

WORK REPORT
on the
SHAKESPEARE TWP. PROPERTY
SUDBURY MINING DIVISION
for
NY85 CAPITAL INC.

2.54204

Submitted by: Steve Anderson
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July, 2013

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INTRODUCTION

The following report will deal with the results of an Induced Polarization survey carried out on the Shakespeare Twp. Project, located in Shakespeare and Baldwin Townships, Sudbury Mining Division. The property is made up of 17 block and single unit mining claims (95 units) located in the north east portion of Shakespeare and north western portion Baldwin Townships (Figure #3). This work program was carried out as follow-up to a magnetometer survey. As with the magnetometer survey, it was conducted on 4 claims located in Shakespeare Township, focusing on the area around a past producing gold mine. The work was carried out on a contract basis by Vision Exploration on behalf of NY85 Capital Inc.

A total of 21 km of grid lines were established to cover an area in the immediate vicinity of the old workings (Figure #4). In a previous work program, the entire grid was covered with a magnetometer survey. The Induced Polarization was designed to provide additional geophysical data over the area that may indicate zones of sulphides or disseminated sulphides. These areas will then be further tested with geological mapping and sampling where possible or diamond drilling. This work was carried out between November 10th and November 26th, 2012.

This report will deal with the results of the Induced Polarization survey carried out on the above-mentioned property.



SHAKESPEARE TWP PROJECT
 LOCATION MAP
 FIGURE #1

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The portion of the Shakespeare Twp. Property covered by this work program is located in the central part of Shakespeare Township. It covers 4 block and single unit mining claims made up of 10 units (Figure #4). A legal description of the property can be found under the claims section of this report. The work area is situated approximately 2km north of the village of Webwood (Figure #2).

Access to the work area was gained by taking Hwy 11 West of Sudbury to the Village of Webwood. From here, Agnew Lake Road heads north and at roughly the 2km point crosses the most westerly claim, providing excellent access.

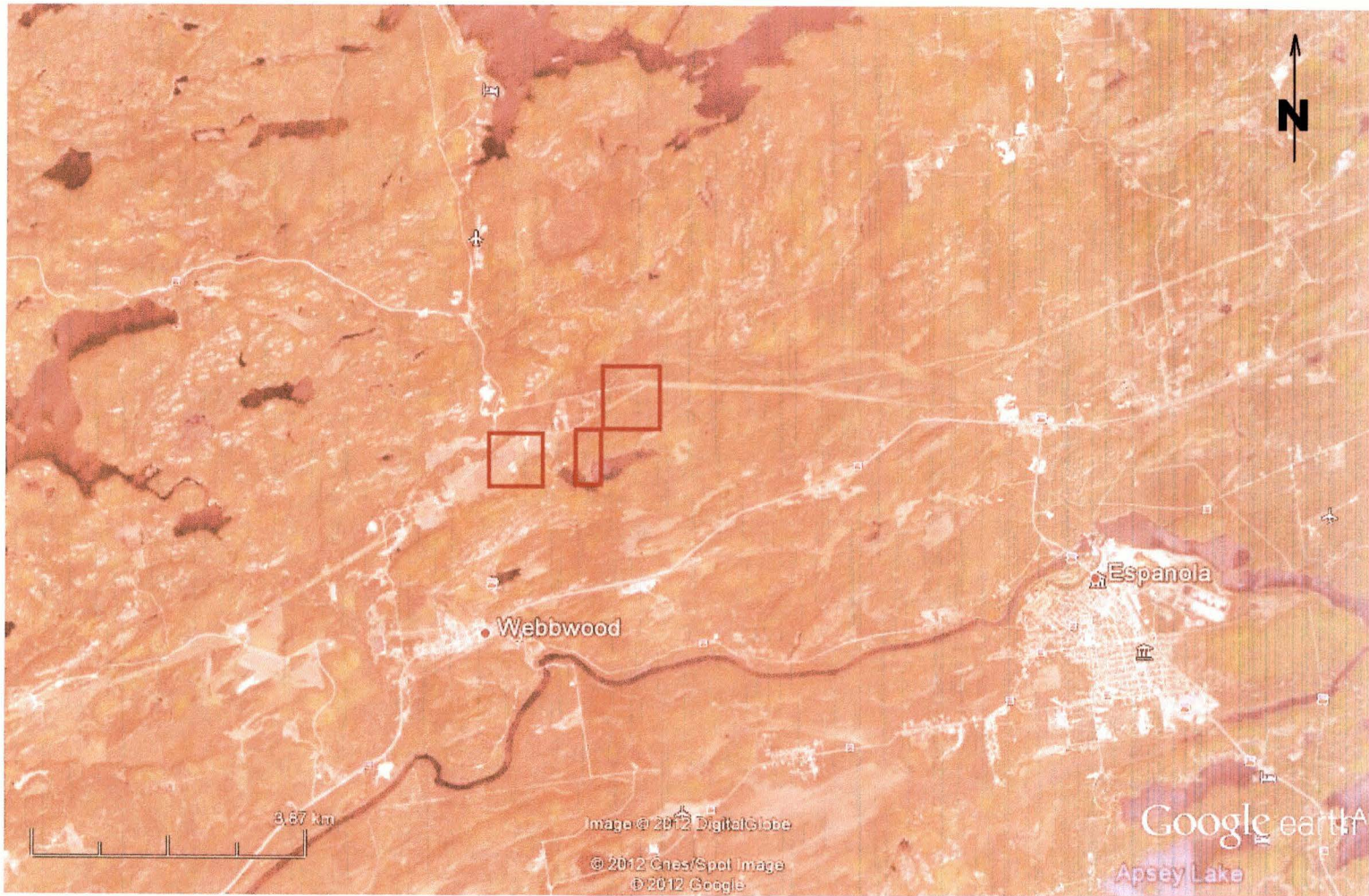
PERSONNEL

The following people were directly involved in carrying out the Magnetometer survey. All were employed by Vision Exploration of Timmins, Ontario.

Project Manager	Steve Anderson	Timmins
Technician	Aurel Chaumont	Timmins
Technician	Lanny Anderson	Crystal Falls
Helper	Pat Lachance	Timmins
Helper	Mike Tremblay	Timmins
Helper	Glenn Okeefe	Timmins
Helper	Phil Macmer	Timmins

PREVIOUS WORK

The first phase of exploration to be carried out on this property by NY85 Capital Inc. took the form of a line cutting program and Magnetometer Survey of a select portion of the block. A work history for previous operators of the property shows the property to host the past producing Shakespeare Gold Mine which ran from 1903 through 1907.



Google earth

miles
km



**NY 85 CAPITAL INC
SHAKESPEARE TWP PROJECT
REGIONAL LOCATION MAP**

FIGURE #2

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The geology underlying the Shakespeare Twp. Property is summarized in a 1976 geology report titled "Geology of Dunlop-Shakespeare Area" by K.D. Card and P.A. Palonen.

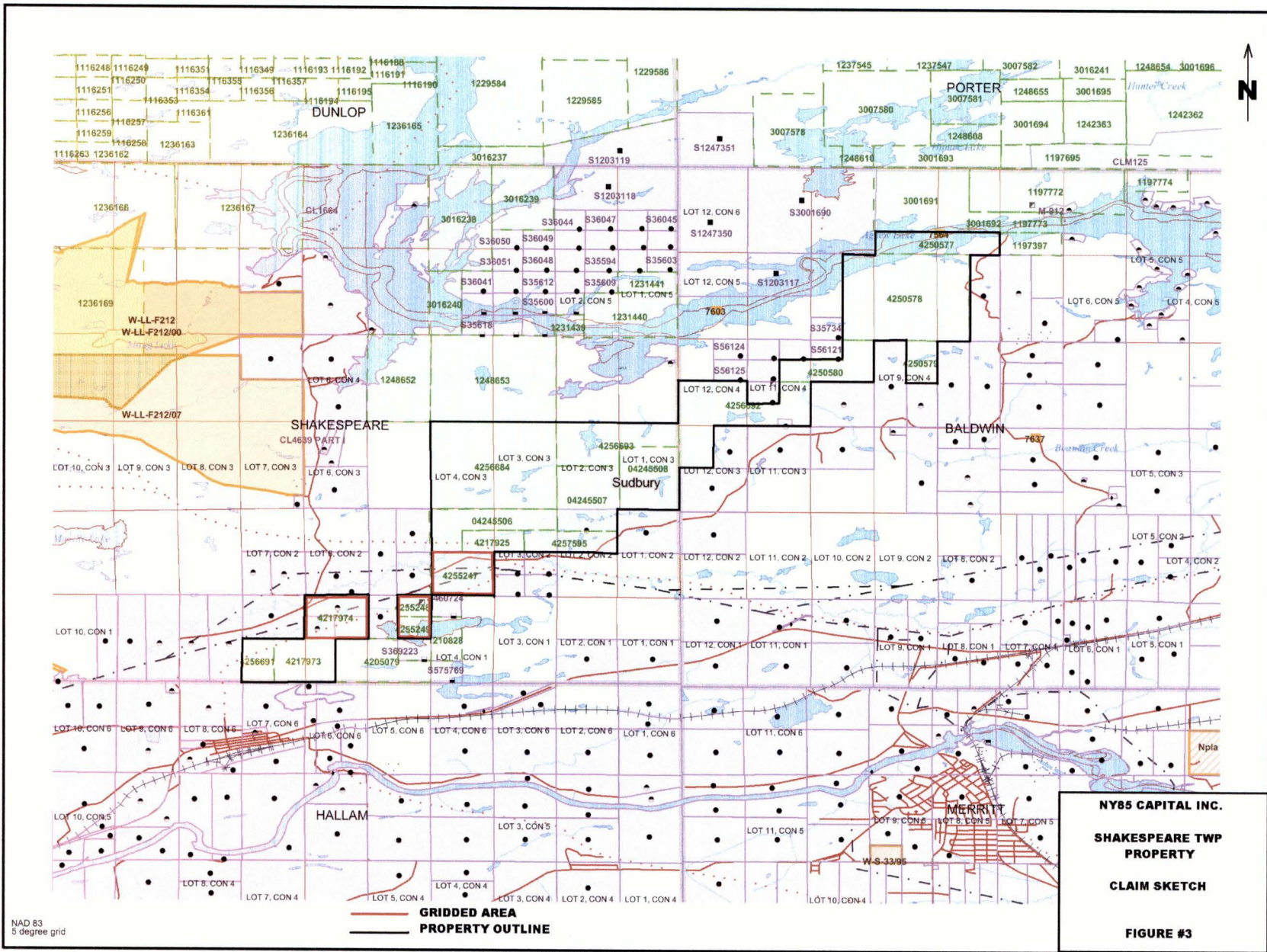
In summary, the Shakespeare area is located on the contact between the Achaean, Southern and Superior Provinces of the Canadian Shield.

The rocks are typically characterized as being Precambrian in age, and include felsic plutonic rocks of the Superior Province to the north and Protozoic rocks supracrustal sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Huronian Supergroup to the south.

CLAIMS

The claims covered by this work program are part of the Shakespeare Twp. Property and are as follows.

