We carry out the borehole logging to get in-situ physical properties of surrounding formation of subsurface area with wide range of logging tools, in open and cased boreholes.
G&DS LLC company provides a downhole and uphole borehole logging services to our customers with following logging tools:

Natural Gamma
SPR/SP
Caliper
Deviation
Gamma-Gamma Density
Dual Density
Induced Polarization
Spectral Gamma
Fluid Resistivity & Temperature
Full-wave acoustic sonic
Optical borehole imaging
Acoustic borehole imaging
Televiewer
other tools on demand

We've carried out the uphole logging operation in the 265 m underground, at Gurvanbulag Underground Uranium Mine site (Emeelt mines, Dornod) on May 2007 first time in Mongolia. We also have deepest record of shallow logging – 1747 m (Ouy Tolgoi, Geotechnical evaluation logging).

ABOUT BOREHOLE LOGGING

Borehole geophysics is simply geophysics in a nontraditional environment. In mineral exploration, tradition dictates that airborne and surface geophysical measurements be made prior to drilling the target. In the past, borehole geophysical measurements, which were feasible, were not used to any great extent to obtain additional information because it was cheaper to drill more holes. However, since drilling is now such an expensive part of exploration, it is important

that maximum advantage be taken of the methods offered by geophysics to evaluate apparently barren ground (i.e. a "dry" hole) and to increase the probability of striking significant mineralization during subsequent drilling.

The primary objectives of drilling a hole are to obtain information about the geological environment and to detect the presence and measure the quantity of economic minerals which will (hopefully) be intersected by the borehole. The information obtained from the borehole has until recent years been entirely based on the drill core taken from the hole. However, the core is often missing for critical sections of the hole because of difficult drilling conditions, while in inhomogeneous rock, the true ore distribution cannot be deduced because the core is not representative.

Thus the borehole itself becomes a valuable pathway for geophysical logging instead of a worthless hole left after retrieving the drill core. The borehole geophysical measurements can be used to detect the presence of nearby mineralization missed by the borehole, to evaluate zones where the core was lost, or to evaluate large-volume bulk samples of the ore mineralization in the walls of the borehole. Some techniques such as those based on nuclear methods, can even be used inside steel drill pipe or casing. Electrical, electromagnetic and seismic methods can be used in a hole-to-hole configuration to study the rocks between adjacent boreholes. Surface-to-hole, and hole-to-surface measurements can be used to increase the radius of investigation around the borehole