Technical Review and Exploration + Development Potential

on the

CHAPAIS / OPEMISKA MINES Complex

Chapais-Chibougamau mining district

NTS Sheet: 32G15, Province of Québec, Canada

for

PowerOre Inc.

Effective Date: February 01, 2019

Signing Date: February 07, 2019

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Date and Signature Page:

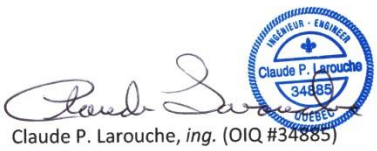
The following report titled: **"Technical Review and Exploration + Development Potential on the Chapais / Opemiska Mines Complex; Chapais-Chibougamau mining district; NTS Sheet 32G15, Province of Québec, Canada"** dated February 07, 2019 has been prepared by Claude P. Larouche, P.Eng (OIQ) an independent consultant.

The report has been completed in accordance with Form 43-101F1 for PowerOre Inc., Toronto, Ontario. Production at Opemiska started in 1953 (Falconbridge Copper) and was terminated in 1991 (Minnova). The property is considered to be at an advance exploration stage and offer significant development potential.

The author, C.P. Larouche, takes responsibility for and has made the necessary investigation to be able to rely reasonably on the information contained in the present technical report. The scientific and technical information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based upon information made available to the author at the time of preparation of the report and its conclusions and recommendations are valid and appropriate considering the status of the project and the purpose for which the report has been mandated.

The present report and the attached summary can be used by PowerOre Inc., for any required filing with Canadian Securities Regulatory Authorities pursuant to National Standards of Disclosure for mineral projects and a copy of the report should be available at PowerOre's office for reference.

Signed on: February 07, 2019



Claude P. Larouche, *ing.* (OIQ #34885)

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Summary (item 1)

The present technical report covers pertinent scientific and technical information on the OPEMISKA Mines Complex located in Chapais, part of the Chapais Chibougamau mining district, province of Quebec, Canada. This former high grade copper producer (Falconbridge / Minnova; 1953-1991) produced: 21,358,720 tonnes grading 2.39% Cu and 0.82 g/t Au (Springer: 12,468,000 tonnes at 2.56% Cu & 1.23 g/t Au; Perry: 8,890,720 tonnes at 2.16% Cu & 0.24 g/t Au (Morin R. 1994)). About 40% of the ore came from Perry Shaft. Springer produced a higher gold-grade.

The block of claims was acquired by Explorateurs – Innovateurs de Québec Inc. (Ex-In) in 1993, after the previous operator, Falconbridge / Minnova, allowed the mining leases to lapse.

For the project under study, PowerOre Inc. will evaluate the potential of developing an open pit operation targeting the residual copper mineralization at the sites of these former producers: Springer and Perry shafts, from surface down to approximately 250 m. The surface pillars along with the residual mineralization above, below and along strike of the previously mined structures will be investigated first by 3D modelling for multi-elements mineralization (Cu-Ag-Au-Co-Zn-Pb-Mo-W) and followed by a limited drilling program in order to validate the old assays. Nevertheless the potential for underground operations (including ramp) will not be overlooked as part of the present study. Recently, numerous underground operations similar to Opemiska have been successfully re-evaluated as targets for bulk surface and/or bulk underground mining (Osisko Malartic, Agnico Eagle /Goldex to name a few).

The present project, with its abundance of good quality data resulting from the acquisition of large amount of documents produced by Falconbridge / Minnova operations in Chapais (1953 – 1991) which have already been digitized, can be classified as advance exploration project that can be fast tracked to a preliminary economic assessment (PEA). The databank includes more than 14,500 surface and underground drill holes totalling 854,000 linear meters of drill core, more than 300,000 assays along with 1,000's of maps (surface plans, level plans, sections, longitudinal sections etc.).

The following technical report was prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101)* and follows guidelines of Form 43-101F1 (Technical Report). During the present compilation, special attention has been directed to lithological and structural controls, geophysical signatures, alteration indexes and the geological context of mineralization interpreted to be significant exploration targets. The evaluation of this pertinent data is aimed at locating zones of "high favourability" for the identification of a deposit of economic interest.

Property

The group of claims referred to as the "OPEMISKA property" is comprised of 14 individual map-designated irregular shape cells (claims) covering an aggregate area of approximately 797.7 Ha (1,995 acres) in two separate blocks. The main block of claims covers the former producing Springer shafts (shaft #1 & #2) and Perry Shaft along with surroundings ground and the second block of claims is located further north, along the extension of the same lithologies.

For the present report, a property visit was not officially conducted as the main author (C. P. Larouche) knew the property resulting from numerous visits and discussions with the former owner and having work on the adjacent properties over the last 10 years. The main author also personally described the drill core from the 2016 surface drilling campaign on the Opemiska claims, selected sampling and completed the assessment work report.

Location, Access, Infrastructure, Climate and Physiography

The area of interest is located immediately adjacent to and NW of the town of Chapais, some 500 km North of Montreal, province of Quebec. The significant land package lies principally within the SW quadrant of Levy Township, NTS Sheet 32G15 and the claims also cover the mineral rights underneath the municipality of Chapais.

Daily Air Creebec commercial flights connect Montreal to the Chapais – Chibougamau airport. The area is easily accessible through the older mine roads system. In Chapais, these roads branches from Highway #113 which connects Chapais – Chibougamau to the Abitibi region (Matagami - Val d'Or – Malartic - Noranda).

Infrastructure is excellent in the region given the history of successful mining since the early 1950's. Hydro-electric power to carry out advances exploration activities and mining development is available and a highly specialized work force resides in the Chapais-Chibougamau area and other mining districts within the Abitibi region. In Chibougamau, a 3,000 t.p.d. (tons per day) mill is present at Copper Rand with all environmental permitting still in place; the mill is on care and maintenance since the end of the Campbell operations in Chibougamau (2008).

Chapais has a humid sub-arctic continental climate with cool summers and no dry season. Climate is fairly typical of the Abitibi region; the temperature varies from an average minimum of -26° C in winter (January and February) to an average maximum of 22° C in the summer (July and August). Nevertheless temperatures below -36° C can be expected. Rainfall is usually frequent in the summer along with snowfall in the winter.

The physiography of the general area is one of rolling hills and abundant lakes, rivers and beaver dams. The general elevation is around 400 m above sea level, except for Mont Springer located a few kilometers to the NE of the project (elevation 540 m).

History

Within the general area, a documented preliminary phase of surface exploration and discoveries occurred from the early 1929 to 1953. The original discovery in Chapais is credited to Leo Springer (1929) of the Springer Syndicate, assisted by Lloyd Rochester, a pilot of Prospectors Airways, while prospecting after a forest fire. The establishment of the mining industry in Chapais-Chibougamau was facilitated following the construction (1948-1949) by the Quebec Ministry of Mines at the time, of a road connecting the region to Lac Saint-Jean area.

In Chapais, from 1953 to 1991, four mines operated in the area, namely "Springer", "Perry" which are part of the present study, and "Robitaille" + "Cooke" contiguous to the east and northeast of the Opemiska mining property. The total production in the area amounted to (Morin R. 1994): Springer Mine: 12,468,000 tonnes @ 2.56% Cu and 1.23 g/t Au; Perry Mine: 8,890,720 tonnes @ 2.16% Cu and 0.24 g/t Au; Cooke Mine (1976-1989): 1,800,000 tonnes @ 0.66% Cu and 5.17 g/t Au; and Robitaille Mine (1969-1972): 200,000 tonnes @ 1.86% Cu. The Mines are all connected by drifting at certain levels.

Over the years, most of the area has also been sporadically surveyed by the Quebec Government using a variety of airborne electromagnetic and magnetic systems, some of which have confirmed a number of anomalies in the general area of the mineralized occurrences. Detailed ground geophysical surveys also tested the mineralization close to surface. Recently the region has been detailed mapped by the Ministry (Leclerc F. and al., 2009).

During the period of 2006 to 2017 Explorateurs-Innovateurs de Québec Inc. (Ex-In), the previous owner, completed stripping, channel sampling and limited surface core drilling programs in order to test near surface copper mineralization (surface pillars). Recently the limited surface exploration work, including core drilling, was aimed at testing the larger potential for an open-pit operation.

Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Chapais-Chibougamau Mining District is located at the north-east end of the well-documented Abitibi Volcanic Belt at the east end of the Matagami – Chibougamau greenstone Belt. The Abitibi Sub-Province is the world's largest contiguous area of Archean volcanic and sedimentary rocks that host a significant number of mineral deposits. The general appearance is one of oval-shaped batholiths surrounded by east-west trending "greenstone belts" usually wrapping around batholiths. Regional and local folding is common and the dips of the geological formations are usually sub-vertical.

The local geology can be described as a sequence of steeply-dipping volcano-sedimentary formations (Blondeau Formation) which were intruded by the Cummings Complex. This conformable and regionally extensive, layered mafic to ultramafic Cummings Complex comprising the Roberge Sill at the base followed by the Ventures Sill and Bourbeau Sill

respectively higher up in the stratigraphy, has been emplaced at the lower contact of the Blondeau formation; usually variolitic lavas marks the base of the Blondeau cycle. Locally the stratigraphy underwent poly-phase regional deformation.

On the property under study, the dominant lithological features are the Ventures sill and felsic volcanics of the Blondeau formation affected by regional folding. The Ventures Sill has been overturned and drag-folded into a prominent "nose" which was later truncated by a regional fault (Gwillin Fault). The fold has an easterly "plunge" (45° to 65°).

The ore deposits in Chapais area are described as a series of chalcopyrite-bearing +/- quartz veins also carrying secondary gold and silver grades. The mineralization of economic interest appears largely restricted to the gabbro, forming the upper half of the Ventures Sill.

The main copper-veins at Springer shaft are usually oriented E-W (sub-parallel to the axial plane of the fold) nevertheless conjugate sets of fractures have been described. The main ore- veins at Perry shaft are oriented more NW-SE perpendicular to the contact of the Ventures Sill with the Blondeau felsic volcanics.

These veins vary from massive chalcopyrite to chalcopyrite-bearing quartz veins that occupy the fracture / shear system. Pyrite, pyrrhotite, minor sphalerite, galena, molybdenite and arsenopyrite are also present. Sparse linnaeite, cobaltite, pentlandite, millerite, and gersdorffite have been described in the area (Watkins & Riverin, 1982). Native Au occurs with pyrite and chalcopyrite and other metallic minerals include magnetite, scheelite, hematite, ilmenite and rutile. The concentration of gold associated to the copper veins appears to increase toward the tops of the sequence (Bourbeau Sill).

A publication by Watkins & Riverin (1982) shows a general increase in the width of the mineralization of the main vein (Vein #3) at the Ventures gabbro / felsic volcanics contact close to the nose of the fold at the west end of the property. This trend is also confirmed at depth along the axis of the fold. A cross-section of the main mineralized veins at Springer clearly indicates two different dips for the mineralized structures suggesting possibly different episodes of mineralization. The ore veins at Perry also present a different dip.

Deposit Types

The Opemiska-type copper veins have been mined for over 30 years in Chapais; nevertheless in the region, the following types of mineralization should not be overlooked.

- Shear-related Cu-Au veins formed through magmatic hydrothermal processes (RPA Inc. 2013)
- **V**olcanogenic **M**assive **S**ulphide (VMS) deposits

The proposed genetic model (Watkins-Riverin 1982) involves the leaching of metals and sulphur from a source horizon within the Blondeau Formation, and redisposition of sulphides within open fractures.

A recent article (Leclerc F. and al., 2012) re-evaluated new geophysical data and field studies to provide a framework for syngenetic and epigenetic mineralization. They concluded that mineralization in the Chapais-Chibougamau area is synvolcanic (volcanogenic massive sulfide (VMS)), synmagmatic (Fe-Ti-V, Ni-Cu, Au-Ag-Cu-Zn-Pb veins & Chibougamau-type Cu-Au veins), and shear zone hosted (including Opemiska Cu-Au veins).

Exploration

No field work has yet been conducted by PowerOre Inc. on the Opemiska property, nevertheless recent data (geophysical surveys and surface diamond drilling) acquired by the previous owner (Ex-In), permits to gain a better understanding of the mineralization and structure at Springer and Perry shafts, as it is being incorporated into a 3D model. During the period of 2006 to 2016 Ex-In completed 4 core drilling campaigns for a total of 4,964 linear meters in 78 short drill holes testing near surface mineralization.

Independent consultants Roscoe Postle Associates (RPA) also completed two internal reports for Ex-In; the first report in 2013 covered the exploration potential at Springer Mine and a second report in 2014 was centered on Perry Mine.

RPA's reports in 2013 and 2014 outlined significant "EXPLORATION TARGETS" for open pit and underground exploration potential. The following conclusions were drawn from the systematic evaluation of the available data:

1-) At **Springer** the calculated potential for open pit varies from 16 to 33 million short tons (14.5 to 29.9 million tonnes) grading 1.0% - 1.4% Cu and 0.37 g/t – 0.62 g/t Au;

2-) At **Perry** the open pit potential is between 0.5 to 1.4 million short tons (0.45 to 12.7 million tonnes) grading 1.0% - 1.5% Cu. In addition, the potential underground target has a range of 3 to 11 million short tons (2.7 to 10.0 million tonnes) at a grade of 1.5% - 2.5% Cu.

The potential tonnage and grade of these targets is conceptual in nature. They are not a mineral resource. There has been insufficient exploration to define them as mineral resources and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the targets being delineated as mineral resources. PowerOre Inc. only considers these targets to be an indication of the presence of mineralization on the property and of the potential of the property to host an economic deposit at this time.

RPA is also of the opinion that an opportunity for potential open pit mining at the Springer mine may occur in the vicinity of the Rhyolite-Ventures Gabbro contact, where stockworks of veins and veinlets have been observed:

- 20 Zone
- Between 43 Zone and No. 4 Vein
- Between No. 5 Vein and No .7 Vein.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Opemiska Property was the subject of mining activities between 1953 and 1991 during which time Falconbridge operated two mines, the Springer and the Perry, from three shafts. Falconbridge mined numerous veins and as part of its ongoing development activities, the company drilled over 800,000 metres of core from nearly 14,500 surface and underground holes and collected over 300,000 samples for assay. Thousands of paper maps representing level plans + vertical and longitudinal sections are available but unfortunately no drill core was preserved nor do any pulps or reject samples remain from this work. As a result, it is not possible to ascertain the quality of the assays even though it is expected that accuracy was good overall simply because it was a mining operation and undertook reconciliation of predicted mining reserves with actual mining results. However, it should be possible to validate the old assays by conducting a limited twinning drilling program on surface holes for which collars can be positively identified. It is recommended that at least 15 to 20 new holes be twinned in this fashion to confirm the accuracy of historical drilling assays and this may provide the basis to validate all the historical drilling done at the mine, at least for the needs of an initial mineral resource estimate. The Falconbridge drill results will be valuable, at least initially, to indicate the economic possibilities presented by the low grade material around the veins.

All the assaying will be accompanied by rigorous QA / QC measures to ensure the highest standard of quality for the project. Matrix-matched certified reference pulp standards and blanks will be inserted in the assay batches and approximately 5% to 10% of mineralized samples will be randomly selected for analysis at a second laboratory. In addition a systematic program of bulk density measurements will be implemented using the Pycnometer instrumental method to calibrate the density of all mineralization and alteration types and all host rock varieties. In addition to using density standards to control the calibration, the Pycnometer method will be validated by measuring a suite of samples using the Archimedes method (density p= mass / volume).

Along with the drilling it is recommended that, where the overburden is less than 2 metres thick, the known veins be mechanically stripped, washed and sampled to provide additional sampling results for the estimation of the grade and tonnages of the crown pillars. This will be very important in the early years of the eventual mining project when the stripping ratio will be low and the high grade crown pillars will be available for mining and processing.

Finally, the project will benefit from super-high resolution imagery available from drone surveying. Adding a high resolution drone magnetic survey will be only a modest addition to the cost of the survey.

The proposed work program is budgeted at $500,000 and will start as soon as snow is melted. Drilling can start as early as the beginning of June and be completed by mid-July and a mineral resource estimate completed and available for publication by the end of Q3-2019.

Budget

Opemiska Mine Project				All Canadian $
		Units	Unit Cost	Cost
Planning and Logistics	days	10	$ 650.00	$ 6,500.00
Data Validation and 3D Modeling	days	40	$ 400.00	$ 16,000.00
Diamond Drilling	metres	2000	$ 100.00	$ 200,000.00
Stripping and Washing	days	20	$ 1,300.00	$ 26,000.00
Mapping and Sampling	days	20	$ 500.00	$ 10,000.00
Assays (Cu, Au, Ag, Co)	units	2200	$ 40.00	$ 88,000.00
Whole Rock Analyses	units	100	$ 50.00	$ 5,000.00
Geology	days	40	$ 450.00	$ 18,000.00
Field Technical Support	days	40	$ 350.00	$ 14,000.00
Travel and Accommodation	days	40	$ 350.00	$ 14,000.00
Drone magnetics and imagery	line kms	80	$ 120.00	$ 9,600.00
Resource Estimation and Technical Report	units	1		$ 30,000.00
Permits	units	1		$ 5,000.00
FN and Community Engagement	units	1		$ 5,000.00
Supervision	days	12	$ 650.00	$ 7,800.00
		Contingency (10%)		$ 45,100.00
			Total	**$ 500,000.00**

The program is judged to be fully warranted in order to adequately appraise and evaluate the mineral potential of this mining property, covering highly favourable geology and structure, in a reasonable and progressive manner. The Opemiska property with all information on hand offers the possibilities to be fast tracked to a PEA (Preliminary Economic Assessment). To the extent known, the author is not aware of any environmental permitting, legal claim title, socio-political, marketing or other constraints that could affect the development of this property.

Over the years, the Quebec government has demonstrated a willingness to encourage natural resources development through quick permitting, title security and financial incentives.

