IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

SUMMARY INTERPRETATION/LOGISTICS REPORT

PROTEUS PROPERTY

COBALT, ONTARIO, CANADA

ON BEHALF OF

INTERVIA INC.

(COBALT, ONTARIO, CANADA)

QUANTEC GEOSCIENCE LTD
146 SPARKS AVE, TORONTO, ONTARIO, M2H 2S4, CANADA
PHONE: (416) 306-1941 / FAX: (416) 306-1949
WWW.QUANTECGEOSCIENCE.COM

G.R. JEFFREY WARNE

A. ESCOBAR
15/12/2011

SUMMARY

An Induced Polarization survey employing the Gradient Array was conducted by Quantec Geoscience Ltd. at the Proteus Property, Cobalt, Ontario, Canada, during September 24th to October 04th, 2011.

The objective of the survey was to delineate IP/Resistivity signatures related to:

1) known occurrence of gold bearing disseminated pyrite mineralization hosting in a fault area paralleled by a VLF-EM conductor axis
2) Potential metallic sulphide-arsenide mineralized zones prospectively hosting silver-cobalt, of the style historically mined in the Cobalt Mining Camp

in order to determine possible targets for drilling.

Reconnaissance Gradient Array coverage was completed over Lines 300N, 400N, 500N, 600N, 700N, 800N, 900N and 1000N. Detailed, Multiple Gradient Array coverage was completed over Line 800N. The total survey coverage was 14.8 kilometres.

The results have delineated low to very high Apparent Resistivity (50 Ω-m to 11,600 Ω-m) and very low to low Apparent Chargeability (0 mV/V to 10.5 mV/V). Two weak to moderate chargeable zones have been detected and delineated, which may be consistent with the target models.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the logistics of the IP/Resistivity data acquired from 2011/09/24 to 2011/10/04 over the Proteus Property, on behalf of INTERVIA INC..

1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The objective of the survey was to delineate IP/Resistivity signatures related to:

1) known occurrence of gold bearing disseminated pyrite mineralization hosting in a fault area paralleled by a VLF-EM conductor axis.
2) Potential metallic sulphide-arsenide mineralized zones prospectively hosting silver-cobalt, of the style historically mined in the Cobalt Mining Camp.

in order to determine possible targets for drilling.

1.2 GENERAL SURVEY INFORMATION

Quantec Project No.:	CA00903C
Client:	INTERVIA INC.
Client Address:	1 Presley Street Cobalt, Ontario, P0J 1C0 Canada
Client representative:	Gino Chitaroni Phone: (705) 679-5500 Email: info@polymetinc.com
Project Name:	Proteus Property
Survey Type:	IP/Resistivity
Project Survey Period:	2011/09/24 to 2011/10/04
General Location:	Approximately 5 km East of Cobalt, in Lorrain Twp.
Province:	Ontario
Country:	Canada
Nearest Settlement:	Cobalt
Datum & Projection:	NAD 83 Zone 17T
Latitude & Longitude:	Approx. 79°37’3.641”W, 47°22'38.081”N
UTM position:	Approx. 604349m E, 5248014m N
NTS:	31 M/5

List of Claims Surveyed:

Claim No.	No. of Units	Due Date
4248871	7	May 18,2012
4242314	1	June 19,2011
4248375	1	July 8,2012

Table 1-1: List of Claims Surveyed[1]

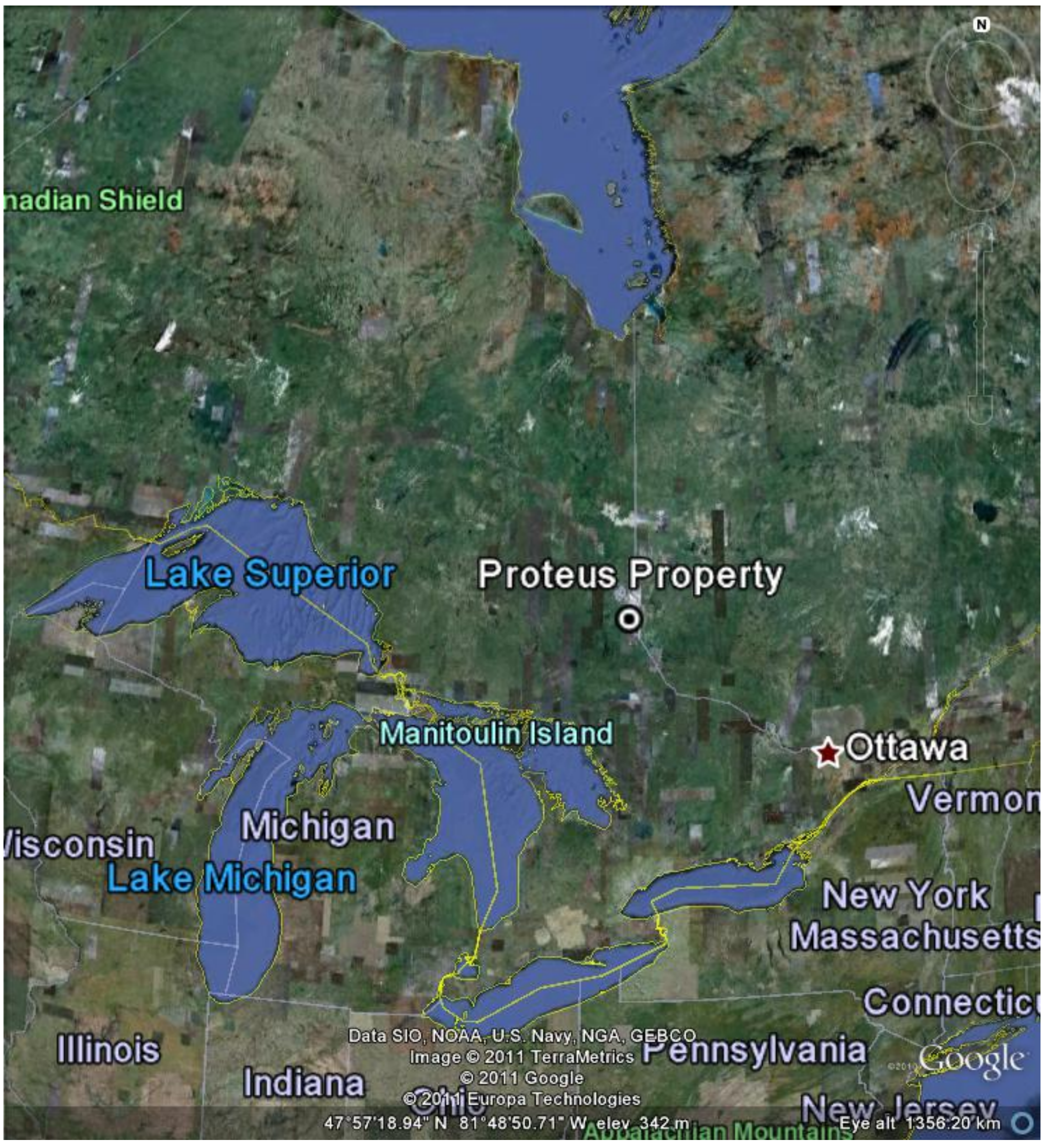


Figure 1-1: General Project Location[2]**.**

---

1 VLF-EM Survey Assessment Report, Meegwich Consultants Inc.2011

2 Image downloaded from http://maps.google.ca.

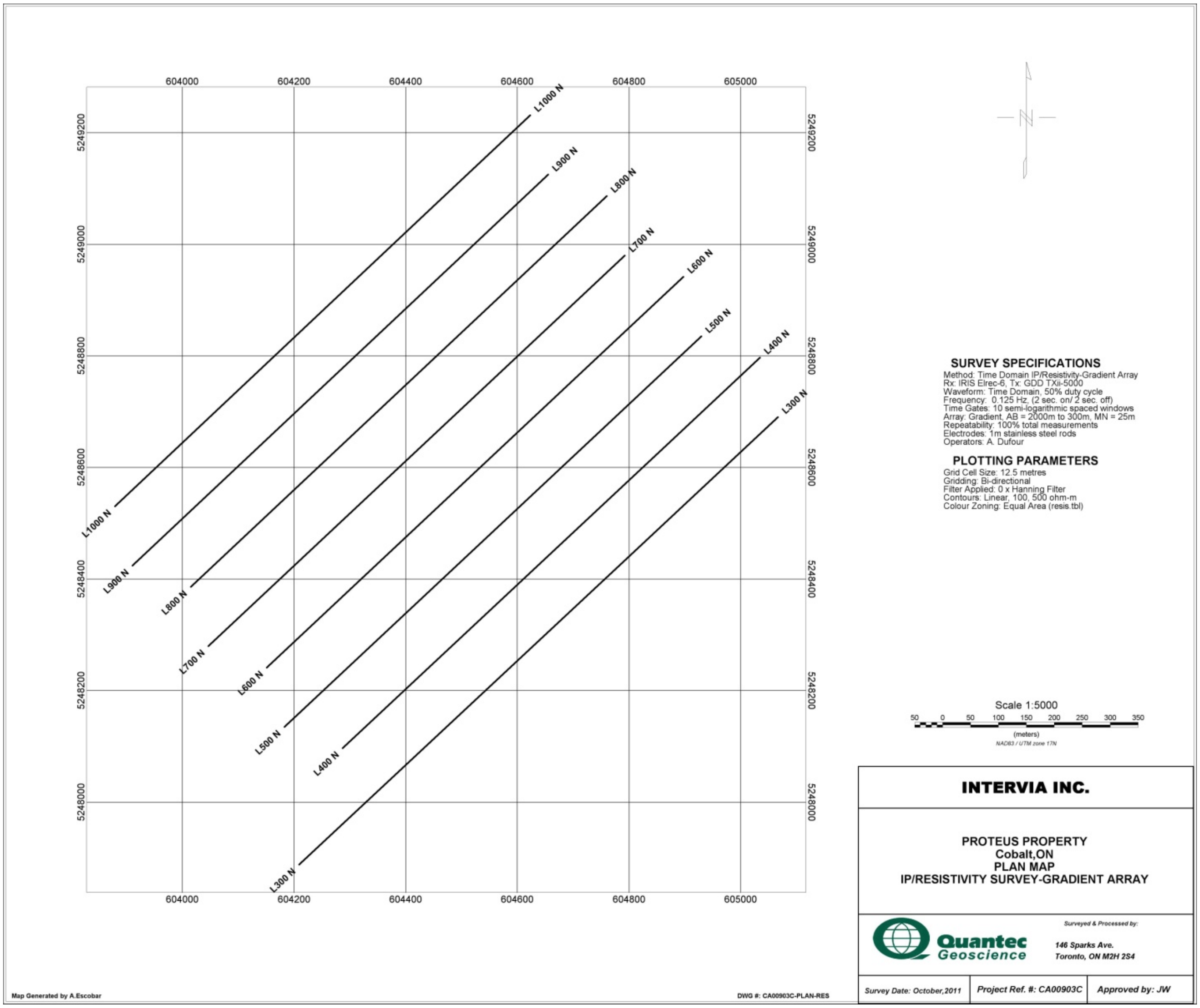


Figure 1-2: Line Location Map.

