NI 43-101 Independent Technical Report on the Kittson-Cobalt Property

Kittson, Coleman, and Brigstocke Townships
Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario, Canada
NTS Map Sheet 31/M05
Centered on UTM NAD83 Zone 17 582,500 mE, 5,246,000 mN

Prepared for: Power Americas Minerals Corporation
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Effective Date: **December 18, 2017**

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1 Summary

Property Description and Ownership

Mr. Steven Flank, M.Sc., P.Geo. has been retained by Power Americas Minerals Corporation to produce a NI 43-101-compliant Technical Report on its Kittson-Cobalt Project. This report has been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy NI 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F.

The claims of the Kittson-Cobalt Property are registered to both Neil Pettigrew (5 claims) and Benjamin Kuzmich (10 claims) (see Table 4Five (5) mineral claims currently registered to Neil Pettigrew were purchased through an option agreement whereby, under the terms of the Option Agreement, Power Americas earned a 100% interest in the Property for an aggregate purchase price of $1,155,000 paid by a combination of common shares and cash, of which $1,125,000 of the purchase price was satisfied by the issuance of 25,000,000 common shares at a deemed price of $0.045 per common share and a one time only $30,000 payment. The Property is subject to an underlying 2% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty in favour of the underlying optioner, Mr. Neil Pettigrew, of which 1.5% may be purchased by the Company for $1 million (see Power Americas Press Release dated Jan 23, 2017). Power Americas has warranted in writing that the terms of the option agreement have been met and Power Americas now owns 100% of these 5 claims.

Ten (10) additional claims registered to the original claim staker, Mr. Ben Kuzmich, are subject to an option agreement disclosed by the company on November 22nd, 2017. Power Americas can acquire 100% interest in the claims under the terms of a share purchase agreement for a purchase price of $1,430,000 payable by the issuance of 13,000,000 common shares of the Company at a deemed price of $0.11 per share. This transaction is subject to TSX Venture Exchange approval.

There are deep mining roots in the entire Cobalt Mining Camp, of which the Kittson-Cobalt Property is a part. Although full-scale mining on the Property last took place over 70 years ago, the area is steeped in mining tradition and history, with old headframes and mill sites peppering the landscape. The town of Cobalt, Ontario, is only 40 km due east, and many exploration companies are actively working in the area. The Kittson-Cobalt Project is located 10 km north of Latchford, Ontario, and 130 km north of North Bay, Ontario, within NTS map sheet 31/M05 in the Larder Lake Mining Division of Northeastern Ontario. It is centered on UTM coordinates (NAD83 Zone 17N) 582,500 mE, 5,246,000 mN and comprises 15 contiguous unpatented mineral claims totaling 196 units and 3082 ha (30.82 km^2). There is a valid exploration permit and plan related to 5 out of 15 of the claims making up the Property, granted by the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (PR-16-10965, PL-16-10653).

Geology and Mineralization

The Kittson-Cobalt Property lies within Ontario's Proterozoic Southern Province, and is part of the central Cobalt Group of the Huronian Supergroup. The Property is dominated by Lorrain Formation arkoses and quartz arenites which are underlain by upper Gowganda Formation wackes, siltstones and mudstones. Nipissing diabase dykes and sills intruded along the Lorrain-Gowganda contact, providing

pathways for Co- and Ag-bearing fluids to migrate into related fractures. The Latchford Fault, which is a dominant regional structure, runs through the eastern edge of the Property.

There are two past-producing Co-Ag mines on the Property, namely the Cobalt-Kittson and Shakt-Davis Mines. The Darby Mine (also known as the Edison Mine), falls just off the property within a privately-held patent. Unlike the nearby Cobalt silver camp, these three mines were developed primarily for their cobalt, as well as gold (locally >1 oz/ton). The target of mining at the three mines was a 70-120 m wide diabase dyke which cut Lorrain Formation arkoses near the Gowganda-Lorrain contact.

Smaltite ($CoAs_2$) and other cobalt-nickel sulpharsenide minerals occur in quartz-calcite veins which are vertically dipping, varying in width between 0.1-1.5 m. These mineralized veins are hosted within fractures and faulted zones parallel to the diabase dyke, and are focused along both the contacts of the diabase dyke and in parallel fractures. All three historic mines saw limited production in the pre-1950's era. The Shakt-Davis mine had the most underground development.

Status of Exploration

Power Americas is actively exploring the Kittson-Cobalt Property, having very recently completed both a prospecting and diamond drilling program in late 2017. The focus of the current Technical Report is to verify and report on this recent exploration and any results available at the time of writing. Power Americas has indicated to the Author that the company is planning a follow-up winter drill program.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Kittson-Cobalt Property contains two past-producing Co-Ag mines. Results from initial prospecting have demonstrated continued %-level Co-bearing mineralization. These samples also contain variable amounts of Ag. There is continued merit in exploring the contact between Lorrain and Gowganda metasediments in the vicinity of the Nipissing diabase units for further occurrences of Co-bearing mineralization, as there is potential for additional cobalt mineralization to be discovered in and around the past-producing mines as well as within the larger Property boundary.

The Cobalt mining camp has seen renewed interest from mineral exploration companies recently as prices of Cobalt have risen sharply in the past two years. This has resulted in explorers staking large tracts of land to better assess the mineralizing systems responsible for the numerous historical mines in the Cobalt area. Mines in the Cobalt camp primarily targeted Ag mineralization while mines in the vicinity of the Kittson-Cobalt property, including the Shakt-Davis and the Cobalt-Kittson mines, were known to be significantly more Co rich. As such the Kittson-Cobalt Property represents and excellent opportunity to better evaluate Co-rich mineralization in the Cobalt camp.

Recommended work on the Kittson-Cobalt Property involves continued drilling in and around the Shakt-Davis Mine, Cobalt-Kittson Mine, and directly north of the Edison mine within claims held by Power Americas Minerals Corporation.

2 Introduction

2.1 Issuer for Whom the Technical Report is Written

Mr. Steven Flank, M.Sc., P.Geo. was engaged by the Issuer, Power Americas Minerals Corporation ("**Power Americas**"), to prepare an Independent Technical Report for its Kittson-Cobalt Property (**the "Property**"), near Latchford, Ontario, Canada. The Technical Report is compliant with National Instrument 43-101, companion policy NI 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F. Mr. Flank serves as the Independent Qualified Person ("**QP**") in accordance with Section 1.5 of NI 43-101CP (Companion Policy) in that there is no circumstance that, in the opinion of a reasonable person aware of all relevant facts, could interfere with the QP's judgment regarding the preparation of the Technical Report. Mr. Flank is a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO #2695). The Statement of Qualifications for the QP is presented in Section 28.

The QP's scope of work entailed reviewing available historical information, examining select drill core intercepts available in Thunder Bay at the offices of Fladgate Exploration Consulting Corporation ("**Fladgate Exploration**") from Power Americas' 2017 drill program, visiting the project site, verifying the location of two claim posts, collecting two verification samples near a historic shaft, and analysing these samples for Au, Ag, and base metals such as Co. The QP also summarized these findings and provided recommendations for future exploration work.

2.2 Purpose of the Technical Report

The purpose of this Technical Report is to provide an independent review of Power Americas' Kittson-Cobalt Property, verifying the validity of their geochemical database, examining available drill core, and conducting a site visit to confirm access to the Property and to verify any significant work completed on the Property. The Property is a significant acquisition for the Company and this report will be used to comply with TSX Venture Exchange regulatory requirements.

An independent site visit was conducted, whereupon two verification samples were taken for independent analysis. Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities laws, any other use of this report, by any third party, is at the party's sole risk. The data supporting the statements made in this report have been verified for accuracy and completeness by the Author.

2.3 Sources of Information and Data

In conducting this study, the Author consulted and utilized various sources of information and data, including government publications and publicly available assessment reports. A list of the various sources used to prepare the current report is given in the 'References' section.

2.4 Details of the Personal Inspection on the Property by the Qualified Person

On December 17th, 2017, the Author and QP, Mr. Steven Flank, M.Sc., P.Geo., accompanied by prospector Mr. David Clement, visited the Kittson-Cobalt Property near Latchford, Ontario. The Property was accessed by helicopter chartered from Expedition Helicopters in North Bay, Ontario. The helicopter landed in a clearing on the northeast shore of Kitt Lake (known locally as 'Trout Lake') at

approximately 582,140 mE, 5,246,070 mN (UTM NAD83 Zone 17), proximal to cabins used as a basecamp during exploration activities conducted in 2017 (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

A smaller scale map showing the site visit area is shown below, illustrating the helicopter landing site, historic adit and shafts of the Shakt-Davis mine, drill collar locations from the Power Americas' 2017 drill program, claim post verification location, and the eastern border with an adjacent patent (Figure 2). Coordinates for some of these features are listed in Table 1.

Table 1 - GPS coordinates of locations visited during the site visit (UTM NAD83 Zone 17N).

Site Description	Easting	Northing
Shaft 1	582352	5246021
Shaft 2	582398	5246049
Shaft 4	582485	5246090
Adit	582195	5246047
Claim Post 4279295 (#4) & 4279296 (#3)	582385	5246169

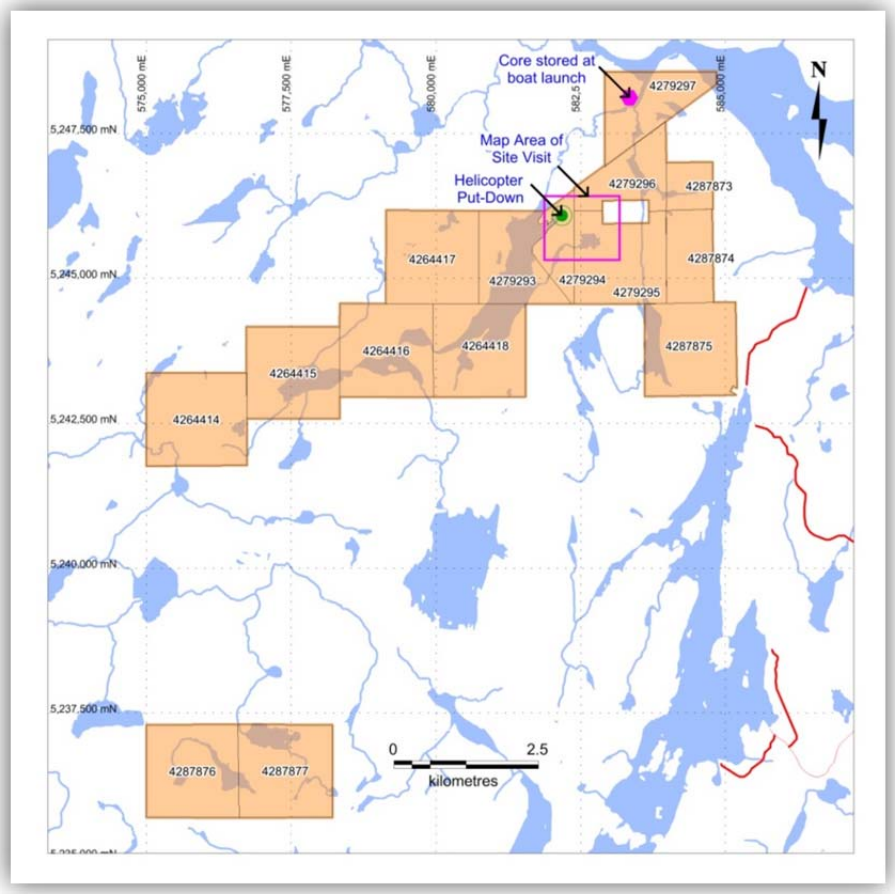

Figure 1 - Kittson-Cobalt Property showing the core storage site, helicopter landing site, and the map area shown in Figure 2.

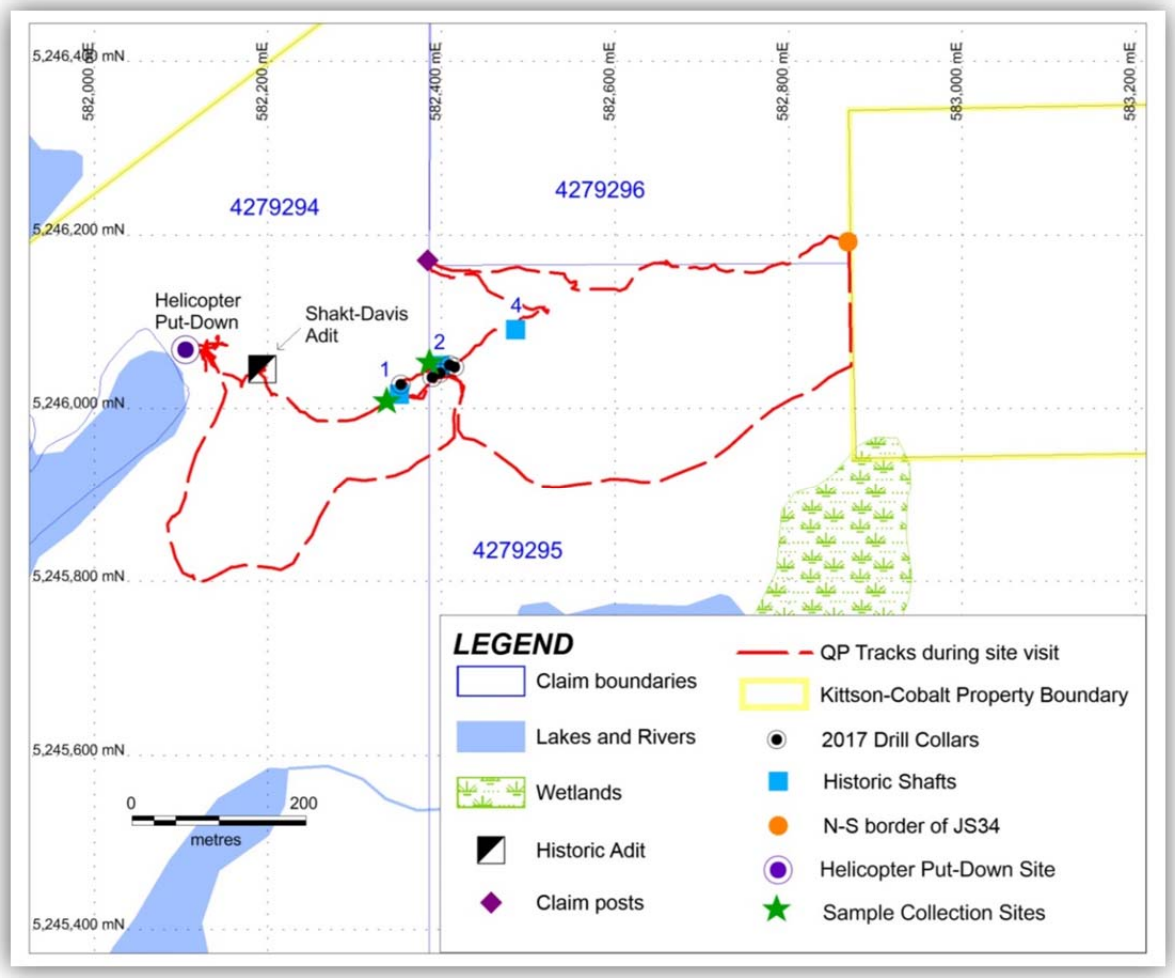

Figure 2 - Tracks and waypoints of the QP during his site visit, December 17th, 2017.

