terratec
Geophysical Services



Report
AMT survey at Urasar Mineral District, Armenia

Campaign: Mai 2026

Project-N°: S26-297

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Date:

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Field work:	Mai 2026
Project Number:	S26-297

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Deliverables

- Overview map and resistivity models of profiles 1-3 in .pdf format
- Georeferenced resistivity values of the models in .csv format
- Station coordinates in .csv format

Appendix

- 1: Overview Map
- 2: Overview Map East
- 3: Overview Map West
- 4: HIRIP-Section 1 / 2024
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- 9: AMT-Section 3 / 2025
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- 12: AMT-Section 3 / 2026
- 13: AMT-Section 4 / 2026
- 14: AMT-Section 5 / 2026
- 15: AMT-Section 6 / 2026

1 Introduction

The following report summarises the results of the (audio)magnetotelluric (AMT) surveys carried out in May 2026 in the Urasar Mineral District, Armenia. The resistivity models derived from the measurements are intended to support a drilling programme for mineral exploration. This report discusses the field measurements, including the parameters used, the data analysis and the calculated resistivity models, and places them in the context of the HIRIP (High Resolution Induced Polarisation) and AMT measurements carried out by terratec in 2024/25.

- In 2024/25, HIRIP and AMT measurements were carried out on three profiles. As part of the AMT measurements, readings were taken at a total of 26 measurement points.
- In 2026, AMT measurements were carried out on 6 profiles comprising 53 measurement points. Four profiles are located in the western part of the measurement area and two profiles are located in the eastern part.

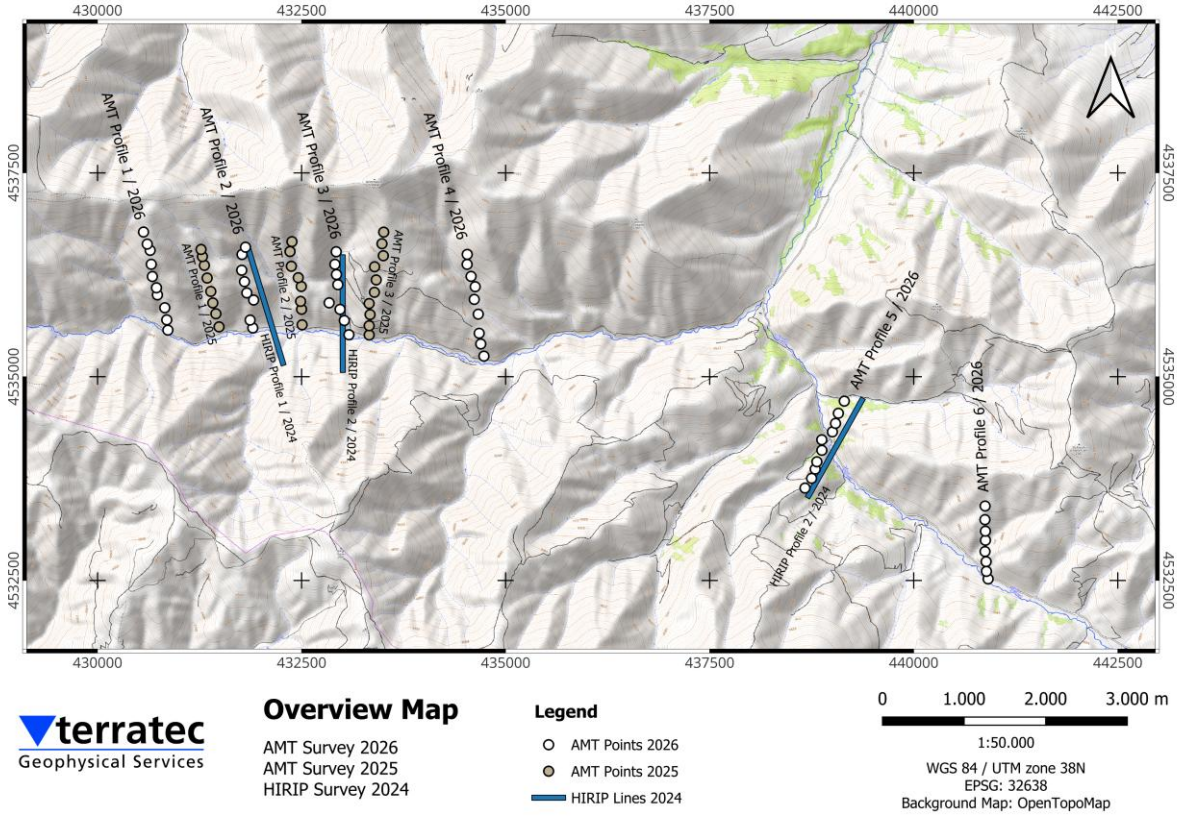


Figure 1: Overview map of the measured points including the positions of the HIRIP-Lines 2024

2 AM T Method

Natural Source Audio Magnetotellurics (NSAMT, sometimes just AMT) is a passive electromagnetic imaging technique using the earth's electromagnetic field to map geologic contacts and structures by induction. The technique uses thunderstorms and electric currents in the ionosphere, which are created by the interaction of the solar plasma with the geomagnetic field, as a source of signals. The resulting natural, time-varying primary magnetic fields produce electric currents in the Earth's subsurface, which generate secondary magnetic fields. The electric currents and magnetic field signals are measured by orthogonal aligned sensors (electric Ex and Ey component and magnetic Hx and Hy component aligned N-S and E-W). The resulting time series can be decomposed into their frequency components. The ratios of the perpendicular components of the electric and magnetic field (impedance) will be calculated at a given measurement frequency and plotted as a frequency or period dependent magnetotelluric transfer function. The transfer functions of several measurements can be used to calculate a resistivity model of the subsurface. The ability to identify geologic features varies with depth and depends upon target size, resistivity contrasts and contact geometry.

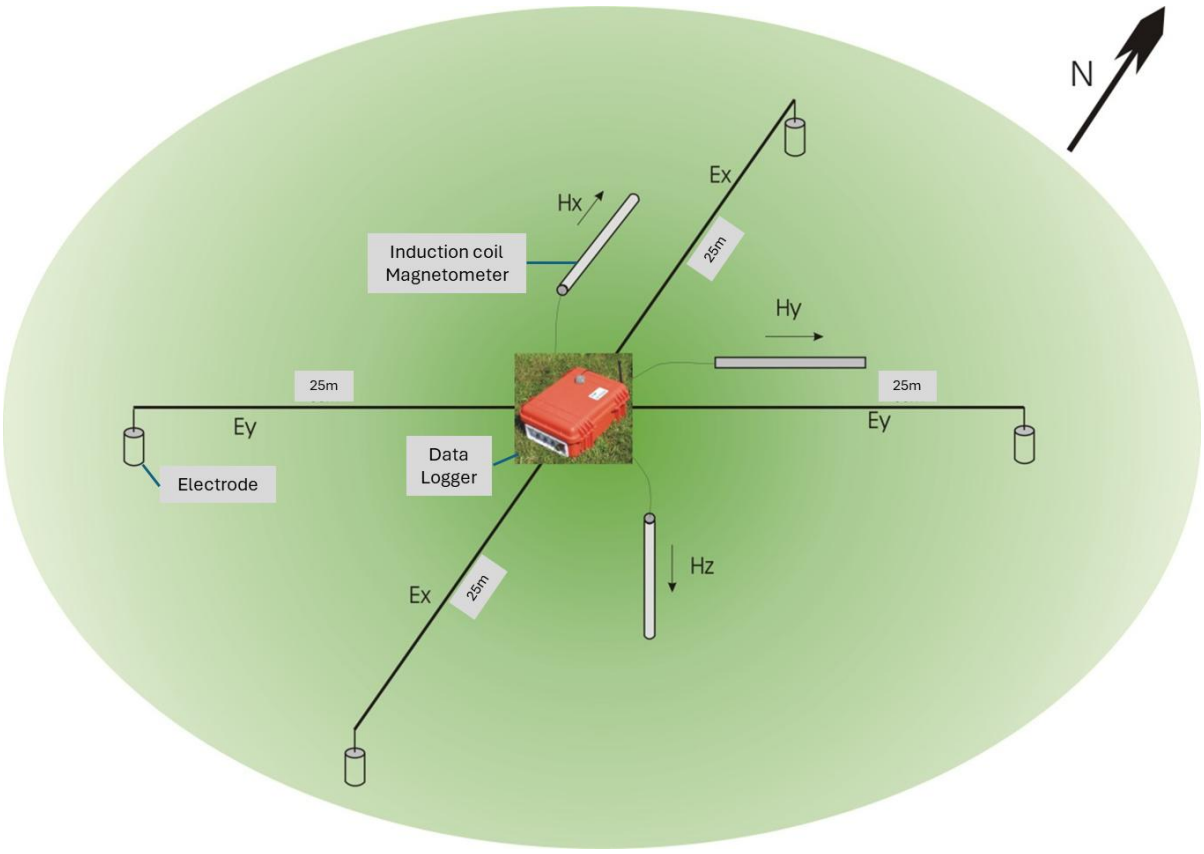


Figure 2 Example of a NSAMT spread using 50 m dipoles

3 Instrumentation

- Receiver/Data logger: 2x ADU-11e/08e (SN 077 & 038) (see Figure 3)
- Magnetic sensors: 3x MSF-07e / 3x MSF-12e (see Figure 4)
- 8x Electric dipole cables and steel electrodes (dipole length: 50 m)
- geophysical accessories



Figure 3: ADU-08e (left) / ADU-11e (right) geophysical data logger



Figure 4: 2x MFS-07e Magnetic field sensor

4 Field work and data processing

The survey area is located approximately 12 km southwest of the municipality of Urasar. Audio-Magnetotelluric (AMT) measurements were collected at 53 stations across six profiles. To accommodate the geological strike direction specified by the client, the profiles are oriented south-to-north in the western survey area and southwest-to-northeast in the eastern area. Inter-profile spacing ranges from 1.0 km to 1.6 km in the west and expands to 2.3 km in the east. Total line length equals 6,732.1 m, with a nominal station spacing of approximately 150 m. Minor positional adjustments were made to account for local terrain conditions. The exact location of each measurement point is shown in Figure 1.

Profile ID	General Orientation	Number of Points	Total Length
1	S-N	10	1,250.6 m
2	S-N	8	1,056.1 m
3	S-N	8	1,045.7 m
4	S-N	9	1,278.1 m
5	SW-NE	10	1,203.5 m
6	SW-NE	8	898.1 m
TOTAL		**53**	6,732.10 m

The survey area is predominantly mountainous, characterized by steep slopes and grassy terrain (see Figure 5). Visible sources of electromagnetic noise are minimal to absent. The soil- and grass-covered ground facilitated the efficient, secure installation of measuring equipment, though steep inclines occasionally hindered movement between sites.

The general measurement setup is illustrated in Figure 6. To minimize thermal fluctuations and wind interference, all horizontal magnetometers were buried a few centimeters beneath the surface. The vertical magnetometer (H_z) was buried to roughly 80% of its length using a motorized earth auger, with the remaining exposed portion shielded from wind by a protective bucket (Figure 7). Steel electrodes were placed 25 m from the station center in each direction and wetted to reduce contact resistance. Cable connections near the electrodes were secured with rocks to prevent wind-induced vibration noise.



Figure 5: impressions from the measurement area



Figure 6: general set-up of the equipment on one measurement site



Figure 7: setup of the vertical magnetometer (Hz). The sensor is positioned underneath the bucket to protect it from wind

Electromagnetic signals were acquired at sampling rates of 65,536 Hz and 1,024 Hz. The specific recording schedule and recording durations are detailed below:

Frequency	Duration
65,536 Hz	2 min
1,024 Hz	16 min

After each measurement day, the recorded time series were visually inspected for inaccuracies, outliers and poor signal quality. A quick standard processing algorithm was applied to evaluate the data quality.

The processing of the recorded time series was carried out with the metronix processing software ProcMT mini. Before the transformation of the timeseries into the frequency domain, a downsampling algorithm was applied to obtain lower frequencies.

The resulting transfer functions generally show good data quality (see Figure 8, for example). This is particularly evident for frequencies above 5,000 Hz and below 1,000 Hz. The frequency band in between is sometimes affected by week signal strength. Static shift correction was applied by visual adaption of the transfer functions to adjacent measurement points.

The frequency range of the obtained transfer functions is in general between below 10 Hz and above 10 kHz.

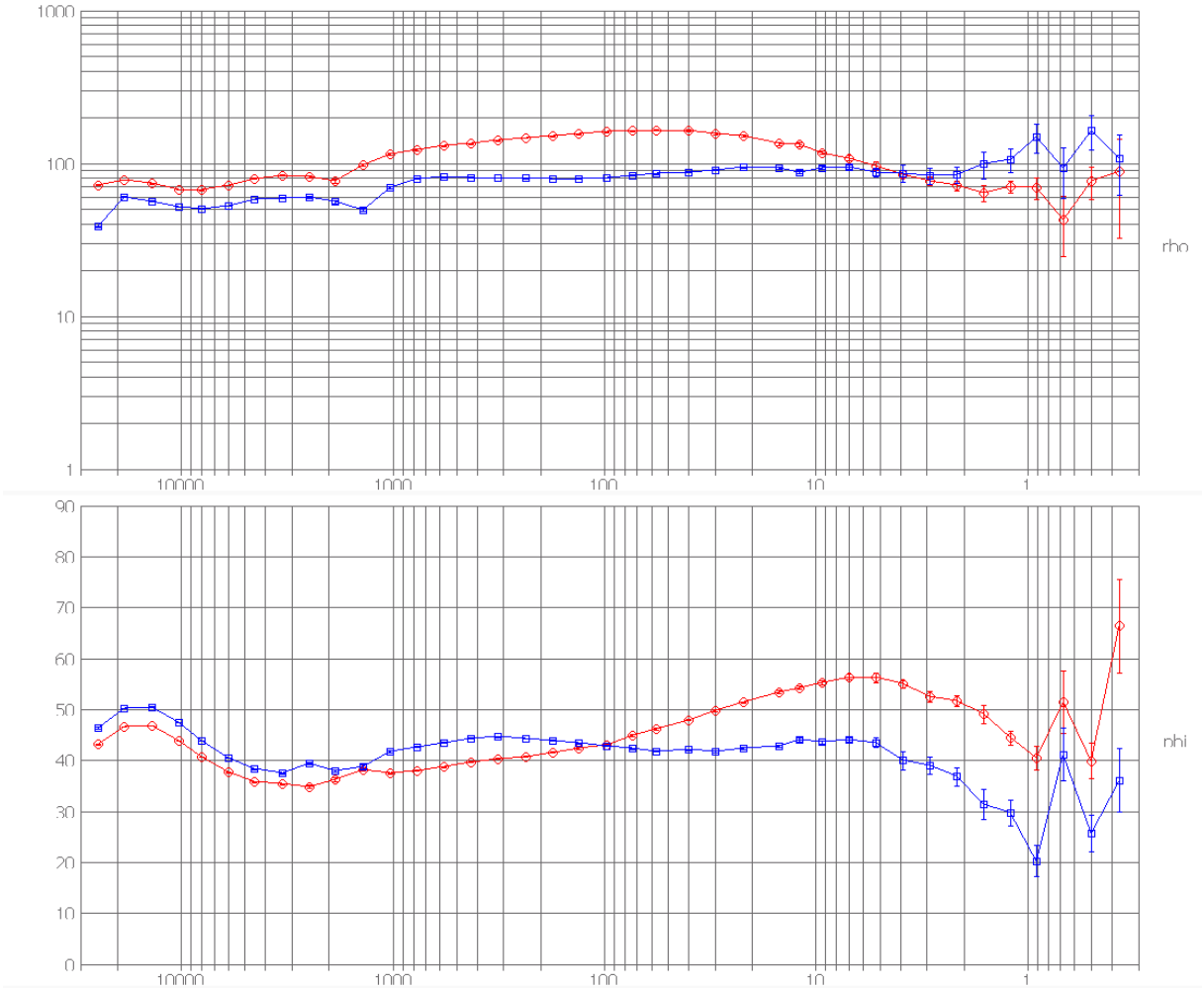


Figure 8: example of the transfer function (rho, top) and corresponding phase (phi, bottom) of point 601 (here without static shift correction). Frequency on x-Axis and apparent resistivity / phase on y-axis. Blue: North-South component E-field, red: East-West component E-field

4.1 Inversion

2D Inversion was carried out with ZondMT2D software.

4.2 Mesh Parameters

The mesh parameters must be set before inversion (see Figure 9). The mesh consists of rectangles that are adapted to the measuring points and the topography. The layer closest to the surface has a thickness of 10 metres while the thickness of the underlying mesh layers increases iteratively by a factor of 1.1. 25 mesh layers are generated. This results in a depth of approx. 983 m below surface.

The horizontal extent of the mesh is also determined by the measuring points. There is a cell centred under each measuring point and two intermediate cells between two adjacent measuring points. In addition to the measuring points, the model is extended at both profile ends considering boundary effects.

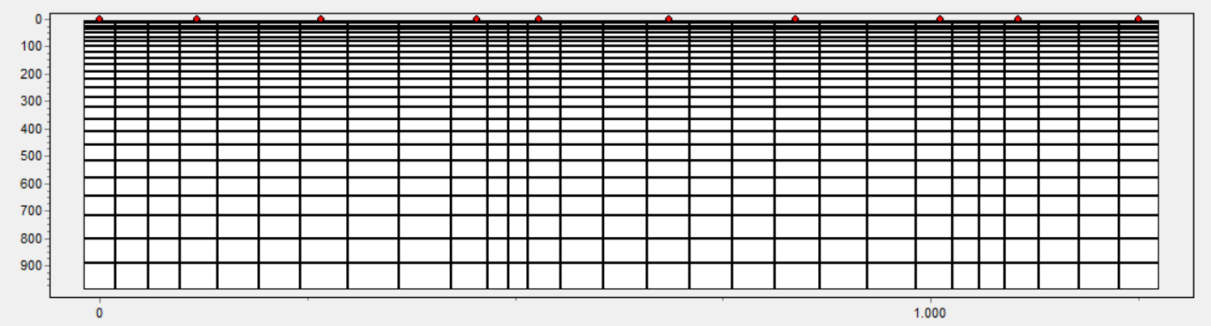


Figure 9: Preview of the mesh layouts for profile 1

4.3 Data Pre-Processing

Before the inversion, the transfer functions are loaded into ZondMT2D and the TE and TM modes are visualised and manually edited. Obvious outliers in the sounding curves are masked and not considered for the inversion. The outliers were located almost entirely in the AMT dead band and at very low frequencies.

All measured elevations where corrected with the Digital Elevation Model (DEM) provided by the client.

