Independent Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate
Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project

Timmins-Cochrane Area
Ontario, Canada

Report Prepared for:

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Report Effective Date: March 16, 2020
Mineral Resource Estimate Effective Date: February 27, 2020
Report Date: April 9, 2020

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Project Number: 594.19.00

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The Report, "Independent Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate, Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project, Ontario, Canada", with an Effective Date of March 16, 2020, was authored by the following:

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Dated: April 9, 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF APPENDICES

1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

At the request of Mr. Mark Selby, Chair and CEO of Canadian company Canada Nickel Company Inc. ("Canada Nickel" or "CNC" or the "Company" or the "issuer"), Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. ("Caracle" or the "Consultant"), a Canadian company, has prepared this maiden mineral resource estimate and technical report as a National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") Mineral Resource Estimate and Technical Report (the "Report") on the Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project (the "Project" or the "Property" or the "Crawford Project"), located in the Timmins-Cochrane Mining camp, about 42 km north of the City of Timmins, Ontario (Figure 2-1).

This Report was prepared as a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate and NI 43-101 Technical Report for Canada Nickel Company Inc. in order to support the public disclosure of Mineral Resources by CNC. Canada Nickel Company is a Canadian based exploration company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") under the trading symbol "CNC" and with its head office at 130 King Street West, Suite 1800, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5X 1E3.

The Effective Date of this Report is March 16, 2020 and the Effective Date of the Mineral Resource Estimate is February 27,2020. The agreement between CNC and Caracle permits CNC to file this Report with Canadian securities regulatory authorities pursuant to NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

This Report has been completed by Dr. Scott Jobin-Bevans and Mr. John Siriunas of Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc., based in Sudbury, Ontario, Canada, and by Mr. Luis Oviedo of Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. and Atticus Chile S.A., based in Santiago, Chile. Dr. Scott Jobin-Bevans, Mr. John Siriunas, and Mr. Luis Oviedo by virtue of their education, experience, and professional association, are each considered to be a Qualified Person ("QP"), as that term is defined in NI 43-101, for this Report. Mr. Siriunas visited the Property on Saturday October 12th, 2019 (one day) and on February 3-4, 2020 (two days), accompanied by CNC personnel.

Dr. Jobin-Bevans is responsible for all sections of this Report, excluding Sections 2.3. Mr. Siriunas is responsible for Section 2.3, Section 6.4, and Section 11 of this Report. Mr. Oviedo is responsible for Section 14 of this Report.

1.2 Property Description and Location

The Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project is located in Crawford and Lucas townships, about 42 km north of the City of Timmins, and on 1:50 000 NTS map sheet 42A/14E and 14F, Buskegau River. The approximate centre of the Property is at UTM coordinates 473380mE, 5408504mN (NAD83, UTM Zone 17 North; EPSG:2958) and elevation ranges from about 265 to 290 m above mean sea level.

The Project comprises approximately 5,383 ha (53.83 km^2), consisting of a combination of patented lands (Crown Patents) and unpatented mining claims ("staked claims"). Specifically, the Property comprises 74 Crown Patents (freehold patented lands) in Crawford and Lucas townships that cover approximately 4,843 ha and 64 single cell mining claims ("SCMC") in Crawford Township covering approximately 540 ha. The 74 Crown Patents in Crawford and Lucas townships are mining rights only (CNC does not control the surface rights) and are in the process of being transferred from Noble to Canada Nickel. No permits are necessary to complete exploration work on the mining rights only patented lands, however notice must be given to the owners of the surface rights prior to beginning an exploration on the Property.

As of March 18, 2020, Canada Nickel Company Inc. holds a 100% interest in the mining lands, subject to the terms of the Crawford Annex property purchase *(see* Canada Nickel news release dated March 4, 2020), and a 2% Net Smelter Return Royalty ("NSR") on the patented lands *(see* Noble new release dated December 3, 2019 and December 19, 2019).

On the basis of the information provided by the Company and from what is available in the public domain, the Authors confirm that all of the unpatented and patented mining lands which comprise the Crawford Project are in good standing.

1.3 Exploration History

Prior to 1964, little was known about the geology of Crawford Township. The 1963 discovery of the rich base metal deposit in Kidd Township (Kidd Creek Mine), about 15 km south of the Property, led to a flurry of exploration in Crawford Township through the latter 1960s and the 1970s. Historical aeromagnetic surveys (1950s and 1960s) show a large, roughly circular, strongly magnetic high zone in the east-central part of the township that is interpreted to be an ultramafic rock mass (*i.e.*, the Crawford Ultramafic Complex or "CUC"). The International Nickel Company of Canada Limited led the way in exploring the township during the 1960s with multiple drill holes testing numerous geophysical MAG-EM anomalies.

In late 2017, Spruce Ridge Resources entered into an agreement with Noble Mineral Exploration to explore certain lands in Crawford Township, including the CUC. Spruce Ridge began a diamond drilling program in late 2018 and they continue to drill in 2019. In 2017, Noble Mineral Exploration completed a 1,031.3 line km airborne helicopter MAG-EM survey and in 2018, a fixed-wing 936.1 line km FALCON© Airborne Gravity Gradiometer and magnetics survey, both covering Crawford Township and the Property.

There are at least 26 historical drill holes reported in Lucas Township which comprise five diamond drill holes and 21 reverse circulation ("RC") drill holes (ODHD, 2020). These drill holes were completed in the 1980s by Abitibi-Price Mineral Resources (diamond and RC holes; MENDM Assessment File 42A14SE0131) and Kidd Creek Mines Ltd. (RC holes only; MENDM Assessment File 42A14SW).

Based on what is available in the public domain, no significant work has been conducted in the Project area within Crawford and Lucas townships since the 1980s.

1.4 Historical Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

In 2019, Spruce Ridge commissioned a mineralogical study of ultramafic rock material collected from drill core samples from the 2018 diamond drilling program. The purpose of the study was to determine whether the nickel (and other elements) occur in the sulphide state, which could be economically extracted from the altered ultramafic host rocks of the CUC. The study identified nickel (Ni) and/or cobalt (Co) bearing minerals that included pentlandite (50%), heazlewoodite (35%), awaruite (15%), and minor godlevskite. The pentlandite dominates the nickel-bearing mineral assemblage and is considered most promising for economic nickel extraction. Heazlewoodite is one of the most nickel rich sulphide minerals and is generally thought to be of hydrothermal origin.

In 2019, selective leach analysis tests were performed on pulp samples of the 12 core intervals from which the mineralogy samples were taken. All drill core samples had been initially analysed by ICP after sample preparation using sodium peroxide fusion for total digestion of nickel and cobalt. Pulps from the same 12 sample intervals selected for SEM analysis were re-analysed using the same ICP procedure, after digestion using aqua regia, which does not attack silicate minerals to any significant degree. In comparing the results, this provided a semi-quantitative estimate of the amount of nickel and cobalt that had been liberated from their parent olivine by serpentinization. the difference between the two methods showed that average nickel liberation was 62% and average cobalt liberation was 77 percent.

1.5 Geology and Mineralization

The Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project is situated in the Timmins-Cochrane Mining Camp of Northeastern Ontario, in the western portion of the mineral-rich Abitibi Greenstone Belt (2.8 to 2.6 Ga), which is within the Superior Province, Canada. The Abitibi Greenstone Belt of the Abitibi Subprovince, spans across the Ontario-Quebec provincial border and is considered to be the largest and best preserved greenstone belt in the world (Jackson and Fyon, 1991; Sproule *et al.*, 2003). The Timmins-Cochrane Mining camp has a history of nickel production from komatiite-associated nickel-copper-platinum group element (Ni-Cu-(PGE)) deposits.

Recent work (2003-2012) suggests that the rocks underlying the Property are part of the Deloro Assemblage (Monecke *et al.*, 2017). The Deloro Assemblage (2730 to 2724 Ma) hosts the CUC and consists mainly of mafic to felsic calc-alkaline volcanic rocks with local tholeiitic mafic volcanic units and an iron formation cap which is typically iron-poor, chert-magnetite (Ayer *et al.*, 2005; Thurston *et al.*, 2008).

The surrounding Lower Blake River Assemblage (2704 to 2701 Ma), not underlying the Property, consists predominantly of tholeiitic mafic volcanic rocks with isolated units of tholeiitic felsic volcanic rocks and turbiditic sedimentary rocks (Ayer *et al.*, 2005; Thurston *et al.*, 2008) and is host to several mafic-ultramafic sills in the northern part of Crawford Township and in neighbouring Mahaffy and Aubin townships.

The rocks have undergone greenschist facies metamorphism with widespread carbonate, chlorite and sericite alteration in volcanic rocks and serpentinization in ultramafic rocks (*i.e.,* dunite, peridotite).

1.6 Crawford Ultramafic Complex (CUC)

The Crawford Ultramafic Complex "(CUC"), entirely undercover but geophysically recognized as early as 1964, is an approximately 8.0 km long body (original estimated shape as defined by geophysics) consisting of dunite, peridotite and their serpentinized equivalents, as confirmed in the 2018 and 2019-20 diamond drilling programs. Historical diamond drilling (1960s and 1970s) also reported intersections of gabbro, peridotite, pyroxenite, dunite and serpentinite.

The type example of the intrusion-hosted Ni-Co-PGE exploration model that the Company is using for the CUC is the Dumont Nickel Deposit (the "Dumont"), located in Quebec about 220 km to the east of Crawford Township. The Archean Dumont Sill is about 7 km long and up to 1 km in width and like the CUC, is located within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt (Quebec), and is interpreted to be hosted by rocks of the Deloro Assemblage (Monecke *et al.*, 2017; Mercier-Langevin *et al.*, 2017).

The Dumont Sill has undergone pervasive serpentinization and local talc-carbonate alteration due to metamorphism to mid-upper greenschist facies (*e.g.*, Eckstrand, 1975; Sciortino et al., 2015). The observed mineralogy of the Dumont is a result of the serpentinization of a dunite protolith (>90% olivine), which locally hosted a primary, disseminated (intercumulus) magmatic sulphide assemblage and contained "trapped" nickel within the unaltered olivine. The pervasive serpentinization process, whereby olivine reacts with water to produce serpentine, magnetite and brucite, creates a strongly reducing environment where the nickel released from the decomposition of olivine is partitioned into low-sulphur nickel sulphides (*i.e.,* Heazlewoodite) and newly formed awaruite. The final mineral assemblage and texture of the disseminated nickel mineralization in the Dumont deposit and the variability has been controlled primarily by the variable degree of serpentinization that the host dunite has undergone. Metallurgical test work by Royal Nickel has yielded concentrates with over 29% Ni and 1% Co.

Historical drilling of the CUC and other differentiated ultramafic-mafic intrusions in Crawford Township intersected extensively serpentinized dunite and peridotite. On the basis of limited historical metallurgical work completed in the 1960s and a more recent mineralogical study, the serpentinized ultramafic rocks in the CUC are considered to have potentially recoverable nickel.

While some similarities between the Dumont and the CUC exist, exploration of the CUC is early-stage and, as such, mineralization hosted by the advanced stage Dumont Nickel Project is not necessarily indicative of mineralization hosted on the Company's Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project.

1.7 Exploration – Current

The current 2019-2020 diamond drilling program was initiated by Spruce Ridge in September 2019, under its option-joint venture agreement with then property owner, Noble Mineral Exploration.

With the October 1st, 2019 announcement that Noble had created a new entity, Canada Nickel Company, to focus on the Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Project, management and control of the drilling program shifted from Spruce Ridge to Canada Nickel Company, in collaboration with Noble.

Following on from the initial four holes completed in late 2018 and reported in early 2019 (*see* Noble news release date March 4, 2019), results from CNC's first nine drill holes, which totalled 5,280 m, were announced by Noble on December 9, 2019. A further 11 holes totalling 7,298 m were announced by CNC on February 28, 2020. Total diamond drilling to January 2020 is 14,461.70 m in 25 holes which includes 65.5 m from one abandoned drill hole (CR19-14).

The focus of the 2019-2020 drilling was to extend mineralization along strike, test the northeastern and southwestern extents of mineralization (*i.e.,* contacts), and to test deeper portions of the CUC. To date, diamond drilling has outlined a west-northwest trending (~285-315Az) ultramafic body (largely dunite-peridotite) that is at least 1.74 km in strike length, 225 to 425 metres wide, and more than 650 metres deep. Mineralization remains open along strike to the northwest, and at depth. A north-northwest trending regional sinistral, strike–slip fault terminates the ultramafic body along its southeastern extent. A 3D-Inversion magnetic anomaly, nearly one kilometre deep, has been only partially tested at depth with several drill holes extending beyond the 650 m depth containing intervals of >0.25% Ni. Diamond drilling is on-going on the Property.

1.7.1 Higher Grade Nickel Zone

Diamond drilling core assay results to date allow for the delineation of two higher grade (>0.30% Ni and >0.35% Ni) regions (modelled grade shells) within the larger core Higher Grade Zone (>0.25% Ni), which in turn are within the larger enveloping Low-Grade Zone (>0.15% Ni), all contained within the host ultramafic body of the CUC. The Higher Grade Zone has a minimum strike length of about 1.57 km, is between approximately 160 and 230 m wide, and contains regions of incrementally higher grade nickel (*i.e.*, >0.30% Ni and >0.35% Ni). The Higher Grade Zone and internal regions of higher grade nickel remain open along strike to the west-northwest and at +650 m depth.

The modelled Higher Grade Zone encloses a >0.30% Ni shell and two >0.35% Ni shells and shows good continuity along strike. The >0.30% Ni shell shows reasonable continuity which may improve given increased drill hole density. The >0.35% Ni shell has been modelled in two areas which could develop greater continuity and size with increased drill hole density. The >0.30% Ni grade shell contains an estimated 96 Mt with a mean grade of 0.34% Ni and the >0.35% Ni grade shell contains an estimated 21 Mt with a mean grade of 0.38% Ni. These higher grade regions have been considered and modelled in the current Mineral Resource Estimate.

1.8 Mineralogical Assessment

Canada Nickel reported on some initial mineral processing work based on the results of 89 samples from drill core, processed at both XPS Expert Process Solutions ("XPS") and SGS Canada ("SGS"), in order to determine the mineralogy and proportion of nickel contained in nickel sulphide and nickel-iron alloy minerals (pentlandite, heazlewoodite, and awaruite).

In the Higher Grade Zone (core), 89% of the nickel in the 44 samples tested was contained in nickel sulphide and nickel-iron alloy minerals with 11% in unrecoverable silicate minerals. Given the relatively significant amount of sulphur (0.14% S) in the samples, 97% of the nickel was contained in the sulphide minerals (pentlandite and heazlewoodite) and only 3% in the nickel-iron alloy mineral awaruite.

In the Lower Grade Zones, 59% of the nickel was contained in nickel sulphide and nickel-iron alloy minerals with 41% in unrecoverable silicate minerals. Eighty-nine percent of the nickel was contained in sulphide minerals (pentlandite and heazlewoodite) and, given the relatively lower sulphur content (0.03% S), 11% of the nickel was in awaruite.

Both the higher and lower grade zones contain significant quantities of magnetite. In the Higher Grade Zone (core), the magnetite content averaged 8.7% and in the Lower Grade Zones it averaged 6.9%.

1.9 Mineral Resource Estimation

Caracle Creek was retained by Canada Nickel to prepare an NI 43-101 compliant maiden mineral resource estimate (the "MRE') for the Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Project. Drill hole information up to February 27, 2020 was considered for this estimate. The QP responsible for the MRE is Mr. Luis Oviedo (P.Geo.) from Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. and Atticus Chile S.A.

The mineral resources for the Project were classified in accordance with the most current CIM Definition Standards (CIM, 2019) which provides standards for the classification of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves estimates.

The type-deposit being considered for the Crawford Nickel Deposit, ultramafic intrusion-hosted Ni-Co-PGE mineralization in the Crawford Ultramafic Complex, is the Dumont Nickel Deposit, located in Quebec, Canada.

The drill hole and project database provided by CNC contains 24 holes drilled (plus 1 abandoned), amounting to 14,461.70 m, with a mean depth of 600 m; 23 surveyed holes; 22 unique rock codes, grouped into seven rock codes for modelling purposes; assays from 8,719 core samples with a mean length of 1.5 m (23 elements reported); 5,556 handheld magnetic susceptibility ("mag-sus") measurements on drill core and, 3,112 specific gravity measurements made on drill core. Other data sources include historical geophysical surveys (magnetic susceptibility, EM and gravity), geological maps and various historical work reports.

The resource area for the Crawford Ni-Co-Pt-Pd Deposit measures approximately 1.7 km along strike, 300-450 m wide, and 650 m deep. The estimate is based on a compilation of historical (4 holes) and recent (20 holes) diamond drill holes and the mineralized zones constructed by Caracle.

The main steps in the resource estimation methodology were as follows:

- Database compilation and validation of the diamond drill holes used in the mineral resource estimate;

- Modelling of the 3D geological units and mineralized zones based on lithological units, magnetic susceptibility and nickel concentration;
- Generation of drill hole intercepts for each mineralized zone;
- Capping study on assay data;
- Grade compositing;
- Spatial statistics;
- Grade interpolations; and
- Validation of grade interpolations.

The maiden MRE detailed in this Report was prepared using Micromine 2020 v.20.0.721.1.1 (“Micromine”) software. Statistical studies were done using Micromine and Microsoft Excel software. The estimation used 3D block modelling, applying the Ordinary Kriging (“OK”) and Inverse Distance Weighting (“IDW”) interpolation methods, depending on the element. The 3D model was also generated in Micromine 2020, through the use of implicit modelling techniques.

Total and class-characterized mineral resources for all three classifications are presented for all elements studied in the following table:

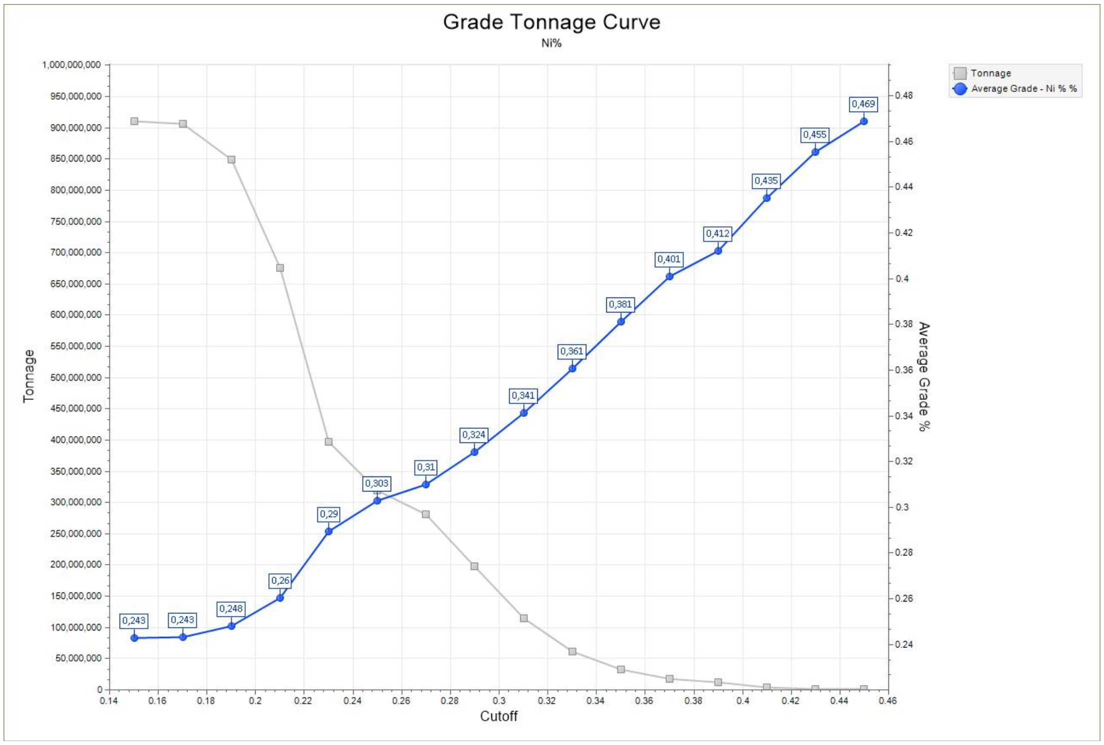
Domain	Class	Tonnes (Mt)	Ni (%)	Co (%)	Fe (%)	S (%)		Contained Nickel (kt)	Contained Cobalt (kt)	Contained Iron (Mt)
HIGHER GRADE ZONE	Measured	59.5	0.31	0.013	6.37	0.18		185.4	7.7	3.8
	Indicated	203.4	0.31	0.013	6.32	0.15		621.6	25.9	12.9
	Mea+Ind	262.8	0.31	0.013	6.33	0.157		807.0	33.7	16.6
	Inferred	66.4	0.29	0.013	6.46	0.13		190.7	8.4	4.3
LOWER GRADE ZONE	Measured	145.4	0.21	0.013	6.91	0.04		310.4	19.1	10.0
	Indicated	192.2	0.21	0.013	6.86	0.04		407.2	24.9	13.2
	Mea+Ind	337.5	0.21	0.013	6.88	0.04		717.6	44.0	23.2
	Inferred	244.1	0.21	0.013	6.75	0.04		516.0	31.0	16.5
Domain	Class	Tonnes (Mt)	Ni (%)	Co (%)	Fe (%)	S (%)		Contained Nickel (kt)	Contained Cobalt (kt)	Contained Iron (Mt)
TOTAL:	Mea+Ind	600.4	0.25	0.013	6.64	0.09		1,524.5	77.6	39.9
	Inferred	310.5	0.23	0.013	6.69	0.06		706.7	39.4	20.8

Domain	Class	Tonnes (Mt)	Pd (g/t)	Pt (g/t)		Contained Palladium (koz)	Contained Platinum (koz)
HIGHER GRADE ZONE	Measured	59.5	0.026	0.010		49	20
	Indicated	203.4	0.028	0.011		181	74
	Mea+Ind	262.8	0.027	0.011		230	93
	Inferred	66.4	0.029	0.014		62	29

The mineral resources herein are not mineral reserves as they do not have demonstrated economic viability. The results disclosed in this Report are nickel, cobalt, platinum, palladium, sulphur and iron mineral resources estimated to be contained within a large, relatively homogenous body of ultramafic rock (the “CUC”). The MRE includes Indicated, Inferred and Measured Mineral Resources, interpreted on the assumption that the mineralization has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction, likely using open pit and/or bulk underground mining methods.

It is the opinion of the QPs that the maiden Mineral Resource Estimate, completed in accordance with the requirements of the NI 43-101, reasonably reflects the mineralization that is currently known on the Crawford Ni-Co Sulphide Project.

Based on the combined block model (Mineral Resource Classification), a grade tonnage curve was calculated, marking a nickel cut-off grade of 0.255% Ni:



A nickel cut-off grade of 0.255% Ni is included as a data point in the grade sensitivity analysis table:

%Ni CUT-OFF	TONNAGE	AVERAGE Ni (%)	METAL CONTENT (t)
0.15	910,812,256	0.245	2,231,115
0.16	910,362,879	0.245	2,230,409
0.17	906,356,556	0.245	2,223,742
0.18	890,435,173	0.247	2,195,737
0.19	848,959,834	0.25	2,118,501
0.2	782,592,638	0.254	1,988,919
0.21	675,631,008	0.262	1,769,053
0.22	520,073,869	0.276	1,434,555
0.23	397,142,463	0.292	1,158,609
0.24	342,837,630	0.301	1,031,707
0.25	319,670,030	0.305	974,993
0.255	309,134,443	0.307	948,390
0.26	302,244,835	0.308	930,655
0.27	280,816,362	0.311	873,778
0.28	237,188,465	0.318	753,917
0.29	198,363,763	0.324	643,310
0.3	158,414,288	0.332	525,421
0.33	61,623,258	0.361	222,678
0.35	32,569,663	0.381	124,190

1.10 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

Caracle is not aware of any environmental liabilities on the Property. In 2012, Ring of Fire Resources, now Noble Mineral Exploration, signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Mattagami First Nation and Matachewan First Nation in relation to exploration to be conducted on its Project 81. CNC intends to honour the conditions of the legally binding agreement and intends to work with the Wabun Tribal Council on an amendment to the original agreement with Mattagami First Nation and Matachewan First Nation.

1.11 Other Relevant Data and Information

On March 4, 2020, Canada Nickel announced that it had entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with Noble Mineral Resources to option five properties near the Crawford Project. The five nearby properties have similar geology, mineralization and deposit model targets as the CUC (*see* Canada Nickel news release dated March 4, 2020).

The Crawford-Nesbitt-Aubin property ("CNA"), comprising 22 SCMCs and 31 patented lands covering approximately 2,113 ha in parts of Crawford, Nesbitt and Aubin townships, is centred about 8.5 km northwest of and contiguous with the Crawford Project.

The Nesbitt North nickel target ("Nesbitt"), comprising 31 SCMCs and 14 patented lands covering approximately 1,222 ha, is located in the southwest quadrant of Nesbitt Township, about 9.5 km north-northwest of the CUC.

The Aubin-Mahaffy nickel target ("Aubin"), consists of two separate properties, a small 57 ha area in the north ("Aubin North") in Aubin Township and a larger 5,324 ha area in the south ("Aubin South") in Aubin and Mahaffy townships. Together, the two properties comprise 235 SCMCs and 11 patented lands covering approximately 5,381 ha. The Aubin is located about 14 km west-northwest of the CUC.

The MacDiarmid-Jamieson nickel target ("MacDiarmid"), comprising 176 SCMCs covering approximately 3,753 ha in parts of MacDiarmid Township and Jamieson Township to the south, is about 23 km southwest of the CUC.

The Kingsmill-Aubin property ("Kingsmill"), located in the northeast quadrant of Kingsmill Township and the northwest quadrant of Aubin Township, is about 23 km northwest of the CUC. The property consists of 24 SCMCs and 17 patented lands covering approximately 1,311 ha. The Kingsmill covers a differentiated ultramafic-mafic intrusion that was first drilled by INCO Canada Ltd. in 1964, 1965, and 1966 (at least 23 drill holes) intersecting serpentinized peridotite in several drill holes (*e.g.*, DDH 27090: 385.57 m grading 0.36% Ni and DDH 25064: 190.20 m grading 0.28% Ni) and explaining the strong magnetic anomaly. McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd. completed at least four drill holes on the Kingsmill target in 1974, intersecting serpentinized peridotite.

In January 2012, Ring of Fire Resources began its first phase of drilling on the Kingsmill target with 11 of the 12 drill holes intersected serpentinized peridotite, interpreted to be part of a high-angle ultramafic sill with the top of the sill in the south and the bottom of the sill in the north. Mineralogical studies carried out by Noble Mineral Exploration reported a similar nickel-bearing mineral assemblage to that which is described in the CUC, including awaruite (naturally occurring alloy of nickel and iron), heazlewoodite (rare sulphur-poor nickel-rich sulphide) and cobaltian pentlandite (iron-nickel-cobalt sulphide).

The Qualified Persons of this Report have been unable to verify this information and the information presented is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property that is the subject of this Report.

1.12 Interpretation and Conclusions

The main target on the Property is the Archean-age Crawford Ultramafic Complex, a differentiated ultramafic to mafic sill that intrudes the Deloro Assemblage of the AGB and comprises interlayered dunite (+90% olivine) and peridotite (+40% olivine) which have undergone extensive serpentinization, along with minor gabbro and pegmatite which have all been cut by late felsic (aplite) and mafic dikes. The CUC is completely covered and as such is currently mainly defined by its geophysical signature (strong magnetic highs), a few historical diamond drill holes dating back to 1964, the more recent 2018 drilling by Spruce Ridge, and the current 2019-2020 (ongoing) drilling by Canada Nickel.

The ultramafic rocks (peridotite-dunite) from the CUC intersected in drill core have, for the most part, undergone intense serpentinization resulting in a substantial volume increase and the liberation of nickel and iron. This pervasive serpentinization process creates a strongly reducing environment where the nickel released from the decomposition of olivine is partitioned into low-sulphur sulphides like heazlewoodite and into the nickel-iron alloy, awaruite.

In 2019, Spruce Ridge commissioned a mineralogical study of ultramafic rock material collected from drill core samples (2018 diamond drilling) in order to determine whether nickel (and other elements) could be economically extracted from altered ultramafic host rocks of the CUC. The study identified several nickel- and cobalt-bearing minerals (in order of decreasing abundance): pentlandite (50%: iron-nickel sulphide), heazlewoodite (35%: sulphur poor, nickel-rich sulphide), awaruite (15%: nickel-iron alloy) and minor godlevskite (nickel-iron sulphide). The pentlandite, which dominates the nickel-bearing mineral assemblage, is considered most promising for economic nickel extraction. Heazlewoodite, one of the most nickel rich sulphide (low) minerals, is generally thought to be of hydrothermal origin and contains potentially recoverable nickel.

Also, in 2019, Noble commissioned selective leach analytical tests on pulp samples from the 2018 diamond drilling program. All 2018 drill core samples had been initially analysed by ICP after sample preparation using sodium peroxide fusion for total digestion (palladium, platinum and gold were determined by fire assay). Pulps from the same 12 sample intervals selected for SEM analysis were re-analysed using the same ICP procedure, after digestion using aqua regia, which does not attack silicate minerals to any significant degree. This provided a semi-quantitative estimate of the amount of nickel and cobalt that had been liberated from their parent olivine by serpentinization. After eliminating the one sample that showed much lower liberation, the average overall nickel liberation was 62%, and the average cobalt liberation was 77 percent.

Recently (March 2020), the Company reported on initial mineral processing work (mineralogical studies) based on the results of 89 samples from drill core. The samples were processed at both XPS Expert Process Solutions and SGS Canada labs in order to determine the mineralogy and proportion of nickel contained in nickel sulphide and nickel-iron alloy minerals (pentlandite, heazlewoodite, and awaruite). Initial results suggest that the nickel mineralization within the higher-grade core and lower-grade zone (envelope) of the deposit could be amenable to magnetic separation and sulphide flotation processes. Canada Nickel is continuing with this work having planned on about 1,000 samples being analyzed.

The Dumont Ni Deposit in Quebec is considered to be comparable to the nickel mineralization hosted by the Crawford Ultramafic Complex. Metallurgical test work by RNC on the Dumont Nickel Deposit has yielded concentrates with over 29% Ni and 1% Co. The high concentrate grade is a function of the very low sulphur content of the rock, so that most of the recoverable nickel is in low-sulphur minerals like heazlewoodite, or sulphur-free minerals like awaruite, a nickel-iron alloy (Ausenco, 2013 and 2019).

It should be noted that exploration of the CUC is early-stage and as such mineralization hosted by the Feasibility Study stage Dumont Nickel Project is not necessarily indicative of mineralization hosted on the Company's Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project.

The ultimate determination of whether an economic size and grade of deposit can be developed from the CUC will be predicated on the success of metallurgical test work and the price of nickel and other recoverable metals. The Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project is still early-stage, but initial metallurgical work and mineralogical studies have shown that the nickel contained within the serpentinized ultramafic rocks of the CUC can be liberated. Critical to the success of this Project is completing further thorough metallurgical test work to determine if the nickel could be economically extracted.

It is the opinion of the Authors, that at this stage of the Project, there are no reasonably foreseen contributions from risks and uncertainties identified in the Report that could affect the Project's continuance at its current stage of exploration.

1.13 Recommendations

It is the opinion of the Authors that additional exploration expenditures are warranted on the Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project, particularly in view of the recently acquired additional mining lands. Moreover, based on the results of the Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate, Caracle recommends that the Project be advanced through an initial phase toward the Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") stage.

Caracle has prepared a cost estimate for the recommended multi-phase work program outlined below, to serve as a guideline for the advancement of the Project. Expenditures for Phase 1 are estimated at C$2,000,000 and the expenditures for Phase 2 are estimated at C$1,647,000. The grand total for the two phases is C$3,647,000 with the timing and implementation of Phase 2 being contingent on the timing and outcome of Phase 1.

Caracle is of the opinion that the recommended two-phase work program and proposed expenditures are appropriate to the project stage and that the character of the Project is of sufficient merit to justify the recommended program. Furthermore, the proposed budget reasonably reflects the type and amount required for the activities being contemplated.

PHASE I - Delineation Drilling, Metallurgical Testwork					
Item	**Description**	**Unit**	**No. Units**	**C$/Unit**	**Amount (C$)**
Diamond Drilling	delineation drilling	m	10,000	$155	$1,550,000
Mineral Resource Estimate	update Mineral Resource Estimate & Technical Report	ea.	1	$60,000	$60,000
Metallurgical Testwork	initial metallurgical test work on target UM unit (<1,000 tonnes)	ea.	1	$315,000	$315,000
Carbon Sequestration Potential	examine use of ultramafic tailings and waste rock for carbon storage	ea.	1	$75,000	$75,000
				Sub-Total (P1):	**$2,000,000**
PHASE II - Permitting, Bulk Sample and PEA					
Item	**Description**	**Unit**	**No. Units**	**C$/Unit**	**Amount (C$)**
Environmental Permitting	initiate environmental studies	ea.	1	$150,000	$150,000
Technical Permitting and Closure Plan	secure permits including bulk sample (>1,000 tonnes)	ea.	1	$150,000	$150,000
Bulk Sampling & Metallurgical Testing	PEA Stage metallurgical test work (>10,000 tonnes)	ea.	1	$500,000	$500,000
Bulk Sample Reconciliation	technical review/block model calibration	ea.	1	$75,000	$75,000
Carbon Sequestration Potential	continued research on the use of ultramafic tailings and waste rock for carbon storage	ea.	1	$75,000	$75,000
Diamond Drilling	provisional infill drilling	m	2,400	$155	$372,000
Mineral Resource Estimate	update of Mineral Resource Estimate	ea.	1	$75,000	$75,000
Preliminary Economic Assessment	PEA level reporting	ea.	1	$250,000	$250,000
				Sub-Total (P2):	**$1,647,000**
				Total (C$):	**$3,647,000**

In addition to delineation drilling to upgrade the mineral resource confidence classifications, it is recommended that expanded mineral processing and metallurgical test work be completed on peridotite and/or dunite with nickel grades of >0.15% Ni to determine the amount of nickel in the silicates (*i.e.*, olivine) and the amount of nickel that can be separated by sulphide flotation and/or magnetic separation. A sample size of up to 1,000 kg of material (practically sourced from drill core) should be considered, with the initial size limitation chosen as to not trigger the need for an Environmental Closure Plan. The ultimate determination of whether an economic size and grade of deposit can be drilled out will be determined on the success of the metallurgical tests and the price of nickel.

The Mineral Deposit Research Unit (‘MDRU") at the University of British Columbia is exploring how to accelerate direct capture of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and documenting how to incorporate carbon sequestration activities into mine operations from planning to comminution to tailings storage (www.mdru.ubc.ca/projects/co2-sequestration/). It is recommended that this opportunity be investigated during both the Phase I and Phase II portions of the Project.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

At the request of Mr. Mark Selby, Chair and CEO of Canadian company Canada Nickel Company Inc. ("Canada Nickel" or "CNC" or the "Company" or the "Issuer"), Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. ("Caracle" or the "Consultant"), a Canadian company, has prepared this maiden mineral resource estimate and technical report as a National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") Mineral Resource Estimate and Technical Report (the "Report") on the Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project (the "Project" or the "Property" or the "Crawford Project"), located in the Timmins-Cochrane Mining camp, about 42 km north of the City of Timmins, Ontario (Figure 2-1).

2.1 Terms of Reference and Purpose of the Report

This Report was prepared as a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate and NI 43-101 Technical Report for Canada Nickel Company Inc. in order to support the public disclosure of Mineral Resources by CNC. Canada Nickel Company is a Canadian based exploration company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") under the trading symbol "CNC" and with its head office at 130 King Street West, Suite 1800, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5X 1E3.

On October 1, 2019, Noble Mineral Exploration Inc. ("Noble") announced the creation of private company Canada Nickel Company Inc., which will own a consolidated 100% interest in the Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide project, and to distribute a significant portion of Noble's interest in Canada Nickel to Noble shareholders and qualify CNC as a new public entity. On December 30, 2019, Noble announced that 99.99% of Noble shareholders had approved the arrangement with CNC *(see* Noble news releases dated December 9 and December 30, 2019). Canada Nickel began trading on the TSX-V on February 27, 2020 (*see* Company news release dated February 26, 2020).

On March 4, 2020, Canada Nickel announced the signing of a Memorandum of Agreement with Noble to acquire an additional property and to enter into option agreements on five other targets near the Project (*see* CNC news release dated March 4, 2020). The newly acquired property, the "Crawford Annex", is contiguous with the original Crawford Ni-Co Sulphide Project and increases the overall Project size to approximately 5,383 hectares. The proposed transactions are subject to TSX-V Exchange approval and ordinary approval of shareholders of Noble at Noble's annual general and special meeting of the shareholders, scheduled for May 5, 2020.

This Report, titled "Independent Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate, Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project, Timmins-Cochrane Area, Ontario, Canada", was prepared by Qualified Persons following the guidelines of NI 43-101, and in conformity with the guidelines of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (CIM, 2019).

The agreement between CNC and Caracle permits CNC to file this Report with Canadian securities regulatory authorities pursuant to NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities law, any other uses of this Report by any third party is at that party's sole risk. The responsibility for this disclosure remains with CNC. The user of this document should ensure that this is the most recent technical report for the Project as it is not valid if a new technical report has been issued.

2.1.1 Declarations

The quality of information, conclusions, and recommendations contained herein is consistent with the level of effort involved in Caracle's services, determined using: i) information available at the time of Report preparation; ii) data supplied by outside sources; and, iii) the assumptions, conditions, and qualifications set forth in this Report. This Report is intended for use by CNC subject to the terms and conditions of its contract with Caracle and relevant securities legislation.

The opinions contained herein are based on information collected throughout the course of investigations by the QPs, which in turn reflects various technical and economic conditions at the time of writing. Given the nature of the mining business, these conditions can change significantly over relatively short periods of time. Consequently, actual results can be significantly more or less favourable.

The Consultants employed in the preparation of this Report have no beneficial interest in CNC and the Consultants are not insiders, associates, or affiliates of CNC. The results of this Report are not dependent upon any prior agreements concerning the conclusions to be reached, nor are there any undisclosed understandings concerning any future business dealings between CNC and the Consultants. The Consultants are being paid a fee for their work in accordance with normal professional consulting practices.

The mineral resources presented in this Report are estimates of the size and grade of the deposit. The estimates are based on a certain number of drill holes and on assumptions and parameters currently available. The level of confidence in the estimates depends upon a number of uncertainties. These uncertainties include but are not limited to future changes in metal prices and/or production costs; differences in size; grade and recovery rates from those expected; and changes in Project parameters. In addition, there is no assurance that Project implementation will be carried out.

A Qualified Person, for the purposes of NI 43-101, has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates referenced is this Report as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. CNC is not treating the historical mineral resource estimates contained herein as current.

2.2 Qualifications of Consultants

This Report has been completed by Dr. Scott Jobin-Bevans and Mr. John Siriunas of Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc., based in Sudbury, Ontario, Canada, and by Mr. Luis Oviedo of Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. and Atticus Chile S.A., based in Santiago, Chile (together the "Consultants" or the "Authors").

Dr. Jobin-Bevans is a professional geoscientist (APGO #0183, P.Geo.) with experience in geology, mineral exploration, Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation and classification, land tenure management, metallurgical testing, QA/QC, mineral processing, capital and operating cost estimation, and mineral economics. Mr. Siriunas is a professional engineer (PEO #42706010, P.Eng.) with experience in geology, geochemistry, mineral exploration, Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation and classification, QA/QC, land tenure management, and mineral economics. Mr. Oviedo is a professional geologist (Chilean Mining Commission: RM, CMC #013, P.Geo.) with experience in geology, mineral exploration, Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation and classification, metallurgical testing, QA/QC, mineral processing, capital and operating cost estimation, and mineral economics.

Dr. Scott Jobin-Bevans, Mr. John Siriunas, and Mr. Luis Oviedo by virtue of their education, experience, and professional association, are each considered to be a Qualified Person ("QP"), as that term is defined in NI 43-101, for this Report. Dr. Jobin-Bevans is responsible for all sections of this Report, excluding Sections 2.3. Mr. Siriunas is responsible for Section 2.3, Section 6.4, and Section 11 of this Report. Mr. Oviedo is responsible for Section 14 of this Report. A Certificate of Author for each Qualified Person is provided in Appendix 1.

Work completed by the Consultants was supported by geological consultants Mario Diaz (B.Sc., Eng.), a Senior geologist with Atticus Consulting S.A.C. (Micromine LATAM) and Miguel Vera (B.Sc., Eng.), a Senior Geologist and Geomodeller with Atticus Chile S.A. (Micromine LATAM).

2.3 Details of Inspection – Site Visit

Mr. John Siriunas (M.A.Sc., P.Eng.) visited the Project on October 12, 2019 (one day) and on February 3-4, 2020 (two days), accompanied both times by Mr. William MacRae (M.Sc., P.Geo.), CNC's Project Manager. Travel from the City of Timmins, Ontario to the Project area takes approximately 30 minutes. The field visits were made in order to observe the general property conditions, access, verify the locations of some of the historical and current drill hole collars, and the work progress.

During the site visits, diamond drilling procedures were discussed and a review of the on-site logging and sampling facilities for processing the drill core were carried out. In 2019 the secure storage and logging facility at 3700 Highway 101 West in Timmins was visited; in 2020 a visit to the larger facilities at 170 Jaguar Drive, Timmins was made.

As there is no outcrop on the Property, no surface grab samples of target mineralization/lithologies could be collected. After verification of existing core logs and assay results against drill core observations, Mr. Siriunas did not feel it necessary to re-sample the drill core. Photographs taken during the site visit are provided in Appendix 2. Dr. Scott Jobin-Bevans and Mr. Luis Oviedo have not visited the Project.

Figure 2-1. Province-scale location of the Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project (red star) in the Timmins-Cochrane Mining Camp, Northeastern Ontario, Canada.

2.4 Sources of Information

Standard professional review procedures were used by the Authors in the preparation of this Report. The Consultants reviewed data and information provided by CNC and its associates and conducted a site visit to confirm the data and mineralization as presented.

Company personnel and associates were actively consulted post and during report preparation and during the Property site visit. Company personnel include Mr. Mark Selby (Chair and CEO - CNC), Mr. Stephen Balch (Vice President Exploration - CNC), Mr. William MacRae (Project Manager - CNC), and Mr. John Walmsley (Consulting GIS/Database Geologist - CNC).

This Report is based in part on internal Company technical reports, previous studies, maps, published government reports, Company letters and memoranda, and public information as cited throughout this Report and listed in Section 27, References. The mining lands system for Ontario was accessed online through MLAS (Mining Lands Administration System) at:

- https://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/en/mines-and-minerals/applications/mining-lands-administration-system-mlas-map-viewer

Digital data and historical work reports (assessment reports) filed with the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines ("MENDM"), Ontario were accessed online at:

- http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/index.html

Information relating to Crown Patents, freehold patented lands with mining rights, was provided by the Company and verified where possible through the Ontario Land Registry Access portal:

- https://www.onland.ca/

and the Teranet Express portal:

- https://www.teranetexpress.ca/

Additional information was reviewed and acquired through public online sources including SEDAR (www.sedar.com) and at various corporate websites.

2.5 Effective Date

The Effective Date of this Report is March 16, 2020 and the Effective Date of the Mineral Resource Estimate is February 27, 2020.

2.6 Units of Measure

All units in this Report are based on the International System of Units ("SI"), except for units that are industry standards, such as troy ounces for the mass of precious metals. Table 1-1 provides a list of commonly used terms and abbreviations.

Unless specified otherwise, the currency used is Canadian Dollars ("C$") and coordinates are given in North American Datum 83 ("NAD83"), UTM Zone 17N (EPSG:2958; suitable between 84°W and 78°W).

Table 1-1. Commonly used units, abbreviations and initialisms.

Units of Measure		Abbreviations and Initialisms	
above mean sea level	AMSL	Atomic Absorption	AA
annum (year)	a	Abitibi Greenstone Belt	AGB
billion years ago	Ga	Association Professional Geoscientists of Ontario	APGO
centimetre	cm	All-Terrain Vehicle	ATV
degree	°	Boundary Claim Mining Claim	BCMC
degrees Celsius	°C	Certified Reference Material	CRM
dollar (Canadian)	C$	Crawford Ultramafic Complex	CUC
eotvos	Eo	Diamond Drill Hole	DDH
foot	ft	Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada	DFO
gram	g	Doctor of Philosophy	Ph.D.
grams per tonne	g/t	Electromagnetic	EM
greater than	>	End of Hole	EOH
hectare	ha	European Petroleum Survey Group	EPSG
hour	hr	Fire Assay	FA
inch	in	Geological Survey of Canada	GSC
kilo (thousand)	K	Inductively Coupled Plasma	ICP
kilogram	kg	Interval	Int.
kilometre	km	Lower Detection Limit	LDL
less than	<	Lower Limit of Detection	LLD
litre	L	Letter of Intent	LOI
megawatt	Mw	Land Use Permit	LUP
metre	m	Magnetics or Magnetometer	MAG
millimetre	mm	Master of Science (degree)	M.Sc.
million	M	Ministry of Energy Northern Development and Mines	MENDM
million years ago	Ma	Mining Licences of Occupation	MLO
nanogram per gram (q.v. ppb)	ng/g	Ministry of Natural Resources	MNR
nanotesla	nT	Mining Rights (only)	MR
NQ - 47.6 mm diameter core tube	NQ	Mining and Surface Rights	MSR
ounce	oz	The National Instrument 43-101	NI 43-101
parts per million (by weight)	ppm	North American Datum 83	NAD83
parts per billion (by weight)	ppb	Net Smelter Return Royalty	NSR
percent	%	Ontario Geological Survey	OGS
pound	lb	Professional Engineer	P.Eng.
short ton (2,000 lb)	st	Professional Engineers Ontario	PEO
specific gravity	t/m^3	Professional Geoscientist Ontario	P.Geo.
square kilometre	km^2	Quality Assurance / Quality Control	QA/QC
square metre	m^2	Qualified Person	QP
three-dimensional	3D	Reverse Circulation	RC
tonne (1,000 kg) (metric tonne)	t	Right of First Refusal	ROFR
Elements		Single Cell Mining Claim	SCMC
cobalt	Co	Scanning Electron Microscope	SEM
copper	Cu	Specific Gravity	SG
gold	Au	International System of Units	SI
nickel	Ni	Standard Reference Material	SRM
platinum-group elements	PGE	Surface Rights (only)	SR
palladium	Pd	Township	Twp
platinum	Pt	Universal Transverse Mercator	UTM
silver	Ag	Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide	VMS
sulphur	S		
iron	Fe		

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The Authors have relied on Mark Selby (Chair and CEO, CNC) for the legal description and title evaluations of the Property. The Authors express no legal opinion as to the land tenure title or ownership status, other than to comment on the status of mining lands and other information that is publicly available:

Ontario Government MLAS website:

- https://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/en/mines-and-minerals/applications/mining-lands-administration-system-mlas-map-viewer

Ontario Land Registry Access portal (Crown Patents):

- https://www.onland.ca

Teranet Express portal (Crown Patents):

- https://www.teranetexpress.ca

Along with information available in the public domain, the Authors have relied on assistance from CNC principals and affiliated technical staff, including Stephen Balch (Vice President Exploration, P.Geo.), William MacRae (Project Manager, P.Geo.), and John Walmsley (GIS/Database Geologist), for providing technical information and data (geological, geochemical, assay, mineralogical, metallurgical, diamond drilling, geophysical, etc.). The Authors express their confidence in the information provided to them by CNC and their consultants, and in the information available from the Government of Ontario.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project is situated within the Timmins-Cochrane Mining Camp in Northeastern, Ontario, Canada, a region with a strong mining history (gold, nickel, zinc, lead etc.), and a pro-mining Canadian province with regulations that reflect that history.

In general, all known mineralization, economic or potentially economic that is the focus of this Report and that of CNC, is located within the boundary of the mining lands that comprise the Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project.

4.1 Property Location

The Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project is located in Crawford, Lucas and Carnegie townships, about 42 km north of the City of Timmins, and on 1:50 000 NTS map sheet 42A/14E and 14F, Buskegau River (Figure 4-1). The approximate centre of the Property is at UTM coordinates 473380mE, 5408504mN (NAD83, UTM Zone 17 North; EPSG:2958) and elevation ranges from about 265 to 290 m above mean sea level (“AMSL”).

4.2 Mineral Disposition

The Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project comprises approximately 5,383 ha (53.83 km^2), consisting of a combination of patented lands (Crown Patents) and unpatented mining claims (“staked claims”), summarized in Tables 4-1a, 4-1b and 4-1c, and shown in Figure 4-2. Complete lists of all patented and unpatented mining lands held by the Company in the region are provided in Appendix 3.

Specifically, the Property comprises 74 Crown Patents (freehold patented lands) in Crawford and Lucas townships that cover approximately 4,843 ha and 64 single cell mining claims (“SCMC”) in Crawford Township covering approximately 540 ha. In this region of Ontario, SCMCs average approximately 21.22 ha per full size cell.

The 74 Crown Patents in Crawford and Lucas townships are mining rights only (CNC does not control the surface rights), are registered with the Land Registry Office, District of Cochrane (LRO 06), and are in the process of being transferred from Noble to CNC. The status of patented lands can be verified online through Teranet Express (www.teranetexpress.ca). There are three patented lands within the boundary of the Project area that are owned by third parties.

The Ontario Mining Act (2010) grants surface access to an unpatented mineral claim without owning the surface rights and given proper consultation with appropriate stakeholders. Access to mining rights only patented lands or unpatented SCMC in which the Company owns or has rights to the sub-surface rights only, requires that the surface rights owner be contacted in writing and that agreed upon compensation be paid to the surface rights owner for any significant surface disturbances.

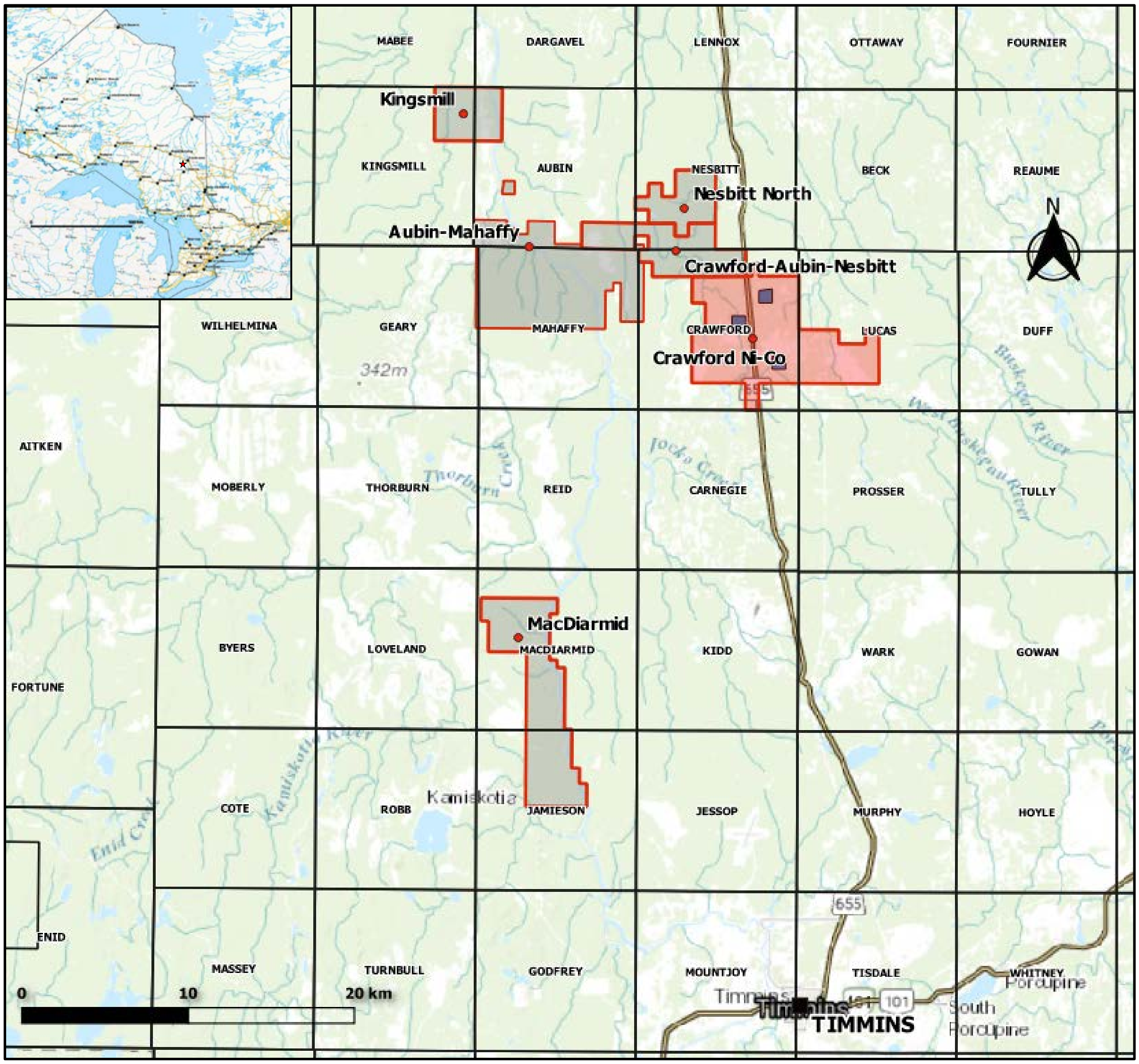


Figure 4-1. Township-scale location of the Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project (red area) in Crawford and Lucas townships, Timmins-Cochrane Area of Ontario, Canada. Locations of the five properties under option by CNC are also shown (shaded red outlines). The City of Timmins is located in the lower right corner and the upper left inset map shows the general location (star) in Ontario.

The SCMCs shown in Figure 4-2 apply only to the portions of lands that were originally defined by the eight Legacy Claims (physically staked claims prior to the Province introducing online “map staking” in April 2018). The eight Legacy claims and in turn the 64 full and partial SCMCs that cover them total about 540 ha.

Annual holding costs for the patented lands (mining tax) total approximately $20,407 and the required annual assessment work for the unpatented lands is approximately $14,400. The unpatented mining claims (SCMCs) have approximately $43,200 in work previously applied assessment credits. Except for the SCMCs that cover Legacy claims 4267380 and 4259542, all unpatented mining claims are non-contiguous.

Unpatented SCMCs have expiry dates of October 4 and 5, 2022 and September 29, 2022, and the patented lands have an annual due date of approximately March 30 for payment of the mining land tax and related holding costs (payment due 60 days from invoicing which is generally the end of January).

As of March 18 2020, Canada Nickel Company Inc. holds a 100% interest in the mining lands listed in Table 4-1a, b, and c, subject to the terms of the Crawford Annex property purchase *(see* Canada Nickel news release dated March 4, 2020), and a 2% NSR on the patented lands *(see* Noble new release dated December 3, 2019 and December 19, 2019).

On the basis of the information provided by the Company and from what is available in the public domain, the Authors confirm that all of the unpatented and patented mining lands which comprise the Crawford Project are in good standing.

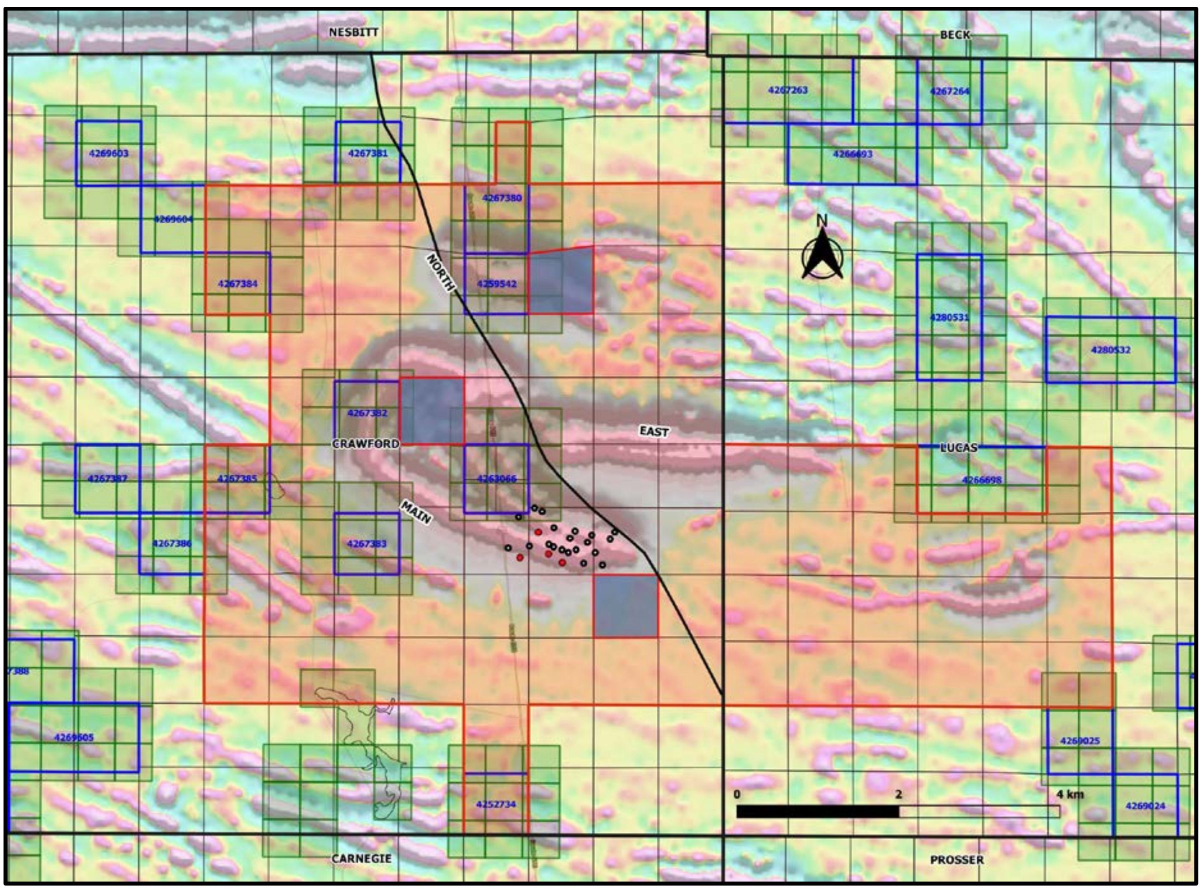


Figure 4-2. Land tenure, Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project, showing boundary of the Project area (red outline) encompassing unpatented mining claims (light green), Crown Patents (light pink), and eight numbered Legacy mining claims (blue outlines) *(see* Table 4-1). Shaded blue-grey areas inside of the Project boundary are patented lands held by third parties. A magnetic intensity map (2nd Derivative, MegaTEM) underlies the land tenure with the North, East and Main areas of the Crawford Ultramafic Complex indicated as well as the trace (black) of the main regional fault. Drill hole collar locations from 2018 (red filled circles) and 2019 (black filled circles) diamond drilling are shown in the southeast portion of the Main CUC.

Table 4-1a. Unpatented mining claims (SCMCs) in Crawford Township, Ontario.

Legacy Claim	Township	ID	Type	Anniversary	Status	Ownership %	Work Required	Work Applied	Description	Area (ha)
4263066	CRAWFORD	171995	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$400	$1,200	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 3	67.66
4263066	CRAWFORD	171996	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 3	
4263066	CRAWFORD	222029	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 3	
4263066	CRAWFORD	256604	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 3	
4263066	CRAWFORD	256605	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 3	
4263066	CRAWFORD	305769	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 3	
4263066	CRAWFORD	312574	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 3	
4263066	CRAWFORD	325300	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 3	
4263066	CRAWFORD	334714	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 3	
4267380	CRAWFORD	130535	SCMC	2022-09-29	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 5	99.89
4267380	CRAWFORD	147108	SCMC	2022-09-29	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 5	
4267380	CRAWFORD	193796	SCMC	2022-09-29	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 5	
4267380	CRAWFORD	213242	SCMC	2022-09-29	Active	100	$400	$1,200	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 5	
4267380	CRAWFORD	309733	SCMC	2022-09-29	Active	100	$400	$1,200	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 5	
4267380	CRAWFORD	309734	SCMC	2022-09-29	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 5	
4267380	CRAWFORD	316442	SCMC	2022-09-29	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 5	
4267385	CRAWFORD	158482	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 8 CON 3	67.74
4267385	CRAWFORD	203181	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 8 CON 3	
4267385	CRAWFORD	254715	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 8 CON 3	
4267385	CRAWFORD	275855	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 8 CON 3	
4267385	CRAWFORD	275856	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 8 CON 3	
4267385	CRAWFORD	313693	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 8 CON 3	
4252734	CRAWFORD	130662	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 4 CON 1	61.29
4252734	CRAWFORD	195379	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 4 CON 1	
4252734	CRAWFORD	225503	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 4 CON 1	
4252734	CRAWFORD	250662	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 4 CON 1	
4252734	CRAWFORD	269338	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 4 CON 1	
4252734	CRAWFORD	269339	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$400	$1,200	S 1/2 LOT 4 CON 1	
4252734	CARNEGIE,CRAWFORD	316508	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 4 CON 1	
4252734	CARNEGIE,CRAWFORD	332283	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 4 CON 1	
4252734	CARNEGIE,CRAWFORD	332284	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 4 CON 1	
4259542	CRAWFORD	111361	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 4 CON 5	58.84
4259542	CRAWFORD	167982	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 4 CON 5	
4259542	CRAWFORD	205922	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$400	$1,200	S 1/2 LOT 4 CON 5	
4259542	CRAWFORD	205923	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 4 CON 5	
4259542	CRAWFORD	242401	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 4 CON 5	
4259542	CRAWFORD	250456	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$400	$1,200	S 1/2 LOT 4 CON 5	
4259542	CRAWFORD	271941	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 4 CON 5	
4259542	CRAWFORD	309735	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 4 CON 5	
4259542	CRAWFORD	333029	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 4 CON 5	
4267383	CRAWFORD	160092	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 3	60.77
4267383	CRAWFORD	212747	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$400	$1,200	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 3	
4267383	CRAWFORD	249992	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 3	
4267383	CRAWFORD	249993	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 3	
4267383	CRAWFORD	260736	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 3	
4267383	CRAWFORD	308592	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 3	
4267383	CRAWFORD	315319	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 3	
4267383	CRAWFORD	328599	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 3	
4267383	CRAWFORD	332101	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 3	
4267382	CRAWFORD	109668	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 4	62.97
4267382	CRAWFORD	109669	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 4	
4267382	CRAWFORD	129456	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 4	
4267382	CRAWFORD	129457	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 4	
4267382	CRAWFORD	212249	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 4	
4267382	CRAWFORD	337123	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 4	
4267384	CRAWFORD	158708	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 8 CON 5	60.90
4267384	CRAWFORD	164003	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$400	$1,200	S 1/2 LOT 8 CON 5	
4267384	CRAWFORD	164004	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 8 CON 5	
4267384	CRAWFORD	203341	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 8 CON 5	
4267384	CRAWFORD	247900	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 8 CON 5	
4267384	CRAWFORD	247901	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 8 CON 5	
4267384	CRAWFORD	291950	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 8 CON 5	
4267384	CRAWFORD	331719	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 8 CON 5	
4267384	CRAWFORD	331720	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 8 CON 5	
						TOTAL:	**$14,400**	**$43,200**		**540.05**

Table 4-1b. Crown patented lands in Crawford Township, Ontario.

