

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

ON THE

Quatre Milles PROPERTY

Brunet Township, Province of Quebec, Canada
(NTS: 31J/10, 11)

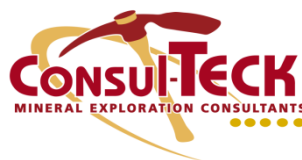
Prepared for

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1. SUMMARY

At the request of Mr. A. Paul Gill, President & CEO of Lomiko Metals Inc. ("Lomiko" or "the Company"), Jean-Sébastien Lavallée, P. Geo. ("the Author"), was given the mandate to prepare a NI 43-101 Technical Report on Quatre Milles Property ("the Property") located in Brunet Township, Laurentian, Québec, Canada. The report was prepared for the purpose of providing an overview of the Quatre Milles property, as well as recommendations for an exploration program.

The 28 mineral claims and rights of the Quatre Mille property are all registered in the name of Michel Robert and remain in good standing until September 29, 2013. This property is easily accessible by paved road. The village of St-Veronique is 16 km south of the claim block and basic services (phone line, gas station and healthcare center) are available in the town of Sainte-Véronique.

On January 5, 2012, an agreement was reached between Lomiko Metals Inc. ("the Purchaser"), Michel Robert and Zimtu Capital Inc. ("the Vendors") regarding the twenty-eight (28) claims constituting the Quatre Milles property. See **Appendix II**.

The Property was originally staked and explored by Graphicor Resources Inc. in the summer of 1989 based on the results of a regional helicopter-borne EM survey. The underlying geology consists of intercalated biotite gneiss, biotite feldspar gneiss, marble, quartzite and calc-silicate lithologies of the Central Metasedimentary belt of the Grenville province. Graphicor completed reconnaissance mapping and prospecting, as well as ground geophysics and a 26-hole diamond drill program totalling 1,625 metres. The work identified several conductive trends in the central portion of the Property and at least three, relatively flat-lying graphitic beds. Three surface samples were collected and analyzed, returning results of 14.16 per cent Cgf, 18.06 per cent Cgf and 20.35 per cent Cgf. Twenty-three of the initial 26 drill holes intersected graphite concentrations with a highlight of 8.07 per cent Cgf over 28.60 metres in hole Q90-7. The highest individual assay was reported in hole Q90-10, which returned 15.48 per cent Cgf over 0.50 metres. Graphicor geologists commented that the results of the initial drill program were extremely encouraging and recommended additional detailed drilling to properly understand and evaluate the potential of the Property.

The author cautions that he has not had the chance to verify the quality and accuracy of the historical sampling and drilling results reported, which predate the introduction of NI 43-101, and cautions readers not to rely upon them. Although the sampling and drilling results are relevant, they have not been verified.

Southwestern Quebec is host to some of the most favourable geological terrain for graphite exploration in Canada (upward of 100 sites mined since the mid XIX century) and is known for hosting graphite resources, including the Lac Des Iles mine operated by Timcal. Lac Des Iles is the larger of two Canadian graphite producers. It has been in production for over 20 years and produces graphite products of various sizes and purities. Global market consumption of natural graphite has increased from approximately 600,000 tonnes in 2000 to roughly 1.2 million tonnes in 2011. Demand for graphite has been increasing by approximately 5 per cent per year since 2000 due to the continuing modernization of China, India and other emerging economies, resulting in strong demand from traditional end-users such as the steel and automotive industries. Graphite also has many important new

applications, such as lithium-ion batteries, fuel cells, and nuclear and solar power, which have the potential to create significant incremental demand growth. There is roughly 10 to 20 times more graphite in a lithium-ion battery than there is lithium. Demand for graphite is expected to rise as electric vehicles and lithium battery technology are adopted.

Natural graphite comes in several forms: flake, amorphous and lump. Of the 1.2 million tonnes of graphite produced annually, approximately 40 per cent is of the most desirable flake type. China, which produces about 70 per cent of the world's graphite, is seeing production and export growth levelling, and export taxes and a licensing system have been instituted. A recent European Commission study regarding the criticality of 41 different materials to the European economy included graphite among the 14 materials high in both economic importance and supply risk (Critical Raw Materials for the EU, July, 2010). Graphite prices have been increasing in recent months, and over the last couple of years prices for large flake, high purity graphite (plus-80 mesh, 94 to 97 per cent C) have more than doubled. Other public companies developing graphite projects in Canada include Northern Graphite Corp., with its Bissett Creek project in Ontario, and Focus Metals Inc., with its Lac Knife project in Quebec. High-growth, high-value graphite applications require large-flake and high-purity graphite, which is the prime exploration and development target at the Quatre Milles property.

Based on the review of historical data from the work done by Graphicor in the 90's, and given the increasing demand for graphite and that fact that the Quatre Milles property is: 1) easily accessible and relatively well circumscribed and 2) only known from surface geophysics and 26 drill holes program work carried out in the 90's in a limited area, the Author is of the opinion that an exploration work program is justified on the Quatre Milles property and that a far more systematic drilling-program evaluation of this graphite zone associated with an EM conductor should be done. Additional detailed drilling and exploration drilling is necessary to properly understand and evaluate the potential of this property. Metallurgical testing is necessary to understand and have an indication of the quality and size of the graphite found on the Property.

To fulfill these objectives, the Author is proposing a two-phase exploration program. Expenditures for **Phase I** are estimated at **C\$307,028** (including 15% contingencies). It includes compilation of historical works and a 1 500-metre diamond drilling program with steeply-dipping holes with an average length of 75 metres to confirm historical intersections and test the continuity of the EM anomaly. Expenditures for **Phase II** are estimated at **C\$724,041** (including 15% contingencies). This phase mainly consists of 3 500 meters of drilling to extend the known graphite zones and delineate a resource. A provision of C\$200,000 is also included in Phase II to carry out mineral resource estimation. The grand total for **Phases I and II** is estimated at **C\$1,031,069**. Phase II of the program is contingent upon the success of Phase I.

2. INTRODUCTION

At the request of Mr. A. Paul Gill, President & CEO of Lomiko Metals Inc. ("Lomiko"), Jean-Sébastien Lavallée, Geologist, OGQ#773 ("the Author") was given the mandate to prepare a NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Quatre Milles property, which includes 28 mineral claims. Michel Robert is the sole owner of this continuous claim block located near Sainte-Véronique, Québec, Canada.

The Author was allocated as a qualified and independent person to write this report with the purpose of 1) reviewing all the historical data and evaluating the potential and 2) recommending a program of exploration work. Technical support and drafting was provided by Consul-Teck personnel in Val-d'Or.

This National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report includes all information from previous exploration programs or mining activities on the project. The Author's responsibilities consisted of reviewing the geological information from previous programs and other relevant data, such as possible geological models.

The Author did not visit the Property due to winter condition; outcrops cannot be properly inspected in winter.

The Author reviewed all the information supplied by Lomiko at the time of writing of the report and some additional documents. Pertinent documents for the mining rights, claim status and environmental matters were also validated and consulted via internet on the Quebec government website.

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The Authors was commissioned by Lomiko to study the technical documentation, visit the Property and recommend a work program if warranted. The Author has reviewed the data on mineral claims and technical data supplied by Lomiko and other sources of public technical information. It is important to note that the claims were acquired by map designation by Michel Robert, P. Eng. The Author is not qualified to express a legal opinion with respect to property title and current ownership, or possible encumbrance status.

Many geological and technical reports on the Property were prepared before the implementation of National Instrument 43-101 in 2001 and Regulation 43-101 in 2005. The authors of such reports appear to be qualified and the information prepared in accordance with standards acceptable to the exploration community at the time. In some cases, the data is incomplete and does not fully meet the current requirements of Regulation 43-101. Therefore, the Author do not take responsibility for the information provided from such sources, but has no reason to infer that the information used in the preparation of this report is invalid or contains misrepresentations.

The Author believes that the information included in the preparation of this report and in its conclusions and recommendations is valid and appropriate considering the status of the project and the purpose for which the report was prepared.

The Author, by virtue of his technical review of the project's exploration potential, affirms that the work program and recommendations presented in the report are in accordance with Regulation 43-101 technical standards.

4. QUATRE MILLES PROPERTY

4.1. DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Location

The Quatre Milles property is located 166 km North-West of the city of Montreal and 16 km north of the town of Sainte-Véronique (**Figure 1**). It is accessible by highway 117 connecting Montreal to Rouyn-Noranda,

Abitibi-Temiscaming and one kilometer of a secondary road from highway 117 in the direction of Sainte-Véronique. From Sainte-Véronique take Lac McCaskill road for 15 kilometers. The property lies within NTS sheet 32J/10 and 32J/11, UTM coordinates Nad83, Zone 18: 497929 E; 5168472 N.

4.2. CLAIM STATUS

The status of the claims was verified using GESTIM, a claim management system of Quebec's *Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune*. GESTIM can be accessed through the internet site: <http://gestim.mrn.gouv.qc.ca/mines/index.jsp>. The property is registered under the following owner's name and business address;

Name:	Michel Robert (80127)
Address:	TH8 – 1182 Quebec St. Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6A 4B2

The Quatre Milles property is composed of twenty-eight (28) contiguous mining claims (CDC) held under an exploration license. The area covers a total of 16.41 km² in Brunet Township (see **Figure 2 and Appendix I**).

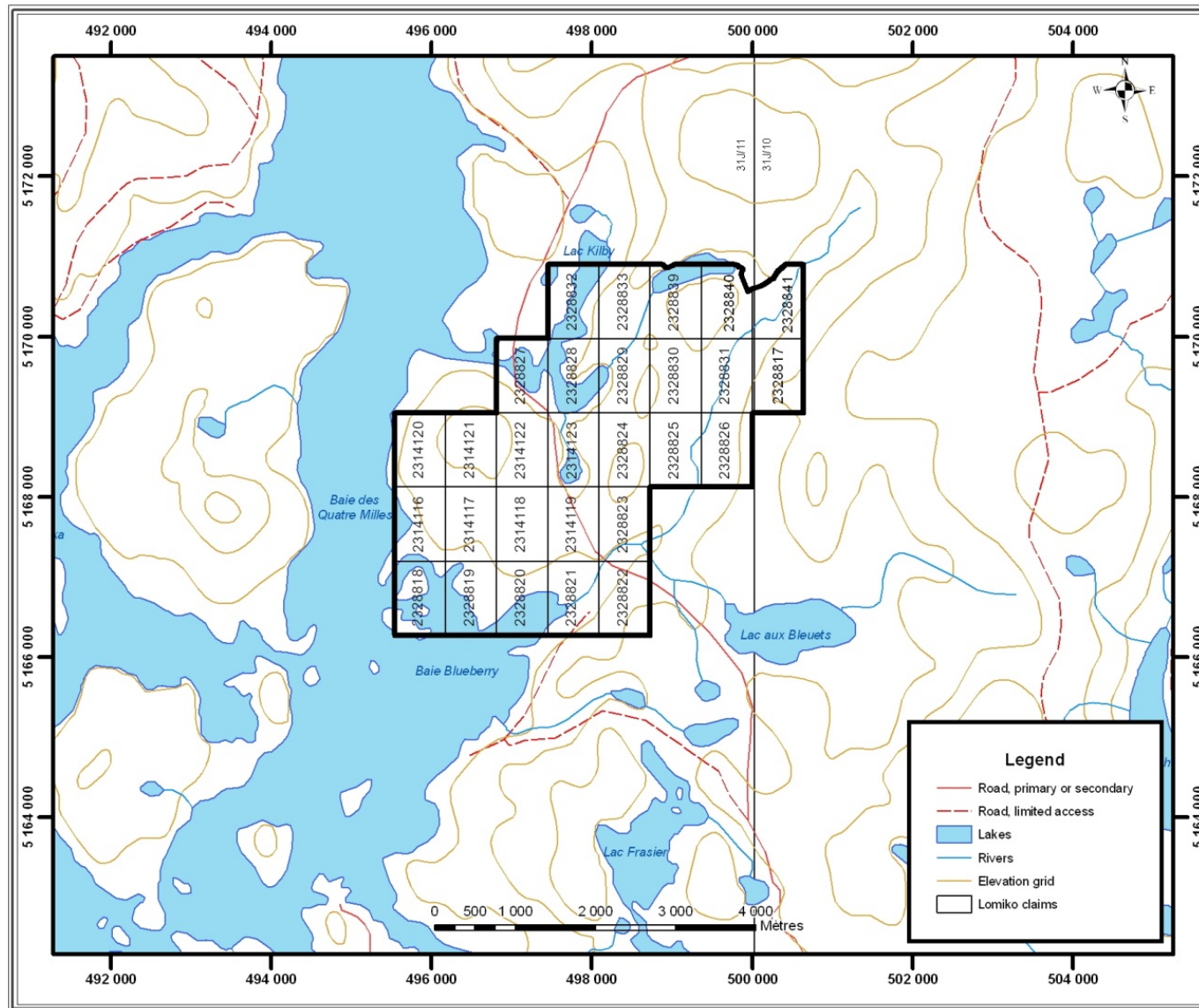
At the time this report was written (March 2012), the entire property was still registered in the name of Michel Robert. A minimum of \$9,600 must be spent on exploration by September 2013 and \$24,000 by December 2013 to keep the claim block in good standing beyond that date.