4.4 Inversion Settings

The following inversion settings have been set

- **Inversion of the effective impedance (XY+YX)/2 and tipper**
- **Smoothness constrained inversion** (inversion by least square method with use of a smoothing operator. As a result of this algorithm a smooth (without sharp boundaries) and stable parameter distribution is received)
- **Stop criteria**
  - Max. 10 Iterations
  - Min. 2.0 RMS error
- **Model common limits**
  - Min. resistivity: 1.0 Ohm*m
  - Max. resistivity: 10000 Ohm*m
- **Smoothing Factor**: 0.2 (sets dependence of measurement misfit minimization on model misfit. For noisy data this value usually is set between 0.5 and 2. For high quality data it is set between 0.005 and 0.1)
- **Depth Smoothing**: 1.0 (attenuation factor with depth. The parameter value also depends on the noise level and is choose empirically. In general, more noisy data leads to an increasing parameter value)
- **Smoothness ratio**: 1.0 (specifies a smoothness ratio in horizontal and vertical direction)
- **Number of surface layers**: 0 (sets number of layers in which strong variation of parameters is possible. The majority of heterogeneities are concentrated in the near surface layer and the bottom part of the section is smooth after inversion)

The background resistivity of the start model was calculated by the software. The resistivities of the start model, as well as the RMS-errors are summarized in Table 1. The inversion results were loaded into Geosoft (oasis montaj) and saved in a database. The data was gridded and finally visualised as 2D profile sections.

Table 1: summary of the inversion parameters

Line Nr	Start Modell Res	RMS error (aver.)	RMS error (app. Res.)	RMS error (pha)
1	100	3.5	5.8	1.2
2	300	2.9	4.6	1.3
3	300	4.9	8.1	1.8
4	300	3.4	5.1	1.7
5	100	5.7	8.5	2.8
6	90	2.4	3.7	1.2

Data and the Profiles were delivered digitally to the client.

5 Descriptions of the results

5.1 Western Survey Area

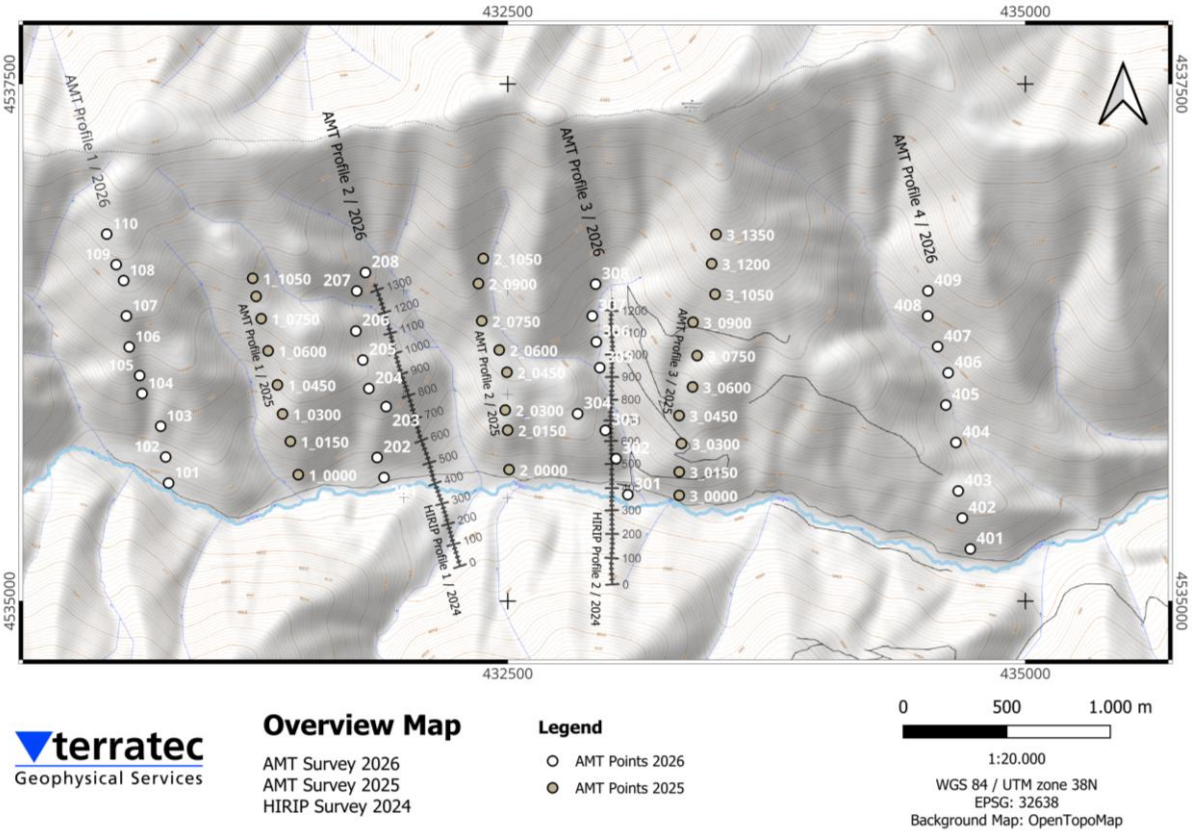


Figure 10: Overview map Urasar West

The western measurement area is situated primarily within a valley that runs from west to east. The AMT measurement points and HIRIP profiles are primarily located on the northern side of the valley. The measurement points extend approximately 4 km east-west and 1.2 km north-south. The terrain is marked by steep gradients, with some sections exceeding 30 degrees. The final positioning of the measurement points within the measurement area was determined on the basis of the measurement conditions (e.g. steepness of the terrain, accessibility). However, care was taken to maintain the main profile direction. Figure 10**Error! Reference source not found.** presents a comprehensive overview of the measured points and profiles. The AMT models measured in 2026 are presented below (Figure 11 to Figure 14) and compared with the 2025 AMT data and the 2024 HIRIP data (appendix 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9). For comparison purposes, all AMT models use the same color scale.

5.1.1 AMT Profile 1 / 2026

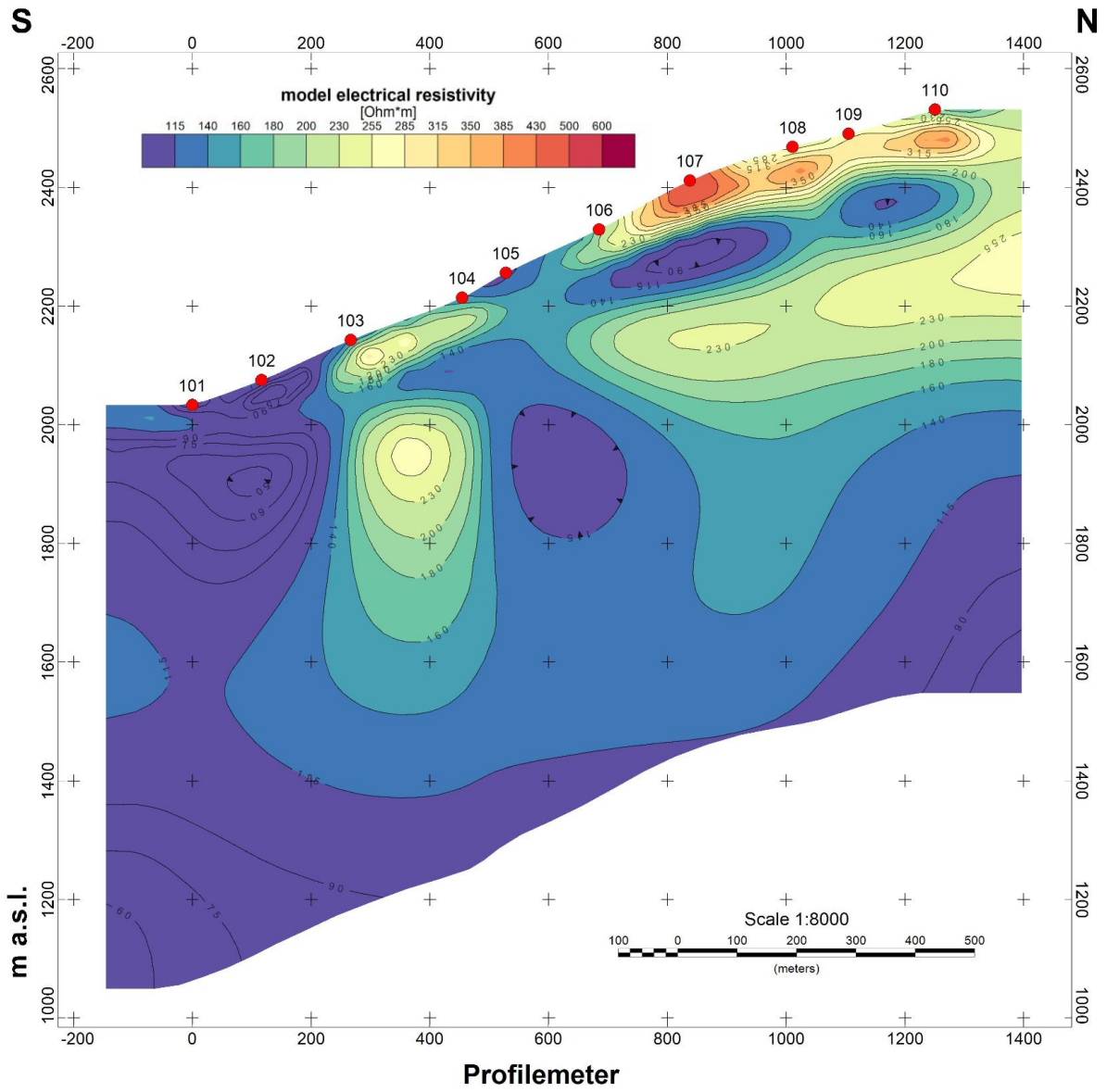


Figure 11: AMT-Profile 1 / 2026

Along the base of the entire profile (-200 m to 1400 m), a broad, highly conductive zone (< 60 to $115\ \Omega \cdot$ m) dominates the deep subsurface. In the south (-200 m to 300 m), low resistivities (< 90 to $115\ \Omega \cdot$ m) extend to the surface beneath stations 101–103. Around 300 m to 500 m, a sub-vertical column of moderate-to-high resistivity (160 to $250\ \Omega \cdot$ m) extends downward beneath stations 103–104. Further north (600 m to 1400 m), a highly resistive shallow zone (350 to $> 600\ \Omega \cdot$ m) dominates beneath stations 104–107, transitioning to moderate values (200 to $385\ \Omega \cdot$ m) under stations 108–110, which overlie a localized conductive lens ($< 140\ \Omega \cdot$ m).

5.1.2 AMT Profile 2 / 2026

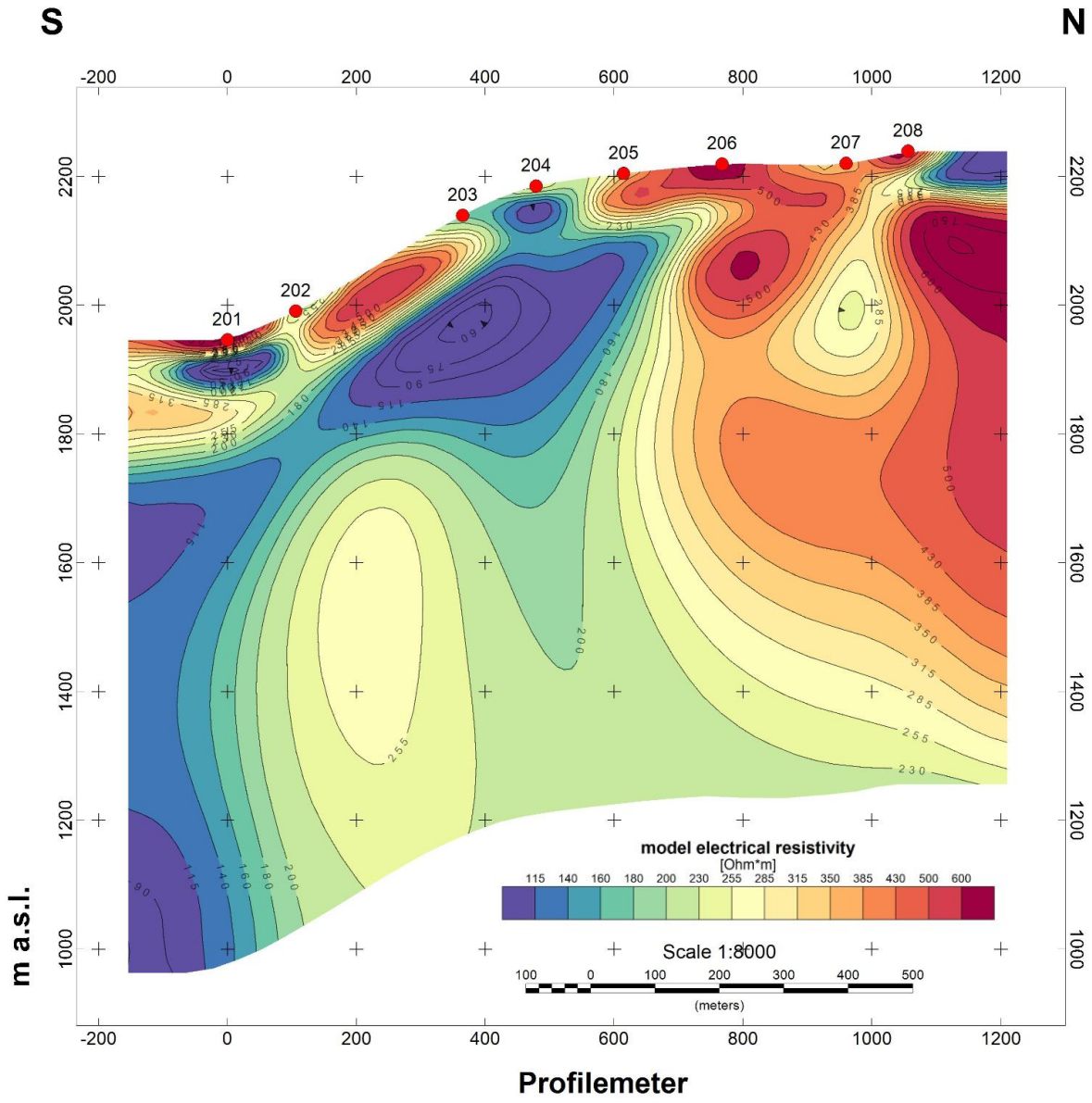


Figure 12: AMT Profile 2 / 2026

In the southern section (-200 m to 0 m), a deep conductive zone (< 90 to $115\ \Omega \cdot$ m) occupies the bottom-left corner, while a thin, resistive surface cap ($> 285\ \Omega \cdot$ m) covers stations 201–202 over a localized conductive pocket. Between 200 m and 600 m, a prominent shallow-to-mid depth conductive body (< 60 to $115\ \Omega \cdot$ m) sits beneath stations 203–204, underlain by a broad moderate-resistivity domain (230 to $255\ \Omega \cdot$ m). The northern section (600 m to 1200 m) is dominated by a massive, highly resistive zone (350 to $> 600\ \Omega \cdot$ m) extending from the surface beneath stations 205–208 deep into the subsurface, featuring a high-resistivity core around 800 m.

The AMT profiles 1 to 3 from 2025, as well as the HIRIP profiles from 2024, are included in the appendix. Both the models based on the AMT data and those based on the HIRIP measurements generally show similar results. However, a direct comparison of the HIRIP and AMT measurements is not possible due to the different underlying physical methodologies.

Essentially, the following findings stand out in the western measurement area:

- Every profile (especially Profile 2, 3 and 4 / 2026) shows a **sharp, sub-vertical contact** separating a conductive southern domain (< 60–$115\ \Omega \cdot$ m) from an extremely resistive northern domain (> 500 to $> 1400\ \Omega \cdot$ m). Generally higher resistivity levels towards the east. Indications for this sharp contact can also be found on the AMT-Profiles from 2025 and on the HIRIP-Data, especially in the chargeability sections. While it is not clearly visible on profile 1, it is moving from ≈ 700 m on Profile 2, to ≈ 500 m on Profile 3, and ≈ 400 m on Profile 4. This indicates a continuous, regional structural boundary or fault zone trending across the slope.
- Profiles 2, 3, and 4 exhibit localized near surface **low-to-moderate resistivity pockets** (115–$230\ \Omega \cdot$ m) directly capping parts of the resistive northern ridge (e.g., beneath stations 204, 307–308, and 404–406).

5.1.3 AMT Profile 3 / 2026

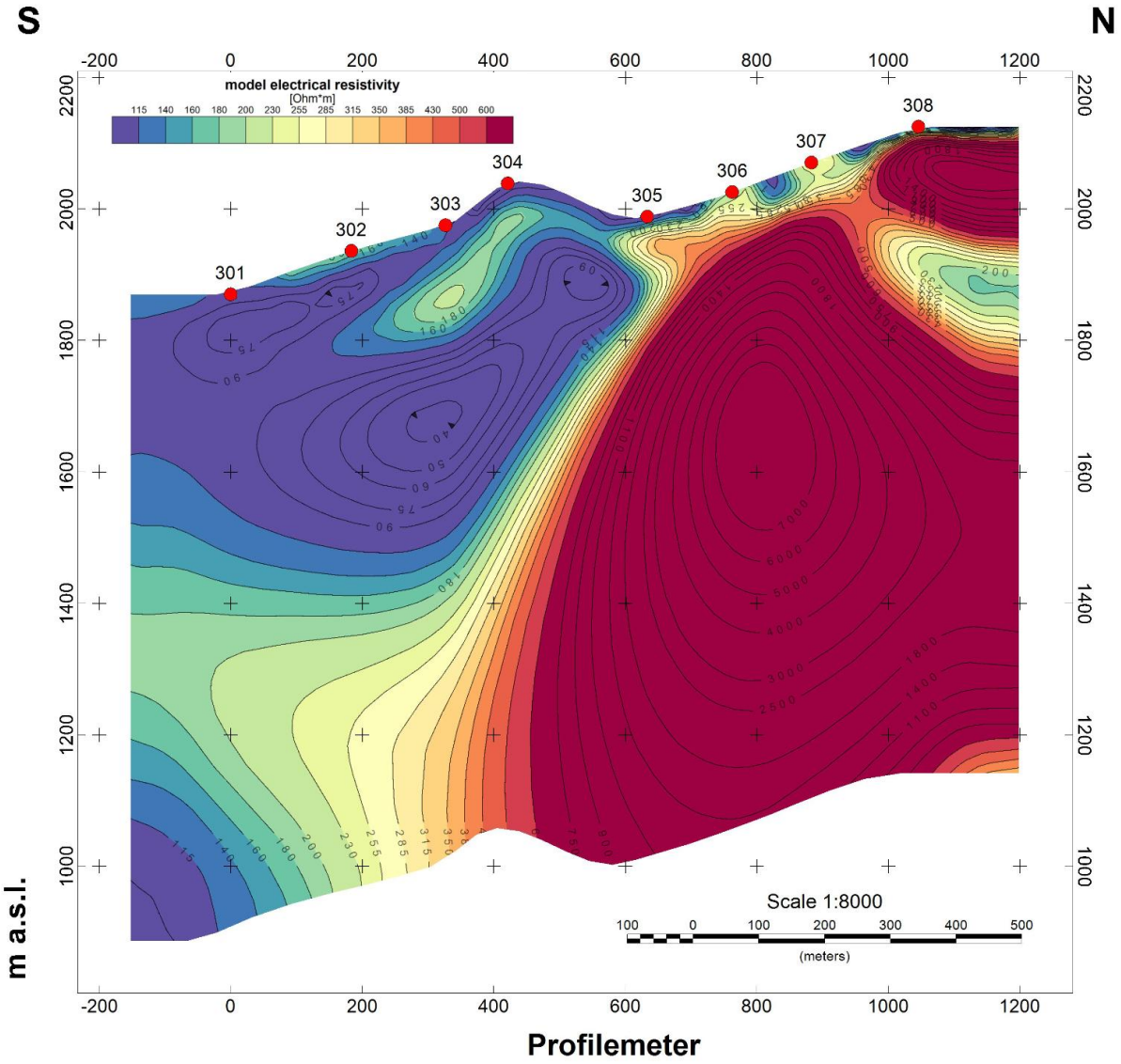


Figure 13: AMT Profile 3 / 2026

Along the southern section (-200 m to 500 m), a strong conductive body (< 60 to $115\ \Omega \cdot$ m) dominates the shallow to mid-depth subsurface beneath stations 301–304, reaching resistivity minima below $40\ \Omega \cdot$ m. Beneath this body, deeper levels transition to moderate resistivities (180 to $255\ \Omega \cdot$ m).