Township	Type	LOT	CON	Description	Parcel	PIN	Area (ha)	Tax
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	4	1	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 1	7742NEC	65321-0134(LT)	64.75	$259.00
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	1	2	N 1/2 LOT 1 CON 2	4514NEC	65321-0122(LT)	64.75	$259.00
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	1	2	S 1/2 LOT 1 CON 2	4674NEC	65321-0121(LT)	64.75	$259.00
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	2	2	S 1/2 LOT 2 CON 2	4488NEC	65321-0109(LT)	64.55	$258.19
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	3	2	N 1/2 LOT 3 CON 2	4616NEC	65321-0098(LT)	64.75	$259.00
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	3	2	S 1/2 LOT 3 CON 2	4093NEC	65321-0097(LT)	64.75	$259.00
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	4	2	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 2	7743NEC	65321-0091(LT)	129.5	$518.00
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	4	2	S 1/2 LOT 4 CON 2	7743NEC	65321-0091(LT)	129.5	$518.00
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	5	2	N 1/2 LOT 5 CON 2	4502NEC	65321-0083(LT)	64.75	$259.00
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	5	2	S 1/2 LOT 5 CON 2	3252NEC	65321-0082(LT)	64.75	$259.00
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	6	2	N PT BRKN LOT 6 CON 2	4471NEC	65321-0072(LT)	62.93	$251.72
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	6	2	S PT BRKN LOT 6 CON 2	4446NEC	65321-0071(LT)	62.93	$251.72
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	7	2	N PT BRKN LOT 7 CON 2	4668NEC	65321-0060(LT)	63.94	$255.76
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	7	2	S PT BRKN LOT 7 CON 2	4666NEC	65321-0059(LT)	63.94	$255.76
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	8	2	N 1/2 LOT 8 CON 2	4116NEC	65321-0049(LT)	64.75	$259.00
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	8	2	S 1/2 LOT 8 CON 2	4445NEC	65321-0048(LT)	64.75	$259.00
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	1	3	N 1/2 LOT 1 CON 3	4511NEC	65321-0124(LT)	64.75	$259.00
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	1	3	S 1/2 LOT 1 CON 3	976NEC	65321-0123(LT)	64.75	$259.00
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	2	3	N 1/2 LOT 2 CON 3	4653NEC	65321-0112(LT)	64.75	$259.00
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	2	3	S 1/2 LOT 2 CON 3	4580NEC	65321-0111(LT)	64.75	$259.00
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	3	3	N 1/2 LOT 3 CON 3	4537NEC	65321-0100(LT)	64.75	$259.00
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	3	3	S 1/2 LOT 3 CON 3	4496NEC	65321-0099(LT)	64.75	$259.00
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	4	3	S 1/2 LOT 4 CON 3	7744NEC	65321-0280(LT)	64.75	$259.00
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	5	3	N 1/2 LOT 5 CON 3	4524NEC	65321-0085(LT)	64.75	$259.00
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	5	3	S 1/2 LOT 5 CON 3	4517NEC	65321-0084(LT)	64.75	$259.00
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	6	3	N 1/2 LOT 6 CON 3	4540NEC	65321-0073(LT)	64.75	$259.00
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	7	3	N 1/2 LOT 7 CON 3	4497NEC	65321-0062(LT)	64.55	$258.19
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	7	3	S 1/2 LOT 7 CON 3	4521NEC	65321-0061(LT)	64.55	$258.19
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	8	3	S 1/2 LOT 8 CON 3	972NEC	65321-0050(LT)	64.75	$259.00
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	1	4	N 1/2 LOT 1 CON 4	4096NEC	65321-0126(LT)	64.75	$259.00
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	1	4	S 1/2 LOT 1 CON 4	4095NEC	65321-0125(LT)	64.75	$259.00
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	2	4	N 1/2 LOT 2 CON 4	4436NEC	65321-0114(LT)	64.75	$259.00
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	2	4	S 1/2 LOT 2 CON 4	4557NEC	65321-0113(LT)	64.75	$259.00
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	3	4	N 1/2 LOT 3 CON 4	4440NEC	65321-0102(LT)	64.75	$259.00
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	3	4	S 1/2 LOT 3 CON 4	663NEC	65321-0101(LT)	64.75	$259.00
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	4	4	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 4	7745NEC	65321-0093(LT)	127.88	$511.52
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	4	4	S 1/2 LOT 4 CON 4	7745NEC	65321-0093(LT)	127.88	$511.52
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	5	4	N 1/2 LOT 5 CON 4	4598NEC	65321-0087(LT)	64.75	$259.00
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	6	4	N 1/2 LOT 6 CON 4	4541NEC	65321-0075(LT)	65.15	$260.62
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	7	4	N 1/2 LOT 7 CON 4	656NEC	65321-0064(LT)	64.75	$259.00
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	7	4	S 1/2 LOT 7 CON 4	637NEC	65321-0063(LT)	64.75	$259.00
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	1	5	N 1/2 LOT 1 CON 5	4097NEC	65321-0128(LT)	64.75	$259.00
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	1	5	S 1/2 LOT 1 CON 5	4098NEC	65321-0127(LT)	64.75	$259.00
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	2	5	N 1/2 LOT 2 CON 5	4099NEC	65321-0116(LT)	64.55	$258.19
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	2	5	S 1/2 LOT 2 CON 5	4100NEC	65321-0115(LT)	64.55	$258.19
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	3	5	N 1/2 LOT 3 CON 5	4101NEC	65321-0104(LT)	64.34	$257.38
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	5	5	LOT 5 CON 5	7747NEC	65321-0088(LT)	128.28	$513.14
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	6	5	N 1/2 LOT 6 CON 5	4437NEC	65321-0077(LT)	64.55	$258.19
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	6	5	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 5	4516NEC	65321-0076(LT)	64.55	$258.19
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	7	5	N 1/2 LOT 7 CON 5	4659NEC	65321-0066(LT)	64.14	$256.57
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	7	5	S 1/2 LOT 7 CON 5	4515NEC	65321-0065(LT)	64.14	$256.57
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	8	5	N 1/2 LOT 8 CON 5	4647NEC	65321-0055(LT)	63.94	$255.76
						TOTALS:	**3,677.59**	**$14,710.37**

Table 4-1c. Crown patented lands in Lucas Township, Ontario.

Township	Type	LOT	CON	Description	Parcel	PIN	Area (ha)	Tax
LUCAS	Crown Patent	7	2	N 1/2 LOT 7 CON 2	-	65320-0039(LT)	64.34	$257.36
LUCAS	Crown Patent	7	2	S 1/2 LOT 7 CON 2	610SND	65320-0028(LT)	64.34	$257.36
LUCAS	Crown Patent	8	2	N 1/2 LOT 8 CON 2	558SND	65320-0038(LT)	64.34	$257.36
LUCAS	Crown Patent	8	2	S 1/2 LOT 8 CON 2	616SND	65320-0027(LT)	64.34	$257.36
LUCAS	Crown Patent	9	2	N 1/2 LOT 9 CON 2	544SND	65320-0037(LT)	64.55	$258.20
LUCAS	Crown Patent	9	2	S 1/2 LOT 9 CON 2	481SND	65320-0026(LT)	64.55	$258.20
LUCAS	Crown Patent	10	2	N 1/2 LOT 10 CON 2	648SND	65320-0036(LT)	64.75	$259.00
LUCAS	Crown Patent	10	2	S 1/2 LOT 10 CON 2	593SND	65320-0025(LT)	64.75	$259.00
LUCAS	Crown Patent	11	2	N 1/2 LOT 11 CON 2	539SND	65320-0035(LT)	64.75	$259.00
LUCAS	Crown Patent	11	2	S 1/2 LOT 11 CON 2	688SND	65320-0024(LT)	64.75	$259.00
LUCAS	Crown Patent	12	2	N 1/2 LOT 12 CON 2	531SND	65320-0034(LT)	64.55	$258.20
LUCAS	Crown Patent	12	2	S 1/2 LOT 12 CON 2	511SND	65320-0023(LT)	64.55	$258.20
LUCAS	Crown Patent	7	3	N 1/2 LOT 7 CON 3	1322SND	65320-0049(LT)	65.15	$260.60
LUCAS	Crown Patent	7	3	S 1/2 LOT 7 CON 3	4627SWS	65320-0057(LT)	65.15	$260.60
LUCAS	Crown Patent	8	3	S 1/2 LOT 8 CON 3	1320SND	65320-0058(LT)	65.15	$260.60
LUCAS	Crown Patent	9	3	S 1/2 LOT 9 CON 3	592SND	65320-0059(LT)	65.15	$260.60
LUCAS	Crown Patent	10	3	N 1/2 LOT 10 CON 3	591SND	65320-0048(LT)	64.95	$259.80
LUCAS	Crown Patent	10	3	S 1/2 LOT 10 CON 3	518SND	65320-0060(LT)	64.95	$259.80
LUCAS	Crown Patent	11	3	N 1/2 LOT 11 CON 3	508SND	65320-0047(LT)	64.95	$259.80
LUCAS	Crown Patent	11	3	S 1/2 LOT 11 CON 3	541SND	65320-0046(LT)	64.95	$259.80
LUCAS	Crown Patent	12	3	N 1/2 LOT 12 CON 3	516SND	65320-0061(LT)	64.55	$258.20
LUCAS	Crown Patent	12	3	S 1/2 LOT 12 CON 3	513SND	65320-0045(LT)	64.55	$258.20
						TOTALS:	**1,424.06**	**$5,696.24**

4.2.1 Mining Lands Tenure System

Traditional claim staking (physical staking) in Ontario came to an end on January 8, 2018 and on April 10, 2018 the Ontario Government converted all existing claims (referred to as Legacy Claims) into one or more “cell” claims or “boundary” claims as part of their new provincial grid system. The provincial grid is latitude- and longitude-based and is made up of more than 5.2 million cells ranging in size from 17.7 ha in the north to 24 ha in the south. Dispositions such as leases, patents, and licences of occupation were not affected by the new system. Mining claims are registered and administrated through the Ontario Mining Lands Administration System (“MLAS”), which is the online electronic system established by the Ontario Government for this purpose.

Mining claims can only be obtained by an entity (person or company) that holds a Prospector’s Licence granted by the MENDM (a “prospector”). A licenced prospector is permitted to enter onto provincial Crown and private lands that are open for exploration and stake a claim on those lands. Notice of the staked claim can then be recorded in the mining register maintained by the MENDM. Once the mining claim has been recorded, the prospector is permitted to conduct exploratory and assessment work on the subject lands. To maintain the mining claim and keep it properly staked, the prospector must adhere to relevant staking regulations and conduct all prescribed work thereon. The prescribed work is currently set at $400 per annum per 16-hectare claim unit. The prescribed work must be completed as no payments in lieu of work can be made. No minerals may be extracted from lands that are the subject of a mining claim – the prospector must possess either a mining lease or a freehold interest to mine the land, subject to all provisions of the Ontario Mining Act.

A mining claim can be transferred, charged or mortgaged by the prospector without obtaining any consents. Notice of the change of owner of the mining claim or charge thereof should be recorded in the mining registry maintained by the MENDM.

4.2.2 Mining Lease

If a prospector wants to extract minerals, the prospector may apply to the MENDM for a mining lease. A mining lease, which is usually granted for a term of 21 years, grants an exclusive right to the lessee to enter upon and search for, and extract, minerals from the land, subject to the prospector obtaining other required permits and adhering to applicable regulations.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Ontario Mining Act (the “Act”), the holder of a mining claim is entitled to a lease if it has complied with the provisions of the Act in respect of those lands. An application for a mining lease may be submitted to the MENDM at any time after the first prescribed unit of work in respect of the mining claim is performed and approved. The application for a mining lease must specify whether it requests a lease of mining and surface rights or mining rights only and requires the payment of fees.

A mining lease can be renewed by the lessee upon submission of an application to the MENDM within 90 days before the expiry date of the lease, provided that the lessee provides the documentation and satisfies the criteria set forth in the Act in respect of a lease renewal.

A mining lease cannot be transferred or mortgaged by the lessee without the prior written consent of the MENDM. The consent process generally takes between two and six weeks and requires the lessee to submit various documentations and pay a fee.

4.2.3 Freehold Mining Lands

A prospector interested in removing minerals from the ground may, instead of obtaining a mining lease, make an application to the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (“MNR”) to acquire the freehold interest in the subject lands. If the application is approved, the freehold interest is conveyed to the applicant by way of the issuance of a mining patent. A mining patent can include surface and mining rights or mining rights only.

The issuance of mining patents is much less common today than in the past, and most prospectors will obtain a mining lease in order to extract minerals. If a prospector is issued a mining patent, the mining patent vests in the patentee all of the provincial Crown’s title to the subject lands and to all mines and minerals relating to such lands, unless something to the contrary is stated in the patent.

As the holder of a mining patent enjoys the freehold interest in the lands that are the subject of such patent, no consents are required for the patentee to transfer or mortgage those lands.

4.2.4 Licence of Occupation

Prior to 1964, Mining Licences of Occupation ("MLO") were issued, in perpetuity, by the MENDM to permit the mining of minerals under the beds of bodies of water. MLOs were associated with portions of mining claims overlying adjacent land. As an MLO is held separate and apart from the related mining claim, it must be transferred separately from the transfer of the related mining claim. The transfer of an MLO requires the prior written consent of the MENDM. As an MLO is a licence, it does not create an interest in the land.

4.2.5 Land Use Permit

Prospectors may also apply for and obtain a Land Use Permit ("LUP") from the MNR. An LUP is considered to be the weakest form of mining tenure. It is issued for a period of 10 years or less and is generally used where there is no intention to erect extensive or valuable improvements on the subject lands. LUPs are often obtained when the land is to be used for the purposes of an exploration camp. When an LUP is issued, the MNR retains future options for the subject lands and controls its use. LUPs are personal to the holder and cannot be transferred or used as security.

4.3 Royalties, Agreements and Encumbrances

On December 19, 2019, Noble announced that it had completed the acquisition of the 5% net smelter return royalty ("NSR") applicable to ~55,000 hectare of patented mineral rights on its Project 81 in the Timmins-Cochrane area of northern Ontario. As a result of doing so, those patented properties are now subject to a 2% NSR *(see* Noble news releases dated October 24, 2019 and November 28, 2019). The terms of this acquisition apply to the patented lands which were transferred to CNC *(see* Noble news release dated December 3, 2019) and which comprise part of the current Project.

4.4 Plans and Permits

In Ontario, there are two types of applications that must considered prior to a prospector starting an exploration program. An Exploration Plan is a document provided to the MENDM by an Early Exploration Proponent indicating the location and dates for prescribed early exploration activities. An Exploration Permit is an instrument which allows an Early Exploration Proponent to carry out prescribed early exploration activities at specific times and in specific locations. An Exploration Plan or Exploration Permit must be submitted prior to undertaking any of the prescribed work listed by the Ministry but neither of these permits are necessary on Crown Patents (patented lands).

4.4.1 Exploration Plans

Exploration Plans are used to inform Aboriginal Communities, Government, Surface Rights Owners and other stakeholders about these activities. In order to undertake certain prescribed exploration activities, an Exploration Plan application must be submitted, and any surface rights owners must be notified. Aboriginal communities potentially affected by the Exploration Plan activities will be notified by the MENDM and have an opportunity to provide feedback before the proposed activities can be carried out.

Early Exploration Proponents who wish to undertake prescribed exploration activities on claims, leases or licences of occupation must submit an Exploration Plan. The early exploration activities that require an Exploration Plan are:

- Line cutting that is a width of 1.5 m or less;
- Geophysical surveys on the ground requiring the use of a generator;
- Mechanized stripping a total surface area of less than 100 square metres within a 200-metre radius;
- Excavation of bedrock that removes one cubic metre and up to three cubic metres of material within a 200-metre radius; and,
- Use of a drill that weighs less than 150 kilograms.

Exploration Plan applications should be submitted directly to the MENDM at least 35 days prior to the expected commencement of activities. Submission of an Exploration Plan is mandatory.

4.4.2 Exploration Permits

Exploration Permits include terms and conditions that may be used to mitigate potential impacts identified through the consultation process. Some prescribed early exploration activities will require an Exploration Permit. Those activities will only be allowed to take place once the permit has been approved by the MENDM.

Surface rights owners must be notified when applying for an Exploration Permit. Aboriginal communities potentially affected by the Exploration Permit activities will be consulted by the MENDM and have an opportunity to provide comments and feedback before a decision is made on the Exploration Permit. Permit proposals will be posted for comment on the Ontario Ministry of the Environment Environmental Registry for 30 days.

Early Exploration Proponents who wish to undertake prescribed exploration activities on claims, leases or licences of occupation should submit an Exploration Permit application. The early exploration activities that require an Exploration Permit are:

- Line cutting that is a width greater than 1.5 metres;
- Mechanized stripping of a total surface area of greater than 100 square metres within a 200-metre radius (and below advanced exploration thresholds);
- Excavation of bedrock that removes more than three cubic metres of material within a 200-metre radius; and,
- Use of a drill that weighs more than 150 kilograms.

Exploration Permit applications should be submitted directly to the MENDM at least 55 days prior to the expected commencement of activities. Submission of an Exploration Permit is mandatory.

4.4.3 Current Permits and Project Status

The current diamond drilling program is being conducted on mining rights only Crown Patents and as such does not require an Exploration Plan or an Exploration Permit.

4.5 Environmental Liabilities

Caracle is not aware of any environmental liabilities on the Property.

4.6 Other Applicable Regulations

Some other regulatory permits and notable requirements for early exploration activities, outside of the MENDM, can apply. For example, permits should be obtained from the MNR for road construction, cutting timber, fire permit (burning), and water crossings. Projects near water may require provisions to protect fish habitats under the jurisdiction of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

4.7 Other Significant Factors and Risks

Caracle is not aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform the proposed work program on the Property.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access to Property

Year-round access to the Property is gained from paved Ontario Highway 655 which leads north from the City of Timmins to Ontario Highway 11, part of the Trans-Canada Highway, and the towns of Smooth Rock Falls, Cochrane and Kapuskasing. The current target area lies within 1.5 km of Ontario Highway 655. The Property is traversed by numerous former logging trails and winter drill roads suitable for ATV and snowmobile. There are no lakes large enough for float planes in the immediate area. The operating season, although tempered by changes in the climate, is year-round and exploration programs such as geophysical surveys and diamond drilling can be conducted with relative ease.

5.2 Climate

The local climate is typical of Northeastern Ontario and consists of a continental climate with cold winters and relatively short hot summers (Figure 5-1). Occasionally, fieldwork is not permitted due to forest fire danger and the Ontario MNR may prevent access during such times.

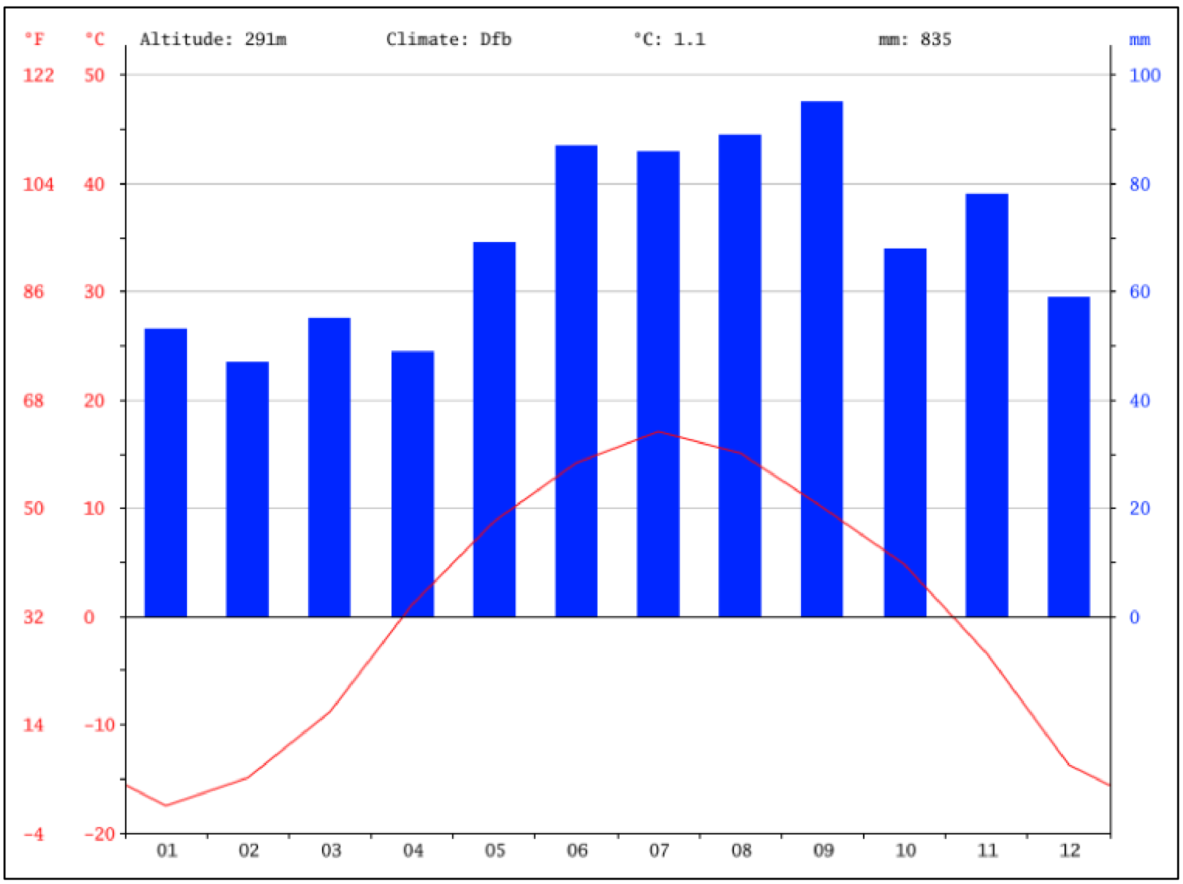


Figure 5-1. Average annual temperature (red line) and precipitation (blue bars) for Timmins, Ontario.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Supplies, food, fuel, lodgings and the full range of equipment, supplies and services that are required for exploration and mining work are available in Timmins, the fourth-largest city in Northeastern Ontario (population of 41,788 in 2016). Services are also available in Black River-Matheson (population of 2,438 in 2016) and Cochrane (population of 5,321 in 2016). The centre of the Property is approximately 30 km to a railhead and Ontario Highway 11 to the north and 17 km to a rail spur near the Kidd Creek Mine (Glencore) to the south.

One major hydro transmission line runs through Crawford Township, paralleling the western side of Ontario Highway 655, and a second runs parallel about 4 km east of the centre of the Property. The Lower Sturgeon hydro-electric generating station with a capacity of 14 Mw is situated along the Mattagami River to the west of the Project in Mahaffy Township.

5.4 Physiography

The Property lies within the Abitibi upland physiographic region and has a typical "Laurentian Shield" landscape, composed of forest covered ridges, very few outcrops, boulder and gravel tills, as well as swampy tracts, ephemeral Spring-runoff stream beds and swales, beaver ponds, and small lakes. It is largely a low relief, bedrock- dominated peneplain with isolated, lithologically controlled topographic highs. Locally, glacial landforms add to relief which is generally less than 15 metres. Thick fine-grained, glaciolacustrine deposits subdue local landscape and form terrain characterized by broad, poorly drained, swampy conditions.

Overburden, predominantly glacial till consisting of sand, clay, loose gravel and boulders, varies from less than 10 m to as much as 85 m and an average thickness of about 50 metres. For reference, the Kidd Creek Mine, located about 15 km south of the Property, is located under about seven metres of overburden. In general outcrop exposure on the Property is nil to one percent.

5.4.1 Topography

In general, the area is well drained with moderate topographic relief and minor, steep depressions along river and stream routes. Elevations on the Property range from 265 to 290 m AMSL with large sand and outcrop ridges trending north-south. Ultramafic rocks tend to lie in topographic lows, covered by swamps and lakes, and rare outcrop along the edges of large volcanic rock ridges.

5.4.2 Water Availability

Water accessibility is excellent throughout the year with several small ponds and numerous swampy areas associated with small lakes and creeks, and a shallow water table.

5.4.3 Flora and Fauna

The Property lies within the Boreal Shield Ecozone, as defined by the Commission for Environmental Cooperation ("CEC") and is the largest ecozone in Canada. Tree species include white and black spruce, balsam fir, tamarack, trembling aspen (poplar), white and red pine, jack pine, maple, eastern red cedar, eastern hemlock, paper birch, speckled alder, pin cherry, and mountain ash. Many of the forests in the area have been designated for cutting or have already been cut by forestry companies, leaving a majority of secondary growth forests. Other plants include ericaceous shrubs, sphagnum moss, willow, Labrador tea, blueberries, feathermoss, cotton grass, sedges, kalmia heath, shield fern, goldenrod, water lilies, horsetails and cattails.

Mammals include moose, black bear, wolf, chipmunk, beaver, muskrat, snowshoe hare, vole, red squirrel, mice, marten, short-tailed weasel, fisher, ermine, mink, river otter, coyote, and red fox. Garter snakes and frogs are also present. Waterfowl are seen on lakes during the ice-free season, and fish can be abundant in some lakes and the larger perennial streams.

6.0 HISTORY

The Porcupine Mining District of Ontario was founded in 1908 after the discovery of gold in the Ontario portion of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt ("AGB") near Timmins. Since then, gold production in the region has been substantial and the Timmins region is one of the richest goldfields in the world, producing more gold than any other mining camp in Canada (about 230 tonnes).

In the early years, prospectors followed rivers and lakeshores hunting for gold and base metals, but the extensive drift-covered ridges and valleys left by the Pleistocene Laurentide Ice Sheet meant that they could not explore the area in detail. Because of immature surficial covers of the glacial landscape, there were no alluvial gold trains in creek bottoms extending from hard-rock mineralization. Without outcropping mineralization, ore deposits of all kinds remained undetected.

The advent of airborne geophysics post World War Two, allowed for new and renewed exploration campaigns in the AGB. Starting in the early 1960s, subsidiaries of the International Nickel Company of Canada Ltd. ("INCO"), private and public companies and the Ontario and Canadian governments flew airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys across the AGB looking for nickel sulphide deposits. The targets were magnetic anomalies reflected by a magnetic response from pyrrhotite-dominated nickel sulphide mineralization. Since many, but not all, nickel sulphide ores are dominated by semi-massive to massive pyrrhotite with associated chalcopyrite, they generate coincident magnetic-electromagnetic anomalies which are high priority targets in nickel sulphide exploration. This geophysical signature (coincident MAG-EM targets) led to the discovery of the "Type IV hydrothermal-metamorphic" nickel sulphide deposits (Layton-Matthews *et al.*, 2010) at and near Thompson, Manitoba in the 1950s and in subsequent decades.

Not all coincident magnetic-electromagnetic anomalies are due to pyrrhotite dominated sulphides as magnetite will naturally generate a very strong magnetic response and if present, graphite will generate a very strong conductive response. Ultramafic rocks, including extrusive komatiite flows, komatiitic channelized sheet sills, and intrusive mafic-ultramafic bodies, the host lithologies to many of the nickel sulphide ores discovered to date in the Timmins Mining Camp and the AGB, are commonly serpentinized by dynamic metamorphism which results in the liberation of magnetite from olivine, which in turn results in a very strong magnetic response, overwhelming weaker magnetic signatures, and lower specific gravity. The serpentinization also results in the liberation of nickel which forms iron-nickel alloy (*i.e.*, awaruite) and nickel sulphides (*e.g.*, pentlandite, pyrrhotite, heazlewoodite), reflected in increased concentrations of available nickel. This in comparison to "fresh" non-serpentinized ultramafic rocks which have relatively high specific gravity, a relatively low magnetic signature, and low (background) concentrations of nickel.

The enormous number of magnetic and conductive anomalies generated by airborne and ground geophysical surveys and the masking of a "clean" response from potential nickel sulphide deposits, by both magnetic and electromagnetic effects, means that not all targets may have been tested and/or delineated. In the Timmins region of the AGB and specifically in Crawford Township, given the lack of outcrop and the deep overburden, the only solution was and is to drill-test targets.

6.1 Exploration

Prior to 1964, little was known about the geology of Crawford Township. The first aeromagnetic survey was completed in 1955 (Aeromagnetic Surveys Limited: 1 inch to ¼ mile scale), followed by a 1956 Geological Survey of Canada aeromagnetic survey (Map 301G, Crawfish Lakes: 1 inch to 1 mile), and a 1964 Geological Survey of Canada aeromagnetic survey (Map 2319G, Crawfish Lakes: 1 inch to 1 mile). All three magnetic surveys showed a large, roughly circular, strongly magnetic high zone in the east-central part of the township that was interpreted to be an ultramafic rock mass (*i.e.*, the Crawford Ultramafic Complex or "CUC").

The 1963 discovery of the rich base metal deposit in Kidd Township (Kidd Creek Mine), about 15 km south of the CUC, led to a flurry of exploration in Crawford Township through the latter 1960s and the 1970s. The first exploration recorded in Crawford Township dates back to 1964. The International Nickel Company of Canada led the way in exploring the township during the 1960s with multiple drill holes testing numerous geophysical MAG-EM anomalies. Anomalous base and precious metal (Cu, Zn, Pb, Ag) results were reported from intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks and long intersections (*e.g.*, 236 m) of nickel (*e.g.*, 0.25-0.40% Ni) in peridotite with very low sulphide content were noted (*e.g.*, Skrecky, 1971). McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd. dominated exploration in the township during the 1970s with exploration waning significantly through the 1980s and thereafter.

There are at least 26 historical drill holes reported in Lucas Township which comprise five diamond drill holes and 21 reverse circulation ("RC") drill holes (ODHD, 2020). These drill holes were completed in the 1980s by Abitibi-Price Mineral Resources (diamond and RC holes; MENDM Assessment File 42A14SE0131) and Kidd Creek Mines Ltd. (RC holes only; MENDM Assessment File 42A14SW).

Based on what is available in the public domain, no significant work has been conducted in the Project area within Crawford and Lucas townships since the 1980s.

6.1.1 Noble Mineral Exploration: 2012-2019

On March 2, 2012, Ring of Fire Resources Inc. announced a name change to Noble Mineral Exploration Inc. (TSX-V:NOB). Noble continued to explore the nearby Kingsmill Ni Target, announcing March 29, 2012 that it had completed 4,922.2 m of diamond drilling which had intersected long sections (*e.g.,* 546 m) of serpentinized peridotite *(see* Section 23, Adjacent Properties).

On June 7, 2017, Noble announced the start of a 2,100 line-kilometre airborne helicopter MAG-EM survey which was completed by Balch Exploration Consulting Inc. ("BECI") and covered Crawford and Carnegie Townships. The object of the survey was to identify discrete conductors that could represent copper-lead-zinc (Cu-Pb-Zn) mineralization (*e.g.*, Kidd-Creek style) or nickel-copper sulphide, plus to map weakly conductive trends that could represent gold associated with disseminated sulphide-bearing mineralization. Previous airborne work on nearby townships within Project 81 identified conductive trends in bedrock that correlated with historical drilling that encountered anomalous copper, lead, zinc and gold. The system used was the AirTEM-150, a compact and concentric helicopter time domain EM system that can penetrate to depths of 400 m with high resolution. Measurements of the three axes of the EM secondary field are measured in a full waveform mode and the resulting profiles are used to determine the size, orientation, conductance and depth of the anomalous source.

On May 3, 2018, Noble announced that it had commissioned Albert Mining Inc. (TSXV: AIMM) of Brossard, Quebec to complete an Artificial Intelligence ("AI") technology Interpretation over Crawford and Carnegie townships. On October 18, 2019 Albert Mining Inc. announced a name change to Windfall Geotek Inc. (www.windfallgeotek.com). Results of the study including a final report were delivered to Noble in June 2019 and announced July 17, 2019. The objective within Crawford Township (approx. 9,321 hectares or 93.21 km^2) was to use their proprietary Computer Aided Resources Detection Software ("CARDS") AI Technology to identify potential Cu-Zn and Ni-Co targets. By using its CARDS technology, Windfall Geotek assisted Noble in identifying targets and possible sites with the same signature as known copper-zinc and nickel-cobalt occurrences. Windfall Geotek used its proprietary technology to analyze geophysical, geochemical, and geological data to discover the patterns hidden in the large amount of data that Noble has compiled over the years. The AI study generated nine (9) Ni targets that show +80% similarity prediction using the AGEO (Aggregation of GEO-referenced model) Ni model and 12 Cu-Zn targets that show +80% similarity prediction using the AGEO Cu-Zn model. AGEO is one of two (2) algorithms used to determine and validate the accuracy of prediction of the model. The other being the C-Cluster (Clustering for Classification) algorithm which is used to compare and validate predictions generated by the AGEO algorithm. The AI study incorporated a total of 2,632 training points that were subjected to evaluation using merged helicopter-borne Time Domain Electromagnetic ("HTEM") and Magnetic surveys completed by BECI in 2017 (at 25 m resolution), together with an historical diamond drill hole database to construct the Cu-Zn and Ni "Predictive Models". CARDS use data mining techniques and pattern recognition algorithms to analyze and compile the exploration data into many layers of gridded variables, in order to identify target zones with high statistical similarity to known areas of mineralization.

On May 8, 2018, Noble announced that it had signed an Option and Joint Venture Agreement with Spruce Ridge Resources Ltd. (TSX-V: SHL) to earn a 75% interest in the Crawford Township Property on specific target areas having a size up 2,000 hectares.

On August 27, 2018, Noble announced that it had contracted CGG Multi-Physics to complete a FALCON© Airborne Gravity Gradiometer and magnetics survey over parts of Project 81 including Crawford Township. The Falcon AGG technology is a gravity gradiometer system specifically designed for airborne survey use and reportedly provides several key advantages over other standard Full Tensor Gradiometer ("FTG") systems such as: lower noise, higher resolution and sensitivity, measured error and redundancy and high production rate. Results of the survey were delivered to Noble in a final report in November 2018.

On June 11, 2019, Noble announced that it had received and released the results of mineralogical studies on drill core samples from its Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Property. Twelve samples of drill core were selected from 1.5 metre analyzed intervals, to cover a range of nickel, cobalt, palladium and sulphur contents as well as differing degrees of serpentinization. Polished thin sections were made from the core samples and were examined under reflected-light microscope and a Scanning Electron Microscope (“SEM”), which provided chemical analyses of individual mineral grains to aid in their identification (*see* Section 6.3, Historical Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing).

On October 1, 2019, under the terms of a binding letter of intent, Noble announced the creation of Canada Nickel Company which will own a consolidated 100% interest in the Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Property. A definitive agreement was entered into on November 14, 2019 with details provided in a Noble news release dated November 29, 2019.

Noble, in conjunction with CNC, announced the results of their first phase of diamond drilling targeting the CUC on December 9, 2019. Phase 1 drilling consisted of nine diamond drill holes, totalling 5,267 m and all nine holes intersected nickel (Ni) cobalt (Co) and platinum-group element (PGE) mineralization.

6.1.2 Spruce Ridge Resources Inc.: 2017-2019

On September 25, 2017, Spruce Ridge announced that it had signed a binding Letter of intent (“LOI”) with Noble to earn a 75% interest in specific target areas having a size of up to 2,000 hectares within Noble’s Crawford Township Property. On May 8, 2018, Spruce Ridge announced that it had entered into an Option and Joint Venture Agreement with Noble under the terms set out in the LOI between the two companies. On September 27, 2018, Spruce Ridge announced that it has signed an additional LOI with a private group of knowledgeable mining investors to acquire up to 50% of its Option and Joint Venture agreement with Noble on its Crawford Township Property.

On November 15, 2018, Spruce Ridge (and Noble) announced that it had begun a 2,000-metre program of diamond drilling on the Crawford Township Property. The target of the drilling program was a 3,000-metre long, magnetic anomaly interpreted to be a differentiated ultramafic to mafic intrusive complex, the Crawford Ultramafic Complex. On March 1, 2019, Spruce Ridge (and Noble on March 4) announced the results of its 2018 winter drilling program which totalled 1,818 m in four drill holes.

On September 19, 2019, Spruce Ridge (and Noble on September 20) announced that it had begun a second phase of diamond drilling on the Crawford Nickel Property. The phase 2 drilling program was planned to comprise approximately 4,000 m of drilling in eight holes. Planned drill holes include infill drilling between the four drill holes put down in the winter of 2018, as well as step-out drilling to the northwest and southeast.

On October 1, 2019, Spruce Ridge announced that it had agreed to sell its interest in the Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Property to the private company Canada Nickel Company, which was created by Noble. Spruce Ridge retains its interest in various base metal targets located in Crawford Township. At this time, Noble assumed care and control and management of the diamond drilling program in collaboration with management of the newly formed Canada Nickel Company.

6.2 Historical Drilling

In Crawford Township, between 1964 and 2018, at least 147 drill holes (diamond core and reverse circulation), totalling more than 14,600 m, were completed. This drilling tested numerous geophysical anomalies, targeting base metals, gold and nickel sulphides in volcanic and mafic-ultramafic rocks (Orix Geoscience, 2019). Reported overburden intervals are drill hole casing lengths and do not necessarily represent true thickness of overburden.

6.2.1 INCO Canada Ltd.: 1965-1966

The earliest drilling in Crawford Township, targeting the Crawford Ultramafic Complex, was by INCO Canada Ltd. in 1965. A total of eight drill holes are reported, targeting magnetic anomalies “4-89”, “4-313”, and “4-B” which were collectively referred to as “Owl” (Table 6-1). Anomaly “4-89”, “4-313”, and “4-B” correspond to the “Main”, “East”, and “North” components of the CUC, respectively. The 1965 drilling intersected broad intervals (*e.g.*, 467.56 m) of mafic-ultramafic rocks, largely serpentinized peridotite and/or serpentinized dunite. Overburden intervals (drill hole casing length) ranged from 34.75 to 86.87 metres.

Table 6-1. Drill holes and assays summary, INCO Canada Ltd., Crawford Ultramafic Complex.

Year	Drill Hole	Target	Anomaly	[1]OB (m)	[2]EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Ni (%)	Comments
1964	25050	Main Mag	4-89	34.75	502.31	39.62	502.31	462.69	0.25	34.75 m to EOH: mafic-ultramafic rocks
1965	26636	Main Mag	4-89	43.89	43.89	-	-	-	-	abandoned in overburden
1965	26637	Main Mag	4-89	61.87	474.57	-	-	-	-	83.06 m to EOH: mafic-ultramafic rocks; no assays reported
1965	27005	Main Mag	4-89	63.40	245.97	63.67	220.98	157.31	0.16	63.40 m to 185.93 m: mafic-ultramafic rocks
1965	27064	East Mag	4-313	86.87	602.89	165.70	419.10	253.40	0.24	165.72 m to EOH: mafic-ultramafic rocks
1966	27086	Main Mag	4-89	50.90	384.05	50.90	384.05	333.15	0.07	50.90 to EOH: mafic-ultramafic rocks
1966	27095	Main Mag	4-89	37.19	273.41	37.20	273.40	236.20	0.34	37.19 to EOH: mafic-ultramafic rocks
1966	29173	North Mag	4-B	68.89	364.24	-	-	-	-	148.59 m to EOH: mafic-ultramafic rocks; no assays reported

[1]OB=overburden; [2]EOH=End of Hole

6.2.2 McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd.: 1973

McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd. completed a drilling campaign in 1973 targeting a magnetic high in the north-central area of Crawford Township, near the border with Nesbitt Township to the north. The company completed four drill holes targeting a magnetic anomaly referred to as “Anomaly 3N” (Table 6-2). The drilling intersected broad intervals (*e.g.*, 153.11 m) of mafic-ultramafic rocks, largely serpentinized peridotite and/or serpentinized dunite. Overburden intervals (drill hole casing length) ranged from 27.43 to 97.54 metres.

Table 6-2. Drill hole summary with significant assays, McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Anomaly 3N.

Year	Drill Hole	Target	Anomaly	[1]OB (m)	[2]EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Ni (%)	Comments
1973	904-73-3	Mag High	3N	60.96	163.68	-	-	-	-	intersected felsic volcanic rocks
1973	904-73-4	Mag High	3N	60.96	134.42	120.85	122.38	1.53	0.35	120.85 m to EOH: peridotite
						129.24	129.69	0.45	0.43	
						132.89	134.42	1.53	0.21	
1973	904-73-5	Mag High	3N	97.54	208.18	-	-	-	-	intersected felsic volcanic rocks
1973	904-73-27	Mag High	3N	27.43	163.37	35.36	36.88	1.52	0.17	27.43 m to EOH: ultramafic rocks
						57.91	59.44	1.53	0.30	

[1]OB=overburden; [2]EOH=End of Hole

6.2.3 Spruce Ridge Resources Ltd.: 2018

In late 2018, Spruce Ridge completed a drilling program targeting the "Main" magnetic high that defines a portion of the CUC. Results from the four-hole, 1,818 m (NQ size core, 47.6 mm diameter) winter drilling program were announced in March 2019 (Table 6-3; Spruce Ridge news release March 1, 2019). All four drill hole collars are located immediately east of Ontario Highway 655, about 40 km north of Timmins. The holes were drilled toward the north-northeast (azimuth 35°) at dips of -50° or -60°.

Table 6-3. Summary of drill holes completed by Spruce Ridge Resources in winter 2018.

Summary of Intervals Passing 0.25% Ni cut-off										
Drill Hole	**Az**	**Dip**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Int (m)**	**Ni (%)**	**Co (ppm)**	**Pt (ppb)**	**Pd (ppb)**	**Au (ppb)**
CR18-01	35	-60	234.00	525.00	291.00	0.293	118	11	20	2
CR18-03	35	-50	475.50	606.00	130.50	0.299	140	28	55	6
CR18-04	35	-50	205.50	402.00	196.50	0.332	135	10	27	2
Summary of Intervals Passing 0.20% Ni cut-off										
Drill Hole	**Az**	**Dip**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Int (m)**	**Ni (%)**	**Co (ppm)**	**Pt (ppb)**	**Pd (ppb)**	**Au (ppb)**
CR18-01	35	-60	36.00	594.00	558.00	0.261	127	10	16	2
CR18-02	35	-50	24.00	175.50	151.50	0.224	126	5	5	1
CR18-03	35	-50	288.00	606.00	318.00	0.248	126	19	28	3
CR18-04	35	-50	193.50	402.00	208.50	0.324	135	18	28	3
Selected Intervals with Elevated PGEs										
Drill Hole	**Az**	**Dip**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Int (m)**	**Ni (%)**	**Co (ppm)**	**Pt (ppb)**	**Pd (ppb)**	**Au (ppb)**
CR18-03	35	-50	492.00	493.50	1.50	0.285	140	219	567	4
CR18-03	35	-50	507.00	511.50	4.50	0.339	140	59	498	48
CR18-04	35	-50	165.00	166.50	1.50	0.182	120	69	570	6

Note, the lengths reported are core lengths and not true widths. Spruce Ridge has insufficient information to determine the attitude, either of the ultramafic body or of mineralized zones within it. True widths will be less than the core lengths by unknown factors.

Three of the holes intersected serpentinized dunite with persistent nickel concentrations greater than 0.25% Ni over core lengths of up to 291 metres. Using a lower threshold of 0.20% Ni, long intervals are present in all four holes, with a maximum core length of 558 metres. Individual samples of 1.5 metre core intervals reported up to 0.669% Ni and all four holes were terminated in dunite or peridotite.

With the exception of drill hole CR18-02, which was terminated early (216 m) and in dunite, drill core assays show increasing nickel concentrations down the holes. Drill hole CR18-01 recorded nickel grades of about 0.20% Ni in the upper peridotite, which compares favourably relative to the nickel grades in peridotite from the Dumont Sill which are generally very low to nil. Nickel grades in CR18-01 increase further down-hole and through a central intercept, and then decline toward the bottom of the hole.

Palladium concentrations show a strong correlation with increased nickel concentrations, suggesting the presence of nickel sulphides.

6.2.3.1. Drill Core Characterization

Drill core samples from four drill holes completed in 2018 by Spruce Ridge, holes CR18-01, 02, 03 and 04, were used to determine average specific gravity and magnetic susceptibility of the intersected rock units and to run laboratory tests comparing recovery differences using two different analytical methods.

Specific Gravity

Drill core from the 2018 drilling had specific gravity (“SG”) measurements made at regular intervals using the “weight in water vs weight in air” relative density method. Average SG for mafic volcanic rocks was 2.67 (n=60) and average SG for serpentinized ultramafic rocks was 2.66 (n=436). Specifically, with respect to the ultramafic rocks, average SG for intervals grading over 0.25% Ni was 2.61, for intervals between 0.20% and 0.25% Ni was 2.62, and for intervals less than 0.20% Ni was 2.63. Fresh, unaltered dunite and peridotite, typically have a SG in the range of 3.2 to 3.4. The process of serpentinization involves the introduction of water into the rock, resulting in a substantial volume increase. The low average SG of the CUC ultramafic rocks (2.66) implies a high degree of serpentinization.

Magnetic Susceptibility

Magnetic susceptibility readings were collected along the drill core from the four drill holes completed in 2018. On the basis of more than 1,400 readings it was shown that the ultramafic rocks (average 129 units) were some 100 times higher than host mafic volcanic rocks (average 0.72 units). The serpentinized rocks are extremely magnetic relative to the host rocks and non-serpentinized ultramafic rocks, a result amplified by the serpentinization of olivine which releases iron to form magnetite.

6.2.4 Spruce Ridge Resources Ltd.: 2019

On September 19, 2019, Spruce Ridge began a second round of drilling, planned to comprise 4,000 m (NQ size core, 47.6 mm diameter) of diamond drilling in eight holes. In conjunction with CNC, results of this phase of drilling were released by Noble (*see* Noble news release dated December 9, 2019) and Spruce Ridge (*see* Company news release dated December 10, 2019) in December 2019. The results, along with more recent drilling results, are discussed in Section 10.0, Drilling and Section 11.0, Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security.

6.3 Historical Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

6.3.1 Anomaly 3N - Sulphide Flotation Tests, 1973

In 1973, McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd. drill-tested magnetic anomaly “Anomaly 3N” (interpreted to be serpentinized ultramafic rocks), located in the northeast part of Crawford Township (drill hole collar in N1/2 Lot 7, Con 6). Drill hole 904-73-4 (134.5 m) required 61 m of casing before intersecting mafic-felsic volcanic rocks (61-100 m) before intersecting diorite (100-121 m) and then serpentinized peridotite (121-134.5 m) which had an overall low sulphide content; the drill hole ended in peridotite. A summary of core assays is provided in Table 6-4.

Table 6-4. Summary of drill core assays from historical drill hole 904-73-4.

Sample	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Ag (oz/t)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)
12670	97.23	98.45	1.22	0.03	0.04	-
12671	116.77	116.92	0.15	-	0.06	nil
12672	118.26	118.48	0.22	-	0.05	nil
12673	120.85	122.38	1.53	-	0.06	0.35
12674	129.24	130.00	0.76	-	0.05	0.43
12675	132.89	134.42	1.53	-	0.08	0.21

A 6.8 kg composite sample of this drill core (samples 12673, 74, and 75) was sent into the McIntyre Mine laboratory for sulphide flotation tests. The sample was described as serpentinized peridotite with about 5% sulphide mineralization and an assayed head grade that averaged 0.44% Ni and 0.04% Cu.

Three separate flotation tests were completed on the drill core from hole 904-73-4, showing an average 61.7% recovery of nickel (not optimized). Copper recoveries varied from 30% to 50% but was inconclusive due to the very low copper head grade. The final nickel concentrate averaged 1.80% Ni and 0.24% Cu.

This ultramafic intrusion is not located on the current Property and as such the results are not necessarily indicative of results we might expect from similar rocks in the CUC.

6.3.2 CUC- SEM/BEI Mineralogical Study, 2019

In 2019, Spruce Ridge commissioned a mineralogical study of ultramafic rock material collected from drill core samples from the 2018 diamond drilling program (*see* Noble news release dated June 11, 2019). The purpose of the study was to determine whether the nickel (and other elements) occur in the sulphide state, which could be economically extracted from the altered ultramafic host rocks of the CUC.

Twelve samples of drill core were selected from 1.5 metre analyzed intervals, to cover a range of nickel, cobalt, palladium and sulphur contents as well as differing degrees of serpentinization. Polished thin sections were made from the core samples and examined under reflected-light microscope to determine target areas for subsequent relocation and analysis using a JEOL 733 Electron Microprobe. Backscattered Electron Images (“BEI”) were captured and areas of interest within each grain were analysed using an Oxford Instruments X-Act Energy Dispersive System (“EDS”) attached to the electron microprobe (Renaud, 2019).

The following minerals were identified as carrying most of the nickel and cobalt (in order of decreasing abundance): pentlandite (50%: iron-nickel sulphide), heazlewoodite (35%: sulphur poor, nickel-rich sulphide), awaruite (15%: nickel-iron alloy) and minor godlevskite (nickel-iron sulphide). The pentlandite, which dominates the nickel-bearing mineral assemblage, is considered most promising for economic nickel extraction. Heazlewoodite is one of the most nickel rich sulphide minerals, and is generally thought to be of hydrothermal origin, most often found in dunite and lherzolite.

6.3.3 Selective Leach Analysis

A selective leach analysis was performed on pulp samples of the 12 core intervals from which the mineralogy samples were taken. Table 6-5 shows a comparison between the Peroxide Fusion analysis and the Aqua Regia analysis for cobalt and nickel and establishes the potential percentages of “Liberation” of these key elements (*see* Noble news release dated June 11, 2019).

Table 6-5. Comparison between Peroxide Fusion and Aqua Regia analyses for cobalt and nickel.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Co (ppm) FUS-ICP	Co (ppm) AR-ICP	Percent Liberated	Ni (%) FUS-ICP	Ni (%) AR-ICP	Percent Liberated	S (%) FUS-ICP
CR18-01	165.0	166.5	1.5	240	193	**80%**	**0.669**	**0.431**	**64%**	0.28
CR18-01	238.5	240.0	1.5	120	105	**88%**	**0.297**	**0.203**	**68%**	0.02
CR18-01	243.0	244.5	1.5	170	149	**88%**	**0.487**	**0.332**	**68%**	0.15
CR18-01	286.5	288.0	1.5	150	130	**87%**	**0.345**	**0.232**	**67%**	0.18
CR18-01	423.0	424.5	1.5	120	85	**71%**	**0.317**	**0.203**	**64%**	0.03
CR18-01	588.0	589.5	1.5	110	87	**79%**	**0.272**	**0.178**	**65%**	0.01
CR18-03	508.5	510.0	1.5	140	108	**77%**	**0.332**	**0.217**	**65%**	0.01
CR18-03	535.5	537.0	1.5	140	109	**78%**	**0.337**	**0.227**	**67%**	0.07
CR18-03	594.0	595.5	1.5	150	110	**73%**	**0.349**	**0.205**	**59%**	0.05
CR18-04	165.0	166.5	1.5	120	52	**43%**	**0.182**	**0.050**	**27%**	< 0.01
CR18-04	216.0	217.5	1.5	260	206	**79%**	**0.647**	**0.423**	**65%**	0.60
CR18-04	337.5	339.0	1.5	130	103	**79%**	**0.427**	**0.275**	**64%**	0.20
					Mean Co Liberation	**77%**		**Mean Ni Liberation**	**62%**	

All drill core samples had been initially analysed by ICP after sample preparation using sodium peroxide fusion (“FUS-ICP”) for total digestion (palladium, platinum and gold were determined by fire assay). Pulps from the same 12 sample intervals selected for SEM analysis were re-analysed using the same ICP procedure, after digestion using aqua regia (“AR-ICP”), which does not attack silicate minerals to any significant degree. This provided a semi-quantitative estimate of the amount of nickel and cobalt that had been liberated from their parent olivine by serpentinization. After eliminating the one sample that showed much lower liberation, the average overall nickel liberation was 62%, and the average cobalt liberation was 77 percent (Table 6-5).

6.4 Historical Sample Preparation, Analysis, Security

There was no Quality Assurance/Quality Control (“QA/QC”) information found regarding sample preparation, analyses, and security procedures for the diamond drill core assay results prior to the 2018 and 2019 drilling programs by Spruce Ridge. No casing was left in drill holes prior to the work done by Spruce Ridge, so in the field it is not possible to confirm the location of historical, pre-2018 drill holes. The following information comes from a review of Spruce Ridge’s completed 2018 program and the ongoing 2019 diamond drilling program.

6.4.1 Sample Collection and Transportation

Drill core (NQ size core, 47.6 mm diameter) was placed in core boxes at the drill by the drilling contractor (NPLH Drilling of Timmins, Ontario: www.nplhdrilling.ca) following industry standard procedures. Small wooden tags mark the distance drilled in metres at the end of each run. On each filled core box, the drill hole number and sequential box numbers are marked by the drill helper and checked by the site geologist. Once filled and identified, each core tray is covered and secured shut.

Core was delivered to the side of Highway 655 by the drilling contractor as the drilling progressed. Company personnel transported the core to the core shack from that location. Casing has been left in the completed drill holes with the casing being capped and marked with a metal flag.

6.4.2 Core Logging and Sampling

The Company used a rented core shack in Timmins (3700 Highway 101 West), a driving distance of approximately 50 km from the Project area access point. Once the core boxes arrive at the logging facility in Timmins, the boxes are laid out on the logging table in order and the lids removed. Core is stored sequentially, hole by hole, in racks for logging. Core logging consists of two major parts: geotechnical logging and geological logging.

Geological core logging records the lithology, alteration, texture, colour, mineralization, structure and sample intervals. All geotechnical and geological logging and sample data are recorded directly into a computer spreadsheet (MS Office Excel). As the core was logged the target rock type (dunite and/or peridotite) was marked for sampling at a nominal sample interval of 1.5 metres. The entire intercept of ultramafic rocks was sampled in each drill hole. Magnetic susceptibility was measured every metre. Relative density of core samples was calculated at a variable interval of three to six metres.

Samples are identified by inserting three identical pre-fabricated, sequentially-numbered, weather-resistant sample tags at the end of each sample interval. Once the core is logged, photographed and the samples are marked, the core boxes are transferred to the cutting room for sampling. In general, the core recovery for the diamond drill holes on the Property has been better than 95% and little core loss due to poor drilling methods or procedures has been experienced.

Sections marked for sampling was cut in half with a diamond saw; a separate cutting room is located adjacent to the logging area. Once the core was cut in half it was returned to the core box. A geotechnician prepared the sample tags, selecting half of the core in each interval, placing said core in a sample bag and sealing the bag with a cable tie. The boxes containing the remaining half core are stacked and stored on site in the secure core storage facility.

Individual samples were then placed in large polypropylene bags (rice bags), five samples to a bag, and then the larger bag secured with a cable tie. Company personnel were responsible for transporting the samples to the Activation Laboratories Ltd. (“Actlabs”) Timmins analytical facility, a driving distance of approximately 4.5 km from the core shack.

6.4.3 Analytical

A total of 952 drill core samples (CR18 drill hole series) were submitted to Actlabs (Timmins and Ancaster, Ontario) for analysis by Spruce Ridge. Actlabs, a Canadian-owned analytical and assay laboratory certified to ISO/IEC 17025 with CAN-P-1579 (Mineral Analysis), is independent of Spruce Ridge, Noble and CNC. Analyses for precious metals (Pt, Pd, Au) were done by Fire Assay on 30-gram splits with ICP-OES analysis. Nickel and cobalt were determined by ICP-OES after sample preparation by sodium peroxide fusion.

Additionally, the Spruce Ridge performed independent spot analysis (nickel concentration) of a duplicate pulp from approximately every fifth sample (184 samples), using a portable X-Ray Fluorescence (“XRF”) instrument. Results accorded closely to those from the Actlabs laboratory’s ICP-OES peroxide fusion (“ICP”) analyses. With respect to the 184 samples, the percent difference between the ICP and XRF analyses ranges from -30% to +13% and the average percent difference is -5%. On average, the XRF analyzer underestimated nickel concentrations by 5%.

Concentrations of other metals such as cobalt and precious metals (*i.e.,* gold, silver, PGE) were too low to be reliably determined by portable XRF technology.

6.4.3.1. Control Samples

No QA/QC samples were introduced to the sample stream by Spruce Ridge. Actlabs inserted internal certified reference material and blanks into the sample stream and also carried out duplicate and replicate (“preparation split”) analyses within each sample batch as part of their own internal monitoring of quality control. It is the results of Actlabs’ internal quality control that Spruce Ridge relied upon to service the quality control of the Project and it is those results that are reported on herein.

A total of 154 duplicate analyses (including six replicate analyses) were carried out by Actlabs in the course of their work. Of those duplicate analyses, 90 were performed by FA digestion and 82 by sodium peroxide (Na_2O_2) fusion digestion. A total of 83 analyses of blank material were performed by FA digestion and 91 samples of blank material were analysed after the sodium peroxide fusion digestion. For the purposes of this Report only the elements of major economic importance to the project (*i.e.*, Ni, Co, Au, Pd, Pt) were examined in detail for an assessment of the quality of the analytical data. The elements Cu, Mg and S were also examined in a cursory manner for the assessment.

The Actlabs laboratory in Timmins, Ontario carried out the sample login/registration, sample weighing and sample preparation.

For statistical purposes within this Report any analytical result that was reported to be less than the detection limit was set to one half of that detection limit (*e.g.*, a result reported as <0.5 was set to a numeric value of 0.25). Results reported to be greater that maximum value reportable, and where no corresponding over limit analysis was performed, were set to that maximum value (*e.g.*, a result reported as >15.0 was set to a numeric value of 15).

6.4.4 QA/QC Data verification

6.4.4.1. Blank Material

All analyses performed on blank material are considered to be acceptable as the majority of results were reported to be below the detection limits for each element examined. The exception with respect to those elements examined in detail was S where 5.5% of the blank samples reported at the lower limit of detection (0.01%) or above (maximum 0.06%); however, this failure rate is still considered to be acceptable.

6.4.4.2. Certified Reference Material

Certified reference materials ("CRM") are used by Actlabs to internally monitor the accuracy of their analyses. A number of different reference materials for different combinations of elements were used during the course of the analytical work being reported on herein, including: CDN-PGMS-28, DTS-2b, CCU-1e, GBW 07113, PTM-1a, CD-1, GBW 07238, OREAS 74a, OREAS 134b, MP-1b, AMIS 0129, OREAS 13b, NCS DC86314, PK2, CZN-4, W 106, OREAS 922.

For the purpose of this Report we have focused on the results of the first two reference materials in the preceding list (CDN-PGMS-28 and DTS-2b) as they report certified values in ranges similar to material that was submitted to Actlabs for analysis.

It is observed that all the certified reference material examined in detail averaged within two standard deviations of the certified concentrations over the span of the laboratory work (Figures 6-3, 6-4 and 6-5). That all analyses of certified reference material, over time, averaged close to their certified concentration gives reason that the accuracy of the analyses be considered as acceptable.

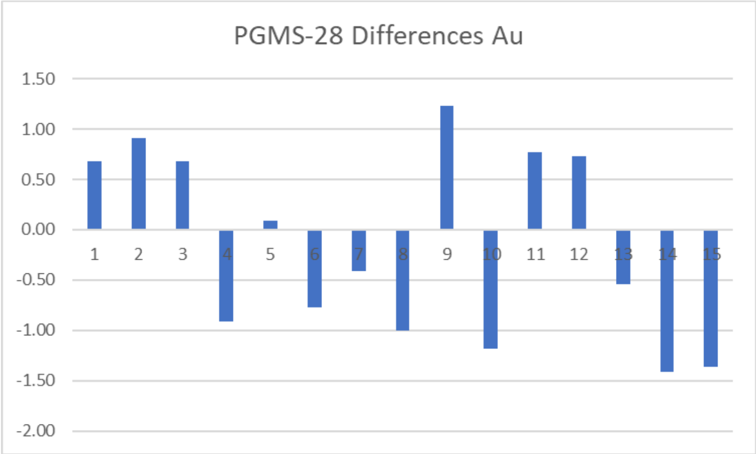


Figure 6-3. CRM CDN-PGMS-28 – Number of standard deviations difference for Au analysis from the Certified Value for various analytical runs.

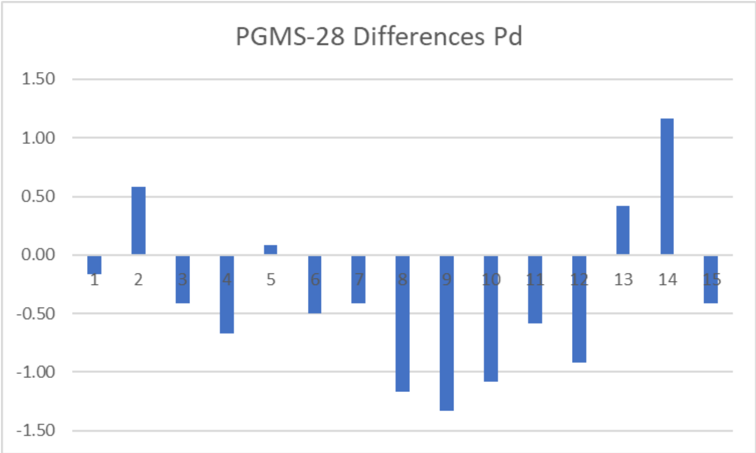


Figure 6-4. CRM CDN-PGMS-28 – Number of standard deviations difference for Pd analysis from the Certified Value for various analytical runs.

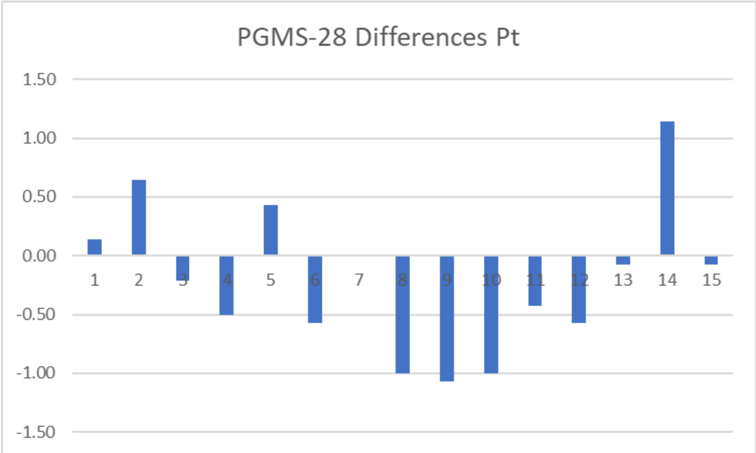


Figure 6-5. CRM CDN-PGMS-28 – Number of standard deviations difference for Pt analysis from the Certified Value for various analytical runs.

6.4.5 Duplicate Samples

In general, the duplicate material for the precious metal analyses has indicated good reproducibility of the assays (Figures 6-6, 6-7 and 6-8).

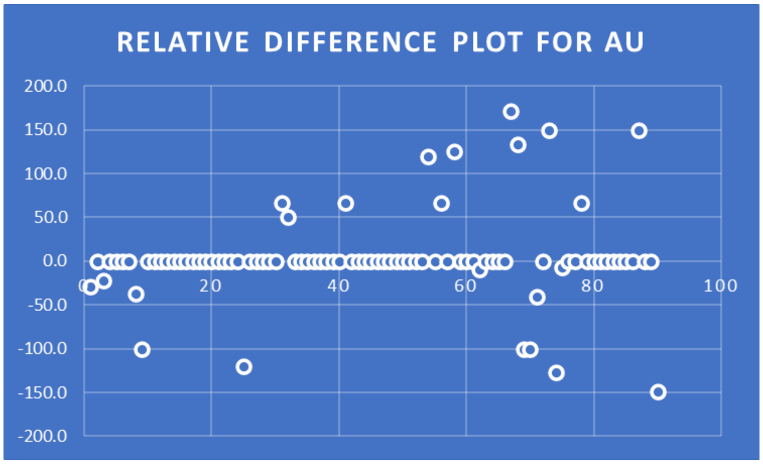


Figure 6-6. Relative percent difference of pairs of duplicate samples analyzed for Au.