On January 5, 2012, an agreement was reached between Lomiko Metals Inc. ("the Purchaser"), Michel Robert and Zimtu Capital Inc. ("the Vendors") regarding the twenty-eight (28) claims constituting the Quatre Milles property.

The agreement stipulates that Lomiko Metals can acquired 100% of the rights, title and interest in and to the Vendors' claims (Quatre Milles property) by issuing 4,000,000 shares of Lomiko Metals Inc. and making cash payments totaling \$50,000. A net smelter royalty (NSR) of 2% was granted to the Vendors. Lomiko Metals was granted the opportunity to purchase half of the royalty for C\$1,000,000 (see **Appendix II**).

Figure 1: Location of the Quatre Milles Property

Figure 2: Claim Map of the Quatre Milles Property



5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURES AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1. ACCESSIBILITY AND CLIMATE

The Quatre Milles property is located 166 km North-West of the city of Montreal and 16 km north of the town of Sainte-Véronique (**Figure 1**). It is accessible by highway 117 connecting Montreal to Rouyn-Noranda, Abitibi-Temiscaming and one kilometer of a secondary road from the highway 117 in direction of Sainte-Véronique. From Sainte-Véronique take Lac McCaskill road for 15 kilometers. The property lies within NTS sheet 32J/10 and 32J/11, UTM coordinates Nad83, Zone 18: 497929 E; 5168472 N.

In the immediate area, the land is gently undulating at an average elevation of 450 metres. There is virtually no arable land in the region. Although bedrock outcrops are rare, the overburden is almost entirely composed of glacial sand, gravel and pebbles. The main tree species are spruce, cedar and deciduous.

The region is defined as a humid continental climate typified by large seasonal temperature differences, with warm to hot (and often humid) summers, and cold (sometimes severely cold) winters. It is important to note that the "humid" designation only denotes that the climate is not dry enough to be classified semi-arid or arid, not that humidity levels are necessarily high. The daily average temperature is -15° C in January and +25°C in July.

Precipitation is relatively well-distributed year-round. Snowfall is more common than rain during the height of winter. In places with sufficient wintertime precipitation, the snow cover is often deep.

5.2. LOCAL RESOURCES

The property is located 16 km north of Sainte-Véronique, part of the town of Rivière-Rouge, Laurentian Region, Province of Quebec, Canada. Sainte-Véronique is located 165 km North of Montreal. Rivière-Rouge has a population of 4 500 (including residents of Sainte-Véronique).

Economic activities are concentrated primarily in forestry, transport, tourism and construction.

5.3. INFRASTRUCTURES AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Mont-Laurier, located 64 km North-West of property, is the main administrative center, where heavy machinery, fuel, other equipment and groceries can be easily found. Specialized mining equipment would most probably be obtained from Montreal or Val-d'Or. Mining expertise does exist in the greater Mont-Laurier area or Abitibi Region. The regional hydroelectric grid runs close to the Property.

6. HISTORY

In 1970, the Quebec Ministry of Natural Resource carried out a regional geochemical sediment survey for uranium potential in the Mont-Laurier-Reservoir Cabonga Region. (GM 51690)

The Quatre Milles property was staked by Graphicor in the summer 1989, based on the results of a regional helicopter-borne EM survey conducted in July 1989.

Following the helicopter-borne geophysical survey, a brief program of geological reconnaissance mapping and prospecting was undertaken to ground-check some of the airborne anomalies.

A 35-km grid was then cut on the Property with lines spaced at 100 meters and stations at 25-meter intervals. This grid was then used to complete a 25.4-km horizontal loop electromagnetic (HLEM) survey using a 50-meter coil spacing, and an 8.75-km HLEM survey using a 25-meter coil spacing. A 4.9-kilometer Mise-a-la-Massa (MALM) survey was also conducted at 25-meter station intervals (GM 51066, GM 51075). Refer to **Figures 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7**.

In 1991, Graphicor Resources Inc. carried out a 26-hole drilling program on the Quatre Milles property (GM 51076, GM 51077). Results are illustrated in **Table 1**.

The conductive trends in the central part of this property are extremely complex, as substantiated by the 21 drill holes in the immediate area. There are at least three, and possibly four, separate graphitic beds that tend to produce interfering conductive effects on surface because they are apparently relatively flat-lying. Based on a compilation of the conductor location and drill results, an anticlinal structure may be present, with several flanking graphitic horizons that vary in dip from flat-lying to 45 degrees. The structure is further complicated by north to north-northeast folding and/or faulting.

The MALM survey results could not be explained by the drilling or HLEM results. One explanation for the obvious northward offsets of the peak of the MALM response with respect to geophysical or drill-indicated graphite concentrations is the possible presence of local high-conductivity pods of graphite. The intersection in hole 90-7 of 28.6m of 8.07% graphite may be related to such a pod geometry. Alternatively, the hole may have been drilled down dip into a fold flexure to produce the wide intersection.

Technically speaking, if the current electrode, which must be located well outside the survey area, was too close to the investigation area, anomaly displacement towards that electrode may occur. There is a very steep positive amplitude gradient to the north in the direction of anomaly displacement. This may represent an effect from the far electrode.

Further surface geophysical surveys are not expected to add any additional useful information. Downhole MALM surveys, however, would be invaluable in determining hole-to-hole continuity of specific horizons. Unfortunately, most of the holes may be caved, preventing electrode entry. In the future, it is recommended that consideration be given to casing some of the critical holes with plastic and placing temporary electrodes in contact with the graphite in other holes before abandonment. Downhole MALM surveys can then be completed at leisure (GM 51066, GM 51075). Refer to **Figures 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7** for the full results of the EM survey and MaxMin surveys, including drillhole positions from the 1991 drilling campaign.

There is no known historic resource estimate carried out by previous claim owners.

