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2019 Work Report, Olive Property, NW Ontario.

For claimholders

Orebot Inc.	Lyndon Kivi
1100 Memorial Ave., PMB 363,	**6 Sunset Bay,**
Thunder Bay ON P7B 4A3	**Kenora ON P9N 0G7**

NTS 52C/15

Bounded by UTM coordinates (NAD 83 Zone 15U):

520074 & 521674 East; 5401820 & 5402620 North

By: Kevin R. Kivi, P.Geo.

31 May 2019

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Introduction

Orebot Inc. and Lyndon Kivi each hold a 50% interest in the Olive Property, located in the Little Turtle Lake Area (G-2682) of the Kenora Mining District, Ontario. The claims were staked when mining leases K475146, K475190, K475191, and K475192 came open for staking on June 1, 2010. With modernization to the Ontario Mining Act, the two legacy claims were converted to 11 Single Cell Mining Claims and 4 Boundary Cell Mining Claims in 2017.

The Olive property is located about 300 km west of Thunder Bay via Highway 11 at Olive siding on the Canadian National Railway, which is 2km north of Hwy 11, and 7km west of Mine Centre, Ontario. Fort Frances is about 53 km west of the property.

Orebot Inc. and Lyndon Kivi have worked intermittently on the Olive property since acquisition. This report documents most recent field work at Olive.

Location and Access

Olive is located in the Little Turtle Lake Area, G-2682 of the Kenora Mining District, in the Province of Ontario.

The Olive Property is accessible by road, by travelling 300 km west of Thunder Bay on Highway 11, then 2 km north on Olive Road, to the Olive siding on the Canadian National Railway. Bush trails lead NW from here to the capped main shaft and tailings. Two cottages and a boathouse are located on patent land adjacent to the property. There are no buildings on the Olive property.

The CNR Main Line crosses the SW part of the property, and two electrical power lines are located just south of the property.

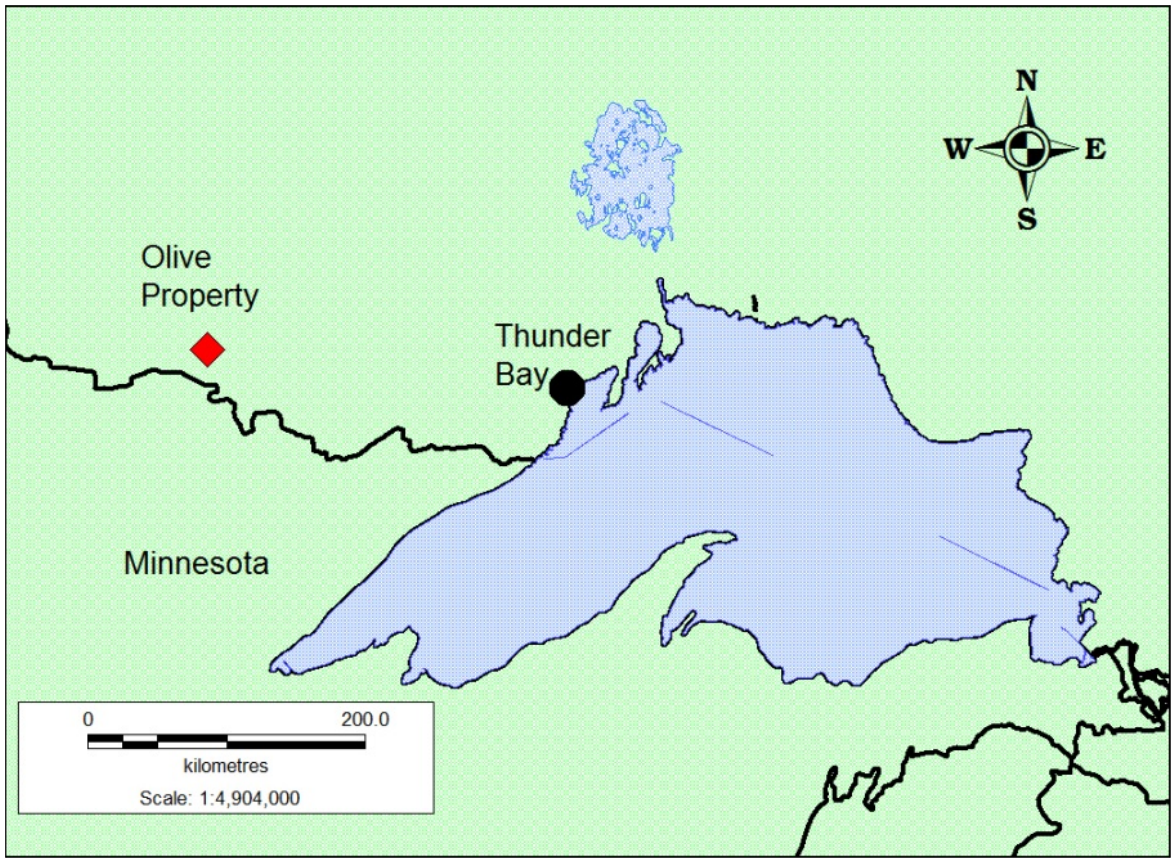

Figure 1. Location Map of Olive Property.

The Olive road is gravel but in reasonably good shape for 4X4 pickup or SUV. Stumps and rough culverts near the property would make access by car difficult. Olive road terminates 100m past the railway tracks, and an ATV trail continues to the old mine site.

In winter, Olive road must be ploughed for truck traffic or mobilization of heavy equipment. Property access in winter is easiest by snowmobile.

There are recreational and tourist camps near Mine Centre for accommodation or camping, but currently no restaurant, store or gas station, which requires careful planning.

Workers stayed at Bliss Cabins in Mine Centre for three nights during this work program.

