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2015 and 2016 Assessment Work at Sturge Lake, NW Ontario.

For claimholders

Orebot Inc.	**2278481 Ontario Inc.**
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):

364680 & 366290 East; 5441880 & 5443490 North

By: Kevin R. Kivi, P.Geo.

2 March 2016

KIVI Geoscience Inc.
1100 Memorial Ave., Suite # 363, Thunder Bay ON P7B 4A3 CANADA
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Introduction

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

The Sturge Lake Property is located about 100 km north of Thunder Bay, and is situated in the Nipigon Embayment where Proterozoic flood basalts overly Archaean basement, and later ultramafic/mafic complexes like Disraeli Lake and Seagull intrude the flood basalts, creating an opportunity to form magmatic Cu-Ni-PGE sulphide deposits.

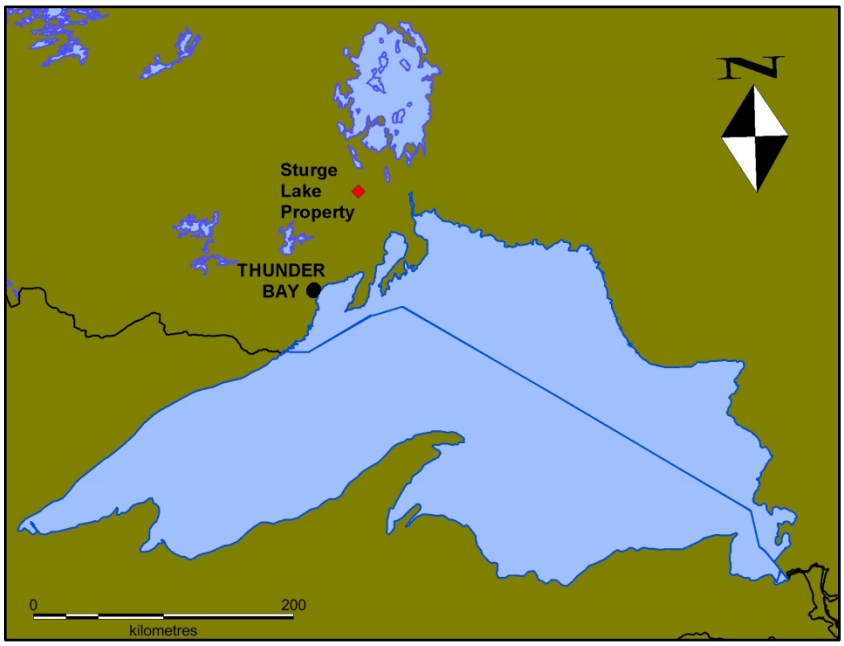
The Sturge Lake property consists of one 16-unit claim (4244759), on Sturge Lake, which was staked to cover a large, untested geophysical conductor interpreted as a 400m long flat-lying and cigar shaped semi-massive to massive sulphide body, located at 75m depth beneath the lake. This anomaly could be the geophysical response of economic magmatic Cu-Ni-Co-PGE sulphide mineralization like Noril'sk, Talnakh, or Eagle.

The Sturge Lake Property occurs just east of the Disraeli Lake Ultramafic/Mafic intrusive. Staking covers geophysical anomalies that are described and interpreted by previous explorers who failed to raise the money to test them using a diamond drill.

Since 2012, Orebot Inc and 2278481 Ontario Inc. have explored the Sturge Lake Property. This report documents bathymetric surveys and winter lake sediment geochemistry.

Location and Access

The Sturge Lake Property is located in the Little Sturge Lake Area, G-0071 and Leckie Lake Area, G-0067 of the Thunder Bay Mining District, in the Province of Ontario.



The Sturge Lake Property is accessible by travelling 110 km north of Thunder Bay on Highway 527, then 40 km east on Mawn Lake Road, and 1 km north along an unnamed forestry road to the Sturge Lake boat launch/camping area. Geophysical anomalies are beneath Sturge Lake and do not reach shore.

Figure 1. Location Map of Sturge Lake Property.

In summer, one-way travel to the property takes 2 hours from Thunder Bay. Mawn Lake road has been recently upgraded east of Highway 527, which makes access easier.