Figure 3: Location of the EM Conductor and Historical Drillholes

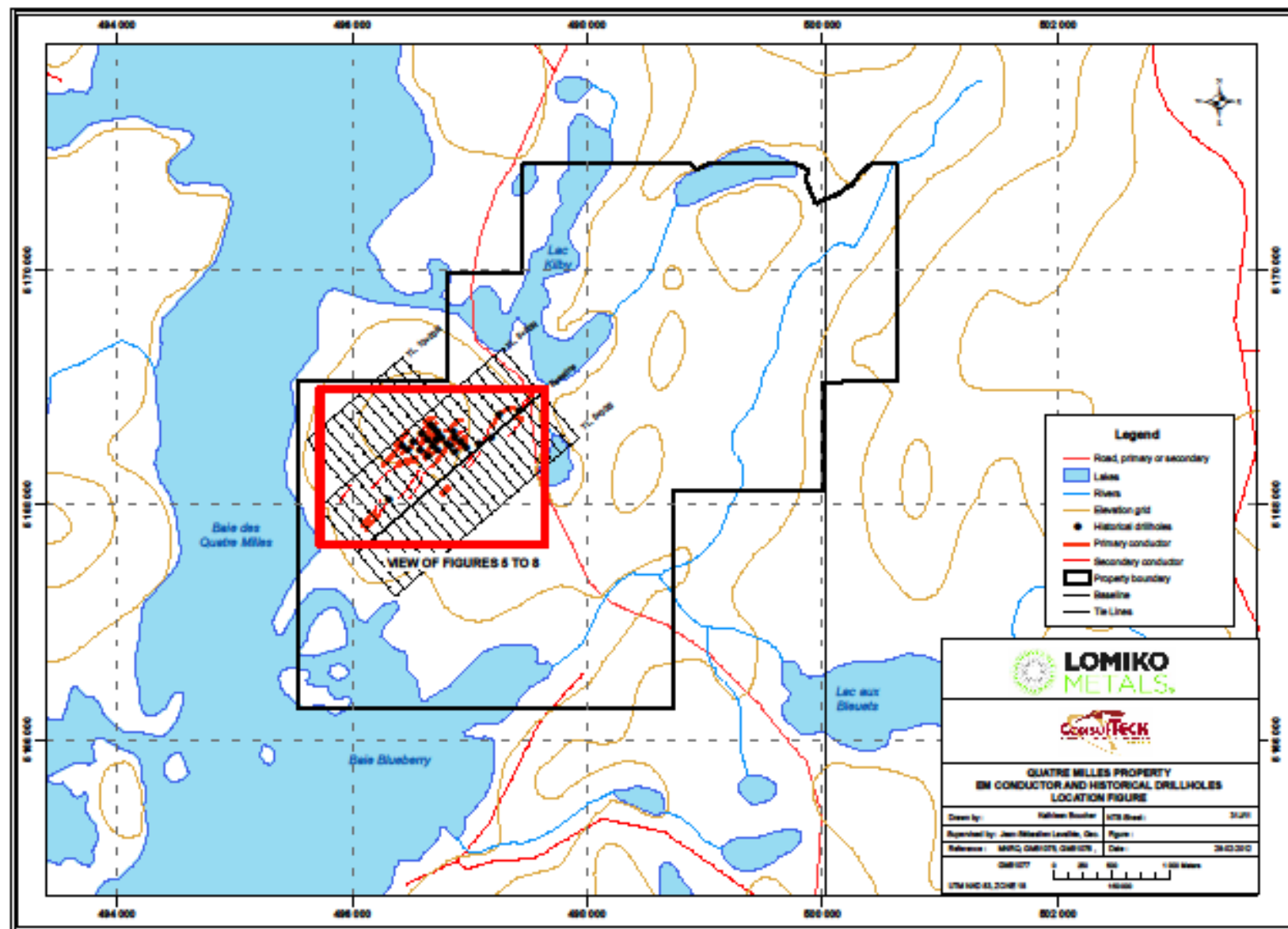






Figure 6: 50m EM Conductor Interpretation with Historical Drillholes

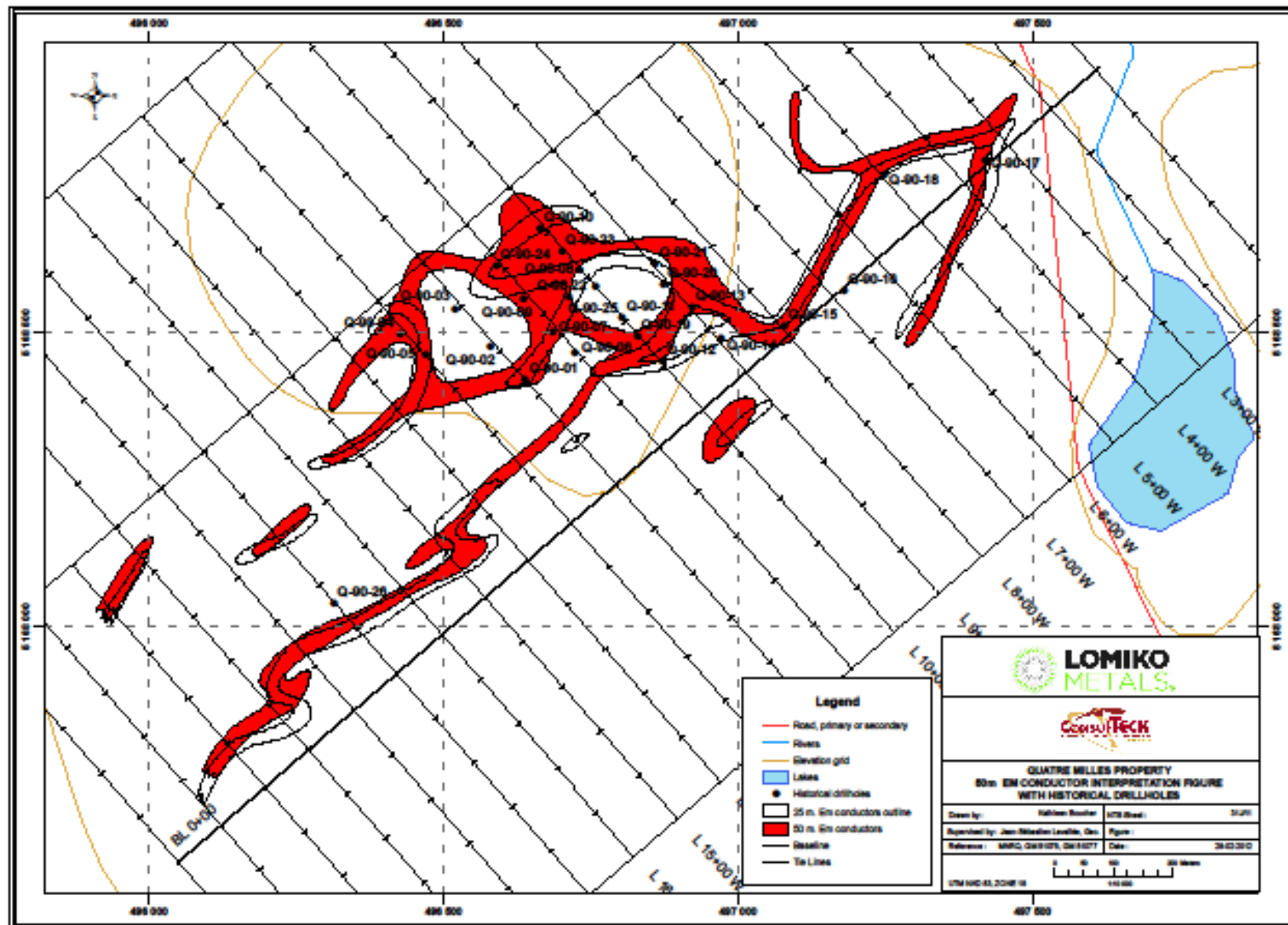
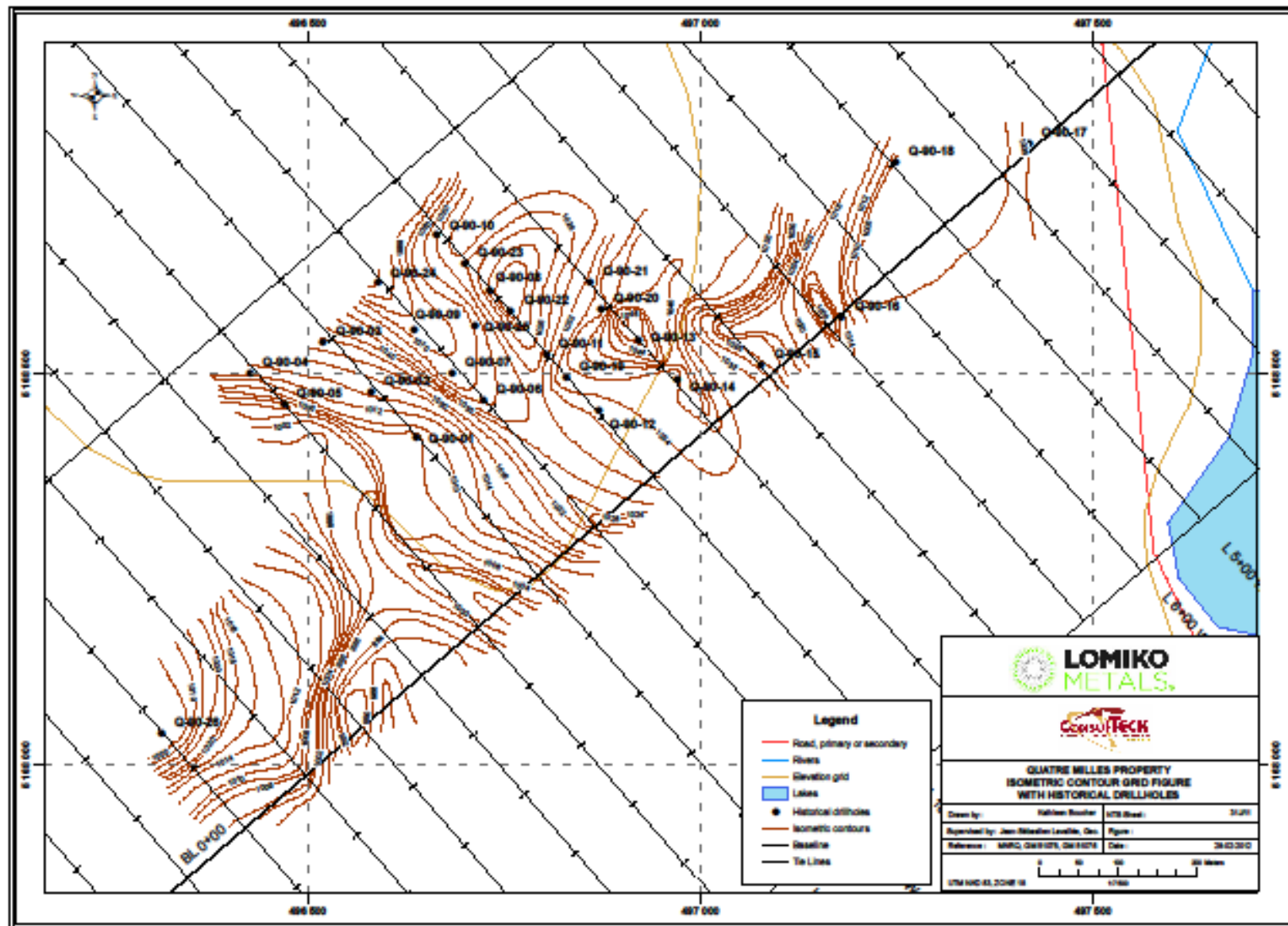


Figure 7: Isometric Contour Grid with Historical Drillholes



7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional Geology

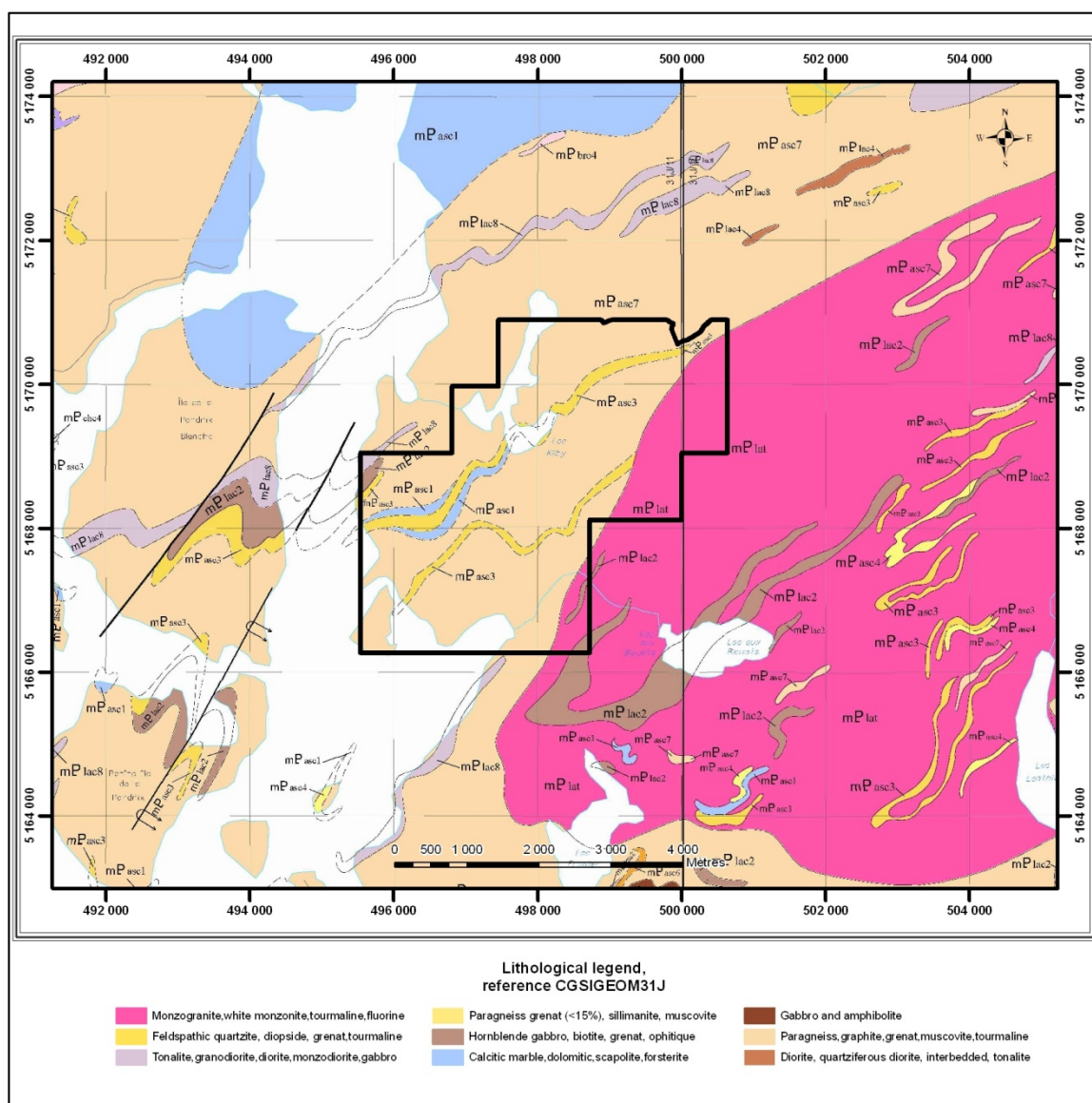
The Quatre Milles property is situated within the Central Metasedimentary Belt (CMB); a subterrane of the mid to late Mesoproterozoic (1600 to 900 Ma) Grenville Structural Province of the Canadian Shield. The CMB forms the southwest portion of the Grenville Structural Province and is bound to the north by the Central Gneiss Belt (CGB) and to the east by the Central Granulite Terrane (CGT).

CMB lithologies are dominated by extensive areas of carbonate-bearing metasediments, felsic and mafic plutons, and metavolcanics and non-calcareous metasediments. The CMB is divided into four tectonic terranes: Mount Laurier (to the north), Bancroft (to the west), Elzevier (to the south) and Frontenac (to the southeast). The Quatre Milles project sits within the Mont Laurier subterrane. Regionally, the Quatre Milles project is dominantly underlain by lithologies of the supracrustal Grenville Supergroup (1400-1200 Ma), a term that applies collectively to all the sedimentary and volcanic strata of the CMB. In most places, the Grenville Supergroup rocks are intensely deformed (deformation occurred during the Grenville Orogeny, ca. 1300 to 1000 Ma) and metamorphosed (typically from middle amphibolite to granulite facies), rendering stratigraphic analysis and correlation extremely difficult, if not impossible, at all but local scale (Davidson 1998). Rocks of the Grenville Supergroup include calc-silicates, marble, dolomite, quartz-mica-chlorite schist, quartzite, mixed paragneiss, hornblende-rich paragneiss, quartz-feldspar paragneiss, amphibolite (sedimentary), and quartzite. The Grenville Supergroup lithologies are intruded by a variety of calc-alkaline plutonic rocks, before, during and after the Grenville orogeny (Lentz 1991). These variably metamorphosed (up to amphibolite facies) plutonic rocks include 1) gabbro and metagabbro, 2) mangerite (hypersthene-rich monzonite), 3) porphyritic monzonite and quartz monzonite associated with minor diorite, 4) biotite-bearing syenite and associated rocks and 5) pink granite. As mentioned above, most regional lithologies have been subjected to a wide range of deformation and metamorphism. Metamorphic grades range from greenschist to granulite facies, with local migmatitization. The structural complexity of the region is profound. Reports indicate a full range of overlapping structures, which include strong regional-scale faults and thrust faults, zones of ductile and brittle shears, mylonites, and regional/local scale isoclinal folding.

