National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report
and Mineral Resource Estimates
Alexo-Dundonald Nickel Sulphide Project

Porcupine Mining Division
Ontario, Canada

Report Prepared for:

NICKEL AND TECHNOLOGIES

Class 1 Nickel & Technologies Limited
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Report Prepared by:

Caracle Creek Chile
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Effective Date: 19 April 2024
Issuing Date: 7 June 2024

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Project Number: 705.24.00.CH

DATE AND SIGNATURE

The Report, "National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimates Alexo-Dundonald Nickel Sulphide Project, Porcupine Mining Division, Ontario, Canada", issued 7 June 2024 and with an effective date of 19 April 2024, was prepared for Class 1 Nickel & Technologies Limited by Caracle Creek Chile SpA and authored by the following:

/s/ Scott Jobin-Bevans

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Scott Jobin-Bevans (P.Geo. PGO #0183, PhD, PMP)
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/s/ Simon J.A. Mortimer

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Simon J.A. Mortimer (FAIG #4083, MSc)
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/s/ John Siriunas

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John Siriunas (P. Eng. #42706010, MASc)
Associate Professional Engineer
Caracle Creek Chile SpA

Dated: 7 June 2024

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Scott Jobin-Bevans (P.Geo.)

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

1. I am an independent consultant and Principal Geoscientist with Caracle Creek Chile SpA and have an address at Benjamin 2935 – Ste. 302, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile.
2. I graduated from the University of Manitoba (Winnipeg, Manitoba), BSc. Geosciences (Hons) in 1995 and from the University of Western Ontario (London, Ontario), PhD. (Geology) in 2004.
3. I am a registered member, in good standing, of the Professional Geoscientists Ontario (PGO), License Number 0183 (since June 2002).
4. I have practiced my profession continuously for more than 29 years, having worked mainly in mineral exploration but also having experience in mine site geology, mineral resource and reserve estimations, preliminary economic assessments, pre-feasibility studies, due diligence, valuation and evaluation reporting. I have authored, co-authored or contributed to numerous NI 43-101 and JORC Code 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 sections 3.0 to 13.0, 15.0 to 27.0 and sub-sections 1.1, 1.1.1 to 1.1.4, 1.3 to 1.9, 1.11, 1.12, 2.0 to 2.4, 2.6 to 2.7, in the technical report titled, "National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimates Alexo-Dundonald Nickel Sulphide Project, Porcupine Mining Division, Ontario, Canada" (the "Technical Report"), issued 7 June 2024 and with an effective date of 19 April 2024.
7. I have not visited the Alexo South Nickel Sulphide Project.
8. I am independent of Class 1 Nickel & Technologies Limited (the Issuer) applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and Companion Policy 43-101CP.
9. I am an independent consulting geologist to Class 1 Nickel & Technologies Limited through Caracle Creek Chile SpA.
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 7th day of June 2024.

/s/ Scott Jobin-Bevans

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Scott Jobin-Bevans (P.Geo., PhD, PMP)

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Simon Mortimer (FAIG)

I, Simon James Atticus Mortimer, FAIG, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Professional Geologist with Atticus Geoscience Consulting S.A.C. with an address at Ave. Jose Larco 724, Miraflores, Lima, Peru.
2. I graduated from the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, with a B. Sc. in Geoscience in 1995 and from the Camborne School of Mines with a MSc. in Mining Geology in 1998.
3. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist, practicing as a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (#300947) and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (FAIG #4083).
4. I have worked as a geoscientist in the minerals industry for over 20 years and I have been directly involved in the mining, exploration, and evaluation of mineral properties mainly in Peru, Chile, Argentina, Brazil, and Colombia for precious and base metals.
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 3.0, 11.0, 12.0, 14.0, 25.0, 26.0 and sub-sections 1.1.4, 1.11, 1.13 to 1.17, 2.4, 2.6, in the technical report titled, “National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimates Alexo-Dundonald Nickel Sulphide Project, Porcupine Mining Division, Ontario, Canada” (the “Technical Report”), issued 7 June 2024 and with an effective date of 19 April 2024.
7. I have not visited the Alexo South Nickel Sulphide Project.
8. I am independent of Class 1 Nickel & Technologies Limited (the Issuer) applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and Companion Policy 43-101CP.
9. I am an independent consulting geologist to Class 1 Nickel & Technologies Limited through Caracle Creek Chile SpA.
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 Cornwall, UK this 7th day of June 2024.

/s/ Simon Mortimer

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Simon Mortimer (FAIG, MSc)

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

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

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

1. I am an Associate Independent Professional Engineer with Caracle Creek Chile SpA (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 3.0, 11.0, 12.0, 25.0, 26.0 and sub-sections 1.1.4, 1.2, 1.10, 1.11, 1.14, 1.15, 1.16. 1.17, 2.4 to 2.6, in the technical report titled, “National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimates Alexo-Dundonald Nickel Sulphide Project, Porcupine Mining Division, Ontario, Canada” (the “Technical Report”), issued 7 June 2024 and with an effective date of 19 April 2024.
7. I most recently visited the Alexo South Nickel Sulphide Project (Personal Inspection) from 5 to 15 January 2024.
8. I am independent of Class 1 Nickel & Technologies Limited (the Issuer) applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and Companion Policy 43-101CP.
9. I am an independent consulting geologist to Class 1 Nickel & Technologies Limited through Caracle Creek Chile SpA.
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 7th day of June 2024.

/s/ John Siriunas

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

Geological consulting group Caracle Creek Chile SpA ("Caracle") was engaged by Canadian public company Class 1 Nickel & Technologies ("Class 1 Nickel", "Class 1", the "Company", or the "Issuer"), to prepare an independent National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") Technical Report in support of an updated Mineral Resource Estimate (the "Report") for its Alexo South Nickel Sulphide Deposit ("A-S Deposit"), one of four nickel sulphide deposits located in the extensive Alexo-Dundonald Nickel Sulphide Project (the "Project" or the "Property" or "A-D Project"), Timmins Region, Ontario, Canada.

This Report has been prepared in accordance with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1 (June 30, 2011) and in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves: Definitions and Guidelines (CIM, 2014).

1.1.1 Purpose of the Technical Report

The Technical Report has been prepared for Class 1 Nickel & Technologies Limited, a Canadian public company trading on the Canadian Stock Exchange (CSE: NICO), in order to provide a summary of scientific and technical information and data concerning the Project, an updated Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") for the A-S Deposit, and a restatement of the current mineral resources for the Alexo North, Dundonald South, and Dundonald North deposits, in support of the Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects according to Canadian National Instrument 43-101.

1.1.2 Effective Date

The Effective Date of the Report and the Mineral Resource Estimate is 19 April 2024 ("Effective Date").

1.1.3 Previous Technical Reports

This Report replaces the NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimates titled, "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the Alexo-Dundonald Nickel Project, Clergue and Dundonald Townships, Porcupine Mining Division, Ontario", with an effective date of 1 December 2020 (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

1.1.4 Qualifications of Consultants

The Report has been completed by Dr. Scott Jobin-Bevans, Mr. Simon Mortimer, and Mr. John Siriunas (together the "Consultants" or the "Authors"). Dr. Jobin-Bevans ("Principal Author") is the Managing Director and Principal Geoscientist at Caracle Creek Chile SpA, Mr. Mortimer ("Co-Author") is a Professional Geologist with Atticus Geoscience Consulting S.A.C., and Mr. Siriunas ("Co-Author") is an Associate Independent Professional Engineer with Caracle Creek Chile SpA.

Dr. Jobin-Bevans is a Professional Geoscientist (PGO #0183, P.Geo.) with experience in geology, mineral exploration, mineral resource and reserve estimation and classification, land tenure management, metallurgical testing, mineral processing, capital and operating cost estimation, and mineral economics. Mr. Mortimer is a Professional Geologist (FAIG #4083) with experience in geology, mineral exploration, geological modelling, mineral resource and reserve estimation and classification, and database management. Mr. Siriunas is a

Professional Engineer (APEO #42706010) with experience in geology, mineral exploration, mine site geology, mineral resource and reserve estimations, preliminary economic assessments, pre-feasibility studies, due diligence, and valuation and evaluation reporting.

Dr. Scott Jobin-Bevans, Mr. Simon Mortimer, and Mr. John Siriunas, 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 and specifically sections 1.5 and 5.1 of NI 43-101CP (Companion Policy).

1.2 Personal Inspection (Site Visit)

The QP, John Sirunas (P.Eng., M.A.Sc.) h as been on the Alexo-Dundonald Project several times including 30 October 2023, at which time he was accompanied by Benjamin Cooper (Company Advisor). The most recent inspection of the Project by Mr. Siriunas was part of the management of field aspects of Class 1's on-going exploration program; work at this time included the sampling of archived drill core and the checking of drill hole collar locations and was carried out between 5 January and 15 January 2024.