The northern section (600 m to 1200 m) is dominated by a massive, extremely high-resistivity anomaly ($> 600\ \Omega \cdot$ m to several thousand $\Omega \cdot$ m) extending deep beneath stations 305–308. Near the surface around stations 307 and 308, localized conductive-to-moderate pockets (140 to $230\ \Omega \cdot$ m) sit directly above this resistive basement.

5.1.4 AMT Profile 4 / 2026

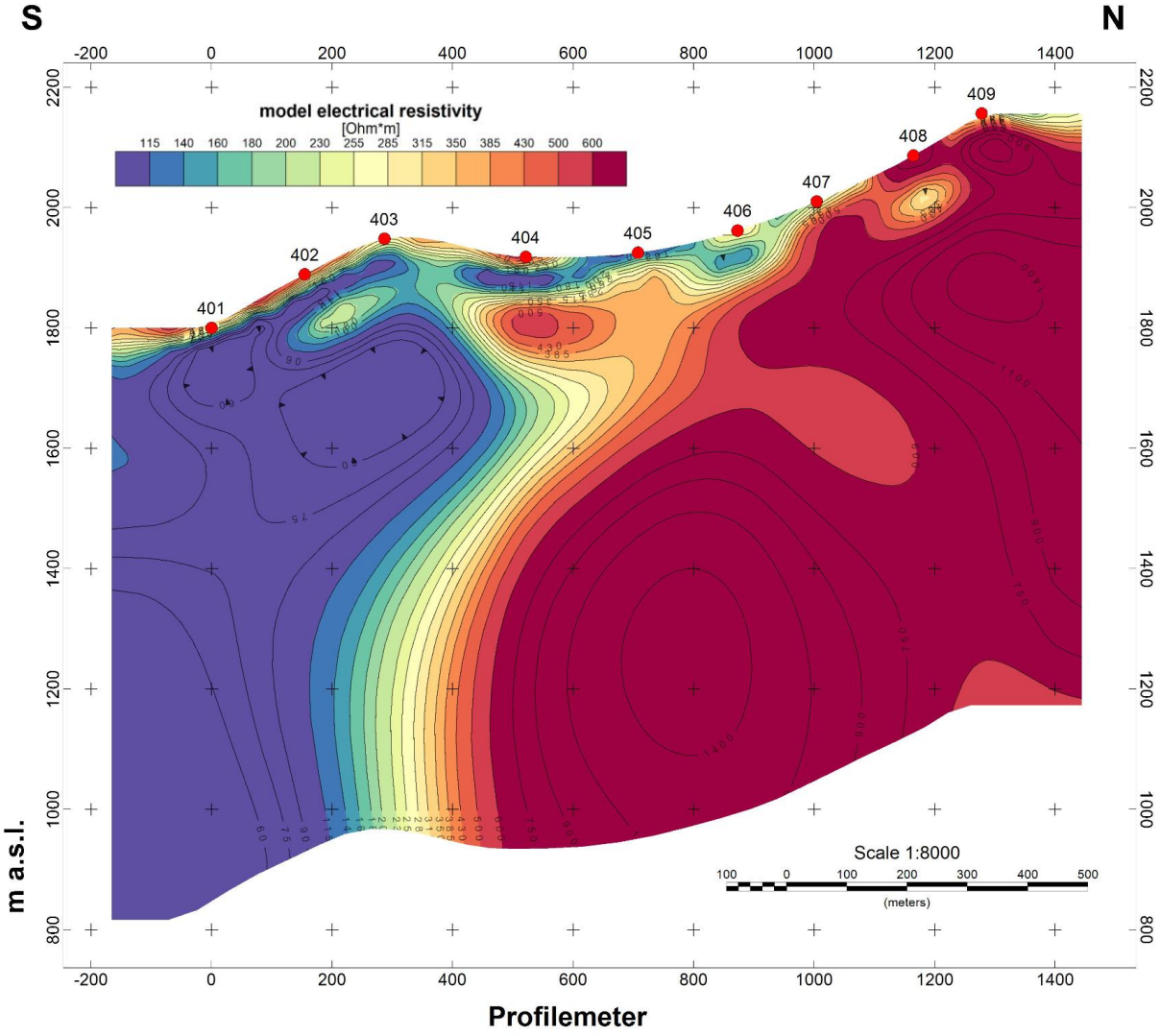


Figure 14: AMT Profile 4 / 2026

In the southern section (-200 m to 350 m), a broad, highly conductive body (< 60 to $115\ \Omega \cdot$ m) extends from near the surface down to the model base beneath stations 401–403, reaching minima below $40\ \Omega \cdot$ m. A sharp lateral gradient around 300 m to 500 m marks a steep transition, featuring a localized shallow resistive anomaly (385 to $> 500\ \Omega \cdot$ m) near station 404.

The northern section (600 m to 1400 m) is dominated by a massive high-resistivity domain (> 500 to $> 1400\ \Omega \cdot$ m) extending deep beneath stations 405–409. It is capped by a shallow conductive layer (115 to $230\ \Omega \cdot$ m) beneath stations 404–406 and encloses a small moderate-resistivity pocket (285 to $385\ \Omega \cdot$ m) near station 408.

5.2 Eastern Survey Area

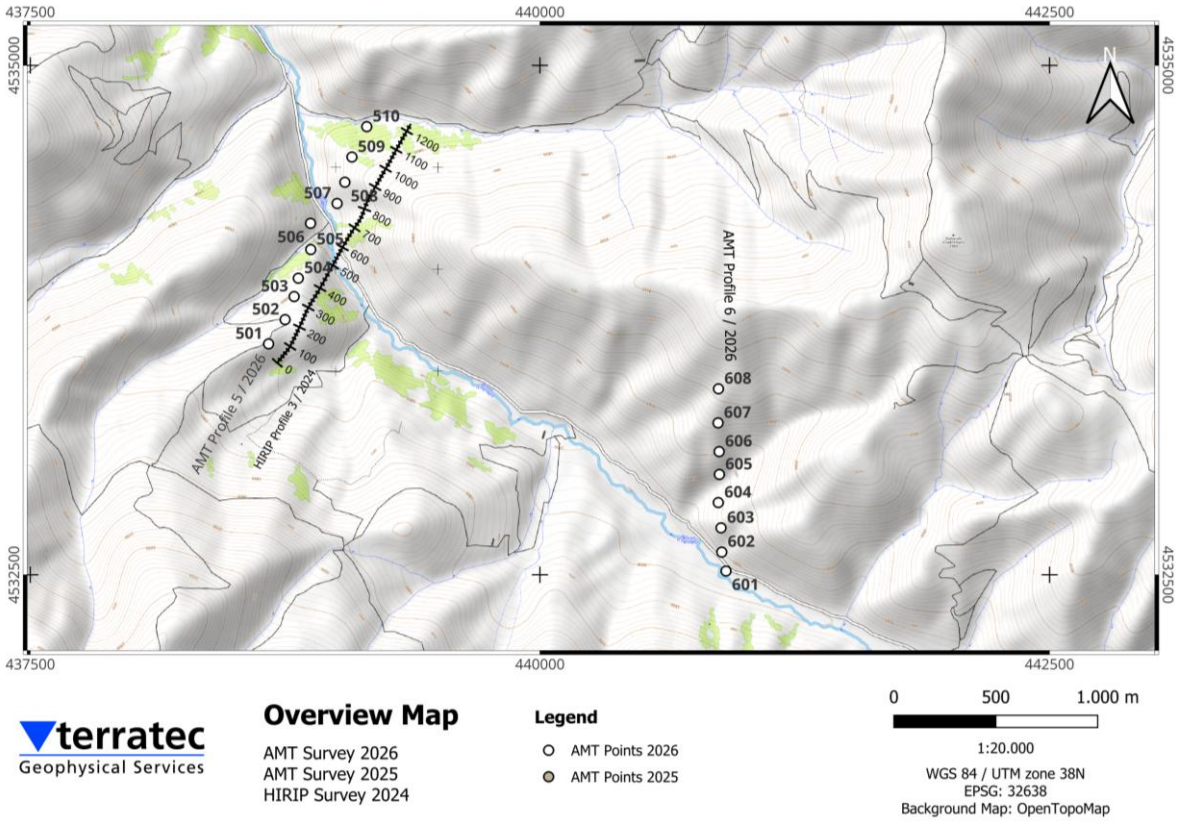


Figure 15: Overview map Urasar East

The eastern measurement area is situated primarily within a valley that runs from south-east to north-west. The AMT measurement points of Line 5 and HIRIP profile 3 / 2024 are crossing the valley, while the AMT-measurements are located on the north-eastern slope of the valley. The distance between the two AMT-Lines is approximately 2.7 km. Like in the western measurement area, the final positioning of the measurement points was determined based on the measurement conditions (e.g. steepness of the terrain, accessibility). However, care was taken to maintain the main profile direction. Figure 15 presents a comprehensive overview of the measured points and profiles. The AMT models measured in 2026 are presented below (Figure 16 to Figure 12) and compared with the 2024 HIRIP data (appendix 6). For comparison purposes, all AMT models use the same color scale.

HIRIP-Profile 3 which is in the vicinity of AMT Profile 5 / 2026 can be found in the appendix. In general, it provides very similar results. Most of the high and low resistive features are visible in both models.

5.2.1 AMT Profile 5 / 2026

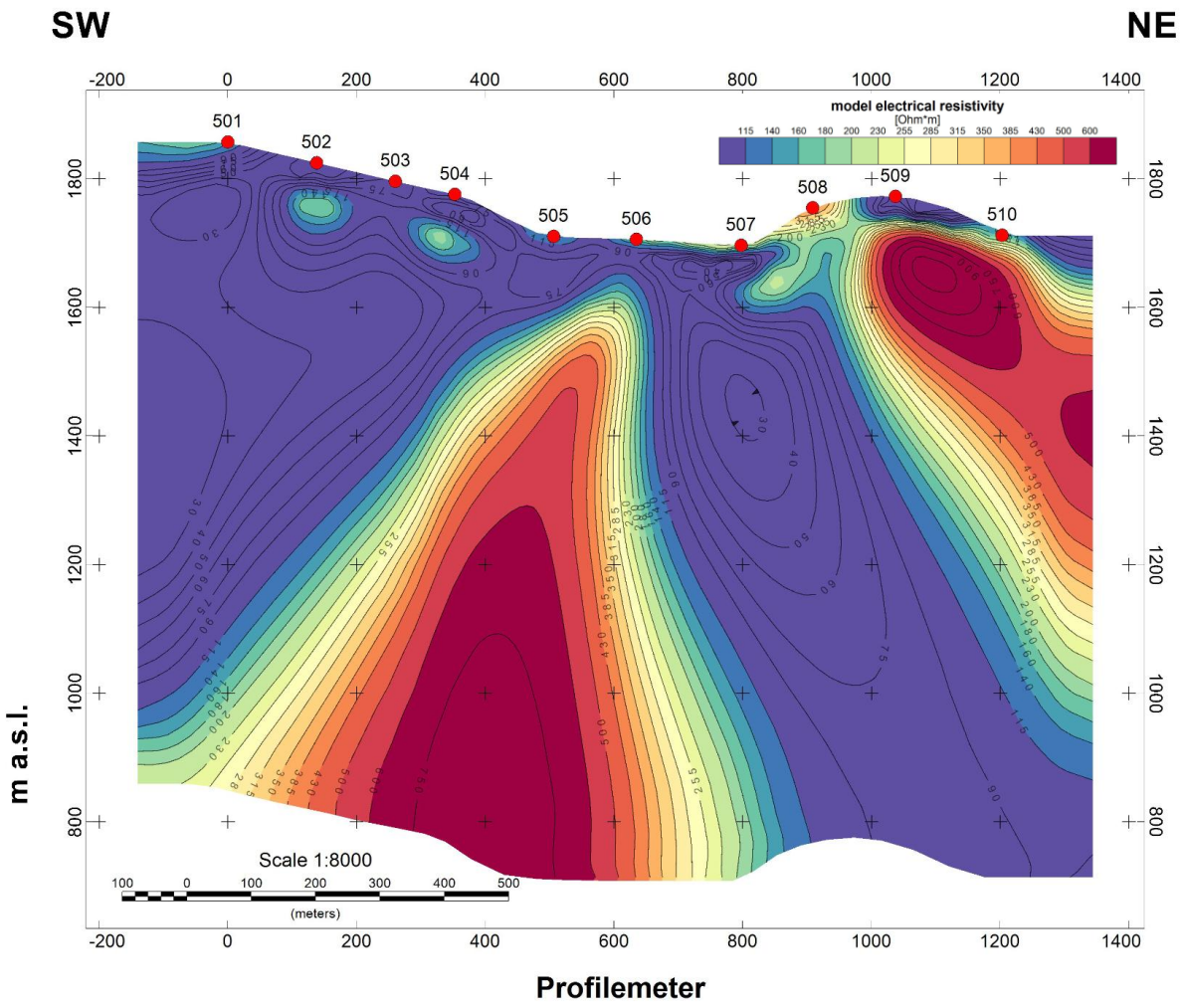


Figure 16: AMT Profile 5 / 2026

In the southwestern section (-200 m to 350 m), a broad conductive layer (< 30 to $115\ \Omega \cdot$ m) dominates the upper subsurface beneath stations 501–504, reaching extreme minima below $30\ \Omega \cdot$ m. Directly underneath at depth (200 m to 600 m profile distance), a steep, sub-vertical resistive body (> 500 to $> 750\ \Omega \cdot$ m) projects upward into the central section.

The northeastern section (600 m to 1400 m) features a deep, prominent conductive body (< 30 to $90\ \Omega \cdot$ m) extending down to the base beneath stations 505–507. Further northeast (1000 m to 1400 m), a highly resistive shallow-to-mid-depth feature ($> 600\ \Omega \cdot$ m) sits beneath stations 509–510, bounded by steep resistivity gradients on both sides.

5.2.2 AMT Profile 6 / 2026

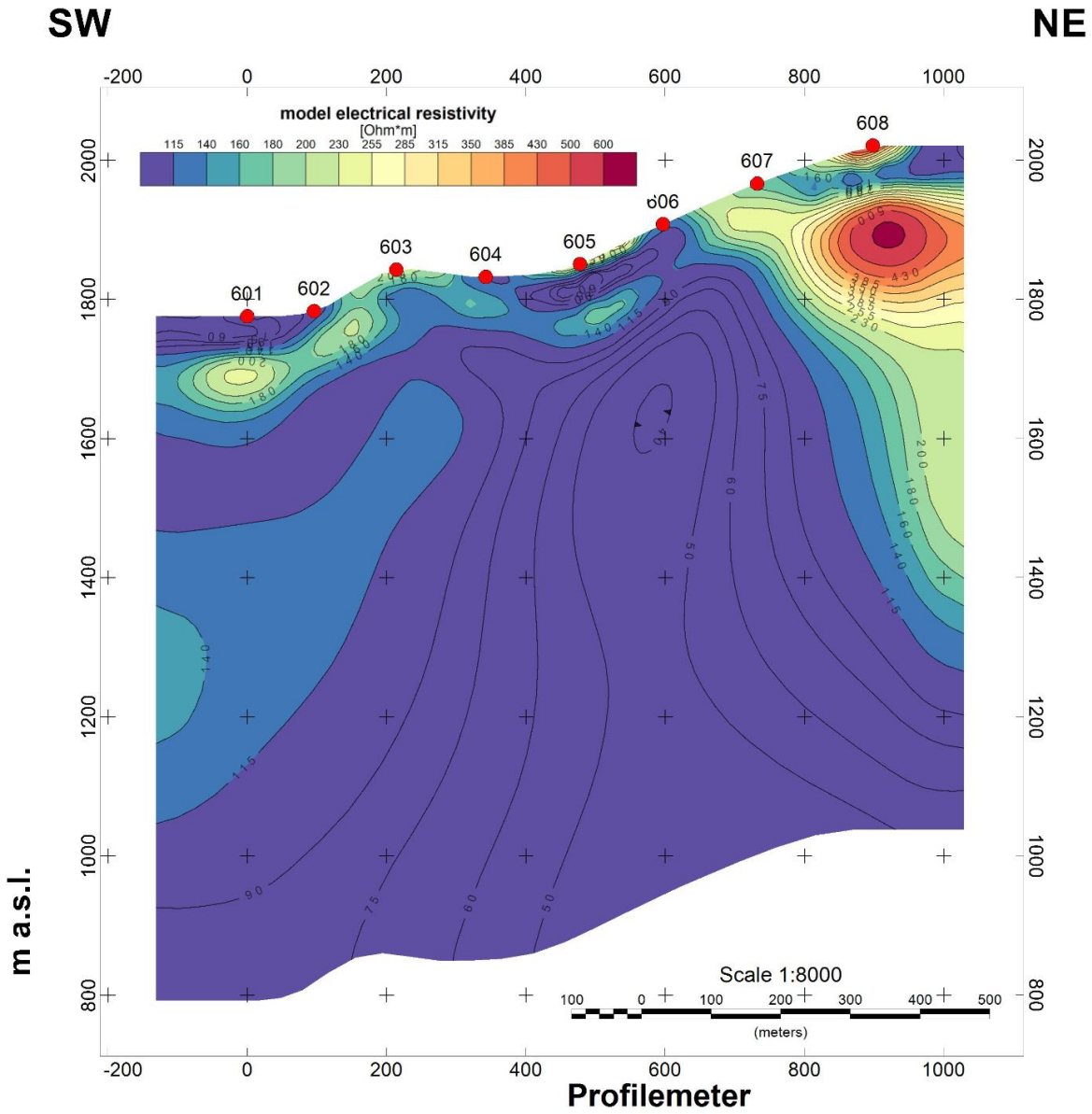


Figure 17: AMT Profile 6 / 2026

In the southwestern section (-200 m to 700 m), an extensive conductive domain (< 40 to $115\ \Omega \cdot$ m) dominates nearly the entire depth of the section beneath stations 601–606, reaching minima below $40\ \Omega \cdot$ m in the central core. Shallow, localized pockets of slightly higher resistivity (180 to $230\ \Omega \cdot$ m) occur near the surface around stations 601 and 603.