<u>Claim #</u>	<u># of Units</u>	<u>Lot & Con</u>	<u>Township</u>
4217974	4 units	N ½ Lot 6, Con 1	Shakespeare Township
4255248	1 unit	NE 1/4, N ½ Lot 5, Con 1	Shakespeare Township
4255249	1 unit	SE ¼, N ½ Lot 5, Con 1	Shakespeare Township
4255247	4 units	S ½, Lot 4, Con 2	Shakespeare Township

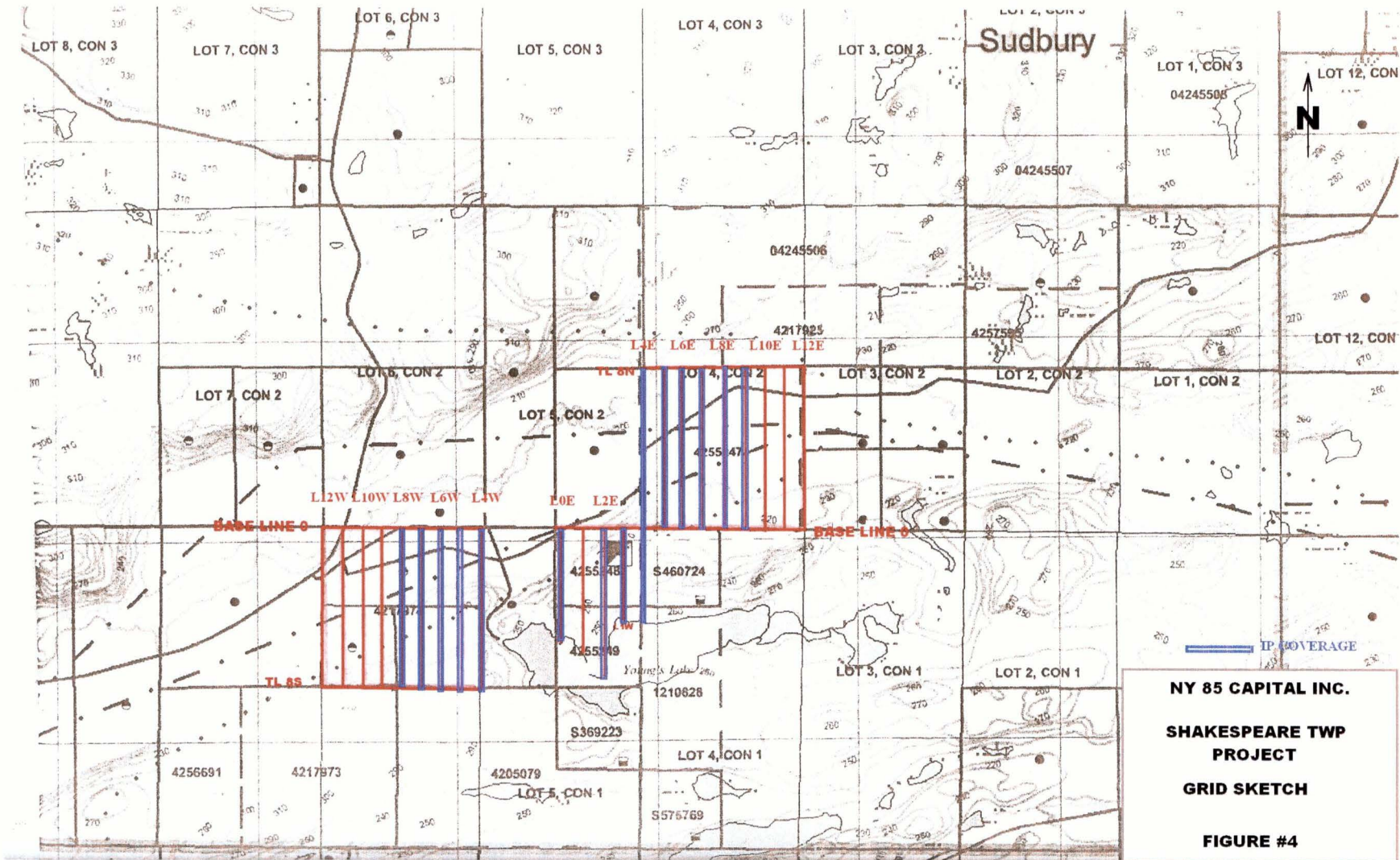


NAD 83
5 degree grid

— GRIDDED AREA
— PROPERTY OUTLINE

NY85 CAPITAL INC.
SHAKESPEARE TWP
PROPERTY
CLAIM SKETCH

FIGURE #3



WORK PROGRAM SUMMARY

General Information:

Project Dates:	November 10, 2012 – November 26, 2012
Survey Period:	16 days
Survey Days:	14 days
Weather:	2 days
Down days:	0 days
Survey Coverage:	12km over 14 grid lines

Personnel:

Project Supervision:	Steve Anderson
Geophysical Technician:	Aurel Chaumont

Survey Specifications:

Reading Interval:	25 meters
Line interval:	100 meters

Instrument:

IP Rx:	BRGM IP-6
IP Tx:	GDD IP-II. 1.4Kva

Surveyed by:

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WORK PROGRAM

The initial work program involved establishing 21km of chainsaw cut grid lined over a portion of the subject property. The base line and tie line were set up in an east west direction with perpendicular cross lines ever 100 meters. (Figure #4). These lines were then picketed using a 25 meter station interval and surveyed with magnetometer using a 12.5 meter reading interval.

The current Induced Polarization survey was carried out over 14 select grid lines. The entire grid was not covered due to budget restrictions.

The following is a brief description of the Induced Polarization survey and the parameters used.

General IP Theory

The IP method involves applying voltage across two electrodes in a pulsed manner i.e. 2 seconds on, 2 seconds off. A second "dipole" or electrode pair, measures the residual potential or voltage between them after the voltage is shut off or during the 2 second off cycle. The potential is recorded at different times after the shut off. If, for example, there is sulphide mineralization within the measuring dipoles, they will be polarized or charges set up on the sulphide particles. This polarization gives the zone a capacitor effect, thereby blocking the current delay giving a higher chargeability reading.

A typical signature for many gold showings would be a chargeability high, resistivity high and magnetic low. This would be characteristic of a mineralized, highly altered carbonated and/or silicified zone. However, this is by no means the only geological setting for gold; therefore every profile should be looked at individually and correlated with all other geophysical-geological data.

Electrode Array

The electrode array used for the survey was the Pole-Dipole Array. In this array, one current electrode (C1) and two receiver or potential electrodes (P1,P2), are moved down a line in unison. A second current electrode (C2), is placed normal to the expected strike direction an infinite distance away, at least one km. The two current electrodes are hooked up to a motor-generator and a current applied across them, usually less than 3 amperes. The applied voltage is pulsed in a 2 second on, 2 second off pattern controlled by the transmitter.

Thus we have a single pole current electrode following a pair or dipole of potential electrodes moving down the line. The advantage of this "Pole-Dipole" array over the "Dipole-Dipole" array is a deeper current pattern between the infinite and moving current electrode, resulting in better penetration of conductive overburden. Also, this array is considerably faster in areas of high electrode contact impedance due to frozen and or rocky ground conditions because only one current electrode placement is needed for each reading. A disadvantage of the "Pole Dipole"

array is a slightly more ambiguous interpretation due to the asymmetry of the array.

The distance between the potential electrodes is fixed usually 25 or 50 meters and this is called the "a" spacing. When the potential dipole is positioned with one "a" spacing between the C1 and the nearest P1, it is called a "N=1" reading with a theoretical plot point at the intersection of a 45 degree line drawn down in a section format from the C1 and nearest P1. When this N=1 reading is finished, the C1 remains stationary and the P1P2 dipole moves ahead one "a" spacing and an N=2 reading is obtained. Using the above plot convention it can be seen that the plot point is now further from the C1 and deeper. This is repeated for as many "N" readings as desired.

IP Survey Parameters

The IP survey was carried out using the following parameters:

Method: Time Domain
Electrode Array: Pole-Dipole
"a" spacing: 25 meters
Number of Dipoles Read: 1-6 inclusive
Pulse Duration: 2 seconds on, 2 seconds off
Delay Time: 310 milliseconds
Integration Time: 140 milliseconds
Receiver: BRGM IPR-6
Transmitter: GDD IPII 1.4KVA.
Data Presentation: Individual Pseudo sections
Scale: 1:2500

SURVEY RESULTS

The Induced Polarization survey conducted on the Shakespeare property was successful in outlining a number of zones that should be further investigated.

The main zone is chargeability high extends in a northeasterly direction from L0E/300-350S to L600E/200-225N. This zone shows a strong chargeability response (7-8 times background) occurring over moderately erratic resistivity's. To the east of this the strike direction appears to change and run almost in a perpendicular direction as far as L900E/150N. This portion of the zone shows much weaker chargeability's 2-3 times background).

What may be the western extension of this same zone occurs from L400E through L700E at roughly 350-400S.

Several other much weaker zones have been outlined and should not be dismissed without further investigation.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

As mentioned under results the main feature outlined may have a strike length of up to 1.6km. This zone appears to be on strike with the past producing Shakespeare Gold Mine. The strong chargeability response is likely marking areas of sulphides or disseminated sulphides.

This feature should be tested with geological mapping, stripping and sampling where possible. Any areas of interest or any overburden covered anomalies should then be tested with diamond drilling.

Data compilation as well as geological mapping of the area should also be carried out.

CERTIFICATION

I, Steve Anderson of Timmins, Ontario hereby certify that:

1. I hold a three-year Geological Technologist Diploma from Sir Sandford College, Lindsay, and Ontario, obtained in May 1981.
2. I have been practising my profession since 1979 in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, NWT, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Greenland.
3. I have been employed directly with Asamera Oil Inc. Urangellschaft Canada Ltd. Nanisivik Mines Ltd., R.S. Middleton Exploration Services Ltd., Rayan Exploration Ltd and I am currently president of Vision Exploration.
4. I have based conclusions and recommendations contained in this report on knowledge of the area, my previous experience and on the results of the fieldwork conducted on the property during November, 2012.

Dated this 17th day of July, 2013
At Timmins, Ontario.



APPENDIX "A"
BRGM IP-6



SPECIFICATIONS

SPECIFICATIONS

<i>Inputs:</i>	Multiple inputs, allowing from one to eight simultaneous dipole measurements. Nine binding posts mounted in a single row for easy reversal of the connection of the dipole array.
<i>Input Impedance:</i>	16M Ω
<i>Input Voltage Range:</i>	50 μ V to 14V
<i>Sum Vp2..Vp8:</i>	14V
<i>SP Bucking Range:</i>	\pm 10V. Automatic, linear slope correction operating on a cycle by cycle basis.
<i>Chargeability Range:</i>	0 to 300mV/V
<i>Tau Range:</i>	2 ⁻¹⁴ to 2 ¹¹ s
<i>Reading Resolution of Vp, SP and M:</i>	Vp - 10 μ V, SP - 1mV, M - 0.01mV/V
<i>Absolute Accuracy:</i>	Better than 1%
<i>Common Mode Rejection:</i>	>100db
<i>Vp Integration Time:</i>	10% to 80% of the current on time.
<i>IP Transient Program:</i>	Total measuring time keyboard selectable at 1, 2, 4, 8, 16 or 32 seconds. Normally 14 windows except that the first four are not measured on the 1 second timing, the first three are not measured on the 2 second timing and the first is not measured on the 4 second timing. See diagram in the Measurement and Calculation section. An additional transient slice of minimum 10ms width, and 10ms steps, with delay of at least 40ms is keyboard selectable.
<i>User Selectable IP Transient Program</i>	The user is allowed to program the transient slice widths of up to 14 slices. The minimum slice width is 10ms and initial delay cannot be less than 40ms. The user can choose to program less than 14 slices, however, the remaining slices must be initialized with 0ms. Programmed slices must be contiguous.
<i>Transmitter Timing:</i>	Equal on and off times with polarity reversal each half cycle. On/Off times keyboard selectable at 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 s. Timing accuracy of transmitter better than \pm 100ppm required.