During the visit, a review of the on-site inventory of the existing core was carried out. Sections of the core that had been selected for additional sampling, to supplement the historical core sampling for the purposes of completing an updated mineral resource estimate for the Alexo South Deposit, were transported to a rented facility in Connaught, Ontario for sample selection.

The Property does have extensive bedrock outcroppings and, since there was only minimal snow cover at the time, the ultramafic nature of the rocks was evident in the field; however, samples taken in the field would not be indicative of the mineralization encountered in the drilling.

1.3 Property Description and Location

The Alexo-Dundonald Project is located approximately 45 km northeast of the City of Timmins, in the townships of Clergue, Dundonald, German and Stock. The centre of the Project is located at approximately longitude 80°49' W and latitude 48°38' N and UTM NAD83 Zone 17N, 513,460 mE and 5,387,700 mN.

All known nickel sulphide mineralization that is the focus of the Report is located within the boundary of the mining lands that comprise the Alexo-Dundonald Project.

1.3.1 Mineral Disposition

The Property consists of 106 cell claims: 97 Single Cell Mining Claims ("SCMC"), 6 Boundary Cell Mining Claims ("BCMC"), and 3 Multi-cell Mining Claims ("MCMC"), along with 29 patented claims, and 14 mineral leased claims. The 106 SCMC, BCMC, and MCMC lands cover approximately 2,078 hectares. The majority of these titles occur totally or partially in Dundonald and Clergue townships, with 23 mining claims totally or partially in the adjoining Germain Township and 3 mining claims partially in Stock Township. These 106 mining claims, together with the patents and leases, cover a total of 3,731 hectares.

All the claims and mining lands are registered under Legendary Ore Mining Corporation ("Legendary" or "LOMC"). Class 1 is the owner of all the outstanding equity of Legendary, and Legendary continues to hold an option to earn up to all (100%) interest in the mining claims, leases and Property comprising the Alexo-Dundonald Project subject to tenure agreements and royalty agreements. The Property has not been legally surveyed.

1.3.2 Holdings Costs

All mining claims that comprise the Property have an Active status. As of the Effective Date of the Report, all mining claims are valid with expiry dates ranging from 3 May 2024 to 16 December 2025. The mining claims due 3 May 2024 are in good standing pending processing of a filed work report. Annual assessment work requirements total $45,000 for the unpatented mining claims and $5,655.83 for annual rent (leases) and taxes (patents) on the leases and patented lands. As of the Effective Date, there are no credits in Reserve except for $259 on tenure 203193 but this will change once the pending assessment report is approved.

1.3.3 Surface Rights and Legal Access

The majority of the surface rights associated with the Property are owned by the Government of Ontario (Crown Land) and access to these parts of the Property is unrestricted. Under Ontario's Mining Act, surface rights owners must be notified prior to conducting exploration activities. Where there is a surface rights holder of land, a person who (1) prospects, stakes or causes to be staked a mining claim; (2) formerly held a mining claim that has been cancelled, abandoned or forfeited; (3) is the holder of a mining claim and who performs assessment work; or (4) is the lessee or owner of mining lands and who carries on mining operations. On such land, the mining rights holder shall compensate the surface rights holder for damages sustained to the surface rights by such prospecting, staking, assessment work or operations.

1.3.4 Current Permits and Work Status

Class 1 does not hold any active Exploration Permits on the A-D Project; the most recent permits expired on 7 June 2024. The Company is not currently doing an exploration work on the Property and is only engaged in desktop studies and mineral resource estimations.

1.3.5 Production Related Permits

In November 2020, Class 1 engaged consultants Story Environmental Inc. ("SEI") to review the status of the Closure Plan with the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines (aka MINES) and permits held with the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks ("MECP") for its Alexo-Dundonald Project. SEI searched online (Environmental Bill of Rights ("EBR") website and Access Ontario website) and found files related to the Alexo Project ("Project"). SEI also contacted the ENDM and the MECP for all permits on file for the Project (Labelle and Story, 2020). Class 1 is working to keep all permits current.

1.3.6 Community Consultation

The Company will maintain an open dialogue with all stakeholders associated with the Property, including private landowners, government officials and representatives of the First Nations and Metis Nation of Ontario. Indigenous groups identified by MINES during the permitting process, and which include Matachewan First Nation and Apitipi Anicinapek Nation (Wahgoshig First Nation).

1.3.7 Environmental Studies and Liabilities

A certified Closure Plan has been approved by MINES pursuant to the Mining Act in connection with the Alexo-Dundonald Property, location of the former Alexo (North) and Kelex (Alexo South) mines. The Alexo Project Revised Production Closure Plan was prepared for Legendary and dated and approved by MINES on 24 January 2005 and amended and approved in March 2011 (Stone *et al.*, 2020). Class 1 is responsible for executing the remainder of the Closure Plan works but apart from ongoing water monitoring, Class 1 has not completed any further remediation. The Closure Plan will require updating for future exploitation on the Project (*see* Section 4.8).

1.3.8 Royalties and Obligations

There are currently three net smelter return (NSR) royalties which apply to various mining claims, patents and leases on the Property. A 0.5% NSR on mining lands at the Alexo Property (including Alexo North and South deposits), is held by Tartisan Nickel Corp., with a purchase buyback available to Class 1 for $1.0M. A 2.5% NSR on mining lands at the Dundonald Property (Dundonald South and North deposits) is held by Nova Royalties Corp., with no contractual buyback clause in favour of Class 1. A 1.5% NSR on mining lands at the Alexo Property (including Alexo North and South deposits), is held by Outokumpu Mines Limited, with no contractual buyback clause in favour of Class 1.

The QP (Scott Jobin-Bevans), is not aware of any other royalties or obligations connected with the Alexo-Dundonald Nickel Sulphide Deposit.

1.3.9 Other Significant Factors and Risks

The Company will maintain an open dialogue with all stakeholders associated with the Property, including private landowners, government officials and representatives of the First Nations and Metis Nation of Ontario Specific groups identified by MINES during the permitting process, include Matachewan First Nation and Apitipi Anicinapek Nation (Wahgoshig First Nation).

In areas on the Property for which Class 1 does not hold the surface rights, there is always the risk that owner of the surface rights could not allow access for mining should mineralization be discovered in those areas.

As of the Effective Date of the Report, the QP (Scott Jobin-Bevans) is not aware of any significant factors that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform the proposed work program on the Alexo-Dundonald Project.

1.4 Property Access and Operating Season

The Property is located within 2 km of Highway 67, a paved road that connects Highway 101 to Highway 11. The Property area is accessed via gravel roads and cut trails. Hydro-lines are located <2 km north of the Project running parallel to Highway 67. In addition, a spur of the Ontario Northland Railway, which services the Kidd Creek metallurgical complex, passes 2 km north of the Project and joins the main line approximately 5 km to the east.

The Timmins area has a typical continental climate characterized by cold, dry winters and warm, dry summers. Season-specific mineral exploration may be conducted year-round. Swampy areas and lakes/ponds may be best accessed for drilling and ground geophysical surveys during the winter months when the ground and water surfaces are frozen. Surface exploration such as geological mapping, rock sampling, soil sampling and trenching is best conducted between about April and early November. Mine operations in the region operate year-round with supporting infrastructure.

1.4.1 Water Availability

Abundant water resources are present in the lakes, rivers, creeks, and beaver ponds throughout the area. There is sufficient space on the Project to build a mine, process plant and tailings facility and supporting infrastructure if required should a mineable mineral deposit be delineated.

1.5 History

Exploration efforts of the last 30+ years were focused mainly on the development of relatively shallow drilling of the Alexo North (formerly Alexo), Alexo South (formerly Kelex), Dundonald South and Dundonald North (formerly Dundeal) nickel deposits for estimation of new nickel mineralization.

Prior to Class 1 Nickel consolidating the tenements under single ownership as the Alexo-Dundonald Project, the Project area was previously divided into the Alexo-Kelex Project and the Dundonald Project. With the consolidation, the Alexo and Kelex Mines have been renamed Alexo North and Alexo South, respectively. The Dundeal Zone has been renamed Dundonald North.

1.5.1 Prior Ownership and Ownership Changes

Previous operators on some or all of the Project area include Noranda Mines Limited (1952), Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited (1989: Dundonald North), First Nickel Inc. (2004-2005: Dundonald South), and Canadian Arrow Mines Limited (2004-2005 and 2010-2011: Alexo North and Alexo South, *aka* Kelex).

In 2018, VaniCom Resources Ltd. purchased the private Canadian company, Legendary Ore Mining Corporation ("Legendary"), which was a subsidiary of Tartisan and held the Alexo Property mining lands (Huber, 2018). On 18 October 2018, VaniCom completed the purchase of the Alexo Property from Tartisan and Canadian Arrow, a wholly owned subsidiary of Tartisan.

On 15 April 2019, Transition Metals Corp. announced the closing of the purchase and sale agreement with LOMC whereby LOMC purchased 100% interest in the Dundonald Property (Transition Metals' news release dated 15 April 2019).