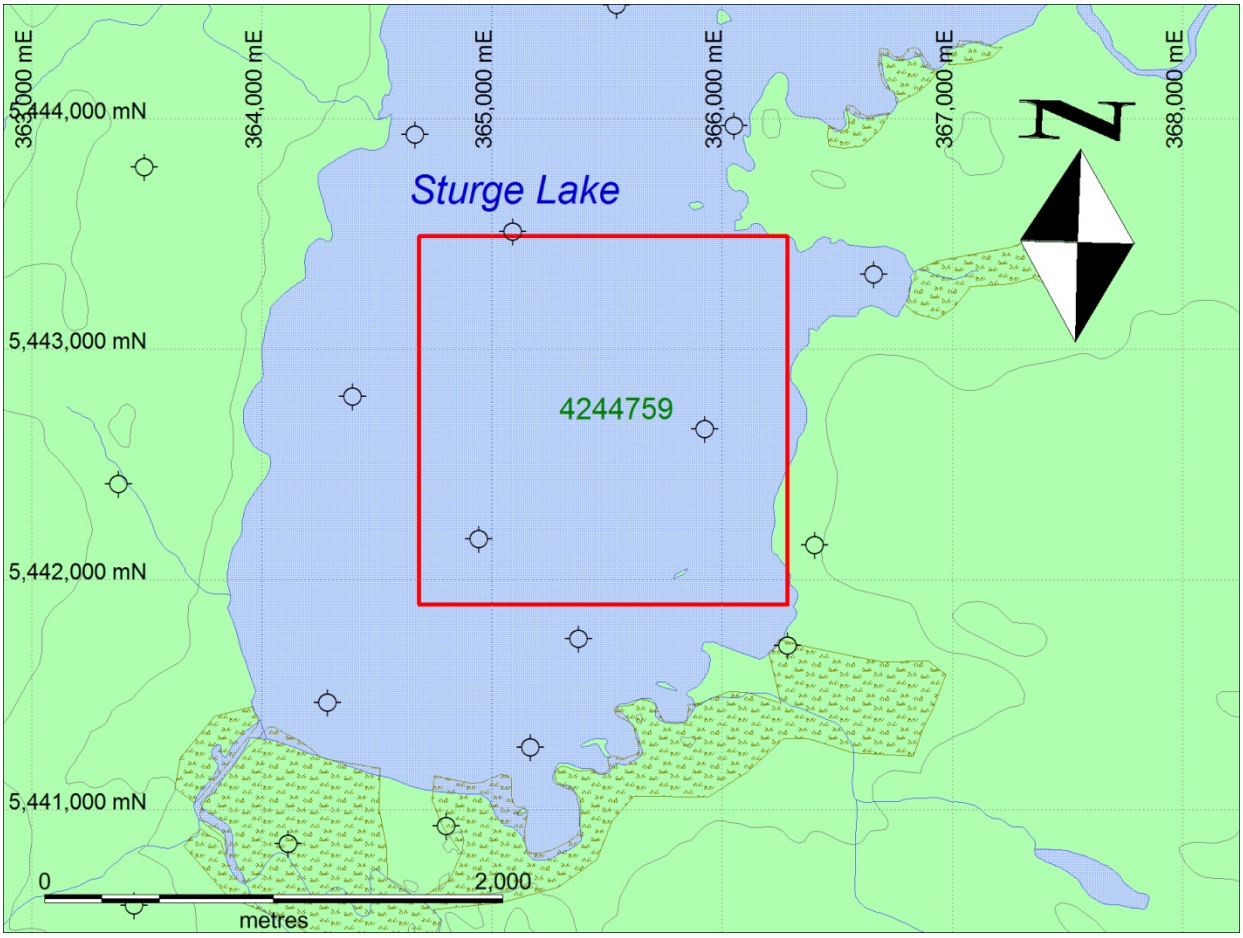


Figure 2. Key Map of Sturge Lake Property with MegaTEM conductors (UTM NAD83).

In winter, property access is by snowmobile from either Mawn Lake Road (from west) or Black Sturgeon Lake Rd (from east). Truck/trailer access depends on the extent of snow ploughing each winter. In 2016 snowmobiles were trailered to HWY 527 and Mawn Lake Road, and snowmobiles and winter camping equipment hauled to site using snowmobile sleighs for 53 km. A campsite was established at the boat launch of Sturge Lake.

Figure 3. Winter camp at boat launch on Sturge Lake.

Property

Orebot Inc and 2278481 Ontario Inc each hold 50% interest in the Sturge Lake Property which consists of claim 4244759 (16 units) that straddles the boundary between Little Sturge Lake Area (G-0071) to north, and Leckie Lake Area (G-0067) to south (Table 1 and Figure 4).

Table 1: Claim List of Sturge Lake Property (MNDM Website, March 1, 2016).