SPECIFICATIONS

<i>External Circuit Test:</i>	All dipoles are measured individually in sequence, using a 10Hz square wave. Range is 0 to 2 M Ω with 0.1k Ω resolution. The resistance is displayed on the LCD and is also recorded.
<i>Synchronization:</i>	Self synchronizes on the signal received at a keyboard selected dipole. Time limited to avoid mistripping.
<i>Filtering:</i>	RF filter, anti-aliasing filter, 10Hz 6 pole lowpass filter, statistical noise spike removal, linear drift correction, operating on a cycle by cycle basis.
<i>Internal Test Generator:</i>	SP = 1200mV, V _p = 807mV, M = 30.28mV/V
<i>Analog Meter:</i>	For monitoring input signals; switchable to any dipole via keyboard.
<i>Keyboard:</i>	17 key keypad with direct access to the most frequently used functions.
<i>Display:</i>	16 line by 40 characters, 240 x 128 dot graphics liquid crystal display. Displays instrument status during and after the reading.
<i>Display Heater:</i>	Used in below -15°C operation. Thermostatically controlled. Requires separate rechargeable batteries for heater display only.
<i>Memory Capacity:</i>	Stores information for approximately 400 readings when 8 dipoles are used, more with fewer dipoles.
<i>Real Time Clock:</i>	Data is time stamped with year, month, day, hour, minute and second.
<i>Digital Output:</i>	Formatted serial data output to printer or computer etc. Data output in 7 or 8 bit ASCII, one start, stop bits, no parity format. Baud rate is keyboard selectable for standard rates between 300 baud and 57.6k Baud. Selectable carriage return delay to accommodate slow peripherals. Handshaking is done by X-on/X-off.
<i>Standard Rechargeable Batteries:</i>	Eight rechargeable Ni-Cad D cells. Supplied with a charger, suitable for 115/230V, 50 to 60Hz, 10W. More than 20 hours service at +25°C, more than 8 hours at -30°C.
<i>Ancillary Rechargeable Batteries:</i>	An additional eight rechargeable Ni-Cad D cells may be installed in the console along with the Standard Rechargeable Batteries. Used to power the Display Heater or as back up power. Supplied with a second charger. More than 6 hours service at -30°C.
<i>Use of Non-Rechargeable Batteries:</i>	Can be powered by D size Alkaline batteries, but rechargeable batteries are recommended for longer life and lower cost over time.
<i>Field Wire Terminator:</i>	Used to custom make cables for up to eight dipoles, using ordinary field wire.
<i>Optional Multi-Conductor Cable Adapter</i>	When installed on the binding posts, permits connection of the Multidipole Potential Cables.

SPECIFICATIONS

<i>Operating and Storage: Temperature Range</i>	-30°C to +50°C
<i>Dimensions:</i>	Console; 355 x 270 x 165mm Charger; 120 x 95 x 55mm
<i>Weight:</i>	Console; 5.8kg Standard or Ancillary Rechargeable Batteries; 1.3kg Charger; 1.1 kg

APPENDIX B
GDD IP-II 1.4KVA

The Tx II 1400-W I.P. Transmitter

Specifications

GENERAL

- Size: 21 x 34 x 39 cm
- Weight: approximately 20 kg
- Operating temperature: -40°C to 65°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

- Used for time-domain I.P.: 2 sec. ON, 2 sec. OFF
- Output current range: 0.005 to 10 A
- Output voltage range: 150 to 2000 V

CONTROLS

- Power ON/OFF
- Output voltage range switch: 150 V, 350 V, 500 V, 700 V, 1000 V, 1400 V, 2000 V

DISPLAYS

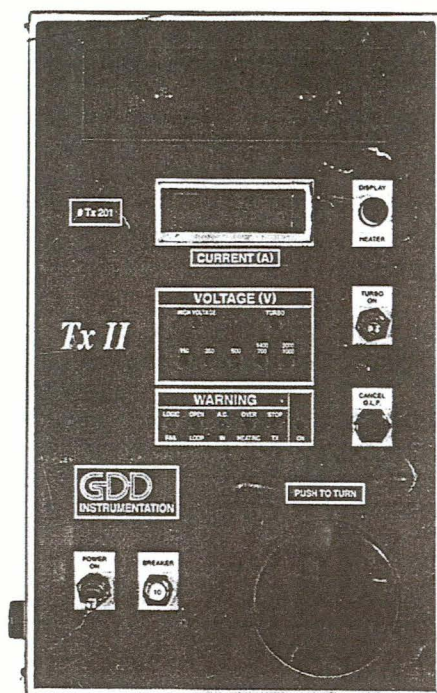
- Output current LCD: reads to ± 0.001 A
- Standard LCD heater for very cold weather
- Total protection against short circuits even at zero (0) ohms
- Indicator lamps:
 - High voltage ON/OFF
 - Output overcurrent
 - Generator over or undervoltage
 - Overheating
 - Logic failure
 - Open loop protection

POWER

- Recommended motor/generator set: standard 120 V / 60 Hz backpackable Honda generator (650, 1400, or 1900 W)

COST

- The Tx II 1400-W I.P. transmitter including shipping box: \$ 12,500* (CAD);
- Optional backpack frame for transmitter or generator: \$ 500* (CAD).



SERVICE

- Any instrument manufactured by GDD that breaks down while under warranty or service contract is replaced free of charge upon request, subject to instruments availability.

WARRANTY

- A one-year warranty on parts and labour. Repairs done at GDD's office in Sainte-Foy.

* Prices and specifications subject to change without notice. Taxes, transportation and duties are extra, if applicable.

Instruments available for rental or sale.

GDD
Instrumentation
GDD inc.

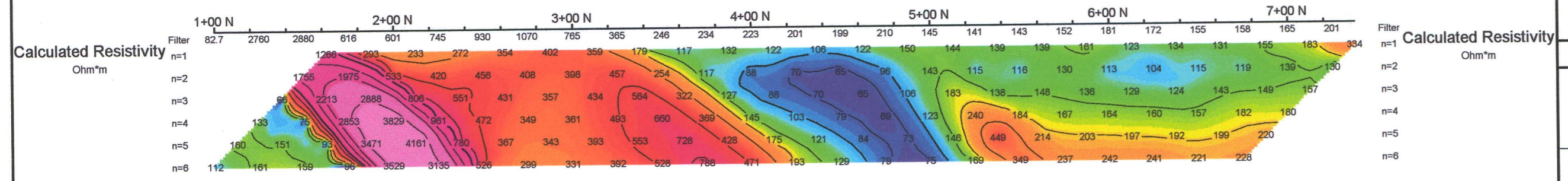
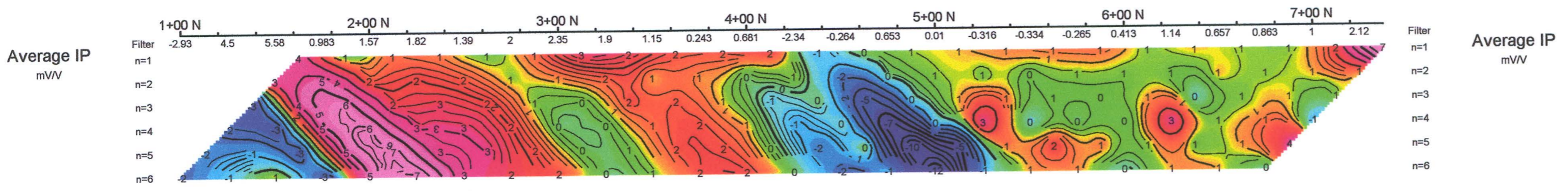
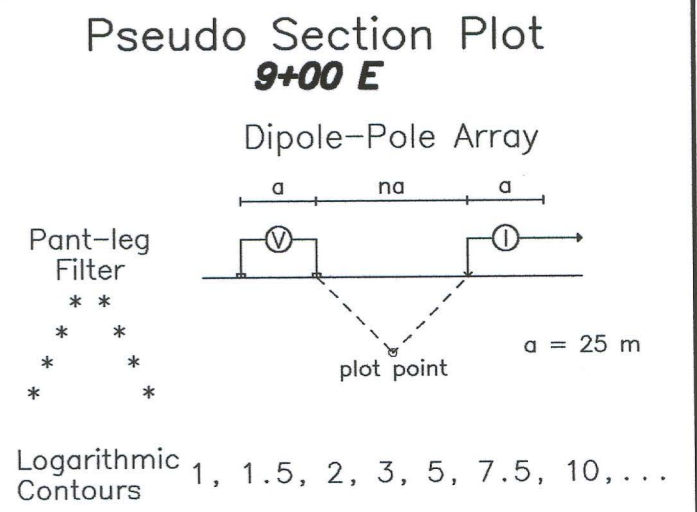
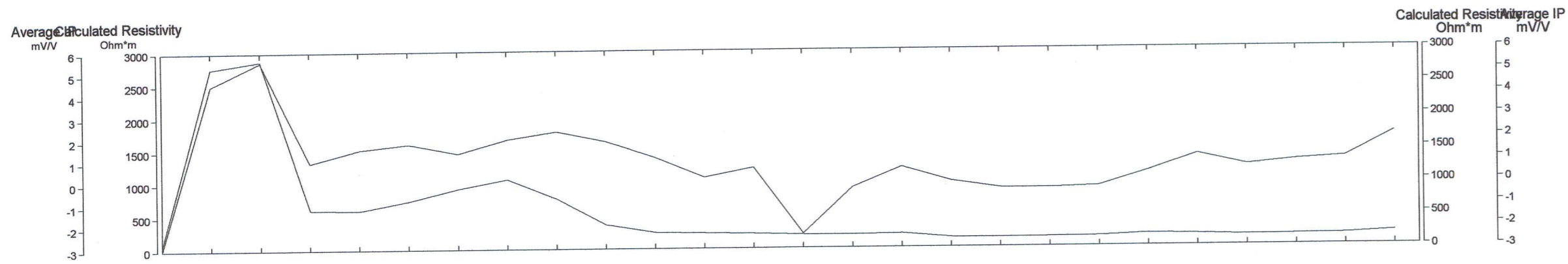
3700, boul. de la Chaudière
Sainte-Foy (Québec) Canada
G1X 4B7

Tél. : (418) 877-4249

Fax : (418) 877-4054

E-mail : gdd@gddinstrumentation.com

Web-site : www.gddinstrumentation.com



INTERPRETATION

- Strong increase in polarization accompanied by marked decrease in resistivity.
- Well defined increase in polarization without marked resistivity decrease.
- Poorly defined polarization increase with no resistivity signature.
- ▼ Low resistivity feature.