In 2019, Class 1 Nickel announced the purchase of LOMC, now a wholly owned subsidiary of Class 1 Nickel, which resulted in the reverse take over ("RTO") of Class 1 by Legendary's shareholders (Class 1 news release dated 24 September 2019).

1.5.2 Historical Exploration Work

Previous exploration activity and results in the Alexo-Dundonald Project area have been extensively reviewed and documented in NI 43-101 technical reports prepared by Montgomery (2004), Harron (2009), and Puritch *et al.* (2010, 2012). The last historical drilling on the Property was that reported by Puritch *et al.* (2012) on the Alexo Deposits, and Harron (2009) on the Dundonald Deposits. A summary of the known historical exploration work completed on the Property is provided in Table 1-1.

Drilling conducted by previous operators within the Alexo-Dundonald Project area is discussed in the following Section while drilling conducted by the Issuer Class 1 Nickel is reviewed in Section 10.0 Drilling. Significant drill hole intersections by previous operators (Falconbridge at Dundonald North in 1989; First Nickel ("FNI") at Dundonald South in 2004–2005; Canadian Arrow at Alexo North in 2004–2005 and 2010–2011) are summarized below as indications of nickel grade and continuity of mineralization typical of the Project (Puritch *et al.*, 2012; Harron, 2009).

Table 1-1. Summary of historical exploration on the Alexo-Dundonald Nickel Sulphide Project.

Year(s)	Company	Area/Deposit	Description
1907	Alexo Kelso	Alexo	Discovery of nickel sulphide at surface
1912–1919	Alexo Mining Company	Alexo	Mining to 38 m depth
1943–1944	Harlin Nickel Mines Limited	Alexo	Mining of remnants, drilled 26 holes for 380 m drilling
1952	Ontario Nickel Mines Limited	Alexo	"Exploration", type unknown presumed to be drilling
1960	Falconbridge Limited	Dundonald South	Discovery of nickel sulphide at surface
1952–1976	Noranda Mines Limited	Alexo	Drilling "numerous holes", magnetometer surveys
1984 and 1988	Ontario Geological Survey	Abitibi Belt	Regional airborne EM surveys were flown of the Project area
1989	Falconbridge Limited	Dundonald North	Discovery of nickel sulphide
1960–2000	Falconbridge Limited	Dundonald South, Dundonald North	Geological mapping, magnetic and HLEM surveys, as well as AEM, AMAG, and AVLF-EM surveys over the entire property. During the 40-year period Falconbridge drilled 168 holes totalling 40,515 m. Selective borehole and surface TDEM and mise-a-la masse surveys
1991	Noranda Mines Limited	Alexo-Dundonald boundary	Drilled three holes. No significant intercepts
1996-1999	Outokumpu	Alexo North, Alexo South	Exploration work completed on the property in the period from November to February 1999 included: line cutting (79.02 km); ground magnetometer, HLEM, pulse EM, and mise a la masse geophysical surveys; downhole pulse EM surveys; geological mapping; whole rock analysis; enzyme leach and mobile metal ion soil geochemical survey; and 10,859 m of diamond drilling in 49 holes. Discovery of Alexo South Deposit
2000–2001	Hucamp Mines Ltd	Alexo North, Alexo South, Dundonald North, Dundonald South	Drilling 42 holes, stripping and sampling of surface showings. Downhole pulse EM surveys on 10 holes drilled. Downhole mise-a-la-masse
2004–2005	First Nickel Inc.	Dundonald South	Diamond drilling program (179 holes totalling 30,452.5 m), borehole geophysics, geological mapping, ground geophysical surveys, minor surface mechanical stripping and environmental work
2004–2005	Canadian Arrow	Alexo North, Alexo South	Mining, diamond drilling (132 holes totalling 12,710.2 m), line cutting, high-resolution magnetometer surveys, PEM-SQUID survey
2010–2011	Canadian Arrow	Alexo North, Alexo South	Drilling 17 holes

The Alexo Mine Deposit (Alexo North) was discovered by Alexo-Kelso in 1907. The Alexo North Deposit was subsequently mined during three periods (Puritch *et al.*, 2010; 2012):

- 1913–1919: Surface and underground mining for production of 51,857 tons at 4.4% Ni, 0.6% Cu between surface and 38 m depth;
- 1943–1944: Mining of remnants and pillars from previous 1913–1919 mine workings; exact production figures are unknown; and
- 2004–2005: Open pit mining of 26,224 t at 1.97% Ni, 0.20% Cu from Alexo North and 3,900 t at 1.68% Ni and 0.18% Cu from Kelex (Alexo South).

Falconbridge Limited ("Falconbridge"), (now Glencore Nickel), explored for nickel and base metals on and in the vicinity of their Dundonald Project intermittently following the discovery of nickel mineralization in what is now termed the Dundonald South area in 1960. The Dundonald North Deposit (known then as Dundeal), in the northern portion of the Property, was discovered by testing an HLEM anomaly in 1989. The small, but very high-grade Dundonald Beach lens was also discovered at this time in the Dundonald South Deposit area. The Terminus base metals zone was discovered in 1990 during drilling at the Dundonald North Zone. In 1991, Falconbridge prospecting discovered a platinum group element ("PGE") occurrence in the Dundonald Sill, which was named "Casey's Showing".

1.5.3 Historical Drilling

A summary of historical drilling on the Property is provided in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2. Summary of known historical drilling on the Property.

Period	Company/Operator	No. Holes	Metres	Holes Series	Areas Tested (No. Holes)
1960-2000	Falconbridge Limited	168	40,515.00	DUN	Alexo South; Dundonald North
1997	Outokumpu			ALX	Alexo South
2001	Hucamp Mines Ltd.	29	2,802.00	HUX	Alexo North (21); Alexo South (7)
2001	Hucamp Mines Ltd.	13	2,043.00	HUF	Dundonald (13)
2004-2005	First Nickel Inc.	178	30,452.50	D; S	Dundonald South (178)
2004-2007	First Nickel Inc.	13	3,397.00	FNT	Dundonald North (2)/Terminus (11)
2004-2005	Canadian Arrow Mines Ltd.	39	3,960.40	LAX	Alexo North (27)
2004	Canadian Arrow Mines Ltd.	93	8,749.80	LOX	Alexo South (93)
2005	Canadian Arrow Mines Ltd.	12	1,379.00	LOX	Alexo South (12)
2010-2011	Canadian Arrow Mines Ltd.	17	2,802.00	LOX	Alexo South (17)

1.5.4 Historical Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Mineralogical and metallurgical testwork has not been conducted on the Alexo North and Alexo South Deposits in almost a decade and never on the Dundonald North and South Deposits. Historically, small and larger bulk samples from Alexo North and South deposits were shipped off-site to Sudbury for testing and processing (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

1.5.4.1 Early Metallurgical Testing (Pre-2004)

Prior to 2004, a 10,000 t Alexo bulk sample had been transported to Falconbridge, Sudbury. Part of the sample (6,000 t) assayed 2.46% Ni, 0.32% Cu and 0.07% Co. Despite suggestions that mining and shipping mineralized material to Sudbury for toll processing would be economic, no results of the bulk sample processing are available for review (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

1.5.4.2 Bench-Scale Testing (2011)

In 2011, XPS (Xtrata Process Support, formerly Falconbridge, now Glencore) conducted qualitative mineralogy and scoping level metallurgical testing on an Alexo South composite sample.

Mineralogical analyses were performed using an Electron Microprobe. It was determined that (Stone *et al.*, 2020):

- Pyrrhotite (Pyr) contained 0.21% Ni and pentlandite (Pn) 31% Ni. These Ni levels are lower than in typical nickel sulphide ores;
- Silicate gangue contained on average 700 ppm (0.07%) Ni; and
- It was reported by the test report authors that unrecoverable nickel would be attributable to Pyr and silicates.

1.5.4.3 Comminution Testing

A single grinding test was performed. The Bond Ball Mill Index was determined to be 23.7 kWh/t. This test indicated that the Alexo South mineralized material would be very hard to grind (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

1.5.4.4 Flotation Test Results

Duplicate rougher flotation tests were conducted on finely ground (K80 53µm) Alexo South composite samples. In one test, a silicate depressant (Dep C) was applied using a custom (Montcalm1) flowsheet (the exact flowsheet outline is unknown). The rougher flotation results showed nickel recovery of 89.9% and copper recovery of 75.5% using Dep C (Stone *et al.*, 2020). Without Dep C, the results showed nickel recovery of 86% and copper recovery of 78.2%. Concentrate grades and recoveries were slightly lower without the Dep C silicate depressant (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

An open circuit cleaner test was performed resulting in 86.1% nickel recovery and 74.9% copper recover (Stone *et al.*, 2020). Using the Strathcona flowsheet, nickel recoveries were 75.6% and copper recoveries were 61.9% (Stone *et al.*, 2020). The total concentrate Ni grade was slightly higher, but recovery was significantly lower; the Montcalm flowsheet was assumed by the test report authors to be superior.