THUNDER BAY Mining Division - 409438 - OREBOT INC. and 2278481 Ontario Inc., (50/50)

Township/Area	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Status	Percent Option	Work Required
LITTLE STURGE LAKE AREA	4244759	2012-Mar-02	2016-Mar-02	A	50%	$6,400

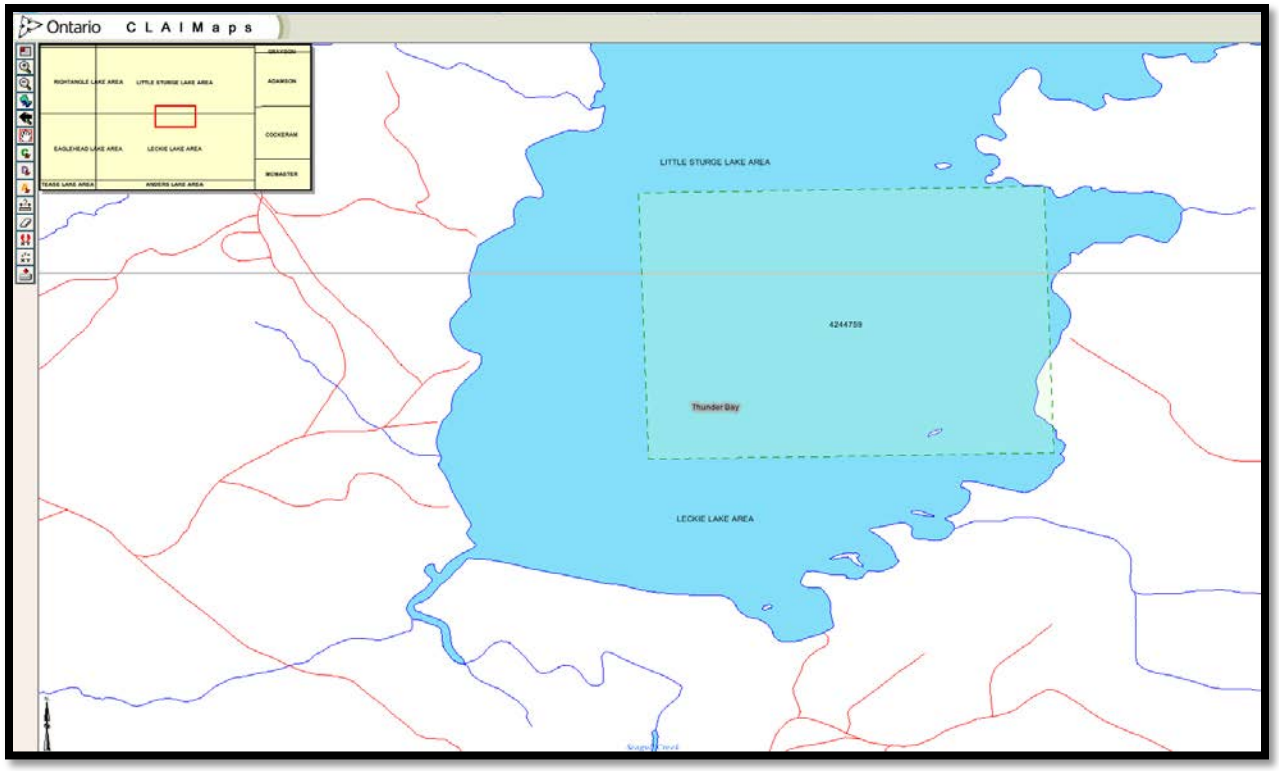


Figure 4: Sturge Lake Property, CLAIMaps III Website, March 1, 2016.

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.

1998 Avalon Ventures conducts linecutting, mapping, geophysics, trenching and drilling (8 holes) spending $270,000 at Seagull Lake.

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 Sturge Lake.

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 linecutting and magnetometer surveys in the Little Sturge Lake Area.

2009-2016 Orebot Inc and 2278481 Ontario Inc conducted ground magnetometer surveys and GPS'd claim posts on the Sturge Lake Property, and have been active working on their Fox Mountain property a few kilometers northwest. In 2015 claimholders conducted a bathymetric survey and in 2016 winter lake bottom sampling.

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 large volumes 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 emplaced. Assimilation of sulphur from host rocks during ascent or emplacement is a key event that triggers sulphide saturation and sulphide immiscibility, which results in ore genesis and the formation of semi-massive to massive sulphide deposits (Barley, 2007).

The Sibley Formation, which overlies a large area extending from Lake Superior to Armstrong is interpreted as a source of sulphur. Sulphur occurrences are documented in stromatolite beds in the Rossport and Kama Bay areas, east of Thunder Bay. Occurrences of anhydride and sulphidic sediments may also contribute 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. Despite significant economic discoveries, the area remains underexplored.

The Sturge Lake 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.

2015 and 2016 Field Work

Bathymetric surveys were conducted on August 28, 2015, and data processing occurred the next day. Attempts to extract raw data for use with GIS software were unsuccessful so ReefMaster software was purchased to extract location and depth soundings from the file stored by the Lowrance GPS/Sounder device. A contour map of the Sturge Lake survey was successfully produced on September 1, 2015.

On January 30 to 31, 2016 the property was visited to sample lake bottom sites selected from depth soundings above and down-ice from magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies identified in prior surveys. A winter camp was established to complete this winter work campaign, as the trip in and out is too long to allow any significant work to be completed in a single day.

