terratec
Geophysical Services

Mendia Resources LLC
Vardenis prospect, Vayots Dzor Province, Armenia

Ground Geophysical Survey
High Resolution Resistivity / Time Domain IP

Project-N°: S24-240

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Date: January 15, 2025

Table of Contents

Table of Figures

Table of Annexes

Summary

The area of Mendia Resources LLC exploration district is located in Vayots Dzor Province, Vardenis, Armenia, in the Lesser Caucasus Mountains. The objective of the HIRIP (**Hi**gh Resolution **R**esistivity and **IP**) geophysical surveys is to support and add value to the geological interpretation. The field work was done between the 22nd of August and 3rd of September 2024, on 10 lines HIRIP lines (12 spreads) with a total line length of 22800 metres. Very strong chargeability anomalies could be detected on several lines to be followed up.

1.1 Introduction

This is a report on a ground geophysical survey carried out at the Mendia Resources LLC exploration permit in Vayots Dzor Province, Vardenis, Armenia, in the Lesser Caucasus Mountains.

Client: **MENDIA RESOURCES LLS**
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Project Number: S24-240

1.2 Objective

The objective of the survey was to investigate potentially mineralized zones in the Mendia Resources LLC exploration district and to support the geological interpretation with a HIRIP Time Domain Induced Polarisation (IP) and Resistivity survey. The method to be applied as well as the positions of the lines to be surveyed have been fixed in accordance with the client representative based on existing information. To meet the objectives a HIRIP array (High Resolution Resistivity and IP) was selected.

1.3 Survey design and specification

The data distribution of the HIRIP pole-dipole-array for a 1900 m line length is illustrated in Figure 1 below.

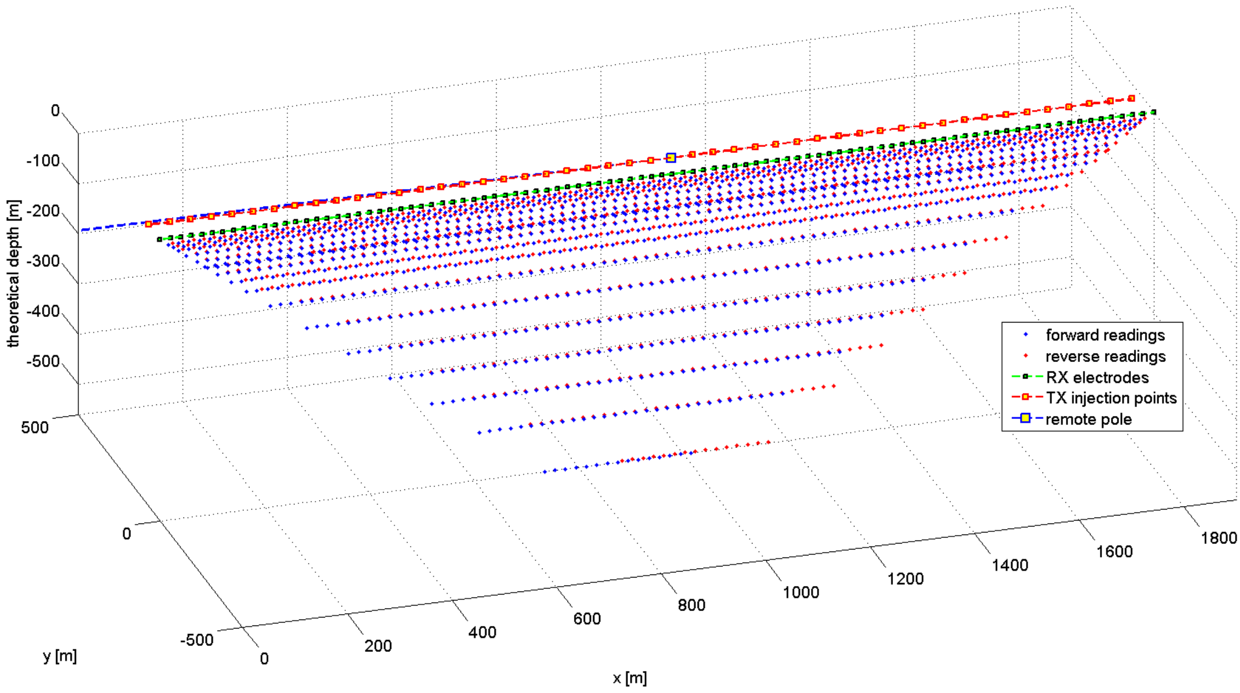

Figure 1***: HIRIP Pole-Dipole array, Data distribution and layout of RX and TX***

Standard transmitter injection points have a spacing of 50 m and offset 50 m parallel to the receiver lines.

Parameters of HIRIP array (for 1900 m long profile):

RX spacing	a	=	20 m
Current injection spacing	TX_Spacing	=	50 m
Section length		=	1900 m
Max. theoretical investigation depth		=	450 m
Number of measured data points		=	approx. 1300

Settings:

Time domain cycle	T	=	2 sec
IP Delay time	M_D	=	240 ms
Width of partial IP window	T_M1-T_M20	=	80 ms

1.3.1 Equipment used

- HIRIP - time domain induced polarization multi-electrode receiver (Iris)
- Instruments Elrec Pro (10 Channel) connected via a Switch Pro to a 1900 m long cable with electrode take outs every 20 m
- 96 stainless steel electrodes
- Transmitter – Iris VIP4000 4 kVA
- Field computers and Garmin GPSmap64s handheld GPS
- 1 x motor generator 6.5 kVA

1.3.2 Deliverables

- Daily working report (Annex 2)
- Raw data and processed data digitally delivered via e-mail
- HIRIP – model resistivity and model chargeability sections digitally delivered via e-mail
- Geosoft project including all data sections and maps

1.4 HIRIP Field Work

From August 22nd to September 3th a total of 10 HIRIP (**Hi**gh Resolution **R**esistivity and **IP**) lines were measured.
Figure 2 shows the sitemap of the measured lines the two boreholesVARD-01, VARD-04 and the remote poles REM240821 and REM240825. The investigation area with difficult field conditions is situated in mountains with harsh topography, between approx. 2600m amsl and 2800m amsl. There is generally no tree cover.
The team consisted of 3 experienced people from terratec responsible for the transmitter, the receiver and the line logistics, supported by a big team of technicians provided by the client.

Normally the transmitter line runs at 50m distance to the receiver line. As a matter of access and steep terrain this distance had to be enlarged to approx. 100 m up- or downhill of the receiver line.
The receiver lines could not always be laid out straight but had to avoid steep unsafe slopes. (see Figure 2, P10 position 300m).
The coordinate system used is UTM WGS 84 Zone 38.

A detailed field progress report is given in Annex 2.

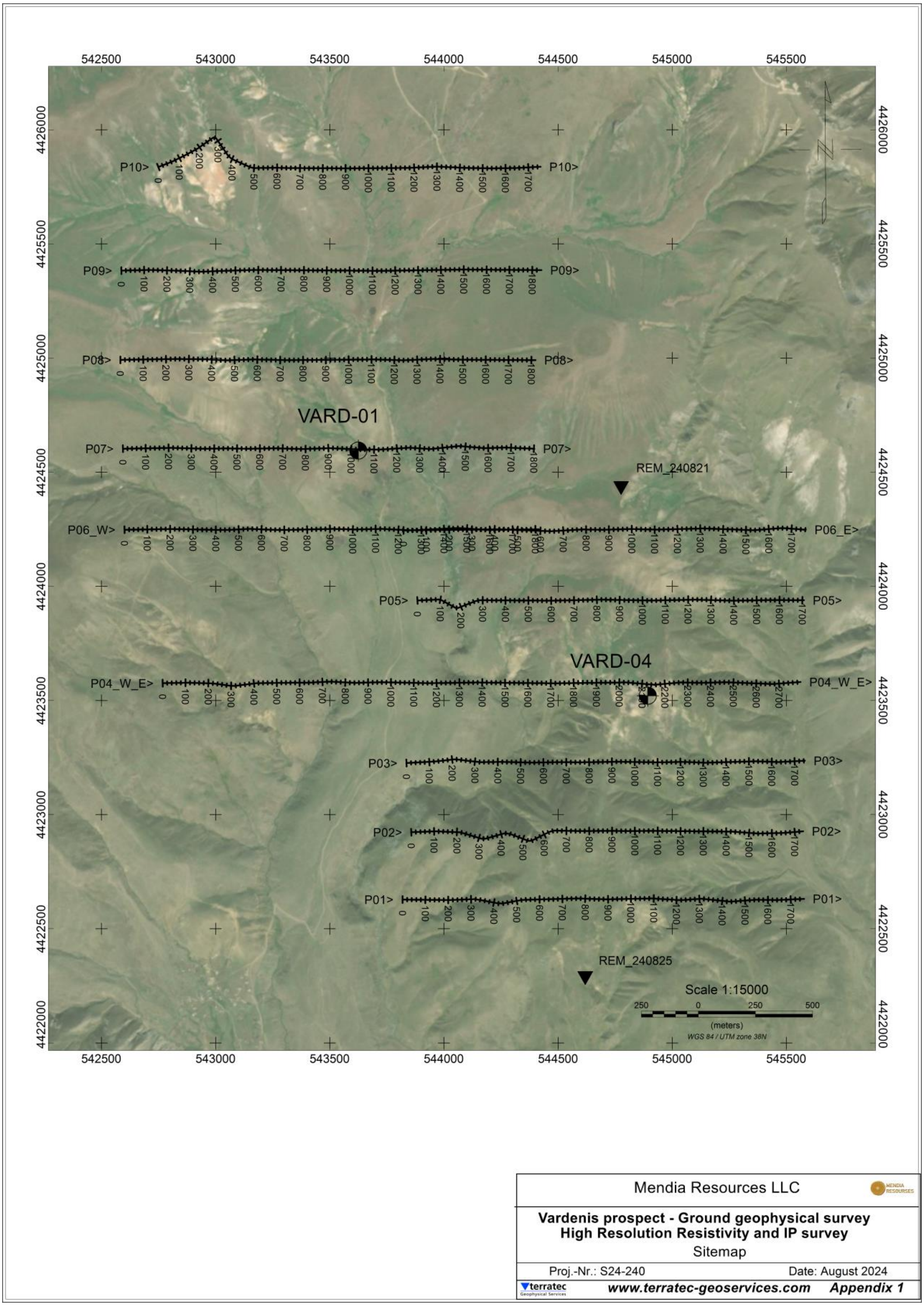

Figure 2: **Area of investigation sitemap. The planned HIRIP lines are shown as black lines**

An impression of the field conditions can be seen in Figure 2, **Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden.**, **Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden.** and **Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden.**.

Figure 3: General field aspect

Figure 4: General field aspect

Figure 5: Laying out of the remote pole cables

Figure 6: Transmitter site with operator

Figure 7: Receiver site with operator

The line position metres of the receiver line start and end points and the remote poles used for every line are listed in the table below. Due to access conditions, for some lines, the measurement was initially performed from the start to the centre of the profile. Then the measurement was continued from the end of the profile back to the centre with a corresponding change of the survey direction (see for example Line 4).

