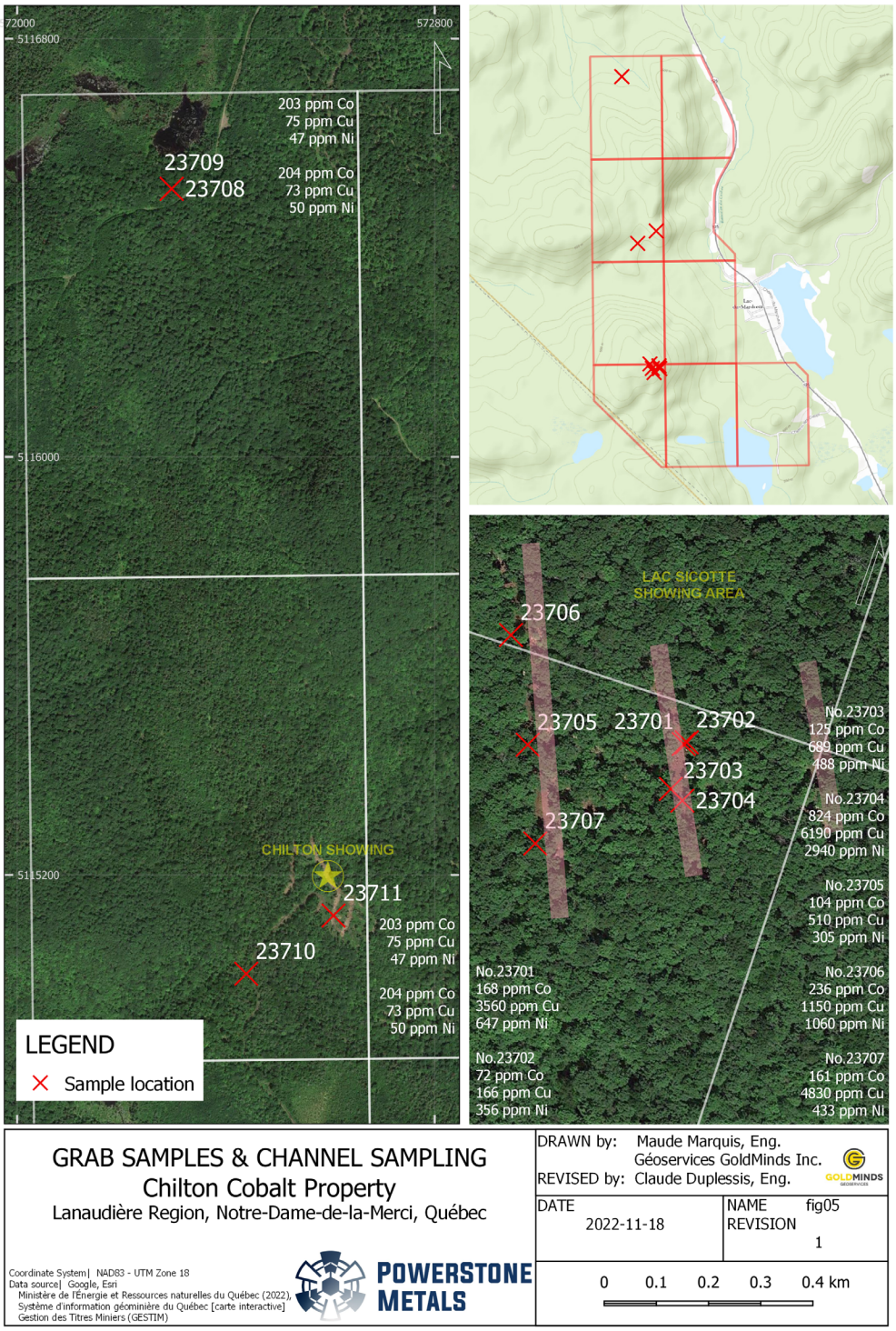


Figure 14 – Grab samples & Channel sampling locations.