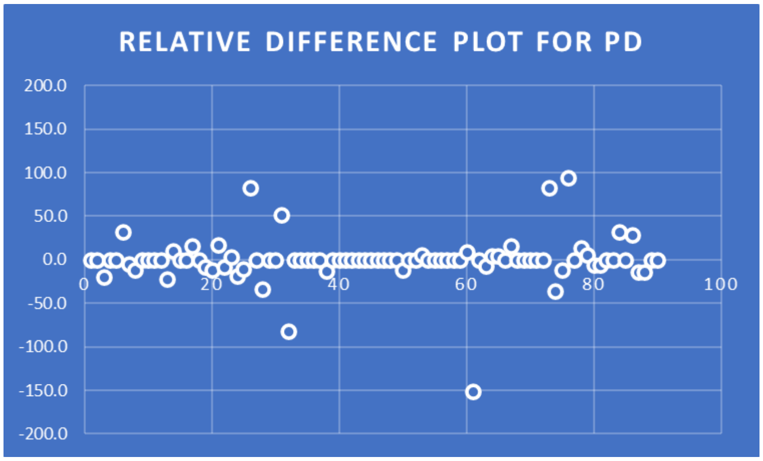


Figure 6-7. Relative percent difference of pairs of duplicate samples analyzed for Pd.

Where relative differences of over 100% are observed, sample pairs generally exhibit low absolute concentrations of the precious metals and the order of magnitude difference at those levels is not considered to be of importance.

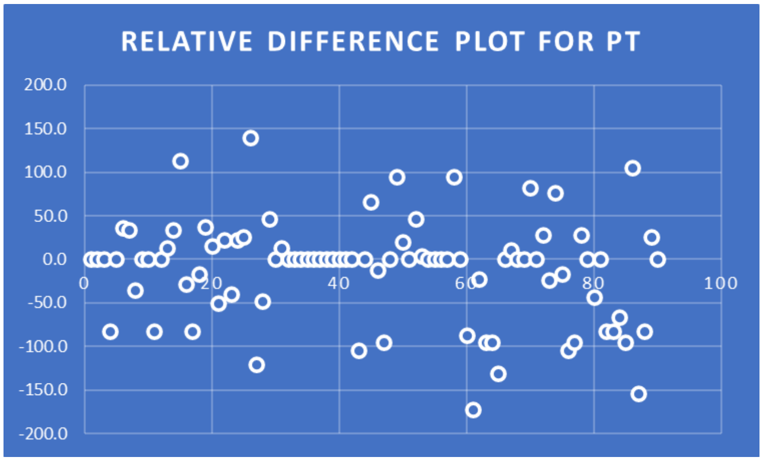


Figure 6-8. Relative percent difference of pairs of duplicate samples analyzed for Pt.

The relative differences for Co and Ni were under 20% with the exception of one sample, 701330, where the relative difference between the pair of Ni analyses was over 100 percent (Figure 6-9). Again, this appears to be a case where exceptionally low Ni values were returned and as such the relative difference is not considered to be of importance.

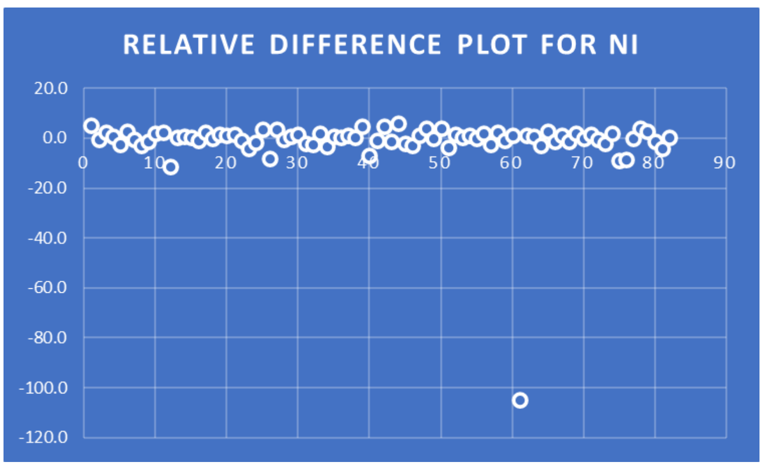


Figure 6-9. Relative percent difference of pairs of duplicate samples analyzed for Ni.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide project is situated in Northeastern Ontario, in the western portion of the mineral-rich Abitibi Greenstone Belt (2.8 to 2.6 Ga), which is within the Superior Province, Canada (Figures 7-1 and 7-2). The AGB of the Abitibi Subprovince, spans across the Ontario-Quebec provincial border and is considered to be the largest and best preserved greenstone belt in the world (Jackson and Fyon, 1991; Sproule *et al.*, 2003), covering an area of approximately 700 km from the southeast to northwest and 350 km from north to south and comprising several major east-trending successions of folded volcanic and sedimentary rocks, with associated felsic to ultramafic intrusions. The supracrustal rocks of the AGB are uniquely well preserved and have mostly been overprinted only at a low metamorphic grade (Monecke *et al.*, 2017). The economic importance of the AGB is of incredible importance as it contains some of the most important gold and base metal mining camps in Canada, as well as a long history of punctuated production from komatiite-hosted Ni-Cu-(PGE) sulphide deposits.

More than an estimated 50% of the supracrustal rocks of the AGB, including those on the Property, are under tens of metres of clay-dominated cover (referred to as the “Abitibi Clay Belt” or “Great Clay Belt” and formed from the lakebed sediments of Glacial Lake Ojibway), making mineral exploration challenging and expensive and hampering the discovery rate of new metal mines. At the same time this also creates an opportunity for discovery.

The AGB has been subdivided into nine lithotectonic assemblages or volcanic episodes (Ayer *et al.*, 2002a, 2002b and 2005), however, the relationships between these assemblages are for the most part ambiguous. Allochthonous greenstone belt models, with each terrane having been formed in a different tectonic environment, predict them to be a collage of unrelated fragments. Autochthonous greenstone belt models allow for the prediction of syngenetic mineral deposits hosted by specific stratigraphic intervals and formed within a structurally deformed singular terrane. Greenstone belts in the Superior Province consist mainly of volcanic units unconformably overlain by largely sedimentary “Timiskaming-style” assemblages, and field and geochronological data indicate that the AGB developed autochthonously (Thurston *et al.*, 2008).

Proterozoic dikes of the Matachewan Dyke Swarm and the Abitibi Dyke Swarm intrude all of the rock in the region. Matachewan dikes generally trend north-northwest while the younger Abitibi Dyke Swarm trends northeast.

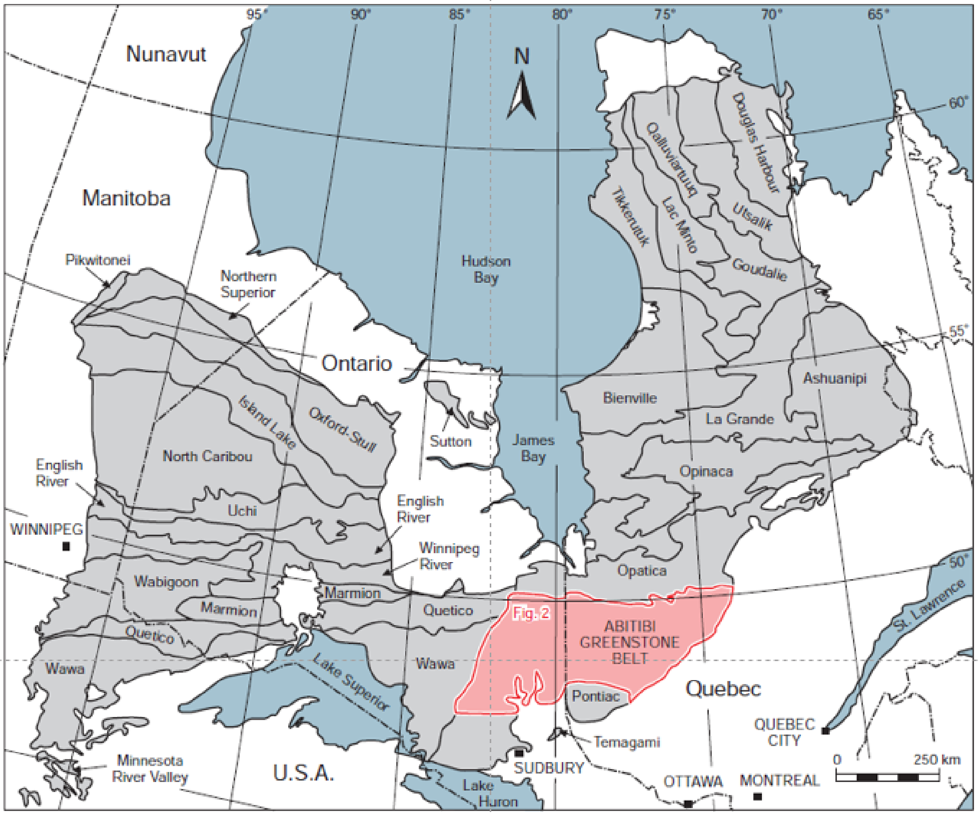


Figure 7-1. Location of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt within the Archean Superior Province, Canada (Monecke *et al.*, 2017).

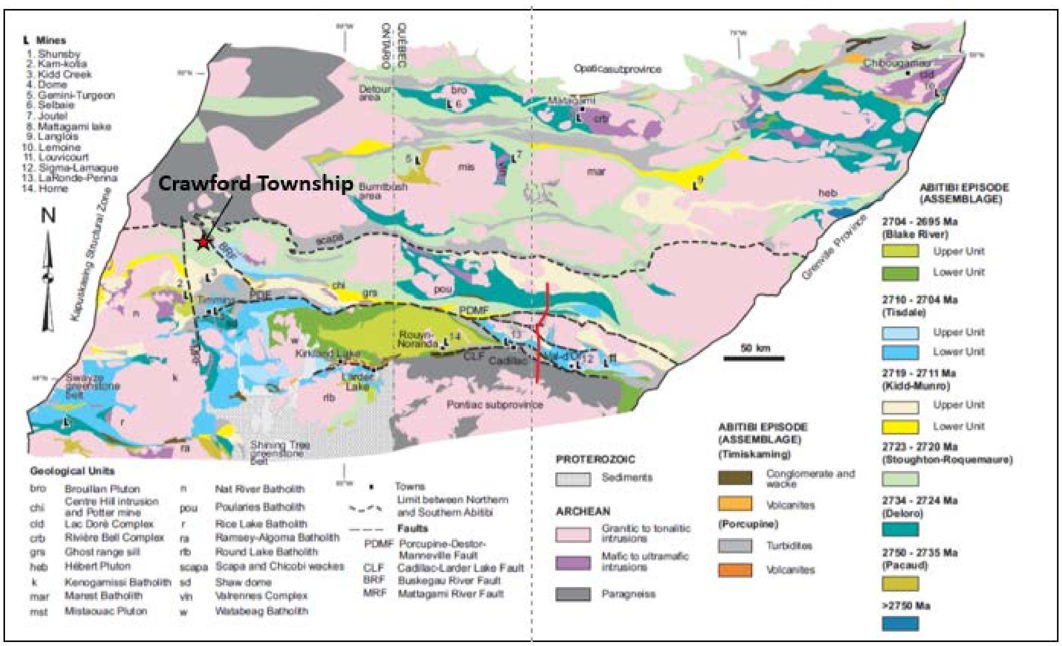


Figure 7-2. General geology of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt and the location (red star) of the Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project (Crawford-Lucas townships) in Northeastern Ontario (Thurston *et al.*, 2008; MERC, 2017). The Deloro Assemblage in which the CUC is hosted is not shown at this scale.

7.1.1 Komatiitic Rocks

Of the nine distinct lithotectonic assemblages defined in the AGB, only four of these are generally accepted to contain komatiitic rocks (ultramafic mantle-derived rock with ≥18 wt% MgO) and therefore considered prospective for komatiite-associated Ni-Cu-(PGE) sulphide deposits (Arndt *et al.*, 2008).

These four assemblages, which differ considerably in the physical volcanology and geochemistry of the komatiitic flows, have distinct and well-defined ages as well as spatial distribution (Sproule *et al.*, 2003; Thurston *et al.*, 2008; Houle and Lesher, 2011):

- Pacaud Assemblage (2750-2735 Ma)
- Stoughton-Roquemaure Assemblage (2723-2720 Ma)
- Kidd-Munro Assemblage (2719-2711 Ma)
- Tisdale Assemblage (2710-2704 Ma)

The Kidd-Munro and Tisdale assemblages contain a much greater abundance of cumulate komatiites than the other assemblages. The Kidd-Munro Assemblage is east to southeast-striking and comprises komatiitic flows, magnesium to iron-rich mafic volcanic rocks, thin rhyolite units (FIII-type to calc-alkaline), clastic sedimentary rocks (argillite and greywackes, many graphitic), and chemical sedimentary rocks (limestone, dolomite) occurring as interflow horizons. These units are intruded by mafic to ultramafic bodies and minor felsic dikes (Ayer *et al.*, 2002a and 2002b; Sproule *et al.*, 2005; Ayer *et al.*, 2005).

Almost all komatiite-associated Ni-Cu-(PGE) deposits in the AGB are interpreted to be localized in lava channels/channelized sheet flows (*e.g.*, Alexo, Hart, Langmuir, Marbridge, and Texmont) or channelized sheet sills (*e.g.*, Sothman, Dumont, Kelex-Dundeal-Dundonald South). One exception is the McWatters deposit, which occurs within a thick mesocumulate to adcumulate peridotite that is interpreted to be a synvolcanic dike (Houlé and Lesher, 2011).

7.1.2 Economic Geology

The Timmins-Porcupine Gold Camp of Northeastern Ontario represents the largest Archean orogenic greenstone-hosted gold camp in the world in terms of total gold production (*e.g.*, Monecke *et al.*, 2017).

The Kidd Creek Cu-Zn deposit, north of Timmins and about 15 km south of Crawford Township, is the world's largest and highest-grade Archean Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide ("VMS") deposit currently in production. Monecke *et al.* (2017), reported historical past production, reserves and resources to the 2,990 m level as 170.9 Mt grading 2.25% Cu, 5.88% Zn, 0.22% Pb, and 77 g Ag/t. Discovery hole K55-1 was drilled in 1963 and encountered ore at a depth of 7 m, intersecting 190 m (entire hole) grading 1.21% Cu, 8.5% Zn, 0.8% Pb, and 138 g Ag/t. Today, the orebodies of the deposit are exploited from surface to more than 3 km depth and are open at depth, making Kidd Creek the deepest base metal mine in the world (Monecke *et al.*, 2017).

The Timmins Mining camp has a history of nickel production from komatiite-associated Ni-Cu-(PGE) deposits (Table 7-1;Figure 7-3). Several of these deposit types have been identified within the Kidd-Munro Assemblage (*e.g.*, Alexo, Dundonald, Mickel, and Marbridge) and the Tisdale Assemblage (*e.g.*, Hart, Langmuir, Redstone, Texmont, and Sothman).

Table 7-1. Pre-mining geologic resource estimates plus mined ore, Komatiite-Associated Ni-Cu-(PGE) mines/deposits, Timmins Mining Camp, Ontario (modified after Houle *et al.*, 2017).

Name	Status	Township	Notes	Assemblage	Milled (t)	Reported (t)	Ni (%)
Alexo	Past Producer	Dundonald	extrusive	Kidd-Munro	115,000	-	3.18
Kelex	Past Producer	Clergue	intrusive (subvolcanic sill)	Kidd-Munro	279,000	-	0.97
Dundeal	Deposit	Dundonald	intrusive (subvolcanic sill)	Kidd-Munro	-	400,000	2.00
Dundonald	Deposit	Dundonald	intrusive (subvolcanic sill)	Kidd-Munro		141,000	2.73
Langmuir #1	Deposit	Langmuir	extrusive; Shaw Dome	Tisdale	1,834,000	-	0.58
Langmuir #2	Past Producer	Langmuir	extrusive; Shaw Dome	Tisdale	1,369,000	-	1.40
McWatters	Past Producer	Langmuir	intrusive; Shaw Dome	Tisdale	1,688,000	-	0.75
Redstone	Past Producer	Eldorado	extrusive; Shaw Dome	Tisdale	2,043,000	-	1.62
Hart	Deposit	Eldorado	extrusive; Shaw Dome	Tisdale	1.868,000	-	1.38
Texmont	Past Producer	Bartlett Geikie	extrusive	Tisdale	3,369,000	-	0.92

7.2 Local and Property Geology

The Greenstone Architecture Project (2003-2005) and Discover Abitibi Initiative (2001-2012), lead by the Ontario Geological Survey ("OGS"), resulted in reclassification of the lithological assemblages in the southern AGB (Ontario portion) by using detailed U/Pb geochronology, and updated geological and geophysical compilations (Ayer *et al.*, 2005; Thurston *et al.*, 2008). This work suggests that the rocks underlying the Property are part of the Deloro Assemblage (Figures 7-3 and 7-4) (Monecke *et al.*, 2017).

The Deloro Assemblage (2730 to 2724 Ma) consists mainly of mafic to felsic calc-alkaline volcanic rocks with local tholeiitic mafic volcanic units and an iron formation cap which is typically iron-poor, chert-magnetite (Ayer *et al.*, 2005; Thurston *et al.*, 2008). This assemblage (volcanic episode) is host to the CUC on the Property (Crawford and Lucas townships) and other ultramafic sills in the area.

The surrounding and regional lithologies (not underlying the Property) belong to the Blake River Assemblage (2704 to 2701 Ma) which consists mainly of tholeiitic mafic volcanic rocks with isolated units of tholeiitic felsic volcanic rocks and turbiditic sedimentary rocks (Ayer *et al.*, 2005; Thurston *et al.*, 2008). This assemblage, also referred to as the Blake River Group, is host to several mafic-ultramafic sills in the northern part of Crawford Township and in neighbouring Lucas, Mahaffy and Aubin townships. The Blake River Assemblage, the youngest volcanic-dominated package, is one of the most prospective Archean stratigraphic packages for VMS exploration, especially for gold-rich VMS deposits (Ross *et al.*, 2009).

The rocks have undergone greenschist facies metamorphism with widespread carbonate, chlorite and sericite alteration in volcanic rocks and serpentinization in ultramafic rocks (*i.e.*, dunite, peridotite).

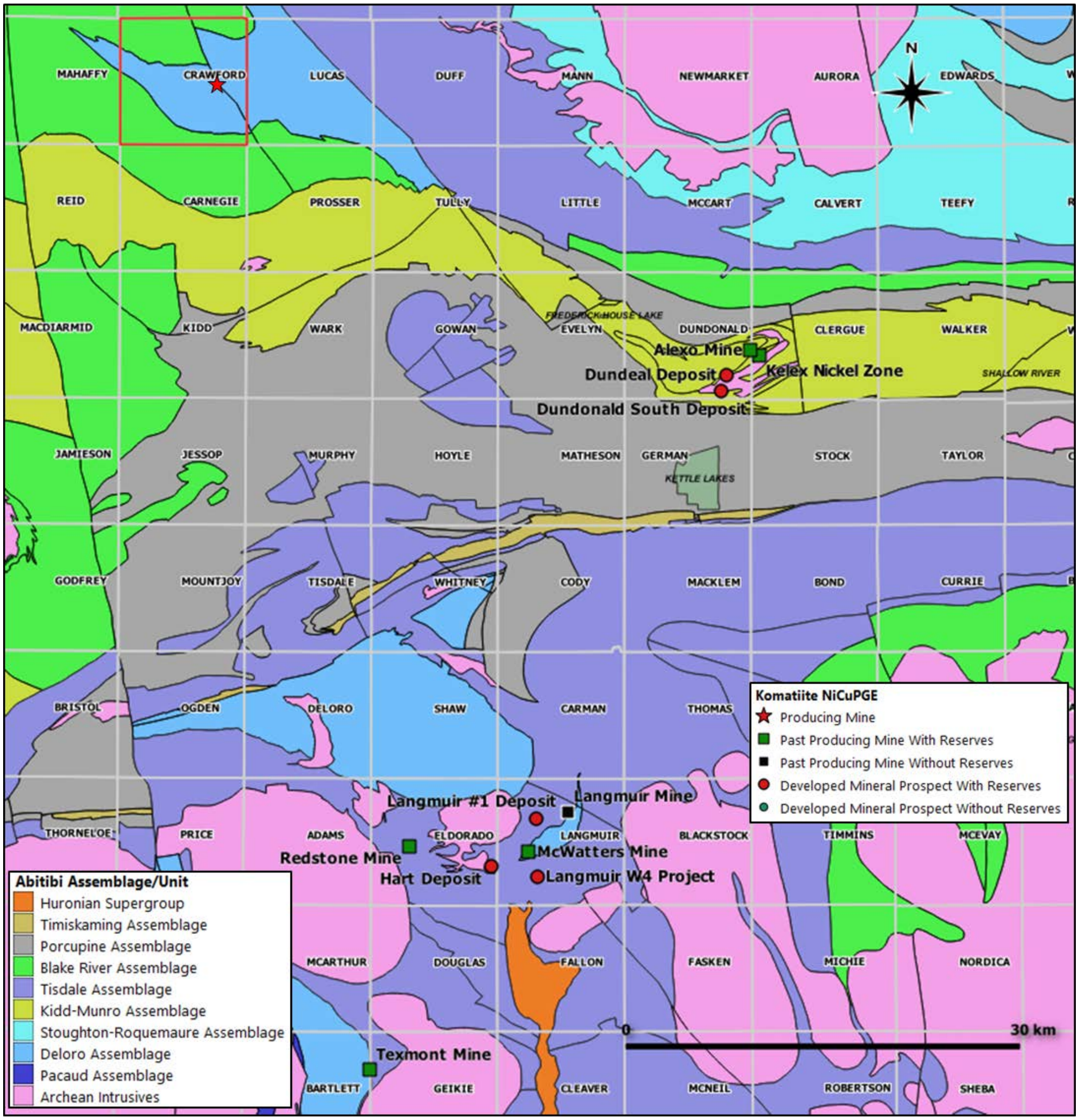


Figure 7-3. Locations of komatiite-hosted Ni-Cu-(PGE) deposits/mines in the Timmins Mining Camp and location of the Project area in Crawford Township (red square) and Lucas Township, and the Crawford Ultramafic Complex (red star). Geology of the Abitibi assemblages (volcanic episodes) is from Ayer *et al.*, (2005) and Ontario Geological Survey MRD155.

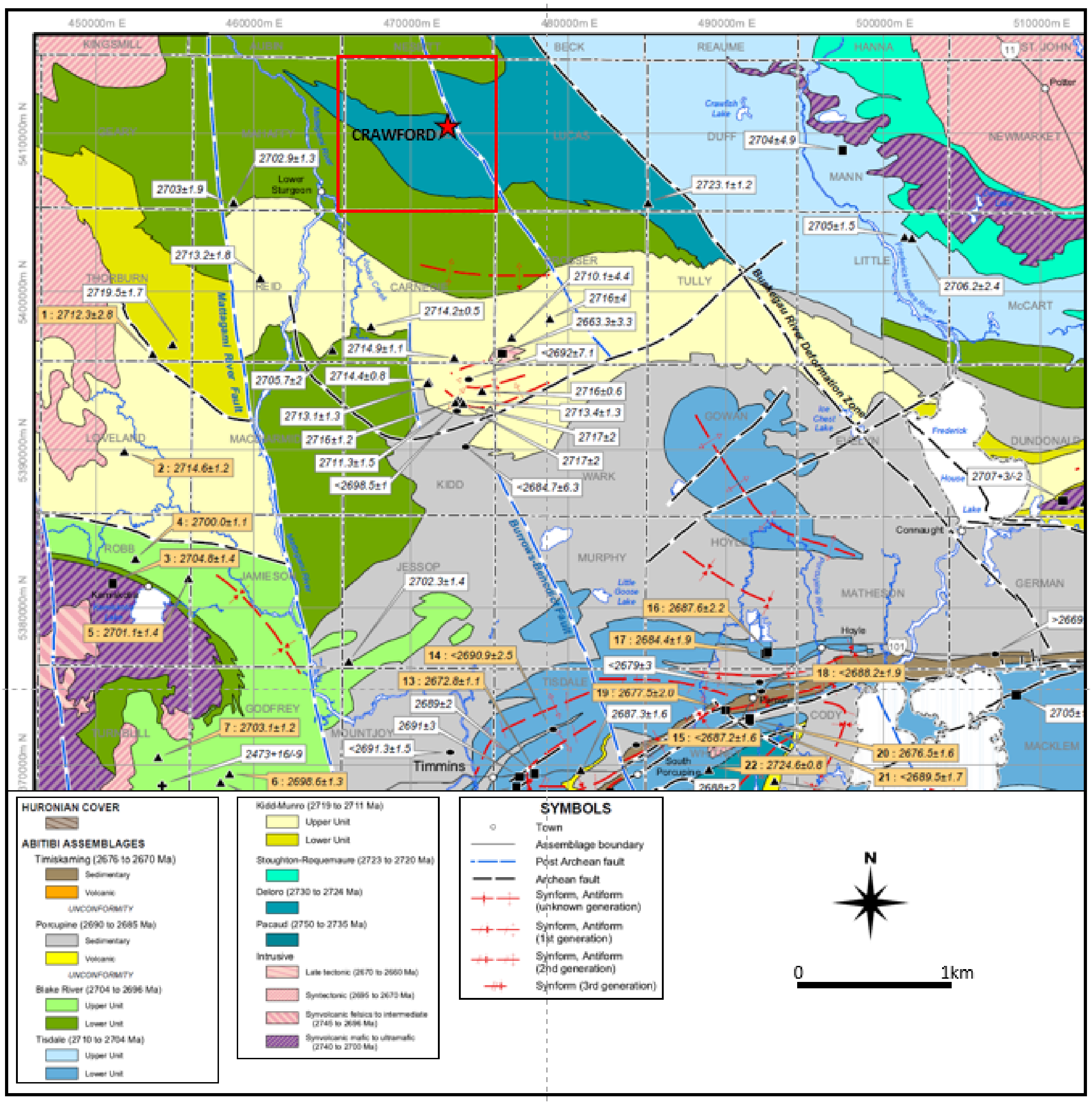


Figure 7-4. Regional geology (Abitibi Assemblages) and location of the Property in Crawford Township (red square) and the approximate location of the Crawford Ultramafic Complex (red star). Also shown are the age dates from U/Pb geochronology samples taken from various Abitibi assemblages (Ayer *et al.*, 2005).

7.2.1 Crawford Ultramafic Complex (CUC)

Historical work in Crawford Township has generated several generations of geological maps with geology inferred almost entirely from diamond drill core, overburden bedrock interval sampling, and the interpretation of geophysical surveys (Figure 7-5). The principal target, entirely undercover, is an approximately 8.0 km long by 2.0 km wide body (original estimated shape as defined by geophysics) of dunite, peridotite and their serpentinized equivalents, as confirmed in four diamond drill holes completed in 2018 (Spruce Ridge Resources, 2019; Noble Mineral Exploration, 2019).

Historical diamond drilling (1960s and 1970s) also reported intersections of gabbro, peridotite, pyroxenite, dunite and serpentinite (*e.g.*, George, 1970).

The geophysical expression and limited diamond drilling suggest that the CUC is an originally ovoid-shaped plug or thick sill, differentiated ultramafic to mafic intrusion. Strong magnetic anomalies defined three distinct portions of the CUC, namely, the Main, North and East areas (Figures 7-5 and 7-6).

The CUC, although geophysically recognized as early as 1964, was recently redefined by a high-resolution helicopter-borne magnetic and electromagnetic survey in 2017 (Balch, 2017) and a high-sensitivity aeromagnetic and airborne gravimetric survey in 2018 (CGG, 2018), both conducted over the entire Crawford Township, and followed up with 3D-Inversion and detailed interpretation (St-Hilaire, 2019) (Figures 7-7 and 7-8).

7.2.2 Structure

The dominant structural trend on the Property is west-northwest to east-southeast with lesser, localized east-west striking stratigraphy. The CUC, interpreted to be an ovoid shaped intrusion, has had its eastern portion (North and East areas) displaced about 1.8 km to the northwest by a regional, northwest-trending sinistral strike-slip fault (Figure 7-5). Limited descriptions from 2018 drill core logs describe the upper contact between mafic volcanic rocks and dunite in the CUC as brecciated.

7.2.3 Alteration

Dunite intersected in Spruce Ridge’s 2018 diamond drilling campaign was extensively serpentinized. The process of serpentinization involves the introduction of water into the rock which leads to a substantial volume increase. Fresh, unaltered dunite and peridotite typically has an SG ranging from 3.2 to 3.4. Core samples from the 2018 Spruce Ridge drilling had SG measurements ranging from 2.61 to 2.63, and this along with observations recorded from drill core, support the inference that the rocks have been strongly serpentinized.

Serpentinization breaks down the olivine and other silicate minerals, resulting the liberation of nickel and iron in a strongly reducing environment. The result is the liberated nickel partitions into low-sulphur sulphides like heazlewoodite and into the nickel-iron alloy, awaruite.

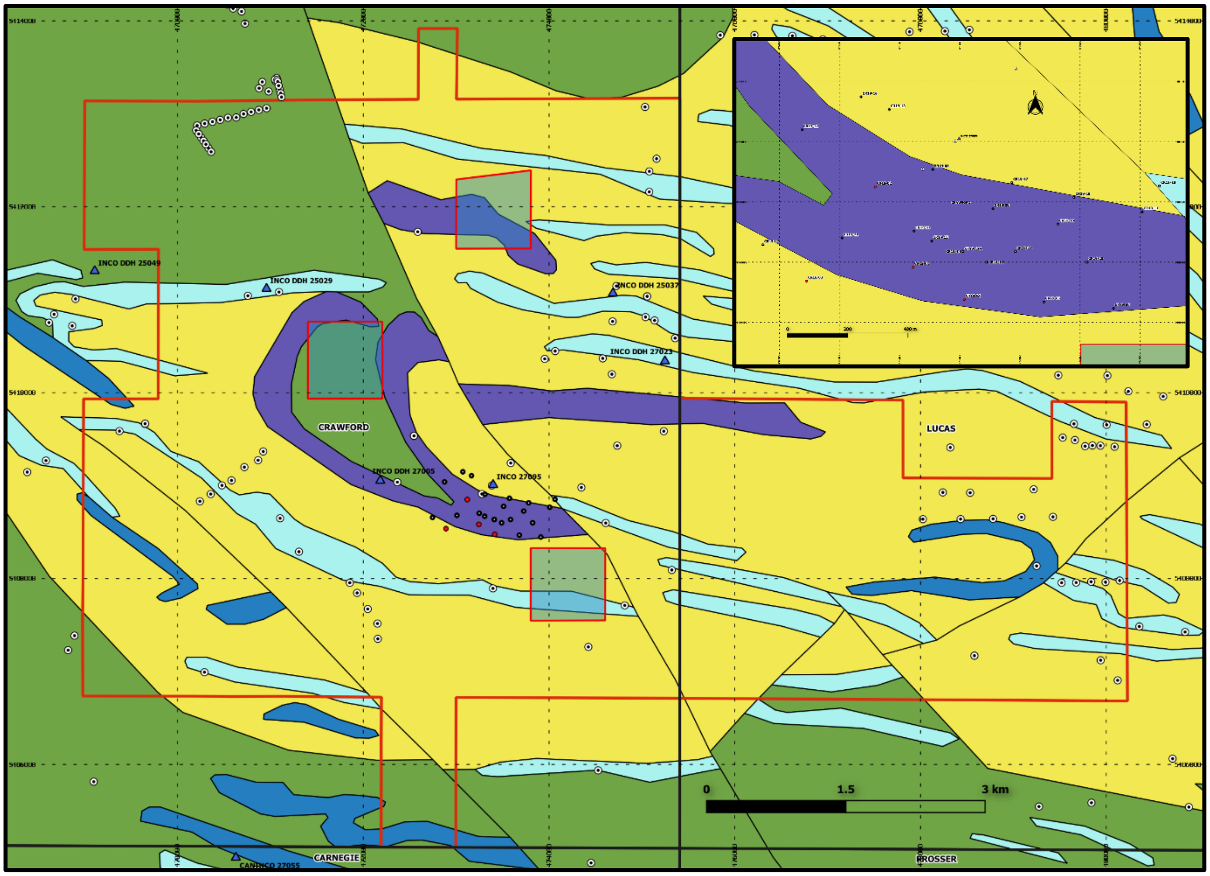


Figure 7-5. Generalized property-scale geology of the project area (red outline) in Crawford and Lucas townships. Upper right inset shows close up of the drill hole collar locations. Map Features: CR19 series drill hole collars (black circles); historical CR18 series drill hole collars (red circles), 1960s/1970s INCO and McIntyre collars (blue triangles) and miscellaneous drill holes (unlabelled white filled circles) labelled by year. Target ultramafic-mafic rocks (purple/blue) of the Crawford Ultramafic Complex and other intrusions are hosted by metasedimentary (yellow/light blue) and volcanic (green) rocks (geology from Ontario Geological Survey, MRD126).

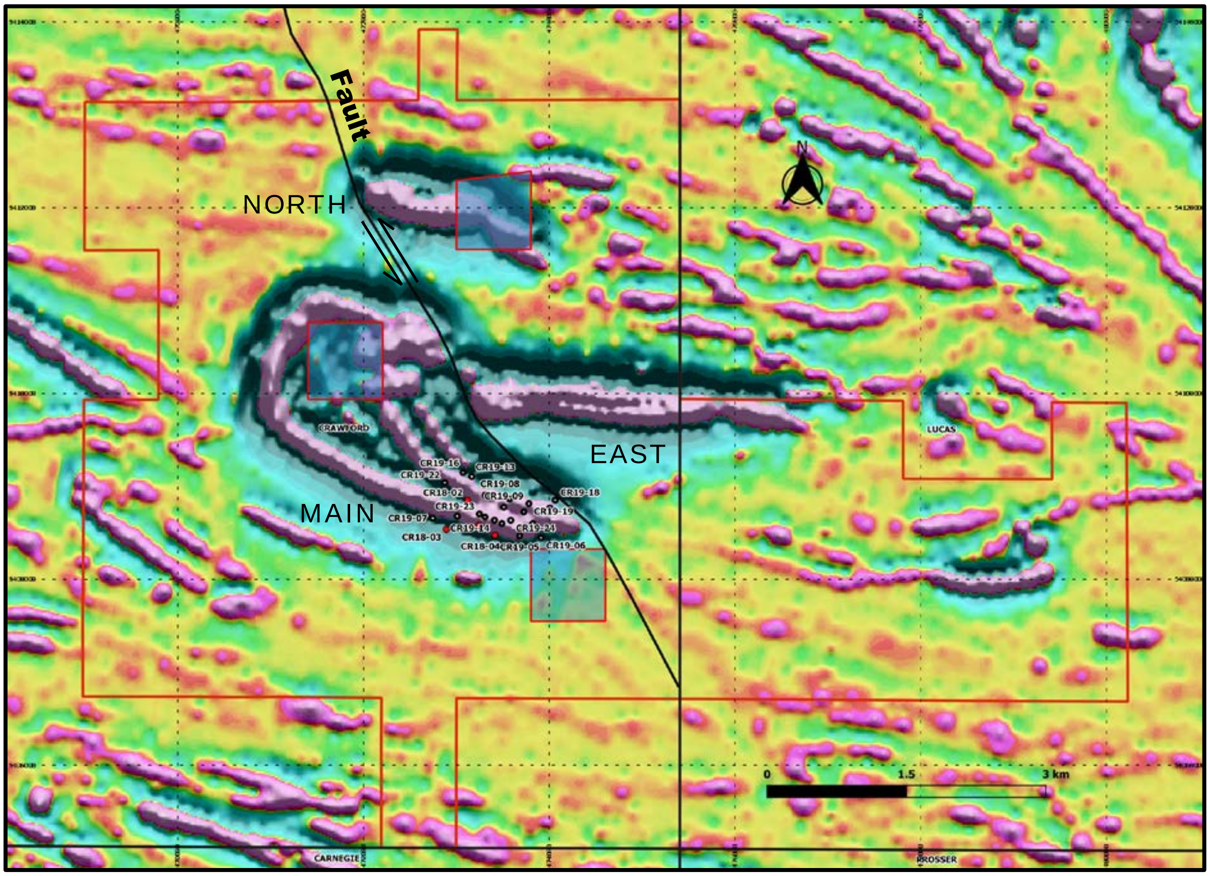


Figure 7-6. MEGATEM II (2002), second derivative magnetic intensity focused on the Crawford Ni-Co Sulphide Project (red outline). The eastern part of the CUC is interpreted to have been displaced to the northwest by a regional strike-slip sinistral fault *(see* Figure 7-5), with the east side of the CUC displaced to the north-northwest. Also shown are CR18 series drill hole collars (red filled circles) and CR19 series (black filled circles) targeting the Main portion of the Crawford Ultramafic Complex.

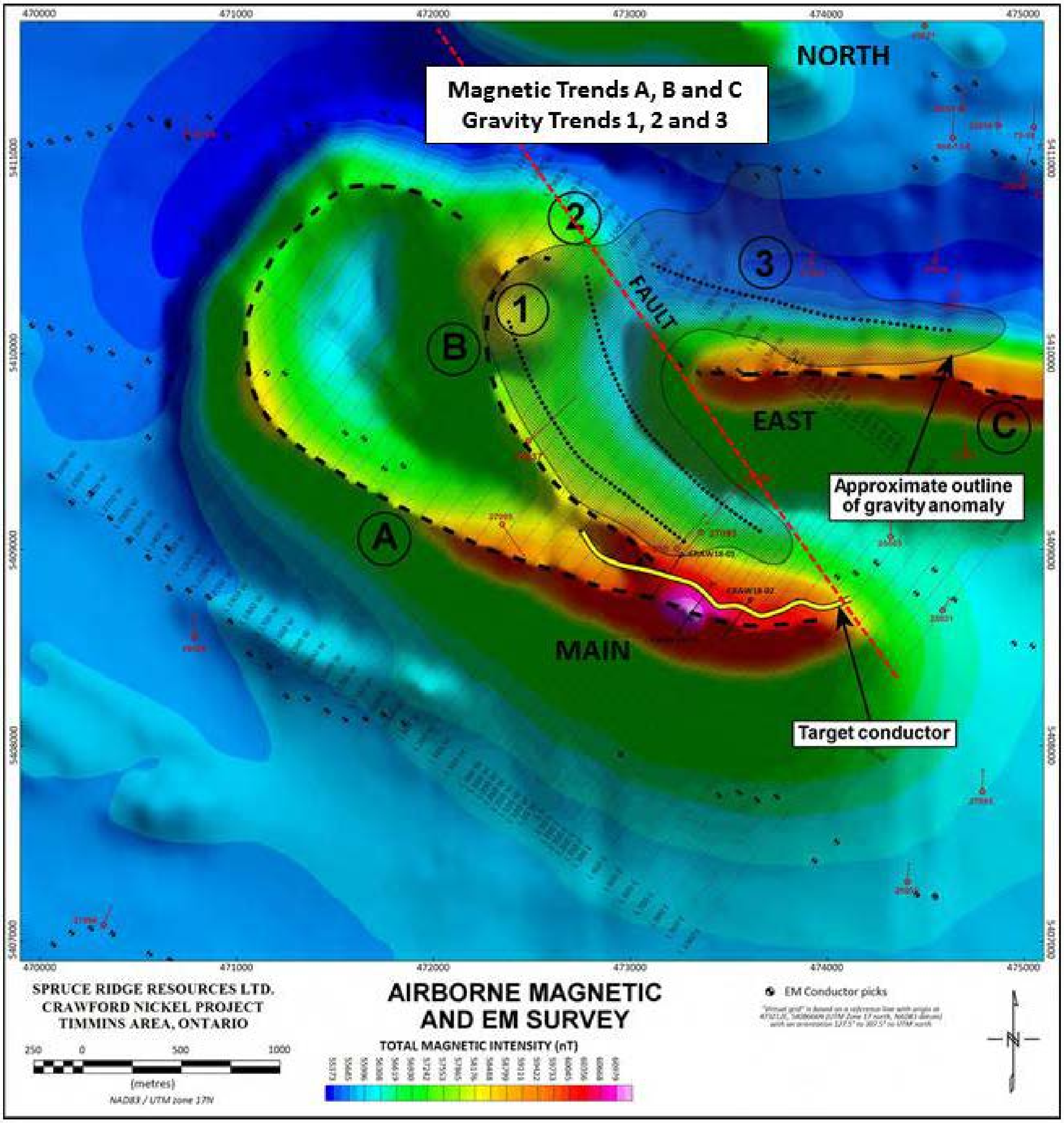


Figure 7-7. Crawford Township high-resolution helicopter-borne magnetic and electromagnetic survey flight lines, results, and interpretation (Balch, 2017). Shown are the general magnetic trends (A, B, C), the gravity anomaly outline and trends (1, 2, 3) and the EM conductor picks. The east-west "Target Conductor" (yellow) in the southeast portion of the Main target area is the focus of current diamond drilling (historical drill hole traces shown). The North and East areas of the CUC have been offset to the northwest by a regional sinistral strike-slip fault (generalized with dashed line).

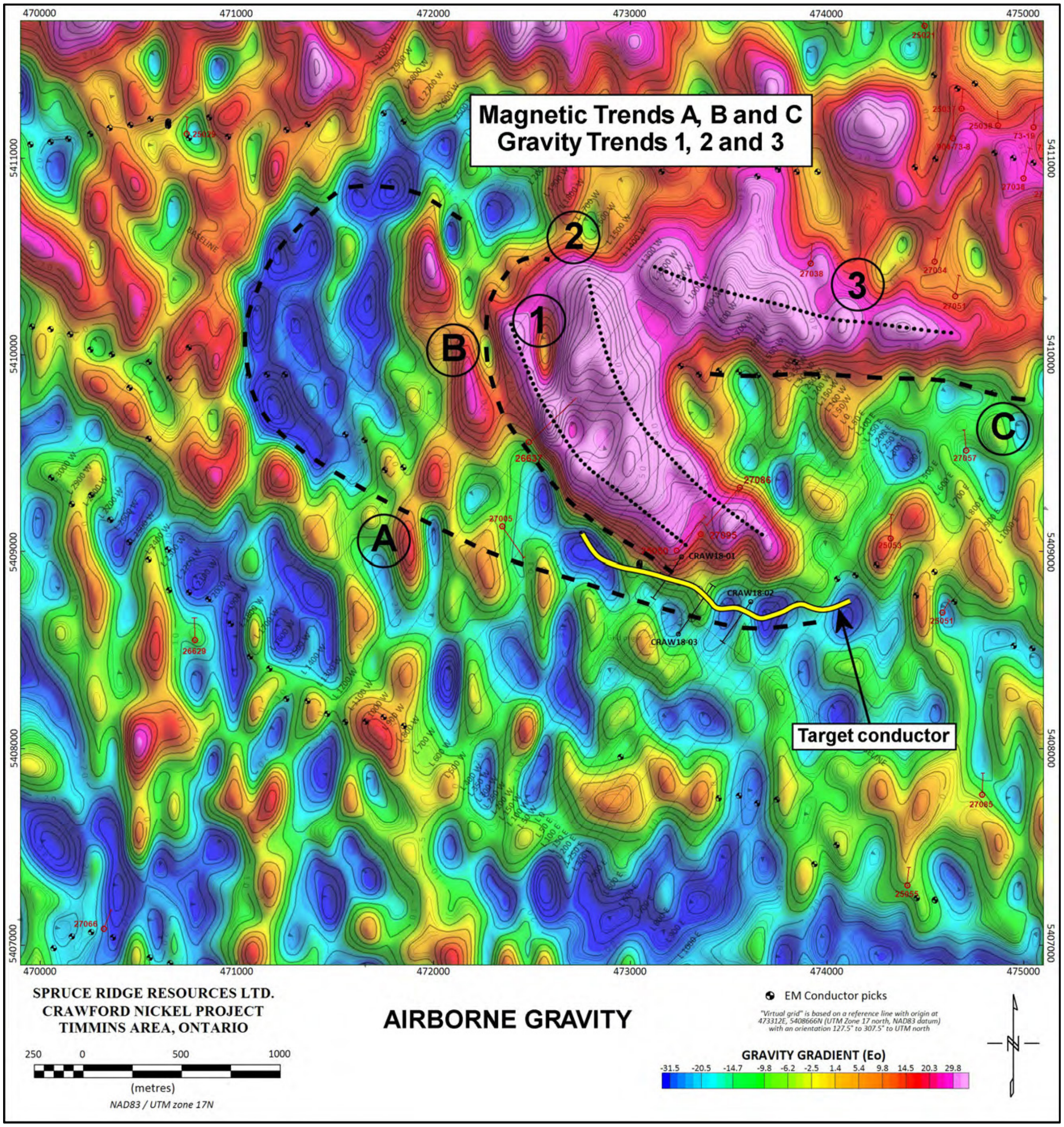


Figure 7-8. Results of the Crawford Township airborne gravimetric survey completed in 2018 (CGG, 2018). Shown are the general magnetic trends (A, B, C), the gravity anomaly outline and trends (1, 2, 3) and the EM conductor picks. The east-west electromagnetic "Target Conductor" (yellow) in the southeast portion of the Main target area is the focus of current diamond drilling; historical drill hole traces from INCO (1960s) and Spruce Ridge (CR18 series, 2018) are shown.

7.3 Mineralization

The Abitibi Greenstone Belt affords a mineral exploration company with several target deposit types and commodities, including Ni-Cu-(PGE), VMS, and orogenic gold (Figure 7-9).

Within Crawford Township, several prominent mafic-ultramafic intrusions (*i.e.*, sills) offer the potential for magmatic sulphide, nickel, copper, cobalt, and platinum-group element (PGE) style of mineralization. This mineralization style forms the principal target deposit type for the Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project, which in this case is intrusion-hosted Ni-Co-PGE sulphide mineralization. Core log descriptions from historical drill holes (1960s/1970s) and from the 2018 and 2019 diamond drill holes, describe intersections of ultramafic rocks (dunite-peridotite) and their serpentinized equivalents, but do not report any significant visible sulphide mineralization, suggesting very low sulphur conditions.

Many mineralized structures have been mapped previously and typically show a strike length of several hundred metres to a few kilometres, with conductive graphite and/or pyrrhotite and pyrite mineralization (Balch, 2017). Within these conductive trends, economic concentrations of sulphide minerals can concentrate (*e.g.*, the Kidd Creek Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide or VMS base metal mine) and would have a lateral footprint of several hundred metres. These deposits may or may not be magnetic, but they would be associated with an anomalous gravity high (positive Bouguer anomaly) and would likely be strongly conductive (Balch, 2017).

The possibility for the discovery of gold mineralization also exists within Crawford and Lucas townships, largely associated with felsic volcanic tuffs that form a part of the thicker mafic-intermediate volcanic sequences. An example of structurally controlled, felsic volcanic hosted (tuff-pyrite-chert-quartz) gold mineralization occurs at the Lucas Gold deposit, west of the Property in Lucas Township (Noble Mineral Exploration Inc.).

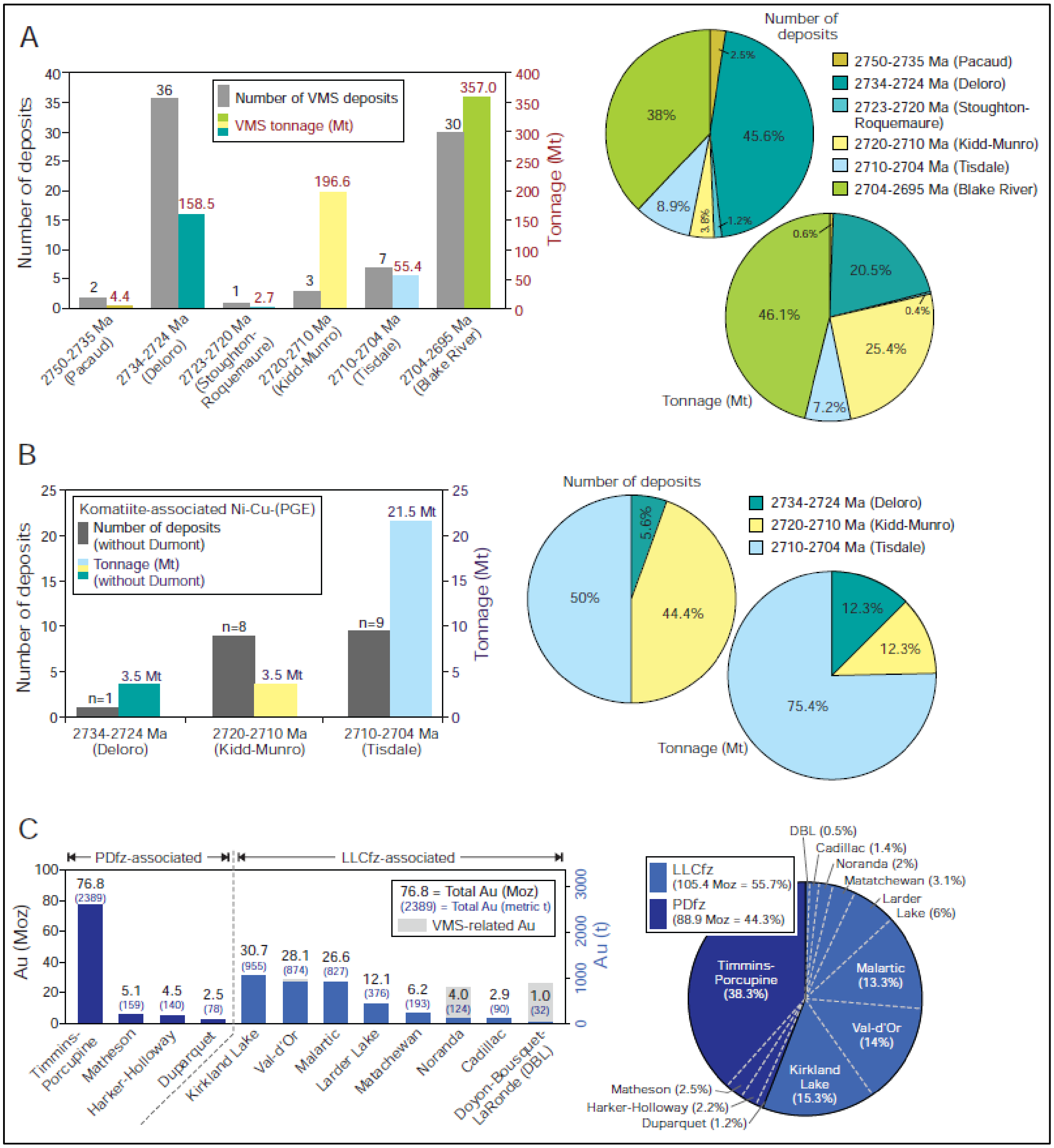


Figure 7-9. Base and precious metal endowment of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. [A] VMS Deposits; [B] Komatiite-Associated Ni-Cu-(PGE); [C] Main Orogenic Gold Camps (Monecke *et al.*, 2017).

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Intrusion-hosted magmatic Ni-Co-PGE deposits occur as sulphide concentrations associated with a variety of mafic and ultramafic rocks. The magmas are thought to originate in the upper mantle, and an immiscible sulphide phase occasionally separates from the magma as a result of the processes occurring during emplacement into the crust. The sulphide phase generally partitions and concentrates nickel, copper and PGE from the surrounding magma. Agglomerating sulphide droplets scavenge PGEs as they separate from the parent magma, become heavy, and sink towards the base of the magma chamber, forming concentrated bodies or layers of sulphides that upon cooling, crystallize to form mineral deposits. Styles of sulphide mineralization range from disseminated to semi-massive and massive, depending on the level of sulphide agglomeration prior to the crystallization of the host silicate magma.

8.1 Nickel Deposit Type Example

The type example of the intrusion-hosted Ni-Co-PGE exploration model that the Company is using for the Crawford Ultramafic Complex is the Dumont Nickel Deposit (the “Dumont”) of Royal Nickel Corporation (“RNC”), located 220 km to the east of Crawford Township (Figure 8-1). The Archean Dumont Sill, first reported in 1925, is located about 60 km northeast of Rouyn-Noranda and 25 km by road, northwest of the city of Amos, and within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt (Abitibi Region), northwestern Quebec (Ausenco, 2013).

The komatiitic (>18 wt% MgO), synvolcanic Dumont Sill occurs within a sequence of iron-rich tholeiite lavas and volcaniclastic rocks assigned to the Amos Group and which are part of the Barraute Volcanic Complex. Although the exact age of the Dumont Sill is not known, stratigraphic studies in the AGB suggest that the host rocks (Amos Group) are correlative with the Deloro Assemblage (Monecke *et al.*, 2017; Mercier-Langevin *et al.*, 2017).

The differentiated Dumont Sill, about 7 km long, up to 1 km wide, and extending to a depth of more than 500 m, dips steeply to the northeast (Figure 8-2). Its lower Ultramafic Zone (~450 m thick) comprises the Lower Peridotite Subzone, an olivine + chromite cumulate, the Dunite Subzone, an olivine ±sulphide cumulate, and the Upper Peridotite Subzone, an olivine + chromite cumulate. The overlying Mafic Zone (~250 m thick) comprises the Clinopyroxenite Subzone, a clinopyroxene cumulate, the Gabbro Subzone, a clinopyroxene + plagioclase cumulate, and the Quartz Gabbro which includes plagioclase + pyroxene cumulates as well as non-cumulate gabbros (Duke, 1986).

The Dumont is usually categorized with its most analogous counterpart, the Mt. Keith nickel deposit located in the Agnew-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, in the Archean Yilgarn craton of Western Australia (Naldrett, 1989). The Dumont is differentiated from the Mt. Keith nickel deposit by the abundance of the nickel-iron alloy awaruite and by the restricted extent of talc-carbonate alteration, which is limited to the basal contact of the intrusion and occurs outside the resource envelope. In addition, the Dumont has not been subjected to the extensive supergene weathering alteration present at the Mt. Keith deposit.

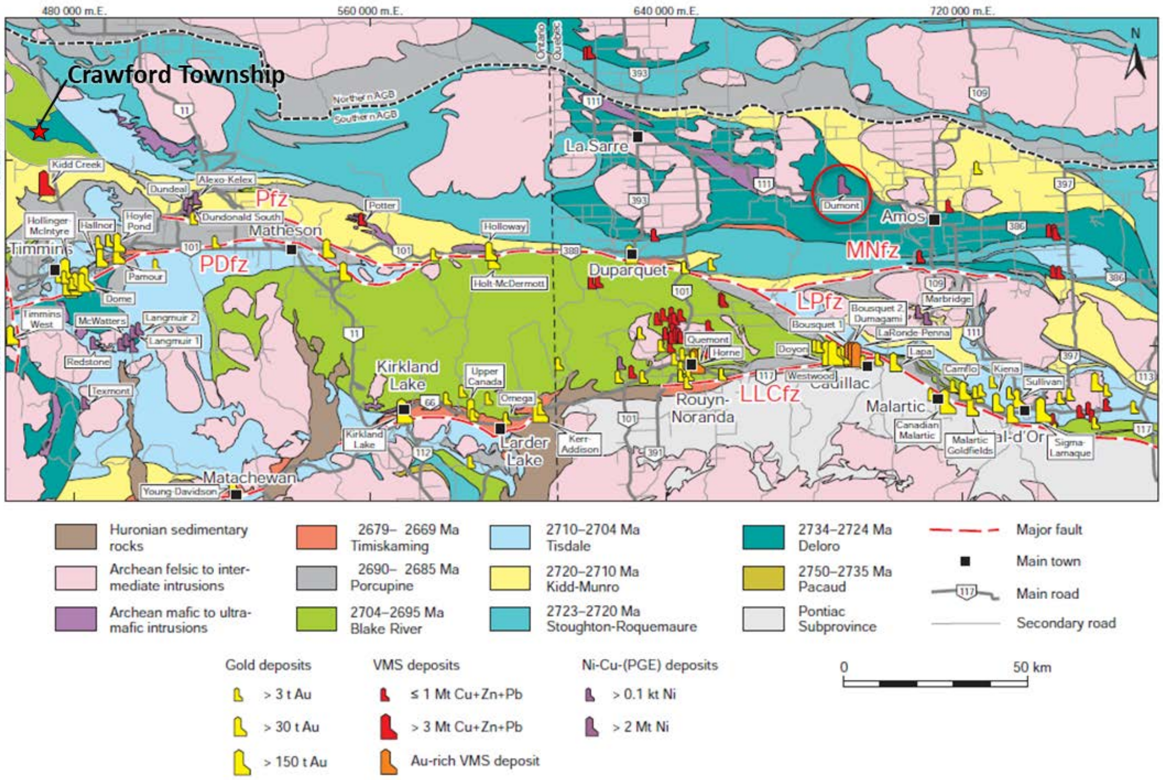


Fig. 12. Geologic map of the southern Abitibi greenstone belt (modified from Thurston et al., 2008) showing the location of ore deposits. Significant ore deposits are labeled. LLCfz = Larder Lake-Cadillac fault zone, LPfz = La Pause fault zone, MNfz = Manneville North fault zone, PDfz = Porcupine-Destor fault zone, Pfz = Pipestone fault zone.

Figure 8-1. Simplified regional geological setting of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt (Abitibi Assemblages) with the location of the Dumont Sill, Quebec (red circle), the approximate location of Crawford and Lucas townships and the Crawford Ultramafic Complex Ontario (red star). Both the Crawford Ultramafic Complex and the Dumont Sill are interpreted to be hosted by Deloro Assemblage rocks (modified after Monecke *et al.*, 2017).

Both the Dumont and Mt. Keith deposits have undergone pervasive serpentinization and local talc-carbonate alteration due to metamorphism to mid-upper greenschist facies. The observed mineralogy of the Dumont is a result of the serpentinization of a dunite protolith (>90% olivine), which locally hosted a primary, disseminated (intercumulus) magmatic sulphide assemblage and contained “trapped” nickel within the unaltered olivine. The pervasive serpentinization process, whereby olivine reacts with water to produce serpentine, magnetite and brucite, creates a strongly reducing environment where the nickel released from the decomposition of olivine is partitioned into low-sulphur sulphides and newly formed awaruite (*see* Section 6.3.2, Mineralogical Study). The final mineral assemblage and texture of the disseminated nickel mineralization in the Dumont deposit and the variability has been controlled primarily by the variable degree of serpentinization that the host dunite has undergone.

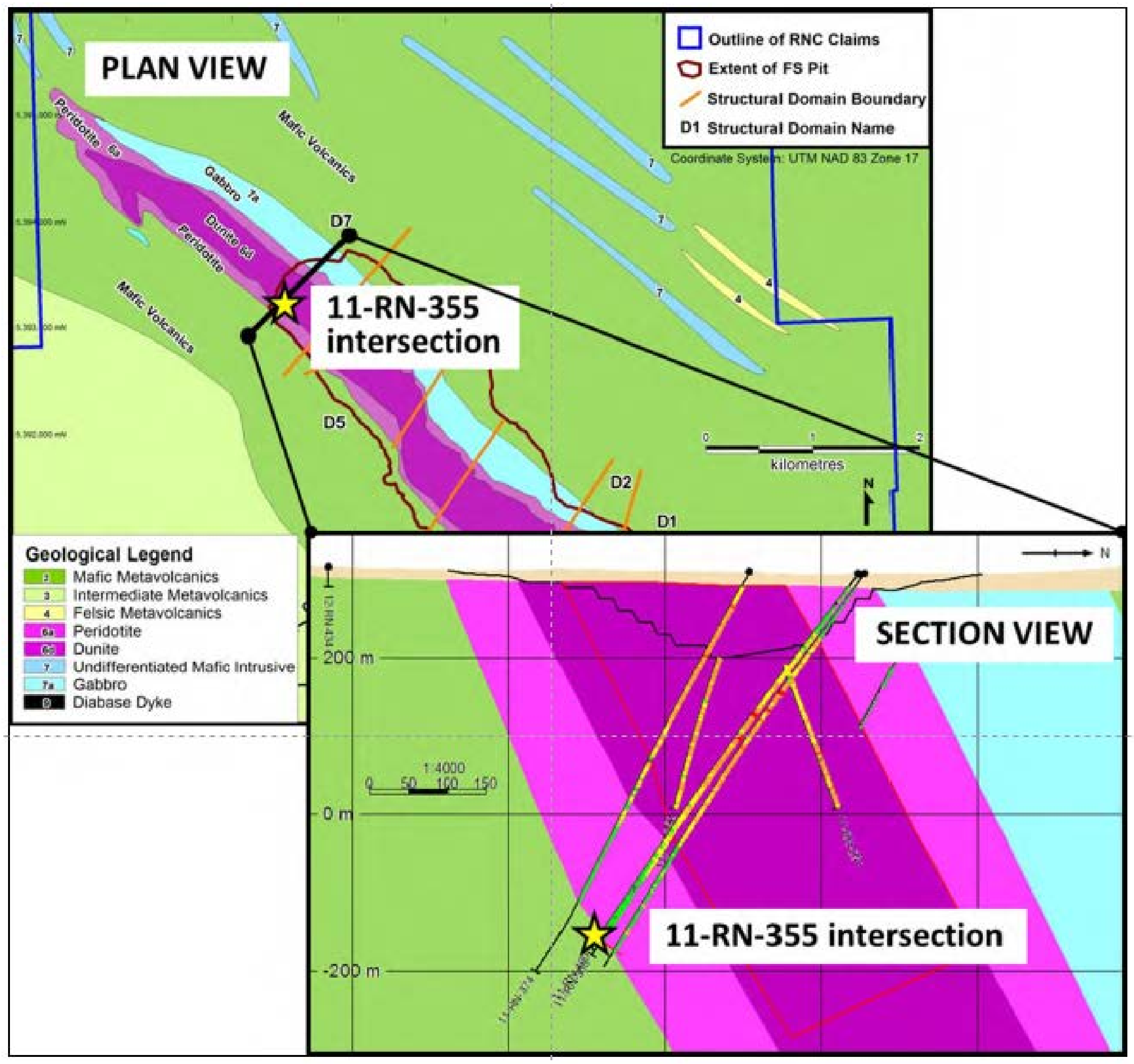


Figure 8-2. Plan view and cross-section view (looking northwest) of the Dumont Nickel Deposit showing the outline of the proposed open pit. Section is from a massive sulphide interval in drill hole 11-RN-355 (Ausenco, 2019).

An NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate reported by RNC in July 2019 (Ausenco, 2019), quotes Measured plus Indicated Mineral Resources of 1.66 billion tonnes grading 0.27% Ni, 107 ppm Co, 9 ppb Pt and 20 ppb Pd, plus an Inferred Mineral Resource of 0.5 billion tonnes grading 0.26% Ni, 101 ppm Co, 6 ppb Pt and 12 ppb Pd. The same study also included a Mineral Reserve statement with Proven Reserves of 163,140,000 tonnes grading 0.33% Ni, 114 ppm Co, 13 ppb Pt and 31 ppb Pd, and Probable Reserves of 864,908,000 tonnes grading 0.26% Ni, 106 ppm Co, 8 ppb Pt and 17 ppb Pd.