Figure 1: Location Map from internal report (RPA 2014)

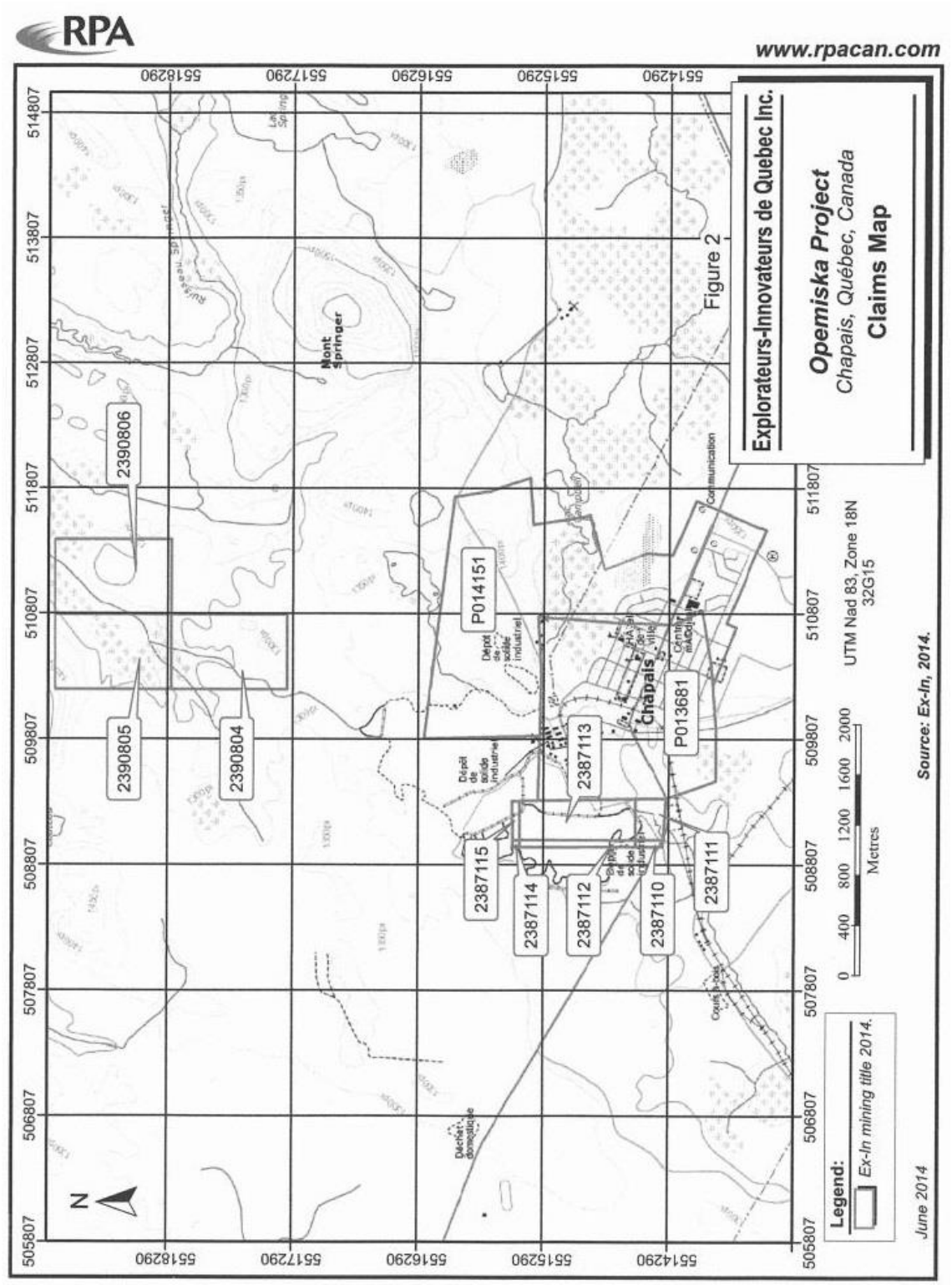
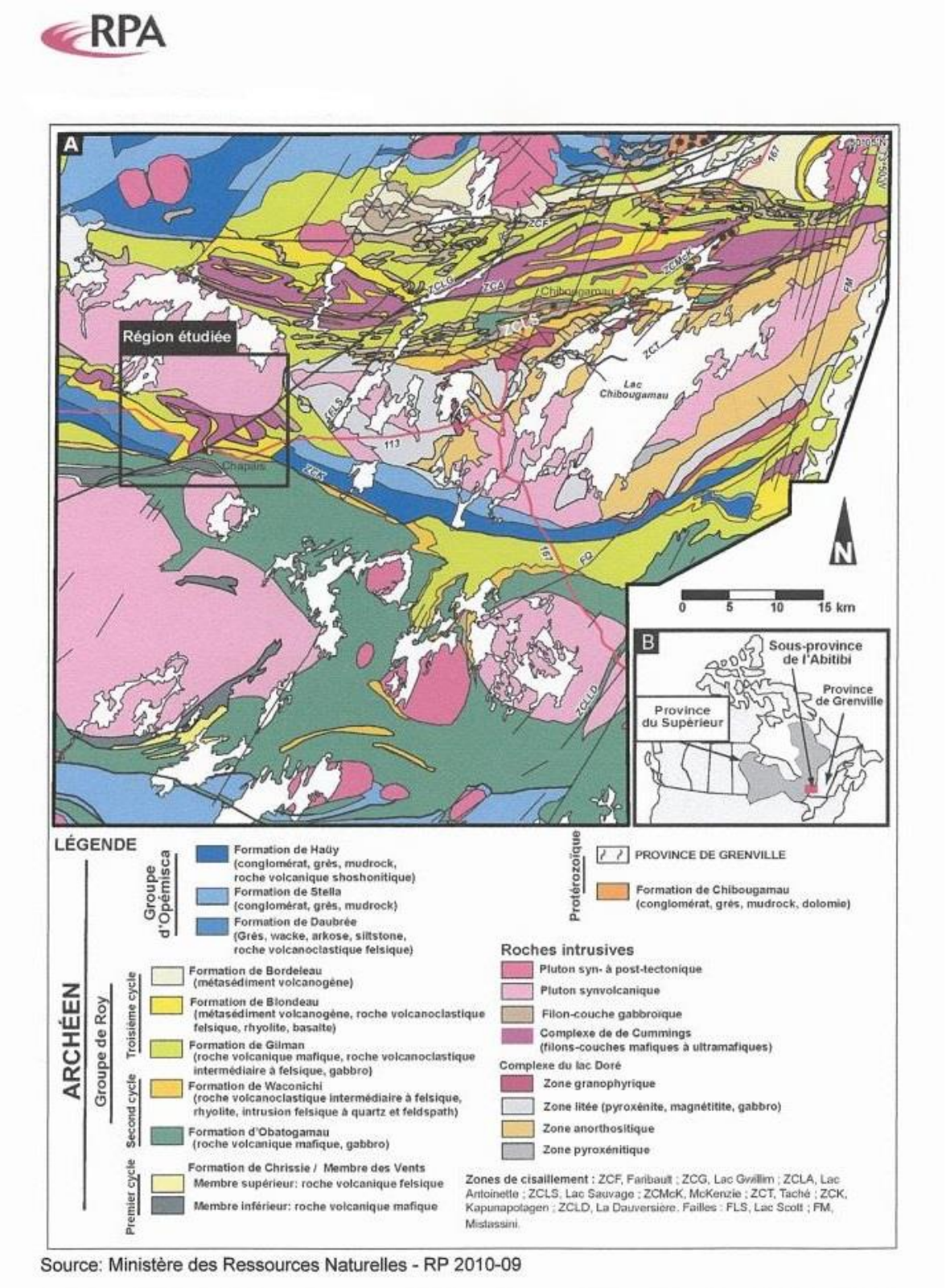
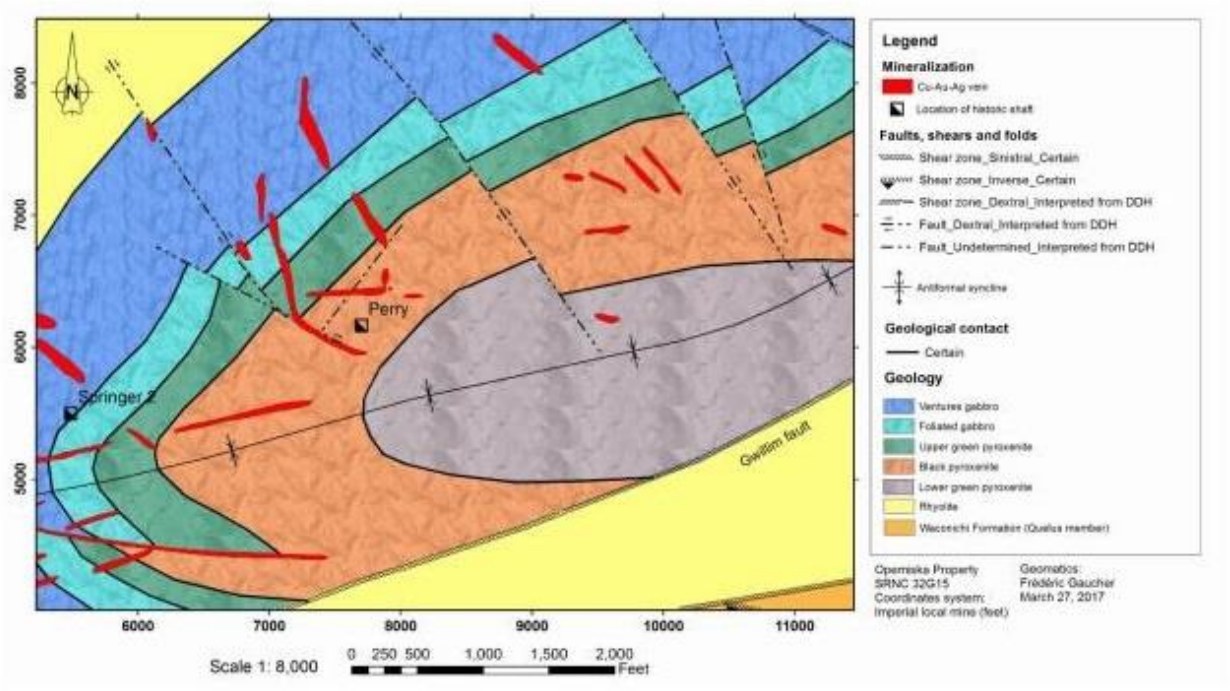


Figure 2: Access to Property & Sketch of Claims from RPA 2014



Source: Ministère des Ressources Naturelles - RP 2010-09

Figure 3: Regional Geology from RPA 2014



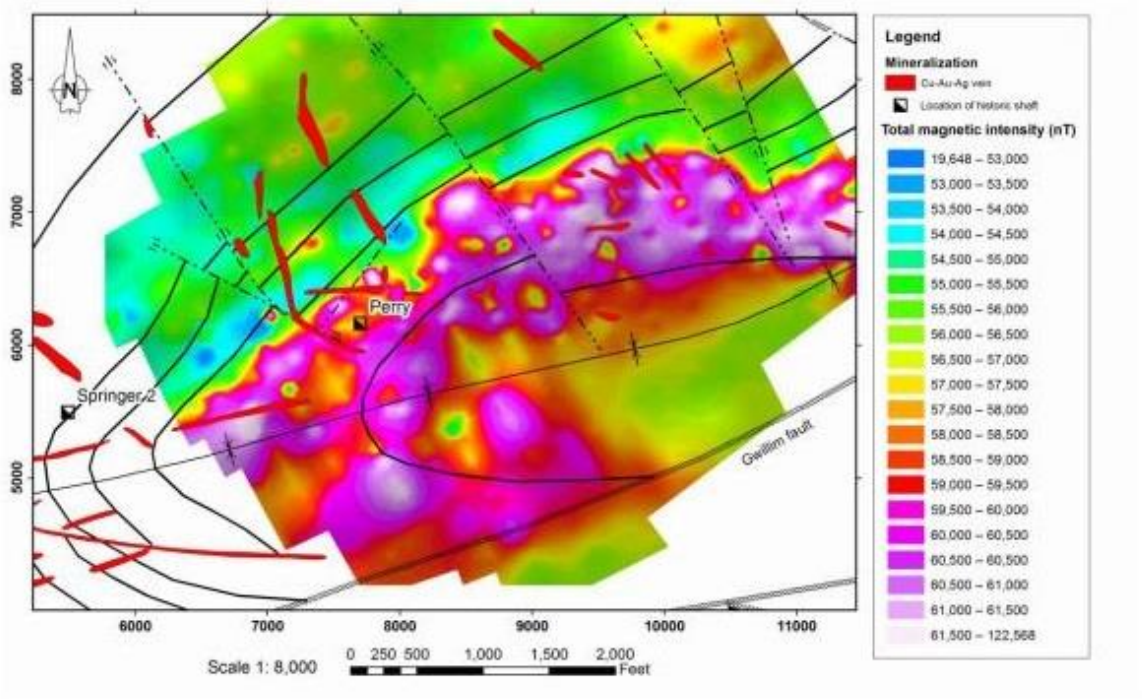


Figure 4: Local Geology and magnetic correlation; F. Gaucher (2017, M.Sc. Thesis, Laurentian University)

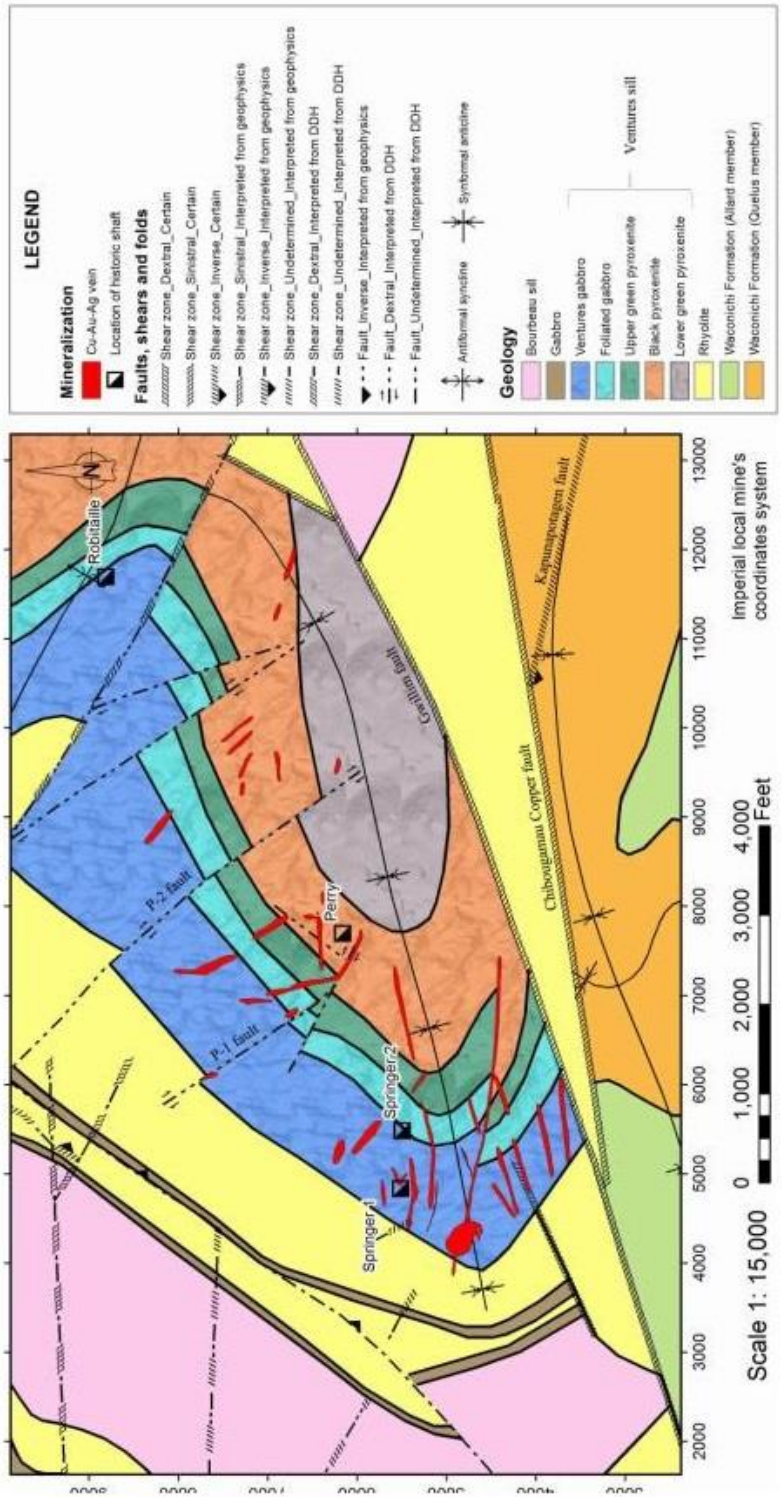


Figure 5: Surface Compilation Map; F. Gaucher (2017, M.Sc. Thesis, Laurentian University)

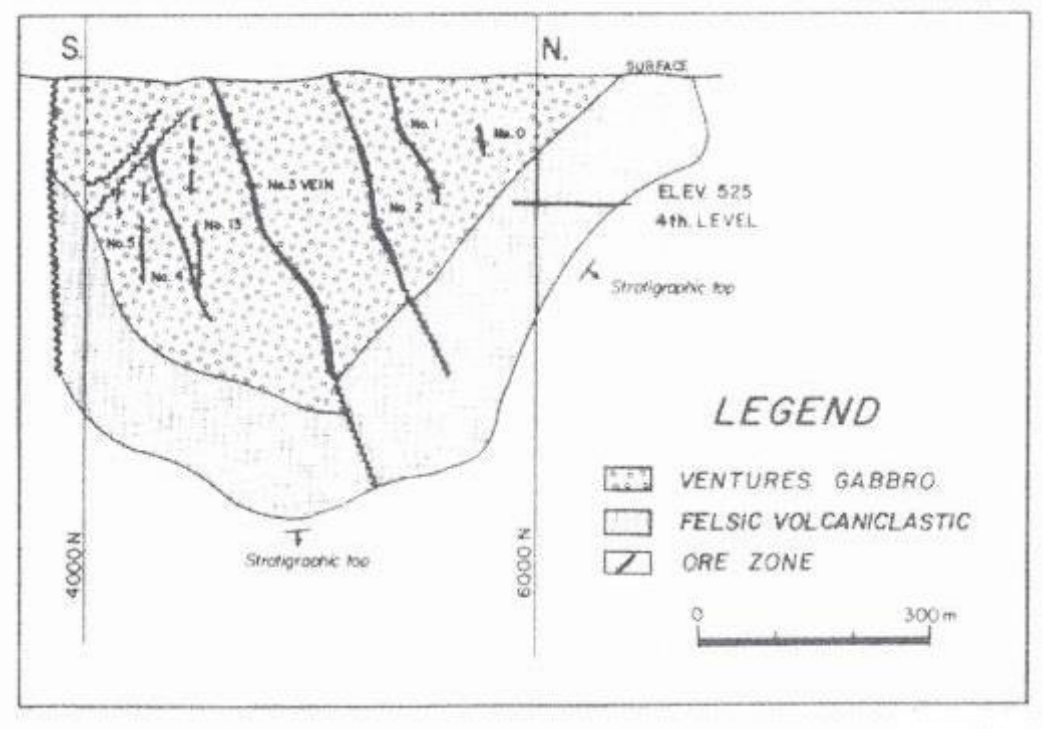


Figure 6: Cross Section Springer Mine (from Watkins & Riverin 1982)

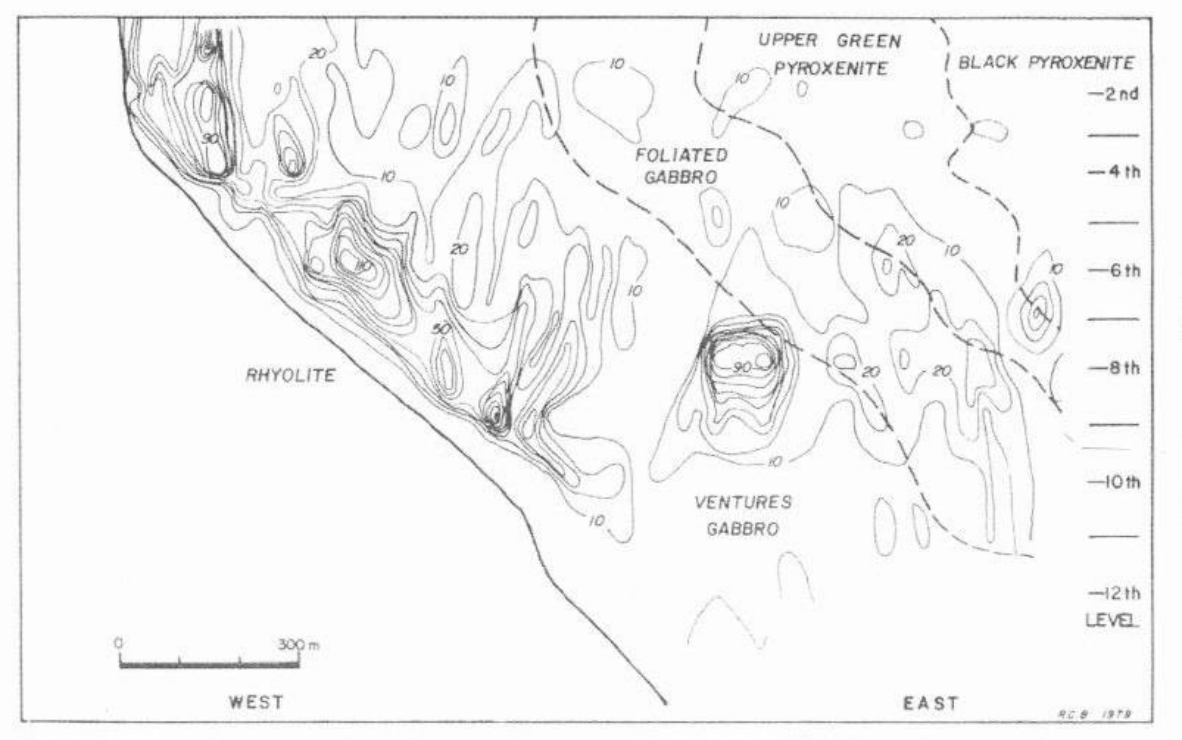


Figure 7: Contoured ore widths, longitudinal section No 3 Vein (from Watkins & Riverin 1982)

Introduction (item 2)

The following "Technical Report" has been mandated by Charles Beaudry, VP Exploration of PowerOre Inc. A business transaction has been negotiated whereby PowerOre Inc. of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, can acquired 100% interest into the Opemiska property, subject to certain conditions.

