

CHEERS!

We had a busy 2003 with a variety of projects and very favorable results. We had the change to grow significantly maintaining the least amount of simultaneous field crews, in order to keep the same quality standards our customers and friends are used to. Many of you know we prefer to get involved in less simultaneous projects, in order to guarantee a high level of quality and professionalism in our results.

With this in mind, and with the will to constantly update our services with the latest software and technology, we started last September presenting our results with interactive three-dimensional images, using state-of-the-art software. We are proud to be the first Geophysicists in Perú to use such visualization techniques, which provide our clients an additional tool to work with our results.

José R. Arce

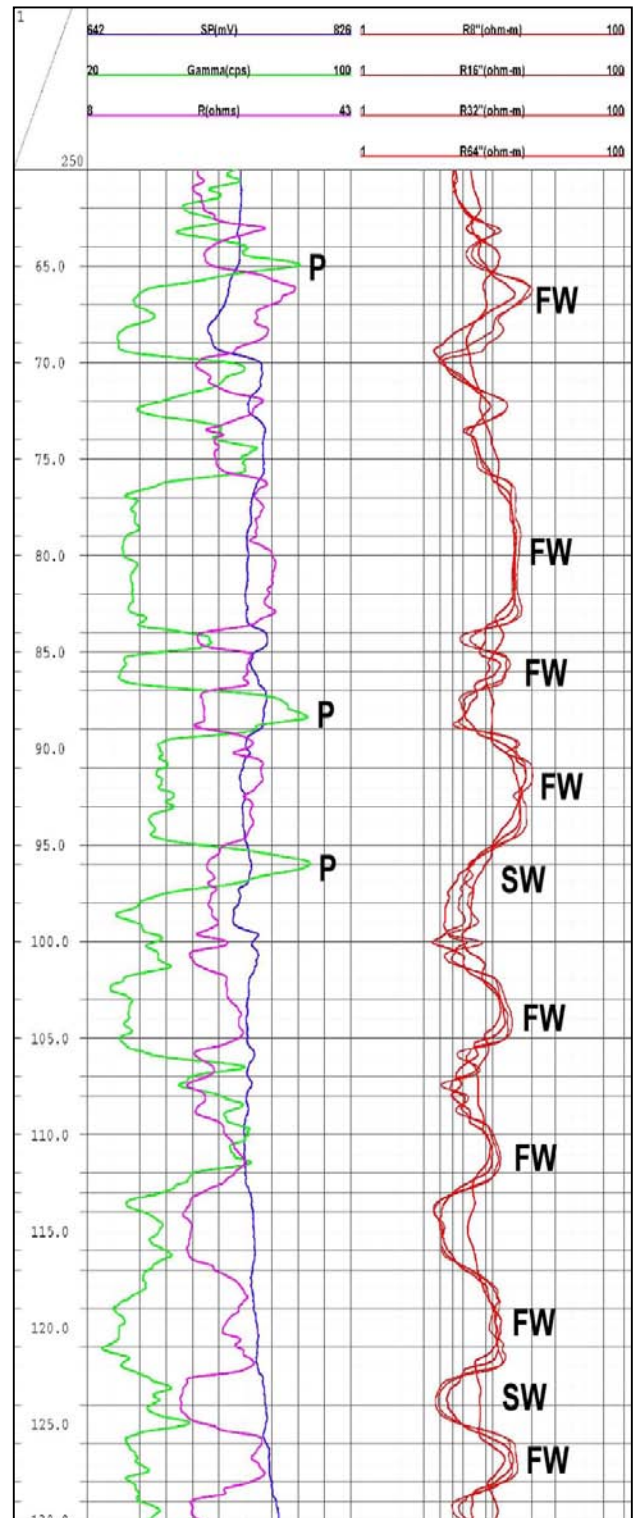
WELL-LOGGING

In 1967 we introduced for the first time in Perú geophysical well-logging techniques for groundwater wells. Since those days, these methods have undergone great improvements in instrumentation and data management. The applications of these techniques are mainly limited to the probes or tools available at the time they are required and their main objective is to obtain detail information in existing drillholes. Some of the available well-logging methods are electrical (SP-Resistivity-IP), Electromagnetics, Seismic, Optical and Radiation.

At the present time we own and operate a Mount Sopris MGX-II logging unit, with a 500m winch and a polyelectric-gamma probe, which allows us to obtain 9 simultaneous records (Natural Gamma, Self-Potential, Resistance, 8"-16"-32"-64" Normal Resistivities, and fluid Temperature and Resistivity). There is a great variety of rental probes for this unit. We do our data processing with Wellcad.

RESULTS

The image shown on the right is an extract of a well-log obtained in Piura. The curves shown are natural gamma ray (green), self-potential (blue), resistance (magenta) and four normal resistivities (red). Our interpretation of this Tertiary sedimentary column is given as three main geophysical units: FW (porous sand with possible fresh water saturation), SW (salty water saturation) and P (phosphates). With this interpretation, we suggested installation of filters in all permeable (FW) units, with the exception of those containing high natural gamma phosphate (P) peaks. This well-log has a resolution of one complete set of readings per centimeter.



Until next time...