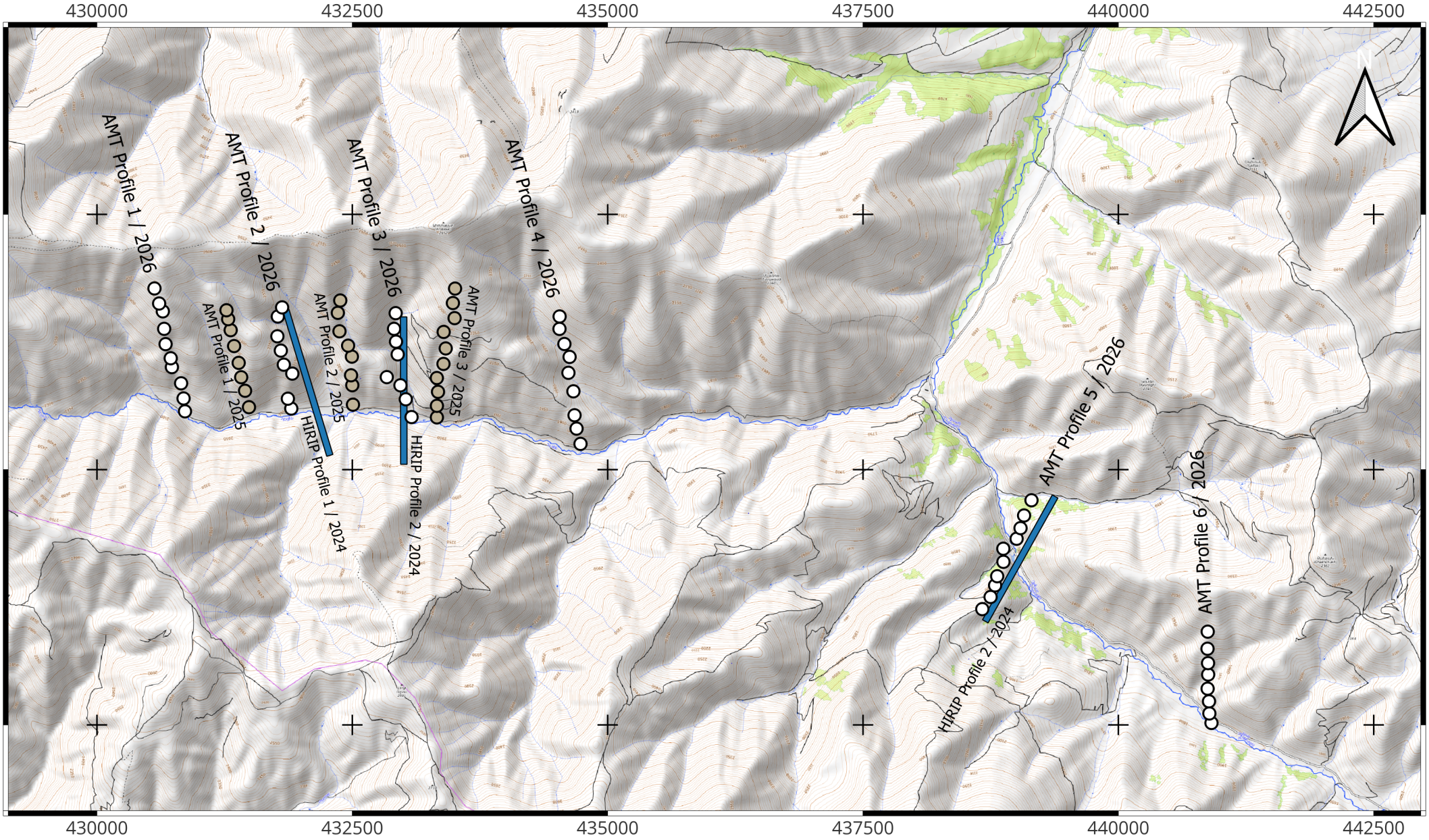
The northeastern section (700 m to 1050 m) is dominated by a distinct, sub-surface high-resistivity anomaly (385 to $> 600\ \Omega \cdot$ m) centered around 900 m profile distance beneath stations 607–608. This resistive core is capped at the surface by a thin, conductive-to-moderate layer (140 to $200\ \Omega \cdot$ m) and transitions downward into moderate resistivities (160 to $255\ \Omega \cdot$ m).

All results described are obtained scientifically and interpretatively from the measured values. Our warranty therefore extends exclusively to the proper performance of the engineering service.

Heitersheim July 24, 2026



Alex Wilhelm
(geophysicist)