1.5.4.5 Comments on Historical Metallurgical Test Work

These preliminary results indicated that a smelter-acceptable, low Cu, low MgO, 10% Ni concentrate could be obtained. It is considered that instead of building and operating a process plant on the Alexo-Dundonald site, mineralized material would be direct shipped to a toll processing operator. In advance of a toll processing agreement, the toll processing operator is expected to request that metallurgical testing should mirror a flowsheet that the toll operator uses. In addition, toll milling operators would sample for metal content each shipment and if the Alexo Dundonald is blended in with other mineralized feeds at the process plant, bench testing of each shipment may be needed to assist in determining the actual metallurgical performance (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

1.5.4.6 Acid Rock Drainage (ARD) Tests

Two tests by XPS in 2011 indicated that Alexo South flotation tails would be strongly acid generating. ARD of flotation tailings should not be a major concern for the Project or the toll processor. Long term storage of low-grade stockpiles and mineralized zone associated waste rock are expected to need assessment of ARD and metal leaching potential (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

1.5.5 Historical Production

The Alexo North Deposit has been mined during three periods: (1) 1913–1919: Surface and underground mining for production of 51,857 tons at 4.4% Ni, 0.6% Cu between surface and 38 m depth; (2) 1943–1944: Mining of remnants and pillars from previous 1913–1919 mine workings; exact figures unknown; and (3) 2004–2005: Open pit mining of 26,224 t at 1.97% Ni and 0.20% Cu. Small-scale open pit mining of the Alexo South Deposit in 2004-2005 produced 3,900 t at 1.68% Ni and 0.18% Cu. The Dundonald Deposits have never been mined.

1.6 Geological Setting and Mineralization

The regional geologic setting of the Alexo-Dundonald Project area is described in Jackson and Fyon (1992), Pilote (2000), Montgomery (2004), Ayer *et al.* (2005), Thurston *et al.* (2008), Harron (2009), Puritch *et al.* (2010, 2012), and Zhou and Lafrance (2017). The following is a synopsis of this large body of work taken largely from Stone *et al.* (2020).

The Alexo-Dundonald Project area is lies within the Abitibi Sub-Province of the Southern Superior Province. The 2.75–2.67 Ga “granite-greenstone” dominated Abitibi Sub-Province extends some 700 km along the south-eastern edge of the Archean Superior Craton. The volcanic stratigraphy of the Abitibi Sub-Province is divided into seven episodes or assemblages, based on similarity of age intervals, stratigraphy and geochemistry.

The Alexo-Dundonald Project area is underlain by depositional units of the Kidd-Munro Assemblage. Units in this age range include the “type” Kidd-Munro Assemblage of the southern Abitibi greenstone belt in Ontario and the La Motte-Vassan and Dubuisson Formations of the Malartic Group in Québec. The Kidd-Munro Assemblage is subdivided into lower and upper parts. The lower part of the Kidd-Munro Assemblage (2,719 Ma to 2,717 Ma) includes localised, regionally discontinuous depositional centres of predominantly intermediate to felsic calc-alkaline volcanic rocks. The upper part of the Kidd-Munro Assemblage (2,717 Ma to 2,711 Ma) extends across the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. It consists of tholeiitic and komatiitic volcanic rocks with minor centimetre-to-metre scale graphitic metasedimentary rocks and localised felsic volcanic centres. The upper Kidd-Munro Assemblage has been interpreted to reflect the impact of widespread mantle plume-related magmatism on localized lower Kidd-Munro arc-magmatism volcanic centres.

1.6.1 Property Geology

The Dundonald dome structure is located north of the Dester-Porcupine Fault Zone. The Alexo and Dundonald Deposits occur along the southern margin of this domal structure, which is composed predominantly of upper Kidd-Munro Assemblage volcanic rocks including: komatiitic dunite, peridotite, and pyroxenite; basalts which range from high-magnesium iron-rich tholeiitic picrite to high-aluminium basalts; and intermediate to felsic andesite and rhyolite. Sedimentary rocks are commonly thin interflow layers of graphitic argillite with varying amounts of chert and sulphides. Intrusive rocks into the Kidd-Munro Assemblage include: (1) differentiated syn-volcanic tholeiitic and komatiitic sills; (2) late- to post-tectonic intermediate to felsic plutons; and (3) Proterozoic dolerite dykes.

Ultramafic rocks range in composition from komatiitic basalt to dunite. The komatiitic sequences contain multiple flows that range from several hundreds of metres to less than 2 m in thickness and have brecciated flow tops, spinifex-textured zones and pyroxene and olivine orthocumulate, mesocumulate and adcumulate zones. Large accumulations of olivine mesocumulate to adcumulate occur within the komatiitic sequence locally where they are prospective channelized flows within footwall embayments. Thin layers of graphitic argillite occur between thin komatiitic flows locally.

The komatiite nickel sulphide deposits occur at the same stratigraphic level where komatiitic flows overlie a sequence of calc-alkaline volcanic rocks ranging in composition from rhyolite to basalt containing variable amounts of pyrite and pyrrhotite. The volcanic sequence also contains komatiitic basalt and thin (<1 m) intercalated layers of black graphic argillite. The sequence is a mixture of flows with pillowed, hyaloclastic and massive textures. Individual flows that can be traced for tens to hundreds of metres.

The Dundonald Sill (not related to the Dundonald Nickel Deposit) is a differentiated tholeiitic intrusion intruding a sequence of komatiitic and calc-alkaline felsic volcanic rocks. The sill comprises basal peridotite which grades upwards to dunite olivine mesocumulate, adcumulate to pyroxenitic cumulate with diopside and olivine phenocrysts, and a thick sequence of fine- to coarse-grained gabbro. The gabbro portion of the sill is the thickest part.

1.6.2 Deposit Geology and Mineralization

The Alexo-Dundonald Project contains the Alexo North, Alexo South, Dundonald South and Dundonald South nickel sulphide deposits. The mineralization on the Project is described by Green and Naldrett (1981), Houle *et al.* (2002), Montgomery (2004), Harron (2009), Puritch *et al.* (2010, 2012), and most recently Stone *et al.* (2020).

1.6.2.1 Alexo North and Alexo South Sulphide Nickel Deposits

The Alexo North and Alexo South Deposits consist of massive to semi-massive nickel sulphide accumulations in basal embayments along the footwalls of two parallel, steeply-dipping komatiitic peridotite volcanic channels named the “Alexo” (Alexo North) and “Kelex” (Alexo South) flows, respectively.

Massive to semi-massive sulphide lenses occur along the footwall contact of channels. The lenses are overlain by stringer, net-textured, blebby and lower grade disseminated sulphide zones. The zones are composed of massive, veined and disseminated pyrrhotite and pentlandite with trace chalcopyrite. At Alexo North, massive and semi-massive sulphides also extend into the footwall andesite.

The Alexo South Deposit is located at the footwall contact of the lowermost komatiitic peridotite in the volcanic sequence. A series of massive sulphide lenses with aureoles of disseminated and net-textured sulphides extend laterally along strike for >600 m, as indicated in HLEM and Pulse EM geophysical surveys and diamond drilling (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

The laterally extensive disseminated sulphides can be separated into two groups. The first group is the net-textured to heavily disseminated sulphides. The nickel tenor of the sulphides range between 4% and 15% Ni in 100% sulphide, and generally averages 6%. The second type of sulphide mineralization is blebby, disseminated and vein sulphide located west of and stratigraphically above the Kelex Zone. These sulphides have a high nickel tenor that ranges between 25% and 35% Ni in 100% sulphides and are composed primarily of pentlandite and a grey nickel mineral (possibly millerite) with minor pyrrhotite. These sulphides appear to have been enriched in nickel during the serpentinization process (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

1.6.3 Dundonald South and Dundonald North Nickel Sulphide Deposits

The Dundonald Deposits are characterized by thin sinuous layers of massive sulphide, overlain in turn by thicker layers of net-textured sulphides and then disseminated sulphides with vein-type mineralization penetrating locally into the footwall rocks.

The Dundonald South Deposit consists of eight east-west nickel-enriched zones, A to H hosted by a komatiitic volcanic sequence. The zones consist of relatively narrow (10–20 m wide), thin (0.5–10 m thick) keels, or "shoots", of net-texture, semi-massive to minor massive sulphide in the basal layers of a series of a stacked channelized komatiite flows, surrounded by envelopes of overlying and flanking blebby and disseminated sulphide. The lateral extent of some of the zones is on the order of 100 m to 200 m down-plunge, but several are apparently small, isolated sulphide pods within the channelized flow sequence.

1.7 Deposit Types

The nickel deposit within the Alexo-Dundonald Property consist of nickel sulphide minerals (*i.e.,* pentlandite, millerite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite) hosted by komatiitic rocks (magnesium-rich and high-temperature volcanic rocks).

