Technical Report for

HN4 & N100 Claim Groups

of the Nickel Project

BCGS Map Sheets 093K084; and 093N13, 093N023, 093N033

NTS Map Sheets 093K14; and 093N03, 093N04, 093N05, 093N06

Omineca Mining Division

Takla Lake Area

British Columbia, Canada

Prepared for

Surge Battery Metals Inc.

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Effective Report Date: October 27, 2021

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Summary

The early-stage exploration Nickel Project ("project") consists of four non-contiguous groups ("claim groups") consisting of twenty-two mineral titles in the Takla Lake area of north-central British Columbia. The four claim groups are the Hard Nickel 3, Hard Nickel 4, Hard Nickel Centre and Nickel 100 groups. Surge Battery Metals Inc. ("Surge" or the "company") has entered into an option agreement with Nickel Rock Resources Inc. ("Nickel Rock") to acquire an 80% interest in certain claims of the Nickel Project consisting of all six claims in two of the four claim groups, the Hard Nickel 4 ("HN4") Claim Group and the Nickel 100 ("N100") Claim Group. Nickel Rock is actively exploring all four claim groups of the Nickel Project as of the effective date of this report. Three claim groups are located in the area surrounding Mount Sidney Williams, including the HN4 claim group; and the N100 claim group is located approximately 40 km to the north in the Mitchell Range. See Figure 1 – HN4 & N100 of the Nickel Project BC Location Map, Figure 2 – HN4 & N100 of the Nickel Project Central BC Location Map, and Figure 3 – HN4 & N100 of the Nickel Project Claims Location Map.

The Bell Hard Nickel Group Purchase and Sale Agreement by Nickel Rock with J. Malcolm Bell covers the cell claim 1078942 of the Hard Nickel 4 claim groups as shown in Table 1, with terms summarized in the Property Description and Location section.

The Bell Nickel 100 Group Purchase and Sale Agreement by Nickel Rock with J. Malcolm Bell covers two of the five cell claims of the Nickel 100 Group, namely 1078880 and 1078901, as shown in Table 1, with terms summarized in the Property Description and Location section.

The project is located in the Takla Lake area of central British Columbia, in part adjacent to FPX Nickel Corp.'s Decar Nickel Project, and approximately 100 km west of Centerra Gold's Mount Milligan Copper-Gold Mine. The Decar Project is an advanced nickel project targeting awaruite, a nickel-iron alloy mineral, hosted by serpentinized ultramafic intrusive rocks of the Trembleur Ultramafic Unit within the Permian to Triassic age Cache Creek Complex. It is the shared opinion of the co-authors that the four non-contiguous claim groups of the Nickel Project constitute a single, early-stage exploration project targeting a similar nickel-cobalt mineralization hosted by or associated with the same geological unit.

All the claim groups of the Nickel Project are partially underlain by rocks of the Trembleur Ultramafic Unit, which consist of variably serpentinized harzburgite, dunite and orthopyroxenite, and locally carbonate-talc rocks and listwanite. In the Hard Nickel claim groups, metallic mineralization includes nickel, cobalt and chromium, and some of the nickel mineralization occurs as the nickel-iron alloy awaruite, and as sulphide minerals including heazlewoodite, bravoite and siegenite. In the Nickel 100 claim group, metallic mineralization includes nickel, cobalt and chromium as well, and although nickel-cobalt mineralization is relatively unexplored, the presence of awaruite has been documented.

Systematic, ground-based exploration work began in the area of the Hard Nickel Centre claim group under the direction of Ms. Ursula Mowat, P.Geo. in 1987, continuing intermittently until 2012. This work established the presence of elevated nickel, cobalt and chromium values in rocks, soils and stream sediments. The Hard Nickel Centre Claim Group is not part of the acquisition by Surge. Ms. Mowat also completed a preliminary field work program in the area of the Nickel 100 group claims in 2004, and confirmed the presence of elevated nickel, cobalt and chromium values in rocks and stream sediments. The Nickel Project is an early-stage exploration project targeting primarily nickel as awaruite, and does not have any known mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates.

The area of the claim groups of the project were included in Geoscience BC's QUEST and QUEST-West projects, including multiparameter regional geophysical surveys, and regional stream sediment re-analyses and data compilations completed between 2008 and 2009. This modern exploration framework along with monitoring the ongoing work at the nearby Decar Nickel Project will be very useful in the future exploration programs on the project. The HN4 and N100 claim groups of the Nickel Project are worthy of phased, systematic exploration programs totaling $200,000 in the first two years, designed and implemented to delineate areas of known or high probability metallic nickel mineralization, and to discover new areas of similar mineralization, as described in this technical report ("Report").

Introduction

This technical report is prepared for Surge Battery Metals Inc. 1220-789 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC V6C 1H2, a junior natural resource (mining) company incorporated in British Columbia and publicly listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (symbol NILI). The co-authors, James Hutter, P.Geo., and Jacques Houle, P.Eng. ("co-authors") have been commissioned by the company to prepare this report for the purposes of documenting the geology, mineralization and exploration work completed to date, to recommend appropriate future exploration work to be completed on claim groups being acquired by the company, and to serve as a qualifying report for the company in filing transactions with the TSX Venture Exchange.

Sources of information for the report includes publicly available data on British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation, Natural Resources Canada, and Geoscience BC websites, as well as privately owned data generated and available from the websites of publicly listed companies. The data used is summarized in various tables within the report and listed in the Reference section of the report

The co-author James Hutter, P.Geo., has completed personal inspections of the Nickel 100 and Hard Nickel 4 claims of the Nickel Project on October 14, 2021. Mr. Hutter's Inspection Report appears in Appendix 1 of this report. Mr. Hutter is a consultant to Hardline Exploration Corp., which has the exploration management contract for the 2021 exploration program at the Nickel Project with Nickel Rock Resources Inc. Co-author Jacques Houle, P.Eng. has not completed a personal inspection of the project. Mr. Hutter and Mr. Houle are both qualified persons under the definition in NI43-101 for the purpose of co-authoring this technical report, and both are independent of the company and also independent of the title holders of the project claims.

Reliance on Other Experts

For the Property Location and Description section of this report, the authors have relied entirely upon information from the Mineral Titles Branch of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation regarding property status and legal title for the Project. The MTO website was accessed on July 9, 2021 and the data presented in this report should be considered to be accurate as of that date, including the Property Location and Description section, Table 1 and all the illustrations. The authors have not relied upon a report, opinion or statement of another expert concerning legal, political, environmental or tax matters relevant to the technical report.