From the landing site, Mr. Flank and Mr. Clement proceeded east on foot along an access trail towards the historic Shakt-Davis mine. The mine site includes an open adit, as well as three open shafts, which appear as large, deep holes (Figure 3). The partially collapsed adit is located at the foot of a large hill located on the property of the cabin owner near the helicopter landing site. The open shafts are situated along a NE-SW trend following a semi-continuous trench (Figure 2). Flagging tape was observed around Shaft 1 (Figure 3), however there was no hazard markings around Shafts 2 or 4. Shaft 3 is known to be a winze and was therefore not observed on surface.

Historical mining equipment is abandoned on site, located within ~100 m of the adit, appearing to be relicts of mining operations at Shakt-Davis (Figure 4). All of the above features are recorded in the Abandoned Mines Information System (AMIS File 03723) and are classified as “active hazards”, therefore extreme caution must be taken.

Figure 3 - Shaft 1 of the historic Shakt-Davis mine, marked with flagging tape.

Figure 4 - Relict boilers left on-site from historic mining at Shakt-Davis in the early 1920s.

Claim post #4 for claim 4279295 (which is also post #3 for claim 4279296) was located by following the E-W trending, northern claim line for claim 4279295 (Figure 2). The location of this claim post corresponded to the digital location according to *Claimaps* and the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, and the size of the post meets the requirements set out in the Mining Act (Figures 5 and 6). The claim line was followed on foot for ~475 m to the east, until its termination at patent JB34.

Most of the drill core from the 2017 drilling program conducted by Fladgate Exploration (on behalf of Power Americas) is stored ~2.5 km from the drill sites at a boat launch on claim 4279297 (Figure 1). There was insufficient room at this boat launch, and also insufficient ice thickness on the Montreal River to the east to safely land the helicopter, therefore the Author did not inspect the drill core stored in the field. However, drill core intervals from holes KIT-17-006 and -007 are stored in Thunder Bay, Ontario, at the offices of Fladgate Exploration. These sections of drill core were made available to the Author for inspection. The Author compared the drill logs to the available drill core and noted that the lithology and mineralization was logged accurately. Sample positions were clearly marked on the split core, and sample tags were stapled to the core box indicating each sample interval. At the time of core inspection, assay results for these drill holes were not available.

Figure 5 - Corner post #3 from claim number 4279296 on the Kittson-Cobalt Property.

Figure 6 - Corner post #4 from claim number 4279295 on the Kittson-Cobalt Property.

2.5 Terms of Reference, Units of Measure, Currency

The Metric System or SI System is the primary system of measure and length used in this report and is generally expressed in kilometers, meters and centimeters; volume is expressed as cubic meters, mass expressed as cubic meters, mass expressed as metric tonnes, area as hectares, and zinc, copper and lead grades as percent (%) or parts per million (ppm). The precious metal grades (such as gold) are generally expressed as grams/tonne (g/t) but may also be in parts per billion (ppb) or parts per million (ppm). Conversions from the SI or Metric System to the Imperial System are provided below and quoted where practical. Many of the geologic publications and more recent work assessment files now use the SI system but older work assessment files almost exclusively refer to the Imperial System. Metals and mineral acronyms in this report conform to mineral industry accepted usage.

Table 2 - Glossary of Terms.

Term	Meaning	Term	Meaning
AEM	Airborne Electromagnetic	Na	sodium
Ag	Silver	Na_2O	sodium oxide
Al	Aluminum	NAD 83	North American Datum of 1983
Al_2O_3	aluminum oxide	NE	northeast
AW	apparent width	NI	National Instrument
As	Arsenic	Ni	nickel
Au	Gold	NSR	net smelter return
Ba	Barium	NTS	National Topographic System
Be	Beryllium	OGS	Ontario Geological Survey
Bi	Bismuth	P	phosphorous
C	carbon dioxide	P_2O_5	phosphorous oxide
Ca	Calcium	Pb	lead
CaO	calcium oxide	Pd	palladium
Cd	Cadmium	pH	acidity
Co	Cobalt	Pt	platinum
CO_2	carbon dioxide	QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
Cr	Chromium	S	south
Cr_2O_3	chromium oxide	S	sulphur
Cu	Copper	Sb	antimony
DDH	diamond drill hole	SE	southeast
DW	drilled width	Se	selenium
E	East	SiO_2	silicon oxide
EM	electromagnetic	Sn	tin
Fe	Iron	SO_2	sulphur dioxide
Fe_2O_3	iron oxide (ferric oxide-hematite)	Sr	strontium
Fe_3O_4	iron oxide (ferrous oxide-magnetite)	Sum	summation
HLEM	horizontal loop electromagnetic	SW	southwest
H_2O	hydrogen oxide (water)	Ti	titanium
IP	induced polarization	TiO_2	titanium oxide
K	Potassium	Tl	thallium
K_2O	potassium oxide	TW	true width
Li	Lithium	U	uranium
LOI	loss on ignition (total H_2O, CO_2 and SO_2 content)	U_3O_8	uranium oxide (yellowcake)
Mg	Magnesium	UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
MgO	magnesium oxide	V	vanadium
Mn	Manganese	V_2O_5	vanadium oxide
MNDM	Ministry of Northern Development and Mines	VLF	very low frequency

Term	Meaning	Term	Meaning
MnO	manganese oxide	VLF-EM	very low frequency-electromagnetic
Mo	Molybdenum	W	west
Mt	millions of tonnes	Y	yttrium
N	North	Zn	zinc
NW	northwest		

Table 3 - Units of Measure.

Units of Measure	Abbreviation	Units of Measure	Abbreviation
Above mean sea level	amsl	Litre	L
Ampere	A	Litres per minute	L/m
Annum (year)	a	Megabytes per second	Mb/s
Billion years ago	Ga	Megapascal	MPa
British thermal unit	Btu	Megavolt-ampere	MVA
Candela	cd	Megawatt	MW
Carat	ct	Metre	m
Carats per hundred tonnes	cpht	Metres above sea level	masl
Carats per tonne	cpt	Metres per minute	m/min
Centimetre	cm	Metres per second	m/s
Cubic centimetre	cm^3	Metric ton (tonne)	t
Cubic feet per second	ft^3/s or cfs	Micrometre (micron)	µm
Cubic foot	ft^3	Microsiemens (electrical)	µs
Cubic inch	in^3	Miles per hour	mph
Cubic metre	m^3	Milliamperes	mA
Cubic yard	yd^3	Milligram	mg
Day	d	Milligrams per litre	mg/L
Days per week	d/wk	Millilitre	mL
Days per year (annum)	d/a	Millimetre	mm
Dead weight tonnes	DWT	Million	M
Decibel adjusted	dBa	Million tonnes	Mt
Decibel	dB	Minute (plane angle)	'
Degree	°	Minute (time)	min
Degrees Celsius	°C	Month	mo
Degrees Fahrenheit	°F	Newton	N
Diameter	ø	Newtons per metre	N/m
Dry metric ton	dmt	Ohm (electrical)	Ω
Foot	ft	Ounce	oz
Gallon	gal	Parts per billion	ppb
Gallons per minute (US)	gpm	Parts per million	ppm
Gigajoule	GJ	Pascal	Pa
Gram	g	Pascals per second	Pa/s
Grams per litre	g/L	Percent	%
Grams per tonne	g/t	Percent moisture (relative humidity)	% RH
Greater than	>	Phase (electrical)	Ph
Hectare (10,000 m2)	ha	Pound(s)	lb
Hertz	Hz	Pounds per square inch	psi
Horsepower	hp	Power factor	pF
Hour	h (not hr)	Quart	qt
Hours per day	h/d	Revolutions per minute	rpm
Hours per week	h/wk	Second (plane angle)	"
Hours per year	h/a	Second (time)	s
Inch	"(symbol, not ”)	Short ton (2,000 lb)	st

Units of Measure	Abbreviation	Units of Measure	Abbreviation
Joule	J	Short ton (US)	t
Joules per kilowatt-hour	J/kWh	Short tons per day (US)	tpd
Kelvin	K	Short tons per hour (US)	tph
Kilo (thousand)	k	Short tons per year (US)	tpy
Kilocalorie	kcal	Specific gravity (g/cm^3)	SG
Kilogram	kg	Square centimetre	cm^2
Kilograms per cubic metre	kg/m^3	Square foot	ft^2
Kilograms per hour	kg/h	Square inch	in^2
Kilograms per square metre	kg/m^2	Square kilometre	km^2
Kilojoule	kJ	Square metre	m^2
Kilometre	km	Thousand tonnes	kt
Kilometres per hour	km/h	Tonne (1,000kg)	t
Kilonewton	kN	Tonnes per day	t/d
Kilopascal	kPa	Tonnes per hour	t/h
Kilovolt	kV	Tonnes per year	t/a
Kilovolt-ampere	kVA	Total dissolved solids	TDS
Kilovolts	kV	Total suspended solids	TSS
Kilowatt	kW	Volt	V
Kilowatt hour	kWh	Week	wk
Kilowatt hours per short ton (US)	kWh/st	Weight/weight	w/w
Kilowatt hours per tonne (metric ton)	kWh/t	Wet metric ton	wmt
Kilowatt hours per year	kWh/a	Yard	yd
Kilowatts adjusted for motor efficiency	kWe	Year (annum)	a
Less than	<	Year	yr

The term grams/tonne (g/t) is expressed as "grams per tonne" where 1 gram/tonne = 1 ppm (parts per million) = 1000 ppb (parts per billion). Other abbreviations include oz/t = ounce per short ton; Moz = million ounces; Mt = million tonnes; t = tonne (1000 kilograms); SG = specific gravity; lb/t = pound/ton; and st = short ton (2000 pounds). Dollars are expressed in Canadian currency (CAD$) unless otherwise noted. Base and certain industrial metal and mineral prices are stated as US$ per tonne (US$/t), precious metal prices are stated in US$ per troy ounce (US$/oz) and uranium and certain industrial metal and mineral prices are stated in US$ per pound (US$/lb). Unless otherwise noted, Universal Transverse Mercator ("UTM") coordinates are provided using **North American Datum 1983 ("NAD83") Zone 17N.**

3 Reliance on Other Experts

While exercising all reasonable diligence in checking, confirming and testing, the Author has relied upon Power Americas' and their consultants' presentation of its project data in formulating his opinion.

The agreements under which Power Americas holds title to the mineral claims for this project have not been reviewed by the Author and the Author offers no legal opinion as to the validity of the mineral title claimed. A description of the property, and ownership thereof, is provided for general information purposes only.

Comments on the state of environmental conditions, liability, and estimated costs have been made where required by NI 43-101. The author offers no opinion on the state of the environment on the property. The statements are provided for information purposes only.

The descriptions of geology, mineralization and exploration used in this report are taken from government documents and peer-reviewed journals. The conclusions of this report rely on data available in published and unpublished reports and information supplied by Power Americas and their consultants. The information provided to Power Americas was supplied by reputable companies or government agencies and the authors have no reason to doubt their validity.

Some of the figures and tables for this report were supplied to the Author by Power Americas and their consultant, Fladgate Exploration. All of the photographs were taken by the Author of this report during his site visit. In the cases where figures or tables were supplied by other individuals or Power Americas they are referenced below the inserted item.

Land tenure information for staked claims has been obtained from the MNDM web site, which contains a disclaimer as to the validity of the provided information.

4 Property Location and Description

4.1 Area and Location of the Property

The Kittson-Cobalt Property is located 10 km northwest of Latchford, Ontario (population ~400), and 130 km north of North Bay, Ontario, Canada (population ~52,000) (Figure 7). The property is centered at UTM coordinates 582,500 mE, 5,246,000 mN. It is located on the western shore of the Montreal River, which becomes Bay Lake further to the south near Latchford. The Property is also located approximately 30 km due west of Cobalt, Ontario, which experienced an immense silver mining boom in the early 1900's and is now seeing renewed interest in cobalt exploration.

4.2 Mineral Tenure

The property consists of 15 mineral claims containing 196 units and 3082 ha (Table 4 and Figure 8). The claims are situated within Kittson, Coleman, and Brigstocke Townships, in the Larder Lake Mining Division, and are in good standing with the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) as of the effective date of this report (December 18, 2017).

4.3 Surface Rights Holders

Surface titles to lands covered by the Kittson-Cobalt Property are held by a mixture of the Province of Ontario (the "Crown"), as well as private surface rights holders. In Ontario the Mining Act states under Subsections 6(1) and 13(1) of the Ontario Regulation 308/12 that an early exploration proponent is required to provide notice of intent to submit an Exploration Plan or apply for Exploration Permit to surface rights owners associated with the lands on which prescribed early exploration activities are proposed. The notification is to include:

- A complete Notice of Intent to Submit an Exploration Plan or Exploration Permit Application (Notice of Intent)
- a copy of a proposed Exploration Plan or Exploration Permit Application
- A map that shows the location of the proposed exploration activities.

Having provided the notification to SRO, the proponent must provide to director of exploration confirmation that the required notice to all surface rights owners of the mining lands have been provided, when submitting an exploration plan or exploration permit application. The proponent is considered to have provided the confirmation by certifying the Surface Rights Owner Notification section of the forms for Exploration Plan or Exploration Permit Application. Failure to provide notification to the SRO and/or to provide the confirmation to the Director renders the application incomplete. Power Americas has indicated it has provided adequate consultation with the surface rights holders during the permitting process. A list of all private land owners within the Property was reviewed by the Author. In Ontario the Mining Act allows for exploration. A map showing the various patents where surface rights are present is presented in Figure 9.