Property Geology

The Quatre Milles property is underlain by intercalated biotite gneiss, biotite-feldspar gneiss, marble, quartzite and calc-silicate lithologies of the Central Metasedimentary Belt. Due to an almost complete lack of surface exposure, structural orientation is poorly documented but appears to consist of a gentle antiformal structure plunging in an easterly direction.

Lithologies hosting visually significant concentration of graphite mineralization appear limited to marbles and silicate-rich marbles similar to those at the Mousseau property. Minor graphitic mineralisation is present in all other rock types.

Figure 8: Property Geology of the Quatre Mille Property

7.2. MINERALIZATION

Despite the paucity of outcrops, samples were collected and analysed during reconnaissance geological surveying and returned results of 14.16% Cgp, 18.06% Cgp and 20.35% Cgp. Lithologies hosting mineralization appear to be limited to the marble and silicate-rich marble. In 1991, 26 drillholes were drill by Graphicor Resources. Results are shown in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Drill Results from the 1991 Drilling Campaign by Graphicor Resources

Hole No.	From(m)	To(m)	Width (m)	Grade (% Cgp)
Q90-1	8.94	10.46	1.52	7.33
Q90-2	28.68	30.13	1.45	10.38
Q90-3	16.23	17.84	1.61	4.09
Q90-4	9.4	14.1	4.7	3.95
Q90-5	2	3.90	1.90	2.07
Q90-5	22.13	23.25	1.12	10.52
Q90-6	32.54	41.19	8.65	8.07
Q90-6	43.47	44.05	0.98	3.87
Q90-7	3.94	32.54	28.60	8.07
Q90-8	1.54	2.16	0.62	14.89
Q90-8	5.23	8.05	2.82	7.45
Q90-9	2.05	3.10	1.05	8.47
Q90-9	5.76	6.8	1.04	10.86
Q90-10	2.14	5.54	3.40	8.02
Q90-10	7.03	7.61	0.58	10.59
Q90-10	8.53	9.03	0.50	15.48
Q90-10	9.27	11.24	1.97	12.37
Q90-10	14.16	15.46	1.30	4.26
Q90-11	26.82	34.02	7.20	4.63
Q90-12	0.94	8.53	7.59	8.60
Q90-12	38.16	43.61	5.45	3.79
Q90-13	0.69	10.28	9.59	4.64
Q90-13	40.95	43.14	2.19	3.82
Q90-14	5.56	7.22	1.66	8.12
Q90-15	2.21	5.59	3.38	9.76
Q90-16				NSV
Q90-17	15.48	18.63	3.15	8.11
Q90-17	21.43	23.67	2.24	13.29

Hole No.	From(m)	To(m)	Width (m)	Grade (% Cgp)
Q90-17	36.77	47.97	11.20	5.88
Q90-17	57.15	58.21	1.06	9.53
Q90-17	59.54	69.82	10.28	5.99
Q90-18	10.68	12.90	2.22	8.12
Q90-19	47.80	49.25	1.45	9.16
Q90-19	50.42	58.49	8.07	5.72
Q90-20	13.51	16.98	3.47	5.81
Q90-21	2.80	4.98	2.18	5.56
Q90-22	17.37	20.04	2.67	2.58
Q90-23				NSV
Q90-24	1.78	4.14	2.36	3.77
Q90-24	12.32	13.09	0.77	4.20
Q90-24	16.86	18.66	1.80	4.96
Q90-25	19.69	21.24	1.55	3.67
Q90-25	25.27	26.65	1.38	9.66
Q90-26				NSV

Figure 9: Graphite Photo

8. DEPOSIT TYPE

8.1. NATURE AND OCCURRENCE

Graphite is one of three forms of naturally-occurring carbon, the others being charcoal and diamond. It is a black (to grey), lustrous mineral that crystallises in the hexagonal system, is soft ($H = 1-2$) and has a specific gravity of 2.1 to 2.2. Plumbago and black lead are old names for graphite, owing to its lead-like appearance. Graphite is compressible and malleable, an excellent conductor of heat and electricity and highly refractory — with a melting point of 3 650°C. Natural graphite begins to oxidize at about 300°C, and it is commonly stable and chemically unreactive at lower temperatures. Natural graphite is also typically resistant to chemical degradation, thermal shock, shrinkage and oxidation.

Three discrete commercial types of natural graphite are recognised: flake (also referred to as crystalline or disseminated flake); crystalline vein (or lump) and amorphous (microcrystalline) (Harben & Kužvart 1996). Flake graphite is the most important commercially. The name refers to graphite that occurs as thin disseminated flakes in metamorphic rocks. Crystalline vein graphite consists of coarse, platy or needle-like crystals in veins, mainly in Precambrian igneous and metamorphic rocks. Amorphous graphite is massive microcrystalline graphite, generally derived from thermally-metamorphosed coal seams or carbonaceous sedimentary rocks. Graphite (flake and crystalline) is graded according to carbon content and particle size, whereas amorphous graphite is classified mainly on the basis of its carbon content. High-purity graphite (up to 99.9% carbon) is also produced synthetically in electric furnaces from calcined petroleum coke. World inferred resources of graphite currently exceed 750 Mt (Olson 2005). China and India are the largest producers, accounting for about 70% of the world's natural graphite production, about 800 000 tpa in 2004. Other important sources include Russia, Ukraine, Brazil, Mexico, Korea, Canada and Madagascar. Sri Lanka is the main producer of crystalline vein graphite.

8.2. GRAPHITE DEPOSIT TYPES

Deposits of commercial interest occur widely in regionally or thermally metamorphosed sedimentary rocks and in hydrothermal and metasomatic deposits. Harben and Kužvart (1996) identified five deposit types.

1. Early magmatic deposits (rare)
2. Deposits formed by concentration and crystallisation of carbon (from coal or carbonaceous sedimentary rocks) during regional or contact metamorphism
3. Vein deposits
4. Contact metasomatic (skarn) deposits
5. Residual deposits.

Most of the world's production of flake graphite comes from deposits of disseminated graphite in regionally-metamorphosed rocks of Precambrian age. Marble, gneiss and schist are the most common host rocks and in many cases have been intruded by pegmatitic veins. The graphite was formed from organic material or bituminous and coaly materials in the original sediments. Deposits may be up to 35 m thick and several kilometres or more long. Mined flake graphite deposits commonly have grades of 10% to 12% graphite but grades of up to 60% have been reported in Madagascar. Madagascar has what are probably the largest resources of high-grade flake graphite in the world (Taylor 1994). Mexico and South Korea are important sources of amorphous graphite. The largest known deposits of crystalline vein graphite occur in Sri Lanka. Contact metasomatic or hydrothermal deposits are mined in Canada and the USA. Such deposits are generally small and of relatively low grade and account for only a minor proportion of global production.

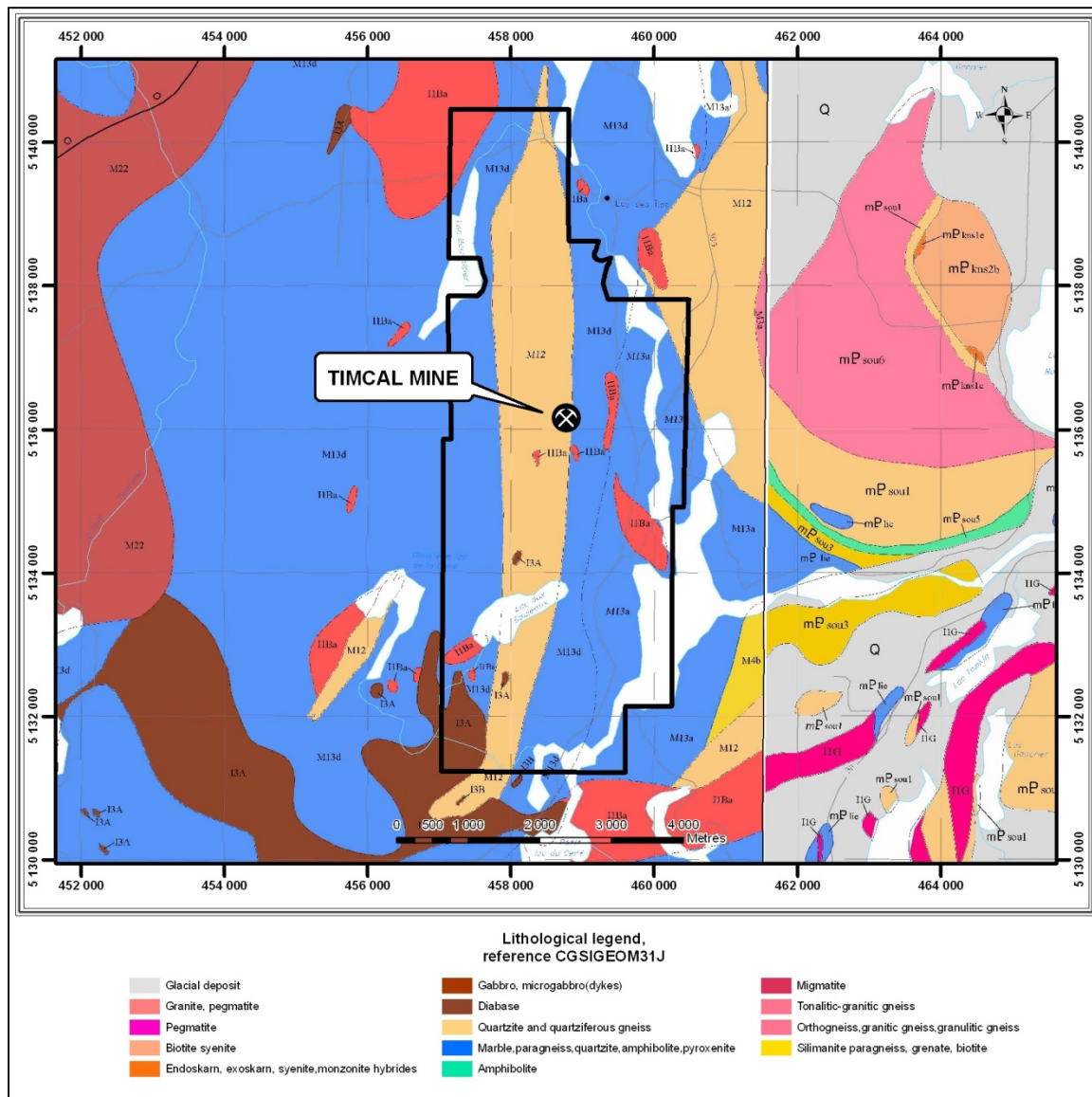
8.3. APPLICATIONS

The principal uses of natural graphite are in foundry facings, steelmaking, refractories, crucibles, pencils and lubricants (Harben 1999). Flake (80–99% carbon), amorphous (70–85% carbon) and highly crystalline graphite (90–99% carbon) are graded using carbon content and other criteria, including ash content and ash chemistry, according to likely applications. Graphite is graded according to carbon content and particle size, whereas amorphous graphite is classified mainly on the basis of its carbon content. Processing of natural and synthetic graphite to 2 500°C produces high-purity graphite with up to 99.9% C and the ability to introduce selected promoter elements, such as boron and silicon, into the graphite structure (Harben 1999; Crossley 2000). This enhances the consistency, lubricant properties and conductivity of the graphite. Crystalline graphite is preferred for making crucibles, while amorphous graphite is used in foundry facings, steelmaking and refractories.

The characteristically low coefficient of friction of natural graphite renders it highly suitable for coatings, pencils, powder metallurgy, refractories, lubricants and batteries. Low-quality graphite can now be used in high-technology applications, which were once the domain of synthetic material. Compared to synthetic graphite, natural graphite has a significant cost advantage. Opportunities for recycling natural graphite are limited, as it tends to be gradually consumed during use in such applications as refractories or brake linings. Used electrodes can be re-formed into electrodes or as a substitute for amorphous graphite. The use of recycled graphite refractories in such products as brake linings and thermal insulation is growing.