The scope of the report is to summarize all pertinent information on the mining claims referred to as the "OPEMISKA property" in order to assess its exploration and development potential.

The present "Technical Report" prepared by Claude P. Larouche, P. Eng. (OIQ), an independent consulting geological engineer, summarizes the up-to-date pertinent technical and scientific information relating to previous exploration and development carried out on the mining property under study. This report is prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 "*Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects"* and is formatted according to form NI 43-101F.

The mining property under study is considered an advance exploration project based on the amount of high quality data available to the author who did not cover the chapters on mineral processing and metallurgical testing, mineral resources estimates, mineral reserves, mining methods, recovery methods, project infrastructure, markets study and contracts, environmental studies, permitting and social or community impact, capital and operating costs, and economic analyses. The purpose of PowerOre acquisition of the OPEMISKA Copper Complex is to evaluate the potential of an open-pit project in what was originally a high grade underground operation.

For the present study, the author incorporated pertinent geological, geochemical, geophysical, structural and other technical data included within published reports and articles, and also documents within the Quebec Ministry of Natural Resources assessment work files (SIGEOM A LA CARTE; www.sigeom.mines.gouv.qc.ca) for results of surface exploration work completed on the property and surrounding areas.

Nevertheless, the main source of data came from the previous owner (Ex-In) who supplied PowerOre Inc. with a digital databank of surface and underground drilling, numerous (more than 1,000) surface compilation maps, sections, level plans and longitudinal sections in digital format and also two internal reports (compiled by RPA 2013, 2014) on the exploration potential at Springer and Perry Mines (former copper-gold-silver producers) along with all information on the recent work (diamond drilling, surface sampling and ground geophysical surveys) completed by Ex-In during the period of 2006 to 2017.

The digital databank includes:

Type of DDH	Number of holes	Total length m	Number of assays		
			Cu	Ag	Au
Surface	827 holes	115,418.6 m	13,252 assays	3,528 assays	2,706 assays
Underground	8,410 holes	444,254.9 m	133,174 assays	47,518 assays	39,546 assays

Source of data: RPA Inc. (2013) internal report

For the databank the original entry was contracted out by Ex-In to a Chinese service group. This data was subsequently audited by Ex-In and independent consultant Bernard Salmon (Roscoe Postle Associates Inc.) who also worked as mine geologist at Opemiska during the period of 1982 to 1986). Mr. Salmon also published two papers on distribution of copper mineralization (1982) & structure, mineral distribution and wallrock alteration on No 7 Vein (1984).

The author did not visit the property specifically for the present report having worked on the property and adjacent grounds for many years. The author also personally described the drill core resulting from the 2016 drilling program on the property, marked all of the samples to be assayed and supervised an independent technician who cut all of the core samples which were shipped directly to a commercial laboratory.

It should be noted that most of the original data has been compiled in the Imperial system. Within the present report all values have been converted into metric using factors presented in Table 1.

Table 1: List of abbreviations and conversion factors used in the text and calculations:

1 ounce per short ton			34.2865 grams per metric tonne		
1 gram per tonne			0.02941 ounce per ton		
1 short ton			0.9072 metric tonne		
1 metric tonne			1.1023 short ton		
tonne	=	metric tonne	ton	=	short ton
g	=	grams	oz.	=	ounce
opt	=	ounce per ton	g/t	=	grams per metric tonne
kg	=	kilograms	km	=	kilometer(s)
m	=	meter(s)	‘	=	foot
“	=	inch(es)	Cm	=	centimeter(s)
ppb	=	part per billion	ppm	=	part per million
C°	=	Degree Centigrade	tpd	=	ton per day
Ha	=	hectare(s)			
1 acre	=	0.4047 Ha	1 Ha	=	2.4711 acres
1 foot	=	0.3048 meter	1 meter	=	3.28083 feet
1 mile	=	1.6093 km	1 km	=	0.6214 mile

N	=	North	S	=	South
E	=	East	W	=	West
NE	=	North-East	NW	=	North-West
SE	=	South-East	SW	=	South-West
Au	=	Gold	Ag	=	Argent
As	=	Arsenic	Cd	=	Cadmium
Cu	=	Copper	Co	=	Cobalt
Fe	=	Iron	Mo	=	Molybdenum
Pb	=	Lead	Ti	=	Titanium
V	=	Vanadium	W	=	Tugnsten
Zn	=	Zinc			
CDN$	=	canadian dollar(s)	OIQ	=	Order Engineer Quebec
OGQ	=	Order Geologist Quebec	P. Eng.	=	Professional Engineer
P. Geo.	=	Professional Geologist			
QA	=	Quality Assurance	QC	=	Quality Control

Reliance on Other Expert (item 3)

The author Claude P. Larouche, P. Eng., independent consultant with Ovalbay Geological Services Inc., prepared all the items in this report. The information, conclusions and recommendations contained herein are based on:

- Information made available to the author by the previous owner (Ex-In) at the time of preparation of the report
- Data supplied by outside sources (referenced)
- A detailed compilation of “assessment work files” (Sigeom à la Carte)
- Assumptions, conditions and qualifications set forth in the report.

Historical analytical data (collected in the Imperial measurement system) has not been presented as originally collected. The data in the present report has been converted into the Metric system, using factors of conversions presented in table 1.

The author assumed that the reports and other data listed in the “Reference” section are substantially accurate and complete. The author of the present “technical report” takes responsibility for and has made the necessary investigation to reasonably rely on the information contained in the present report. The information, conclusions, opinions and estimates contained herein resulted from the author who personally conducted the review and appraisal of the data available to the author at the time of preparation of the report.

The author also believes that pertinent information included in the preparation of the report and its conclusions and recommendations are valid and appropriate considering the status of the project and the purpose for which the report in intended. The author did not visit

the property, nevertheless C. Larouche was involved as a consultant with the previous owners, conducted the 2016 diamond drilling program and personally worked on the adjacent property for the last 12 years.

The author is not qualified to comment on legal title, tenure, land acquisitions, compensations and permitting. Accordingly the author has relied upon the representations and judgement of the company. Nevertheless the author has made all reasonable efforts to outline any land tenure or environmental issues relating to the "Opemiska" property that would make the report misleading.

The recommended exploration program is based on the project technical data which is judged to be appropriate in a reasonable progressive and economic mineral evaluation of such property.

Property Description and Location (item 4)

The "Opemiska" mining property, recently optioned by PowerOre, lies within the NE portion of the Abitibi volcanic belt, adjacent to the Municipality of Chapais, some 500 km north of Montreal, Quebec, Canada (Figure 1). The claims are located within the SW quadrant of Levy Township, on NTS Sheet 32-G15, and the mineral rights extend under most of the town of Chapais. Three producing shafts (1953-1991; Springer 1, Springer 2 and Perry) are present NW of the town of Chapais are located on the mining property under study.

The property is comprised of 14 individual map-designated cells (claims) covering an aggregate area of approximately 798 Ha (1994 acres) in two adjacent blocks (Figure 2), referred to as the "main" block and the "north" block. There are no surface rights associated to the claims. A list of claims, expiry dates, area, renewal fees and work requirements in presented in the following table (Table 2). The claims are still recorded under the name of the previous owners:

Explorateurs-Innovateurs de Quebec Inc. (Ex-In)
Client Number: 730 NEQ: 1143955343
860, boulevard Chaudière, bureau 202
Québec, QC, Canada,
G1X 4B7

Table 2: Statistics on Ex-In Opemiska claims

Claim #	Expiration Date	Area Ha	Fees	Work requirement	Banked credit
Main Block					
CDC 2387110	June 21, 2019	1,2	$ 32.77	$ 650.00	$ 0.00
CDC 2387111	June 21, 2019	7,57	$ 32.77	$ 650.00	$ 251.82
CDC 2387112	June 21, 2019	5,27	$ 32.77	$ 650.00	$ 0.00
CDC 2387113	June 21, 2019	29,27	$ 64.09	$ 1,625.00	$ 1,862.00
CDC 2387114	June 21, 2019	0,31	$ 32.77	$ 650.00	$ 0.00
CDC 2387115	June 21, 2019	1,71	$ 32.77	$ 650.00	$ 0.00
CLD PO 13681	June 21, 2019	193,91	$ 97.15	$ 2,340.00	$ 809,586.06
CLD PO 14151	June 19, 2019	278,99	$ 97.15	$ 2,340.00	$ 190,569.47
CDC 2466404	Oct. 19, 2020	1,72	$ 32.77	$ 325.00	$ 0.00
North Block					
CDC 2390804	Sept. 16, 2019	55,55	$ 64.09	$ 780.00	$ 9,397.00
CDC 2390805	Sept. 16, 2019	55,54	$ 64.09	$ 780.00	$ 0.00
CDC 2390806	Sept. 16, 2019	55,54	$ 64.09	$ 780.00	$ 0.00
CDC 2526895	Nov, 11, 2020	55,54	$ 64.09	$ 780.00	$ 0.00
CDC 2526896	Nov. 11, 2020	55,54	$ 64.09	$ 780.00	$ 0.00

Land Tenure

In the Province of Quebec, the granting of rights related to mining for minerals is primarily governed by the Mining Act (Québec) and administrated by the Quebec Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (the "Ministry" or the MERN). Rights in or over mineral substance in Quebec form part of the "domain of the State" (public domain) and are subject to limited exceptions for privately owned mineral substance. Mining titles for mineral substance within the public domain are granted and managed by MERN (www. Gestim).

Mining Claims

A "claim" is the only exploration title for mineral substances (other than surface mineral substances, petroleum, natural gas and brine) currently issued in the Province of Québec. A claim gives its holder the exclusive right to explore for mineral substances in the lands subject to the claim but does not entitled its holder to extract mineral substances, except for sampling and then only in limited quantities. In order to mine mineral substance, the holder of a claim must obtain a mining lease.

The electronic map designation is the most common method of acquiring new claims from the MERN; whereby an applicant makes an online selection of available pre-mapped claim cells. In rare Territories claims can be obtained by staking.

A claim is issued for two year periods. At the end of every two year period, a claim can be renewed by the holder provided that the holder: a-) submits a renewal application an least 60 days prior to the claim expiry date; b-) pays the required fees, which vary according to the surface area of the claim, its location and the date upon which the application is received; and c-) satisfies the work requirements related to the claims, which requires that the holder submits the assessment work report and work declaration forms at least 60 days before the claim expiry date. Filling within the 60 day period is subject to late submission payment fees.

When renewing a claim, a holder may apply excess work credits from another claim held under his control, up to the amount required for the renewal. The claim under renewal must be located within a radius of 4.5 km from the center of the claim from which the credits will be used but need not be contiguous. Excess work credits can only be carried forward for a period of 12 years, and after 12 years the balance of the unused credit will be cancelled. If required work was not performed or was insufficient to cover renewal of the claim, the holder may renew the claim by paying an amount equal to double the minimum cost of work that should have been performed.

The earliest date for the next claim renewal of the OPEMISKA property is April 2019, which is 60 days prior to expiry date to avoid penalties.

Permitting

When land in the Province of Quebec is not privately owned, it belongs primarily to the Crown, and in most relevant instances, this is the Province of Quebec. In the case of Crown land, access is generally unlimited.

No work permit is required in the Province of Québec in order to conduct mapping, sampling and geophysical surveys in relation to a claim. The holder may extract and dispatch mineral substances, but only for geological or geochemical sampling and in a quantity not in excess of 50 metric tons.

A regular forest management permit or “permis d’intervention en forêt” is required to be obtained from the MERN in order to conduct surface drilling, trenching or stripping on the property. Additional permitting and environmental studies would be required if a claim were to be developed beyond the exploration stage.

At the present time, PowerOre has not yet obtained any permits related to recommended exploration program but has initiated the administrative process to obtain such permits. Permitting for underground exploration is more complex to negotiate, involving numerous levels of regulations.

More recently additional requirements became mandatory for exploration close to city centers. It is recommended that the owner of a claim conforms to certain additional conditions, obligations or restrictions as part of the exercise of its mining rights notably:

-) Article 65 of the mining act states that when a claim is located on the territory of a local municipality, the owner of the claim must "INFORM" the municipality and also the private land owners of the exploration work that are being planned at least 30 days before the beginning of program.

-) Article 71.1 of the mining act also states that before December 31st of each year, the owner of a claim must transmit to the Ministry a report (the *"Annual Report")* which mention, per claim, all exploration work completed during the year.

Finally, the claims being located on the territory of the Municipality of Chapais, adjacent to Eeyou Istchee Baie James Territories, there is an obligation to consult with First Nations. Usually presentation of the project to a Board Meeting is a first step; in this case the closest reserve is OUJE-BOUGOUMOU.

The Opemiska claims are also located on "Category lll" lands on which Native people can, while respecting the principles of conservation, carry on their traditional activities year round, and on which they have exclusive rights to certain animal species.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, Physiography (item 5)

The Chapais – Chibougamau area is an active mining and forestry center with a population of over 10,000 residents. Chapais borders highway # 113 and is located some 45 km west of Chibougamau which straddles highway # 167. Highway # 113 connects Chapais to the Abitibi and highway #167 heads south to the Saguenay – Lac St-Jean area.

The Chapais - Chibougamau area is serviced by the same airport, located between the two towns, and offers daily regular scheduled direct flights to Montreal, Quebec (Air Creebec).

The claims comprise two blocks, the main block partly underlies the town of Chapais and the "North Block" of claims, about 1.0 km north of the main block, can easily be accessed via forestry roads. The area around the North Block has been recently harvested nevertheless some areas are still forested with tall spruce, jack pine, birch and poplar.

The area has a humid sub-arctic continental climate with cool summers and no dry season. Climate conditions are fairly typical of the Canadian Shields; the temperature varies from an average minimum of -26° C in winter (January and February) to an average maximum of 22° C in the summer (July and August). Nevertheless temperatures below -36° C or above +27° C can be expected. Rainfall is usually frequent in the summer along with snowfall in the winter. The "warm" season usually lasts from mid-May to mid-September and the "cold" season from early December to early March.

A highly specialized work force resides in Chibougamau and within the Abitibi region. The successful mining history of Chapais – Chibougamau over the last 60 years resulted in the establishment of very experienced miners along with the full range of associated secondary tradesmanships.

Hydro-electric power, sufficient water for mining operations, and good infrastructure for exploration and mining operations along with skilled labour are readily available.

The physiography of the general area is one of rolling hills and abundant lakes and rivers. Forest cover is variable, selected areas have been harvested. The overburden cover generally consists of sand, clay and boulders varying in thickness from 1.0 m to locally more than 80 meters (major regional faults). There are few bedrock exposures but widespread swampy areas are found within moderately to locally densely-forested sector.

The elevation of the lakes in the general area is approximately 390 meters above sea levels. The general elevation is around 400 m above sea level, except for Mont Springer located a few kilometers to the NE of the project (elevation 540 m).

History (item 6)

Three (3) main periods of mining activities have occurred on the mining property under study and the surrounding area. Also the original developer on the mining claims **Falconbridge Copper Limited** changed its name in 1980 to become **Corporation Falconbridge Copper** and again in 1987 to **Minnova Inc.**

Period: 1929 to 1953

Within the area, a preliminary phase of surface exploration and discoveries occurred on the Opemiska property and surrounding area following the discovery by Leo Springer in 1929 on what would become the Springer Mine.

The first development work on the property was done in 1935 (GM 02098) and consisted of trenching and diamond drilling. Underground development was undertaken in 1936. A three compartment shaft was sunk to 550 feet and extensive lateral work and underground drilling was carried out on the 150, 275, and 500 foot level. Work was suspended in 1937 because of low metal prices.

In 1951 a decision was made to re-open the mine and place it in production at an initial milling rate of 400 tons per day. The completion of the new highway connecting Chibougamau to St. Felicien, Lac St-John area, facilitated the opening of the mining industry in the Chapais – Chibougamau district.

GM-03556 (1929)

Geological Report by the MRN .... Claims Springer....; Retty, J.A.

The report describes the "Lake Opemiska Copper showing" which was visited in 1929. The find was made by Mr. Leo Springer of the Springer Syndicate, assisted by Lloyd Rochester, a pilot of Prospectors Airways. The showing lies on high outcrops, quite visible as the area was burned at the time. The rock in which the major find of chalcopyrite exists is a gabbro dyke. The mineralized area is 1,200 feet long and 800 feet wide from North to South.

GM-03558 (1933)

Geological Report with Technical Evaluation; Opemiska Copper Mines Ltd.; Huston, M.B.; Energy Mines and Resources Canada. Map showing original drilling (+ composites) and also trenches with assays.

GM-03559 (1935)

Information Report; Opemiska Copper Mines Ltd.; Taschereau, R.H.; MRN

GM-01833 (1952)

Interim Report on Geology and Diamond Drilling Results; OPEMISKA Copper Mines Ltd.; Derry D.R.

GM-02005 (1951)

Resume of Exploration and Development Activities by Graham R.B.; Evaluation Technique;

GM-02098 (1952)

Report on Opemiska Copper Mines; Thompson J.M.; for OPEMISKA COPPER MINES (QUE).

The old buildings were rehabilitated along with new constructions, including a new concrete shaft collar. A total of 20,000 feet of exploratory surface drilling has been completed in 1952.

Period: 1953 to 1991

The OPEMISKA property was in production from 1953 to 1991 and close officially June 1991 after more than 37 years. Total production from Springer, Perry, Robitaille and Cooke amounts to 23,989,030 tonnes which produce 517,126 tonnes Copper, 27,074 kg of gold and 282,000 kg of silver (DV 92-01).