2 SURVEY LOGISTICS

2.1 ACCESS

Base of Operation:	Econo Lodge
	998006 Highway 11
	New Liskeard, Ontario
	P0J 1P0
Mode of Access:	By truck, ATV, and on foot

2.2 SURVEY GRID AREA

Established by:	by client prior to survey execution
Coordinate Reference System:	Grid referenced to UTM Coordinates
Datum & Projection:	UTM NAD83
Grid Azimuth:	47^o (See Fig 1-2)
Line separation:	100m
Station Interval:	25 meters

Note: UTM (NAD83) track points acquired by handheld GPS were provided by the client.

2.3 PRODUCTION AND COVERAGE

Survey Period/days:	September 24th, to October, 04th, 2011 11 days
Survey Days (read time):	6 days
Set up:	1 day
Mob/Demob:	2 days
Safety Inductions:	0 days
Weather/Down Days:	1 day
Number of Lines surveyed:	8
Total Survey Coverage:	14.8 km

Table 2-1: Surveyed Line-start and -end point

Line	Grid Coordinate		Coverage (m)
	Start	End	
L300N	600E	450W	1050
L400N	400W	600E	1000
L500N	600E	450W	1050
L600N	400W	650E	1050
L700N	600E	450W	1050
L800N	400W	650E	1050
L900N	600E	450W	1050
L1000N	400W	650E	1050
L800N-AB2	600E	450W	1050
L800N-AB3	600E	450W	1050
L800N-AB4	450W	600E	1050
L800N-AB5	600E	450W	1050
L800N-AB6	450W	450E	900
L800N-AB7	325E	325W	650
L800N-AB8	225W	225E	450
L800N-AB9	125E	125W	250
		Total	**14800**

2.4 PERSONNEL

Project Manager:	Jeff Warne, Barrie,ON
Responsible Geophysicist:	Jeff Warne, Barrie,ON
Field Crew:	Alain Dufour, Trois Riviere, QC Eric Dufour, Val d'Or,QC Jake Shortt, Swastika, ON Shawn Jones, North Bay, ON

2.5 INSTRUMENTATION

IP Receiver:	IRIS Elrec-6
IP Transmitter:	GDD TXii-5000
IP Power Supply:	Honda EM6500 (240V, 1 phase, 60 Hz)
Electrodes:	Ground contacts using stainless steel rods;

2.6 SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

2.6.1 GEOMETRY

Survey Array:	Gradient, Multiple Gradient (see Fig 2-2)
Array Specifications:	Gradient: MN =25m, AB = 2800m Multiple Gradient: MN = 25m, AB =2400m to 300m
Transmit Electrode Locations:	AB1, C1 @ 1300W, 625N, C2 @ 1500E, 550N AB2, C1 @ 1100W, 550N, C2 @ 1300E, 550N AB3, C1 @ 900W, 550N, C2 @ 1100W, 550N AB4, C1 @ 670W, 800N, C2 @ 900E, 800N AB5, C1 @ 600W, 800N, C2 @ 700E, 800N AB6, C1 @ 500W, 800N, C2 @ 500E, 800N AB7, C1 @ 350W, 800N, C2 @ 350E, 800N AB8, C1 @ 250W, 800N, C2 @ 250E, 800N AB9, C1 @ 150W, 800N, C2 @ 150E, 800N

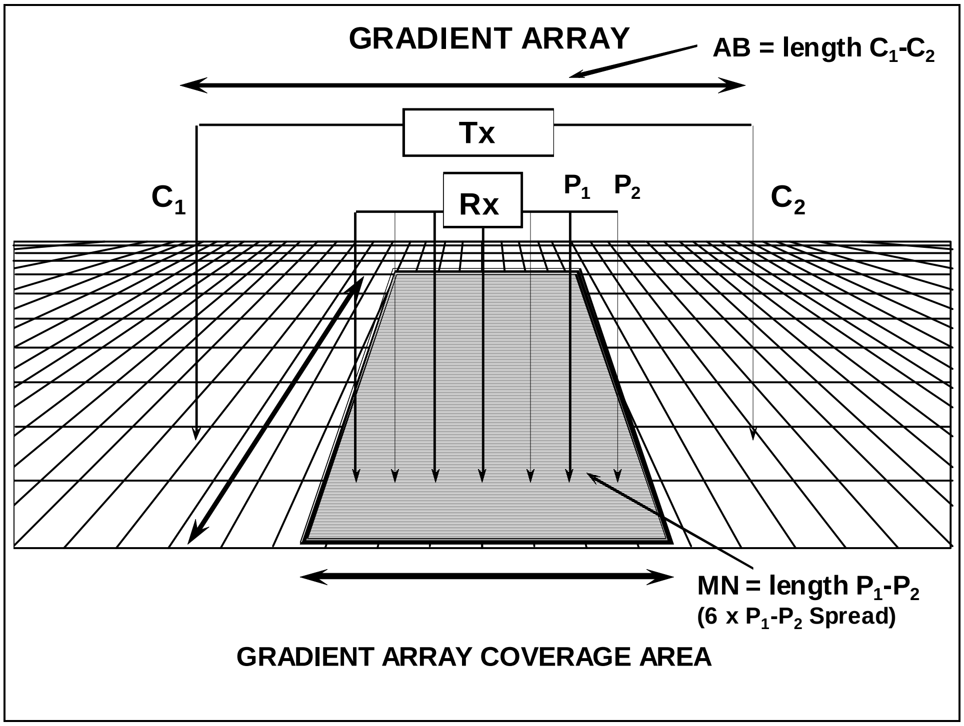


Figure 2-1: General Layout of the Gradient Array.

2.6.2 *ACQUISITION & PROCESSING*

Input Waveform:	0.125 Hz square wave at 50% duty cycle (2 seconds On/Off)
Receiver Decay Sampling:	10 semi-logarithmic spaced windows (see Table 2-2).
Measured Parameters:	Chargeability in millivolts/volt (time slices + total area under decay curve) Primary Voltage in millivolts and Input Current in amperes for Resistivity calculation according to the electrode array geometry factor.

Table 2-2: Semi-Log IP Decay Curve Sampling (2 Sec. Cycle).

Slice	Duration (msec)	Start (msec)	End (msec)	Mid-Point (msec)
T_D	80	0	80	N/A
T_1	80	80	160	120
T_2	80	160	240	200
T_3	80	240	320	280
T_4	80	320	400	360
T_5	160	400	560	480
T_6	160	560	720	640
T_7	160	720	880	800
T_8	320	880	1200	1040
T_9	320	1200	1520	1360
T_{10}	320	1520	1840	1680
TOTAL	1760			

2.6.3 ACCURACY AND REPEATABILITY

Chargeability: less than ± 0.5 mV/V

Resistivity: less than 10% cumulative error from Primary voltage and Input current measurements

Repeats per Station: 0-4

2.7 DATA PRESENTATION

2.7.1 DIGITAL DATA

Raw Data

The measured data were transferred from the Elrec-6 instrument to notebook computer using Idump software provided by Geosoft.

The Elrec -6 dump files are in ASCII text format. Unedited dump files are archived, named according to date of survey (ddmmyy), eg 290911.dmp. Each file may contain more than one transmit dipoles, refer to production log for date on which each transmit dipole was surveyed. Corrections to electrode locations were made, if required, using text editor software, and the edited file archived, named according to line, and transmit dipole, e.g. L8N28.dmp. The data were then imported to Geosoft® Oasis Montaj™

Processed Data

Using the Geosoft® Oasis Montaj™ IP database system, Apparent Resistivity values were recalculated based on corrected electrode locations. Chargeability measurements with excessive standard deviation (> 1 mV/V) were rejected and repeat measurements averaged. It is important to note that the Oasis database includes both the Apparent Resistivity as calculated within the database (column "ResCalc") and Apparent Resistivity as calculated and stored by the IP receiver at the time of measurement, (column "Ro"). Since these values are correct only if the electrode locations are correct, there may be disagreement where electrode location corrections have been applied. ResCalc is utilized in the data presentation.

The complete data set are archived in Geosoft® Oasis montaj™ ".gdb" format Database files.

2.7.2 MAPS

Realsection map of apparent resistivity and total chargeability results for Line 800N, at a scale of 1:5000.

Chargeability Plan Map at a scale of 1:5000.

Resistivity Plan Map at a scale of 1:5000

The maps are provided in Oasis ".map" file format.

2.7.3 ARCHIVE

The data and map are archived in digital form, as described above, on CD, provided in the CD pocket.