Timcal deposit (graphite mine):

The Timcal deposit is located 150 km northwest of Montréal, Québec. This deposit is part of the Grenville province, also associated with similar geology (paragneiss, biotite gneiss and marble). The deposit contains close to 25MT, including 5.2MT to be mined by open pit at a grade of around 7.42% Cgp. (Source: DV 2011-01).

Figure 10: Regional Geology of the Timcal Mine**9. EXPLORATION**

Lomiko has not done any exploration work on the Quatre Milles property.

10. DRILLING

No drilling has been carried out by Lomiko or any previous claim holders on the Quatre Milles property.

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Any future exploration program to be undertaken on the property by Lomiko Metals Inc. should contain QA/QC protocols to ensure that drill core analysis is precise and can be reproduced.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

In the process of writing this 43-101 technical report, the Author reviewed all the documents collected and made available to him by Lomiko. Most of these documents are filed on Sigeom, the official MRNF website where almost all technical information related to mineral exploration activities are recorded.

As many of the documents are from governmental sources or published by knowledgeable experts listed in the References section, the technical data and chemical analyses are considered reliable by the Author.

The Author did not observed misleading information that could have an impact on the conclusions of this report.

The only problem is that no work has been carried out on the Quatre Milles property for nearly 20 years.

13. FIELD VISIT

The Author did not make a field visit to the Property due to the winter condition; No outcrops can be visited at this time of the year.

14. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been done on the Quatre Milles property.

15. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There are no mineral resources estimates for the Quatre Milles property.

16. MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

Mineral reserves have not yet been outlined on the Quatre Milles property.

17. MINING METHODS

No preliminary economic assessments, prefeasibility studies or feasibility studies have been performed for the Quatre Milles property under the terms of Regulation 43-101. Therefore, mining methods cannot be discussed at this stage of the project.

18. RECOVERY METHODS

No preliminary economic assessments, prefeasibility studies or feasibility studies have been performed for the Quatre Milles property under the terms of Regulation 43-101. Therefore, recovery methods cannot be discussed at this stage of the project.

19. PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

No preliminary economic assessments, prefeasibility studies or feasibility studies have been performed for the Quatre Milles property under the terms of Regulation 43-101. Therefore, project infrastructure cannot be discussed at this stage of the project.

20. MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

No preliminary economic assessments, prefeasibility studies or feasibility studies have been performed for the Quatre Milles property under the terms of Regulation 43-101. Therefore, market studies and contracts cannot be discussed at this stage of the project.

21. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

No preliminary economic assessments, prefeasibility studies or feasibility studies have been performed for the Quatre Milles property under the terms of Regulation 43-101. Therefore, environmental studies, permitting and social or community impact cannot be discussed at this stage of the project.

22. CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

No preliminary economic assessments, prefeasibility studies or feasibility studies have been performed for the Quatre Milles property under the terms of Regulation 43-101. Therefore, capital and operating costs cannot be discussed at this stage of the project.

23. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

No preliminary economic assessments, prefeasibility studies or feasibility studies have been performed for the Quatre Milles property under the terms of Regulation 43-101. Therefore, economic analysis cannot be discussed at this stage of the project.

24. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Numerous graphite ore showing are hosted in the Grenville Formation between the property area and the Gatineau region, located more than 150 kilometres to the east. The Timcal's Lac Des Iles graphite mine, 150 km northwest of Montreal, is the most significant known deposit in the Grenville province. Lac Des Iles is the larger of two Canadian graphite producers. It has been in production for over 20 years and produces graphite products of various sizes and purities.

Warning: As a qualified person, the Author of this technical report has been unable to verify the information provided by Timcal Mines in their website (<http://www.timcal.com>). This information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property that is the subject of this technical report.

25. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

25.1. MARKET CONDITIONS FOR GRAPHITE (FROM AUTHOR'S READINGS)

Natural graphite comes in several forms: flake, amorphous and lump. Graphite has many important new applications, including its use in lithium ion batteries, fuel cells and nuclear and solar power, which have the potential to significantly increase the demand for this critical element. For instance, between 10 and 30 times more graphite than lithium is required by weight to produce a lithium-ion battery. In addition, the recent discovery of a new material called graphene, which is actually derived from graphite, has also heightened interest. International research is now underway into a number of its potential applications including enhancing the speed and processing power of many modern electronic devices. This has also increased the interest in graphite.

Meanwhile, global consumption of natural graphite has increased from ~600,000 in 2000 to 1.2 MM t in 2012. Demand for graphite has been increasing by approximately 5% per year since 2000 due to the ongoing modernization of China, India and other emerging economies, resulting in strong demand from traditional end uses such as the steel and automotive industries. Of the 1.2 million tons of graphite produced annually, approximately 40% is of the most desirable flake type. China, which produces about 73% of the world's graphite, is seeing production and export growth leveling and export taxes and a licensing system have been instituted. A recent European Commission study regarding the criticality of 41 different materials to the European economy included graphite among the 14 materials high in both economic importance and supply risk (Critical Raw Materials for the EU, July 2010). As a function of these fundamentals, demand for graphite and thereby prices are expected to rise as electric vehicles and lithium battery technology continue to be adopted and while the material performs a greater role in new technology applications. Graphite prices have been increasing in recent months and over the last couple of years and prices for large flake, high purity graphite (+80 mesh, 0.2mm, 94-97% Carbon) have more than doubled.

Figure 11: Photo of Graphite Flakes

26. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Since the Property was explored by Graphicor Resources Inc. in the summer of 1989 and based on the results of a regional helicopter-borne EM survey. Graphicor completed reconnaissance mapping and prospecting as well as ground geophysics and a 26-hole diamond drill program totalling 1,625 metres. The work identified several conductive trends in the central portion of the Property and at least three, relatively flat-lying graphitic beds. Three surface samples were collected and analyzed returning results of 14.16 per cent Cgf, 18.06 per cent Cgf and 20.35 per cent Cgf. Twenty-three of the initial 26 drill holes intersected graphite concentrations with a highlight of 8.07 per cent Cgf over 28.60 metres in hole Q90-9. The highest individual assay was reported in hole Q90-10 reporting 15.48 per cent Cgf over 0.50 metre. The author cautions that it has not had the chance to verify the quality and accuracy of the historic sampling and drilling results reported which predate the introduction of NI 43-101 and cautions readers not to rely upon them. Although the sampling and drilling results are relevant, they have not been verified. Graphicor geologists commented that the results of the initial drill program were extremely encouraging and recommended additional detailed drilling to properly understand and evaluate the potential of the Property.

Based on the review of historical data from the work done by Graphicor in the 90's, combine with the increasing demand for Graphite and considering that the Quatre Milles property is; 1) easily accessible and relatively well circumscribed, 2) only known from surface geophysics and 26 drill holes program work carried out in the 90's in a limited area, the author is of the opinion that an exploration work program is justified on

the Quatre Milles property and believes that a far more systematic drilling program evaluation of this graphite zone associated to EM conductor should be done. Additional detailed drilling and exploration drilling is necessary to properly understand and evaluate the potential of this property. Metallurgical testing is necessary to understand and have an indication of the quality and size of the graphite found on the Property.

27. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Author is of the opinion that the character of the Quatre Milles property is of sufficient merit to justify the recommended exploration program described below. The program is divided into two (2) phases. Expenditures for **Phase I of the work program are estimated at C\$307,028** (including 15% for contingencies). Expenditures for **Phase II of the work program are estimated at C\$724,041** (including 15% for contingencies). The **grand total is C\$1,031,069** (including 15% for contingencies). Phase II of the program is contingent upon the success of Phase I.

27.1. PHASE I – DIAMOND DRILLING AND METALLURGICAL TESTS

During Phase I, exploration work will be destined to validate and delineate the mineralize intersection drilled in 1991. This core will be used to evaluate the possibility of:

- 1) Determining the continuity of the mineral composition of the graphite intersection to a vertical depth of 75 metres, and
- 2) Carrying out chemical analysis and metallurgical testing of the whole length of the mineralize core for graphite.

27.2. DIAMOND DRILLING

A 1,500-metre diamond drilling program is recommended, using a lightweight rig capable of reaching a depth of 100 metres with NQ core. The holes will be drilled along the EM conductor with a 50 metres spacing. The total length of the entire EM conductor is approximately 1,8 kilometers, so 15-20 holes will be enough to test and validate the historical holes. A few other holes will be drilled across the extension of the EM conductor in order to get an idea of the continuity of mineralization.

The NQ core will be put into core boxes and moved to the nearest core logging facility. A geologist will describe the units composing the rock and he will prepare the core for sampling. As no significant metallic mineralization is expected to be found, each sample would have a length of 1,0 or 1,5 metres. The core will be cut in half by a technician with a cutting rock saw; one half will go into a sample bag, and the other half will stay in the core box as a reference or for other purposes (thin sections, re-sampling). Each sample will be prepared for shipping and send to a certified laboratory capable of doing reliable Graphite assays.

Right after the lab's sample preparation, the rejects will be sent back to the client who will prepare them in batches to be shipped to a metallurgical laboratory for a battery of beneficiation tests.

27.3. METALLURGICAL ANALYSIS AND TESTING

Use of the Flake Graphite Short Method is recommended during exploration, rather than straight carbon assaying. A tender from Acme Metallurgical Ltd. of Vancouver has been negotiated for the preliminary metallurgical tests that are part of the budget proposal.

Rock or drill core analysis for Flake Graphite (C_{fg}) with liberation, recoverability and grade indicators for the high value commercial sizes of 10 to 35 mesh and 35 to 100 mesh. All assays by Humbolt Wedag method.

A typical result for one sample is shown in the table below using the short method, which is adequate at the exploration stage. This type of results can normally be provided within five working days from clean sample reception.

It immediately shows the relative size of the graphite (coarse flake, mid flake, fines) and their distributions in the sample. This provides a quick guide to the geologist to follow the flakes (quantitatively), preferably coarse, graphite during drilling campaign.

Table 2: Humbolt Wedag Method

Short Method (Typical result for one sample)					
Particle Size		Product	Weight (%)	Graphite (C_g) (%)	Distribution (%)
Mesh	Micrometers				
10 x 35	2350 x 420	Concentrate	5.6	89.0	39.2
		Middlings	4.1		
		Waste	8.9		
		Total 10 x 35	18.6		
35 x 100	420 x 148	Concentrate	6.8	84.7	45.4
		Middlings	2.8		
		Waste	35.0		
		Total 35 x 100	44.6		
minus 100	minus 148	Total	36.8	0.4	1.2
Total Sample			100	12.7	100.0

27.4. PHASE II – INFILL DIAMOND DRILLING AND MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

A subsequent **Phase II** of infill diamond drilling will only be justified if significant graphite assays and metallurgical results are obtained for the core recovered from Phase I.

The Author also recommends that a mineral resource estimate be prepared right after Phase II to determine the average grade and tonnage of the Quatre Milles property for graphite.