Metallurgical test work by RNC has yielded concentrates with over 29% Ni and 1% Co. The high concentrate grade is a function of the very low sulphur content of the rock, so that most of the recoverable nickel is in low-sulphur minerals like heazlewoodite, or sulphur-free minerals like awaruite, a nickel-iron alloy.

Historical drilling of the CUC and other mafic-ultramafic intrusions in Crawford Township intersected extensively serpentinized dunite and peridotite. On the basis of limited historical metallurgical work completed in the 1960s and a more recent mineralogical study (*see* Section 6.3, Historical Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing) the serpentinized ultramafic rocks in the CUC are considered to have potentially recoverable nickel. Historical drill hole intercepts to date have returned average nickel, cobalt, platinum, and palladium concentrations that are notably higher than those at the Dumont.

While some similarities between the Dumont and the CUC exist, exploration of the CUC is early-stage and, as such, mineralization hosted by the advanced stage Dumont Nickel Project is not necessarily indicative of mineralization hosted on the Company's Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project.

9.0 EXPLORATION

Noble and CNC began a collaborative exploration program on the Project on October 1st, 2019, targeting the Crawford Ultramafic Complex. With the transfer of 100% ownership of the Project from Noble to CNC in December 2019, CNC assumed control of the diamond drilling program and exploration work on the project (*see* Section 10, Drilling).

10.0 DRILLING

The current 2019-2020 diamond drilling program was initiated by Spruce Ridge in September 2019, under its option-joint venture agreement with then property owner, Noble Mineral Exploration. With the October 1st, 2019 announcement that Noble had created a new entity, Canada Nickel Company, to focus on the Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Project, management and control of the drilling program shifted from Spruce Ridge to Canada Nickel Company.

Results from the initial four drill holes completed by Spruce Ridge and Noble (CR18 series) are discussed in detail in Section 6.2, Historical Drilling. Following on from the initial four holes completed in late 2018 and reported in early 2019 (*see* Noble news release date March 4, 2019), results from CNC's first nine drill holes (CR19-05 to 13), which totalled 5,280 m, were announced by Noble on December 9, 2019. A further 11 holes totalling 7,298 m were announced by CNC on February 28, 2020 (Table 10-1). Total diamond drilling to January 2020 is 14,461.70 m in 25 holes which includes 65.5 m from one abandoned drill hole (CR19-14).

Table 10-1. Summary of CR19 series diamond drill hole parameters.

Drill Hole	UTM-E	UTM-N	Elev (m)	Az	Dip	Length (m)
CR19-05	473679.80	5408467.60	278.20	35.00	-50	582.00
CR19-06	473911.40	5408446.40	277.30	35.00	-50	576.00
CR19-07	472744.80	5408657.60	275.90	35.00	-50	621.00
CR19-08	473310.00	5408907.20	279.80	215.00	-50	606.00
CR19-09	473510.40	5408777.00	282.80	215.00	-50	603.00
CR19-10	473726.70	5408726.00	279.50	215.00	-50	588.00
CR19-11	474007.00	5408767.00	275.00	215.00	-50	519.00
CR19-12	473489.50	5408600.00	279.30	35.00	-50	576.00
CR19-13	473165.10	5409107.00	279.10	215.00	-50	609.00
CR19-14*	473410.00	5408635.00	277.30	35.00	-82	65.50
CR19-14A	473410.00	5408635.00	277.30	35.00	-82	944.20
CR19-15	473306.80	5408670.40	278.50	35.00	-50	600.00
CR19-16	473071.60	5409148.80	278.30	215.00	-50	642.00
CR19-17	473572.90	5408864.00	279.80	214.80	-55	501.00
CR19-18	474064.00	5408853.00	278.00	215.00	-50	507.00
CR19-19	473780.00	5408815.00	278.00	215.00	-65	723.00
CR19-20	473823.00	5408600.00	278.00	35.20	-82	702.00
CR19-21	473008.00	5408680.00	278.00	35.00	-50	702.00
CR19-22	472875.00	5409040.00	278.00	215.00	-50	570.00
CR19-23	473248.00	5408703.00	278.00	35.00	-82	705.00
CR19-24	473585.00	5408635.00	278.00	35.00	-82	702.00

*hole abandoned

10.1 Drill Hole Surveys

The majority of the drill hole collar locations were determined using an APS (Azimuth-Pointing-System) unit with a few (4 collars) utilizing a handheld GPS (Table 10-2). Collar inclination was measured using a manual inclinometer.

Table 10-2. Summary of survey type used to locate the diamond drill hole collars.

DDH	Collar Az	Collar Dip	Survey Type
CR18-01	33.42	-60.38	APS Collar
CR18-02	37.00	-50.85	APS Collar
CR18-03	36.00	-50.90	APS Collar
CR18-04	34.70	-51.40	APS Collar
CR19-05	35.00	-50.00	APS Collar
CR19-06	35.00	-50.00	APS Collar
CR19-07	35.00	-50.00	APS Collar
CR19-08	215.00	-50.00	APS Collar
CR19-09	215.00	-50.00	APS Collar
CR19-10	215.00	-50.00	APS Collar
CR19-11	215.00	-50.00	GPS PreDrilling
CR19-12	35.00	-50.00	APS Collar
CR19-13	215.00	-50.00	APS Collar
CR19-14	35.00	-82.00	GPS PreDrilling
CR19-14A	35.00	-82.00	APS Collar
CR19-15	35.00	-50.00	APS Collar
CR19-16	215.00	-50.00	APS Collar
CR19-17	214.80	-55.00	APS Collar
CR19-18	215.00	-50.00	APS Collar
CR19-19	215.00	-65.00	GPS PreDrilling
CR19-20	35.20	-82.00	APS Collar
CR19-21	35.00	-50.00	APS Collar
CR19-22	215.00	-50.00	GPS PreDrilling
CR19-23	35.00	-82.00	APS Collar
CR19-24	35.00	-82.00	APS Collar

The APS system utilized by the drillers is a Multiwave Sensors' GPS-based compass providing True North or Grid North azimuth (www.multiwavesensors.com/azimuth-pointing-system-aps/). The unit has sub-metre accuracy with the Satellite-Based Augmentation System (SBAS) to +/-60 cm or better and +/-2.5 m accuracy when SBAS is not available. The handheld GPS unit provided location accuracy of approximately +/-3 metres.

In general, drill hole surveys were initiated immediately following the casing and then every 50 m afterward using a Reflex gyrocompass system (www.reflexnow.com/solutions/downhole-navigation/). If the hole survey was completed after the drill hole was finished and the rods removed, then the survey was taken approximately every 10 metres.

10.2 Diamond Drilling Results

Selective results of drill core assays are summarized in Table 10-3. Twenty-four of the 25 drill holes are used in the current maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (see Section 14).

Table 10-3. Highlights from diamond drill core assays, CR19 series diamond drill holes.

DDH	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Estimated True Width (m)	Ni (%)	Co (%)	Pd (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	S (%)
CR19-05	51.6	582.0	530.4	344.8	0.227	0.013	18.0	7.9	0.13
incl.	432.0	481.5	49.5	32.2	0.310	0.015	36.7	10.4	0.53
incl.	445.5	472.5	27.0	17.6	**0.359**	0.018	50.8	14.8	0.78
CR19-06	207.0	576.0	369.0	239.9	0.229	0.011	5.3	3.5	0.04
incl.	304.5	453.0	148.5	96.5	0.275	0.012	1.2	0.6	0.03
CR19-07	204.0	619.5	415.5	270.1	0.221	0.013	7.2	7.5	0.01
incl.	591.0	619.5	28.5	18.5	0.265	0.013	91.8	34.2	0.04
CR19-08	36.0	592.5	556.5	361.7	0.251	0.013	20.2	11.0	0.06
incl.	70.5	468.0	397.5	258.4	0.271	0.013	18.2	11.2	0.06
incl.	160.5	363.0	202.5	131.6	0.314	0.012	31.5	16.1	0.10
incl.	183.0	223.5	40.5	26.3	**0.351**	0.013	26.3	12.8	0.18
CR19-09	55.5	513.0	457.5	297.4	0.254	0.013	19.7	10.0	0.08
	63.0	436.5	373.5	242.8	0.270	0.013	23.3	11.8	0.09
incl.	70.5	309.0	238.5	155.0	0.310	0.013	26.9	13.2	0.11
incl.	192.0	265.5	73.5	47.8	**0.365**	0.014	47.0	10.5	0.17
CR19-10	55.5	388.5	333.0	216.5	0.277	0.013	25.5	10.3	0.34
incl.	57.0	271.5	214.5	139.4	0.320	0.013	30.2	11.0	0.48
incl.	208.5	243.0	34.5	22.4	**0.355**	0.015	37.0	13.2	1.18
CR19-11	48.0	438.0	390.0	253.5	0.271	0.014	28.1	11.4	0.19
incl.	48.0	307.5	259.5	168.7	0.310	0.015	38.1	14.6	0.25
incl.	133.5	277.5	144.0	93.6	**0.353**	0.015	59.6	22.5	0.32
CR19-12	57.0	571.5	514.5	334.4	0.210	0.013	17.1	17.3	0.06
incl.	57.0	337.5	280.5	182.3	0.281	0.012	10.8	3.1	0.07
incl.	61.5	157.5	96.0	62.4	0.310	0.013	17.0	4.8	0.16
incl.	72.0	91.5	19.5	12.7	0.353	0.014	17.8	4.1	0.23
CR19-13	102.0	609.0	507.0	329.6	0.237	0.013	10.1	8.1	0.03
incl.	300.0	552.0	252.0	163.8	0.270	0.013	17.6	12.4	0.06
incl.	300.0	426.0	126.0	81.9	0.311	0.012	33.7	16.0	0.06
incl.	304.5	343.5	39.0	25.4	**0.351**	0.012	26.3	9.5	0.10
CR19-14A	43.5	944.2	900.7	n-v*	0.31	0.013	0.022	0.008	0.17
incl.	93.0	457.5	364.5	n-v*	0.37	0.014	0.031	0.011	0.26
incl.	174.0	225.0	51.0	n-v*	0.40	0.014	0.023	0.009	0.19
and	253.5	316.5	63.0	n-v*	0.40	0.015	0.030	0.010	0.20
and	357.0	448.5	91.5	n-v*	0.41	0.015	0.048	0.016	0.49

*n-v: holes drilled at steep angle of -82 degrees and so interval represents depth extent of mineralization.

Table 10-3 (cont.). Highlights from diamond drill core assays, CR19 series diamond drill holes.

DDH	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Estimated True Width (m)	Ni (%)	Co (%)	Pd (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	S (%)
CR19-15	39.0	447.5	408.5	265.5	0.25	0.012	0.008	0.004	0.03
incl.	60.0	301.5	241.5	157.0	0.28	0.012	0.012	0.004	0.05
incl.	99.0	184.5	85.5	55.6	0.30	0.012	0.019	0.004	0.08
CR19-16	81.0	642.0	561.0	364.7	0.24	0.013	0.015	0.009	0.05
incl.	217.5	642.0	424.5	275.9	0.26	0.013	0.017	0.009	0.06
incl.	295.5	424.5	129.0	83.9	0.35	0.014	0.032	0.010	0.16
incl.	309.0	379.5	70.5	45.8	0.38	0.014	0.032	0.010	0.20
incl.	322.5	342.0	19.5	12.7	0.47	0.015	0.050	0.016	0.30
CR19-17	36.0	501.0	465.0	302.3	0.26	0.013	0.019	0.009	0.08
incl.	289.5	501.0	211.5	137.5	0.32	0.013	0.034	0.015	0.17
incl.	400.5	439.5	39.0	25.4	0.37	0.015	0.053	0.022	0.23
CR19-18	78.0	507.0	429.0	278.9	0.25	0.013	0.015	0.007	0.08
incl.	252.0	360.0	108.0	70.2	0.35	0.014	0.020	0.008	0.29
incl.	303.0	360.0	57.0	37.1	0.37	0.016	0.030	0.011	0.51
CR19-19	136.5	723.0	586.5	381.2	0.26	0.012	0.013	0.006	0.22
incl.	393.0	723.0	330.0	214.5	0.33	0.012	0.023	0.007	0.39
incl.	403.5	442.5	39.0	25.4	0.41	0.014	0.030	0.009	0.60
and	570.0	600.0	30.0	19.5	0.39	0.012	0.022	0.007	0.26
CR19-20	34.8	702.0	667.2	n-v*	0.26	0.013	0.017	0.009	0.09
incl.	249.0	702.0	453.0	n-v*	0.28	0.012	0.021	0.009	0.08
incl.	676.5	702.0	25.5	n-v*	0.30	0.012	0.003	0.004	0.09
CR19-21	43.5	702.0	658.5	428.0	0.25	0.013	0.026	0.008	0.04
incl.	43.5	559.5	516.0	335.4	0.27	0.012	0.032	0.010	0.04
incl.	174.0	442.5	268.5	174.5	0.32	0.012	0.056	0.011	0.06
incl.	376.5	442.5	66.0	42.9	0.34	0.013	0.044	0.015	0.12
CR19-22	55.5	489.0	433.5	281.8	0.25	0.013	0.019	0.010	0.05
incl.	112.5	301.5	189.0	122.9	0.31	0.013	0.031	0.014	0.09
incl.	139.5	172.5	33.0	21.5	0.36	0.014	0.036	0.016	0.20
CR19-23	36.0	705.0	669.0	n-v*	0.30	0.012	0.019	0.007	0.08
incl.	357.0	447.0	90.0	n-v*	0.33	0.014	0.026	0.007	0.08
CR19-24	40.5	702.0	661.5	n-v*	0.32	0.013	0.023	0.008	0.24
incl.	441.0	586.5	145.5	n-v*	0.38	0.013	0.029	0.008	0.32
	511.5	550.5	39.0	n-v*	0.40	0.013	0.032	0.010	0.36

The focus of the 2019-2020 drilling was to extend mineralization encountered in the historical 2018 series drill holes along strike, to test the northeastern and southwestern extents of mineralization (*i.e.*, the contacts), and to test deeper portions of the CUC. To date, diamond drilling has outlined a west-northwest trending (~285-315Az) ultramafic body (largely dunite-peridotite) that is at least 1.74 km in strike length, 225 to 425 metres wide, and more than 650 metres deep (Figure 10-1). Mineralization remains open along strike to the northwest, and at depth. A north-northwest trending regional sinistral, strike–slip fault terminates the ultramafic body along its southeastern extent. A 3D-Inversion magnetic anomaly, nearly one kilometre deep, has been only partially tested at depth (Figure 10-2).

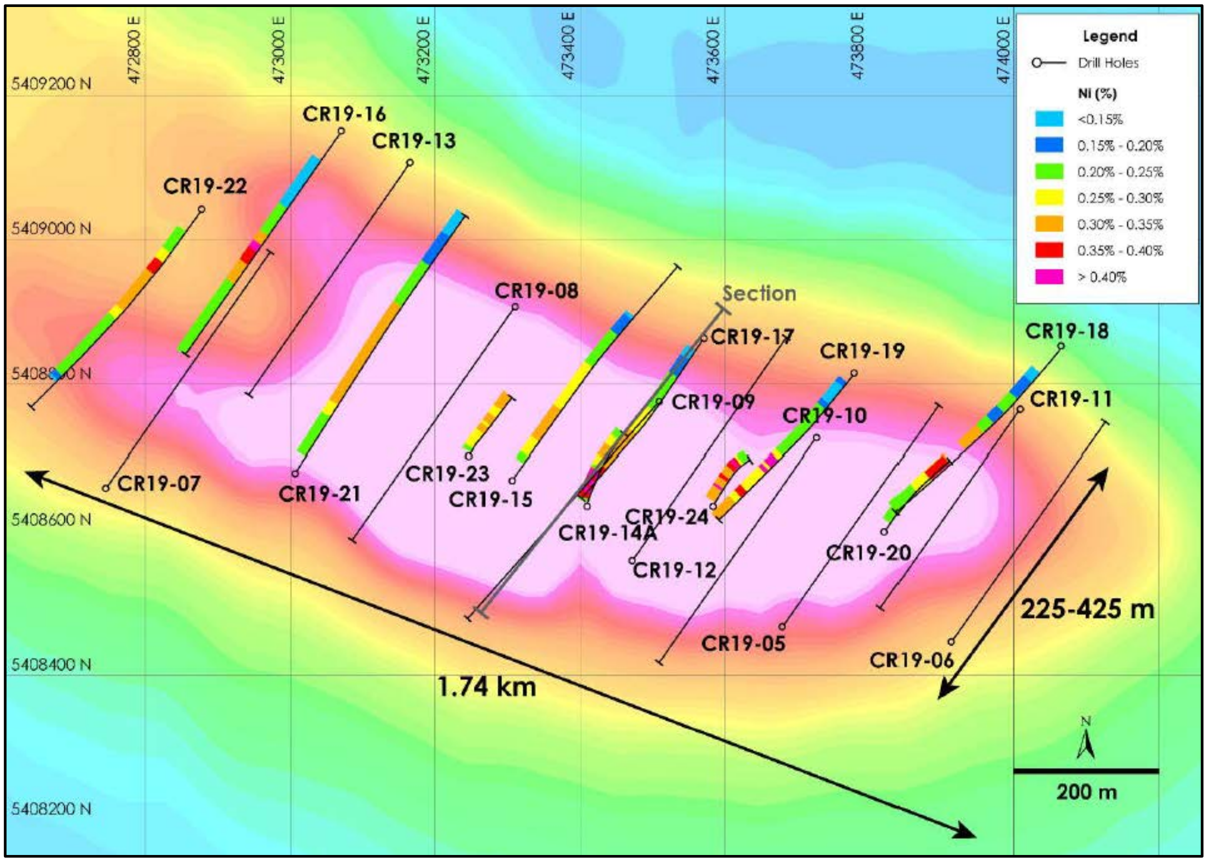


Figure 10-1. Plan view of diamond drill hole from 2018 and 2019 drilling, superimposed on total magnetic intensity: linear colour transform from low (blue) to high (red) magnetic susceptibility (from CNC news release dated February 28, 2020).

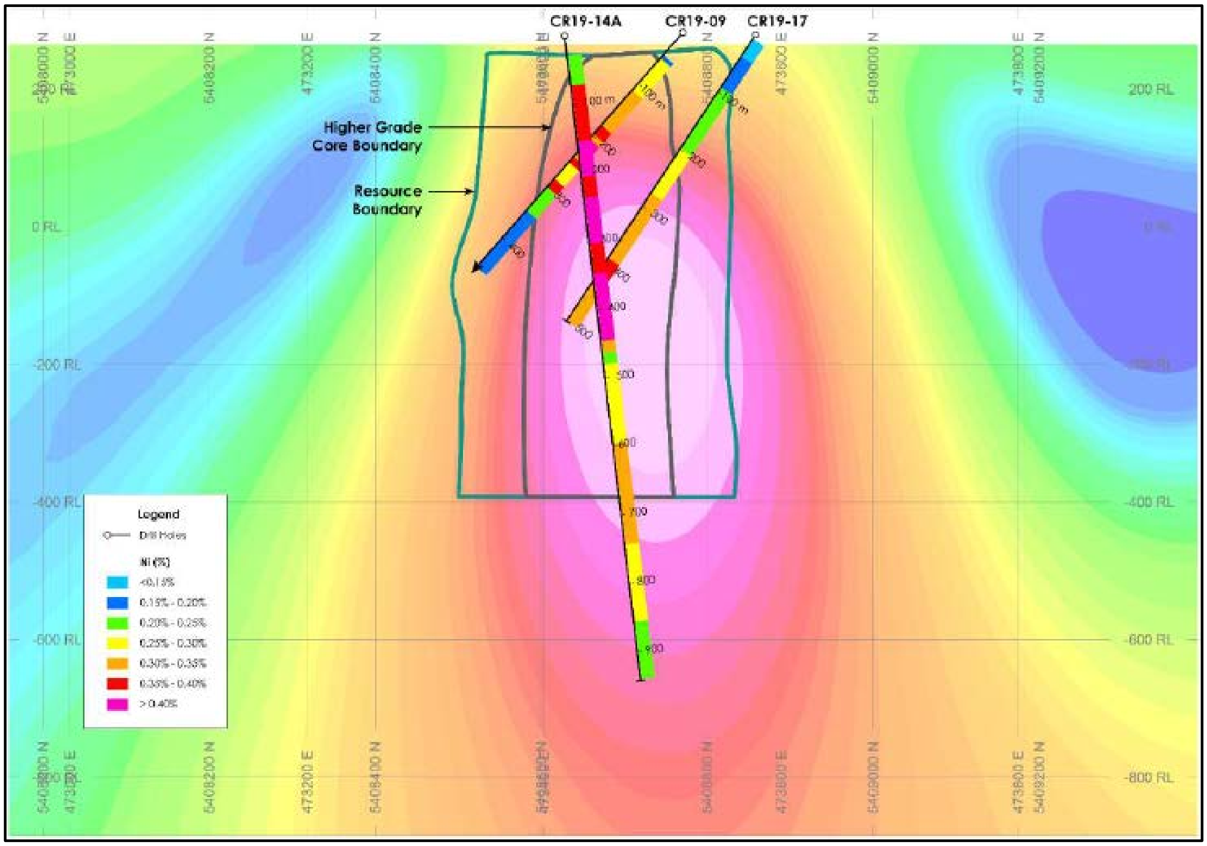


Figure 10-2. Cross-section view of diamond drill holes CR19-14A, CR19-09 and CR19-17 and boundaries of the maiden Mineral resource Estimate superimposed on 3D-Inversion magnetic intensity: linear colour transform from low (blue) to high (red) magnetic field (from CNC news release dated February 28, 2020).

10.3 Higher Grade Nickel Zone

Diamond drilling core assay results to date allow for the delineation of two higher grade (>0.30% Ni and >0.35% Ni) regions (modelled grade shells) within the larger core Higher Grade Zone (>0.25% Ni), which in turn are within the larger enveloping Low-Grade Zone (>0.15% Ni), all contained within the host ultramafic body of the CUC (Figure 10-3). The Higher Grade Zone has a minimum strike length of about 1.57 km, is between approximately 160 and 230 m wide, and contains regions of incrementally higher grade nickel (*i.e.,* >0.30% Ni and >0.35% Ni). The Higher Grade Zone and internal regions of higher grade nickel remain open along strike to the west-northwest and at +650 m depth (Figure 10-3).

The modelled Higher Grade Zone in Figure 10-3 encloses a >0.30% Ni shell and two >0.35% Ni shells and shows good continuity along strike. The >0.30% Ni shell shows reasonable continuity which may improve given increased drill hole density. The >0.35% Ni shell has been modelled in two areas which could develop greater continuity and size with increased drill hole density. The >0.30% Ni grade shell contains an estimated 96 Mt with a mean grade of 0.34% Ni and the >0.35% Ni grade shell contains an estimated 21 Mt with a mean grade of 0.38% Ni. These higher grade regions have been considered and modelled in the current Mineral Resource Estimate (*see* Section 14).

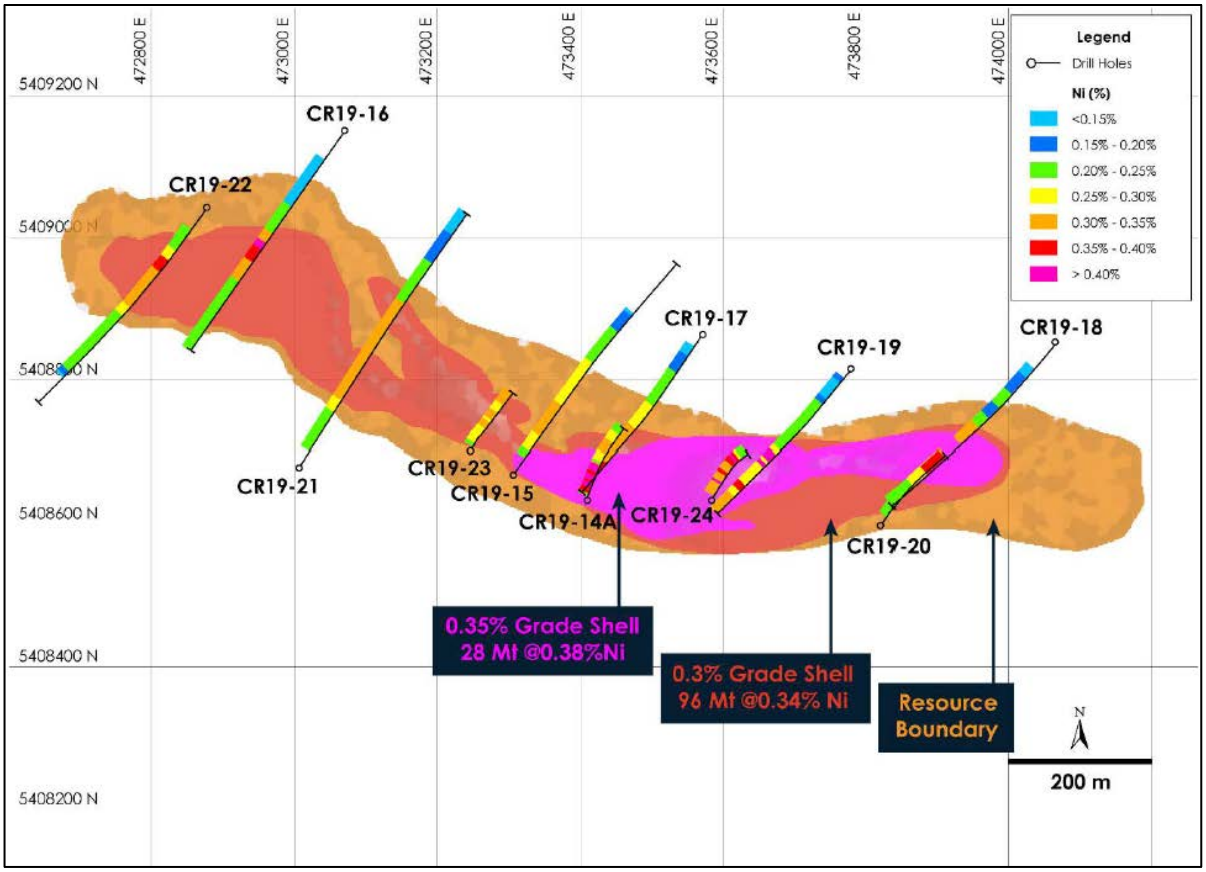


Figure 10-3. Plan view of diamond drill holes and part of the Mineral Resource model showing Higher Grade Zone (orange) enveloping two grade shells of higher nickel grade (red and fuchsia) (from CNC news release dated February 28, 2020).

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

William E. MacRae (M.Sc., P.Geo.), a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101, is responsible for the on-going drilling and sampling program, including quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC), together QA/QC.

The core is marked and sampled at primarily 1.5 metre lengths and cut with a diamond blade saw. Samples are bagged with QA/QC samples inserted in batches of 35 samples per lot. Samples are transported in secure bags directly from the Company core shack to Activation Laboratories Ltd. ("Actlabs") in Timmins. In general, the core recovery for the diamond drill holes on the Property has been better than 95% and little core loss due to poor drilling methods or procedures has been experienced.

11.1 Sample Collection and Transportation

Core (NQ size core, 47.6 mm diameter) is collected from the drill into core boxes and secured in closed core trays at the drill site by the drilling contractor (NPLH Drilling of Timmins, Ontario: www.nplhdrilling.ca), following industry standard procedures. Small wooden tags mark the distance drilled in metres at the end of each run. On each filled core box, the drill hole number and sequential box numbers are marked by the drill helper and checked by the site geologist. Once filled and identified, each core tray is covered and secured shut.

Core is delivered to the side of Highway 655 by the drilling contractor as the drilling progressed. Company personnel transport the core to the core shack from that location. Casing is being left in the completed drill holes with the casing capped and marked with a metal flag.

11.2 Core Logging and Sample

The Company originally used a rented core shack in Timmins (3700 Highway 101 West), a driving distance of approximately 50 km from the Project area access point. The Company has since rented a larger facility at 170 Jaguar Drive in Timmins that is marginally closer to the Project area. The procedures described herein are those protocols at the latter facility.

Once the core boxes arrive at the logging facility in Timmins, the boxes are laid out on the logging table in order and the lids removed. The core logging process consists of two major parts: geotechnical logging and geological logging.

Core is first turned and aligned to be sure the same side of the core is being marked, cut and sampled. Core is measured and the nominal sampling interval of 1.5 metres is marked and tagged for the entirety of the drill hole by a geotechnician. Samples are identified by inserting two identical prefabricated, sequentially numbered, weather-resistant sample tags at the end of each sample interval. Magnetic susceptibility is measured at every three metre block, taking a minimum of 2 readings (averaged) and a third reading if the first two readings are significantly different. Relative density of core samples (specific gravity or SG) are calculated from core in one out of every four core boxes that contain the target ultramafic rocks. The logging geologist determines if additional SG measurements need to be made. The geotechnician writes the SG measurement directly on the core that was measured. Core is stored sequentially, hole by hole, in racks ahead of the logging process.

Geological core logging records the lithology, alteration, texture, colour, mineralization, structure and sample intervals and pays particular attention to the target rock types (dunite and/or peridotite). Originally, all geotechnical logging, geological logging and sample data were recorded directly into a MS Office Excel spreadsheet. Currently, core logging is done directly into an MS Access based logging system and the geotechnical logging into MS Excel then uploaded into the MS Access database. As the core is logged, the target rock type (dunite and/or peridotite) is marked for sampling at a nominal sample interval of 1.5 metres, with the entire intercept of ultramafic rocks sampled in each drill hole.

Once the core is logged and photographed, the core boxes are returned to the indoor storage racks prior to being transferred to the cutting room for sampling on a box by box basis.

Sections marked for sampling are cut in half with a diamond saw located in a separate cutting room adjacent to the logging area; two saws are available for use. Once the core is cut in half it is returned to the core box. A geotechnician consistently selects the same half of the core in each interval/hole, placing the half core in a sample bag with one of the corresponding sample tags, and sealing the bag with a cable tie. Bags are also marked externally with the sample tag number. The boxes containing the remaining half core are transferred to outdoor core racks on site in the secure core storage facility.

Individual samples are placed in large polypropylene bags (rice bags), five samples to a bag, and then the larger bag secured with a cable tie. Company personnel are responsible for transporting the samples to the Actlabs Timmins analytical facility, a driving distance of approximately 3 km from the core current shack location.

11.3 Analytical

Activation Laboratories Ltd., a geochemical services company accredited to international standards, with assay lab ISO 17025 certification, certification to ISO 9001:2008 and CAN-P-1579 (Mineral Analysis), was used for the analytical requirements related to the Project. The Actlabs laboratory in Timmins, Ontario (the “lab”) carried out the sample login/registration, sample weighing, sample preparation and analyses. Actlabs is independent of Canada Nickel, Spruce Ridge and Noble. A total of 9,297 core samples were submitted by the Company to Actlabs for analysis during the current stage of the Project.

Analysis for precious metals (gold, platinum and palladium) are completed by ICP-OES analysis following a Fire Assay digestion while analysis for nickel, cobalt, sulphur, iron and 16 other elements are performed using a sodium peroxide fusion digestion and ICP-OES analysis. Certified standards and blanks are inserted at a rate of one QA/QC sample per 32 core samples making a batch of 35 samples that were submitted for analysis.

The PGEs palladium (Pd) and platinum (Pt) and precious metal gold (Au) were analyzed using a fire assay (FA) digestion of 30 g of sample material followed by an ICP-OES determination of concentration; Au had a detection limit of 2 ppb while Pd and Pt had detection limits of 5 ppb. Base metals were determined by ICP-OES following a sodium peroxide (Na2O2) fusion digestion, measured as part of a 20 element analytical package (20-element suite: Al, As, Be, Ca, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Li, Mg, Mn, Ni, Pb, S, Sb, Si, Ti, W, Zn). Detection limits are listed in Table 11-1. The sodium peroxide (Na2O2) fusion method is suitable for the "total" digestion of refractory minerals and samples with high sulphide contents. For the purposes of this Report only the elements of major economic importance to the Project (*i.e.*, Ni, Co, Au, Pd, Pt, Fe, S) were examined in detail for an assessment of the quality of the analytical data. The elements Au, Cr, Cu and Mg were examined in a cursory manner for the current assessment.

Table 11-1. Lower limits of detection for elements measured at Actlabs.

Element	Method	LLD	Unit	Element	Method	LLD	Unit
Au	FA-ICP	2	ppb	Li	FUS-Na2O2	0.01	%
Pt	FA-ICP	5	ppb	Mg	FUS-Na2O2	0.01	%
Pd	FA-ICP	5	ppb	Mn	FUS-Na2O2	0.01	%
Al	FUS-Na2O2	0.01	%	Ni	FUS-Na2O2	0.005	%
As	FUS-Na2O2	0.01	%	Pb	FUS-Na2O2	0.01	%
Be	FUS-Na2O2	0.001	%	S	FUS-Na2O2	0.01	%
Ca	FUS-Na2O2	0.01	%	Sb	FUS-Na2O2	0.01	%
Co	FUS-Na2O2	0.002	%	Si	FUS-Na2O2	0.01	%
Cr	FUS-Na2O2	0.01	%	Ti	FUS-Na2O2	0.01	%
Cu	FUS-Na2O2	0.005	%	W	FUS-Na2O2	0.005	%
Fe	FUS-Na2O2	0.05	%	Zn	FUS-Na2O2	0.01	%
K	FUS-Na2O2	0.1	%				

FA-ICP=fire assay with ICP-OES finish
FUS-Na2O2=sodium peroxide fusion digestion with ICP-OES finish

For statistical purposes within this Report, any analytical result that was reported to be less than the detection limit was set to one half of that detection limit (*e.g.*, a result reported as <0.5 was set to a numeric value of 0.25). Results reported to be greater that maximum value reportable, and where no corresponding over limit analysis was performed, were set to that maximum value (*e.g.*, a result reported as >15.0 was set to a numeric value of 15).

11.3.1 Control Samples

The Company began introducing their own internal QA/QC samples into the sample stream approximately halfway through the drilling program (*i.e.*, starting with drill hole CR19-11). A total of 374 samples were included in the overall sample submissions by the Company for QA/QC purposes at the approximate rate of three samples per batch of 35 samples shipped to the lab. Prior to this point the Company relied upon Actlabs' own use of use of internal monitoring of quality control to service the overall quality control of the Project.

Actlabs inserted internal certified reference material and ran blank aliquots into the sample stream and also carried out duplicate and replicate ("preparation split") analyses within each sample batch as part of their own internal monitoring of quality control.

Four types of sample have been used to routinely examine the quality of the geochemical data. Certified reference materials ("CRM" or colloquially a "standard") have been used to evaluate the accuracy of the analyses. A number of different reference materials for different combinations of elements were used by Actlabs during the course of the analytical work being reported on herein, including: CDN-PGMS-27, CDN-PGMS-28, CDN-PGMS-30, DTS-2b, CCU-1e, GBW 07113, PTM-1a, CD-1, GBW 07238, OREAS 72a, OREAS 74a, OREAS 134b, MP-1b, AMIS 0129, OREAS 13b, NCS DC86314, PK2, CZN-4, W 106, OREAS 922. The Company inserted two different samples of CRM into the sample stream: OREAS-70P (175 samples) and OREAS-72a (10 samples).

Actlabs reruns duplicates of the prepared sample pulps ("analytical duplicates") at the approximate rate of one in ten samples. A total of 1,541 analytical duplicates of sample material were carried out by Actlabs in the course of their work. Of those analytical duplicate analyses, 781 were performed by fire assay digestion and 822 by sodium peroxide fusion digestion.

In addition, Actlabs carried out 56 preparation duplicates ("replicate" samples). The Company refers to this type of material as their "duplicates"; they indicate to the lab for which original sample to take a second cut of the sample reject material (nominal coarse crushed size: 2 mm / No. 10 U.S. Mesh / 9 Tyler Mesh) for preparation and analysis. The Company added 189 replicate samples of this type to the sample stream. The Actlabs internal results have been included with the Company list of replicate samples. Of all the replicate sample analyses, 243 were performed after FA digestion and 236 after sodium peroxide fusion digestion.

Actlabs performed 672 analyses of blank aliquots for Au, Pd and Pt determinations and 906 analyses for the 20-element suite. The Company introduced two types of blank material into the sample stream. One blank is described as a feldspar "porphyry" intrusive (160 analyses) and the other as "sand" (27 analyses). The provenance of each is not known. The use of a third type of blank material ("diabase") was also used by the Company on a trial basis. Based on an examination of the analytical results, some of this material is believed to have been introduced into the sample stream, labelled as "porphyry".

No procedures to evaluate the reproducibility of the sampling procedures (*e.g.,* quartering of core sample intervals to generate "sampling" or "field" duplicates) have been undertaken by the Company to date. A small population of referee samples were analyzed at an alternate laboratory (*see* Section 11.3.2.4).

11.3.2 QA/QC Data Verification

11.3.2.1. Certified Reference Material

Certified reference materials are used by Actlabs to internally monitor the accuracy of their analyses. A number of different reference materials for different combinations of elements were used during the course of the analytical work being reported on herein, including: CDN-PGMS-27, CDN-PGMS-28, CDN-PGMS-30, DTS-2b-P, CCU-1e, GBW 07113, PTM-1a, CD-1, GBW 07238, OREAS 72a, OREAS 74a, OREAS 134b, MP-1b, AMIS 0129, OREAS 13b, NCS DC86314, PK2, CZN-4, W 106, OREAS 922. For the purpose of this report we have focused on the results of four reference materials in the preceding list (CDN-PGMS-28, CDN-PGMS-30, OREAS 74a and DTS-2b) plus the reference material submitted for analysis by the Company (OREAS 70P and OREAS 72a) as they report certified values in the expected concentration ranges similar to the samples of drill core that was submitted to Actlabs for analysis. It should be noted though that CRM OREAS 70P does not have certified reference values for analyses that include a sodium peroxide (Na2O2) fusion digestion and in addition the certified reference value for Au is very low (13 ppb) while those for Pd and Pt are below the detection limits for the chosen analytical method.

It is observed that in general the analyses for the certified reference material examined in detail averaged within two standard deviations of the certified concentrations over the span of the laboratory work and that, over time, averaged close to their certified concentration; this gives reason that the accuracy of the analyses be considered as acceptable. Examples of the CRM responses are shown in Figures 11-1 through 11-7.

It is noted that the average Ni and Co analyses for CRM OREAS 70P were higher than their certified reference values (0.380% Ni vs. 0.273% Ni and 0.013% Co vs. 0.009% Co) as were the average Ni analyses for CRM OREAS 72a (0.714% Ni vs. 0.692% Ni). The variance in the analyses for each CRM was negligible. The PGE analyses for CRM OREAS 72a were dominantly lower than the expected (*i.e.*, certified reference) values for those elements. Although there is currently no explanation for these anomalies, they do not significantly influence the validity of the core analyses.

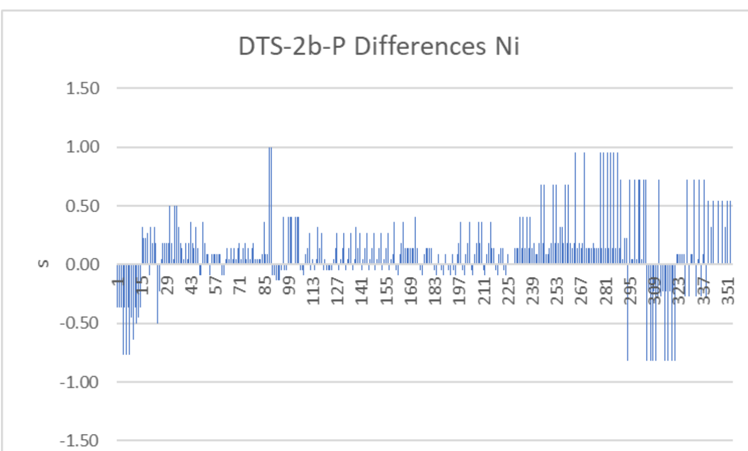


Figure 11-1. CRM DTS-2b-P – Number of standard deviations difference for Ni analysis from the Certified Value for various analytical runs.

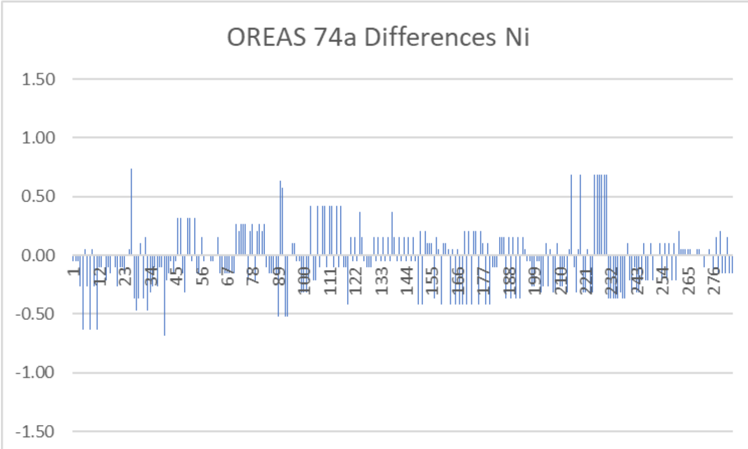


Figure 11-2. CRM OREAS-74a – Number of standard deviations difference for Ni analysis from the Certified Value for various analytical runs.

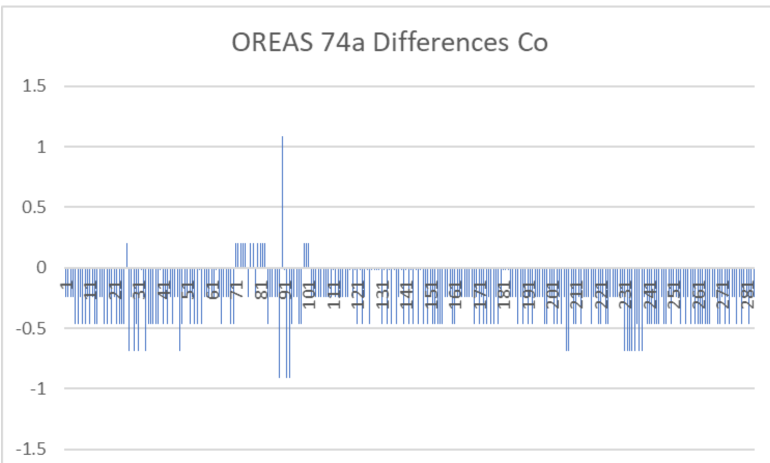


Figure 11-3. CRM OREAS-74a – Number of standard deviations difference for Co analysis from the Certified Value for various analytical runs.

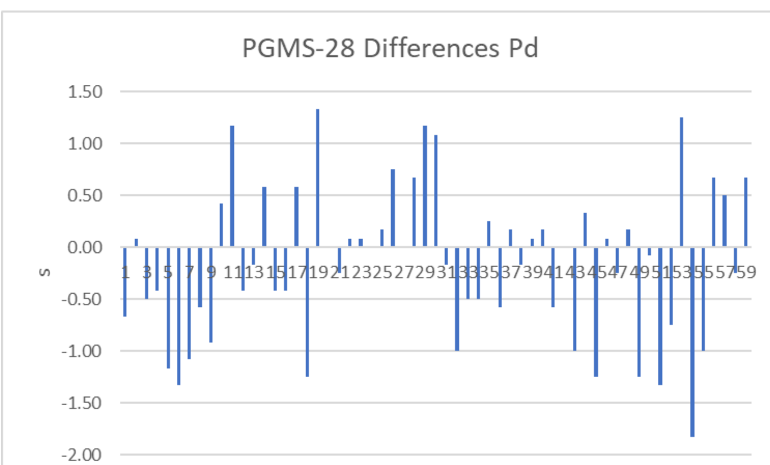


Figure 11-4. CRM CDN-PGMS-28 – Number of standard deviations difference for Pd analysis from the Certified Value for various analytical runs.

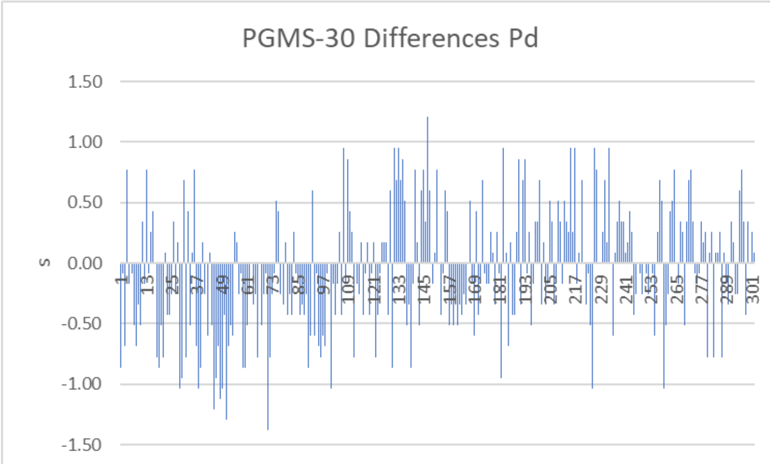


Figure 11-5. CRM CDN-PGMS-30 – Number of standard deviations difference for Pd analysis from the Certified Value for various analytical runs.

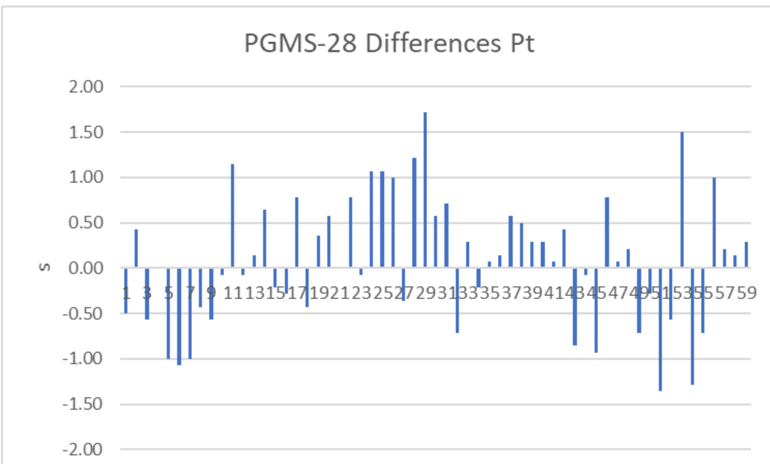


Figure 11-6. CRM CDN-PGMS-28 – Number of standard deviations difference for Pt analysis from the Certified Value for various analytical runs.

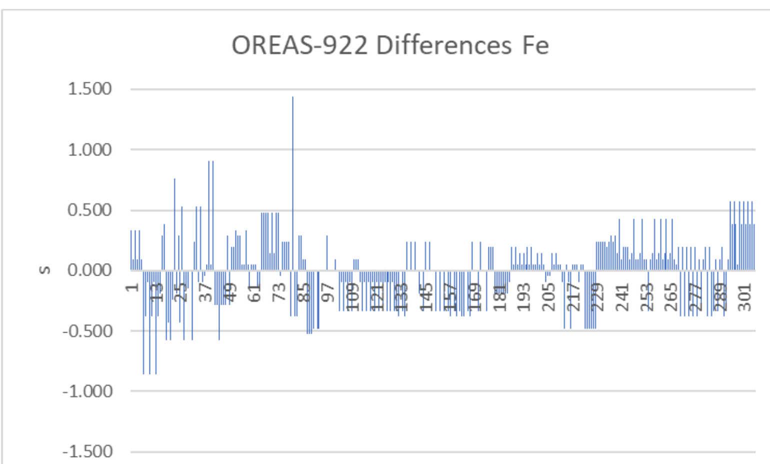


Figure 11-7. CRM OREAS-922 – Number of standard deviations difference for Fe analysis from the Certified Value for various analytical runs.

11.3.2.2. Duplicate Samples – Analytical Duplicates

In general, the duplicate material for the precious metal analyses has indicated good reproducibility of the assays (Figures 11-8 through 11-13).

Where relative differences of over 100% are observed, sample pairs generally exhibit low absolute concentrations of the precious metals (Figures 11-14 through 11-16); the order of magnitude difference at those levels is not considered to be of importance. Pd exhibits an early (in the project timeline) trend for higher relative differences.

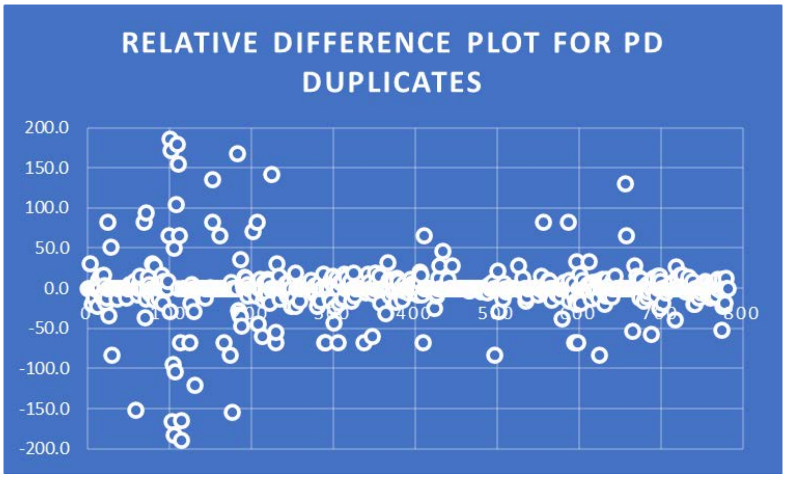


Figure 11-8. Relative % difference of pairs of duplicate samples analyzed for Pd.

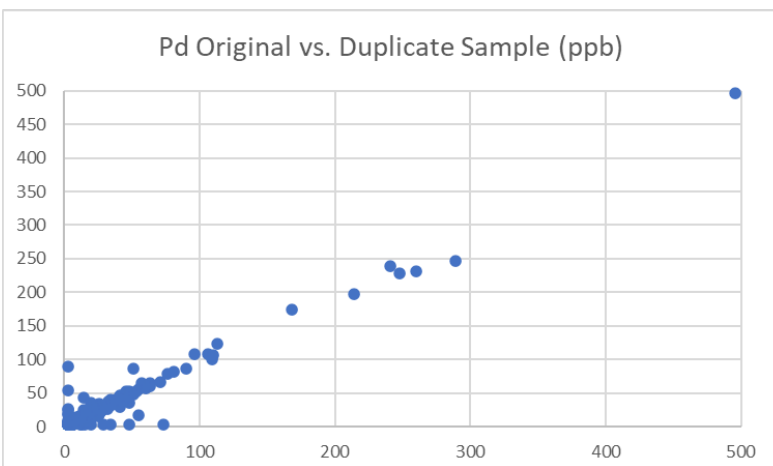


Figure 11-9 Plot of absolute concentrations of pairs of duplicate samples analyzed for Pd.

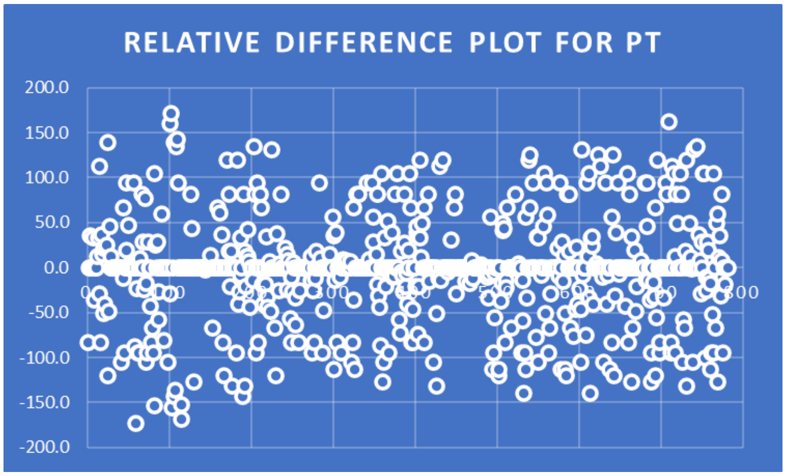


Figure 11-10. Relative % difference of pairs of duplicate samples analyzed for Pt.

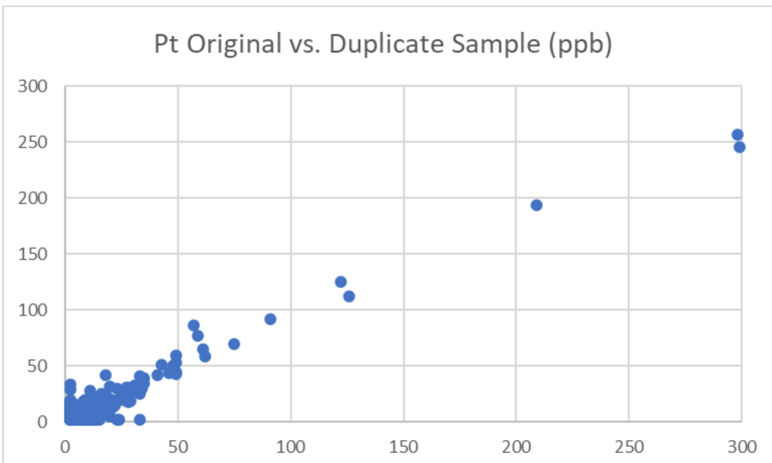


Figure 11-11. Plot of absolute concentrations of pairs of duplicate samples analyzed for Pt.

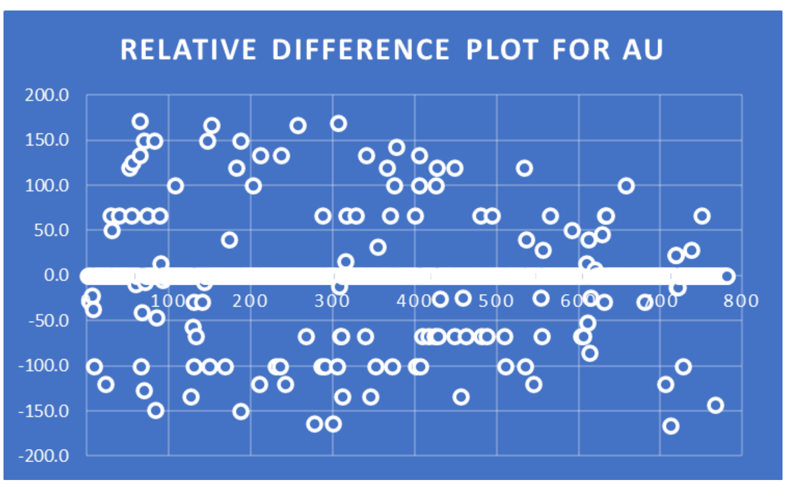


Figure 11-12. Relative % difference of pairs of duplicate samples analyzed for Au.

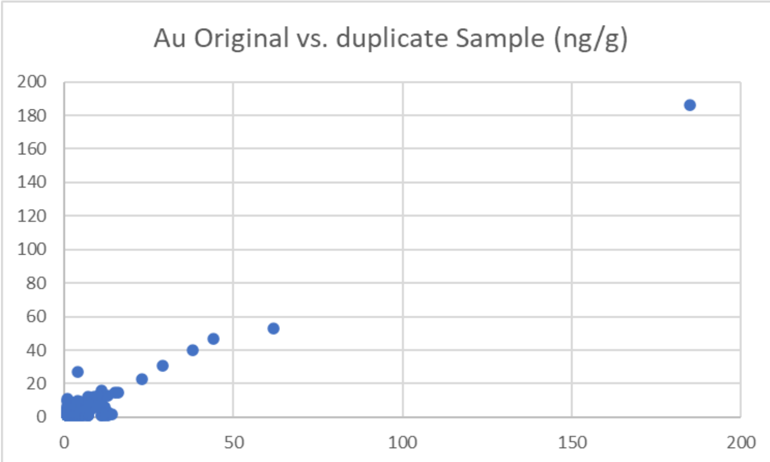


Figure 11-13. Plot of absolute concentrations of pairs of duplicate samples analyzed for Au.

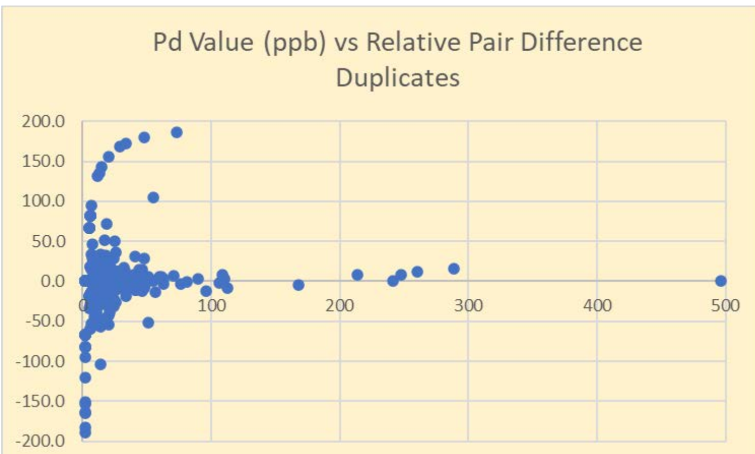


Figure 11-14. Relative % difference of pairs of duplicate samples analyzed for Pd vs the absolute concentration of the original analysis.

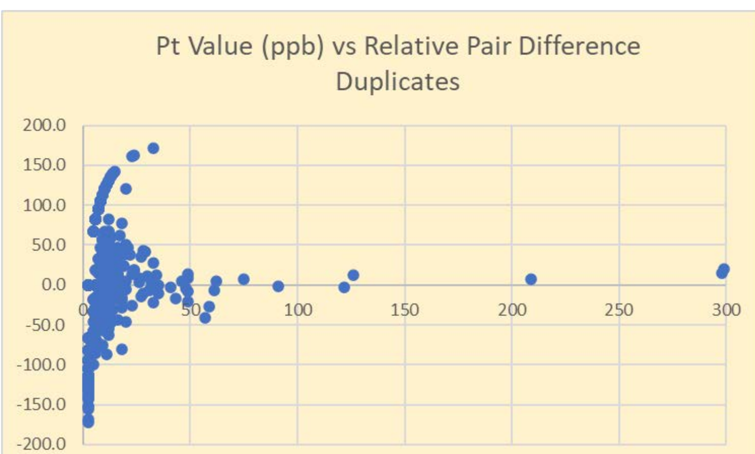


Figure 11-15. Relative % difference of pairs of duplicate samples analyzed for Pt vs the absolute concentration of the original analysis.

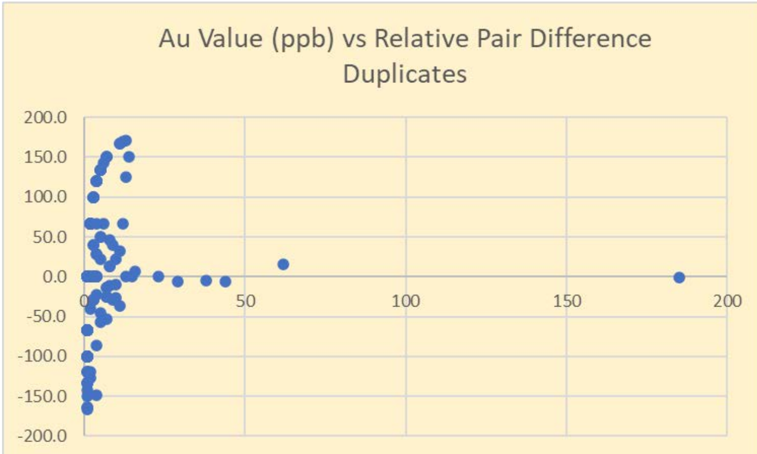


Figure 11-16. Relative % difference of pairs of duplicate samples analyzed for Au vs the absolute concentration of the original analysis.

The relative differences for Ni, Co and Fe were generally under 20% with only a few exceptions (Figures 11-17 through 11-22). Again, this appears to be a case where exceptionally low Ni or Co values were returned and as such the relative difference is not considered to be of importance. The results for S were similar to those for the precious metals, namely where relative differences of over 100% are observed, sample pairs generally exhibit low absolute concentrations of the precious metals (Figures 11-23 through 11-25) and the order of magnitude difference at those levels is not considered to be of significance importance.

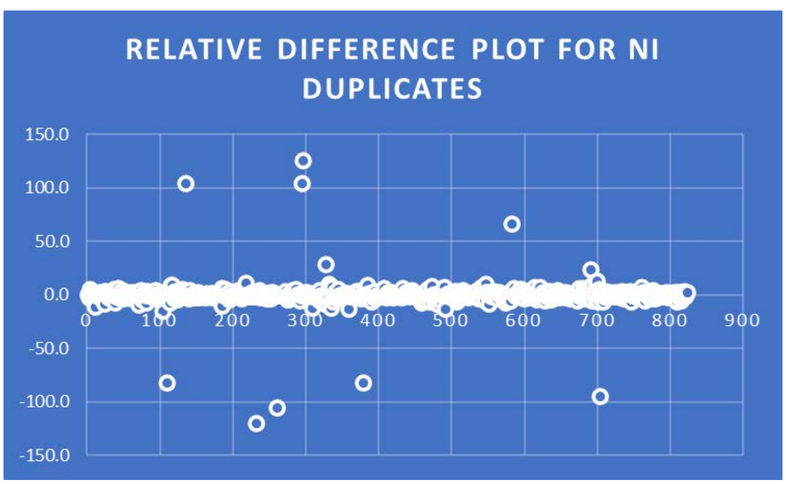


Figure 11-17. Relative % difference of pairs of duplicate samples analyzed for Ni.

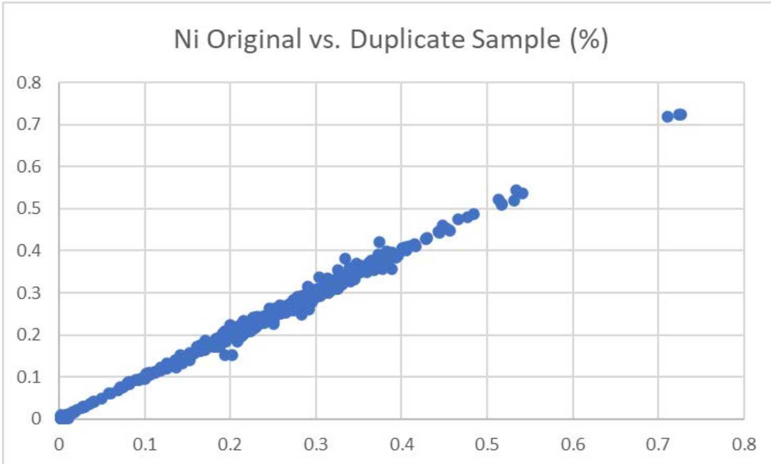


Figure 11-18. Plot of absolute concentrations of pairs of duplicate samples analyzed for Ni.

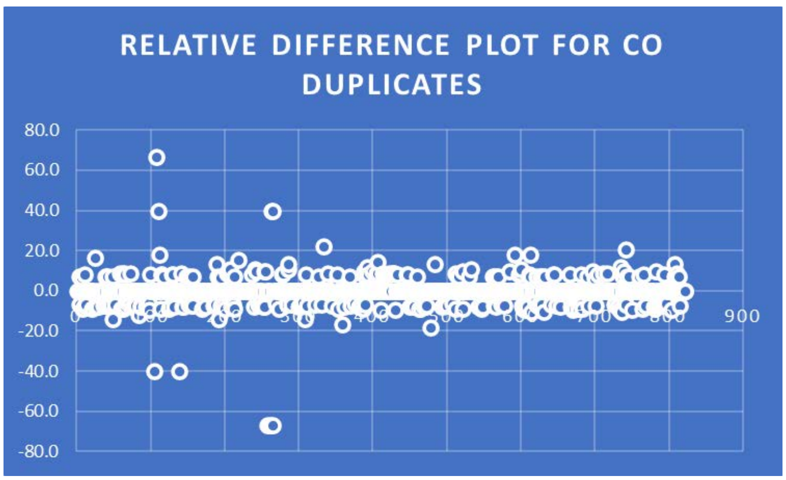


Figure 11-19. Relative % difference of pairs of duplicate samples analyzed for Co.