3 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The IP/Resistivity survey over the Proteus Property was completed successfully without incident. The surveys have, in general, successfully acquired results of excellent quality. Some of the measurements were eliminated in the QC stage because of insufficient signal or low accuracy.

The IP/Resistivity surveys have quantified apparent, bulk volume average DC resistivity and chargeability at the Proteus Property area.

The bulk volume resistivity is primarily influenced by subsurface variations in porosity, permeability and moisture saturation. Significant concentrations of interconnected conductive mineralization, such as massive sulphides, if present, also influence the bulk volume resistivity.

The chargeability is a near-direct indicator of the presence of metallic mineralization, based on the polarization of minerals that possess metallic properties. These include most metallic sulphides, with the notable exception of sphalerite, those native metals that occur naturally, as well as some metallic oxides, and graphite.

Both conductivity and chargeability result from the mobility of electrons within metals. However, whereas electronic conduction occurs within metals, polarization occurs at the interfaces between metallic grains and pore fluids. For this reason, not only the volume content, but also the distribution and texture of chargeable mineralization within host rocks are important factors influencing bulk volume chargeability.

Figures 3-1(a), 3-1(b), below display the reconnaissance gradient Apparent Resistivity and Apparent Chargeability results respectively. Low to very high Apparent Resistivity results ranging from 50 Ω-m to 11,600 Ω-m have been delineated. The Apparent Chargeability results measured at the Proteus property were low to very low, ranging from 0 to 10.5 mV/V.

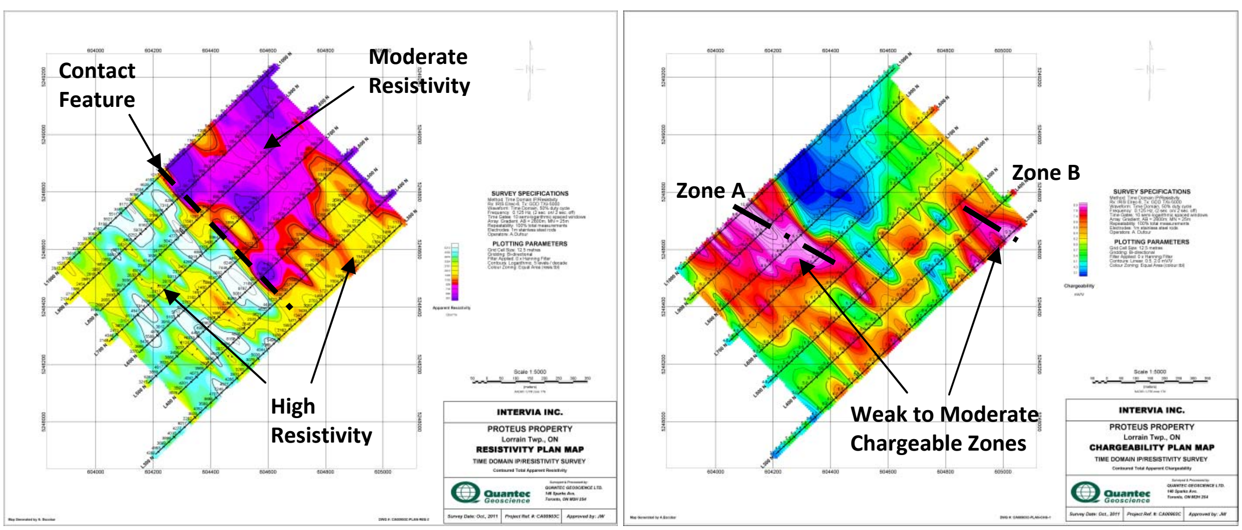


Figure 3-1, Reconnaissance Gradient results, (a): Apparent Resistivity, (b): Apparent Chargeability.

Moderate resistivity occurs in the north quarter of the coverage, likely, in part, related to increased low resistivity overburden cover. High resistivity is prevalent underlying the remainder of the grid. A southeast to northwest trending boundary between moderate resistivity to the northeast, and high resistivity to the southwest has been delineated crosscutting lines 500N to 1000N, centered at 100E. The contact-like feature closely parallels a VLF conductor axis interpreted in previous work. A break/offset in the boundary signature at line 800N suggests additional complexity in the subsurface.

The reconnaissance apparent chargeability is, overall, subtly higher in correspondence with higher resistivity, also consistent with overburden effect. Two weak to moderate chargeable zones are delineated. Zone A crosscuts line 700N centered at 0, to line 1000N centered at 100W, and remains open to the northwest. Zone B crosscuts lines 300N to line 400N centered at 475E, and remains open to the southeast. The apparent resistivity associated with the chargeable zones is locally increased.

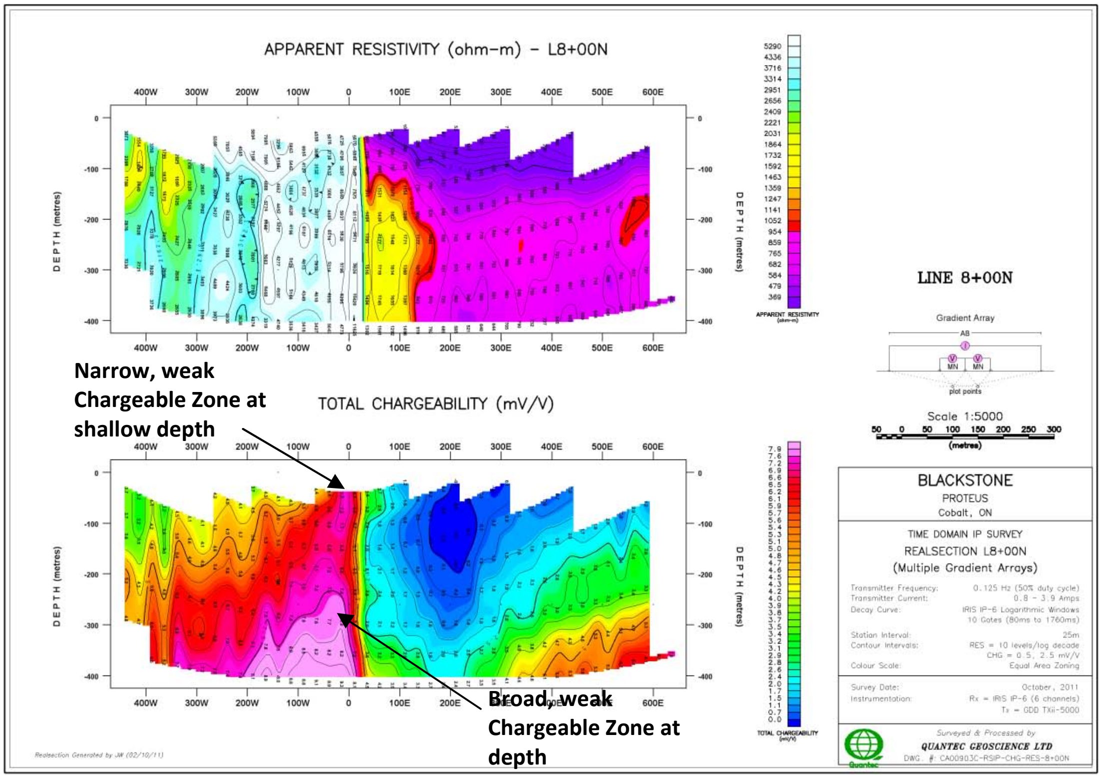


Figure 3-2: Multiple Gradient Realsection Line 8+00N.

Figure 3-2 displays the detailed, multiple gradient apparent resistivity and apparent chargeability results acquired over line 800N. A narrow, weak chargeable zone is delineated centered under 25W to 0 at depth approaching but less than 100 meters. The zone may be southwest dipping. A broad, weak to moderate chargeable zone is also delineated, centered under 50W at depth of 200 meters plus.

It is recommended that the present geophysical results be considered in relation to results of previous exploration work pertaining to the area, including magnetics, ground or airborne EM, and drilling information.

Respectfully Submitted

Toronto, ON, the 15/12/2011,

G.R. Jeffrey Warne
Senior Project Manager
Quantec Geoscience Ltd

A. Escobar
Data Processor
Quantec Geoscience Ltd

4 STATEMENTS OF QUALIFICATION

G.R. JEFFREY WARNE

I, G.R. Jeffrey, declare that:

I am a senior geophysical project manager with residence in Barrie, Ontario and am presently employed in this capacity with Quantec Geoscience Ltd., Toronto, Ontario;

I studied Engineering Geophysics in the Faculty of Applied Science at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, completing all but two of the course requirements for a B.Sc. (Eng) in 1981.

I have practiced my profession continuously since May,1981 in Canada, the United States,Australia,Agentina,Bulgaria,Chile,Ireland,Mexico,Peru,Portugal and Serbia.

I have no interest, nor do I expect to receive any interest in the properties or securities of **INTERVIA INC.**, its subsidiaries or its joint-venture partners;

I am responsible for this project; I have supervised the data acquisition, evaluated the survey data, the survey results and can attest that these accurately and faithfully reflect the data acquired on site, I oversaw the preparation and have co-authored this report, and the statements made in this report represent my professional opinion in consideration of the information available to me at the time of writing this report.

Toronto, Ontario

October, 2011

G.R. Jeffrey Warne

Senior Project Manager

Quantec Geoscience Ltd.

A. ESCOBAR

I, Aurea Escobar, declare that:

I am a data processor with residence in Newmarket, Ontario and am presently employed in this capacity with Quantec Geoscience Ltd., Toronto, Ontario;

I have obtained a partial certificate of a Bachelor's in Applied Science from the Technological University of Mexico in Mexico City. I have continued my studies at York University in Toronto, Ontario in a Bachelor's of Science Honours in Earth Science (Geomatics).

I have practiced my profession continuously since September 2010 in Canada.