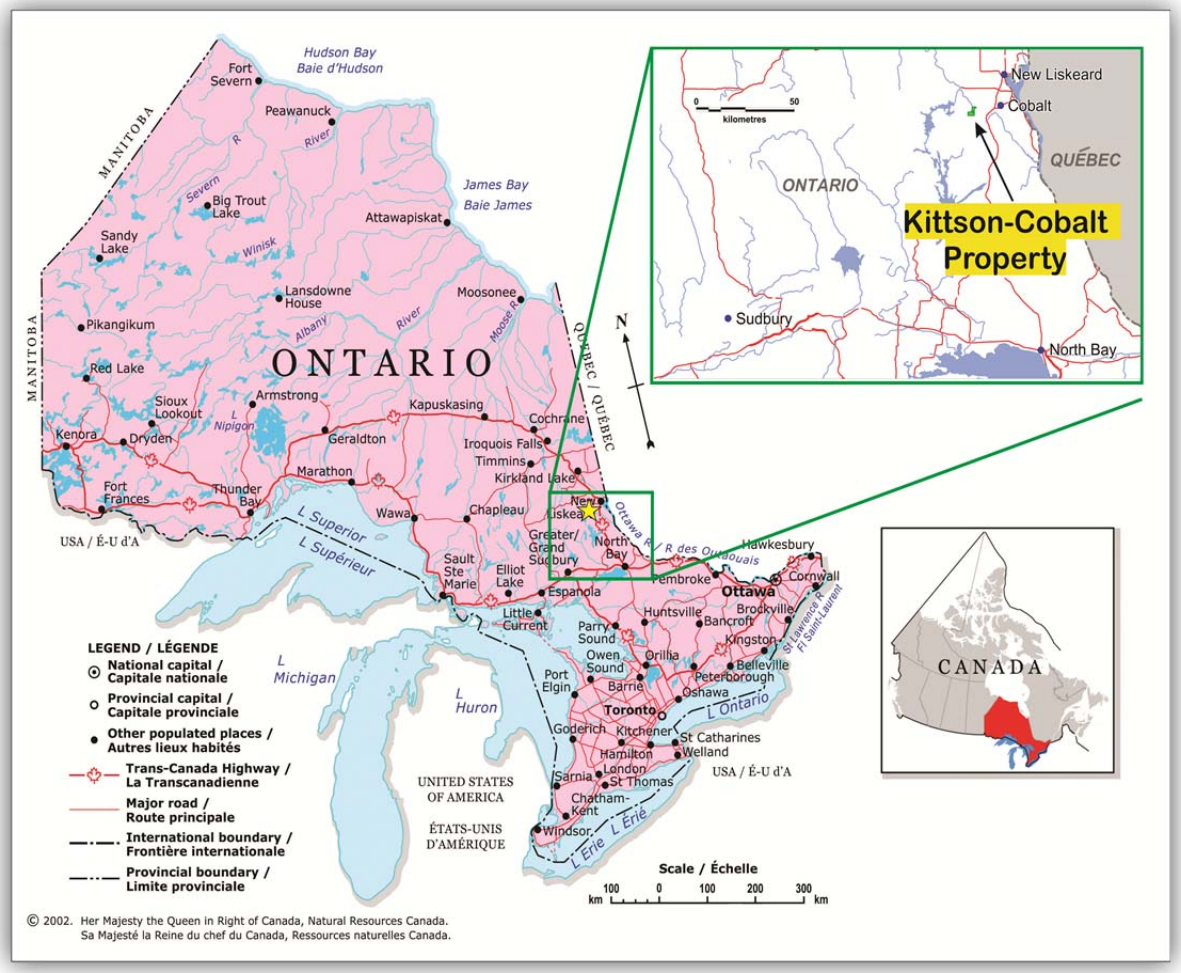

Figure 7 - Location of the Kittson-Cobalt Property in northeastern Ontario, Canada.

Table 4 - List of Claims for the Kittson-Cobalt Property.

Township	Claim Number	Units	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Yearly Work Requirement	Ownership
KITTSON	4264414	16	2017-Oct-31	2019-Oct-31	$6,400	Benjamin Kuzmich (100%)
KITTSON	4264415	16	2017-Oct-31	2019-Oct-31	$6,400	Benjamin Kuzmich (100%)
KITTSON	4264416	16	2017-Oct-31	2019-Oct-31	$6,400	Benjamin Kuzmich (100%)
KITTSON	4264417	16	2017-Oct-31	2019-Oct-31	$6,400	Benjamin Kuzmich (100%)
KITTSON	4264418	16	2017-Oct-31	2019-Oct-31	$6,400	Benjamin Kuzmich (100%)
KITTSON	4279293	13	2016-Jun-22	2018-Jun-22	$5,200	Neil Pettigrew (100%)
COLEMAN	4279294	6	2016-Jun-22	2018-Jun-22	$2,400	Neil Pettigrew (100%)
COLEMAN	4279295	15	2016-Jun-22	2018-Jun-22	$6,000	Neil Pettigrew (100%)
COLEMAN	4279296	9	2016-Jun-22	2018-Jun-22	$3,600	Neil Pettigrew (100%)
KITTSON	4279297	13	2016-Jun-22	2018-Jun-22	$5,200	Neil Pettigrew (100%)
COLEMAN	4287873	4	2017-Oct-06	2019-Oct-06	$1,600	Benjamin Kuzmich (100%)
COLEMAN	4287874	8	2017-Oct-06	2019-Oct-06	$3,200	Benjamin Kuzmich (100%)
COLEMAN	4287875	16	2017-Oct-06	2019-Oct-06	$6,400	Benjamin Kuzmich (100%)
BRIGSTOCKE	4287876	16	2017-Oct-06	2019-Oct-06	$6,400	Benjamin Kuzmich (100%)
BRIGSTOCKE	4287877	16	2017-Oct-06	2019-Oct-06	$6,400	Benjamin Kuzmich (100%)
Total	**15**	**196**			**$78,400**	

4.4 Exploration Plans and Permits

A valid exploration plan and permit exists for the 5 original 'core' claims within the Kittson-Cobalt Property (PR-16-10965 and PL-16-10653) in the name of Mr. Neil Pettigrew, from whom Power Americas Minerals Corporation has an option agreement. There is no exploration plan or permit in place for the remaining 10 claims.

4.5 Issuer's Title or Interest in the Property

The claims of the Kittson-Cobalt Property are registered to both Neil Pettigrew (5 claims) and Benjamin Kuzmich (10 claims) (see Table 4Five (5) mineral claims currently registered to Neil Pettigrew were purchased through an option agreement whereby, under the terms of the Option Agreement, Power Americas earned a 100% interest in the Property for an aggregate purchase price of $1,155,000 paid by a combination of common shares and cash, $1,125,000 of the purchase price was satisfied by the issuance of 25,000,000 common shares at a deemed price of $0.045 per common share and a one time only $30,000 payment. The Property is subject to an underlying 2% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty in favour of the underlying optioner, Mr. Neil Pettigrew, of which 1.5% may be purchased by the Company for $1 million (see Power Americas Press Release dated Jan 23, 2017). Power Americas has warranted in writing that the terms of the option agreement have been met and Power Americas now owns 100% of these 5 claims.

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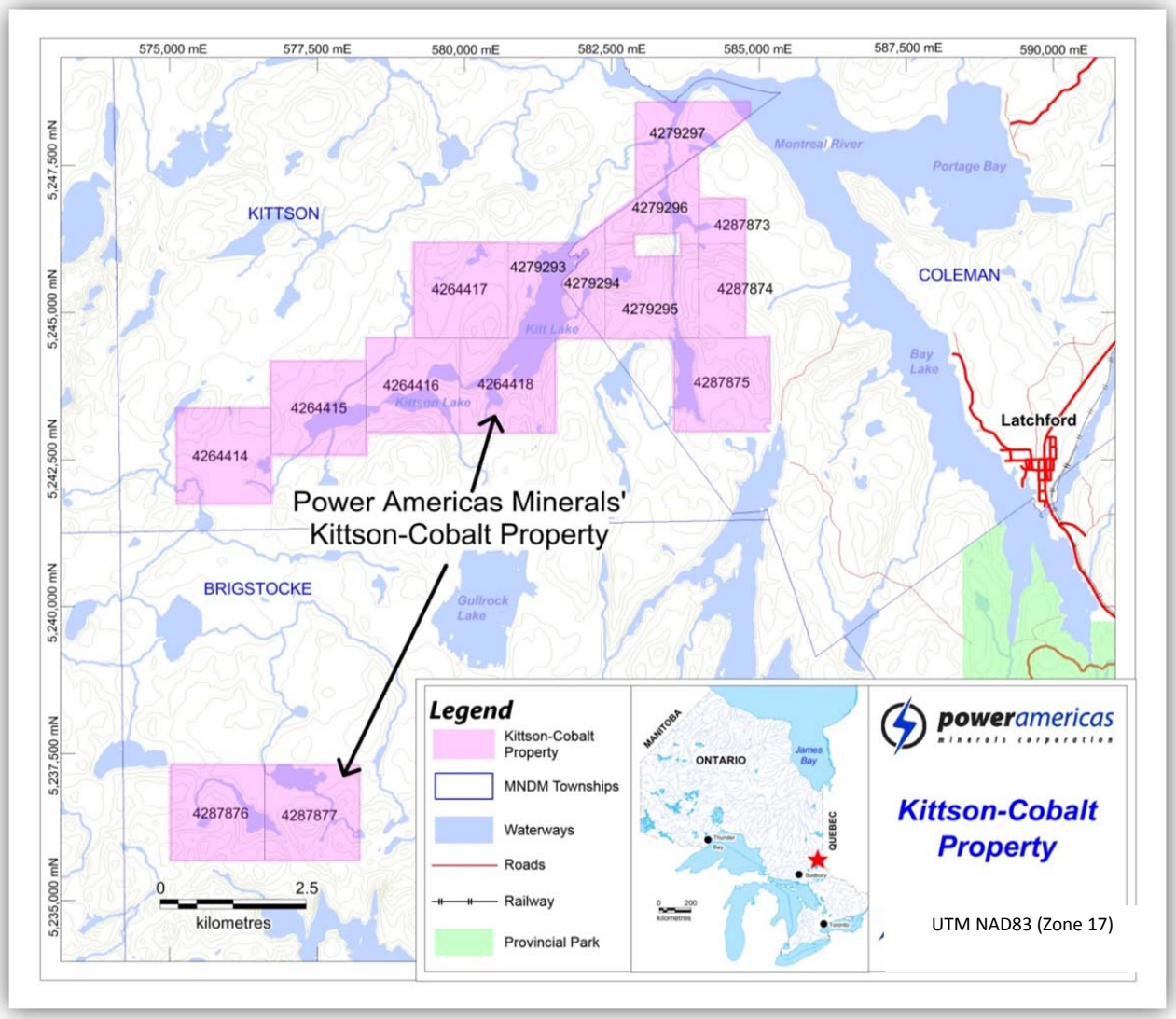

Figure 8 - Kittson-Cobalt Property claim map.

4.6 Any Other Land Tenure Agreements

There are no other land tenure agreements known to the Author. The property has not been legally surveyed to date and there is no requirement to do so.

4.7 Environmental Liabilities

To the best of the Author's knowledge, there are no known environmental liabilities within the Kittson-Cobalt Property. Historic mine workings are known to the MNDM and are the responsibility of the patent holder(s).

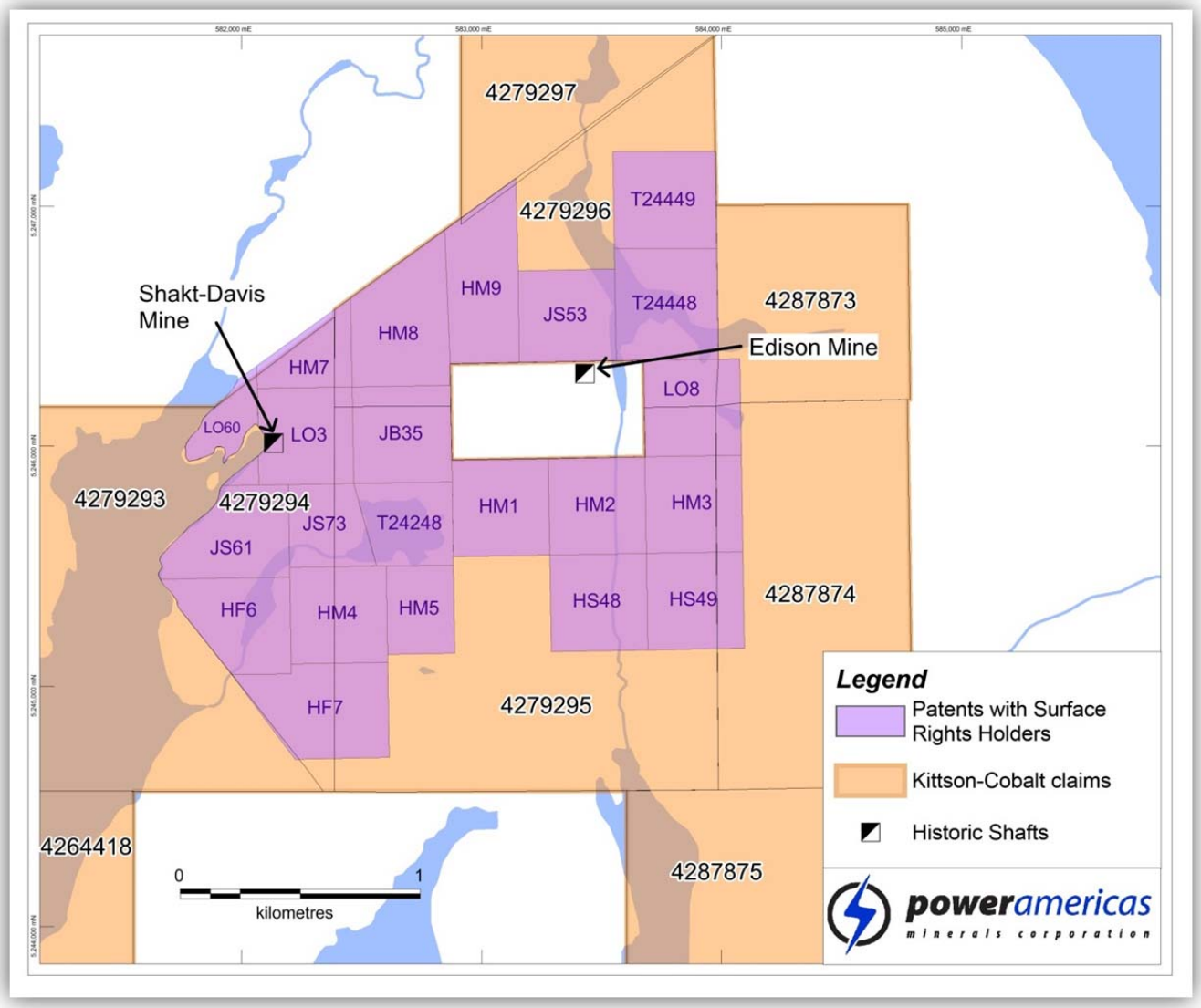

Figure 9 - Patents within the Kittson-Cobalt Property with surface rights holders.

4.8 Any Other Significant Risks Affecting the Ability to Perform Work

As of the effective date of this report, the Author is not aware of any other significant factors that may affect access, title, or the right to work on the Kittson-Cobalt Property.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

The Kittson-Cobalt property is accessed in the summer months by driving north from Latchford, Ontario, a small town with population of ~400, which is 130 km north of North Bay along Trans-Canada Hwy 11. Roughly 5 km north of Latchford is a turn-off at Gillies westward towards Portage Bay. The property is accessible by boat across the Montreal River near 'Booming Out Point' (**Error! Reference source not found.**). In the winter months the property is accessible by helicopter, landing near the northwest bay of Kitt Lake (locally known as 'Trout Lake'). Portions of the Montreal River and Bay Lake may not freeze during the winter months, and therefore winter crossings are not advised. Logging roads exist towards the south end of the property, which connect to the Red Squirrel Road accessed through the town of Temagami North. Permission is required to use these roads from the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.

