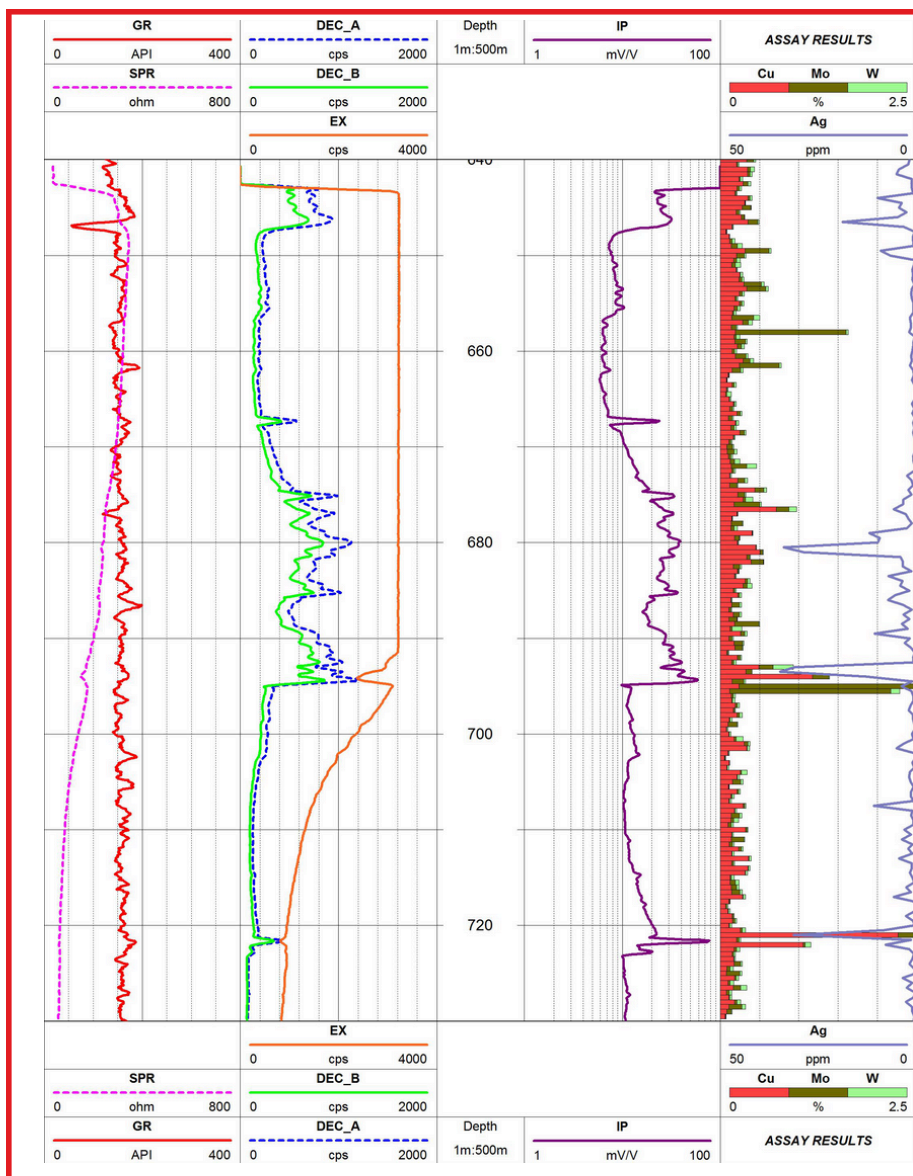


Case study - induced polarisation



The example log shown on the left was recorded in an HQ-cored borehole drilled on an exploration prospect located in eastern Europe.

The deposit is of a “stockwork” type, consisting of a network of mineralised veins hosted within a granitic body. Different phases of hydrothermal mineralisation have resulted in localised, elevated concentrations of Cu (chalcopyrite), Mo (molybdenite) and W (scheelite) in particular.

A weathered and mineralised section between \pm 668 and 695 m gives rise to a significant IP anomaly but is “invisible” on the natural gamma log (GR).

Below 690 m the probe’s excitation voltage reduces as a result of encountering highly saline borehole fluid: this does not, however, prevent the detection of a thin mineralised zone at around 722 m.



Core photos showing typical chalcopyrite (left) and molybdenite (right) mineralisation as encountered in this borehole.