Profile	Start (West) m	End (East) m	Length m	Remote pole	Date
1	0	1900	1900	REM240821	22.08.2024 and 23.08.2024
2	0	1900	1900	REM240821	24.08.2024
3	0	1900	1900	REM240821	25.08.2024
4 East	1200	3100	1900	REM240825	26.08.2024
4 West	0	1900	1900	REM240825	27.08.2024
5	0	1900	1900	REM240825	28.08.2024
6 East	1200	3100	1900	REM240825	29.08.2024
7	0	1900	1900	REM240825	30.08.2024
8	0	1900	1900	REM240825	31.08.2024
9	0	1900	1900	REM240825	01.09.2024
10	0	1900	1900	REM240825	02.09.2024
6 West	0	1900	1900	REM240825	03.09.2024
TOTAL			**22800**		

The remote poles were installed on two sites in adequate distance from the lines measured. The positions of the two remote poles used in this survey are listed in the following table below and are showed in the map of figure 2.

Remote electrode	x UTM 38	y UTM 38
REM240821	544776	4424440
REM240825	544619	4422293

2 Data processing

2.1 GPS processing

Due to the open survey area and the good satellite coverage, accuracy of about 3m can be achieved with the GARMIN GPS units. It was decided to measure the start point, the connection boxes of the measurement cables (every 120m), significant points (e.g. change of direction, cliffs) along the profiles and the end point of the measurement profile using GARMIN handheld GPS. In addition, all injection points were measured with the GARMIN GPS. All positions were taken in UTM WGS 84 Zone 38 coordinates. The elevations were sampled from a DEM grid provided by the client. All positions can be found in the database delivered to the client.

2.2 Steps in analysing data quality and preparing data prior to inversion

A first quality control was done in the field by the operator. The data processing, modelling and plotting were done in the terratec head office in Germany by Diplom Geophysiker Michael Tauchnitz. The injected current varied between 800mA and 1.7A. The data is of a good quality.

The following data preparation steps have been done:

- Removal of "visible outliers (of the apparent resistivity and chargeability)"
- Normalization of the voltage error (standard deviation); removal of resistivity and IP data points having standard deviation higher than 4 %
- Assessment of the quality IP decay curves. Each of the recorded IP decay curve was assessed in quality and evaluated statistically on the basis of the fit to a Debye model. All decay curves that were insufficiently fit by the Debye model (coefficient < 0.3 %) were masked and not considered in the IP inversion. The corresponding resistivity data remained in the data set.

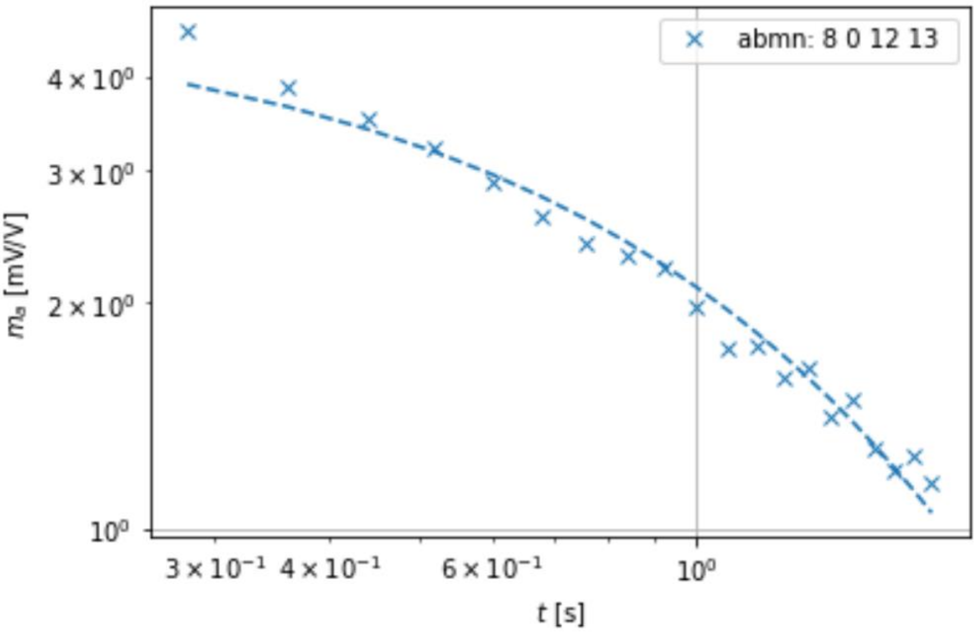

Figure 8: the measured IP decay curve (crosses) and the fitted Debye curve (blue dashed).

The table below gives an overview about the number of data points used for resistivity and IP inversion.

number of data used for resistivity inversion	number of data used for chargeability inversion	data removed [%]
12485	11833	5.22

2.3 Correction of the electrode positions

The offset between the receiver line and the transmitter line and the relative position of the remote pole and all “local” electrode positions were replaced by UTM coordinates.

2.4 Data Inversion

Due to the big offset between the transmitter and receiver lines, the strong topography of the area a 3D algorithm (Bert Vers.2.2.10) was used for modelling of the resistivity and Time Domain IP data. In order to follow the difficult topography, the mesh was created by tetrahedrons (**Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden.**) which are the most flexible elements in 3D. The DEM was imported as ASCII data. The elevation of every point in the surface of mesh was calculated by Delaunay triangulation.

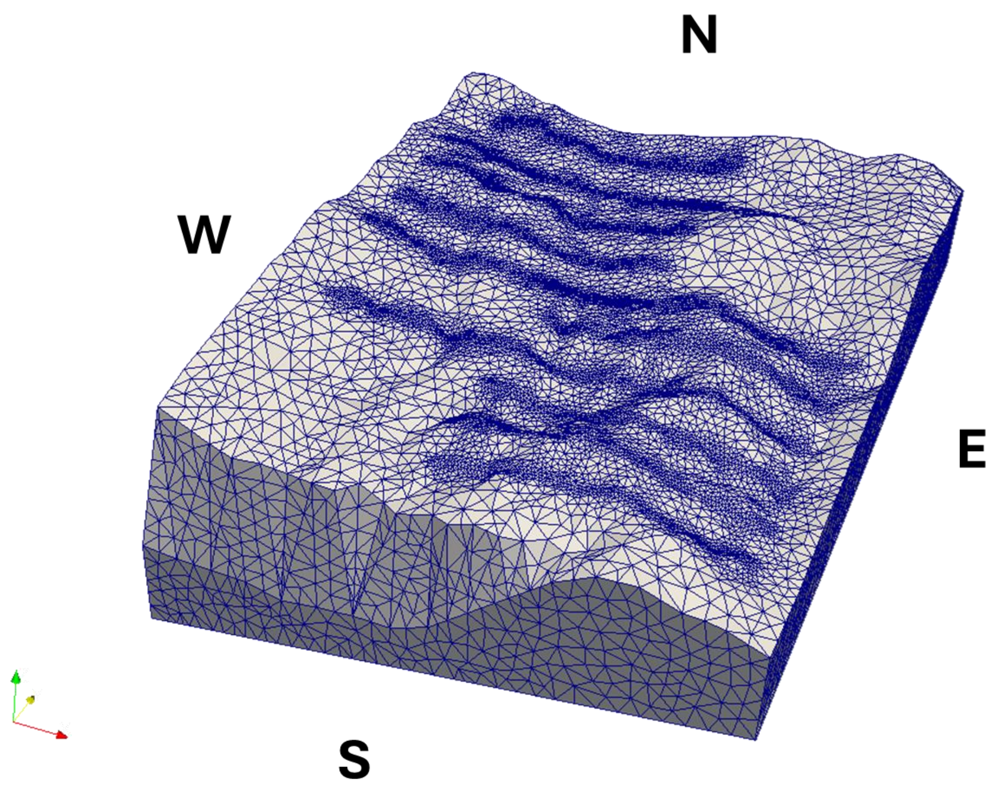

Figure 9: triangulated mesh used for modelling

The inversion was done separately in a northern block and a southern block due to the east-West shift at profile P6.

Following settings and parameter were used for Block 1 and Block 2:

LAMBDA=25	regularization strength
ROBUSTDATA=1	down weight data which cannot be fitted
RMIN=1	minimum apparent resistivity
RMAX=20000	maximum apparent resistivity
PARADEPTH=500	maximum modelling depth
PARAMAXCELLSIZE= 100000	maximum cell size in m^3
MAXITER=15	restricts maximum number of iterations
LAMBDAIP=15	regularization strength (TD IP)
MAMIN=0.1	minimum mV/V
MAMAX=500	maximum mV/V

2.5 Data Plotting

For the visualization of the data in Geosoft the resistivity and chargeability model derived by the 3D inversion served to cut out the resistivity and chargeability model values along the 2D sections. These 2D HIRIP sections and the GPS data (given in UTM WGS84 Zone 38U coordinates) were imported into Geosoft Oasis Montaj. For the gridding of the resistivity and chargeability sections the minimum-curvature gridding method with a cell size of 10 m was used. The limits of the resistivity and chargeability colour scale were statistically determined. The HIRIP model resistivity and chargeability sections of each profile use the same colour scale.

General remarks:

The resistivity is mainly used to distinguish between different lithologies. The resistivity of a rock is particularly sensitive to changes in pore fluid resistivity and saturation as the principal current flow in the subsurface is mainly through electrolytic conduction in the pore fluid.

As a result, statements can be made about the weathering or the degree of weathering of a rock.

Secondly clay minerals exert a particularly strong influence on resistivity due to electric conduction on the clay mineral surface. Therefore increasing water saturation / electrolytic conduction in the pore fluid (e.g. weathered rock, fractures and/or fault zones), and increasing proportion of clay in a soil or rock (e.g. in sandstone) is generally linked to a reduction in resistivity.

The chargeability is used to detect minerals showing polarisation effects. Strongest effects can be observed on sulphides, magnetite and graphite. To a lesser extent, clay minerals can also show a polarization effect.

In the HIRIP model resistivity and chargeability sections the same colour scale was used. The colour scale was determined statistically, representing 95 % of the model data.

The chargeability anomalies are classified and outlined as following:

Chargeability (mV/V)	**Symbol**	**Geophysical interpretation**
9 – 20.3		Weak chargeability anomaly *(lower limit: median of modelled IP line data)*
20.4 – 31.5		Intermediate chargeability anomaly *(lower limit: median + simple standard deviation of all modelled IP line data)*
> 31.5		Strong chargeability anomaly *(median + 2 x simple standard deviation of all modelled IP line data)*

These are marked on the following resistivity and chargeability plots of the next chapters.