5.2 Climate and Operating Season

The climate at Earlton, Ontario (10 km NW of the Kittson-Cobalt Property), is typical of northern Ontario. During the winter months (Dec-Mar), minimum temperatures of -10 to -20˚C are common (**Table 5**) and snowfall ranges from 20 to 40 cm monthly (Earlton Weather Station, Environment Canada, 2006). During the summer months (June-Aug), the daily maximum temperatures range from 20 to 25˚C. Mineral exploration programs are best carried out during the summer months as barges can be used to ferry equipment and personnel across the lake. Prospecting can only be done in the non-winter months because of snow cover, and any winter drill programs require helicopter support and are limited by the weight restriction of slung material.

Table 5 - Climate of Earlton, Ontario (Environment Canada, 2006).

Months	Normal	Warmest	Coldest
January	-9.8°C	-4.5°C	-15.1°C
February	-14.5°C	-8.0°C	-21.1°C
March	-4.0°C	0.7°C	-8.7°C
April	4.7°C	11.4°C	-2.1°C
May	12.5°C	19.6°C	5.4°C
June	16.0°C	23.1°C	8.9°C
July	18.8°C	25.4°C	12.1°C
August	15.9°C	22.7°C	9.0°C
September	10.9°C	16.9°C	4.8°C
October	4.5°C	8.7°C	0.4°C
November	0.3°C	3.4°C	-2.9°C
December	-5.7°C	-1.4°C	-9.9°C

5.3 Infrastructure, Local Resources, Power, Water, Personnel, Potential Tailings Storage, Waste Disposal, Heap Leach Pads, Processing Plant Sites

There is a very experienced workforce available across northeastern Ontario, with personnel available in Sudbury, Timmins, North Bay, and across to Thunder Bay in the northwest. Contractors, equipment and supplies can be brought in from New Liskeard, Ontario, or Timmins. The Property is 10 km west of the all-weather Trans-Canada Highway (#11) that extends north from North Bay and carries on northwestward to Cochrane and Kapuskasing. Power is readily accessible from hydro lines along this route. No potential encumbrances for future mining operations are expected based on the sufficiency of surface rights for potential waste disposal areas, heap leach pad areas and potential processing plant sites in addition to the nearby availability and sources of power and water.

The Property is located 90 km southeast of Glencore's Kidd Creek mining operations in Timmins, Ontario. The Timmins area is well known for its mining heritage, and current gold and base-metal operations and infrastructure. An experienced mining work force, along with mining/exploration services and equipment, are readily available from this mining center.

There is an airport in Timmins with service to major centers such as Toronto and Montreal, as well as access to two CN rail lines, one that runs east-west along the Trans-Canada Highway, and another that runs north-south along Highway 634, passing 25 km from the project site (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

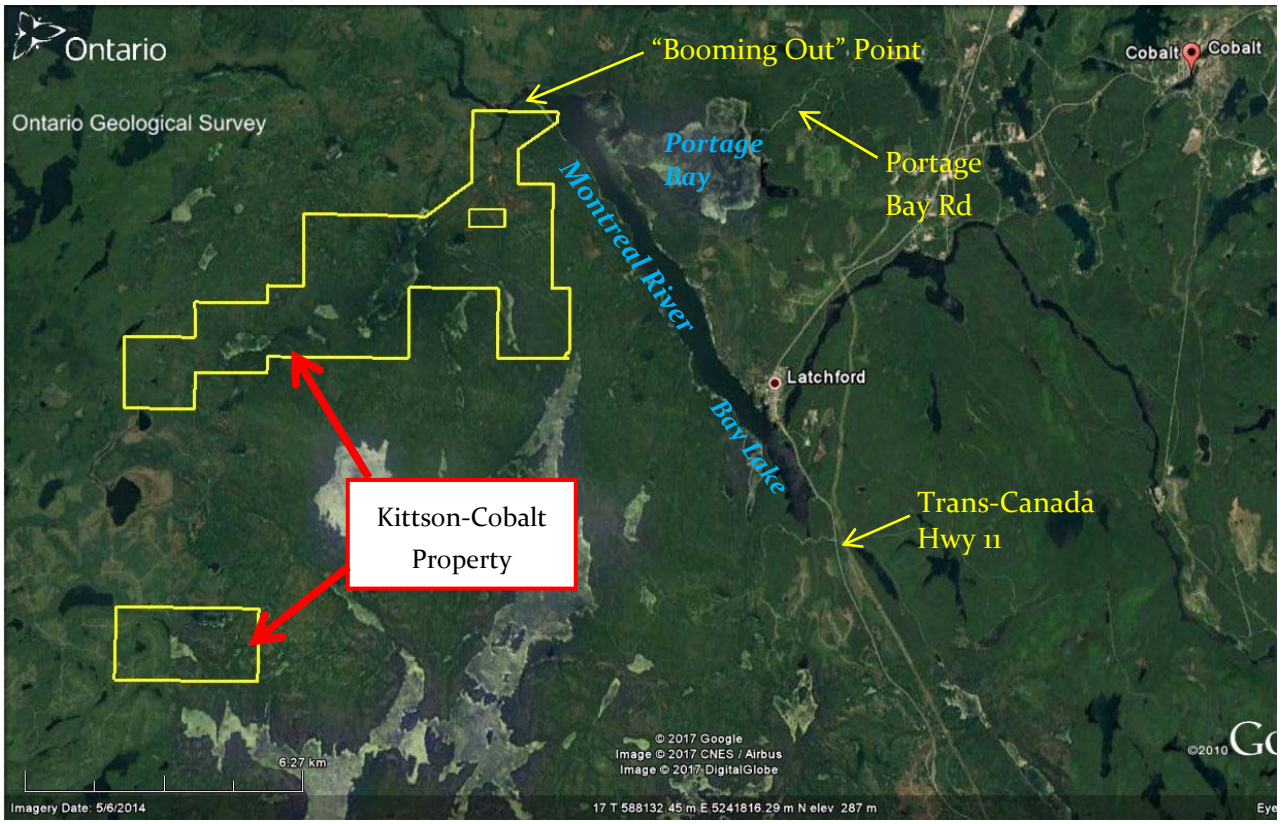

Figure 10 - Access to the Kittson-Cobalt Property (Google Maps, 2017).

5.4 Physiography

The Kittson-Cobalt Property is topographically variable, with a mixture of tall ridges, swampy marches, lakes, and is situated at 240 masl on average. The Montreal River passes along the eastern edge of the Kittson-Cobalt claims, draining southeastward towards Lake Nipissing. Bedrock exposure is also variable, with many outcrops along the ridge yet significant vegetation cover and quite thick forest including old-growth maple, white pine, red pine, black spruce, balsam, and cedar, with alder, poplar and birch trees closer to creeks and rivers.

6 History

In the early 1900's, several high grade Co-Ag-veins containing Ni and varying amounts of Au were explored in the region, many striking NE-SW (e.g. Watts, 1993). Marginal notes on OGS Map P3116 declare that "mineral exploration for silver and cobalt within the map area dates from 1910 with prospecting, trenching, shaft-sinking, and tunneling at the Canadian prospect (Cobalt-Kittson mine), located on the Montreal River (Kittson Township), and at the Shakt-Davis Mine on the northeastern shore of Kitt Lake near the Kittson-Coleman Townships boundary."

In 1923 an Ontario Department of Mines report describes work carried out by Crescent Silver Cobalt Mining Co. and a "pronounced fault vein exposed by stripping for a length of 2000 ft (610m) on surface, upwards to 3 ft wide has given native silver in several places" (Burrows, 1926).

The next reported work on the prospect was in 1927 when the Cobalt-Kittson Silver Mining Syndicate did some surface work, installed a small mining plant, and sank a 2-compartment shaft to a depth of 250 ft (ODM Report in Resident Geologist's Office, Cobalt). The following year, Cobalt-Kittson Mines Ltd. was incorporated to acquire and further develop the property. The following is an excerpt from an Assessment Report written by H. Watts (1993) detailing the history of exploration near Shakt-Davis:

> *"During 1928 and 1929 and the early part of 1930, this company deepened the shaft to 628 ft and carried out lateral work on 4 levels: 30 ft on the 60 ft level, 386 ft on the 250 ft level, 860 ft on the 450 ft level, and 400 ft on the 625 ft level. Values in Co, Ag, Au and Ni were encountered but no positive ore shoots outlined. Channel samples from the 450 ft level said to be from a vein 2.5-4 ft wide, are reported to have averaged 2-4% Co, 4-13% Cu, 3-6 oz/ton Ag, and $4-$7/ton Au (Au @ $20.67/oz; equating to 5.4-9.6 g/t Au). High grade Co mineralization was reported also from the other levels. The total production of the mine was 600 pounds of cobalt (smaltite) and operations ceased in 1930" (ODM Report in Resident Geologist's Office, Cobalt.*

In 1935, Kittson Hazelton Gold Mines Ltd., an amalgamation of Cobalt-Kittson Mines Ltd. and Hazelton Porcupine Gold Mines Ltd. was incorporated and acquired the claims, however, no development work was carried out. In 1947, title to the property was transferred to Canadian Cobalt and Metals Company

Ltd. The shaft was dewatered in 1949, and it is reported that a small amount of diamond drilling was done although no records remain (Johns, 1985). Limited diamond drilling of an unknown amount was carried out in 1951 and was followed by minor underground development in 1953 and 1964 by Aconic Mining Corporation (OGS Map P3116). Two drill holes are reported by A. Arsenault in 1968 and 1971, with no assays and very meager drill log descriptions.

During a 1987 OGS mapping survey over the Brigstocke and Kittson Townships a single sample was collected on the eastern shore of Harris Lake. This sample was collected of a quartz-pyrite vein hosted in diabase which returned 0.02 oz/t Au, 1370 ppm Co, 730 ppm Cu and <0.10 oz/t Ag (Born and Burbidge 1988; 1997). No follow up work on this sample has been recorded.

Minor prospecting, trenching, and blasting was carried out on the property by H. Watts between 1991 and 2011. A magnetometer and electromagnetometer survey was conducted over the property by the same prospector in 1991 (Watts, 1992). A high resolution magnetic helicopter-borne geophysical survey was flown by Fugro in 2006 for Temex Resources Corp., as they held an extensive claim package in the region at this time. A till-sampling program was also carried out in 2006 and 2007 for Contact Diamond Corp. across portions of the current property (Montgomery, 2008).

Strike Minerals optioned the Kittson-Cobalt property from H. Watts in 2007. Strike's Aug 26th 2008 MD&A indicates exploration costs of $207,007 on the property suggesting they did some work, with a total write down of $227,007. They state they drilled 4 holes. Two to the east and two to the west of the Kittson-Cobalt shaft, one each aimed above and below the drift level on either side. No assessment report was ever filed for this drilling and the option was allowed to lapse, more than likely due to falling commodity prices associated with the Global Financial Crisis of 2008/2009.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Kittson-Cobalt property lies within the eastern portion of Ontario's Proterozoic Southern Province. More specifically, the property falls within the central Cobalt Group of the Huronian Supergroup. The Kittson-Cobalt property is dominated by Lorrain Formation arkoses and quartz arenites underlain by upper Gowganda Formation wackes, siltstones and mudstones. Nipissing diabase dykes and sills intruded along the Lorrain-Gowganda contact.

The dominant regional structure trends to the northwest and is represented by the Latchford Fault which runs through Bay Lake on the eastern edge of the property. The area has been intruded by Nipissing diabase sills. Regional geology is illustrated on Figure 11 andFigure 12.

7.2 Property Geology

An illustration of property geology is included in Figure 13. The Kittson-Cobalt property includes two historic producing Co-Ag mines, namely the Kittson-Cobalt Mine and the Shakt-Davis Mine. A third past-producing mine called the Darby Mine (also known as the Edison Mine), falls just off the property on a privately-held patent. These mines, unlike those in the nearby Cobalt silver camp, were developed

primarily for their cobalt content, and interestingly possessed significant gold contents (locally >1 oz/ton). The mines are hosted in a 70-120 m wide diabase dyke cutting arkoses of the lower Lorrain Formation near the Gowganda-Lorrain contact. Smaltite, and other cobalt-nickel sulpharsenide minerals occur in calcite veins which are vertically dipping, varying in width between 0.1-1.5 m. These mineralized veins are hosted within fractures and faulted zones parallel to the diabase dyke, and are focused along both the contacts of the diabase dyke and in parallel fractures. As a general rule, values for Co, Ag, Cu, and Au are usually higher in the calcite-bearing, rather than quartz-bearing veins. This is characteristic of the Kittson area, in contrast to the Cobalt mining camp. All three historic mines saw very limited production in the pre-1950's era. The Shakt-Davies mine had the most underground development.

7.2.1 Shakt-Davis Mine

At the Shakt-Davis mine several major calcite veins are hosted in a fractured and faulted zone within Nipissing diabase. This zone strikes northeast (~60°) parallel to a ~120 m thick vertical diabase dyke. The main vein varies from 1 to 7 m, whereas the vertically oriented chimney vein ranges from 1 to 3 m wide. Both are vertically oriented and contain smaltite (Co), cobaltite (Co), gersdorffite (Co), erythrite (Co), annabergite (Ni), pyrite, chalcopyrite (Cu), and niccolite (Ni). From assessment files in the Cobalt MNDM office, "Assays and analyses indicated 1.5% Co and minor Ag over a width of 1.37 m with select grab samples indicating up to 4% Co, and others with up to 2.72 oz/t Au. A further test of hand-picked ore indicated values of 0.87 oz/t Au, 0.25 oz/t Ag, 7.92% Co, and 7.72% Ni. Another smaltite ore sample returned 97 oz/ton Ag, 0.336% Co, and 0.18% Ni (Born and Hitch, 1990) Grab samples collected by N. Pettigrew in 1987 from the mine dump yielded assay values of 0.25% Co, 0.75% Ni, 0.06% Cu, 0.10 oz/t Au, and <0.10 oz/t Ag (N. Pettigrew, personal communication).

7.2.2 Cobalt-Kittson Mine

The Kittson-Cobalt mine is hosted in a ~70 m wide diabase dyke cutting arkoses of the lower Lorrain Formation near the Gowganda-Lorrain contact. Chalcopyrite, smaltite and pyrite occur in several north-trending calcite veins which are vertically oriented and 4 to 100 cm wide. The veins are hosted in fractured and faulted zones parallel to the dyke. Assay results from Johns (1985) indicate 0.08 and 0.20 oz/t gold. The total production of the mine was 600 pounds of smaltite (cobalt sulpharsenide) from the 598 ft level (R. Thomson; Resident Geologist's Files, Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Kirkland Lake; OGS Map P3116).

7.3 Mineralization

The main target on the Kittson-Cobalt property is calcite-quartz veins hosting Co-Ag-Ni-Au-Cu mineralization, such as arsenides (e.g. smaltite, skutterudite, cobaltite, etc.) and sulfides (e.g. chalcopyrite, pyrite, etc.). Veins are typically 1 to 7 m wide with the most calcite-rich portions typically higher in Co, Ag, Cu and Au content. This is more typical of the Gowganda mining camp than the nearby Cobalt mining camp where the quartz-rich portions of the veins typically carried the better grades of mineralization (OGS Misc. Paper #137, 1987). Calcite alteration may therefore be a vector to economic mineralization on the Kittson-Cobalt Property.

