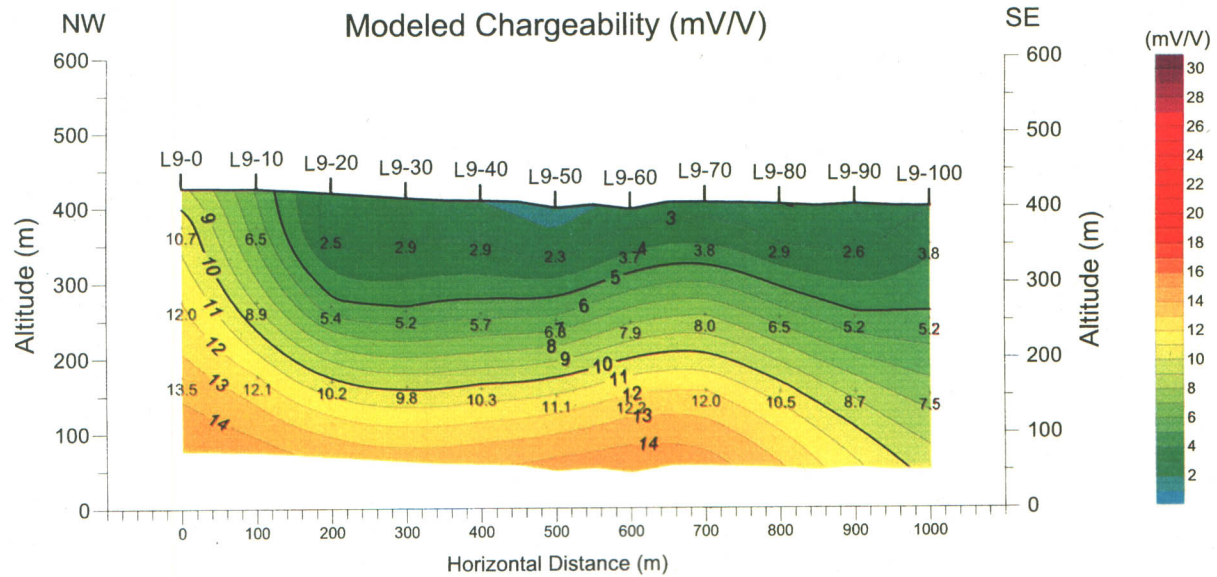
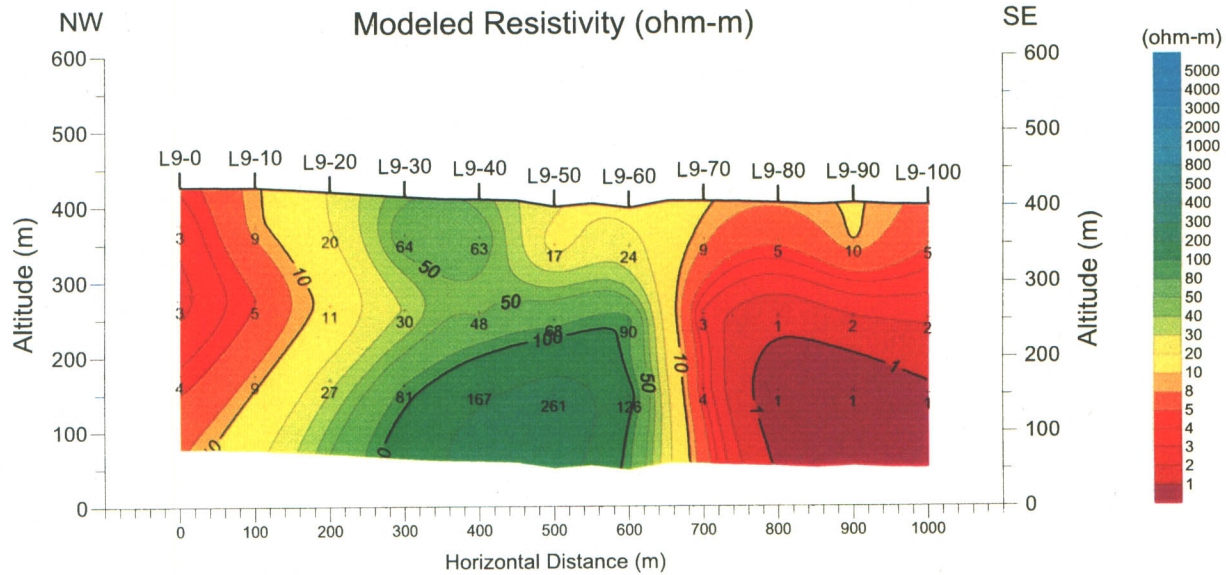
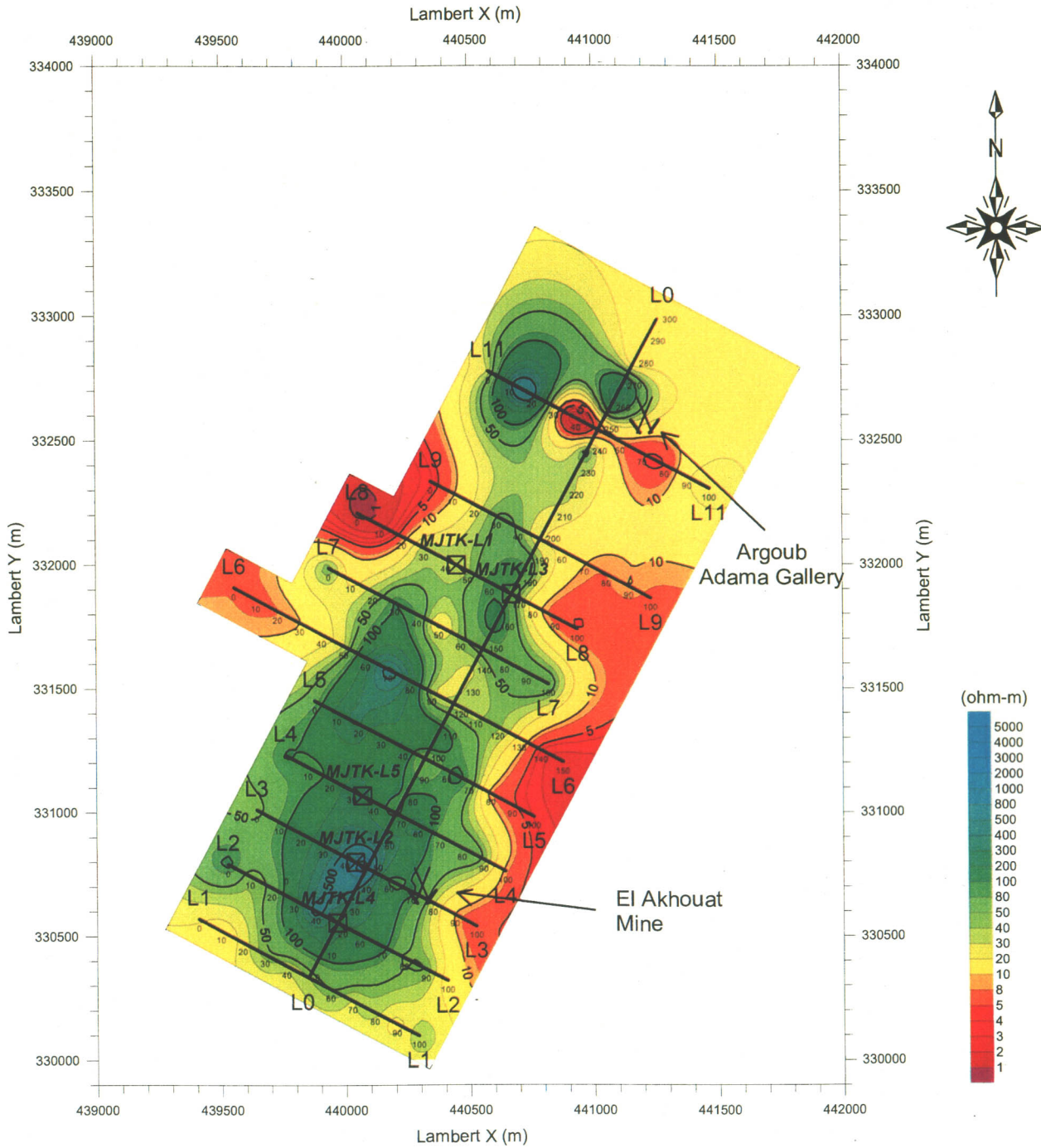