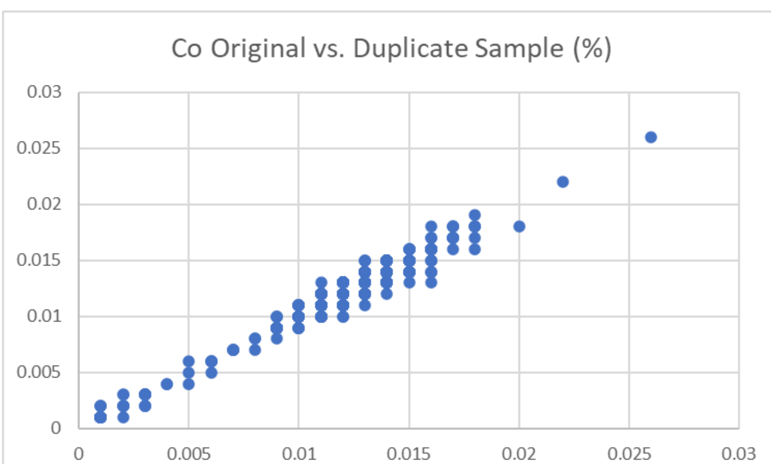


Figure 11-20. Plot of absolute concentrations of pairs of duplicate samples analyzed for Co.

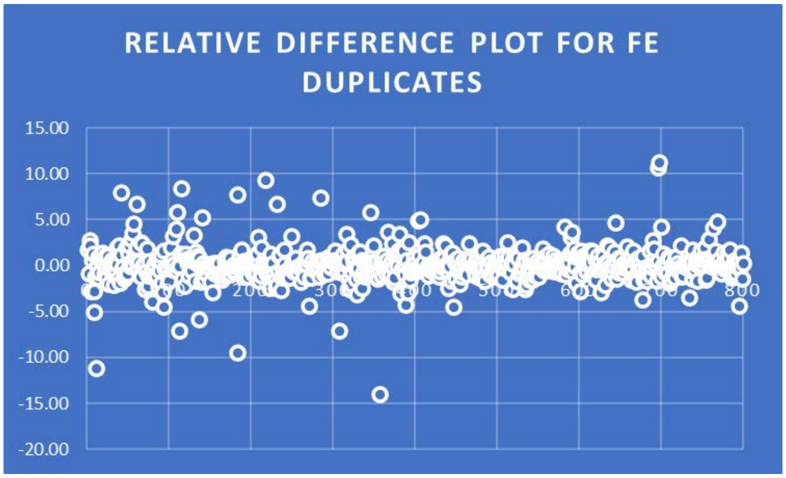


Figure 11-21. Relative % difference of pairs of duplicate samples analyzed for Fe.

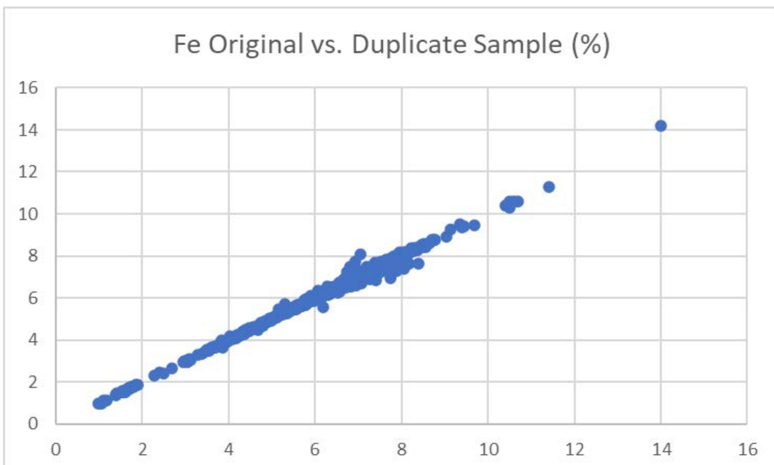


Figure 11-22. Plot of absolute concentrations of pairs of duplicate samples analyzed for Fe.

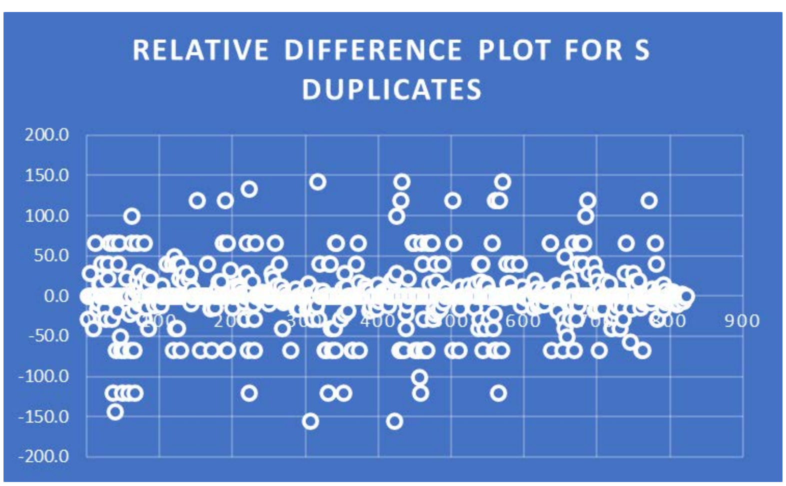


Figure 11-23. Relative % difference of pairs of duplicate samples analyzed for S.

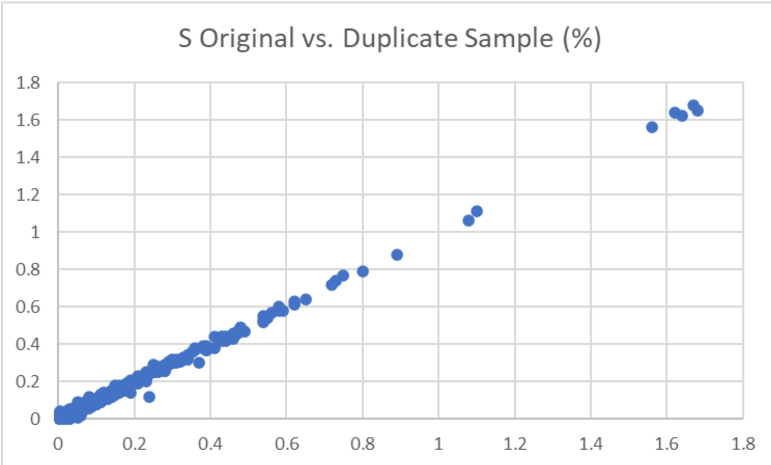


Figure 11-24. Plot of absolute concentrations of pairs of duplicate samples analyzed for S.

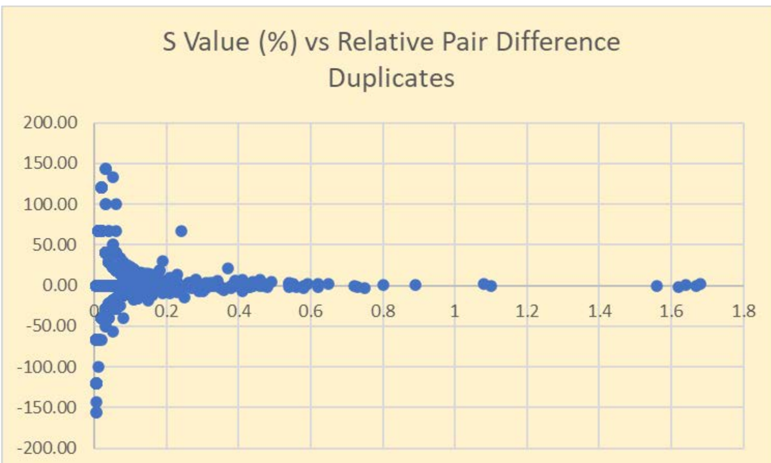


Figure 11-25. Relative % difference of pairs of duplicate samples analyzed for S vs the absolute concentration of the original analysis.

11.3.2.3. Replicate Samples – Preparation Duplicates

In general, the replicate material for the precious metal analyses has indicated reasonable reproducibility of the assays, though with some degree of a “nuggety” response especially for Pt and Au (Figures 11-26 through 11-31).

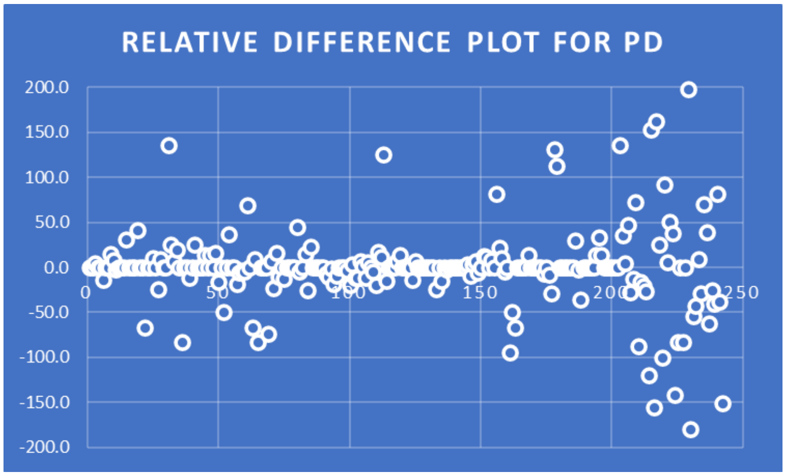


Figure 11-26. Relative % difference of pairs of replicate samples analyzed for Pd.

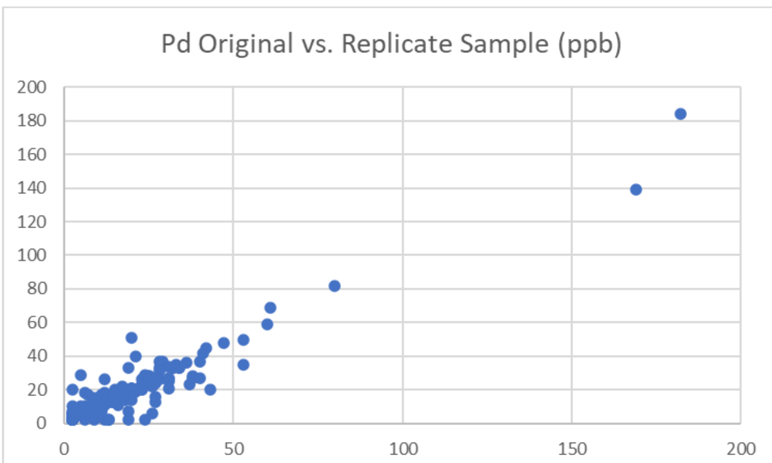


Figure 11-27. Plot of absolute concentrations of pairs of duplicate samples analyzed for Pd.

Figure 11-28. Relative % difference of pairs of replicate samples analyzed for Pt.

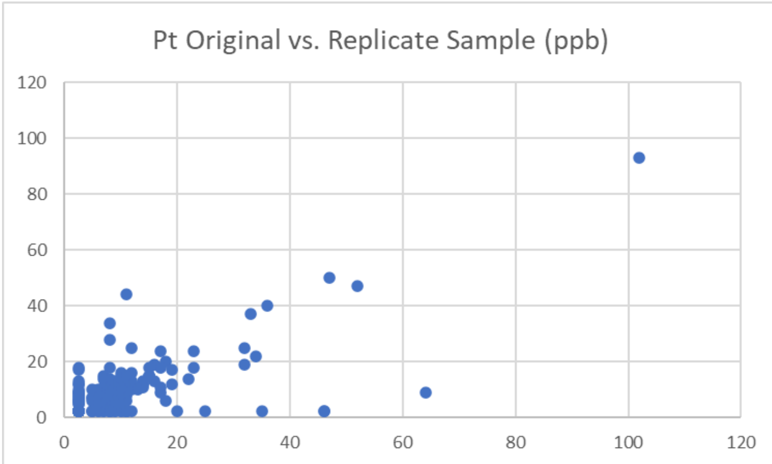


Figure 11-29. Plot of absolute concentrations of pairs of duplicate samples analyzed for Pt.

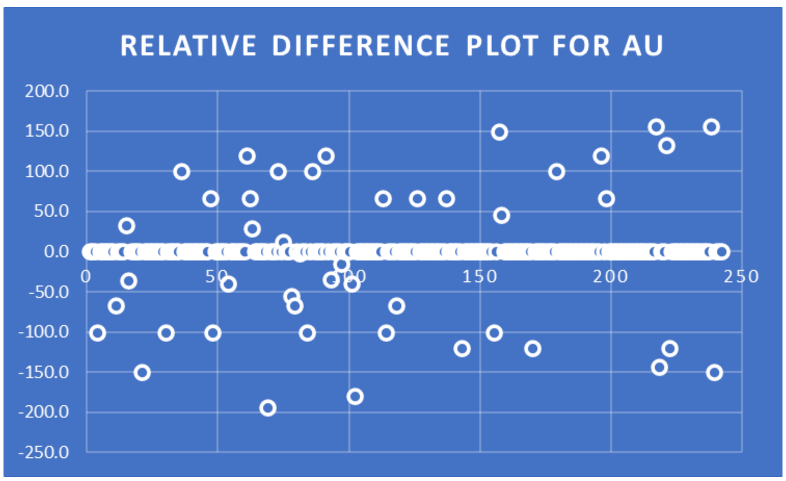


Figure 11-30. Relative % difference of pairs of replicate samples analyzed for Au.

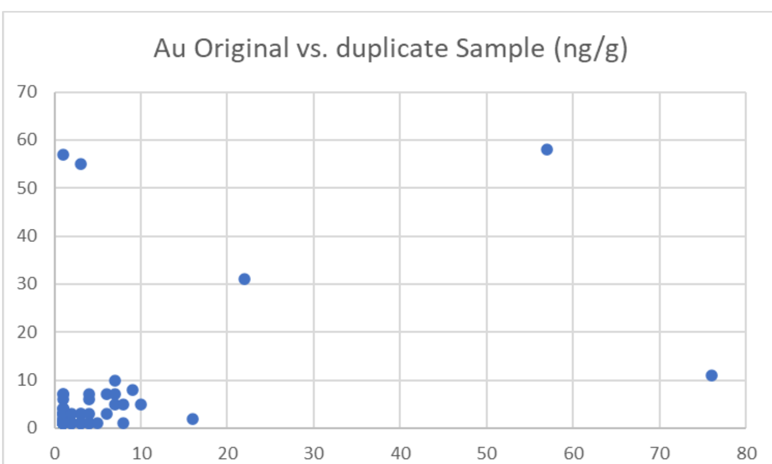


Figure 11-31. Plot of absolute concentrations of pairs of replicate samples analyzed for Au.

As is the case for the duplicate samples, where relative differences of over 100% are observed, sample pairs generally exhibit low absolute concentrations of the precious metals (Figures 11-32 through 11-34). Pd shows a later (in the project timeline) trend for higher relative differences (compare this to analytical duplicates).

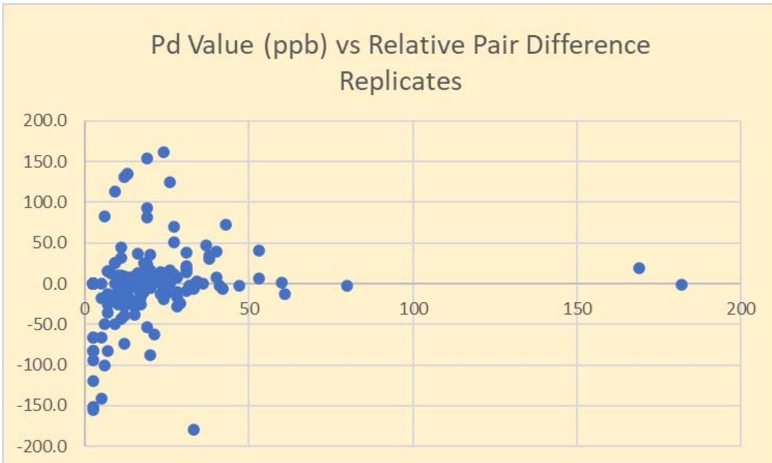


Figure 11-32. Relative % difference of pairs of replicate samples analyzed for Pd vs the absolute concentration of the original analysis.

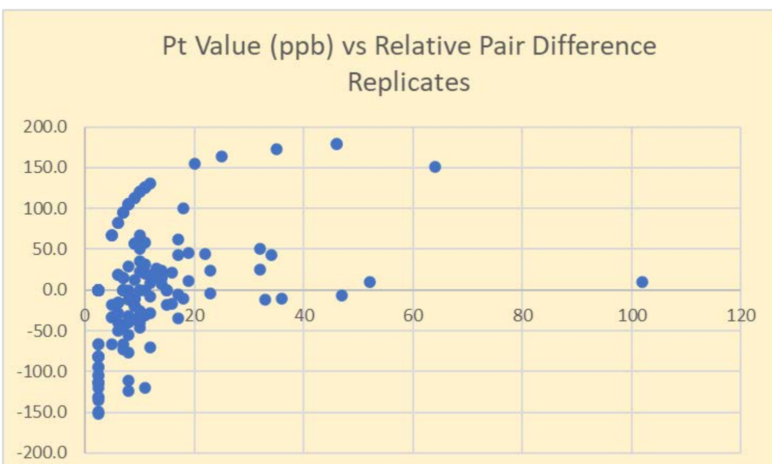


Figure 11-33. Relative % difference of pairs of replicate samples analyzed for Pt vs the absolute concentration of the original analysis.

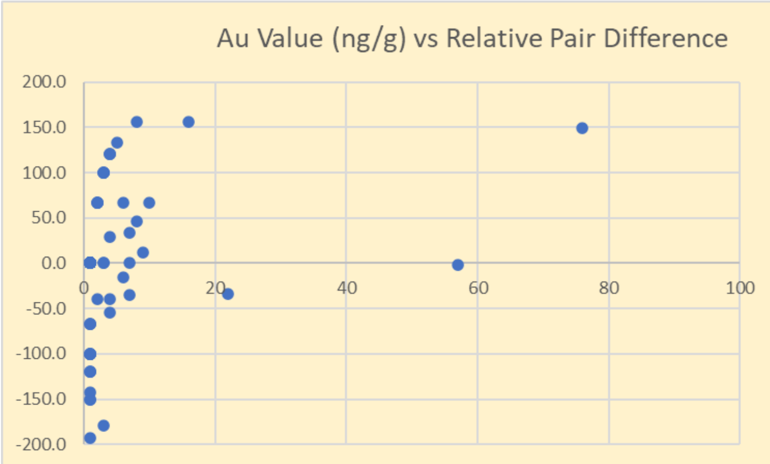


Figure 11-34. Relative % difference of pairs of replicate samples analyzed for Au vs the absolute concentration of the original analysis.

The relative differences for Ni and Co were generally under 20% with only a few exceptions (Figures 11-35 through 11-38). Again, this appears to be a case where exceptionally low Ni or Co values were returned and as such the relative difference is not considered to be of significant importance.

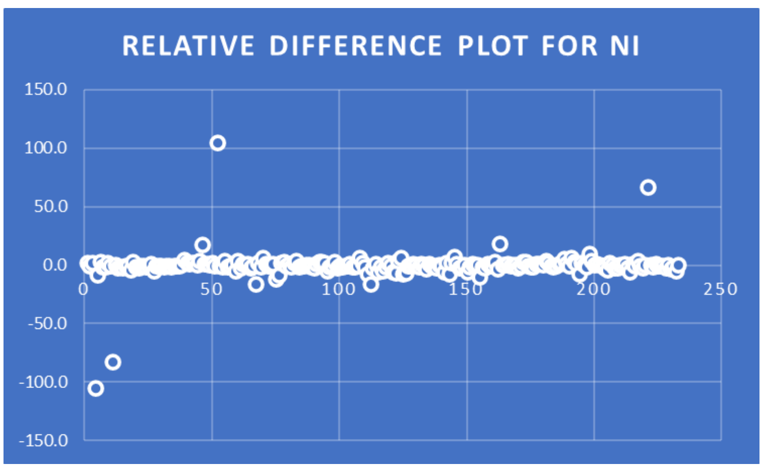


Figure 11-35. Relative % difference of pairs of replicate samples analyzed for Ni.

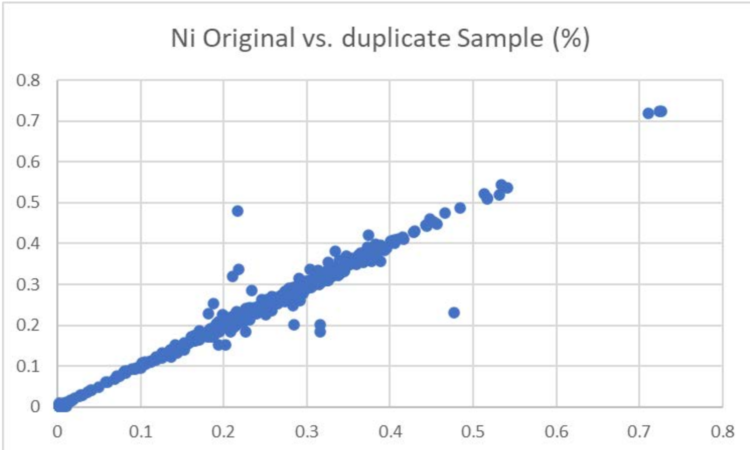


Figure 11-36. Plot of absolute concentrations of pairs of replicate samples analyzed for Ni.

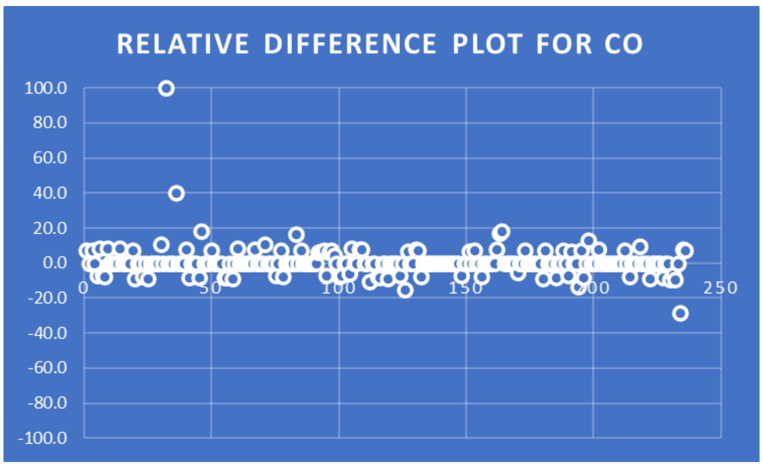


Figure 11-37. Relative % difference of pairs of replicate samples analyzed for Co.

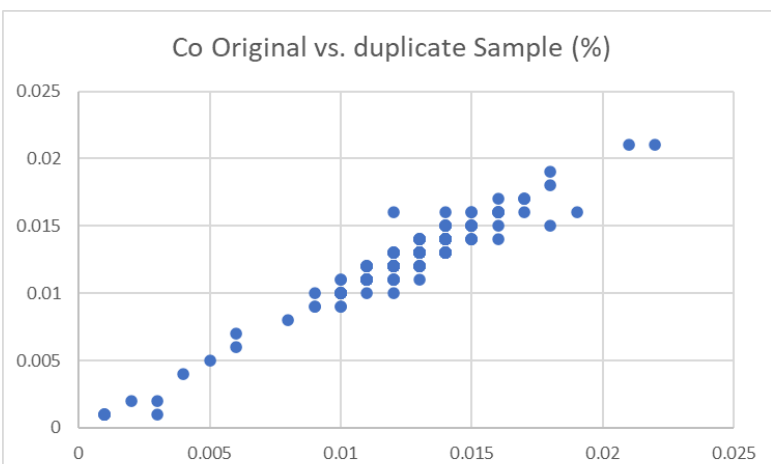


Figure 11-38. Plot of absolute concentrations of pairs of replicate samples analyzed for Co.

11.3.2.4. Duplicate Samples – Referee Analyses

A total of 25 sample pulps were reanalyzed at an alternate accredited laboratory (SGS). The analytical methods used for the referee analyses were essentially identical to the original methods though the suite of elements and detection limits varied slightly.

In general, the duplicate material for the precious metal analyses has indicated good reproducibility of the assays though with some degree of a "nuggety" response especially for Pt and Au. Where relative differences of over 100% are observed, sample pairs generally exhibit low absolute concentrations of the precious metals; the order of magnitude difference at those levels is not considered to be of importance.

The relative differences for Ni, Co and Fe were all under 21% (and mostly under 10%) indicating very good reproducibility of the original analyses.

11.3.2.5. Blank Material

All of the analyses performed by Actlabs on blank aliquots are considered to be acceptable as the majority of results were reported to be below the detection limits for each element examined. The minor discrepancies with respect to those elements examined in detail were: Au where 2.2% of the blank samples reported at the detection limit (2 ppb) or above (maximum 9 ppb); Pt where 0.8% of the blank samples reported at the detection limit (5 ppb) or above (maximum 8 ppb); Cr where 1.1% of the blank samples reported at the detection limit (0.01%) or above (maximum 0.04%); S where 3.8% of the blank samples reported at the detection limit (0.01%) or above (maximum 0.06%); and Mg where 1.9% of the blank samples reported at the detection limit (0.01%) or above (maximum 0.04%). These failure rates are all considered to be acceptable at the absolute concentrations being reported. There was no evidence of any systematic trend to the minor discrepancies.

Due to the non-uniform or perhaps heterogenous nature of the "blank" samples introduced by the Company into their QA/QC program, and some apparent mis-identification issues, these results have not been used on a strict basis in this evaluation; however, the results are considered to be acceptable as the results were observed to report low or negligible variance for each element examined.

In the Authors' opinion, the procedures, policies and protocols for the sampling, sample preparation, analytical/assaying techniques and security systems are adequate and appropriate. However, it is strongly recommended that a more robust internal system of QA/QC be introduced in conjunction with future analytical work.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The Authors have reviewed historical and current data and information regarding past and current exploration work on the Property. More recent exploration work (*i.e.*, 2018 to 2020), having complete databases and documentation such as assay certificates, was thoroughly reviewed. However, older historical records (in general, pre-2018) are not as complete and so the Authors do not know the exact methodologies used in the data collection. Nonetheless, the Authors have no reason to doubt the adequacy of the historical sample preparation, security and analytical procedures and have complete confidence in all historical information and data that was reviewed.

In the QPs' opinion, the procedures, policies and protocols for drilling verification are sufficient and appropriate and the core sampling, core handling and core assaying methods used at the Project are consistent with good exploration and operational practices.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There has been no mineral processing and metallurgical testing completed by CNC on rocks or mineralization from the Property.

Historical test work which did examine drill core from the CUC, collected from Spruce Ridge's 2018 drilling program, is covered in Section 6.3, Historical Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing. This earlier work included mineralogical (SEM/BEI) and geochemical (selective leach analysis) studies.

13.1 Mineralogical Assessment

Canada Nickel reported on some initial mineral processing work based on the results of 89 samples from drill core, processed at both XPS Expert Process Solutions ("XPS") and SGS Canada ("SGS"), in order to determine the mineralogy and proportion of nickel contained in nickel sulphide and nickel-iron alloy minerals (pentlandite, heazlewoodite, and awaruite). Over 600 samples have been shipped to both labs out of an initial 1,000 target samples (*see* Company news release dated March 12, 2020). Results are summarized in Tables 13-1, 13-2, and 13-3.

"Higher Grade Core" refers to the modelled domain from the Mineral Resource Estimate which contains >0.25% Ni and is referred to as the Higher Grade Zone. "Lower Grade Zones" refers to the regions within the >0.15% Ni domain that envelope the core (Low-Grade Zone) and are located to the northeast and to the southwest of the Higher Grade Core.

Table 13-1. Mineralogical analysis from drill core collected from the Crawford Ultramafic Complex.

Mineral Resource Zone:	Higher Grade Core	Lower Grade Zones
No. Samples	44	45
[(1)]% Ni in nickel sulphide and nickel-iron alloy minerals	89	59
% Ni in silicates	11	41
[(2)]% Nickel	0.31	0.19
% Sulphur	0.14	0.03
% Magnetite	8.7	6.9

[1]calculated value based on the modal abundances of pentlandite (Pn), heazlewoodite (Hz) and awaruite (Aw) in the sample; calculated by: [(% Modal abundance of Pn) x (% Ni in Pn) + (% Modal abundance of Hz) x (% Ni in Hz) + (% Modal abundance of Aw) x (% Ni in Aw)].
[2]based on the average nickel content of the initial electron probe microanalysis on 12 samples presented in Table 13-3.

Table 13-2. Breakdown of nickel sulphide and nickel-iron alloy minerals.

Minerals	Higher Grade Core	Lower Grade Zones
Pentlandite (Pn)	40%	51%
Heazlewoodite (Hz)	57%	38%
Awaruite (Aw)	3%	11%

Table 13-3. Concentrations of selected elements from 12 samples, Electron Probe Microanalysis.

Minerals	% Ni	% Co	% Fe
Pentlandite	35.0	5.1	27.0
Heazlewoodite	71.5	0.0	1.5
Awaruite	75.2	1.4	23.2
Magnetite	0.1	0.0	70.9

In the Higher Grade Core, 89% of the nickel in the 44 samples tested was contained in nickel sulphide and nickel-iron alloy minerals with 11% in unrecoverable silicate minerals (Table 13-1). Given the relatively significant amount of sulphur (0.14% S) in the samples, 97% of the nickel was contained in the sulphide minerals (pentlandite and heazlewoodite) and only 3% in the nickel-iron alloy mineral awaruite (Table 13-2).

In the Lower Grade Zones, 59% of the nickel was contained in nickel sulphide and nickel-iron alloy minerals with 41% in unrecoverable silicate minerals (Table 13-1). Eighty-nine percent of the nickel was contained in sulphide minerals (pentlandite and heazlewoodite) and, given the lower sulphur content (0.03% S), 11% of the nickel was in awaruite (Table 13-2).

Both the higher and lower grade zones contain significant quantities of magnetite. In the Higher Grade Core, the magnetite content averaged 8.7% and in the Lower Grade Zones it averaged 6.9% (Table 13-1).

The laboratories utilized Electron Probe Microanalysis to determine concentrations of nickel (%Ni), sulphur (%S), cobalt (%Co) and iron (%Fe). Modal abundances of magnetite (% magnetite), pentlandite, heazlewoodite and awaruite were determined from Backscatter Electron Imagery analysis.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

14.1 Introduction

Caracle Creek was retained by CNC to prepare an NI 43-101 compliant maiden mineral resource estimate (the “MRE”) supported by a technical report, for the Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Project, which incorporates all recent diamond drilling for which the drill hole data could be confidently confirmed. Drill hole information up to February 27, 2020, the Effective Date of the MRE, was utilized in the preparation of this MRE.

The maiden MRE disclosed herein was prepared under the supervision of Luis Oviedo (P.Geo.), using all available information. Luis supervised the work completed by Miguel Vera and Mario Diaz.

The type-deposit being considered for the Crawford Nickel Deposit, ultramafic intrusion-hosted Ni-Co-PGE mineralization in the Crawford Ultramafic Complex, is the Dumont Nickel Deposit, located in Quebec, Canada. The host Archean Dumont Sill is about 7 km long and up to 1 km in width and like the CUC, is located within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt.

The mineral resources herein are not mineral reserves as they do not have demonstrated economic viability. The results disclosed in this Report are nickel, cobalt, platinum, palladium, sulphur and iron mineral resources estimated to be contained within a large, relatively homogenous body of ultramafic rock (the “CUC”). The MRE includes Indicated, Inferred and Measured Mineral Resources, interpreted on the assumption that the mineralization has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction, likely using open pit and/or bulk underground mining methods.

Selected plan maps and cross-sections with drill hole (lithology and assays) and mineral resource estimate (block and geological models) information and data are provided in Appendix 4.

14.2 Resource Database

The drill hole and project database provided by CNC contains the following:

- Collar: 24 holes drilled (plus 1 abandoned), amounting to 14,461.70 m, with a mean depth of 600 m.
- Survey: 23 holes measured.
- Lithology: 22 unique rock codes, grouped into seven rock codes for modelling purposes *(see* Section 14.4).
- Assays: 8,719 core samples with a mean length of 1.5 m; 23 elements reported.
- Mag-Sus: 5,556 handheld magnetic susceptibility measurements on drill core.
- SG: 3,112 specific gravity (density) measurements made on drill core.

Other data sources include historical geophysical surveys (magnetic susceptibility, EM and gravity), geological maps and various work reports.

14.3 Methodology

The resource area measures approximately 1.7 km along strike, 300-450 m wide, and 650 m deep. The estimate is based on a compilation of historical (4 holes) and recent (20) diamond drill holes and the mineralized zones constructed by Caracle.

The main steps in the resource estimation methodology were as follows:

- Database compilation and validation of the diamond drill holes used in the mineral resource estimate;
- Modelling of the 3D geological units and mineralized zones based on lithological units, magnetic susceptibility and nickel concentration;
- Generation of drill hole intercepts for each mineralized zone;
- Capping study on assay data;
- Grade compositing;
- Spatial statistics;
- Grade interpolations; and
- Validation of grade interpolations.

The maiden MRE detailed in this Report was prepared using Micromine 2020 v.20.0.721.1.1 (“Micromine”) software. Statistical studies were done using Micromine and Microsoft Excel software. The estimation used 3D block modelling, applying the Ordinary Kriging (“OK”) and Inverse Distance Weighting (“IDW”) interpolation methods, depending on the element.

The 3D model was also generated in Micromine 2020, through the use of implicit modelling techniques (Cowan *et al.*, 2003). Implicit modelling uses interval and/or point data along with structural trends and other user-defined parameters to interpolate geological surfaces and volumes, which can then be improved through manual editing (Figure 14-1). In order to work with categorical data, the software converts it into distance points relative to a zero value that usually corresponds to a lithological contact. Volumes can then be extracted through Boolean operations against a primary model box or previous volumes. Micromine’s implicit modelling tools allow for relatively quick iteration, making it easier to obtain suitable results in less time than traditional geological modelling methods such as manual wireframing.

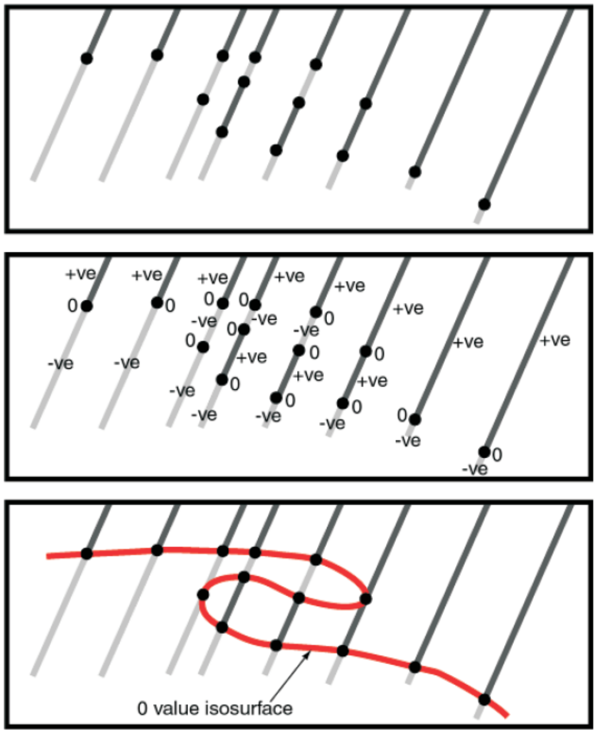


Figure 14-1. Implicit modelling technique. Two sets of intervals (upper panel) converted into positive ("+ve" or inside) and negative ("-ve" or outside) distance points (middle panel) and the resulting interpolation through zero distance ("0" or contact) value points (lower panel). Modified from Cowan *et al.* (2003).

14.4 Geological Interpretation

Main lithologies of the deposit include variably serpentinized dunite and peridotite which are combined and referred to as the ultramafic unit. Mafic and felsic volcanic rocks define the hangingwall and footwall rocks, along with lesser gabbroic rocks (mainly in the north) which may be dikes and/or sills and/or fractionated sequences related to the CUC, and lesser mafic dikes that crosscut ultramafic, gabbroic and volcanic rock units, particularly in the northern contact region. A lamprophyre intrusion was noted in one drill hole (CR19-23).

Lithologies were generalized and grouped into broad categories considering available core logging information and in order to simplify the modelling, resulting in a predominant ultramafic ("UM") unit that serves as the resource estimation domain (Table 14-1; Figure 14-2).

As a complement to the drill core information, lithologies were also evaluated against a magnetic susceptibility grid (Figure 14-3). The magnetic susceptibility measurements were derived from 3D-Inversion modelling of an airborne magnetic survey (St-Hilaire, 2019).

A mag-sus value of 0.1 (Figure 14-3, red line) was selected as a reference to differentiate the UM unit from the southern volcanic rocks ("MV" and "FV"). Mag-sus discrimination is not as clear with respect to the northern gabbroic rocks ("GAB") which are better discriminated by their higher density (*see* Section 14.7).

Table 14-1. Principal lithologies and their associated rock codes.

CODE	LITHOLOGY	LENGTH (m)	MODEL CODE	PCT
OVB	Overburden	1,064.40	OVB	7.40%
UP	Ultramafic Intrusive	1,213.60	UM	84.50%
UP1	Peridotite	2,734.05		
UP2	Dunite	7,617.15		
UP2B	Bleached Dunite	314.40		
UP2C	Carbonatized Dunite	26.70		
UP2L	Laminated Dunite	5.80		
UP4	Pyroxenite	301.40		
MP	Mafic Intrusive	5.05	GAB	1.70%
MP6	Diorite	31.50		
MP3	Hornblendite	6.90		
MD	Mafic Dyke	8.80		
MP1	Gabbro	161.15		
MP7	Diabase	26.70		
AP2	Lamprophyre Dyke	0.60	FI	0.40%
FP	Felsic Intrusive	50.25		
IP	Intermediate Intrusive	2.10		
VF	Rhyolite	78.20	FV	0.50%
VI	Intermediate Metavolcanics	141.70	MV	5.60%
VM	Mafic Metavolcanics	662.65		
FT	Fault	2.70	FT	0.10%
LC	Lost Core	5.90		

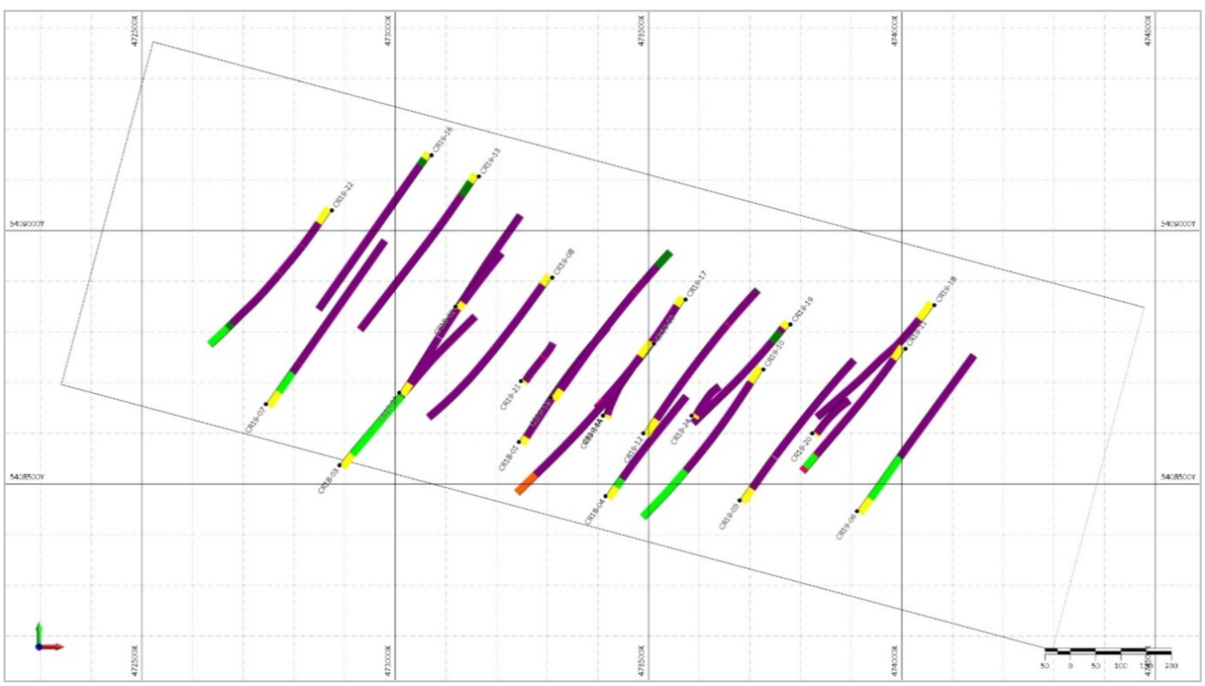


Figure 14-2. Plan view of grouped lithologies and the resource estimation model box.

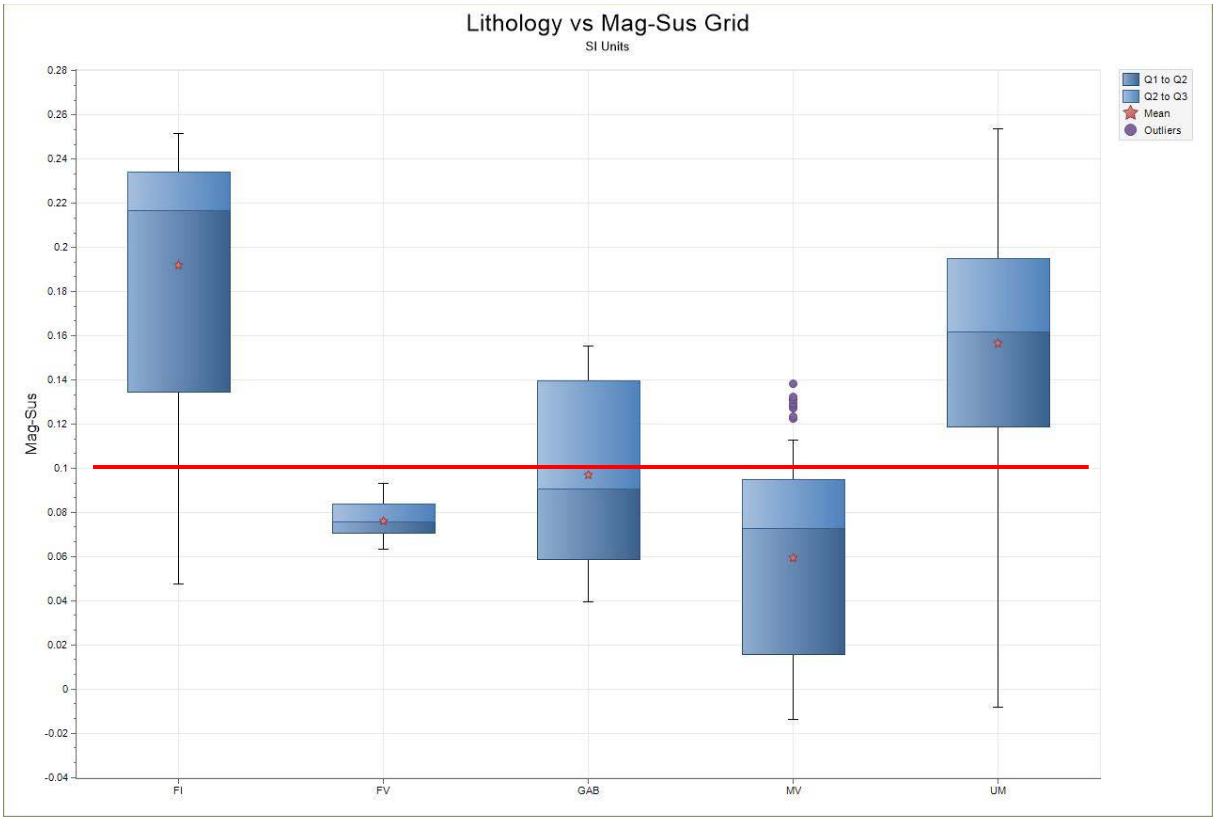


Figure 14-3. Box plot of the main lithologies from drill core versus measurement from the magnetic susceptibility modelling. The red line represents the magnetic susceptibility value (0.1) used to differentiate between the UM unit and other lithologies.

14.4.1 Overburden and Topography

Current topography consists of a NASA SRTM elevation grid, draped with a satellite image mosaic obtained from Google Earth. This surface provides the top limit for the overburden volume, the bottom limit is a surface interpolated through the base of the overburden ("OVB") drill hole intervals. The volume contained between these two surfaces will become the "OVB Wireframe", extracted by intersecting them against the primary resource model box (Figure 14-4). Average overburden thickness is about 25 metres.

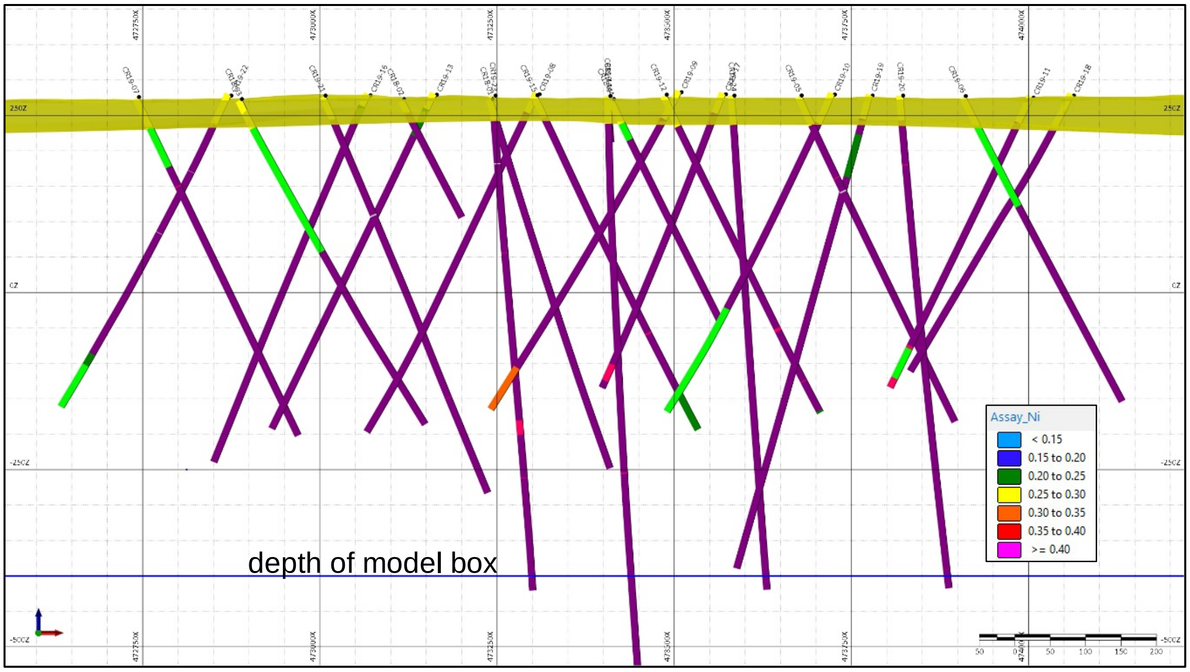


Figure 14-4. Longitudinal view (looking north) showing diamond drill holes and the OVB Wireframe (yellow). The ultramafic unit, coloured purple in the drill hole traces, is the target lithology that forms the bulk of the resource model area. Green intercepts are mafic volcanic rocks.

14.5 Geological Modelling

The geological model was developed by Caracle using drill hole core logs and magnetic intensity from 3D-Inversion modelling. The geological model constitutes the basis for the interpretation of mineralization within the resource block model.

The western extent of the current resource is a “soft boundary”, determined by the location of a north-south highway and the desire to keep all drill hole collars east of this highway. The depth of the resource area and geological model was constrained by applying a maximum vertical depth of 650 m below overburden (*see* “blue line” in Figure 14-4). Although depth-constrained at 650 m in the current model, the deposit is open at depth with at least three drill holes extending past the 650 m limit with intercepts containing >0.25% Ni.

Regional and local geological mapping, largely inferred from historical drill holes and geophysical surveys, shows a regional left-lateral fault to the east of the main resource area. This regional fault was not intersected by any of the easternmost drill holes. However, a significant 2.7 m fault interval was intersected in CR19-05, which is interpreted to represent a left-lateral fault displacement of the eastern end of the CUC, along this approximately north-south trending fault. This could represent a secondary fault which may be related to the main regional fault (Figure 14-5).

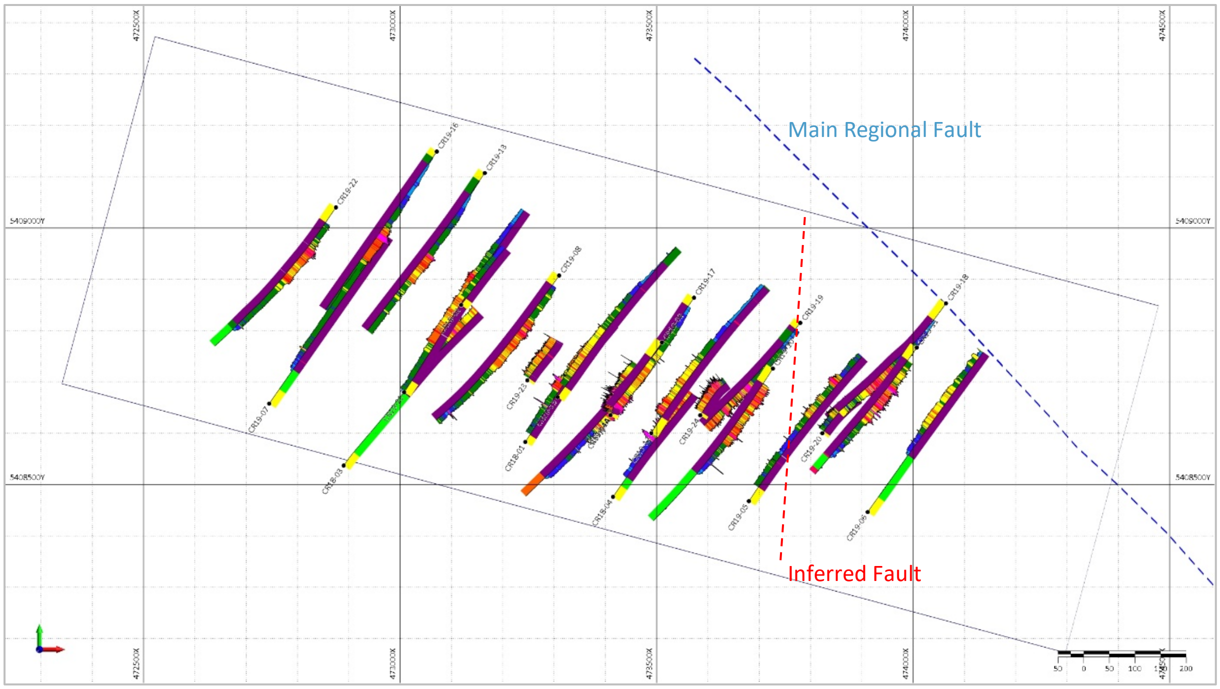


Figure 14-5. Plan map showing drill hole traces coloured coded by lithology and nickel concentrations. The main regional fault (dashed blue line) was modelled as a vertical surface and used as a hard boundary for the eastern extent of the CUC and resource area. An inferred secondary fault (red dashed line) is interpreted to have slightly displaced the easternmost extent of the CUC.

The main UM volume was obtained by interpolating a closed surface that runs through both the southern UM-volcanic rocks contact and the northern UM-gabbroic rocks contact, enveloping the UM intervals (Figure 14-6). Some polylines are used to improve its shape and to follow the 3D-Inversion magnetic susceptibility reference data (≥ 0.1 units) which was also used to constrain the UM body.

Finally, this geological “shell” is intersected against the remaining model box volume below the OVB and to the west of the main fault, resulting in the UM wireframe (Figure 14-7). By default, the remaining volume outside the UM unit comprises the mafic volcanic rocks to the south and mafic intrusive rocks (gabbroic) to the north.

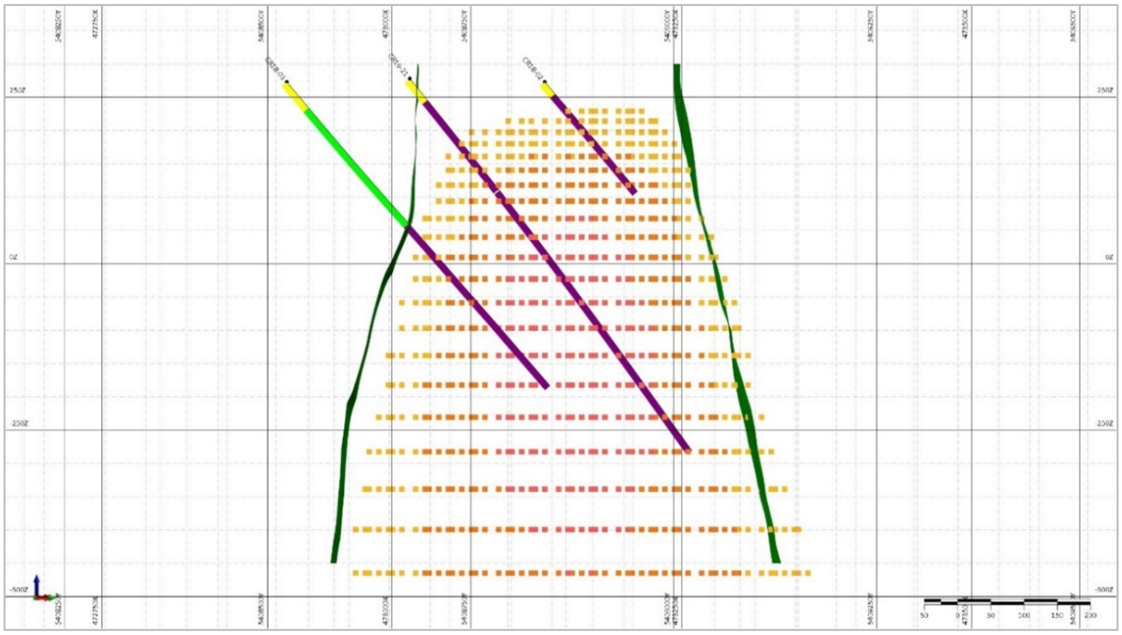


Figure 14-6. Cross-section looking west-northwest through the CUC and along drill hole section line 225W (CR18-02, CR18-03, CR19-21), showing the interpolated UM shell as green surfaces at the north and south contacts, against drill holes and mag-sus intensity points ($\geq$0.1 units). Purple and green traces represent the UM unit and mafic volcanic unit, respectively, with overburden in yellow.

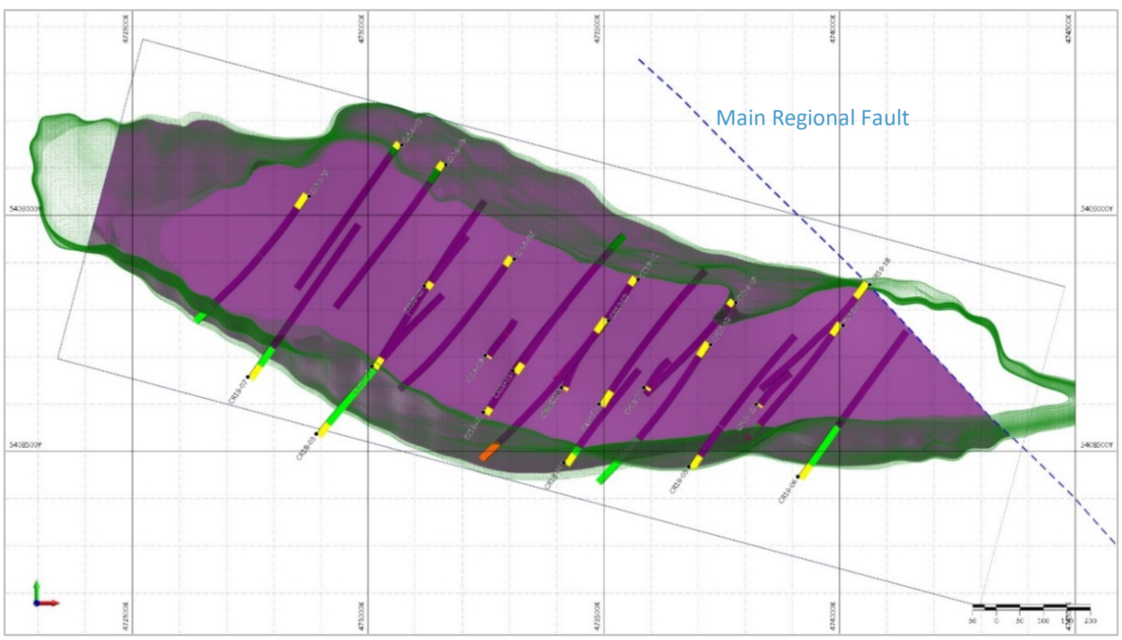


Figure 14-7. Plan map showing the drill hole traces, the model shell (green) and the UM unit volume (purple) forming the final wireframe.

14.6 Data Analysis

14.6.1 Raw Assay Statistics

The nickel assay database was flagged with the UM wireframe in order to work only with samples inside it, leaving 9% of samples (764) out of the analysis. A histogram of the data shows a bimodal distribution, with a lower grade population of 0.20-0.23% Ni and a higher grade population of 0.28-0.31% Ni (Figure 14-8).

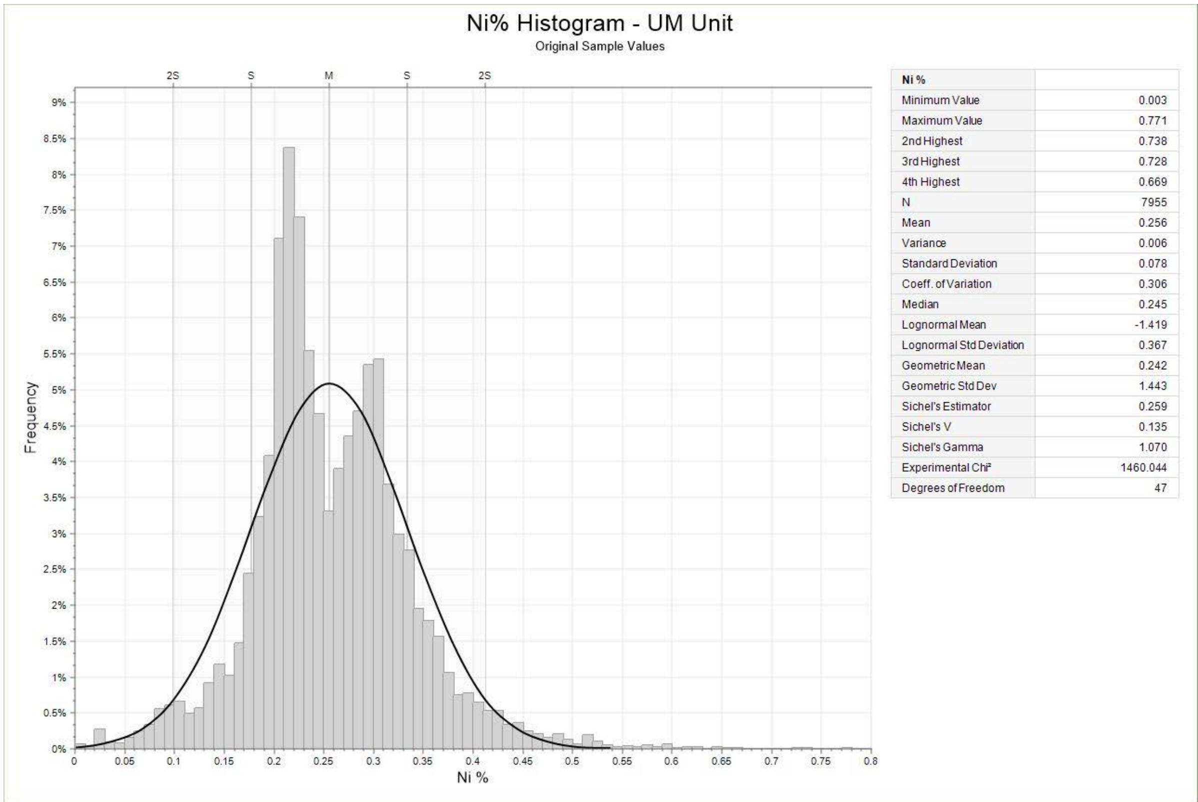


Figure 14-8. Histogram showing the bimodal distribution of nickel concentrations within the ultramafic unit.

This bimodal distribution is probably the result of differing degrees of serpentinization and/or parent rock types within the general UM body. A grade analysis of individual ultramafic lithologies shows that dunite (UP2 code) grades are mostly in the 0.25-0.30% Ni range, while peridotite (UP1 code) grades are mostly in the 0.20-0.25% Ni range (Figure 14-9).

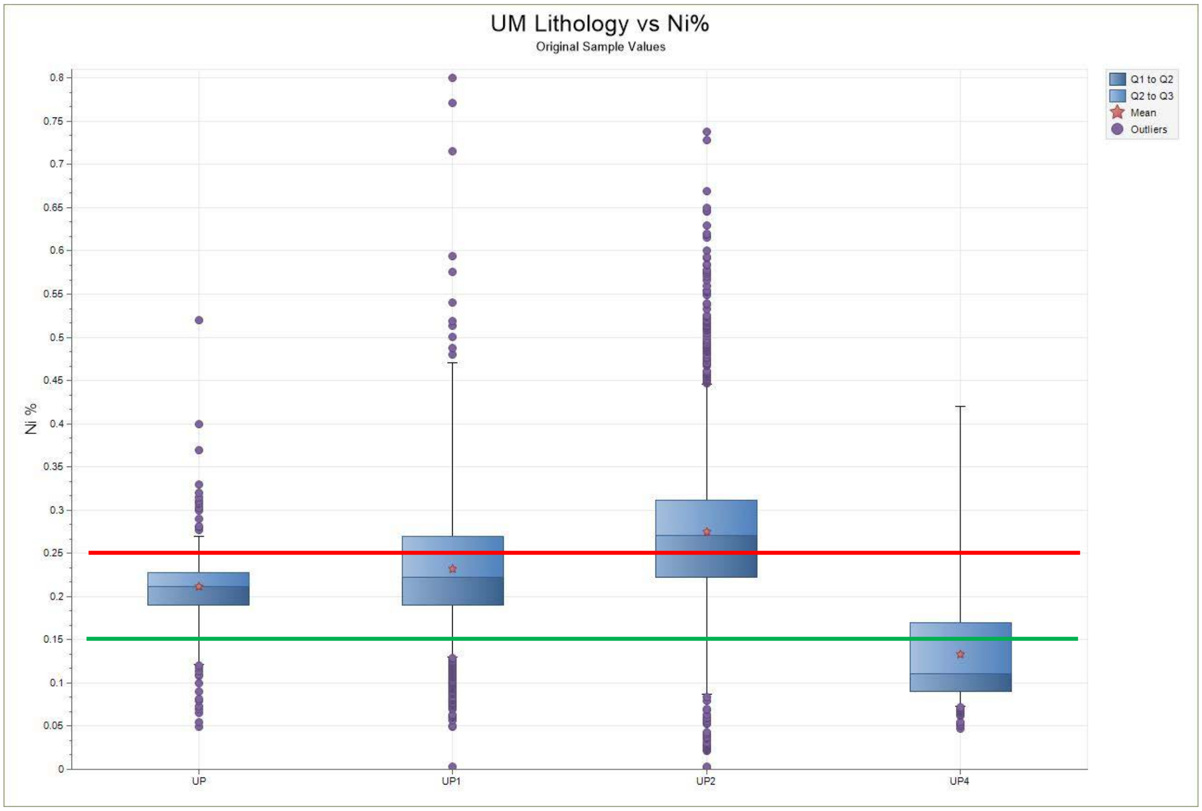


Figure 14-9. Box plot of ultramafic lithologies versus nickel concentrations. The red and green lines represent the 0.25% Ni and 0.15% Ni cut-offs for grade shell modelling, respectively.