I have no interest, nor do I expect to receive any interest in the properties or securities of **INTERVIA INC.**, its subsidiaries or its joint-venture partners;

I was the data processor responsible for this project. I compiled and edited this report. The statements made in this report represent my professional opinion based on my consideration of the information available to me at the time of writing this report.

Toronto, Ontario

October, 2011

A.Escobar.

Data Processor

Quantec Geoscience Ltd.

5 DIGITAL ARCHIVE

The CD or DVD attached to this report contains a copy of all the inversion results, final processed data, including the survey files, the daily processing (and field) notes, and an electronic copy of this report (with all appendices).

A PRODUCTION SUMMARY

Proteus Project						
DATE	**Field Activities and Observations**	**Line**	**Line Start**	**Line End**	**Read (m)**	**TOTAL (m)**
09/24/2011	Mobilization to New Liskeard.					
09/25/2011	Spot grid, bring wires in and start laying out AB					
09/26/2011	Finish doing AB, bring wire to truck.					
	Test TX and current					
	Went to Kirkland Lake, rent an ATV and a trailer. ½ Survey day.					
09/27/2011	Survey L300N and L400N.	**L300N**	600E	450W	1050m	
	Survey L400N	**L400N**	400W	600E	1000m	
	A bit of waste of time in the morning, but went good when started.					2050m
09/28/2011	Survey L500N.	**L500N**	600E	450W	1050m	
	Survey L600N	**L600N**	400W	650E	1050m	
	Survey L700N	**L700N**	600E	450W	1050m	
	Survey L800N	**L800N**	400W	650E	1050m	
						4200m
09/29/2011	Problems with Genset. Carburator fixed it.					
	Changed AB’s.					
	Not enough current(.4,.5)					
	Went to buy gerry cans and salt. Put salted water on rods.Take lots of time.					
	Heavy rain.Tested current but got sparks on the Tx.					
	Thunder storm, shut everything down.					
	½ Survey day					
09/30/2011	Bad weather day.					
10/01/2011	Survey L800N with AB2	**L800N**	600E	450W	1050m	
	Survey L900N with AB1	**L900N**	600E	450W	1050m	
	Survey L1000N with AB1	**L1000N**	400W	650E	1050m	
						3150m
10/02/2011	Survey L800N with AB3-550N	**L800N-AB3**	600E	450W	1050m	
	Survey AB4-800N	**L800N-AB4**	450W	600E	1050m	
	Survey AB5-800N	**L800N-AB5**	600E	450W	1050m	
	Reeled up wires					

						3150m
10/03/2011	Survey L800N with AB6	**L800N-AB6**	450W	450E	900m	
	Survey L800N with AB7	**L800N-AB7**	325E	325W	650m	
	Survey L800N with AB8	**L800N-AB8**	225W	225E	450m	
	Survey L800N with AB9	**L800N-AB9**	125E	125W	250m	
	Reeled up wires					
						2250m
	Demobilization					
Total Survey Coverage (line km)						**14800m**

B AN INTRODUCTION TO DIRECT CURRENT (DC) RESISTIVITY AND INDUCED POLARISATION (IP) METHODS

The resistivity is among the most variable of all geophysical parameters, with a range exceeding 10^6. Because most minerals are fundamentally insulators, with the exception of massive accumulations of metallic and sub metallic ores (electronic conductors) which are rare occurrences, the resistivity of rocks depends primarily on their porosity , permeability and particularly the salinity of fluids contained (ionic conduction), according to Archie's Law. In contrast, the chargeability responds to the presence of polarisable minerals (metals, sub metallic sulphides and oxides, and graphite), in amounts as minute as parts per hundred. Both the quantity of individual chargeable grains present and their distribution with in subsurface current flow paths are significant in controlling the level of response. The relationship of chargeability to metallic content is straightforward, and the influence of mineral distribution can be understood in geologic terms by considering two similar, hypothetical volumes of rock in which fractures constitute the primary current flow paths. In one, sulphides occur predominantly along fracture surfaces. In the second, the same volume percent of sulphides are disseminated throughout the rock. The second example will, in general, have significantly lower intrinsic chargeability.

The collected data sets are reduced to apparent resistivity and total chargeability as explained in the following figures and equations.

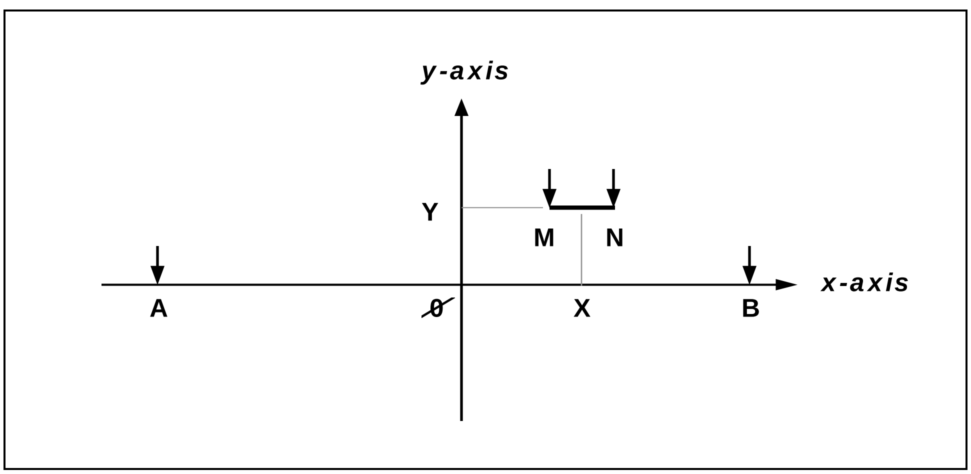


Figure B-1: Gradient Electrode Array.

Referring to the diagram (Figure B-1) for the gradient array electrode configuration and nomenclature[3],

where: the origin **0** is selected at the center of **AB**

x is the abscissa of the mid-point of **MN** (positive or negative)

y is the ordinate of the mid-point of **MN** (positive or negative)

the geometric parameters are in addition to **a = AB/2** and **b = MN/2**

The gradient array apparent resistivity is given by:

$$\rho a = K \frac{Vp}{I} \text{ ohm - metres}$$

$$\text{where: } K = \frac{2\pi}{(AM^{-1} - AN^{-1} - BM^{-1} + BN^{-1})}$$

$$AM = \sqrt{(a + x - b)^2 + y^2}$$

$$AN = \sqrt{(a + x + b)^2 + y^2}$$

$$BM = \sqrt{(x - b - a)^2 + y^2}$$

$$BN = \sqrt{(x + b - a)^2 + y^2}$$

3 From Terraplus\BRGM, IP-6 Operating Manual, Toronto, 1987.

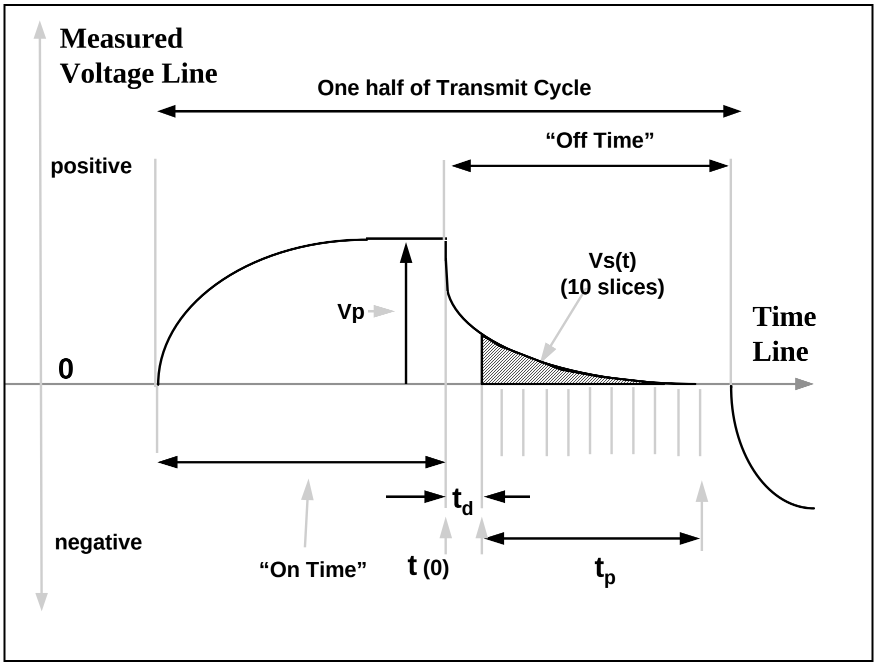


Figure B-2: Time Domain IP/Resistivity Measured Parameters.

Using the diagram (Figure B-2) for the Total Chargeability, the total apparent chargeability is given by[4]:

$$M_T = \frac{1}{t_p V_p} \sum_{i=1\ \text{to}\ 10} \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} Vs\ (t)\, dt \qquad \text{millivolts per volt}$$

where ti, ti+1 are the beginning and ending times for each of the chargeability slices.

[4] From Telford, et al., Applied Geophysics, Cambridge U Press, New York, 1983.

C REFERENCES

C.1 DIRECT CURRENT (DC) AND INDUCED POLARISATION (IP) METHODS

Cogan, H., 1973, Comparison of IP electrode arrays, Geophysics, 38, 737 - 761.

Halverson, M.O., Zinn, W.G., McAlister, E.O., Ellis, R., and Yates, W.C., 1981. Assessment of results of broad-band spectral IP field test. In: Advances in Induced Polarization and Complex Resistivity, 295-346, University of Arizona.

Johnson, I.M., 1984. Spectral induced polarization parameters as determined through time-domain measurements. Geophysics, v. 49, 1993-2003.

Langore, L., Alikaj, P., Gjovreku, D., 1989, Achievements in copper sulphide exploration in Albania with IP and EM methods, Geophysical Prospecting, 37, 925 - 941.

