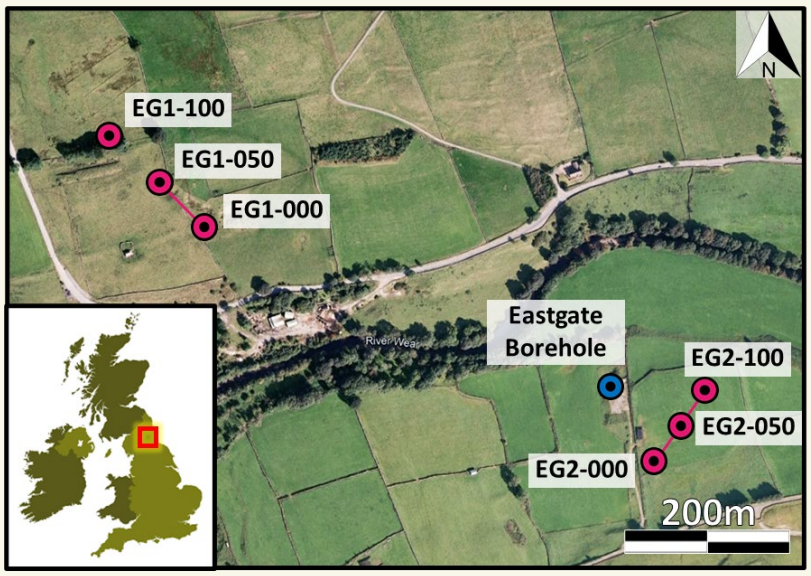
How can ADR identify sub-surface *HEAT*



Adrok have been developing their sub-surface heat detection methods in various geothermal sites in North-East England.

Low values in the Energy-Gamma (basic measure of energy reflectivity) component of the ADR Harmonics correspond to high temperatures beneath the ground.

In Eastgate, the lowest 20 E-Gamma troughs from the 6 Virtual Boreholes have identified two "hot spots" at depths of 400-500m & 520-600m, respectively, within the Weardale Granite.

These targets correlate directly with two high temperature readings in the Eastgate Borehole. In particular the target at 411m, where a hot influx of hot, saline water was encountered during drilling.

Eastgate ADR Readings

Energy-Gamma

0.98 0.985 0.99

Eastgate Borehole

Temperature (°C)

10 15 20 25 30

Ground Level

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

Depth (m)

Limestones & Sandstones

Weardale Granite

1 HEAT

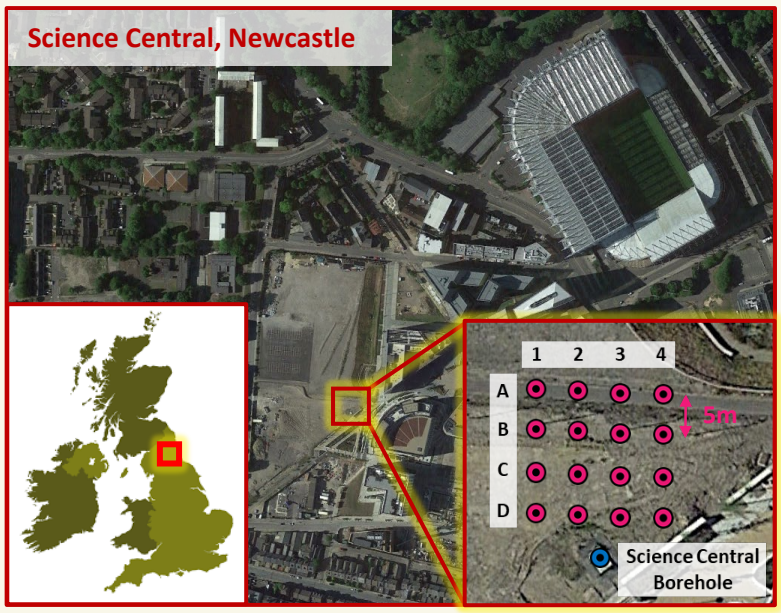
2 HEAT

* Drilling encountered an open fracture with a strong influx of hot, saline water at 411m depth.

EG1-000 EG1-050 EG1-100 EG2-000 EG2-050 EG2-100

Eastgate Borehole Temperature

ADR can identify
GEOTHERMAL GRADIENTS



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Low values in the Energy-Gamma (basic measure of energy reflectivity) component of the ADR Harmonics correspond to high temperatures beneath the ground.

In Science Central, Newcastle, the lowest 20 E-Gamma troughs from the 16 Virtual Boreholes have identified the enhanced geothermal gradient with the E-Gamma troughs increasing in both quantity and significance with depth.

The increase in E-Gamma troughs with depth shows the same gradient as the Science Central Borehole temperature readings, with temperatures over 60°C at 1350m depth.