2.5.1 HIRIP Model Section – P1

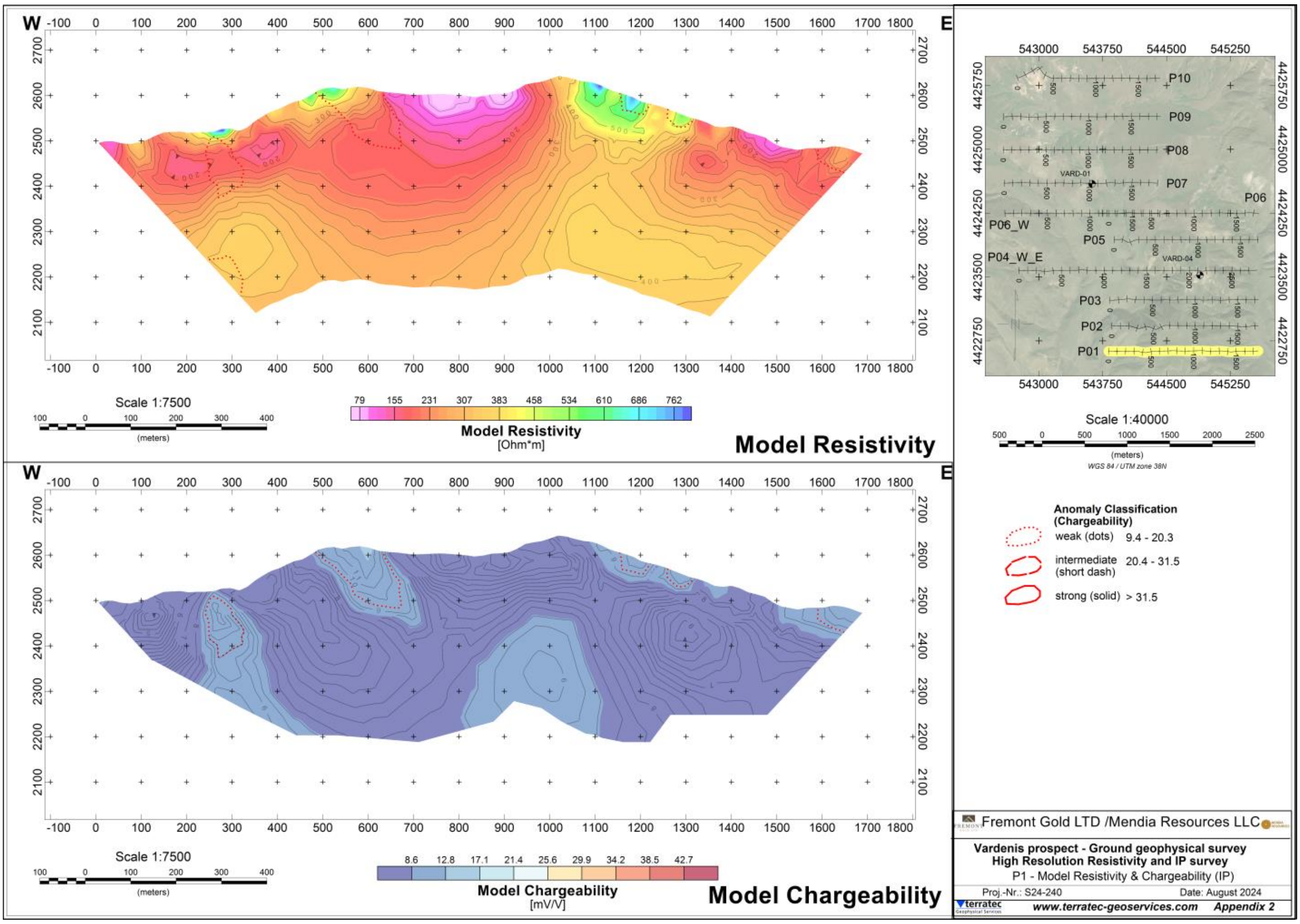

Figure 10 HIRIP Section P1

2.5.2 HIRIP Model Section – P2

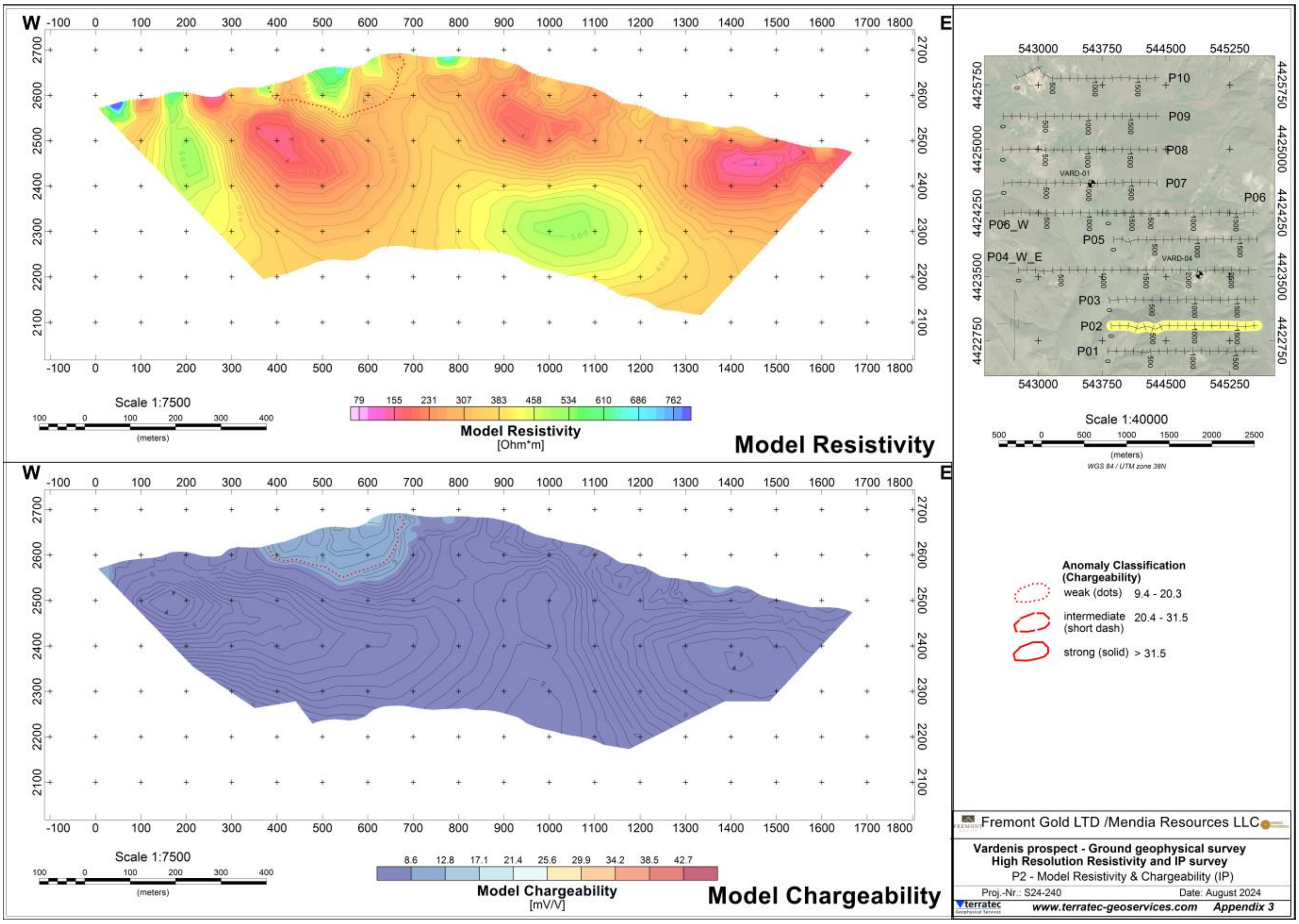

Figure 11 HIRIP Section P2

2.5.3 HIRIP Model Section – P3

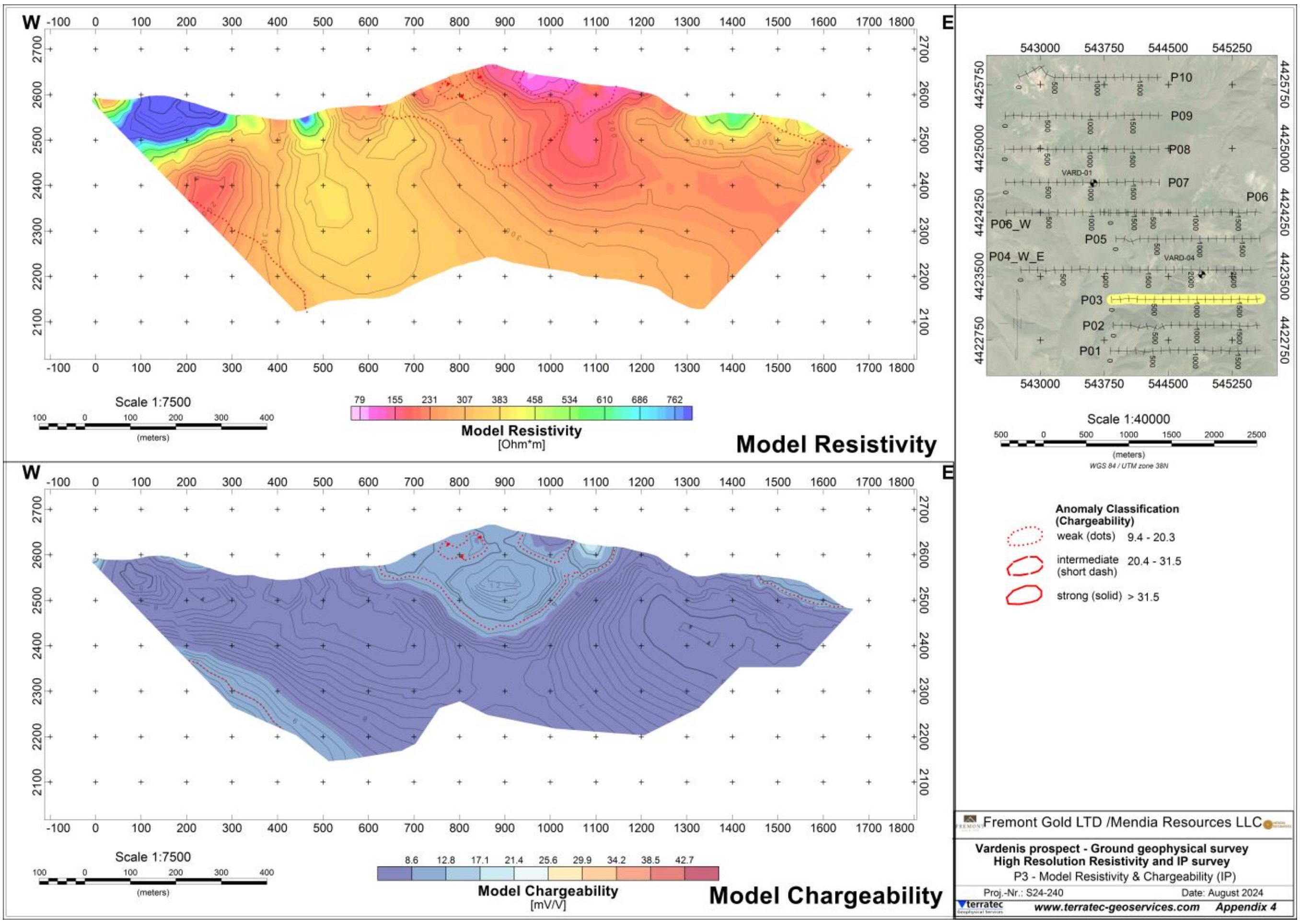

Figure 12 HIRIP Section P3

2.5.4 HIRIP Model Section – P4

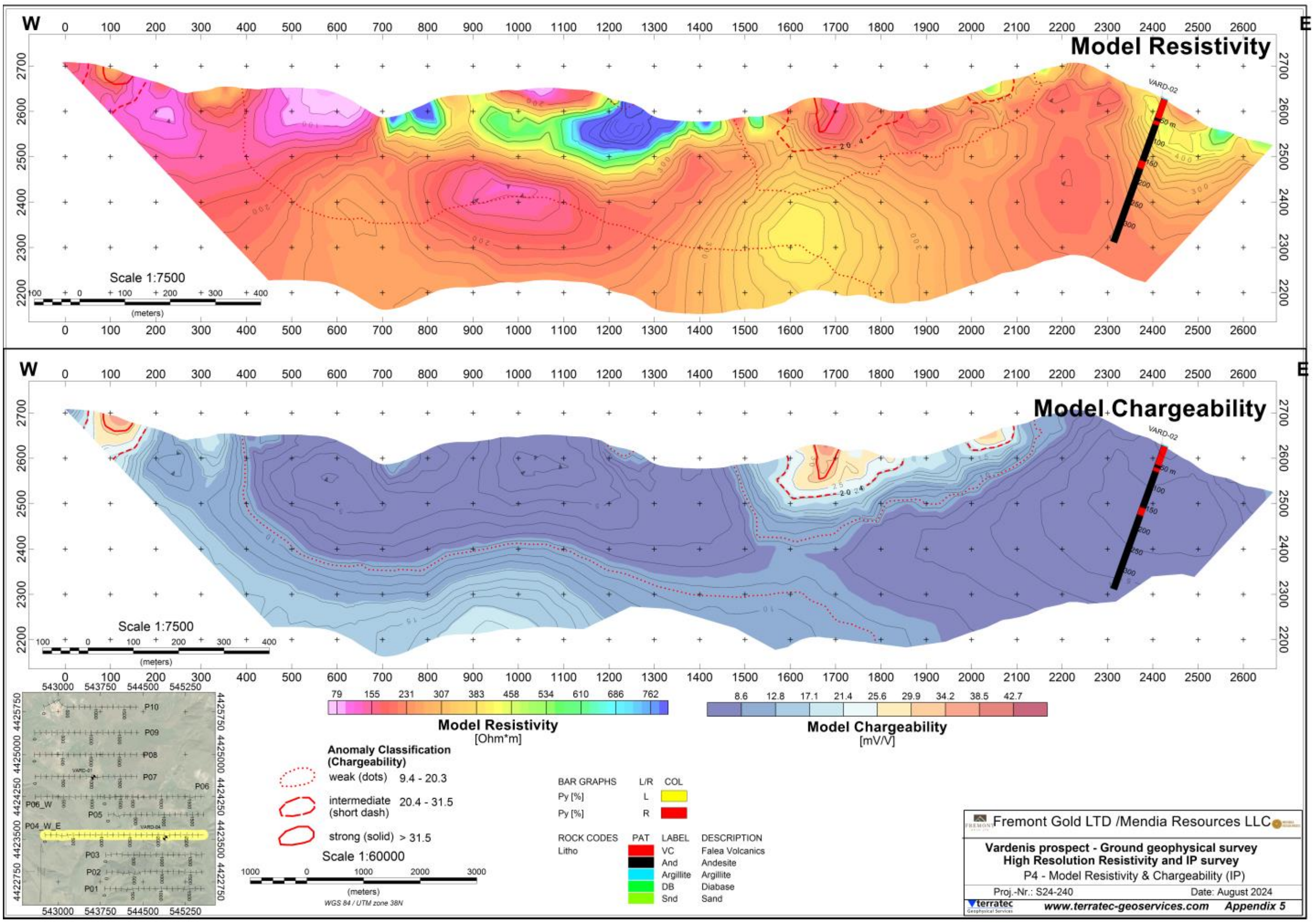

Figure 13 HIRIP Section P4

2.5.5 HIRIP Model Section – P 5

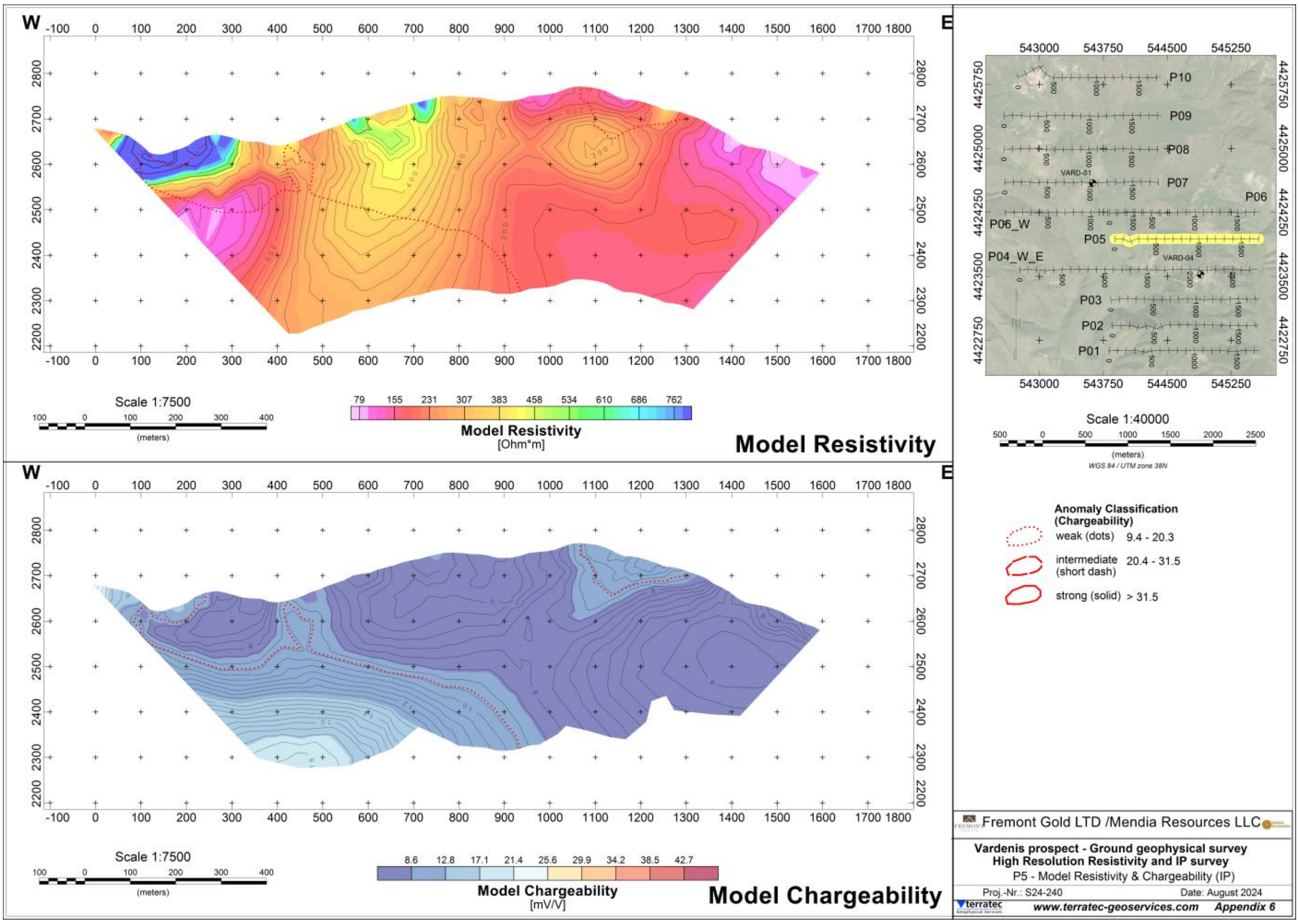

Figure 14 HIRIP Section P5

2.5.6 HIRIP Model Section – P6 East

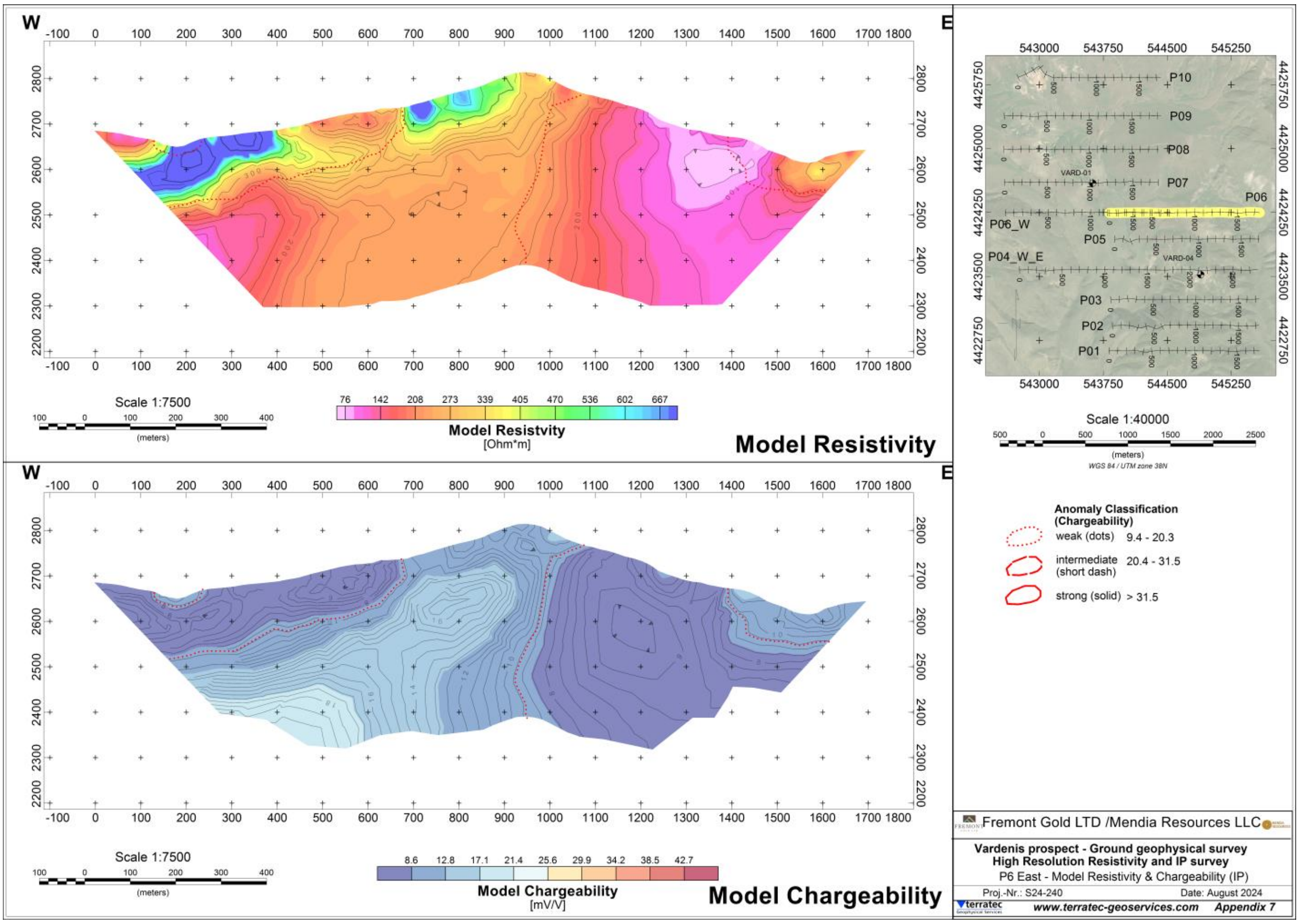

Figure 15 HIRIP Section P 6 East

2.5.7 HIRIP Model Section – P6 West

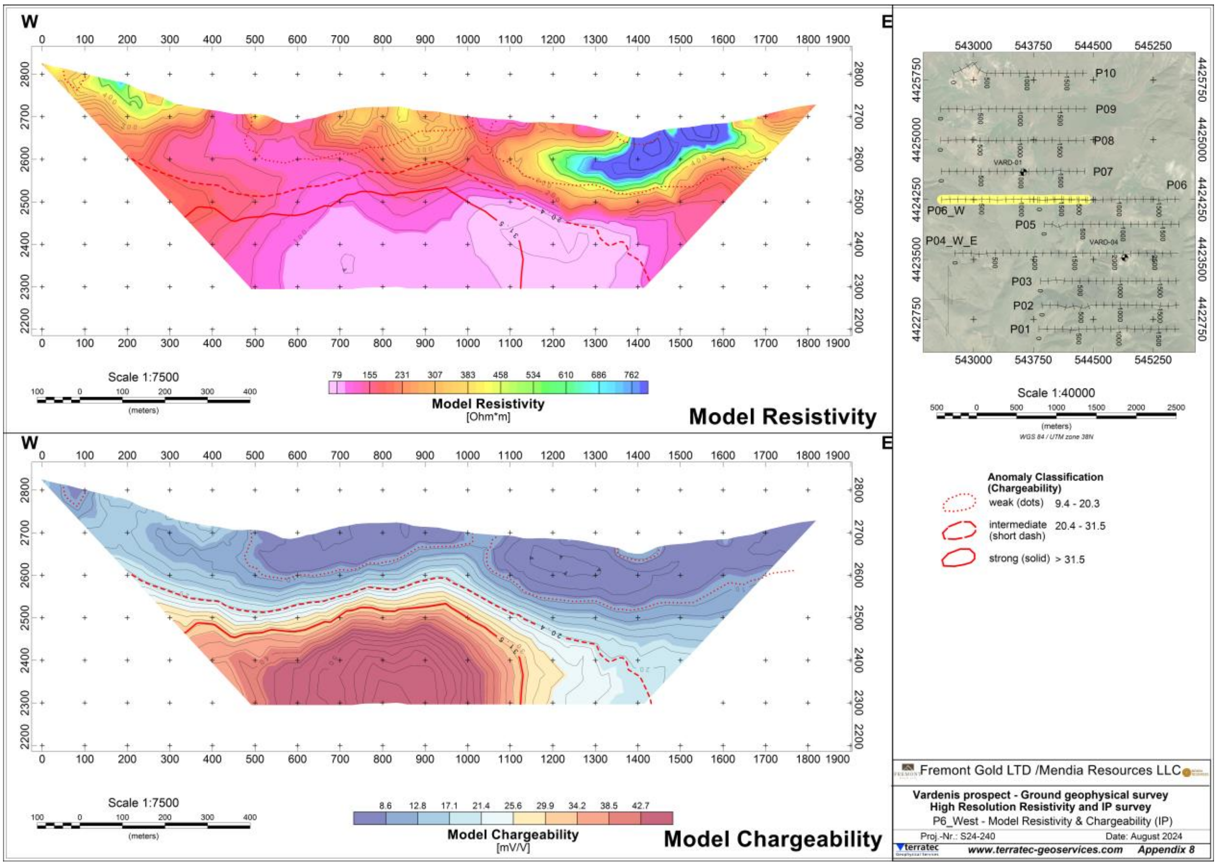

Figure 16 HIRIP Section P6 West

2.5.8 HIRIP Model Section – P7