Scale 1:2500

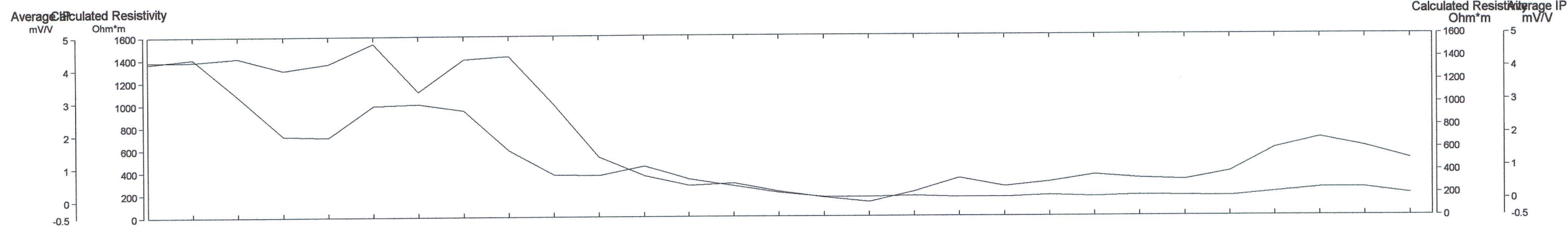
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NY 85 CAPITAL

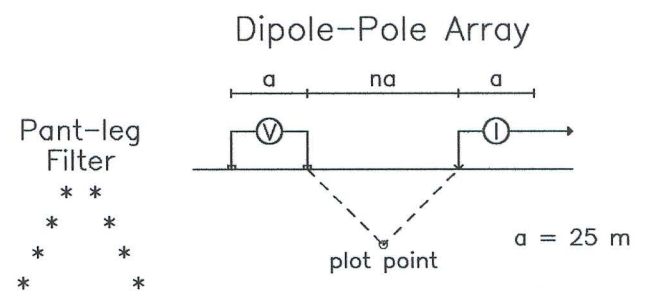
**INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
SHAKESPEARE PROJECT
SSM MINING DIVISION**

Date: 02/01/2013
Interpretation: S. ANDERSON

VISION EXPLORATION



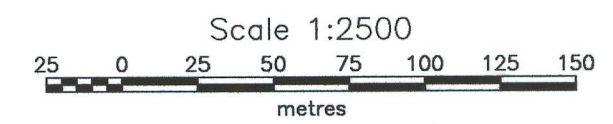
Pseudo Section Plot 8+00 E



Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10, ...

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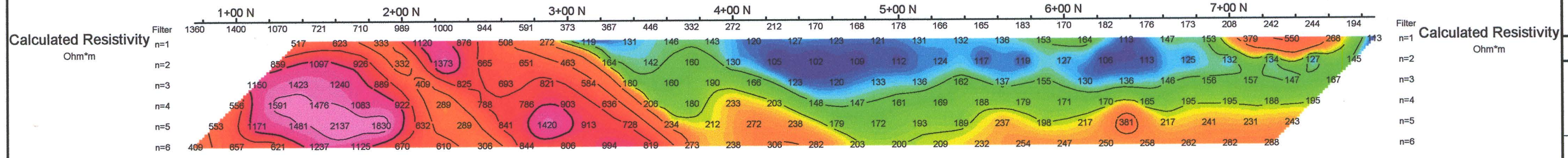
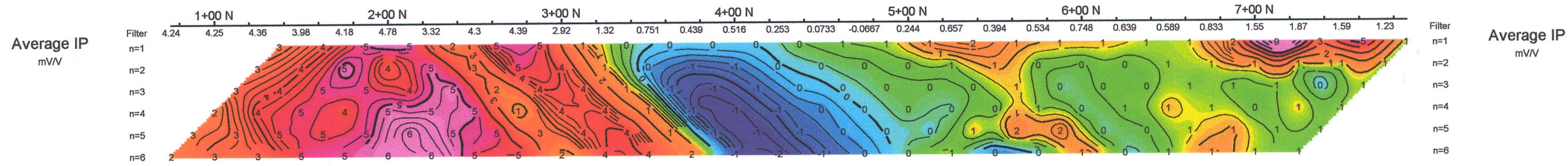
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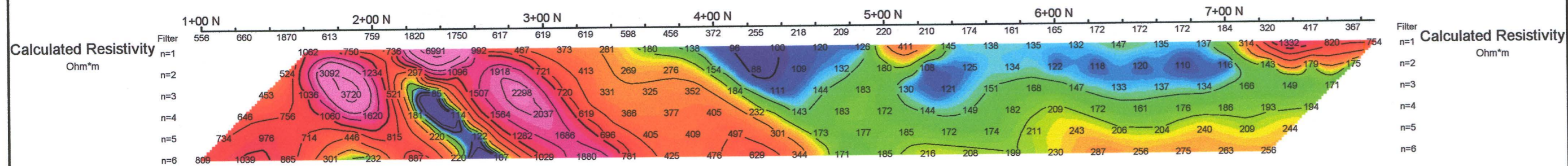
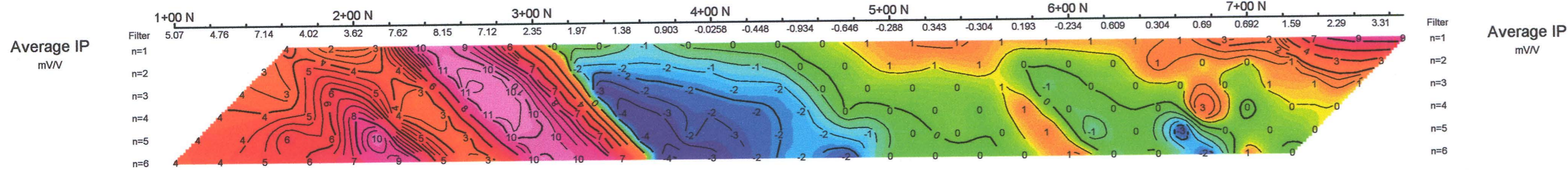
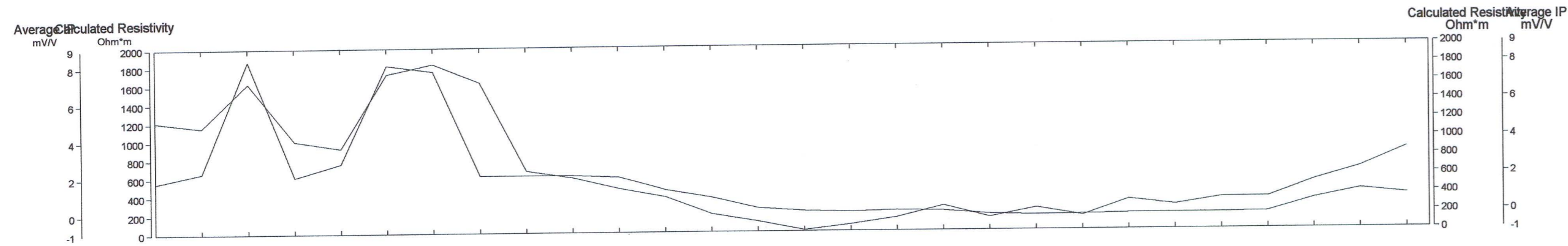
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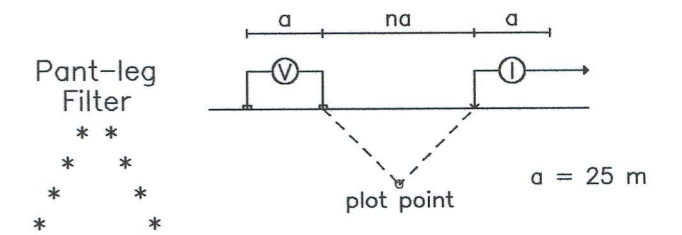
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Pseudo Section Plot 7+00 E

Dipole-Pole Array

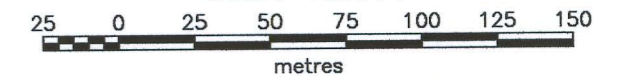


Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10, ...

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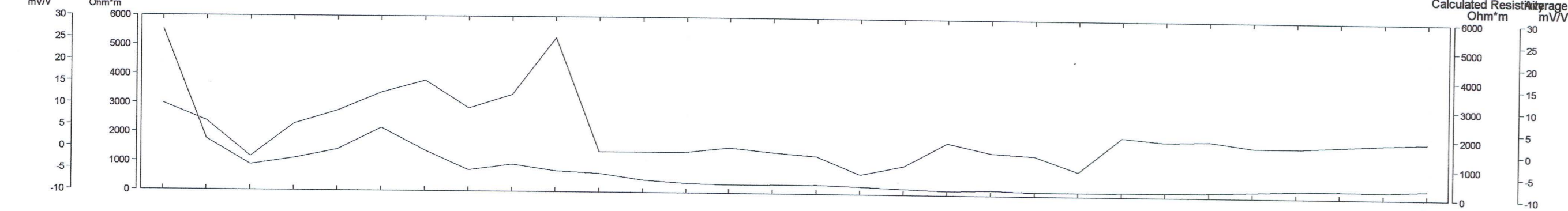
Anderson
NY 85 CAPITAL

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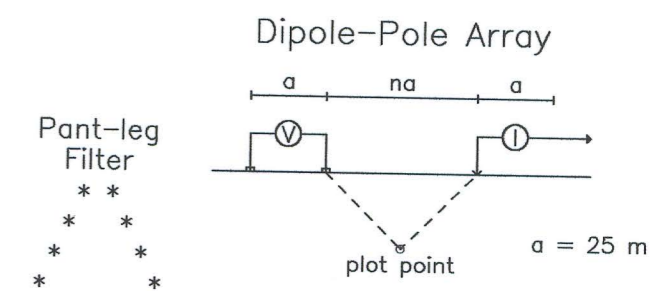
Date: 02/01/2013
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VISION EXPLORATION

Average Calculated Resistivity



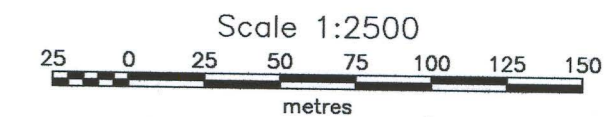
Pseudo Section Plot
6+00 E



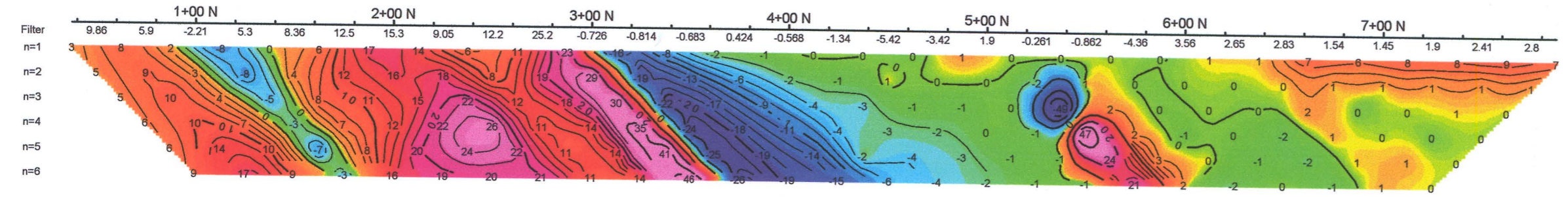
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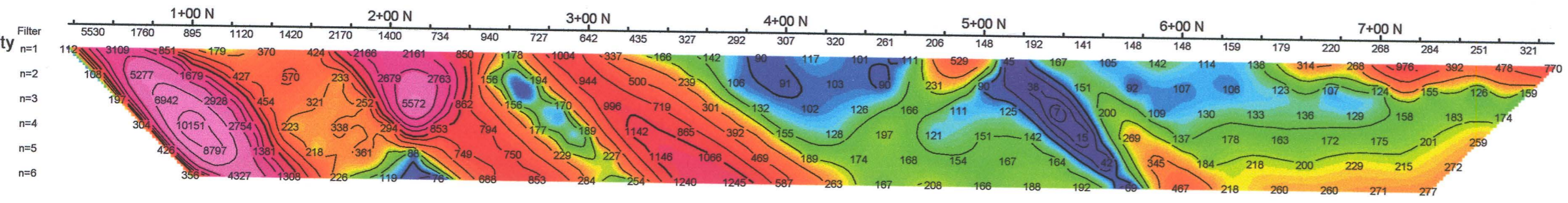