Within the AGB four of the assemblages contain komatiites. Komatiite-associated Ni-Cu-(PGE) deposits have only been identified within the Kidd-Munro and Tisdale assemblages. Tisdale assemblage ultramafic volcanic rocks with high-MgO content (up to 32%) are defined as aluminum undepleted komatiite ("AUK"). Individual flows are usually less than 100 m thick and typically occur at or near the base of ultramafic sequences. Flow units can be recognized by the presence of chilled contacts, the distribution of spinifex textures, marked compositional or mineralogical changes at unit boundaries and the presence of ultramafic breccia or sulphidic sediments at contacts. Intrusive counterparts have also been recognized in the Tisdale assemblage.

1.8 Exploration

Between May 2019 and December 2021, Class 1 conducted an extensive surface exploration program on the Property, including a VTEM heliborne geophysical survey (entire property), diamond drilling, and 3D borehole EM surveys (BHEM) in 19 selected drill holes.

1.9 Diamond Drilling (2021)

From 19 April to 24 December 2021, 89 drill holes, totalling 20,549 m, were drilled on the Property, aimed at testing the Alexo North, Alexo South and Dundonald South areas (Jobin-Bevans and Beloborodov, 2024):

- Alexo North: 33 drill holes; 6,396 metres.
- Alexo South: 37 drill holes; 9,222 metres.
- Dundonald South: 18 drill holes; 4,931 metres.

Drill core logs, surveys and drill core assays, along with other information related to the 2021 drilling program, have been reviewed by the QPs Scott Jobin-Bevans and Simon Mortimer. In the opinion of these QPs, the data and information related to the diamond drilling program are of industry standard and adequate for use in the calculation of the current MRE and for the purposes of the Report.

The 2021 drilling program was completed by G4 Drilling of Val-d'Or, Quebec, under the supervision of Terra Modelling Services of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. The collected drill core samples totalling 2,373 samples were assayed by AGAT Laboratories of Mississauga, Ontario, SGS Laboratory, ALS Canada Ltd., and Actlabs Laboratory. Drill hole collar surveys were completed by contractors Arpentage Descarreaux de Lasarre (Jobin-Bevans and Beloborodov, 2024).

Drilling was concentrated on exploring around the periphery of these three nickel deposits to test and potentially extend known close-to-surface mineralization and also extend the depth profile of the deposits by (Jobin-Bevans and Beloborodov, 2024):

- Following up geophysical anomalies remodelled from BHEM data acquired by previous explorers; and
- Stepping out drilling into the gaps between the known mineralised envelopes and the pierce points of the previous closest drilling from past exploration around the known deposits.

Drilling also followed up some borehole and VTEM anomalies in the immediate vicinity of the known mineralised zones at Alexo South, Alexo North and Dundonald South.

1.10 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

The QP Simon Mortimer reviewed the sample preparation, analysis and security procedures in place for the 2021 diamond drilling program completed by Class 1 Nickel. A total of 2,061 core samples were collected and 336 control samples collected as core duplicates or inserted into the samples stream (CRMs).

It is the opinion of QP Simon Mortimer, that the procedures, policies and protocols for drilling verification are sufficient and appropriate and assay methods used are consistent with good exploration and operational practices such that the data is reliable for the purpose of mineral resource estimation. Furthermore the QP is of the opinion that the assay data is adequate for the purpose of verifying drill core assays, estimating mineral resources, and for the purpose of the Report.

1.11 Data Verification

The Authors (QPs) have reviewed historical and current data and information regarding past and current exploration work on the Property, and as provided by the Issuer Class 1 Nickel & Technologies and as available in the public domain.

The Authors have no reason to doubt the adequacy of historical sample preparation, security and analytical procedures as presented, and have confidence in the historical information and data and its use for the purposes of the Report.

The QP, Scott Jobin-Bevans, has independently reviewed the status of the mining lands held by the Issuer through the Government of Ontario's online system (MLAS).

The QP, John Sirunas (P.Eng., M.A.Sc.), most recently visited the Property as part of the management of field aspects of Class 1's on-going exploration program; work at this time included the sampling of archived drill core and the checking of drill hole collar locations and was carried out between 5 January and 15 January 2024.

During the visit, a review of the on-site inventory of the existing core was carried out. Sections of the core that had been selected for additional sampling, to supplement the historical core sampling for the purposes of completing an updated mineral resource estimate for the Alexo South Deposit, were transported to a rented facility in Connaught, Ontario for sample selection.

The QP Simon Mortimer (FAIG), reviewed the drill core database for the purposes of geological modelling and interpretation and for its use in the calculation of the current mineral resource estimate. In addition, all laboratory assay certificates (total 69) from the 2021 drilling campaign were reviewed and the original PDF version compared with the csv files as per the electronic database. No errors were found in this data review. The historical drill hole database was also reviewed in detail and no material errors were found.

1.12 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The Issuer Class 1 Nickel & Technologies Limited has not conducted any mineral processing or metallurgical testing on material collected from the Alexo-Dundonald Project.

1.13 Mineral Resource Estimates (2020 & 2024)

The Alexo-Dundonald Nickel Sulphide Project comprises four mineralized deposits referred to as Alexo South, Alexo North, Dundonald South and Dundonald North. This Report supports an updated Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") for the Alexo South Deposit (A-S Deposit") as completed by Atticus and Caracle Creek, signed off by QP Simon Mortimer. The Effective Date of the updated MRE for the A-S Deposit is 19 April 2024.

The remaining three deposits (Alex North, Dundonald South and North) are supported by the technical report of Stone *et al.* (2020), and this information will be repeated (abridged somewhat) herein, as these three mineral resource estimates remain current.

The three 2020 mineral resource estimates were undertaken by Eugene Puritch (P.Eng. FEC, CET) and Yungang Wu (P.Geo.) of P&E Mining Consultants Inc. (Brampton, Ontario) and with an effective date of 1 December 2020.

1.13.1 Alexo South Deposit (2024)

Class 1 Nickel engaged Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc., along with its strategic partner Atticus Geoscience, to prepare a mineral resource estimate for the Alexo South Deposit (the "MRE" or "Mineral Resource Estimate"). The effective date of the MRE is 19 April 2024.

The MRE was prepared under the direction of Simon Mortimer (Co-Author and QP) with assistance from Luis Huapaya (geologist) and Daniel Basilio (Geologist). Mr. Mortimer and Mr. Basilio developed the geological interpretation, the construction of the lithology model, and the mineralized domain models. Mr. Huapaya completed work on the statistics, geo-statistics, and grade interpolation.

This MRE was completed in accordance with NI 43-101 and following the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves (CIM, 2014) and CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (CIM, 2019).

Table 1-3. Mineral Resource Statement, Alexo South Deposit, using NSR cut-off grade (2024).

Alexo South Resources	Tonnage (t)	Grade					Contained Metal		
		Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	NiEq (%)	NSR (C$/t)	Ni (klbs)	Cu (klbs)	Co (klbs)
Open Pit ($52.5/t NSR COG)									
Indicated	275,000	0.58	0.02	0.02	0.62	123	3,490	133	133
Underground (C$96.0/t NSR COG)									
Indicated	297,000	0.65	0.03	0.02	0.69	139	4,240	190	157
Inferred	130,000	0.54	0.03	0.02	0.58	116	1,500	75	52
Total Open Pit and Underground									
Indicated	572,000	0.61	0.03	0.02	0.66	131	7,730	323	290
Inferred	130,000	0.54	0.03	0.02	0.58	116	1,500	75	52

Notes to Table 1-3:

(1) The independent Qualified Person for the MRE, as defined by NI 43-101, is Mr. Simon Mortimer (FAIG #4083) of Atticus Geoscience Consulting S.A.C., working with Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. The effective date of the MRE is 19 April 2024.

(2) Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

(3) The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.

(4) The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.

(5) The Mineral Resources were estimated following the 2019 CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines prepared by the CIM Mineral Resource & Mineral Reserve Committee and the 2014 CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions.

(6) Geological and block models for the MRE used core assays (2,254 samples from 2021 drilling and 178 samples from 2024 in-fill core sampling) and data and information from 181 surface diamond drill holes (29 from Class 1 Nickel and 152 historical). The drill hole database was validated prior to resource estimation and QA/QC checks were made using industry-standard control charts for blanks, core duplicates and commercial certified reference material inserted into assay batches by Class 1 Nickel.

(7) The block model was prepared using Micromine 2020. A 6 m x 6 m x 6 m block model was created, with sub blocks to 0.5 m x 0.5 m x 0.5 m. Drill composites of 1.0 m intervals were generated within the estimation domains, and subsequent grade estimation was carried out for Ni, Cu and Co using Ordinary Kriging interpolation method.

(8) Grade estimation was validated by comparison of input and output statistics (Nearest Neighbour and Inverse Interpolation methods), swath plot analysis, and by visual inspection of the assay data, block model, and grade shells in cross-sections.