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Overview Map

AMT Survey 2026
AMT Survey 2025
HIRIP Survey 2024

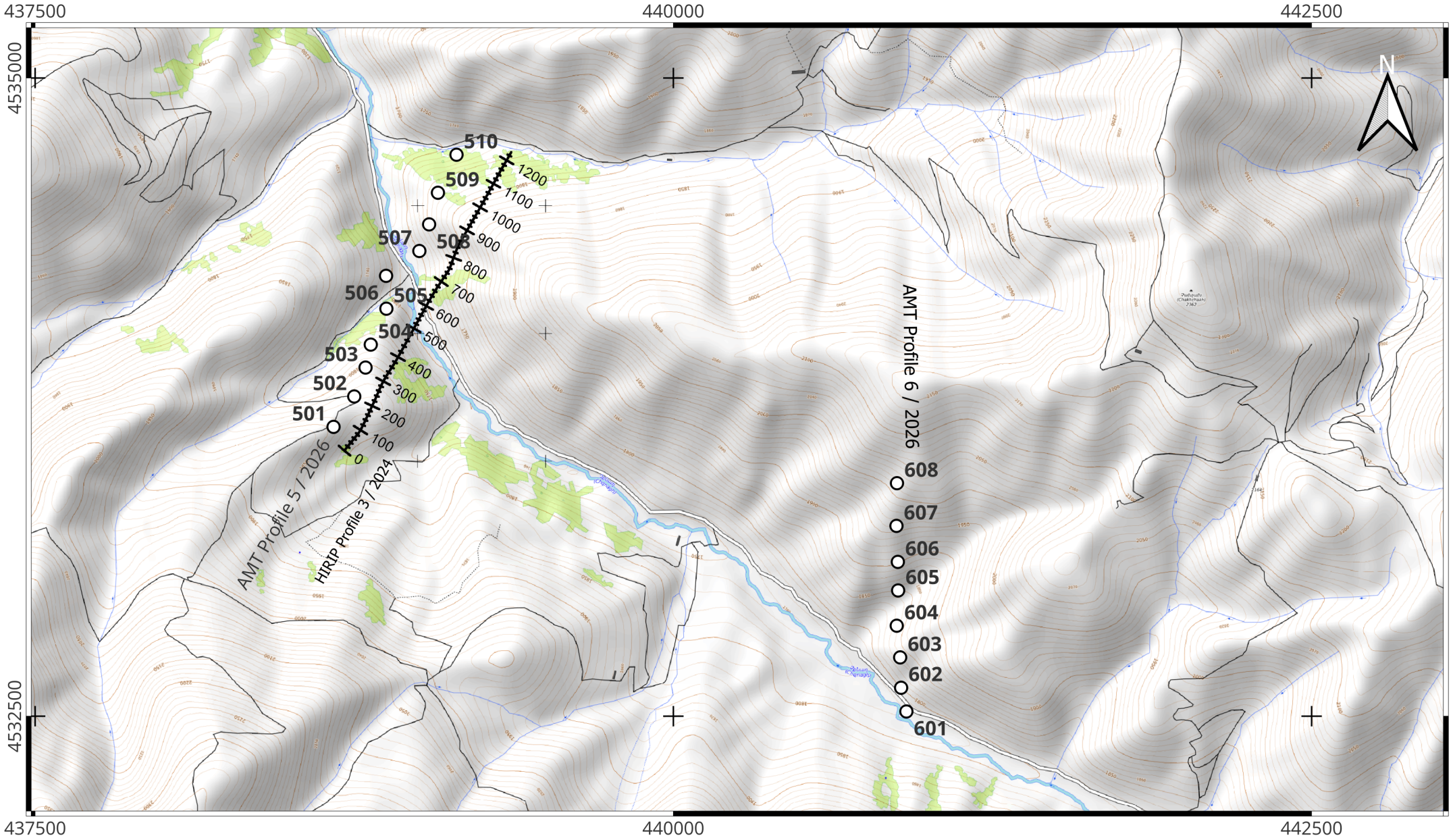
Legend

- AMT Points 2026
- AMT Points 2025
- HIRIP Lines 2024

0 1.000 2.000 3.000 m

1:50.000

WGS 84 / UTM zone 38N
EPSG: 32638
Background Map: OpenTopoMap



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Overview Map

AMT Survey 2026
AMT Survey 2025
HIRIP Survey 2024

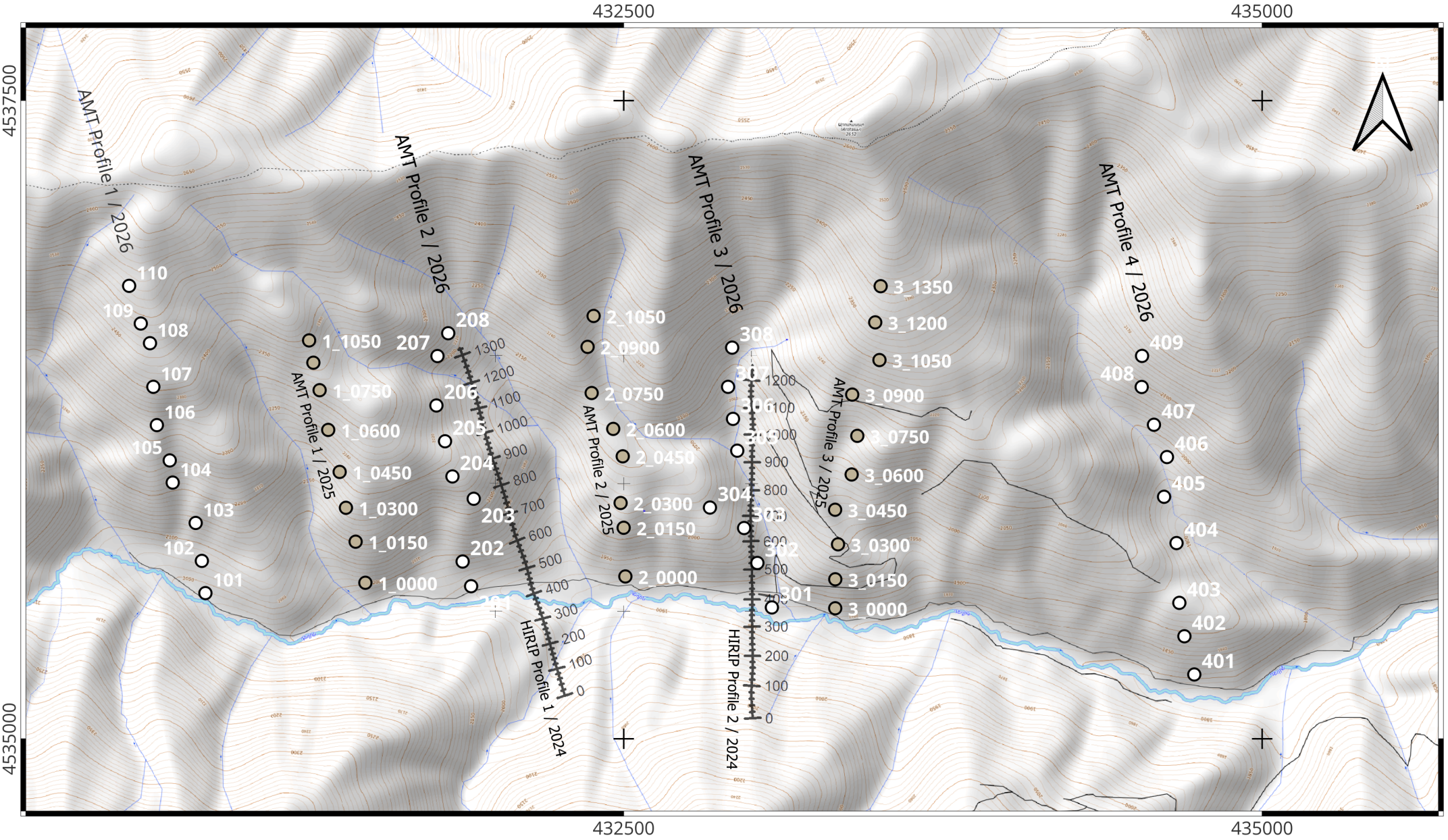
Legend

- AMT Points 2026
- AMT Points 2025

0 500 1.000 m

1:20.000

WGS 84 / UTM zone 38N
EPSG: 32638
Background Map: OpenTopoMap



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Overview Map

AMT Survey 2026
AMT Survey 2025
HIRIP Survey 2024

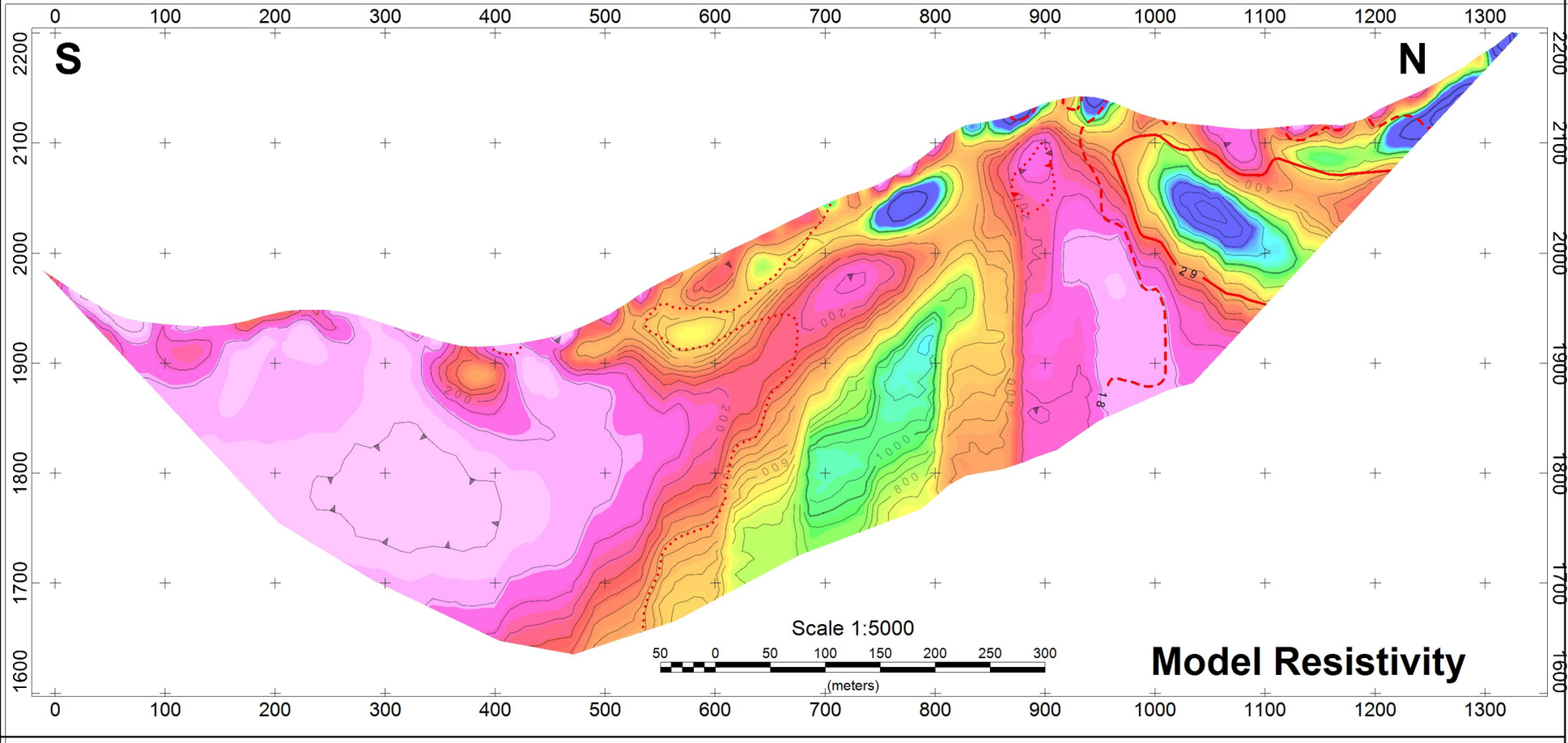
Legend

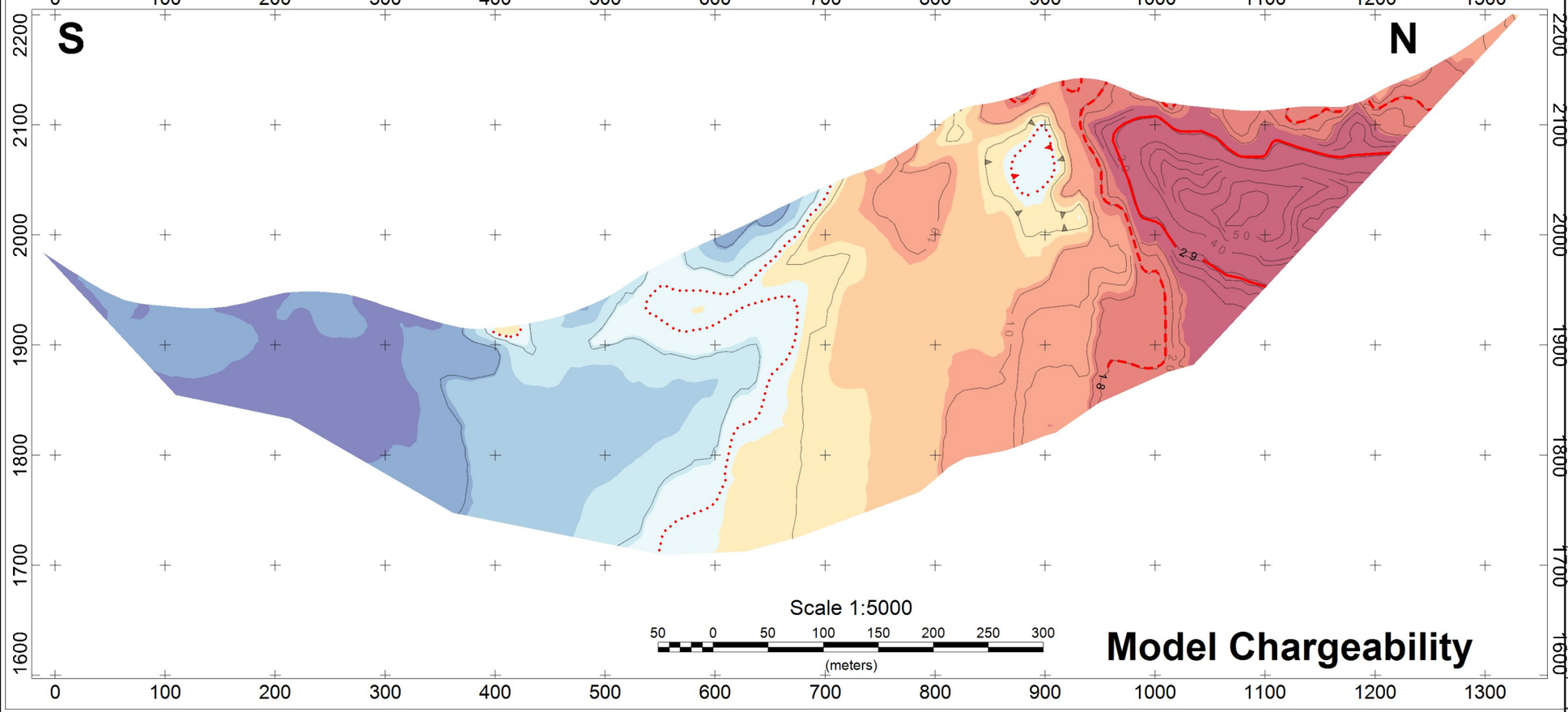
- AMT Points 2026
- AMT Points 2025

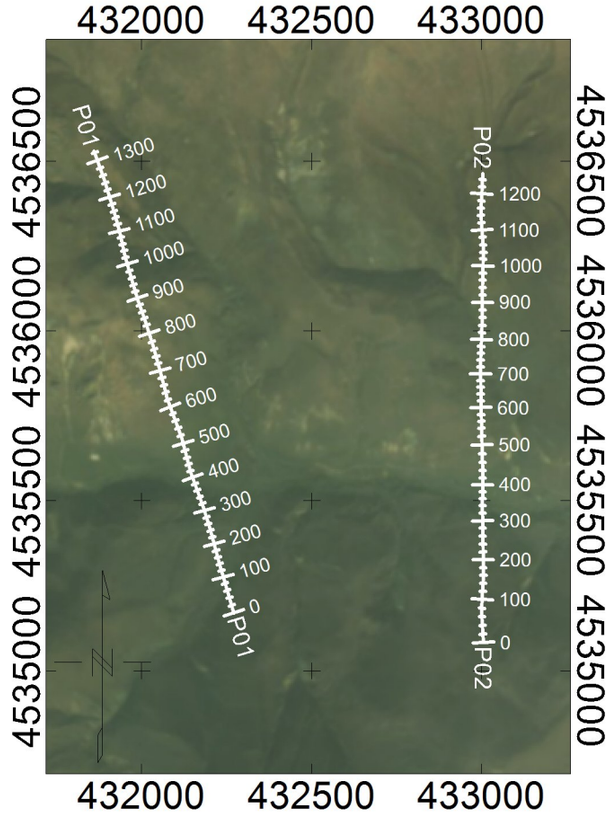
0 500 1.000 m

1:20.000

WGS 84 / UTM zone 38N
EPSG: 32638
Background Map: OpenTopoMap







Model Resistivity
[Ohm*m

13 56 101 161 238 333 444 571 770 1135

Model Charegability
[mV/V]

3.1 4.1 5.1 6.1 7.4 8.4 9.6 15.1 22.4

Anomaly Classification (Chargeability)

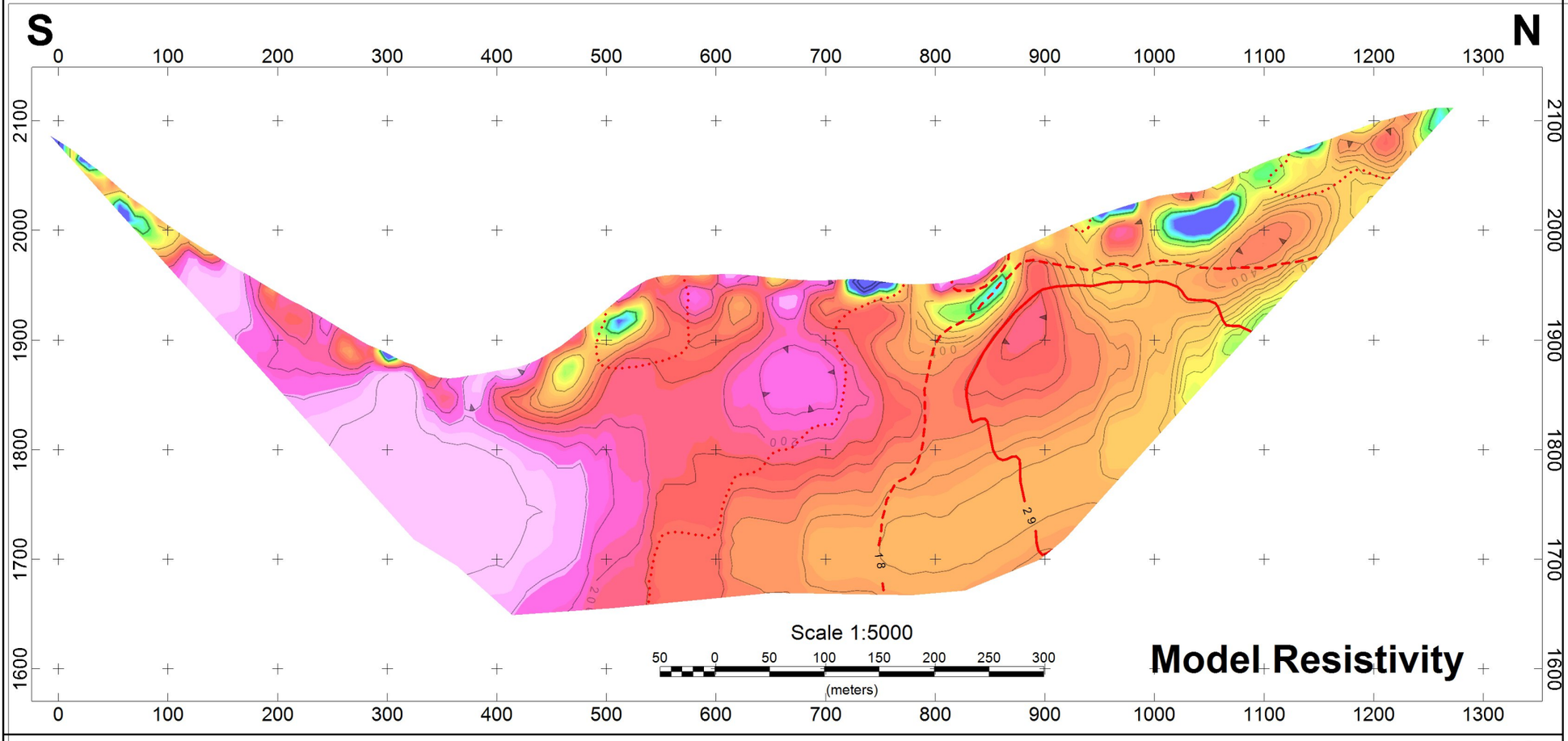
- weak (dots) 7 - 17.9
- intermediate (short dash) 18 - 29
- strong (solid) > 29

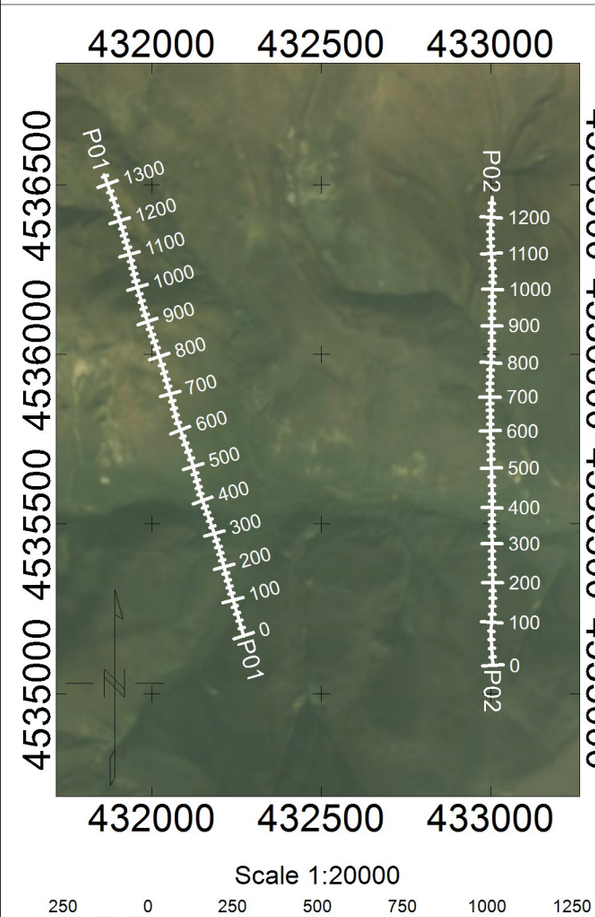
Hayasa Resources Corp LLC

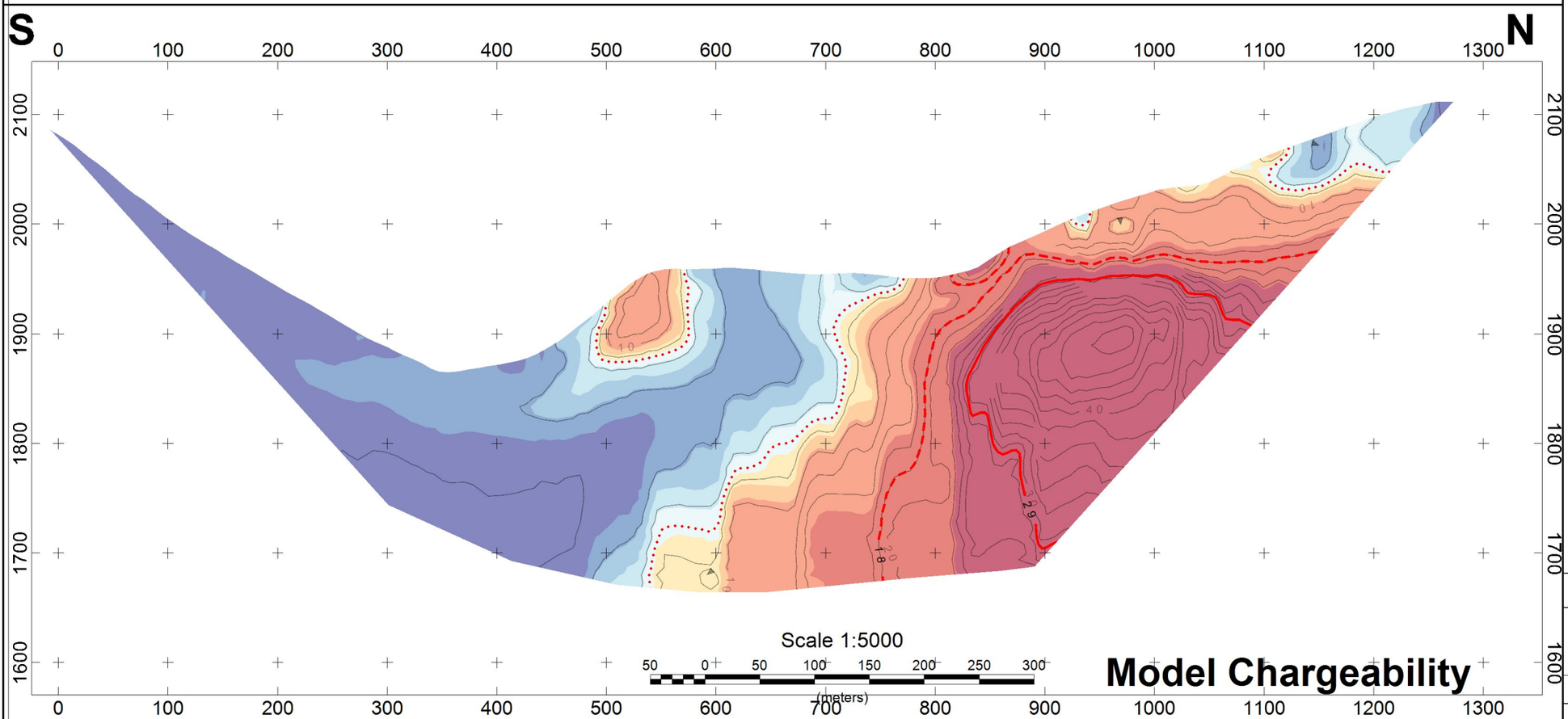
Ground geophysical survey
High Resolution Resistivity and IP survey
URASAR - P1 - Model Resistivity & IP

Proj. Nr.: S24-248 Date: September 2024

terratec Geophysical Services *www.terratec-geoservices.com* ***Appendix 3***







13 56 101 161 238 333 444 571 770 1135

Model Resistivity
[Ohm*m

3.1 4.1 5.1 6.1 7.4 8.4 9.6 15.1 22.4

Model Charegability
[mV/V]

Anomaly Classification (Chargeability)

- weak (dots) 7 - 17.9
- intermediate (short dash) 18 - 29
- strong (solid) > 29

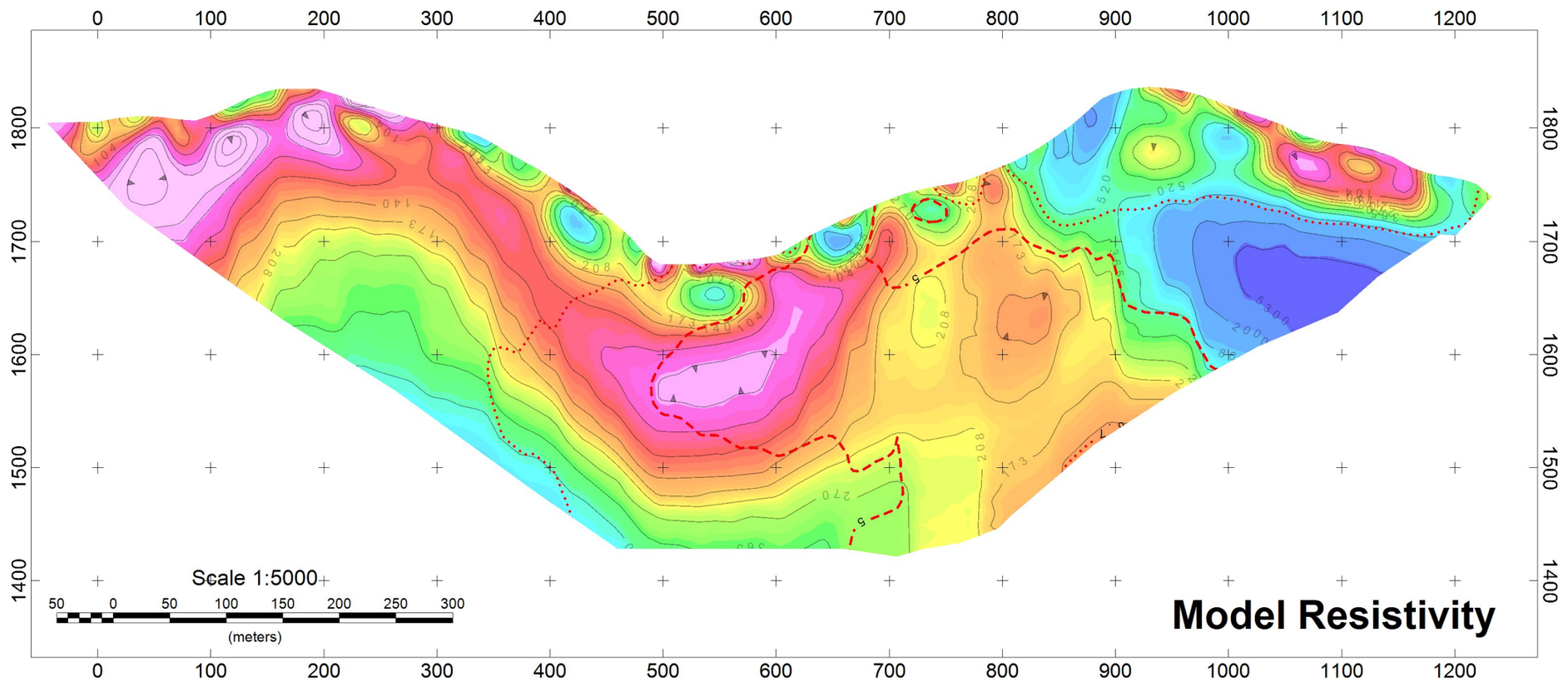
Hayasa Resources Corp LLC

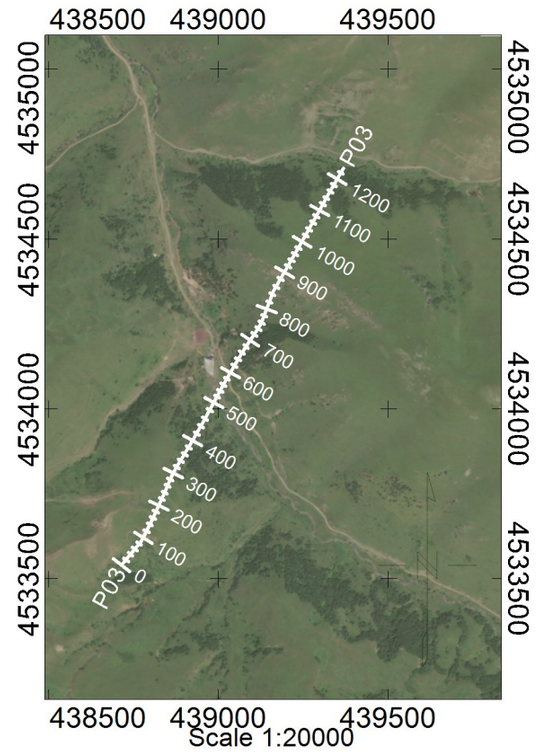
Ground geophysical survey
High Resolution Resistivity and IP survey
URASAR - P2 - Model Resistivity & IP