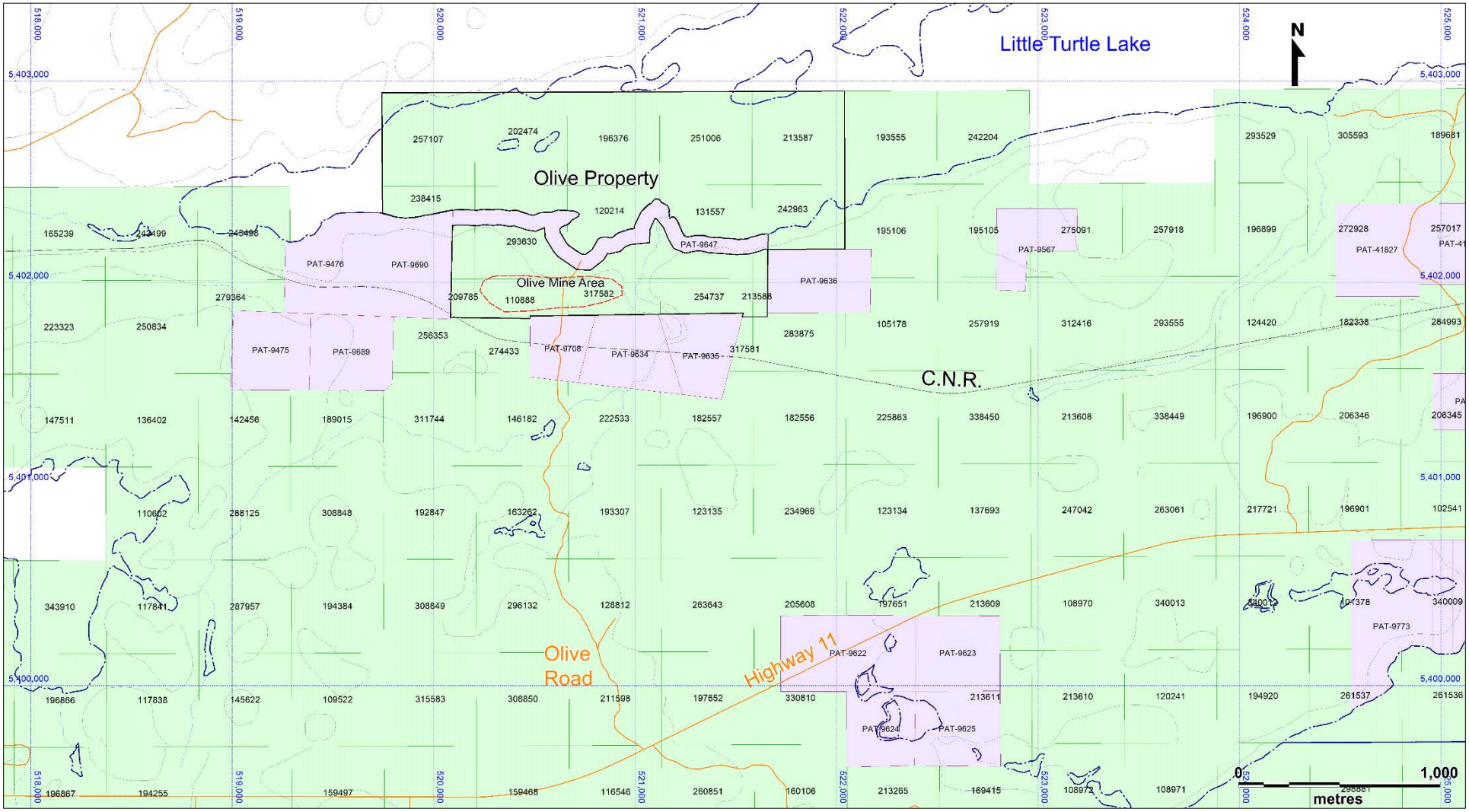

Figure 2. Key Map of Olive Property showing access (UTM NAD83 Zone 15)

Property

Orebot Inc. and Lyndon Kivi each hold 50% interest in the Olive Property. The Olive Property consists of 11 Single Cell Mining Claims and 4 Boundary Cell Mining Claims (Table 1 and Figures 3 & 4) with combined area 209.1 hectares with some 1600m of potential strike length along the Olive structure.

The Olive Mine Area is surrounded by Non-mining land patents holding surface and mining rights held by other parties. To the south and east of the Olive Property are mining claim cells also held by other parties.

The Olive Property requires $4600 of assessment work annually for all mining claim cells to remain in good standing.

Table 1: Cell Mining Claims of Olive Property.

Tenure_ID	Tenure_type	Legacy_ID	Anniversary	Status	Work_due
110888	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	4244756	2019-06-11	Active	200
196376	Single Cell Mining Claim	4244756	2019-06-14	Active	400
202474	Single Cell Mining Claim	4244756	2019-06-11	Active	400
209785	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	4244756	2019-06-11	Active	200
238415	Single Cell Mining Claim	4244756	2019-06-11	Active	200
257107	Single Cell Mining Claim	4244756	2019-06-11	Active	400
293630	Single Cell Mining Claim	4244756	2019-06-11	Active	400
120214	Single Cell Mining Claim	4244757	2019-06-14	Active	400
131557	Single Cell Mining Claim	4244757	2019-06-14	Active	400
213587	Single Cell Mining Claim	4244757	2019-06-14	Active	400
213588	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	4244757	2019-06-14	Active	200
242963	Single Cell Mining Claim	4244757	2019-06-14	Active	200
251006	Single Cell Mining Claim	4244757	2019-06-14	Active	400
317581	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	4244757	2019-06-14	Active	200
317582	Single Cell Mining Claim	4244757	2019-06-14	Active	200
	15 Cell Mining Claims			**Total**	**4600**