Figure 138 Modeled IP section (Line L9)



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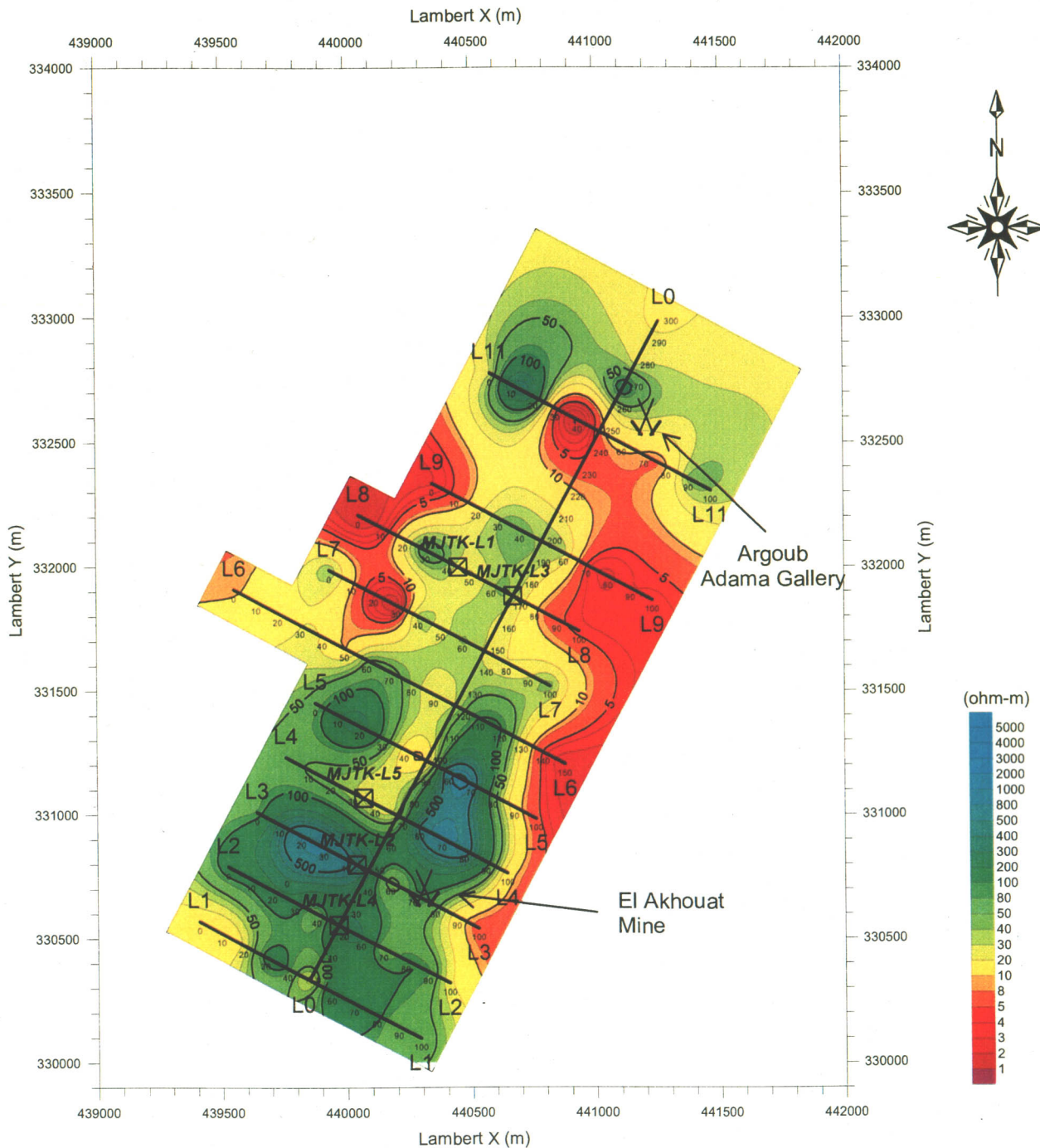
- : IP survey Line
- : Survey Area
- XX : Closed Mine
- ⊠ : Diamond Drill-Hole