(9) As a reference, the average estimated density value (specific gravity) within the mineralised domain is 2.89 g/cm^3 (t/m^3).

(10) Estimates have been rounded to 3 significant figures for Indicated resources and 2 significant figures for Inferred resources.

(11) The historical open pit mined areas were removed from the MRE and the MRE considers a geological dilution of 5% and a mining recovery of 95%.

(12) US$ metal prices of $8.00/lb Ni, $3.25/lb Cu, $13.00/lb Co were used in the NSR calculation with respective process recoveries of 85%, 70%, and 80%; gold, platinum and palladium are not considered in the current NSR calculation.

(13) Pit constrained Mineral Resource NSR cut-off considers processing, and G&A costs, applying a factor of 5% for mining dilution, that respectively combine for a total of (($45.00 + $5.00) * (1 + 5%)) = C$52.5/tonne processed.

(14) Out-of-pit Mineral Resource (underground) NSR cut-off considers ore mining, processing, and G&A costs that respectively combine for a total of ($46.00 + $45.00 + $5.00) = C$96.0/tonne processed.
(15) The out-of-pit Mineral Resource grade blocks were quantified above the $96.0/t cut-off, below the constraining pit shell and within the constraining mineralized wireframes. Additionally, only groups of blocks that exhibited continuity and reasonable potential stope geometry were included. All orphaned blocks and narrow strings of blocks were excluded. The long-hole stoping with backfill mining method was assumed for the out-of-pit (underground) MRE calculation.
(16) The NSR calculation is as follows: NSR C$/t = ((Ni% x 199.89) + (Cu% x 66.87) +(Co% x 305.71)) x 95%.
(17) The NiEq% calculation is as follows: NiEq% = (Ni% x 1) + (Cu% x 0.33) + (Co% x 1.53).

1.13.2 Alexo North Deposit (2020)

The current mineral resource estimate for the Alexo North nickel deposit are from Stone *et al.* (2020). The Alexo North Deposit resource estimate was competed in compliance with NI 43-101 and CIM standards (CIM, 2014, 2019). These mineral resources were completed by Eugene Puritch (P.Eng. FEC, CET) and Yungang Wu (P.Geo.) of P&E Mining Consultants Inc. (Brampton, Ontario), with an effective date of 1 December 2020.

The QP Simon Mortimer has reviewed the Alexo North mineral resource estimate reported on by Stone *et al.* (2020), validated it using Leapfrog and Micromine software, and finds the methodologies and interpretations used to calculate the A-N Deposit to have generated reasonable estimations of the A-N Deposit.

The resulting open pit and underground Mineral Resource Estimate for the Alexo North Deposit is presented in Table 1-4.

Table 1-4. Mineral Resource Estimate for Alexo North Deposit (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

Indicated Classification	NSR Cut-off (C$/t)	Tonnes (k)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Au (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Contained Ni (Mlb)	Contained Cu (Mlb)	Contained Co (Mlb)
Alexo North Pit Constrained	30	23.3	1.43	0.17	0.06	0.04	0.16	0.40	0.73	0.09	0.03
Alexo North Out-of-Pit	90	2.9	0.97	0.13	0.05	0.03	0.10	0.23	0.06	0.01	0.00

Notes to Table 1-4:

1) Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability.
2) The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.
3) The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.
4) The Mineral Resources in this report were estimated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council (2014)
5) The historical open pit mined areas were removed from the Mineral Resource Estimate.
6) The out-of-pit (underground) Mineral Resource grade blocks were quantified above the $90/t cut-off, below the constraining pit shell and within the constraining mineralized wireframes. Additionally, only groups of blocks that exhibited continuity and reasonable potential stope geometry were included. All orphaned blocks and narrow strings of blocks were excluded. The Longhole stoping with backfill mining method was assumed for the out-of-pit Mineral Resource Estimate calculation.

1.13.3 Dundonald South and North Deposit (2020)

The current mineral resource estimates for the Dundonald South and North nickel deposits are from Stone *et al.* (2020). The D-S and D-N deposits' mineral resource estimates were competed in compliance with NI 43-101 and CIM standards (CIM, 2014, 2019). These mineral resources were completed by Eugene Puritch (P.Eng. FEC, CET) and Yungang Wu (P.Geo.) of P&E Mining Consultants Inc. (Brampton, Ontario), with an effective date of 1 December 2020.

The QP Simon Mortimer has reviewed the two mineral resource estimates completed by Stone *et al.* (2020), validated them using Leapfrog and Micromine software, and finds the methodologies and interpretations used to calculate the three resources to have generated reasonable estimations of the three deposits.

The resulting open pit and underground Mineral Resource Estimates for the Dundonald South and North deposits are presented in Table 1-5.

Table 1-5. Mineral resource Estimates for the Dundonald South and North deposits (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

Classification	NSR Cut-off (C$/t)	Tonnes (k)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Au (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Contained Ni (Mlb)	Contained Cu (Mlb)	Contained Co (Mlb)
Dundonald South Pit Constrained Indicated	30	288.3	0.75	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	4.77	0.25	0.13
Dundonald South Out-of-Pit Indicated	90	544.0	1.23	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.05	14.75	0.36	0.24
Total Indicated	**30 + 90**	**832.3**	**1.06**	**0.03**	**0.02**	**0.01**	**0.02**	**0.04**	**19.52**	**0.61**	**0.37**
Dundonald South Out-of-Pit Inferred	90	170.7	0.97	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	3.65	0.08	0.08
Dundonald North Out-of-Pit Inferred	90	1,821.0	1.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	40.55	1.20	0.80
Total Inferred	**90**	1991.7	1.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	44.20	1.28	0.88

Notes to Table 1-5:

1) Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability.
2) The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.
3) The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.
4) The Mineral Resources in this report were estimated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council (2014)
5) The historical open pit mined areas were removed from the Mineral Resource Estimate.
6) The out-of-pit (underground) Mineral Resource grade blocks were quantified above the $90/t cut-off, below the constraining pit shell and within the constraining mineralized wireframes. Additionally, only groups of blocks that exhibited continuity and reasonable potential stope geometry were included. All orphaned blocks and narrow strings of blocks were excluded. The Longhole stoping with backfill mining method was assumed for the out-of-pit Mineral Resource Estimate calculation.

1.14 Adjacent Properties

The Authors (QPs) are not aware of any immediately adjacent properties which would impact the current Project or augment the Report in any way.

1.15 Other Relevant Data and Information

The Authors (QPs) are not aware of any additional information or explanations necessary to make the Report understandable and not misleading.

1.16 Interpretation and Conclusions

The objective of the Report was to prepare an independent NI 43-101 Technical Report, capturing historical and current information and data available about the Alexo-Dundonald Nickel Sulphide Project and an updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Alexo South Deposit, providing interpretation and conclusions, and making recommendations for future work.

Based on the Property’s favourable location within a prolific Kambalda-style nickel belt in the extensive Abitibi Greenstone Belt, the historical (1960-2011) and current (2019-2021), systematic exploration work completed to date, the availability of all of the historical data and information and that from public (government) sources, diamond drilling completed historically (2004 to 2011) and by Class 1 (2021), the Property presents excellent potential for the discovery of additional nickel sulphide deposits, and is worthy of further evaluation.

The characteristics of the four nickel sulphide deposits are of sufficient merit to justify advancing the Project including consideration for the undertaking of preliminary engineering, environmental, and metallurgical studies aimed at completing the characterization of nickel sulphide mineralization and offering economic guidelines for future exploration strategies, including an initial Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) level study.

1.17 Recommendations

It is the opinion of the Authors that the geological setting and character of the nickel sulphide mineralization delineated to date within the Alexo-Dundonald Nickel Sulphide Property, and specifically the Alexo South Deposit, is of sufficient merit to justify additional exploration and development expenditures. A recommended work program, arising through the preparation of the Report and consultation with the Company, is provided below.

The Alexo-Dundonald Nickel Sulphide Project is at the stage of exploration where it should be advanced toward a Preliminary Economic Assessment (“PEA”) study which would consider, at a minimum, the mineral resources calculated within the four nickel sulphide deposits (Alexo North and South and Dundondald South and North). It is expected that this work can be accomplished within a time frame of 18 months from initiation, considering Phase 2 diamond drilling aimed at expanding resources and improving grade, surface and borehole geophysical surveys, geotechnical diamond drilling, environmental studies, and metallurgy, and taking into account all of the studies to date including the current MREs (Table 1-6). The expected cost of the recommended exploration work and PEA is estimated at C$2,760,000.

Collar locations and drill hole parameters for the recommended 5,000 metre diamond drilling program would be determined as part of the data review and targeting stage in the proposed work program (Table 1-6).

Table 1-6. Budget estimate, recommended advanced-stage exploration/economic study work, A-D Project.