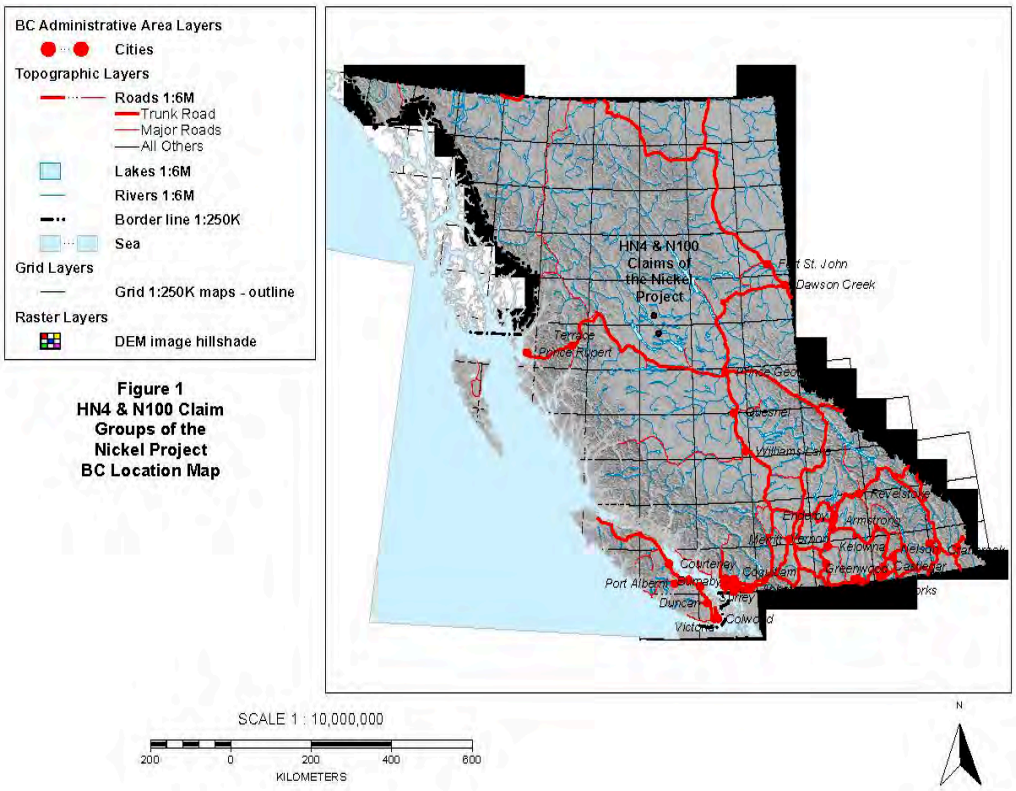

Figure 1
HN4 & N100 Claim Groups of the Nickel Project BC Location Map

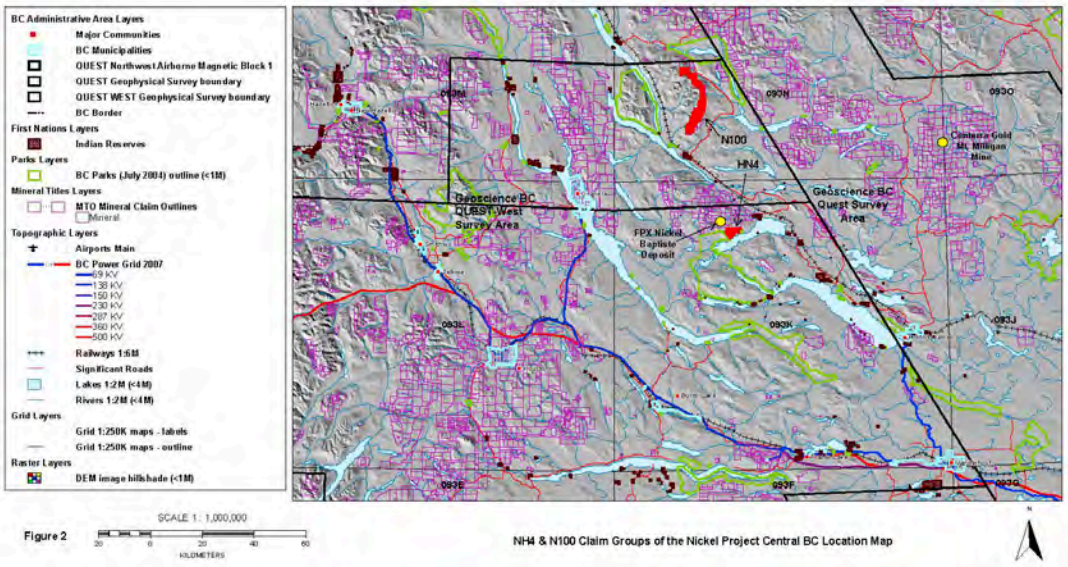

Figure 2 NH4 & N100 Claim Groups of the Nickel Project Central BC Location Map

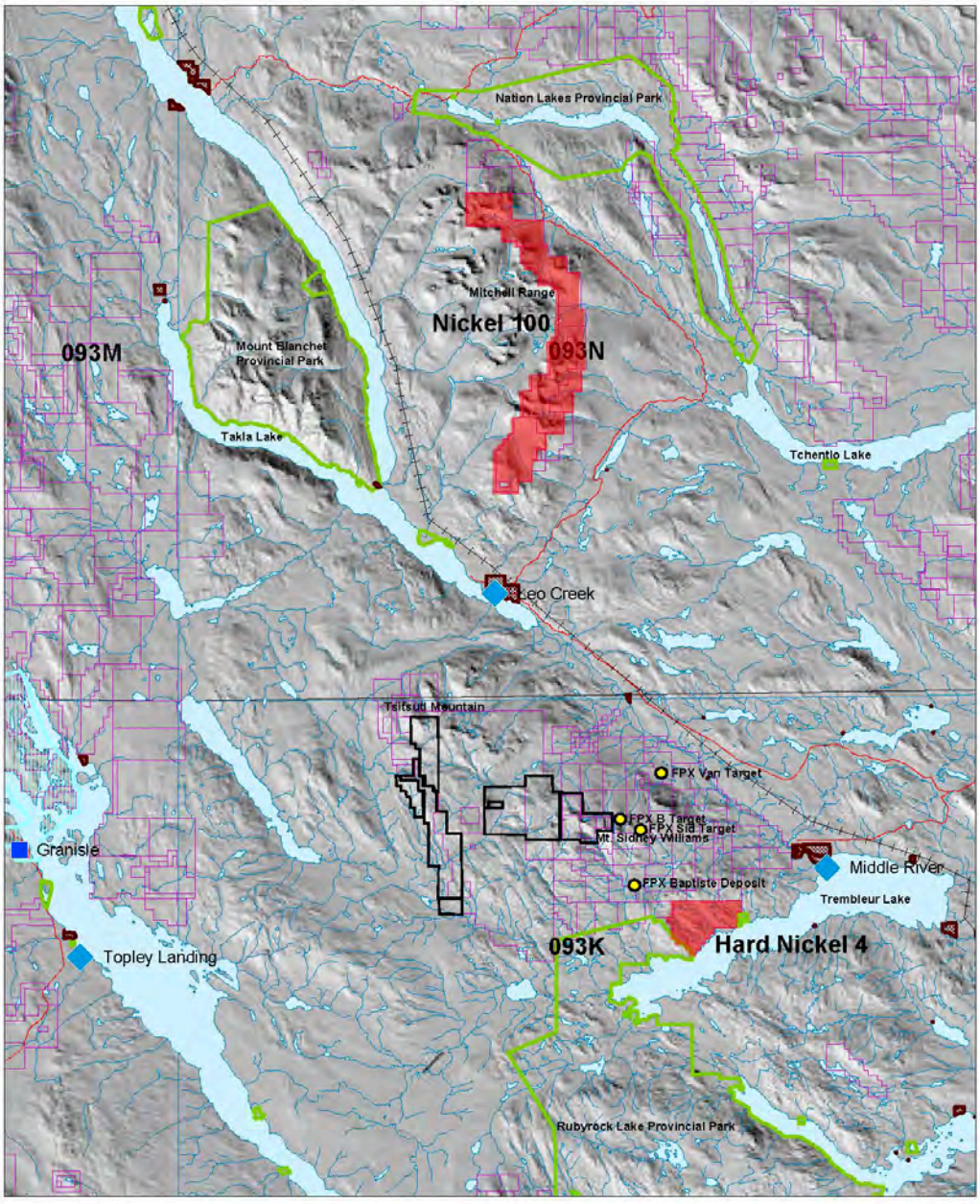

Figure 3

See Figure 2 for Legend from BC MapPlace

HN4 & N100 Claim Groups of the Nickel Project Claims Location Map

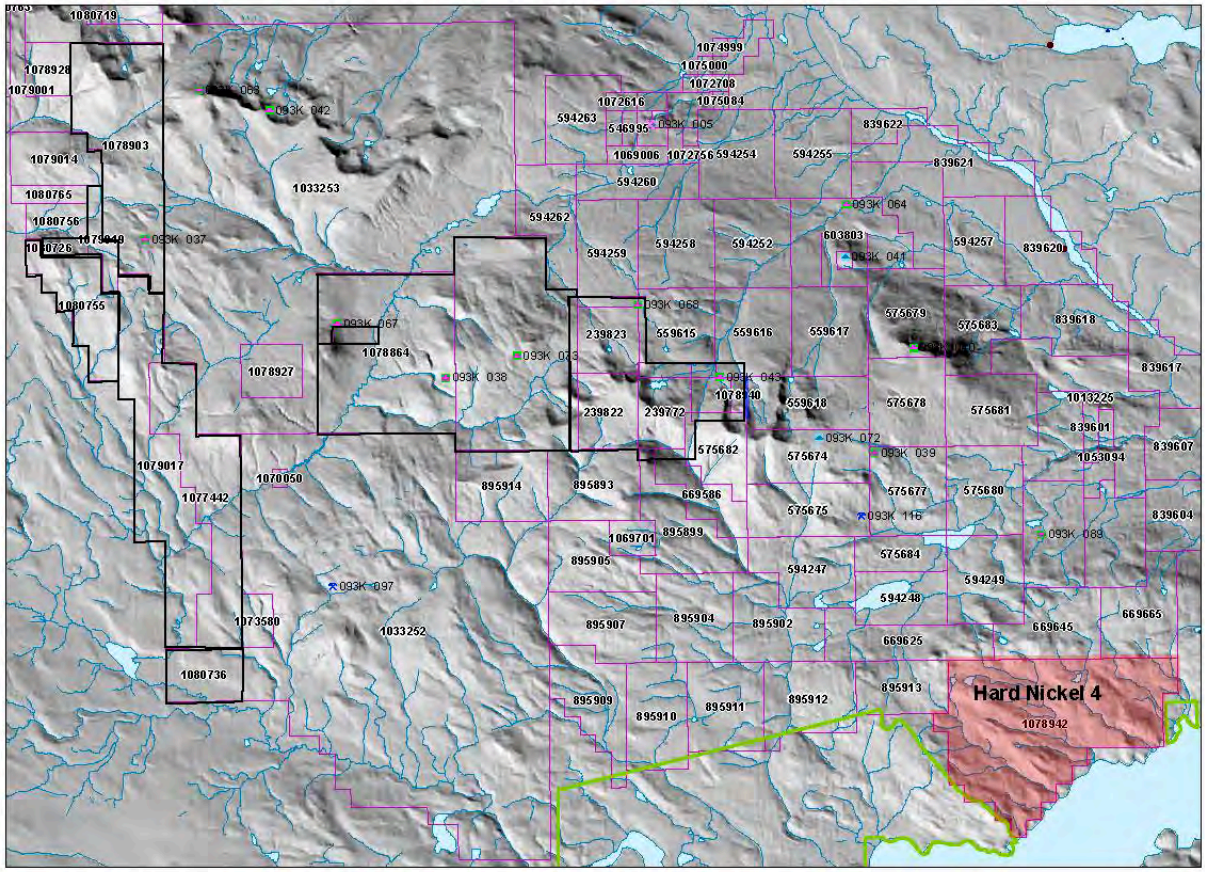

Figure 4
BC MINFILE locations, status symbols and numbers from BC MapPlace
Hard Nickel 4 (HN4) Claims Map

Property Description and Location

The Hard Nickel 4 and Nickel 100 claim groups of the Nickel Project mineral claims cover a combined area of 10,522 hectares, almost all of which underlie crown land. The southwest edge of the Hard Nickel 4 claim group partially overlaps Trembleur Lake Provincial Park, which is excluded from the claims. These mineral claims include mineral rights only. The mineral claims do not include surface rights, but do include access rights over crown land. See Table 1 – HN4 & N100 Claim Groups of the Nickel Project, and Figures 4 and 5 – Hard Nickel 4 (NH4) and Nickel 100 (N100) Claims Maps, respectively.

Surge Battery Metals Inc. has entered into an option agreement with Nickel Rock Resources Inc. on July 7, 2021 to acquire an 80% interest in certain claims of the Nickel Project consisting of all the claims in two of the four claim groups: Hard Nickel 4 and Nickel 100, with terms as follows:

- Issuing 5,000,000 common shares of Surge to Nickel Rock
- Incurring an aggregate of $200,000 in exploration expenditures on the Hard Nickel 4 and Nickel 100 claims on or before the two-year anniversary of the agreement date

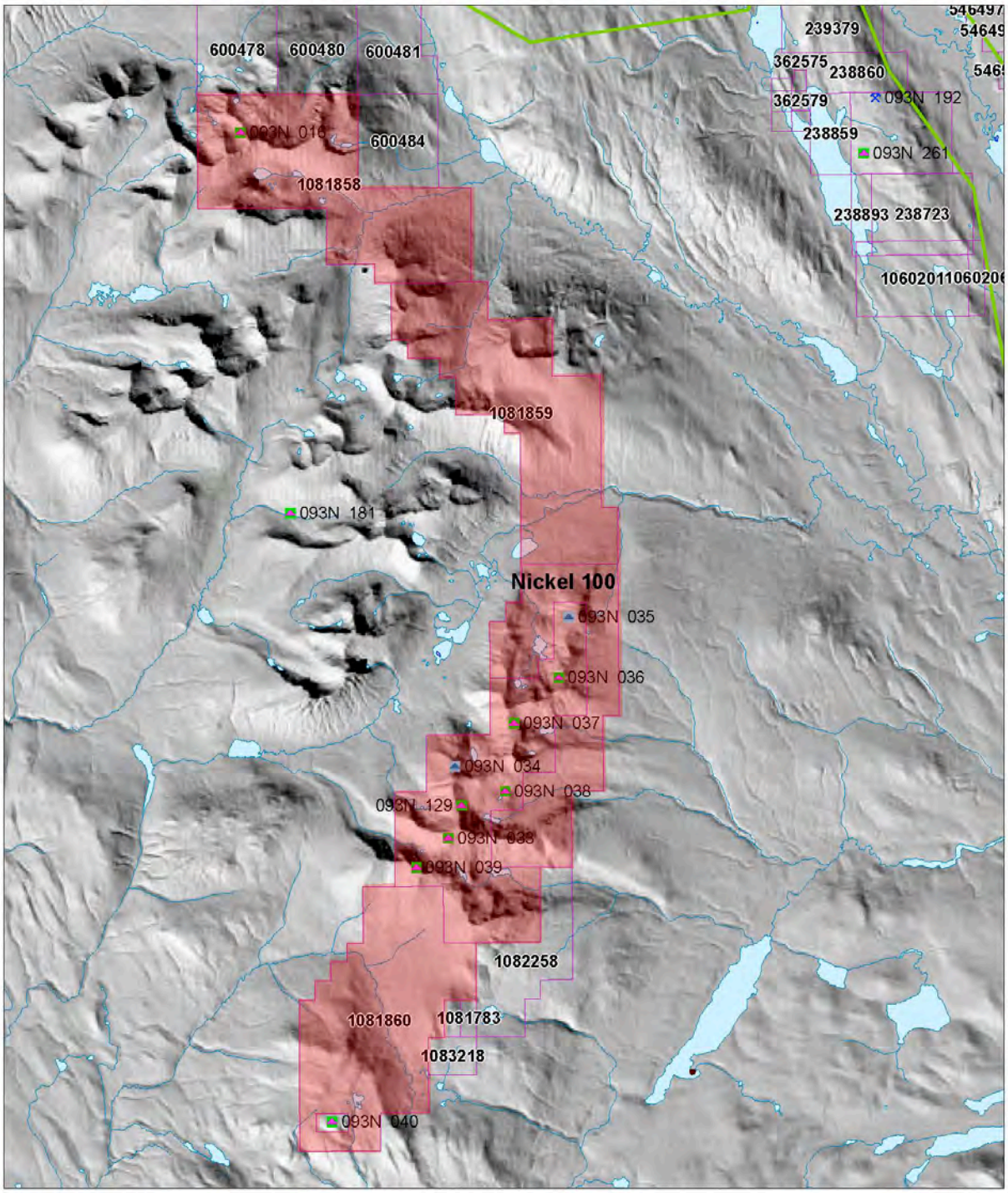

Figure 5

BC MINFILE Locations, Status Symbols and Numbers from BC MapPlace

Nickel 100 (N100) Claim Map

Table 1 – HN4 & N100 Claim Groups and Titles

Claim Group	Title Number	Claim Name	Owner FMC (%)	Owner Name	Title Type	Map No.	Good to Date	Area (ha)
Hard Nickel 4 Total	1078942	HARD NICKEL 4	288173 (100%)	Nickel Rock Resources	Cell Mineral	093K	2021/DEC/31	**1863**
Nickel 100	1078880	NICKEL 100	288173 (100%)	Nickel Rock Resources	Cell Mineral	093N	2021/DEC/31	1844
Nickel 100	1078901	NICKEL 101	288173 (100%)	Nickel Rock Resources	Cell Mineral	093N	2021/DEC/31	1290
Nickel 100	1081858	NICKEL 103	288173 (100%)	Nickel Rock Resources	Cell Mineral	093N	2022/MAR/25	1838
Nickel 100	1081859		288173 (100%)	Nickel Rock Resources	Cell Mineral	093N	2022/MAR/25	1840
Nickel 100	1081860	NICKEL 104	288173 (100%)	Nickel Rock Resources	Cell Mineral	093N	2022/MAR/25	1847
Nickel 100 Group Total	**5 titles**							**8659**
HN4 & N100 Groups Total	**6 titles**							**10522**

The Hard Nickel 4 Claim Group consists of one cell mineral claim covering 1,863 hectares, is located along the northwest shore of Trembleur Lake, immediately east of Rubyrock Lake Provincial Park, west of Trembleur Lake Provincial Park and south of mineral claims of FPX Nickel Corp.'s Decar Project, and is centred approximately at UTM Zone 10N 353000E 607800N. First Nations' traditional territories covering portions of the claim group may include the Carrier Sekani Tribal Council and the Yekooche Nation.

The Nickel 100 Group consists of 5 cell mineral claims covering 8,659 hectares, is located just east of Nesabut Peaks in the Mitchell Range, midway between Takla Lake to the west and Tchentlo Lake to the east, and is centred approximately at UTM Zone 10N 340000E 6130000N. First Nations' traditional territories covering portions of the claim group may include the McLeod Lake Indian Band, the Carrier Sekani Tribal Council and the Yekooche Nation.

All the mineral claims of the Hard Nickel 4 and Nickel 100 claim groups are held by Nickel Rock either outright, or through one of two separate agreements: the two Bell Purchase and Sale Agreements with J. Malcolm Bell (the Hard Nickel Group Agreement and the Nickel 100 Group Agreement), both agreements dated October 23, 2020.

The Bell Hard Nickel Group Purchase and Sale Agreement with J. Malcolm Bell includes the single cell mineral claim of the Hard Nickel 4 group as shown in Table 1, with terms summarized as follows:

- Cash signing payment of $1,250
- Issuance of 2,500,000 common shares of Nickel Rock Resources
- Upon achievement of commercial production 2% Net Smelter Royalty

The Bell Nickel 100 Group Purchase and Sale Agreement with J. Malcolm Bell includes two of the cell mineral claims (1078880 and 1078901) of the Nickel 100 group as shown in Table 1, with terms summarized as follows:

- Cash signing payment of $7,500
- Issuance of 2,500,000 common shares of Nickel Rock Resources
- Upon achievement of commercial production 2% Net Smelter Royalty

The Nickel Rock Claims of the Hard Nickel 4 Group and the Nickel 100 Group of the Nickel Project, as shown in Table 1, have been optioned by the company from Nickel Rock Resources through the property

option agreement dated July 7, 2021, and which is the reason for the preparation of this technical report, with terms summarized as follows:

- 2-year option period to acquire 80% interest in the claims
- Issuance of 5,000,000 common shares of the company
- Exploration expenditures of $200,000
- Formation of 80/20 Joint Venture between the company and Nickel Rock Resources upon execution of the option

There are no known environmental liabilities or outstanding exploration permits known to exist for the project. Non-mechanized exploration field work can be undertaken on the project at any time by the title holder or their designated agent. Mechanized exploration field work will require preparing and submitting a multi-year area-based notice of work (exploration permit) application to the BC government, and posting a reclamation security (bond) with the province of British Columbia upon approval of the application. Title maintenance of the mineral titles will require completing and filing statements of work for physical and/or technical exploration work costs on each non-contiguous mineral claim group prior to the expiry dates of the respective claims, each supported by separate physical and/or technical reports submitted within 30 or 90 days, respectively. The six cell mineral claims of the HN4 and N100 claim groups totaling 10,522 hectares require $5 per hectare annual work in the first year, totalling $52,610 in work or $105,220 cash in lieu of work.

As a result of the Order of the Chief Gold Commissioner of British Columbia issued on March 27 2020, all mineral or placer claims issued on or before the date of the order are protected from expiry until December 31, 2021, or later if in good standing beyond that date. As a result of this order, the work requirements on all the mineral claims of the HN4 and N100 claims groups are deferred until December 31, 2021 or later.