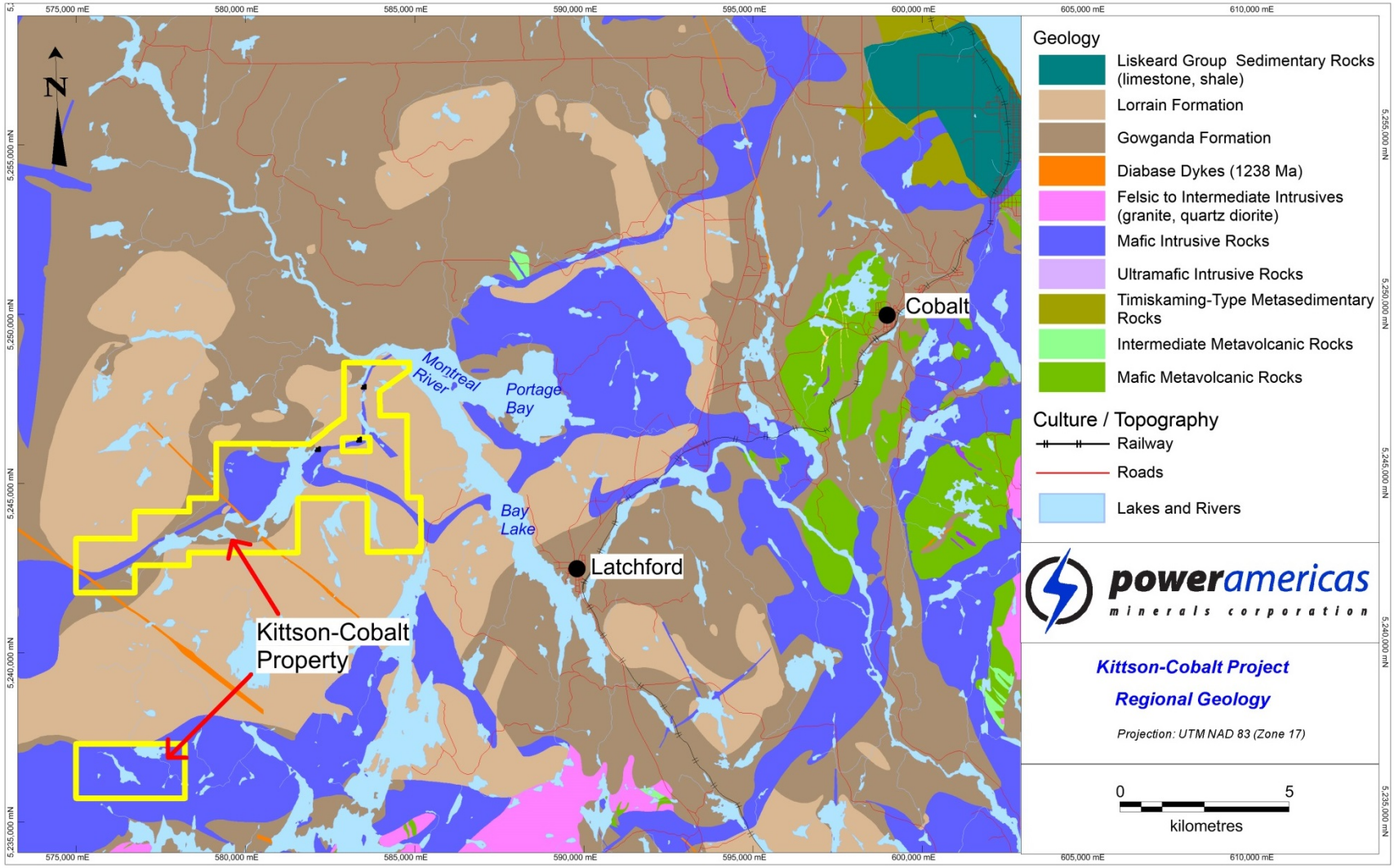

Figure 11 - Regional Geology (from OGS Map P3581, 2006; figure provided by Power Americas' consultant Fladgate Exploration).

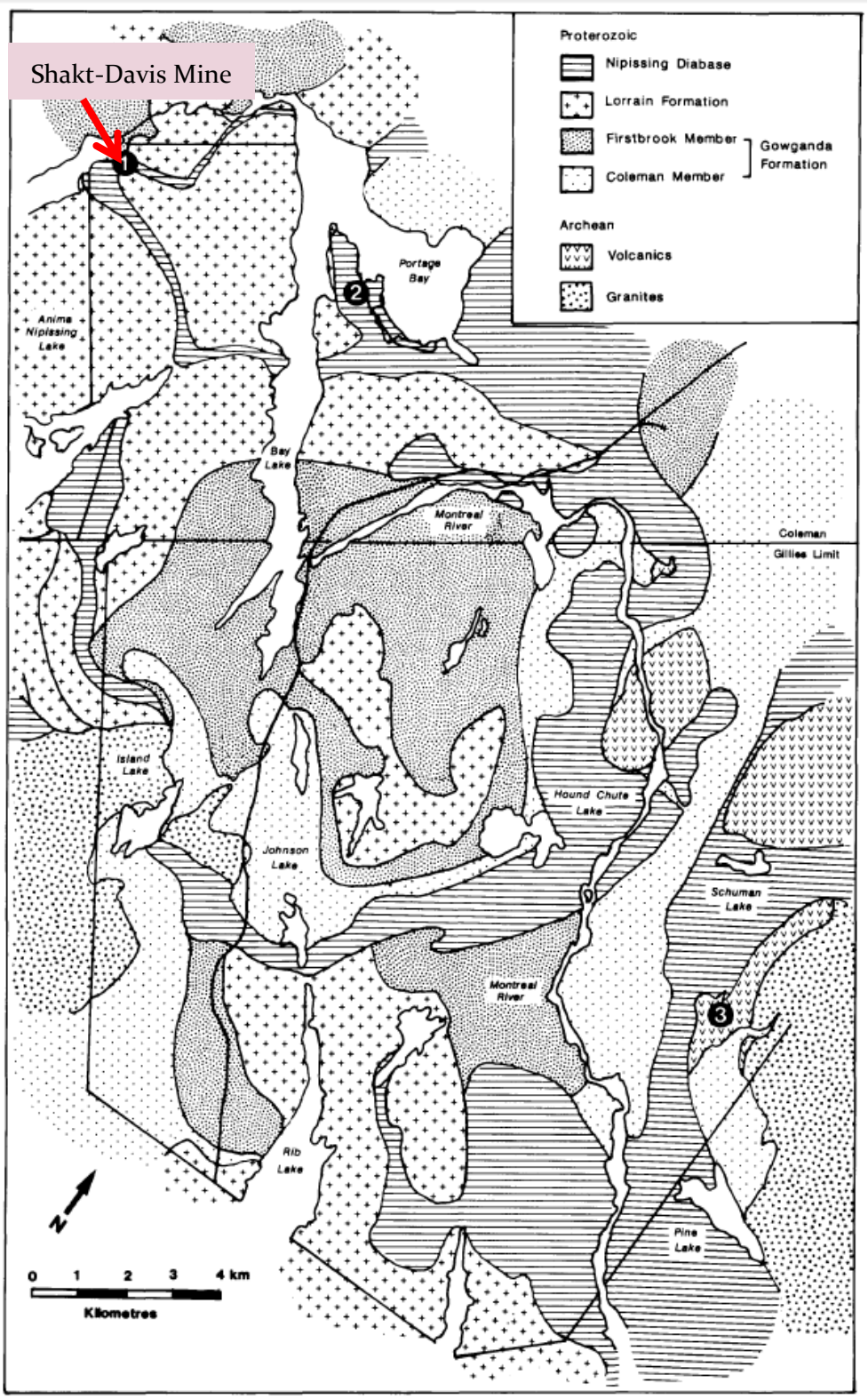

Figure 12 - Regional geology of Kittson, Coleman, and Gillies Limit Townships (Born and Hitch, 1988).

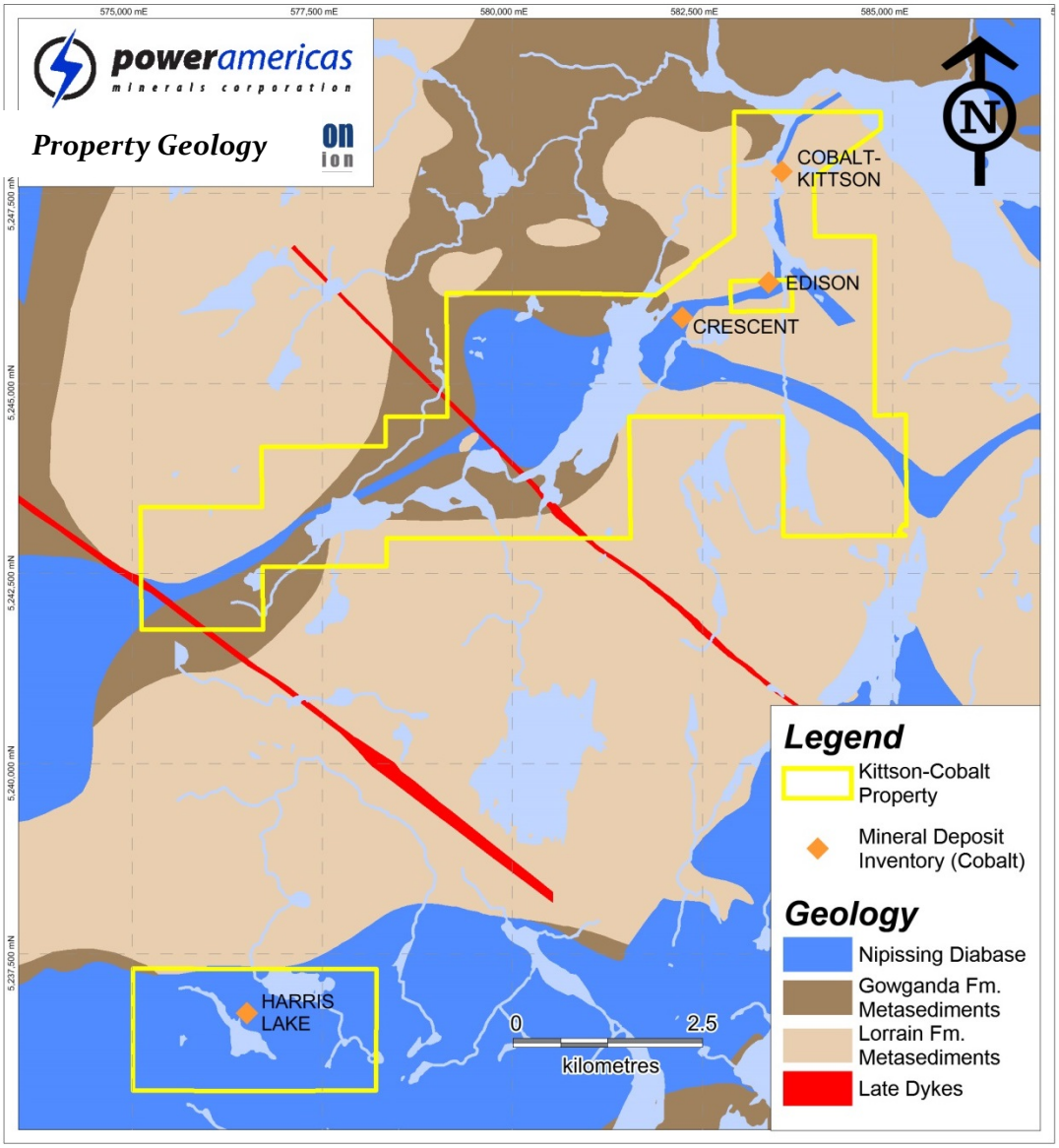

Figure 13 - Property Geology including MDIs (from Ontario Geological Survey, 2017; geology from OGS Map P3581, 2006; figure provided by Power Americas' consultant Fladgate Exploration).

8 Deposit Types

The main target on the Kittson-Cobalt property is calcite-quartz veins hosting Co-Ag-Ni-Au-Cu mineralization, such as arsenides (e.g. smaltite, skutterudite, cobaltite, etc.) and sulfides (e.g. chalcopyrite, pyrite, etc.). Veins are typically 1 to 7 m wide with the most calcite-rich portions typically higher in Co, Ag, Cu and Au content. This is more typical of the Gowganda mining camp than the nearby Cobalt mining camp (where the quartz-rich portions of the veins typically carried the better

grades of mineralization (OGS Misc. Paper #137, 1987). Calcite alteration may therefore be a vector to economic mineralization on the Kittson-Cobalt Property.

9 Exploration

A total of 150 prospecting rock samples were collected during prospecting activities throughout the summer and fall 2017 by Fladgate Exploration Consulting Corporation for Power Americas Minerals Corporation. Samples were chosen based on visual observations of Co-Cu-Ni-Ag-bearing arsenides, sulfarsenides, oxides, and sulfides. Samples were collected across the northern block of claims in areas targeted for favourable geological units and/or historical workings, and are therefore biased towards mineralized samples. Samples were not collected in a systematic method, for instance along a grid pattern, yet specifically targeting mineralization. The collection sites of the prospecting samples is illustrated in Figure 14.

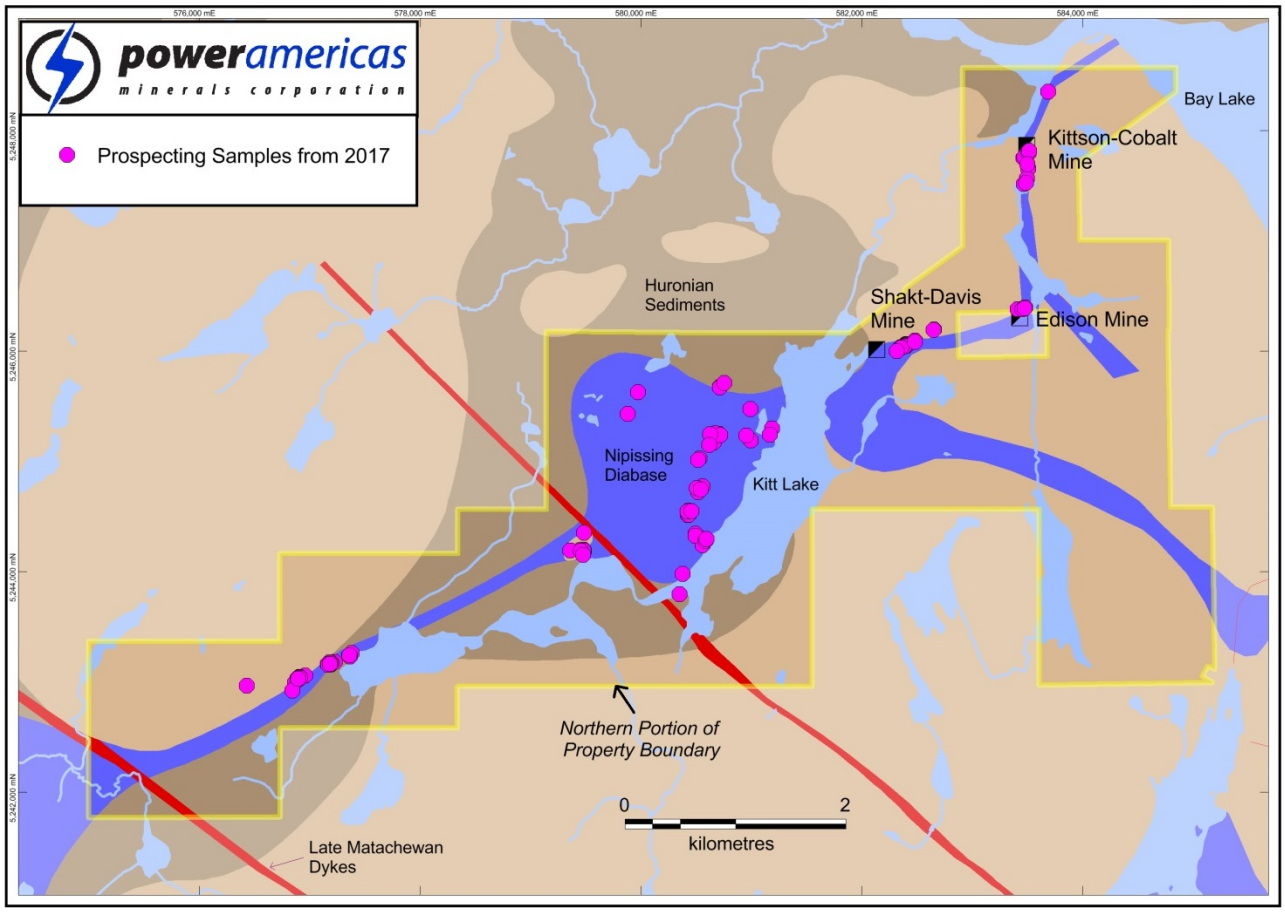

Figure 14 - Location of 150 prospecting samples collected on the northern portion of the Kittson-Cobalt Property in 2017.

