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2015 Exploration of the Fox Mountain Property, NW Ontario.

For claimholders

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1100 Memorial Ave., Suite 363, **Thunder Bay ON P7B 4A3**	**217 Rupert St.,** **Thunder Bay ON P7B 3X4**

NTS 52H/02 NW

Bounded by UTM coordinates (NAD 83 Zone 16):

359340 & 362550 East; 5444770 & 5448750 North

By: Kevin R. Kivi, P.Geo.

6 August 2015

KIVI Geoscience Inc.
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Introduction

Orebot Inc. and 2278481 Ontario Inc. each hold a 50% interest in the Fox Mountain Property, which is located in the Little Sturge Lake Area (G-0071) of Thunder Bay Mining District, Ontario.

The Fox Mountain property is located about 100 km north of Thunder Bay, and is situated in the Nipigon Embayment where Proterozoic flood basalts overly Archaean basement. Later ultramafic/mafic complexes like Disraeli Lake and Seagull intruded flood basalts creating opportunities for magmatic sulphide deposit formation.

The Fox Mountain property contains magnetic signatures that may represent ultramafic/mafic intrusive deposits that host magmatic Cu-Ni-Co sulphide deposits like Noril'sk, Talnakh, or Eagle, and PGE Conolith deposits like Thunder Bay North.

The Fox Mountain property occurs just east of the Disraeli Lake Ultramafic/Mafic intrusive. Airborne geophysical surveys over both bodies show complex magnetic bodies flanked by deep MegaTEM conductors at both Disraeli Lake and Fox Mountain. Conductors are deep, and have not been explained by prospecting. They spatially correlate to magnetic anomalies.

Since 2009, Orebot Inc and 2278481 Ontario Inc. have explored the Fox Mountain property. This report documents line and trail cutting and magnetometer geophysical surveys completed from 2013 and 2015. Most of 2014 was lost when Onya Road, used to access the property was under construction and impassable for most of the 2014 work season, and was re-opened in late fall 2014.

Location and Access

Fox Mountain is located in the Little Sturge Lake Area, G-0071 of the Thunder Bay Mining District, in the Province of Ontario.

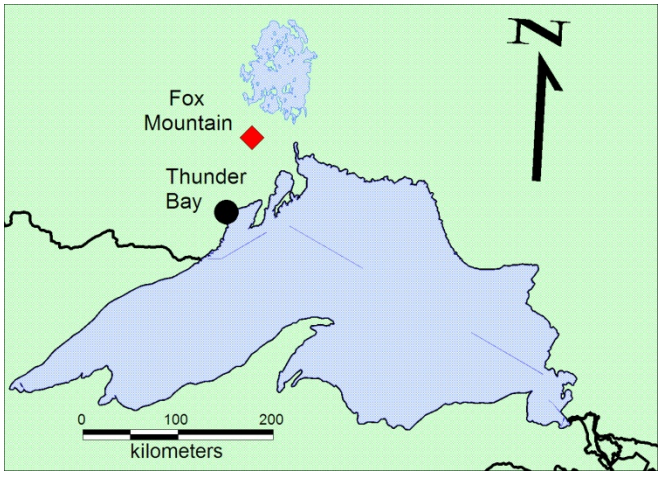

Figure 1. Location Map of Fox Mountain Property.

The Fox Mountain Property is accessible by road, by travelling 110 km north of Thunder Bay on Highway 527, then 36 km east on Mawn Road, and 6 km north along Onya road, which is located north of Eileen Lake/Wolf Mountain. Holness road extends from Mawn Road near the Sturge Lake boat launch/camping area. Onya and Holness roads are presently being upgraded as Forestry companies prepare to cut trees adjacent the Fox Mountain property.

In summer, one-way travel to the property takes 2.5 hours from Thunder Bay. Mawn road was recently upgraded from Highway 527 for 30 km, and rumours suggest bridge replacements will occur in 2015, and access will improve to the property with more forestry work.

Tile 789-5 of Black Spruce FMP 2011-2021 covers the project area (Figure 2), and the green areas are to be cut during the first half of the plan. Road upgrades are also underway at Onya and Holness roads that bracket the Fox Mountain property on the west and east sides, respectively. Scooby Lake located on the claims, is a good reference to compare Figure 2 and 3.

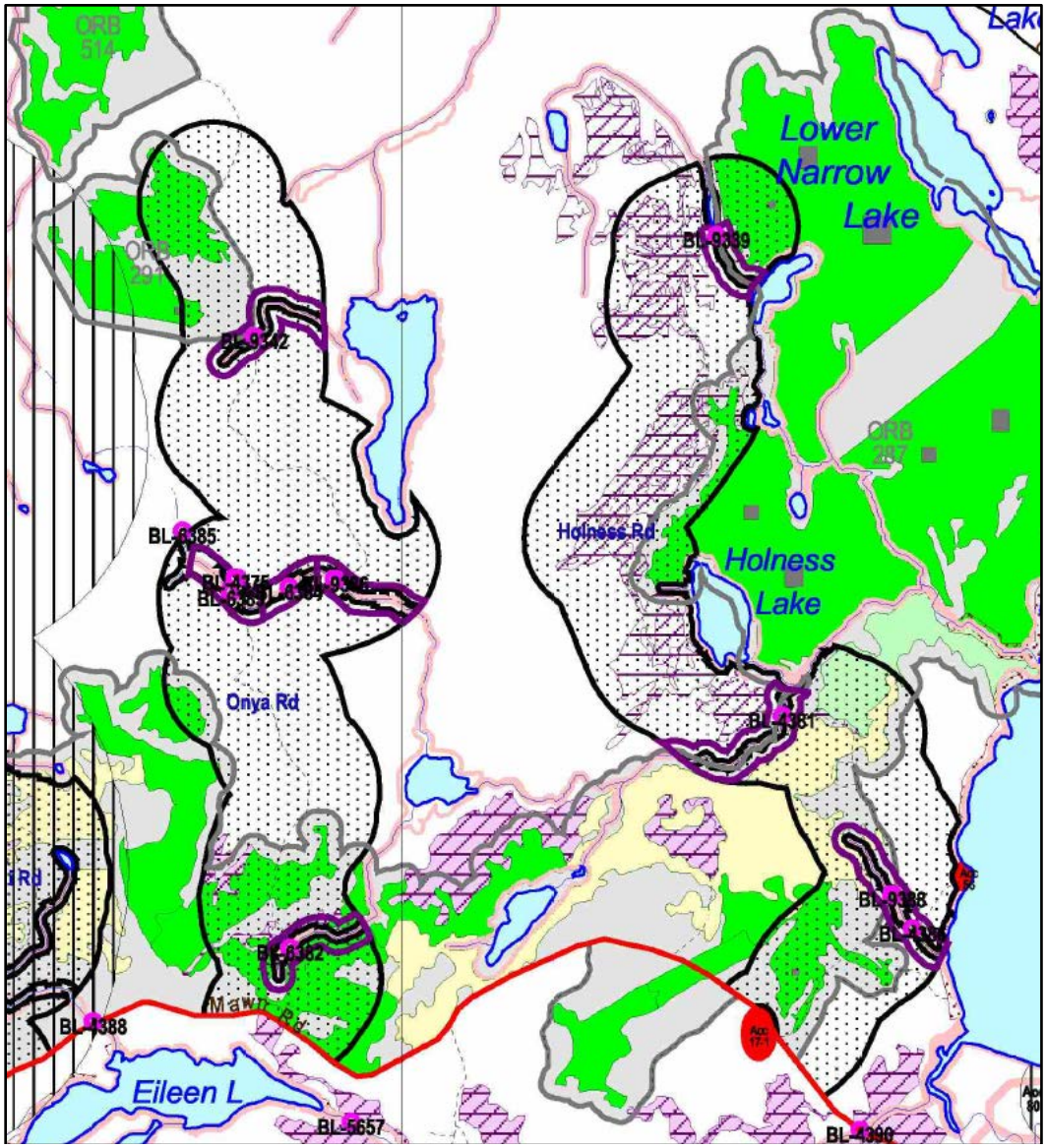

Figure 2. Map of 2011 FMP 789-05 Operations. Green areas to be logged years 1-5.

In winter, Mawn road must be ploughed for truck traffic. But without ploughing, access in winter is possible by snowmobile from Highway 527. The Mawn road snowmobile trail is well used by ice fishermen and trappers. Onya and Holness roads are not used by recreational snowmobilers, so the last few kilometers to the property may be difficult.

There are no accommodations near the property, therefore work involves camping or long travel days to the property from Thunder Bay (5-hours, round trip). Travel reduces productivity and increases cost. Cellular coverage stops about 50 km south of the property along highway 527, so satellite phones are required for safety.