GM-2700 (1954)

Information Report; Cornwall, F.W. for the MRN; OPEMISKA COPPER MINES LTD

GM-04273 (1956)

Information Report; Opemiska Copper Mines Ltd.; Assad, J.R.; MRN

Sketch Map with "Campbell Lake Fault".

Opemiska Copper Mines went into production in December 1953. The production came from 7 easterly-trending ore zones; the No 1, 2, 3 (or main ore zone), 3l, 4, 5 and No 6 zones. They mentioned that all mineralized structures are sharp-walled except for No 3 or "main ore zone" is hosted by a shear or fault zone containing a breccia-type ore showing: altered gabbro remnants set in a sulfide (mainly chalcopyrite) matrix. It is mentioned that this "ore shoot" does not outcrop at surface but widens at depth; at the 525' level it is 9' wide, at the 625' level it is 14' wide and at the 975' level it is 23.8' wide.

Detailed drilling in the spring of 1956 outlined an important ore body in the Perry Zone area. The outlined ore body strikes N-30°W and dips 56° to the North. A fault with a strike of N-50°W and a south dip lies from 50 to 400 feet southwest of the ore zone.

The mineralization in this Perry zone is described as heavy impregnation of sulfides in the host rocks with some sections of massive sulphides. The alteration is partial chloritization without marked change to the original rock texture. The sulfides present are mainly chalcopyrite and pyrite with some pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite. Quartz vein sections containing sulfides are common in the ore horizon.

GM-46158 (1987)

Rapport Géologique de la Partie Nord Ouest de la Propriété Bourbeau West; Cormier J.M.; MINNOVA INC.

Very detailed surface compilation map of the area, including geology from outcrops, surface projections of drill holes and pertinent assays results. On the map, significant zones of "fuchsite" alteration (30.0 m) have been identified north of the Perry Mine. Drill hole S-700 intersected 17.81 g/t Au over 0.3 m within a similar fuchsite zone which is commonly associated to gold mineralization. Just NW of the "Glory Hole" at the western end of No 3 Vein (main vein), previous surface exploration intersected gold mineralization within felsic volcanics in close proximity to the upper contact of the Ventures Sill. Drill hole S-490 intersected a grade of 1.47 g/t Au over a length of 13.4 m (0.043 opt Au over 44.0 feet) and hole S-520 cut 1.34 g/t Au over 11.6 m (0.039 opt Au over 38.0 feet).

MM 87-03 (1989)

Etude métallogenique (aurifère) du Filon Couche de Bourbeau (région de Chibougamau); MRN; Dubé B., Guha J.,

Good study on the mineralization at Cooke Mine on the adjacent property.

GM-049654 (1990)

Rapport des travaux d'exploration effectués entre le 1er Septembre 1986 et le 31 Mars 1987 sur les propriétés minières de Minnova Inc., Division Opemiska, canton Levy; Doiron G., géologue de projet; 30 Avril 1987 (numerous maps are appended to the report: sections, level plans, drifts, and longitudinal sections detailing Veine 10-2S, #4, #5, #6 at SPRINGER & Vein A at PERRY beside work carried at adjacent Cooke Mine).

In October 1986 an agreement between Minnova (formerly Falconbridge) and Quebec Ministry of Energy and Resources facilitated an exploration program at Springer, Perry and Cooke Mine which were all part of the Minnova / Opemiska Division at the time. On the 3 projects, underground drilling totalled 119 drill holes for 13,263 linear meters (43,502 feet) and exploration drifts for 667 meters (2,187 feet). The report mentions that as of March 31, 1987 a total of 24,986,356 tons of ore grading 2.29% Cu, 0.033 opt Au, and 0.35 opt Ag have been extracted from 4 distinct deposits (Springer, Perry, Robitaille and Cooke). It is also stated that in 1987 with the low copper price, secondary products (Au – Ag) became targets for exploration.

Period: 1993 to present

Surface exploration works completed by the previous owner (Ex-In) since 1993, the date of the acquisition of the mining rights, is described within the present chapter. This exploration work confirms the significant amount of "banked credits" present on some of the claims comprising the OPEMISKA property.

GM-55059 (1994)

Géologie et Levé au BEEP MAT effectué sur la Propriété OPEMISCA; E. Gaucher; GEOSIG Inc.

This survey permitted to further detail a copper mineralized zone at surface on the adjacent claims, to the SE of the Robitaille Zobe. A good compilation map is also presented with surface drilling and mineralized intersections of economic interest are also highlighted.

MM 91-02 (1994)

Géologie et compilation géologique de la région de Chapais; Morin R., Ressources Naturelles du Canada & Ministère des Ressources Naturelles du Québec

The following figures have been published for the Chapais producers:

- Springer: 12,468,000 tonnes @ 2.56% Cu, 1.23 g/t Au
- Perry: 8,890,720 tonnes @ 2.16% Cu, 0.24 g/t Au
- Robitaille: 200,000 tonnes @ 1.86% Cu
- Cooke: 1,800,000,tonnes @ 0.66% Cu, 5.17 g/t Au

DV 98-03 (1998)

Géologie et Metallogénie du District Minier de Chapais-Chibougamau; Ministère Richesses Naturelles (MRN); Nouvelle Vision du Potential de Découverte; Editeur: Pierre Pilote

A description of the "Opemiska-type" copper vein is given. The presence of these veins is practically restricted to a fracture system well developed within a folded portion of the Ventures Sill; the mineralized veins are located within the gabbroic upper portion of the Sill which is part of the Cummings Complex.

Based on the work by Dimroth et al. (1984), Daigneault et Allard (1990) and Dubé et Guha (1992), it was concluded that the principal movement along the Gwillim Fault occurred after the formation of the mineralized faults / shears at Springer and Perry and has very little influence on this style of mineralization.

The main EW vein (Vein No 3) is the most important mineralized structure at Springer. Its horizontal extension is 900 m and the average width is 6.0 m; it has been mined to a depth of 1,000 m. Ore extracted from Vein No 3 totals 6,491,793 tonnes grading 2.61% Cu and 0.69g/t Au. Vein No 7 (also EW) extended for 606 m horizontally with an average width of 2.4 m. It was also mined to 1,000 m depth. A total of 616,320 tonnes of ore grading 1.88% Cu and 2.37 g/t Au has been extracted from this vein. Numerous other smaller veins have been mined at Springer for a total production of 12,500,000 tonnes of ore grading 2.56% Cu and 1.23 g/t Au.

The Perry shaft is located about 400 m east of Springer shaft. The mineralized structures are generally oriented NNW with a dip to the NE. Veins "B" and "D" were the most important. Vein "B" was mined for a length of 455 m, an average width of 12.0 m and a vertical continuity of 600 m. Vain "D" had a length of 330 m, a width of 7.6 m and a vertical extension of 750 m. Total production at Perry is reported at more than 9,000,000 tonnes grading 2.16% Cu and 0.24 g/t Au.

MB 98-06 (1998)

Compilation et Répartition des Gisements Polymetalliques à Tonnage évalué dans la Sous-Province de l'Abitibi; Lacroix, S.; Gouvernement du Québec, Ministère des Ressources Naturelles; Secteur Mines

This report mentions slightly higher tonnage and different grade for the Chapais mines, compared to Morin (1994).

- Springer (1953-1991): 12,964,844 tonnes @ 2.54% Cu, 0.28 g/t Ag, 0.48 g/t Au
- Perry (1965-1991): 9,041,915 tonnes @ 2.19% Cu, 0.11 g/t Ag, 0.02 g/t Au
- Robitaille (1969-1972): 188,000 tonnes @ 2.04% Cu, 11.21 g/t Ag, 0.53 g/t Au
- Cooke (1976-1989): 1,973,188 tonnes @ 0.66% Cu, 5.04 g/t Au

GM-60142 (2001)

Atlas des Gisements Abitibi, Fiche No 182; Springer; CONSOREM; Faure S., Gaboury D.

The Springer deposit is centered at UTM (Zone 18) at 509980E / 5515128N. Main mineralization Cu-Au; secondary mineralization Ag-Zn-Pb-Mo-W. Sulphides present Cp-Py-Po-Sp-Mg-Gl-Mo (sketch of surface geology (in colour) with projections main mineralized structures)

GM-60258 (2001)

Rentabilité de l'exploitation des pilliers de surface, Projet Mine Opemiska; E. Gaucher

GM-60259 (2001)

Métallurgie des rejets du moulin, projet Mine Opemiska; E. Gaucher, A. Laplante

Three (3) bags containing 30 samples were sent to A. Laplante, McGill University for a metallurgical test. The samples were collected 30 cm to 60 cm below surface on the tailings and the purpose was testing the recovery of gold and copper. During the correspondences it was mentioned that the best sampling material should be tailings produced during the period 1953 – 1955. The tests conducted by Knelson concentrator showed a low recovery (9%) on material grading 0.51 g/t Au, flotation showed recovery of 12% to 44% for copper and 17% to 57% for gold. It is recommended to further pulverize the material in order to free up more gold and copper.

GM-60262 (2001)

Plan d'affaire d'Ex-In Inc. sur Opemiska; Gaucher E., Gaucher P.

GM-60257 (2002)

Evaluation des Ressources en Cuivre et en Or exploitables a partir de la surface, Localisation des sites prioritaires a investiguer, Projet EX-07C, Mine Opemisca; Gaucher E.,

A compilation identified 24 sites (not mined but located above existing stopes) close to surface where either trenches or diamond drilling intersected a grade superior at 4.0 % copper over a width of greater than 2.0 m. The report also states than 14 of these sites were never considered for development being located further away from the underground workings.

Following a review of longitudinal sections on hand, it is stated that at Springer only veins 0, 1, 2 and west end of 3 were locally mined up to surface. At the time it appears that the surface pillar was restricted to 20 m. The "Glory Hole" at the west end of the # 3 and #4 veins at Springer graded 0.8% to 1.5% Cu, respectively. At Perry, vein A was mined to surface along with the west end of vein D2.

A series of targets has been defined as follows (Table at Springer and Perry Shafts in order to oriented exploration work:

Table 3: List of targets defined by Ex-In in 2002

Vein	DDH #	width	Cu %	Au g/t	Mine Grid (feet)	Depth	Underground workings
Springer Mine							
Vein 1	Channel sample	3.20 m	14.20	0.34	5275 N / 4945 E	1.50 m	Surface (stope @ 37.0 m below)
	Channel sample	2.10 m	4.20	2.06	5320 N / 4700 E	1.50 m	Surface (stope @ 18.0 m below)
Vein 2	Channel sample	1.98 m	9.10	4.80	5165 N / 4500 E	1.50 m	Surface (stope @ 61.0 m below)
	S-25	0.55 m	10.40	2.74	5205 N / 4266 E	3.35 m	no
	S-25	0.45 m	8.50	1.37	5195 N / 4266 E	6.40 m	no
Vein 2	Channel sample	2.87 m	4.30	0.34	5060 N / 5200 E	0.00 m	Surface (stope @ 25.9 m below)
	S-87	1.92 m	3.90	1.02	5070 N / 5348 E	6.70 m	(stope @ 23.8 m below)
Vein 2E	S-159	0.76 m	7.10	0.69	5377 N / 6504 E	4.57 m	no
	S-51	1.10 m	8.30	1.03	5599 N / 6091 E	17.07 m	no
	S-71	0.95 m	4.60	0.34	5723 N / 6100 E	8.23 m	no
Vein 3	S-54	0.64 m	15.50	11.65	4768 N / 5105 E	23.78 m	no
	S-68	1.74 m	3.90	6.17	4478 N / 4535 E	4.57 m	no
Vein 3	S-65	1.62 m	5.60	1.03	4608 N / 4705 E	5.49 m	(stope 11.3 m below)
Vein 3	S-714	2.13 m	7.60	---	4598 N / 4749 E	10.37 m	(stope 7.9 m below)
	S-752	1.16 m	14.50	1.03	4935 N / 4495 E	2.44 m	no
	S-184	1.07 m	4.90	0.00	5005 N / 4732 E	13.41 m	no
	S-808	29.36 m	1.10	----	5038 N / 4208 E	25.06 m	(stope ?)
	S-763	15.00 m	3.20	1.03	5010 N / 4202 E	22.00 m	(stope 2.4 m below)
	S-721	24.70 m	1.40	---	4660 N / 4550 E	12.20 m	???
Perry Mine							
Vein B2	S-944	2.56 m	12.80	0.34	6237 N / 7081 E	26.52 m	(surface pillar 18.3 m)
Vein B2	S-887	0.98 m	16.50	0.34	6226 N / 7072 E	18.90 m	(surface pillar 18.3 m)
Vein B2	S-887	1.68 m	11.80	0.69	6254 N / 7082 E	10.06 m	(stope 8.2 m below)
Vein B2	S-952	6.16 m	4.40	1.03	6379 N / 6991 E	18.90 m	(surface pillar 18.3 m)
Vein D2	S-41	0.49 m	10.20	0.69	6342 N / 7138 E	19.51 m	(mined)
Vein D2	S-953	5.18 m	10.80	0.34	6381 N / 7129 E	21.65 m	(mined)
Vein D2	S-162	2.38 m	6.50	0.00	6394 N / 7130 E	17.38 m	(mined)
Vein C	S-134	1.22 m	17.10	0.00	6292 N / 7404 E	13.11 m	(stope 23.5 m below)
Vein B	S-737	4.48 m	5.10	0.69	7250 N / 6925 E	10.06 m	(stope 2.2 m below)
Vein B	S-149	10.67 m	4.50	0.00	6876 N / 7041 E	38.11 m	(mined ?)
Vein D2	S-949	1.07 m	10.00	0.00	6135 N / 7225 E	15.85 m	???
Vein J-B	S-739	1.28 m	4.50	0.00	6970 N / 7268 E	26.52 m	no
	S-164	0.64 m	10.30	1.03	6466 N / 5946 E	27.44 m	no
GAP	S-874	1.49 m	13.60	0.34	7477 N / 5976 E	10.36 m	no
NE zone	S-256	1.07 m	5.70	0.34	7194 N / 9699 E	10.67 m	???
NE Zone	S255	3.02 m	6.00	0.69	7231 N / 9598 E	10.98 m	Not mentioned
L zone	S-615	1.22 m	9.20	0.34	6191 N / 10000 E	23.17 m	no

Note: the location of the targets is given as Mine Grid in feet within the report and presented in feet. The lengths in feet were converted in meters using the factor 3.28; the opt Au were converted into grams using factor of 34.25. The underground workings (stope) were estimated below the intersections reported. NOTE WIDTH ON MINERALIZATION FOR S-808, S-763 and S-721(Original data modified from GM 60257)

GM-60260 (2002)

Digitalisation des forages, mine Opemiska

A listing of all drill holes (S-0001 to S-1132) along with better assays results is given. Some tables show a direct correlation between higher grade copper mineralization and the presence of magnetite. Surface sampling was also conducted on the Opemiska property. On the assay certificates along with the better copper values some samples returned: up to 30.6 ppm Cd associated to 5331 ppm Zn, elevated Mo up to 2022 ppm, nickel up to 1030 ppm, locally weak anomaly of As up to 113 ppm, anomalous Co up to 976 ppm, and up to 41 ppm W. A surface compilation map from the report has been integrated into the present report as Figure 5: Surface compilation Map.

GM-60261 (2002)

Validation des Ressources de Minerais exploitables a ciel ouvert, phase 2 revisée, Mine Opemiska; Gaucher E.

GM-63383 (2007)

Campagne de forage, secteur de la Mine Opemiska, Projet EX-07C; hiver 2005-2006; St-Pierre R. & Gaucher E.

Table 4: Statistics on the 2006 surface core drilling

DDH #	UTM co-ordinates (Zone 18)		Azimuth	Dip	Length	Casing
	Easting	Northing				
110	509779	5515025	180°	-45°	16.50 m	3.00 m
111	509779	5515025	180°	-70°	15.00 m	1.77 m
113	509759	5515026	180°	-45°	15.00 m	1.50 m
114	509759	5515026	180°	-70°	21.00 m	1.47 m
115	509751	5515022	180°	-45°	15.00 m	1.22 m
116	509751	5515022	180°	-70°	21.00 m	1.22 m
117	509769	5515029	180°	-60°	20.00 m	10.88 m
118	509739	5515023	180°	-60°	18.00 m	0.30 m
119	509827	5514856	330°	-45°	14.00 m	0.59 m
120	509836	5514861	330°	-45°	13.50 m	1.30 m
121	509844	5514867	330°	-45°	18.00 m	0.34 m
122	509852	5514872	330°	-45°	18.00 m	0.20 m
123	509869	5514941	360°	-45°	21.00 m	2.07 m
124	509848	5514955	180°	-45°	18.00 m	2.00 m
125	509823	5514957	180°	-45°	15.00 m	0.63 m
126	509810	5514954	180°	-45°	13.50 m	1.14 m
127	509800	5514949	180°	-45°	15.00 m	1.50 m
128	509789	5514951	180°	-45°	15.00 m	2.00 m
129	511074	5515502	175°	-45°	21.00 m	1.60 m
132	511065	5515502	175°	-45°	21.00 m	2.50 m
133	511062	5515484	355°	-45°	21.00 m	0.53 m
135	511049	5515518	175°	-45°	21.00 m	3.12 m
138	510400	5513323	360°	-90°	25.50 m	3.00 m
139	509682	5514804	360°	-45°	20.00 m	1.78 m
140	509670	5514808	360°	-45°	19.68 m	1.35 m
141	509673	5514824	180°	-45°	30.00 m	0.93 m
142	509680	5514821	180°	-45°	23.36 m	1.00 m

143	509692	5514808	360°	-45°	18.50 m	1.20 m
144	509693	5514831	180°	-40°	27.50 m	1.00 m
146	509702	5514820	180°	-45°	30.00 m	4.57 m
147	509713	5514822	180°	-45°	18.00 m	1.50 m
148	509663	5514815	360°	-45°	22.50 m	1.70 m
149	509663	5514813	360°	-45°	11.80 m	0.82 m
150	509672	5514807	360°	-45°	20.00 m	1.00 m
151	509681	5514806	360°	-66°	15.0 m	4.51 m
152	511176	5515630	200°	-45°	24.00 m	10.36 m
153	511176	5515630	200°	-60°	30.00 m	11.72 m
154	511159	5515626	200°	-45°	21.00 m	10.50 m
155	511158	5515633	180°	-45°	18.00 m	12.15 m
156	511158	5515637	180°	-55°	30.00 m	4.79 m
157	511197	5515619	180°	-45°	24.00 m	9.99 m
158	511197	5515619	180°	-60°	29.50 m	6.79 m
159	511215	5515614	180°	-45°	27.00 m	7.57 m
160	511214	5515616	180°	-45°	15.00 m	7.00 m
165	511217	5515621	180°	-45°	33.00 m	7.00 m
166	511134	5515650	180°	-45°	51.00 m	2.89 m

Note: Within the report the azimuths of numerous drill holes are different from tables (locally 15°). Elevations are also given for drill holes. Casing length is also compiled to indicate areas favorable for stripping. Total meterage completed in 2006 is 970.8 meters in 46 holes.