Average IP
mV/V



Average IP
mV/V

Calculated Resistivity
Ohm*m



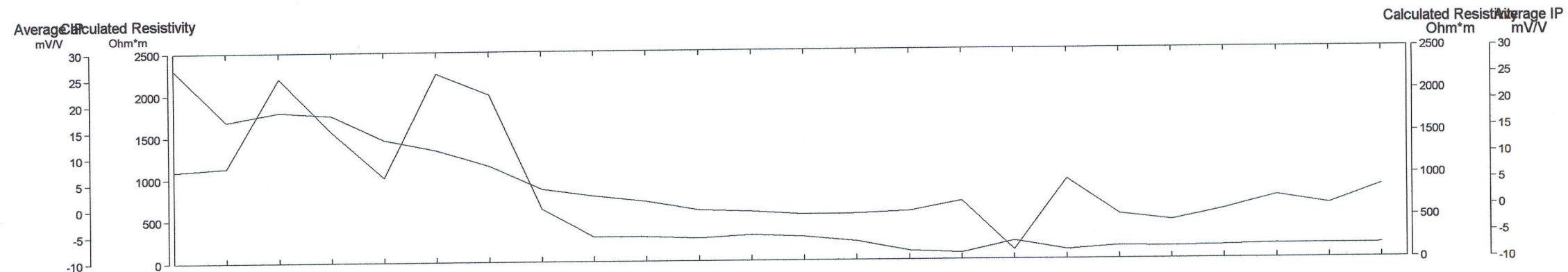
Calculated Resistivity
Ohm*m

NY 85 CAPITAL

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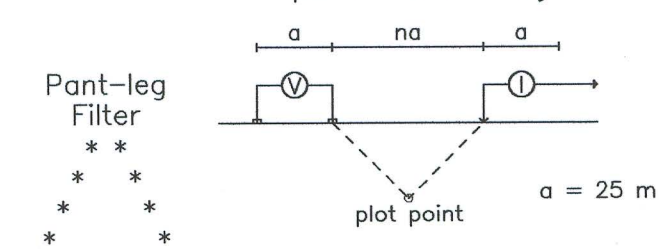
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VISION EXPLORATION



Pseudo Section Plot 5+00 E

Dipole-Pole Array

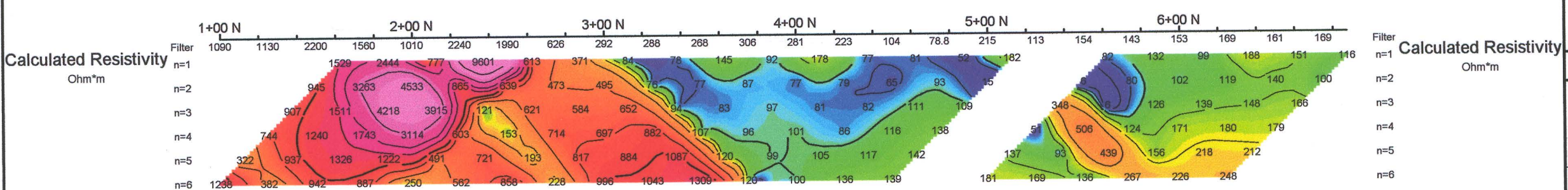
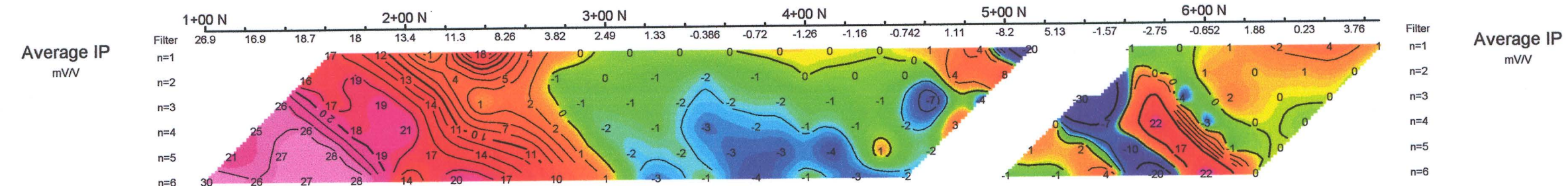
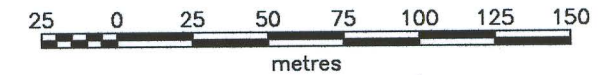


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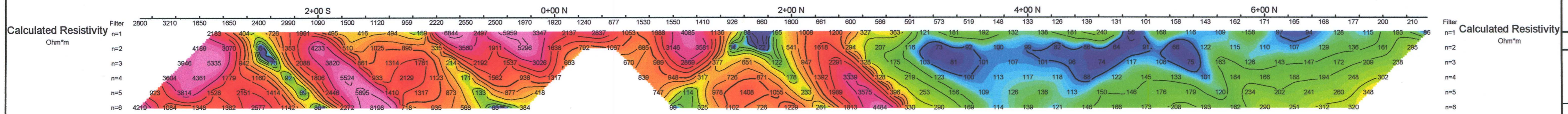
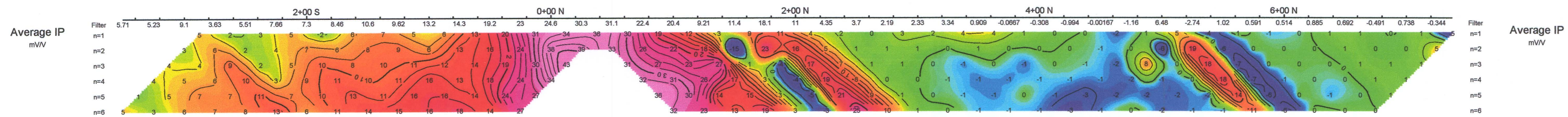
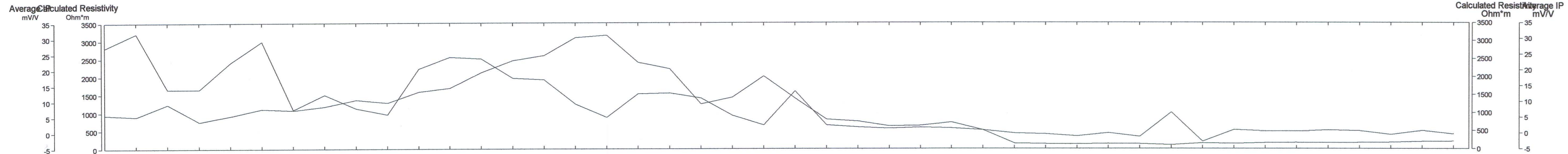
Scale 1:2500



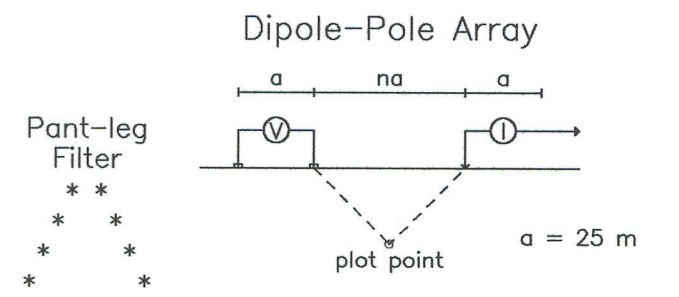
[Signature]
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SSM MINING DIVISION

Date: 02/01/2013
Interpretation: S. ANDERSON

VISION EXPLORATION



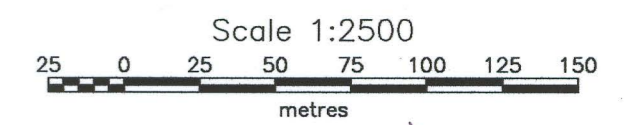
Pseudo Section Plot 4+00 E



Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10, ...

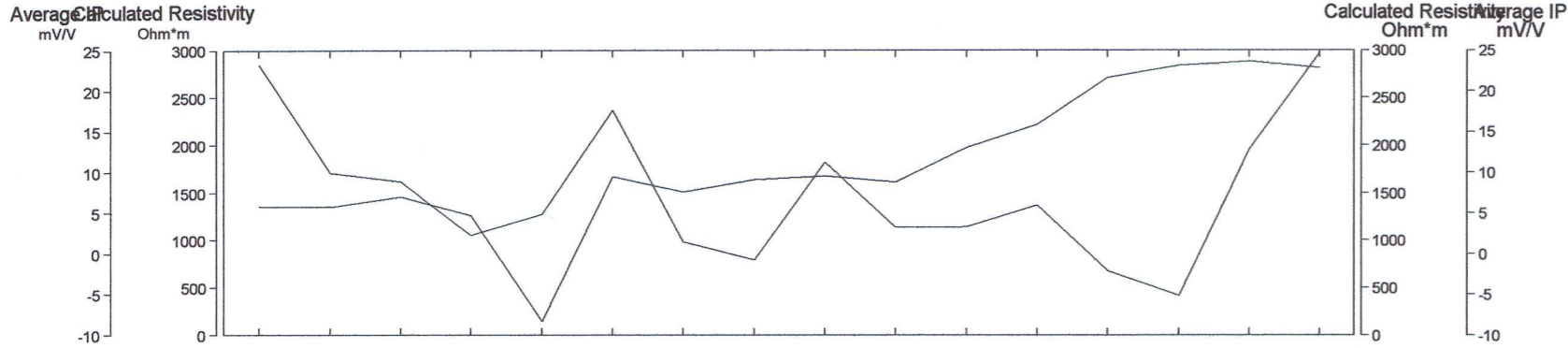
INTERPRETATION

- Strong increase in polarization accompanied by marked decrease in resistivity.
- Well defined increase in polarization without marked resistivity decrease.
- Poorly defined polarization increase with no resistivity signature.
- ▼ Low resistivity feature.



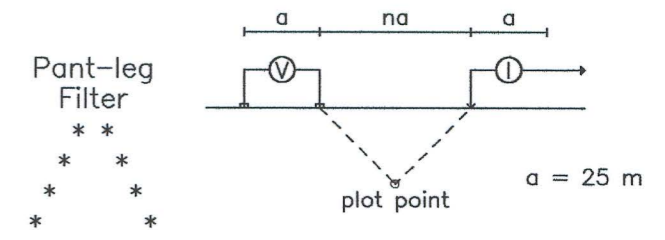
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VISION EXPLORATION

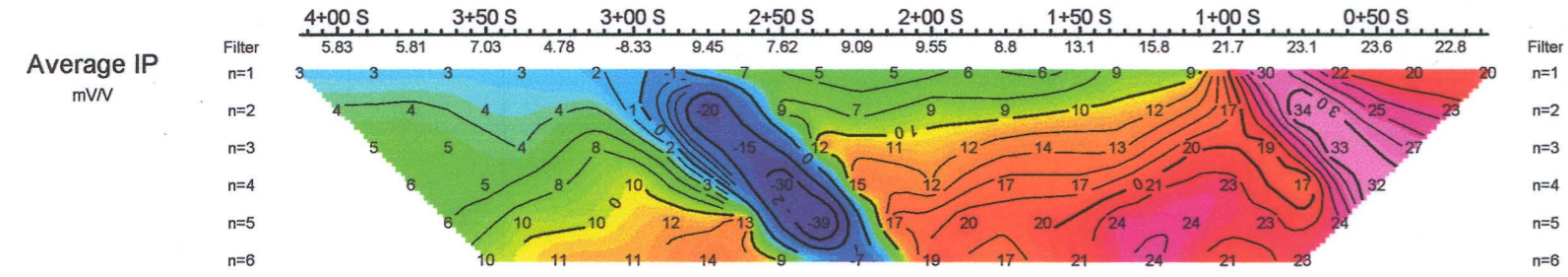


Pseudo Section Plot 3+00 E

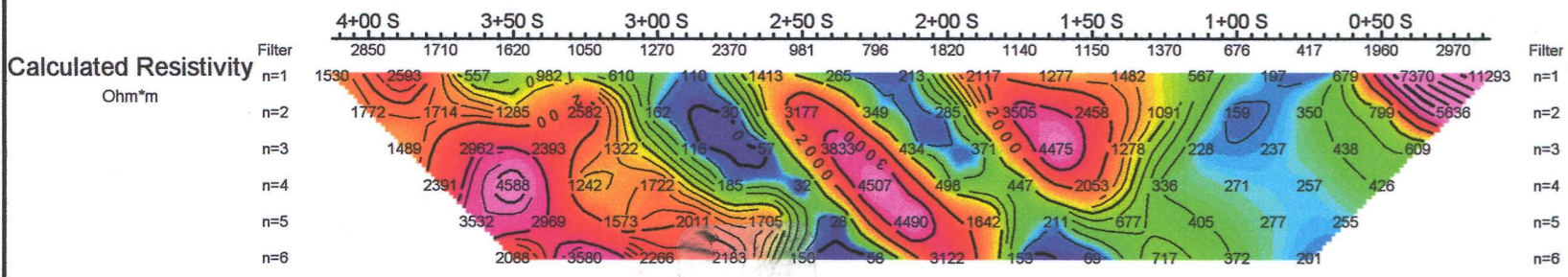
Dipole-Pole Array



Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10, ...