10 Drilling

10.1 DDH Campaign of 2022

From September 21st up to September 30th, 2022, a diamond drilling campaign occurred on the Property. A total of three (3) holes were drilled, totaling 230.30 meters of cores (CC-22-01; CC-22-02; CC-22-03)(Figure 16). From those holes, 45 samples were assayed at SGS Canada Laboratory located in Quebec City (Quebec, CA), which includes 2 standards and 2 blank samples.

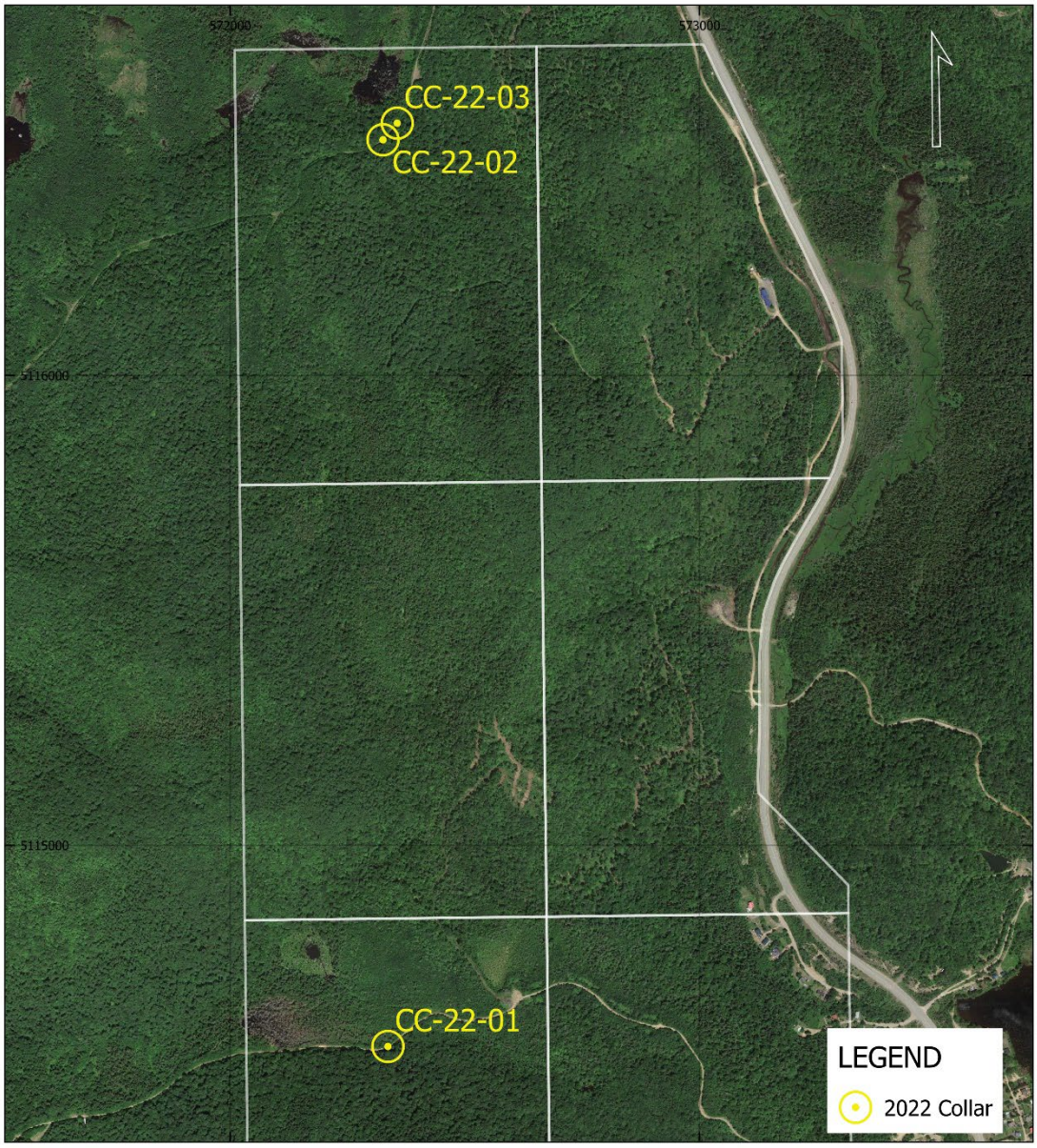
Table 6, shows detailed information on the diamond holes drilled on the Property in September of 2022.

