

DELINEATING FAULTS AND LITHOLOGICAL BOUNDARIES USING REFLECTED ENERGY (Part 1)

Adrok carried out 8 scans over a documented Pb-Zn deposit in Ireland. Two scans (H1 and H5 presented here) are located close to cross section X-3 (<50m) so an almost direct comparison can be made between the results and the lithology observed in drilling. Drilling undertaken by G11 (G11-1344-01) and previous tenement holders (holes B113 and B65) demonstrated that Adrok's scans were not positioned over mineralisation (see 1% Pb Grade shell shown on cross section below) therefore the lead-zinc signature was not obtained. Nevertheless, scan results were examined for boundaries (Part 1 – Faults and Lithological Boundaries) as well as internal layer lithology discrimination (Part 2). Lithological boundaries and faults are characterised by changes in the dielectric permittivity (E_r) of the rock types on either side of the boundary. Accordingly, the boundaries act as "reflectors" to the pulsed radar signal. As predicted, changes in \mathcal{E}_r appear as the strongest return energy values in the received/reflected signal and correspond with major changes in rock-types or faults (or both as lithological contacts can be fault-bound). The contacts ($\Delta \varepsilon_r$) are recorded as anomalies in the E-Log curve that trend towards lower values. The intensity of the anomaly (i.e. the lower the value of E-Log) is interpreted to be proportional to the absolute change in \mathcal{E}_r across the contact.

Hdrok



1% Pb grade shell

(data provided by G11)

Lithological contact ($\Delta \mathcal{E}_r$)

Fault or fracture zone identified in drilling ($\Delta \varepsilon_r$) by G11 geologists

Lithological contact which may also be faulted

Faults located within lithological units and not at lithological contacts

The strongest reflected energy in both scans (H1 and H5 below) occurs at the contact in lithology between units **B** and **C** as marked on the results as **1**.



ADROK SCAN H5 (results)

H5 E-Log (relative energy %)



Geological cross-section X-3 (NE-SW) provided by G11. Cross section is constructed from multiple drill holes. Faults and unit boundaries may be dipping in 3rd dimension. V=H

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