Average IP
mV/V

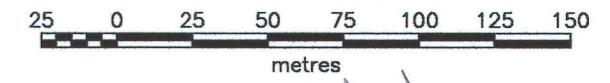


Calculated Resistivity
Ohm*m

INTERPRETATION

- Strong increase in polarization accompanied by marked decrease in resistivity.
- Well defined increase in polarization without marked resistivity decrease.
- Poorly defined polarization increase with no resistivity signature.
- ▼ Low resistivity feature.

Scale 1:2500

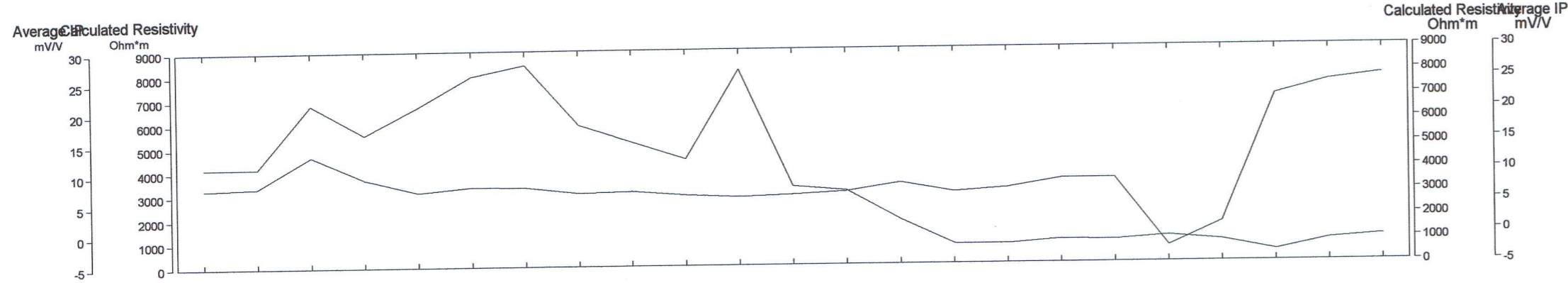


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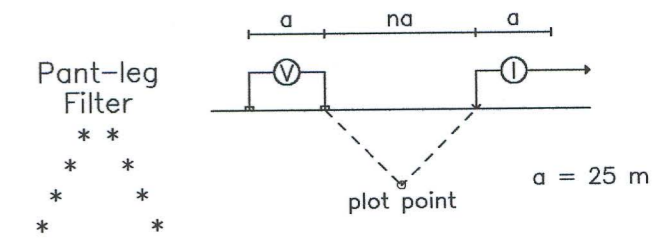
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Pseudo Section Plot 2+00 E

Dipole-Pole Array

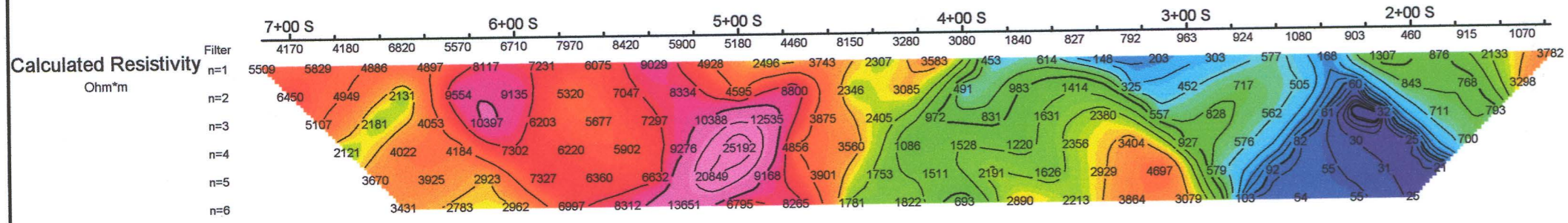
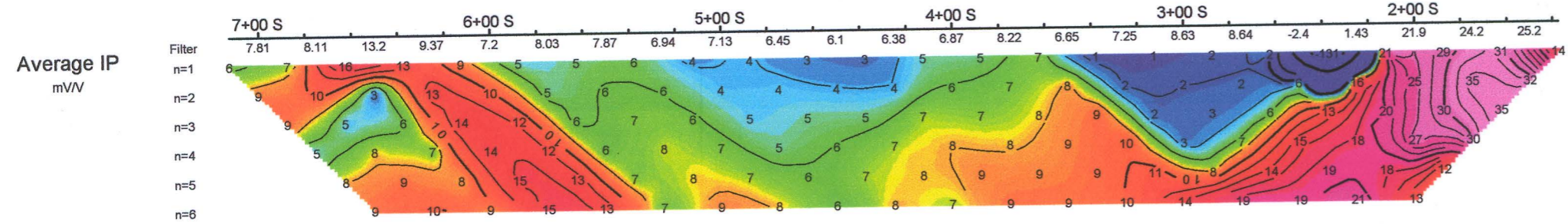
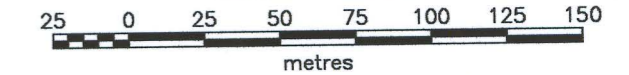


Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10, ...

INTERPRETATION

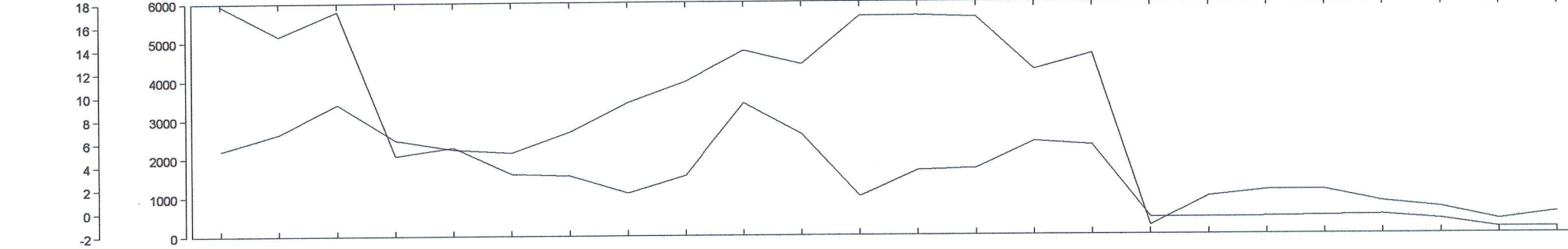
- Strong increase in polarization accompanied by marked decrease in resistivity.
- Well defined increase in polarization without marked resistivity decrease.
- Poorly defined polarization increase with no resistivity signature.
- ▼ Low resistivity feature.

Scale 1:2500

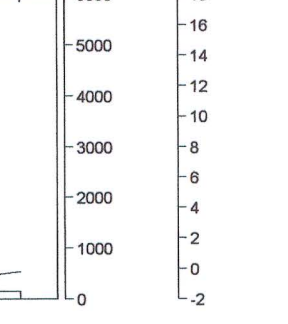


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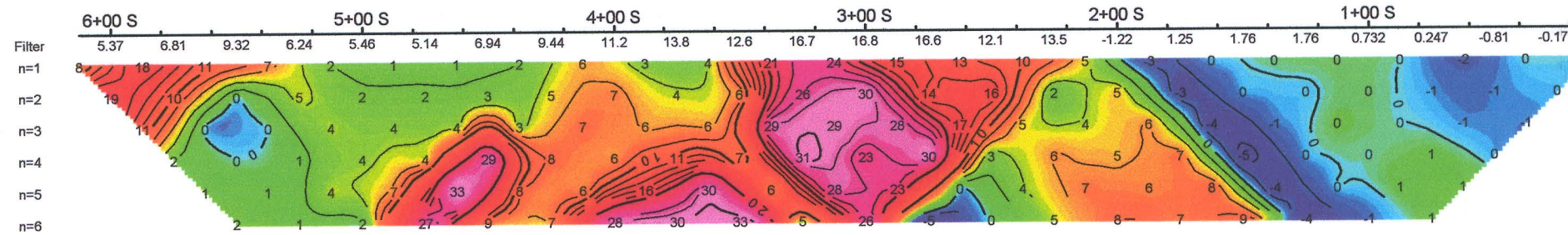
Average IP
mV/V



Calculated Resistivity
Ohm*m



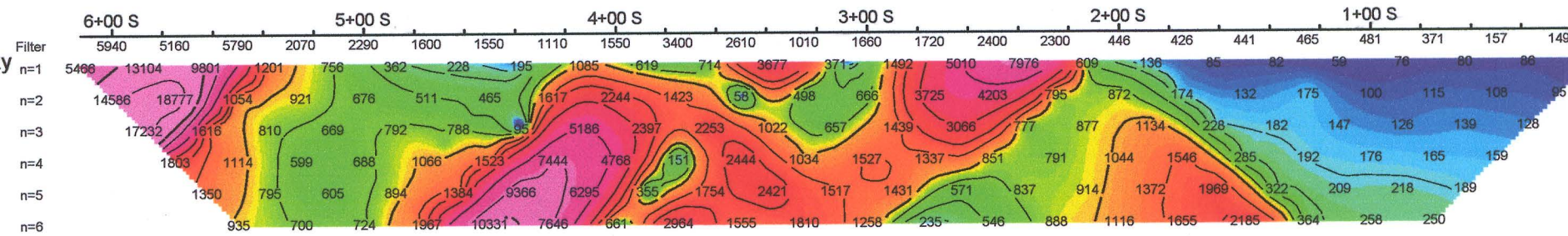
Average IP
mV/V



Average IP
mV/V

Filter
n=1
n=2
n=3
n=4
n=5
n=6

Calculated Resistivity
Ohm*m

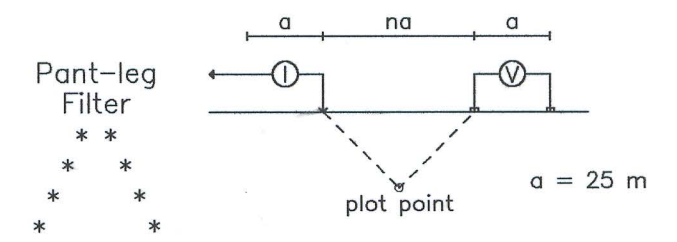


Calculated Resistivity
Ohm*m

Filter
n=1
n=2
n=3
n=4
n=5
n=6

Pseudo Section Plot 0+00 E

Pole-Dipole Array

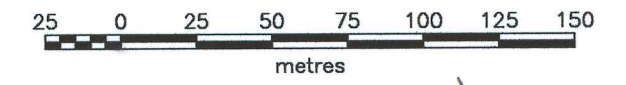


Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10, ...