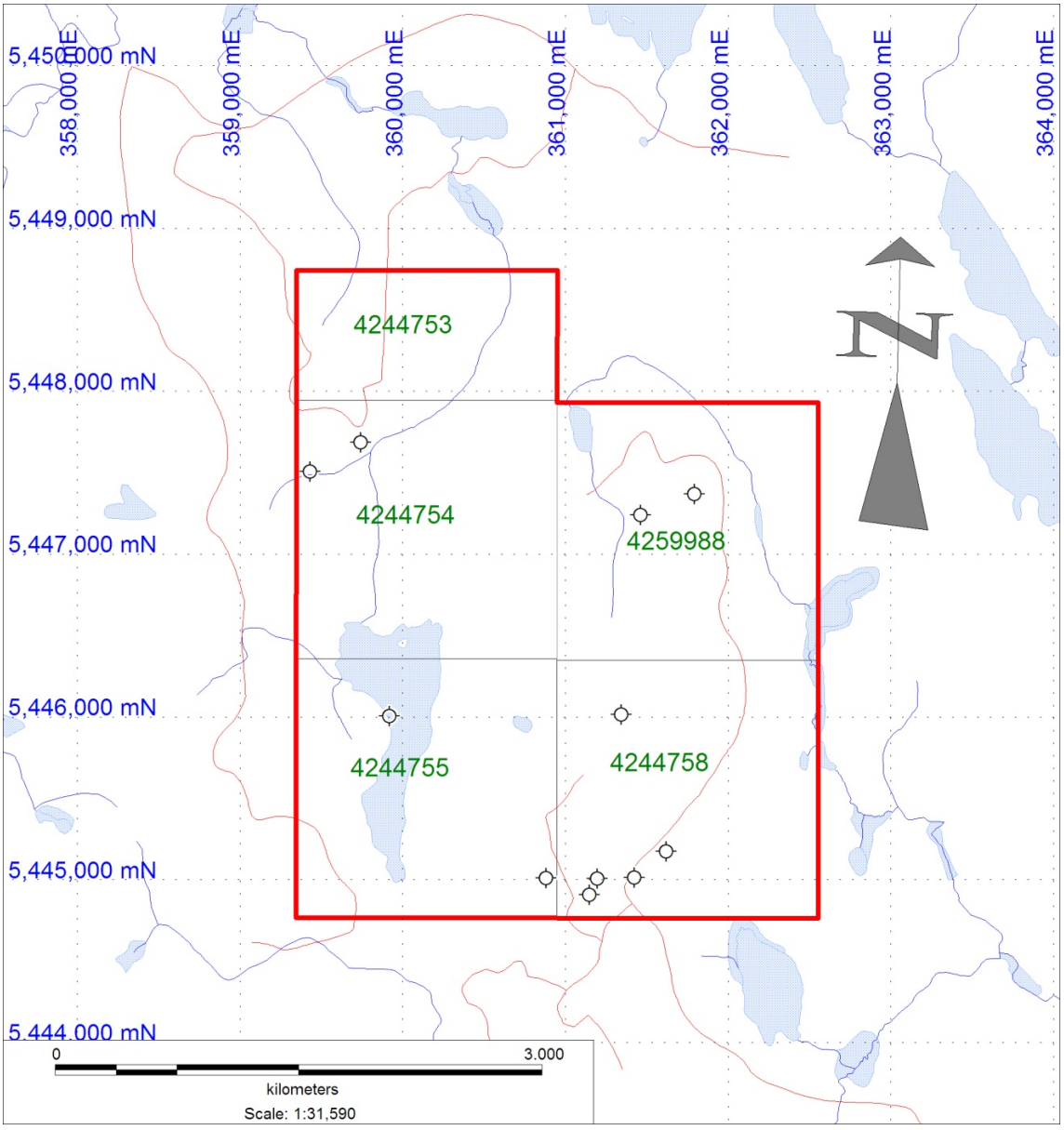

Figure 3. Key Map of Fox Mountain Property with MegaTEM conductors (UTM NAD83).

Property

Orebot Inc and 2278481 Ontario Inc each hold 50% interest in the Fox Mountain Property, which consists of 5 claims (72 units) for 1152 hectares (Table 1 and Figure 3). Most claims have been granted an extension of time to conduct work, which was required due to loss of most of the 2014 work season due to forestry road closures due to maintenance and upgrades. Claim 4244754 was granted relief from forfeiture after a clerical error made when applying for 2nd extension of time.

Table 1: Claim List of Fox Mountain Property (MNDM Website, Aug 5, 2015).

THUNDER BAY Mining Division - 402427 - OREBOT INC. and 2278481 Ontario Inc., (50/50)

Township/Area	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Status	Percent Option	Work Required	Total Applied	Total Reserve
LITTLE STURGE LAKE AREA	4244753	2009-Nov-03	2015-Nov-03	A	50%	$6,400	$9,600	$0
LITTLE STURGE LAKE AREA	4244754	2009-Nov-03	2015-Nov-03	A	50%	$12,800	$19,200	$0
LITTLE STURGE LAKE AREA	4244755	2009-Aug-11	2015-Aug-11	A	50%	$12,800	$19,200	$1,683
LITTLE STURGE LAKE AREA	4244758	2010-Dec-01	2015-Dec-01	A	50%	$9,600	$16,000	$0
LITTLE STURGE LAKE AREA	4259988	2011-Apr-04	2016-Apr-04	A	50%	$11,163	$14,437	$0

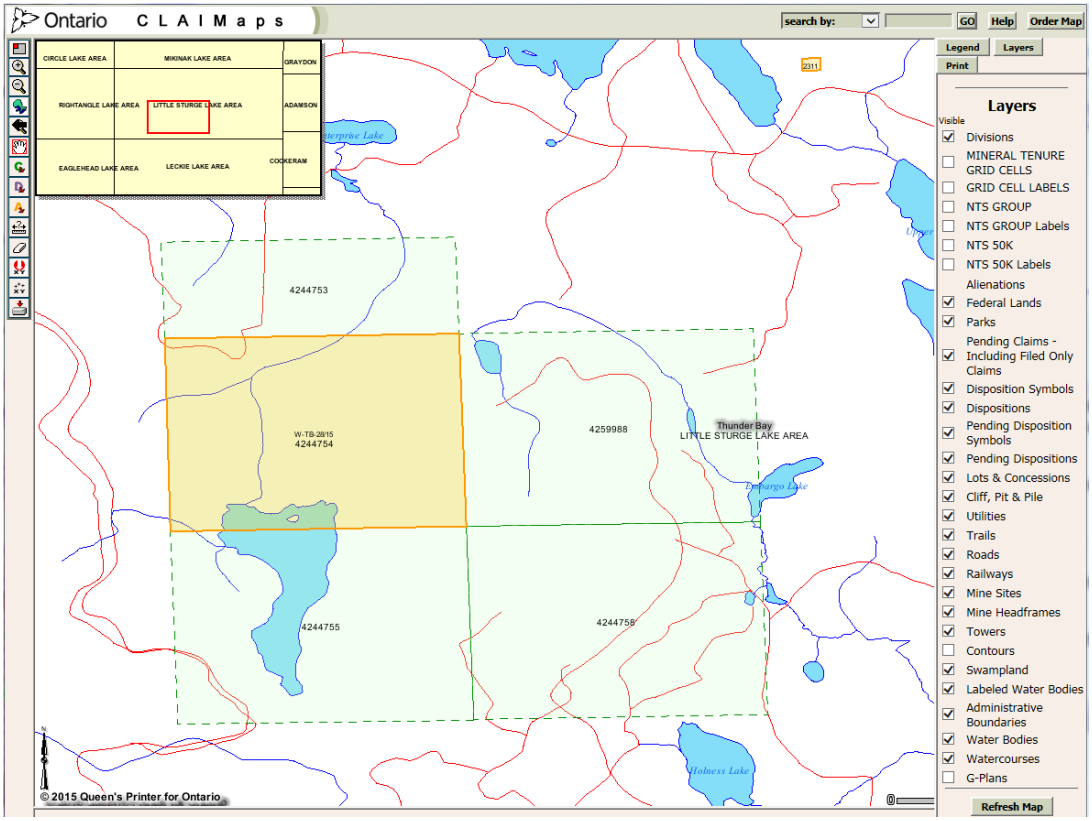

Figure 4: Fox Mountain Property, CLAIMaps III Website, August 5, 2015.

Previous Work

Mineral exploration west of Lake Nipigon includes work by prospectors, exploration companies and their subcontractors, and government agencies.