Table 7: Diamond drill holes data (UTM coordinates, NAD 83 Zone 18)

Hole Name	Northing (UTM Zone 18T)	Easting (UTM Zone 18T)	Elevation (m)	Azimut (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)
CC-22-01	5114564	572318	488	0	-90	57.00
CC-22-02	5116502	572328	450	0	-90	91.00
CC-22-03	5116540	572361	440	0	-90	82.30

*drillholes aren't surveyed as of today

Figure 15 – Diamond Drill on vertical hole CC-22-03.



CHILTON COBALT PROPERTY
Lanaudière Region, Notre-Dame-de-la-Merci, Québec

DRAWN by: Maude Marquis, Eng.
Géoservices GoldMinds Inc.
REVISED by: Claude Duplessis, Eng.

DATE 2022-10-28
NAME fig04
REVISION 0

Système de coordonnées| NAD83 - MTM Zone 10
Sources des données| Google
Ministère de l'Énergie et Ressources naturelles du Québec (2022), Système d'information géominière du Québec [carte interactive]

POWERSTONE METALS

0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 km

Figure 16 – Drillhole collars of the 2022 drilling campaign with delimited claims.

11 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

11.1 Sampling approach and methodology

The sampling approach was established by GMG during the drilling work. Core logging of holes was performed by Maude Marquis Eng. All logging activities took place in a temporary installation nearby the drill following procedures further described herein.

At the reception, all core boxes were stored directly next to the logging table, on the ground. All core boxes were progressively opened and placed in order on the logging table. All meterage wood blocks were verified to control core box numbers and any possible mistakes made during drilling procedures.

Logging procedures included a mineral description of geological units and sub-units in terms of color, grain size, alteration, accessory minerals, and fracture descriptions. These descriptive data were entered on a Microsoft Excel® sheet and compiled by drillhole. Pictures of the core boxes were taken, one showing dry cores and the second, damp cores. Once the geology is described, the geologist marks the beginning and the end of the samples directly onto the core with a red-colored wax crayon.

A sample length average of 0.7 meter was used. Sample lengths of 0.5 to 0.9 meter were selected for intervals with clear signs of mineralization (pyrite and pyrrhotite) or within a breccia. Sample intervals of 0.95 up to 1.25 meters were taken within the geological units when no significant sulfides were observed.

Numbered sample tags were placed at the beginning of each sample, together with distinctive arrows on the core marking the beginning and end intervals. The tag numbers are integrated into the database on Microsoft Excel® sheet.

11.1.1 *Sample preparation*

All core samples were cut in half using a manual hydraulic core splitter (Figure 17).

For all samples, one half of the core was retained and placed back in the core box, respecting the original orientation and position. Sample tags were stapled to the bottom of the box at the beginning of each sample interval so that each sample could be relocated following future handling, transportation, and storage.

A total of 45 samples were prepared from the 230.30 meters extracted core from September of 2022. It includes 2 Standards (samples with measured grades of Ni, Cu, and Co) and 2 Blanks (silica sand) that were inserted between intervals of about 20 samples in the shipment to the laboratory.

The core was cut using a hydraulic core splitter, bagged and then transported to the SGS Canada laboratory in Quebec City, for chemical characterization by 4-acid digest and ICP-AES (GC_ICP42C). That includes the following elements: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Se, Sn, Sr, Ti, Tl, V, Y, and Zn.

All samples were securely bagged and sealed with plastic zip-ties in translucent plastic bags before being placed, in groups of five (5) or six (6), in much larger rice bags. All rice bags were shipped to the SGS Laboratory in Quebec City, Québec, Canada.

Sample submittal form was included an email informing the laboratory of the date and method of the expedition the shipment made regarding these samples. Shipped samples were received in good standing.

Figure 17 – GMG's technician uses the hydraulic core splitter to split the core into two halves.

11.1.2 *Storage of core boxes*

Once the core samples are split, half of the core is left in the core boxes. A tag presenting the information regarding the name of the hole, the number of the box, and the beginning and the end of the interval or rock present in the box is affixed on one end of the wooden box. All boxes are then orderly stored on wooden pallets and located outside the Property, in a storage unit in Rawdon, G.D. Mini Entrepôts (Figure 18).