In order to maintain the mineral claims of the Nickel Project in good standing beyond their respective dates of expiry, the title holder or agent must incur and register appropriate exploration and development expenditures as assessment work (or double the value in cash in lieu of expenditures) and a revised expiry date prior to the expiry date of each claim. Assessment work expenditures can be allocated between contiguous mineral claims by a common title holder or agent of those contiguous mineral claims. Assessment work may include non-mechanized or mechanized work, but mechanized work generally requires prior issuance of an exploration permit by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation obtained by submitting a Notice of Work application to Front Counter BC. Exploration permit applications typically require three to six months to process and issue, and require the applicant to post a reclamation security or bond which varies in amount depending on the anticipated environmental impact of the exploration work. All exploration work that may affect other overlapping title rights requires delivery to those title holders of a Section 19 Notice at least eight days prior to the commencement of the exploration work. It is also common industry practice in British Columbia to provide prior notification to any First Nations with documented statements of interest for traditional territories in the area of the planned exploration work. Nickel Rock has submitted Notice of Work applications for the Hard Nickel Centre and Hard Nickel 3 blocks, which are not part of the Surge acquisition, with approval pending as of the effective date of this report. Nickel Rock has also initiated contact with appropriate local First Nations regarding proposed exploration work planned in 2021.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The HN4 and N100 claim groups of the Nickel Project are situated near the transition between the rugged mountains of the Hogem Ranges to the northwest and the rolling hills, large rivers and lakes of the Nechako Plateau to the southeast. The climate in the area is northern temperate, characterized by cold snowy winters and warm summers. Elevations range from about 700 m. at the surfaces of Trembleur and Takla Lakes to about 2000 m. at the peaks of Mt. Sidney Williams and Nesabut Peaks in the Mitchell Range. Vegetation consists of mainly coniferous forest below 1600 m. elevation and sub-alpine to alpine conditions about 1600 m. elevation. Commercial logging activity and related road infrastructure has only begun to encroach the lower elevations with the area of the Nickel Project claims in the past decade or two.

Air access to the HN4 and N100 claims of the Nickel Project can be provided by chartered commercial helicopter either from Fort St. James, 100 km to the southeast or from Smithers, 100 km to the southwest. Interior Helicopters and Yellowhead Helicopters have permanent bases in Fort St. James, and Canadian Helicopters and Silver King Helicopters among others have permanent operational bases in Smithers. Fort St. James has a population of about 1,500 and offers all basic services. Smithers has a population of about 5,500 and offers a full range of services and supplies for mineral exploration, as well as daily commercial flights to Vancouver. There is currently no road access to the known metallic mineral occurrences on the claims of the Nickel Project. Road access to the general area is available via a series of paved and gravel forestry roads northwest from Fort St. James, the northern terminus of provincial highway 27.

The physiography and climate of the Nickel Project area are amenable to site-specific exploration activities such as diamond drilling and some geophysical surveys on a year-round basis. Geological mapping and geochemical sampling can be conducted from June to October when there is no snow cover. Surface rights over the Nickel Project area claims are owned by the Crown, administered by the BC government. The claims also have abundant water sources as required for exploration purposes.

History

The history of mineral exploration and related geoscience activity in the immediate areas of the NH4 and N100 Claim Groups of the Nickel Project is documented in several publicly available web-based data sets:

- BC ARIS (Assessment Reports) submitted between 1969 and 2009 (see Table 2)
- Public geoscience agency (GSC, BCGS, GBC, and a university thesis) reports and maps published between 1937 and 2018 (see Table 3)
- BC MINFILE (Mineral Occurrences) summaries generated and updated between 1992 and 2009 (see Table 4)

Table 2 – HN4 and N100 Claim Groups Area ARIS Reports

Claim Group	ARIS No.	Year	Author	Owner / Operator	Work Done	Work Totals
Hard Nickel 4	17944	1988	Forbes, J.R.	Forbes, J.R.	Geochem.; Geology	3 HMC'; 20 silts; 30 rocks; 1 ha. mapping
Nickel 100	6814	1978	Kimura, E.T.	Placer Dev. Ltd.	Geochemistry	382 soils
Nickel 100	7468	1978	Nilsson, J.W.	Placer Dev. Ltd.	Geochemistry	162 soils
Nickel 100	8357	1980	Buckley, P.	Placer Dev. Ltd.	D. Drilling	16 m. in 1 hole
Nickel 100	8358	1980	Buckley, P.	Placer Dev. Ltd.	D. Drilling	28 m. in 1 hole
Nickel 100	16095	1987	Taylor, A.B.	Imperial Metals	Geology, Geochemistry	58 rocks; 355 soils; 500 ha. mapping
Nickel 100	19955	1989	Rear, B.	Placer Dome Inc	Geochemistry	68 silts; 151 soils; 12 rocks
Nickel 100	27857	2004	Mowat, U.	Mowat, Ursula	Geochem.	2 silts; 25 rocks
Nickel 100	31553	2009	Britten, R.; Rabb, T.	First Point Minerals Corp.	Geochem.	15 silts; 7 rocks; 16 cobbles

Table 3 – HN4 and N100 Claim Groups Area Public Geoscience Agency Reports and Maps

Claims Group (s)	Agency	Report No.	Report Name	Year	Author(s)	Work Done	Work Totals
Hard Nickel 4	GSC	Map 631A	Fort Fraser Sheet	1937	Armstrong, J.E.	Regional Mapping	1 deg. By 1 deg.
Hard Nickel 4	GSC	Map 907A	Fort St. James Sheet	1948	Armstrong, J.E.	Regional Mapping	2 deg. By 2 deg.
Hard Nickel 4	GSC	Memoir 252	Fort St. James Map Area	1949	Armstrong, J.E.	Summary Report	231 pages
Hard Nickel 4	BCGS	Annual Report 1962	Mt. Sidney Williams	1962	BCDM	Asbestos exploration on claims N. slope	
Hard Nickel 4	BCGS	G.E.M. 1969	Cu expl. On Diane Claims	1969	Terra Nova Expl.	Geochem., Mag., E.M. Surveys	
Hard Nickel 4	BCGS	G.E.M. 1970	Cu expl. On Diane Claims	1970	Terra Nova Expl.	Geochem., Trenching	
Hard Nickel 4	GSC	Map 1424A	Parsnip River Map Sheet	1974	Tipper, H.W. et.al.	Regional Mapping	8 deg. By 4 deg.
Hard Nickel 4	GSC	Paper 91-1A	Quaternary Geology NBC	1991	Plouffe, A. et.al.	Compilation	NTS 093K, 093N
Hard Nickel 4	BCGS	Open File 1995-25	Asbestos Occurrences BC	1995	Harvey-Kelly, F.E.L.	Compilation	97 occurrences
Hard Nickel 4	BCGS	Exploration 1995	Cu-Au expl. Diane claims	1995	Hera Resources	Geochem. D.Drill.	893 m. in 5 ddh.
Hard Nickel 4	GSC	Open File 3183	Cunningham Lake Sheet	1996	Plouffe, A. et.al.	Surficial Geology	3 deg. By 1.5 deg.
Hard Nickel 4	BCGS	Fieldwork 1997	Tochcha Map Sheet	1997	MacIntyre, D. et.al.	Regional Mapping	0.5 deg.x0.25 deg.
Hard Nickel 4	BCGS	Fieldwork 1998	Babine -Takla Lakes	1998	Schiarizza, P. et.al.	Regional Mapping	7 NTS sheets
Hard Nickel 4	BCGS	Exploration 1998	Cu-Ni expl. Bornite claims	1998	Mowat, U.	Geol., Geochem.	see ARIS 25477
Hard Nickel 4	BCGS	Open File 1999-11	Cunningham Lake Sheet	1999	MacIntyre, D. et.al.	Compilation	1 deg. By 0.5 deg.
Nickel 100	GSC	Paper 42-7	Preliminary Map Takla	1942	Armstrong, J.E.	Regional Mapping	1 deg. By 1 deg.
Nickel 100	GSC	Map 844A	Takla Sheet	1944	Armstrong, J.E.	Regional Mapping	1 deg. By 1 deg.
Nickel 100	GSC	Paper 45-6	2nd Prelim. Map Takla	1945	Armstrong, J.E.	Regional Mapping	1 deg. By 1 deg.
Nickel 100	GSC	Map 971A	Smithers-Fort St. James	1949	Rice, H.M.A.	Regional Mapping	4 deg. By 2 deg.
Nickel 100	GSC	Memoir 252	Fort St. James Map Area	1949	Armstrong, J.E.	Summary Report	231 pages
Nickel 100	GSC	Map 1008A	Mineral Map of BC	1951	GSC & BCDM	Compilation	E sheet, W sheet
Nickel 100	GSC	Map 1424A	Parsnip River Map Sheet	1974	Tipper, H.W. et.al.	Regional Mapping	8 deg. By 4 deg.

Nickel 100	GSC	Paper 82-1A	Chromite Occurrences…	1982	Whittaker, P.J.	Mapping, Petro.	17 occurrences
Nickel 100	BCGS	Fieldwork 1982	Chromite Occurrences…	1982	Whittaker, P.J.	Mapping, Petro.	17 occurrences
Nickel 100	Carleton	Geology & Petro. of Chromite in Cache Ck. Group		1983	Whittaker, P.	Mapping, Petro.	N.C. & S.C. BC
Nickel 100	GSC	Open File 3071	Tsayta Lake Sheet	1996	Plouffe, A. et.al.	Surficial Geology	1 deg. By 0.5 deg.
Nickel 100	BCGS	Fieldwork 1997	Takla Lake Area	1997	Schiarizza P. et.al.	Regional Mapping	0.25 deg.x 1 deg.
Nickel Project	GBC	GBC 2008-03	QUEST Sample Reanalysis	2008	Jackaman, W. et.al.	Stream sediments	4481 samples
Nickel Project	GBC	GBC 2008-05	QUEST Infill Geochem.	2008	Jackaman, W. et.al.	Lake seds, waters	1959 samples
Nickel Project	GBC	GBC 2008-10	QUEST-West Aero-gravity	2008	Sander Geophysics	Aero-gravity	25,499 line-km
Nickel Project	GBC	GBC 2009-06	QUEST-West Geophysics	2009	Aeroquest Surveys	Aero-gravity, EM	13,219 line-km
Nickel Project	GBC	GBC 2009-11	QUEST-W. Infill Geochem.	2009	Jackaman, W. et.al.	SS/Lk seds, waters	1007 samples
Nickel Project	GBC	GBC 2009-18	Q-W EM Inversion Model.	2009	Aeroquest Surveys	EM data invers.	30 sub-blocks
Nickel Project	GBC	GBC 2009-24	Q-W Grav/Mag/EM Inv.	2009	Mira Geoscience	Data Inversion	Includes QUEST
Nickel Project	GBC	GBC 2010-12	QUEST-West Compilation	2010	Geoscience BC	MINFILE, Geol., Geophys, Geochem.	
Nickel Project	SEG	SEG 2017 V.112	Regional Metallogeny and	2017	Britten, R.	Technical paper mainly on Decar Project	
Nickel Project	GBC	GBC-2020-15	Carbon Mineralization	2018	Dipple, G. et al., UBC	GBC-funded research project in progress	

Table 4 – HN4 and N100 Claim Groups MINFILE Occurrences

Claim Group	MINFILE No.	Name(s)	Status	Updated	Commodities	Deposit Type(s)
Nickel 100	093N 016	Mitchell Range	Showing	1992	Gold, Chromium	podiform chromite
Nickel 100	093N 033	Simpson, Alloy, X12-X14	Prospect	1992	Chromium	podiform chromite
Nickel 100	093N 034	Bob, X4-X7	Prospect	2007	Chromium	podiform chromite
Nickel 100	093N 035	Irish, X1-X2	Prospect	2009	Chromium	podiform chromite
Nickel 100	093N 036	Hogem Ranges, X-3	Showing	1992	Chromium	podiform chromite
Nickel 100	093N 037	Hogem Ranges	Showing	1992	Chromium	podiform chromite
Nickel 100	093N 038	X9, X8, X17	Showing	2007	Chromium	podiform chromite
Nickel 100	093N 039	X15, X16	Showing	1992	Chromium	podiform chromite
Nickel 100	093N 129	X10, X11	Showing	2007	Chromium	podiform chromite

The following summaries describe sequentially work taken from ARIS reports completed by companies or individuals in areas now covered by the HN4 and N100 claim groups of the Nickel Project; or work taken from public agency geoscience reports completed over areas that include and surround the claim groups.

In 1978, Placer Development Limited acquired by staking and completed geochemical work on the Don and John claims located in the southern portion of the Mitchell Range in an area now partially covered by the Nickel 100 claim group. Three separate molybdenum in soil anomalies were found, including a large and continuous soil anomaly following a creek (Kimura, E.T., ARIS Report 6814, 1978). Also in 1978, Placer acquired by staking and completed geochemical work on the Dairy claim, located immediately south of the John claims and also partially covered by the Nickel 100 group claims. Several weak molybdenum in soil anomalies were found (Nilsson, J.W, ARIS Report 7468, 1979).

In 1980, Placer Development Limited acquired an interest in and completed work on the John 1 claim held by P. Buckley and located in the southern portion of the Mitchell Range in an area now partially covered by the Nickel 100 claim group. One short drill hole intersected thin quartz veins containing traces of molybdenite, chalcopyrite and pyrite hosted in quartz monzonite, but no samples were taken (Buckley, P., ARIS Report 8357, 1980). Also, in 1980, Placer Development Limited acquired an interest in and completed work on the Dairy Claim held by P. Buckley and located immediately south of the John 1 claim. One short drill hole failed to intersect any mineralization, and no samples were taken (Buckley, P., ARIS Report 8358, 1980). The claims were subsequently allowed to forfeit.

In 1982-1983, P.J. Whittaker completed and published a Ph.D. thesis through Carleton University in Ottawa on the Geology and Petrogenesis of Chromite and Chrome Spinel in Alpine-Type Peridotites of the Cache Creek Group (Whittaker, P.J., 1983). Two chapters of the thesis are individually dedicated to work completed on chromite occurrences in the Mitchell Range and Mt. Sidney Williams areas, respectively. In the Mitchell Range, seventeen chromite occurrences were identified and described in detail (see BC MINFILE reports 093N 033 to -039 inclusive and 093N 129). These occurrences are all covered by the Nickel 100 Claim Group. In the Mt. Sidney Williams area, three chromite occurrences were identified and described in detail, which are mainly covered by the claims of FPX Nickel Corp.'s Decar Project, which are adjacent to the HN4 claim group. The presence of awaruite and nickel sulphides was noted in serpentinized dunite in the Mt. Sidney Williams area. Related technical papers were published in 1982 by the GSC (Whittaker, P.J., GSC paper 82-1A, 1982) and the BCGS (Whittaker, P.J., Fieldwork 1982).

In 1987, Imperial Metals Corporation acquired by staking the Cyprus 1 and 2 claims targeting gold in the northern Mitchell Range, now covered by the Nickel 100 claim group. Soil and rock sampling combined with geological mapping yielded elevated values of gold-copper-nickel-chromium is soils correlating with sheared and faulted, quartz-carbonate altered and variably serpentinized ultramafic rocks. Gold values in rocks were generally low, yielding only one of 58 rock samples with an elevated value of 345 ppb. However, 12 rock samples yielded elevated nickel values of 899 ppm to 1992 ppm (Taylor, A.B., ARIS Report 16095, 1987). The claims were subsequently allowed to forfeit.