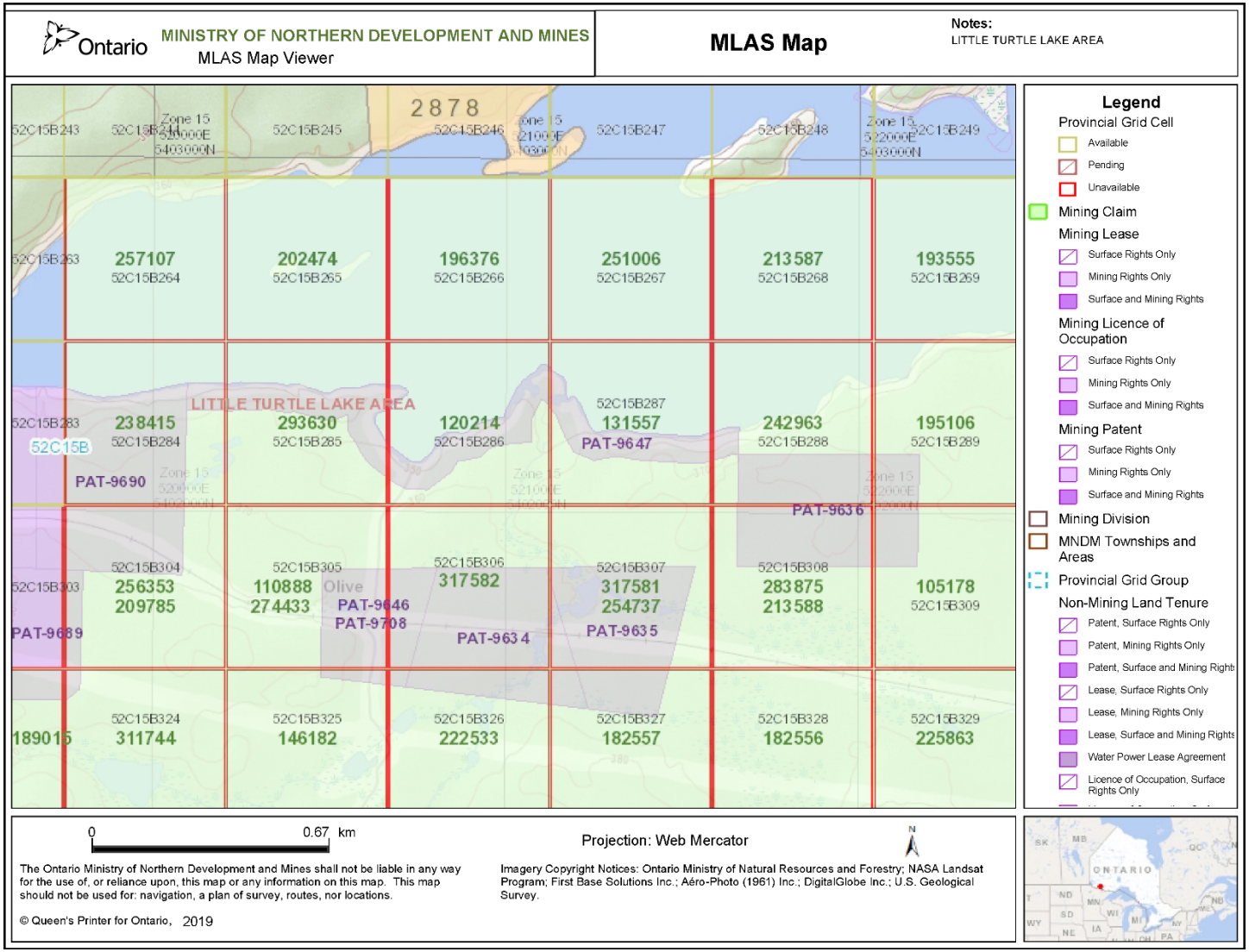

Figure 3: Olive Property from MLAS system, May 27, 2019.

MLAS does not clearly show property borders with adjacent boundary cell mining claims, so Figure 4 is provided to show the southern boundary of the Olive Property based on previous work by the author geo-referencing legacy claim posts.

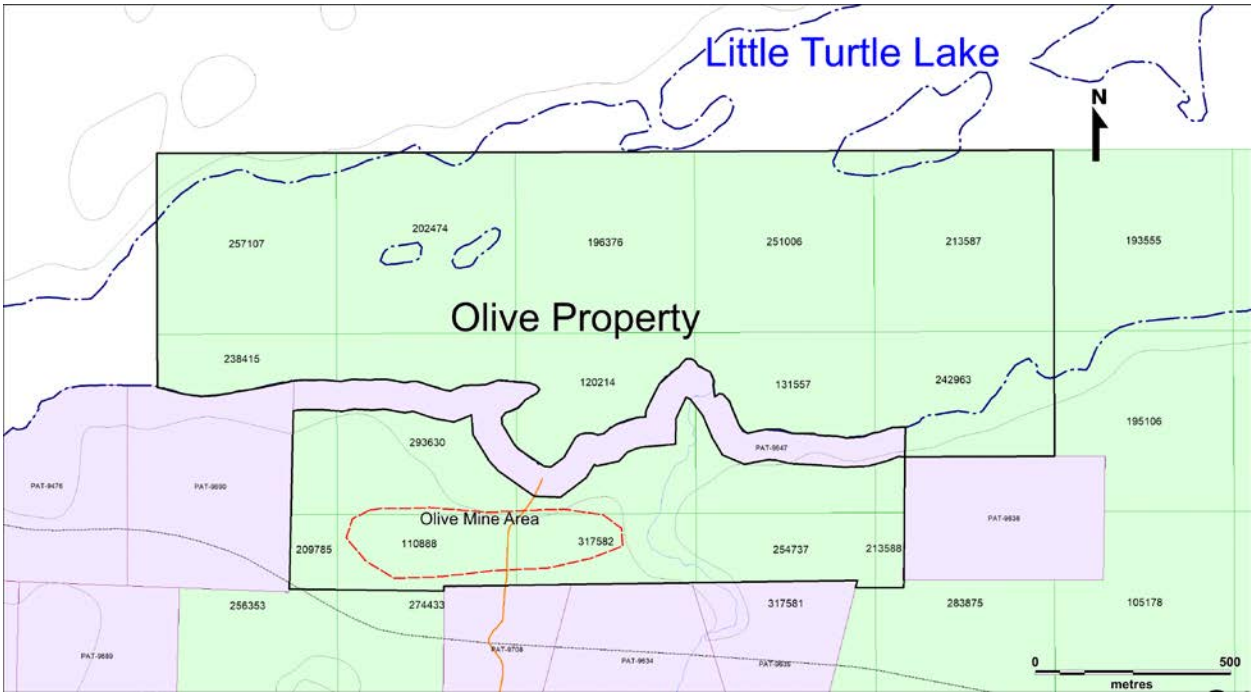

Figure 4: Olive Property with Boundary Cell Mining Claim Detail.

The property has moderate to low topographic relief, with several large outcrop areas on 10m ridges and gentle treed slopes covered with a thin till veneer/blanket likely less than 10m thick.

Vegetation is mature spruce, balsam, poplar and jack pine, with lower swampy areas covered with tag alders, cedar and muskeg grasses. Wildlife includes moose, deer, bear, wolf, fox, lynx, pine marten, mink, beaver, rabbit and smaller mammals. Amphibians include frogs and toads. Reptiles include painted turtle and garter snake. Fish include pike, walleye, smallmouth bass, suckers, and minnows.

Drainage is north, so local creeks flow north into Little Turtle Lake.

Regional Geology

Regional geology is taken from GDS-1061.