A padlock is in place on the unit's garage door and access to the site is by magnetic card, to ensure the security of the site.

Figure 18 – Storage unit with core boxes placed on wooden pallets.

11.2 Samples preparation (laboratory)

For the 2022 drilling campaign at Chilton Cobalt, one type of assay was done on the core samples, ICP-AES by 4-acid digestion.

A total of 41 core samples (not including blanks and standards) from the 2022 diamond drill cores were cut, bagged, and shipped to SGS Canada in Quebec City.

A total of 2 blank samples were inserted and 2 standards were included (STD1) as part of the QA/QC program. The material used for the custom-made blank is pool filter sand (silica sand). Standard STD1 corresponds to OREAS 86. SGS Canada carried out internal standard, blank and duplicate analyses.

The following analysis was performed on all the core samples, as prescribed by the GMG procedure:

ICP-AES by 4-acid digestion (SGS code: GC_ICP42C), using homogenized 200g sub-samples split pulverized to a P_{85} of 75 µm.

11.3 Quality assurance and Quality control

The 2022 drilling campaign consisted of three (3) drillholes. A rigorous QA/QC program was established by the GMG team. This procedure includes the systematic addition of blanks and certified standards. The material used for the custom-made blank is pool filter sand (silica sand). The sampling preparation described here was performed under the supervision of GMG. Since all assays were analyzed at an independent and certified laboratory, no duplicates were sent to another laboratory.

The standards STD1 (OREAS) are certified reference materials prepared by OREAS using ore-grade drill core from the Nova Mine in Western Australia. The laboratory split the material into bags of 60 grams with nickel grading around 1.25% Ni ± 0.03%, copper grading 0.562% Cu ± 0.015%, and cobalt grading 507 ppm Co ± 23 ppm. In between the intervals planned by GMG, the standards were bagged in translucid bags identified by their unique sample tags.

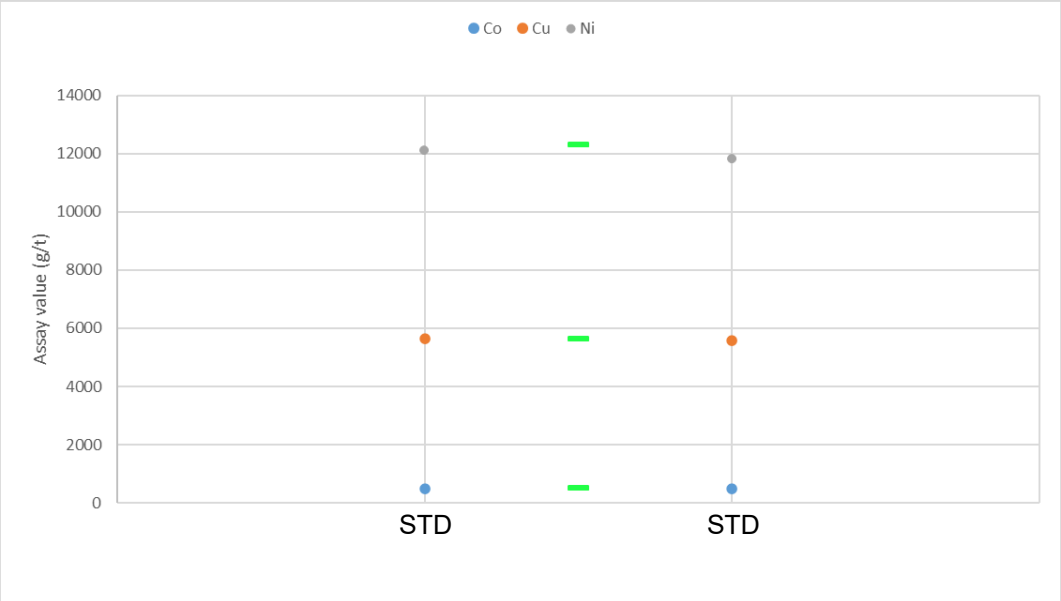


Figure 19 - Distribution of standards (Oreas 86) used for the 2022 drilling campaign (green markers to mark the average of the standard used, according to the manufacturer's attestation).