Geophysics

The area was covered by Ontario Geological Survey (2004) Ontario airborne geophysical surveys, magnetic and gamma-ray spectrometer data, Lake Nipigon Embayment Area; Geophysical Data Set 1047 which is referred to as GDS-1047 hereafter 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. This dataset forms a base dataset layer in the property GIS, upon which other data is overlaid and interpreted.

MegaTEM conductors (circles with cross) shown are listed in assessment report 52H02NW2004 from a survey with flight that extended from the Disraeli Ultramafic/Mafic intrusive located 3km SW of Fox Mountain, and also covered the magnetic anomaly at Fox Mountain. MegaTEM conductors identified are spatially related to strong high magnetics, and there are no conductors between the Disraeli and Fox magnetic high anomalies. This geophysical observation implies similar geology may be present in both areas.

The Sturge Lake property has co-incident MegaTEM, HLEM and UTEM conductors which are interpreted as a 450m long cigar-shaped semi-massive to massive sulphide body, estimated to occur 75m in depth beneath Sturge Lake. The target has not been drilled, and may represent an undiscovered Cu-Ni-PGE sulphide deposit.

A Teck-Cominco geophysicist reports on UTEM data:
"On Line 600W (DS 2), there is a clear crossover anomaly at 575N, corresponding with the HLEM conductor at the same location. The near perfect asymmetric shape of the anomaly indicates that the anomalous source has little depth extent. The anomaly persists only to channel 3, indicating limited conductance. The conductive source may well resemble a horizontal cigar shape of limited length (say 300-400M). Depth to top is estimated to be about 75 meters."

KIVI Geoscience Inc conducted bathymetric surveys on Sturge Lake on August 28, 2015. Equipment included truck, boat and motor, GPS and a Lowrance GPS/sonar. Certain sonar instruments can write data to a Micro SD card, and files can later be processed to extract X, Y, Z data (eastings, northings, depth). Data logged by the instrument can be used to generate bathymetric contour maps. Recent developments in GPS-sonar hardware has allowed this method to be utilized as a geophysical survey. ReefMaster software is required to plot lake bottom contours.

A GPS grid was uploaded to a Garmin GpsMap76Csx at nominal 50m centers on forty-one 800m long north-south grid lines, working from east to west. The survey was extended to the island to follow a linear feature noticed during the survey. The grid surveyed was previously established for prior magnetometer surveys.

The bathymetry grid totaled 41.5 line kilometers (Figure 5). The boat trolled at an average speed of 7 km/hour and the survey took 6 hours and 12 minutes. GPS was logged at 1 second

intervals and sonar at 3 second intervals. The survey includes approximately 22,320 GPS readings and 7,440 sonar soundings.