Figure 139

Plan map of modeled resistivity
in El Akhouat-Argoub Adama prospect
(Altitude=400m)

Scale 1 : 25,000

February, 2002



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- : IP survey Line
- : Survey Area
- XX : Closed Mine
- ⊠ : Diamond Drill-Hole

Figure 140

Plan map of modeled resistivity
in El Akhouat-Argoub Adama prospect
(Altitude=300m)

Scale 1 : 25,000

February, 2002

anomalies. The resistive anomaly in the northern part becomes small around the station L11-10. The resistive anomaly beyond 100 Ωm in the southern part of the prospect is divided into two anomalies around the station L5-20 and from the station L3-0 to L0-75. In the southeaster part long resistive anomaly exceeding 100 Ωm appears.

Both the El Akhouat old mines and the Argoub-Adama old gallery are located in the boundary part between the northern high resistivity and the southern low resistivity.

• Plan map of modeled resistivity at elevation of 200m (Figure 141)

The distribution of resistivity in this map has almost same main features as the plan map of elevation of 300m. Resistivity decreases furthermore in general. Conductive zones less than 10 Ωm anomaly extends wider. The conductive zone in the northwestern part extends southwards to the cross point of the base line L0 and the line L4. The small resistive anomaly beyond 100 Ωm appears around the cross point of the base line L0 and the line L9.

• Plan map of modeled chargeability altitude=400m (Figure 142)

The chargeability anomaly exceeding 13 mV/V extends in the N-S direction from the station L2-70 to the L5-40 in the southern part of the prospect. The El Akhouat old mine is located in the southeastern part of the anomaly. A small chargeability anomaly above 10 mV/V lies around the station in the central part. No valid chargeability anomaly is recognized near the Argoub Adama old gallery.

• Plan map of modeled chargeability altitude=300m (Figure 143)

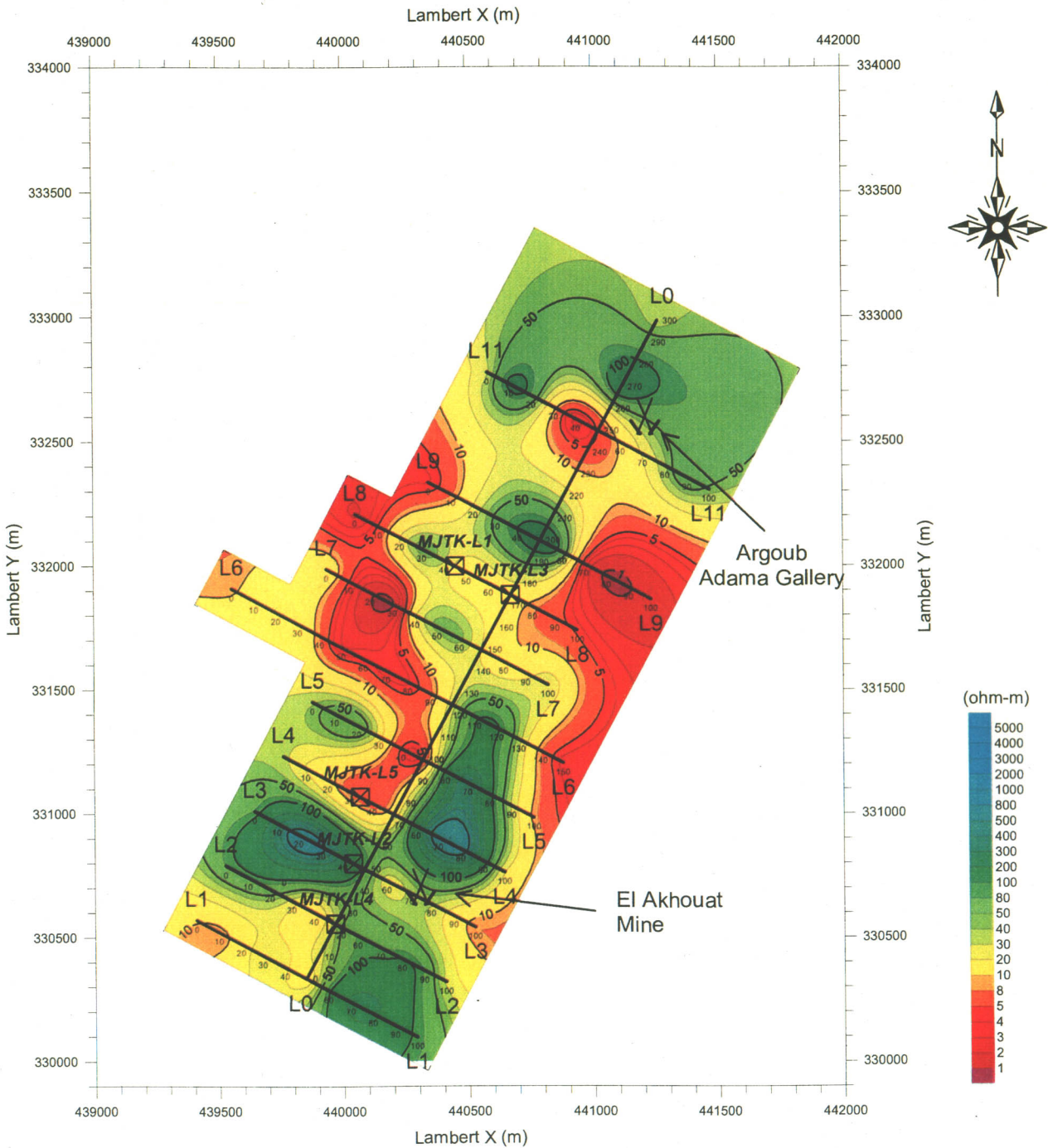
The large chargeability anomaly in the southern part of the prospect widens in the E-W direction around the survey line L3 running through the El Akhouat old mine. The maximum chargeability of the anomaly exceeds 20 mV/V. The indication of a high potential mineralization zone was caught in the drill hole MJTK-L2 targeting this anomaly, but mineral indications in the other drill hole MJTK-L4 and L5 targeting same anomaly don't have so much potential. The chargeability anomaly around the station L6-70 disappears, and the other anomaly above 10 mV/V appears around the cross point of the base line L0 and the survey line L8. The drill hole MJTK-L1 an L3 targeting this anomaly caught few mineral indications.