In 1987-1988, J.R. Forbes acquired by staking and completed exploration work on the New claims located along the northwest shore of Trembleur Lake, now covered by the Hard Nickel 4 claim group. The work targeted gold hosted by quartz-carbonate-mariposite-sulphide veins within structurally controlled listwanite alteration zones mainly surrounded by ultramafic rocks. Silt, rock and heavy mineral sample geochemistry, geological mapping and prospecting were completed, yielding elevated gold values in rocks. Most of the rock samples also yielded elevated values of nickel greater than 500 ppm and chromium greater than 250 ppm (Forbes, J.R., ARIS Report 17944, 1988). The claims were subsequently allowed to forfeit.

In 1989, Placer Dome Inc. acquired by staking the Tooth 1-8 claims targeting gold in the Mitchell Range, now covered by the Nickel 100 claim group. Stream sediment, soil and rock sampling failed to yield any significantly elevated values in the 6 elements analyzed, which did not include nickel, cobalt or chromium. (Rear, B., ARIS Report 19955, 1990). The claims were subsequently allowed to forfeit.

In 1990, A. Plouffe of the GSC commenced a four-year joint Canada-BC study of the surficial geology of the northern interior of BC, covering NTS map sheets 093K and 093N, which contain all the claim groups of the Nickel Project (Plouffe, Preliminary study of the Quaternary geology of the northern interior of

British Columbia, GPS Paper 91-1A, 1991). Also, in 1990, K. Hancock of the BCGS completed a compilation of the ultramafic associated chromite and nickel occurrences in BC based on BC MINFILE data, classified into four types displayed on a map of BC. The occurrences include those in the Mitchell Range classified as Alpine Type Chromite, now covered by the Nickel 100 claim group; and those in the Mt. Sidney Williams area classified as Alpine Type with associated Platinum, now partly covered by the Hard Nickel Centre claim group (Hancock, K., Ultramafic Associated Chromite and Nickel Occurrences in BC, BCGS Open File 1990-27, 1991).

In 1995, F.E.L. Harvey-Kelly on behalf of the BCGS completed a compilation of asbestos occurrences in BC based on BC MINFILE data complete with various maps, tables and technical data, including 093K043 - Mt. Sidney Williams and 093K068 – Van Decar Asbestos, both located on Hard Nickel Centre claim group (Harvey-Kelly, F.E.L., Asbestos Occurrences in British Columbia, BCGS Open File 1995-25, 1995)

In 1996, A. Plouffe of the GSC published two surficial geology maps at 1:100,000 scale covering NTS map sheet portions 093KNW (Cunningham Lake) and 093NSW (Tsayta Lake), which together cover the areas of the Nickel Project claims. These maps and related public data are potentially very useful for interpreting stream sediment, soil and till geochemistry results in mineral exploration programs. (Plouffe, A., GSC Open File 3183 and Open File 3071, 1996).

In 1997, D. G. MacIntyre and P. Schiarizza of the BCGS along with L.C. Struik of the GSC completed and published preliminary regional geological mapping of the northwest portion of map sheet 093K (Tochcha Lake), which includes the western portion of the area now covered by the Hard Nickel Centre claim group (McIntyre, D.G. et al, BCGS Fieldwork 1997). Also, in 1997, P. Schiarizza, N. Massey and D.G. MacIntyre completed and published regional geological mapping of portions of map sheet 093N/3, -4, -6 and -12 (Takla Lake), which includes all of the Mitchell Range including the area now covered by the Nickel 100 claim group. (Schiarizza, P. et al., BCGS Fieldwork, 1997).

Also, in 1998, P. Schiarizza and D.G. MacIntyre of the BCGS completed the regional geological mapping of portions of map sheets 093K and 093N (Babine-Takla Lake area), and released the final geological map for the northwest portion of map sheet 093K (Cunningham Lake). These public works include the areas now covered by the Hard Nickel Project claim groups (Schiarizza, P. et al., BCGS Fieldwork 1998; and MacIntyre, D.G. et al., BCGS Open File 1999-11).

Also, in 2000, P. Schiarizza, N. Massey and D.G. MacIntyre completed and published the final regional geological map of portions of map sheet 093N (Tsayta Lake) at 1:100,000 scale. This public work includes the area now covered by the Hard Nickel North claim (Schiarizza, P. et al, BCGS Open File 2000-19).

Also, in 2004, U. Mowat acquired by staking four, small, non-contiguous claims in the southern portion of the Mitchell Range to cover three of seven known chromite occurrences, including the IR claim over MINFILE prospect 093N035 – Irish, the PT claim over MINFILE showing 093N037 – Hogem Ranges, the OS claim over MINFILE showing 093N038 – X9, and the PD claim to the south of all seven occurrences. Initial work consisted of prospecting and rock sampling targeting gold and PGE mineralization. None of the twenty-two rock samples yielded elevated values of gold or PGE's. Sixteen of the rock samples were ultramafic, and most of those yielded elevated values of nickel exceeding 1000 ppm, cobalt exceeding 50 ppm and chromium exceeding 500 ppm. All the work was completed in areas now covered by the Nickel 100 claim group (Mowat, U., ARIS report 28857, 2005).

Also, in 2007, W. Jackaman on behalf of Geoscience BC through their QUEST Project completed reanalysis of archived regional stream sediment samples which included those from NTS map sheet 093N. This map sheet contains and surrounds the area now covered by the Nickel 100 claim group (Jackaman et al., Geoscience BC Report 2008-3).

Also, in 2007, W. Jackaman on behalf of Geoscience BC through their QUEST-West Project completed infill regional drainage sediment and water sampling which included NTS map sheet 093K. This map sheet contains and surrounds the area now covered by the Hard Nickel Centre, Hard Nickel 3 and Hard Nickel 4 claim groups (Jackaman et al., Geoscience BC Report 2008-5).

In 2008, Sander Geophysics Ltd. on behalf of Geoscience BC through their QUEST-West Project completed a regional airborne gravity survey which included all the areas covered by the Nickel Project claim groups (Meyer, S. et al, Geoscience BC Report 2008-10).

Also, in 2008, Aeroquest Surveys on behalf of Geoscience BC through their QUEST-West Project completed a regional airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey which included all the areas covered by the Nickel Project claim groups (Walker, S. et al., Geoscience BC Report 2009-6). Subsequently in 2008, Aeroquest Surveys completed inversion modeling of the regional airborne electromagnetic data in 30 sub-blocks. Four of the contiguous sub-blocks in the northeast portion of the survey area together include all the areas covered by the Nickel Project claim groups (Starrett, V. et al., Geoscience BC Report 2009-18).

Also, in 2008, W. Jackaman on behalf of Geoscience BC through their QUEST-West Project completed infill regional drainage sediment and water sampling which included NTS map sheet 093K. This map sheet contains and surrounds the area now covered by the Hard Nickel Centre, Hard Nickel 3 and Hard Nickel 4 claim groups (Jackaman et al., Geoscience BC Reports 2009-11, 2009).

In 2009, N. Philips of Mira Geoscience Ltd. on behalf of Geoscience BC through their QUEST-West and Nechako projects completed inversion modeling of previously collected airborne gravity, magnetic and electromagnetic data in multiple tiles. The tiles in the northeast portion of the project included all the areas covered by the Nickel Project claim groups (Philips et.al, Geoscience BC Report 2009-24).

Also, in 2009, Geoscience BC completed and published compilation maps for the QUEST-West area including separate maps showing BCGS Geology, BCGS MINFILE, GSC aeromagnetics and gravity, Geoscience BC gravity, electromagnetics, magnetics, digital elevation model and RGS copper, molybdenum and silver (Geoscience BC Report 2010-12). These maps were subsequently updated and re-released in June 2012.

In 2009, First Point Minerals Corp. acquired by title selection and explored the Mesa Property in the southern portion of the Mitchell Range, generally to the east of the known chromite occurrences, and surrounding the four small pre-existing OS, PD, PT and IR claims held by Ursula Mowat. First Point was targeting possible awaruite mineralization similar to that of their Decar Property east of Mt. Sidney Williams, and completed prospecting and rock, stream sediment and stream cobble sampling including on-site and office-based analyses using portable spectrometers. One of sixteen stream cobble samples taken from five different sites yielded visible awaruite from an east flowing stream draining the area now covered by the claims of the N100 group between MINFILE showing 093N036 – X3 and MINFILE showing 093N037 – Hogem Ranges. Six of seven rock samples, eight of fifteen stream sediment samples

and all sixteen stream cobble samples yielded elevated values of nickel exceeding 1000 ppm. All but three of the stream sediment samples were taken from the area now covered by the Nickel 100 claim group (Britten, R., ARIS report 31553, 2010). Both First Point and Ursula Mowat subsequently allowed their respective claims to forfeit.

In 2017, R. Britten of First Point Minerals Corp. published the technical paper "Regional Metallogeny and Genesis of a New Deposit Type – Disseminated Awaruite (Ni_3Fe) Mineralization Hosted in the Cache Creek Terrane in Economic Geology published by the SEG. The paper is focused on the Baptiste deposit on the Decar Project, located immediately adjacent to and between the Hard Nickel Centre and Hard Nickel 4 claim groups. The geological setting, mineralization and forming processes for the deposit and others in the area are described in detail (Britten, R., Economic Geology v.112, 2017).

In 2018, G. Dipple at the University of British Columbia began the Geoscience BC funded research project "Carbon Mineralization Potential Assessment for BC" scheduled for completion in early 2021. In late 2020 a preliminary assessment report was published. One of the key items from the report was "The use of reactive serpentinite tailings from nickel mining as a carbon sink has the potential to make nickel mining carbon neutral or a net carbon sink." The presence of serpentinized ultramafic rocks of the Trembleur intrusions has been repeatedly documented in the areas covered by the claims of the Nickel Project, as well as at FPX Nickel Corp.'s Decar Project (Dipple, G. et.al., Geoscience BC Report 2020-15).

Geological Setting and Mineralization

The area of the Nickel Project is underlain by a 15 km wide belt of northwesterly-trending Pennsylvanian and Permian Cache Creek Group rocks consisting of ribbon chert, argillaceous quartzite, argillite, slate, greenstone, limestone with minor conglomerate and greywacke. The Cache Creek Group has been intruded by Upper Jurassic or Lower Cretaceous Omineca Intrusions consisting of granodiorite, quartz diorite, diorite with minor granite, syenite, gabbro and pyroxenite. Post-Middle Permian, Pre-Upper Triassic Trembleur Intrusions consisting of peridotite, dunite, minor pyroxenite and gabbro with serpentinized and steatized equivalents also intrude the Cache Creek Belt. The Trembleur ultramafic intrusions have been interpreted to represent part of a large and once continuous ophiolite complex that has been deformed and dismembered by subsequent intrusions, folding and faulting. The area covered by and surrounding the claim groups of the Nickel Project had surficial geological mapping completed by the GSC in 1996, and bedrock regional mapping completed by the BCGS in 1997-1999. See Figures 6, 7 and 8 – Geology Maps for HN4 and N100, HN4 and Nickel 100 Claim Groups of the Nickel Project, respectively, taken from BC MapPlace with the geology legend appearing in Table 5.

Table 5 - Nickel Project Area Geological Legend to Accompany Figures 6, 7 and 8

OVERLAP ASSEMBLAGES

Early Cretaceous

Mitchell Range Intrusions: granodiorite intrusive rocks

STIKINE TERRANE

Middle Jurassic

Spike Peak Intrusive Suite: quartz dioritic intrusive rocks

Late Triassic

Takla Group

basaltic volcanic rocks

mudstone, siltstone, shale, fine clastic sedimentary rocks

CACHE CREEK TERRANE

SITLIKA ASSEMBLAGE

Late Triassic to Early Jurassic

clastic sedimentary rocks

CACHE CREEK COMPLEX

Permian to Triassic

North Arm Succession

Rubyrock Intrusive Complex: greenstone, greenschist metamorphic rocks, gabbroic to dioritic intrusive rocks