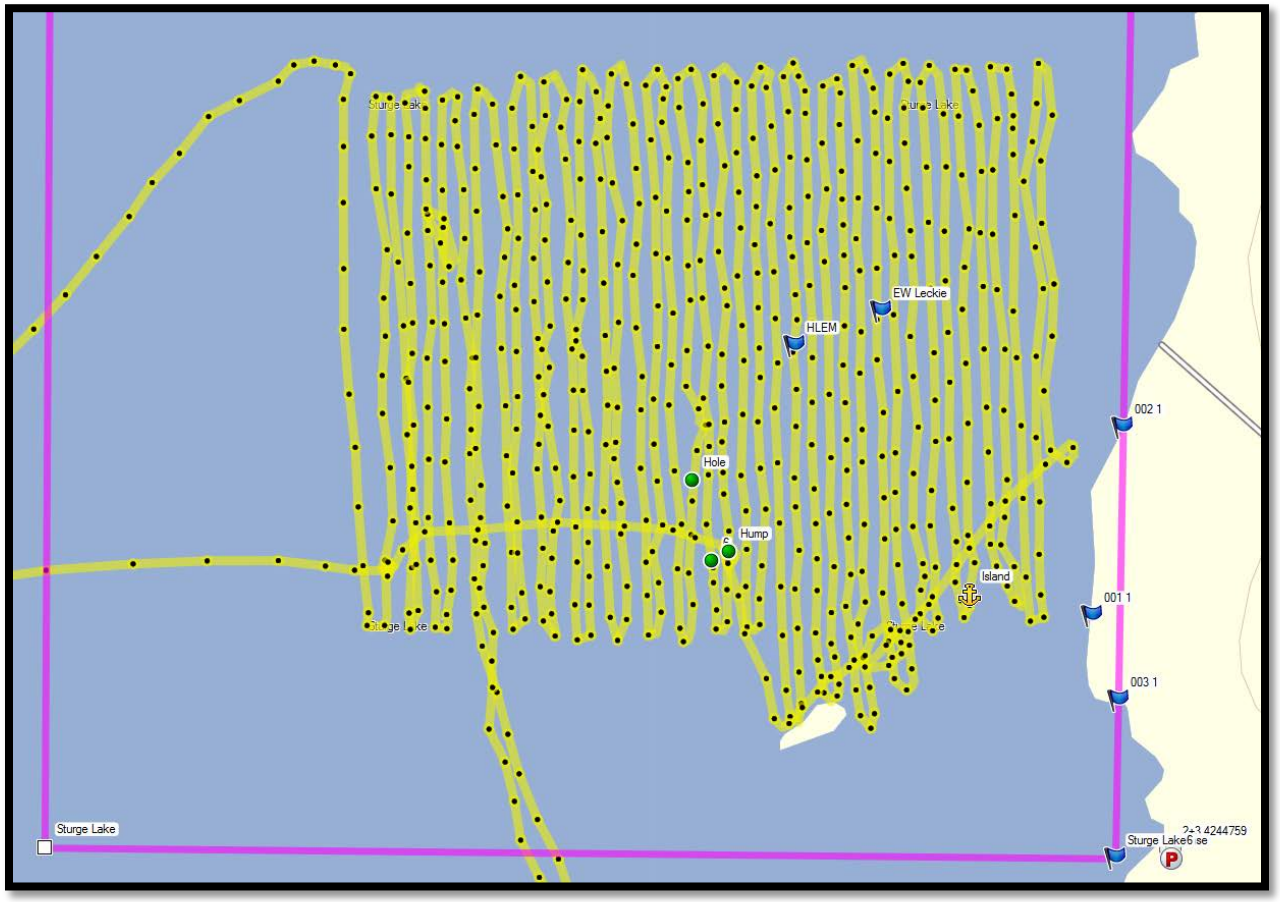


Figure 5: GPS tracks of survey on claim 4244759 (Gamin MapSource).

The bathymetry survey was conducted by Kevin R. Kivi. P.Geo. and Marc P. Lavoie using the following equipment:

Boat and Motor: 3.2m Zodiac boat
6 HP Mercury Outboard motor
Garmin GPSmap76
Lowrance GPS Sonar Unit.

Figure 6: Lowrance GPS-Sounder in Zodiac.