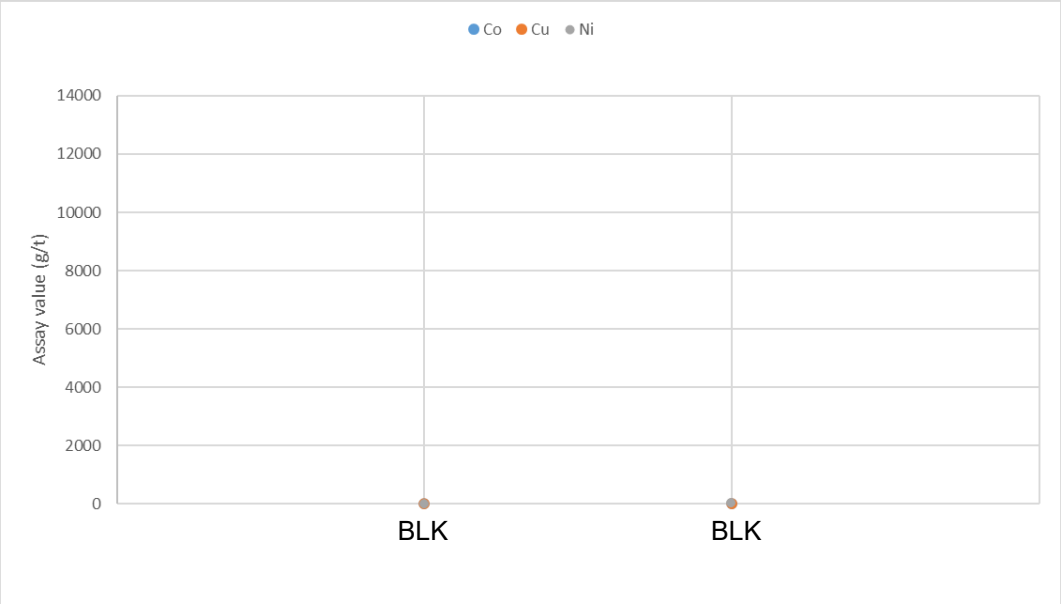


Figure 20 – Distribution of blank samples (marble pebbles) used for the 2022 drilling campaign.

The results of assay blank samples showed that there was no anomalous value in cobalt, copper, and nickel (Figure 19). With values of Co, Cu, and Ni under the detection limit of the method used by the laboratory.

Regarding the assay results of the standards, the OREAS 86 assayed twice by the laboratory show an average value of 478.5 ppm Co, compared to 507 ppm Co according to the certification from OREAS. The average value for copper is 5605 ppm Cu, compared to 5620 ppm Cu. And for the nickel, average value is 11950 ppm Ni, compared to the certified 12300 ppm Ni of OREAS.

The integration of blank and standard samples by GMG allowed the verification of the quality of the results provided by SGS Canada Laboratory. The authors did not visit the laboratories. however, it has a good reputation, assays are controlled with our QA/QC and the work has been done in a professional way. Furthermore, the laboratory is independent from PowerStone Metals Corp. and GoldMinds Geoservices. The authors believes that the sampling preparation, security, and analytical procedures are consistent with generally accepted industry best practices. Those were adequate and well suited for the purpose of the 2022 drilling program.

The GMG geologist and team took all possible actions to ensure the integrity and security of the samples from the drill sites to the laboratory. The samples and methods used by GMG's technical team, the laboratory analytical procedures and the management of the data are adequate and reliable.

GMG is satisfied with the drilling operations and no incidents or errors related to his responsibilities have been identified.

11.4 Results

Table 8: List of the core samples of 2022 with SGS assay results for cobalt, copper, and nickel (ppm).