Proj. Nr.: S24-248 Date: September 2024

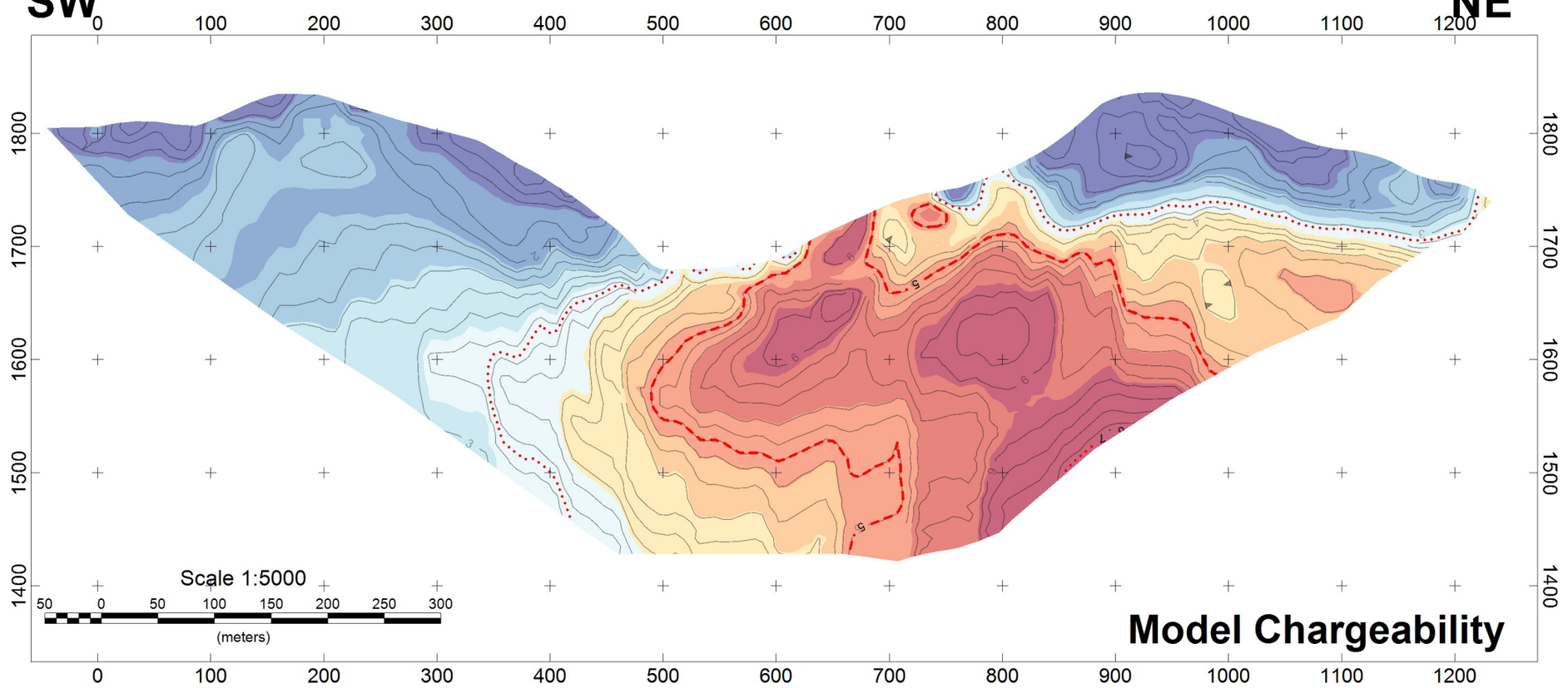
terratec Geophysical Services *www.terratec-geoservices.com* ***Appendix 4***

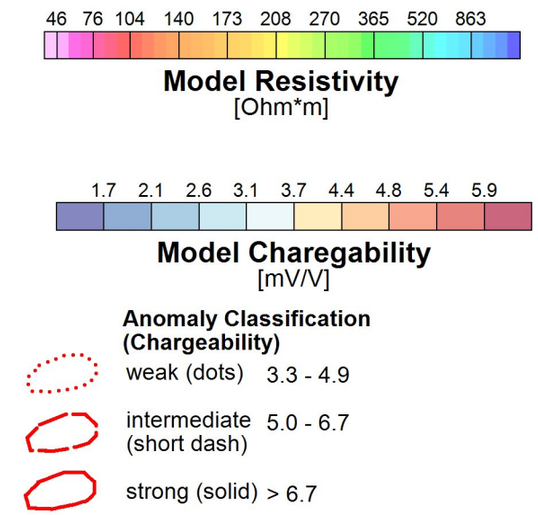
SW NE





SW NE





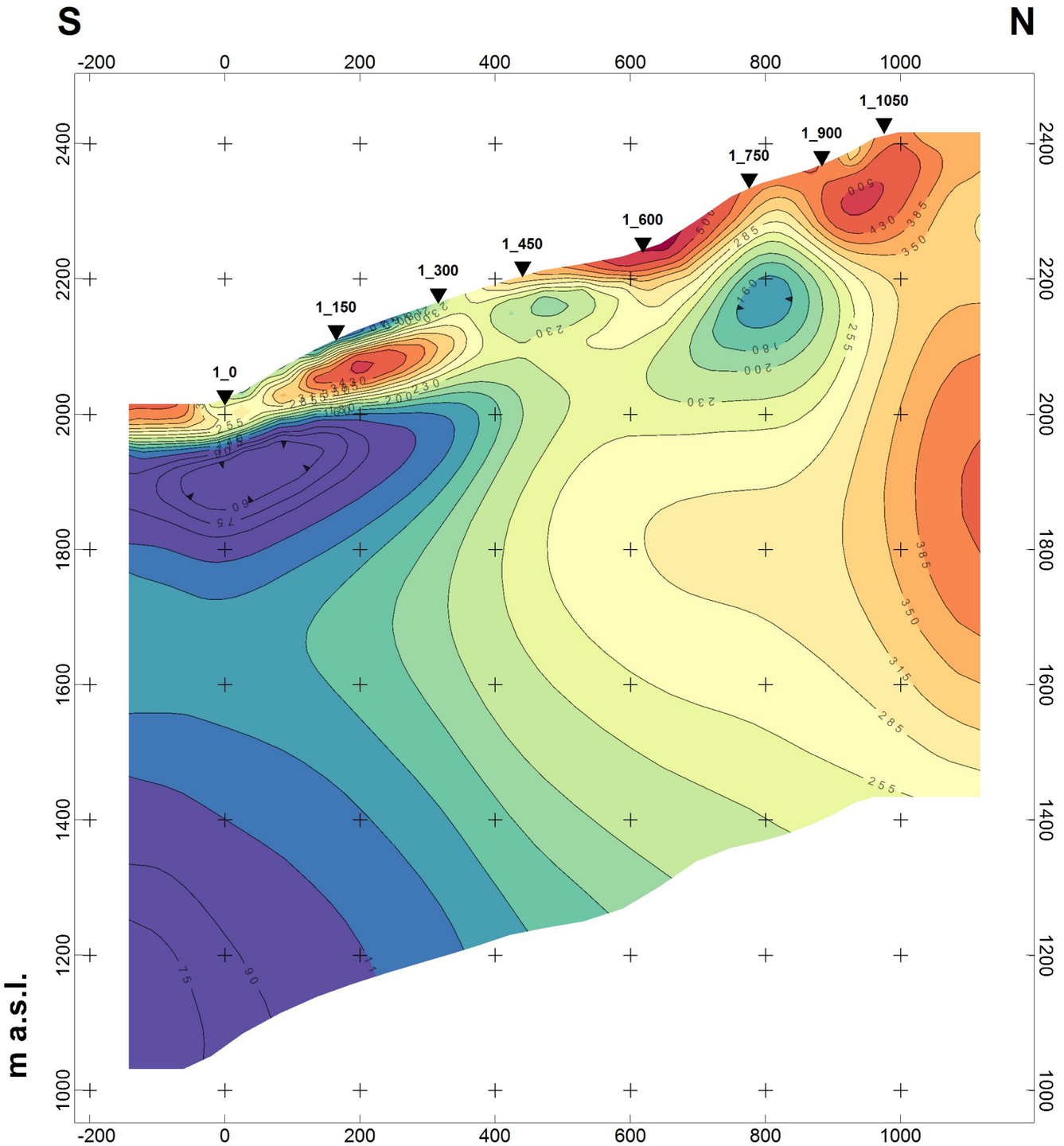
Hayasa Resources Corp LLC

Ground geophysical survey
High Resolution Resistivity and IP survey
URASAR - P3 - Model Resistivity & IP

Proj. Nr.: S24-248 Date: September 2024

terratec Geophysical Services *www.terratec-geoservices.com* ***Appendix 6***

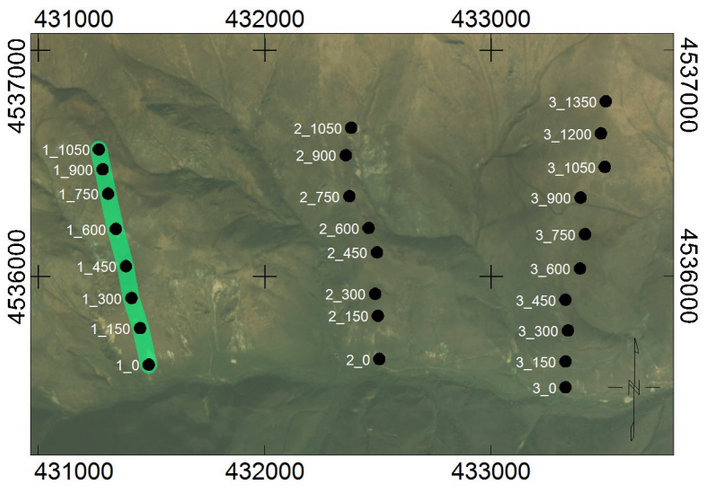
URASAR
NSAMT-Profile 1



Scale 1:8000

100 0 100 200 300 400 500

(meters)



Scale 1:30000

500 0 500 1000 1500

(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 38N

model electrical resistivity

[Ohm*m]

115 140 160 180 200 230 255 285 315 350 385 430 500 600

HAYASA METALS INC.

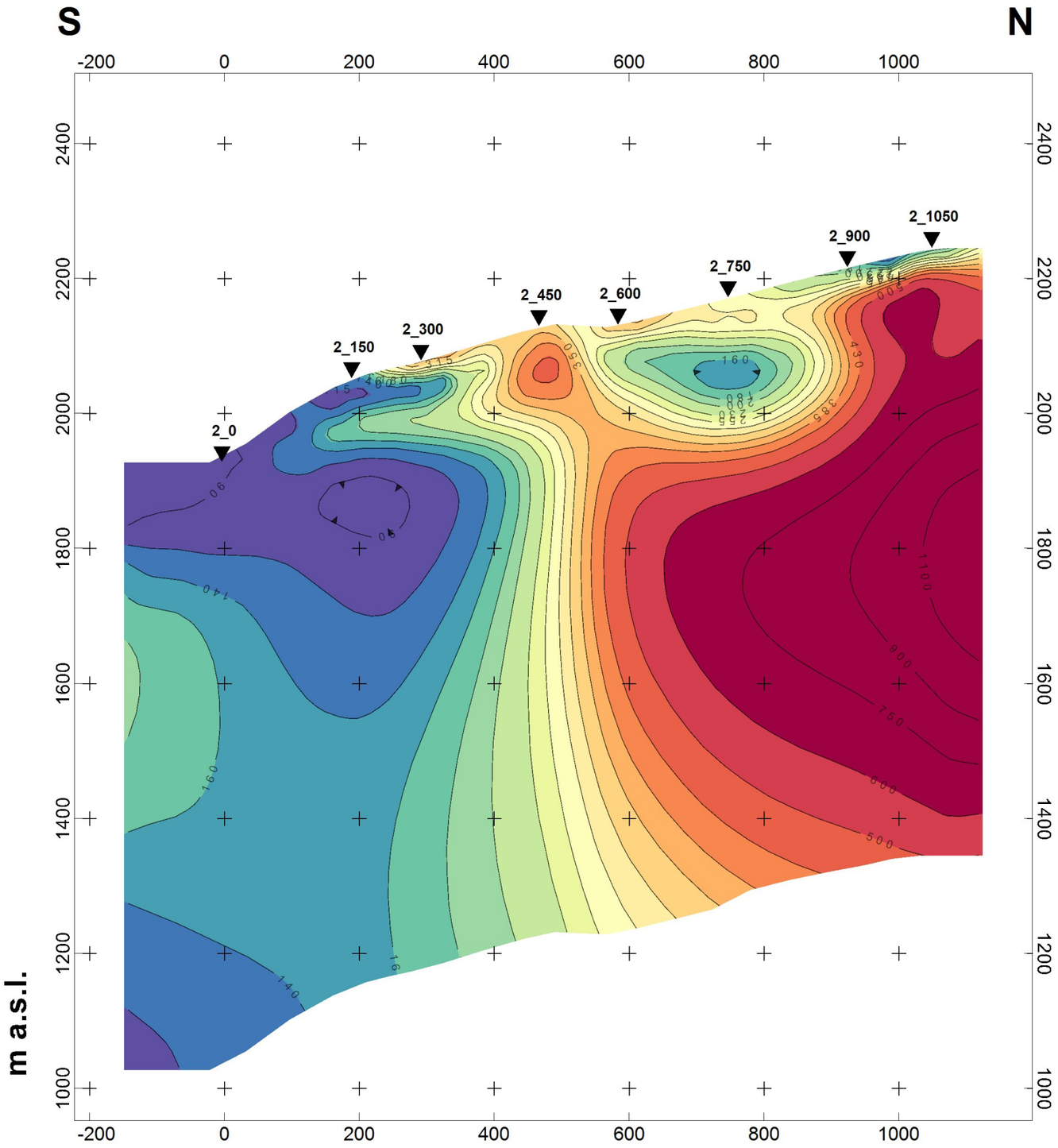
Hayasa Resources Corp LLC

Natural Source Audio Magnetotellurics (NSAMT)
Effective Impedance (XY+YX)/2 and Tipper
URASAR - AMT Profile 1

Proj. Nr.: S25-268 Date: July 2025

terratec Geophysical Services *www.terratec-geoservices.com* ***Appendix 2***

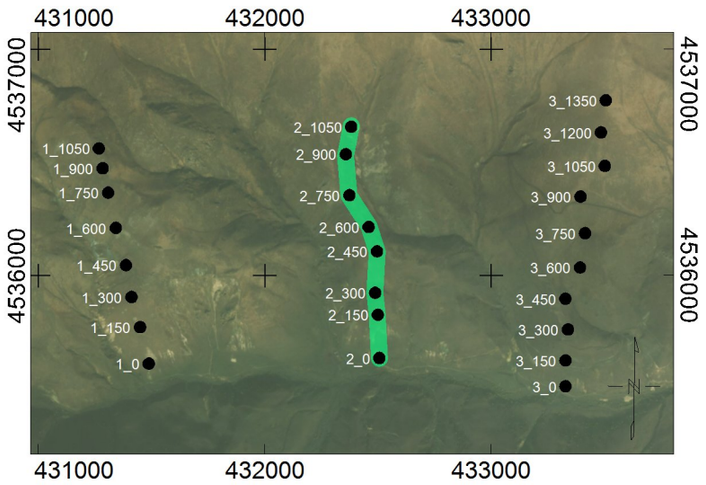
URASAR
NSAMT-Profile 2



Scale 1:8000

100 0 100 200 300 400 500

(meters)



Scale 1:30000

500 0 500 1000 1500

(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 38N

model electrical resistivity

[Ohm*m]