The GSC and ODM dataset shows aeromagnetic data generated in the 1960s by joint surveys conducted by the Geological Survey of Canada and the Ontario Department of Mines. Original data in analogue format were published in 1"=1 mile maps that reveal major structures and many positive anomalies amongst widespread negatively polarized diabase sills.

1967 Algoma Steel Corporation drilled 3 holes totaling 330 feet intersecting minor chalcopyrite in gabbro.

1972 Coates, OGS mapped the Disraeli Lake area identifying several northwest trending faults.

1992 Cominco flew an airborne magnetic survey and conducted a reconnaissance level gravity survey.

1994 Noranda Mining and Exploration conducted a drill program to test prospective ground for stratiform copper.

1997 Avalon Ventures Ltd. discovered PGE mineralization on surface in the Seagull Lake Intrusion.

1997-1998 Avalon Ventures conducts line-cutting, mapping, geophysics, trenching and drilling (8 holes) spending $270,000.

1998 Patricia Gold Mines staked the current property but performed no work.

1999 Avalon Ventures entered into a Joint Venture Agreement with East West Resource Corporation Ltd and Canadian Golden Dragon Resources Ltd regarding the Seagull and Disraeli Intrusions.

2000 East West Resource Corporation Ltd/ Canadian Golden Dragon Resources Ltd flew airborne EM (MegaTEM), performed ground magnetics, 3-D modeling and follow-up diamond drilling (2 phases) with a total of 5 holes on the Disraeli Lake Intrusion. No drilling occurred at Fox Mountain.

2001 East West Resource Corporation Ltd/ Canadian Golden Dragon Resources Ltd performed deep drilling on the Seagull Intrusion, following up on airborne and magnetic anomalies. A geological mapping program followed diamond drilling. The property is now held by Trillium North Minerals.

2002 East West Resource Corporation Ltd/ Canadian Golden Dragon Resources Ltd performed high sensitivity magnetometer covering the Little Sturge and Disraeli claims.

2002 North American Palladium Ltd conducted 27.55 lkm line-cutting and magnetometer surveys in the Little Sturge Lake Area.

2011 Orebot Inc and 2278481 Ontario Inc conducted trail cutting, prospecting, geology, soil sampling and ground magnetometer surveys on the Fox Mountain Property.

2012 Orebot Inc and 2278481 Ontario Inc conducted trail cutting, prospecting, geology, geochem and VLF geophysical surveys on the Fox Mountain Property.

2013 Orebot Inc and 2278481 Ontario Inc georeferenced claim posts.

Property Geology

The Mid-continent rift is a continental-sized crustal suture that extends from the lower crust and upper mantle to surface, along which partial melts of mafic to ultramafic composition were extruded as lava during Proterozoic times. Magma followed conduits to surface, passing through Archean basement rocks and younger overlying sediments, to form extensive flood basalts that cover thousands of square kilometers in the central US and Canada. The northern part of the mid-continent rift is known as the Nipigon Embayment or Nipigon Plate.

The Nipigon Embayment is one of the largest areas of Proterozoic flood basalts in the world. Between Thunder Bay and Armstrong widespread diabase sills that are olivine-tholeite composition cover some 40,000 square kilometers. The axis of these flood basalts is interpreted to be the Black Sturgeon fault, interpreted from magnetic surveys and extends for hundreds of kilometers north from Lake Superior. Along its length there are several structures and faults along which magma conduits have intruded, forming the Logan Sills. The “throats” of these extrusive rocks have proven to host magmatic Cu-Ni-Co sulphide and PGE orebodies elsewhere on the mid-continent rift.

Because the sulphur content of the mantle is low, and ultramafics result from a high degree of melting, it is generally accepted that ultramafics are sulphide under-saturated when they are emplaced. Assimilation of sulphur during ascent or emplacement is a key event that triggers sulphide saturation and immiscibility, which results in ore genesis (Barley, 2007).

The Sibley Formation, which overlies a large area extending from Lake Superior to Armstrong is interpreted as a source of sulphur due to documented sulphur occurrences in stromatolite beds observed in the Rossport and Kama Bay areas, east of Thunder Bay. Occurrences of anhydride and sulphidic sediments are also key to sulphide ore formation.

Magmatic copper-nickel-PGE ore deposits have been discovered in Mid-Continent Proterozoic rocks that assimilate sulphides during ascent, forming economic magmatic Cu-Ni-Co-PGE deposits. Deposits found in the mid-continent rift include Eagle, Lakeview, Nokomis, and Current Lake.

The Fox Mountain property is overlain by Proterozoic diorite, gabbro and possibly peridotite intrusions related to the Nipigon plate event. These Proterozoic intrusive and extrusive rocks overly Sibley Group metasandstone, which in turn overlies basement Archean granitic gneiss and Archean Greenstone.

Previous geologic mapping by Orebot Inc and 2278481 Ontario Inc in 2012 at Fox Mountain has shown the ridge consists of a multiply intruded complex of mostly intrusive mafic and minor ultramafic rocks. The complex magnetic response has been explained by mapping a magnetite-rich (30% Mt) leucogabbro, but rocks nearby where the magnetic response is lower, gabbros with similar magnetic content show a lower magnetic response.

Fox Mountain also has grain size variation which suggests there may be more than one mafic intrusive preserved on the ridge. Its complex magnetic response suggests intrusive rocks have been deposited on many occasions over time.

A strong magnetic low south of Fox Mountain is attributed to a coarse grained serpentinized ultramafic. This rock seems to be magnetically reversed to the Fox Mountain mafic intrusive complex. Only one small outcrop of serpentinite has been found, and it occurs in a low-lying recessive swampy area.

Property Geophysics

Several airborne geophysical surveys were flown over the Lake Nipigon Embayment area Plate by the Ontario Geological Survey during the Lake Nipigon Region Geoscience Initiative. One survey was of particular use and has helped us target exploration is “Ontario Geological Survey 2004., Ontario airborne geophysical surveys, magnetic and gamma-ray spectrometer data, Lake Nipigon Embayment Area; Geophysical Data Set 1047” which will be referred to as GDS-1047 in this report.

The airborne geophysical data for GDS-1047 was completed by FUGRO Airborne Surveys Corp, who completed 49,693 line kilometers of airborne magnetometer surveying along 150m spaced traverse lines oriented at 10°- 190° Azimuth with perpendicular tie lines at 2 km centres. Nominal terrain clearance was 100m.

Although survey GDS-1047 is a good magnetic dataset, 150m line spacing and 100m nominal terrain clearance will not define targets to the detail required to detail map Fox Mountain or the claims. Ground surveys or a low-level airborne survey is required for this task.