Li, Y., and Oldenburg, W., 2000. 3-D inversion of induced polarization data. Geophysics, v 65 (6), 1931-1945.

Loke, M.H., 2004. Tutorial: 2D and 3D electrical imaging surveys, Res2Dinv and Res3Dinv manual [www.geoelectrical.com].

Meegwich Consultants Inc.,2011.VLF-EM Survey Assessment Report, Proteus Property,3.

Oldenburg, D., and Li, Y., 1994. Inversion of induced polarization data. Geophysics, 59, 1327-1341.

Oldenburg, D., Li, Y., and Jones, F., 1998. Tutorial: Inversion (Res/IP) Methodology. In: The UBC-GIF Tutorials [http://www.geop.ubc.ca/ubcgif].

Oldenburg, D., and Li, Y., 1999. Estimating depth of investigation in DC and IP surveys. Geophysics, 64, 403-416.

Pelton, W.H., Ward, S.H., Hallof, P.G., Sill, W.R. and Nelson, P.H., 1978. Mineral discrimination and removal of inductive coupling with multi-frequency IP. Geophysics, v.43, 588-609.

Seigel, H., 1959. Mathematical formulation and type curves for induced polarization. Geophysics, 24, 547-565.

Telford., W.M., Geldart, L., Sheriff, R., and Keys, D., 1976. Applied Geophysics. Cambridge University Press, New York, NY.

Van Blaricom, R., 1992. Practical Geophysics for the Exploration Geologist. Nortwest Mining Association, Spokane, WA.

Wait, J., 1959. Overvoltage Research and Geophysical Applications. Pergammon Press.

D INSTRUMENTS SPECIFICATIONS

D.1 IRIS ELREC 6 RECEIVER SPECIFICATIONS

IRIS Elrec-6 Receiver
(From IRIS Instruments Operating Manual)

Weather proof case

Dimensions:	31 cm x 21 cm x 21 cm
Weight:	6 kg with dry cells
	7.8 kg with rechargeable battery.
Operating temperature:	-20°C to 70°C
	(-40°C to 70°C with optional screen heater)
Storage:	(-40°C to 70°C)
Power supply:	6 x 1.5 V dry cells (100 hr. @ 20°C) or
	2 x 6 V NiCad rechargeable (in series) (50 hr. @ 20°C) or
	1 x 12 V external
Input channels:	6
Input impedance:	10 M ohm
Input overvoltage protection:	up to 1000 volts
Input voltage range:	10 V maximum on each dipole
	15 V maximum sum over ch. 2 to 6

SP compensation:	6 automatic ± 10 V with linear drift correction up to 1 mV/s
Noise rejection:	50 to 60 Hz powerline rejections
	100 dB common mode rejection (for Rs= 0)
	automatic stacking
Primary voltage resolution:	1 μV after stacking
accuracy:	0.3% typically; maximum 1 over whole temperature range
Secondary voltage windows:	up to 10 windows; 3 preset window specs .plus fully programmable sampling.
Sampling rate:	10 ms
Synchronization accuracy:	10 ms, minimum 40 μV
Chargeability resolution:	0.1 mV/V
accuracy:	typically 0.6%. maximum 2% of reading ± 1 mV/V for V_p > 10 mV
Battery test:	manual and automatic before each measurement
Grounding resistance:	0.1 to 467 kohm
Memory capacity:	2505 records, 1 dipole/record
Data transfer:	serial link @ 300 to 19200 baud

D.2 ELREC 6 – RECEIVER DUMP FILE FORMAT

```
    *    IP 6  (V9.1) *
    *===================*

#77      Jul  1  1980         11:57
    dipole 1  trigger 1  domain Time  T wave
    Programmable wind.  Grad. RCTGL array

    V=  331.605 Sp= -319  I= 1350.00 Rs=  0.50
    Ro=   6679.4 Ohm-m    M=   11.97 E=  0.4
    M1= 40.44  M2= 33.55  M3= 29.48  M4= 26.68
    M5= 20.95  M6= 15.52  M7= 12.50  M8=  9.77
    M9=  7.50  M10=  6.05

    cycle  19 Time= 2000  V_D= 1260  M_D=   40
    T_M1=  20  T_M2=  30  T_M3=  30  T_M4=  30
    T_M5= 180  T_M6= 180  T_M7= 180  T_M8= 360
    T_M9= 360  T_M10= 360

    Spacing config. :  Imperial grid
      XP=-1300.0  Line=  400.0
       D= -100.0  AB/2= 2500.0
```

D.3 GDD TXII-5000 TRANSMITTER

GDD Model TXII-5000

8. SPECIFICATIONS

Size :	TxII-5000W with a blue carrying case: 35 x 52 x 70 cm TxII-5000W only: 26 x 45 x 55 cm
Weight :	TxII-5000W with a blue carrying case: ~ 56kg TxII-5000W only: ~40 kg
Operating Temperature :	-40 ^{o}C to 65 ^{o}C (-40 ^{o}F to 150 ^{o}F)
Time Base:	2 s ON+, 2 s OFF, 2 s ON- Optional: 1, 2, 4 or 8 s 0.5, 1, 2 or 4 s DC
Output current :	0.030 A to 10 A (normal operation) 0.0 A to 10 A (cancel open loop) Maximum of 5 A in DC mode
Rated Output Voltage :	150V to 2400V Up to 4800V in a master/slave configuration
LCD Display :	▪ Output current, 0.001 A resolution ▪ Output power ▪ Ground resistance (when the transmitter is turned off)
Power source :	220-240 V / 50-60 Hz

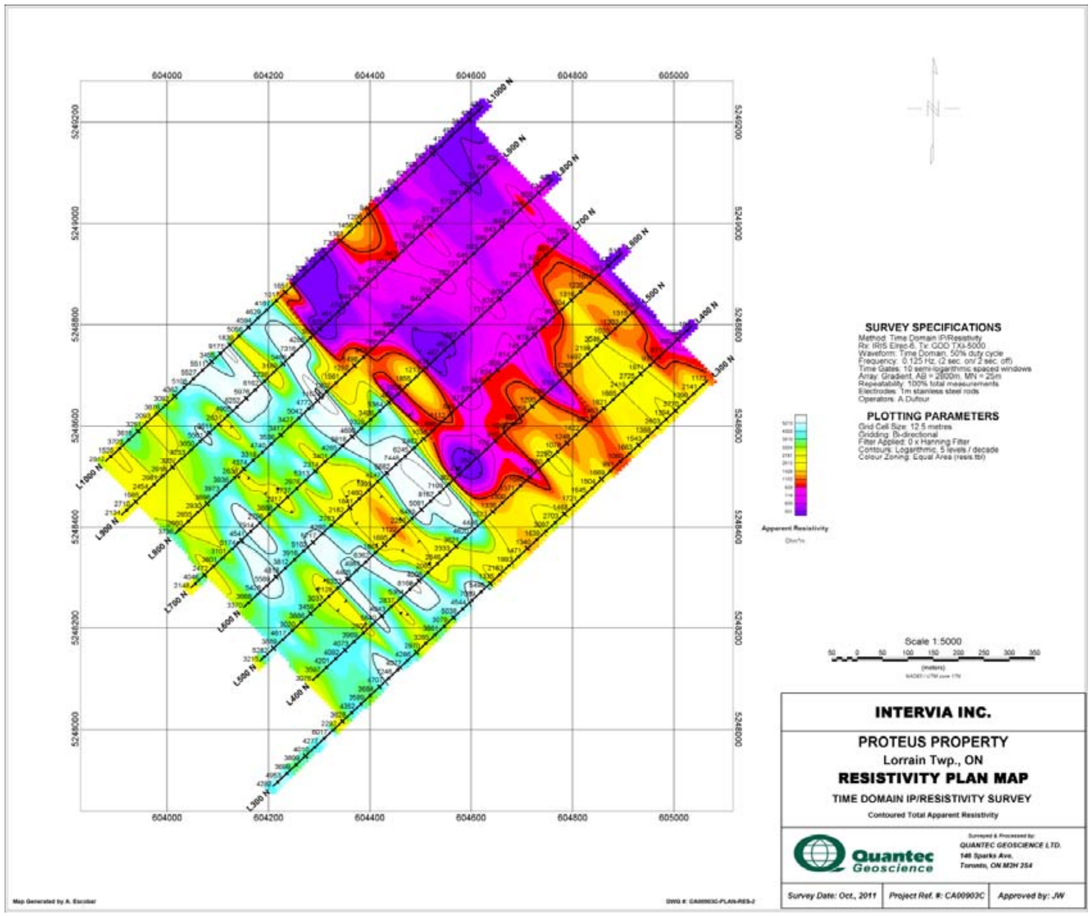
E GEOSOFT LIST OF MAPS

IP/Resistivity Survey Maps at scale of 1:5000.