Samples were analysed for Au, Ag, and a suite of base metals including Co, Cu, Ni, Mn, Pb, and Zn. Other elements were also included in the analyses, such as those present in the gangue minerals, in order to determine bulk mineralogy. Samples were analysed at Activation Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Timmins, and Ancaster, depending on the analytical package. The analytical codes used include 1A2-Au-50g (fire assay/AAS), 1E-Ag (aqua regia digest/ICP-OES), and 8-peroxide-all elements (Na_2O_2 digest/ICP-OES). The Author notes that no standards or blanks were included in the sample stream.

Significant results were returned for 25% of the total number of prospecting samples, which are those containing >0.1% Co (Table 6). Locations for this subset of samples are illustrated in Figure 15.

Table 6 - Prospecting samples from the 2017 program returning >0.1 wt% Co.

Sample Number	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (wt.%)	Co (wt.%)	Cu (wt.%)	Fe (wt.%)	Ni (wt.%)	Pb (wt.%)	S (wt.%)
Detection Limit	*0.005*	*0.20*	*0.01*	*0.002*	*0.005*	*0.05*	*0.005*	*0.01*	*0.01*
469020	0.035	2.8	5.49	3.66	0.012	5.86	0.503	< 0.01	2.4
469019	0.033	1.7	5.35	3.59	0.041	6.09	0.582	< 0.01	2.16
469028	0.025	0.7	4.83	3.41	<0.005	5.13	0.358	< 0.01	2.16
469022	0.029	1.3	4.61	3.32	0.025	4.87	0.362	< 0.01	2.2
469002	0.093	3.9	4.77	3.23	0.028	6.16	0.439	< 0.01	2.31
469024	0.023	4.9	4.5	3.11	0.167	7.75	0.312	< 0.01	1.51
469003	0.035	4.6	3.25	2.13	0.012	3.44	0.275	< 0.01	1.48
469005	0.012	1.5	2.98	2.02	0.048	5.28	0.192	< 0.01	1.26
469025	0.085	0.7	3.42	1.89	0.018	5.11	0.429	< 0.01	1.31
469001	3.850	2.9	4.00	1.58	<0.005	5.71	0.547	< 0.01	0.98
469004	0.015	2.2	2.16	1.44	0.018	4.41	0.163	< 0.01	0.94
469023	0.013	3.5	2.44	1.42	0.159	8.02	0.144	< 0.01	0.72
469029	0.013	0.6	1.36	1.01	0.014	6.97	0.067	< 0.01	0.48
469114	0.184	3.3	0.15	0.972	0.992	17.7	0.079	0.01	17.8
469018	0.013	0.9	1.37	0.941	<0.005	5.08	0.077	< 0.01	0.52
469026	0.015	0.2	1.22	0.783	<0.005	5.14	0.111	< 0.01	0.51
469034	0.084	<0.2	1.18	0.774	0.009	5.55	0.137	< 0.01	0.47
469021	0.007	0.6	1.01	0.723	<0.005	4.25	0.074	< 0.01	0.41
469027	0.010	0.3	0.76	0.524	<0.005	5.34	0.062	< 0.01	0.29
469041	0.016	0.3	0.8	0.486	0.036	3.58	0.059	< 0.01	0.32
469042	0.018	3.2	0.82	0.483	0.076	3.05	0.055	< 0.01	0.42
469040	0.014	0.3	0.72	0.430	0.005	4.11	0.053	< 0.01	0.26
469032	0.026	<0.2	0.38	0.300	<0.005	4.37	0.043	< 0.01	0.17
469035	0.016	0.2	0.34	0.243	0.039	1.35	0.042	< 0.01	0.28
469049	0.008	1.4	0.57	0.227	0.206	2.97	0.022	< 0.01	0.43

Sample Number	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (wt.%)	Co (wt.%)	Cu (wt.%)	Fe (wt.%)	Ni (wt.%)	Pb (wt.%)	S (wt.%)
Detection Limit	***0.005***	***0.20***	***0.01***	***0.002***	***0.005***	***0.05***	***0.005***	***0.01***	***0.01***
469033	0.045	0.2	0.29	0.199	0.01	6.22	0.029	< 0.01	0.13
469006	3.580	0.6	0.29	0.191	<0.005	6.12	0.049	< 0.01	0.11
468959	0.154	0.7	0.22	0.174	<0.005	3.61	0.014	< 0.01	0.12
469044	0.005	3.1	0.42	0.150	1.260	1.86	0.015	0.04	1.41
469045	0.01	6.6	0.3	0.142	2.600	4.55	0.015	0.07	2.72
468960	0.116	1.1	0.15	0.136	0.009	6.78	0.013	0.03	2.5
469030	0.014	<0.2	0.2	0.136	<0.005	5.16	0.023	< 0.01	0.12
469039	0.387	0.4	0.2	0.136	<0.005	3.22	0.024	< 0.01	0.1
469038	0.035	10.9	0.21	0.135	0.006	1.91	0.033	0.06	0.18
469047	0.006	2.8	0.27	0.135	0.543	5.44	0.023	< 0.01	0.65
469048	0.009	2.0	0.23	0.134	0.166	5.22	0.021	< 0.01	0.27
469007	0.609	3.8	0.16	0.120	7.12	11.8	0.026	0.02	10.4

The prospecting sample containing the highest amount of Co was found adjacent to the past-producing Shakt-Davis Mine. Many other samples returned values between 1 and 4% Co at this location. Lower grade but still significant Co mineralization was found just north of the past-producing Edison Mine (within Power Americas' claims), as well as further north near the Cobalt-Kittson Mine. Intriguing results were also discovered along the corridor of claims towards the south-southwest, where a sample containing 0.97% Co was found. Collectively, these prospecting samples confirm the presence of significant Co-bearing mineralization within the Kittson-Cobalt Property, and highlight areas for future exploration consideration.

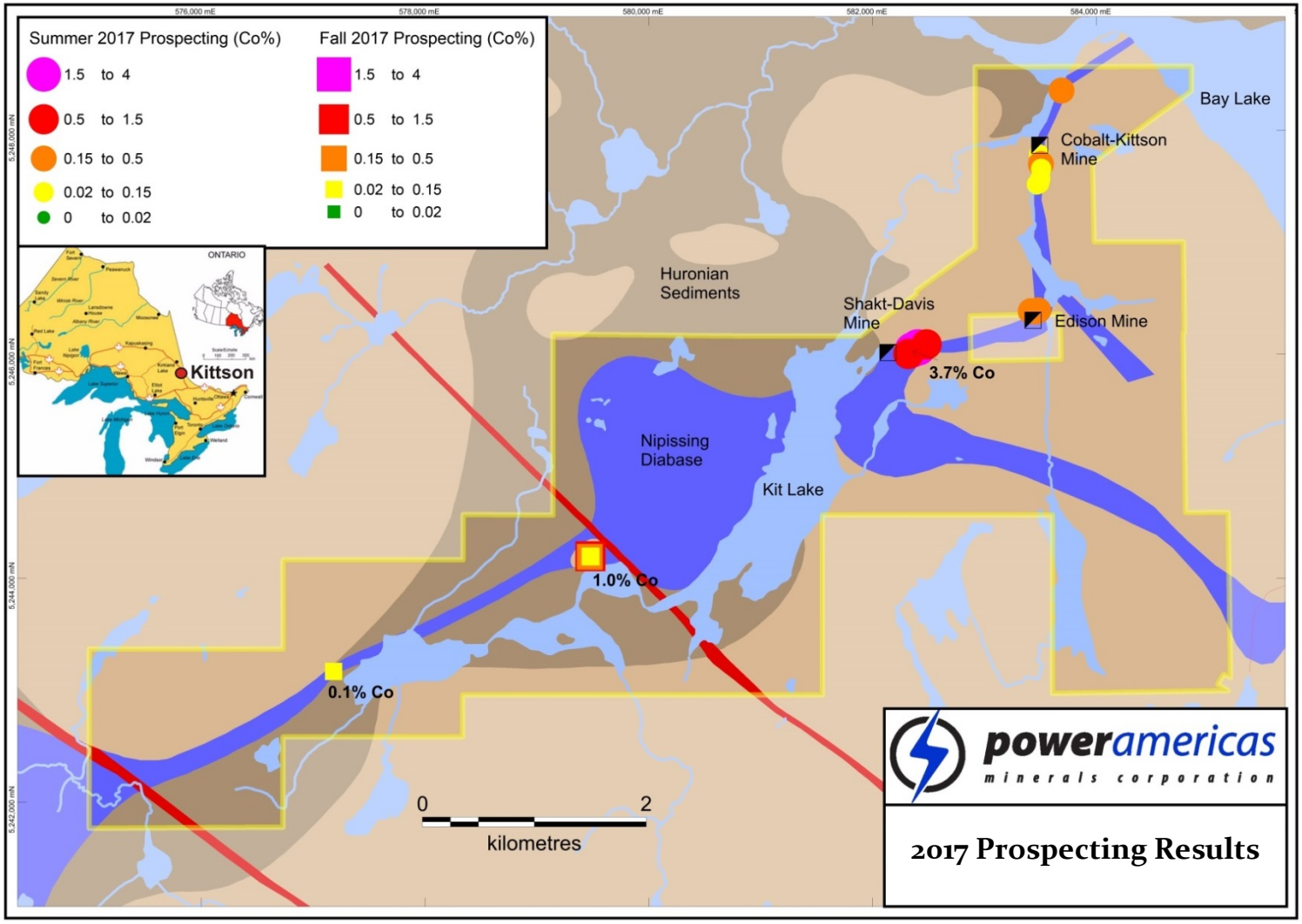

Figure 15 - Highlights of the 2017 prospecting Program in the northern portion of the Kittson-Cobalt Property (geology from OGS Map P3581, 2006; figure provided by Power Americas' consultant Fladgate Exploration).

10 Drilling

10.1 Methods Employed

Between September 12th and November 15th, 2017, Power Americas drilled seven shallow BTW-sized diamond drill holes totaling 166 m using an ultralight Winkie drill. This drilling was undertaken by Fladgate Exploration Consulting Corporation of Thunder Bay, Ontario, with Neil Pettigrew, P.Geo, acting as the Qualified Person and supervisor of the program.

Drill core was logged and split on site, using a gas-powered core saw. One half of the split core was placed into a sequentially numbered plastic sample bag conforming to the numbers identified in the sample tag book along with an identification tag from the sample tag book and the bags were securely fastened. The other half of the drill core was returned to the core box in its original position for future reference. The boxes containing the remaining half core were stacked and are currently stored on-site, at a boat launch on claim 4279297. Standards and blanks were alternately inserted every 20th sample. Standards were sourced from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. of Langley, British Columbia, and blank material from Nelson Granite Ltd., of Kenora, Ontario. Samples were then transported by Fladgate staff to Manitoulin Transport in New Liskeard, Ontario, who then shipped them to Actlabs in Timmins where they were received by the laboratory staff. The same analytical methods were employed for the drill core samples as for the prospecting, including Au by fire assay/AAS), Ag by aqua regia digest/ICP-OES, and Co, Ni and other base metals by peroxide fusion/ICP-OES).

All drill holes were drilled on claims 427924 and 4279295 (Figure 16). The locations and collar details of each hole are listed below in

Table 7. Drill core sample sizes ranged from 0.3 to 2.0 m, but averaged 1.1 m. All reported sample widths are drilled core lengths, true widths are unknown as the exact orientation of the cobalt mineralized veins within the fracture zone(s) are unknown at this time.

Table 7 - Drill collar information.