Pennsylvanian to Triassic

Trembleur Ultramafic Unit

carbonate-talc altered ultramafic rocks

variably serpentinized ultramafic rocks

serpentinized ultramafic rocks

ultramafic rocks undifferentiated

Sowchea Succession

undifferentiated sedimentary rocks

mudstone, siltstone, shale, fine clastic sedimentary rocks

Faults

Fault

Normal Fault

Thrust

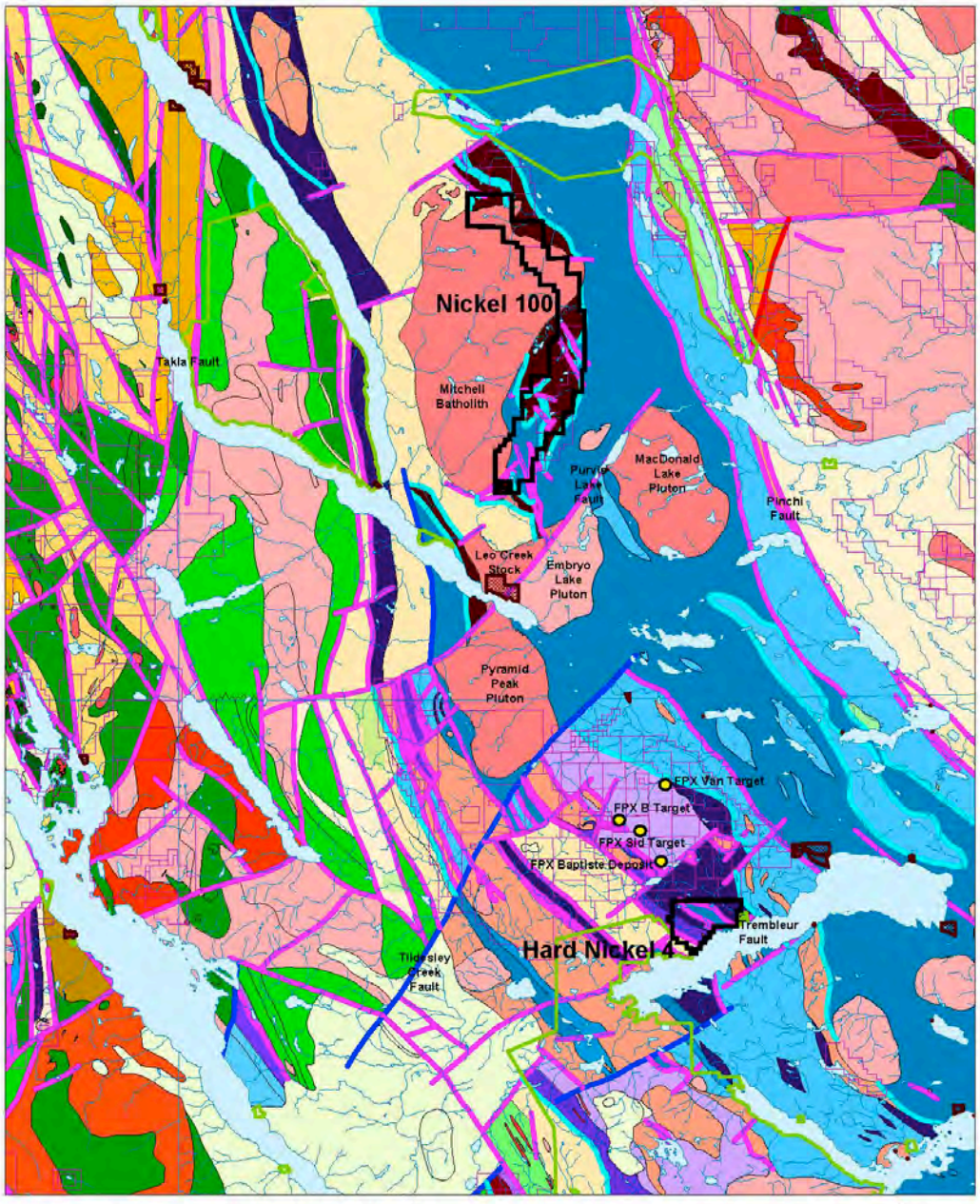

Figure 6

See Table 5 for Geology Legend from BC MapPlace BCGS Current Geology

HN4 & N100 Claim Groups of the Nickel Project Geology Map

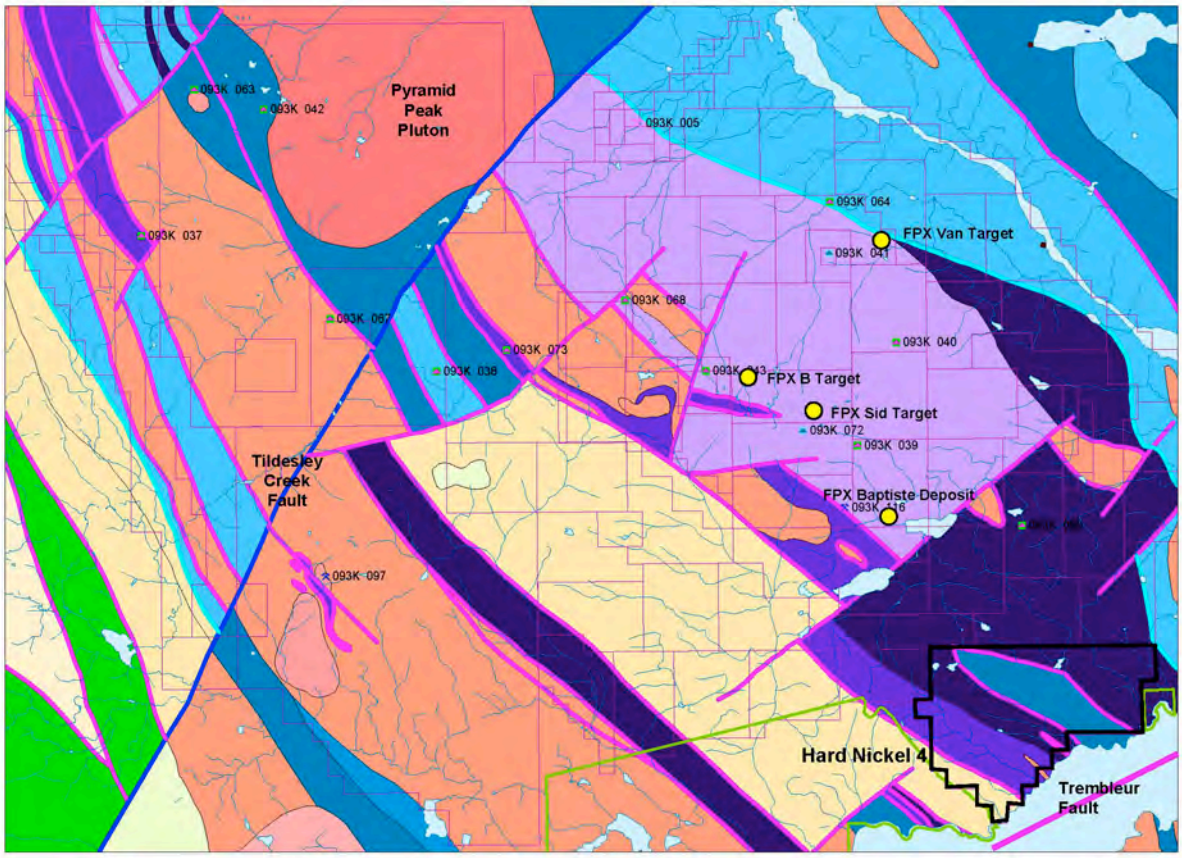

Figure 7

See Table 5 for Geology Legend from BC MapPlace BCGS Current Geology

The northwesterly-trending belt of Cache Creek Group rocks is bordered on the east by the Pinchi Fault and Upper Triassic Takla Group andesites, basaltic flows, tuffs, breccias and agglomerates with interbedded conglomerate, shale, greywacke and limestone. On the west, the Cache Creek Group Belt is bounded by the Takla Fault, an east-dipping zone which is up to 5 km wide and contains a melange of serpentine and greenstone. The melange is adjacent to Triassic metamorphosed pyroclastic rock, basalt, rhyolite, greywacke and argillite of the Sitlika Assemblage.

Between the Pinchi Fault and the Takla Fault, the predominant units of the Cache Creek Group of chert, phyllite, argillite and greenstone with minor greywacke and limestone are highly deformed. Three deformational periods have been recognized in the Cache Creek Group which has been metamorphosed to lower greenschist facies. The oldest structures are a prominent foliation that parallels compositional layering and trends east-west, marking the axial planes of isoclinal folds. A later structure consists of chevron folds which trend north-south with axial planes dipping moderately westwards. The youngest structures are northeast-southwest trending strike-slip faults including the Purvis Lake, Tildesley Creek and Trembleur Lake faults which offset the Trembleur ultramafic intrusions.

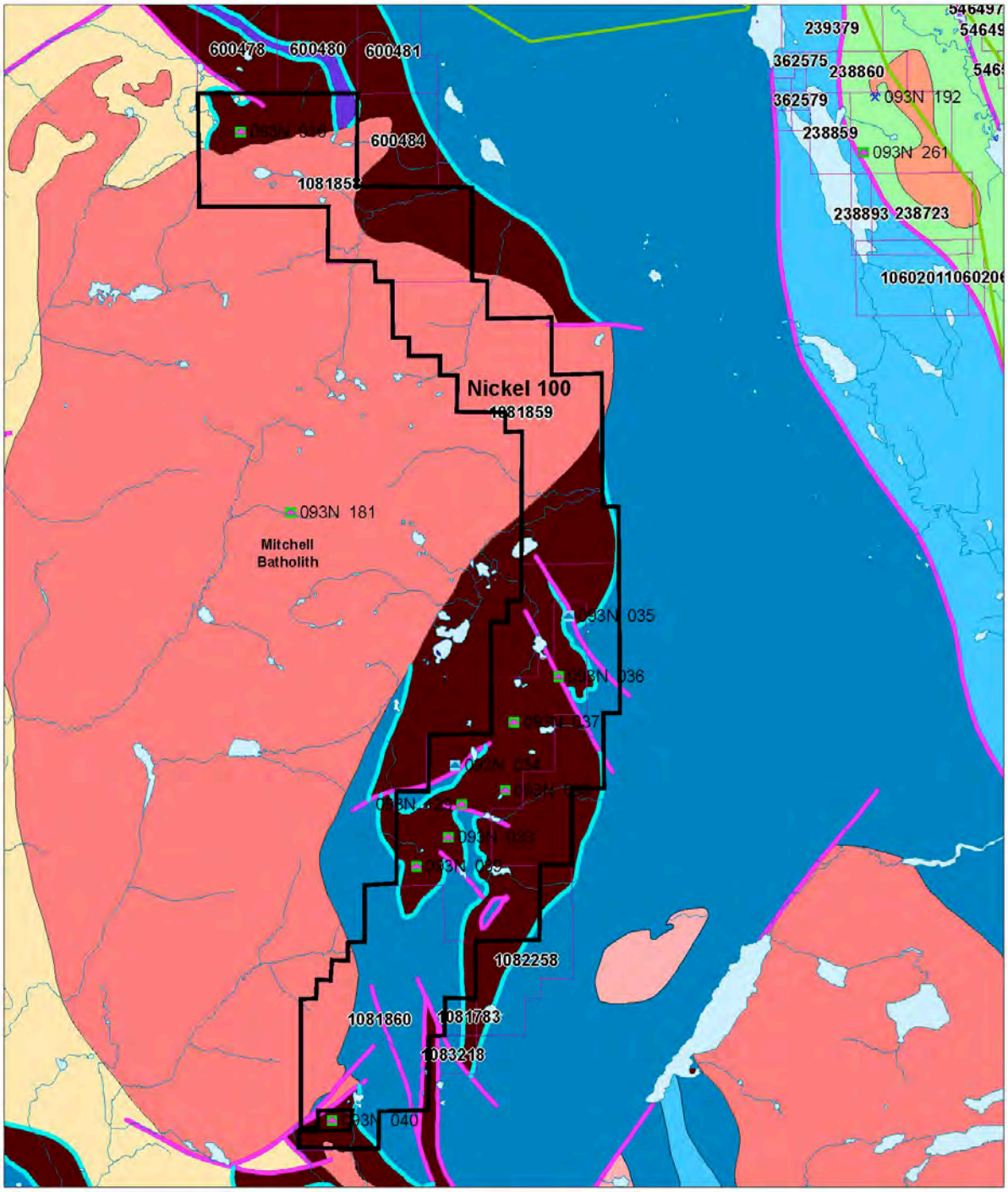

Figure 8

See Table 5 for Geology Legend from BC MapPlace BCGS Current Geology

Nickel 100 (N100) Claims Geology Map

The area of the Hard Nickel 4 claim group is underlain by an east-dipping phyllite and volcanic units of the Cache Creek complex, fragmented and serpentinized harzburgite and dunite sill-like bodies of the Trembleur ultramafic unit and younger gabbro, diorite and diabase stocks and dikes of the Rubyrock Intrusive complex immediately northwest of the Trembleur Lake Fault. This includes most of both limbs of steeply-dipping, gently northwest-plunging folded and fragmented sill-like bodies of the Trembleur ultramafic unit.

The area of the Nickel 100 claim group is underlain by a similar folded and fragmented sequence of rocks as the Hard Nickel 4 claim group, but has been truncated to the northwest by the Mitchell Batholith, a Cretaceous age granodiorite stock. This includes a large, folded and fragmented sill-like body of the Trembleur ultramafic unit.

The presence of nickel mineralization as awaruite (Ni_2Fe to Ni_3Fe) and nickeliferous sulphides in serpentinized dunite was first documented in the Mount Sidney Williams area in 1982 by P.J. Whittaker using petrographic studies in his PhD thesis. In 1995 J. Payne of Vancouver Petrographics Ltd. on behalf of Hera Resources Inc. used a scanning electron microscope to identify nickel sulphide minerals heazlewoodite (Ni_3S_2), bravoite ($(Fe,Ni)S_2$) and possibly siegenite ($(Ni,Co)_3S_4$, along with nickel-iron (awaruite?), magnetite (Fe_3O_4) and chromite ($FeCr_2O_4$) in serpentinized ultramafic rock samples from the Mount Sidney Williams area. The presence of awaruite, nickel sulphides and magnetite were confirmed in 1996 by petrographic work completed by C. Leitch of Vancouver Petrographics Ltd. on behalf of First Point Capital Corp. on re-sampled drill core from a 1994 drilling program targeting gold mineralization at the Lower and Oro zones in the Mount Sidney Williams area, and also from rock samples taken at the B Zone and Baptiste Deposit on the adjacent property now held by FPX Nickel Corp.

The geological process of serpentinization of ultramafic rocks creates magnetite along with awaruite and nickel sulphide minerals. Therefore, since both magnetite and awaruite are magnetic minerals, high magnetic susceptibility can be used to help target awaruite and any spatially associated nickel sulphide mineralization both at regional and projects scales. Sulphide minerals are also electrically conductive, so high conductivity can be used to help target nickel sulphide minerals and any spatially associated awaruite mineralization both at regional and project scales.

Most of BC is covered by GSC regional aeromagnetic coverage, which is displayed in BC MapPlace, used to generate Figures 9, 10 and 11 – Magnetic Maps for Nickel Project, Hard Nickel claims and Nickel 100 claims, respectively. Between 2008 and 2010 as part of the QUEST-West project Geoscience BC completed regional aeromagnetic, electromagnetic and aerogravity surveys and geophysical data modeling (see Table 3) covering and surrounding the claim groups of the Nickel Project. This data and selected map products are available through Geoscience BC's website and may be useful for directly targeting magnetic and conductive mineralization on the Nickel Project.

In 2008 and 2009, as part of the QUEST and QUEST-West projects Geoscience BC completed regional geochemistry work including re-analyses of previously sampled archived of stream sediments, and new infill sampling of stream sediments and lake sediments and waters covering and surrounding the claim groups of the Nickel Project. This data and selected map products are available through Geoscience BC's website and may be useful for targeting areas of nickel and cobalt mineralization on the Nickel Project.

Most of the historic exploration work completed on the HN4 and N100 claim groups of the Nickel Project targeted commodities other than nickel, including chromite, asbestos, copper and precious

metals. Nickel analyses are available from some of the historic geochemistry work and locally display broad areas of consistently elevated values of nickel, along with cobalt and/or chromium from all media types sampled. However, it is not known what proportions of the nickel values obtained from the various sampled media taken from different locations on the HN4 and N100 claim groups of the Nickel Project claims consists of awaruite, nickel sulphides and/or other modes of occurrence. This is because all historical analyses for nickel were done using ICP methods only.