Item	Description	Estimate (C$)
Data Review and Targeting	review of all data; geology, geophysics, drilling	$25,000
Diamond Drilling	Phase 2 drilling (5,000 m); increasing resources; testing new targets	$1,250,000
Geotechnical drilling	overburden and condemnation drilling	$200,000
Geophysics	additional surface and BHEM surveys	$100,000
Environmental	studies and reporting; permitting	$250,000
Metallurgy	updated metallurgical and mineralogical test work	$125,000
Preliminary Economic Assessment Study	PEA incorporating four nickel sulphide deposits	$350,000
G&A	operating costs	$250,000
Contingency (10%)		$210,000
	Total:	**$2,760,000**

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Geological consulting group Caracle Creek Chile SpA ("Caracle") was engaged by Canadian public company Class 1 Nickel & Technologies ("Class 1 Nickel", "Class 1", the "Company", or the "Issuer"), to prepare an independent National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") Technical Report in support of an updated Mineral Resource Estimate (the "Report") for its Alexo South Nickel Sulphide Deposit ("A-S Deposit"), one of four nickel sulphide deposits located in the extensive Alexo-Dundonald Nickel Sulphide Project (the "Project" or the "Property" or "A-D Project"), Timmins Region, Ontario, Canada (Figure 2-1).

This Report has been prepared in accordance with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1 (June 30, 2011) and in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (CIM, 2014).

2.1 Purpose of the Technical Report

The Technical Report has been prepared for Class 1 Nickel & Technologies Limited, a Canadian public company trading on the Canadian Stock Exchange (CSE: NICO), in order to provide a summary of scientific and technical information and data concerning the Project, an updated Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") for the A-S Deposit, and a restatement of the current mineral resources for the Alexo North, Dundonald South, and Dundonald North deposits, in support of the Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects according to Canadian National Instrument 43-101.

Specifically, the Report provides an independent review of Class 1 Nickel's Alexo-Dundonald Project and the A-S Deposit, and advanced nickel sulphide deposit located about 60 km northeast of Timmins, Ontario, verifies the data and information related to historical and current mineral exploration and resources on the Project as a whole, and presents a report on data and information available from the Company and in the public domain (*see* Section 4.0).

The quality of information, conclusions, and recommendations contained herein have been determined using information available at the time of Report preparation and data supplied by outside sources as outlined in Section 2.3 and Section 27.

2.2 Previous Technical Reports

This Report replaces the NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimates titled, "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the Alexo-Dundonald Nickel Project, Clergue and Dundonald Townships, Porcupine Mining Division, Ontario", with an effective date of 1 December 2020 and a release date of 17 December 2020 (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

2.3 Effective Date

The Effective Date of the Technical Report and MRE is 19 April 2024 ("Effective Date").

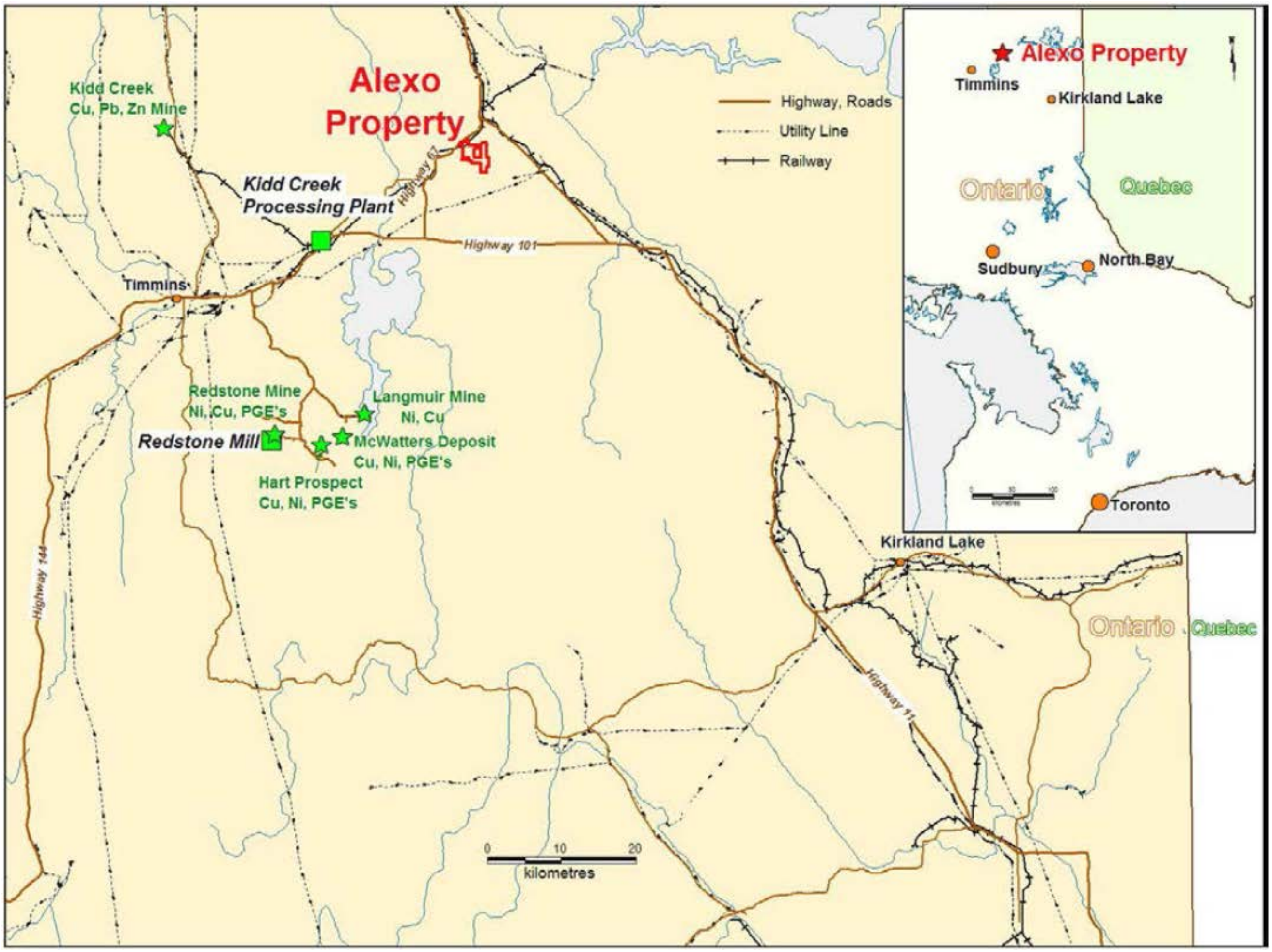


Figure 2-1. Location of the Alexo-Dundonald Nickel Sulphide Deposit in the Timmins Region of Ontario, Canada (Puritch *et al.*, 2012).

2.4 Qualifications of Consultants

The Report has been completed by Dr. Scott Jobin-Bevans, Mr. Simon Mortimer, and Mr. John Siriunas (together the "Consultants" or the "Authors"). Dr. Jobin-Bevans ("Principal Author") is the Managing Director and Principal Geoscientist at Caracle Creek Chile SpA, Mr. Mortimer ("Co-Author") is a Professional Geologist with Atticus Geoscience Consulting S.A.C., and Mr. Siriunas ("Co-Author") is an Associate Independent Professional Engineer with Caracle Creek Chile SpA.

Dr. Jobin-Bevans is a Professional Geoscientist (PGO #0183, P.Geo.) with experience in geology, mineral exploration, mineral resource and reserve estimation and classification, land tenure management, metallurgical testing, mineral processing, capital and operating cost estimation, and mineral economics. Mr. Mortimer is a Professional Geologist (FAIG #4083) with experience in geology, mineral exploration, geological modelling, mineral resource and reserve estimation and classification, and database management. Mr. Siriunas is a Professional Engineer (APEO #42706010) with experience in geology, mineral exploration, mine site geology, mineral resource and reserve estimations, preliminary economic assessments, pre-feasibility studies, due diligence, and valuation and evaluation reporting.

Dr. Scott Jobin-Bevans, Mr. Simon Mortimer, and Mr. John Siriunas, 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 and specifically sections 1.5 and 5.1 of NI 43-101CP (Companion Policy). A responsibility matrix is provided in Table 2-1, summarizing each of the Report sections for which the Authors are responsible.

Table 2-1. Responsibility matrix for the preparation of the Report sections by the Authors.

Author	Complete Section Responsibility	Sub-Section Responsibility
Scott Jobin-Bevans P.Geo., Caracle Creek	3.0 to 13.0, 15.0 to 27.0	1.1, 1.1.1 to 1.1.4, 1.3 to 1.9, 1.11, 1.12, 2.0 to 2.4, 2.6 to 2.7
Simon Mortimer FAIG, Atticus	3.0, 11.0, 12.0, 14.0, 25.0, 26.0	1.1.4, 1.11, 1.13 to 1.17, 2.4, 2.6
John Siriunas P.Eng., Caracle Creek	3.0, 11.0, 12.0, 25.0, 26.0	1.1.4, 1.2, 1.10, 1.11, 1.14, 1.15, 1.16. 1.17, 2.4 to 2.6

The Consultants employed in the preparation of the Report have no beneficial interest in Class 1 Nickel and are not insiders, associates, or affiliates of the Company. The results of the 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 Class 1 Nickel and the Consultant. The Consultants are being paid a fee for his work in accordance with normal professional consulting practices.