Hole Number	NAD83 Z17 Easting	NAD83 Z17 Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
KIT-17-001	582380.4	5246036.0	364.5	330	-45	25.9
KIT-17-002	582380.8	5246035.3	364.5	330	-65	25.5
KIT-17-003	582390.8	5246045.8	363	330	-45	19.5
KIT-17-004	582361.8	5246022.2	365	330	-45	3.6
KIT-17-005	582362.1	5246021.6	365	330	-65	35
KIT-17-006	582391.1	5246045.2	363	330	-65	29
KIT-17-007	582407.9	5246054.3	364	330	-65	27.5

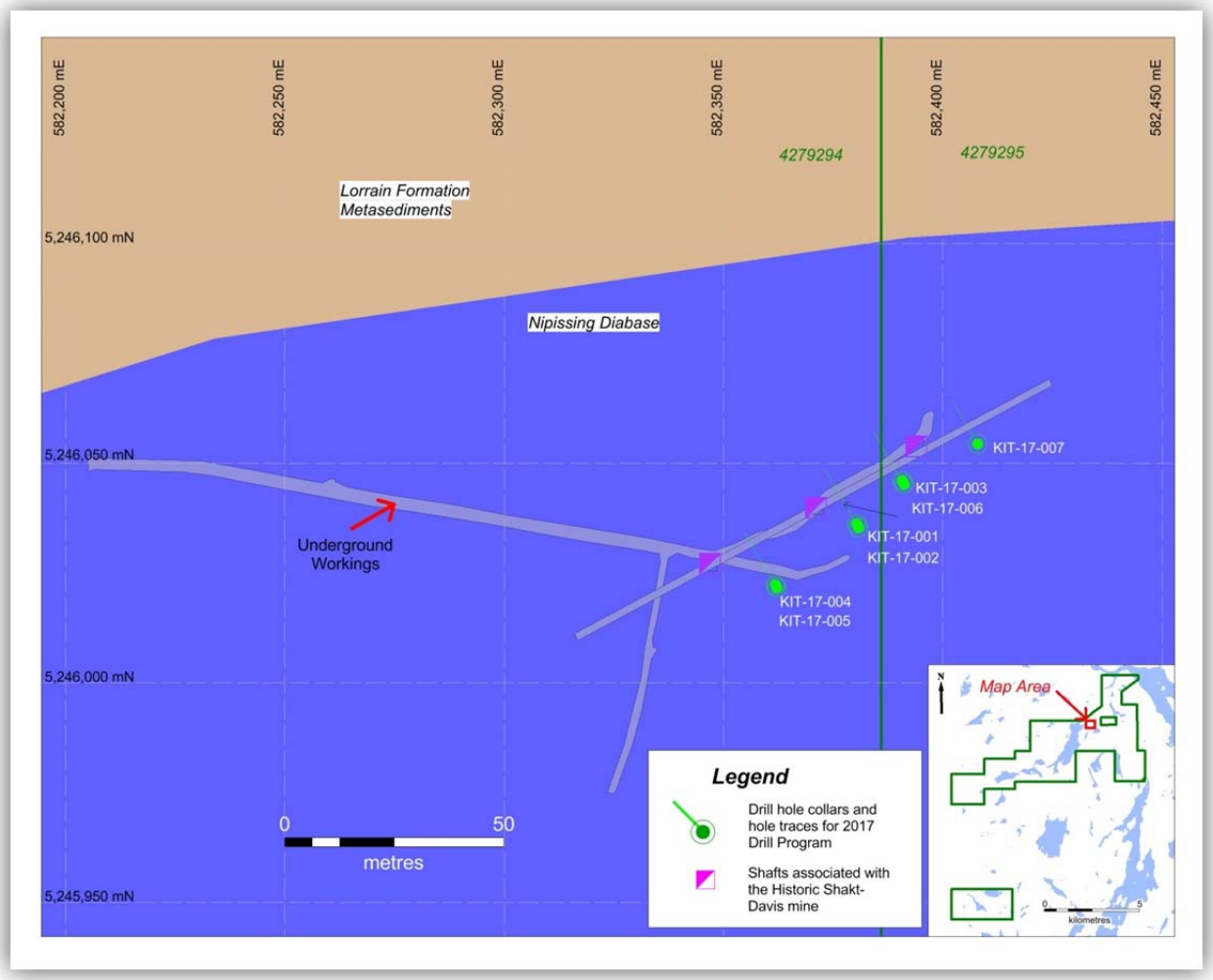

Figure 16 - Drill hole collar locations from the 2017 Drill Program conducted by Fladgate Exploration for Power Americas (figure supplied by Fladgate Exploration).

10.2 Drill Log Summaries

Fladate Exploration personnel indicated that assays from the drill program were not yet available as of the Effective Date of this report. However, drill logs were made available for examination and are summarized below.

KIT-17-001

This first drill hole was ~26m in length and targetted the Shakt-Davis fracture zone beneath overburden trenches. It intercepted medium- coarse-grained non-magnetic Nipissing diabase between 1.3 and 6 m, followed by ~4m of fine- to medium-grained diabase with local quartz-carbonate alteration and small clacite-smaltite-chalcopyrite-bearing veinlets. This intersection contained local “cobalt bloom” along fractures and also smaltite mineralization. After this unit, the hole became more magnetic, and from

10.75m to 20.9m is described as Nipissing diabase which is strongly magnetic containing skeletal magnetite.

KIT-17-002

The second drill hole was 25.5m in length and was an undercut of the first drill hole. It intercepted medium-grained moderately-magnetic Nipissing diabase between 1.5 and 5 m, followed by a similar unit but more magnetic between 5 and ~10 m depth. A more altered unit of diabase was encountered between ~10 and 14.9 m depth, with pervasive carbonate veining. After this unit, the rocks became more massive and magnetic up to 21.75m depth, and then until the end of the hole was diabase containing pervasive quartz-carbonate alteration and disseminated smaltite mineralization.

KIT-17-003

The third drill hole was 19.5m in length situated just west of the 2nd Shakt-Davis shaft. It intercepted massive medium-grained moderately-magnetic Nipissing diabase for the first ~6m with trace smaltite mineralization, followed by ~5m of the quartz-carbonate-altered diabase unit containing "cobalt bloom" and minor smaltite mineralization. The Nipissing diabase unit is encountered below 11m depth in the hole, again containing "cobalt bloom" and disseminated smaltite mineralization until 19.5m.

KIT-17-004

The fourth drill hole was only 3.6 m in length, situated just east of the 1st Shakt-Davis shaft. It was originally targetting the Shakt-Davis fracture zone, however only intercepted the top Nipissing diabase unit with no "cobalt bloom" observed, however local disseminated smaltite observed near fractures from 3.1 to 3.6 m depth. Hole was abandoned as it passed through a sand-filled seam.

KIT-17-005

Hole 5 targeted an undercut of hole 4, in order to achieve a longer drill hole length in the same area. This hole ended up being 35 m in length and the first 22.6 m was the medium-grained, massive Nipissing diabase with minor disseminated smaltite mineralization adjacent to epidote-filled joints and fractures. Some quartz-carbonate-filled fractures were also encountered. From 22.6 to 29 m depth the rock unit became pervasively carbonate altered, with the occurrence of a silvery-grey replacement mineral (perhaps a Ni-sulfide or fine-grained smaltite?), up to 3%. The remaining 6m of the hole is returned to Nipissing diabase, relatively unmineralized and massive with local calcite-filled fractures and strong sausseritization.

KIT-17-006

Hole 6 was an undercut of hole 3, just west of the 2nd Shakt-Davis shaft, and reached 29m in length. The first 10 m intercepted the massive, moderately magnetic Nipissing diabase which was locally cut by epidote-calcite-filled fractures with trace disseminated smaltite. Between ~10.5 and 13.7 m depth appeared to be the pervasively-carbonate-altered diabase unit, similar to the other drill holes. This unit contained a calcite-dolomite breccia vein and >10% of a 'silver grey' replacement mineral (described as either smaltite or a 'bronzy sulphide'). The hole returned to the more massive Nipissing diabase this

time with 'cobalt bloom' along fractures. Then returned back to the pervasively quartz-carbonate-altered unit between ~17 and 23 m depth. The hole ended in massive Nipissing diabase at 29m.

KIT-17-007

Hole 7 was targetting the Shakt-Davis fracture zone, just east of the 2nd Shakt-Davis shaft, and reached 27.5 m in length. The first ~15.5 m intercepted the massive, moderately magnetic Nipissing diabase. Between ~15.5 and 27.5 m depth appeared to be the pervasively quartz-carbonate-altered diabase unit, similar to the other drill holes, yet lots of mineralization encountered in the form of "cobalt bloom" and the same 'bronzy sulfide' mineral that might be a Ni-arsenide or smaltite. The hole ended in this perceived mineralized unit.

10.3 Summary of Drilling Results

The drilling targeted the Shakt-Davis fracture zone beneath overburden-filled pits and trenches. The historic trenching had been so thorough that very little *in situ* vein material remained in bedrock at surface making evaluation of the grade and thickness of the fracture zone difficult. The program intersected the fracture zone that hosts the Shakt-Davis mineralization over a strike length of 55 m and tested it to a maximum depth of ~30 m. The fracture zone ranged from 5 to 13 m wide (drilled core length) and hosted several 0.1-1.0 m quartz-carbonate veins surrounded by intense carbonate alteration. Although assay results were not available as of the effective date of this report, observations within the drill logs suggest that the majority of cobalt mineralization occurs as smaltite within quartz-carbonate veins hosted within a brittle fracture zone, and a significant portion may also occur as erythrite ("cobalt bloom"), a powdery pink coating on joint and fracture surfaces.

11 Sample Preparation, Analysis, and Security

No sample preparation was needed for the prospecting samples. Collected samples were put directly into individual sample bags with sample tags and transported by truck back to Thunder Bay, Ontario, in the possession of the QP for Fladgate Exploration, Neil Pettigrew. Samples were transported directly to Activation Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario where they were then received, processed, and analyzed. As mentioned above, the analytical codes used include 1A2-Au-50g (fire assay/AAS), 1E-Ag (aqua regia digest/ICP-OES), and 8-peroxide-all elements (Na_2O_2 digest/ICP-OES). No standards or blanks were included in the sample stream of the prospecting samples, however standards and blanks were alternatively placed every 20 samples for the drilling.

All of the drill core was logged and split onsite using a gas powered core saw. One hundred percent of the core was split and sampled. The remaining half of the core was replaced in the core boxes and the core is stored onsite. Standards and blanks were alternately inserted every 20th sample. Standards were sourced from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. of Langley, British Columbia, and blank material from Nelson Granite Ltd., of Kenora, Ontario. No duplicate samples were included in the sample stream. The nature and extent of QA/QC procedures implemented in the drill program are sufficient for a 166 m program, in order to provide adequate confidence in the data received. All drill core samples were

transported by Fladgate Exploration personnel to Manitoulin shipping in New Liskeard, Ontario, and shipped directly to the Timmins location of Activation Laboratories for analysis, with security tags in place. Samples were received, processed, and analysed following same methods as described above for the prospecting samples.

Activation Laboratories is independent of the Issuer of this Technical Report. It is an accredited analytical facility, with a Quality Control System accredited to "international quality standards through the International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) 17025 (ISO/IEC 17025 includes ISO 9001 and ISO 9002 specifications), with CAN-P-1578 (Forensics), CAN-P-1579 (Mineral Analysis) and CAN-P-1585 (Environmental) for specific registered tests by the SCC. The accreditation program includes ongoing audits which verify the QA system and all applicable registered test methods." (Source: *www.actlabs.com*)

In the Author's opinion, the sample preparation techniques, sample security, and analytical procedures followed for both the prospecting and drill core samples is adequate for this stage of exploration.

12 Data Verification

Data associated with the 2017 prospecting, sampling, and drilling program conducted by Fladgate Exploration on behalf of Power Americas has been entered into a master database in Microsoft Excel™ format, and this database has been reviewed and verified by the Author. Listed information includes sample IDs, UTM coordinates, dates, descriptions, and assay results. All samples within the database are accounted for in laboratory certificates and approximately 10% of the data was verified for accuracy. No assay results were available for the drill core at the time of writing this document.

One aspect of the site visit performed by the Author was to collect a few verification samples in and around the 2017 prospecting and drilling programs. The site visit was conducted in December, and there was roughly 30 cm of snow cover blanketing all outcrops and historic mine workings and waste piles, therefore it was challenging to locate outcrop from which to take verification samples. In order to find samples that might be comparable to those in the Power Americas sample database, muck piles adjacent to the shafts were investigated. Two samples with orange flagging tape and numbering corresponding to prospecting samples 469022 and 469025 were located in muck piles adjacent to Shafts 2 and 1, respectively (Figure 17).

Figure 17 - Snow-covered muck pile near Shaft #1 at Shakt-Davis from which a verification sample was taken.

The coordinates were compared to those in the Power Americas master database and found to be accurate to within 5-10 m (Figure 2, Table 8).

Table 8 - Database vs. site visit coordinates of grab samples on Kittson-Cobalt Property.

Sample ID	Easting Database	Northing Database	Easting Site Visit	Northing Site Visit
469022	582406	5246054	582410	5246050
469025	582350	5246037	582355	5246028

The Author then collected two grab samples (KIT-SF-001 and KIT-SF-002) from the muck piles adjacent to Shaft 1 and 2, respectively, to verify reported Co-Ag mineralization in the area (Figure 18). Both samples were observed to have visible Co-oxide mineralization ("Co-bloom"), likely corresponding to pink-coloured erythrite. Sample coordinates and ID's are shown in Table 8. The samples were transported by the Author back to Thunder Bay, Ontario, and submitted to Activation Laboratories Ltd. (ActLabs) at their Thunder Bay lab on Round Blvd. Samples were analysed using the same analytical methods as employed during Power Americas' 2017 exploration programs for Au, Ag, Co, Ni, among other base metals. The assay certificates are included in Appendix I and results displayed in Table 9.

Figure 18 - Collecting sample KT-SF-001 near Shaft #1 in a muck pile.

Table 9 - Verification sampling of muck piles on the Kittson-Cobalt Property.

Sample ID	Lab ID	Easting	Northing	Co (%)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Ni (%)
KT-SF-001	587501	582353	5246028	0.479	0.5	< 5	0.035
KT-SF-002	587502	582409	5246050	0.965	1.3	15	0.143

Analysis of the two verification samples revealed the presence of Co (0.48 and 0.97 wt%) and Ag (0.5 and 1.3 ppm). These metals are most likely contained within the observable "Co bloom" (erythrite), however a more detailed petrological study could determine the specific type(s) of mineralization present. Anomalous Ni was also present, consistent with historical descriptions of Co-Ni-bearing skutterudite ($[CoNi]As_2$) mineralization in the vicinity of the Kittson-Cobalt property and specifically the Shakt-Davis mine (Born and Hitch, 1990). Results of those samples corroborate the presence of Co, Ni, As, S, and Ag on the Kittson-Cobalt Property, within the range of values reported from the prospcting samples collected by Power Americas.

Four diamond drill hole collars, marked with birch timbers placed into the open holes, were observed on the Property, an example of which is shown in Figure 19. Collar coordinates taken by the Author during the site visit corresponded well to those listed in Power Americas' database (Table 10).

Table 10 - Diamond drill hole collar coordinates collected during site visit

Drill Hole ID	Easting Database	Northing Database	Easting Site Visit	Northing Site Visit
KIT-17-002	582380.8	5246035.3	582389	5246036
KIT-17-003	582390.8	5246045.8	582398	5246040
KIT-17-006	582391.1	5246045.2	582398	5246040
KIT-17-007	582407.9	5246054.3	582415	5246047

The Author has verified the existence of the drill core produced during the fall 2017 drill program by Fladgate Exploration, a portion of which is stored in their offices in Thunder Bay, Ontario, on behalf of Power Americas. It is the QP's opinion that the available data is adequate for the purposes used in this technical report.

Figure 19 - Collar for KIT-17-002 drilled in 2017 by Fladgate Exploration for Power Americas.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing programs have been undertaken for this Technical Report.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

No mineral resource estimates have been undertaken for the Kittson-Cobalt Property.

23 Adjacent Properties

The Kittson-Cobalt Property is part of the larger Cobalt Mining Camp. The area is steeped in mining tradition and history, with old headframes and mill sites peppering the landscape and recent interest in cobalt exploration has brought many companies into the area to explore. The two companies working in close proximity to the Kittson-Cobalt Property are Tri-Origin Exploration Ltd. on their South Abitibi gold project (http://www.triorigin.com/), and MetalsTech Bay Lake Cobalt Inc., an Australian junior mining company, on their Bay Lake Cobalt project (http://www.metalstech.net/projects/bay-lake-high-grade-cobalt/). Information from these companies is publicly available on their websites.