Table 3: Phase 1 – Budget for 2012

Item	Description	Units	Cost/Unit	Cost	Comments
1	NQ Core Drilling	1 500	\$80	\$120 000	15-20 holes at 75-100 m per hole. 4-man crew
2	Assays 20% of drill core (Humbolt Wedag method)	300	\$200	\$60 000	Assaying for graphite, size and recovery
3	Logistical Support			\$31 000	Day-to-day operations
	4.1 Truck	20	\$125	\$2 500	
	4.2 Sample shipping	300	\$3	\$ 900	
	4.3 Daily Allocation	120	\$200	\$24 000	
	4.4 Fuel	2 400	\$1,50	\$3 600	
4	Core Logging				Core description, sampling, data entries
	Geologist (1)	20	\$900	\$18 000	
5	Core Sawing				Saw core in half, handle and identify core boxes
	Technician (1)	20	\$500	\$10 000	
6	Equipment Rental			\$5 000	Needed to fulfil day-to-day tasks
	7.1 ATV	20	\$125	\$2 500	
	7.2 Saw cutter	20	\$125	\$2 500	
7	Permits			\$2 000	Tree clearing, work permit
8	Assessment Report			\$15 300	Report exploration activities to MRNF
	9.1 Sr. Geologist (1)	10	\$900	\$9 000	
	9.2 Drafting	6	\$675	\$4 050	
	9.3 Typing + Binding	5	\$450	\$2 250	
SUB-TOTAL:				\$261 300	
9	Supervision (2,5%)			\$6 533	Day-to-day follow-up of exploration program
10	Contingencies (15%)			\$39 195	Delays, extra expenses, technical services
BUDGET PHASE I:				\$307 028	

Table 4: Phase II – Budget (if justified by favourable results from Phase I)

Item	Description	Units	Cost/Unit	Cost	Comments
1	NQ Core Drilling	3 500	\$80	\$280 000	±40 holes at 75-100 m per hole. 4-man crew
2	Assays 20% of drill core (Humbolt Wedag method) straight carbon assay	350	\$200	\$70 000	Assaying for graphite, size and recovery
3	Straight carbon assay	400	\$25	\$10 000	Assaying for graphite only in known zone
4	Logistical Support			\$45 245	Day-to-day camp operations
	4.1 Project manager	40	\$500	\$20 000	
	4.2 Truck Rental	40	\$125	\$5 000	
	4.3 Sample shipping	700	\$3	\$2 100	
	4.4 Daily Allocation	280	\$200	\$56 000	
	4.5 Fuel	5 000	\$1,50	\$7 500	
5	Core Logging				Core description, sampling, data entries
	Geologist (1)	40	\$900	\$36 000	
6	Core Sawing				Saw core in half, handle and identify core boxes
	Technician (1)	40	\$500	\$20 000	
7	Equipment Rental			\$10 000	Needed to fulfil day-to-day tasks
	7.1 ATV	40	\$125	\$5 000	
	7.2 Saw cutter	40	\$125	\$5 000	
8	Permits			\$2 000	Tree clearing, work permit
9	Assessment Report			\$15 300	Report exploration activities to MRNF
	9.1 Sr. Geologist (1)	10	\$900	\$9 000	
	9.2 Drafting	6	\$675	\$4 050	
	9.3 Typing + Binding	5	\$450	\$2 250	
SUB-TOTAL:				\$488 545	
10	Supervision (2,5%)			\$12 214	Day-to-day monitoring of exploration program
11	Contingencies (15%)			\$73 282	Delays, extra expenses, technical services
12	Mineral Resource Calculation			\$150 000	Costs based on Author's past experiences
BUDGET PHASE II:				\$724 041	

28. REFERENCES

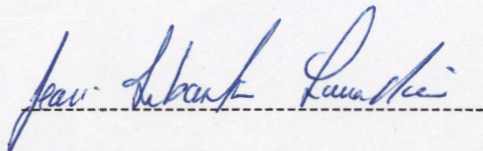
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- GM 65080 **TRÉPANIÉ**, Sylvain (2009), *Optimisation des levés de sédiments de ruisseaux pour l'exploration – Partie B : Géochimie des sédiments de ruisseaux : études des données du Sud-Ouest du Grenville*, Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources, 92 pages

29. DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE QUATRE MILLES PROPERTY

Brunet Township, Province of Quebec, Canada
(NTS Sheets: 32J/10, 11)

Report presented to:
LOMIKO METALS INC.



Jean-Sébastien Lavallée, P. Geo., (OGQ #773)
Consul-Teck Exploration Inc.
1576 Ch. Sullivan, Val-d'Or
Québec, J9P-1M3
Email: jslavallee@consul-teck.com

Val-d'Or, March 14, 2012

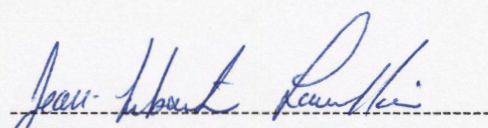


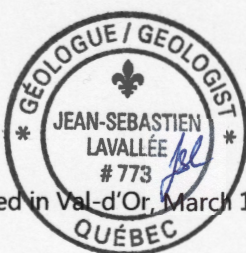
30. QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATE

I, Jean-Sébastien Lavallée, P. Geo., certify that:

1. I am a Professional Geologist specialized and engaged in mining exploration since 2003, working under the name of Jean-Sébastien Lavallée (Consul-Teck Exploration) and living at the following address:

17 rue Grenier, Val-d'Or, Québec, Canada, J9P 0B9.
2. I received my Bachelor Degree in geology in 2003 from the Université du Québec à Montréal.
3. I am a member in good standing of the Ordre des Géologue du Québec (OIQ member #773).
4. I have worked as a Geologist for Consul-Teck Exploration since 2003. My experience in the industry (Uracan Resources Ltd., Eloro Resource Ltd., Critical Elements Corporation, Agnico Eagle Mines, MRB and Associates, Matamec Exploration Inc., Argex Mining Inc., Champion Minerals Inc., Noranda Minerals Inc.) has given me vast knowledge of mining exploration.
5. I have read the definition of "*qualified person*" in Regulation 43-101 and I certify that, based on my education, my affiliation with the OGQ and my professional experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "*qualified person*" as defined in Regulation 43-101.
6. I am responsible for the preparation of this technical report entitled: "43-101 Technical Report on the Quatre Milles Property, Brunet Township, Province of Quebec, Canada (NTS: 32J/10, 11)". I did not visit the Property.
7. I have no links whatsoever with the property that is the subject of this technical report, but I own 100 000 stock options of Lomiko Metals Inc.
8. I have no reason to believe that there are any misrepresentations in the data used to produce this report. The recommendations are based on reliable data and are considered reasonable for the Quatre Milles property.
9. I have read Regulation 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. This technical report was prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
10. I consent to the filing of this technical report with the stock exchange or any other regulatory authority, and also for any other purpose, including electronic publishing of the report in public companies files on the Web.


Jean-Sébastien Lavallée, P. Geo. OGQ#773


Signed in Val-d'Or, March 14 2012

APPENDIX 1

CLAIM LIST

Quatre Milles Property									
Claim N°	Area (ha)	Expiration Date	NTS	Range	Lot	Work Credits	Work necessary for renewal	Required fees for renewal	Property Owners
CDC-2314116	59,03	September 29, 2013	31J11	20	54	\$0,00	\$1 200,00	\$53,00	Michel Robert
CDC-2314117	59,03	September 29, 2013	31J11	20	55	\$0,00	\$1 200,00	\$53,00	Michel Robert
CDC-2314118	59,03	September 29, 2013	31J11	20	56	\$0,00	\$1 200,00	\$53,00	Michel Robert
CDC-2314119	59,03	September 29, 2013	31J11	20	57	\$0,00	\$1 200,00	\$53,00	Michel Robert
CDC-2314120	59,03	September 29, 2013	31J11	21	54	\$0,00	\$1 200,00	\$53,00	Michel Robert
CDC-2314121	59,03	September 29, 2013	31J11	21	55	\$0,00	\$1 200,00	\$53,00	Michel Robert
CDC-2314122	59,03	September 29, 2013	31J11	21	56	\$0,00	\$1 200,00	\$53,00	Michel Robert
CDC-2314123	59,03	September 29, 2013	31J11	21	57	\$0,00	\$1 200,00	\$53,00	Michel Robert
CDC-2328817	59,02	December 14, 2013	31J10	22	1	\$0,00	\$1 200,00	\$53,00	Michel Robert
CDC-2328818	59,04	December 14, 2013	31J11	19	54	\$0,00	\$1 200,00	\$53,00	Michel Robert
CDC-2328819	59,04	December 14, 2013	31J11	19	55	\$0,00	\$1 200,00	\$53,00	Michel Robert
CDC-2328820	59,04	December 14, 2013	31J11	19	56	\$0,00	\$1 200,00	\$53,00	Michel Robert
CDC-2328821	59,04	December 14, 2013	31J11	19	57	\$0,00	\$1 200,00	\$53,00	Michel Robert
CDC-2328822	59,04	December 14, 2013	31J11	19	58	\$0,00	\$1 200,00	\$53,00	Michel Robert
CDC-2328823	59,03	December 14, 2013	31J11	20	58	\$0,00	\$1 200,00	\$53,00	Michel Robert
CDC-2328824	59,03	December 14, 2013	31J11	21	58	\$0,00	\$1 200,00	\$53,00	Michel Robert
CDC-2328825	59,03	December 14, 2013	31J11	21	59	\$0,00	\$1 200,00	\$53,00	Michel Robert
CDC-2328826	59,03	December 14, 2013	31J11	21	60	\$0,00	\$1 200,00	\$53,00	Michel Robert
CDC-2328827	59,02	December 14, 2013	31J11	22	56	\$0,00	\$1 200,00	\$53,00	Michel Robert
CDC-2328828	59,02	December 14, 2013	31J11	22	57	\$0,00	\$1 200,00	\$53,00	Michel Robert
CDC-2328829	59,02	December 14, 2013	31J11	22	58	\$0,00	\$1 200,00	\$53,00	Michel Robert
CDC-2328830	59,02	December 14, 2013	31J11	22	59	\$0,00	\$1 200,00	\$53,00	Michel Robert
CDC-2328831	59,02	December 14, 2013	31J11	22	60	\$0,00	\$1 200,00	\$53,00	Michel Robert
CDC-2328832	59,01	December 14, 2013	31J11	23	57	\$0,00	\$1 200,00	\$53,00	Michel Robert
CDC-2328833	59,01	December 14, 2013	31J11	23	58	\$0,00	\$1 200,00	\$53,00	Michel Robert
CDC-2328839	58,69	December 14, 2013	31J11	23	59	\$0,00	\$1 200,00	\$53,00	Michel Robert
CDC-2328840	55,18	December 14, 2013	31J11	23	60	\$0,00	\$1 200,00	\$53,00	Michel Robert
CDC-2328841	51,45	December 14, 2013	31J10	23	1	\$0,00	\$1 200,00	\$53,00	Michel Robert
28 Claims	1641,02	16.41 Km²				\$0,00	\$33 600,00	\$1 484,00	

APPENDIX II

FULLY EXECUTED ACQUISITION AGREEMENT
BETWEEN ZIMTU CAPITAL CORP.,
MICHEL ROBERT AND LOMIKO METALS INC.

THIS MINERAL PROPERTY ACQUISITION AGREEMENT is dated and made for reference effective the 28th day of December, 2011.

BETWEEN:

ZIMTU CAPITAL CORP., a British Columbia company having an office at 1450 – 789 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1H2 (“Zimtu”)

OF THE FIRST PART

AND:

MICHEL ROBERT, an individual having an address at 108 W. King Edward Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. V5Y 2H9 (“Mr. Robert”)

OF THE SECOND PART

(collectively, the “Vendors”)

AND:

LOMIKO METALS INC., a British Columbia company having an office at 439 – 7184 120th Street, Surrey, B.C. V3W 0M6

(the “Purchaser”)

OF THE THIRD PART

WHEREAS:

A. The Vendors are collectively the registered beneficial owners of an undivided one hundred percent (100%) interest in and to those certain mineral interests which are more particularly described in Schedule A attached hereto (the “Property”), Zimtu as to 50% and Mr. Robert as to 50%; and

B. The Vendors wish to sell to the Purchaser an undivided one hundred percent (100%) interest in and to the Property, and the Purchaser wishes to acquire the same on the terms and subject to the conditions as are more particularly set forth herein.