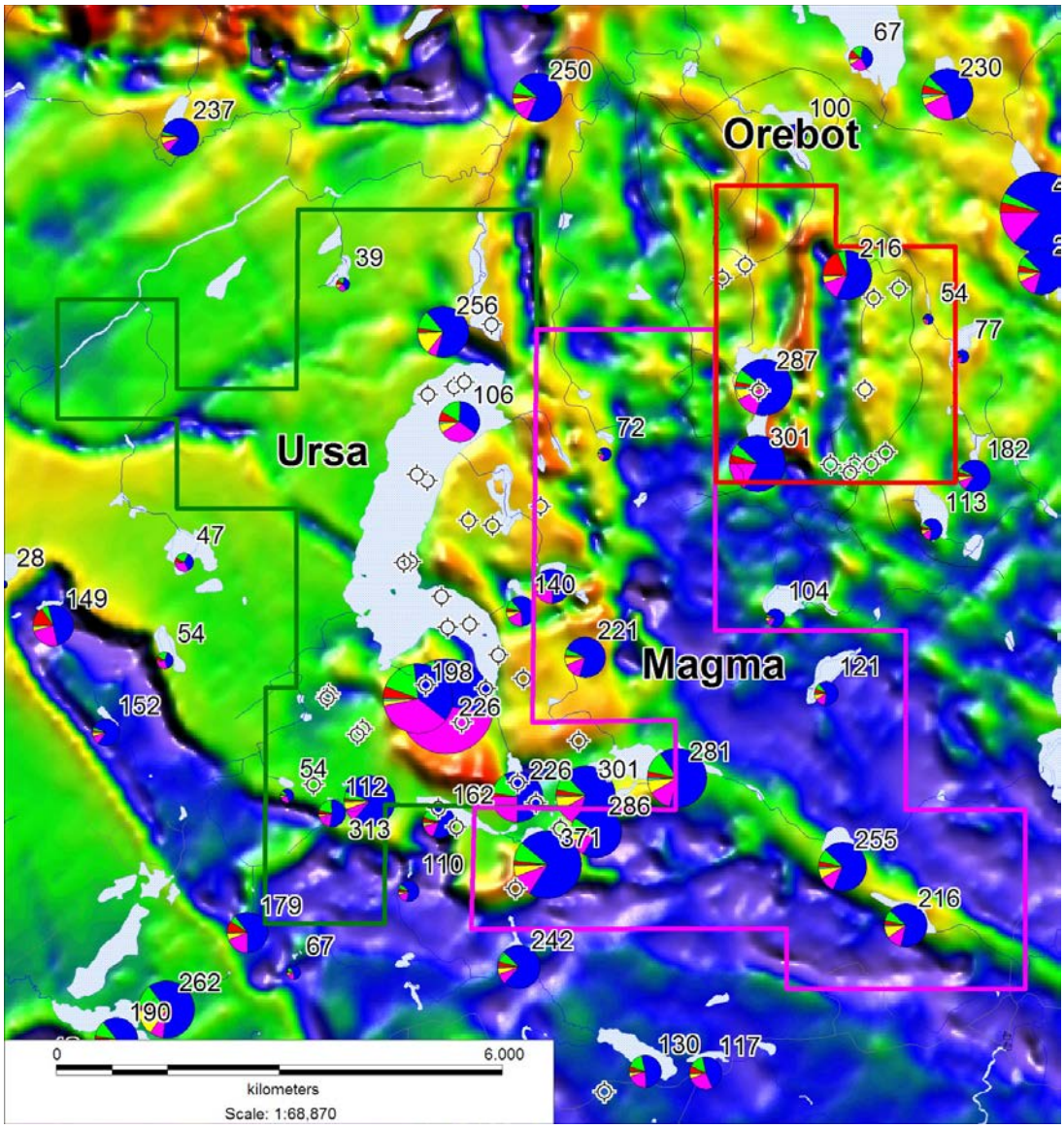

Figure 6: Compilation map showing Government lake sediment samples on Total Field Magnetics, MegaTEM conductors (circles with cross symbol), and property boundaries of corporate neighbours. (August 2011). Magma was acquired by Panaoramic, who has lost claims over the past few years.

A prominent serpentine magnetic high, similar to that which maps Panoramic's Thunder Bay North conolith drew Orebot Inc and 2278481 Ontario Inc to stake the Fox Mountain property.

The magnetic high has been explained by magnetite-bearing diabase at the top of the ridge so the exploration focus changed to explain a prominent magnetic low at the southern end of the serpentine mag high. The magnetic low anomaly is evident in GDS-1047 Total Field Magnetic dataset (Figure 6).

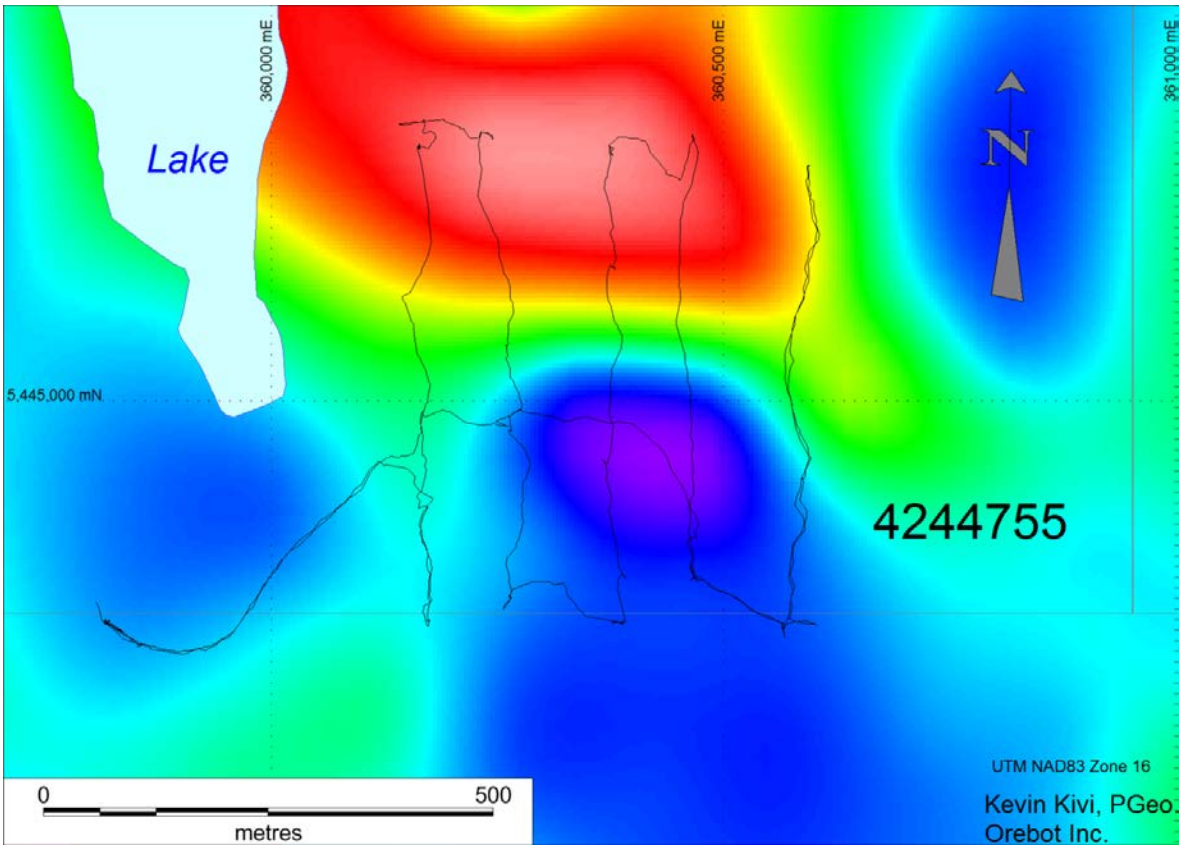

Figure 6: Magnetic low (purple) from GDS-1047 Total Field Magnetic dataset

MegaTEM conductors (Figure 7) are from assessment report 52H02NW2004, a survey that covered Disraeli Ultramafic/Mafic intrusive and east of the Fox Mountain. MegaTEM conductors are spatially related to strong magnetic signals in this dataset. Five MegaTEM anomalies plot east of the Fox Mountain magnetic low (Figure 7) and form a linear structure.

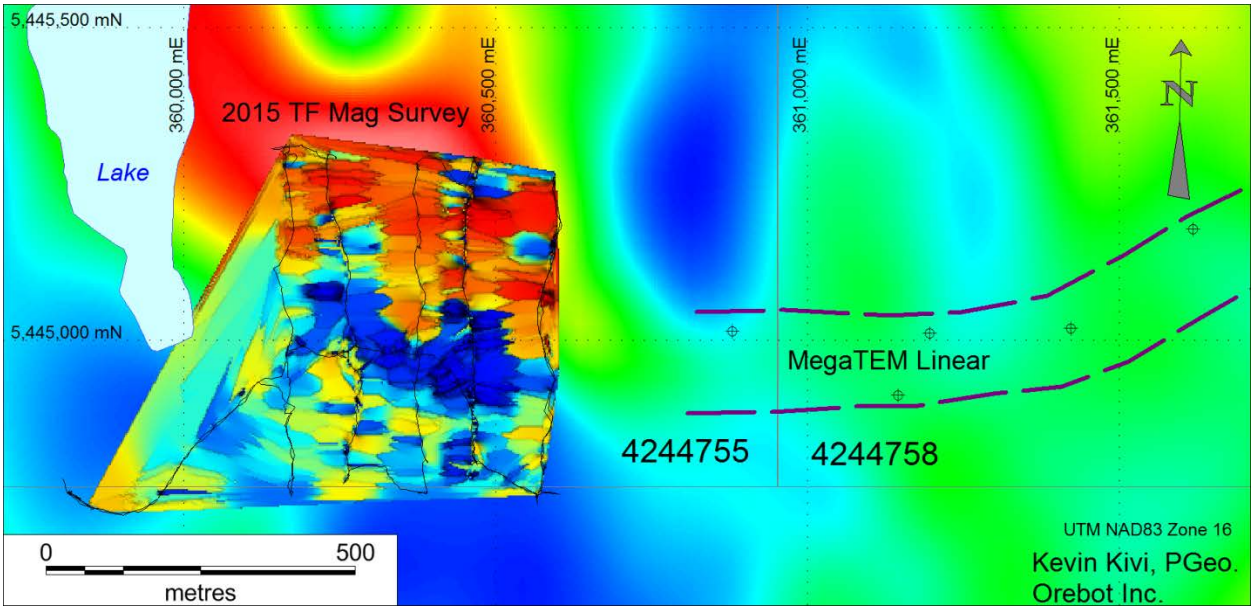

Figure 7: Magnetic low and interpreted MegaTEM linear on Fox Property.