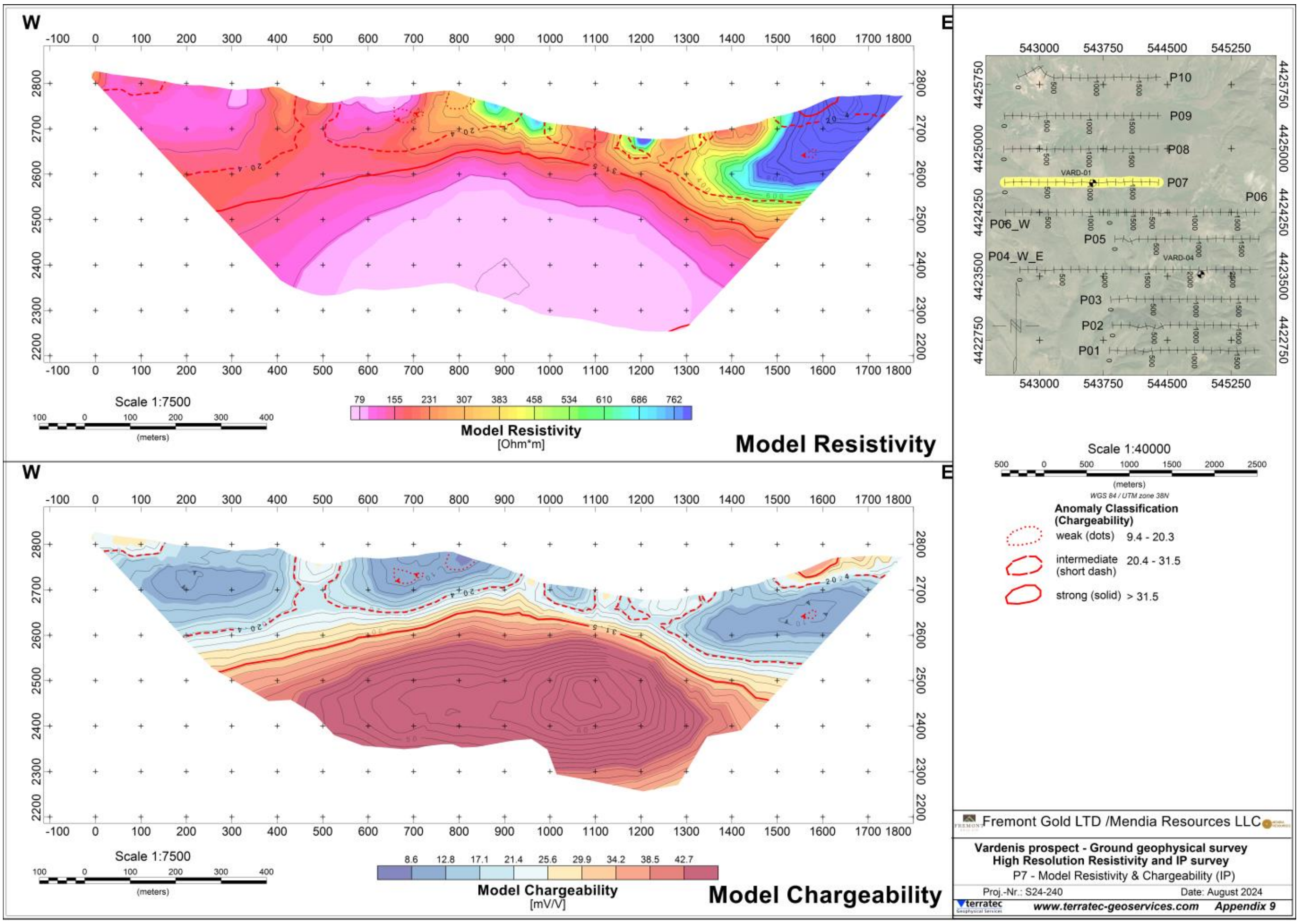

Figure 17 HIRIP Section P7

2.5.9 HIRIP Model Section – P8

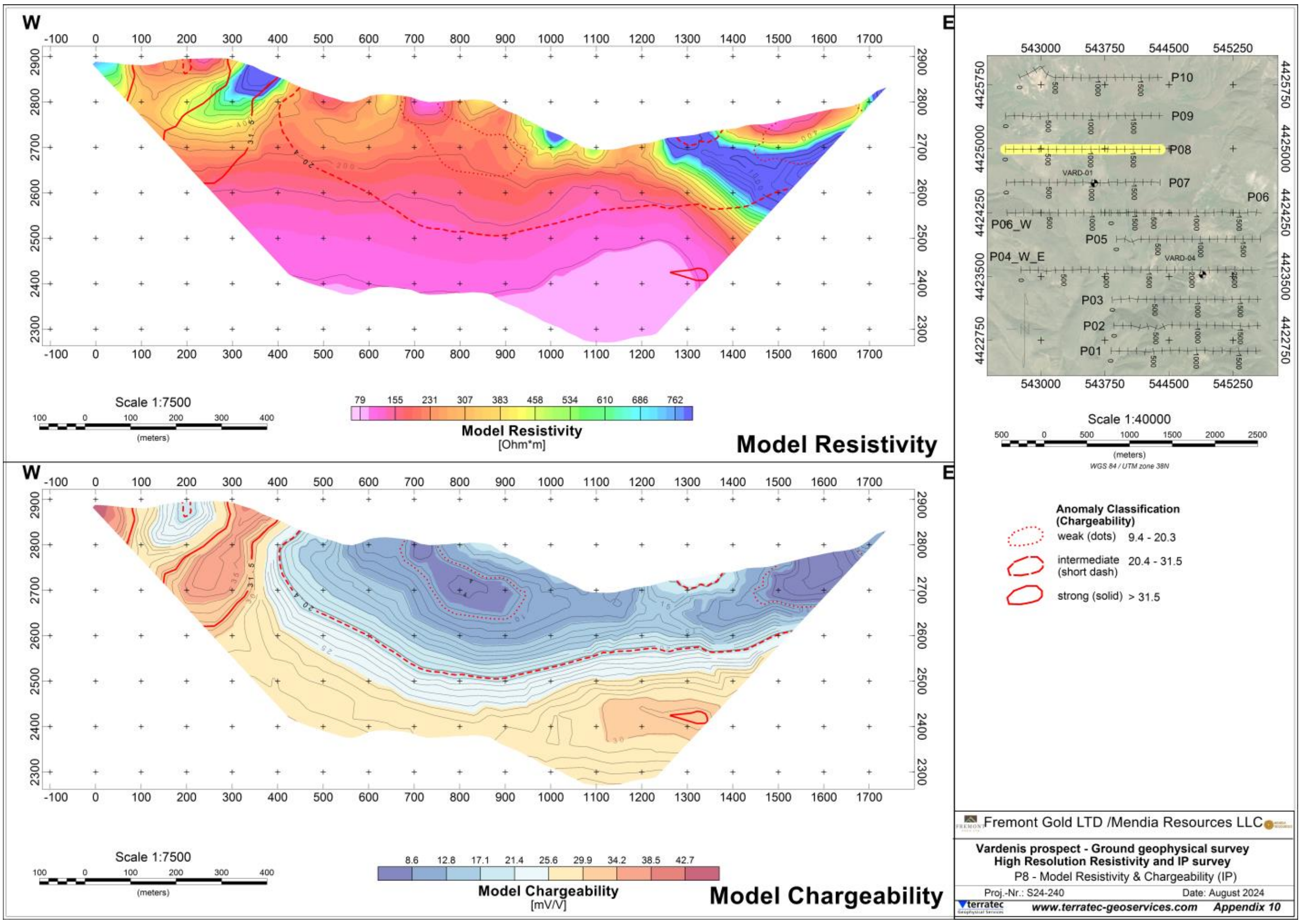

Figure 18 HIRIP Section P8

2.5.10 HIRIP Model Section – P9

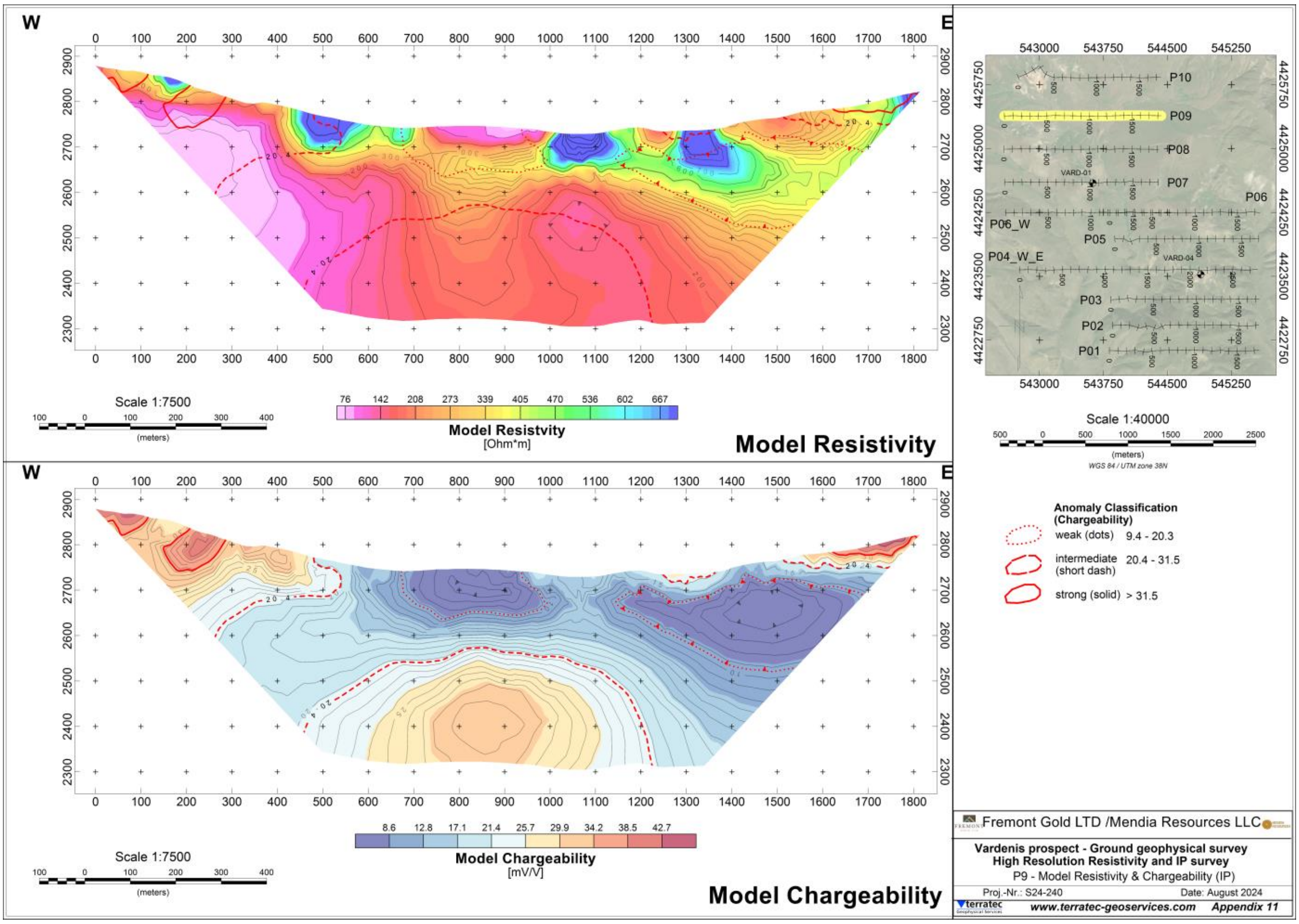

Figure 19 HIRIP Section P9

2.5.11 HIRIP Model Section – P10

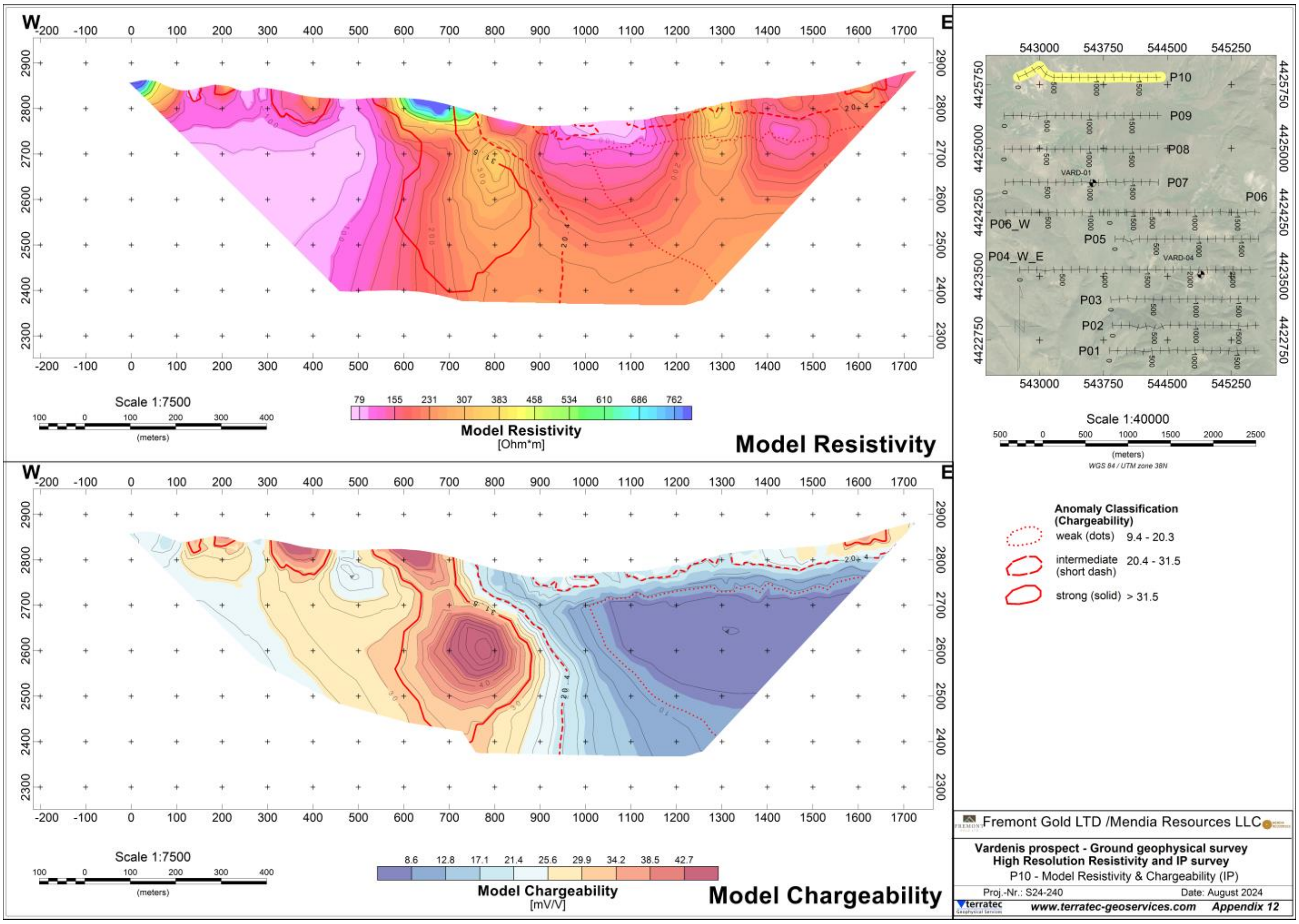

Figure 20 HIRIP Section P10

3 Digital Deliverables

Additionally to this report the complete Geosoft project including all data bases and the plotted sections was delivered digitally to the client. Additionally, all sections have been delivered to the client as PDF and as spreadsheet with all model data points (resistivity and chargeability) and their X_UTM/Y_UTM/Z_DEM positions.
Additionally, the metal factor was calculated and stored as well in the databases (Geosoft and Excel) for future used bay the client.

T. Eckardt

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(Senior geophysicist)

Brauch

Klaus Brauch
(managing director)

Respectfully submitted,
per terratec geophysical services

Heitersheim, 15.01.2025

Annex 1: Method Description – HIRIP

This paper describes the design and function of our in-house developed HIRIP system and provides background knowledge on the measured parameter. HIRIP is an imaging system for measuring high resolution IP and Resistivity sections of up to 500 m depth.

A) Measured Parameters

The HIRIP-method measures the ground resistivity and chargeability (IP effect). The system employed for the time-domain induced polarisation/resistivity survey consists of a current transmitting device and a receiver system. A transmitter generates a bipolar on-off (50% duty cycle) square wave, typically with current injection times of T = 2 s. Copper meshes, aluminium paper, stainless steel electrodes and salt water are used to transmit current through the ground.

During current injection, the apparent **bulk resistivity** of the ground is calculated from the input current and the measured primary voltage (vp). After the pulse has been transmitted, the **IP** effect is measured as a time diminishing voltage at the receiver electrodes. Therefore, the **IP** data is simultaneously taken when measuring resistivity with the same equipment and staking.