14.6.2 Grade Shells

Given that ultramafic lithologies, represented by a UP code in core logs, have not been logged in sufficient detail at this stage, the best option was to isolate the two populations on the basis of a 0.25% nickel cut-off, in order to model a higher grade shell (dunite core), and a 0.15% nickel cut-off to model a lower grade shell (peridotite halo), within the UM unit.

Both shells were generated using an interpolation process equivalent to the one used for the UM wireframe, and then intersecting them against the latter and each other, in order to get the higher grade (inside the 0.25% Ni shell) and lower grade (inside the 0.15% Ni shell, outside of the 0.25% Ni shell) domains (Figure 14-10). Resource estimation for all elements of interest will be carried out inside of these two domains.

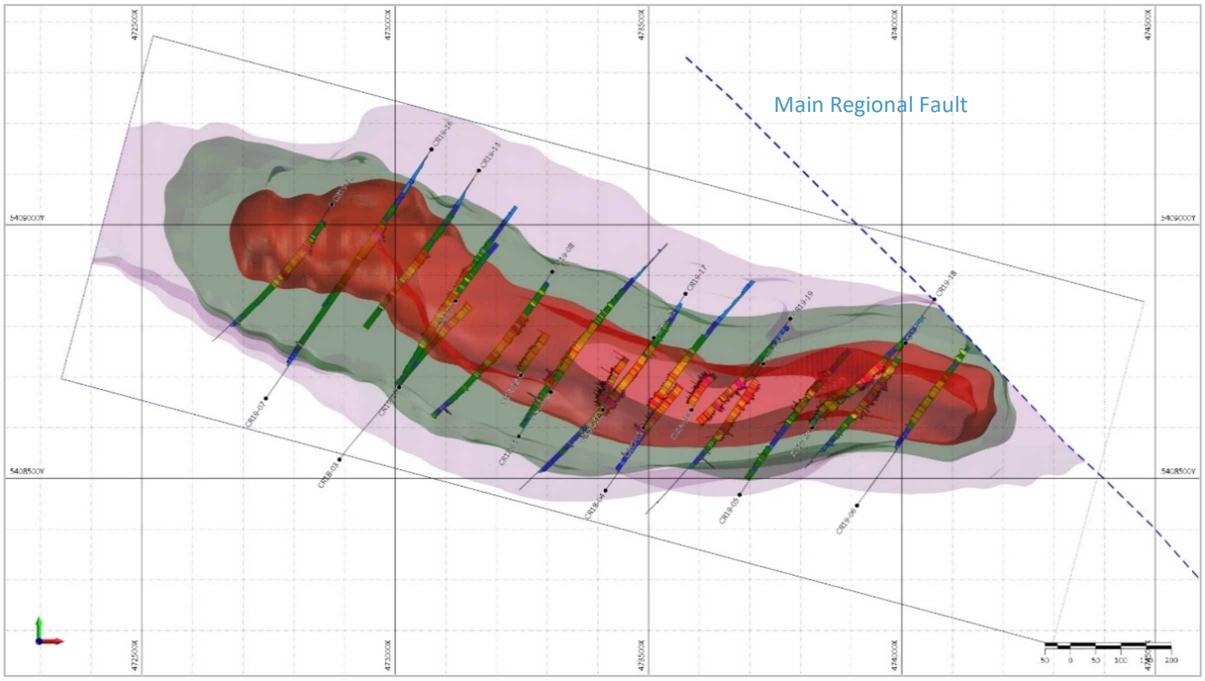


Figure 14-10. Plan map with drill hole traces and the outline of the primary model box (rectangle). Higher grade (>0.25% Ni, red) and lower grade (>0.15% Ni & <0.25% Ni, grey-green) domains as modelled within the main ultramafic unit (light purple).

Raw data analysis inside each domain shows good separation of the two nickel grade populations, evidenced by adequate distributions, statistical parameters and number of samples (Figures 14-11 through 14), ultimately leaving 15% of samples (1,284 mostly very low-grade nickel values) out of the analysis.

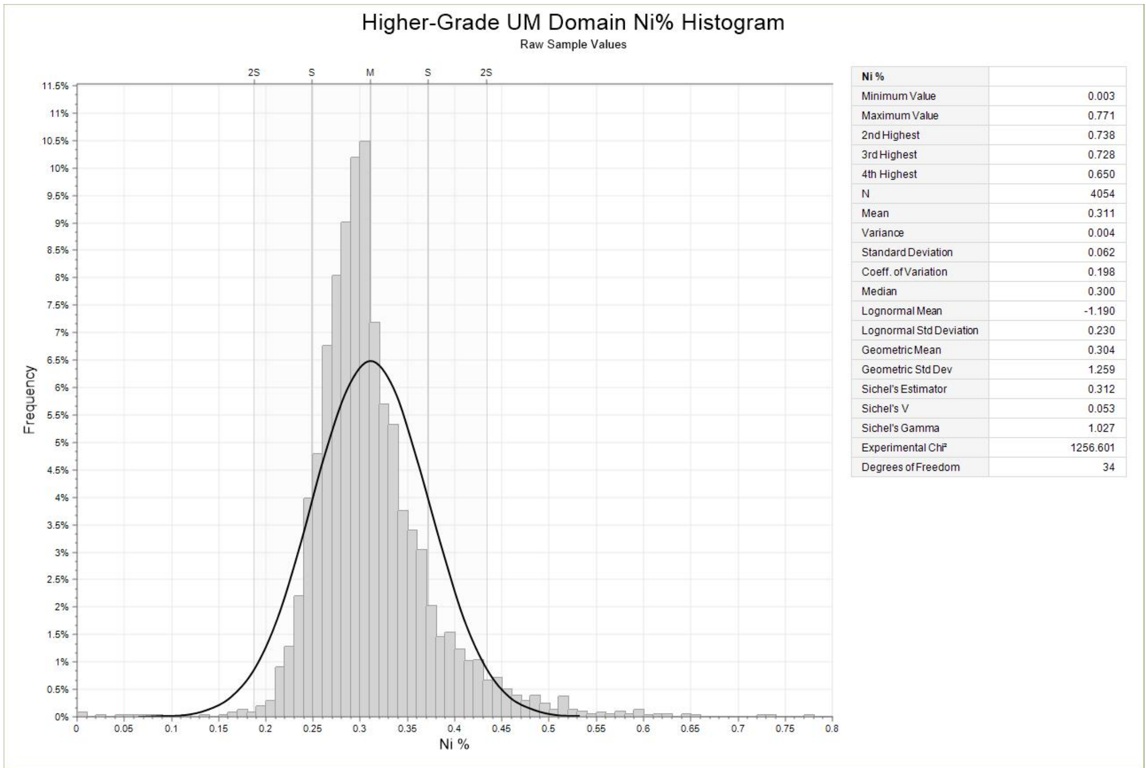


Figure 14-11. Histogram of raw nickel concentration within the higher grade shell of the ultramafic unit.

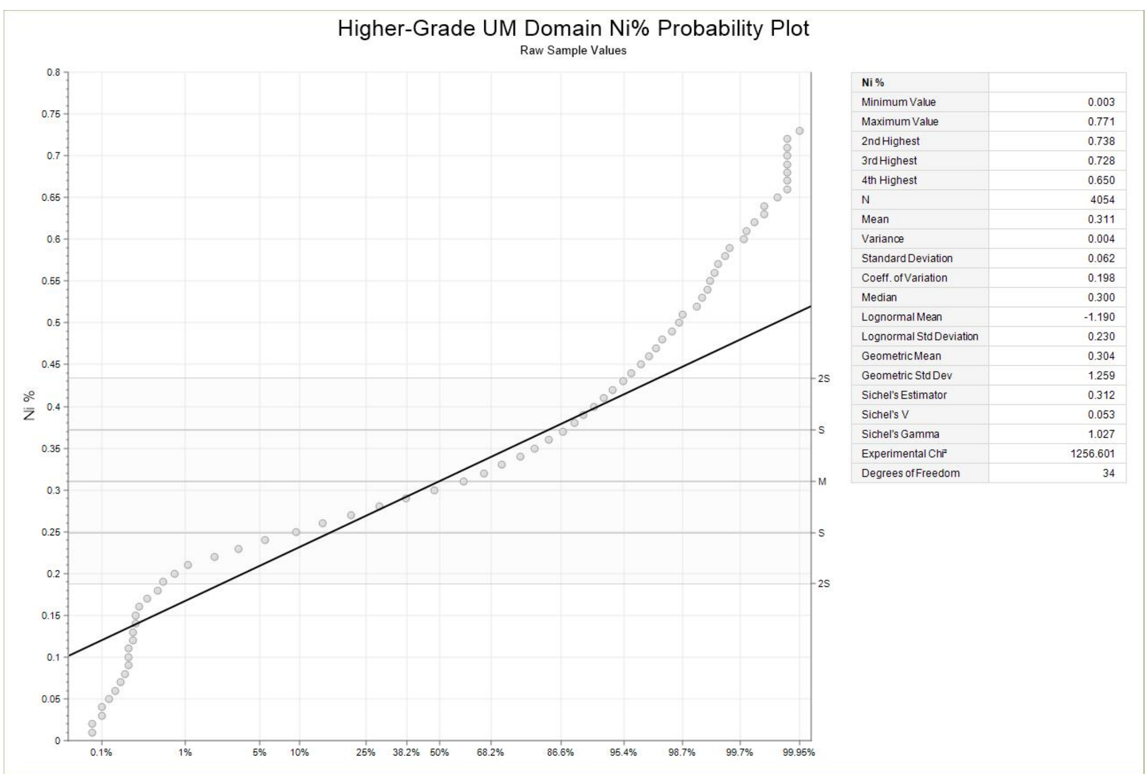


Figure 14-12. Probability plot of raw nickel concentration within the higher grade shell of the ultramafic unit.

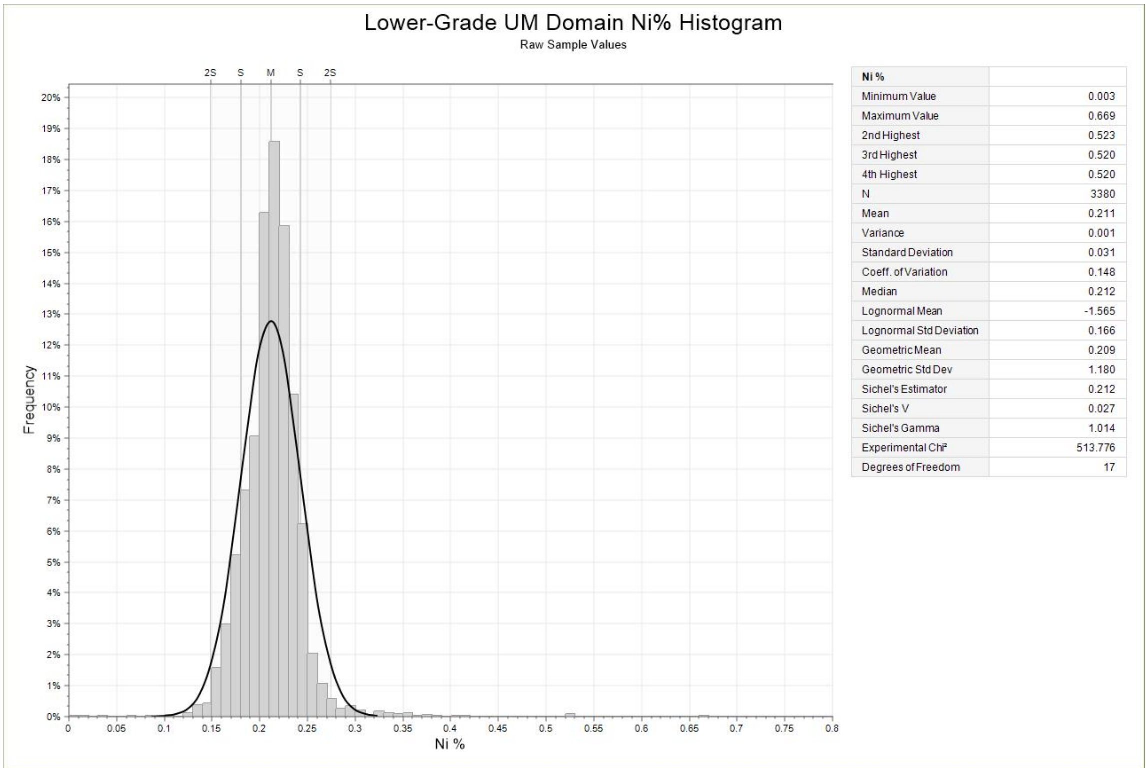


Figure 14-13. Histogram of raw nickel concentration within the lower grade shell of the ultramafic unit.

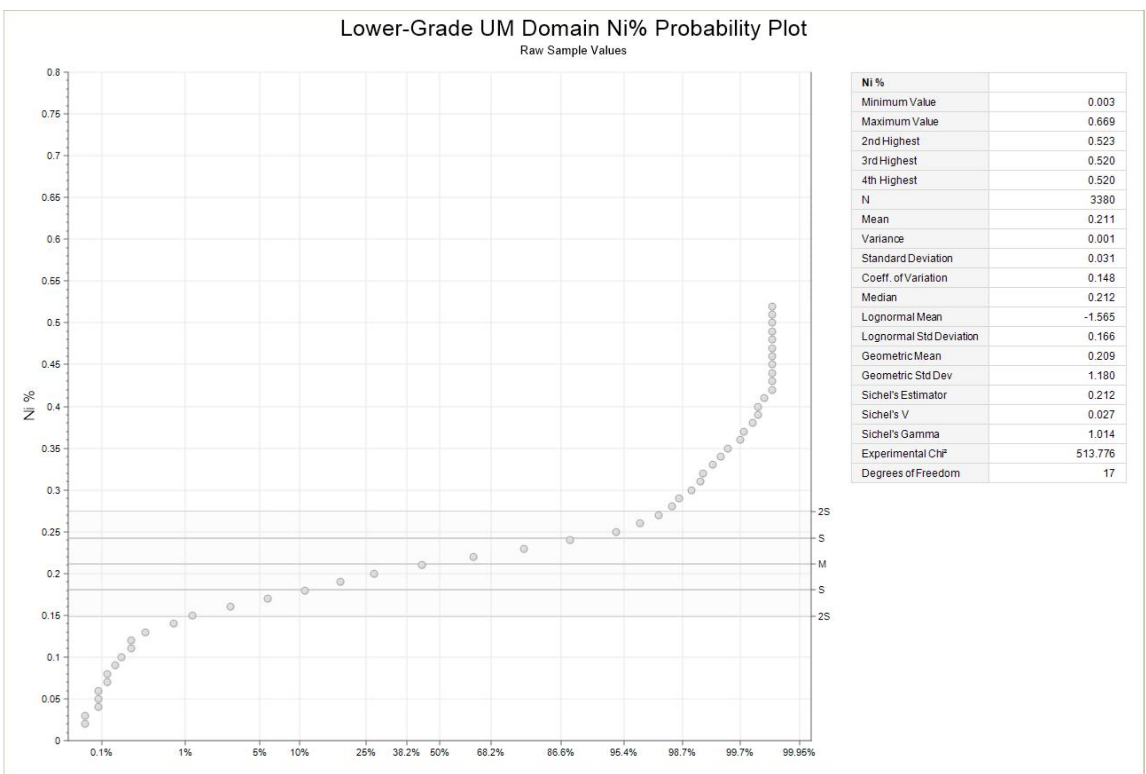


Figure 14-14. Probability plot of raw nickel concentration within the lower grade shell of the ultramafic unit.

14.6.3 Compositing and Capping

Considering that over 99% of the core samples are 1.5 m in length and the 15.0 m height of the blocks *(see* Section 14.8, Block Modelling), composites of 3.0 m, 5.0 m and 7.5 m were tested for nickel within both estimation domains. After comparing them, the 5.0 m and 7.5 m composites were discarded, mostly because they considerably reduced the number of samples available for variography. Capping was decided on the basis of a combination of probability plots and decile analyses and was not applied unless absolutely necessary.

The resulting 3.0 m capped composites for nickel and secondary elements such as cobalt, iron and sulphur, show generally adequate distributions and statistical parameters for OK resource estimation (Table 14-2). In the case of palladium and platinum, especially in the lower grade domain, the high number of samples below detection limit coupled with very high statistical dispersion make them unsuitable for OK estimation at this stage. This issue will be discussed further in section 14.10.2.

Table 14-2. Cap values and summary statistics of samples and composites by domain and element.

DOMAIN	ELEMENT	1.5 m Sample Values					CAP	3m Capped Composites				
		COUNT	MEAN	STD DEV	CV	MED	VALUE	COUNT	MEAN	STD DEV	CV	MED
Higher	Ni %	4054	0.31	0.061	0.198	0.3	NC	2034	0.31	0.055	0.177	0.3
Grade	Co %	4054	0.013	0.002	0.172	0.013	NC	2034	0.013	0.002	0.151	0.012
	Pd ppm	4054	0.027	0.066	2.399	0.018	0.299	2034	0.025	0.034	1.352	0.018
	Pt ppm	4054	0.011	0.022	2.071	0.007	0.079	2034	0.01	0.011	1.08	0.007
	Fe %	4054	6.3	1.162	0.183	6.54	12	2034	6.33	1.033	0.163	6.55
	S %	4054	0.166	0.189	1.141	0.11	1.5	2034	0.165	0.184	1.115	0.11
Lower	Ni %	3381	0.21	0.033	0.155	0.21	NC	1700	0.21	0.029	0.138	0.21
Grade	Co %	3381	0.013	0.001	0.119	0.013	NC	1700	0.013	0.001	0.104	0.013
	Pd ppm	3381	0.009	0.029	3.423	0.0025	NE	-	-	-	-	-
	Pt ppm	3381	0.007	0.014	1.904	0.0025	NE	-	-	-	-	-
	Fe %	3380	6.9	0.887	0.129	7.04	12	1700	6.89	0.812	0.118	7.07
	S %	3381	0.041	0.042	1.013	0.03	0.4	1700	0.041	0.04	0.974	0.028

NC = non-capped elements and NE = non-estimated elements.

14.7 Specific Gravity

The specific gravity or rock densities are used to calculate tonnages for the estimated volumes derived from the resource-grade block model.

Using drill core SG measurements collected in the field as part of the core logging procedures, and combining these with rock codes, it was possible to obtain mean density values for individual lithologies (Figure 14-15). Since ultramafic lithologies (*i.e.*, dunite, peridotite, pyroxenite) are modelled and estimated inside a general UM wireframe, they are considered as a single UM lithology. This results in a 2.65 g/cm^3 density, which was the reference value used for tonnage calculations. Ultramafic rock densities were also evaluated separately for the higher and lower grade estimation domains, showing differences between them, but not enough to justify domain-specific densities.

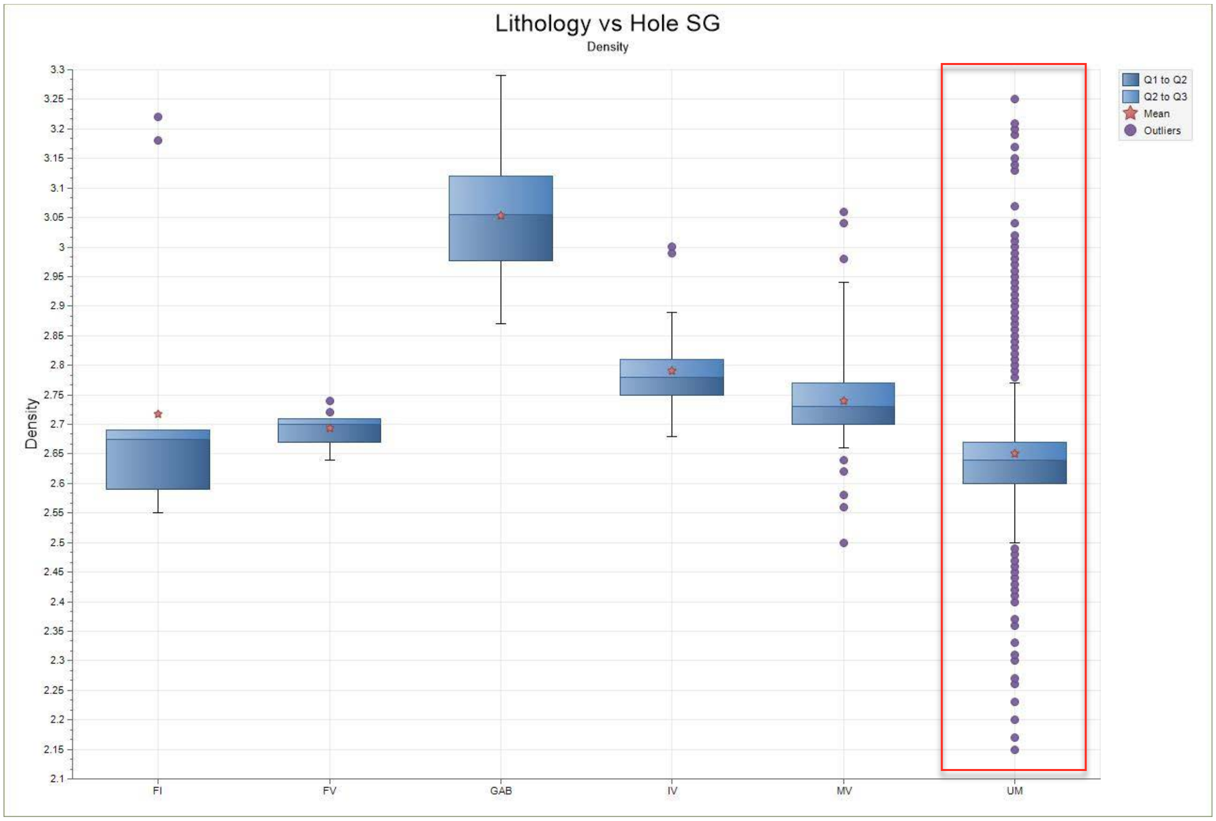


Figure 14-15. Box plot of lithologies versus drill core specific gravity measurements with the ultramafic unit highlighted (red box).

Volcanic units (codes FV, IV and MV) show densities between 2.7 and 2.8 g/cm^3. Mafic intrusions (GAB code) show a marked high density of 3.05 g/cm^3, matching a strong gravity anomaly in the region north of the current resource area. These contrasting densities serve as a reference for the identification of the northern and southern UM contacts.

In order to check against the SG measurements being made in the field, 25 samples were selected for specific gravity measurements at the laboratory. Interestingly, the average SG for samples from the ultramafic unit returned a value of 2.69 g/cm^3. These 25 samples came from a limited sample population (2 drill holes) and so are not reliably representative of the SG for the ultramafic unit. However, the 1.5% increase in the SG would be significant and as such underlines the importance of determining as accurately as possible the specific gravity.

14.8 Block Modelling

For the purpose of the current resource estimate, a parent block model was set up to populate the two domains within the UM unit. Following similar work done at the analogous Dumont Sill (*e.g.*, Ausenco, 2019) and considering the relative homogeneity and volume of the CUC nickel deposit, as well as the stage of the project, it was considered that a block model of 20 m x 20 m x 15 m was appropriate.

The model has been pushed to a depth of 650 m below the overburden-basement rock contact, approximately 25 m below surface, and it has been rotated to a 285° azimuth, roughly in the direction of the main nickel mineralization trend (Table 14-3). Sub-blocks were not defined, instead a column of fill percentage was used for tonnage calculations.

Table 14-3. Parent block model properties.

	X	Y	Z
Minimum Centroid Coordinates	472300	5408400	-406.5
Box Extents	2120	1020	735
Block Size	20	20	15
Number of Blocks	93	63	49
Rotation (Azimuth)	0	0	15° (285°)

The two resulting estimation block models come from the same blocking parameters, changing only the wireframe that would be filled. This approach ensures coherency in order to combine them for classification purposes and grade analyses. The area covered by these models is sufficiently large to host a theoretical open pit.

14.9 Variography

Variograms were modelled for four of the six studied elements (nickel, cobalt, sulphur, iron), the other two (platinum, palladium) didn't meet the criteria for OK estimation due to unfavorable statistical parameters *(see* Section 14.6.3). Depending on the spatial distribution and variability of grades for each element inside the UM unit, variograms were modelled either inside each domain separately, as with nickel and sulphur, or the whole estimation domain, as with iron and cobalt (Figures 14-16 through 14-18).

Variogram directions for strike and dip were decided based on the nickel mineralization trend and drilling direction. The third direction, or pitch, was obtained by examination of variogram maps for each element. A down-the-hole variogram was also modelled in each case to obtain the nugget value.

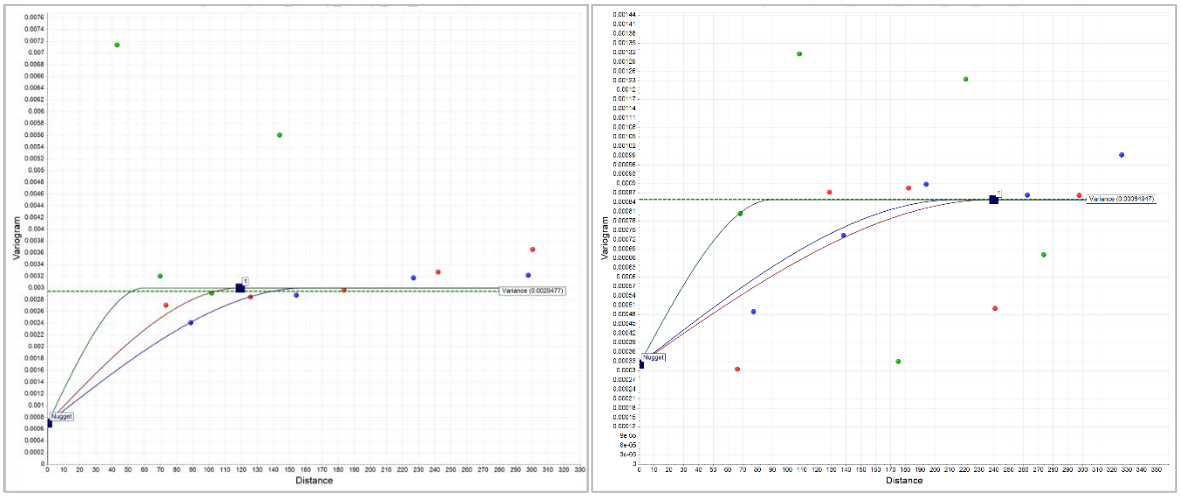


Figure 14-16. Nickel variograms for higher- and lower grade domains.

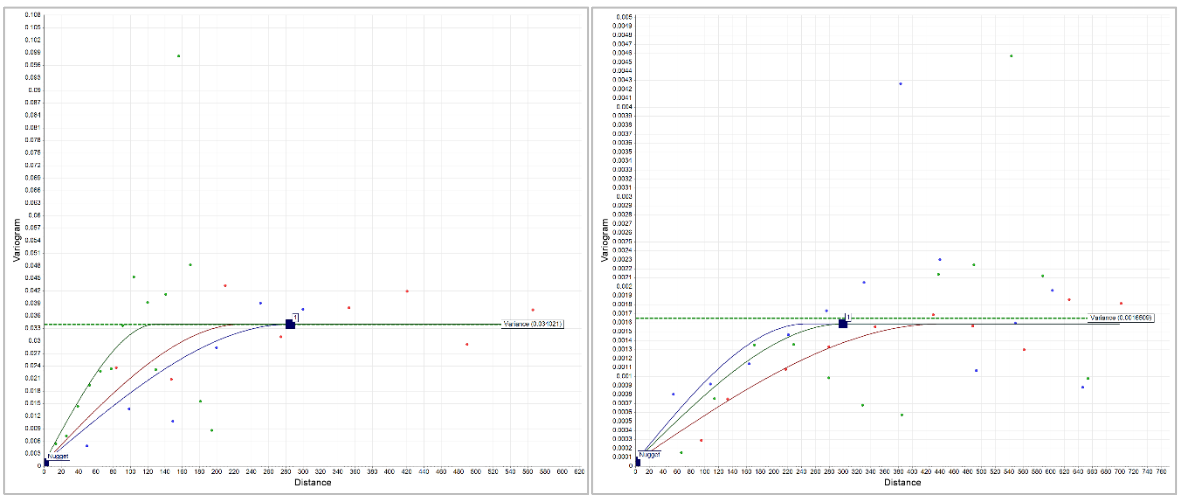


Figure 14-17. Sulphur variograms for higher- and lower grade domains.

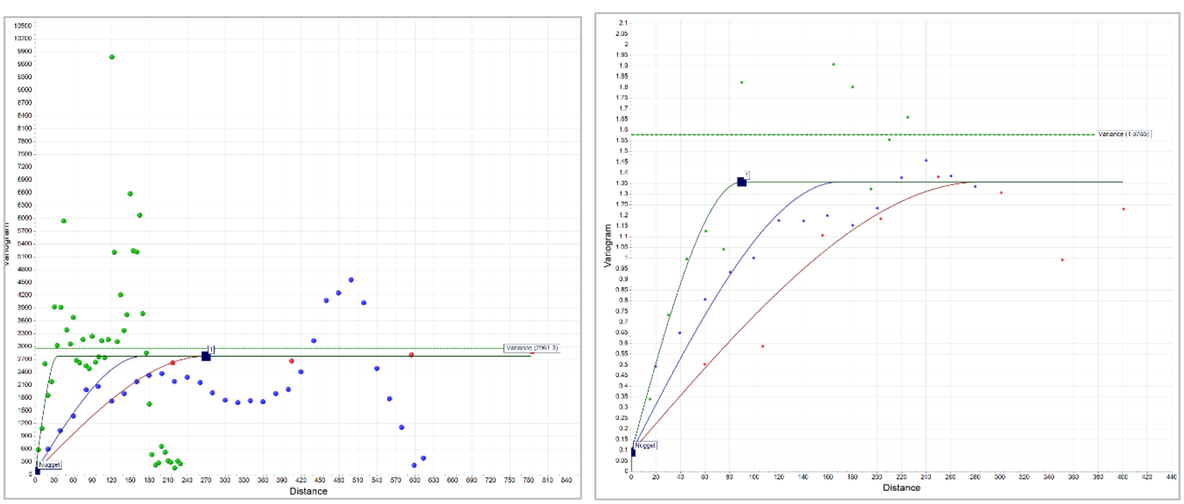


Figure 14-18. Cobalt and iron variograms for the entire estimation domain.

14.10 Estimation Strategy

14.10.1 Estimation Parameters

Given that nickel is the main element in the project, search ellipsoid parameters for all elements were based on nickel variogram ranges ("VR") in each domain. Interpolation parameters were also replicated for all elements (Table 14-4), using three passes, each with successively larger search radius and more relaxed parameters.

Table 14-4. Search and estimation parameters for all elements.

PARAMETER	Higher-Grade Domain			Lower-Grade Domain		
	1st PASS	2nd PASS	3rd PASS	1st PASS	2nd PASS	3rd PASS
Octant Search	YES			YES		
Minimum Octants	NO			NO		
Maximum Points per Octant	4	4	5	4	4	5
Minimum Points	2	2	1	2	2	1
Minimum Points per Drill Hole	2	2	1	2	2	1
Maximum Points per Drill Hole	4	4	6	4	4	6
Minimum Drill Holes	2	1	1	2	2	1
Search Radius Criteria	0.66x VR	VR	3x VR	0.66x VR	VR	2.5x VR
Search Radius 1	80	120	360	160	240	600
Search Radius 2	107	160	480	143	215	537.5
Search Radius 3	40	60	180	60	90	225

14.10.2 Estimation Methodology

As previously discussed (*see* Section 14.6.3, Compositing and Capping), only 4 elements were considered suitable for OK estimation in both domains, and two elements were not (Table 14-5). In order to obtain a referential value for the latter, a decision was made to estimate them only inside the core, where most of their significant values are present, using inverse distance cubed interpolation to attenuate extreme values when possible.

Table 14-5. Estimation method for all elements.

DOMAIN	ELEMENT	ESTIMATION METHOD
Higher Grade	Ni %	OK
	Co %	OK
	Pd ppm	IDW3
	Pt ppm	IDW3
	Fe %	OK
	S %	OK
Lower Grade	Ni %	OK
	Co %	OK
	Pd ppm	-
	Pt ppm	-
	Fe %	OK
	S %	OK

14.11 Block Model Validation

Resource estimations were validated by three methods: (1) Visual; (2) Statistical; and, (3) Moving Window Mean Plots (or Swath Plots). Ordinary Kriging estimations, and specifically nickel, show generally good consistency between estimator and composites, while non-OK estimations, given previously discussed issues, are somewhat less reliable and mostly referential.

Validations are shown mainly for nickel estimations, and only when possible for other elements.

14.11.1 Visual Validation

Predefined sections (Figure 14-19), based on drill hole direction and location, were used for visual comparison of block models and composites, along with several plan views (Figure 14-20).

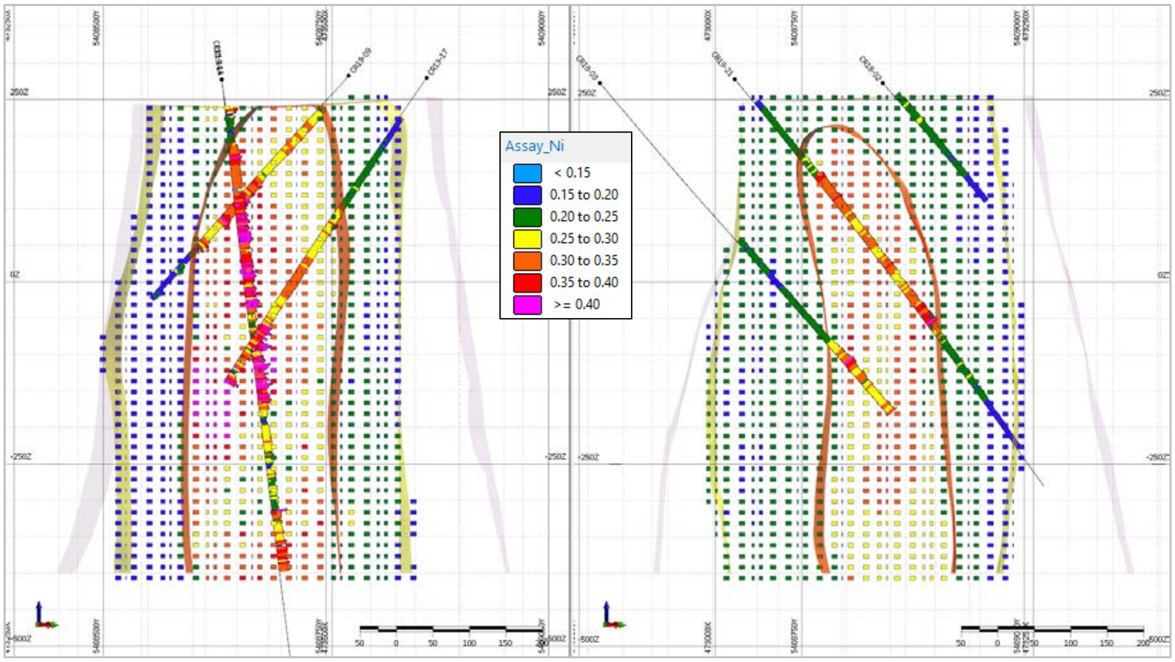


Figure 14-19. Cross-sections looking west-northwest along drill hole section lines 125E (left: CR19-14A, CR19-09, CR19-17) and 225W (right: CR18-03, CR19-21, CR18-02), comparing block models against nickel composites for higher and lower grade domains. The UM wireframe is also shown as a transparent purple coloured outer shell.

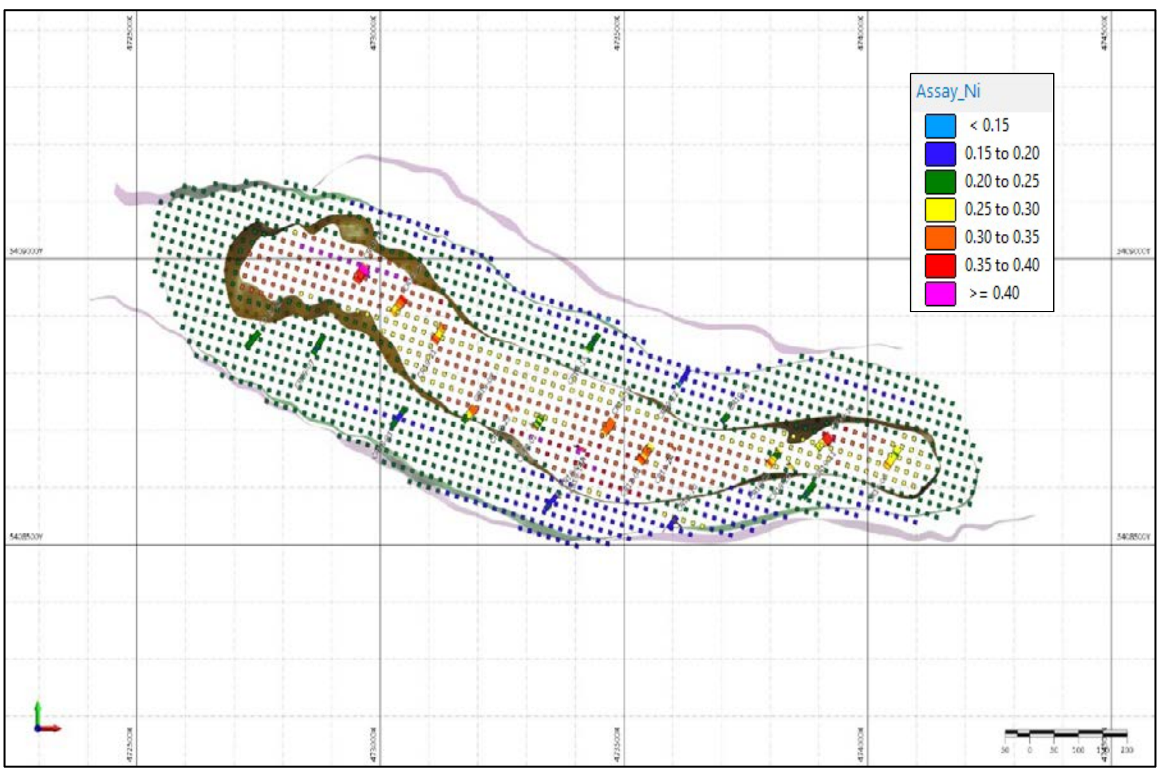


Figure 14-20. Plan cross-section looking down at 0 elevation, comparing block models against nickel composites for higher and lower grade domains. The UM wireframe is also shown as a transparent purple outer shell.

14.11.2 Statistical Validation

Global bias measures the percentage difference, which shouldn't exceed 5%, between the global estimated mean and the declustered mean of the composites. Additional statistical parameters for all studied elements are also presented for comparison (Table 14-6). It should be noted that even though values are rounded, calculations are based on non-rounded values, and that very low grades tend to produce large percentage differences.

Table 14-6. Global statistical comparisons between estimations and samples.

ELEMENT	DOMAIN	DATA	MEAN	BIAS	STD DEV	CV	MED
Ni %	Higher Grade	Composites	0.3	-	0.06	0.198	0.3
		OK	0.3	**-1.10%**	0.04	0.122	0.3
		IDW	0.3	**-0.80%**	0.04	0.124	0.3
		NN	0.3	**-1.10%**	0.06	0.195	0.3
	Lower Grade	Composites	0.21	-	0.03	0.155	0.21
		OK	0.21	**0.90%**	0.02	0.079	0.21
		IDW	0.21	**0.80%**	0.02	0.082	0.21
		NN	0.21	**2.50%**	0.04	0.167	0.22
Co %	Higher Grade	Composites	0.013	-	0.002	0.172	0.013
		OK	0.013	**-1.30%**	0.002	0.119	0.013
		IDW	0.013	**-1.30%**	0.002	0.12	0.013
		NN	0.013	**-1.80%**	0.002	0.178	0.013
	Lower Grade	Composites	0.013	-	0.002	0.119	0.013
		OK	0.013	**-0.60%**	0.001	0.067	0.013
		IDW	0.013	**-0.40%**	0.001	0.068	0.013
		NN	0.013	**0.90%**	0.002	0.126	0.013
Fe %	Higher Grade	Composites	6.36	-	1.16	0.183	6.69
		OK	6.36	**0.00%**	0.84	0.131	6.46
		IDW	6.35	**-0.10%**	0.85	0.133	6.44
		NN	6.4	**0.60%**	1.05	0.163	6.57
	Lower Grade	Composites	6.85	-	0.89	0.129	7.04
		OK	6.81	**-0.60%**	0.62	0.09	6.9
		IDW	6.82	**-0.50%**	0.65	0.095	6.94
		NN	6.85	**-0.10%**	0.9	0.132	7.04
S %	Higher Grade	Composites	0.152	-	0.189	1.141	0.11
		OK	0.149	**-2.00%**	0.146	0.98	0.105
		IDW	0.151	**-0.70%**	0.152	1.003	0.1
		NN	0.148	**-2.70%**	0.175	1.186	0.085
	Lower Grade	Composites	0.045	-	0.042	1.013	0.03
		OK	0.044	**-2.50%**	0.032	0.739	0.037
		IDW	0.042	**-6.10%**	0.031	0.732	0.035
		NN	0.042	**-6.30%**	0.044	1.033	0.025
Pd ppm	Higher Grade	Composites	0.026	-	0.066	2.399	0.018
		IDW	0.028	**5.20%**	0.028	1.006	0.019
		NN	0.029	**8.70%**	0.039	1.359	0.017
Pt ppm	Higher Grade	Composites	0.011	-	0.022	2.071	0.007
		IDW	0.012	**8.80%**	0	0.862	0
		NN	0.011	**1.00%**	0	1.088	0

14.11.3 Moving Window Validation

Swath plots allow for localized statistical comparisons by averaging grades in sequential slices (or windows) through the estimated resource. Slice directions were aligned with the blocks, which means they are rotated in +15°, and the slice width was selected depending on sample distribution in each direction. Nickel estimation plots (Figures 14-21 through 14-23) show composite count (grey bars), OK mean (dotted red line), IDW mean (green line), NN mean (blue line) and composite mean (black line).

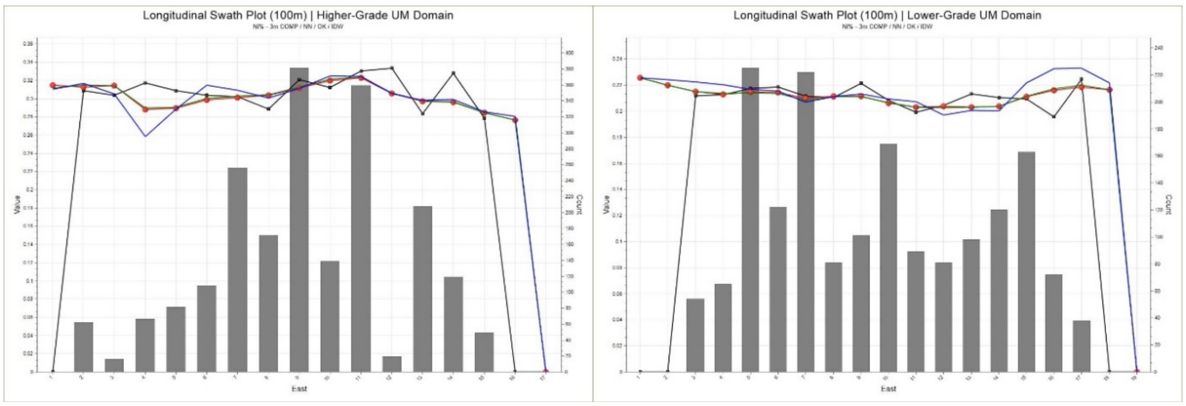


Figure 14-21. 100-metre-spaced longitudinal swath plots for higher- (left) and lower grade (right) domains.

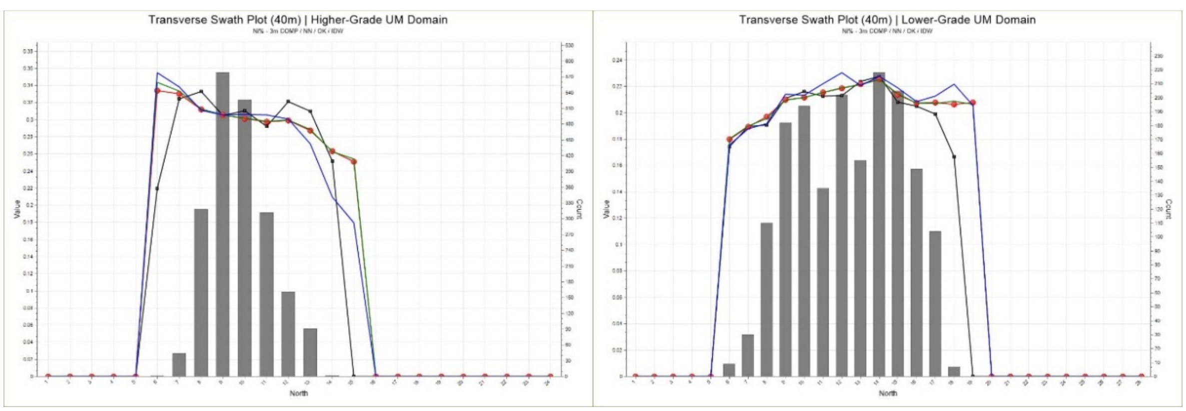


Figure 14-22. 40-metre-spaced transverse swath plots for higher- (left) and lower grade (right) domains.

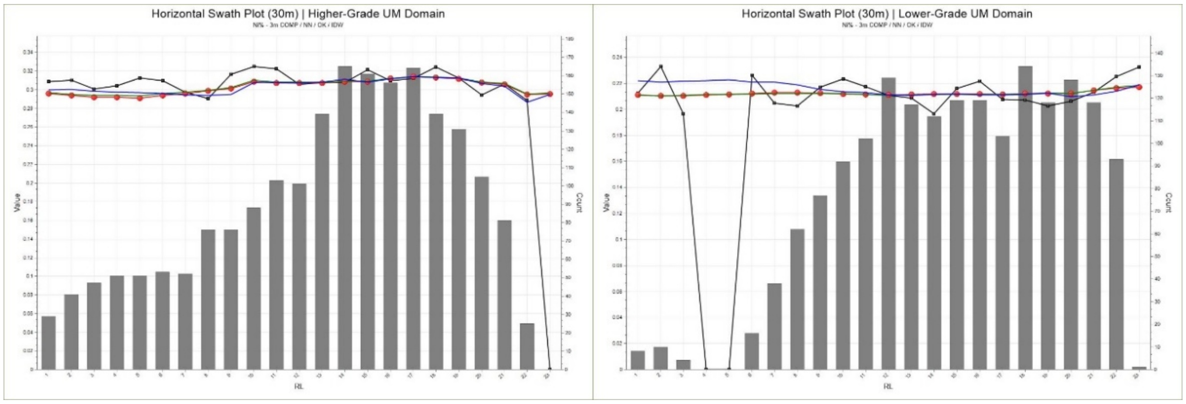


Figure 14-23. 30-metre-spaced horizontal swath plots for higher- (left) and lower grade (right) domains.

14.12 Mineral Resource Classification and Estimate

The mineral resources for the Project were classified in accordance with the most current CIM Definition Standards (CIM, 2019). The "CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Reserves" prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Resource Definitions and adopted by the CIM council on November 29, 2019, provides standards for the classification of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves estimates as follows:

Inferred Mineral Resource:

An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity.

An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

Indicated Mineral Resource:

An Indicated Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation.

An Indicated Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to a Measured Mineral Resource and may only be converted to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

Measured Mineral Resource:

A Measured Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation.

A Measured Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than that applying to either an Indicated Mineral Resource or an Inferred Mineral Resource. It may be converted to a Proven Mineral Reserve or to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

14.12.1 Mineral Resource Classification

Resource classification was developed from estimation passes for each domain, where measured resources are constrained to the search radii and minimum drill hole criteria of the 1st pass, indicated resources to the 2nd pass and inferred resources to the 3rd pass (Table 14-4). Once complete, block models from the higher and lower grade domains were combined into one, assigning any duplicate blocks the class corresponding to the higher fill percentage value block. Finally, block model shells for each class were generated, assigning isolated volumes below certain volume threshold to the surrounding or more reasonably adjacent class, starting with measured, then indicated, and inferred at last (Table 14-7).

Table 14-7. Summary of mineral resource classification results.

CLASS	ISOLATED VOLUME	BLOCK	FINAL VOLUME	DENSITY	TONNES
	THRESHOLD (m3)	CODE	(m3)	(g/cm3)	
Measured	300,000	1	77,309,506	2.65	204,870,191
Indicated	300,000	2	149,252,779		395,519,863
Inferred	500,000	3	117,168,401		310,496,263
TOTAL:			343,730,686		910,886,317

14.12.2 Mineral Resource Estimate

Total and class-characterized mineral resources for all three classifications are presented for all elements studied in Table 14-8.

Table 14-8. Final resource discriminated by domain, class and element, and summary contents.

DOMAIN	CLASS	TONNES	Ni (%)	Ni CONTENT (t)	Co (%)	Co CONTENT (t)
HIGHER GRADE ZONE	Measured	59,490,559	0.31	185,390	0.013	7,712
	Indicated	203,350,316	0.31	621,581	0.013	25,948
	Mea+Ind	262,840,875	0.31	806,971	0.013	33,659
	Inferred	66,385,504	0.29	190,732	0.013	8,367
LOWER GRADE ZONE	Measured	145,379,632	0.21	310,356	0.013	19,106
	Indicated	192,169,547	0.21	407,207	0.013	24,871
	Mea+Ind	337,549,180	0.21	717,564	0.013	43,976
	Inferred	244,110,758	0.21	515,977	0.013	31,034
DOMAIN	**CLASS**	**TONNES**	**Fe (%)**	**Fe CONTENT (t)**	**S (%)**	**S CONTENT (t)**
HIGHER GRADE ZONE	Measured	59,490,559	6.37	3,787,645	0.18	107,083
	Indicated	203,350,316	6.32	12,845,233	0.15	305,025
	Mea+Ind	262,840,875	6.33	16,632,878	0.157	412,108
	Inferred	66,385,504	6.46	4,286,313	0.13	86,301
LOWER GRADE ZONE	Measured	145,379,632	6.91	10,038,900	0.04	58,152
	Indicated	192,169,547	6.86	13,186,674	0.04	76,868
	Mea+Ind	337,549,180	6.88	23,225,574	0.04	135,020
	Inferred	244,110,758	6.75	16,480,650	0.04	97,644
DOMAIN	**CLASS**	**TONNES**	**Pd (g/t)**	**Pd CONTENT (oz)**	**Pt (g/t)**	**Pt CONTENT (oz)**
HIGHER GRADE ZONE	Measured	59,490,559	0.026	49,496	0.01	19,798
	Indicated	203,350,316	0.028	180,640	0.011	73,531
	Mea+Ind	262,840,875	0.027	230,136	0.011	93,330
	Inferred	66,385,504	0.029	61,606	0.014	29,103
SUMMARY						
DOMAIN	**CLASS**	**TONNES**	**Ni (%)**	**Ni CONTENT (t)**	**Co (%)**	**Co CONTENT (t)**
TOTAL GRADE	Mea+Ind	600,390,054	0.25	1,524,535	0.013	77,636
	Inferred	310,496,263	0.23	706,709	0.013	39,401
DOMAIN	**CLASS**	**TONNES**	**Fe (%)**	**Fe CONTENT (t)**	**S (%)**	**S CONTENT (t)**
TOTAL GRADE	Mea+Ind	600,390,054	6.64	39,858,452	0.09	547,128
	Inferred	310,496,263	6.69	20,766,962	0.06	183,945
DOMAIN	**CLASS**	**TONNES**	**Pd (g/t)**	**Pd CONTENT (oz)**	**Pt (g/t)**	**Pt CONTENT (oz)**
HIGHER GRADE	Mea+Ind	262,840,875	0.027	230,136	0.011	93,330
	Inferred	66,385,504	0.029	61,606	0.014	29,103

Mea=Measured; Ind=Indicated

14.13 Cut-off Grade

Based on the combined block model from Section 14.12 (Mineral Resource Classification), a grade tonnage curve was calculated (Figure 14-24), marking a nickel cut-off grade of 0.255%, included as a data point in the grade sensitivity analysis (Table 14-9).

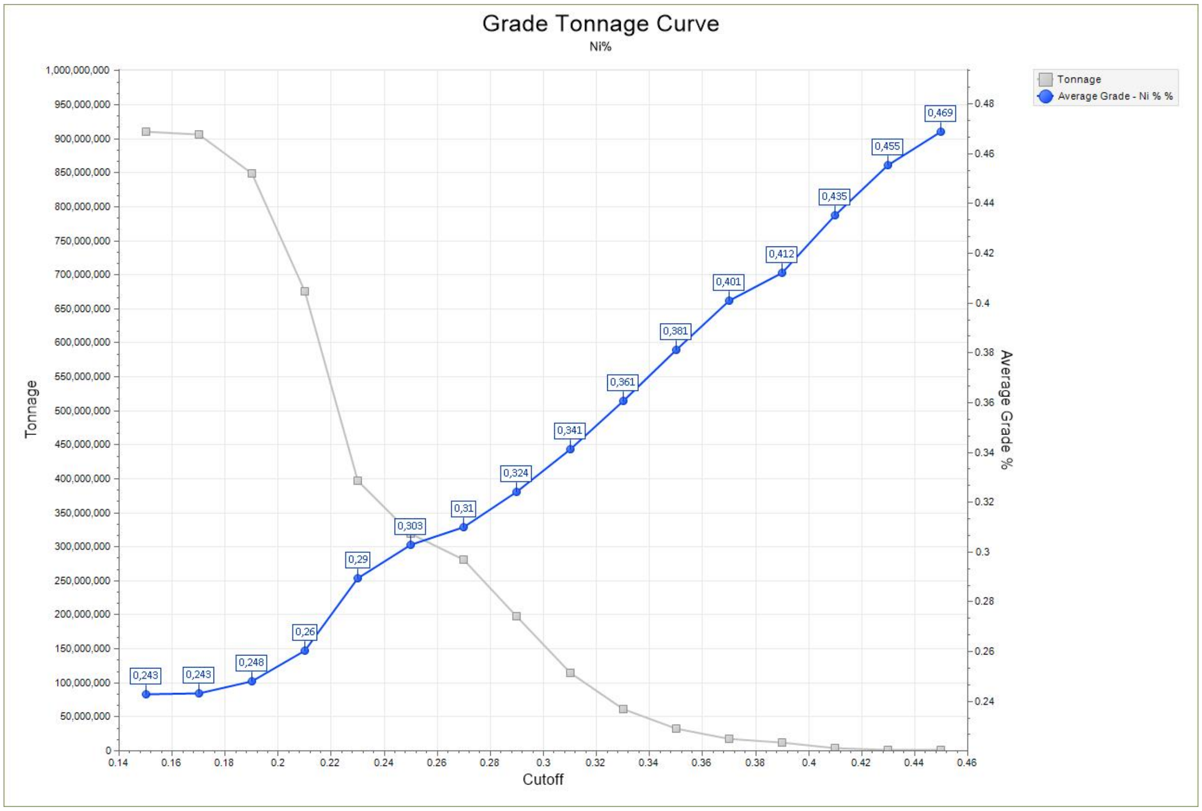


Figure 14-19. Grade tonnage curve for nickel, Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project.

Table 14-9. Grade sensitivity analysis for nickel.

%Ni CUT-OFF	TONNAGE	AVERAGE Ni (%)	METAL CONTENT (t)
0.15	910,812,256	0.245	2,231,115
0.16	910,362,879	0.245	2,230,409
0.17	906,356,556	0.245	2,223,742
0.18	890,435,173	0.247	2,195,737
0.19	848,959,834	0.25	2,118,501
0.2	782,592,638	0.254	1,988,919
0.21	675,631,008	0.262	1,769,053
0.22	520,073,869	0.276	1,434,555
0.23	397,142,463	0.292	1,158,609
0.24	342,837,630	0.301	1,031,707
0.25	319,670,030	0.305	974,993
0.255	309,134,443	0.307	948,390
0.26	302,244,835	0.308	930,655
0.27	280,816,362	0.311	873,778
0.28	237,188,465	0.318	753,917
0.29	198,363,763	0.324	643,310
0.3	158,414,288	0.332	525,421
0.33	61,623,258	0.361	222,678
0.35	32,569,663	0.381	124,190

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

The Project has no historical or current NI 43-101 Mineral Reserves.

16.0 MINING METHODS

At this time, there is no mining on the Property and as such this section does not apply.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

At this time, there is no mining on the Property and as such this section does not apply.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is not relevant at this stage of the Property.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not relevant at this stage of the Property.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

The land tenure consists of both patented lands (Crown Patents) that were original land grants to returning veterans after the end of the Boer War (1899-1902) and unpatented mining claims. There appears to be no past environmental, permitting, and social or community impact studies.

20.1 Community Consultation

Consultation is the process of discussing mining sequence activities with individuals or communities who may be or will be affected by the proposed mineral exploration and/or mining activities. In Ontario, consultation is carried out with three main groups or stakeholders:

- Aboriginal Communities: Aboriginal communities must be consulted before beginning early exploration activities requiring exploration plans and exploration permits.
- Surface Rights Holder: Mineral rights are the rights to the minerals located in, on or under a surveyed portion of land. A surface rights holder is an individual who owns rights to land which do not include the mineral rights. Contact with surface rights holders should be made and maintained throughout the mining sequence, as they have a legal right to the land. In most cases, contacting surface rights holders is a requirement under the Ontario Mining Act. Regardless, it is highly recommended to contact surface rights holders before entering their property to prospect, begin new exploration activities, make changes to existing exploration activities, etc.
- Public: includes all citizens and communities located within a distance from the mineral exploration/mining project who may be affected directly or indirectly by the proposed activities. Contact with the public should be made and maintained throughout the mining sequence, as changes to the land may influence recreational activities, raise environmental concerns or cause health or safety issues.

20.1.1 Aboriginal Consultation - Ontario

In Canada, the term “Aboriginal” refers to the first inhabitants of Canada, and includes First Nations and Metis peoples in Ontario, and additionally Inuit people in other parts of Canada. The Company is encouraged to engage with the Metis Nation of Ontario and is obligated to engage the Mattagami and Matachewan First Nation communities. These First Nations plus three other First Nations and one Aboriginal Affiliate are served by the Wabun Tribal Council to organize and facilitate the members’ economic and resource development and other Community services.

On January 17, 2012, ROF (now Noble) announced that it had signed a Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) with Mattagami First Nation and Matachewan First Nation (together the “First Nations”) in relation to exploration to be conducted on its Project 81, in the Timmins area, Northeastern Ontario. The legally binding MOU, dated January 9, 2012, was approved by the TSXV on February 3, 2012.

Under the exploration agreement, ROF (now Noble) and the First Nations have agreed to terms that underline each party’s mutual respect for the land and a responsible approach to exploring in their traditional territory. The agreement remains in effect during the initial program and until such time as the Company and the First Nations enter into an Impact Benefit Agreement ("IBA").

ROF (now Noble) will contribute toward the First Nations Communities in amounts based on a percentage of its exploration expenditures on the mining claims within their traditional lands relative to the Company's Project 81. ROF will, subject to all regulatory approvals, issue 50,000 common shares of ROF to each of the First Nations over a period of eighteen months and issue options to purchase 50,000 common shares of the ROF to each of the First Nations with the exercise price to be determined as at the date of issue. The agreement also includes terms outlining environmental protection, employment, training and business opportunities, and the mitigation of impacts on the traditional pursuits the members of the respective communities.

CNC intends to honour the conditions of the MOU and intends to work with the Wabun Tribal Council on an amendment to the original MOU with Mattagami First Nation (www.mattagami.com) and Matachewan First Nation (www.matachewanfirstnation.com).

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section is not applicable.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no adjacent properties that are actively being explored that would materially affect the Authors' understanding of the Project.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

On March 4, 2020, Canada Nickel announced that it had entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with Noble Mineral Resources to option five properties near the Crawford Project (Figure 24-1). The five nearby properties have similar geology, mineralization and deposit model targets as the CUC (*see* Canada Nickel news release dated March 4, 2020).

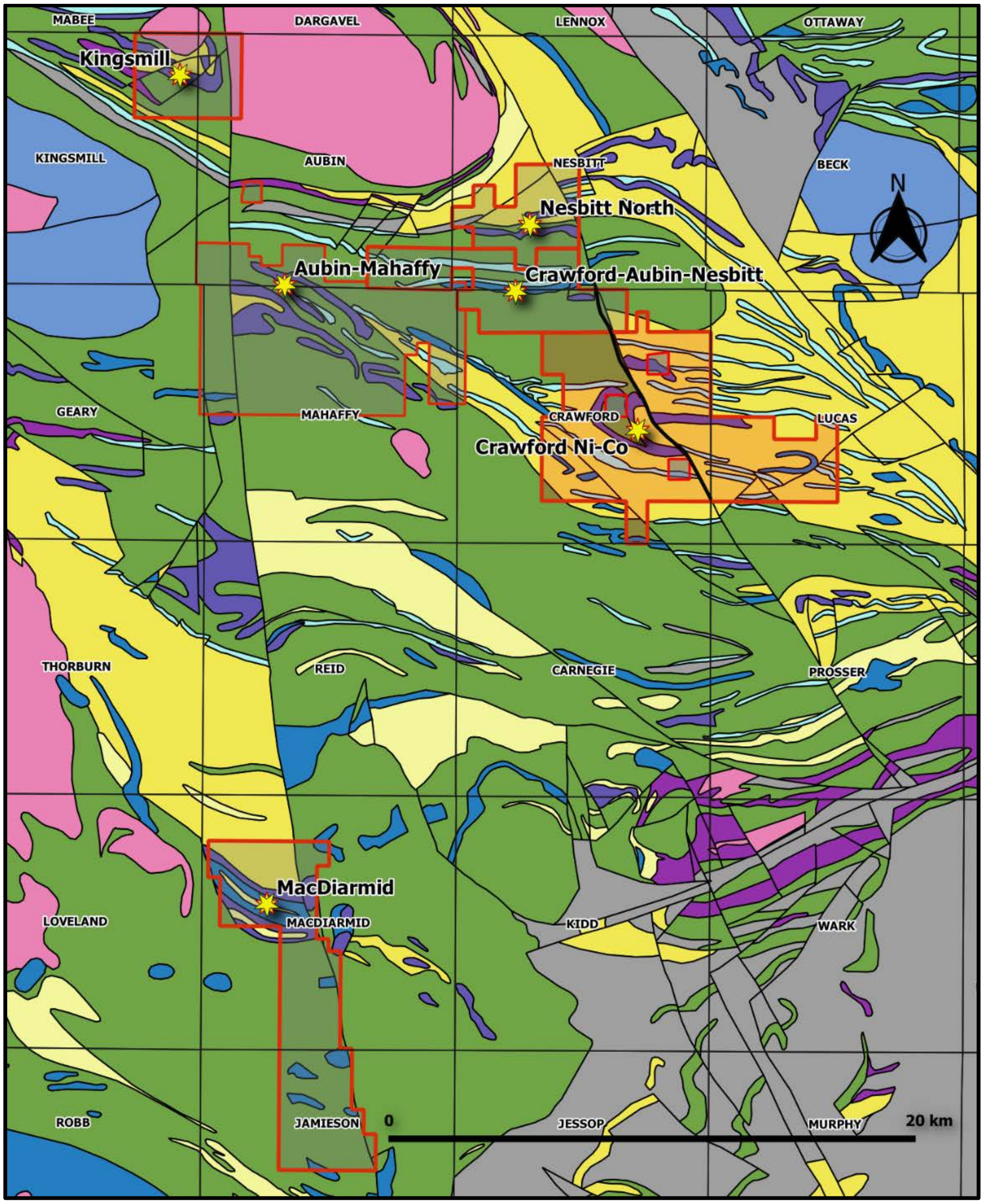


Figure 24-1. Locations of the five optioned properties relative to the main Crawford Ni-Co Sulphide Project in Crawford and Lucas townships. All properties cover targets that are similar in mineralization style and host ultramafic-mafic intrusive rocks (yellow stars). The general regional geology base map (MRD 126, 2011) includes ultramafic (purple) and mafic (dark blue) intrusive rocks, felsic (yellow) and mafic (green) volcanic extrusive rocks, sedimentary rocks (dark grey and light blue), and intrusive granitic rocks (pink).