"The Mine Centre belt extends west from Calm Lake over a distance of more than 60 kilometres through Mine Centre to Fort Frances. Volcanic rocks of the Mine Centre belt are in contact with tonalite and gneisses of the Wabigoon Subprovince to the north and sandstone-siltstone sequences of the Quetico Subprovince to the south. The east- and east northeast-trending Quetico and Seine River faults merge within the Mine Centre belt. The part of the Mine Centre belt situated between the two faults has been described as a fault graben or wrench zone characterized by lenticular lithostratigraphic domains separated by steep boundary faults and a preponderance of Z-style asymmetric folds.

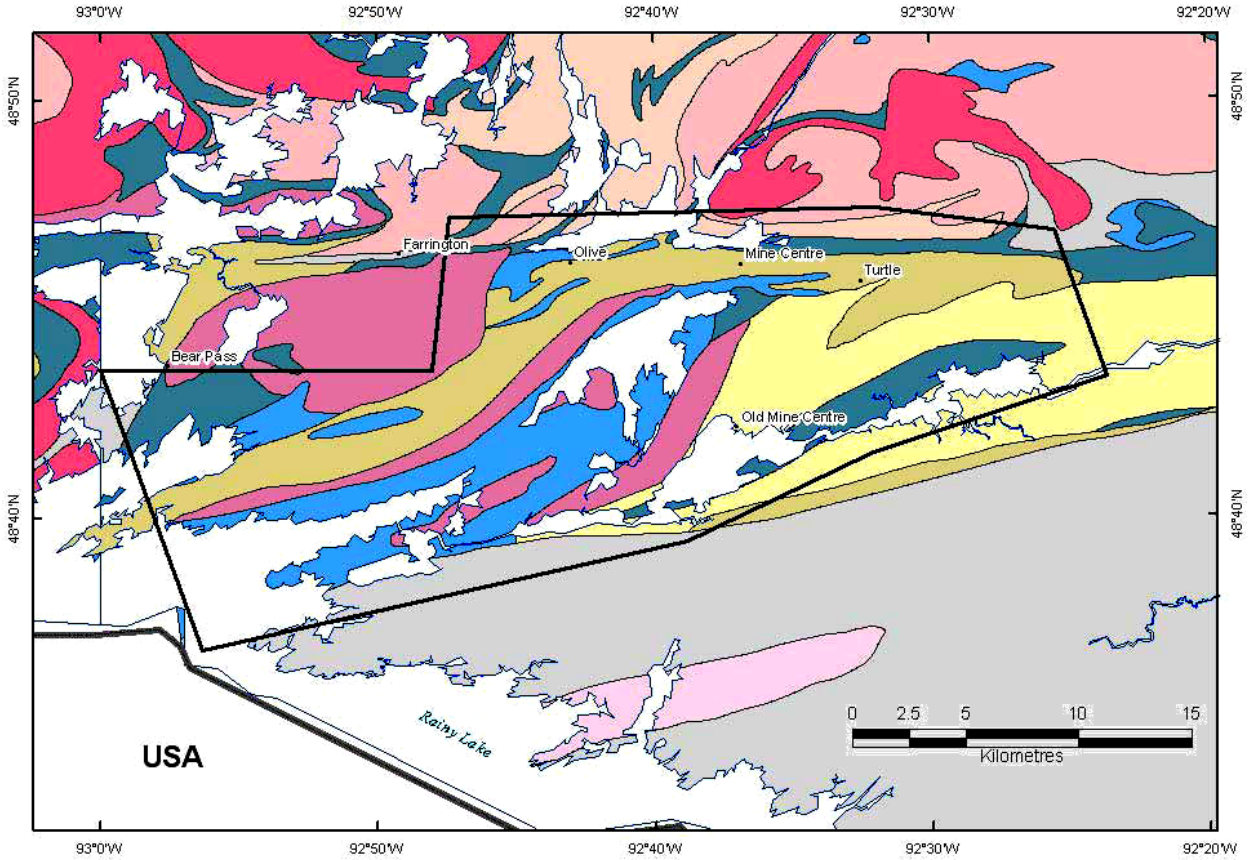

Figure 5: Mine Centre Belt with Olive positioned in north central part, from GDS-1061.

The western Mine Centre belt is lithologically diverse. A lenticular domain of intermediate to felsic volcanic flows and fragmental rocks extends west from Mine Centre curving south of the Ottertail stock. Numerous gabbro sills of variable thickness cut the intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks. The largest sills at Grassy Portage and Bad Vermillion Lake are layered and compositionally variable from melagabbro to anorthosite. At Redgut Bay volcanic and gabbroic rocks are interleaved with sandstone and siltstone. This sedimentary unit represents part of the Coutchiching Series whose stratigraphic relation with adjacent volcanic rocks was hotly debated in the early part of the twentieth century. Also a few kilometres west of Redgut Bay, a curved unit of ultramafic lapilli tuff occurs within mafic volcanic sequences.

Supracrustal rocks of the western Mine Centre belt are intruded by a variety of felsic plutonic rocks. These include lenticular units of biotite tonalite that occur on both flanks of the Bad Vermilion gabbro complex and host many of the historic gold mines of the Mine Centre area. Oval to irregular plutons of biotite granite have intruded the Coutchiching sedimentary unit at Redgut Bay. The Ottertail stock of the sanukitoid suite is compositionally variable from monzodiorite to granite and represents the youngest known intrusion in the Mine Centre belt."

Previous Work

Mineral exploration in the Mine Centre area of NW Ontario includes work by prospectors, exploration and mining companies, their subcontractors, and government agencies. Table 2 compiles work history from prior reports and other information downloaded from the MNDMF website.

Table 2: Olive Property History.

1885	Discovery of Olive-Preston gold occurrence by "Doc" Gardener.
1896	Property sold to W.A. Preston of Preston Gold Mining Company of Ontario Limited. Property transferred to subsidiary company, Olive Gold Company of Seine River Limited.
1897-1900	The Olive Gold Company sunk a -70° inclined shaft to 251 feet depth from which drifting occurred at 60', 135', and 245' levels. Miners drifted along the vein for a total of 1334 feet at various levels. A 2-stamp mill was increased to 10, and then 25. Crushed ore fed to the mill via 960 foot gravity ropeway. Plans were to mine more wall rock and increase to 100 stamps.
1935	Olive Gold Mines Limited pumped out the old workings and carried out sampling.