The mineral awaruite is both highly magnetic and very dense, and is therefore amenable to concentration by mechanical processes including magnetic and gravity separation. This highly magnetic aspect of its mineral properties also allows the awaruite content of a nickel-bearing sample to be determined by combining two simple, industry-standard analytical methods: whole rock analysis for nickel oxide (NiO) and the Davis Tube Method for magnetic mineral separation. The awaruite content of a sample is expressed as Davis Tube Recoverable (DTR) nickel, calculated as follows:

DTR Ni = wt.% NiO x 0.7858 x wt. magnetic fraction / (wt. magnetic fraction + wt. non-magnetic fraction)

The remaining nickel content of a sample can be determined by subtracting the DTR Ni content from the total Ni assay using industry-standard ICP analysis, and could consist of nickel sulphide and/or nickel silicate minerals. The sulphur content of a sample can be determined using the industry-standard LECO method, which can be used to estimate the amount of sulphide minerals present if any, including nickel sulphides. If present nickel sulphide minerals can be identified optically using polished thin sections, scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and/or automated commercial mineralogy technologies. If sulphur is absent any nickel present other than DTR Ni in a sample is probably occurring in silicate minerals.

Future exploration work targeting awaruite and nickel sulphide mineralization on the HN4 and N100 claim groups of the Nickel Project can utilize new geoscience data and modern exploration technology which was not available at the time most of the historic exploration work was completed in the project area. Although most of the historical exploration work targeted commodities other than nickel, much of the data can be digitally recompiled, presented and utilized to help save considerable time and effort and to help maximize success in future exploration programs.

Deposit Types

Mineralization types documented or suggested in the areas covered by the HN4 and N100 claim groups of the Nickel Project may include the following, with reference to appropriate BC Mineral Deposit Profiles (with codes) or if absent USGS Mineral Deposit Models (with codes):

- Podiform chromite (M03) within the Trembleur ultramafic intrusions
- Ultramafic-hosted asbestos (M06) within serpentinized Trembleur ultramafic intrusions
- Jade (Q01) within serpentinized Trembleur ultramafic intrusions
- Au-Quartz Veins (I01) within listwanite alteration zones in the Trembleur ultramafic intrusions
- Dunitic nickel-copper (USGS 6b) or Limassol Forest Co-Ni (USGS 8c) within serpentinized Trembleur ultramafic intrusions

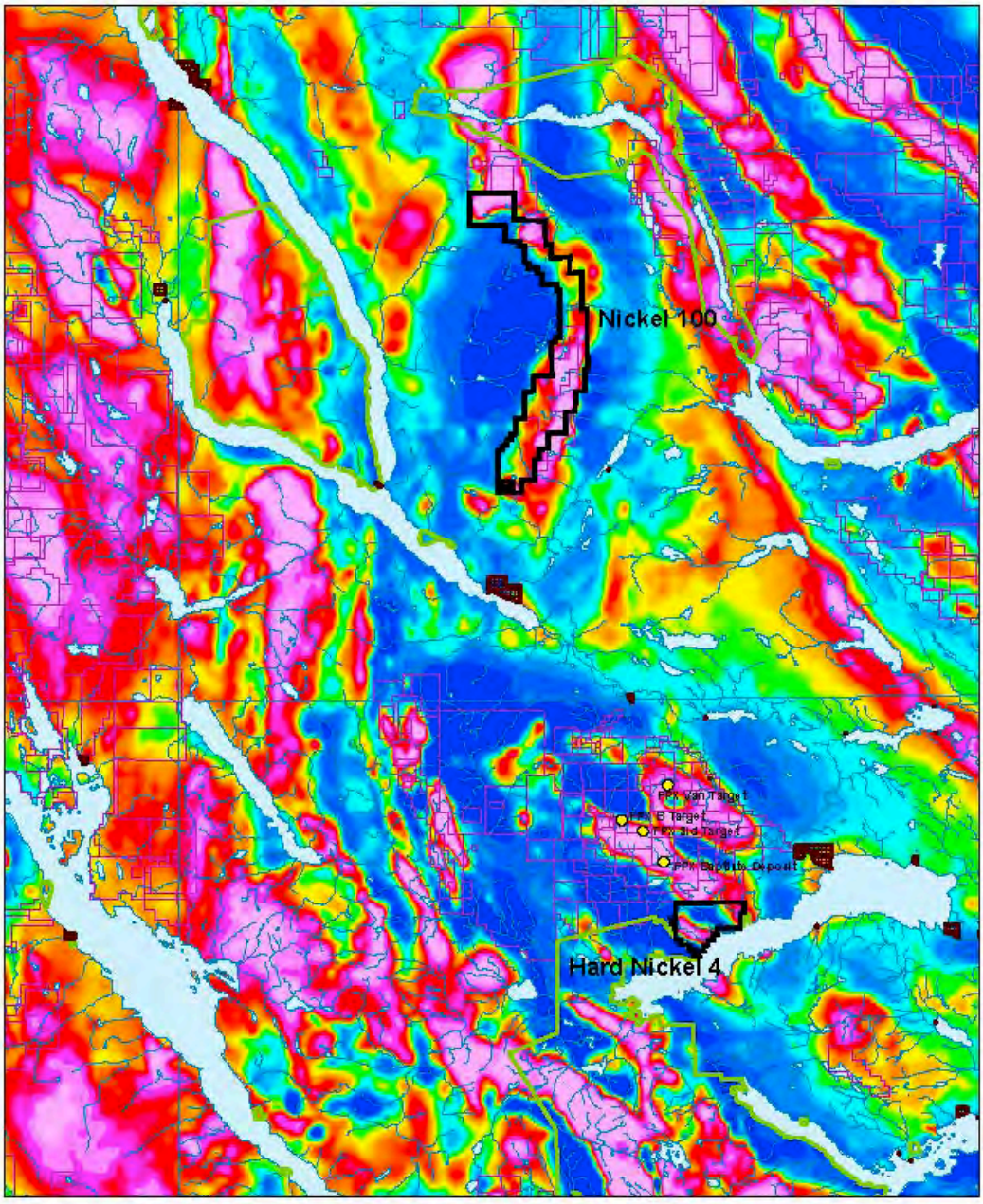

Figure 9

Colour gridded Residual Total Magnetic Field from BC MapPlace

SCALE 1 : 500,000

10 0 10 20 30

KILOMETERS

N

HN4 & N100 Claim Groups of the Nickel Project Magnetic Map

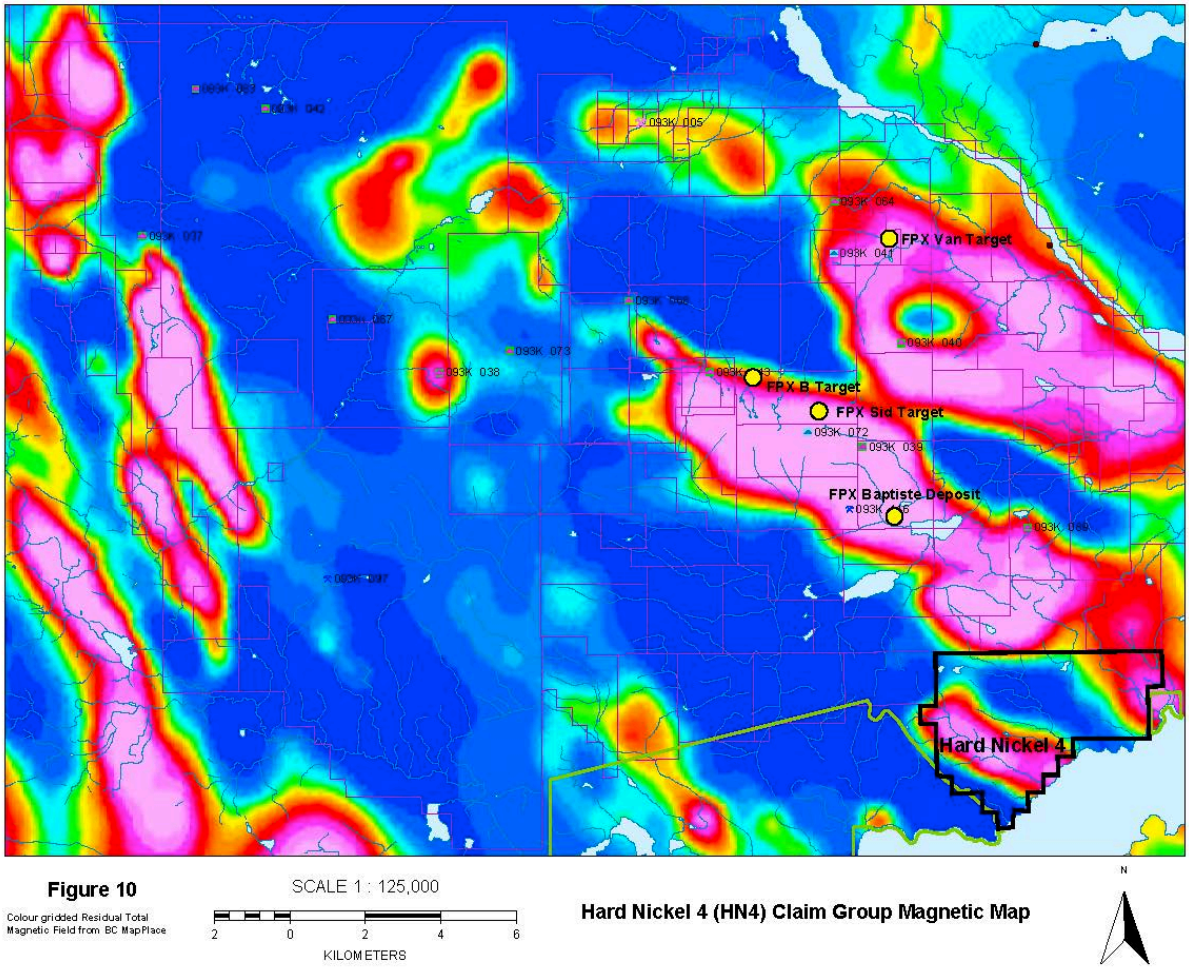

Figure 10

Colour gridded Residual Total Magnetic Field from BC MapPlace

Hard Nickel 4 (HN4) Claim Group Magnetic Map

The Nickel 100 claim group covers nine chromite occurrences, as documented in BC MINFILE occurrences listed in Table 4, of which three are prospects and six are showings, but all are too small to justify any further exploration work.

Exploration work targeting nickel mineralization occurring on the claims of the Nickel Project is at an early stage, and mineral deposit models and profiles containing nickel primarily as awaruite have not yet been developed by agencies such as USGS and BCGS, probably because no such deposits have yet been mined. The USGS's models 6b and 8c are the closest yet developed to describing awaruite nickel deposits, and those models should be considered in exploration programs on the Nickel Project.

Other advanced exploration and development projects targeting awaruite nickel include Magneto Investments Limited Partnership's Dumont deposit in Quebec, and FPX Nickel Corp.'s Decar project located adjacent to the claims of the Nickel Project. In 2017, the technical paper "Regional Metallogeny and Genesis of a New Deposit Type – Disseminated Awaruite (Ni_3Fe) Mineralization Hosted in the Cache Creek Terrane" by R. Britten of First Point Minerals Corp. was published in Economic Geology. This paper should also be considered in exploration programs on the Nickel Project.

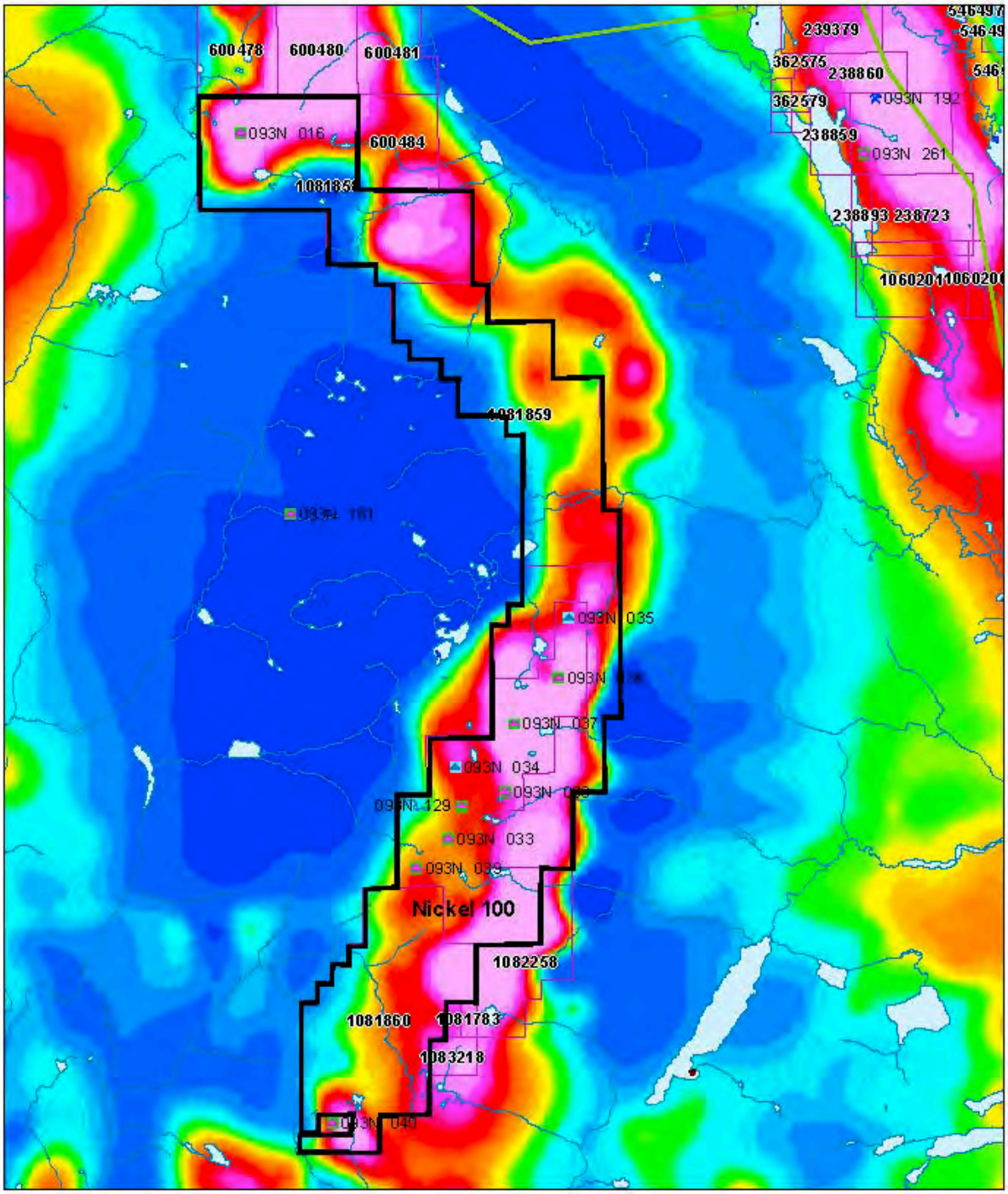

Figure 11

Colour Gridded Residual Total Magnetic Field from BC MapPlace

Nickel 100 (N100) Claim Group Magnetic Map

Exploration

Surge Battery Metals Inc. has not conducted any exploration on the Project as of the effective date of this report.