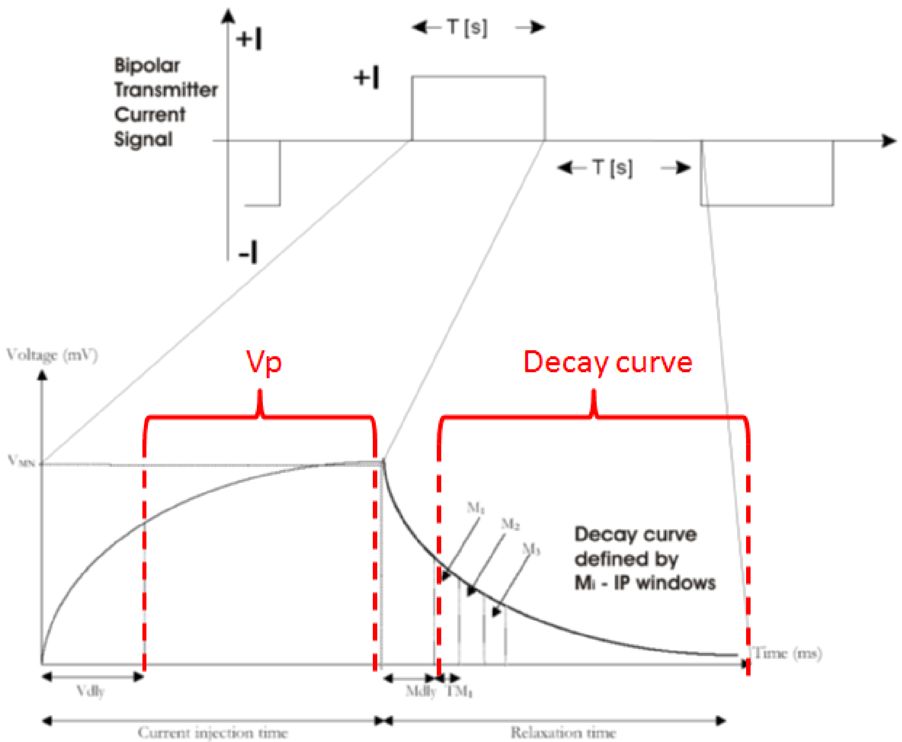

Figure 21: Transmitted current signal and the signal integration.

B) DC Resistivity – Fundamentals

DC electrical resistivity methods measure earth resistivity by injecting a direct current (DC) signal into the ground and measuring the resulting potentials (voltages) created in the earth. From this data the resistivity of the earth can be derived and the geologic properties of the earth can be inferred.

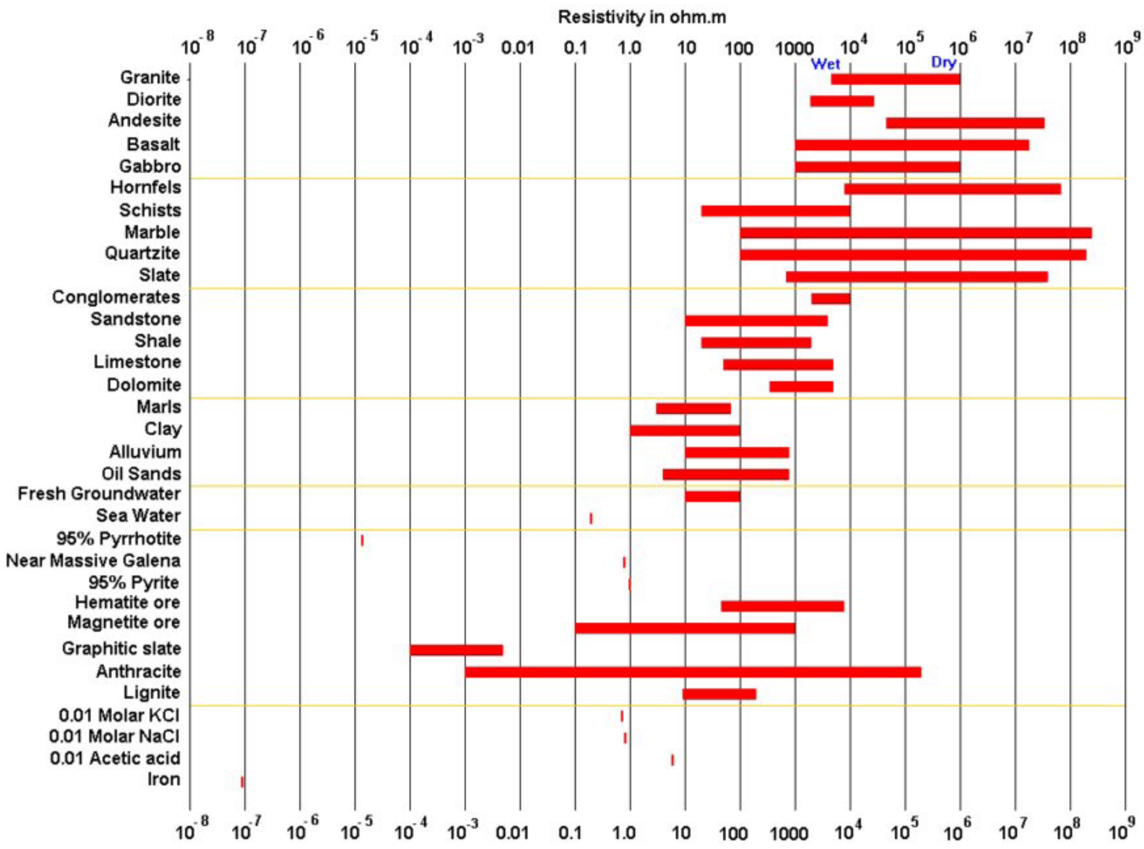

Figure 22: The resistivity of rocks, soils and minerals *(M.H.Loke (1996-2001)*.

C) Induced Polarization (IP) – Fundamentals

Induced Polarizations (IP) is perhaps the most popular of all geophysical techniques in mineral exploration because it is the only technique responsive to low-grade disseminated sulfides. There are two main mechanisms of rock polarization that can be measured, the Membrane Polarization and the Electrode Polarization.

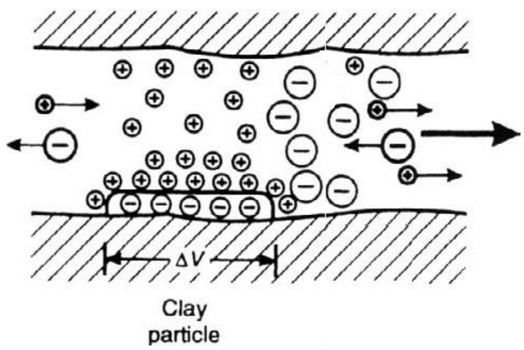

Figure 23: Membrane polarization associated with negatively charged clay particles (Reynolds, 1997).

The Membrane Polarization effect is largely caused by clay minerals present in the rock or sediment. This is particularly relevant in engineering and environmental surveys.

The Electrode Polarization effect is caused by conductive minerals in rocks such that the current flow is partly electrolytic (through groundwater) and partly electronic (through the conductive mineral).

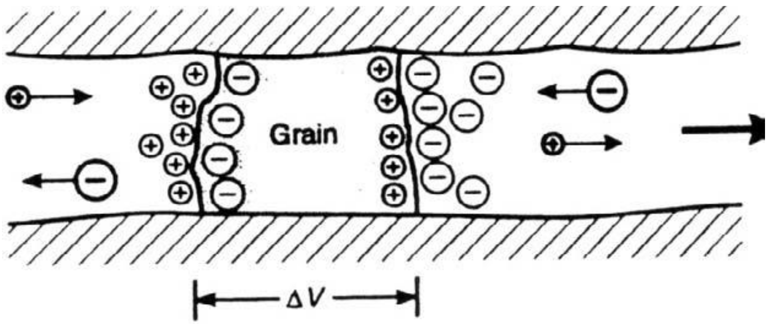

Figure 24: ***Grain electrode polarization (Reynolds, 1997).***

This effect is of particular interest in surveys for metallic minerals, such as disseminated sulfides. IP measurements are made in the time-domain or frequency domain. In the HIRIP system the time-domain is used. In the time-domain, the IP effect is measured by the residual decay voltage after the current is switched off (Figure 1 and 5).

The time domain IP unit, the chargeability, is usually given in millivolt per volt (mV/V). The figure above shows the IP values (in terms of mV/V) for several mineralized rocks and common rocks. It should be noted that the IP effect due to sulfide mineralization (the electrode polarization effect) is much larger than that due to clay minerals (membrane polarization) present in sandstone and siltstones *[Tutorial : [2-D and 3-D electrical imaging surveys, M.H.Loke (1996-2001)].*

Processing and representation of the observed data

The electrical properties of earth materials in the subsurface give rise to anomalies in the surveyed data. After a quality control in the field during the data collection, the observed 2D apparent resistivity and IP data were analysed in the post-processing in the terratec Geophysical Services head office in Germany. The recorded data is visualised and bad data points are filtered out. Each of the recorded IP decay curves were assessed according to quality and were evaluated statitically. The global chargeability *Mg* is the weighted average of the *n* partial apparent chargeability windows (*Mi*) and can be described as:

$$M_g = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} M_i \cdot T_{Mi}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} T_{Mi}} \qquad [mV/V]$$

All measurements are performed in the arithmetic mode. The number of IP windows available depends on the receiver system and the window wide *TMi* on the current injecttion times (*T*).

HIRIP

The HIRIP technique is a modification of a classic wide spaced Pole-Dipole and advanced Multi-Electrode Pole-Dipole measurement.

The HIRIP technique separates the current transmission system from the potential voltage measurement system, allowing more current to be injected into the ground at the dedicated transmission electrodes. The pole-dipole array has relatively good horizontal coverage, but it has a significantly higher signal strength compared with the dipole-dipole array and it is not as sensitive to telluric noise as the pole-pole array. Unlike the other common arrays as Schlumberger or Wenner, the Pole-Dipole array is an asymmetrical array. Across symmetrical structures, the apparent resistivity anomalies in the pseudosection are asymmetrical. In some situations, the asymmetry in the measured apparent resistivity values could influence the model obtained after inversion. One method to eliminate the effect of this asymmetry is to repeat the measurements with the electrodes arranged in reverse.

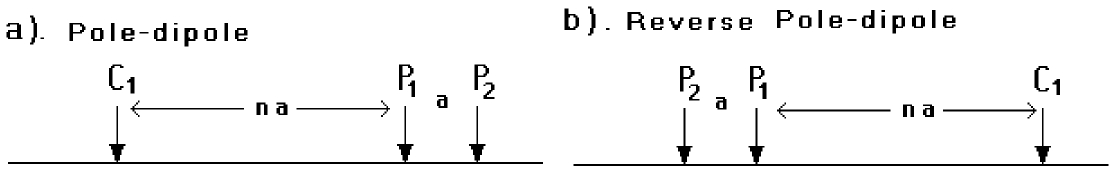

Figure 25: Pole-Dipole array measured forward (left) and reverse (right) *[2-D and 3-D electrical imaging surveys, Dr. M.H.Loke (1996-2004)].*

By combining the measurements with the "forward" and "reverse" pole-dipole arrays, any bias in the model due to the asymmetrical nature of this array would be removed *[2-D and 3-D electrical imaging surveys, Dr. M.H.Loke (1996-2004)].*

The data distribution of the HIRIP survey is presented below.