1937	A 20-ton Straub amalgam mill was installed and 1,000 feet of drifting was carried out on the second level. Production: 50 ounces Gold from 330 tons (0.15 oz. Au/ton)
1942	Leased to Goldorel Mining Co. Ltd. Workings dewatered to 135 foot level, 20 ton Hardings Mill installed. Hoist house and Mill destroyed by fire August, 1942. Operations stopped. Production: 823 oz. gold from 2,169 tons (0.38 oz. Au/ton)
1958-1959	Property acquired by Olympus Mines Limited. Workings de-watered to 145 feet below where a skip derailed in the 1942 fire was encountered in shaft. Work stopped in early 1959.
1963-1964	Olympus Mines Limited optioned the property to Proteus Minerals Ltd. Eleven drill holes totaling 3,000 feet conducted along structure.
1979-1980	Claims staked by R. Pitkanen and optioned to Sherritt Gordon Limited. One drill hole totaling 922 feet reported.
1983-1985	Property optioned to Homestake Explorations Limited. Exploration program of 110 miles geophysical and geological surveys, trenching and sampling. Diamond drilling, 43 drill holes for 8,028 feet. Gold was found over a 1,400 foot strike length at surface. 21,000 tons of proven/probable reserves grading 0.24 oz. Au/ton were calculated to 300 feet depth below surface.
1986	Metallurgical test carried out by private contractor on surface vein material. 80 ounces gold recovered from 30 tons for grade 2.87 oz. Au/ton
1987	Noront Resources Ltd. Traced vein system for 2200 feet, and down-dip extension for 250 feet. Dewatered underground workings to determine dimensions and grade of ore shoots through channel sampling, surveying and geological mapping.
1988	Noront drilled eleven (11) diamond drill holes for 6153 feet.
2010 to present	Staked by Orebot Inc. and Western Terrestrial Inc. in June 2010 when leases expired. GPS mapping and sampling & GIS compilation of historical data.

Economic Geology

Historical gold production (Table 3) from the Olive Mine is summarized in this section, and since all work was conducted in imperial units and troy ounces gold, metric conversions have not been applied to preserve the integrity of historical reports. New work uses metric units.

Table 3: Olive Mine Gold Production.

Year	Tons	Grade oz. Au/ton	Ounces Gold
1897	145	2.97	430
1898	497	0.99	493
1899	1803	0.46	825
1900	4480	0.21	951
1937	330	0.15	50
1942	2169	0.38	823
1986	30	2.75	82.5
TOTAL	**9454**	**0.386**	**3654.5**

Gold reserves in 1942 from the Olive Mine were reported to be 4,877 tons with average grade 0.71 oz. Au/ton (Olympus Mines Ltd, 1958). This is a historical resource which cannot be relied upon for resource estimates or investment purposes.

In 1983 Homestake Explorations Inc. calculated 21,000 tons of proven/probable reserves grading 0.24 oz. Au/ton to 300 feet depth below surface. This is a historical resource which cannot be relied upon for resource estimates or investment purposes.

In 1983 Homestake Explorations Inc. contracted R.J. Graham, P.Eng. to estimate gold content of mine tailings (Table 4). Seven mine dumps and two tailings areas were sampled, but only those considered economic at the time were combined for 2,500 tons with 287 ounces of gold (90% recovery) contained. This is a historical resource which cannot be relied upon for resource estimates or investment purposes.

Table 4: Homestake tailings and dump sampling.

Location	# Samples	Tonnage	Grade oz. Au/ton	Oz. Gold
New Tailings	15 samples	1900	0.11	209
Old Tailings	8 samples	3700	0.054	199.8
Dump #1	one 4' deep bulk sample	2000	0.051	102
Dump #2	one 4' deep bulk sample	600	0.057	34.2
Dump #3	one 4' deep bulk sample	800	0.016	12.8
Dump #4	one 4' deep bulk sample	300	0.178	53.4
Dump #5	one 4' deep bulk sample	100	0.022	2.2
Dump #6	one 4' deep bulk sample	300	0.188	56.4
Dump #7	one 4' deep bulk sample	300	0.050	15
Total		**10000**	**0.068**	**684.8**

R.J. Graham, P.Eng. measured 10,000 tons of broken muck and tailings, which correlates very well to historical production of 9454 tons. The totals are within 6% of one another.

In 1986 Edward Ludwig, HBSc. Geol. conducted small scale mining and processing on the property, collecting high grade gold-bearing ore from surface, presumably processing it on site. Remains of a leveled ore pile, just east of an access trail (520401E, 5401888N, NAD83), along with sand tailing fines, some 3m by 20m in area between two outcrop ridges (likely 30cm deep) is the footprint of his work. No report has been found to determine exactly what was done to collect or process 30 tons of material from which Mr. Ludwig reports 82.5 ounces of gold recovered, for a grade 2.75 oz. Au/ton.

Figure 6: Cribbed rusty muck pile adjacent possible Ludwig test mill site.

In 1987 Noront Resources Ltd. (Noront) dewatered the Olive mine and conducted grab (where chip and channels impossible, like muck), chip (along vein) and channel samples (across back) which is compiled in Table 5. Noront determined the dimension and grade of ore shoots in the underground workings of the Olive Mine by careful mapping, surveying and sampling.

Table 5: Ore Shoots defined by Noront's underground rock sampling.

	Shoot	Width (ft)	Length (Ft)	Grade oz. Au/ton
First Level	1a	3	56	0.346
	1b	3	62	0.254
Second Level	2a	3	10	0.071
	2b	3	25	0.032
	2c	3	25	0.036
	2d	3	10	0.057
	2e	3	30	0.018
	2f	3	25	0.016
	2g	3	25	0.030
	2h	3	40	0.040
Third Level	3a	3	46	1.466
	3b	3	15	0.026
	3c	3	30	0.030
	3d	3	30	0.019
	3e	3	10	0.037

Noront describe two economic sections:

1. First Level: 4040 East to 3900 East, 125 feet long, 3 feet wide grading 0.30 ounce gold per ton.
2. Third Level: 3940 East to 3890 East, 50 feet long, 3 feet wide, grading 1.46 ounces gold per ton.

Noront also calculated the grade and tonnage of several zones of economic significance, which is interesting but is not 43-101 compliant. These include:

- 1100 tons of broken ore in west stope, where 12 samples returned average grade of 0.317 oz. Au/ton for 348.7 ounces gold.
- Third level: 120' length, 3' wide, 112' Height for 3390 tons with grade if 0.50 oz. Au/ton for 1512 ounces gold.