NOW THEREFORE this Agreement witnesseth that in consideration of the premises and covenants and agreements of the parties hereinafter set forth, the parties do covenant and agree with one another as follows:

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1. The Vendors hereby sell to the Purchaser a one hundred percent (100%) undivided interest in and to the Property, free and clear of all claims, taxes, liens or encumbrances, on the terms and conditions set out herein.
2. The consideration payable by the Purchaser to the Vendors pursuant to this Agreement shall be:
 - (a) The sum of \$25,000 upon the signing of the letter agreement between the Vendors and the Purchaser dated November 11, 2011 (paid);
 - (b) The sum of \$25,000 on that day which is six months from the date of acceptance from the TSX to this Agreement;
 - (c) 1,000,000 common shares of the Purchaser which shall be issued pro rata to the Vendors upon the receipt of acceptance from the TSX to this Agreement;
 - (d) 500,000 common shares of the Purchaser which shall be issued pro rata to the Vendors on that day which is six months from the date of acceptance from the TSX to this Agreement;
 - (e) 1,000,000 common shares of the Purchaser which shall be issued pro rata to the Vendors on that day which is 12 months from the date of acceptance from the TSX to this Agreement; and
 - (f) 1,500,000 common shares of the Purchaser which shall be issued pro rata to the Vendors on that day which is 24 months from the date of acceptance from the TSX to this Agreement.
3. During the period which is 12 months from the date of acceptance from the TSX to this Agreement, the Purchaser shall retain Consul-Teck Mineral Exploration Consultants, of Val d'Or, Quebec as consultants with respect to exploration on the property.
4. In the event of any subdivision, consolidation or other change in the share capital of the Company prior to exercise of the Option, the number of shares to be issued to the Vendor's shall be adjusted in accordance with such subdivision, consolidation or other change in the share capital of the Company; and in the event that the Company undertakes an amalgamation, merger, reorganization or other arrangement while any portion of the Option is outstanding, the number of shares to be issued shall be adjusted in accordance with such amalgamation, merger, reorganization or other arrangement.
5. During the period which is 12 months from the date of acceptance from the TSX to this Agreement, the Purchaser will complete a minimum of \$200,000 of exploration on the Property.
6. Upon completion of payments as required pursuant to clause 2, the Vendors will transfer 100% of the legal title to the Property to the Purchaser (the "Transfer Date"). In the

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event the Purchaser does not complete any such payments (and such failure continues for 30 days after notice from the Vendors), at the option of the Vendors the Purchaser will forfeit its right to acquire the Property and no party will have further rights against the others pursuant to this Agreement.

7. The Vendors shall jointly retain 2% Net Smelter Returns Royalty on the Property, one half to Zimtu and one half to Mr. Robert. "Net Smelter Returns Royalty" will be defined as set out in Schedule B hereto. The Purchaser may acquire one half (1%) of the Net Smelter Returns Royalty (2%) for a total purchase price of \$1,000,000, \$ 500,000 to each Vendor for 0.5 % each from both Vendors or 1% from either Vendor.

8. The Vendors jointly and severally warrant and represent to the Purchaser that:

- (i) to the best of its knowledge and belief after reasonable enquiry, the mineral claims on the Property have been properly located, recorded and (where applicable) staked pursuant to the applicable laws and regulations of Quebec and are in good standing;
- (ii) they hold all permits, licenses, consents and authorities issued by any governmental or government authority, which are necessary in connection with the ownership of the Property;
- (iii) all fees, taxes, assessments, rentals, levies or other payments required to be made relating to the Property have been made;
- (iv) other than this Agreement, there are no outstanding agreements or options to acquire or purchase the Property or any portion thereof or any interest therein;
- (v) there is no adverse claim or challenge against or to the ownership of or title to any part of the Property, and no party has any right, title, claim or other interest in the Property;
- (vi) all Property rights or interests of the Vendors in the Property are legally and beneficially owned or held by the Vendors, are in good standing, are valid and enforceable, are free and clear of any liens, charges or encumbrances and no royalty is payable in respect of any part of the Property;
- (vii) there are no actions, claims, investigations, suits, proceedings or inquiries (judicial or otherwise) pending or, to the best of its knowledge, threatened against or relating to the Vendors or the Property before or by any governmental or regulatory agency or board, which may, in any way, have a materially adverse effect on the Vendors' ability to perform its obligations hereunder;
- (viii) the Property does not, to the best of the Vendors' knowledge, contain any hazardous or toxic material, pollution or other adverse environmental

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conditions that may give rise to any environmental liability under any applicable environmental laws, regulations, rules or by-laws, and the Vendors have not received, nor is it aware of any pending or threatened, notice of non-compliance with any environmental laws, regulations, rules or by-laws;

- (ix) they have not received from any governmental or regulatory agency or board, any notice of or communication relating to any actual or alleged environmental claims, and there are no outstanding work orders or actions required to be taken relating to environmental matters respecting the Property or any operations carried out on the Property; and
- (x) they will provide to Purchaser all data, maps, interpretive data, samples and other materials relevant to the Property for evaluation and in the possession or control of the Vendors, and on Closing will transfer to Purchaser the said materials and information to be held in Purchaser's possession until this Agreement is terminated; and
- (xi) the Vendors are not non-residents of Canada within the meaning of Section 116 of the *Income Tax Act*, R.S.C. 1985, Chapter 1 (5th Supp.), as amended.
- (xii) Zimtu validly exists as a corporation in good standing under the laws of British Columbia;
- (xiii) Zimtu has duly obtained all corporate authorizations for the execution of this Agreement for the performance of its obligations under this Agreement;
- (xiv) The consummation of the transaction contemplated by this Agreement will not conflict with or result in any breach of any constating documents of Zimtu or any indenture, agreement or other instrument whatsoever to which Zimtu is a party or by which Zimtu is bound or to which Zimtu may be subject.

9. The Purchaser may not assign this Agreement without the written consent of a majority of the Vendors, and any assignment will not relieve the Purchaser of its obligations hereunder until all payments have been completed.

10. Closing of the transactions contemplated in this Agreement will take place at the offices of Zimtu within 3 business days of TSX acceptance ("Closing"). Purchaser will use its best efforts to obtain TSX acceptance on or before December 15, 2011.

11. Provided this Agreement is in good standing, until the Transfer Date the directors and officers of the Purchaser and its servants, agents and independent contractors, shall have the sole right in respect of the Property to:

- (a) enter thereon;

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- (b) have exclusive and quiet possession thereof;
 - (c) do such further prospecting, exploration, development and/or other mining work thereon and thereunder as the Purchaser in its sole discretion may determine advisable;
 - (d) bring upon and erect upon the Property buildings, plant, machinery and equipment as the Purchaser may deem advisable; and
 - (e) remove therefrom and dispose of reasonable quantities of ores, minerals and metals for the purposes of obtaining assays or making other tests.
12. Until the Transfer Date, the Purchaser shall, in regard to the Property:
- (a) maintain in good standing those licenses, mineral claims, concessions or other interests comprising the Property by the doing and filing of assessment work or the making of payments in lieu thereof and the performance of all other actions which may be necessary in that regard and in order to keep such mineral claims, concessions or other interests free and clear of all liens and other charges arising from the Purchaser's activities thereon except those at the time contested in good faith by the Purchaser;
 - (b) permit the parties to this Agreement, at their own expense, reasonable and timely access to the results of the work done on the Property;
 - (c) keep the Property free and clear of all liens, charges and encumbrances of every character arising from its operation hereunder (except for liens for taxes not then due, other inchoate liens and liens contested in good faith by the Purchaser) , and proceed with all reasonable diligence to contest or discharge any lien that is filed;
 - (d) pay, when due and payable, all wages or salaries for services rendered in connection with the Property and all accounts for materials supplied on or in respect of any work or operation performed on the Property;
 - (e) obtain and maintain, and cause any contractor or subcontractor to obtain and maintain:
 - (i) adequate comprehensive general liability insurance during any period in which active work is carried out on the Property; and
 - (ii) insurance, covering all persons working on the Property, in compliance with applicable laws and regulations in Quebec pertaining to workers compensation and occupational disease and disabilities as are now in force or may be hereafter amended or enacted and provide Vendors with certificates of insurance or other confirmation in writing of compliance with the above requirements;

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- (f) do or cause to be done all work on any and all Property in a good and workmanlike fashion and in accordance with all applicable laws, regulations, orders and ordinances of any applicable governmental authority; and
- (g) deliver to the Vendors, on an annual basis or as otherwise agreed to by the parties, a report, including up-to-date maps, if any, describing the status of title of the Property, together with the results of any work program then in progress or completed on the Property and reasonable details of expenditures made or to be made during such programs. Such report will be of a minimum quality so as to satisfy assessment report requirements or, as agreed by the parties, NI 43-101 report compliant. Where practicable all data shall be supplied on paper and in a widely recognized digital form on such media as all parties may reasonably be able to access.

13. In accordance with applicable laws in Quebec, any part of the Property may be allowed to lapse, expire or otherwise be excluded from those lands comprising the Property (the "Abandoned Area"). Prior to such abandonment, Purchaser must offer to transfer the Property by way of written notice of abandonment to the Vendors pro rata in accordance with their interests, with the further right of a Vendor to take transfer of any portion that another Vendor does not elect to receive. Purchaser will effect the transfer at no cost to the Vendors. The Abandoned Area must be in good standing for at least three months after the date the notice of abandonment is delivered to the Vendors.

14. Purchaser may, at any time prior to the Transfer Date, terminate this Agreement in its entirety on thirty (30) days written notice to the Vendors and except for the obligations set out in this Section and except for any liability for breach of any obligation incurred prior to such termination, shall thereafter have no liability to the Vendors as a result of such termination.

- (a) Upon termination pursuant to this Section, Purchaser shall have no legal or beneficial interests in or to the Property. The Agreement is an option only in respect of the Property and except as specifically provided otherwise, nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as obligating Purchaser to do any acts or make any payments hereunder and any act or acts or payment or payments as shall be made hereunder shall not be construed as obligating Purchaser to do any further act or make any further payment.
- (b) Purchaser agrees to indemnify and save the Vendors harmless from and against any loss, costs or damages for damage to person or Property, lost profits and for environmental liability suffered or incurred by the Vendors arising directly or indirectly from any operations or activities conducted on the Property by or on behalf of the Purchaser. This indemnity shall survive any termination of this Agreement.
- (c) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Agreement, in the event of termination of this Agreement, Purchaser will:

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- (i) provide the Vendors with copies of all data and information related to the Property that was not provided to the Vendors prior to the termination of this Agreement, together with, if applicable, a final report on all work carried out by Purchaser together with all drill cores and unprocessed assay samples;
- (ii) have the right and obligation to remove from the Property within 180 days of the effective date of such termination all equipment erected, installed or brought upon the Property by or at the instance of Purchaser;
- (iii) perform all reclamation work on the Property required under applicable mining, exploration and environmental laws in Quebec, as a result of exploration or operations carried out by or on behalf of Purchaser; and
- (iv) leave the mineral claims and any other mineral tenures comprising the Property free and clear of encumbrances and in good standing for at least two years after the date of termination.

15. There are no representations, warranties, collateral agreements, or conditions except as herein specified.

16. This Agreement will enure to the benefit of and be binding upon the parties and their respective heirs, executors, administrators, successors, and assigns.

17. The parties will execute and deliver all such further documents, do or cause to be done all such further acts and things, and give all such further assurances as may be necessary to give full effect to the provisions and intent of this Agreement.

18. Any notice required or permitted to be given to any of the parties to this Agreement will be in writing and may be given by prepaid registered post, telecopier, or personal delivery to the address of such party first above stated or such other address as any party may specify by notice in writing to the other parties, and any such notice will be deemed to have been given and received by the party to whom it was addressed if mailed, on the third day following the mailing thereof, if telecopied, on successful transmission, or, if delivered, on delivery; but if at the time of mailing or between the time of mailing and the third business day thereafter there is a strike, lockout, or other labour disturbance affecting postal service, then the notice will not be effectively given until actually delivered.

19. This Agreement will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of British Columbia, and the parties hereby attorn to the jurisdiction of the Courts of competent jurisdiction of British Columbia in any proceeding hereunder.

20. Time is of the essence of this Agreement.

21. Words and phrases used herein that have acquired special meanings in the mining industry will be read and construed in accordance with the special meanings attaching to those words, unless the context otherwise requires.

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22. This Agreement may be executed in several counterparts, each of which will be deemed to be an original and all of which will together constitute one and the same instrument.

23. Unless otherwise provided, all dollar amounts referred to in this Agreement are in lawful money of Canada.

24. Delivery of an executed copy of this Agreement by telecopy, telex, or other means of electronic communication producing a printed copy will be deemed to be execution and delivery of this Agreement on the date of such communication by the party so delivering such copy, subject to delivery of an originally executed copy of this Agreement to the other party hereto within two weeks of the date of delivery of the copy sent via the electronic communication.