Given the extensive overburden in the region, many of these mafic-ultramafic intrusion-hosted nickel sulphide targets were defined using a combination of survey techniques, including geophysical surveys (airborne and ground), bedrock till sampling surveys, overburden/reverse circulation ("RC") drilling, and diamond core drilling. Historical diamond drilling, prior to 2018, does not report any assay results for cobalt, platinum or palladium.

The Qualified Persons of this Report have been unable to independently verify the following information and the information presented herein is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property that is the subject of this Report.

24.1 Crawford-Nesbitt-Aubin

The Crawford-Nesbitt-Aubin property ("CNA"), comprising 22 SCMCs and 31 patented lands covering approximately 2,113 ha in parts of Crawford, Nesbitt and Aubin townships, is centred about 8.5 km northwest of and contiguous with the Crawford Project.

The CNA covers east-west trending ultramafic-mafic rocks hosted by volcano-sedimentary sequences. The CNA boundary encompasses at least 19 historical drill holes of which at least three, Inco 1965, Temco 1975, and McIntyre 1973, targeted nickel in ultramafic-mafic rocks (www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/index.html).

24.2 Nesbitt North

The Nesbitt North nickel target ("Nesbitt"), comprising 31 SCMCs and 14 patented lands covering approximately 1,222 ha, is located in the southwest quadrant of Nesbitt Township, about 9.5 km north-northwest of the CUC.

The Nesbitt covers east-west trending ultramafic-mafic rocks hosted by volcano-sedimentary sequences. The Nesbitt boundary encompasses at least 6 historical drill holes by Chevron 1984, Inco 1964/1966, and Rio Algom 1991, which all targeted nickel in ultramafic-mafic rocks (www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/index.html). Historical diamond drilling reported broad intercepts of 535 m grading 0.28% Ni in serpentinized peridotite and individual samples up to 0.39% Ni (*e.g.*, INCO Canada Ltd., 1966).

24.3 Aubin-Mahaffy

The Aubin-Mahaffy nickel target ("Aubin"), consists of two separate properties, a small 57 ha area in the north ("Aubin North") in Aubin Township and a larger 5,324 ha area in the south ("Aubin South") in Aubin and Mahaffy townships. Together, the two properties comprise 235 SCMCs and 11 patented lands covering approximately 5,381 ha. The Aubin is located about 14 km west-northwest of the CUC.

Aubin North covers east-west trending ultramafic-mafic rocks while Aubin South covers an extensive band of northwest-southeast trending ultramafic-mafic rocks. The Aubin boundaries encompass at least 4 historical drill holes by Inco 1966, which targeted nickel in ultramafic-mafic rocks (www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/index.html). Historical diamond drilling reports broad intercepts of 418 m grading 0.24% Ni in serpentinized peridotite and individual samples up to 0.36% Ni (*e.g.*, INCO Canada Ltd., 1966).

24.4 Kingsmill-Aubin

The Kingsmill-Aubin property ("Kingsmill"), located in the northeast quadrant of Kingsmill Township and the northwest quadrant of Aubin Township, is about 23 km northwest of the CUC. The property consists of 24 SCMCs and 17 patented lands covering approximately 1,311 ha.

The Kingsmill covers folded and faulted, generally northwest-southeast trending ultramafic-mafic rocks. The Kingsmill boundaries encompass at least 20 historical drill holes by Inco 1964-65-66, Hudbay Mining 1974, and Noble Mineral Exploration 2012 (www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/index.html).

The larger Kingsmill target area which includes historical work completed immediately west of the Kingsmill-Aubin property, was first drilled by INCO Canada Ltd. in 1964, 1965, and 1966 (at least 23 drill holes) intersecting serpentinized peridotite in several drill holes (*e.g.*, DDH 27090: 385.57 m grading 0.36% Ni and DDH 25064: 190.20 m grading 0.28% Ni) and explaining the strong, regional magnetic anomaly. McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd. completed at least four drill holes on the Kingsmill target in 1974, intersecting serpentinized peridotite.

In January 2012, Ring of Fire Resources Inc. (now Noble Mineral Exploration Inc.) began its first phase of drilling on the Kingsmill and announced final drill core assay results on April 12, 2012 (Figure 24-2). The objective of the drilling program was to determine the size of the intrusive body and the extent of recoverable low-grade but potentially economic nickel mineralization. The Kingsmill Nickel Deposit was modeled similar to Royal Nickel Corp.'s Dumont Nickel Deposit in Quebec. Results from the 2012 diamond drilling campaign are provided in Table 24-1.

Table 24-1. Summary of drill core assays from 2012 diamond drilling on the Kingsmill Ni Target.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Ni (%)	Comments
KML-12-01	111.00	548.60	437.60	0.28	west line; large magnetic anomaly; 60m overburden
KML-12-02	118.00	620.60	502.60	0.25	west line; large magnetic anomaly; 60m overburden
KML-12-03	14.00	264.40	250.40	0.17	west line; large magnetic anomaly; 14m overburden
KML-12-04	314.00	428.20	114.20	0.22	west line; large magnetic anomaly; south contact of body
KML-12-05	58.00	159.00	101.00	0.23	east line; large magnetic anomaly
KML-12-06	54.70	551.00	496.30	0.18	east line; large magnetic anomaly
KML-12-07	80.00	546.20	466.20	0.18	east line; large magnetic anomaly
KML-12-09	221.00	653.00	432.00	0.20	east line; large magnetic anomaly
KML-12-10	78.00	307.50	229.50	0.21	east line; large magnetic anomaly
KML-12-11	108.00	308.00	200.00	0.20	east line; large magnetic anomaly
KML-12-12	175.00	272.00	97.00	0.16	east line; large magnetic anomaly

Eleven of the 12 drill holes intersected serpentinized peridotite (one hole was abandoned) which was interpreted to be part of a high-angle ultramafic sill with the top of the sill in the south and the bottom of the sill in the north (Figure 24-3). The intrusion is reported as depleted in sulphur with distinct zones of native copper. Mineralization zonation was also reported, with a distinct increase in nickel grades toward a central core and in general as you move from top (south) to bottom (north).

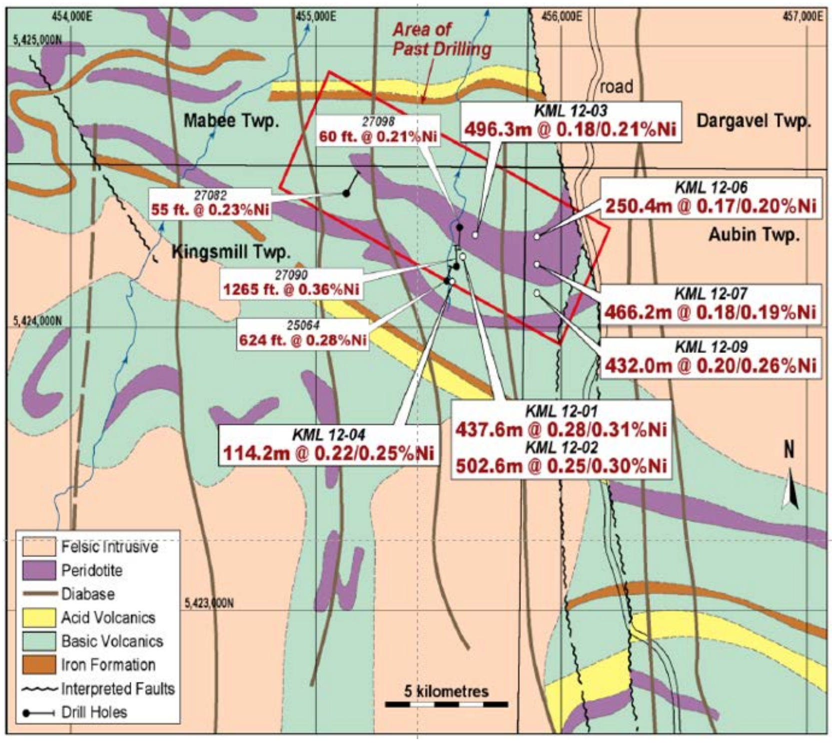


Figure 24-2. Plan map showing the location of historical diamond drilling targeting the Kingsmill Ni Target in Kingsmill Township (Noble Mineral Exploration, 2013).

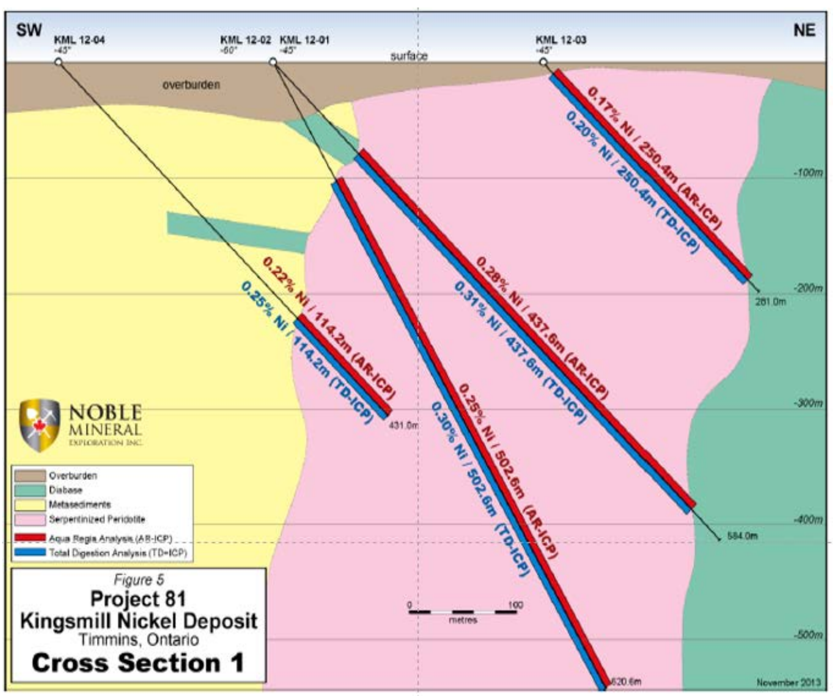


Figure 24-3. Idealized cross-section through the Kingsmill Nickel Deposit, Noble Mineral Exploration (2013).

24.4.1 Metallurgical Studies – Kingsmill Target

Twenty samples with elevated nickel concentrations and low sulphur content, determined from original geochemical analyses were collected from the Kingsmill target ultramafic rocks. This sample set was submitted to Activation Laboratories or "Actlabs" (Ancaster, Ontario) for Davis Tube separation in order to determine the presence of magnetically upgradeable nickel and to identify the presence of Ni-Fe alloy (awaruite). Samples of the Davis Tube concentrates were characterized by Scanning Electron Microscope equipped with back scattered electron ("BSE") detection and Energy Dispersive ("EDS") X-Ray capability. Seven of the 20 samples were from the east side of the Kingsmill intrusive body (holes KML-12-07 to KML-12-10) and 13 samples from the west side of the intrusive body (holes KML-12- 01 to KML-12-04).

Awaruite, a naturally occurring alloy of nickel and iron, was identified in every sample, along with heazlewoodite, a rare sulphur-poor nickel-rich sulphide, and cobaltian pentlandite, an iron-nickel-cobalt sulphide (Phung and Hamilton, 2012; Singh and Lahti, 2013). Preliminary modal analysis, using a Mineral Liberation Analyser ("MLA"), was performed on the seven samples from the east side of the intrusion. The MLA results suggest an antipathetic relationship between nickel sulphide and awaruite where samples with higher nickel sulphide mineralogy have lower or no awaruite.

A second metallurgical study utilizing 239 reject samples from the 12 drill holes and weighing approximately 456 kg (final test-weight 200 kg), was undertaken by G&T Metallurgical Services (Kamloops, British Columbia). The objective of this study, a Particle Mineral Analysis ("PMA") using QUEMSCAN X-Ray processing techniques, was to better understand the characteristics (grindability, sizing and particle size distribution) and recoverability of nickel sulphides from the serpentinized ultramafic rocks (Johnston and Ma, 2012; Singh and Lahti, 2013). The final 200 kg composite sample graded 0.3% Ni and 0.06% total sulphur.

About 0.07% of the sample was in the form of sulphide minerals (copper, nickel and iron sulphides) with the bulk of the sample containing magnesium silicate minerals serpentine (54.1%) and olivine (37.6%). About 84% of the nickel was found within the olivine and serpentine and spectra collected for the mineral olivine indicated that this mineral consistently graded about 0.4% nickel. The nickel content of serpentine varied substantially from 0% to about 0.2% nickel. Extraction of the nickel from within the olivine and serpentine would not be possible via flotation nor magnetic separation and therefore extraction of most of the nickel (84%) in the rocks represented by this sample would be considered difficult at best. The remaining 16% of nickel was contained either in nickel sulphide (6%) (*i.e.*, heazlewoodite, pentlandite), nickel-iron alloy (6%) (*i.e.*, awaruite), or Cr-magnetite (4%) forms. Extraction of such forms of nickel in the rocks represented by this sample might be possible by flotation for nickel sulphides or magnetic separation for nickel-iron alloy (Johnston and Ma, 2012; Singh and Lahti, 2013).

Metallurgical results from the Kingsmill Ni target are not necessarily indicative of the results that can be expected from the Crawford Ni-Co Sulphide Project.

24.5 MacDiarmid-Jamieson

The MacDiarmid-Jamieson nickel target ("MacDiarmid"), comprising 176 SCMCs covering approximately 3,753 ha in parts of MacDiarmid Township and Jamieson Township to the south, is about 23 km southwest of the CUC.

The northern portion of the MacDiarmid covers west-northwest trending ultramafic-mafic rocks which are hosted by volcano-sedimentary sequences. Lesser geological information is available for the southern portion of the property, but historical exploration work indicates it is also underlain by ultramafic-mafic rock units.

The MacDiarmid boundary encompasses at least 94 historical diamond drill holes by Amax Minerals 1979, Asarco 1967/1976, Bruce-Presto mines 1964, Canada Nickel 1960, Cdn Johns-Manville 1973, Cominco 1973, Falconbridge 1988, 1996/98/99, 2001, Geoph Eng 1977, Hollinger Mines 1973, Mepsi Mines 1967/68, North Rankin Nickel Mines 1965, Northgate Exploration 1990, Silver Miller Mines 1965, Texas Gulf Sulphur 1961, and White Star Copper 1965. Historical drilling targeted various commodities including nickel in ultramafic-mafic rocks and base/precious metals in felsic-mafic volcanic sequences (www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/index.html).

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The objective of this Report was to prepare an independent maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for the Crawford Ni-Co Project along with a supporting independent NI 43-101 Technical Report, capturing historical information available from the Project area, evaluating this information with respect to the prospectivity of the Project, and presenting recommendations for future exploration and development on the Project.

The Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project is located in Crawford and Lucas townships, about 42 km north of the City of Timmins. The Project comprises approximately 5,383 ha (53.83 km^2), consisting of a combination of 74 patented lands (Crown Patents) and 64 unpatented mining claims ("staked claims"). The Project is easily accessible from Ontario Highway 655, a main paved highway which cuts through the Project area, and work can continue year-round.

25.1 Crawford Ultramafic Complex

The main target on the Property is the Archean-age Crawford Ultramafic Complex, a differentiated ultramafic to mafic sill that intrudes the Deloro Assemblage of the AGB and comprises interlayered dunite (+90% olivine) and peridotite (+40% olivine) which have undergone extensive serpentinization, along with minor gabbro and pegmatite which have all been cut by late felsic (aplite) and mafic dikes. The CUC is completely covered and as such is currently mainly defined by its geophysical signature (strong magnetic highs), a few historical diamond drill holes dating back to 1964, the more recent 2018 drilling by Spruce Ridge, and the current 2019-2020 (ongoing) drilling by Canada Nickel.

The ultramafic rocks (peridotite-dunite) from the CUC intersected in drill core have, for the most part, undergone intense serpentinization resulting in a substantial volume increase and the liberation of nickel and iron. This pervasive serpentinization process creates a strongly reducing environment where the nickel released from the decomposition of olivine is partitioned into low-sulphur sulphides like heazlewoodite and into the nickel-iron alloy, awaruite.

25.2 Deposit Model

The deposit type being considered for the primary exploration target on the Project is intrusion-hosted magmatic Ni-Co-PGE mineralization. The geological analogue for the CUC is the Dumont Nickel Deposit, hosted by the Dumont Sill in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt of north-central Quebec (Duke, 1986), some 220 km east of the CUC. Stratigraphic studies in the AGB suggest that the host rocks of the Dumont Sill are correlative with the Deloro Assemblage, the same stratigraphy in which the CUC is hosted. Ultramafic rocks in the CUC have magnesium oxide contents that range from 18.43 to 46.81wt% MgO (determined by ICP Peroxide Fusion) and average 39.3wt% MgO (937 samples). Although not yet confirmed by rock textures or sill geometry, the CUC could be a thick komatiitic channelized sheet sill or a resultant intrusive body, the former being the geological model used to describe the Dumont Sill.

25.3 Recent and Current Diamond Drilling

The 2018 diamond drilling program (Spruce Ridge) marked the first work on the CUC target since the 1960s. The first four drill holes completed in late 2018, were reported by Spruce Ridge and Noble (March 2019) to have broad intersections of pervasively serpentinized, low-sulphur dunite and peridotite with nickel concentrations ranging from 0.224% to 0.339% Ni over intervals ranging from 130.5 to 558 metres.

In December 2019, Noble (in conjunction with CNC) reported on drill core assays from its first nine holes targeting the CUC (*see* Noble news release dated December 9, 2019), with all nine holes intersecting nickel-cobalt-PGE mineralization in excess of 30 metres. In February 2020, CNC reported on drill core assays from 11 drill holes, a continuation of the drilling program and earlier announced results (*see* CNC news release dated February 28, 2020).

Drilling to date (25 drill holes) has defined ultramafic hosted nickel mineralization over a minimum strike length of 1.74 km, 225 to 425 m wide, and at least 650 m deep. Mineralization remains open along strike to the northwest and at depth.

25.4 Metallurgy

In 2019, Spruce Ridge commissioned a mineralogical study of ultramafic rock material collected from drill core samples (2018 diamond drilling) in order to determine whether nickel (and other elements) could be economically extracted from altered ultramafic host rocks of the CUC. The study identified several nickel- and cobalt-bearing minerals (in order of decreasing abundance): pentlandite (50%: iron-nickel sulphide), heazlewoodite (35%: sulphur poor, nickel-rich sulphide), awaruite (15%: nickel-iron alloy) and minor godlevskite (nickel-iron sulphide). The pentlandite, which dominates the nickel-bearing mineral assemblage, is considered most promising for economic nickel extraction. Heazlewoodite, one of the most nickel rich sulphide (low) minerals, is generally thought to be of hydrothermal origin and contains potentially recoverable nickel.

Also, in 2019, Noble commissioned selective leach analytical tests on pulp samples from the 2018 diamond drilling program. All 2018 drill core samples had been initially analysed by ICP after sample preparation using sodium peroxide fusion for total digestion (palladium, platinum and gold were determined by fire assay). Pulps from the same 12 sample intervals selected for SEM analysis were re-analysed using the same ICP procedure, after digestion using aqua regia, which does not attack silicate minerals to any significant degree. This provided a semi-quantitative estimate of the amount of nickel and cobalt that had been liberated from their parent olivine by serpentinization. After eliminating the one sample that showed much lower liberation, the average overall nickel liberation was 62%, and the average cobalt liberation was 77 percent.

Recently (March 2020), the Company reported on initial mineral processing work (mineralogical studies) based on the results of 89 samples from drill core. The samples were processed at both XPS Expert Process Solutions and SGS Canada labs in order to determine the mineralogy and proportion of nickel contained in nickel sulphide and nickel-iron alloy minerals (pentlandite, heazlewoodite, and awaruite). Initial results suggest that the nickel mineralization within the Higher Grade Core and

Low-Grade Zone (envelope) of the deposit could be amenable to magnetic separation and sulphide flotation processes. Canada Nickel is continuing with this work having planned on about 1,000 samples being analyzed.

The Dumont Ni Deposit in Quebec is considered to be comparable to the nickel mineralization hosted by the Crawford Ultramafic Complex. Metallurgical test work by RNC on the Dumont Nickel Deposit has yielded concentrates with over 29% Ni and 1% Co. The high concentrate grade is a function of the very low sulphur content of the rock, so that most of the recoverable nickel is in low-sulphur minerals like heazlewoodite, or sulphur-free minerals like awaruite, a nickel-iron alloy (Ausenco, 2013 and 2019).

It should be noted that exploration of the CUC is early-stage and as such mineralization hosted by the Feasibility Study stage Dumont Nickel Project is not necessarily indicative of mineralization hosted on the Company's Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project.

25.5 Resource Database

The MRE is supported by a database that consists of 24 surface drill holes with a total of 8,719 core assays (9,297 including QA/QC samples). The QPs have reviewed the drilling, logging and sampling, quality assurance-quality control, analytical and security procedures for the 2019-2020 drilling programs and concluded that the observed failure rates are within acceptable ranges and that no significant assay biases or issues are present.

The QPs are of the opinion that the protocols in place are adequate and in general, to industry standards. The database for the Crawford Ni-Co Project is of good overall quality and is appropriate for the purposes of the Mineral Resource Estimation. The measured density of the host ultramafic rock units and sampling density allows for a reliable estimate to be made of the size, tonnage and grade of the mineralization in accordance with the level of confidence established by the Mineral Resource categories in the CIM Definition Standards (CIM, 2019).

25.6 Mineral Resource Estimate (Maiden)

A maiden Mineral Resource Estimate has been completed on the Crawford Ni-Co-Pt-Pd Deposit using all available information and data (Table 25-1). The mineral resources for the Project were classified in accordance with the most current CIM Definition Standards (CIM, 2019).

It is the opinion of the QPs that the maiden Mineral Resource Estimate, completed in accordance with the requirements of the NI 43-101, reasonably reflects the mineralization that is currently known on the Crawford Ni-Co Sulphide Project and that there is a reasonable prospects for future economic extraction.

Table 25-1. Summary of the maiden Mineral Resource Estimate, Crawford Ni-Co Sulphide Project.

Domain	Class	Tonnes (Mt)	Ni (%)	Co (%)	Fe (%)	S (%)	Contained Nickel (kt)	Contained Cobalt (kt)	Contained Iron (Mt)
HIGHER GRADE ZONE	Measured	59.5	0.31	0.013	6.37	0.18	185.4	7.7	3.8
	Indicated	203.4	0.31	0.013	6.32	0.15	621.6	25.9	12.9
	Mea+Ind	262.8	0.31	0.013	6.33	0.157	807.0	33.7	16.6
	Inferred	66.4	0.29	0.013	6.46	0.13	190.7	8.4	4.3
LOWER GRADE ZONE	Measured	145.4	0.21	0.013	6.91	0.04	310.4	19.1	10.0
	Indicated	192.2	0.21	0.013	6.86	0.04	407.2	24.9	13.2
	Mea+Ind	337.5	0.21	0.013	6.88	0.04	717.6	44.0	23.2
	Inferred	244.1	0.21	0.013	6.75	0.04	516.0	31.0	16.5
Domain	Class	Tonnes (Mt)	Ni (%)	Co (%)	Fe (%)	S (%)	Contained Nickel (kt)	Contained Cobalt (kt)	Contained Iron (Mt)
TOTAL:	Mea+Ind	600.4	0.25	0.013	6.64	0.09	1,524.5	77.6	39.9
	Inferred	310.5	0.23	0.013	6.69	0.06	706.7	39.4	20.8

Domain	Class	Tonnes (Mt)	Pd (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Contained Palladium (koz)	Contained Platinum (koz)
HIGHER GRADE ZONE	Measured	59.5	0.026	0.010	49	20
	Indicated	203.4	0.028	0.011	181	74
	Mea+Ind	262.8	0.027	0.011	230	93
	Inferred	66.4	0.029	0.014	62	29

The Mineral Resources are not mineral reserves as they do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate is categorized as Inferred, Indicated and Measured resources based on data density, geological and grade continuity, search ellipse criteria, drill hole density and specific interpolation parameters. The effective date of the estimate is February 27, 2020 based on the drill hole data compilation status and cut-off grade parameters.

25.7 Opportunities and Risks

The Crawford Ultramafic Complex offers good potential for developing a low-grade, large tonnage nickel (Co, Pt, Pd, Fe) resource and should be investigated further. It's analogue, the Dumont Nickel Deposit (Dumont Sill) in Quebec, shares many similarities to the CUC and extensive exploration work at Dumont, largely diamond drilling, has resulted in the delineation of large tonnage, low-grade nickel resources and the delivery of a positive Feasibility Study (Ausenco, 2019). Given that the CUC is completely covered by 10 m (or more) of overburden, and with only some 20 historical drill holes (including CR18-01 to 04) and 21 current drill holes (CR19-05 to 24) targeting the CUC itself, there is much additional sampling (*i.e.,* drilling) required in order to understand the geology, mineralization, geochemistry, and geometry of the intrusion.

The ultimate determination of whether an economic size and grade of deposit can be developed from the CUC will be predicated on the success of metallurgical test work and the price of nickel and other recoverable metals. The Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project is still early-stage, but initial metallurgical work and mineralogical studies have shown that the nickel contained within the serpentinized ultramafic rocks of the CUC can be liberated. Critical to the success of this Project is completing further thorough metallurgical test work to determine if the nickel could be economically extracted.

It is the opinion of the Authors, that at this stage of the Project, there are no reasonably foreseen contributions from risks and uncertainties identified in the Report that could affect the Project's continuance at its current stage of exploration.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is the opinion of the Authors that additional exploration expenditures are warranted on the Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project, particularly in view of the recently acquired additional mining lands. Moreover, based on the results of the Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate, Caracle recommends that the Project be advanced through an initial phase toward the Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") stage.

Caracle has prepared a cost estimate for the recommended multi-phase work program outlined below, to serve as a guideline for the advancement of the Project (Table 26-1). Expenditures for Phase 1 are estimated at C$2,000,000 and the expenditures for Phase 2 are estimated at C$1,647,000. The grand total for the two phases is C$3,647,000 with the timing and implementation of Phase 2 being contingent on the timing and outcome of Phase 1.

Table 26-1. Estimated costs for the recommended work program.

PHASE I - Delineation Drilling, Metallurgical Testwork					
Item	**Description**	**Unit**	**No. Units**	**C$/Unit**	**Amount (C$)**
Diamond Drilling	delineation drilling	m	10,000	$155	$1,550,000
Mineral Resource Estimate	update Mineral Resource Estimate & Technical Report	ea.	1	$60,000	$60,000
Metallurgical Testwork	initial metallurgical test work on target UM unit (<1,000 tonnes)	ea.	1	$315,000	$315,000
Carbon Sequestration Potential	examine use of ultramafic tailings and waste rock for carbon storage	ea.	1	$75,000	$75,000
				Sub-Total (P1):	**$2,000,000**
PHASE II - Permitting, Bulk Sample and PEA					
Item	**Description**	**Unit**	**No. Units**	**C$/Unit**	**Amount (C$)**
Environmental Permitting	initiate environmental studies	ea.	1	$150,000	$150,000
Technical Permitting and Closure Plan	secure permits including bulk sample (>1,000 tonnes)	ea.	1	$150,000	$150,000
Bulk Sampling & Metallurgical Testing	PEA Stage metallurgical test work (>10,000 tonnes)	ea.	1	$500,000	$500,000
Bulk Sample Reconciliation	technical review/block model calibration	ea.	1	$75,000	$75,000
Carbon Sequestration Potential	continued research on the use of ultramafic tailings and waste rock for carbon storage	ea.	1	$75,000	$75,000
Diamond Drilling	provisional infill drilling	m	2,400	$155	$372,000
Mineral Resource Estimate	update of Mineral Resource Estimate	ea.	1	$75,000	$75,000
Preliminary Economic Assessment	PEA level reporting	ea.	1	$250,000	$250,000
				Sub-Total (P2):	**$1,647,000**
				Total (C$):	**$3,647,000**

Caracle is of the opinion that the recommended two-phase work program and proposed expenditures are appropriate to the project stage and that the character of the Project is of sufficient merit to justify the recommended program. Furthermore, the proposed budget reasonably reflects the type and amount required for the activities being contemplated.

26.1 Phase 1: Delineation Drilling/Update MRE/Metallurgy

A delineation drilling program should be implemented in order to convert and upgrade the resource confidence classifications and to target specific regions in the ultramafic body that could help improve the overall grade of the deposit. The drilling should be directed in part by the current geological model and results of the maiden MRE, targeting regions between existing drill holes (centres and sections) and moving along strike, mainly to the west-northwest, to add additional resources. As part of the diamond drilling program and core logging process, a geotechnical program should be implemented whereby Rock Quality Designation (“RQD”), fracture frequency, and structural measurements are systematically collected.

Following the infill drilling program, the mineral resource estimate should be updated to include the new drilling and other technical information.

Initial metallurgical work and mineralogical studies have shown that the nickel contained within the serpentinized ultramafic rocks of the CUC can be liberated. Expanded metallurgical test work, including grinding, flotation and magnetic separation tests, should be done on a series of composites from the main ultramafic body at various nickel grades (>0.15% Ni) in order to determine the magnitude of recoverable nickel. **Lessons learned from metallurgical tests completed at the Dumont Ni Project (*e.g.*, pre-treatment/de-fibering, wet grinding and de-sliming) should also be considered in the design of these metallurgical tests.**

26.2 Phase II – Preliminary Economic Assessment

Further delineation drilling may be required and can be considered and planned on the basis of the update MRE.

Prior to commencing the PEA Study and updated NI 43-101 mineral resource estimate and technical report, the Company should initiate the processes involved in the consultation and permitting required by the provincial and local governments. If the recommended +1,000 tonne bulk sample will be collected from drill core, then it will not require permitting for Advanced Exploration. However, if this sample is to be removed by way of mechanical excavation then it will be considered Advanced Exploration and will require the filing of an environmental closure plan under Part VII of the Mining Act:

www.mndm.gov.on.ca/en/mines-and-minerals/mining-sequence/evaluation/advanced-exploration/closure-plan

At this stage, the Company should be considering very robust mineral processing and metallurgical test work given the importance of these parameters to the success of the project. In addition, bulk sample reconciliation and block model calibration can be completed against the new mineral resource estimate and appropriate adjustments made.

26.3 Carbon Sequestration Potential

Carbon sequestration or carbon dioxide removal (“CDR”), also referred to as carbon capture and storage (“CCS”), is the long-term removal, capture or sequestration of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. It is believed that geologic carbon sequestration could contribute significantly to the worldwide and multidisciplinary efforts to slow or reverse atmospheric carbon dioxide pollution and to mitigate or reverse global warming (*e.g.*, Duncan and Morrissey, 2011).

The USGS considers two main types of carbon dioxide trapping: (1) Buoyant trapping, where the pore space in the rock (*e.g.*, sandstone) is filled with carbon dioxide that is then held in place by seal formations on the top and sides of the porous rock. This type of trapping is somewhat analogous to how oil and gas are trapped in rock formations and structures; and, (2) Residual trapping, which occurs as injected carbon dioxide passes through the storage formation and leaves some carbon dioxide behind; the carbon dioxide is held in place by surface tension in pore spaces. The second type of trapping retains less carbon dioxide per given rock volume, but there is much more rock for which this type of trapping can apply (Duncan and Morrissey, 2011).

Although typical studies focus on the capture and storage of carbon dioxide in deep geologic formations there has been research looking at using mining waste rock and tailings to the same end. Ultramafic rock mine waste has an inherent capacity to permanently trap carbon dioxide gas thus affording environmental and regulatory benefits through greenhouse gas offsets or trading credits. The Mineral Deposit Research Unit (‘MDRU”) at the University of British Columbia is exploring how to accelerate direct capture of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and documenting how to incorporate carbon sequestration activities into mine operations from planning to comminution to tailings storage (www.mdru.ubc.ca/projects/co2-sequestration/). Additional references are provided in Section 27.2, Website references.

It is recommended that this opportunity be investigated during both the Phase I and Phase II portions of the Project.

26.4 Drilling and Core Logging Procedures

Several general recommendations should be considered by the Company in their current and future exploration programs:

- Rock Quality Designation measurements should be collected from the drill core as part of the geotechnical logging process. These measurements will provide valuable information useful in the evaluation of the possible future exploitation of the mineral resources described herein;
- Specific Gravity determinations should be completed routinely by an analytical laboratory in order to verify the accuracy of the specific gravity measurements being made as part of the in-field geotechnical logging. In the field, care should be taken to ensure that clean water (distilled de-ionized water preferred) at a constant temperature be used for the measurements (change as often as needed). The selected core should be clean and free of any drilling additives (grease and oil) and other possible contaminants. It would also be useful to calibrate and/or correct the field measurements by the regular determination of a “standard” sample; and,
- Drill hole collar surveys should be made using a DGPS system in order to collect, at a maximum, sub-decimetre accuracy on all collar locations.

It is beneficial to future mineral resources estimates to have a database of specific gravity measurements collected on core intervals where the level of serpentinization (alteration) is clearly understood and described, and where the concentration of nickel, cobalt, platinum, palladium, sulphur and iron are known.

26.5 QA/QC Program

The Company started an internal program of QA/QC approximately halfway through the project's history (*i.e.*, starting with drill hole CR19-11). A total of 374 samples were included in the overall sample submissions at the approximate rate of three samples per batch of 35 samples shipped to the lab. Prior to this point, the Company relied upon Actlabs' own use of use of internal monitoring of quality control to service the overall quality control of the project. While the Company's efforts have gone a long away to ensuring that the quality of the procedures, policies and protocols for the sampling, sample preparation, analytical/assaying techniques and security systems are appropriate and adequate at the Project, there are several recommendations which the Company should consider implementing to provide a more robust internal QA/QC process.

26.5.1 Standard QA/QC Procedures

Referee analyses should be performed at an alternate laboratory on a regular schedule at the suggested rate of one sample (prepared pulp) per analytical report to monitor the analytical results at Actlabs (or whatever laboratory the Company uses on a going-forward basis.

Anomalous results should be regularly checked by setting thresholds for Ni, Pd and Pt above which the lab should routinely re-analyze the coarse reject material to confirm those results.

26.5.2 Standard Sampling Procedures

QA/QC samples should be included at the rate of three (3) samples per group of 20 samples. Ideally these would be inserted into the sample stream on a random basis per group, but a regular routine of sample insertion can be advantageous for administrative control purposes. These QA/QC samples should include the following.

Certified Reference Material (CRM)

One sample of CRM should be included per group of twenty samples. A suggestion is to use OREAS-70b (peroxide fusion/ICP with certified analysis 0.222% Ni) and OREAS-72b (peroxide fusion/ICP with certified analysis 0.705% Ni) to evaluate the nickel and cobalt analytical accuracy and to use OREAS-74a for the PGM results (certified analyses by fire assay/ICP are 172 ppb Pd, 223 ppb Pt and 21 ppb Au). All of the aforementioned CRMs were prepared from komatiite-hosted nickel sulphide ores. Insertion of the different CRMs into the sample stream would be instituted on a regular alternating basis.

"OREAS" CRMs are produced by ORE Research & Exploration Pty. Ltd. of Australia (www.ore.com.au) and distributed in Canada by Analytical Solutions Ltd. Other suppliers of suitable CRMs are available; the preceding is only provided as a suggestion to the Company, not an endorsement of any particular product. Other suppliers include CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. (CDN; www.cdnlabs.com), African Mineral Standards (AMIS; www.amis.co.za), Geostats Pty. Ltd. (GST; www.geostats.com.au), Rocklabs (RLB; www.rocklabs.com), Natural Resources Canada (CANMET; www.nrcan.gc.ca) and the United States Geological Survey (USGS; www.usgs.gov).

Blanks

One sample of blank material should be included per group of 20 samples. Material that has a very high silica content (*e.g.*, silica sand, quartzite, quartz arenite/sandstone, silicic acid) and known and documented limits of low-level impurities should be used to monitor possible contamination during sample preparation at the laboratory. Blanks included as part of a laboratory's QA/QC program typically represent the analysis of blank aliquots that will be used to monitor the stability of the analytical equipment; these do not address issues that may arise during the preparation of samples at the laboratory.

Sampling or "Field" Duplicates

One sampling duplicate should be included in each group of 20 samples. The sample duplicate should be generated by halving the cut sample of the chosen sample interval to generate a sampling duplicate (producing two, one quarter portions of the core as the original and duplicate samples, or the a priori method). These samples will be used to evaluate the reproducibility of the sampling procedures.

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APPENDIX 1 - Certificates of Authors

[3 pages]

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

Scott Jobin-Bevans (P.Geo.)

I, Scott Jobin-Bevans, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consultant of Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. (Caracle) and have an address at 1545 Maley Drive, Ste. 2018, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada, P3A 4R7.
2. I graduated from the University of Manitoba (Winnipeg, Manitoba) with a B.Sc. Geosciences (Hons) in 1995 and from the University of Western Ontario (London, Ontario) with a Ph.D. (Geology) in 2004.
3. I am a member, in good standing, of Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario, License Number 0183.
4. I have practiced my profession continuously for 25 years and have been involved in mineral exploration, mine site geology, mineral resource and reserve estimations, preliminary economic assessments, pre-feasibility studies, due diligence, valuation and evaluation reporting, and have authored or co-authored numerous NI-43-101 reports on a multitude of commodities including nickel-copper-platinum group elements, base metals, gold, silver, vanadium, and lithium projects in Canada, the United States, China, Central and South America, Europe, Africa, and Australia.
5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for all sections, except Section 2.3, in the technical report titled "Independent Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate, Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project, Timmins-Cochrane Area, Ontario, Canada" (the "Technical Report"), dated April 9, 2020 and with a report Effective Date of March 16, 2020.
7. I have not visited the Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project.
8. I am independent of Canada Nickel Company Inc. applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
9. I have had no prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of the Technical Report.
10. I have read NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and confirm the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
11. As of the Effective Date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed at Santiago, Chile this 9th day of April 2020.

"Signed and Sealed"

____

Scott Jobin-Bevans (Ph.D., PMP, P.Geo.)

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

Luis Oviedo (P.Geo.)

I, Luis Oviedo, P.Geo, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consultant and QP with NCL and I have an employment address at 625, Máximo Jeria, Ñuñoa, Santiago, Chile.
2. I graduated with a Geologist degree from the University of Chile in 1977. Postgraduate "Evaluation and Certification of Mining Assets". Queen's University Canada and Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, Chile.
3. I am a registered Professional Geologist (P.Geo.) in Chile. I am registered member of the Comisión Calificadora de Competencias en Recursos y Reservas Mineras (Chilean Mining Commission: RM, CMC) with the number 013.
4. I have practiced my profession continuously for over 40 years since graduation. I have been directly involved in resource estimates for all types of mines, audits, half-lives and technical reports of resources for stock exchanges and financial institutions in Canada, Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia.
5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for Section 14 in the technical report titled "Independent Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate, Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project, Timmins-Cochrane Area, Ontario, Canada" (the "Technical Report"), dated April 9, 2020 and with a report Effective Date of March 16, 2020.
7. I have not visited the Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project.
8. I am independent of Canada Nickel Company Inc. applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
9. I have had no prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of the Technical Report.
10. I have read NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and confirm the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
11. As of the Effective Date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed at Santiago, Chile, this 9th day of April 2020.

"Signed and Sealed"

____

Luis Oviedo H. (P.Geo., QP)

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

John M. Siriunas (P.Eng.)

I, John M. Siriunas, P.Eng., do hereby certify that:

1. I am an associate independent consultant of Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. (Caracle) and have an address at 25 3rd Side Road, Milton, Ontario, Canada, L9T 2W5.
2. I graduated from the University of Toronto (Toronto, Ontario) with a B.A.Sc. (Geological Engineering) in 1976 and from the University of Toronto (Toronto, Ontario) with an M.A.Sc. (Applied Geology and Geochemistry) in 1979.
3. I have been a member, in good standing, of the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario since June 1980 (Licence Number 42706010) and possess a Certificate of Authorization to practice my profession.
4. I have practiced my profession continuously for 39 years and have been involved in mineral exploration, mine site geology, mineral resource and reserve estimations, preliminary economic assessments, pre-feasibility studies, due diligence, valuation and evaluation reporting, and have authored or co-authored numerous reports on a multitude of commodities including nickel-copper-platinum group element, base metals, precious metals, lithium, iron ore and coal projects in the Americas.
5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for sections 2.3, 6.4, and 11 in the technical report titled "Independent Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate, Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project, Timmins-Cochrane Area, Ontario, Canada" (the "Technical Report"), dated April 9, 2020 and with a report Effective Date of March 16, 2020.
7. I personally visited the Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project on October 12, 2019 and on February 3 and 4, 2020.
8. I am independent of Canada Nickel Company Inc. applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
9. I have had no prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of the Technical Report.
10. I have read NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and confirm the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
11. As of the Effective Date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed at Milton, Ontario this 9th day of April 2020.

"Signed and Sealed"

____
John M. Siriunas (M.A.Sc., P.Eng.)

APPENDIX 2 – Photographs from Crawford Project Site Visit
(Coordinates in NAD83 Zone 17N)
[9 pages]

Photo 1. View from the property access point near Km 35 on Hwy 655 looking east toward the property work area in February 2020. Core from the field is placed on the sawhorses, centre left in the photo, for collection and transport to the core logging facility in Timmins, ON. The stack of core boxes, centre right in the photo, are used core-box lids being returned to the field for their reuse.

Photo 2. View from a similar viewpoint as Photo 1 taken at the time of the October 2019 visit to observe and document field operations on the property.

Photo 3. Dry house and logistics trailer set up by the drilling contractor (NPLH Drilling) at the access point to the work area on Hwy 655.

Photo 4. Tracked utility vehicle (Polaris Ranger), used by company personnel to access the working areas on prepared trails, at the site of the collar for drill hole CR19-14a.

Photo 5. All drill casings have been left in place. The casings are routinely capped and marked by metal flags for future reference. Drill holes CR19-21 and CR19-23 are presented here (CR19-14a in the previous photo).

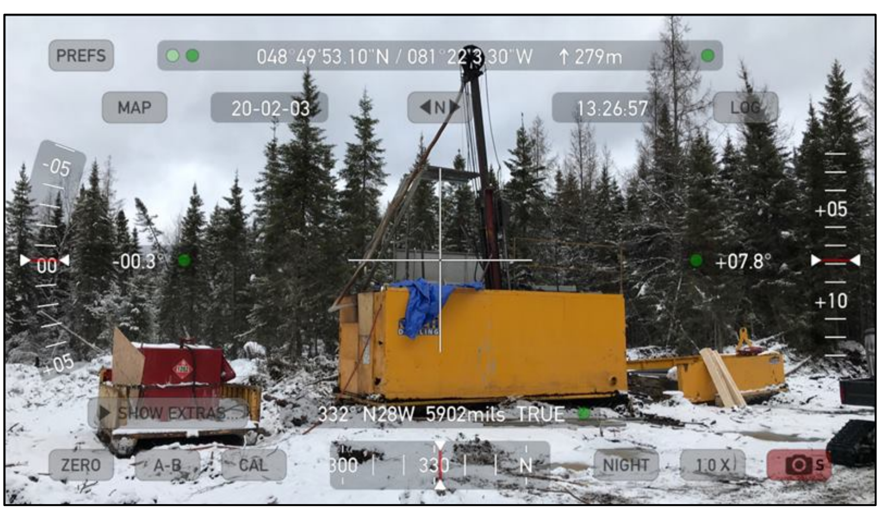

Photo 6. Up to three drilling rigs were active on the property during the recent exploration campaign. This photo shows the typical complement of equipment provided by the contractor at each drill set-up.

Photo 7. Winter trails, largely passable by four-wheel drive vehicles, give access to the drilling areas. The main access routes are marked by signage (here Road #3) for the convenience of planning and logistics.

Photo 8. The core logging and office facilities located on Jaguar Drive, Timmins, ON, view looking to the east. Core racks are located to the right side of the photo. Vehicle access door to the logging area is open in the centre of the photo.

Photo 9. Covered core racks at the Jaguar Drive location. Most of the archived cross-stacked core from the former logging facility on Hwy. 101 West has already been moved to this location.

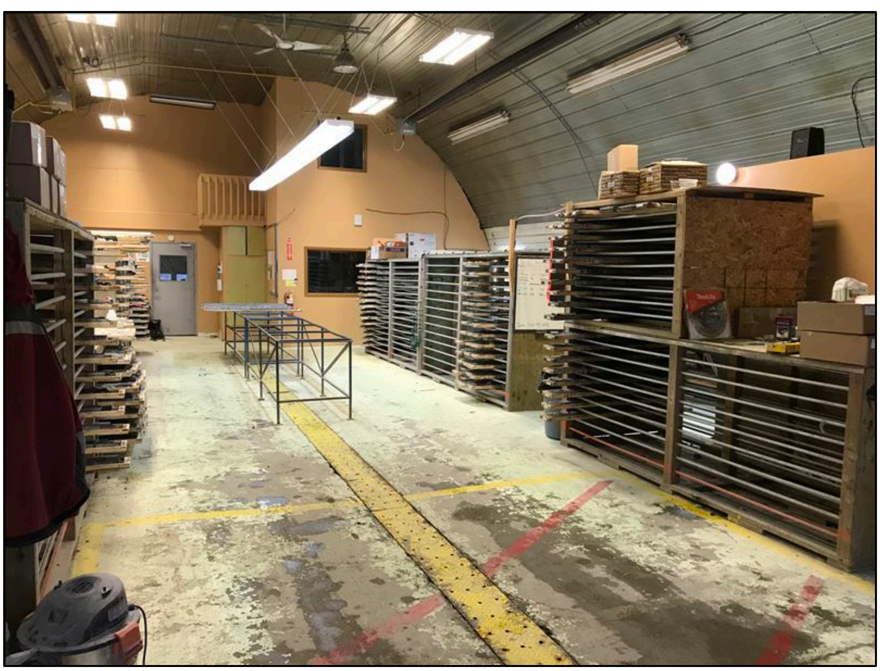

Photo 10. Indoor storage racks are used to hold the drill core while it is actively being logged and sampled (and being thawed in winter). Logging benches are located to the left and right of the photo behind the storage racks.

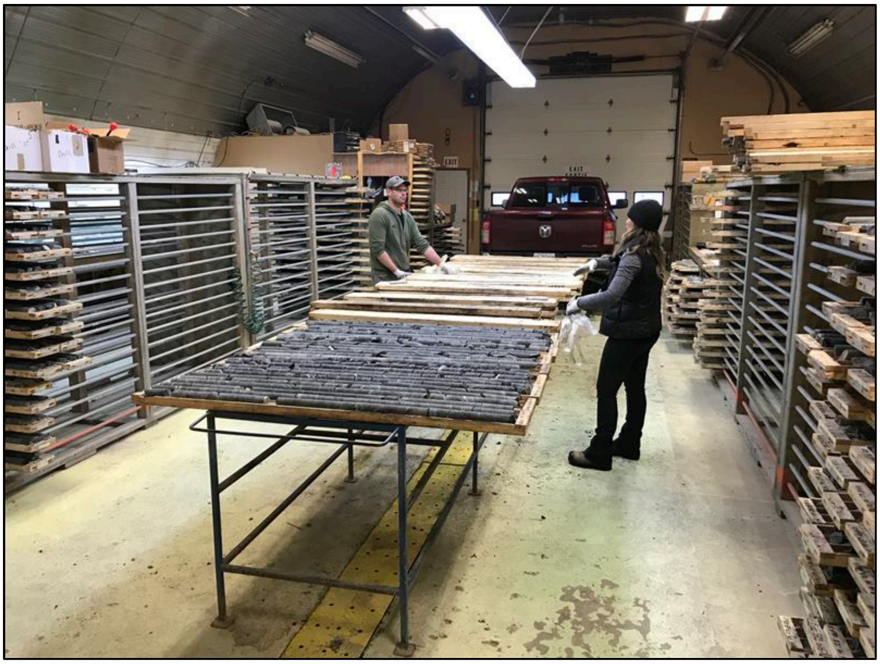

Photo 11. Core boxes brought in from the field being unloaded from a pick-up truck. Boxes are opened and prepared (i.e. the core is measured and marked) in this area prior to logging.

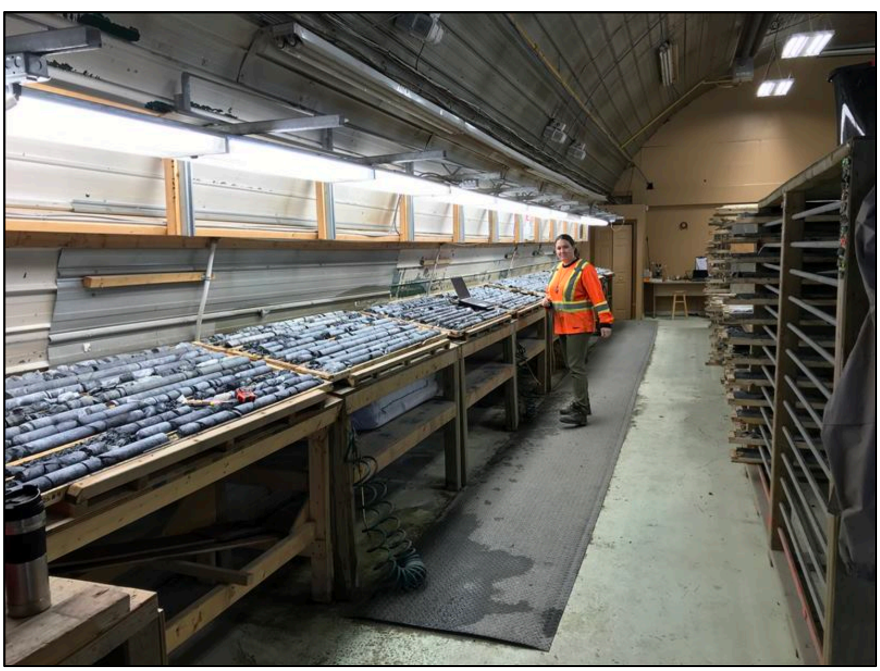

Photo 12. Logging bench on one side of the building. A similar bench is located on the opposite side of the building so that two geologists can work simultaneously and independently in the separate areas. All logging is done directly into a digital format.

Photo 13. Section of drill core marked for sampling. Sample tags are placed at the end of a sample interval. Twin tags, as seen here, indicate that a replicate sample analysis for QA/QC purposes will be requested from the lab for the sampled section.

Photo 14. Weigh scale set-up for the field determination of the relative density ("SG") of selected samples using wet vs. dry weights.

Photo 15. Diamond-blade core saw for cutting the half drill-core samples that are submitted for analysis. The separate cutting room is isolated from the logging area and located at the front corner of the building. A second saw in the room is also available for sampling use.

Photo 16. Section of mineralized drill core from drill hole CR19-14a in the vicinity of 372 m depth. Nickel tenors are noted in chalk on the core.

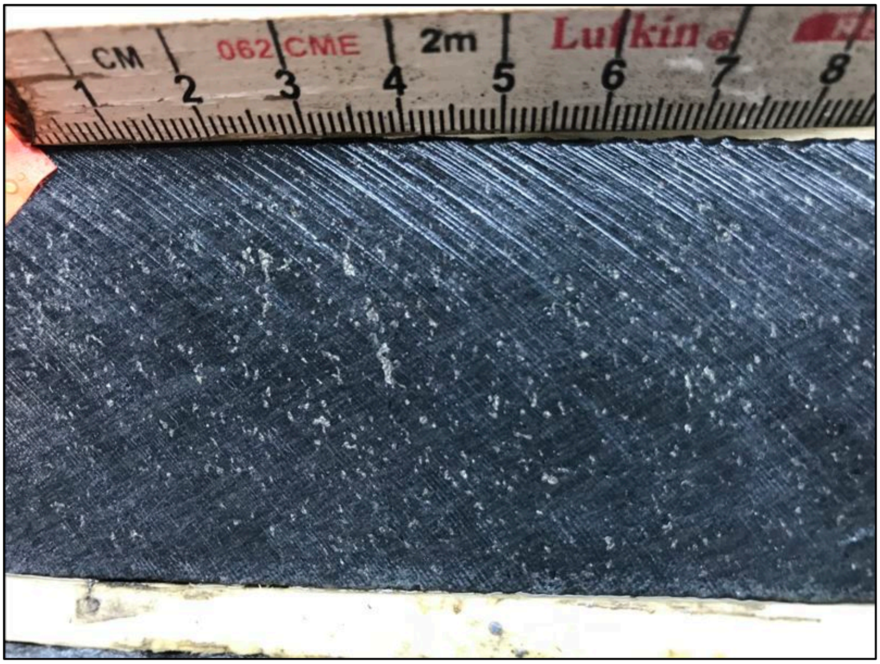

Photo 17. Close-up view of a section of the core included in the previous photo. Disseminated sulphides and awaruite (NiFe alloy) are present in the core included in sample 966932 from 372 m to 373.5 m in drill hole CR19-14a.

Photo 18. Confirmation of the sample interval from the previous photo.