115 140 160 180 200 230 255 285 315 350 385 430 500 600

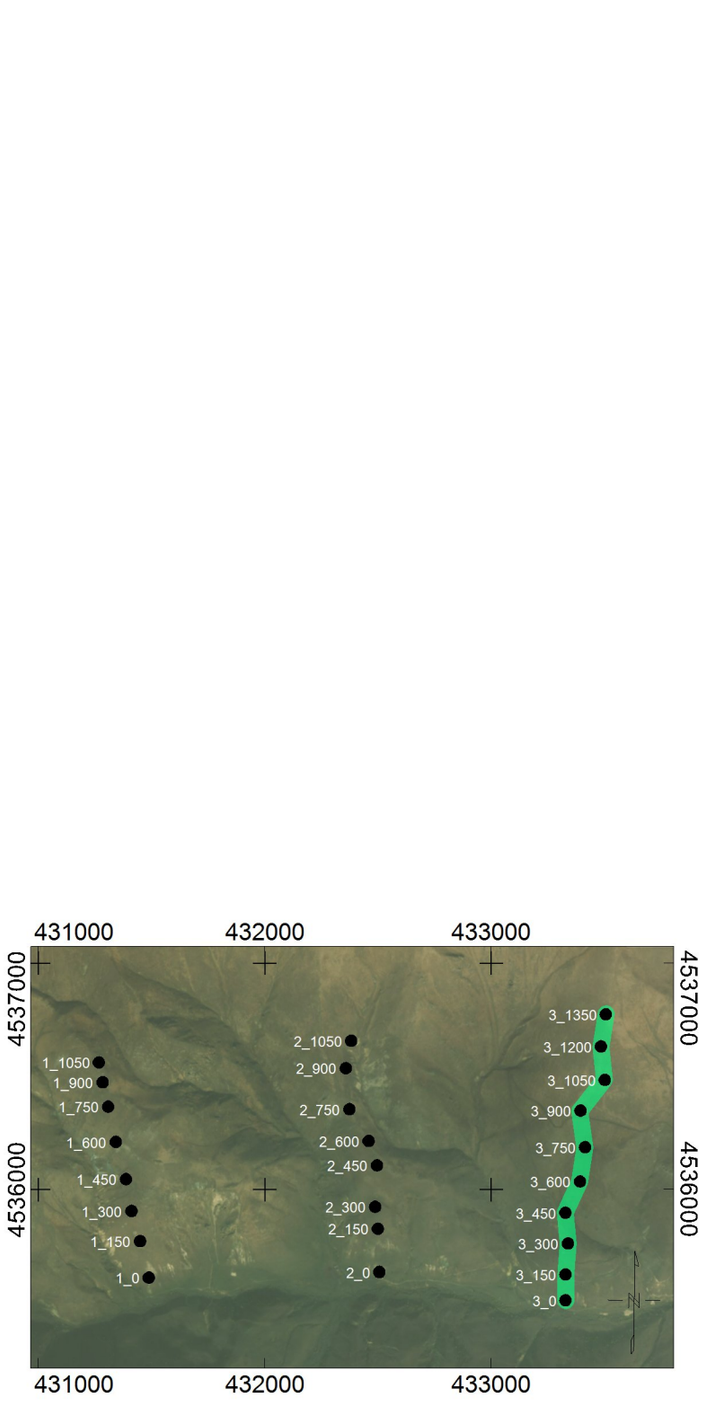
Hayasa Resources Corp LLC

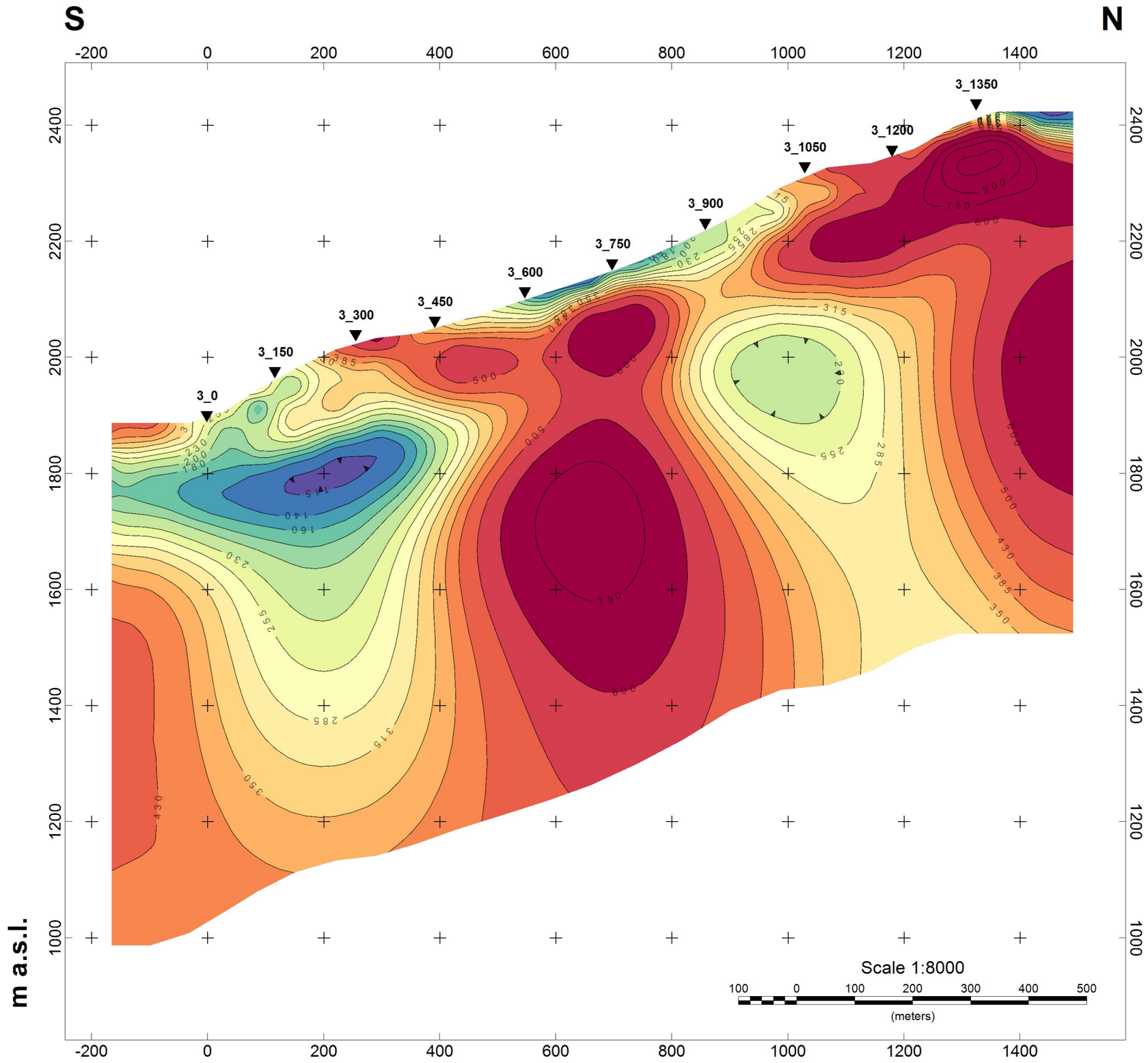
Natural Source Audio Magnetotellurics (NSAMT)
Effective Impedance (XY+YX)/2 and Tipper
URASAR - AMT Profile 2

Proj. Nr.: S25-268 Date: July 2025

terratec Geophysical Services *www.terratec-geoservices.com* ***Appendix 3***

URASAR
NSAMT-Profile 3





model electrical resistivity
[Ohm*m]

115 140 160 180 200 230 255 285 315 350 385 430 500 600

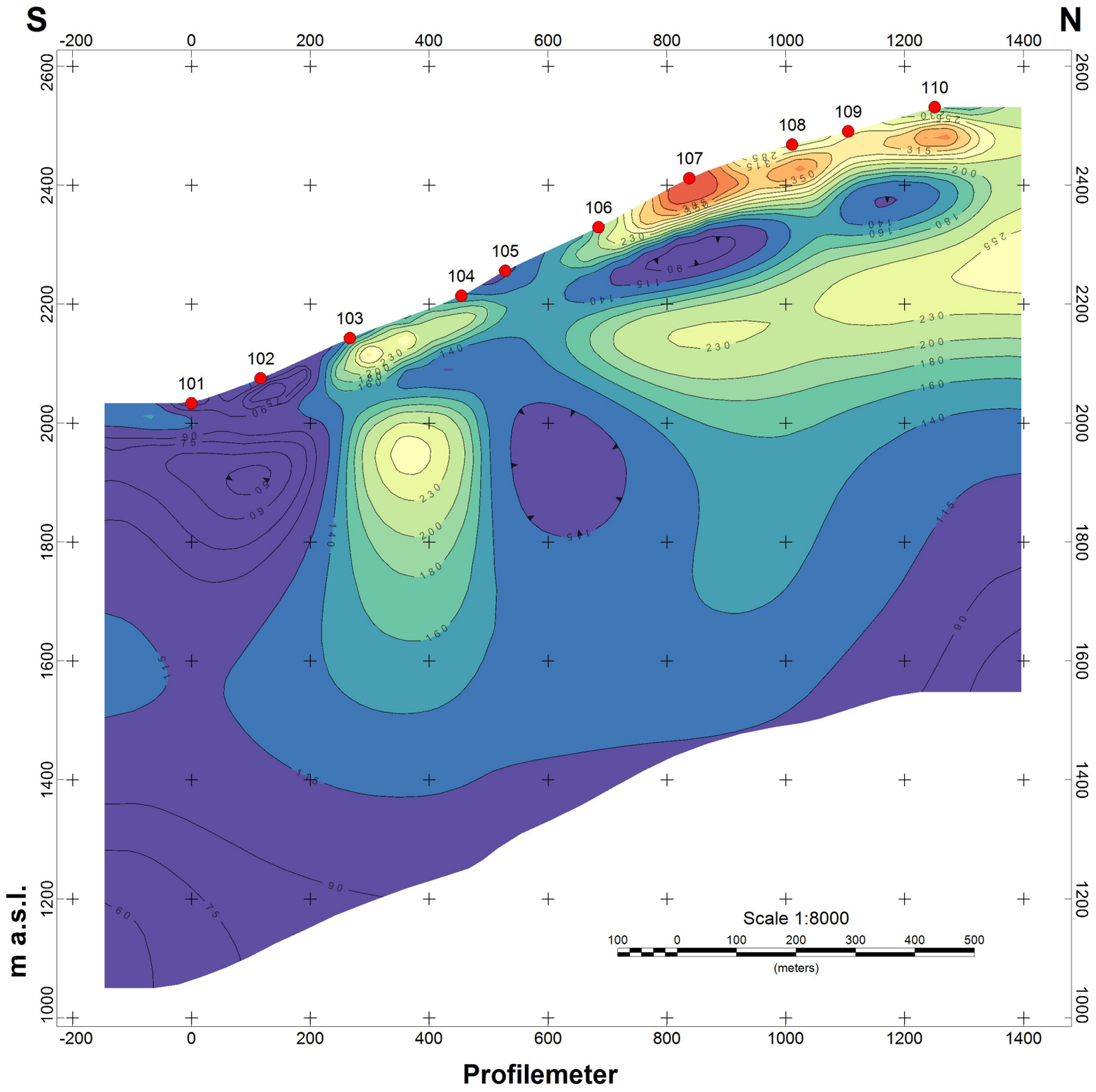
Hayasa Resources Corp LLC

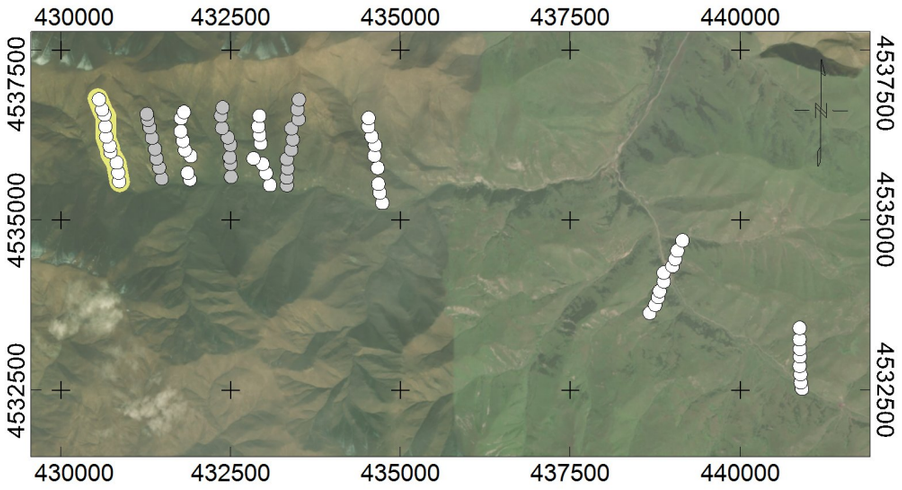
Natural Source Audio Magnetotellurics (NSAMT)
Effective Impedance (XY+YX)/2 and Tipper
URASAR - AMT Profile 3

Proj. Nr.: S25-268 Date: July 2025

terratec Geophysical Services *www.terratec-geoservices.com* ***Appendix 4***

URASAR 2026
NSAMT-Profile 1





model electrical resistivity
[Ohm*m]

115 140 160 180 200 230 255 285 315 350 385 430 500 600

Hayasa Resources Corp LLC

Natural Source Audio Magnetotellurics (NSAMT)
Effective Impedance (XY+YX)/2 and Tipper
URASAR 2026 - AMT Profile 1

Proj. Nr.: S26-297 Date: May 2026

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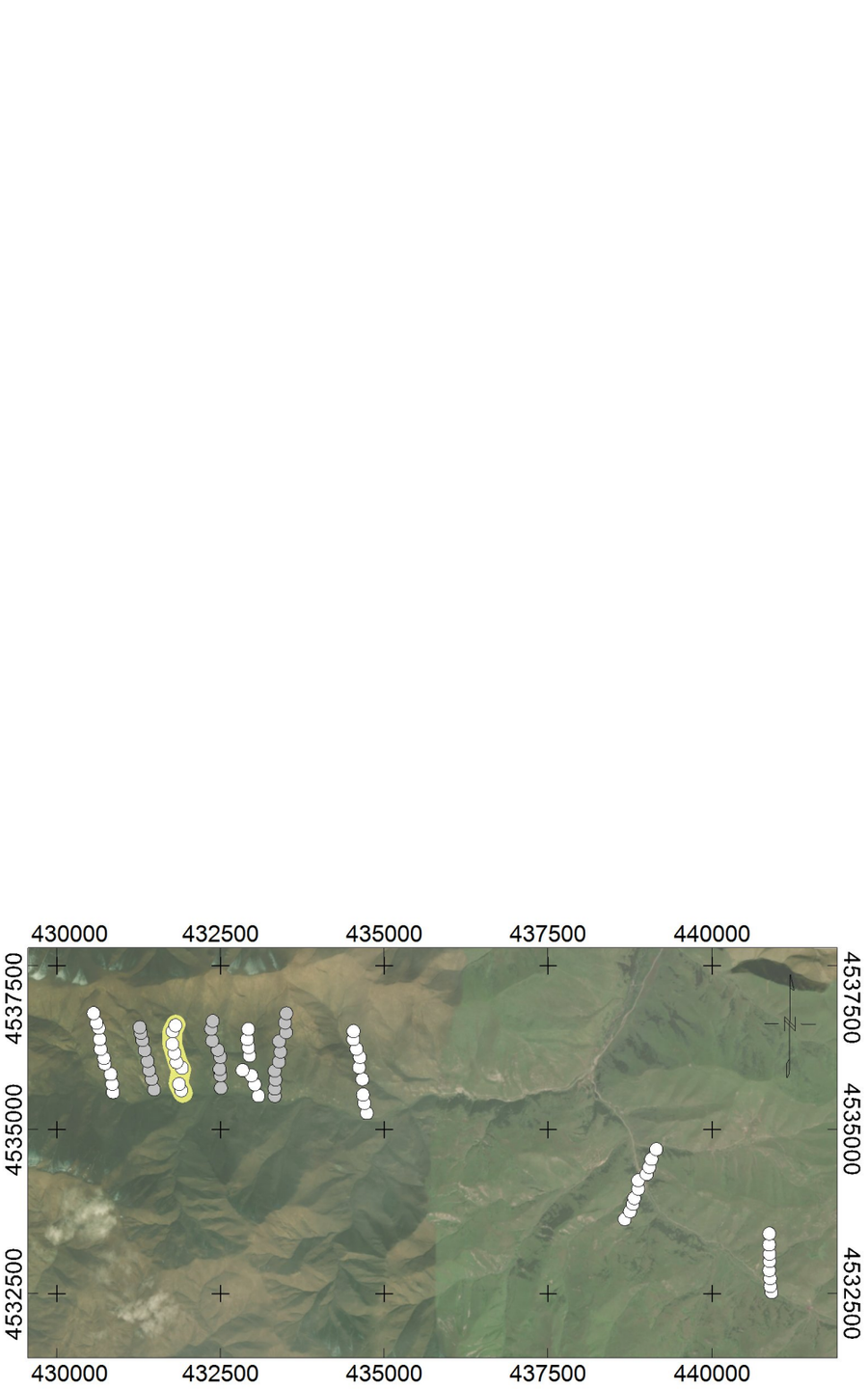
URASAR 2026
NSAMT-Profile 2

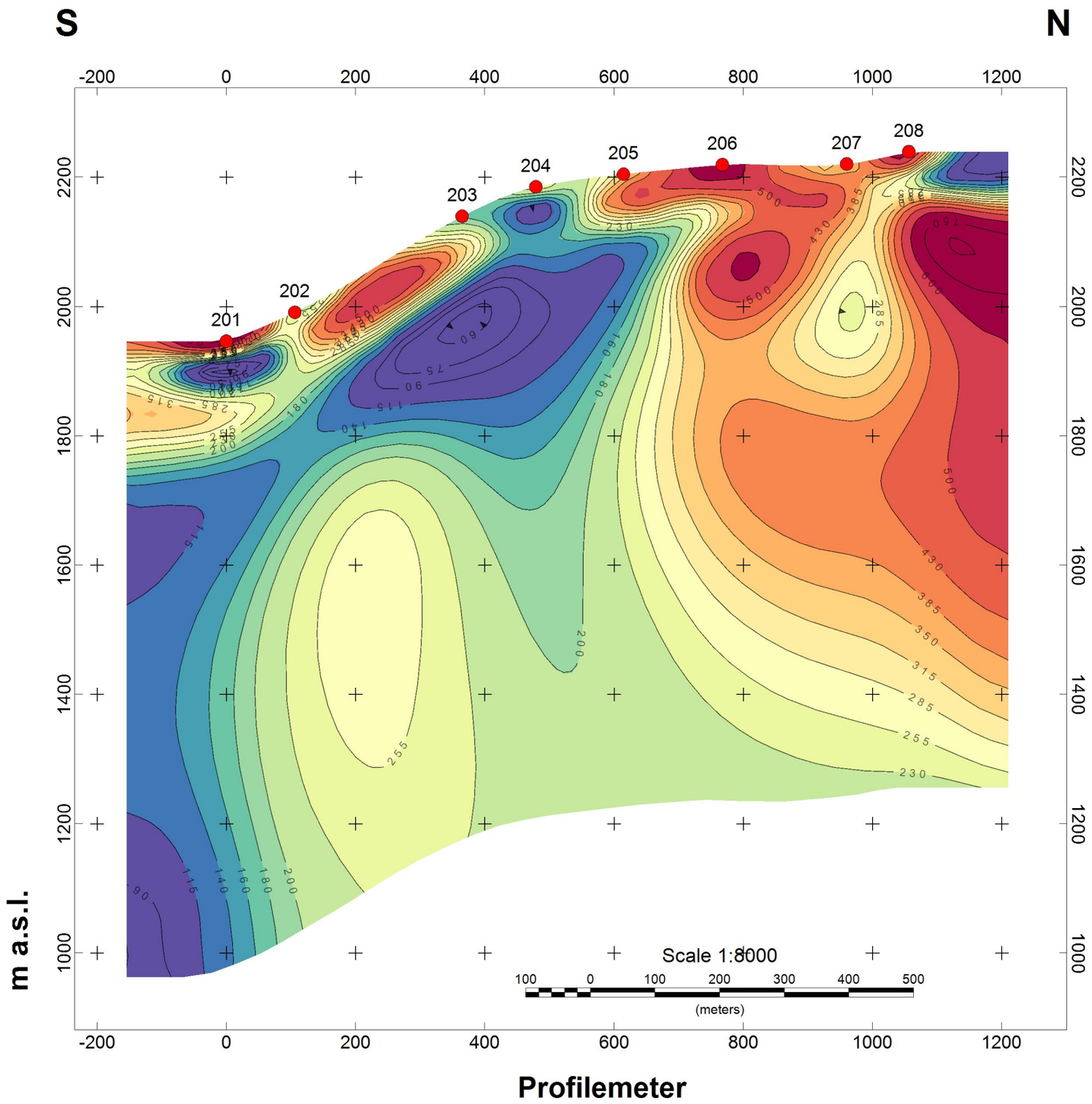


Scale 1:100000

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000

(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 38N



model electrical resistivity

[Ohm*m]

115 140 160 180 200 230 255 285 315 350 385 430 500 600

Hayasa Resources Corp LLC

Natural Source Audio Magnetotellurics (NSAMT)
Effective Impedance (XY+YX)/2 and Tipper
URASAR 2026 - AMT Profile 2