It is possible that the magnetic low mapped with the current ground magnetometer survey may be related to a string of MegaTEM anomalies located to the east on claim 4244758 (Figure 7). Further investigations to test this theory are warranted in case the conductors represent economic mineralization.

2013-2015 Field Work

Line-cutting, prospecting, and magnetometer surveys were conducted on claim 4244755 in the southern part of the property (Figure 5).

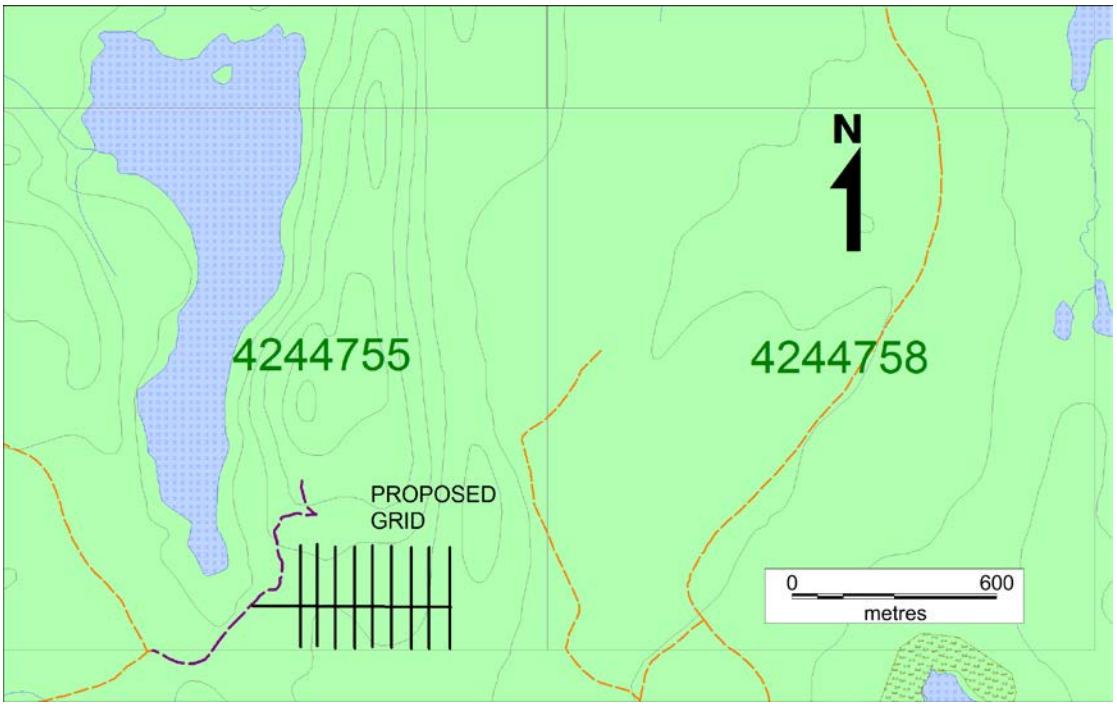

Figure 5: Line-cutting grid plan.

Operators cut a baseline trail and five cut lines and completed a magnetometer survey between 2013 and 2015.

In summer 2014 forestry companies tore up Onya road rendering it impassable during re-construction and upgrading. Onya road is currently the only access route to the line-cutting grid.

Crews tried unsuccessfully to access the planned grid 6 times in summer 2014, and each time went home without completing any work. Six field days were wasted. Minor prospecting along Holness road occurred during these failed attempts, which resulted in collection of a few interesting hand specimens, but nothing economic. The road eventually re-opened in late fall and line-cutting soon after commenced with completion after a significant snowfall.

Line-cutting

The grid was established at nominal 50m centres, along north-south cut grid lines.

Line cutting was completed using hand tools, and since the magnetometer used had integrated GPS, line cutters made use of natural clearings and spaces between N-S oriented rows of trees in plantation areas to minimize impact on the forest. A straight grid line was not important.

The forestry trail (baseline) was cleared using a brush saw and chainsaw and flagged so it could be found easily in winter.

Cutting was planned to commence in spring, but due to lack of access to the property, cutting was completed after about 10 cm of snow was on the ground.

In total 5 north-south lines were cut, each about 500m long. The baseline is a brushed out logging road 1200m long.

The baseline will be upgraded to an ATV trail in future, and connected to Holness road so we have more than one way to access the key part of the property.

Magnetometer Survey

The crew attempted to conduct magnetometer surveys in winter, using snowmobiles in January 2015. But the crew had to break trail in a meter of soft snow. When they got to site it was late and they were exhausted. The crew turned around to drive 2hours back the to truck, load snowmobiles in the trailer, and return to Thunder Bay. This was the 7th trip to the property where no work was accomplished.

The plan was to return in summer, as spring might also spell disaster. The next visit occurred on July 30, 2015. Conditions were perfect.

A magnetometer survey was completed over the Fox grid on claim 4244755 southeasts of Scooby Lake, which is located west of of MegaTEM conductors that occur on claim 4244758.

The ground magnetometer survey was completed on July 30, 2015 by Kevin R. Kivi. PGeo, and Marc P. Lavoie using the following equipment:

Base Station: Geometrics Model 856-AX Memory Mag™ Proton Precession Magnetometer
Located on Property at NAD83 UTM co-ordinates 16 U 359852E 5444728N

Rover: Geometrics Model G-859 Mineral Mag™, portable cesium vapour magnetometer with integrated Novatel Smart Antenna™ for sub-meter positioning.

The survey followed cut lines laid out using a grid that was programmed into a Garmin GPSMap76CSx designed to cover a magnetic low anomaly present in the regional magnetic dataset GDS 1047.

The base magnetometer was set up very close to the grid, and programmed to read and record once every 15 seconds. The base station was connected to a large 12-volt battery capable of providing ample power to read throughout the day. The base station was set up first, and before commencing the survey was checked to ensure proper operation.

A 2-man crew completed the survey, the first person lead following cut lines, then used GPS to navigate through the bush to start the next line. The second person followed the first person operating the Rover magnetometer. The operator's job was to ensure the magnetometer was operating and collecting data. The operator also ensured that the magnetic sensor and GPS antenna were not knocked or damaged, and cables were secure. A battery change was required after about 3 hours, so a spare was carried. The rover was set to collect data at 5 hertz (5 times per second) in simple survey mode, where data is collected by pressing "Mark" and stopped at the end of the line by pressing "End". The onboard CDGPS collected location data at 1 hertz.

Data was collected along 2.5 line kilometers of grid, and along the curvilinear 1.2 km baseline. A GPS track recorded 6.3 km of walking on the day of the survey.

At the end of the survey day, the Rover and base mag were shut down, dismantled and re-packed in their protective cases for the journey home.

Downloading Instruments and Data Processing

Then next day, the instruments were unpacked and set up with a laptop computer equipped with a 9-pin serial port to dump stored data from instruments to the computer. Geometrics provides Magmap2000 software to its customers, which allows easy downloading of magnetic data to binary data files on the computer's hard drive or a USB memory stick.

Data files are named by integrating the date collected, and instrument into the filename. The naming protocol is useful for surveys that take more than a single day to complete.

Two files were created: 150730_Base.stn and 150730_Rover.stn.

Data processing of these files was conducted using Geometrics MagMap2000 which transfers raw base station and rover magnetometer readings to PC, corrects position errors, transients, and time-varying errors (diurnal), generates a GPS track plot with adjustable smoothing and independent point editing, and repositions and linearly interprets and formats corrected data into X, Y, Z or Latitude/Longitude ASCII columnar values for use with Surfer or Geosoft. MapInfo Discover can also read XYZ files.

Base station data records diurnal magnetic variation at a fixed location. The base station operated between 13:17 and 17:02 on July 30, 2015. Figure 8 shows an increase in diurnal activity with a dip mid-way along the survey. The start was 56960.6 nT (nanoTeslas) and 57013.2 nT at the end of the survey. Diurnal activity recorded by the base magnetometer on July 30, 2015 is low to normal, and not expected to negatively affect survey results.