• Plan map of modeled chargeability altitude=200m (Figure 144)

The chargeability anomaly in the southern part extends along the survey line L3 rather in the NW-SE than N-S direction. Small chargeability anomalies above 10 mV/V are recognized around the station L6-70, L8-70, L9-0 and L0-230 from the central to the northern part of the prospect.

③ Interpretation

The interpreted IP map composed of the valid anomalies of residual gravity, chargeability and resistivity on the geological map is shown in Figure 145. The



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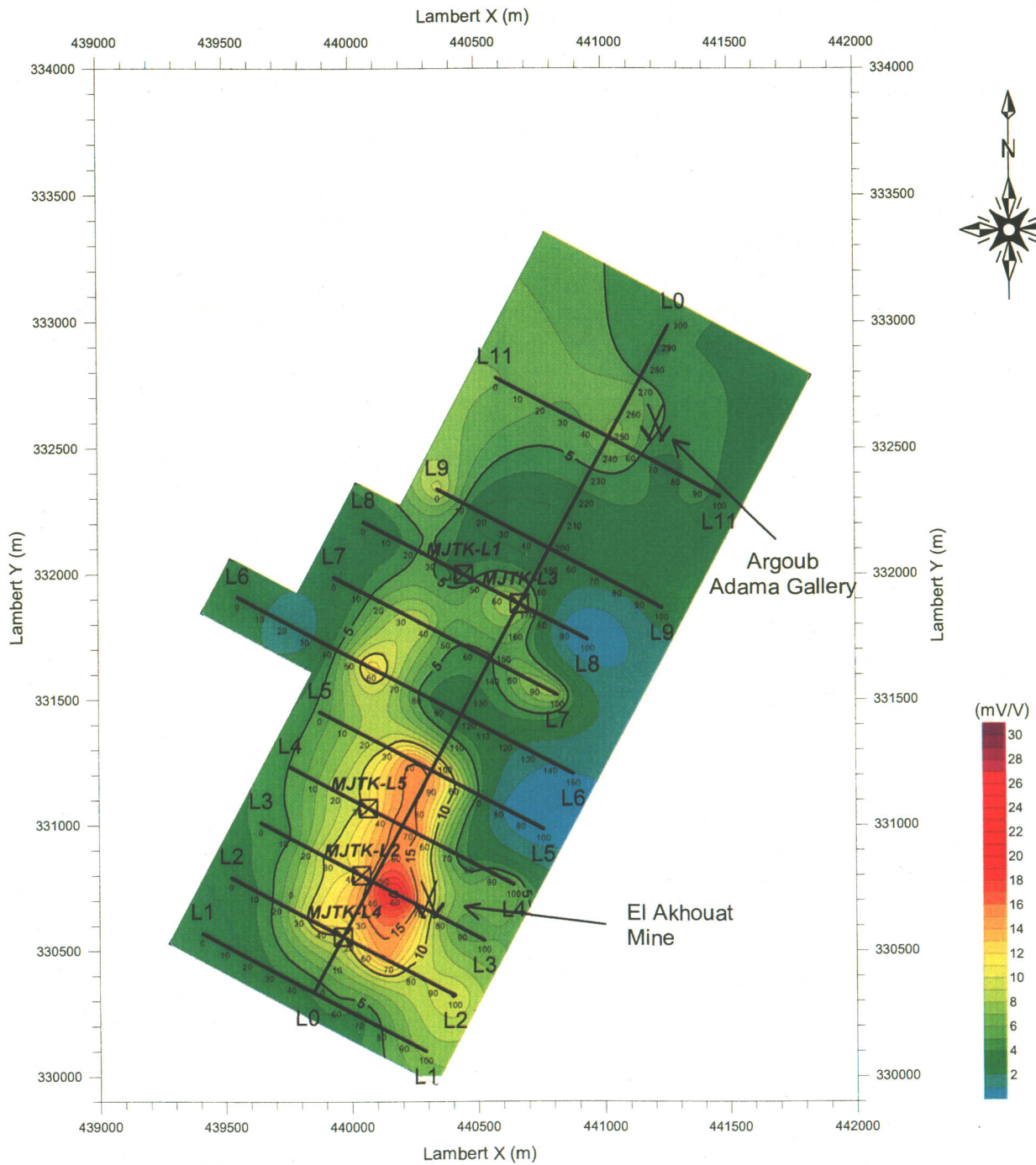
- : IP survey Line
- : Survey Area
- XX : Closed Mine
- ⊠ : Diamond Drill-Hole

Figure 141

Plan map of modeled resistivity
in El Akhouat-Argoub Adama prospect
(Altitude=200m)