Sample No.	Drillhole	Type	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)
23712	CC-22-01	core	30.30	31.30	1.00	34	16	48
23713	CC-22-01	core	31.30	32.55	1.25	49	72	91
23714	CC-22-01	core	32.55	33.50	0.95	25	19	42
23715	CC-22-01	core	33.50	34.50	1.00	22	15	27
23716	CC-22-01	core	34.50	35.50	1.00	27	25	40
23717	CC-22-01	core	35.50	36.50	1.00	18	10	32
23718	CC-22-01	core	36.50	37.50	1.00	23	< 5	40
23719	CC-22-01	core	37.50	38.50	1.00	21	15	49
23720	CC-22-01	core	38.50	39.50	1.00	30	159	93
23721	CC-22-01	core	39.50	40.15	0.65	72	37	47
23722	CC-22-01	core	40.15	40.65	0.50	134	71	249
23723	CC-22-01	core	40.65	41.50	0.85	38	84	69
23724	CC-22-01	core	41.50	42.40	0.90	27	96	55
23725	CC-22-01	core	42.40	43.05	0.65	273	319	675
23726	CC-22-01	core	43.05	44.00	0.95	29	287	112
23727		Standard				481	5630	12100
23728		Blank				2	2.5	10
23729	CC-22-01	core	44.00	45.00	1.00	54	44	100
23730	CC-22-01	core	45.00	46.00	1.00	41	41	97
23731	CC-22-01	core	53.50	54.00	0.50	55	110	170
23732	CC-22-02	core	4.00	5.00	1.00	154	51	36
23733	CC-22-02	core	5.00	6.00	1.00	169	45	< 20
23734	CC-22-02	core	19.15	19.85	0.70	28	24	35
23735	CC-22-02	core	19.85	20.55	0.70	72	69	78
23736	CC-22-02	core	20.55	21.30	0.75	60	47	56

23737	CC-22-02	core	25.60	26.30	0.70	119	32	< 20
23738	CC-22-02	core	26.30	27.00	0.70	188	102	48
23739	CC-22-02	core	27.00	27.70	0.70	162	52	< 20
23740	CC-22-02	core	37.50	38.50	1.00	128	28	< 20
23741	CC-22-02	core	52.00	52.70	0.70	132	64	33
23742	CC-22-02	core	52.70	53.00	0.30	174	151	78
23743	CC-22-02	core	53.00	53.75	0.75	142	52	< 50
23744	CC-22-02	core	54.90	55.60	0.70	153	62	< 50
23745	CC-22-02	core	55.60	56.25	0.65	159	73	< 50
23746	CC-22-02	core	61.95	62.55	0.60	134	33	< 50
23747		Standard				476	5580	11800
23748		Blank				2	4.5	25
23749	CC-22-02	core	62.55	63.30	0.75	157	36	< 50
23750	CC-22-02	core	81.90	82.50	0.60	30	< 9	< 50
23751	CC-22-02	core	84.45	84.95	0.50	50	96	88
23752	CC-22-03	core	9.50	10.00	0.50	253	100	69
23753	CC-22-03	core	17.45	18.00	0.55	201	67	< 50
23754	CC-22-03	core	19.70	20.20	0.50	249	149	122
23755	CC-22-03	core	41.95	42.45	0.50	69	69	57
23756	CC-22-03	core	42.45	43.00	0.55	34	17	< 50

The results are in accordance wth the absence of major sulphide segments intersected in the three (3) drillholes. The highest values are located in drillhole CC-22-01 between 42.40 and 43.05 m indepth. The sample grades 273 ppm Co, 319 ppm Cu, and 675 ppm Ni. This correlates with the core description indicating the presence of stringers of sulphides over a few centimeters. In addition to pyrite and possible chalcopyrite and pyrrhotine, pentlandite could explain the value of 675 ppm Ni and slightly higher value in cobalt in comparison with other samples.

12 Data Verification

The authors checked the existing data as well as all available reports. The collars have not been surveyed, and the locations of the diamond drillholes were only located approximately using the handheld GPS.

On November 23, 2022, the author Merouane Rachidi, Ph.D., P.Geo., of GoldMinds, visited the Chilton property.

The authors are of the opinion that the data used for the current report are of suitable quality.

12.1 Database

The Chilton database contains the DDH and trenches information and assay results. The authors reviewed the entire database and are of the opinion that the data provided is sufficiently accurate to perform the current technical report.