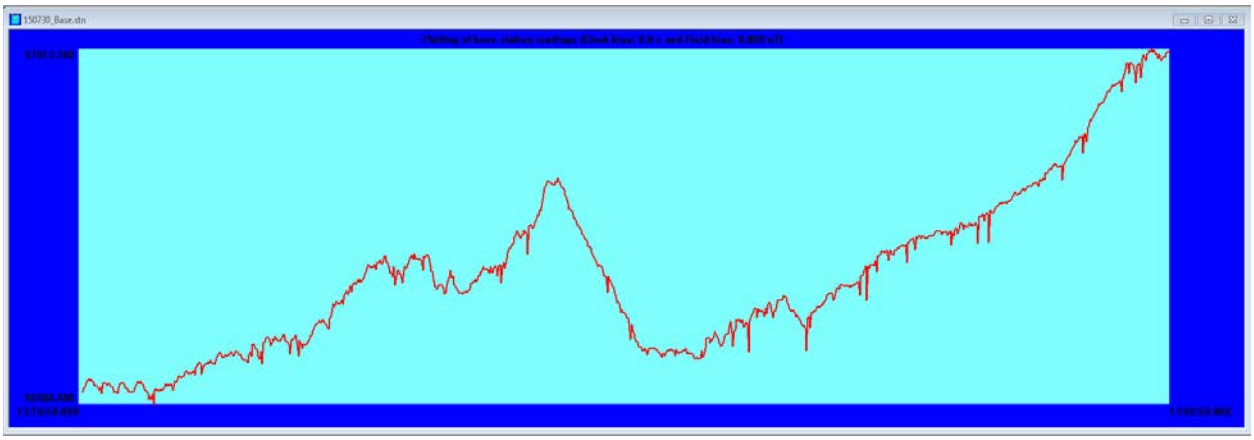

Figure 8: Plot of diurnal magnetic readings vs. time on July 30, 2015.

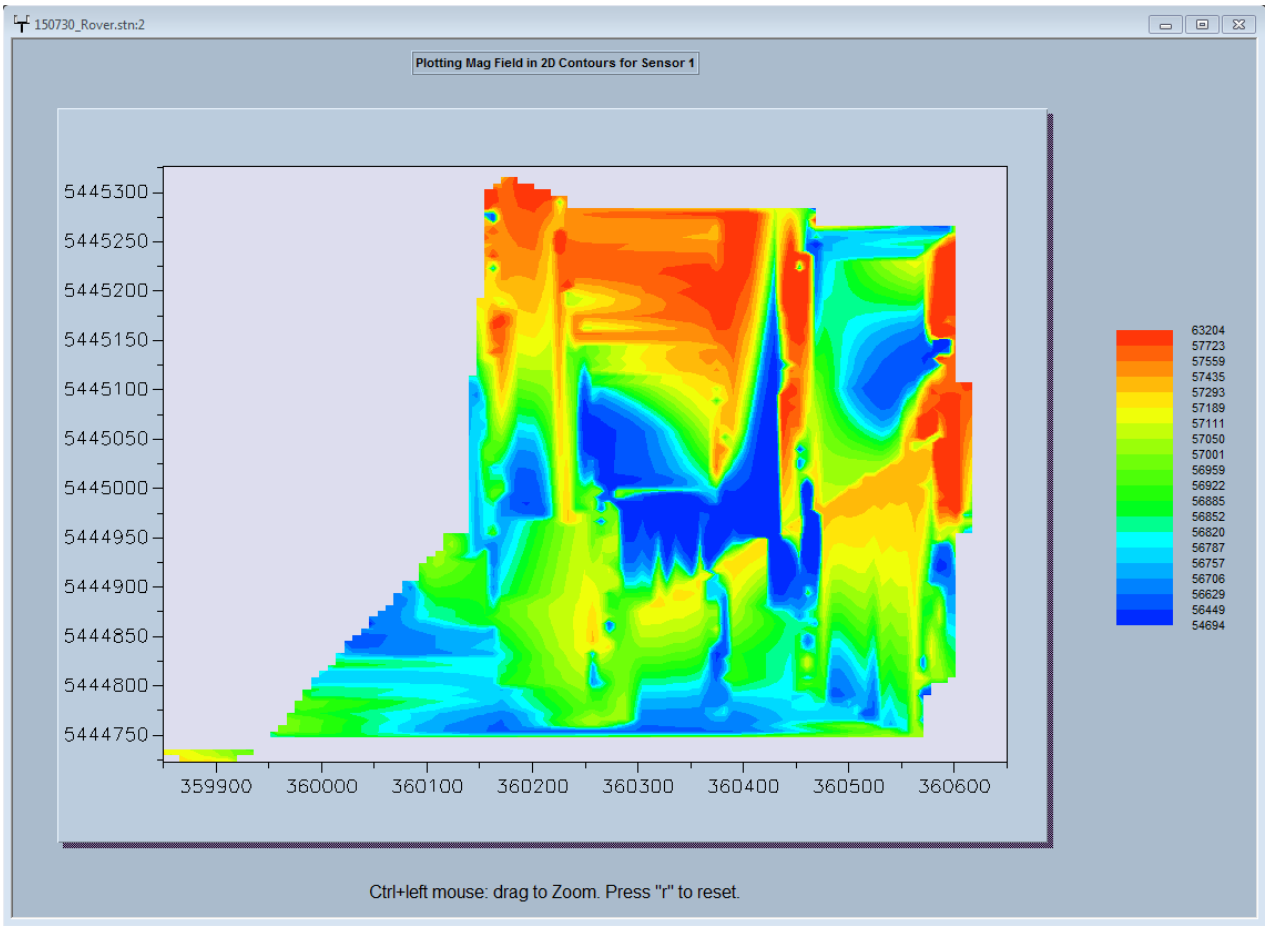

Figure 9: MagMap2000 display showing WGS84 UTM and raw Total Field Magnetics (nT).

MagMap2000 exports an XYZ file in Geosoft format, which with minor reprocessing can be read using Encom Discover, which operates within GIS software MapInfo. Discover's "Surfaces" menu provides several tools to create colour plots in GIS.

The GPS antenna is located 40cm from the magnetometer sensor on the backpack, so effectively in the same location once GPS precision and accuracy in considered. No offset was applied to GPS readings.

When the GPS points collected by the Rover were compared to the GPS track of the Garmin 76CSx, it is evident that thick forest canopy on parts of the property caused the Geometics instrument to lose precision and accuracy. Data was smoothed using MagMap2000 which removed spikes, then applied a smoothing spline of the third degree to data. Once exported to MapInfo, additional readings were manually moved back on to the line where errors in excess of tens of meters are evident.

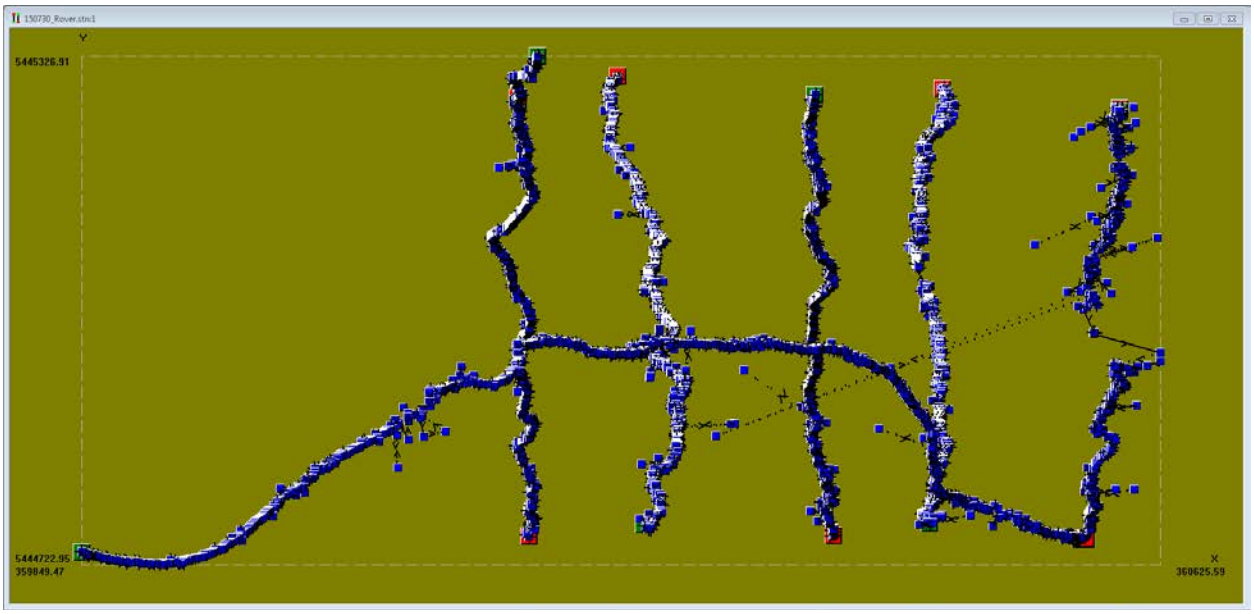

Figure 10: RAW GPS location data from Rover (UTM WGS84).

