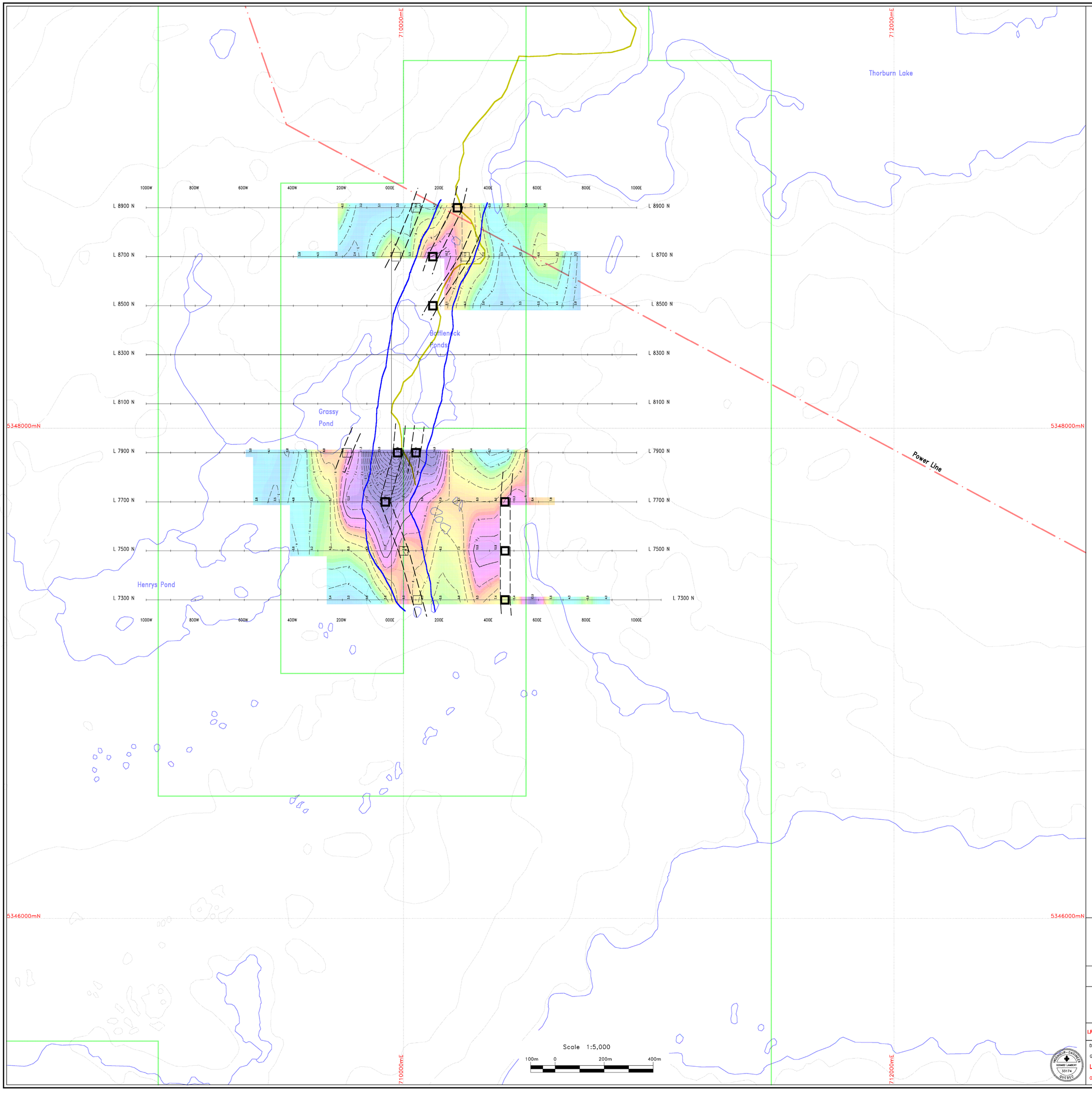


N

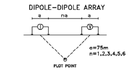
I.P. SURVEY LEGEND

■ Chargeability increase accompanied by a significant decrease of the apparent resistivity. Semi-massive to massive sulphides, graphite. Normally will cause a conductor on an E.M. survey such as MaxMin or Input.

□ Chargeability increase without any significant decrease of the apparent resistivity. Disseminated to stringer to semi-massive sulphides, discontinuous graphite, sphalerite-rich sulphides. Also altered, pyritized structures. METALLIC MINERALS, MASSIVE MAGNETITE, MICACEOUS MINERALS.

□ Poorly defined chargeability increase with no apparent resistivity signature. Small quantities of sulphides, narrow mineralized veins, sometimes noisy readings, due to contact problems. MAGNETITE, CLAY OR MICACEOUS MINERALS.

DIPOLE-DIPOLE ARRAY



Instrument: Iris-ELREC IP-6 Rx
Time base: 2 secs-On, 2 secs-Off
Operator: Bennett Dean, Eastern Geophysics, N.S.

Apparent Resistivity (Ohm-metres)		Chargeability (mV-sec/Volt)
231	8.6	
316	4.2	
377	1.6	
418	0.1	
467	0.1	
472	0.5	

Apparent Chargeability (I.P. effect) at N=2 (mV-Sec per Volt)
12.1
10.9
10.1
9.4
8.8
8.2
7.7
7.2
6.7
6.1
5.5
4.9
4.3
3.4
2.2
-0.6

SILVER SPRUCE RESOURCES Inc.

BIG EASY PROJECT

Induced Polarization survey

Contours of the chargeability (I.P. effect)

I.P. surveys by: Eastern Geophysics, West Pubnico, N.S.

Data processing and interpretation by:
G. Lambert, P.Eng.
LAMBERT GEOSCIENCES Ltd., Quebec
October 2010

Thorburn Lake area, Newfoundland

N.T.S. 2D/1, 2D/6 Scale 1:5,000

Instruments: Iris-ELREC IP-6 Rx
Time base: 2 secs-On, 2 secs-Off

a=75m n=1,2,3,4,5,6