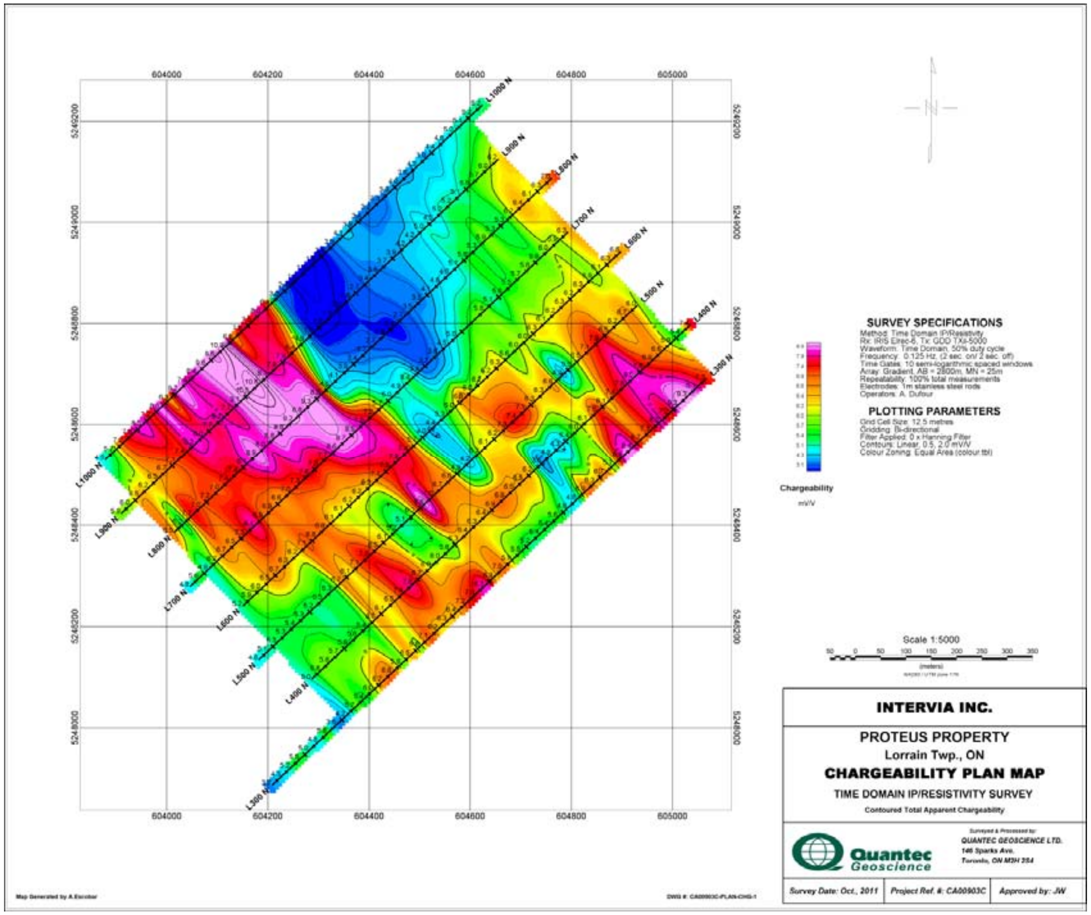
Description	Drawing No.	Map #
Resistivity Plan Map	CA00903C-PLAN-RES-1	1
Chargeability Plan Map	CA00903C-PLAN-CHG-1	2
Real Section Map Line 800N (Multiple Gradient Arrays)	CA00903C-RSIP-CHG-RES-8+00N	3

F GEOSOFT PLAN MAPS

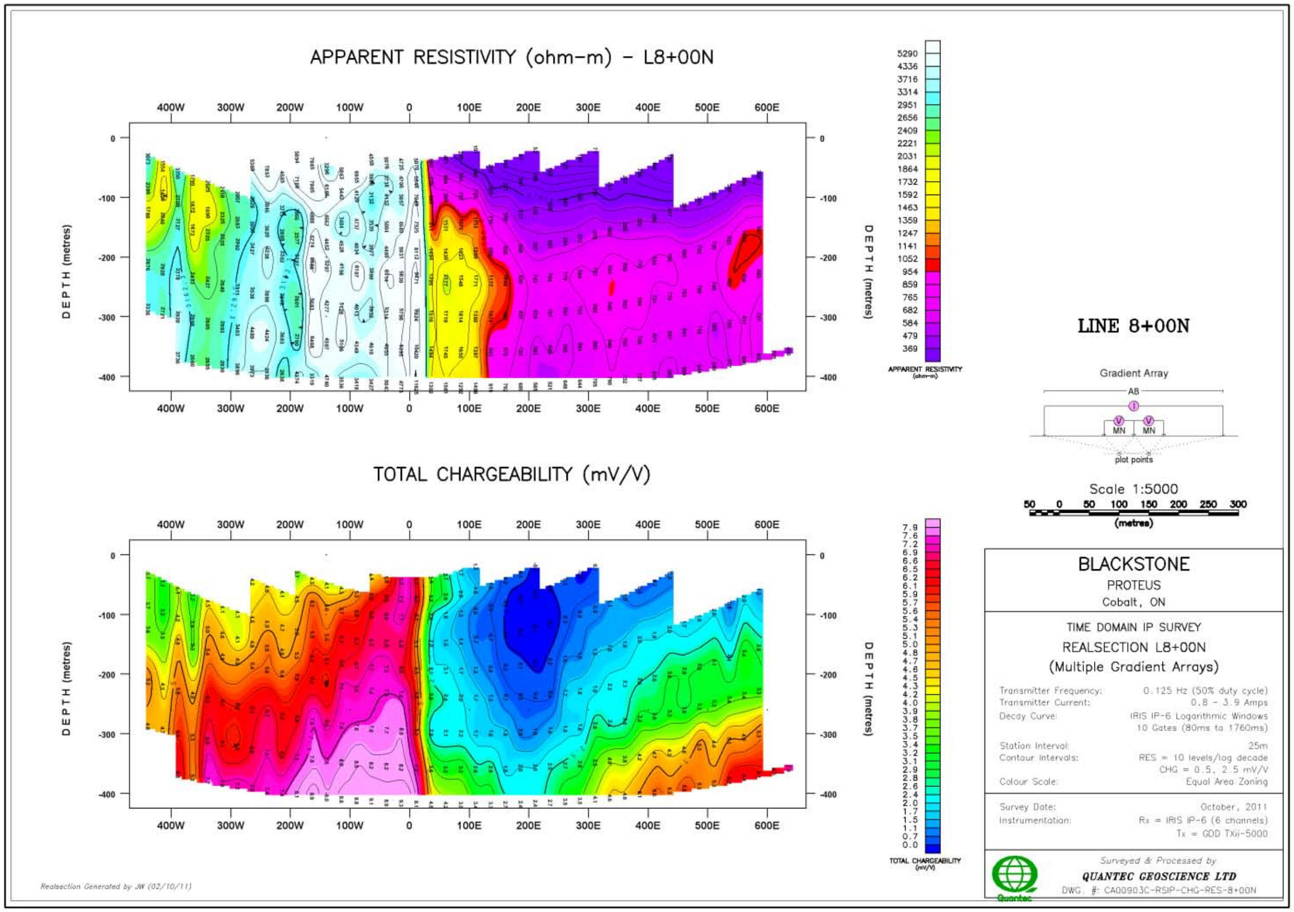
F.1 RESISTIVITY PLAN MAP



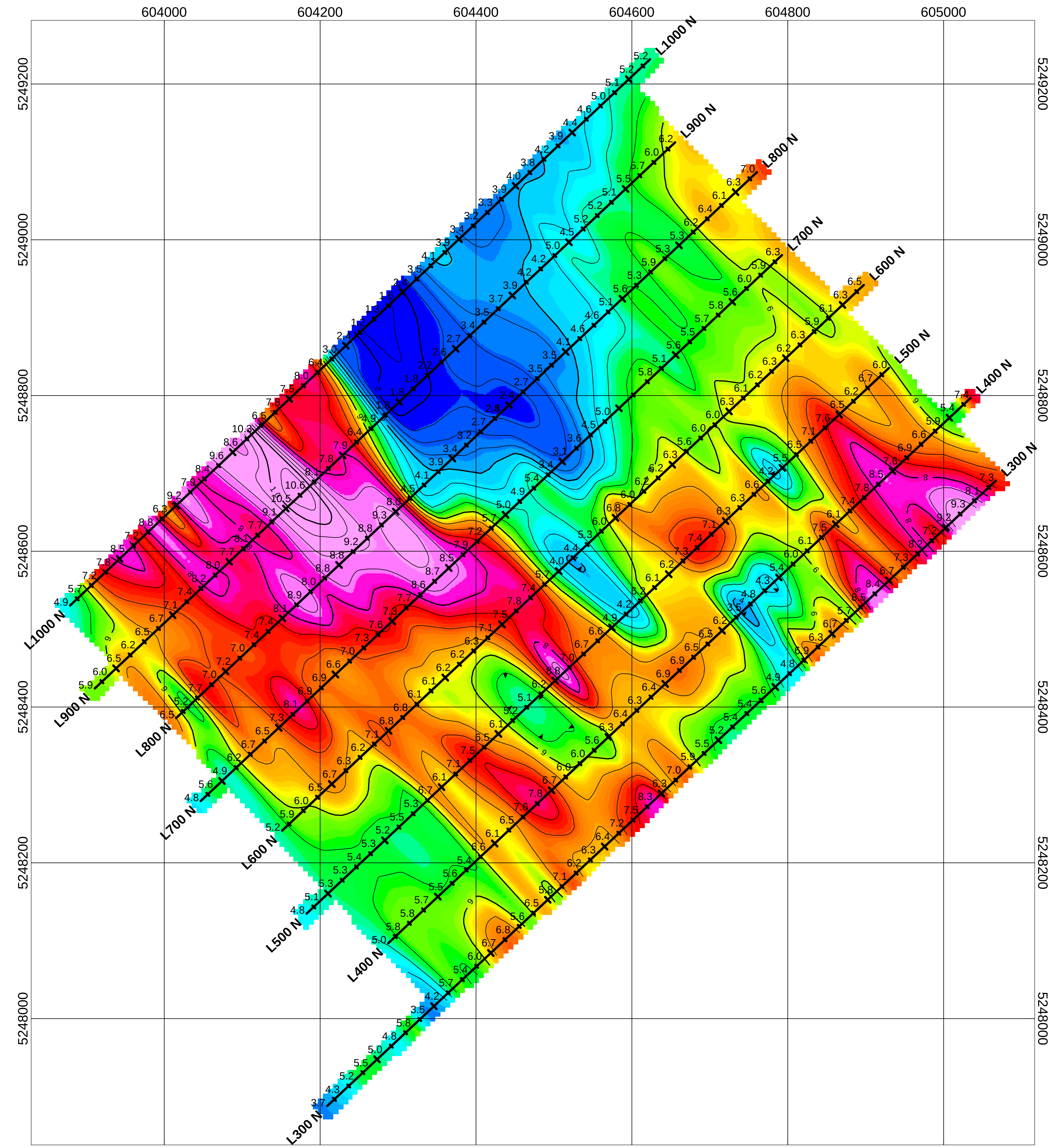
F.2 CHARGEABILITY PLAN MAP



G GEOSOFT REAL SECTION OF LINE 800N (MULTIPLE GRADIENT ARRAY).