APPENDIX 3 – Mining Lands (Patented and Unpatented)

[18 pages]

Crawford Patents

Township	Type	LOT	CON	Description	Parcel	PIN	Area (ha)	Tax	MR	SR
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	4	1	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 1	7742NEC	65321-0134(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	1	2	N 1/2 LOT 1 CON 2	4514NEC	65321-0122(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	1	2	S 1/2 LOT 1 CON 2	4674NEC	65321-0121(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	2	2	S 1/2 LOT 2 CON 2	4488NEC	65321-0109(LT)	64.55	$258.19	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	3	2	N 1/2 LOT 3 CON 2	4616NEC	65321-0098(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	3	2	S 1/2 LOT 3 CON 2	4093NEC	65321-0097(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	4	2	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 2	7743NEC	65321-0091(LT)	129.5	$518.00	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	4	2	S 1/2 LOT 4 CON 2	7743NEC	65321-0091(LT)	129.5	$518.00	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	5	2	N 1/2 LOT 5 CON 2	4502NEC	65321-0083(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	5	2	S 1/2 LOT 5 CON 2	3252NEC	65321-0082(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	6	2	N PT BRKN LOT 6 CON 2	4471NEC	65321-0072(LT)	62.93	$251.72	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	6	2	S PT BRKN LOT 6 CON 2	4446NEC	65321-0071(LT)	62.93	$251.72	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	7	2	N PT BRKN LOT 7 CON 2	4668NEC	65321-0060(LT)	63.94	$255.76	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	7	2	S PT BRKN LOT 7 CON 2	4666NEC	65321-0059(LT)	63.94	$255.76	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	8	2	N 1/2 LOT 8 CON 2	4116NEC	65321-0049(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	8	2	S 1/2 LOT 8 CON 2	4445NEC	65321-0048(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	1	3	N 1/2 LOT 1 CON 3	4511NEC	65321-0124(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	1	3	S 1/2 LOT 1 CON 3	976NEC	65321-0123(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	2	3	N 1/2 LOT 2 CON 3	4653NEC	65321-0112(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	2	3	S 1/2 LOT 2 CON 3	4580NEC	65321-0111(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	3	3	N 1/2 LOT 3 CON 3	4537NEC	65321-0100(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	3	3	S 1/2 LOT 3 CON 3	4496NEC	65321-0099(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	4	3	S 1/2 LOT 4 CON 3	7744NEC	65321-0280(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	5	3	N 1/2 LOT 5 CON 3	4524NEC	65321-0085(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	5	3	S 1/2 LOT 5 CON 3	4517NEC	65321-0084(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	6	3	N 1/2 LOT 6 CON 3	4540NEC	65321-0073(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	7	3	N 1/2 LOT 7 CON 3	4497NEC	65321-0062(LT)	64.55	$258.19	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	7	3	S 1/2 LOT 7 CON 3	4521NEC	65321-0061(LT)	64.55	$258.19	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	8	3	S 1/2 LOT 8 CON 3	972NEC	65321-0050(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	1	4	N 1/2 LOT 1 CON 4	4096NEC	65321-0126(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	1	4	S 1/2 LOT 1 CON 4	4095NEC	65321-0125(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
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CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	2	4	S 1/2 LOT 2 CON 4	4557NEC	65321-0113(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	3	4	N 1/2 LOT 3 CON 4	4440NEC	65321-0102(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	3	4	S 1/2 LOT 3 CON 4	663NEC	65321-0101(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	4	4	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 4	7745NEC	65321-0093(LT)	127.88	$511.52	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	4	4	S 1/2 LOT 4 CON 4	7745NEC	65321-0093(LT)	127.88	$511.52	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	5	4	N 1/2 LOT 5 CON 4	4598NEC	65321-0087(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	6	4	N 1/2 LOT 6 CON 4	4541NEC	65321-0075(LT)	65.15	$260.62	x	
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CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	7	4	S 1/2 LOT 7 CON 4	637NEC	65321-0063(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	1	5	N 1/2 LOT 1 CON 5	4097NEC	65321-0128(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	1	5	S 1/2 LOT 1 CON 5	4098NEC	65321-0127(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	2	5	N 1/2 LOT 2 CON 5	4099NEC	65321-0116(LT)	64.55	$258.19	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	2	5	S 1/2 LOT 2 CON 5	4100NEC	65321-0115(LT)	64.55	$258.19	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	3	5	N 1/2 LOT 3 CON 5	4101NEC	65321-0104(LT)	64.34	$257.38	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	5	5	LOT 5 CON 5	7747NEC	65321-0088(LT)	128.28	$513.14	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	6	5	N 1/2 LOT 6 CON 5	4437NEC	65321-0077(LT)	64.55	$258.19	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	6	5	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 5	4516NEC	65321-0076(LT)	64.55	$258.19	x	
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CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	7	5	S 1/2 LOT 7 CON 5	4515NEC	65321-0065(LT)	64.14	$256.57	x	
CRAWFORD	Crown Patent	8	5	N 1/2 LOT 8 CON 5	4647NEC	65321-0055(LT)	63.94	$255.76	x	
						TOTALS:	**3,677.59**	**$14,710.37**		

Crawford SCMC

Legacy Claim	Township	ID	Type	Anniversary	Status	Ownership %	Work Required	Work Applied	Description	Area (ha)
4263066	CRAWFORD	171995	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$400	$1,200	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 3	67.66
4263066	CRAWFORD	171996	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 3	
4263066	CRAWFORD	222029	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 3	
4263066	CRAWFORD	256604	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 3	
4263066	CRAWFORD	256605	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 3	
4263066	CRAWFORD	305769	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 3	
4263066	CRAWFORD	312574	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 3	
4263066	CRAWFORD	325300	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 3	
4263066	CRAWFORD	334714	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 3	
4267380	CRAWFORD	130535	SCMC	2022-09-29	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 5	99.89
4267380	CRAWFORD	147108	SCMC	2022-09-29	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 5	
4267380	CRAWFORD	193796	SCMC	2022-09-29	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 5	
4267380	CRAWFORD	213242	SCMC	2022-09-29	Active	100	$400	$1,200	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 5	
4267380	CRAWFORD	309733	SCMC	2022-09-29	Active	100	$400	$1,200	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 5	
4267380	CRAWFORD	309734	SCMC	2022-09-29	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 5	
4267380	CRAWFORD	316442	SCMC	2022-09-29	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 5	
4267385	CRAWFORD	158482	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 8 CON 3	67.74
4267385	CRAWFORD	203181	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 8 CON 3	
4267385	CRAWFORD	254715	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 8 CON 3	
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4267385	CRAWFORD	275856	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 8 CON 3	
4267385	CRAWFORD	313693	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 8 CON 3	
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4252734	CRAWFORD	225503	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 4 CON 1	
4252734	CRAWFORD	250662	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 4 CON 1	
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4252734	CRAWFORD	269339	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$400	$1,200	S 1/2 LOT 4 CON 1	
4252734	CARNEGIE,CRAWFORD	316508	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 4 CON 1	
4252734	CARNEGIE,CRAWFORD	332283	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 4 CON 1	
4252734	CARNEGIE,CRAWFORD	332284	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 4 CON 1	
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4259542	CRAWFORD	250456	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$400	$1,200	S 1/2 LOT 4 CON 5	
4259542	CRAWFORD	271941	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 4 CON 5	
4259542	CRAWFORD	309735	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 4 CON 5	
4259542	CRAWFORD	333029	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 4 CON 5	
4267383	CRAWFORD	160092	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 3	60.77
4267383	CRAWFORD	212747	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$400	$1,200	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 3	
4267383	CRAWFORD	249992	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 3	
4267383	CRAWFORD	249993	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 3	
4267383	CRAWFORD	260736	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 3	
4267383	CRAWFORD	308592	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 3	
4267383	CRAWFORD	315319	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 3	
4267383	CRAWFORD	328599	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 3	
4267383	CRAWFORD	332101	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 3	
4267382	CRAWFORD	109668	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 4	62.97
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4267382	CRAWFORD	129457	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 4	
4267382	CRAWFORD	212249	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 4	
4267382	CRAWFORD	337123	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 4	
4267384	CRAWFORD	158708	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 8 CON 5	60.90
4267384	CRAWFORD	164003	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$400	$1,200	S 1/2 LOT 8 CON 5	
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4267384	CRAWFORD	247900	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 8 CON 5	
4267384	CRAWFORD	247901	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 8 CON 5	
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4267384	CRAWFORD	331719	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 8 CON 5	
4267384	CRAWFORD	331720	SCMC	2022-10-05	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 8 CON 5	
						TOTAL:	**$14,400**	**$43,200**		**540.05**

Lucas Patents

Township	Type	LOT	CON	Description	Parcel	PIN	Area (ha)	Tax	MR	SR
LUCAS	Crown Patent	7	2	N 1/2 LOT 7 CON 2	-	65320-0039(LT)	64.34	$257.36	x	
LUCAS	Crown Patent	7	2	S 1/2 LOT 7 CON 2	610SND	65320-0028(LT)	64.34	$257.36	x	
LUCAS	Crown Patent	8	2	N 1/2 LOT 8 CON 2	558SND	65320-0038(LT)	64.34	$257.36	x	
LUCAS	Crown Patent	8	2	S 1/2 LOT 8 CON 2	616SND	65320-0027(LT)	64.34	$257.36	x	
LUCAS	Crown Patent	9	2	N 1/2 LOT 9 CON 2	544SND	65320-0037(LT)	64.55	$258.20	x	
LUCAS	Crown Patent	9	2	S 1/2 LOT 9 CON 2	481SND	65320-0026(LT)	64.55	$258.20	x	
LUCAS	Crown Patent	10	2	N 1/2 LOT 10 CON 2	648SND	65320-0036(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
LUCAS	Crown Patent	10	2	S 1/2 LOT 10 CON 2	593SND	65320-0025(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
LUCAS	Crown Patent	11	2	N 1/2 LOT 11 CON 2	539SND	65320-0035(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
LUCAS	Crown Patent	11	2	S 1/2 LOT 11 CON 2	688SND	65320-0024(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
LUCAS	Crown Patent	12	2	N 1/2 LOT 12 CON 2	531SND	65320-0034(LT)	64.55	$258.20	x	
LUCAS	Crown Patent	12	2	S 1/2 LOT 12 CON 2	511SND	65320-0023(LT)	64.55	$258.20	x	
LUCAS	Crown Patent	7	3	N 1/2 LOT 7 CON 3	1322SND	65320-0049(LT)	65.15	$260.60	x	
LUCAS	Crown Patent	7	3	S 1/2 LOT 7 CON 3	4627SWS	65320-0057(LT)	65.15	$260.60	x	
LUCAS	Crown Patent	8	3	S 1/2 LOT 8 CON 3	1320SND	65320-0058(LT)	65.15	$260.60	x	
LUCAS	Crown Patent	9	3	S 1/2 LOT 9 CON 3	592SND	65320-0059(LT)	65.15	$260.60	x	
LUCAS	Crown Patent	10	3	N 1/2 LOT 10 CON 3	591SND	65320-0048(LT)	64.95	$259.80	x	
LUCAS	Crown Patent	10	3	S 1/2 LOT 10 CON 3	518SND	65320-0060(LT)	64.95	$259.80	x	
LUCAS	Crown Patent	11	3	N 1/2 LOT 11 CON 3	508SND	65320-0047(LT)	64.95	$259.80	x	
LUCAS	Crown Patent	11	3	S 1/2 LOT 11 CON 3	541SND	65320-0046(LT)	64.95	$259.80	x	
LUCAS	Crown Patent	12	3	N 1/2 LOT 12 CON 3	516SND	65320-0061(LT)	64.55	$258.20	x	
LUCAS	Crown Patent	12	3	S 1/2 LOT 12 CON 3	513SND	65320-0045(LT)	64.55	$258.20	x	
						TOTALS:	**1,424.06**	**$5,696.24**		

Crawford-Nesbitt-Aubin Patents

Township	Type	LOT	CON	Description	Parcel	PIN	Area (ha)	Tax	MR	SR
Aubin	Crown Patent	1	1	S 1/2 LOT 1 CON 1	3458SWS	65301-0087(LT)	63.13	$252.52	x	
Aubin	Crown Patent	1	1	N 1/2 LOT 1 CON 1	3404SWS	65301-0088(LT)	63.13	$252.52	x	
Aubin	Crown Patent	2	1	N 1/2 LOT 2 CON 1	3344SWS	65301-0085(LT)	63.33	$253.33	x	
Aubin	Crown Patent	2	1	S 1/2 LOT 2 CON 1	3430SWS	65301-0086(LT)	63.33	$253.33	x	
Aubin	Crown Patent	3	1	S 1/2 LOT 3 CON 1	3422SWS	65301-0070(LT)	63.33	$253.33	x	
Aubin	Crown Patent	3	1	N 1/2 LOT 3 CON 1	3347SWS	65301-0071(LT)	63.33	$253.33	x	
Aubin	Crown Patent	4	1	N 1/2 LOT 4 CON 1	966NEC	65301-0068(LT)	63.33	$253.33	x	
Aubin	Crown Patent	4	1	S 1/2 LOT 4 CON 1	3529SWS	65301-0069(LT)	63.33	$253.33	x	
Nesbitt	Crown Patent	7	1	N 1/2 LOT 7 CON 1	4553NEC	65302-0111(LT)	62.52	$250.10	x	
Nesbitt	Crown Patent	7	1	S 1/2 LOT 7 CON 1	619NEC	65302-0121(LT)	62.52	$250.10	x	
Nesbitt	Crown Patent	8	1	N 1/2 LOT 8 CON 1	111NEC	65302-0112(LT)	62.73	$250.90	x	
Nesbitt	Crown Patent	8	1	S 1/2 LOT 8 CON 1	605NEC	65302-0120(LT)	62.73	$250.90	x	
Nesbitt	Crown Patent	9	1	S1/2 Lot 9 Con 1	601NEC	65302-0241(LT)	62.52	$250.10	x	
Nesbitt	Crown Patent	10	1	N 1/2 LOT 10 CON 1	4472NEC	65302-0114(LT)	62.52	$250.10	x	
Nesbitt	Crown Patent	10	1	S 1/2 LOT 10 CON 1	4473NEC	65302-0118(LT)	62.52	$250.10	x	
Nesbitt	Crown Patent	11	1	N 1/2 LOT 11 CON 1	4454NEC	65302-0115(LT)	62.52	$250.10	x	
Nesbitt	Crown Patent	11	1	S 1/2 LOT 11 CON 1	4462NEC	65302-0117(LT)	62.48	$249.94	x	
Nesbitt	Crown Patent	12	1	N 1/2 LOT 12 CON 1	4561NEC	65302-0116(LT)	62.52	$250.10	x	
Crawford	Crown Patent	5	6	LOT 5 CON 6	7748NEC	65321-0089(LT)	131.93	$527.71	x	
Crawford	Crown Patent	6	6	N 1/2 LOT 6 CON 6	4648NEC	65321-0079(LT)	65.96	$263.86	x	
Crawford	Crown Patent	7	6	N 1/2 LOT 7 CON 6	4651NEC	65321-0068(LT)	65.96	$263.86	x	
Crawford	Crown Patent	7	6	S 1/2 LOT 7 CON 6	5334NEC	65321-0067(LT)	65.96	$263.86	x	
Crawford	Crown Patent	8	6	N 1/2 LOT 8 CON 6	4652NEC	65321-0057(LT)	65.96	$263.86	x	
Crawford	Crown Patent	8	6	S 1/2 LOT 8 CON 6	4645NEC	65321-0056(LT)	65.96	$263.86	x	
Crawford	Crown Patent	9	6	S 1/2 LOT 9 CON 6	4558NEC	65321-0044(LT)	65.96	$263.86	x	
Crawford	Crown Patent	10	6	N 1/2 LOT 10 CON 6	4506NEC	65321-0035(LT)	65.96	$263.86	x	
Crawford	Crown Patent	11	6	N 1/2 LOT 11 CON 6	4510NEC	65321-0024(LT)	65.96	$263.84	x	
Crawford	Crown Patent	11	6	S 1/2 LOT 11 CON 6	5336NEC	65321-0023(LT)	65.96	$263.86	x	
Crawford	Crown Patent	12	6	N 1/2 LOT 12 CON 6	4513NEC	65321-0012(LT)	68.19	$272.76	x	
						TOTALS:	**1,925.58**	**$7,702.65**		

Crawford-Nesbitt-Aubin SCMC

Legacy Claim	Township	ID	Type	Anniversary	Status	Ownership %	Work Required	Work Applied	Description	Area (ha)
4269603	Crawford	105177	SCMC	2022-11-03	Active	100	$200	$800	S 1/2 LOT 10 CON 6	64.10
4269603	Crawford	331930	SCMC	2022-11-03	Active	100	$200	$800	S 1/2 LOT 10 CON 6	
4269603	Crawford	314635	SCMC	2022-11-03	Active	100	$200	$800	S 1/2 LOT 10 CON 6	
4269603	Crawford	307898	SCMC	2022-11-03	Active	100	$200	$800	S 1/2 LOT 10 CON 6	
4269603	Crawford	307897	SCMC	2022-11-03	Active	100	$400	$1,600	S 1/2 LOT 10 CON 6	
4269603	Crawford	248624	SCMC	2022-11-03	Active	100	$200	$800	S 1/2 LOT 10 CON 6	
4269603	Crawford	230783	SCMC	2022-11-03	Active	100	$200	$800	S 1/2 LOT 10 CON 6	
4269603	Crawford	194029	SCMC	2022-11-03	Active	100	$200	$800	S 1/2 LOT 10 CON 6	
4269603	Crawford	159418	SCMC	2022-11-03	Active	100	$200	$800	S 1/2 LOT 10 CON 6	
4267381	Crawford	113475	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 6	62.19
4267381	Crawford	327922	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 6	
4267381	Crawford	307890	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 6	
4267381	Crawford	230779	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 6	
4267381	Crawford	224133	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 6	
4267381	Crawford	224132	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 6	
4267381	Crawford	164725	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 6	
4267381	Crawford	139910	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$400	$1,200	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 6	
4267381	Crawford	139909	SCMC	2022-10-04	Active	100	$200	$600	S 1/2 LOT 6 CON 6	
						TOTAL:	**$4,000**	**$14,000**		**126.29**

Aubin-Mahaffy Patents

Township	Type	LOT	CON	Description	Parcel	PIN	Area (ha)	Tax	MR	SR
Aubin	Crown Patent	7	1	N PT LOT 7 CON 1	3387SWS	65301-0044(LT)	63.54	$254.14	x	
Aubin	Crown Patent	7	1	S PT LOT 7 CON 1	4111SWS	65301-0043(LT)	63.54	$254.14	x	
Aubin	Crown Patent	8	1	N PT LOT 8 CON 1	5022NEC	65301-0102(LT)	61.72	$246.86	x	
Aubin	Crown Patent	8	1	S PT BRKN LOT 8 CON 1	3476SWS	65301-0042(LT)	61.72	$246.86	x	
Aubin	Crown Patent	9	1	S PT BRKN LOT 9 CON 1	3500SWS	65301-0035(LT)	53.01	$212.06	x	
Aubin	Crown Patent	10	1	N PT BRKN LOT 10 CON 1	3395SWS	65301-0033(LT)	60.5	$242.00	x	
Aubin	Crown Patent	10	1	S PT BRKN LOT 10 CON 1	3391SWS	65301-0034(LT)	60.5	$242.00	x	
Aubin	Crown Patent	11	1	N 1/2 LOT 11 CON 1	4513SWS	65301-0013(LT)	63.94	$255.76	x	
Aubin	Crown Patent	11	1	S 1/2 LOT 11 CON 1	3325SWS	65301-0012(LT)	63.94	$255.76	x	
Aubin	Crown Patent	12	1	N 1/2 LOT 12 CON 1	3487SWS	65301-0009(LT)	67.78	$271.14	x	
Aubin	Crown Patent	12	1	S 1/2 LOT 12 CON 1	3330SWS	65301-0011(LT)	67.78	$271.14	x	
						TOTALS:	**687.97**	**$2,751.86**		

Aubin-Mahaffy SCMC

Legacy Claim	Township	ID	Type	Anniversary	Status	Ownership %	Work Required	Work Applied	Description	Area (ha)
4266611	Aubin	139238	SCMC	2022-10-12	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 9 CON 1	56.79
4266611	Aubin	145178	SCMC	2022-10-12	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 9 CON 1	
4266611	Aubin	164049	SCMC	2022-10-12	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 9 CON 1	
4266611	Aubin	164050	SCMC	2022-10-12	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 9 CON 1	
4266611	Aubin	211403	SCMC	2022-10-12	Active	100	$400	$600	N 1/2 LOT 9 CON 1	
4266611	Aubin	239201	SCMC	2022-10-12	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 9 CON 1	
4266611	Aubin	277375	SCMC	2022-10-12	Active	100	$200	$600	N 1/2 LOT 9 CON 1	
	Aubin, Geary, Mahaffy	527410	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Aubin, Mahaffy	527391	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Aubin, Mahaffy	527393	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Aubin, Mahaffy	527396	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Aubin, Mahaffy	527397	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Aubin, Mahaffy	527400	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Aubin, Mahaffy	527402	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Aubin, Mahaffy	527405	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Aubin, Mahaffy	527407	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Aubin, Mahaffy	527408	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Aubin, Mahaffy	527412	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Aubin, Mahaffy	527413	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Aubin, Mahaffy	527415	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Aubin, Mahaffy	527417	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Aubin, Mahaffy	527420	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Aubin, Mahaffy	527425	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Aubin, Mahaffy	527428	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Aubin, Mahaffy	527429	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Aubin, Mahaffy	527431	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Aubin, Mahaffy	527434	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Aubin, Mahaffy, Nesbitt	527483	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Crawford,Mahaffy	527457	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Crawford,Mahaffy	527470	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Crawford,Mahaffy	527501	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Crawford,Mahaffy	527502	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Crawford,Mahaffy	527513	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Crawford,Mahaffy	527522	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Crawford,Mahaffy	527523	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Crawford,Mahaffy	527524	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Crawford,Mahaffy	527525	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Crawford,Mahaffy,Nesbitt	527443	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Geary,Mahaffy	527390	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Geary,Mahaffy	527403	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Geary,Mahaffy	527444	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Geary,Mahaffy	527464	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Geary,Mahaffy	527531	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Geary,Mahaffy	527566	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Geary,Mahaffy	527567	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Geary,Mahaffy	527596	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Geary,Mahaffy	527602	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Geary,Mahaffy	527608	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527392	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527394	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527395	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527398	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527399	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527401	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527404	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527406	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527409	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527411	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527414	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527416	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527418	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527419	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527421	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23

Aubin-Mahaffy SCMC

Legacy Claim	Township	ID	Type	Anniversary	Status	Ownership %	Work Required	Work Applied	Description	Area (ha)
	Mahaffy	527422	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527423	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527424	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527426	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527427	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527430	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527432	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527433	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527435	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527436	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527437	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527438	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527439	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527440	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527441	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527442	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527445	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527446	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527447	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527448	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527449	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527450	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527451	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527452	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527453	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527454	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527455	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527456	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527458	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527459	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527460	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527461	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527462	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527463	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527465	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527466	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527467	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527468	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527469	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527471	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527472	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527473	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527474	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527475	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527476	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527477	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527478	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527479	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527480	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527481	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527482	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527484	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527485	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527486	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527487	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527488	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527489	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527490	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527491	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527492	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527493	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527494	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527495	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23

Aubin-Mahaffy SCMC

Legacy Claim	Township	ID	Type	Anniversary	Status	Ownership %	Work Required	Work Applied	Description	Area (ha)
	Mahaffy	527496	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527497	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527498	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527499	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527500	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527503	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527504	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527505	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527506	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527507	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527508	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527509	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527510	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527511	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527512	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527514	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527515	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527516	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527517	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527518	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527519	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527520	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527521	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527526	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527527	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527528	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527529	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527530	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527532	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527533	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527534	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527535	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527536	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527537	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527538	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527539	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527540	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527541	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527542	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527543	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527544	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527545	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527546	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527547	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527548	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527549	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527550	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527551	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527552	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527553	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527554	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527555	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527556	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527557	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527558	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527559	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527560	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527561	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527562	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527563	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527564	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527565	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527568	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23

Aubin-Mahaffy SCMC

Legacy Claim	Township	ID	Type	Anniversary	Status	Ownership %	Work Required	Work Applied	Description	Area (ha)
	Mahaffy	527569	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527570	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527571	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527572	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527573	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527574	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527575	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527576	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527577	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527578	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527579	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527580	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527581	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527582	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527583	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527584	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527585	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527586	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527587	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527588	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527589	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527590	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527591	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527592	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527593	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527594	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527595	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527597	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527598	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527599	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527600	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527601	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527603	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527604	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527605	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527606	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527607	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527609	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527610	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527611	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527612	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527613	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527614	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527615	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527616	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
	Mahaffy	527617	SCMC	2020-08-17	Active	100	$400	$0		21.23
						TOTAL:	**$92,800**	**$4,200**		**4897.23**

Nesbitt North Patents

Township	Type	LOT	CON	Description	Parcel	PIN	Area (ha)	Tax	MR	SR
Nesbitt	Crown Patent	7	2	N 1/2 LOT 7 CON 2	615NEC	65302-0091(LT)	64.34	$257.38	x	
Nesbitt	Crown Patent	7	2	S 1/2 LOT 7 CON 2	624NEC	65302-0100(LT)	64.34	$257.38	x	
Nesbitt	Crown Patent	8	2	N1/2 Lot 8 Con 2	614NEC	65302-0213	64.55	$258.19	x	
Nesbitt	Crown Patent	8	2	S 1/2 LOT 8 CON 2	4635NEC	65302-0099(LT)	64.55	$258.19	x	
Nesbitt	Crown Patent	9	2	N 1/2 LOT 9 CON 2	4625NEC	65302-0093(LT)	64.34	$257.38	x	
Nesbitt	Crown Patent	9	2	S 1/2 LOT 9 CON 2	20NEC	65302-0098(LT)	64.34	$257.38	x	
Nesbitt	Crown Patent	11	2	N 1/2 LOT 11 CON 2	4578NEC	65302-0094(LT)	64.34	$257.38	x	
Nesbitt	Crown Patent	11	2	S1/2 Lot 11 Con 2	5480NEC	65302-0219(LT)	64.34	$257.38	x	
Nesbitt	Crown Patent	7	3	N 1/2 LOT 7 CON 3	616NEC	65302-0064(LT)	64.55	$258.19	x	
Nesbitt	Crown Patent	7	3	S 1/2 LOT 7 CON 3	603NEC	65302-0081(LT)	64.55	$258.19	x	
Nesbitt	Crown Patent	8	3	N 1/2 LOT 8 CON 3	231NEC	65302-0067(LT)	64.95	$259.81	x	
Nesbitt	Crown Patent	8	3	S 1/2 LOT 8 CON 3	604NEC	65302-0080(LT)	64.95	$259.81	x	
Nesbitt	Crown Patent	9	3	N 1/2 LOT 9 CON 3	113NEC	65302-0070(LT)	64.55	$258.19	x	
Nesbitt	Crown Patent	9	3	S 1/2 LOT 9 CON 3	4632NEC	65302-0079(LT)	64.55	$258.19	x	
						TOTALS:	**903.24**	**$3,613.04**		

Nesbitt North SCMC

Legacy Claim	Township	ID	Type	Anniversary	Status	Ownership %	Work Required	Work Applied	Description	Area (ha)
4269607	Aubin,Nesbitt	163350	SCMC	2020-11-03	Active	100	$200	$400	N 1/2 LOT 12 CON 2	62.82
4269607	Nesbitt	258708	SCMC	2020-11-03	Active	100	$200	$400	N 1/2 LOT 12 CON 2	
4269607	Nesbitt	247245	SCMC	2020-11-03	Active	100	$200	$400	N 1/2 LOT 12 CON 2	
4269607	Nesbitt	163351	SCMC	2020-11-03	Active	100	$400	$800	N 1/2 LOT 12 CON 2	
4269607	Nesbitt	163349	SCMC	2020-11-03	Active	100	$200	$400	N 1/2 LOT 12 CON 2	
4269607	Nesbitt	158036	SCMC	2020-11-03	Active	100	$200	$400	N 1/2 LOT 12 CON 2	
4269607	Nesbitt	138542	SCMC	2020-11-03	Active	100	$200	$400	N 1/2 LOT 12 CON 2	
4269607	Aubin,Nesbitt	331552	SCMC	2020-11-03	Active	100	$200	$400	N 1/2 LOT 12 CON 2	
4269607	Aubin,Nesbitt	222743	SCMC	2020-11-03	Active	100	$200	$400	N 1/2 LOT 12 CON 2	
4269608	Nesbitt	151080	SCMC	2020-11-03	Active	100	$200	$400	LOT 10 CON 2	128.82
4269608	Nesbitt	333461	SCMC	2020-11-03	Active	100	$400	$800	LOT 10 CON 2	
4269608	Nesbitt	322059	SCMC	2020-11-03	Active	100	$200	$400	LOT 10 CON 2	
4269608	Nesbitt	322058	SCMC	2020-11-03	Active	100	$200	$400	LOT 10 CON 2	
4269608	Nesbitt	319134	SCMC	2020-11-03	Active	100	$200	$400	LOT 10 CON 2	
4269608	Nesbitt	302558	SCMC	2020-11-03	Active	100	$200	$400	LOT 10 CON 2	
4269608	Nesbitt	302557	SCMC	2020-11-03	Active	100	$200	$400	LOT 10 CON 2	
4269608	Nesbitt	302556	SCMC	2020-11-03	Active	100	$200	$400	LOT 10 CON 2	
4269608	Nesbitt	302555	SCMC	2020-11-03	Active	100	$400	$800	LOT 10 CON 2	
4269608	Nesbitt	302554	SCMC	2020-11-03	Active	100	$200	$400	LOT 10 CON 2	
4269608	Nesbitt	265947	SCMC	2020-11-03	Active	100	$200	$400	LOT 10 CON 2	
4269608	Nesbitt	185831	SCMC	2020-11-03	Active	100	$200	$400	LOT 10 CON 2	
4269608	Nesbitt	169240	SCMC	2020-11-03	Active	100	$200	$400	LOT 10 CON 2	
4269608	Nesbitt	154054	SCMC	2020-11-03	Active	100	$200	$400	LOT 10 CON 2	
4269608	Nesbitt	154053	SCMC	2020-11-03	Active	100	$400	$800	LOT 10 CON 2	
4269609	Nesbitt	111357	SCMC	2020-11-03	Active	100	$200	$400	N 1/2 LOT 9 CON 1	62.08
4269609	Nesbitt	333026	SCMC	2020-11-03	Active	100	$200	$400	N 1/2 LOT 9 CON 1	
4269609	Nesbitt	253166	SCMC	2020-11-03	Active	100	$200	$400	N 1/2 LOT 9 CON 1	
4269610	Nesbitt	326726	SCMC	2020-11-03	Active	100	$200	$400	S 1/2 LOT 11 CON 3	65.09
4269610	Nesbitt	223459	SCMC	2020-11-03	Active	100	$200	$400	S 1/2 LOT 11 CON 3	
4269610	Nesbitt	223458	SCMC	2020-11-03	Active	100	$200	$400	S 1/2 LOT 11 CON 3	
4269610	Nesbitt	211397	SCMC	2020-11-03	Active	100	$200	$400	S 1/2 LOT 11 CON 3	
						TOTAL:	**$7,000**	**$14,000**		**318.81**

Kingsmill-Aubin Patents

Township	Type	LOT	CON	Description	Parcel	PIN	Area (ha)	Tax	MR	SR
KINGSMILL	Crown Patent	1	5	N 1/2 LOT 1 CON 5	3357SWS	65300-0025(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
KINGSMILL	Crown Patent	1	5	S 1/2 LOT 1 CON 5	3360SWS	65300-0026(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
KINGSMILL	Crown Patent	2	5	N 1/2 LOT 2 CON 5	3358SWS	65300-0027(LT)	64.34	$257.38	x	
KINGSMILL	Crown Patent	2	5	S 1/2 LOT 2 CON 5	3349SWS	65300-0028(LT)	64.34	$257.38	x	
KINGSMILL	Crown Patent	3	5	N 1/2 LOT 3 CON 5	4030SWS	65300-0029(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
KINGSMILL	Crown Patent	3	5	S 1/2 LOT 3 CON 5	3777SWS	65300-0030(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
AUBIN	Crown Patent	11	5	S PT LOT 11 CON 5	321NST	65301-0020(LT)	53.22	$212.86	x	
AUBIN	Crown Patent	12	5	N 1/2 LOT 12 CON 5	1266NEC	65301-0002(LT)	66.98	$267.90	x	
AUBIN	Crown Patent	12	5	S 1/2 LOT 12 CON 5	3450SWS	65301-0003(LT)	66.98	$267.90	x	
KINGSMILL	Crown Patent	1	6	N 1/2 LOT 1 CON 6	3483SWS	65300-0023(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
KINGSMILL	Crown Patent	1	6	S 1/2 LOT 1 CON 6	3354SWS	65300-0024(LT)	64.75	$259.00	x	
KINGSMILL	Crown Patent	2	6	N 1/2 LOT 2 CON 6	3512SWS	65300-0021(LT)	65.15	$260.62	x	
KINGSMILL	Crown Patent	2	6	S 1/2 LOT 2 CON 6	3542SWS	65300-0022(LT)	65.15	$260.62	x	
KINGSMILL	Crown Patent	3	6	S 1/2 LOT 3 CON 6	3525SWS	65300-0020(LT)	64.95	$259.81	x	
AUBIN	Crown Patent	11	6	E PT LOT 11 CON 6	4204SWS	65301-0023(LT)	64.34	$257.38	x	
AUBIN	Crown Patent	11	6	W PT LOT 11 CON 6	4256SWS	65301-0022(LT)	40.47	$161.88	x	
AUBIN	Crown Patent	12	6	S1/2 Lot 12 Con 6	1678SND	65301-0295(LT)	70.01	$280.04	x	
						TOTALS:	**1,074.43**	**$4,297.77**		

Kingsmill-Aubin SCMC

Legacy Claim	Township	ID	Type	Anniversary	Status	Ownership %	Work Required	Work Applied	Description	Area (ha)
4280550	Kingsmill	259428	SCMC	2022-10-15	Active	100	$200		N 1/2 LOT 3 CON 6	65.70
4280550	Kingsmill	307248	SCMC	2022-10-15	Active	100	$200		N 1/2 LOT 3 CON 6	
4280550	Kingsmill	223486	SCMC	2022-10-15	Active	100	$200		N 1/2 LOT 3 CON 6	
4280550	Kingsmill	164077	SCMC	2022-10-15	Active	100	$200		N 1/2 LOT 3 CON 6	
4280550	Kingsmill	139259	SCMC	2022-10-15	Active	100	$400		N 1/2 LOT 3 CON 6	
4280550	Kingsmill	314499	SCMC	2022-10-15	Active	100	$200		N 1/2 LOT 3 CON 6	
4280550	Kingsmill	164078	SCMC	2022-10-15	Active	100	$200		N 1/2 LOT 3 CON 6	
4280550	Kingsmill	247965	SCMC	2022-10-15	Active	100	$200		N 1/2 LOT 3 CON 6	
4280550	Kingsmill	203921	SCMC	2022-10-15	Active	100	$200		N 1/2 LOT 3 CON 6	
4261824	Aubin	224021	SCMC	2021-08-02	Active	100	$200		N 1/2 LOT 12 CON 6	68.11
4261824	Aubin	327276	SCMC	2021-08-02	Active	100	$200		N 1/2 LOT 12 CON 6	
4261824	Aubin	145226	SCMC	2023-08-02	Active	100	$200		N 1/2 LOT 12 CON 6	
4261824	Aubin	139811	SCMC	2023-08-02	Active	100	$200		N 1/2 LOT 12 CON 6	
4261824	Aubin	247999	SCMC	2021-08-02	Active	100	$400		N 1/2 LOT 12 CON 6	
4261824	Aubin	224022	SCMC	2021-08-02	Active	100	$200		N 1/2 LOT 12 CON 6	
4261824	Aubin	224023	SCMC	2023-08-02	Active	100	$200		N 1/2 LOT 12 CON 6	
4261824	Aubin	159297	SCMC	2021-08-02	Active	100	$200		N 1/2 LOT 12 CON 6	
4261824	Aubin	224024	SCMC	2021-08-02	Active	100	$200		N 1/2 LOT 12 CON 6	
4261825	Aubin	125462	SCMC	2023-08-02	Active	100	$200		N 1/2 LOT 11 CON 6	65.70
4261825	Aubin	226145	SCMC	2023-08-02	Active	100	$200		N 1/2 LOT 11 CON 6	
4261825	Aubin	256227	SCMC	2023-08-02	Active	100	$200		N 1/2 LOT 11 CON 6	
4261825	Aubin	284746	SCMC	2023-08-02	Active	100	$200		N 1/2 LOT 11 CON 6	
4261825	Aubin	137454	SCMC	2023-08-02	Active	100	$200		N 1/2 LOT 11 CON 6	
4261825	Aubin	137455	SCMC	2023-08-02	Active	100	$200		N 1/2 LOT 11 CON 6	
						TOTAL:	**$5,200**	**$0**		**199.51**

MacDiarmid-Jamieson SCMC

Legacy Claim	Township	ID	Type	Anniversary	Status	Ownership %	Work Required	Work Applied	Description	Area (ha)
	MACDIARMID	527189	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	MACDIARMID	527190	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	MACDIARMID	527191	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	MACDIARMID	527192	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	MACDIARMID	527193	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	MACDIARMID	527194	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	MACDIARMID	527195	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	MACDIARMID	527196	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	MACDIARMID	527197	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	MACDIARMID	527198	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	MACDIARMID	527199	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	MACDIARMID	527200	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	MACDIARMID	527201	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	MACDIARMID	527202	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	MACDIARMID	527203	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	MACDIARMID	527204	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	MACDIARMID	527205	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	MACDIARMID	527206	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	MACDIARMID	527207	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	MACDIARMID	527208	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	MACDIARMID	527209	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	MACDIARMID	527210	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	MACDIARMID	527211	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	MACDIARMID	527212	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	MACDIARMID	527213	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	MACDIARMID	527214	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	MACDIARMID	527215	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	MACDIARMID	527216	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	MACDIARMID	527217	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	MACDIARMID	527218	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	MACDIARMID	527219	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	MACDIARMID	527220	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	MACDIARMID	527221	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	MACDIARMID	527222	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
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	MACDIARMID	527245	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32

MacDiarmid-Jamieson SCMC

Legacy Claim	Township	ID	Type	Anniversary	Status	Ownership %	Work Required	Work Applied	Description	Area (ha)
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	JAMIESON,MACDIARMID	527302	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32

MacDiarmid-Jamieson SCMC

Legacy Claim	Township	ID	Type	Anniversary	Status	Ownership %	Work Required	Work Applied	Description	Area (ha)
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	JAMIESON	527313	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
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	JAMIESON	527317	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
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	JAMIESON,MACDIARMID	527328	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
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	JAMIESON	527332	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
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	JAMIESON	527352	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
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	JAMIESON	527354	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	JAMIESON	527355	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	JAMIESON	527356	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	JAMIESON	527357	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	JAMIESON	527358	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	JAMIESON	527359	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32

MacDiarmid-Jamieson SCMC

Legacy Claim	Township	ID	Type	Anniversary	Status	Ownership %	Work Required	Work Applied	Description	Area (ha)
	JAMIESON	527360	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	JAMIESON	527361	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	JAMIESON	527362	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	JAMIESON	527363	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
	JAMIESON	527364	SCMC	2020-08-15	Active	100	$400	$0		21.32
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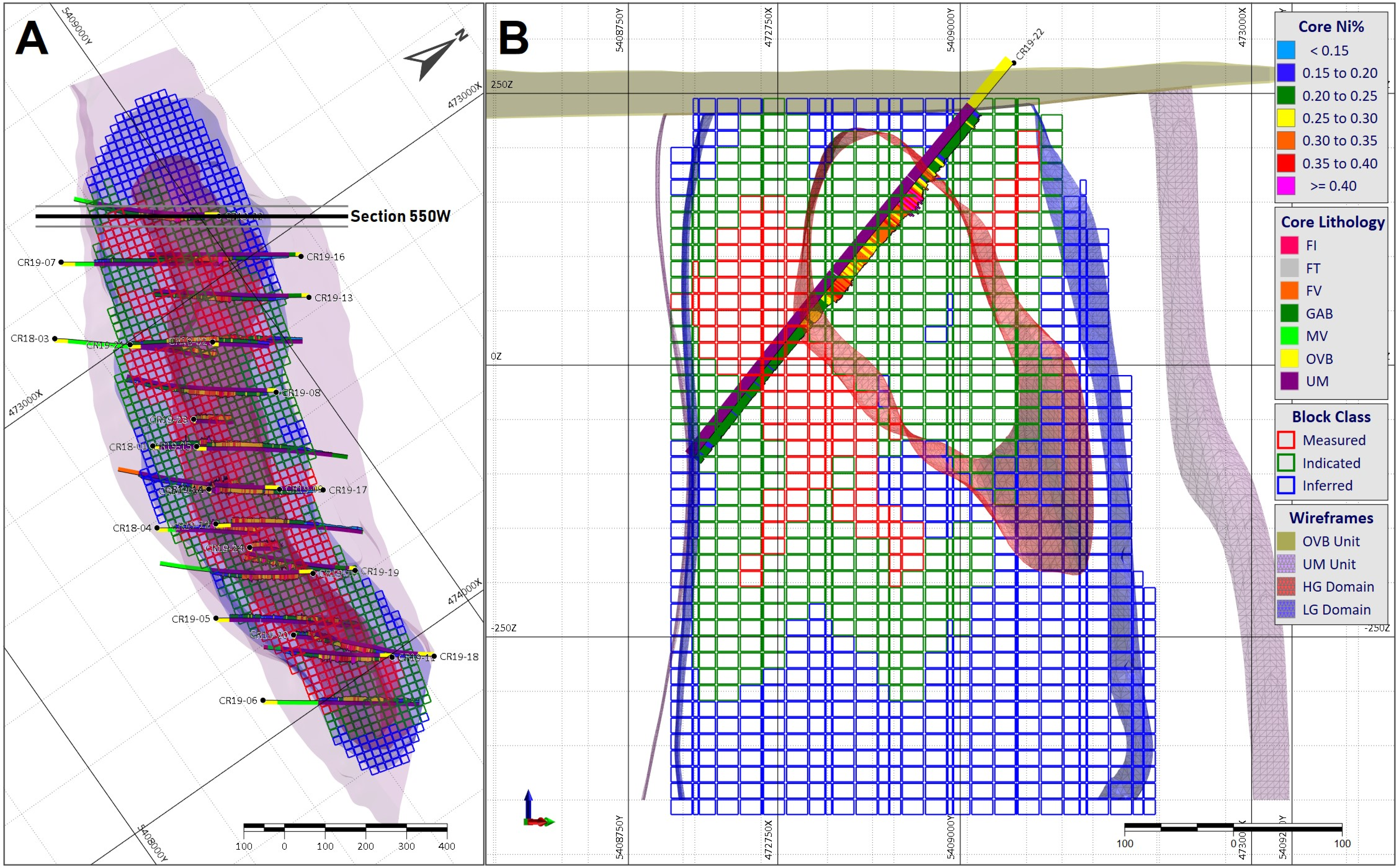
APPENDIX 4 – Selected Plan Maps/Cross Sections

[4 pages]

All Sections Looking Northwest at 305 Az



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CR19-13
CR18-03
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CR18-04
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CR19-06
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CR19-22
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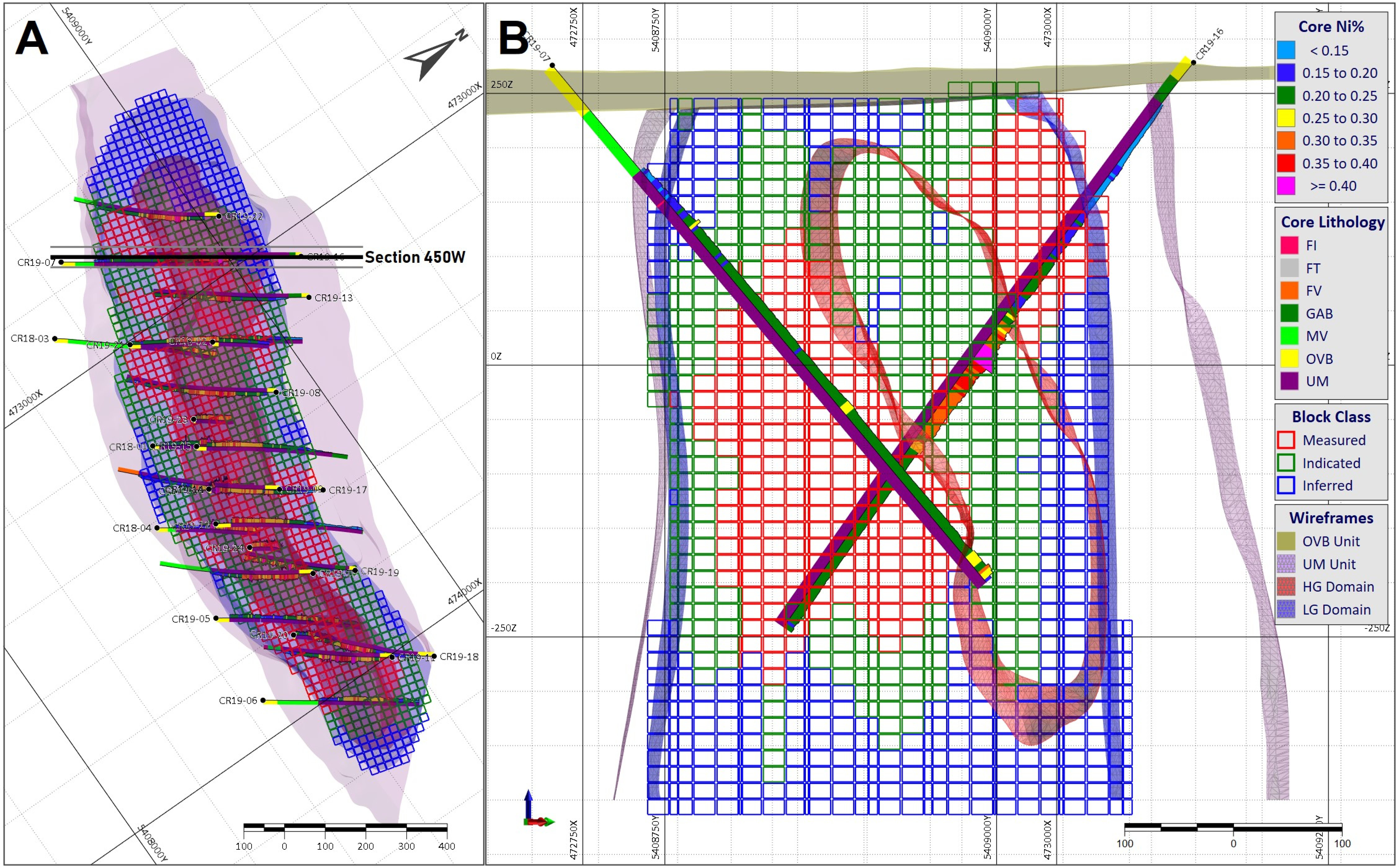
0.15 to 0.20
0.20 to 0.25
0.25 to 0.30
0.30 to 0.35
0.35 to 0.40
>= 0.40
Core Lithology
FI
FT
FV
GAB
MV
OVB
UM
Block Class
Measured
Indicated
Inferred
Wireframes
OVB Unit
UM Unit
HG Domain
LG Domain



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CR19-05
CR19-20
CR19-18
CR19-06
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474000X
5408000Y
472750X
5408750Y
250Z
0Z
-250Z
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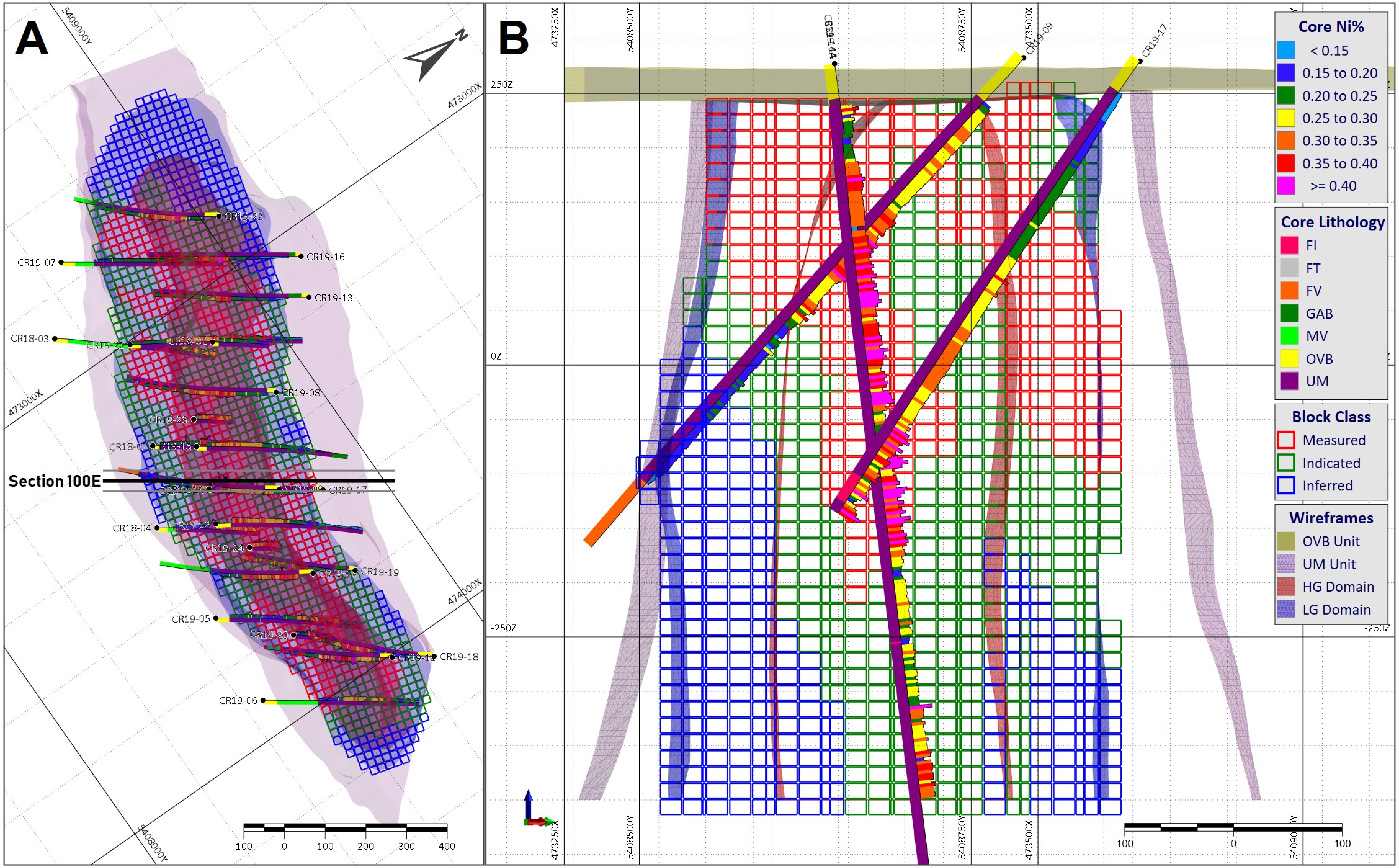
Core Ni%
< 0.15
0.15 to 0.20
0.20 to 0.25
0.25 to 0.30
0.30 to 0.35
0.35 to 0.40
>= 0.40
Core Lithology
FI
FT
FV
GAB
MV
OVB
UM
Block Class
Measured
Indicated
Inferred
Wireframes
OVB Unit
UM Unit
HG Domain
LG Domain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CR19-05
CR19-18
CR19-06
CR19-09
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-250Z
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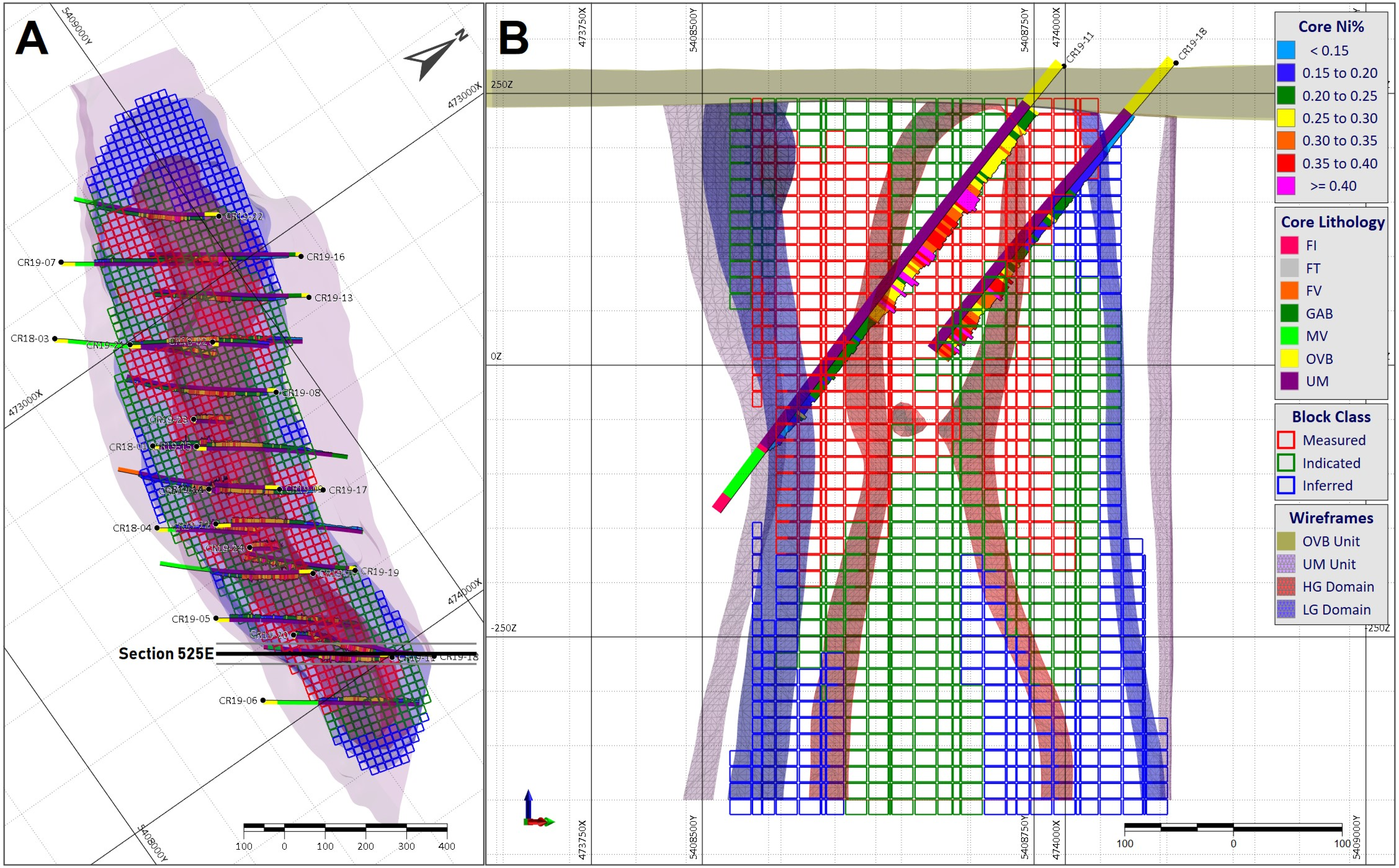
0.20 to 0.25
0.25 to 0.30
0.30 to 0.35
0.35 to 0.40
>= 0.40
Core Lithology
FI
FT
FV
GAB
MV
OVB
UM
Block Class
Measured
Indicated
Inferred
Wireframes
OVB Unit
UM Unit
HG Domain
LG Domain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>= 0.40
Core Lithology
FI
FT
FV
GAB
MV
OVB
UM
Block Class
Measured
Indicated
Inferred
Wireframes
OVB Unit
UM Unit
HG Domain
LG Domain
CR19-11
CR19-18
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473000X
5408000Y
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0
100
200
300
400
CR19-22
CR19-07
CR19-16
CR19-13
CR18-03
CR19-21
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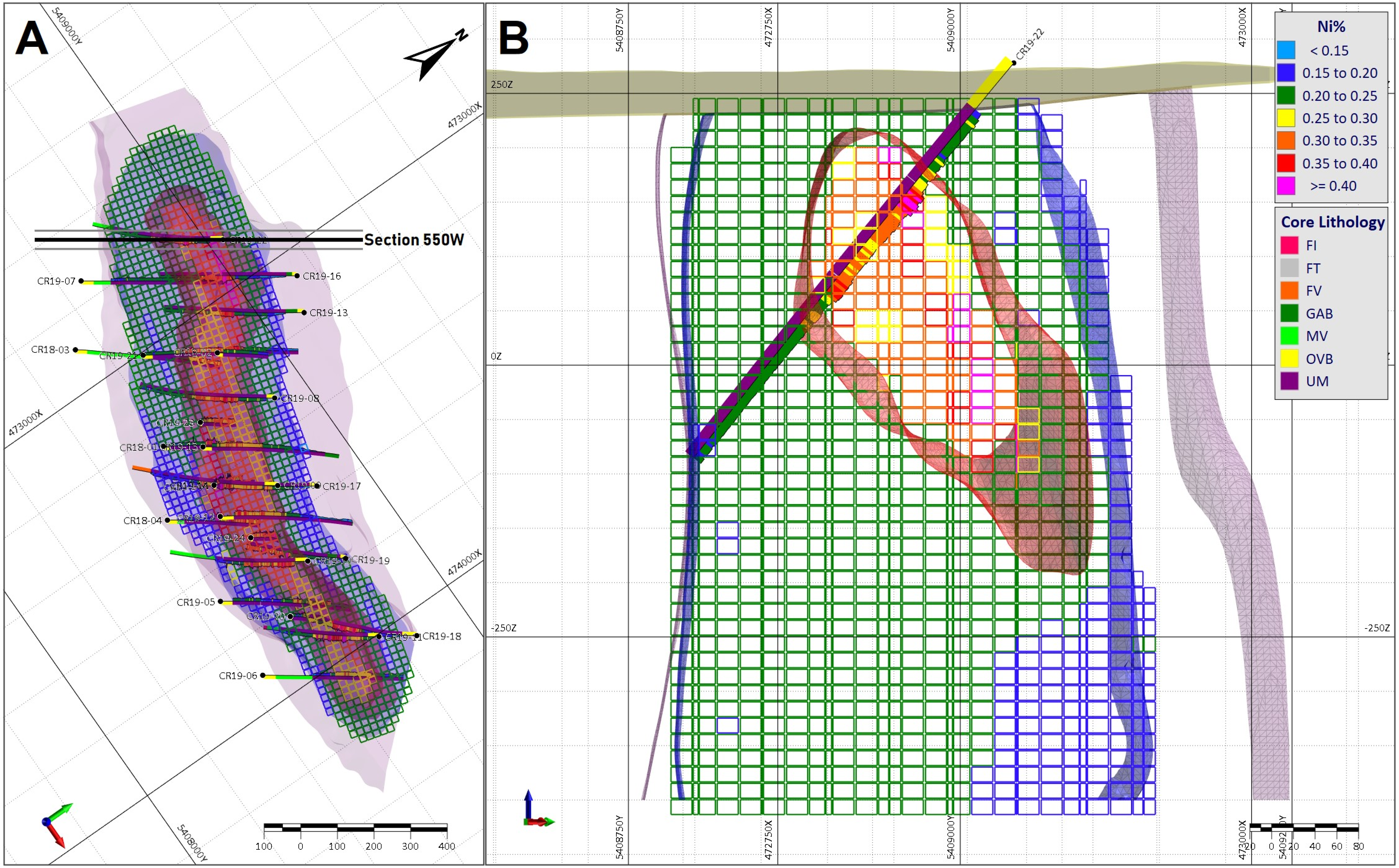
CR19-06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200
300
400
B
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0Z
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5408750Y
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5409000Y
473000X
Ni%
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0.15 to 0.20
0.20 to 0.25
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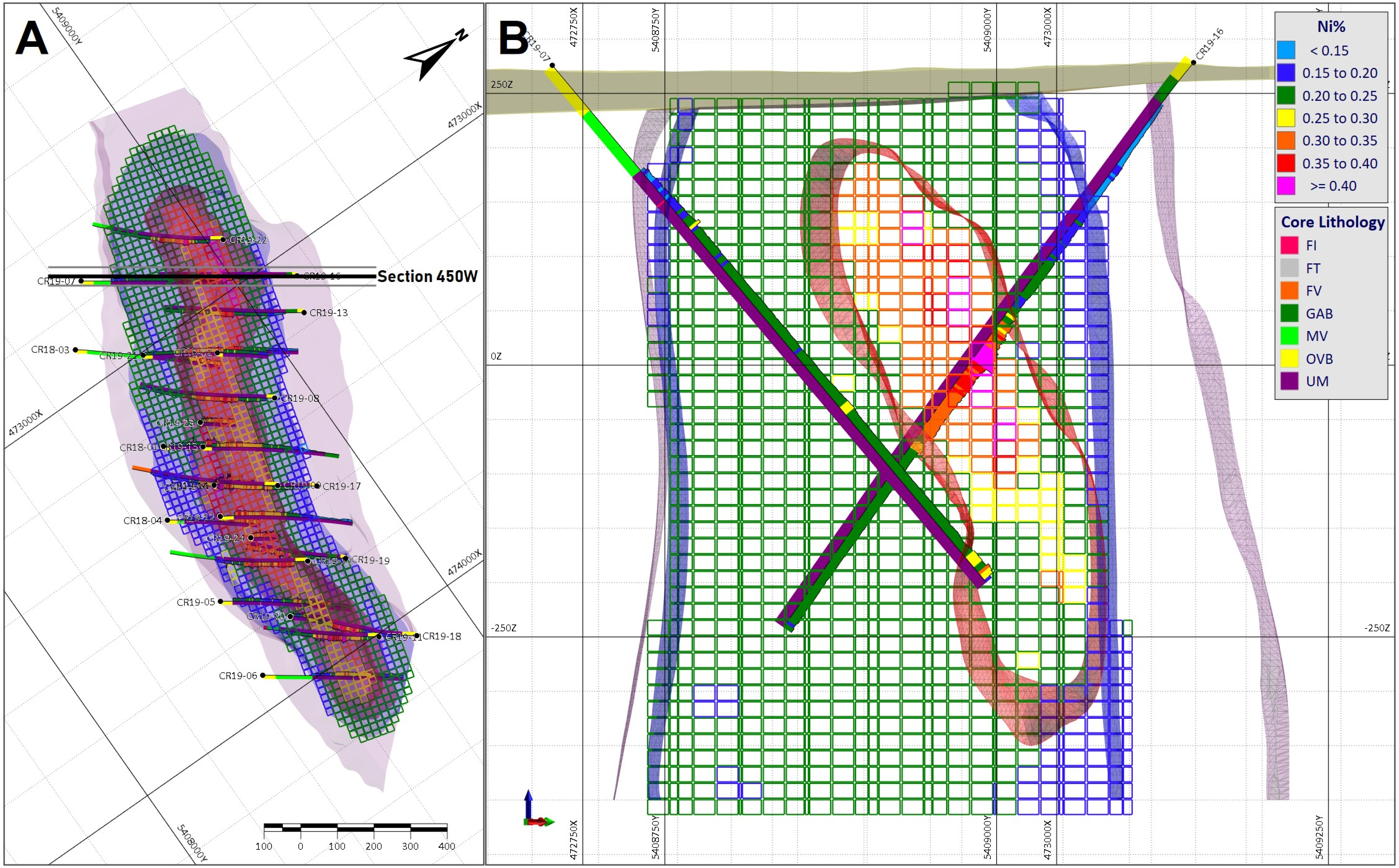
>= 0.40
Core Lithology
FI
FT
FV
GAB
MV
OVB
UM



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CR19-05
CR19-18
CR19-06
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5408000Y
473000X
474000X
472750X
5408750Y
5409250Y
250Z
0Z
-250Z
100 0 100 200 300 400
Ni%
< 0.15
0.15 to 0.20
0.20 to 0.25
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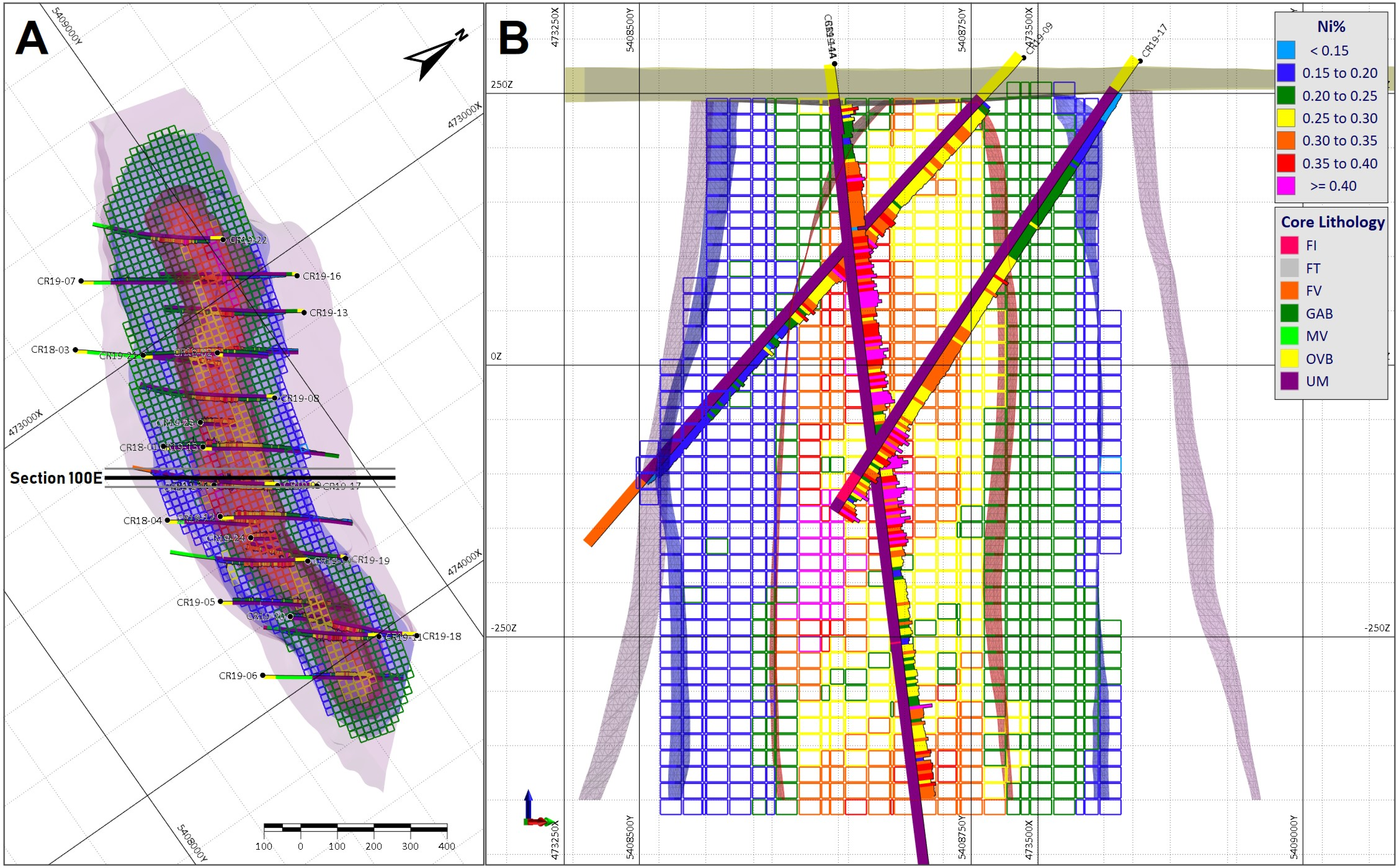
0.30 to 0.35
0.35 to 0.40
>= 0.40
Core Lithology
FI
FT
FV
GAB
MV
OVB
UM



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CR19-13
CR18-03
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CR19-05
CR19-18
CR19-06
CR19-09
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473000X
474000X
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5408000Y
250Z
0Z
-250Z
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0.20 to 0.25
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0.35 to 0.40
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Core Lithology
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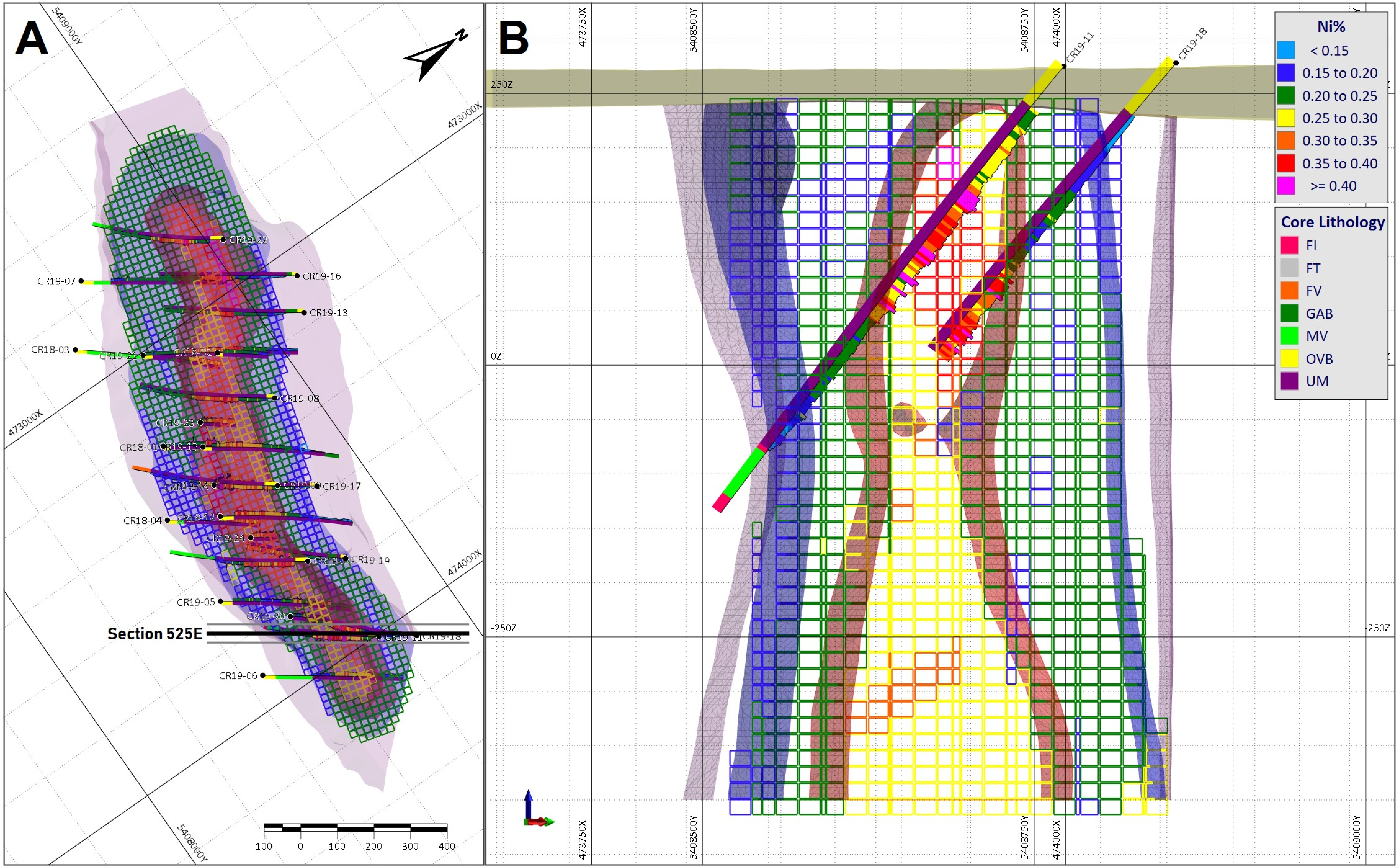

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CR19-22
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CR19-16
CR19-13
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CR19-08
CR19-17
CR18-04
CR19-19
CR19-05
CR19-06
Section 525E
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100
200
300
400
473750X
5408500Y
5408750Y
474000X
5409000Y
250Z
0Z
-250Z
CR19-11
CR19-18
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< 0.15
0.15 to 0.20
0.20 to 0.25
0.25 to 0.30
0.30 to 0.35
0.35 to 0.40
>= 0.40
Core Lithology
FI
FT
FV
GAB
MV
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