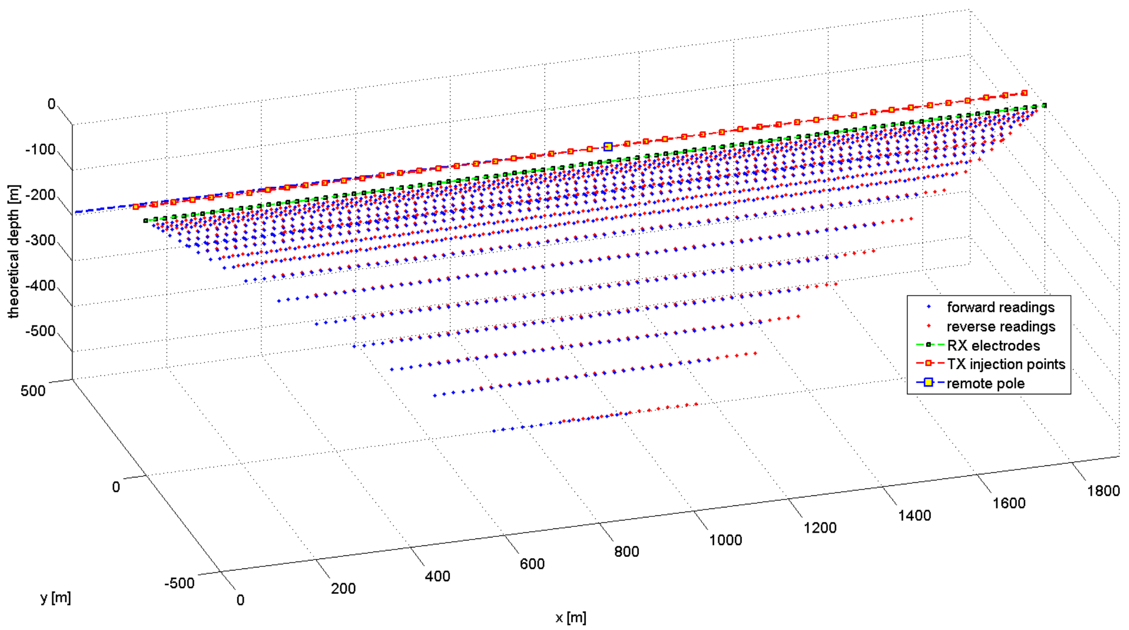

Figure 26: HIRIP array - Distribution of the data points (TX spacing = 50 m).

The pole-dipole array requires a remote electrode, which is placed at a great distance to the receiver line. A special induced polarization receiver is used for the data acquisition together with brass electrodes. The primary voltage, *Vp = VMN* and the signal integration of the transient voltages after current shut-off are used to determine the apparent resistivity and the chargeability.

The apparent resistivity *pa* is defined by:

$$\rho_a = \frac{V_{MN}}{I} \cdot K \qquad [\Omega m]$$

where *I [A]* is the injected current and *K* is the geometric factor which depends on the geometric array of the electrodes in the field.

For the pole-dipole array the geometric factor is calculated with the following expression:

$$\rho_a = \frac{V_{MN}}{I} \cdot K \quad with \quad K = \frac{2 \cdot \pi}{\left(\frac{1}{AM} - \frac{1}{AN}\right)}$$

The global chargeability *Mg* is the weighted average of the *n* partial apparent chargeability windows (*Mi*) and can be described as:

$$M_g = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} M_i \cdot T_{Mi}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} T_{Mi}} \qquad [mV/V]$$

All measurements are performed in the arithmetic mode. The number of IP windows available depends on the receiver system and the window wide *TMi* on the current injections times (*T*).

Annex 2: HIRIP survey – field progress report

# Day	Date	Client:	**Fremont / Mendia**				
		Project:	**Vardenis HIRIP**			Coordinate system:	**UTM 38**
Thursday	**22.08.**	**Profil 01 – day 1**					
		first TX	**last Tx**	**first electr.**	**last electr.**	**array**	**line direction**
		0m	600m	0m	1900m	P-DP	**W-E**
		* REM240821 *open electrodes: 28 (540m) and 91 (1800m) *repeat of TX station 2(50m) and 7 (300m) *Rs of RX electrodes: 1kOhm to 5kOhm, only some 7kOhm					
		RX - Spacing:	**TX - Spacing:**	**TX side**	**distance (TX to Profile):**		**Current used (range):**
		20	50	north	~50m		1A to 2A
Friday	**23.08.**	**Profil 01 – day 2**					
		first TX	**last Tx**	**first electr.**	**last electr.**	**array**	**line direction**
		650m	1900m	0m	1900m	P-DP	**W-E**
		* REM240821 *Rs of RX electrodes: 1kOhm to 5kOhm, only some 7kOhm					
		RX - Spacing:	**TX - Spacing:**	**TX side**	**distance (TX to Profile):**		**Current used (range):**
		20	50	north	~50m		1A to 1.7A
Saturday	**24.08.**	**Profil 02**					
		first TX	**last Tx**	**first electr.**	**last electr.**	**array**	**line direction**
		0m	1900m	0m	1900m	P-DP	**W-E**

* REM240821
*Rs of RX electrodes: West - 3kOhm to 6kOhm and East – 1.5 to 4kOhm
*Electrode 73 open (1440m)

RX - Spacing:	TX - Spacing:	TX side	distance (TX to Profile):	Current used (range):
20	50	north	~50m	0.65A to 1.6A

Sunday 25.08.

Profil 03

first TX	last Tx	first electr.	last electr.	array	line direction
0m	1900m	0m	1900m	P-DP	**W-E**

* REM240821
*Rs of RX electrodes: West - 3kOhm to 6kOhm and East – 1.5 to 6kOhm
*Electrode 21 open (1000m)

RX - Spacing:	TX - Spacing:	TX side	distance (TX to Profile):	Current used (range):
20	50	north	~50m	0.8A to 1.5A

Monday 26.08.

Profil 04 East

first TX	last Tx	first electr.	last electr.	array	line direction
1200m	3100m	1200m	3100m	P-DP	**W-E**

* REM240825
*Rs of RX electrodes: 3kOhm to 7kOhm, some 10 or 15KOhm
*TX 21 (1000m) and TX 31(1500m) repeated
*East part of overlap profile 4

RX - Spacing:	TX - Spacing:	TX side	distance (TX to Profile):	Current used (range):
20	50	south	~50m	0.7A to 1.5A

Tuesday 27.08.

Profil 04 West

first TX	last Tx	first electr.	last electr.	array	line direction
0m	1900m	0m	1900m	P-DP	**W-E**

* REM240825
*Rs of RX electrodes: 3kOhm to 8kOhm, some 10KOhm
*TX 1-7(0-300m) repeated, becouse we started with false station (-50m)
*West part of overlap profile 4

RX - Spacing:	TX - Spacing:	TX side	distance (TX to Profile):	Current used (range):
20	50	south	~50m	0.7A to 1.6A

Wednesday 28.08.

Profil 05

first TX	last Tx	first electr.	last electr.	array	line direction
0m	1900m	0m	1900m	P-DP	**W-E**

* REM240825
*Rs of RX electrodes: 3kOhm to 8kOhm, some 10KOhm
* IMPORTANT: in the western part, TX and RX come close together, because the crossed a steep valley, with only some possibilities to cross. The decay curves west of the valley, while the tx cable was still in the valley, looked a liitlemore unregular on the instrument in the field

RX - Spacing:	TX - Spacing:	TX side	distance (TX to Profile):	Current used (range):

		20	50	south	~50m		0.9A to 1.6A
Thursday	**29.08.**	**Profil 06 East**					
		first TX	**last Tx**	**first electr.**	**last electr.**	**array**	**line direction**
		1200m	3100m	1200m	3100m	P-DP	**W-E**
		* REM240825 *Rs of RX electrodes: West between 5kOhm to 20kOhm, East between 1kOhm to 8kOhm * Higher TX ampers to East, lower TX ampers to West *Valley in the west approximately from 150-300m					
		RX - Spacing:	**TX - Spacing:**	**TX side**	**distance (TX to Profile):**		**Current used (range):**
		20	50	south	~50m		0.7A to 1.6A
Friday	**30.08.**	**Profil 07**					
		first TX	**last Tx**	**first electr.**	**last electr.**	**array**	**line direction**
		0m	1900m	0m	1900m	P-DP	**W-E**
		* REM240825 *Rs of RX electrodes: West between 8kOhm to 20kOhm and one with 28kOhm, East between 3kOhm to 12kOhm and one with 18kOhm *Valley in the west approximately from 480-600m, valley in the east approximately from 1200-1320m *					
		RX - Spacing:	**TX - Spacing:**	**TX side**	**distance (TX to Profile):**		**Current used (range):**
		20	50	south	~50m		0.7A to 1.6A
Saturday	**31.08.**	**Profil 08**					
		first TX	**last Tx**	**first electr.**	**last electr.**	**array**	**line direction**
		0m	1900m	0m	1900m	P-DP	**W-E**
		* REM240825 *Rs of RX electrodes: West between 3kOhm to 8kOhm and max 15kOhm, East between 1kOhm to 10kOhm and max 15kOhm *Valley in approximately between 1080-1200m *Volcano from 1200-1900m					
		RX - Spacing:	**TX - Spacing:**	**TX side**	**distance (TX to Profile):**		**Current used (range):**
		20	50	south	~50m		0.8A to 1.6A
Sunday	**01.09.**	**Profil 09**					
		first TX	**last Tx**	**first electr.**	**last electr.**	**array**	**line direction**
		0m	1900m	0m	1900m	P-DP	**W-E**
		* REM240825 *Rs of RX electrodes: 3kOhm to 12kOhm *Valley in approximately between 600-720m *Volcano from 1320-1900m					
		RX - Spacing:	**TX - Spacing:**	**TX side**	**distance (TX to Profile):**		**Current used (range):**
		20	50	south	~50m		0.8A to 1.6A

Day	Date	Profil 10					
Tuesday	02.09.	**first TX**	**last Tx**	**first electr.**	**last electr.**	**array**	**line direction**
		0m	1900m	0m	1900m	P-DP	**W-E**
		* REM240825 *Rs of RX electrodes: 1kOhm to 11kOhm *Small valley in approximately between 960-1080m *In west very steep zone (alteration area), Rx team walk around the hill and as to make 150m distance between Tx01 and Rx first electrode					
		RX - Spacing:	**TX - Spacing:**	**TX side**	**distance (TX to Profile):**		**Current used (range):**
		20	50	south	~50m		0.6A to 1.6A

Day	Date	Profil 06 -West extension					
Wednesday	03.09.	**first TX**	**last Tx**	**first electr.**	**last electr.**	**array**	**line direction**
		0m	2000m	0m	1900m	P-DP	**W-E**
		* REM240825 *Rs of RX electrodes: In the west 3kOhm to 20kOhm (max 23kOhm), east between 2kOhm to 15kOhm *Valley in approximately between 340-750m and one small valley between 1400-1500m					
		RX - Spacing:	**TX - Spacing:**	**TX side**	**distance (TX to Profile):**		**Current used (range):**
		20	50	south	~50m		0.7A to 1.6A