Quantec Geoscience Ltd Summary Table	
CLIENT	
Client / Company Name	INTERVIA INC.
Client Main Location	(Cobalt, Ontario, Canada)
Client Representative	Gino Chitaroni
Phone Number	(705) 679-5500
Fax Number	(705) 679-5519
Email Contact (if available)	info@polymetinc.com
PROJECT	
Project Grid Name	Proteus Property
Project Grid Location	Cobalt, Ontario, Canada
Survey Type	IP/Resistivity
Survey Period (YY/MM/DD to YY/MM/DD)	2011/09/24 to 2011/10/04
Quantec Project Number	CA00903C
Responsible Geophysicist	G.R. Jeffrey Warne
Data Processor	A. Escobar
REPORT	
Report Date	15/12/2011
Quantec Template Version	2011.2

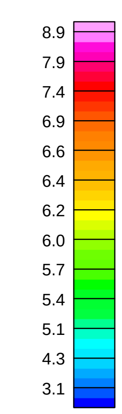


SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

Method: Time Domain IP/Resistivity
Rx: IRIS Elrec-6, Tx: GDD TXii-5000
Waveform: Time Domain, 50% duty cycle
Frequency: 0.125 Hz, (2 sec. on/ 2 sec. off)
Time Gates: 10 semi-logarithmic spaced windows
Array: Gradient, AB = 2800m, MN = 25m
Repeatability: 100% total measurements
Electrodes: 1m stainless steel rods
Operators: A. Dufour

PLOTTING PARAMETERS

Grid Cell Size: 12.5 metres
Gridding: Bi-directional
Filter Applied: 0 x Hanning Filter
Contours: Linear, 0.5, 2.0 mV/V
Colour Zoning: Equal Area (colour.tbl)



Chargeability

mV/V

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 17N

INTERVIA INC.

PROTEUS PROPERTY

Lorrain Twp., ON

CHARGEABILITY PLAN MAP

TIME DOMAIN IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

Contoured Total Apparent Chargeability

Surveyed & Processed by:

QUANTEC GEOSCIENCE LTD.
146 Sparks Ave.
Toronto, ON M2H 2S4

Quantec Geoscience

Survey Date: Oct., 2011	*Project Ref. #: CA00903C*	*Approved by: JW*

Map Generated by A.Escobar

DWG #: CA00903C-PLAN-CHG-1

Proteus property
Survey Lines over Claim Map

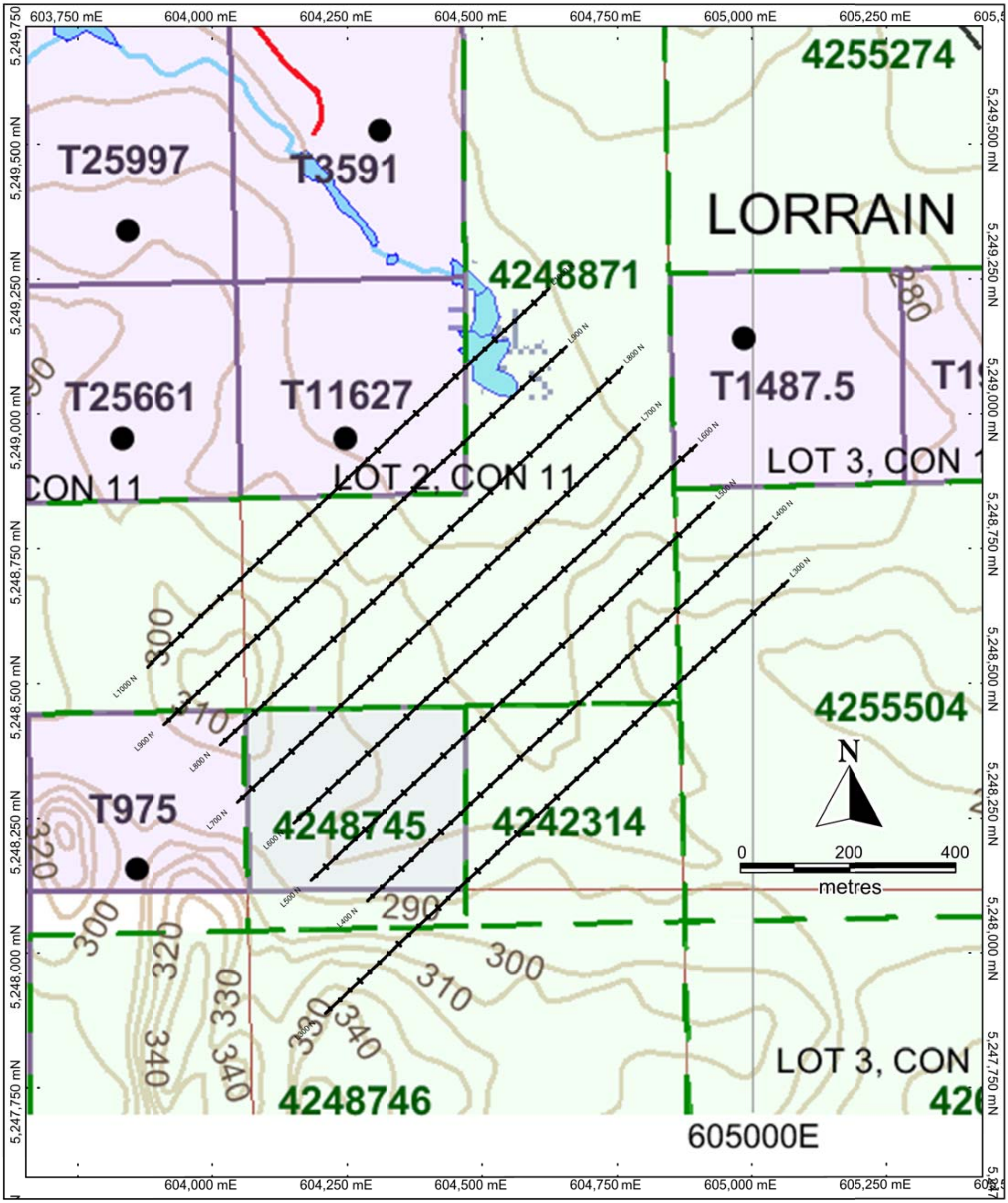
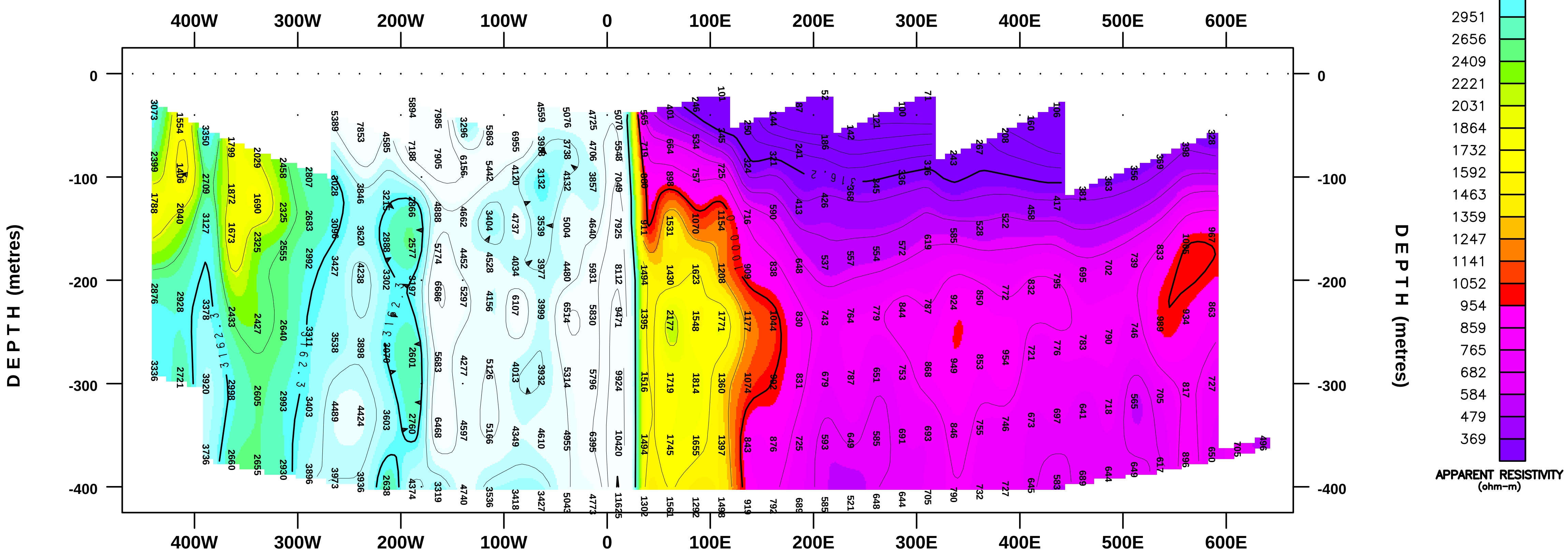


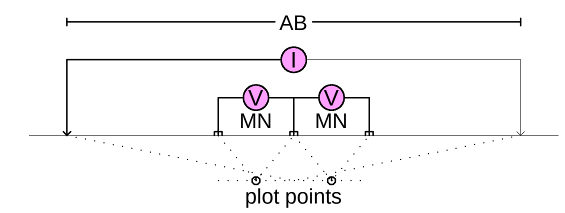
Figure (1-2 revised)