- Above First Level: 120' length, 3' width, height 30' for 900 tons with grade 0.30 oz. Au/ton for 243 ounces gold.
- Halfway between first and second level and surface is 4000 tons estimated at 0.25 oz. Au/ton for 1000 ounces gold.
- Noront concluded three categories, proven, probable, and possible would be 9360 tons at a recoverable grade of 0.327 oz. Au/ton for 3060.72 ounces gold.

Noront`s work was supervised by qualified people, but this work and historical resource should not be relied upon for resource calculations or investment purposes.

Current Work Program

The Olive Mine has been subject to several mining events, diamond drilling, geophysics, mapping, trenching and small-scale mining. The original dataset has not been found, so all that remains are Ontario assessment reports in pdf format.

In order to access the property, the main trail and old trails between trenches were brushed out using hand tools. It rained every day during the work program we are reporting now, which caused outcrops and trenching areas to be dangerously slippery, slowed productivity, and reduced success in locating old workings.

Current work was our ongoing work to capture location data of historical work sites so this historical data can be more easily viewed and interpreted in modern GIS. A Trimble GeoXT survey quality GPS, capable of sub-meter accuracy, was brought to the field to measure waypoints and map polygons, but the Trimble battery failed, so only handheld Garmin GPS were available and found to be inadequate for the task at hand.

The Olive property was subject to small scale test mining in 1987, when Mr. Edward Ludwig recovered 82.5 ounces of gold from 30 tons of surface rock. Easy-to find-ore has been crushed and milled, leaving few hand specimens of ore for collection.

Prospecting for surface samples was a priority, targeting fly-rock in the bush adjacent blasted trenches. Several samples were recovered and studied.

Diamond Drill Sites

Several traverses were made trying to re-locate old drill collars. Large-scale printouts of historical maps were used to identify specific outcrops, and from these workers paced outwards from the periphery to drill collar locations in search of any debris or sign of prior work.

Previously no prior collars were located, but using the current technique one collar was found, and two others were estimated based on outcrop shapes.

One timber frame was located at a position marked "SHERRIT GORDON DDH#3" on Homestake's Detailed Geology and Sample Locations map. R. Pitkanen filed drill hole OM-1,

complete by Sherritt Gordon in 1980. The report makes no mention of other drilling by Sherritt Gordon. Did Sherritt Gordon drill more than a single hole?

Figure 7: Timber Frame located at SHERRIT3 waypoint.

Table 6: Historical Drill Collars.

Historical Hole Number	Easting (NAD83z15)	Northing (NAD83z15)	Remarks
84-01	520329	5401922	Estimated from OC shape
84-10	520302	5401920	Estimated from OC shape
SHERRIT3	520460	5401939	Timber Frame with long bolts

Historical Trench Locations

Several traverses were made to re-locate old surface trenches. Large-scale printouts of historical maps were used to locate and GPS trenches.

Figure 8: 8cm quartz vein exposed on west side of Trench 371-375.

Table 7: Historical Trenches.

Trench Number	Easting (NAD83z15)	Northing (NAD83z15)	Remarks
368-370	520155	5401898	Mafic tuff and silicified felsics/mylonite
371-375	520168	5401901	Volcaniclastics with pyrite and rust
20-23	520185	5401899	20cm QV in mafic tuff host rock
327-281	520206	5401900	Mafic tuff

48-51	520438	5401915	Poor precision
52-53	520439	5401915	Poor precision
54-55	520443	5401917	Poor precision
56-57	520445	5401919	Poor precision
58-61	520446	5401916	Poor precision

Historical trenches east of the Main Shaft blasted a meter or so from each other, so with 3m handheld GPS error, marking trenches this close together is not possible using a Garmin GPSMAP64ST, despite the instrument's ability to monitor both GPS and GLONASS satellite systems.

The Trimble GeoXT will be repaired for future work, or a DGPS with higher precision will be rented to map trenches blasted very close to one-another.

Quartz Fly-rock Samples

Despite historical mining, there is a paucity of quartz ore samples in dumps and trenches compared to similar sites visited by the author. Hand specimens are important tools to show mineralized rock and vein when presenting merits of the property to a potential partner.

Easy pickings were likely harvested during historical test mining in the 1980's when some 30 tons of surface rock was hand-mined and milled to produce 82.5 Troy ounces of gold.

A strategy to prospect for fly-rock in the bush near historical blasted trenches along the Olive structure was implemented, and this strategy resulted in several quartz discoveries.

Fly rock samples were collected at two sites, south of the open stope under a large balsam fir, and northwest of the Number 2 shaft area. Both of these areas are near parts of the Olive vein where high grade is reported, and significant stoping was completed underground.

Hand samples are described as white to smoky grey quartz, locally sugary, with brown to dark grey-green crack and seal texture. Minerals identified using hand lens include fine disseminated pyrrhotite, and lesser similarly find disseminated chalcopyrite. A couple pin-head flecks of possible visible gold were also viewed in the field. Three large sample bags with containing the most prospective samples were brought back to Thunder Bay for sawing and detailed observation.

Figure 9: Fly-rock samples from #2 shaft area.

Samples collected at the Open Stope area were the most highly mineralized. The location of samples collected south of the Open Stope is **NAD 83 Zone 15 U 520360E 5401905N**.

Figure 10: Mineralized fly rock from open stope area.

Three large samples collected south of the Open Stope, each with significant sulphide mineralization were transported to Thunder Bay for further work. Observed fine tailings at the mill site at Olive Property are rusty, so we speculate that sulphide-rich samples have a better gold mineralization.

A QEP 10” wet diamond blade saw was used to cut samples. The author first sawed a straight edge parallel to crack and seal texture in the quartz vein, then cut thin 0.5 to 1 cm cuts through the vein to expose detailed textures, sulphide mineralization, and hopefully free gold.

Figure 11: QEP Diamond saw and quartz sample.

Three large samples were sliced and diced, which took considerable time. The blades seem to polish and a single cut through quartz took 20-30 minutes. An attempt to sharpen the blades cutting a brick would result in a short-term improvement, but soon after the blade would polish again and cutting would slow. Diamond blades with a matrix suited to cutting hard samples such as quartz will be sought.

Several quartz fly-rock samples were photographed and are presented showing the wet cut surface and a close-up of significant mineralization.

Figure 12: Quartz with close-up of coarse pyrite, and seam of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite.

Figure 13: Crack and seal textured quartz with chalcopyrite seam.