INTERPRETATION

- Strong increase in polarization accompanied by marked decrease in resistivity.
- Well defined increase in polarization without marked resistivity decrease.
- Poorly defined polarization increase with no resistivity signature.
- ▼ Low resistivity feature.

Scale 1:2500

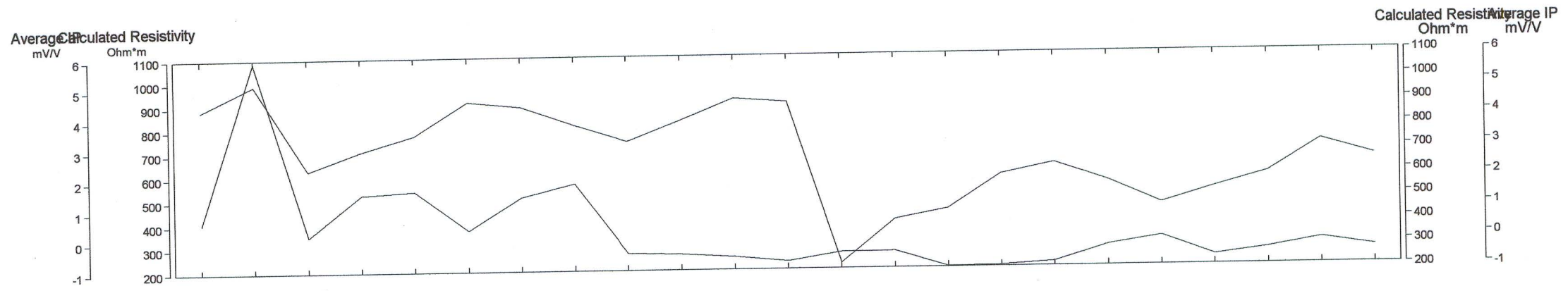


Handwritten signature
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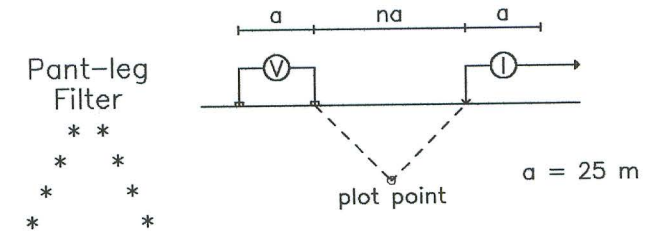
Date: 02/01/2013
Interpretation: S. ANDERSON

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Pseudo Section Plot 8+00 W

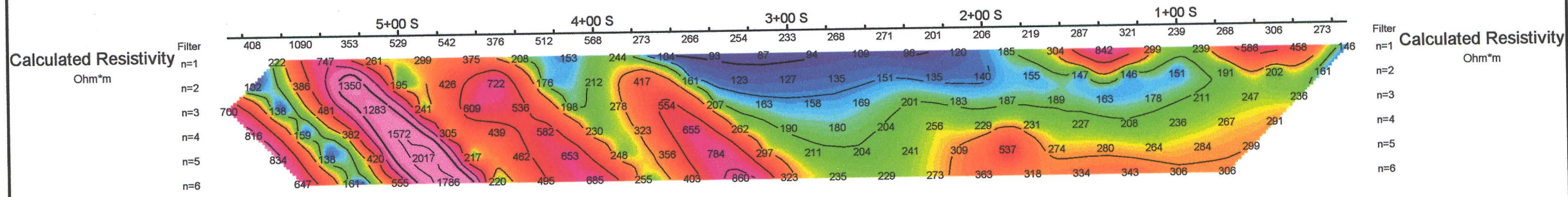
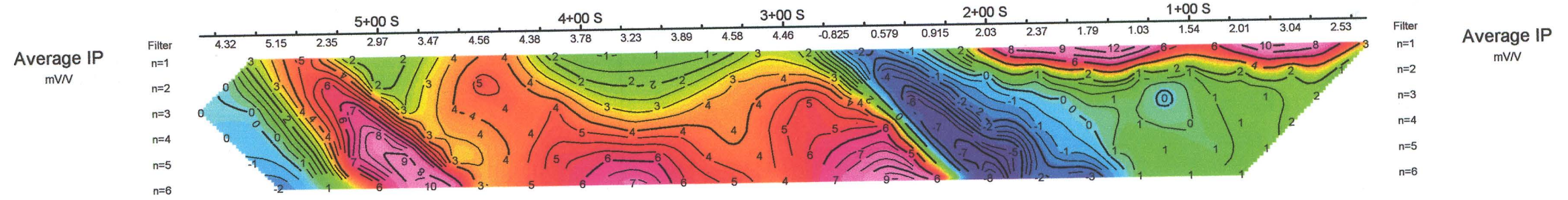
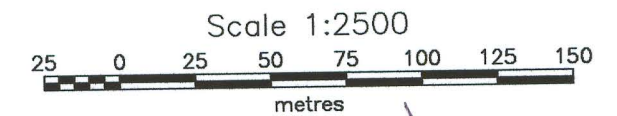
Dipole-Pole Array



Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10, ...

INTERPRETATION

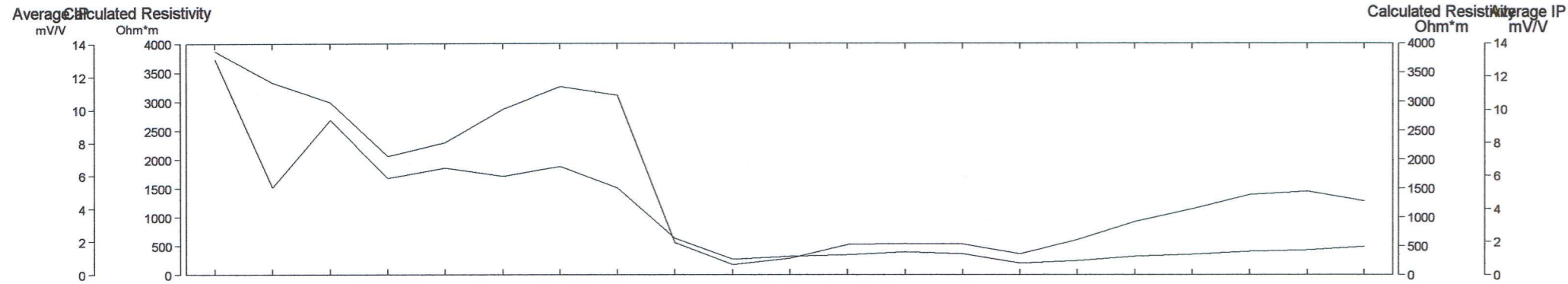
- Strong increase in polarization accompanied by marked decrease in resistivity.
- Well defined increase in polarization without marked resistivity decrease.
- Poorly defined polarization increase with no resistivity signature.
- ▼ Low resistivity feature.



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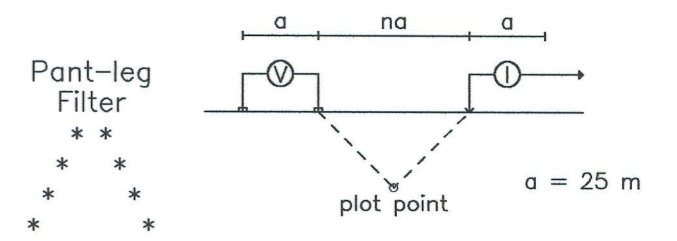
Date: 02/01/2013
 Interpretation: S. ANDERSON

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Pseudo Section Plot 7+00 W

Dipole-Pole Array

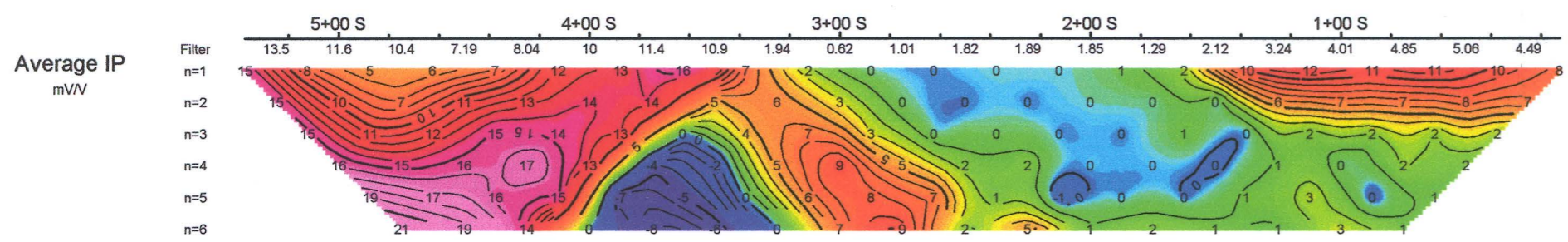
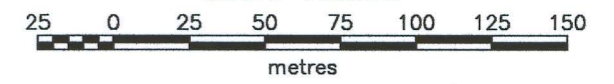


Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10, ...

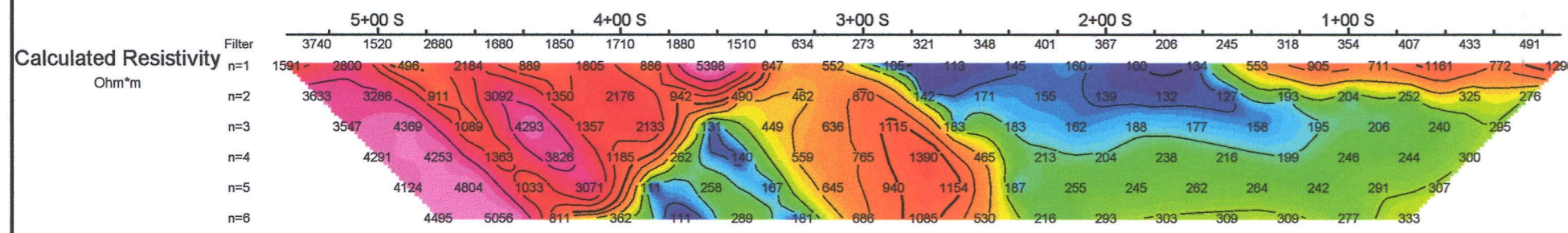
INTERPRETATION

- Strong increase in polarization accompanied by marked decrease in resistivity.
- Well defined increase in polarization without marked resistivity decrease.
- Poorly defined polarization increase with no resistivity signature.
- ▼ Low resistivity feature.

Scale 1:2500



Average IP
mV/V



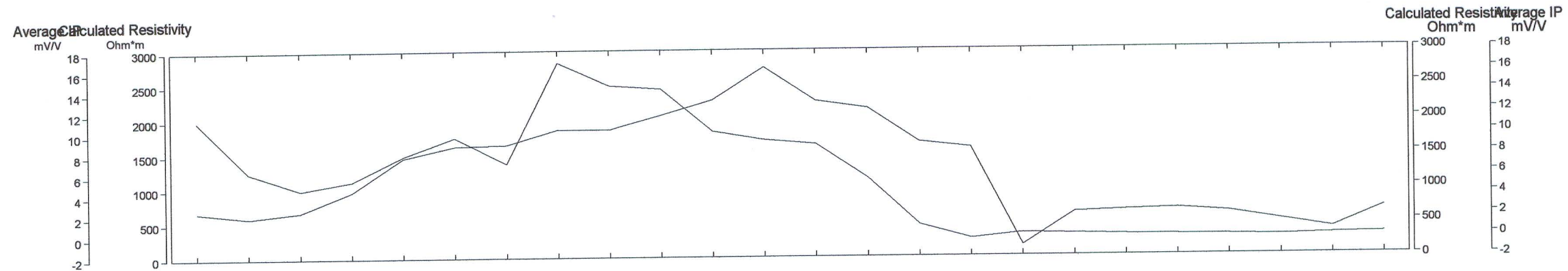
Calculated Resistivity
Ohm*m

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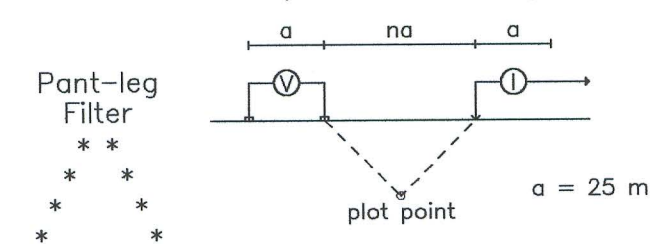
Date: 02/01/2013
Interpretation: S. ANDERSON

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Pseudo Section Plot 6+00 W

Dipole-Pole Array

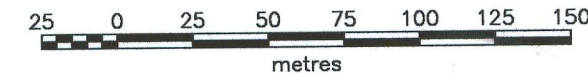


Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10, ...