Scale 1 : 25,000

February, 2002



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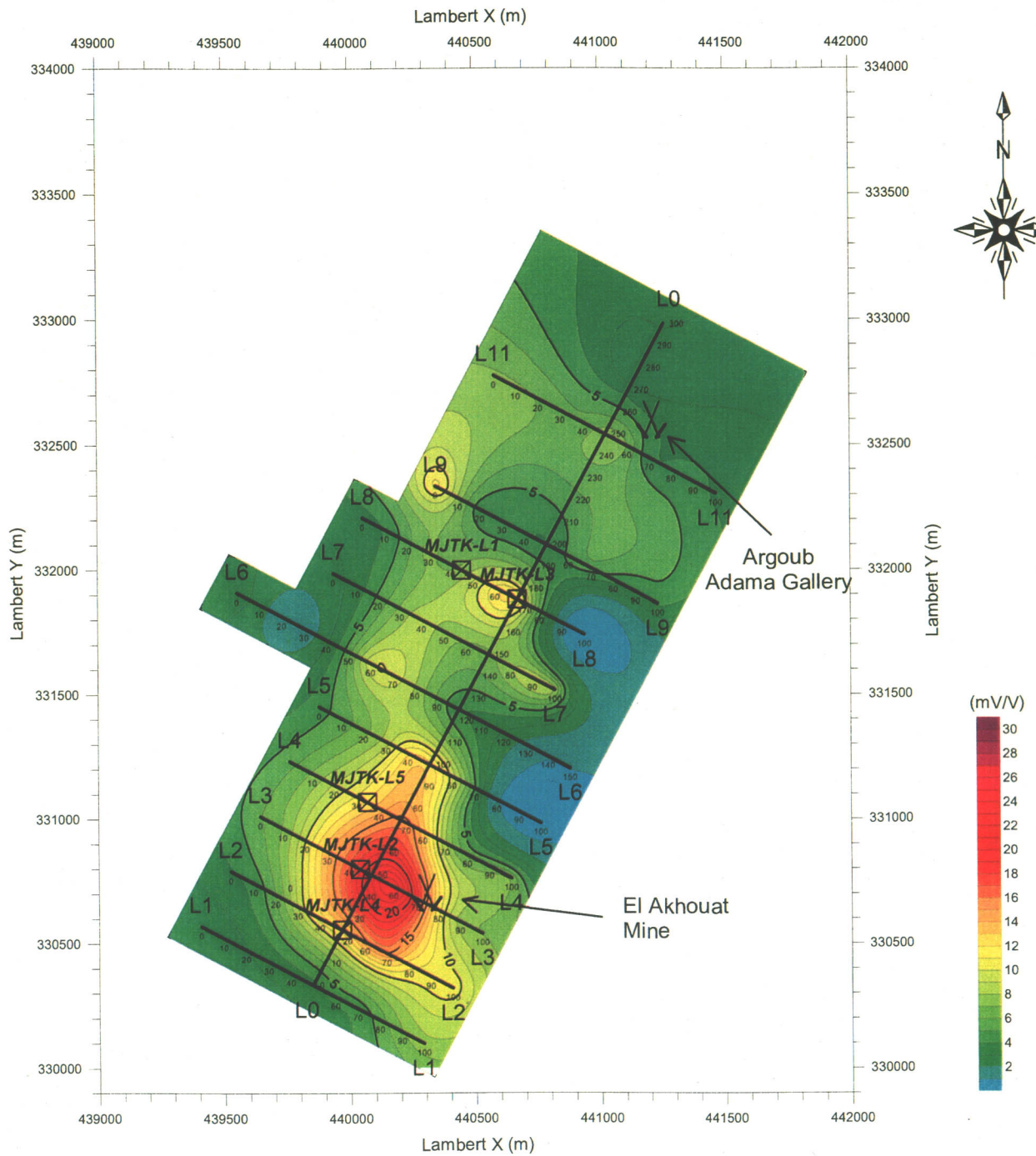
- : IP survey Line
- : Survey Area
- XX : Closed Mine
- ⊠ : Diamond Drill-Hole

Figure 142

Plan map of modeled chargeability
in El Akhouat-Argoub Adama prospect
(Altitude=400m)

