



GPR ACQUISITION IN THE JUNGLE FOR LATERITE EXPLORATION

DMT Geosciences specializes in the integration of ground and airborne geophysical data with geological, borehole, hydrogeological and any other available data.

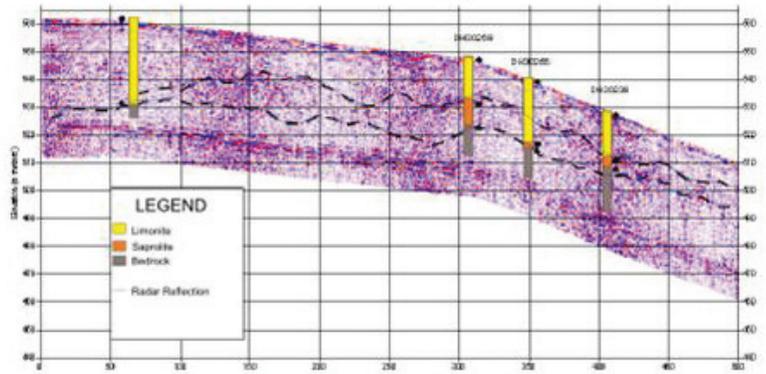
DMT Geosciences has extensive experience in mining and mine development geophysics. Surveys have been conducted in environments ranging from the jungles of Africa to the high Andes in Peru, and from the Canadian Arctic to the South Pacific. DMT Geosciences has employed nearly every ground geophysical method available to address a wide variety of mine related project objectives.

SOME OF THE MORE SPECIALIZED MINING AND MINE DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS DMT GEOSCIENCES IS INVOLVED WITH INCLUDE:

- In-seam coal mapping
- Oil sands deposit mapping and hazard identification
- Aggregate and sand mapping
- Laterite and bauxite exploration
- Design of tailings facilities
- Alluvial gold and diamond exploration

GROUND PENETRATING RADAR IN A LATERITE ENVIRONMENT

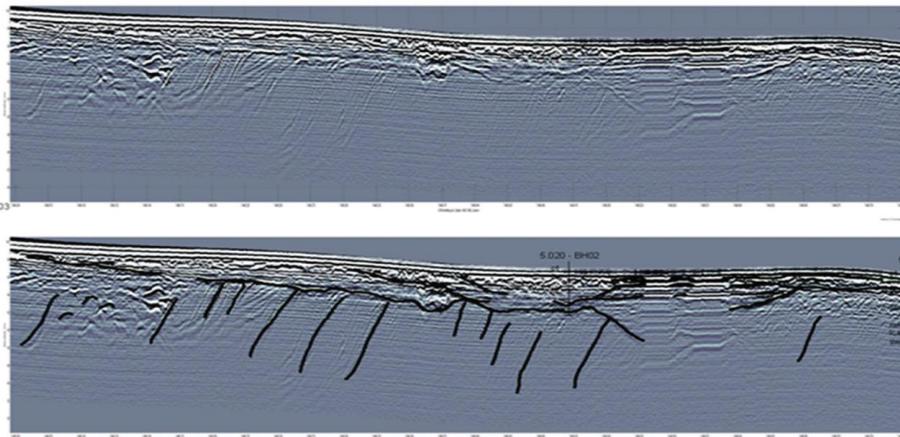
Ground penetrating radar (GPR) has the ability to continuously image laterite weathering profiles, which can have surprisingly variable boundaries between boreholes. Conventional estimates of resource volumes based on point sampling provided by boreholes often do not converge on a single reliable estimate. Combined with sparse drill coverage to confirm layer identification and grade, a geoscientifically sound and measured resource estimate can be made quickly and economically.



MAPPING LATERITE ORE-BODY LAYERING WITH GPR

GROUND PENETRATING RADAR FOR MAPPING SAND DEPOSITS

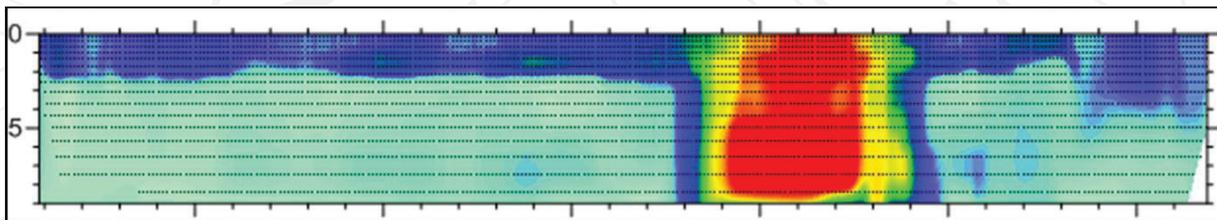
GPR can be used to detect and map sand deposits in many environments. Under optimal ground conditions, readings can show very fine details, such as fault and bedding planes. GPR is often used in conjunction with airborne geophysical data and OhmMapper ground resistivity surveys to locate and delineate sand deposits for road construction, oil and gas fracking operations and other industrial uses.



GPR SECTIONS SHOWING BEDDED SANDS

AGGREGATE MAPPING

Surfice aggregate deposits of viable size and proximity to construction sites can be difficult to find by traditional methods such as aerial photography. Aggregates are generally more electrically resistive than the surrounding sediments. Electromagnetic and electrical imaging surveys are commonly used to locate and delineate aggregate deposits. The presence of aggregates can also pose problems for HDD crossings.



OHMMAPPER CROSS-SECTION SHOWING A GRAVEL AND PERMAFROST RICH PALEOCHANNEL (IN RED)