Figure 14: Smoky quartz with coarse disseminated pyrrhotite.

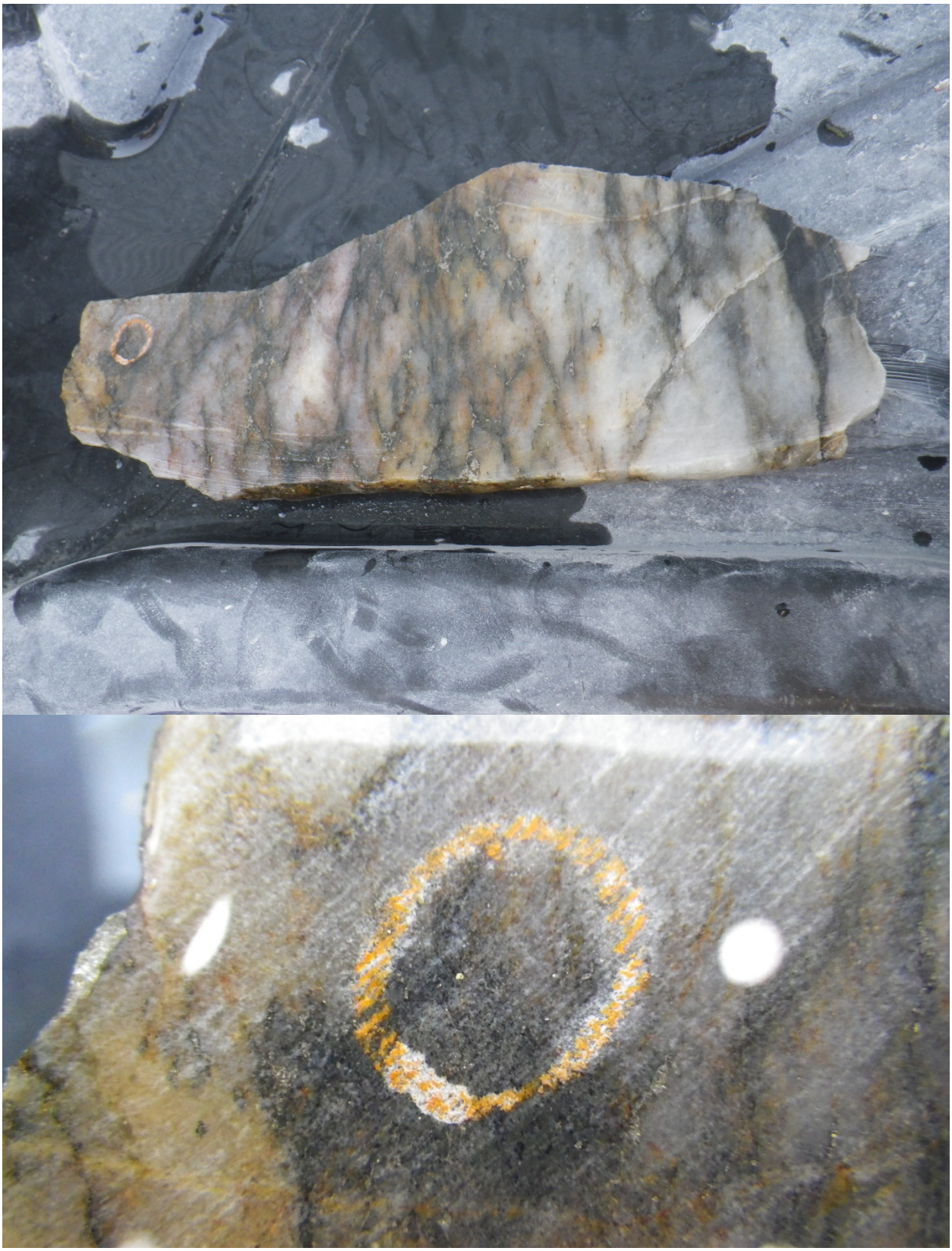

Figure 15: Crack and seal textured quartz with fine sulphides and visible gold.

Review of fly-rock sample show that quartz is usually white to smoky grey, fractured quartz usually exhibiting beige to brown crack and seal textures of perhaps biotite and sericite (or other mica). Pyrrhotite dominates sulphide mineralization and occurs as blebs and patches along fractures within quartz, and as interconnected disseminations (Figure 14).

Chalcopyrite is usually present in small quantities with pyrrhotite but can occur as narrow 0.5mm seams along fractures in quartz (Figure 13).

Pyrite is least common of sulphides identified and occurs as coarse subhedral blebs, with partial cubic form observed locally (Figure 12).

Gold is rare, but present. From samples collected one discrete gold grain about 20 microns in size was observed (Figure 15).

Quartz samples collected during this program will be used as representative ore samples for promoting the property to potential optioners.

Work Schedule

Field work was completed by Kevin Kivi, P.Geo. and Lyndon Kivi from May 21-24, 2019, including travel. Dixie Kivi assisted at Bliss Cabins with cooking and cleaning. Dixie also visited the property on May 23, 2019. The weather was terrible during the work tour, with rain daily, which resulted in late starts in morning, and slow progress on slippery terrain.

Equipment used during the work program includes two personal pick-up trucks, a large utility trailer, a Polaris RZR UTV all-terrain vehicle (which burned a belt), a chain saw, and hand tools (saw, axe, hammers, sledge, and chisels). Other tools used were a metal detector, Trimble GeoXT (failed to operate), and hand-held Garmin GPS.

Back in Thunder Bay, the author used a QEP diamond blade saw to cut samples and a binocular microscope, various magnifying glasses and loupes to view cut samples. Photography was conducted using a Pentax WG-1 digital camera with macro.

Table 8: Exploration Personnel

Worker	Field Days/Cutting	Office Days/ Report
Kevin Kivi, P.Geo. Thunder Bay ON	4 + 2	3
Lyndon Kivi, Kenora ON	4	
Dixie Kivi, Stratton ON	2	

Table 9: Cost Summary

Expense	Cost
Report, GIS and maps	$ 3,533
Field work, GPS mapping, Prospecting, Clearing trails, Cutting Rocks	$ 6,400
Vehicles & Fuel	$ 1,706
Accommodations and Meals	$ 921
Equipment	$ 358
TOTAL	$ 12,918

Conclusions and Recommendations

This program gave us a better idea of where the best, near surface mineralization occurred on the property with discovery of highly mineralized fly rock.