12.2 Site Visit

A first site visit was performed by Maude Marquis, Eng., and Adèle Masudi, GMG's intern, on July 24th, 2022. The goal was to verify the condition of the site, contact residents if necessary, and verify access for exploration work.

A personal inspection of the Property was done by Mr. Merouane Rachidi P.Geo., Geologist from GoldMinds Geoservices Inc. Mr. Rachidi visited the Property on November 23th, 2022, as an independent Qualified Person as defined in the NI 43-101.

12.3 Independent verification sampling

There are no certificates available to report on the accuracy of the data relative to the grab samples taken from neither the trenches in 1995 nor 2018. The new grab samples collected during the 2022 exploration work are intended to validate historical data and will be the only data with assay results from a certified lab accessible to this date.

12.3.1 *Security*

Quality assurance and quality control programs are typically set in place to ensure the reliability and faithfulness of the exploration data. Analytical control measures typically involve internal and external laboratory control measures implemented to continuously monitor the precision and accuracy of the sampling, preparation, and assaying. They are also important to prevent sample mix-ups and to monitor the voluntary or inadvertent contamination of samples.

The authors did not visit SGS Laboratory in Quebec City, however, it has a good reputation, assays are controlled by our QA/QC and the work has been done professionally. On their side, SGS developed its own Quality Management System and all operations are monitored to ensure precision, accuracy in the results, and reliability of the information they are providing. Their Quality Management System meets the requirement from the ISO/IEC 17025: 2005 *General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories* for its in-house methods and is certified to the conformity assessment standard ISO 9001: 2015 *Quality Management Systems.* Furthermore, the laboratory is independent of 1270020 Ltd and GoldMinds Geoservices Inc. The authors believe that the sampling preparation, security, and analytical procedures are consistent with generally accepted industry best practices.

The authors believe that the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures were adequate and well-suited for the purpose of this Technical Report.

12.3.2 *Author's opinion on the adequacy of the data*

Mr. Rachidi believes that the new data collected and transmitted by SGS Canada Laboratory are reliable. Thereby, the adequacy of the database is confirmed for the purpose of this Technical Report.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgy Testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing analyses have been carried out at this stage on the Property. Therefore, this section will not be discussed in the present document.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

The present Technical Report does not disclose mineral resources. Therefore, this section will not be discussed in the present document.

15 Mineral Reserve Estimates

The present Technical Report is not an Advanced Property Technical Report. Therefore, this section will not be discussed in the present document.

16 Mining Methods

The present Technical Report is not an Advanced Property Technical Report. Therefore, this section will not be discussed in the present document.

17 Recovery Methods

The present Technical Report is not an Advanced Property Technical Report. Therefore, this section will not be discussed in the present document.

18 Project Infrastructure

The present Technical Report is not an Advanced Property Technical Report. Therefore, this section will not be discussed in the present document.

19 Market Studies and Contracts

The present Technical Report is not an Advanced Property Technical Report. Therefore, this section will not be discussed in the present document.

20 Environmental Studies, Permitting, and Social or Community Impact

The present Technical Report is not an Advanced Property Technical Report. Therefore, this section will not be discussed in the present document.

21 Capital and Operating Costs

The present Technical Report is not an Advanced Property Technical Report. Therefore, this section will not be discussed in the present document.

22 Economic Analysis

The present Technical Report is not an Advanced Property Technical Report. Therefore, this section will not be discussed in the present document.

23 Adjacent Properties

23.1 Chilton Property adjacent claims

The following information of this subsection is collected from SIGEOM, the Quebec government's title management system, on August 23rd, 2022.

The entirety of the claims in the vicinity of the Property is 100% owned by Quebec Lithium Ltd., a private company. It is composed of 36 map-designed claims (CDC) divided into three (3) blocks by the limits of the Property. 11 claims border the north and north-west parts of the Property, 24 claims are located directly south of the Property, and one (1) claim is surrounded by Chilton Cobalt.

23.2 Other relevant information about adjacent properties

The information regarding adjacent properties is valid at the time of writing this report, collected from the spatial reference geomining information system of the Ministry (SIGEOM, 2022). The situation may have changed and the reader should rely only upon news from the owners of the adjacent properties.