APPARENT RESISTIVITY (ohm-m) - L8+00N

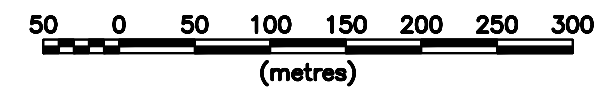


LINE 8+00N

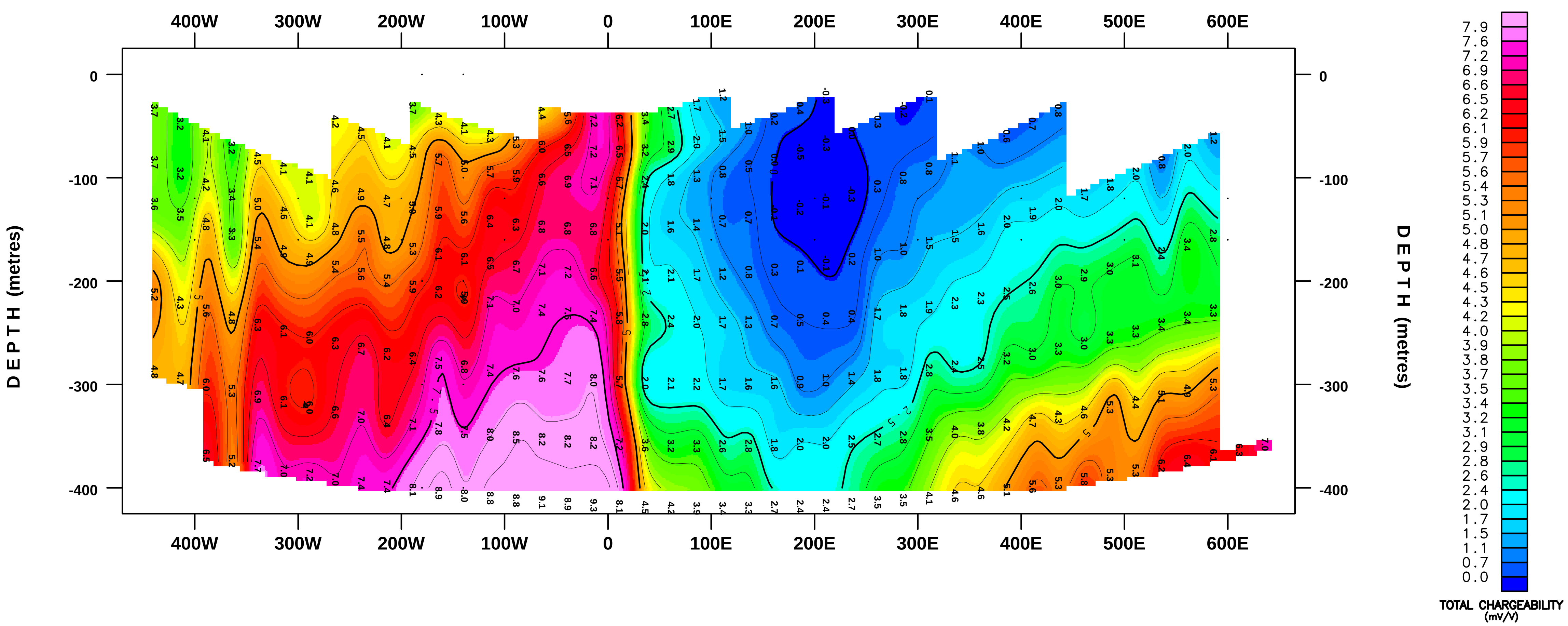
Gradient Array



Scale 1:5000



TOTAL CHARGEABILITY (mV/V)



BLACKSTONE

PROTEUS

Cobalt, ON

TIME DOMAIN IP SURVEY

REALSECTION L8+00N

(Multiple Gradient Arrays)

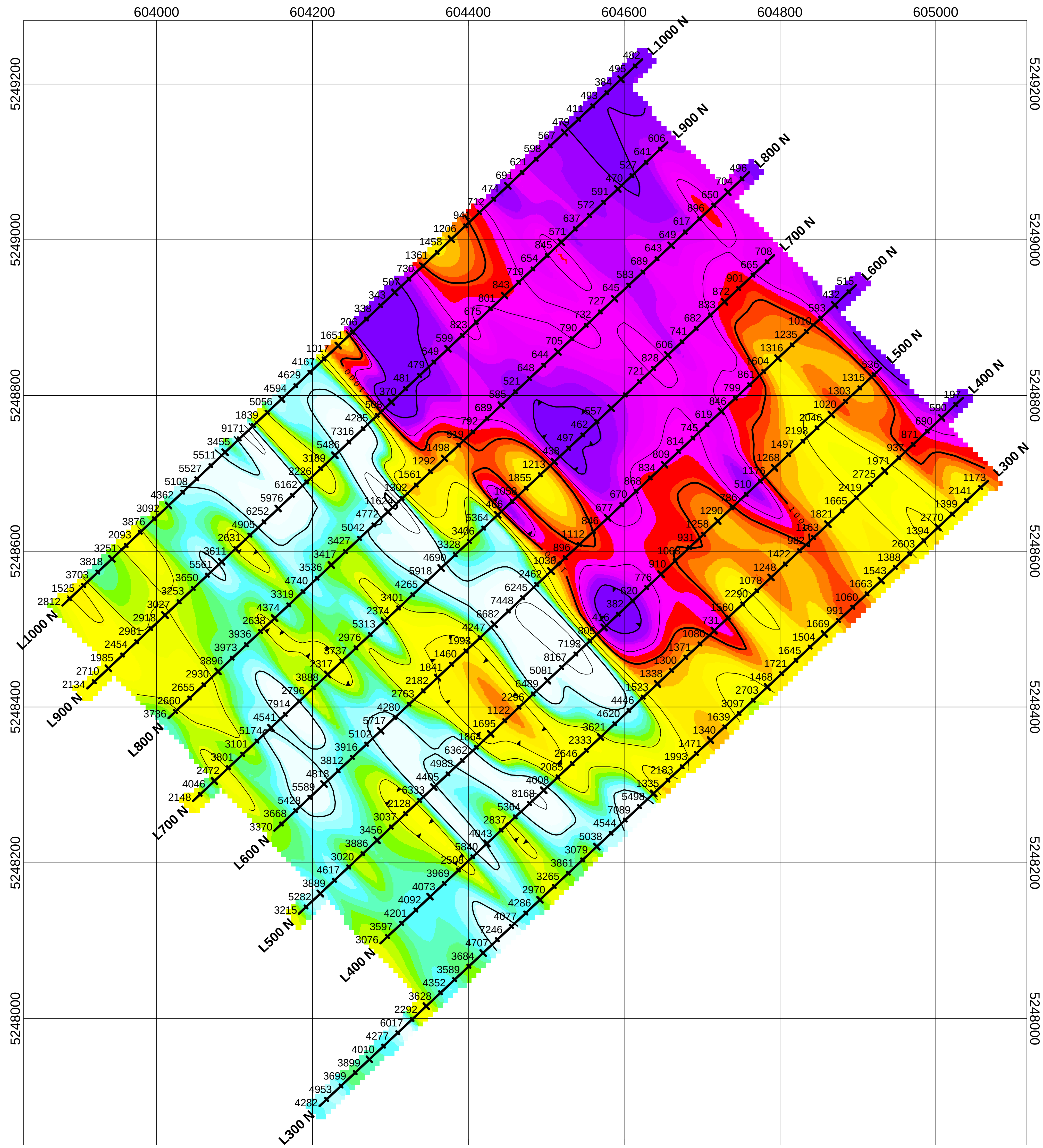
Transmitter Frequency:	0.125 Hz (50% duty cycle)
Transmitter Current:	0.8 - 3.9 Amps
Decay Curve:	IRIS IP-6 Logarithmic Windows 10 Gates (80ms to 1760ms)
Station Interval:	25m
Contour Intervals:	RES = 10 levels/log decade CHG = 0.5, 2.5 mV/V
Colour Scale:	Equal Area Zoning
Survey Date:	October, 2011
Instrumentation:	Rx = IRIS IP-6 (6 channels) Tx = GDD TXii-5000

Surveyed & Processed by:

QUANTEC GEOSCIENCE LTD

DWG. #: CA00903C-RSIP-CHG-RES-8+00N

Realsection Generated by JW (02/10/11)

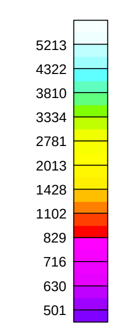


SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

Method: Time Domain IP/Resistivity
Rx: IRIS Elrec-6, Tx: GDD TXii-5000
Waveform: Time Domain, 50% duty cycle
Frequency: 0.125 Hz, (2 sec. on/ 2 sec. off)
Time Gates: 10 semi-logarithmic spaced windows
Array: Gradient, AB = 2800m, MN = 25m
Repeatability: 100% total measurements
Electrodes: 1m stainless steel rods
Operators: A.Dufour

PLOTTING PARAMETERS

Grid Cell Size: 12.5 metres
Gridding: Bi-directional
Filter Applied: 0 x Hanning Filter
Contours: Logarithmic, 5 levels / decade
Colour Zoning: Equal Area (resis.tbl)



Apparent Resistivity

Ohm*m

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 17N

INTERVIA INC.

PROTEUS PROPERTY

Lorrain Twp., ON

RESISTIVITY PLAN MAP

TIME DOMAIN IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

Contoured Total Apparent Resistivity

Surveyed & Processed by:
QUANTEC GEOSCIENCE LTD.
146 Sparks Ave.
Toronto, ON M2H 2S4

Survey Date: Oct., 2011	Project Ref. #: CA00903C	Approved by: JW

Map Generated by A. Escobar

DWG #: CA00903C-PLAN-RES-2