Tri Origin's South Abitibi project lies 1 km south of the southern boundary of claim 4287875 of the Kittson-Cobalt Property. The property is presently being explored for gold and base metal potential in Archean rocks underlying the Proterozoic rocks hosting cobalt mineralization. From a news release disseminated by Tri Origin in August of 2017, their main exploration target covers a 15 km long trend of poorly-mapped, prospective volcanic rocks of the southern Abitibi greenstone belt. Results of Tri Origin's geological investigations indicate that ~50% of this area is covered by younger sedimentary rocks of Proterozoic age, and ~50% by older Archean volcanic rocks. The Proterozoic rocks have only received a cursory amount of surface prospecting. Tri-Origin has recently completed geological mapping, prospecting, and a limited diamond drilling program targeting the underlying Archean rocks and found anomalous nickel, zinc, copper and cobalt. No resource estimates have been completed on this project.

The Bay Lake Cobalt project held by MetalsTech Bay Lake Cobalt Inc. is contiguous to the easternmost border of the Kittson-Cobalt Property and claim 4287875. Information on the MetalsTech website indicates that they have held the project since April 2017. While there are historic mining shafts on the property, MetalsTech is the first company to complete any modern exploration. Recent results of the exploration work done by MetalsTech, included in the corporate presentation on website, indicate surface sampling results of for example 15.36% cobalt.

The QP and Author of this report has been unable to verify the information described above (in Section 23 "Adjacent Properties"). This information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on Power Americas' Kittson-Cobalt Property, which is the subject of the current Technical Report.

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

There is no further relevant data or information needing to be disclosed that is not already part of this 43-101 Technical Report in another section.

25 Interpretations and Conclusions

The mineralization on the Kittson-Cobalt Property is hosted in Proterozoic quartz-carbonate veins within brittle fracture zones in Nipissing diabase. These fracture zones are roughly parallel to an extensive E-W-trending diabase dyke system. Historical work indicates this project represents a cobalt-gold-rich, silver-poor example of the more classical silver-rich mineralization found in the Cobalt camp proper, directly east of the Kittson-Cobalt Property. This cobalt-gold style of mineralization is found elsewhere in the larger cobalt embayment such as in the Silver Centre and Temagami areas, and was historically not as extensively exploited due to their lower silver grades. As a result, whereas much of the near-surface silver-rich cobalt-type mineralization has been mined-out, much of the lower silver, higher cobalt-type mineralization remains in the ground.

A modest prospecting and drilling program was conducted by Fladgate Exploration, on behalf of Power Americas, with assay results for only the prospecting samples available to the Author as of the effective date of this report. Significant results were returned from the prospecting samples, with >0.1% Co in 25% of the 150 sample population. The highest value achieved was 3.66% Co, from a sample taken near the past-producing Shakt-Davis Mine. There are no reasonable circumstances that may affect either the reliability or level of confidence in the exploration information presented herein for this early-stage "grassroots" project.

The Kittson-Cobalt Property merits continued exploration, as limited work performed to date by Power Americas supports the reported historic cobalt grades and widths. The project encompasses an extensive prospective E-W-trending fracture zone, only portions of which have been tested historically. While substantial underground development was conducted on the project, very few historic records of this work remain, making evaluation of the cobalt mineralization difficult. Therefore, a modern exploration program including diamond drilling is required in order to better evaluate the quality and quantity of the cobalt mineralization on the project.

The Cobalt area has been mined extensively in the past, including from shafts within the Kittson Property boundaries. This does not guarantee that mineralized zones being explored today will have economic grades or widths by todays standards.

26 Recommendations

26.1 General

There are three past-producing Co-Ag mines on, or near, Power Americas' Kittson-Cobalt Property, including the Shakt-Davis, Cobalt-Kittson, and Edison Mines. From these historical workings as well as

the extensive Ag mining that took place to the east near Cobalt, Ontario, the geological model constraining the mineralization is quite well known. “Copper, cobalt, silver, and gold mineralization is related to Nipissing diabase dikes and sills intruding arkoses of the Lorrain Formation and laminated shaley mudstones of the Firstbrook Member in the Gowganda Formation” (OGS Misc. Paper #137, 1987). It was even mentioned that “the same narrow (70 m wide) Nipissing diabase dike hosts all three deposits”, referring to the three mines in and around the Kittson-Cobalt Property.

Prospecting sampling conducted by Fladgate Exploration for Power Americas in the fall of 2017 centered mostly around the past-producing mines has resulted in samples containing 3.66 wt% Co. A verification sample collected by the Author during the site visit contained 0.976 wt% Co, confirming the presence of this base metal, along with Ni, As, and Ag. Visual inspection of the mineralogy suggests significant “Co bloom”, or erythirite, a pink-coloured Co-As-bearing hydroxide which may become the target mineral for exploration. Smaltite, or skutterudite, is also suggested, by the presence of Ni, Co, and As in the same sample. It has been documented that “mineralized veins in the Kittson occur in parallel fracture zones near margins of the diabase body…and as a general rule, values of Co, Ag, Cu, and Au are usually higher in calcite rather than quartz veins…which is more similar to the Gowganda than the Cobalt mining camp…” (OGS Misc. Paper #137, 1987).

Continued exploration of this Property is warranted, due to the apparent Co grades within the modest 2017 prospecting program, as well as the favourable extent to which the Property covers past-producing Co-Ag mines and the contact regions between intruding Nipissing diabase and host metasediments of the Lorrain and Gowganda Formations. A short 166 m drill program was completed by Power Americas late in 2017, however as of the Effective Date of this report, Fladgate Exploration informed the Author that assay results were not yet available to review. Given the relatively limited scope of this reconnaissance drilling program, the Author is satisfied that results from the 2017 drilling program would not materially affect the conclusions of the current Technical Report.

26.2 Phase 1 Recommendations

While the historic mining areas within the Kittson-Cobalt Property are known to contain cobalt mineralization, very little documentation survives from when they were in operation, making it difficult to evaluate their economic potential. This is further exacerbated by the lack of recent diamond drilling. Phase 1 of the recommended work therefore involves a diamond drill program targeting specific areas outlined from the compilation effort.

A modest drill program consisting of 9-10 diamond drill holes located near the historic Shakt-Davis mine would further elucidate the nature and extent of mineralization at this prospective site. Prospecting around the historic Cobalt-Kittson mine has produced samples containing 0.15-0.24 wt% Co, warranting inclusion of this area in the drill plans as well. Prospecting throughout the entire Property, including the two southern claims, should also continue, as well as north of the historic Edison mine, within the Kittson-Cobalt Property boundaries.

A summary of proposed expenditures for the Phase I drilling portion of the program is shown in **Table 11**.

Table 11 - Summary budget for proposed Phase 1 exploration on the Kittson-Cobalt Property.

Description	Rate	Per Unit	Units	Total
Personnel				
Senior Geologist 1	$800	day	21	$16,800
Project Manager 1	$600	day	30	$18,000
Geotechnician 1	$500	day	30	$15,000
Drilling Contractor (not including helicopter)	$145	m drilled	1000	$145,000
Mobilization/Demobilization				
Mob/demob costs	$10,000			$10,000
Helicopter support	$75,000			$75,000
Equipment				
2 Trucks	$1,750	Each/month	1	$3,500
2 Snow Machines	$2,000	Each/month	1	$4,000
1 Trailer Rental	500	Month	1	$500
Winter Camp	$15,000	month	1	$15,000
Consumables				
Food	$40	person days	70	$2,800
Fuel (winter camp)	$40	person days	70	$2,800
Sample Materials	$2	sample	500	$1,000
Truck kms (including fuel)	$0.50	km	5000	$2,500
Samples				
Assays	$50.00	sample	500	$25,000
Sub-Total				**$336,900**
15% Contingency				**$50,535**
Grand Total				**$387,435**

26.3 Phase 2 Recommendations

Phase 2 recommended exploration is contingent upon the success of the Phase 1 drilling program. This second phase of exploration for the Kittson-Cobalt Property would involve continued drilling within areas of interest, targeting veins and fracture zones that contained Co-bearing mineralization discovered from Phase 1. This program would target these known zone(s) of mineralization at greater depth, and along strike, staying within the favourable geological contact zone.

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28 Certificate of the Author

Steven D. Flank, M.Sc., P.Geo.
124 Sherwood Drive
Thunder Bay, ON P7B 6L1

I, **Steven D. Flank**, of the City of Thunder Bay, in the Province of Ontario, do herby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist, and a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (#2695).
2. This certificate is to accompany the Report entitled: "NI 43-101 Independent Technical Report on the Kittson-Cobalt Property, Kittson, Coleman, and Brigstocke Townships, Ontario, Canada" for Power Americas Minerals Corp., with an effective date of December 18, 2017.
3. I attained an H.BSc. in Geology from Lakehead University in Thunder Bay, Ontario (2011) and an M.Sc. in Mineral Exploration from Laurentian University in Sudbury, Ontario (2017). I have worked as an exploration geologist for over 6 years in the field focussing on Ni-Cu-PGE projects that also contain Co as a by-product, including North American Palladium's Sunday Lake Intrusion and Noront Resources' Eagle's Nest deposit in the Ring of Fire. All projects are located in Ontario, Canada.
4. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in NI 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience in the same jurisdiction, I fulfil the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
5. I personally visited and inspected the exploration workings on the Kittson-Cobalt Property on December 17th, 2017, spending 5 hours on the Property.
6. I am solely responsible for all sections in the report entitled "NI 43-101 Independent Technical Report on the Kittson-Cobalt Property, Kittson, Coleman, and Brigstocke Townships, Ontario, Canada" for Power Americas Minerals Corp.
7. I am an independent of the Issuer for which this report has been written, independent of the Vendor(s), and independent of the Property, and have had no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of this technical report.
8. I have read NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and Companion Policy 43-101CP and have prepared this report in compliance with the Instrument, Form, and Companion Policy. I certify that there is no circumstance that could interfere with my judgement regarding the preparation of this technical report. I certify that, at the effective date of the report, 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.
9. I have based my interpretations and recommendations in the preceding report on my professional experience, my personal knowledge of the property, and the information available to me at the time of writing.

Dated at Thunder Bay, Ontario, this 14th day of February, 2018.

Steven D. Flank, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Independent Consulting Geologist

Appendix I Assay Certificate of Verification Samples

Quality Analysis ... *Innovative Technologies*

Date Submitted: 18-Dec-17
Invoice No.: A17-14357
Invoice Date: 21-Dec-17
Your Reference:

Steven Flank
124 SHERWOOD DRIVE
THUNDER BAY ON P7B6L1
Canada

ATTN: Steven Flank

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

2 Rock samples were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical package(s) were requested:

Code 1A2-50-Timmins Au - Fire Assay AA

Code 1E-Ag Timmins Aqua Regia ICP(AQUAGEO)

Code 8-Peroxide ICP Timmins Sodium Peroxide Fusion ICP Timmins

REPORT **A17-14357**

This report may be reproduced without our consent. If only selected portions of the report are reproduced, permission must be obtained. If no instructions were given at time of sample submittal regarding excess material, it will be discarded within 90 days of this report. Our liability is limited solely to the analytical cost of these analyses. Test results are representative only of material submitted for analysis.

Notes:

If value exceeds upper limit we recommend reassay by fire assay gravimetric-Code 1A3.

Values which exceed the upper limit should be assayed for accurate numbers.

CERTIFIED BY:

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Quality Control

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Analyte Symbol	Al	As	Be	Ca	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	K	Li	Mg	Mn	Ni	Pb	S	Sb	Si	Ti	W	Zn	Au	Ag
Unit Symbol	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	ppb	ppm
Lower Limit	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.002	0.01	0.005	0.05	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.005	0.01	5	0.2
Method Code	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FA-AA	AR-ICP
587501	4.81	0.63	< 0.001	2.10	0.479	< 0.01	0.018	3.00	0.2	< 0.01	1.22	0.08	0.035	< 0.01	0.30	< 0.01	33.1	0.56	< 0.005	0.01	< 5	0.5
587502	4.03	1.43	< 0.001	3.68	0.965	< 0.01	0.012	4.55	0.2	< 0.01	1.89	0.16	0.143	< 0.01	0.58	< 0.01	30.5	0.64	< 0.005	< 0.01	15	1.3

Analyte Symbol	Al	As	Be	Ca	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	K	Li	Mg	Mn	Ni	Pb	S	Sb	Si	Ti	W	Zn	Au	Ag
Unit Symbol	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	ppb	ppm
Lower Limit	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.002	0.01	0.005	0.05	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.005	0.01	5	0.2
Method Code	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2	FA-AA	AR-ICP
GXR-1 Meas																						26.3
GXR-1 Cert																						31.0
GXR-4 Meas																						3.3
GXR-4 Cert																						4.0
PTM-1a Meas		0.22			2.01		24.0						46.8		22.4							
PTM-1a Cert		0.220			2.05		24.96						47.44		22.4							
GXR-6 Meas																						0.3
GXR-6 Cert																						1.30
Oreas 74a (Fusion) Meas		< 0.01			0.059	0.18	0.126	13.8					3.25		7.45		15.2					
Oreas 74a (Fusion) Cert		0.005			0.058	0.18	0.124	13.7					3.24		7.25		15.14					
MP-1b Meas		2.34		2.46			3.11	8.14			< 0.01			2.06	13.3		16.6		0.110	16.4		
MP-1b Cert		2.30		2.47			3.07	8.19			0.024			2.09	13.79		16.79		0.110	16.7		
OREAS 13b (fusion) Meas	8.35			5.55		1.09		8.58	2.3		3.00	0.13			1.16		22.4	0.71				
OREAS 13b (fusion) Cert	8.41			5.57		1.08		8.41	2.30		3.01	0.130			1.19		22.9	0.711				
OREAS 13b (4-Acid) Meas																						0.8
OREAS 13b (4-Acid) Cert																						0.86
CCU-1d Meas							24.2	29.4						0.27						2.66		
CCU-1d Cert							23.93	29.26						0.262						2.63		
CZN-4 Meas	0.07	0.04			0.011		0.420							0.18	34.7		0.32			54.4		
CZN-4 Cert	0.0715	0.0356			0.0094		0.403							0.1861	33.07		0.295			55.07		
OREAS 621 (Peroxide Fusion) Meas	6.48	0.01	< 0.001	2.01	0.005	< 0.01	0.377	3.80	2.2		0.51	0.06		1.34	4.39	0.01	27.0	0.18	< 0.005	5.32		
OREAS 621 (Peroxide Fusion) Cert	6.63	0.009	0.0002	2.00	0.003	0.005	0.368	3.71	2.23		0.516	0.06		1.33	4.51	0.0146	28.1	0.181	0.0003	5.22		
OREAS 203 Meas																					829	
OREAS 203 Cert																					871	
OREAS 224 Meas																					2050	
OREAS 224 Cert																					2150.000	
587502 Orig																						1.3
587502 Dup																						1.3
Method Blank	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.001	< 0.01	< 0.002	< 0.01	< 0.005	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.005	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.007	< 0.01		
Method Blank																						< 0.2
Method Blank																						< 0.2
Method Blank																					< 5	
Method Blank																					< 5	