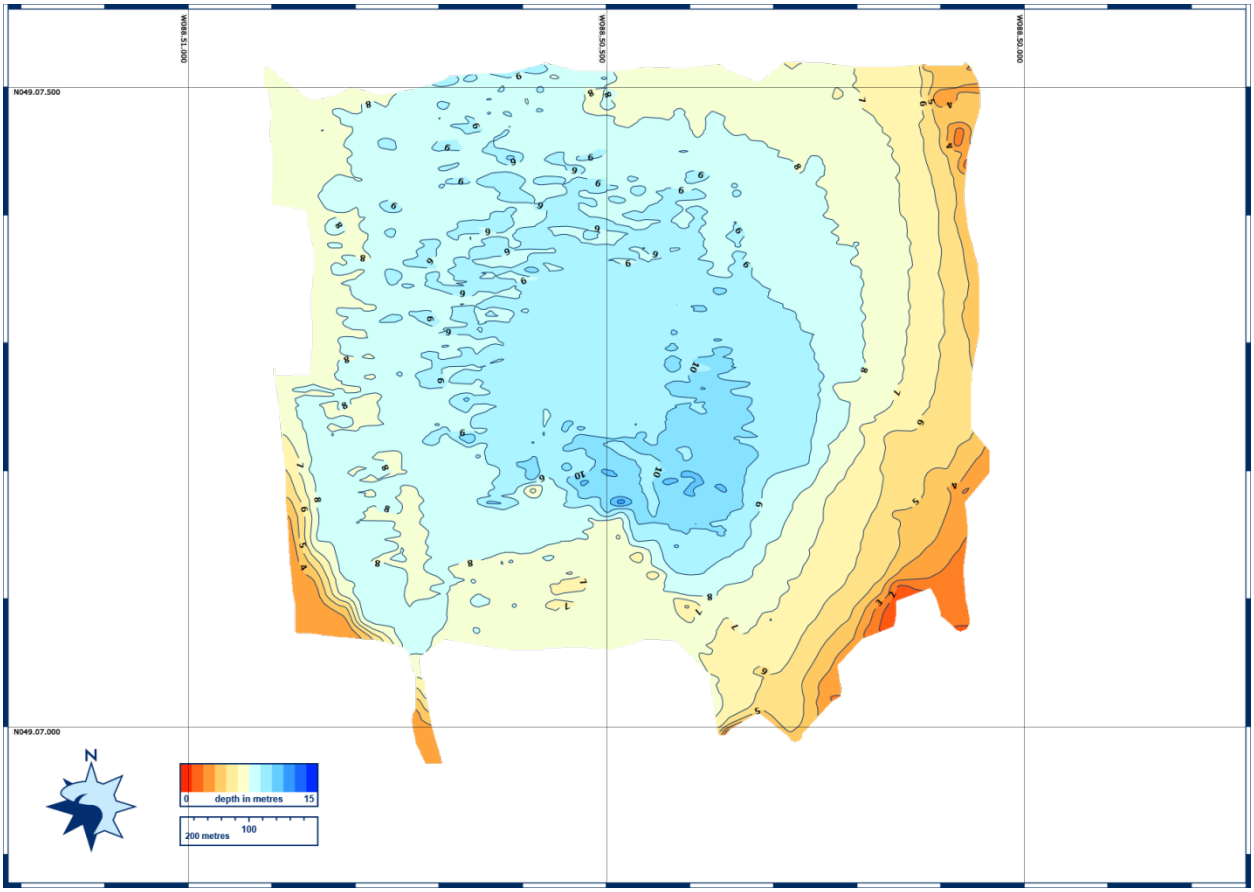


Figure 7: Sturge contoured bathymetric map (Reefmaster software).

HLEM anomaly 3S was crossed 8 times by the high quality bathymetric survey, which generated a magnetic high anomaly correlates that well with previous airborne magnetic surveys and conductor 3S. Conductor 3S represents a drill target where positioning of the diamond drill can be made with a high degree of confidence due to the coincident magnetic response.

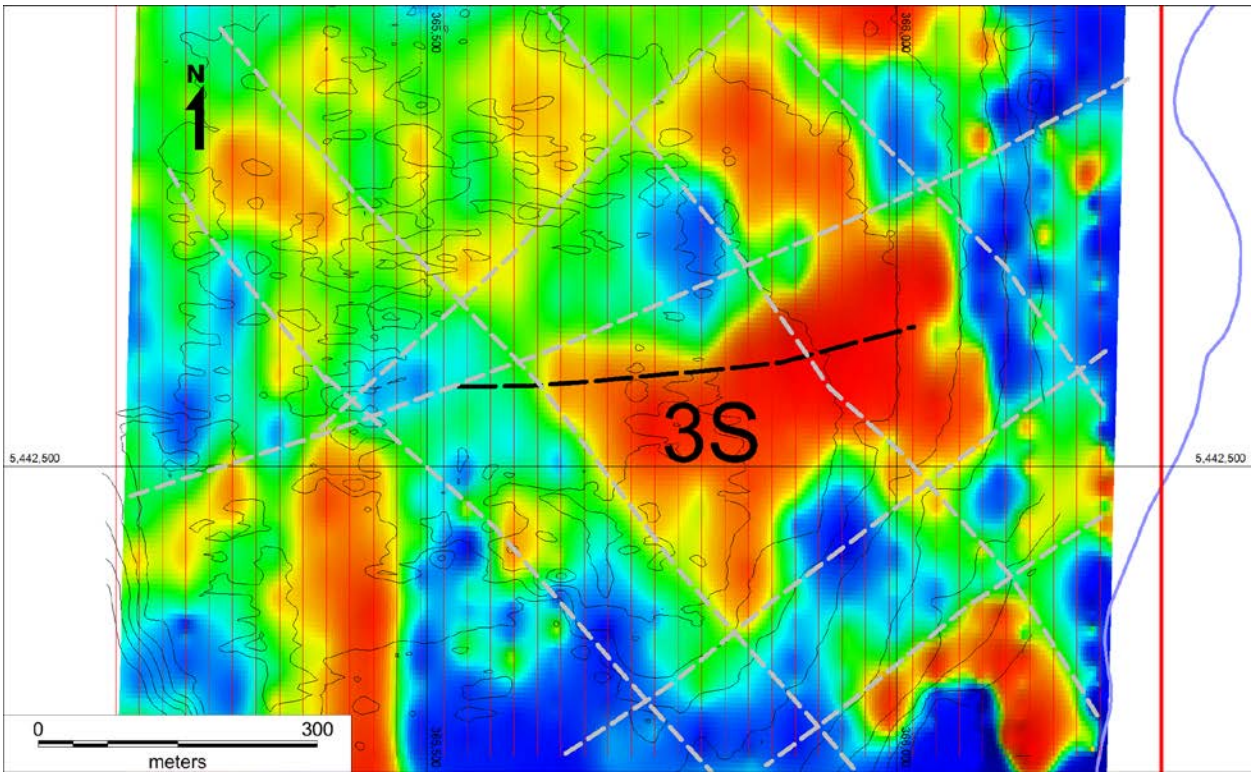


Figure 8: Structural Interpretation of Total Field Magnetics and Bathymetry contours on co-incident HLEM Anomaly 3S.

Bedrock structures interpreted from ground magnetics correlate to bathymetric contours in some areas of the survey. HLEM conductor 3S and its corresponding magnetic high response (red) sit in a broad deep basin in Sturge Lake and is not reflected in bathymetric contours. A network of NW trending linear structures (grey dashed lines) interpreted from magnetics correlate well with NW-trending submerged linear reefs (Figure 8). These bedrock structures may represent uplifted blocks that correlate to linear bathymetric trends.