25. Each party to this Agreement will be responsible for all of its own expenses, legal and other professional fees, disbursements, and all other costs incurred in connection with the negotiation, preparation, execution, and delivery of this Agreement and all documents and instruments relating hereto and the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby.

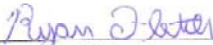
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IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have executed this Agreement on the day and year first above written.

ZIMTU CAPITAL CORP.

Per: 
Authorized Signatory

MICHEL ROBERT



LOMIKO METALS INC.

Per: 
Authorized Signatory

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SCHEDULE A
PROPERTY DESCRIPTIONS

Claim Number	Area (Ha)	Expiration Date	NTS	Range	Lot	Owner
CDC 2314116	59.03	9/29/2013	31J11	20	54	Michel Robert
CDC 2314117	59.03	9/29/2013	31J11	20	55	Michel Robert
CDC 2314118	59.03	9/29/2013	31J11	20	56	Michel Robert
CDC 2314119	59.03	9/29/2013	31J11	20	57	Michel Robert
CDC 2314120	59.03	9/29/2013	31J11	21	54	Michel Robert
CDC 2314121	59.03	9/29/2013	31J11	21	55	Michel Robert
CDC 2314122	59.03	9/29/2013	31J11	21	56	Michel Robert
CDC 2314123	59.03	9/29/2013	31J11	21	57	Michel Robert
CDC 2328817	59.02	12/14/2013	31J10	22	1	Michel Robert
CDC 2328818	59.04	12/14/2013	31J11	19	54	Michel Robert
CDC 2328819	59.04	12/14/2013	31J11	19	55	Michel Robert
CDC 2328820	59.04	12/14/2013	31J11	19	56	Michel Robert
CDC 2328821	59.04	12/14/2013	31J11	19	57	Michel Robert
CDC 2328822	59.04	12/14/2013	31J11	19	58	Michel Robert
CDC 2328823	59.03	12/14/2013	31J11	20	58	Michel Robert
CDC 2328824	59.03	12/14/2013	31J11	21	58	Michel Robert
CDC 2328825	59.03	12/14/2013	31J11	21	59	Michel Robert
CDC 2328826	59.03	12/14/2013	31J11	21	60	Michel Robert
CDC 2328827	59.02	12/14/2013	31J11	22	56	Michel Robert
CDC 2328828	59.02	12/14/2013	31J11	22	57	Michel Robert
CDC 2328829	59.02	12/14/2013	31J11	22	58	Michel Robert
CDC 2328830	59.02	12/14/2013	31J11	22	59	Michel Robert
CDC 2328831	59.02	12/14/2013	31J11	22	60	Michel Robert
CDC 2328832	59.01	12/14/2013	31J11	23	57	Michel Robert
CDC 2328833	59.01	12/14/2013	31J11	23	58	Michel Robert
CDC 2328839	58.69	12/14/2013	31J11	23	59	Michel Robert
CDC 2328840	55.18	12/14/2013	31J11	23	60	Michel Robert
CDC 2328841	51.45	12/14/2013	31J10	23	1	Michel Robert
Total	1,641.02					

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SCHEDULE B**NET SMELTER RETURNS ROYALTY****1. OBLIGATION**

- (a) If any Party becomes entitled to a royalty pursuant to paragraphs 7 of the Purchase Agreement (a "**Vendor**"), the Purchaser shall calculate, as at the end of each quarter within each fiscal year used by the Purchaser ("**Fiscal Year**") subsequent to the date Commercial Production begins.
- (b) The Purchaser shall within 45 days of the end of each quarter of each Fiscal Year, as and when any Net Smelter Returns are available for distribution, pay or cause to be paid to each Vendor the Net Smelter Returns to which that Vendor is entitled.
- (c) The Purchaser agrees that on the request of any Vendor it will execute and deliver such documents as may be necessary to permit that Vendor to record its interest against the Property.

2. NET SMELTER RETURNS

- (a) "**Commencement of Commercial Production**" means (a) if a mill is located on the Property, the last calendar day of a period of 40 consecutive calendar days in which, for not less than 30 calendar days, the mill processed ore from the Property at 60% of its rated concentrating capacity, or (b) if a mill is not located on the Property, the last day of a period of 30 consecutive calendar days during which ore has been shipped from the Property on a reasonably regular basis for the purpose of earning revenues, but any period of time during which ore or concentrate is shipped from the Property for testing purposes, a bulk sample or during which milling operations are undertaken as initial tune-up, will not be taken into account in determining the date of Commencement of Commercial Production;
- (b) "**Net Smelter Returns**" means after Commencement of Commercial Production, the net amount of money to be paid to a Vendor for its own account from the sale of minerals or concentrates extracted and derived from the ore mined from the Property ("**Mineral Production**") to a mill, smelter or other ore buyer after deduction of all Permissible Deductions.
- (c) "**Permissible Deductions**" means the aggregate (to the extent not previously deducted or accrued) that is paid or accrued in each monthly period relating to the Mineral Production as follows:
 - (i) weighing, sampling, assaying and representation costs, and metal losses;
 - (ii) processor, refinery or smelter charges;

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- (iii) ore treatment charges, penalties, and any and all charges made by the purchaser of the Mineral Production;
- (iv) any and all shipping, handling, brokerage, forwarding and insurance costs which may be incurred in connection with the transportation of the Mineral Production;
- (v) all umpire charges which the purchaser may be required to pay; and
- (vi) government imposed production, royalties and *ad valorem* taxes (excluding taxes on income).

Where a cost or expense otherwise constituting a Permissible Deduction is incurred in a transaction with a party not dealing at arm's length (as that term is defined in the *Income Tax Act* (Canada), such costs or expenses may be deducted, but only as to the lesser of the actual cost incurred or the fair market value thereof considering the time of such transaction and under all the circumstances thereof.

3. PAYMENTS AND AUDITED STATEMENTS

- (a) Payment of Net Smelter Returns by the Purchaser to the Vendor shall be made quarterly within 45 days after the end of each quarter of each Fiscal Year, and shall be accompanied with unaudited financial statements pertaining to the operations carried out on the Property.
- (b) Within 120 days after the end of the Fiscal Year, the records relating to the calculation of the Net Smelter Returns royalty shall be audited by the Purchaser's external independent auditor and any resulting adjustments in the payment of Net Smelter Returns payable to the Vendor shall be made as follows:
 - (i) if amounts are owed to the Vendor, the payment will be made forthwith together with interest at the Prime Rate of the Royal Bank of Canada plus 2%, and
 - (ii) if the Vendor has been over paid, such overpayment will be deducted from subsequent Net Smelter Returns royalty payments to the Vendor.
- (c) The information contained in the audited statements referred to in (b) above, will include detailed information relating to:
 - (i) the quantity of Mineral Production and sale of Mineral Production for that Fiscal Year;
 - (ii) the Permissible Deductions, including Permissible Deductions carried over from previous years if in excess of the gross sales price(s) obtained for the Mineral Production in such previous years;
 - (iii) gross sales price(s) obtained for the Mineral Production; and
 - (iv) the calculation of the royalty payable to the Vendor.

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- (d) Each annual audited statements shall be final and not subject to adjustment unless the Vendor delivers to the Participant written exceptions in reasonable detail within 90 days after the Vendor receives such statements. The Vendor, or its representative duly authorized in writing, at its expense, shall have the right to audit the books and records of the Purchaser related to Net Smelter Returns to determine the accuracy of the audited statements, but shall not have access to any other books and records of the Participant. The audit shall be conducted by a chartered or certified public accountant. The Vendor's auditor shall have the right to conditional access to the Participants' books and records on execution of a written agreement by the auditor that all information will be held in confidence and used solely for purposes of audit and resolution of any disputes related to the report. A copy of the Vendor's report shall be delivered to the Participant upon completion, and any discrepancy between the amount actually paid by the Participant and the amount which should have been paid according to the Vendor's report shall be paid forthwith, one party to the other. In the event that the said discrepancy is to the detriment of the Vendor and exceeds 5% of the amount actually paid by the Purchaser, then the Purchaser shall pay the entire cost of the audit.
- (e) Any dispute arising out of or related to any report, payment, calculation or audit shall be resolved solely by arbitration under the *Commercial Arbitration Act* (British Columbia) with a single arbitrator.

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APPENDIX III

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

- **Assay**
To analyze the proportions of metals in an ore; to test an ore or mineral for composition, purity, weight, or other properties of commercial interest.
- **Beneficiation tests**
The process of obtaining something from a mixture or compound by chemical or physical or mechanical means.
- **Core Drilling**
The process of obtaining cylindrical rock samples by means of annular-shaped rock-cutting bits rotated by a borehole-drilling machine.
- **Diamond drill**
A rotary type of rock drill that cuts a core of rock that is recovered in long cylindrical sections, two cm or more in diameter.
- **Gneiss**
A foliated rock produced by regional metamorphism having bands or lenses of granular minerals alternating with bands or lenticles of flaky minerals.
- **Grade**
The amount of metal in each ton of ore, expressed as troy ounces per ton or grams per tonne for precious metals and as a percentage for most other metals.
- **Graphite**
The mineral **graphite** is an allotrope of carbon. Graphite is an electrical conductor, a semimetal. It is, consequently, useful in such applications as arc lamp electrodes. Graphite is the most stable form of carbon under standard conditions. Therefore, it is used in thermochemistry as the standard state for defining the heat of formation of carbon compounds. Graphite may be considered the highest grade of coal, just above anthracite and alternatively called meta-anthracite, although it is not normally used as fuel because it is difficult to ignite.

There are three principal types of natural graphite, each occurring in different types of ore deposit:

1. Crystalline flake graphite (or flake graphite for short) occurs as isolated, flat, plate-like particles with hexagonal edges if unbroken and when broken the edges can be irregular or angular;
2. Amorphous graphite occurs as fine particles and is the result of thermal metamorphism of coal, the last stage of coalification, and is sometimes called meta-anthracite. Very fine flake graphite is sometimes called amorphous in the trade;
3. Lump graphite (also called vein graphite) occurs in fissure veins or fractures and appears as massive platy intergrowths of fibrous or acicular crystalline aggregates, and is probably hydrothermal in origin.

- **MRNF**

Ministère des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune. The Quebec ministry of natural resources changed names several times in 100 years. From the Quebec Department of Mines and the Quebec Ministry of the Energy and Resources (MERQ) to its current acronym (MRNF).

- **Orthogneiss**

A banded rock derived from a magma that is formed under high and intense metamorphism.

- **Paragneiss**

A banded rock derived from sediments that is formed under high and intense metamorphism.

- **Pegmatite**

A very coarse-grained rock that was formed under the Earth's surface and has a composition similar to a granite.

APPENDIX IV

ABBREVIATIONS AND CONVERSION FACTORS USED IN THIS TECHNICAL REPORT

▪ Abbreviations

Data from different sources were used for the completion of this report. The Author used the metric system to present a comprehensive evaluation of the Quatre Milles property. In this report, thousands are expressed by a space and decimals are separated by a comma. As an example, "8 650,22" should be read "*eight thousand, six hundred fifty and twenty two*". Exceptions to this rule are applied when historical data are expressed in the imperial system.

°C	Degree Celsius	oz	Troy ounce
g	Gram	oz/st	Ounce per short ton
ha	Hectare	g/t	Gram per metric ton
kg	Kilogram	ppb	Part per billion
km	Kilometre	ppm	Part per million
m	Metre	st	Short ton
mm	Millimetre	t	Metric ton
'	Foot	\$	Canadian dollar
"	Inch	US\$	United States dollar
lb	Pound	Ma	Million of years

▪ Conversion Factors

1 inch = 24,4	mm	1 mm = 0,3937	inch
1 foot = 0,305	m	1 m = 3,28083	foot
1 mile = 1,609	km	1 km = 0,6214	mile
1 acre = 0,405	ha	1 ha = 2,471	acre
1 acre = 4 046,873	m ²	1 ha = 0,01	km ²
		1 foot ² = 0,093	m ²
1 oz = 31,103	g	1 g = 0,03215	oz (troy)
1 oz/st = 34,286	g/t	g/t = 0,0291	1 oz/st
1 st = 0,907	t	t = 1,102	1 short ton
1 lb = 0,4536	kg		