Nickel Rock Resources Inc. completed work on the Nickel 100 claim block between July 20th and July 30th, and September 20 – 28th, 2021. The work consisted of helicopter access rock sampling and prospecting where fifty four rock samples were collected from alpine outcrops throughout the claim block, focusing on magnetic anomalies. As well 142 soil samples were collected in the northern portion of the claim over a northwest trending magnetic anomaly. At the time of this report no analytical assay data for the N100 soils have been received. Rock and soil samples are displayed in Figure 12 below.

Analytical rocks results from this initial program on the Nickel 100 claim block confirm the presence of nickel bearing ultramafic rock units with numerous samples returning greater than 1000 ppm Ni. Future testing will be undergone to determine if the nickel present in these samples is awaruite bearing.

Nickel Rock Resources Inc completed work on the Hard Nickel 4 claim from June 10 – 17th, and September 26 – September 30th, 2021. The Hard Nickel 4 claim is dominated by a variety of highly-altered ultramafic rocks, primarily listwanite. Listwanite outcrops are pervasively altered, contain localized mineralization occurring as emerald-green fuchsite, a chrome mica, dark-green annabergite Ni-arsenate, with minor zones of heavily serpentinized peridotite to serpentinite. Listwanite is most mineralized with the appearance of quartz-carbonate veining occurring proximal. Small outcrops of unmineralized meta-basalt and mudstone were encountered. Fifty rock samples and 222 B-horizon soil samples were collected throughout the claim. At the time of this report assay data from 76 soil samples are still outstanding. Rock and soil samples are displayed in Figure 13 below.

The initial soil sampling program on the Hard Nickel 4 claim block indicates a moderate to strong nickel in soil anomaly on the north peripheral side of the northwest trending magnetic anomaly along with numerous rock samples of ultramafic lithologies returning greater than 1000 ppm Ni. Future testing will be undergone to determine if the nickel present in these samples is awaruite bearing.

Rock samples were subjected to portable X-ray fluorescence (pXRF) in the field, with the highest select listwanite samples collected from the Hard Nickel Four claim yielding 40,000 ppm (4%) Ni and anomalous Cr values. It should be noted that values read from the pXRF are preliminary and do not necessarily reflect bulk litho-geochemistry and mineralization of the rock.

Soil samples were taken from both claim blocks along pre planned lines with 50 meter spaced samples. Approximately 500 grams of B-horizon material was taken using a Dutch auger and placed in a kraft soil bag and sealed shut. Sample numbers were written on the sample bag, sample information including ID, coordinates, depth, colour were recorded in a notebook and digitized. Flagging with sample ID was left at the location of the soil sample. Rock samples were taken from surface out crops and sub crops. Approximately 800 grams of rock material was placed in a poly sample bag with a sample tag then sealed shut. Sample numbers were written on the sample bag, sample information including ID, rock descriptions and coordinates were recorded in a notebook and digitized. Flagging with sample ID was left at the location of the rock sample. A duplicate of each rock sample was taken and placed in a separate bag with identical sample number and remain stored in Smithers BC for future mineralogical testing. The rock samples should be considered of good quality and representative of the lithologies and mineralization present on the property.

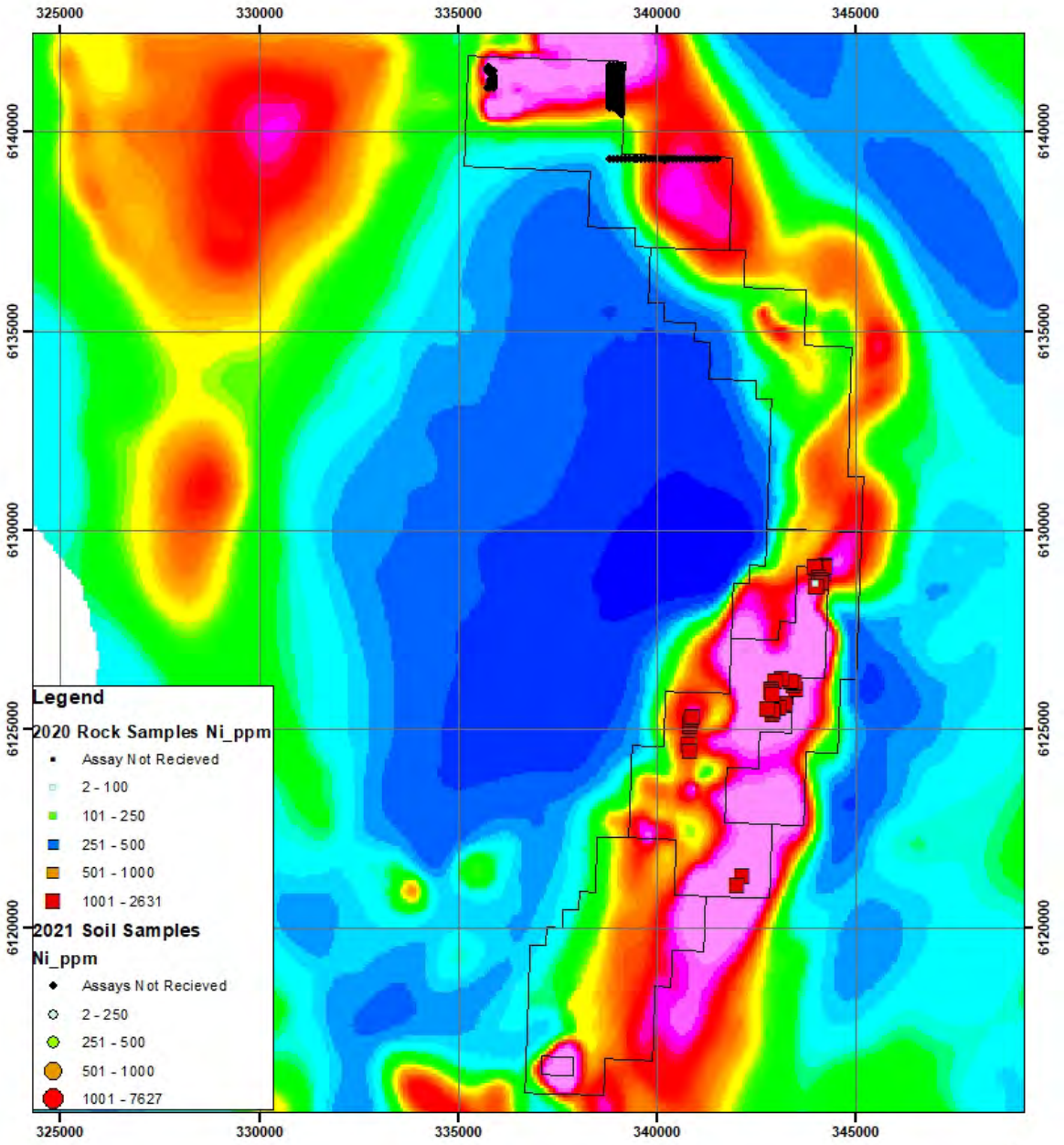

Figure 12

Colour Gridded Residual Total Magnetic Field from BC Map Place

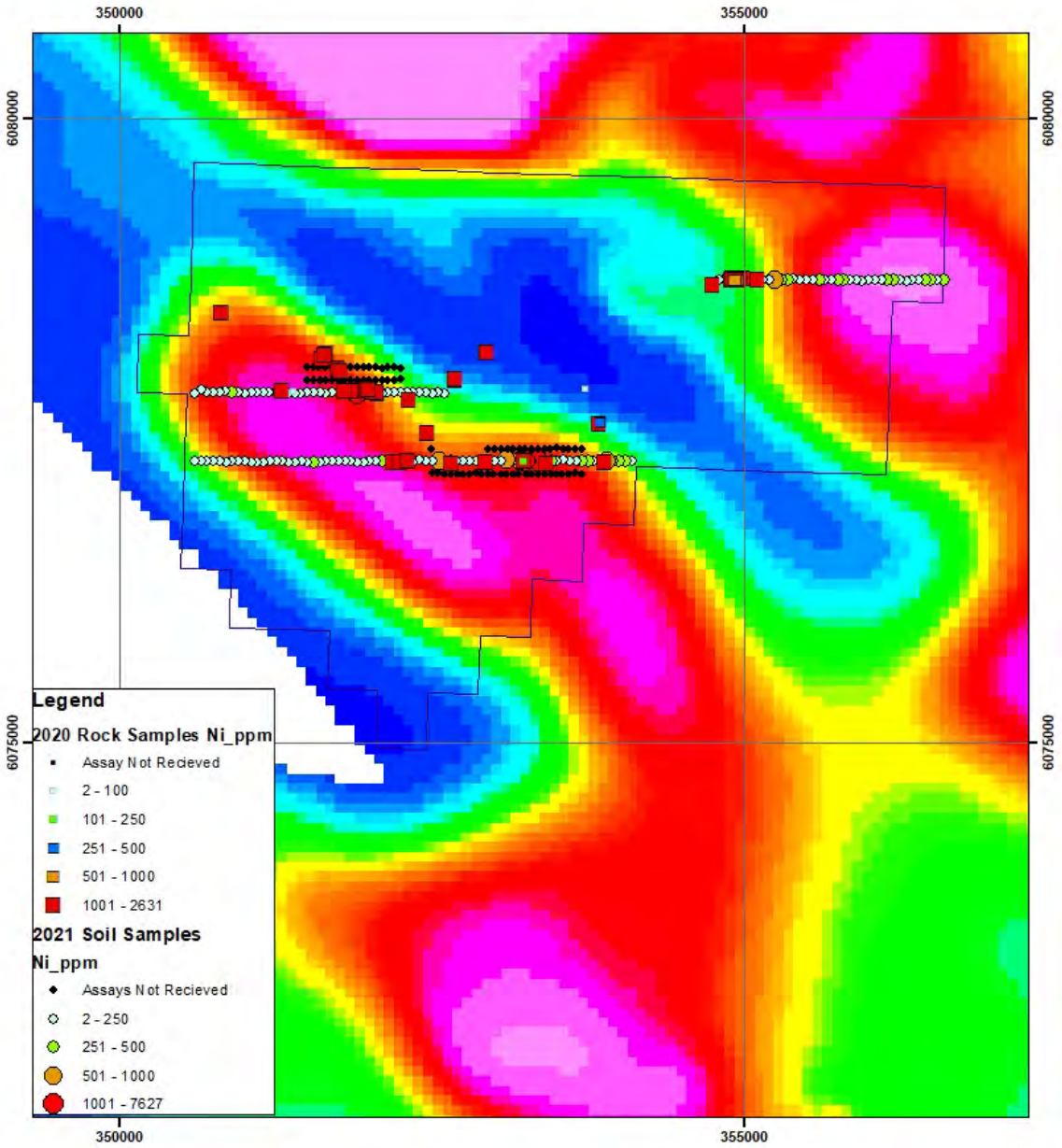

Figure 13

Colour Gridded Residual Total Magnetic Field from BC Map Place

Hard Nickel 4 (HN4) Claim Group 2021 Rock and Soil Samples

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The results from the 2021 work program are indicative of nickel bearing ultramafic lithologies present on both the Nickel 100 and Hard Nickel 4 claim blocks. Future work is recommended, including mineralogical testing to determine if the nickel present in rock samples is contained in awaruite, sulphides or silicate minerals.

Drilling

Not applicable. No drilling has been completed by, or on behalf of the issuer.

Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Surge Battery Metals Inc. has not conducted any sampling on the Project as of the date of this report.

All rock samples collected by Nickel Rock Resources Inc. included one geochemical sample and one duplicate sample listed under the same sample ID for storage, further mineralogical testing and quality control and quality assurance. Rock samples were taken from outcrop and placed in a poly-ore bag with a sample identification tag. Location and geological data were recorded for each rock sample. Soil samples were taken using either a dutch auger or shovel. B-horizon material was placed in a kraft soil bag and sample locations were recorded using hand held GPS at each sample site. Rock samples placed in poly ore bags were sealed shut with a zip tie. Kraft soil sample bags were secured shut by folding the bags and tying them shut. Both rock and soil samples were then placed in larger rice bags, which were labeled and sealed shut with a zip tie and a uniquely numbered security tag. The rice bags were then placed into larger mega bags, placed on a pallet, and delivered to Bandstra Transportation Systems Ltd. in Smithers B.C. to be shipped directly to SGS Canada Inc. in Burnaby B.C. Chain of custody was recorded for each sample shipment.

All samples were received by SGS Canada Inc. in Burnaby, B.C., an independent analytical laboratory with an accredited ISO 9001 certification. Soil samples were submitted for screening to -80 mesh (180 µm) and processing with aqua regia digestion followed by 34-element analysis using ICP-OES. Rock samples were submitted for crushing to 75% passing 2mm, riffle splitting 250g and pulverization of the split to better than 85% passing 105 microns, and processing with four acid digestion followed by analysis using ICP-OES.

QA/QC procedures undertaken by Nickel Rock consisted of 5% QA/QC samples including a certified blank and certified reference (CDN-ME-1309) with a value of 0.191% Ni.

It is the authors opinion that the adequacy of the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures fulfills and exceeds best practices and will result in accurate and reliable data.

Data Verification

The authors have reviewed historic assessment reports and analyzed the sample procedures and analytical quality control measures, and it is the authors' opinions that the sample preparation, security

measures taken and analytical procedures were adequate to evaluate and confirm the presence of mineralization detailed in this report.

As well the co-author Jim Hutter, completed site visits on October 14th, 2021 to visually confirm the access to the property, the presence of historic workings and to assess the area for a future exploration program. The co-author visited the two claim blocks of the Property via helicopter from Smithers, BC. The co-author confirmed the presence of mapped altered ultramafic rocks on the claim blocks and collected 4 rock samples, including 2 each from Nickel 100 and Hard Nickel 4 claim groups. Table 6 below details sample coordinates, descriptions and Nickel (Ni) values and Chromium (Cr) from XRF.