Table 5: The following intersections were compiled from 2006 drilling

DDH #	from	to	length	Copper %	Silver ppm	Gold g/t
	m	m				
110				not assayed		
111				no sampling		
113	8.72	11.92	3.20 m	7.90		
114	10.08	10.56	0.48 m	12.30	45.20	5.88
115	5.43	7.70	2.27 m	1.80		
116				nil		
117	12.94	13.55	0.60 m	11.10	57.90	16.40
118	7.89	10.96	3.10 m	6.80		
119	5.05	5.92	0.90 m	26.30	117.00	6.20
120	9.00	10.36	1.40 m	20.00	77.95	9.57
121	14.67	15.30	0.60 m	2.70 (28.75)	130.00	1.44
122				no sampling		
123				no assay Cu		
124	7.82	8.85	1.00 m	6.80	42.00	2.96
125	5.85	6.78	0.90 m	2.10		
126			0.60 m	2.80 (0.28)		
127	6.69	7.11	0.40 m	3.80	24.00	1.10
128	2.00	3.00	1.00 m	7.90	44.00	1.95
129				no sampling		
132				no sampling		
133				no sampling		
135				no sampling		
138	16.50	17.50	1.00 m	9.30	50.00	1.79
138	22.79	23.65	0.90 m	10.40	66.00	0.63
139	8.80	10.00	1.20 m	4.00	13.20	0.37
140	10.22	11.10	0.90 m	15.00	53.56	1.17
141	10.90 ?	14.85 ?	3.40 m	7.10		
142	16.10	17.00	0.90 m	8.70	30.8	1.52
143	1.20	4.40	3.20 m	2.70		
144	21.55 ?	24.00 ?	2.20 m	4.00		
146	17.81	19.71	1.90 m	8.60		
147				nil		
148	15.00	15.30	0.30 m	26.80	150.10	2.10
149				nil		
150	13.21	14.78	1.60 m	2.40		
151	9.12	10.52	1.40 m	10.30	61.37	3.45

151	12.18	14.90	2.70 m	7.40	38.98	3.12
152	15.25	18.90	3.65 m	7.50		
153				no sampling		
154				no sampling		
155	13.88	14.62	0.74 m	6.00	44.00	0.09
156	18.00	23.33	4.50 m (5.33 m ?)	4.60		
157	16.87	20.14	3.30 m	4.90		
158	21.33	21.56	0.33 m	12.70	110.00	0.27
159				nil		
160				no sampling		
165	22.85	24.00	1.15	0.84	5.00	0.11
166				no sampling		

Note: locally no systematic sampling for copper even if gold assaying returned 0.30 to 0.45 ppm Au (hole 114 and others). Drill logs need to be completed with all results from assays certificates. Numerous sections require additional sampling. Highlighted in green are results that have to be considered. NEW COMPOSITES HAVE BEEN ESTIMATED IN CHAPTER 25: INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSION.

Good magnetic survey covering part of the property (map 29 & 30 of 33, GM 63383)

GM-64969 (2009)

Rapport d'un levé de Polarisation Provoquée effectué sur la propriété Opemiska; Hubert, J.M.; Explorateurs-Innovateurs de Quebec Inc.

This 5 km survey located 5 anomalies. No detailed interpretation was given as the structures dip to the north and no underlying geological / structural information was presented.

GM-64968 (2010)

Campagne d'Exploration 2009, Propriété OPEMISKA; Explorateurs-Innovateurs de Quebec Inc. (Ex-In); Gaucher, E. & Pearson, N.

The exploration completed during 2009 was located within the SW quadrant of the Opemiska mining property. Compilation, line cutting (4.5 km), stripping, sampling, metallurgical testing, and Induced Polarization (IP) survey were completed. The report also mentions that, in 1995, a sample weighing 15.5 tonnes was extracted from a surface vein at Opemiska, in order to test the recovery of surface pillars. Results were disappointing. In 1998, Ex-In also carried out an experimental gravimetric survey. In 2000, Ex-In started a prefeasibility study to test the possibility of mining lower grade material left behind at the closure of the mines. In 2002, a 100 meters core drilling program was completed, to test a surface vein which was not exploited. In 2003, Beep-Mat prospecting was completed, along with stripping and trenching. In 2004, a grid of lines was cut to facilitate a Max-Min survey. Additional sampling was conducted. In 2005, magnetic separation tests were conducted. In 2006 a second drill core drilling program of 1,000 linear meters was initiated to test mineralization close to surface on five (5) separate veins.

The work completed in 2009 followed the discovery of an erratic block carrying high grade gold south of the present mining property. The company went back to old surface and underground maps in order to find a possible source for the high grade boulder. It is reported

that at levels 200 m and 400 m two (2) zones drilled systematically at 15 meters, have been previously investigated for gold. One zone is located north of Springer # 1 shaft and the other one is located south of the shaft. The report also mentions that certain drill holes confirm the presence of wide sections (150 meters) grading >0.5% copper and 0.3 g/t Au.

A stripped area (trench), 200 meters long (North – South and perpendicular to the mineralized structures) by 3.0 m wide was completed in 2009. The overburden thickness ranges from 0.5 m to 5.0 m locally. Sampling was done by blasting every 2.5 m along the trench. The trench exposed three (3) separate mineralized zones. The most northerly zone correspond to the #3 Vein (just east of the Glory Hole); an average value of 2.15% Cu and 0.53 ppm Au was calculated over a width of 14.55 m. This zone is in an area of previous surface drilling by Falconbridge; drill holes S-140, 141, 148, 149 and 150. The second zone of interest graded 2.99% Cu and 1.06 ppm Au over a width of 12.55 m. On the sketch provided with the report it appears that this second zone of mineralization is located about 60 m south-west of vein #3 and would correspond to the "vein 3 South" projected at surface (previous drilling is also located in this area). The third zone intersected lies due south of the previous mentioned zone (about 100 m south) of #3 Vein South, and returned values of 0.65% Cu and 0.83 ppm Au over a width of 21.5 m. on top of a recently located IP anomaly. This third zone would fall in the western extension of the # 13, 4 and 5 zones. Drill hole S-853 has also been drilled in this area. It should be quite interesting to compare the surface values with the assaying done from the drill core. One of the maps accompanying the report also shows the location of 2 ventilation raises. It should be remembered that the samples were collected after blasting; it is the author opinion that such sampling method should possibly be treated as equivalent to selected samples.

Channel sampling was also complete on Vein #2, south – southeast of Springer shaft #1. Good results were returned from the sampling (a length of 75 m was sampled every 5.0 m). A table in the report summarized the results of 29 samples; the copper values are up to 26.0 % copper and the gold values are up to 11.11 g/t Au. No individual widths were given within the report except a mention that the vein sampled averages 0.45 m (locally 1.0 m wide). This stripping and sampling was the site of the 2006 surface drilling by Ex-In. A rapid survey of the data acquired on this vein does not show a direct correlation between the higher values in copper and gold.

A series of 8 samples (rejects) have also been assayed but the report does not give correlation for the sample numbers (rejects returned up to 10.4 % Cu and 21.20 g/t Au).

An assay certificate is also part of the report; 23 rock samples returned copper value up to 13.6% Cu and 34.18 g/t Au but no location or description is given within the report.

GM-65209 (2010)

Travaux de terrain 2009, Propriété Opemiska; EX-IN; Gaucher E., Pearson N.

Some 300 kilos of material collected on 2 veins at Opemiska, was used for metallurgical testing at COREM facilities in Quebec City.

GM-65737 (2010)

Leve de Polarisation Provoquée, propriété Opemiska (EX-07C) Block Nord; GEOSIG.

A total of **47 targets** have been proposed (I.P. anomalies). Good data

GM-65965 (2011)

Campagne d'Exploration 2010, Propriété Opemiska; Explorateurs-Innovateurs de Quebec Inc.; Drilling; Gaucher E., Pearson N., and Kongo J.B.

A total of 20 surface diamond drill holes have been completed in 2010 by Ex-In on the Opemiska property. Two different phases of drilling have been completed, 362 m during the summer and 1,386 m in December.

Table 6: Statistics on the 2010 drilling campaign on OPEMISCA property

DDH #	UTM co-ordinates (Zone 18)		Azimuth	Dip	Length	Casing
	Easting	Northing				
OP-2010-01	509638	5514511	340°	-45°	102.0 m	6.0 m
OP-2010-02	509638	5514510	360°	-60°	72.0 m	6.0 m
OP-2010-03	509610	5514765	360°	-45°	90.0 m	3.0 m
OP-2010-04	509608	5514709	180°	-45°	98.0 m	9.0 m
OP-2010-05	509640	5514719	35°	-45°	93.0 m	6.0 m
OP-2010-06	509664	5514699	35°	-45°	105.0 m	6.0 m
OP-2010-07	509610	5514773	180°	-45°	99.0 m	3.0 m
OP-2010-08	509811	5515220	180°	-45°	102.0 m	6.0 m
OP-2010-09	509825	5515166	180°	-45°	102.0 m	9.0 m
OP-2010-10	509683	5514580	360°	-45°	120.0 m	6.0 m
OP-2010-11	509612	5514787	360°	-40°	74.0 m	9.0 m
OP-2010-12	509585	5514757	360°	-45°	65.0 m	3.0 m
OP-2010-13	509825	5515166	225°	-45°	102.0 m	9.0 m
OP-2010-14	509808	5515210	225°	-45°	111.0 m	6.0 m
OP-2010-15	509790	5515138	220°	-45°	102.0 m	9.0 m
OP-2010-16	509801	5515083	225°	-45°	65.0 m	3.0 m
OP-2010-17	509775	5515139		not	drilled	
OP-2010-18	509775	5515057	225°	-45°	102.0 m	6.0 m
OP-2010-19	509666	5515055	180°	-70°	93.0 m	3.0 m
OP-2010-20	509682	5515052	180°	-45°	51.0 m	3.0 m

Note: 19 holes were completed for a total of 1,748 linear meters

Beside the drilling campaign in 2010 and the Induced Polarization survey, the report also mentions that channel sampling has been carried out on one outcrop of felsic volcanics, located some 150 m to the west of the "Glory Hole" which is located at the contact of the Ventures Sill and the felsic volcanics. Slightly anomalous copper and gold values were returned from the sampling, best value were 0.23% Cu and one gold value of 0.34 g/t Au. A trench on line 0 between stations 115 N & 145N exposed a mineralized zone of chalcopyrite- pyrite veins which

returned copper values ranging from 0.56% to 5.8%. One gold value of 4.19 ppm has been located. All assays results are summarized on following:

Table 7: Results from the 2010 drilling campaign (19 holes + hole 17 was not drilled)

DDH #	from	to	length	Copper %	Silver ppm	Gold g/t
	m	m				
OP-2010-01	16.00	16.50	0.5 m			0.61
OP-2010-02	5.00	10.50	5.5 m			1.70
OP-2010-03	6.00	90.00	84.0 m	0.66	4.33	0.36
OP-2010-04	17.50	19.00	1.5 m	0.44		9.54 ***
OP-2010-05	Low values					
OP-2010-06	Low values					
OP-2010-07	3.00	99.00	96.0 m	0.06		0.06
including	3.00	4.50	1.5 m	0.75		
OP-2010-08			----	0.05		0.02
including	82.50	84.00	1.5 m	0.55		0.30
OP-2010-09			---	0.13		0.04
including	64.50	66.00	1.5 m	2.41		0.38
OP-2010-10	57.00	58.50	1.5 m			0.72
OP-2010-11	9.00	74.00	65.0 m	0.40		0.12
including	52.50	54.00	1.5 m	2.02		
OP-2010-12	3.00	64.45	61.45 m	0.31		0.94
including	40.50	42.00	1.5 m	3.14		30.4 ***
OP-2010-13	9.00	102.00	93.0 m	0.39		0.38
including	66.00	67.50	1.5 m	5.31		15.8 ***
OP-2010-14	6.00	111.00	105.0 m	0.33		0.17
including	91.50	93.00	1.5 m	4.19		3.20
OP-2010-15	9.00	102.00	93.0 m	0.49		0.16
including	78.00	79.50	1.5 m	7.17		
OP-2010-16	3.00	65.00	62.0 m	0.09		0.02
including	60.00	61.50	1.5 m	1.54		0.32
OP-2010-17	Not drilled					
OP-2010-18	6.00	102.00	96.0 m	0.14		0.05
including	84.00	85.50	1.5 m	1.49		
OP-2010-19	3.00	93.00	90.0 m	0.74		0.23
including	36.00	39.00	3.0 m	17.02		1.75
OP-2010-20	4.50 (?)	51.00	46.5 m	0.21		0.17
including	43.50	45.00	1.5 m	0.74		2.55

Note: *** the high grade gold intersections have been checked on the assay certificates. It is also interesting to note that most of drill holes started and finished in mineralization and the better copper values have been extended over the whole length of the drill hole (minus casing). These intersections have been re-evaluated in section “Interpretation and Conclusions”.

The location of the 2010 drill holes is presented on following Figure 8. The sketch locating the 2010 drilling with surface projection of drill holes has been modified to define a very preliminary possible trend to the mineralization encountered which appears to be closely associated to the Ventures Sill / Blondeau felsic volcanics contact.

Drill holes OP-2010-01, -02 intersected mainly volcanics, hole OP-2010-10 started in volcanics and drill hole OP-2010-04 terminated in volcanics.

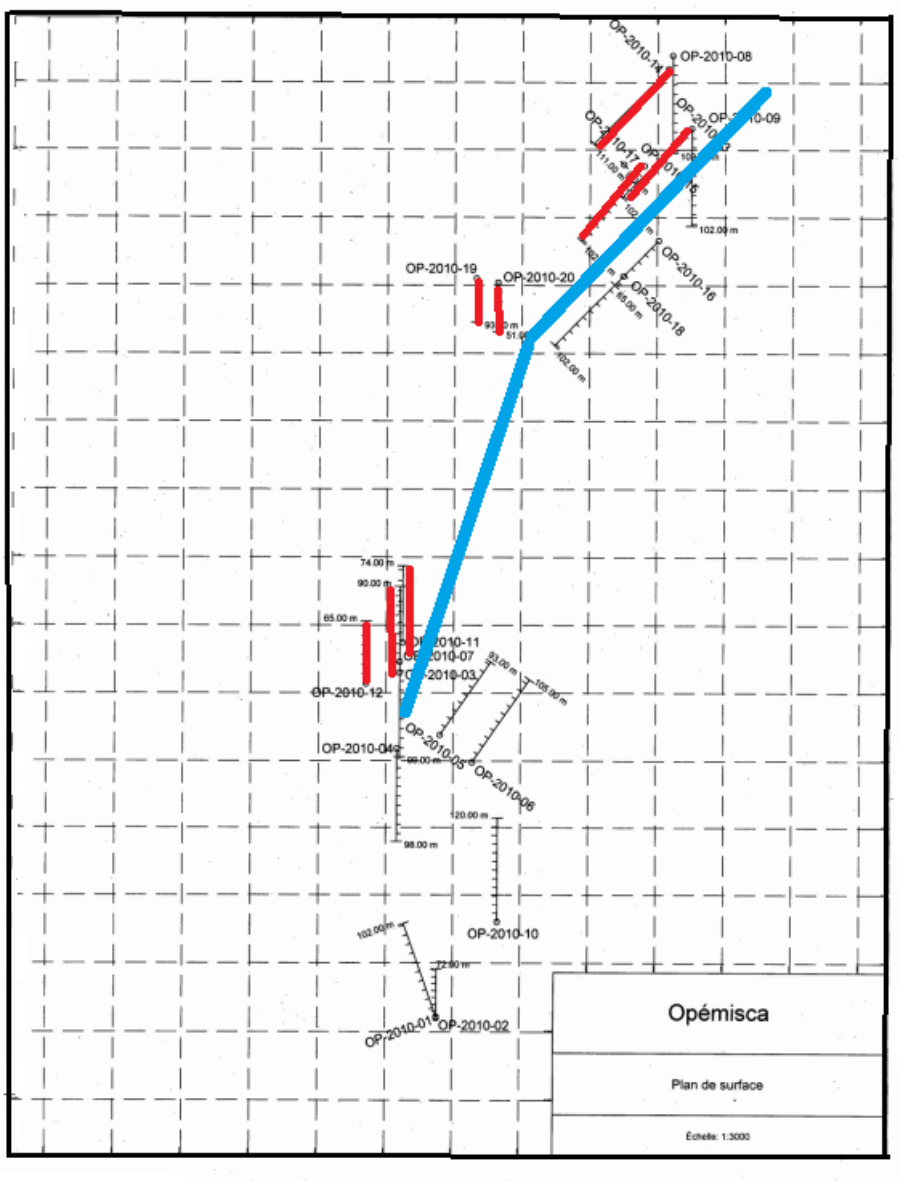


Figure 8: modified from a sketch of 2010 diamond drilling (GM-65965) Ex-In's assessment work report (SIGEOM). Red lines indicate zones of disseminated chalcopyrite and the blue line represents a probable contact between anomalous copper values and higher copper values of economic interest. The zone of economic interest appears to follow the upper part of the Ventures Sill. Watkins & Riverin (1984) mentioned a 6.0 m wide zone at the upper contact of the Ventures Sill carrying pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Drill holes OP-2010-01 & -02 also intersected mineralization of economic interest (Au-Cu) within the felsic volcanics, adjacent to the contact with the Venture Sills. It should be noted that known veins are dipping 70° to the north; therefore drilling oriented north would be intersecting mineralization at a very shallow angle.

RP-2010-09A (2011)

Geology of the Chapais area (32G15-200-0101); Compilation, Geological Survey; MRNF; Leclerc F., Houle P., Rogers R.

RP-2013-02A (2014)

Geology of the Lac Simon Region (32G15-200-0102); *Compilation, Geological Survey; MRNF; Leclerc F., Houle P.*

GM-69674 (2016)

Campagne d'exploration 2015, Propriété Opemiska; Gaucher, F. & Gaucher P.; Explorateurs-Innovateurs de Quebec Inc.

A total of four (4) drill holes, totalling 537 linear m, have been filed for assessment work in 2015:

Table 8: Statistics on the 2015 surface drilling

DDH No	UTM co-ordinates (Zone 18)		Azimuth	Dip	Length
	Easting	Northing			
OP-2015-01	509574	5514988	180°	-45°	90.0 m
OP-2015-05	509860	5514792	180°	-45°	111.0 m
OP-2015-07	521083	5515115	180°	-45°	141.0 m
OP-2015-09	509905	5515059	360°	-60°	195.0 m

Note: 4 holes were completed in 2015 for a total of 537.0 m

The casings for the 2015 drilling have been surveyed by a land surveyor (P. Roy; Chibougamau). Drill hole OP-2015-01 intersected 22.78% Cu over 0.75m (part of a section grading 4.21% Cu and 0.73 g/t Au over 7.6 m, from 3.0 m to 10.6 m along the hole). This hole duplicated a previous drill hole by Falconbridge, hole S-26 drilled in the 1930's which intersected 5.29% Cu over 0.61 m (from 27.5' to 29.5'). The location of DDH OP-15-01 has been surveyed in by the land surveyor after locating the old casing for drill hole S-26.