Bathymetry is required to conduct ground gravity geophysical surveys, which is recommended for future work.

Lake-Bottom Sediment Sampling

Three lake bottom sediment samples were collected on January 31, 2016. Three samples were collected through the ice using a Widco Eckman sampler (Figure 9). Three holes were augured through approximately 60cm of ice, and then the hole was widened using an axe to create a hole big enough to lower the Eckman lake bottom sampler.

Figure 9: Widco Eckman lake bottom sampler.

When the sampler hit bottom, bubbles would come up, and then the weight would then be dropped to trigger the spring-loaded clam that would bite into lake bottom, collecting the sediment sample. The sample was then bagged in a clear polyethylene sample bag, labelled and sealed with a nylock strap.

Figure 10: Winter sampling on Sturge Lake.

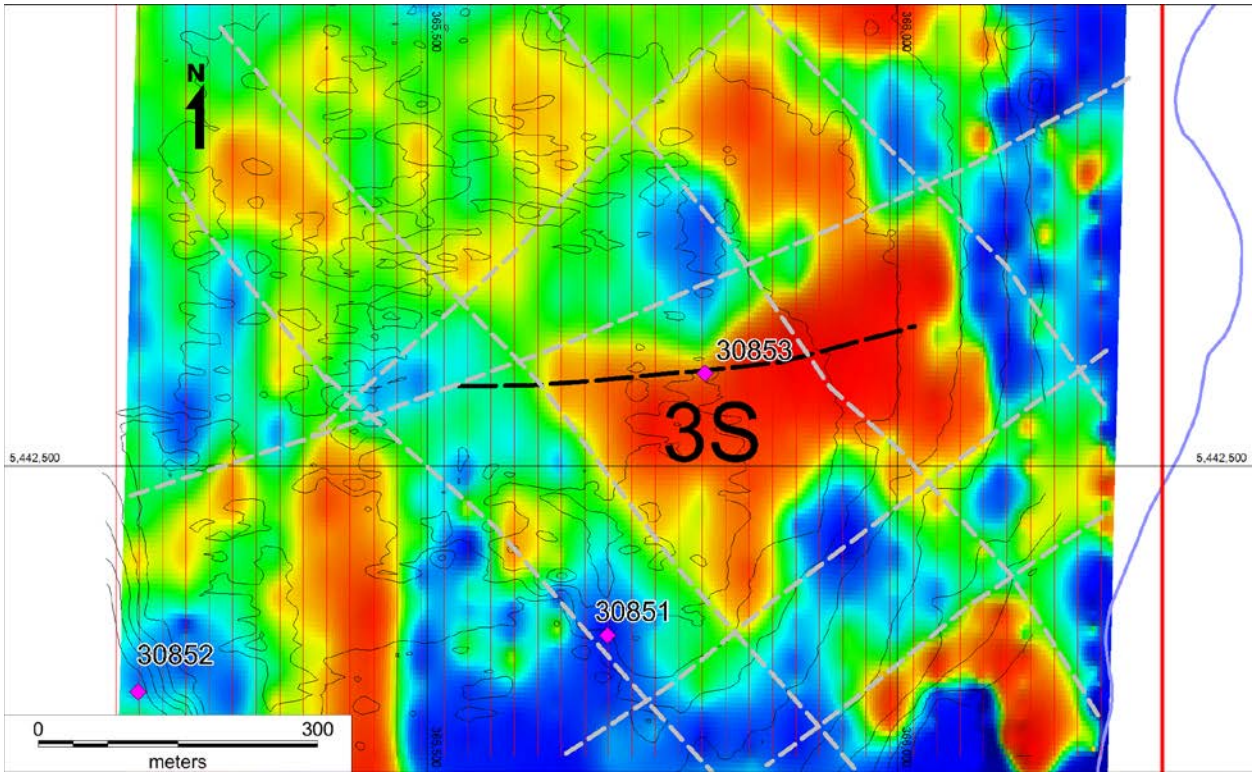


Figure 11: Winter lake bottom sample locations on Sturge Lake claim.

Table 2: Lake Bottom sample locations and description.

Sample	Easting	Northing	Description
30851	365692	5442320	Black silty mud, low organic content
30852	365192	5442260	Black sand-silt, low organics
30853	365796	5442599	Black clay/organic mud, so sand or silt detected

Samples were sub-sampled for geochem and then panned at the shop. Heavies were viewed using a microscope. Geochemical analyses were not available at the time of the report.

Sample 30853 was collected at the waypoint “HLEM” (Figure 11), which indicates the strongest part of HLEM conductor 3S. This sample consists of black clay and organic mud, which may not be suitable for geochemical analysis.

Samples 30851 and 30852 include silt or sand/silt content, and may be suitable for geochemical analysis. These samples are positioned on shallow banks mapped by bathymetry, and are positioned down-ice from the conductor (Figure 11).