Mineralized areas should be tested using a lightweight low-impact diamond drill to target veining directly beneath trenches, and above underground stopes with significant excavation.

GPS use has proven to be of limited use to help position detailed trenching and other historical work at Olive. Rental or acquisition of a better DGPS or equivalent portable survey quality GPS instrument is required to position historical work in GIS space.

Georeferencing of old work is still poor in precision with the current dataset. To target above underground stopes, a survey-quality GPS is required.

Additional brushing of prior trails and baselines is required to allow movement of drill equipment, pumps and hose from one target to the next.

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Ontario Ministry of Energy and Northern Development and Mines: https://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/en

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

MLAS: https://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/en/mines-and-minerals/applications/mlas-map-viewer

Certificate of Author

Kevin Robert Kivi, P.Geo.

KIVI Geoscience Inc.

1100 Memorial Ave., Suite 363, Thunder Bay ON P7B 4A3

Mobile (807) 624-6156 Email: kivigeoscience@gmail.com

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 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 Finland and Canada. Current clients include Aurion Resources Ltd., Churchill Diamonds Corp., Northern Exposures Ltd., and Orebot Inc.

I continue to work as a geological consultant for Orebot Inc. in 2019.

Dated at Thunder Bay, ON, CANADA this 31st day of May 2019.

KIVI Geoscience Inc.

Per: "Kevin Kivi" (signed)

Kevin R. Kivi, P.Geo., President

2019 OLIVE MAP OF WAYPOINTS NOTED IN REPORT

LEGEND

- TRENCH
- OLD DRILL HOLE
- SAMPLES

N

520,100 520,200 520,300 520,400 520,500 520,600

5,402,000

5,401,900

5,401,800

May 22 2019
Traverses
in RED

May 23 2019
Traverses
in PURPLE

209785

110888

274433

84-10

84-01

371-375

327-281

368-370

20-23

OPEN
STOPE
SAMPLES

SHERRIT3

54-55

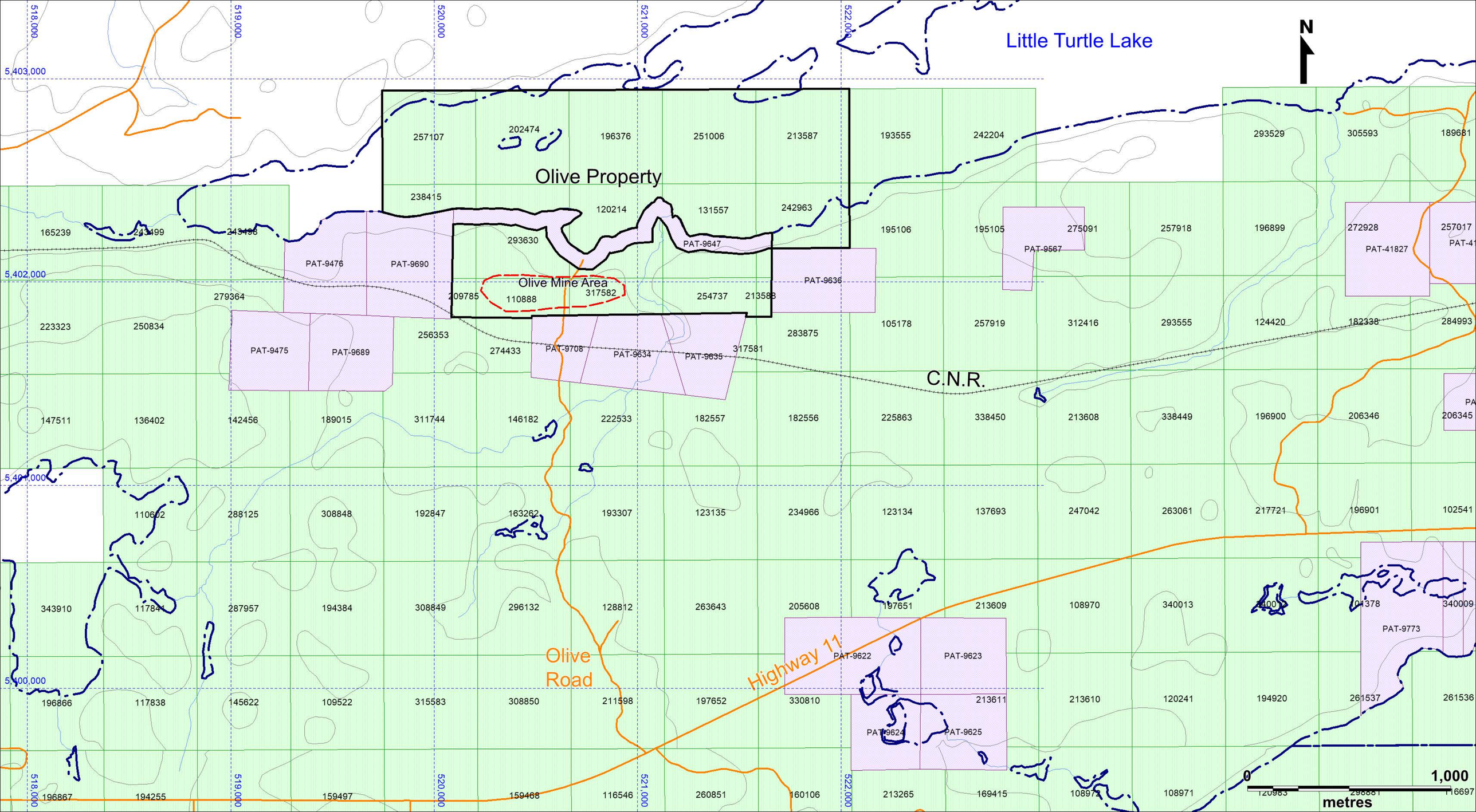
48-51
AND
52-53

56-57
AND
58-61

UTM NAD83 ZONE 15

0 100

metres


Little Turtle Lake
N
Olive Property
Olive Mine Area
C.N.R.
Olive Road
Highway 11
PAT-9476
PAT-9690
PAT-9475
PAT-9689
PAT-9708
PAT-9634
PAT-9635
PAT-9647
PAT-9636
PAT-9567
PAT-41827
PAT-9773
PAT-9622
PAT-9623
PAT-9624
PAT-9625
518,000
519,000
520,000
521,000
522,000
5,403,000
5,402,000
5,401,000
5,400,000
0
1,000
metres