The mineralized intersection in hole OP-2015-01 has been estimated at 0.98% Cu and 0.24 g/t Au over 54.0 m. Only a small section of hole S-26 had been sampled. A close looks at the assays results indicate the following distribution of the copper, silver and gold:

Table 9: Detail sampling hole OP-2015-01 (twinning hole S-26)

DDH # OP-2015-01						DDH S-26 (only assay reported)	
From m	To m	Length m	Cu %	Au ppm	Ag ppm		
3.0	6.3	3.3	0.662	0.12	2.4		
6.3	7.05	0.75	22.78	2.29	87.4	27.5' to 29.5'	5.29 % Cu
7.05	9.7	2.65	0.653	0.16	2.3		
9.7	10.6	0.9	12.18	3.33	47.3		
10.6	15.0	4.4	0.658	0.10	2.4		
15.0	18.0	3.0	0.13	0.03	0.5		
18.0	21.0	3.0	0.913	0.15	2.3		

21.0	24.0	3.0	0.126	0.07	< 0.5		
24.0	27.0	3.0	0.157	0.04	< 0.5		
27.0	28.4	1.4	0.393	0.09	0.9		
28.4	29.15	0.75	2.145	2.18	7.9		
29.15	33.0	3.85	0.136	0.03	< 0.5		
33.0	36.0	3.0	0.25	0.07	0.6		
36.3	39.0	3.0	0.738	0.95	6.1		
39.0	42.0	3.0	0.52	0.12	1.7		
42.0	45.0	3.0	0.234	0.03	0.6		
45.0	48.0	3.0	0.429	0.10	1.3		
48.0	51.0	3.0	0.0848	0.02	< 0.5		
51.0	54.0	3.0	0.30	0.04	1.1		
54.0	57.0	3.0	1.254	0.08	4.3		
57.0	60.0	3.0	0.0147	0.0	< 0.5		
60.0	63.0	3.0	0.0172	0.0	< 0.5		
63.0	66.0	3.0	1.274	0.06	6.4		
66.0	69.0	3.0	0.0393	0.0	< 0.5		
69.0	72.0	3.0	0.205	0.08	0.8		
72.0	75.0	3.0	0.273	0.23	1.1		
75.0	78.0	3.0	0.871	0.20	2.7		
78.0	81.0	3.0	1.685	0.19	4.4		
81.0	84.0	3.0	0.0392	0.0	< 0.5		
84.0	87.0	3.0	0.144	0.02	0.6		
87.0	90.0	3.0	0.0349	0.0	< 0.5		

The composite for section between 3.0 m to 57.0 m has been re-calculated and gave: 0.98% Cu, 0.024 g/t Au and 3.62 g/t Ag. A fairly direct correlation between silver and copper can be observed. It should be noted that the drilling started and terminated into mineralization. Falconbridge only took a sample of the massive copper mineralization and did not sample disseminated copper mineralization.

Drill hole OP-2015-05 intersected 1.28% Cu, 0.50 g/t Ag and 0.52 g/t Au over 6.0 m (from 57.0 m to 63.0 m along the hole). This mineralization has also been reported as 0.11% Cu, 12.09 g/t Ag and 0.11 g/t Au over the length of the hole, which is 108.0 m. No cut-off values were used in the calculation of the composite. The best mineralized intersection (57.0 m to 63.0 m) has been recalculated by the author as: 1.28% Cu, 0.52 g/t Au and 4.45 g/t Ag. It should be noted that a second intersection of 0.17% Cu, 0.05 g/t Au and 0.70 g/t Ag has been cut between 87.0 m to 90.0 m along the drill hole and a third intersection between 102.0 m to 105.0 m grading 0.406% Cu, 2.39 g/t Au and 2.6 g/t Ag over the 3.0 m. The 12.09 g/t silver value over the length of the drill hole should be re-evaluated as beside the silver values reported above all other assays for silver within hole OP-2015-05 were “trace”. It should also be noted, that in the sector of hole OP-2015-05, the copper values are “not anomalous” between the mineralized intersections.

Drill hole OP-2015-07 “duplicated” historical drill hole S-51 although the report does not specify if the casing was found in the field; in our view this hole does not qualify as a “twin”. The best intersection, as reported in the assessment work report, returned 0.23% Cu, 1.4 g/t Ag and 0.03 g/t Au over 3.0 m (from 72.0 m to 75.0 m along the hole). A composite grading 0.04% Cu, 0.55 g/t Ag and 0.004 g/t Au has been calculated for the whole length of the drill hole, 138 meters. A review of the drill log with assays indicates a value of 0.023% Cu, trace Au and trace Ag

between 72.0 – 75.0 m. Nevertheless the assays show the reported values between 84.0 m to 87.0 m.; all other assays from the drill hole are: < 500 ppm copper, <0.01 g.t Au and < 5.0 ppm Ag, except for an anomalous section from 126.0 m to 132.0 m.

Drill hole OP-2015-09 was aimed at testing a mineralized zone intersected by drill hole U-408 (underground). A zone grading 0.90% Cu, 13.3 g/t Ag and 1.18 g/t Au over 3.0 m has been intersected from 81.0 m to 84.0 m along hole 2015-09). The description of the core indicated that possibly a "chlorite shear" sub-parallel to the core axis has been followed. A close look at the description of the drill hole, the mineralized section reported appears at 84.0 m to 87.0 m., the section also graded 1.18 g/t Au. A second anomalous section also appears between 99.0 m to 105.0 m.

Looking at all of the assaying it clearly appears that the width of the copper mineralization increases significantly westward, toward the contact between the Ventures Sill and the Blondeau felsic volcanics.

GM- 70399 (2016)

Report on the limited core drilling campaign completed December 2016 on the Opemiska mining property; Larouche, C.; for Explorateurs-Innovateurs de Quebec Inc.

The results are described in greater details within ITEM 9, chapter on Exploration.

Geological Setting and Mineralization (item 7)

Geology

The area under study is located within the Superior Structural Province of the Canadian Shield which is present in eastern Canada and the northeastern USA. These Precambrian formations are usually covered by a "veneer" of variable thickness of glacial debris (overburden).

The Chapais Mining District (Figure 3: Regional Geology) is located at the north-east end of the well-documented Abitibi Volcanic Belt. The Abitibi Sub-Province is the world's largest contiguous area of Archean volcanic and sedimentary rocks that host a significant number of mineral deposits. The general appearance is one of oval-shaped batholiths surrounded by east – west trending "greenstone belts" usually wrapped around batholiths. Regional and local folding is common and the dips of the formations are usually sub-vertical. The area under study is located within the Northern Volcanic Zone of the Abitibi geological Sub-Province.

The volcanic stratigraphy in the Chapais-Chibougamau area (Figure 4: Local Geology) is representative of deep water deposition to sub-aerial environments. The volcano-sedimentary package is cut by mafic to ultramafic intrusions (Lac Dore Complex being the dominant example), mafic sills (Cummings Sills and gabbro) and younger plutonic intrusions ranging from tonalite to carbonatite.

The recent work by F. Leclerc (geologist for "Géologie Québec"; 2008 to 2017) in the area has further refined this complex geology and stratigraphy of the sector. The earlier stratigraphic interpretation has been modified in order to take into considerations recent field observations.

The geology of the two blocks of claims is characterized by a fold affecting the Cummings Sills introduced at the lower contact of felsic volcanics of the Blondeau Formation.

The Cummings Sills are comprised of three (3) separated and differentiated sills: the Roberge Sill at the base, the Ventures Sill, and the Bourbeau Sill higher up in the Blondeau stratigraphy. In the region, quite often, gold mineralization often appears associated to the Bourbeau Sill whereas copper mineralization is associated to the Ventures Sill. In the region, north of Lac Chibougamau, the Roberge Sill is locally very strongly serpentinized.

The Ventures Sill 1,000 m in thickness is the most common "host" the mineralization at OPEMISKA. The Ventures Sill has been originally divided from bottom to top into five (5) persistent units distinguished as:

- Lower Green Pyroxenite: this unit (about 60 m thick) represents the basal layer of the Sill; it is medium grained, dark green to black in colour; strongly magnetic, abundant serpentinized fractures; the upper contact is commonly sharp with no evidence of "chilling"
- Black Pyroxenite with Peridotite Sills; this unit is 350 m thick, medium grained and dark grey to black colour; layers of serpentine – talc – magnetite (after cumulate olivine) are present; layers containing primary chromite and magnetite are also recognized (Watkins & Riverin 1982).
- Upper Green Pyroxenite is about 60m thick and locally quite similar to the underlying pyroxenite; it is somewhat coarser grained and interstitial feldspar were also observed; contact with above unit is sharp, marked by cumulus plagioclase and titaniferous magnetite (McMillan, 1972).
- Foliated Gabbro average 150 m in thickness, its base is commonly marked by a 15 to 30 cm thick layer of clinopyroxene containing 30% to 40% magnetite, layering is well developed within this unit; strong foliation is defined by alignment of pyroxenes and feldspars, it has a sharp upper contact marked by abrupt change in texture and grain size.

- Ventures Gabbro; this unit is 350 m thick and represent the top of the Ventures Sill, its composition is similar to the underlying Foliated Gabbro but locally carries up to 5% free quartz, it is usually coarse grained and show an ophitic texture (association of lath-shaped euhedral crystals of plagioclase grouped radially or in an irregular mesh with surrounding or interstitial large anhedral crystals of pyroxene)

Structure

Within the Chapais-Chibougamau region, a combination of few deformation systems created a structural interference patterns in certain parts of the region. The property under study is located just south of the "Chibougamau anticline" which center is occupied by the Opemiska and Chibougamau Plutons.

At OPEMISKA, the mineralization occurs within a large composite sill (Ventures sill) that intruded felsic volcanics (Blondeau formation). Both the Sill and the volcanics have been overturned, drag-folded into a prominent "nose" and truncated by a major fault. The fold has an easterly "plunge" (45° to 65°).

A major regional structure oriented NE-SW, the "Gwillin Fault" (also originally referred to as the Campbell Lake Fault), traverses the main block of claims under study. An apparent "sinistral" horizontal displacement of 3,300 m has been calculated (Watkins & Riverin 1982). Brown (1970) suggested that this fault has been active during several episodes. It is also mentioned that: *"The strata east of the fault are also overturned and the offset fold axes are interpreted to strike in a northerly direction".* It is highly probable that the Cooke Mine area adjacent and to the east of the Opemiska Property, is the depth extension of the Opemiska stratigraphy "dragged" back to surface along the Gwillim Fault. Other studies mentioned that the Gwillim fault is post mineralization.

A closer look at a surface compilation map produced by Falconbridge (GM 46158) in 1987, it appears that 6 distinct (composite?) directions have been represented for the ore zones:

- N-100° represented by the main structure at Springer, Vein # 3 and western section of Vein # 1;
- N-080° represented at Springer by Vein # 2, Vein # 0, North portion of Vein # 11, East part of Vein # 1, Vein # 4, Vein # 7, and Vein C, at Perry
- N-070° represented south of Springer shaft by Veins 34, 13, 5, 6 and 7 South
- N-130° represented at Springer by south part of Vein # 11, Vein # 22 and at Perry Vein D South and Gap Zone.
- N-160° - 170° represented at Perry by Veins A, B, B-North, J North and K
- The "Arsenopyrite Fault" is oriented at N-150° parallel to the P-1 Fault

There are certainly cross-cutting relationships between these different sets of fractures/ shears as exemplified by the Arsenopyrite Shear at surface.

Mineralization

The Chapais – Chibougamau mining camp is the second largest mining district in the Quebec part of the Abitibi greenstone belt. The camp has produced approximately 86 million metric tonnes of ore from 1953 to 2008, including 1.57 million tonnes Cu, 176.1 tonnes Au, 108.8 tonnes Ag, and 72,066 tonnes of Zn (RPA 2013, Leclerc and al. 2012).

In the area, the ore deposit consists of a series of largely chalcopyrite – bearing quartz veins that occupy fracture systems in strongly folded and faulted gabbroic portions of two conformable, regionally extensive, layered Archean ultramafic-mafic sills. The veins are usually restricted to the fracture system. The width and frequency of vein tend to increase toward the dilated nose of the main structure at Springer Mine (Watkins & Riverin, 1982).

The mineralization at the Springer Mine (Watkins & Riverin, 1982) is associated to a series of east-trending (N-090), steeply dipping (N-065°), sets of axial plane faults and fractures with right-handed displacement (vein # 3 about 100 m) which developed in areas of maximum inflexion of folds. A cross section at springer (Figure 6) indicates at least 3 different dips for the ore veins which could indicate a conjugate fault system or separate fracturing systems.

In the limb of the fold at Perry Mine, the mineralization is associated to northwest-trending faults and fractures, developed perpendicular to stratigraphy, with right-handed displacement and dipping moderately both NE and SW.

Mineralization of economic interest always appears within more fractured/ sheared sections of the gabbro. These sections are usually strongly chloritized and variably silicified. A detailed description on the mineralization intersected within the 2016 drilling further classified the veins as:

- Massive pyrite veinlets (cut by magnetite?)
- Magnetite veins (minor associated chalcopyrite (disseminated))
- Sulphide veins (massive chalcopyrite) Margins rich in magnetite also “always disseminated “fragments” of massive magnetite within chalcopyrite
- High-sulphide veins with 30% to 50% quartz with massive chalcopyrite and some magnetite. Anomalous W values are sometimes found associated to these veins
- Quartz veins within gabbro with higher gold values and low copper
- Quartz veining within felsic tuffs usually gold is associated to minor copper and minor arsenopyrite
- Gold-rich Quartz-arsenopyrite veins north of Veins #1 and #2 that crosscut the copper-rich veins
- Small horizons with anomalous Cd-Zn within the felsic volcanics

All of the ore mined at Springer and Perry Shafts was present within the upper part of the Ventures Sill, nevertheless the regional and local structures are important for the control of Cu – Au – Ag mineralization at Opemiska. At Springer, a fold nose corresponding to an overturned anticline in mafic-ultramafic sills of the Cummings Complex which injected felsic volcanics of to the Blondeau Formation controls significant amount of mineralization. Watkins & Riverin (1982) also referred to a 6.0 m wide zone containing disseminated pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite occurring locally at the top of the Ventures Sill where it is dilated at the nose of the fold. Some granophyre patches were also described in places offering similarities to some of the contact zone of the Lac Dore Complex.

At Springer (Shaft # 1 & #2), the mineralized veins were described as restricted to fractures hosted within gabbro at the stratigraphic top of the Ventures Sills. The mineralization is usually massive but locally disseminated; main fractures trend 090° with dip of 70° North. The main veins are up to 1200 m long, average width of 6.0 m and have been followed to more than 1000 m depth. Vein # 3 is the most important vein at Springer along with vein #7 further to the South. Other less important veins (6 additional veins) have also been exploited. The mineralization is comprised principally of chalcopyrite, pyrite, and pyrrhotite with lesser amount of sphalerite, magnetite, galena, molybdenite, arsenopyrite and gersdorffite. Native gold has been seen associated to chalcopyrite and pyrite. The non-metallic gangue minerals are represented by variable quantities of quartz, calcite, chlorite, minor biotite, stilpnomelane and actinolite. Locally significant amount of scheelite and molybdenite are present. It is also reported (DV 98-03) that later cross cutting veins carry pitchblende-uraninite and molybdenite.

The alteration surrounding the veins is described as chlorite and carbonate. A “COBALT” intersection was reported in surface drill hole S-57. While the mine was operating, a search was conducted in drill holes to the West for any mineralized shear that might connect this intersection with the “ARSENOPYRITE-GOLD” Vein running northwesterly through the old surface trenches and underground workings (GM-1833). It is also stated that this northwest shear can be very tight in places and would be very difficult to recognize if not injected by mineralization.

It is also reported that at the time of starting the operations at Springer (1952) five (5) major copper-gold bearing veins or zones have been explored in the shaft area, either underground or by surface drilling. They consist of chalcopyrite accompanied by quartz and magnetite. These veins have a general east-west strike and dip steeply to the north. There is some silver present and locally important cobalt values have been obtained. In addition to the five veins there are many other important drill intersections as yet uncorrelated. Included in these are some intersections carrying important zinc, lead and gold values but in some cases with little copper present (GM 02098).

Deposit Types (item 8)

Shear-related Cu-Au veins formed through magmatic hydrothermal processes (RPA Inc. 2013). It is interesting to note similarities between different veins systems at Springer and Perry compared to the main copper veins oriented NE-SW at Henderson-Portage Mines and the later "Mines Shears" oriented at 110° which also seems to carry more gold.

- **V**olcanogenic **M**assive **S**ulphide (VMS)
  The potential for Volcanogenic Massive Sulfide (VMS) should not be overlooked within the Blondeau (felsic volcanics) Formation. A small typical VMS deposit (Zone 8-5) has been mined on the adjacent property Mine Cooke, at the contact of the Bourbeau Sill and the Blondeau Formation. The extension of the deposit appears to have been faulted off. At Springer and Perry significant Zn – Cd values are reported.
- Fe-Ti-V mineralization associated to mafic-ultramafic layered complexes and sills.
  The Fe-Ti-V deposits occur within the "Layered Zone" of the Lac Dore Complex (LDC). Recent field investigations of the LDC point out to a possible "multi-phase" intrusion similar to the Riviere Bell intrusion in Matagami. The presence of early massive magnetite veins with trace of chalcopyrite, within recent surface drilling at Springer could be related to the near proximity of the LDC.

Structural features from Archean to Grenvillian in age and their various controls on ore formation have been summarized by numerous authors over the years.

The exploration model that fits the data, taking into consideration recent published geological, geophysical, and geochemical data, indicates that three (3) distinct mineralizing styles or systems are present within the studied area.

- "Cu" and "Cu-Au" veins typical of OPEMISKA
- Cu-Au-Ag-Co-Mo-W veins that are not well documented and merit study
- "VMS" Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide, exemplified by the zone 8-5 on the adjacent property; this zone is located within the Blondeau felsic volcanics at the base of the Bourbeau Sill which is located strati-graphically on top of the Ventures Sill.
- Hydrothermal "Lode-Gold" veins and Cu-Au veins of mesothermal to epithermal character usually developed within shear zones.

The proposed genetic model (Watkins-Riverin 1982) involves the leaching of metals and sulphur from a source horizon within the Blondeau Formation, and redisposition of sulphides within open fractures.

A recent article (Leclerc F. and al. 2012) re-evaluated new geophysical data and field studies to provide a framework for syngenetic and epigenetic mineralization. They concluded that mineralization in the Chapais-Chibougamau area is synvolcanic (volcanogenic massive

sulfide (VMS)), synmagmatic (Fe-Ti-V, Ni-Cu, Au-Ag-Cu-Zn-Pb veins & Chibougamau-type Cu-Au veins), and orogenic shear zone hosted (including Opemiska Cu-Au veins).

Exploration (item 9)

Beside a detailed interpretation of the data supplied by the previous owner, no exploration field work has been completed by PowerOre since acquisition of the OPEMISKA mining property.

The recent data (geophysical surveys and surface diamond drilling) acquired from the previous owner (Ex-In) covers the period of 2006 to 2017, and indicates that work was aimed first at testing the surfaces pillars and later changed to focus on the open pit potential of the remaining mineralization at Springer and Perry Shafts. The recent core drilling by Ex-In also permits to gain a better understanding of the mineralization and structure at Springer and Perry shafts, as it is being incorporated into a 3D model.

The digitized databank supplied is quite voluminous and of good quality, data having been produced by Falconbridge who operated the mines from 1953 to 1991. It includes more than 14,500 drill holes, 853,800 meters of drilling; more than 300,000 assays and more than 1,000 maps have been supplied to PowerOre.

The data has already been processed by independent consultants Roscoe Postle Associates (RPA) who completed two internal reports for Explorateurs/Innovateurs de Quebec Inc. (Ex-In, previous owner); the first report in 2013 covered the exploration potential at Springer Mine and a second report in 2014 was centered on Perry Mine, both former producers, part of the Opemiska property.