Sampling has located lake bottom that is suitable for further sampling in summer, when the process will be more efficient and less work. Orientation samples will be submitted for analysis and included in future reports.

Personnel

The current exploration work program was conducted by the following people.

Table 3: Exploration Personnel

	Field Days	Office Days – data processing and report
Kevin Kivi, P.Geo., **Thunder Bay ON**	3	4
Marc Lavoie, **Thunder Bay ON**	3	0

Conclusions and Recommendations

Geophysical conductor 3S is a compelling target under Sturge Lake that may represent semi-massive or massive sulphides, and possibly a magmatic Cu-Ni-Co-PGE orebody. Conductor 3S appears in MegaTEM airborne data, and in HLEM and UTEM ground electromagnetic surveys.

Ground magnetics previously completed shows that the conductor has a coincident magnetic high response of about 400 nT compared to background magnetic levels. The magnetic anomaly is 400m long and 180m wide, and the general strike is parallel to conductor 3S which suggests a bedrock response. The magnetic anomaly may represent a mafic to ultramafic intrusion that is mineralized with semi-massive to massive sulphides.

Bedrock structures interpreted from ground magnetics correlate to bathymetric contours in some areas of the current survey. HLEM conductor 3S and its corresponding magnetic high response sit in a broad deep basin in Sturge Lake that is infilled with a mix of mud and organic material that may not be suitable for future lake bottom sampling.

Magnetics correlate with NW-trending submerged linear reefs. These bedrock structures seem to map ridges and valleys reflected in lake-bottom bathymetry.

Sampling has located lake-bottom on these underwater ridges is suitable for further sampling in summer, when the process will be more efficient and less work. Orientation samples collected during this survey will be submitted for analysis.

With a bathymetric survey in place the area is ready for a ground gravity survey to determine if HLEM anomaly 3S also has a co-incident gravity anomaly.

Diamond drilling is required to explain conductor 3S, and determine if there are economic minerals present.

Exploration plan #PL-13-10270 expired on November 21, 2015. Claimholders will apply for a permit so diamond drilling is possible if a source of financing is found.

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Geology Ontario website: http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/

Ontario Mining Lands Website: http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/

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;
- 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. Current clients include Maudore Minerals Ltd., Arctic Star Exploration Corp., GEM Oil Inc, Legend Kingfisher Resources and Orebot Inc.

I continue to work as a geological consultant for Orebot Inc. in 2016.

Dated at Thunder Bay, ON, CANADA this 2nd day of March, 2016.

KIVI Geoscience Inc.

Per: "Kevin Kivi"

Kevin R. Kivi, P.Geo., President

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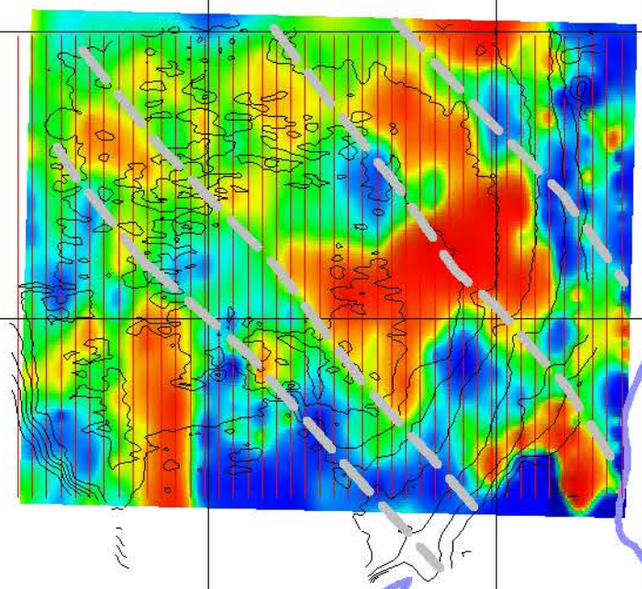

Sturge Lake

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Sturge Bathymetric Contours on Total Field Magnetics
K.R. Kivi, PGeo.

UTM NAD83 16U

0 1,000
meters

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Wednesday, April 6, 2016

Final Certificate

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Email: kivik@shaw.com, kivi_geoscince@gmail.com

Date Received: 03/30/2016
Date Completed: 04/06/2016
Job #: 201640662
Reference:
Sample #: 3

Acc #	Client ID	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	Li ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Se ppm	Si %	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ti ppm	Tl ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Y ppm	Zn ppm
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68900D	30853	<1	1.25	6	74	250	<2	5	1.12	<4	16	42	102	4.01	0.08	12	0.67	957	<1	0.07	39	1263	21	<5	2	0.01	<10	22	647	<2	104	<10	18	114

PROCEDURE CODES: ALAR1, ALS1

Certified By: Jason Moore, VP Operations, Assayer

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