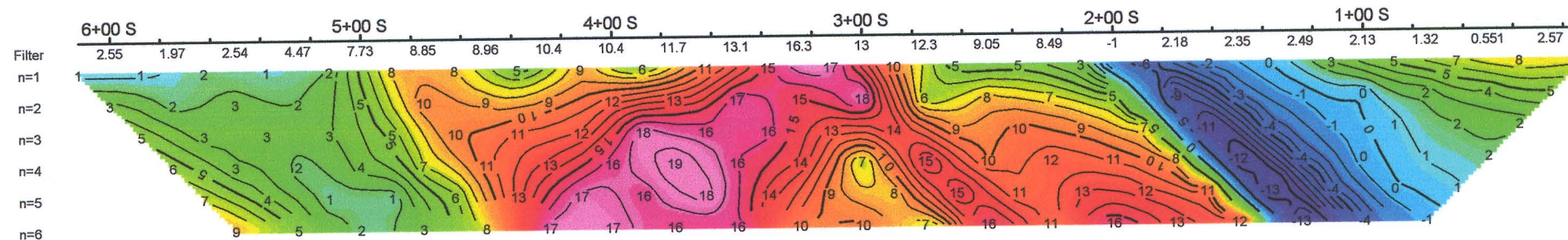
INTERPRETATION

- Strong increase in polarization accompanied by marked decrease in resistivity.
- Well defined increase in polarization without marked resistivity decrease.
- Poorly defined polarization increase with no resistivity signature.
- ▼ Low resistivity feature.

Scale 1:2500



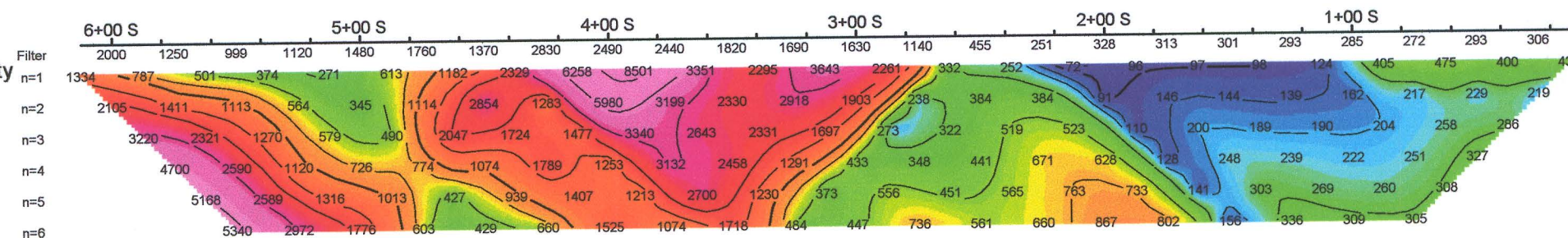
Average IP
mV/V



Average IP
mV/V

Filter
n=1
n=2
n=3
n=4
n=5
n=6

Calculated Resistivity
Ohm*m



Calculated Resistivity
Ohm*m

Filter
n=1
n=2
n=3
n=4
n=5
n=6

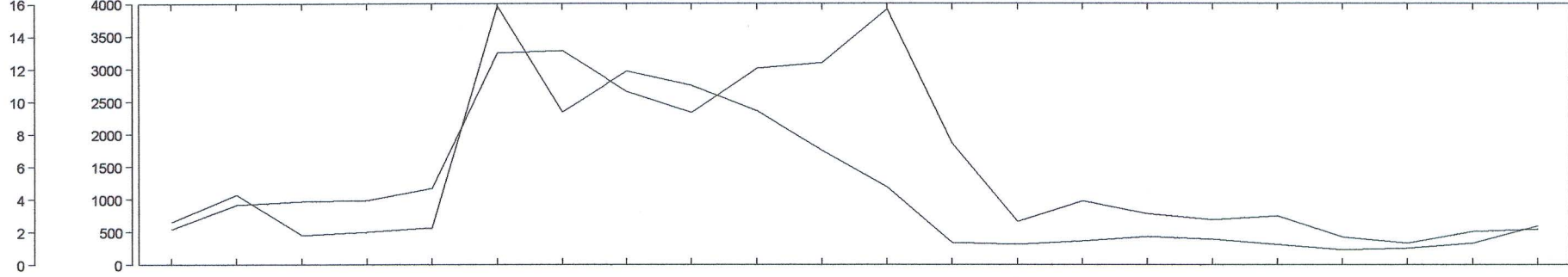
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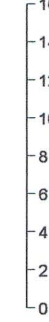
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Average IP
mVV



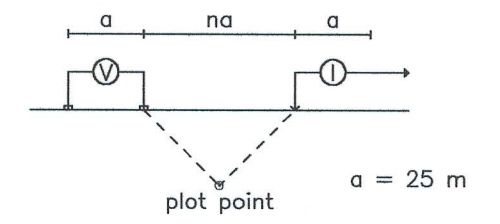
Calculated Resistivity
Ohm*m



Pseudo Section Plot 5+00 W

Dipole-Pole Array

Pant-leg
Filter



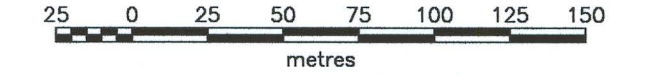
a = 25 m

Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10, ...

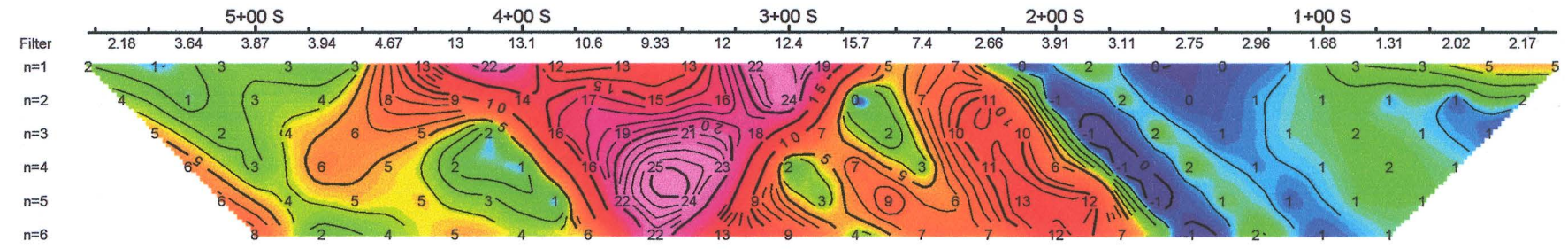
INTERPRETATION

- Strong increase in polarization accompanied by marked decrease in resistivity.
- Well defined increase in polarization without marked resistivity decrease.
- Poorly defined polarization increase with no resistivity signature.
- ▼ Low resistivity feature.

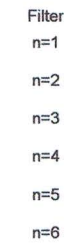
Scale 1:2500



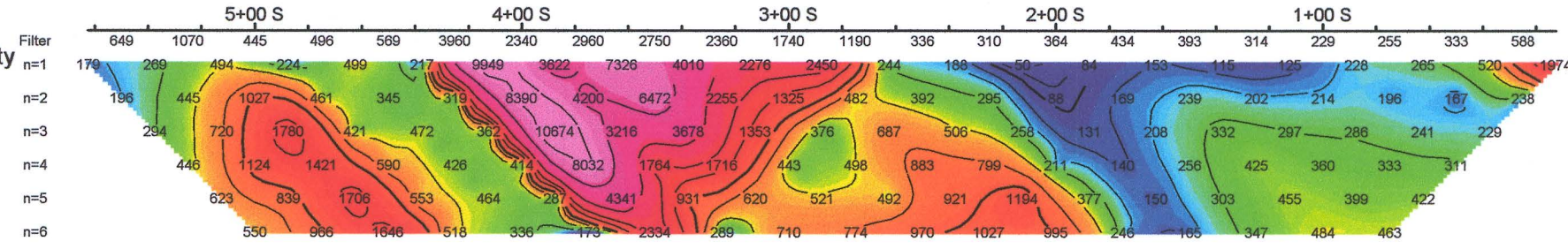
Average IP
mVV



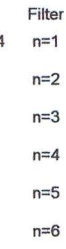
Average IP
mVV



Calculated Resistivity
Ohm*m



Calculated Resistivity
Ohm*m

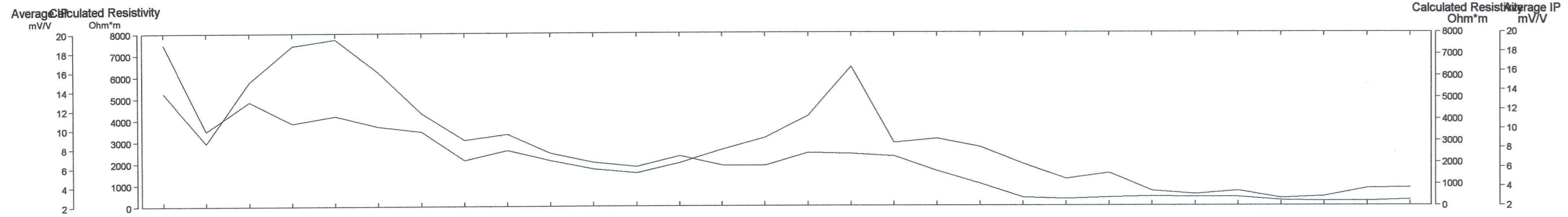


Signature
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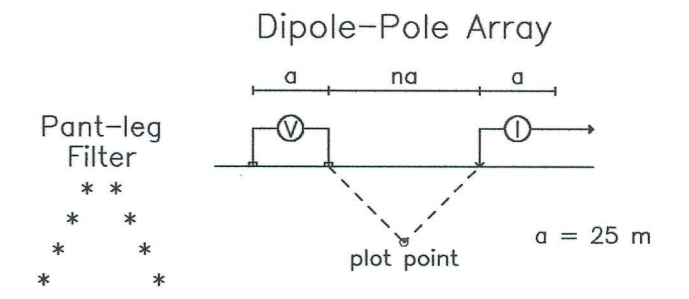
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Pseudo Section Plot 4+00 W

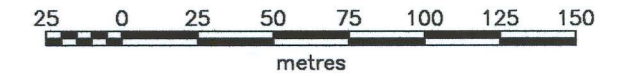


Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10, ...

INTERPRETATION

- Strong increase in polarization accompanied by marked decrease in resistivity.
- Well defined increase in polarization without marked resistivity decrease.
- Poorly defined polarization increase with no resistivity signature.
- ▼ Low resistivity feature.

Scale 1:2500



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