Scale 1 : 25,000

February, 2002



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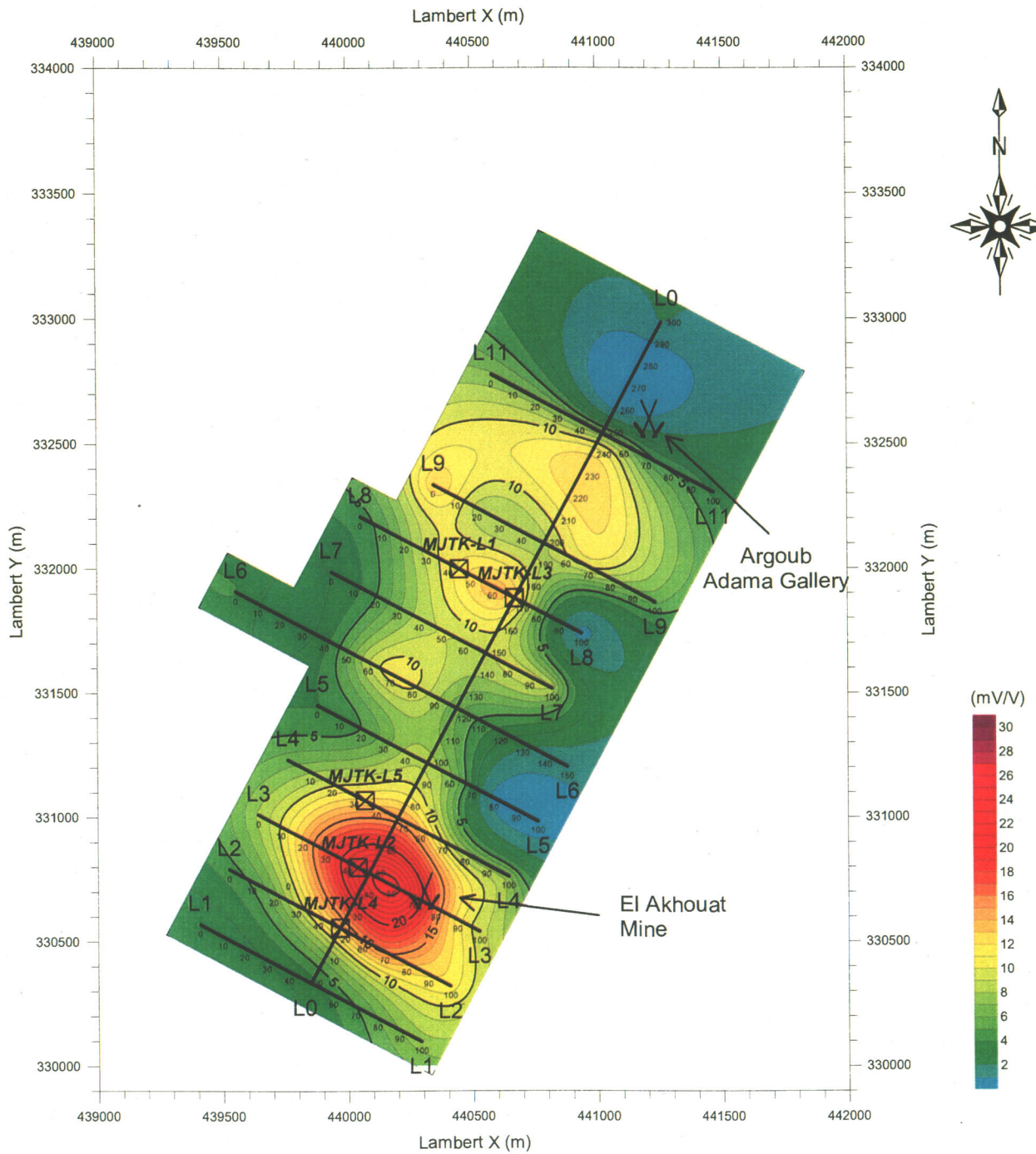
- : IP survey Line
- : Survey Area
- XX : Closed Mine
- ⊠ : Diamond Drill-Hole

Figure 143

Plan map of modeled chargeability
in El Akhouat-Argoub Adama prospect
(Altitude=300m)

Scale 1 : 25,000

February, 2002



LEGEND

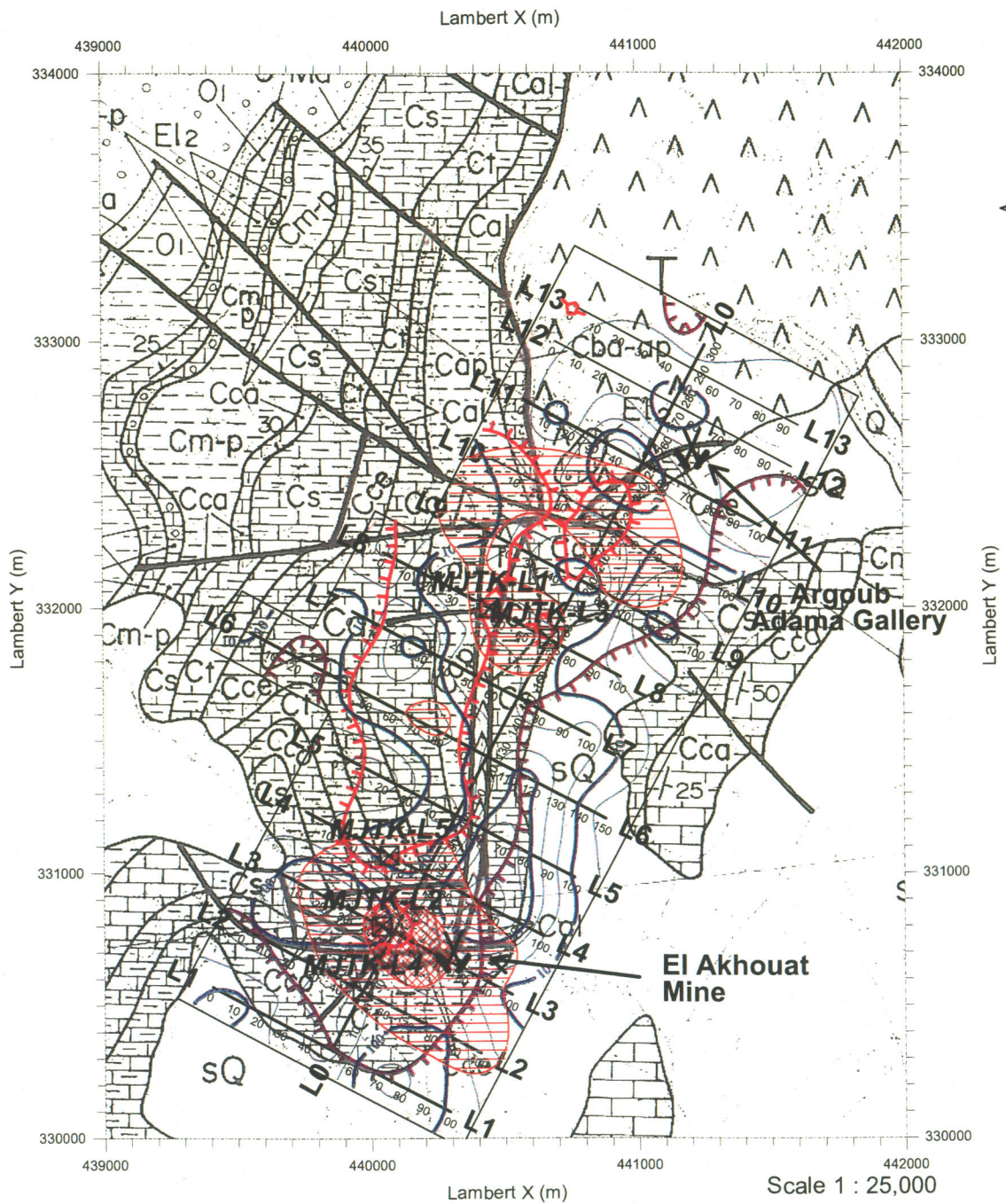
- : IP survey Line
- : Survey Area
- XX : Closed Mine
- ⊠ : Diamond Drill-Hole