GPS points collected by the Rover were compared to the GPS track of the Garmin 76CSx, to find that thick forest canopy caused the Geometrics instrument to collect erroneous data locally. Figure 10 shows raw GPS data from the Rover, and Figure 11 shows smoothed and manually corrected GPS data that was used to generate gridded images. GPS stations (purple dots) compared to Garmin GPS track (yellow) show good correlation. A gridded image of GPS elevation data shows Fox Mountain (brown) to north and low alder areas (in blue) to the south on the survey area (Figure 11). Although z-component of CDGPS data does not have sub-meter accuracy, the DEM created is similar to topography of the grid, and is considered useful.

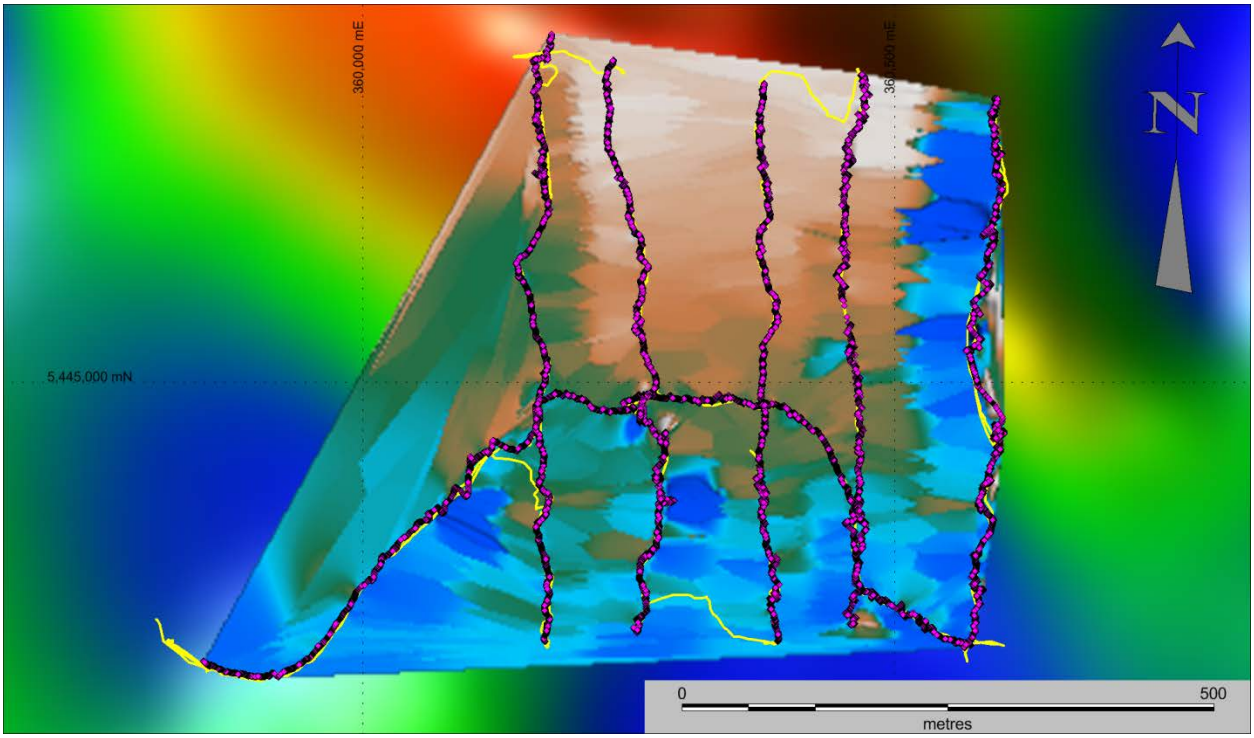

Figure 11: Smoothed and corrected Rover GPS point data vs Garmin GPS track (yellow).

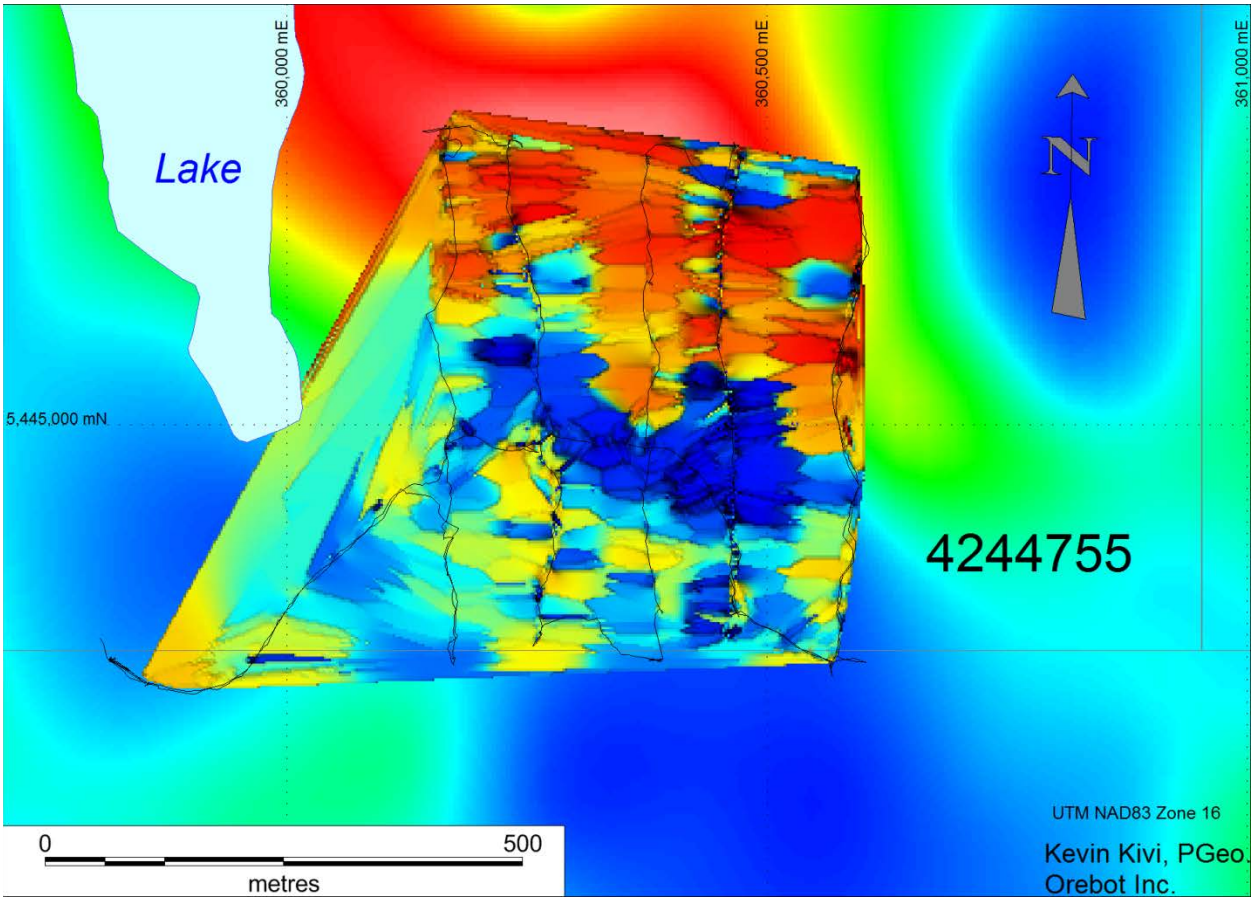

Figure 12: Gridded image of Total Field Magnetics of Fox Grid.

MapInfo Discover gridding software was applied to corrected and filtered Rover magnetic data exported as an XYZ file from MagMap2000 to create the maps presented in this document. A dominant magnetic low anomaly (Figure 12) verifies and more precisely maps the magnetic low indicated in regional survey GDS 1047. The magnetic low occurs at the base of the hill (compare Figure 11 and 12), which suggests that rocks responsible for the magnetic low may be soft, and more easily eroded by glaciation.

The strong magnetic high on the ridge located in the northern part of the survey corresponds to magnetite bearing diabase sills discovered while prospecting. These rocks are more resistive to glacial erosion, and thus form dominant ridges in the area.