RPA reports in 2013 and 2014 outlined significant “EXPLORATION TARGETS” for open pit potential and “large tonnage” underground operations. The following conclusions were drawn from the systematic evaluation of the available data: 1-) At **Springer** the estimated potential for open pit varies from 16 to 33 million short tons (14.5 to 29.9 million tonnes) grading 1.0% - 1.4% Cu and 0.37 g/t – 0.62 g/t Au; 2-) At **Perry** the open pit potential is between 0.5 to 1.4 million short tons (0.45 to 1.3 million tonnes) grading 1.0% - 1.5% Cu. Nevertheless, the potential underground has a target of 3 to 11 million short tons (2.7 to 10.0 million tonnes) at a grade of 1.5% - 2.5% Cu.

> **The potential tonnage and grade of these targets is conceptual in nature. They are not mineral resources. There has been insufficient exploration to define them as mineral resources and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the targets being delineated as mineral resources. PowerOre only considers these targets to be an indication of the presence of mineralization on the property and of the potential of the property to host an economic deposit at this time.**

The site of the former Opemiska underground mines was also the location for conducting an experimental ground time-domain electromagnetic (EM) survey for mapping the conductivity, the anisotropy of the conductivity and the chargeability estimated from shape reversals (Gaucher F.; 2017). The research concluded that for an exploration perspective, prospecting for massive vein-type and disseminated chalcopyrite in the Chapais area should also be targeting weakly conductive anomalies since the Cu-Au ore did not always show a direct correlation with high bulk conductivity. Every TDEM anomaly, either it is strongly or weakly conductive, should not be discredited but followed up and investigated with a diamond drill hole or channel sampling if conditions allow it.

Drilling (item 10)

PowerOre has not yet carried out core drilling on this newly acquired property. Nevertheless the recent drilling completed in 2016 by Ex-In, the former owner, supplied pertinent information for the present re-interpretation and correlation of previous and recent drilling. The author was directly involved in this drilling program and logged and sampled all the holes.

A drilling program (2016) of six (6) surface diamond holes has been designed by P. Gaucher. Ing., and F. Gaucher, geophysicist, following numerous years of compilation work, limited surface detailed exploration (stripping, sampling & diamond drilling), and geophysical surveying, including a recent experimental "TDEM" ground survey. After the drilling got under way, three (3) additional holes were added to the program, for a total of 708 linear meters.

During the description of the drill core, a special attention was directed to lithology, alteration and mineralization. A preliminary phase of sampling was carried out within the altered and mineralized zones and subsequently the rest of the drill core was sampled systematically into +/- 3.0 m sections.

Table 10: Location of 2016 surface diamond drill holes:

DDH #	UTM Co-Ordinates (Zone 18)			Original Mine Grid (converted into metric)		
	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Easting	Northing	Elevation
OP-16-01	509704.5	5514734.2	1505.5	1455.8	1327.1	1505.5
OP-16-02	509631.4	5514986.2	1526.1	1382.6	1579.4	1526.1
OP-16-03	509529.3	5515013.4	1513.4	1280.5	1606.4	1513.4
OP-16-04	509639.0	5514698.2	1509.2	1390.2	1291.2	1509.2
OP-16-05	509788.6	5514858.2	1532.0	1539.9	1451.2	1532.0
OP-16-06	509767.0	5514853.6	1529.6	1518.3	1446.7	1529.6
OP-16-07	509597.8	5514999.9	1520.5	1349.1	1593.0	1520.5
OP-16-08	509575.3	5515001.5	1517.6	1326.5	1594.5	1517.6
OP-06-09	509788.6	5514858.2	1532.0	1539.9	1451.2	1532.0

Note: Drilling completed on claim No: **CLDPO-13681**

Except for drill hole OP-16-03 and the end of drill hole OP-16-04 which intersected felsic volcanics of the Blondeau Formation, all of the 2016 drilling was located within the upper portion of the Ventures Sill, close to its contact with the structurally underlying but stratigraphically overlying felsic volcanics.

The gabbro is medium to coarse grained, locally pegmatitic, variably magnetic and the composition appears locally more mafic (gabbro-pyroxenite). The gabbro is locally more chloritic, fractured and brecciated along corridors; these fairly well defined and altered corridors are usually injected by variable amount of magnetite, quartz veining, pyrite and chalcopyrite.

The copper-gold (Cu-Au) mineralization investigated is present under numerous forms.

- Magnetite Veins (massive) fine disseminated chalcopyrite
- Pyrite veins with fine chalcopyrite
- Fractures filled up by massive chalcopyrite
- **High Sulphide Veins** (30% to 70% quartz present) quartz usually carries fragments of massive magnetite and fractures are filled up locally with pyrite but usually massive chalcopyrite (see picture). Commonly these veins are surrounded by narrow halos rich in magnetite.
- **Sulphide Veins**; massive chalcopyrite veins with lesser amount of disseminated fragments of magnetite. Again magnetite veins at contacts.
- Quartz – Carbonate stringers with trace chalcopyrite

Table 11: List of composite intersections from the 2016 surface drilling campaign in the general area of the Springer # 1 Shaft. Arbitrary a value of 3,000 ppm Cu was used as cut-off for the composites, no Cu values were capped.

DDH #	from	to	Core length	True width	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu %	
	meter	meter		meter				
OP-16-01	**5.0**	**7.0**	**2.0 m**	**1.80 m**	**2594**	**0.8**	**334**	**Rusty fractures**
	27.0	31.5	4.5 m	4.05 m	404	5.70	2.14 %	
including	**29.7**	**31.5**	**1.8 m**	**1.62 m**	**856**	**11.70**	**4.43 %**	**Stringers chalcopyrite**
	78.0	79.2	1.2 m	1.08 m	102	4.70	1.52 %	
	90.0	99.6	9.6 m	8.64 m	2498	11.65	3.30 %	
including	**94.7**	**96.6**	**1.9 m**	**1.71 m**	**9971**	**46.80**	**13.80 %**	**High Sulphide Vein (60% QTZ)**
	123.0	124.0	1.0 m	0.90 m	200	4.20	0.57 %	
	138.0	144.0	6.0 m	5.40 m	296	8.85	1.17 %	

OP-16-02	10.3	11.4	1.1 m	0.99 m	199	2.7	0.30 %	
	32.4	36.0	3.6 m	3.24 m	66	4.9	0.31 %	
	90.0	93.0	3.0 m	2.70 m	166	4.2	0.44 %	
OP-16-03	21.7	22.6	0.9 m	0.81 m	156	3.8	0.57 %	
	23.3	23.7	0.4	0.36 m	229	6.7	1.01 %	
	28.2	30.0	1.8 m	1.62 m	329	6.8	0.39 %	
	31.3	32.1	0.8 m	0.72 m	100	5.6	0.56 %	
	66.0	67.3	1.3 m	1.17 m	153	6.2	0.78 %	
	68.8	**69.7**	**0.9 m**	**0.81 m**	**13347**	**32.1**	**0.53 %**	**Vein (py-aspy-cpy) Felsic Vol.**
	74.6	75.8	1.2 m	1.08 m	308	16.0	1.60 %	
including	**74.6**	**75.0**	**0.4 m**	**0.36 m**	**727**	**38.6**	**4.04 %**	**Breccia (pyrite-chalcopyrite)**
OP-16-04	15.0	18.0	3.0 m	2.70 m	164	1.3	0.30 %	
	57.7	60.2	2.5 m	2.25 m	34	1.0	0.28 %	
	69.0	70.5	1.5 m	1.35 m	196	1.3	0.29 %	
	91.3	94.0	2.7 m	2.43 m	114	2.9	0.53 %	
OP-16-05	5.0	9.0	4.0 m	3.60 m	1854	22.7	5.07 %	
including	**6.0**	**7.7**	**1.7 m**	**1.53 m**	**4203**	**48.0**	**10.83 %**	**High Sulphide Vein (50% QTZ)**
OP-16-06	**6.0**	**9.0**	**3.0 m**	**2.70 m**	**1751**	**0.4**	**0.04 %**	**Pyrite stringers**
	14.7	17.0	2.3 m	2.07 m	23	1.4	0.30 %	
	48.0	51.0	3.0 m	2.70 m	145	2.3	0.40 %	
OP-16-07	6.0	11.8	5.8 m	5.22 m	128	3.4	0.51 %	
including	8.0	8.9	0.9 m	0.81 m	50	5.4	0.53 %	**Magnetite Vein (tr. CPY)**
	17.8	18.8	1.0 m	0.90 m	79	1.8	0.43 %	
	22.2	26.6	4.4 m	3.96 m	474	29.5	8.65 %	
including	**24.0**	**24.7**	**0.7 m**	**0.63 m**	**332**	**25.6**	**5.98 %**	**Sulphide Vein (CPY + tr. mag.)**
	24.7	**25.8**	**1.1 m**	**0.99 m**	**1154**	**90.6**	**28.24 %**	**Sulphide Vein (CPY + tr. mag.)**
	38.5	39.2	0.7 m	0.63 m	66	6.2	0.49 %	
OP-16-08	7.6	12.7	5.1 m	4.59 m	458	9.4	2.58 %	
including	**7.6**	**7.9**	**0.3 m**	**0.27 m**	**1874**	**48.6**	**14.29 %**	**Magnetite Vein (CPY stringers)**
	11.3	**11.7**	**0.4 m**	**0.36 m**	**2659**	**45.6**	**13.44 %**	**Magnetite Vein (CPY stringers)**
	15.7	27.0	11.3 m	10.17 m	1687	12.3	4.05 %	
including	**17.1**	**18.3**	**1.2 m**	**1.08 m**	**8694**	**58.0**	**21.20 %**	**High Sulphide Vein (20% QTZ)**
	18.8	**19.3**	**0.5 m**	**0.45 m**	**1291**	**7.9**	**2.31 %**	**High Sulphide Vein (60% QTZ)**
	21.5	**22.0**	**0.5 m**	**0.45 m**	**6616**	**21.7**	**6.31 %**	**High Sulphide Vein (30% QTZ)**
	22.0	**22.8**	**0.8 m**	**0.72 m**	**862**	**27.3**	**8.41 %**	**Stringers chalcopyrite**
	23.3	**24.3**	**1.0 m**	**0.90 m**	**2959**	**16.1**	**4.55 %**	**High Sulphide Vein**
	24.3	25.0	0.7 m	0.63 m	229	6.7	2.00 %	

	30.0	42.0	12.0 m	10.80 m	129	1.4	0.45 %	
	44.4	48.0	3.6 m	3.24 m	506	3.3	0.88 %	
	50.0	51.0	1.0 m	0.90 m	72	1.9	0.53 %	
	57.0	60.0	3.0 m	2.70 m	101	3.0	0.80 %	
OP-16-09	**6.0**	**8.0**	**2.0 m**	**1.38 m**	**1785**	**12.3**	**2.16 %**	**Stringers chalcopyrite**

Note: for the true width of the structures the angle of the hole was considered along with an average dip of N-065° for the known structures at the former Springer Mine. This also corresponds closely to the core angles measured during the description of the drill core (locally some sharp contacts roughly oriented at 90° CA were observed in some drill holes angled at -45° due south).

Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security (item 11)

Previous logging and sampling was done at different temporary facilities on the property, but always in a secure environment.

During the recent drill programs (2006 – 2016), the drill core was partially cut with a rock saw along its longitudinal axis and sampled every 0.3m and up to 3.0 m, following the typology of the mineralization. Generally the shorter intervals represent isolated veins or well mineralized sections; usually such sections carry higher grade.

The sampling steps were as follows:

- The core is drilled and put in boxes that are closed and tied solidly for transportation; the boxes are transported to a secure location by pick-up truck; the core boxes are then unloaded, washed if necessary and tagged with aluminum tags embossed with the hole number, box number and interval from-/to- stapled onto the end of each core box.
- The core is measured and described by the geologist (consultant), noting different geological units, alteration, structure, and mineralization (sulphide). Sections with alteration and mineralization are usually marked for sampling.
- One half of the core is sampled and placed in a tagged bag for assay. The other half is replaced in the box with corresponding tags placed at the beginning or the end of the sampled interval, depending of the geologist.
- The metallic pans and the splitter are cleaned after each sample is taken.
- Each sample bag is then sealed and placed in larger shipping bags which are delivered directly by the company personnel to the commercial laboratory for assay.
- The other half of the core, retained in the core boxes for reference and further detailed sampling, are moved to a permanent storage in steel core racks within fenced yards.
- At all times the locations are kept locked and only personnel authorized by the company have access.

The sampling approach taken by the previous owners conforms to industry standards. Assaying procedures used by different commercial laboratories conform with and are adequate to the exploration and mining standards.

Sampling was performed by experienced technicians usually hired by the exploration company for the project. As the sampling progresses, the samples are immediately packed into sample bags along with a tag; sample bags are sealed and placed into larger bags; these shipping bags are then secured by a plastic strip for transportation to commercial laboratories. The exploration geological staff, as well as employees, directors, officers and associates of the company are not involved in any aspect of the sample preparation.

Accuracy and potential contaminations of analytical procedure at the laboratory are monitored by the introduction of blanks and blind certified reference standards into the sample stream. Rejects and pulps resulting from assaying by commercial laboratories are returned to the exploration companies for safekeeping.

The author believes that the Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC) procedures for ensuring the security of core samples, the integrity of chain-of-custody for samples and the accuracy of laboratory analyses are in line with current industry practice.

The author, C. Larouche, supervised the sampling for the 2016 diamond drilling campaign. No blanks or standards were included into the stream of samples. Instead the mineralized sections were sampled as per mineralized contacts and the rest of the drill core was assayed as roughly 3.0 meters sections for the whole length of the hole. The pulps for any significant copper assay were automatically re-assayed. The drill core is safeguarded within a locked building and fenced yard in Chapais. The rejects and pulps are stored in Quebec City.

Accuracy and potential contaminations of analytical procedure at the commercial laboratory are monitored by the introduction of blanks and blind certified reference standards in the sample stream.

For the future exploration campaign it is recommended to adhere to a high standard for quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC) procedures for ensuring the security of samples and the integrity of chain-of-custody for sampling. Specifically, it is recommended that carefully selected certified reference materials and locally sourced blank material be inserted regularly in the sampling stream to ensure independent control of accuracy during the drilling. In addition, approximately 5 to 10%, randomly selected pulps from the population of mineralized results be submitted to a second laboratory for confirmation assaying. Finally a systematic program of density measurements should be implemented to better control the density of the various lithologies and mineralization types.

Data Verification (item 12)

For the prospecting, channel sampling and diamond core drilling carried out by Ex-In, the assay certificates were appended to the assessment work reports. The author has also checked some of the assay results listed in the previous reports and previous diamond drill holes logs, and the results posted in the logs are the same results observed on the certified

laboratory assay certificates. Nevertheless rare assay certificates show numerous good assays but reports do not mention a location or description for the samples in question. The author confirms that data has been generated with appropriate procedures, has been accurately transcribed from the original source and is suitable to be used.

No re-sampling of the drill core or duplicating samples has been done for the present report on the drill core from the 2006, 2010, 2015 and 2016 drilling campaign. Duplicate samples of some of the better assays from drill core are fairly consistent for copper. The sampling has not been carried out systematically for Cu, Au, Ag and numerous recent drill holes have not been sampled from top to bottom. Numerous drill holes started or finished within mineralization and locally sampling terminated into anomalous mineralization.

For the present report a large portion of original data has been transcribed into metric system using conversion factors listed in Table 1.

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing (item 13)

NOT APPLICABLE

Mineral Resources Estimate (item 14)

NOT APPLICABLE

Mineral Reserves Estimate (item 15)

NOT APPLICABLE

Mining Methods (item 16)

NOT APPLICABLE

Recovery Methods (item 17)

NOT APPLICABLE

Project Infrastructure (item 18)

NOT APPLICABLE

Market Studies and Contracts (item 19)

NOT APPLICABLE

Environmental Studies, Permitting, Social or Community Impact (item 20)

NOT APPLICABLE

Capital and Operating Costs (item 21)

NOT APPLICABLE

Economic Analysis (item 22)

NOT APPLICABLE

Adjacent Properties (item 23)

The original "FALCONBRIDGE / OPEMISKA" operations in Chapais also included the COOKE Mine (Au-Cu) and the ROBITAILLE Mine which are contiguous to the East NE respectively, of the present studied property. Both of these mining properties Cooke & Robitaille are controlled 100% by 2736-1179 Québec Inc., a privately owned exploration company based in Québec.

Mine Cooke (2736-1179 Quebec Inc.)

It has been recently proposed that the adjacent/ contiguous property to the Opemiska project, namely Mine Cooke, could represent the depth extension of the Springer and Perry Mines, "transposed" to surface with the displacement along the Gwillim Fault (apparent horizontal dextral movement of 3.0 km). Mine Cooke is connected to the Robitaille Mine (also

controlled by 2736-1179 Quebec Inc.) by a drift at the 750 foot level. One map shows that this drift has been sealed close to Robitaille Mine. Robitaille Mine is also connected by drift(s) to Perry Mine.

The Cooke Mine differs significantly from Springer and Perry Mines orebodies as it occurs within the Bourbeau Sill instead of the Ventures Sill. The Bourbeau Sill is higher up in the stratigraphy than the Ventures. The Cooke Mine produced 1,800,000 tonnes of ore during the period of 1977 to 1987 grading 0.66% Cu and 5.17 g/t Au.

At Cooke, the main mineralization is centered on two parallel veins (# 7 and #9), east-west trending chloritic shears that are steeply north dipping. These veins do not seem to have any relationship with any fold, unlike the Opemiska property.

Toward the end of the operations at Cooke, at the west end of the underground workings, numerous drill intersections were recovered; east-west correlations between the different intersections did not show continuity until mine geologist concluded that the mineralization was possibly oriented North-South for these structures (veins 64-65-66).

Since 2006 they have carried out significant surface exploration mainly on the Cooke Mine based on the assumption that the geology south of the Gwillim Fault represents the depth extension of the OPEMISCA property.

Recent exploration at the Cooke Mine, encountered fairly high but erratic cobalt – silver – gold – copper – nickel bearing veins which in the general area of veins 64-65-65 (an historical tonnage of 67,346 tons grading 0.79% Cu, 0.124 opt Au, 0.31 opt Ag, and 0.15% Co has been reported on these veins at the closing of the mine). These veins should be studied in more detail as they offer similarities to “Five Element Veins” which are described in recent literature. It is stated that even silver-cobalt veins in Cobalt would be included in that category.

The drilling at Cooke also confirmed the presence of an EW sub-vertical fault not previously identified between main veins 7 and 9 and the veins 64-65-66. The main veins 7 & 9 are oriented EW and sub-vertical within the Bourbeau Sill which is overturned and dipping to the north. Just north of the 63- 64 veins the drilling seems to indicate that stratigraphy north of the fault is now striking NS and dipping very gently to the East. The fault could possibly be associated to the Gwillim Fault, as a secondary branch (?) same as the Chibougamau Copper fault that cut and displace the Bourbeau Sill further East.

The assumption of the Cooke Mine being the down depth extension of Perry is further suggested by the presence of a copper zone (zone Chibougamau Copper) previously investigated by Falconbridge but further detailed by 2736-1179 Quebec Inc., north of the Cooke Shaft. The sub-vertical shear / fracture is oriented east – west, and the mineralization is more persistent within the gabbro of the Ventures Sill, close to its contact with the Blondeau felsic volcanics. One of the better value intersected is: MC-09-35 (from 93.5 m to 100.5 m) a 7.0 m section grading 3.596% Cu, 0.445 g/t Au and 51.214 g/t Ag.

Mine Robitaille (2736-1179 Quebec Inc.)