Proj. Nr.: S26-297 Date: May 2026

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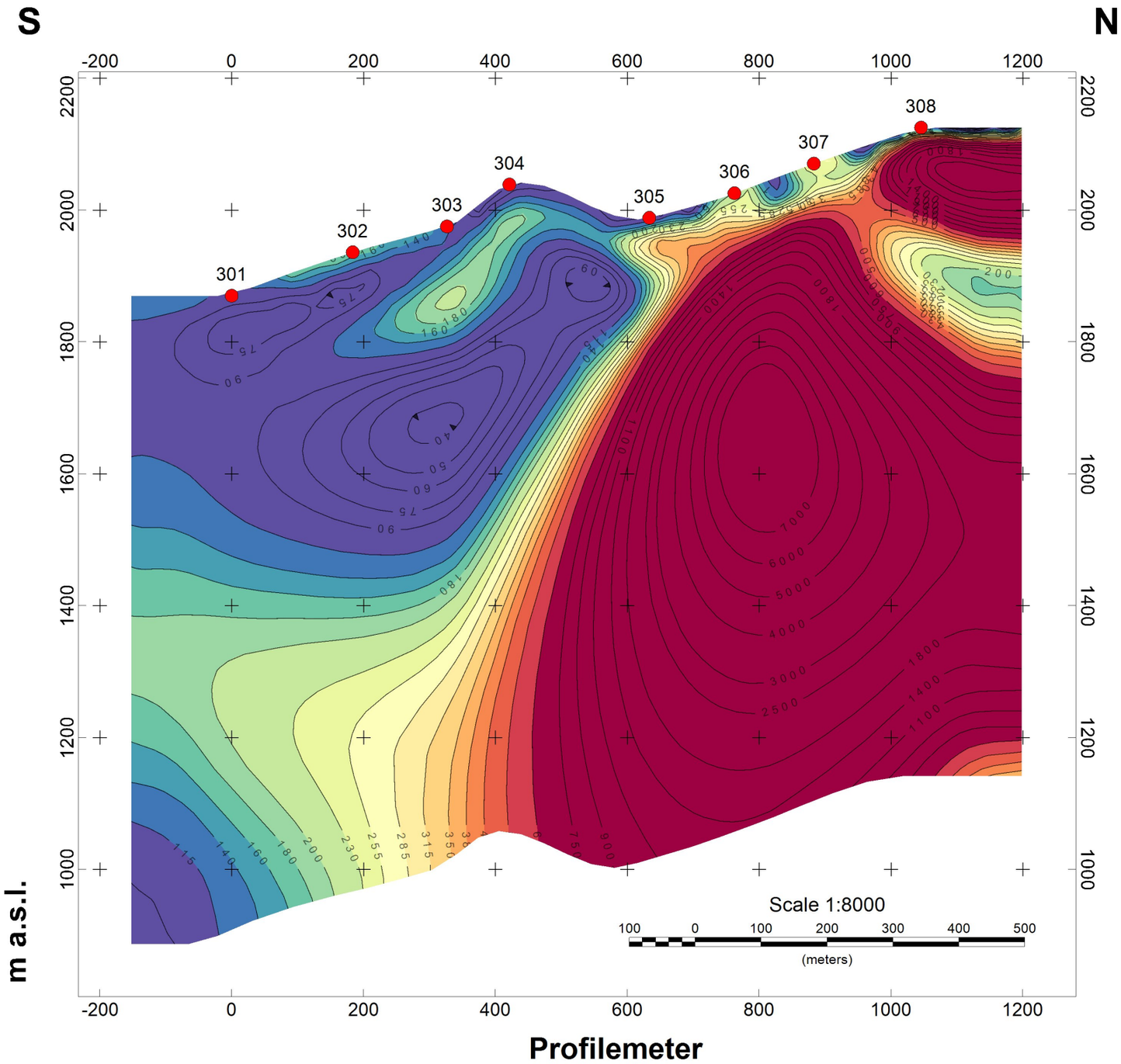
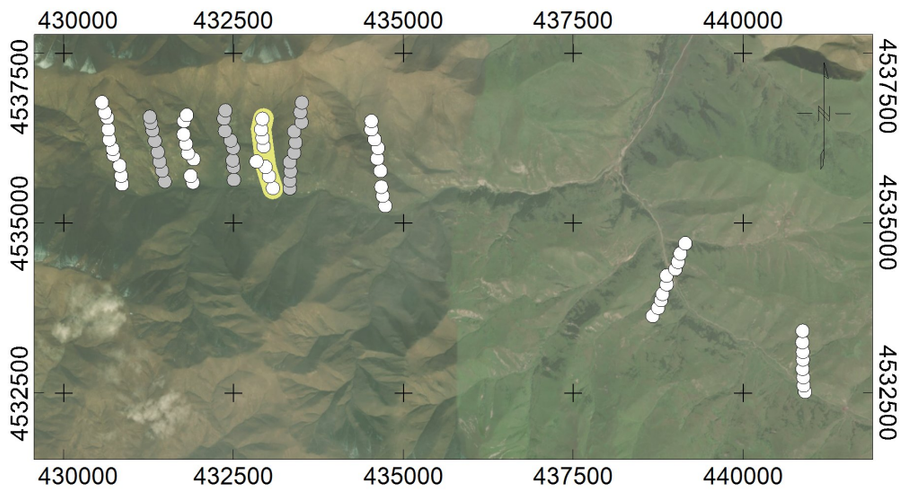
URASAR 2026
NSAMT-Profile 3





model electrical resistivity

[Ohm*m]

115 140 160 180 200 230 255 285 315 350 385 430 500 600

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Natural Source Audio Magnetotellurics (NSAMT) **Effective Impedance (XY+YX)/2 and Tipper** **URASAR 2026 - AMT Profile 3**	
Proj. Nr.: S26-297	Date: May 2026
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URASAR 2026
NSAMT-Profile 4



Scale 1:100000

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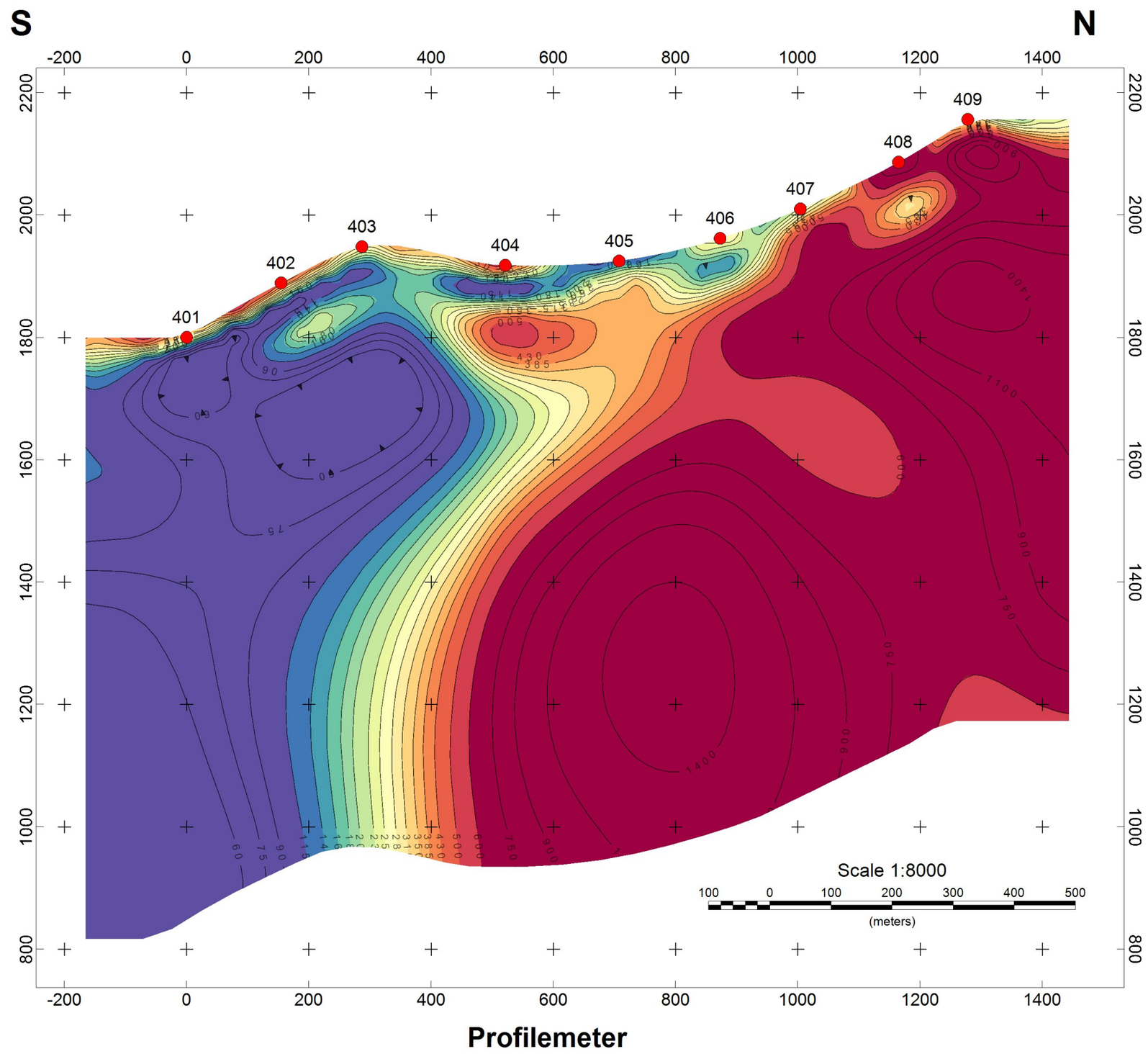
(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 38N



model electrical resistivity

[Ohm*m]

115 140 160 180 200 230 255 285 315 350 385 430 500 600

Hayasa Resources Corp LLC	
Natural Source Audio Magnetotellurics (NSAMT) **Effective Impedance (XY+YX)/2 and Tipper** **URASAR 2026 - AMT Profile 4**	
Proj. Nr.: S26-297	Date: May 2026
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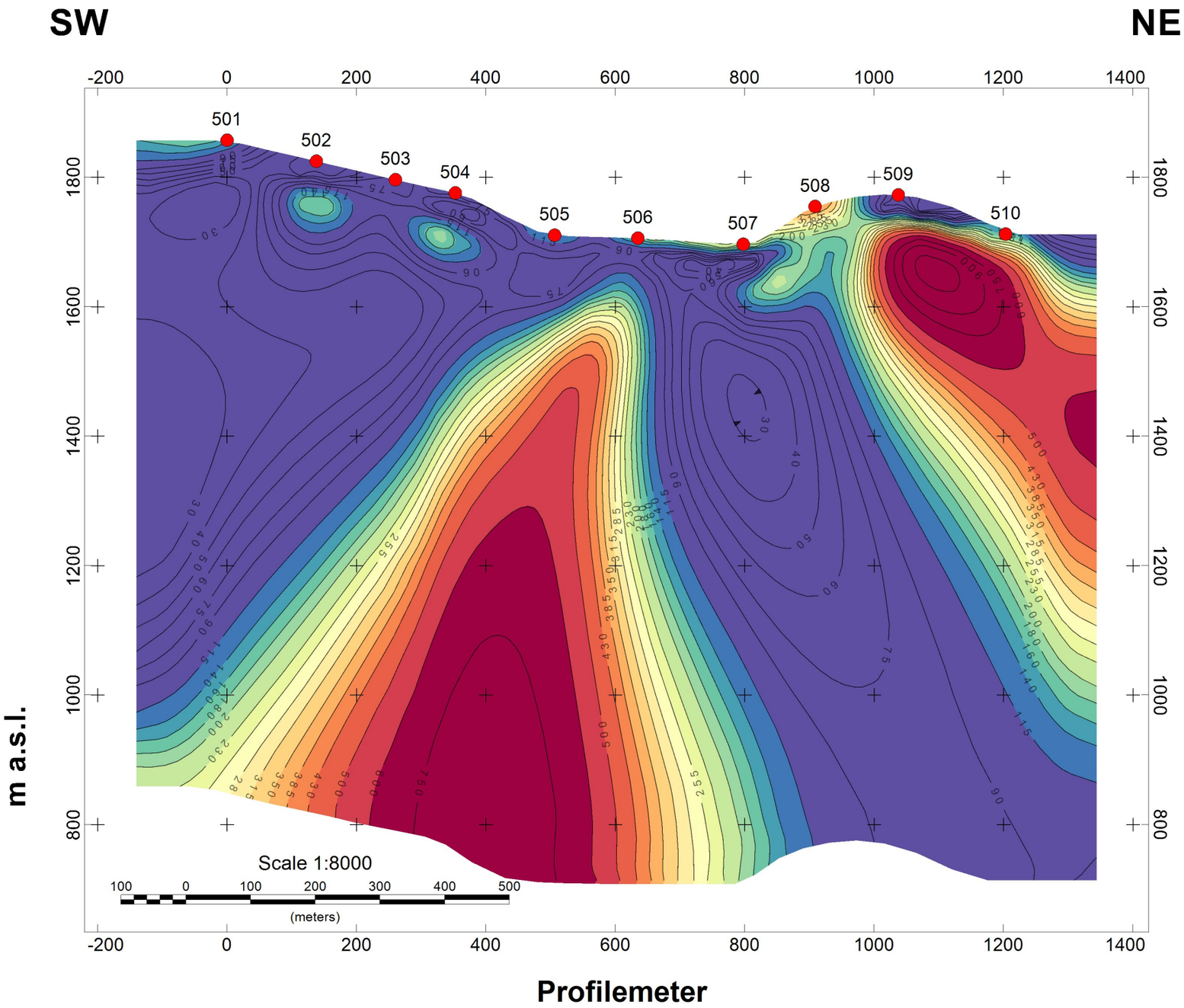
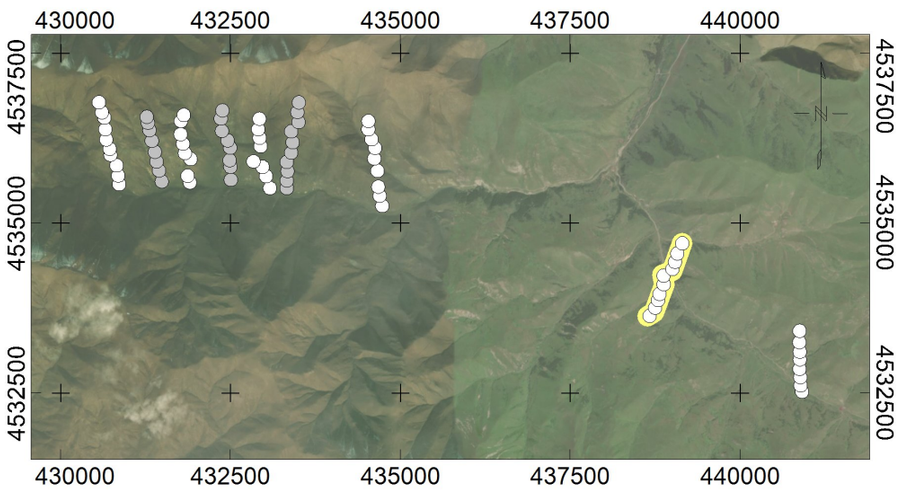
URASAR 2026
NSAMT-Profile 5





model electrical resistivity
[Ohm*m]
115 140 160 180 200 230 255 285 315 350 385 430 500 600

Hayasa Resources Corp LLC

Natural Source Audio Magnetotellurics (NSAMT)
Effective Impedance (XY+YX)/2 and Tipper
URASAR 2026 - AMT Profile 5

Proj. Nr.: S26-297 Date: May 2026

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URASAR 2026
NSAMT-Profile 6

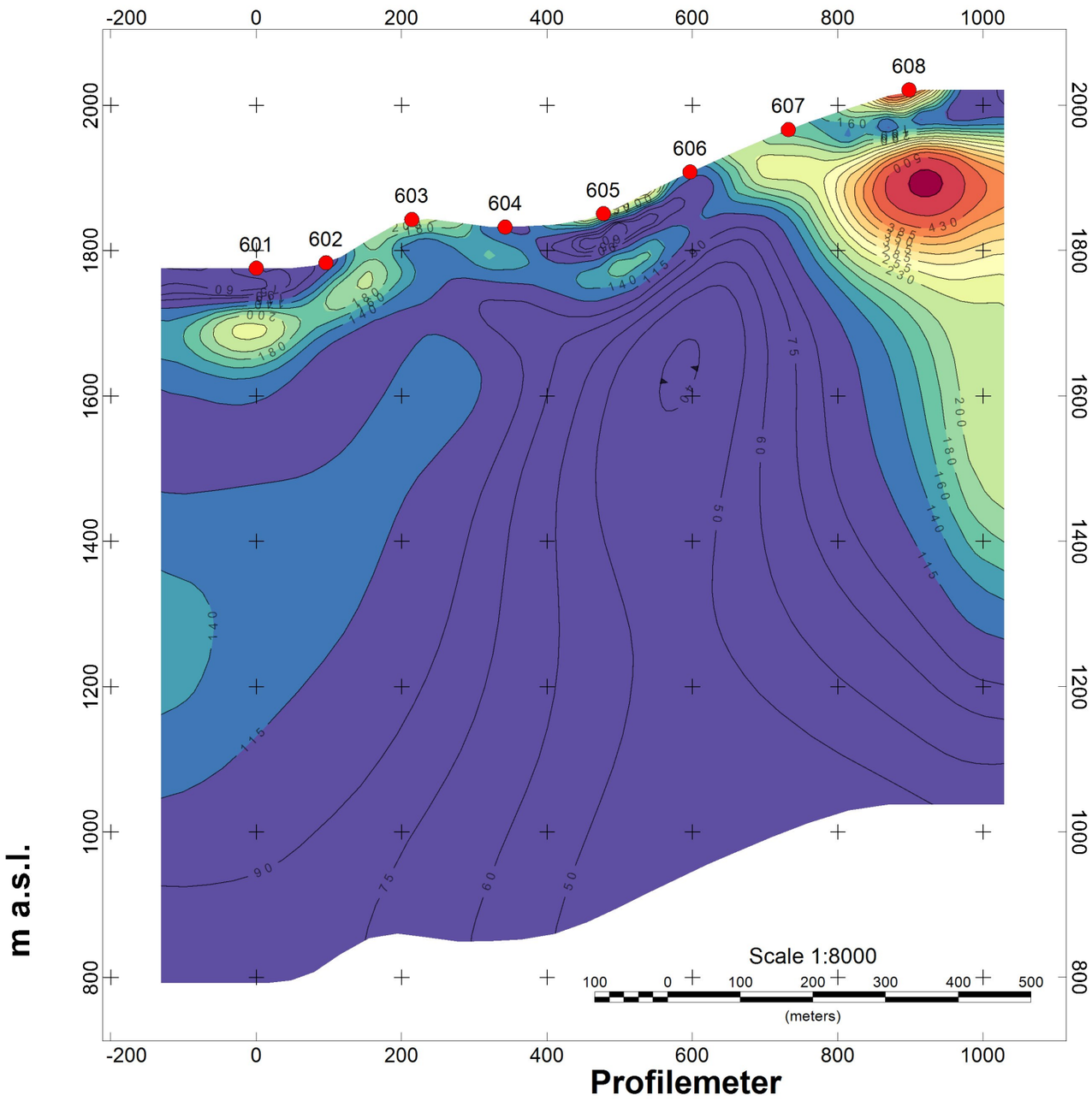
Scale 1:100000

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000

(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 38N

SW **NE**



model electrical resistivity

[Ohm*m]

115 140 160 180 200 230 255 285 315 350 385 430 500 600

Hayasa Resources Corp LLC	
Natural Source Audio Magnetotellurics (NSAMT) **Effective Impedance (XY+YX)/2 and Tipper** **URASAR 2026 - AMT Profile 6**	
Proj. Nr.: S26-297	Date: May 2026
terratec Geophysical Services	***www.terratec-geoservices.com***