Figure 144

Plan map of modeled chargeability
in El Akhouat-Argoub Adama prospect
(Altitude=200m)

Scale 1 : 25,000

February, 2002



Legend



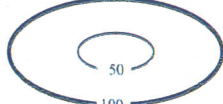







-  Modeled Chargeability > 20mV/V (Altitude 200m)
-  Modeled Chargeability > 10mV/V (Altitude 200m)
-  Modeled Resistivity (Altitude 200m) (Unit : Ωm)
-  Residual Gravity > 1.2mgal
-  Residual Gravity < 0.3mgal
-  Profiles for IP and Gravity survey
-  Profiles for Gravity survey
-  Stations
-  Ancient Works
-  : Diamond Drill-Hole

Figure 145 Interpreted IP map in El Akhouat-Argoub Adama prospect

Interpreted IP section, which the results of the 2-D analysis are overlaid on the result of the section analysis of gravity survey, is shown in Figure 146.

As mentioned on the gravity interpretation map in this prospect, a high anomaly of residual gravity exceeding 1.2 mgal extends in the N-S direction from the northwestern end of the survey line L9 towards around the station L4-30 in the western part of prospect. In the plan maps of elevation of 400m above sea level, which represents shallow part, high resistivity beyond 100 Ω m and a chargeability anomaly exceeding 10 mV/V distribute along the centerline of the high anomaly of residual gravity. In the ground surface overlain these anomalies small old open pits line up in the hill slope.

In the distribution of resistivity at the elevation of 200m, which represents the deep part, as shown Figure 145 a conductive anomaly less than 10 Ω m distributes along the axis line of the high anomaly of residual gravity. A strong chargeability anomaly beyond 20 mV/V lies around the intersection of the base line L0 with the survey line L3. The high chargeability zone above 10 mV/V surrounding this anomaly is limited between the line L2 and L4. A small high anomaly of residual gravity above 1.2 mgal overlies the chargeability anomaly exceeding 20 mV/V, and it is separated from the large anomaly of residual gravity in the northern side. In both the north and the south sides of the chargeability anomaly and the small residual gravity anomaly two E-W striking faults running. The drill hole MJTK-L2 inside the two faults caught the potential zone of ore deposit, but in the drill holes MJTK-L4 and L5 outside them little mineralization is recognized. Overall a high potential zone of ore deposit is limited between the two E-W striking faults.

A small chargeability anomaly above 10 mV/V lies around the station L6-70 in the central part, and another anomaly above 10 mV/V extends from the line L8 to L10 in the northern part of the prospect. In the drill hole MJTK-L1 and L3 targeting the latter anomaly little mineralization is recognized. It may be too early to conclude the relation of chargeability to mineralization in this project area. However, it may be the time to conclude the threshold of chargeability as an exploration parameter in the area.

In the interpreted IP section as shown Figure 146, chargeability anomalies exceeding 10 mV/V are corresponded to the boundary of resistivity and the changing part of the top depth of the gravity basement. It is suggested that high chargeability anomaly that may reflect mineralization appears around the geological dynamic structures such as faults.