The Robitaille Mine in located N-NE of the Perry shaft, on the same side of the Gwillim fault, and produced 200,000 tons grading 1.86% Cu, from one main lens and no additional mineralization of economic interest resulted from significant drilling at surface and underground. The Robitaille Mine has seen no exploration work since recent acquisition.

The company Ex-In also controls a 50% interest into six (6) adjacent claims (not contiguous) located about 5 km to the NW of the present study. The other 50% is controlled by Goldman Exploration a related party to Ex-In. These claims were acquired in 2017 and a total of $23,570. 00 in exploration has already been filed on these claims. These claims are not part of the Opemiska Property.

Other Relevant Data (item 24)

The author is not aware of any environmental permitting, legal claim title, taxation, socio-political, marketing or other constraints that could affect the development of the property under study.

Over the years, the Quebec government has demonstrated a willingness to encourage natural resources development through quick permitting, title security and financial incentives.

MERN (sector Chapais –Chibougamau) has accorded “surface leases” on the site of the former Opemiska Mines:

000722-10-000	Min. Dévelopment durable, Environment et Parcs
000495-18-910	9296-0814 Québec Inc
215714-00-000	Paul Ménard
000153-10-000	Soudage Usinage Chapais
215542-00-000	9156-9061 Québec Inc
000010-16-910	9295-7224 Québec Inc
215598-00-000	Germain Rivard

Surface owners will have to be contacted before beginning field work around Springer and Perry shafts.

Claims underlying the old Opemiska tailings are controlled partly by PowerOre and the rest of the tailings are controlled by Albert Mining and also 2736-1179 Quebec Inc.

Some of the surface drilling completed recently by Ex-In was oriented N-360°; previous compilations by Falconbridge (along with results from the preliminary 3D model) indicate a dip to the north for the main mineralized structures at Springer, therefore future drilling on the property will certainly beneficiate from a better understanding of structure.

On some of the surface plan by Ex-In a few old "ventilation Raise" are indicated. They can be used to correlate the surface findings with the underground workings

Interpretation and Conclusions (item 25)

Most of the ore found to date at Opemiska occurs in a series of vein systems occupying faults, fractures and shear zones. The original interpretation was that mineralization within the high-grade copper veins was described as being defined by sharp contacts with no significant mineralization within wall rocks, but this is now known to not be true. At the west end of Falconbridge / Minnova's mining operations an open stope (Glory Hole) indicated larger widths of mineralization of economic interest close to the Ventures gabbro / felsic volcanics contact (at the nose of a fold). Furthermore, it should be noted that throughout the surface and underground drilling, the assaying appeared to have been limited to zones where fairly massive chalcopyrite mineralization was observed. Original hole S-26 was "twinned" in 2015 by hole OP-2015-01 and the results justify a re-evaluation of the data for a possible open-pit operation. One sample only was collected in hole S-26 and drill hole OP-2015-01 was sampled from beginning to end confirming the presence of disseminated copper-gold-silver mineralization of economic interest adjacent to the main copper veins.

A publication by Watkins & Riverin (1982) shows a general increase in the width of the mineralization of Vein #3 (Figure 7), at the Ventures gabbro / felsic volcanics contact at the nose of the fold, west end of the property. This trend was also indicated at depth along the axis of the fold. A cross-section of the main mineralized veins at Springer (Figure 6) clearly indicates three different dips for the mineralized structures suggesting possibly different episodes of mineralization or conjugate system. The ore veins at Perry also present a different directions and dips.

Since acquisition of the claims in 1993, Ex-In focused their exploration on residual mineralization still present within surface pillars, evaluated tailings for gold mineralization and in 2013 and 2014 requested independent studies at Springer shaft and Perry shaft respectively. These studies were aimed at investigating the residual copper mineralization along the extensions of the mined structures for a possible open-pit operation.

RPA's reports in 2013 and 2014 outlined significant "EXPLORATION TARGETS" for open pit potential and underground operations. The following conclusions were drawn from the systematic evaluation of the available data:

1-) At **Springer** the calculated potential for open pit varies from 16 to 33 million short tons (14.5 to 29.9 million tonnes) grading 1.0% - 1.4% Cu and 0.37 g/t – 0.62 g/t Au;

2-) At **Perry** the open pit potential is between 0.5 to 1.4 million short tons (0.45 to 1.3 million tonnes) grading 1.0% - 1.5% Cu. Nevertheless, the potential underground has a

target of 3 to 11 million short tons (2.7 to 10.0 million tonnes) at a grade of 1.5% - 2.5% Cu.

The potential tonnage and grade of these targets is conceptual in nature. They are not mineral resources. There has been insufficient exploration to define them as mineral resources and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the targets being delineated as mineral resources. PowerOre Inc. only considers these targets to be an indication of the presence of mineralization on the property and of the potential of the property to host an economic deposit at this time.

RPA is also of the opinion that an opportunity for potential open pit mining at the Springer mine may occur in the vicinity of the Rhyolite-Ventures Gabbro contact, where stockworks of veins and veinlets have been observed:

- 20 Zone
- Between 43 Zone and No. 4 Vein
- Between No. 5 Vein and No .7 Vein.

Some of the recent drilling by Ex-In, located along the Ventures gabbro / felsic volcanics contact, indicates larger widths of disseminated copper-gold-silver mineralization.

A compilation of the results from the recent surface drilling campaigns has been initiated by PowerOre Inc. (news releases January 17 & January 24, 2019; www.powerore.com). C. Beaudry, V.P. Exploration of PowerOre Inc. re-calculated the grade of the mineralized intersections using Copper Equivalent (Cu Eq. %) including grades of gold and silver based on 100% recoveries, for the drill holes completed by Ex-In in 2006, 2010, 2015 and 2016.

Table 12: Calculated Cu Eq. % for the surface core drilling completed by Ex-In from 2006 to 2016

Year	Hole ID	from	to	Interval	Grade			
		meter	meter	meter	Copper Eq. (%)	Copper (%)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)
2006	OP-113	8.72	11.92	3.2	5.92	4.69	1.49	21.52
2006	OP-114	8.08	13.35	5.27	2.07	1.48	0.77	6.21
2006	OP-115	5.43	7.70	2.27	2.54	1.85	0.87	8.81
2006	OP-116	9.96	10.32	0.36	0.90	0.62	0.34	3.77
2006	OP-117	10.88	13.55	2.67	8.14	3.59	6.25	19.99
2006	OP-118	4.96	12.28	7.32	2.89	1.76	1.49	9.43
2006	OP-119	5.05	5.96	0.91	32.34	26.31	6.86	140.57
2006	OP-120	8.47	10.36	1.89	21.83	15.20	8.57	71.37
2006	OP-121	9.16	15.3	6.14	4.62	3.37	1.54	19.67
2006	OP-124	7.82	17.83	10.01	1.60	1.20	0.46	8.20
2006	OP-125	5.31	6.78	1.47	1.60	1.35	0.23	9.91
2006	OP-126	3.70	12.38	8.68	0.24	0.16	0.03	6.39
2006	OP-127	1.62	14.75	13.13	0.70	0.47	0.26	4.99
2006	OP-128	2.00	11.48	9.48	1.78	1.23	0.67	9.09
2006	OP-138	14.91	25.15	10.24	4.82	3.93	0.93	27.79
2006	OP-139	4.60	17.46	12.86	1.84	1.39	0.53	8.76
2006	OP-140	8.54	17.80	9.26	4.34	3.74	0.63	18.78
2006	OP-141	0.00	17.10	17.10	1.99	1.59	0.48	6.89
2006	OP-142	12.40	18.30	5.90	2.58	2.16	0.47	10.28
2006	OP-143	1.20	9.42	8.22	1.67	1.11	0.72	6.45
2006	OP-144	7.40	24.00	16.60	1.08	0.83	0.31	3.93
2006	OP-146	16.56	23.58	7.02	3.20	2.52	0.83	11.81
2006	OP-147	10.86	15.60	4.74	0.81	0.48	0.43	2.57
2006	OP-148	4.03	18.01	13.98	1.92	1.52	0.46	8.47
2006	OP-149	1.75	8.68	6.93	2.07	1.48	0.73	8.50

2006	OP-150	3.64	5.63	1.99	4.28		6.10	
	OP-150	13.21	14.78	1.57	2.81	2.41	0.41	13.37
2006	OP-151	4.51	14.90	10.39	6.15	4.51	2.03	24.64
2006	OP-152	15.25	18.90	3.65	8.34	6.72	1.51	64.28
2006	OP-155	13.88	14.62	0.74	6.50	5.97	0.10	52.80
2006	OP-156	18.00	23.33	5.33	4.49	4.16	0.05	35.13
2006	OP-157	16.87	20.14	3.27	5.59	5.09	0.10	49.37
2006	OP-158	18.15	21.56	3.41	3.47	2.92	0.15	51.17
2006	OP-159	13.57	16.63	3.06	1.18	1.16	0.02	0.99
2006	OP-165	22.85	24.00	1.15	0.99	0.84	0.14	6.03
2010	OP-2010-01	10.00	18.50	8.50	0.66	0.54	0.11	3.75
	OP-2010-01	28.50	37.50	9.00	0.56	0.41	0.11	8.00
2010	OP-2010-02	4.50	16.50	12.00	1.41	0.70	0.94	5.99
2010	OP-2010-03	6.00	84.00	78.00	1.04	0.70	0.42	5.11
2010	OP-2010-04	29.50	30.00	0.50	4.25	3.90	0.41	7.54
2010	OP-2010-05	34.50	42.00	7.50	1.03	0.78	0.36	
2010	OP-2010-06	16.00	33.01	17.01	1.30	0.67	0.89	
2010	OP-2010-08	82.50	86.99	4.49	0.32	0.19	0.18	
2010	OP-2010-09	64.50	66.00	1.50	2.74	2.41	0.41	5.14
	OP-2010-09	78.00	81.00	3.00	2.42	0.61	2.59	
2010	OP-2010-11	28.50	65.99	37.49	0.68	0.53	0.22	0.08
2010	OP-2010-12	40.50	64.45	23.95	2.48	0.66	2.59	0.67
2010	OP-2010-13	61.50	101.99	40.49	1.42	0.77	0.93	0.03
2010	OP-2010-14	86.99	108.00	21.01	1.44	1.04	0.58	
2010	OP-2010-15	18.00	99.00	81.00	0.72	0.55	0.24	
2010	OP-2010-16	60.00	65.00	5.00	0.78	0.66	0.17	
2010	OP-2010-18	78.00	85.50	7.50	0.52	0.43	0.13	
2010	OP-2010-19	31.50	39.01	7.51	8.96	8.17	1.12	
2010	OP-2010-20	21.00	50.99	29.99	0.53	0.31	0.30	0.41
2015	OP-2015-01	3.00	84.00	81.00	1.02	0.86	0.19	2.98
2016	OP-2016-01	29.70	31.50	1.80	5.20	4.43	0.94	12.90
	OP-2016-01	78.00	99.60	21.60	2.49	1.58	1.23	6.17
2016	OP-2016-03	66.00	75.80	9.80	1.41	0.35	1.43	6.83
2016	OP-2016-05	5.00	9.00	4.00	6.72	5.07	2.04	25.00
	OP-2016-05	57.00	63.00	6.00	1.64	1.28	0.51	
2016	OP-2016-07	6.00	26.60	20.60	2.24	2.05	0.17	8.30
2016	OP-2016-08	7.60	60.00	52.40	1.85	1.39	0.60	4.93

NOTE: A true width to these intersections cannot be established at this time. Numerous drill holes started and finished into mineralization. Green color represents meterage within 1.0 m from the beginning or the end of the drill hole. Copper Equivalent (Cu Eq.) calculations were completed using the following equation: Cu Eq. = [(Cu % / 20 / Cu price) + (Au grade X Au price) + (Ag grade X Ag price)] / (20 X Cu price X 34.2857 g/t). Prices: Cu (US$2.65); Au (US$1,274); Ag (US$15.74)

During the review of the literature for the present project, the presence of molybdenite, tungsten, high grade cobalt + silver, and locally high nickel values are described. The presence of these elements could be associated to a different phase of mineralization.

In conclusion, numerous targets exist on the OPEMISKA mining property for a potential open pit operation. Systematic exploration and evaluation of the mining claims is clearly warranted. The mining claims are well located at the NE end of the prolific “Abitibi Volcanic Belt” and cover two shafts with successful production during the period of 1953 to 1991. Most of the original data has been recovered, including description of 827 surface drill holes and 8,410 underground drill holes. This data has already been incorporated into a digital data bank

supplied by previous owner along with two internal reports by RPA confirming the Exploration potential at Springer and Perry Mines.

The recent data from the limited but successful surface exploration programs are being incorporated to the data bank.

Certainly the vertical and lateral extensions of the previously mined structures remain the main focus of future exploration, based on the detailed evaluation of the exploration potential at Springer and Perry. Nevertheless, the contacts between the Ventures gabbro and the Blondeau felsic volcanics at the nose of the fold indicated significant dissemination of copper mineralization at this contact with locally higher grade gold values and the appearance of significant zinc and lead values.

The potential for Co-Ag mineralization of economic interest should not be overlooked. Cobalt is commonly found in the place of iron and nickel as they share similar chemical properties.

As a whole, the Opemiska Copper Complex provides an opportunity to fast track toward a development decision.

Recommendations (item 26)

The Opemiska Property was the subject of mining activities between 1953 and 1991 during which time Falconbridge operated two mines, the Springer and the Perry, from three shafts. Falconbridge mined numerous veins and as part of its ongoing development activities, the company drilled over 800,000 metres of core from 14,500 surface and underground holes and collected over 300,000 samples for assay. Thousands of paper maps representing level plans + vertical and longitudinal sections are available but unfortunately no drill core was preserved nor do any pulps or reject samples remain from this work. As a result, it is not possible to ascertain the quality of the assays even though it is expected that accuracy was good overall simply because it was a mining operation and undertook reconciliation of predicted mining reserves with actual mining results. However, it should be possible to validate the old assays by conducting a limited twinning drilling program on surface holes for which collars can be positively identified. It is recommended that at least 15 to 20 new holes be twinned in this fashion to confirm the accuracy of historical drilling assays and this may provide the basis to validate all the historical drilling done at the mine, at least for the needs of an initial mineral resource estimate. The Falconbridge drill results will be valuable, at least initially, to indicate the economic possibilities presented by the low grade material around the veins.

All the assaying will be accompanied by rigorous QA / QC measures to ensure the highest standard of quality for the project. Matrix-matched certified reference pulp standards and blanks will be inserted in the assay batches and approximately 5% to 10% of mineralized samples will be randomly selected for analysis at a second laboratory. In addition a systematic

program of bulk density measurements will be implemented using the Pycnometer instrumental method to calibrate the density of all mineralization and alteration types and all host rock varieties. In addition to using density standards to control the calibration, the Pycnometer method will be validated by measuring a suite of samples using the Archimedes method (density p= mass / volume).

Along with the drilling it is recommended that, where the overburden is less than 2 metres thick, the known veins be mechanically stripped, washed and sampled to provide additional sampling results for the estimation of the grade and tonnages of the crown pillars. This will be very important in the early years of the eventual mining project when the stripping ratio will be low and the high grade crown pillars will be available for mining and processing.

Finally, the project will benefit from super-high resolution imagery available from drone surveying. Adding a high resolution drone magnetic survey will be only a modest addition to the cost of the survey.

The proposed work program is budgeted at $500,000 and will start as soon as snow is melted. Drilling can start as early as the beginning of June and be completed by mid-July and a mineral resource estimate completed and available for publication by the end of Q3-2019.

Budget

Opemiska Mine Project				**All Canadian $**
		Units	**Unit Cost**	**Cost**
Planning and Logistics	days	10	$ 650.00	$ 6,500.00
Data Validation and 3D Modeling	days	40	$ 400.00	$ 16,000.00
Diamond Drilling	metres	2000	$ 100.00	$ 200,000.00
Stripping and Washing	days	20	$ 1,300.00	$ 26,000.00
Mapping and Sampling	days	20	$ 500.00	$ 10,000.00
Assays (Cu, Au, Ag, Co)	units	2200	$ 40.00	$ 88,000.00
Whole Rock Analyses	units	100	$ 50.00	$ 5,000.00
Geology	days	40	$ 450.00	$ 18,000.00
Field Technical Support	days	40	$ 350.00	$ 14,000.00
Travel and Accommodation	days	40	$ 350.00	$ 14,000.00
Drone magnetics and imagery	line kms	80	$ 120.00	$ 9,600.00
Resource Estimation and Technical Report	units	1		$ 30,000.00
Permits	units	1		$ 5,000.00
FN and Community Engagement	units	1		$ 5,000.00
Supervision	days	12	$ 650.00	$ 7,800.00
		Contingency (10%)		$ 45,100.00
			Total	**$ 500,000.00**

The program is judged to be fully warranted in order to adequately appraise and evaluate the mineral potential of this mining property, covering highly favourable geology and structure, in a reasonable and progressive manner. The Opemiska property with all information on hand offers the possibilities to be fast tracked to a PEA (Preliminary Economic Assessment). To the extent known, the author is not aware of any environmental permitting, legal claim title, socio-political, marketing or other constraints that could affect the development of this property.

Over the years, the Quebec government has demonstrated a willingness to encourage natural resources development through quick permitting, title security and financial incentives.

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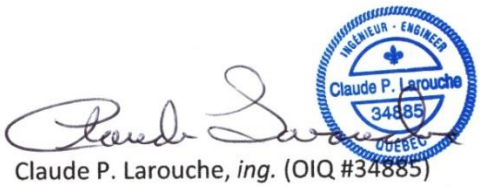
Certificate of Qualifications (item 28)

I, Claude P. Larouche, P. Eng (OIQ), do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geological engineer, president of Ovalbay Geological Services Inc. who operates a main office at 385 Riviera Drive, Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada, P7B 6K2, and also a satellite office at 524, route 167, Chibougamau, Québec, Canada, G8B 2K5.
2. I am a qualified geologist, having graduated from Université du Québec at Chicoutimi, B.Sc Eng., in 1974 and Carleton University, M.Sc. Geology in 1979.
3. I am a member of the Order of Engineer of the Province of Québec (member # 34885) and life- member of Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada (PDAC).
4. I have worked continuously as a geologist and geological engineer since graduation in 1974 and have worked as an independent consultant since 1980. My relevant experience as a consultant includes 39 years of exploration principally for precious and base metals in Ontario and Quebec; industrial minerals in Montana; precious and base metals + diamond exploration on Baffin Island. I have successfully managed multi-millions dollars contracts. Other contract work such as regional geochemical surveys and mapping has also been completed for government agencies and Major Exploration companies.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Project ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, relevant and continuous past experience in mining exploration, and my affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101), I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purpose of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible to review all items discussed in the report entitled "**Technical Review and Exploration + Development Potential on the CHAPAIS/OPEMISKA MINES Complex, Chapais-Chibougamau mining district, NTS sheet 32G15, Province of Quebec, Canada"** for **POWERORE INC."** signed and dated December 12th, 2017 (the "Technical Report"). I did not carry out an official visit for the present (see 8).
7. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose would make the Technical Report misleading.
8. I had prior involvement with the mining property which is the subject of the present technical report (2016 drilling).
9. I am independent of **PowerOre Inc**., applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101 F1 on Technical Report and I confirm that the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form F1.
10. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed and dated in Thunder Bay; February 07, 2019



Claude P. Larouche, *ing.* (OIQ #34885)