Table 6 – Sample Details from October 14, 2021 Site Visit

Claim Block	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Description	XRF Ni_ppm	XRF Cr ppm
Nickel 100	25951	342549	6121433	1726	carbonate-altered mafic intrusive	2162	346
Nickel 100	25052	342547	6121430	1722	serpentinized ultramafic	880	1005
Hard Nickel 4	25954	352692	6078600	1013	carbonate-veined ultramafic	2097	2725
Hard Nickel 4	25955	352705	6078607	1016	carbonate-talc altered ultramafic	2598	1941

All rock samples collected include one geochemical sample and one duplicate sample listed under the same sample ID for storage, further mineralogical testing and quality control and quality assurance.

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Not applicable.

Mineral Resource Estimates

Not applicable.

Adjacent Properties

The two non-contiguous HN4 and N100 claim groups of the Nickel Project have several adjacent properties along their boundaries. By far the most significant of these adjacent properties is FPX Nickel Corp.'s large Decar Nickel Project which lies adjacent to and immediately north of the Hard Nickel 4 claim group. According to BC MINFILE, the claims of the Decar Nickel Project cover seven BC MINFILE occurrences. Since 2008, FPX Nickel Corp. and predecessor First Point Minerals Inc. explored the area of the Decar Nickel Project culminating in the discovery of the Baptiste Nickel Deposit and three other nickel targets on the property: Van, Sid and B. See FPX Nickel's website https://fpxnickel.com/ for current information and Figures 6, 7, 9, and 10 of this report for geology and magnetic maps showing

the approximate locations of the Baptiste deposit and the other targets relative to the Nickel Project claims groups. The Hard Nickel 4 claim group is partially underlain by similar geology including the Trembleur Ultramafic Unit, and cover areas of similar high magnetic response as the Decar Nickel Property. To date the authors have been unable to verify the location and nature of mineralization on adjacent properties, which is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Nickel Project or the HN4 and N100 claim groups acquired by Surge Battery Metals Inc.

Other Relevant Data and Information

To the author's best knowledge, all the relevant data and information has been provided in the preceding text.

Interpretation and Conclusions

The HN4 and N100 claim groups of the Nickel Project consists of two non-contiguous mineral claims groups held by Nickel Rock Resources Inc. either directly or through two separate agreements. The exploration stage project is located in the Takla Lake area of central British Columbia, partially adjacent to FPX Nickel Corp.'s Decar Nickel Project. The Decar Nickel Project is an advanced project targeting awaruite, a nickel-iron alloy mineral, hosted by serpentinized ultramafic intrusive rocks of the Trembleur Ultramafic Unit within the Permian to Triassic age Cache Creek Complex.

All the claim groups of the project are partially underlain by variably serpentinized ultramafic intrusive rocks of the Trembleur Ultramafic Unit. Metallic mineralization discovered to date on the project includes nickel, cobalt and chromium, and some of the nickel mineralization occurs as the nickel-iron alloy awaruite, and as sulphide minerals including heazlewoodite, bravoite and siegenite. The principal target on the project is nickel occurring as awaruite, but at the exploration stage all other styles of mineralization should be considered. As with most early-stage exploration projects, the greatest risk and uncertainty in the Nickel Project is the ability to establish continuity and economic grades and dimensions of recoverable mineralization. Ongoing work at FPX's nearby Baptiste Deposit and their surrounding Decar Nickel Project should be closely monitored to help identify and utilize appropriate strategies and synergies applicable to the Nickel Project.

The area of the claim groups of the project were included in Geoscience BC's QUEST and QUEST-West projects, including multiparameter regional geophysical surveys, and regional stream sediment re-analyses and data compilations between 2008 and 2009. R. Britten's technical paper "Regional Metallogeny and Genesis of a New Deposit Type – Disseminated Awaruite (Ni_3Fe) Mineralization Hosted in the Cache Creek Terrane published in 2017 in Economic Geology should be utilized as an interim mineral deposit model or profile for the Nickel Project. This modern exploration framework will be very useful for optimizing success in future exploration programs on the HN4 and N100 claim groups of the Nickel Project. The HN4 and N100 claim groups of the Nickel Project are worthy of phased, systematic exploration programs designed and implemented to delineate areas with known or high probability metallic nickel mineralization, and to discover new areas of similar mineralization.

Recommendations

The recommended work program for the HN4 and N100 Claim Groups of the Nickel Project is $200,000, including $125,000 in Phase 1, Year 1, and $75,000 in Phase 2, Year 2, as outlined in Table 7:

Table 7 – Hard Nickel 4 & Nickel 100 Claim Groups Proposed Work Program

Claim Group	Item and Phase	Item Description	Scheduling	Units	No.	Unit Cost	Item Cost
Hard Nickel 4	Field Program	Rock, Soil sampling	year 1 quarter 2,3	months	0.25	$ 80,000	$ 20,000
Hard Nickel 4	Mineralogy	Rocks	year 1 quarter 2,3	samples	30	$ 500	$ 15,000
Hard Nickel 4	Geochemistry	Rocks, Soils	year 1 quarter 2,3	samples	150	$ 100	$ 15,000
Hard Nickel 4	Reports	Assessment, Corporate	year 1 quarter 4	months	0.5	$ 25,000	$ 12,500
Subtotal HN 4	**Phase 1**	**Hard Nickel 4**					**$ 62,500**
Nickel 100	Field Program	Rock, Soil sampling	year 1 quarter 3	months	0.25	$ 100,000	$ 25,000
Nickel 100	Mineralogy	Rocks	year 1 quarter 3	samples	20	$ 500	$ 10,000
Nickel 100	Geochemistry	Rocks, Soils	year 1 quarter 3	samples	150	$ 100	$ 15,000
Nickel 100	Reports	Assessment, Corporate	year 1 quarter 4	months	0.5	$ 25,000	$ 12,500
Subtotal N 100	**Phase 1**	**Nickel 100**					**$ 62,500**
Total HN4 & N100	**Phase 1**		**Year 1**				**$ 125,000**
HN4 & N100	Field Program	Rock, Soil sampling	year 2 quarter 2,3	months	0.25	$ 100,000	$ 25,000
HN4 & N100	Mineralogy	Rocks	year 2 quarter 3	samples	50	$ 500	$ 25,000
HN4 & N100	Geochemistry	Rocks, Soils	year 2 quarter 2,3	samples	150	$ 100	$ 15,000
HN4 & N100	Reports	Assessment, Corporate	year 2 quarter 4	months	0.5	$ 20,000	$ 10,000
Total HN4 & N100	**Phase 2**	**Hard Nickel 4, Nickel 100**	**Year 2**				**$ 75,000**
	Phase 1 and 2		**Years 1 & 2**				**$ 200,000**

Phase 1 field work programs will primarily involve widely-spaced, GPS grid-controlled rock outcrop or sub-crop along with soil sampling over target areas and favourable trends of high values in target and indicator elements on the two claim groups of the Nickel Project. It is anticipated that the field programs on the Nickel 100 claims will require helicopter access and support, and that the Hard Nickel 4 claim can be accessed by roads. All field programs will require snow-free conditions, which for areas at higher elevations at the Nickel 100 claim group should occur during the 3rd quarter.

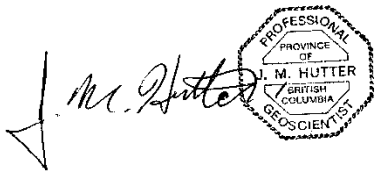
Phase 1 geochemistry work on rock and soil samples will require appropriate analytical methods to detect awaruite mineralization, including Davis Tube and Whole Rock analyses, as well as multi-element ICP geochemistry, plus saving of all analytical pulps and rejects for the life span of the project. Mineralogy work on selected rock samples will be required to confirm and/or identify awaruite and nickel sulphides mineralization, and may include polished thin section and/or automated mineralogy. It is anticipated that all geochemistry and mineralogy work will be completed in the 4th quarter of Year 1.

Phase 1 reporting will include a NI43-101 corporate technical report for Nickel Project, along with two separate technical mineral title assessment reports, one for each of the two claims groups. Mineral title management for the Project claims will need to be completed by an authorized agent for the title holders prior to their respective claim expiry dates. It is anticipated that all mineral title assessment filings, and technical and assessment reports will be completed by the end of the 4th quarter of Year 1.

Phase 2 work in Year 2 will consist of follow-up work from any favourable results obtained in Phase 1.

Date and Signature Page

This report is effective as of the 27th Day of October, 2021.



November 15, 2021

James Hutter, P.Geo. Date

J. Houle

November 15, 2021

Jacques Houle, P.Eng. Date

Certificate of Qualified Person

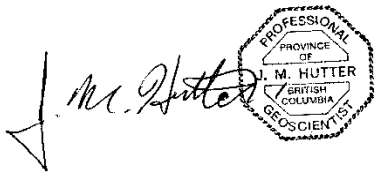
James M. Hutter, P.Geo.

This certificate applies to NI43-101 Technical Report for HN4 & N100 Claim Groups of the Nickel Project prepared for Surge Battery Metals Inc. effective as of October 27, 2021.

I, James M. Hutter, P. Geo., do hereby certify that:

1) I am a consulting geologist with an office at 4407 Alfred Avenue, Smithers, BC, Canada;
2) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, in 1976, with a BSc in Geology.
3) I am a Professional Geoscientist in good standing with Engineers and Geoscientists BC registration number 19247; EGBC permit to practice number 1002278.
4) I have practiced my profession since 1976 as a geologist/senior geologist and I have extensive experience with exploration for and the evaluation of polymetallic and gold vein deposits, magmatic Ni-Cu-precious metal massive sulphide deposits, porphyry copper ± molybdenum ± gold deposits, porphyry molybdenum ± tungsten deposits, mostly in British Columbia. My experience includes project management, drilling program design and management, exploration program design and management, drilling supervision, permitting management, project evaluation;
5) I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101 and this technical report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1;
6) I, as the qualified person, am independent of the issuer as defined in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101;
7) I have attended the property on October 14, 2021
8) I am responsible for all sections of this report.
9) I have had no previous involvement with the mineral property in question;
10) I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the technical report that is not reflected in the technical report, and that this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading;
11) I consent to the filing of the technical report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the technical report;
12) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and this technical report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101and Form 43-101F1 guidelines.

Signed this 15th Day of November, 2021.



James M. Hutter, P.Geo

Certificate of Qualified Person

Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

This certificate applies to NI43-101 Technical Report for HN4 & N100 Claim Groups of the Nickel Project prepared for Surge Battery Metals Inc. effective as of October 27, 2021.

I, Jacques Houle, P.Eng. do hereby certify that:

1. I am sole proprietor of the consulting business Jacques Houle P.Eng. Mineral Exploration Consulting, 6552 Peregrine Road, Nanaimo, British Columbia, Canada, V9V 1P8.
2. I graduated from the University of Toronto with a B.A.Sc. in Geological Engineering – Mineral Exploration Option in 1978.
3. I am a Licensed Professional Engineer in good standing as a member of the Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (License #25107; Permit to Practice # 1000227).
4. I have practised my profession continuously for 43 years. I have worked as a geologist on many different mineral exploration, mine geology and resource estimation projects. This included ultramafic hosted mineralization as follows: a talc-magnesite deposit in Ontario, a copper deposit in BC, and co-authoring a technical paper on nickel-copper-PGE mineralization in BC.
5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in the National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, membership in a professional association (as defined in NI43-101) and past work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am independent of the title holders and the company as described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I am entirely responsible as co-author for all aspects of the Technical Report.
8. I have not personally visited the property.
9. I have prior involvement with the property as co-author of a Technical Report dated January 21, 2021 for Nickel Rock Resources Inc.
10. I have read NI 43-101 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with this instrument.
11. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed this 15th Day of November, 2021.

J. Houle

Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

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Definitions

alloy	a combination of metals or metals combined with one or more other elements
arsenopyrite	an iron arsenic sulphide mineral with composition FeAsS
asbestos	one of six naturally occurring silicate minerals composed of long and thin fibrous crystals
awaruite	a naturally occurring alloy of nickel and iron with composition from Ni_2Fe to Ni_3Fe
bravoite	a nickel bearing mineral variety of pyrite (FeS_2) with composition $(Fe,Ni)S_2$
carbonate	a mineral containing CO_3 such as calcite $CaCO_3$, dolomite $CaMgCO_3$, magnesite $MgCO_3$
cell claim	title granted in BC for mineral or placer rights over an area through on-line selection
chalcopyrite	a copper iron sulphide mineral with composition $CuFeS_2$
dunite	an igneous intrusive ultramafic rock composed of greater than 90% olivine
FMC	Free Miners Certificate required to acquire and manage mineral or placer titles in BC
harzburgite	an igneous intrusive ultramafic rock composed mostly of olivine and orthopyroxene
heazlewoodite	a sulphur-poor nickel sulphide mineral with composition Ni_3S_2
legacy claim	pre-1995 title granted in BC for mineral or placer rights through staking in the field
listwanite	an altered rock formed from carbonatized ultramafic rocks
mariposite	a chromium-rich and silica-rich mineral variety of muscovite mica
MINFILE	mineral occurrence database in BC available on-line at https://minfile.gov.bc.ca/
molybdenite	a molybdenum sulphide mineral with composition MoS_2
ophiolite	a section of oceanic crust and underlying upper mantle that has been uplifted and often emplaced onto continental crust through plate tectonic processes
orthopyroxenite	an igneous intrusive ultramafic rock composed of greater than 90% orthopyroxene
PGE	Platinum Group Elements occurring as metals including platinum, palladium, rhodium, osmium, iridium and ruthenium
peridotite	an igneous intrusive ultramafic rock such as dunite, harzburgite, orthopyroxenite
quartz monzonite	an igneous intrusive felsic rock containing mainly feldspars and 5-20% quartz
serpentinite	a metamorphic rock formed by hydration and oxidation of mafic and ultramafic rocks
siegenite	a cobalt nickel sulphide mineral with composition $(Ni,Co)_3S_4$
talc	a clay mineral composed of hydrated magnesium silicates
ultramafic	an igneous rock containing less than 45% silica, more than 18% magnesia, and high iron

Appendix 1 – Personal Site Inspection Report by Qualified Person

I James Hutter, co-author of NI43-101 Technical Report for the Nickel Project prepared for Nickel Rock Resources Inc. effective as of October 27, 2021, visited, on the 14nd of October, 2021, the Nickel 100 and Hard Nickel 4 claim blocks.

Nickel 100 Claims

The presence of serpentinized ultramafic rocks was verified. The author verified that helicopter access will be necessary for exploration work.

Hard Nickel 4 Claims

The presence of serpentinized ultramafic rocks was verified. The author also verified that logging roads and cut blocks cross cut the claims and much of these claims will be accessible via truck/all terrain vehicle.

Signed this 15th day of November, 2021.

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. M. HUTTER

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James Hutter, P.Geo.