The magnetic low mapped by the current survey is a target for future exploration at Fox Mountain. This low corresponds to an outcrop discovery described as coarse grained serpentinized ultramafic, and may also be related to megaTEM anomalies to the east. Samples of "Rock K" were collected, sawed, and submitted for petrology and electron microprobe mineral chemistry during this work program. Results will follow in the next assessment report.

The magnetic low is 340m long and dumbbell shaped, with a lobe 100m in diameter in the west, and a lobe 173m wide in the east. The magnetometer survey provides clear target for prospecting, geochemical sampling and geological mapping in future.

Personnel

The current exploration work program was conducted by people listed in Table 2. Field days tabulate time on the property and include 7 days when no work was completed because crews could not get to the property due to impassible forestry roads. Lab and Office days tabulate work cutting rock in the rock lab, viewing rocks with a microscope, data processing, GIS work and report writing.

Table 2: Exploration Personnel

	Field Days	Lab and Office Days
Kevin Kivi, P.Geo., **Thunder Bay ON**	14	13
Marc Lavoie, Geotech, **Thunder Bay ON**	14	3
Ben Lavoie, Labourer, **Thunder Bay ON**	1	

Garry Clark, P.Geo., **Thunder Bay ON**	1	
R.L. Barnett, Petrologist **London ON**	1	1

Conclusions and Recommendations

Work summarized in this report targeted a magnetic low located south of a magnetic high known to consist of a multiply intruded complex of mafic rocks, on a large ridge we call Fox Mountain. A complex magnetic response has been explained by mapping a magnetite-rich (30% Mt) leucogabbro on previous exploration campaigns (reported in 2012).

The strong magnetic low south of Fox Mountain occurs in an area where coarse grained serpentinized ultramafic was previously mapped. Only one small outcrop of serpentinite has been found so far, and it occurs in a low-lying recessive swampy area.

The current ground magnetic survey has accurately mapped a magnetic low which will be a target for future prospecting, mapping and geochemical sampling.

MegaTEM align to form a linear pattern that strikes west towards the magnetic low, which suggests there may be a relationship between the two geophysical anomalies.

The current plan is to extend the Line-cutting grid to cover MegaTEM anomalies to the east, and then extend the ground magnetometer survey to form a larger gridded image that includes both the mag low and MegaTEM anomalies. If these are connected, then ground EM may be warranted.

The baseline will be also upgraded to an ATV trail in future to connect Onya and Holness roads. This way the grid can be accessed from either forestry road in case of future road closures.

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Certificate of Author

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I Kevin Robert Kivi, P.Geo., (P.Geol. in NWT) am a Professional Geoscientist, employed by KIVI Geoscience Inc., of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

I am:

- A practising member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO), Registration 0326, and formerly an elected councillor for NW Ontario;
- A member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of the Northwest Territories (NAPEGG), Registration L821;
- A member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of Manitoba (APEGM), Registration 25680.
- A member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan (APEGS), Registration #13687.

I graduated from Lakehead University, Thunder Bay with a Bachelor of Science Geology (4 year programme) in 1983, and I have practiced in my profession continuously since 1983. Since 1983 I have been involved in:

- gold exploration with Ovaltex Inc. along the Cadillac Break in Rouyn and Val D'Or, Quebec in winters of 1984, 1985 and 1986, and between 1986-1988 in NW Ontario.
- diamond exploration with BP Resources Inc – Selco Division in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and NWT in summers of 1984, 1985 and 1988;
- gold and base metals exploration in NW Ontario with Rio Algom Exploration between 1988 and 1992.
- diamond exploration with Kennecott Canada Exploration between 1992-1994 at Lac De Gras, NWT, Diamond Laboratory Manager between 1995-2000 in Thunder Bay, Ontario, diamond exploration 2000-2004 in Wawa in Archean lamprophyric volcaniclastic rocks and Group 2 kimberlites, March-June 2004, Exploration Manager at Diavik Diamond Mines Ltd, Lac De Gras, NT.
- 2004 to present: Geological consultant specializing in diamond, gold and base metal exploration in Canada and Brazil. My current clients include Maudore Minerals Ltd, Arctic Star Exploration Corp., GEM Oil Inc, and Orebot Inc.

I continue to work as a geological consultant for Orebot Inc. in 2015.

Dated at Thunder Bay, ON, CANADA this 6th day of August 2015.

KIVI Geoscience Inc.

Per: "Kevin Kivi"

Kevin R. Kivi, P.Geo., President

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Elsie Lake

2015 TF Mag Survey

MegaTEM Linear

4244755

4244758

0 500

metres

Orebot Inc

Fox Grid
Total Field Magnetics

Date: 07/08/2015

Author: K.R.Kivi, P.Geo.

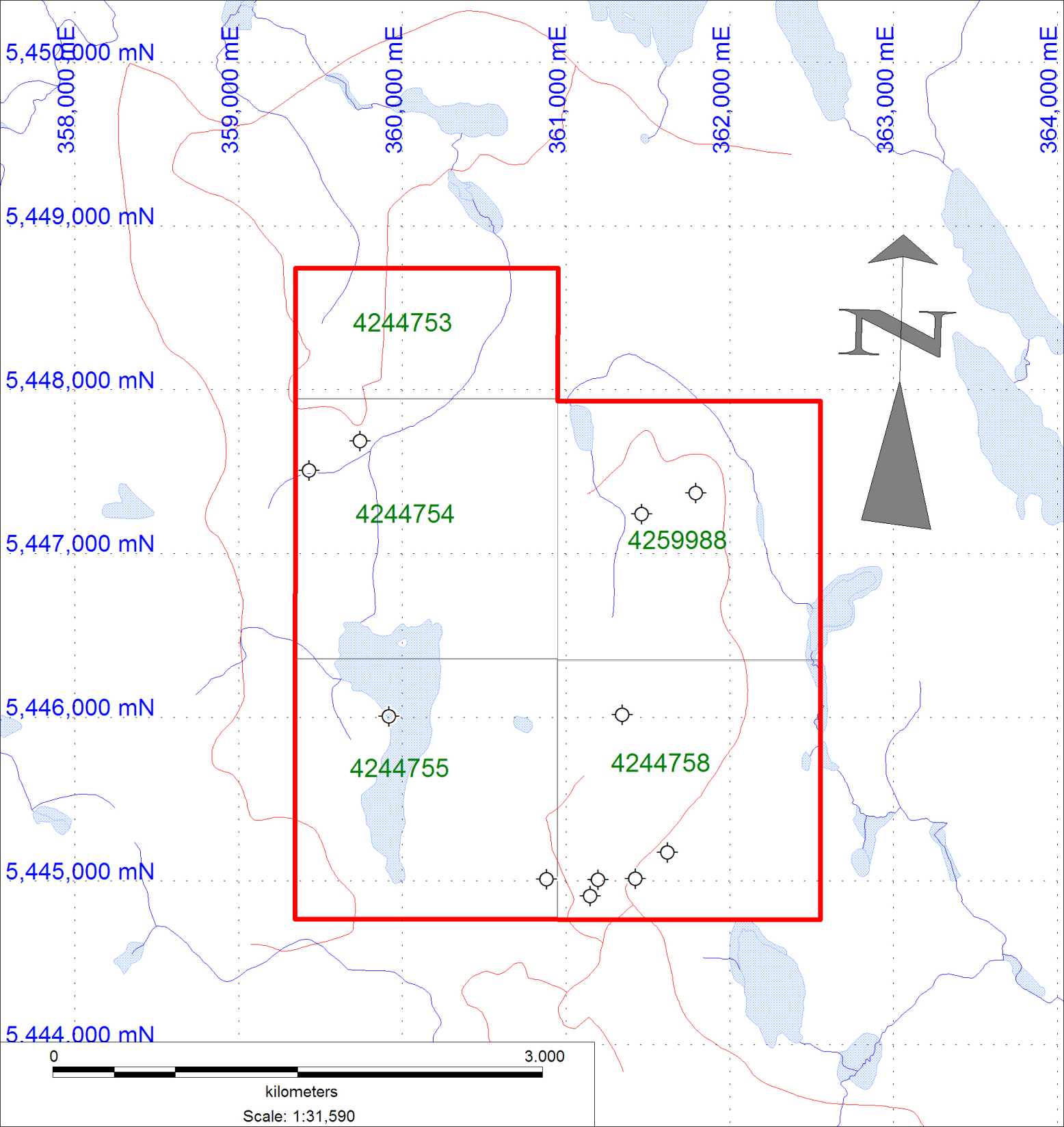
Office:

Drawing:

Scale: 1:5000

Projection: UTM Zone 16 (NAD 83)

0 50 100 200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