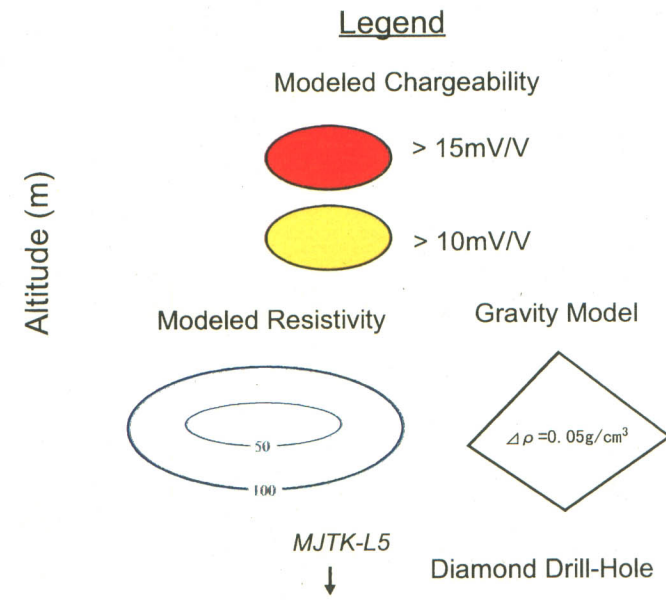
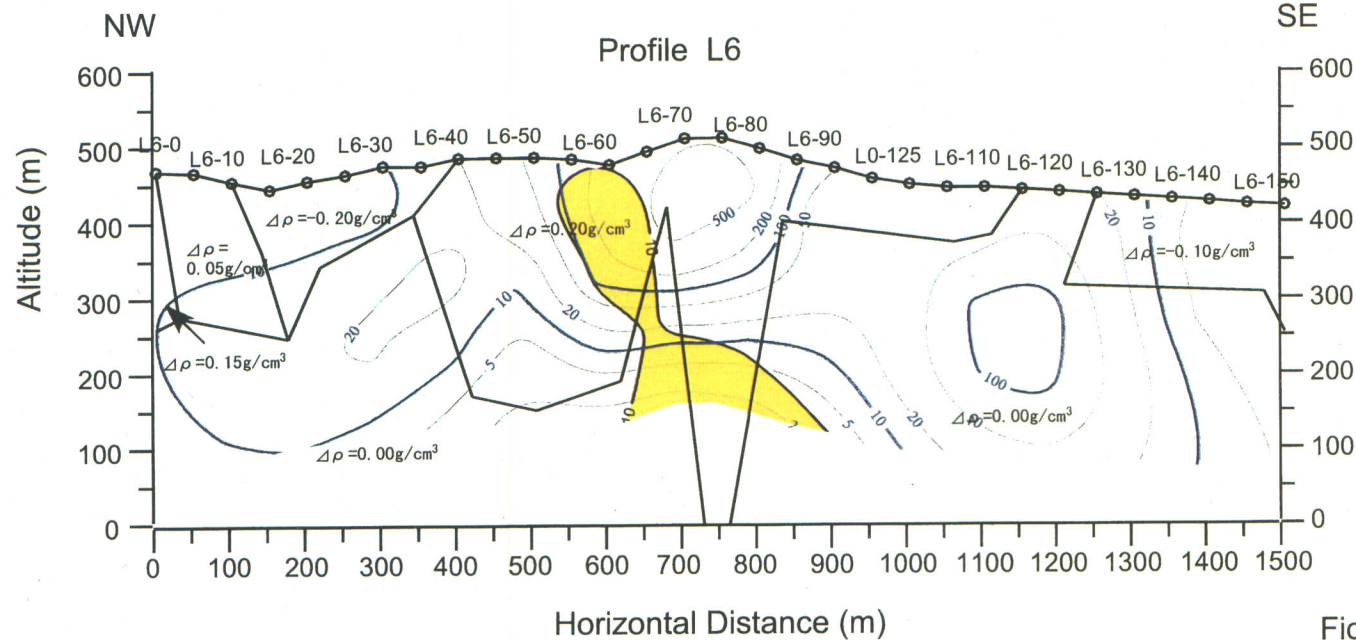
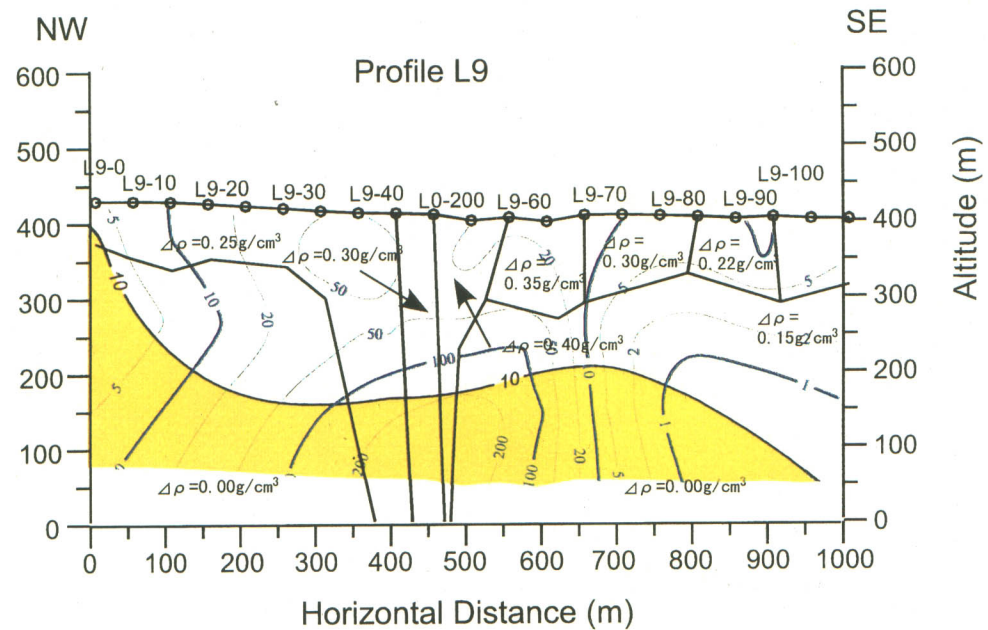
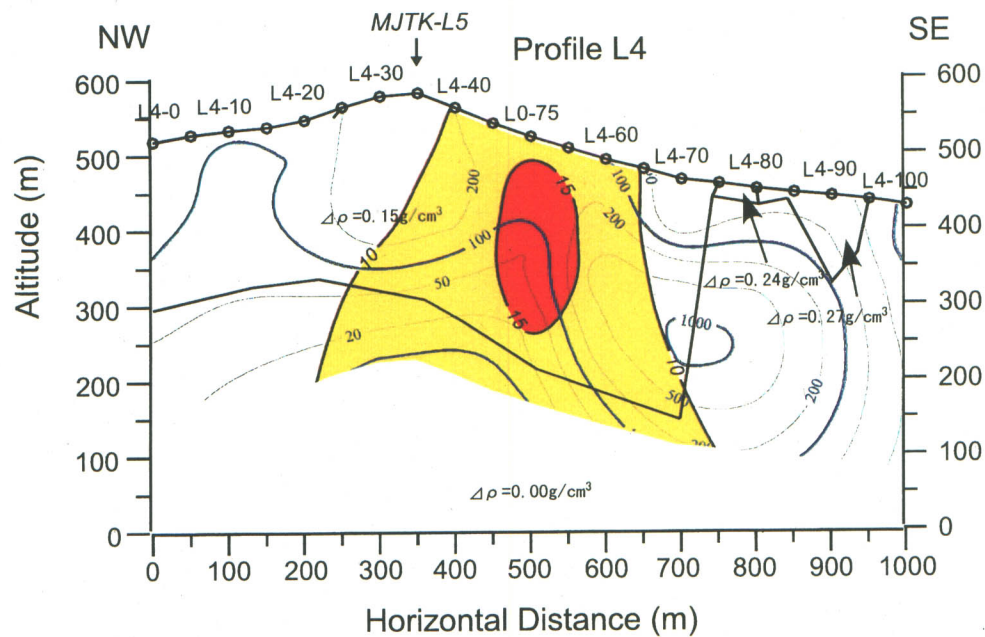


Figure 146 Interpreted IP section (L4, L6, L9)