2.5 Personal Inspection (Site Visit)

The QP, John Sirunas (P.Eng., M.A.Sc.) h as been on the Alexo-Dundonald Project several times including 30 October 2023, at which time he was accompanied by Benjamin Cooper (Company Advisor). The most recent inspection of the Project by Mr. Siriunas was part of the management of field aspects of Class 1's on-going exploration program; work at this time included the sampling of archived drill core and the checking of drill hole collar locations and was carried out between 5 January and 15 January 2024. Several field photos from the Property are provided in Figure 2-2.

Mr. Siriunas was assisted in the field by Mr. Marc Cardinal for the technical portion of the program and during visits to the Project he was also accompanied by Mr. Clayton Larche. Mr. Larche has familiarity with the project area having assisted previous companies working the target mining claims. In addition to the sampling of the drill core, the visit was made to observe the general property conditions and access, and to verify the locations of some of the historical (2021) drill hole collars. Locations were logged in the field using datum NAD83 and metric UTM coordinates in Zone 17 North. Travel from the City of Timmins, Ontario, via Hwy #101 and Municipal Road (formerly Hwy #67), to the Project area takes approximately 40 minutes on well-maintained roads.

During the visit, a review of the on-site inventory of the existing core was carried out. Sections of the core that had been selected for additional sampling, to supplement the historical core sampling for the purposes of completing an updated mineral resource estimate for the Alexo South Deposit, were transported to a rented facility in Connaught, Ontario for sample selection. Due to the presence of fibrous minerals in the core (likely chrysotile) the whole core was sampled, as the core cutting arrangement was not ideally suited to the handling of such material under O. Reg. 490/09. The unsampled core was returned to the core racks located on the Property.

The Property does have extensive bedrock outcroppings and, since there was only minimal snow cover at the time, the ultramafic nature of the rocks was evident in the field; however, samples taken in the field would not be indicative of the mineralization encountered in the drilling.

Main Gate to access the Alexo-Dundonald Project with warning signage and chain lock (January 2024).

Core logging facility and storage area on Alexo-Dundonald Project.

Exterior of core logging facility and storage area, Alexo-Dundonald Project (October 2023).

Core cutting and preparation area at the Alexo-Dundonald Project.

Secure core storage area 1, Alexo-Dundonald Project (October 2023).

Secure (roofed) core storage area 2, Alexo-Dundonald Project (October 2023).

Figure 2-2. Selection of photos taken during the Personal Inspections of the Alexo-Dundonald Project in October 2023 and January 2024 (Siriunas, 2024).

Mr. Siriunas was satisfied with the procedures that had been undertaken by the Company to archive and maintain the core from the 2021 campaign of diamond drilling and upon egress from the Project, he ensured that the access road into the Alexo North and South areas from Municipal Road was gated and locked. Mr. Siriunas is also satisfied with the quality of sampling and record keeping (database) procedures followed by Class 1 for the purposes of diamond drilling competed to date and the completion of an updated mineral resource estimate, with respect to the purpose of the Report (*see* Section 2.1).

2.6 Sources of Information

The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based on:

- information available to the Author (QP) at the time of preparation of the Report;
- assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in the Report; and
- data, reports, and other information supplied by Class 1, as well as third party/public sources.

For the purposes of the Report, the Authors (QPs) have relied on concession ownership information provided by Class 1 Nickel. The Principal Author have not researched legal property title or mineral rights for the Project and expresses no legal opinion as to the ownership status of the Project.

The Report is based on, but not limited to, internal Company emails and memoranda, historical reports, maps, data, and publicly available information and data (*e.g.,* government and internet), as cited throughout the Report and listed in Section 27.

A large portion of this Report has relied on the previous NI 43-101 technical report of Stone *et al.* (2020), titled, "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the Alexo-Dundonald Nickel Project, Clergue and Dundonald Townships, Porcupine Mining Division, Ontario", with an effective date of 1 December 2020 and an issue date of 17 December 2020.

Company personnel and associates were actively consulted before and during the Report preparation and during the Personal Inspection, including David Fitch (CEO, Class 1) and other consultants engaged by the Company.

General information on Ontario was accessed through the Ontario Government online geological portal and MINES website. The mining lands system for Ontario is accessed online through the MLAS system.

Additional information was reviewed and acquired through public online sources including Class 1 Nickel's website, through SEDAR+ (System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval), and various other corporate websites.

Standard professional review procedures were used by the Authors in the preparation of the Report. The Authors consulted and utilized various sources of information and data, including historical files provided by the Issuer and government publications. In addition, Mr. John Siriunas (P.Eng.) completed a personal inspection of the Project (*see* Section 2.5) to confirm features within the Project area, including accessibility, infrastructure, mineralization, historical and current data and information, as presented.

Except for the purposes legislated under Canadian provincial securities laws, any use of the Report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

2.7 Commonly Used Terms, Initialisms and Units of Measure

All units in the Report are based on the International System of Units ("SI Units"), except for units that are industry standards, such as troy ounces for the mass of precious metals. Table 2-2 provides a list of some of the terms and abbreviations used in the Report and Table 2-3 provides conversions for common units.

Unless specified otherwise, the currency used is Canadian Dollars (CAD$, C$ or CAD) and coordinates are given mainly in WGS84 Zone 19S (EPSG:32719) but occasionally, where indicated, are provided in Provisional Sud American Datum de 1956 (“PSAD56”), UTM Zone 19S (EPSG:24879).

Table 2-2. Commonly used units of measure, abbreviations, initialisms and technical terms.

Units of Measure/Abbreviations/Initialisms			
above sea level	ASL	AA	Atomic Absorption
billion years ago	Ga	PGO	Professional Geoscientists of Ontario
centimetre	cm	CRM	Certified Reference Material
degrees Celsius	°C	DDH	Diamond Drill Hole
dollar (Canadian)	C$	EM	Electromagnetic
foot	ft	EOH	End of Hole
gram	g	EPSG	European Petroleum Survey Group
grams per tonne	g/t	FA	Fire Assay
greater than	>	ICP	Inductively Coupled Plasma
hectares	ha	Int.	Interval
hour	hr	Lat.	Latitude
inch	in	Long.	Longitude
kilo (thousand)	K	LDL	Lower Detection Limit
kilogram	kg	LLD	Lower Limit of Detection
kilometre	km	MAG	Magnetic Survey or Magnetometer
less than	<	NAD 83	North American Datum 83
litre	L	NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101
less than	<	NSR	Net Smelter Return Royalty
metre	m	P.Geo.	Professional Geoscientist or Professional Geologist
millimetre	mm	PSAD56	Provisional Sud American Datum de 1956
million	M	QA/QC	Quality Assurance / Quality Control
million years ago	Ma	QP	Qualified Person
nanotesla	nT	qtz	Quartz
not analyzed	na	RC	Reverse Circulation
ounce	oz	SEM	Scanning Electron Microscope
parts per million	ppm	SG	Specific Gravity
parts per billion	ppb	SI	International System of Units
pound(s)	lb	UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
specific gravity	SG	WGS 84	World Geodetic System 1984
square kilometre	km2	m2	square metre
tonne (1,000 kg) (metric tonne)	t		

Minerals*			
actinolite	Act	Mag	magnetite
chalcopyrite	Ccp	Py	pyrite
chlorite	Chl	Qz	quartz
millerite	Mir	Pyr	pyrrhotite
Elements			
cobalt	Co	K	potassium
copper	Cu	Ag	silver
gold	Au	S	sulphur

*IMA-CNMNC approved mineral abbreviations

Table 2-3. Conversions for common units.

Metric Unit	Imperial Measure
1 hectare	2.47 acres
1 metre	3.28 feet
1 kilometre	0.62 miles
1 gram	0.032 ounces (troy)
1 tonne	1.102 tons (short)
1 gram/tonne	0.029 ounces (troy)/ton (short)
1 tonne	2,204.62 pounds
Imperial Unit	**Metric Measure**
1 acre	0.4047 hectares
1 foot	0.3048 metres
1 mile	1.609 kilometres
1 ounce (troy)	31.1 grams
1 ton (short)	0.907 tonnes
1 ounce (troy)/ton (short)	34.28 grams/tonne
1 pound	0.00045 tonnes

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The Report has been prepared by Caracle Creek Chile SpA (Caracle) for the Issuer Class 1 Nickel & Technologies Limited. The Authors (QPs) have not relied on any other report, opinion or statement of another expert who is not a qualified person, or on information provided by the Issuer concerning legal, political, environmental or tax matters relevant to the Report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Property Location

The Alexo-Dundonald Project is located approximately 45 km northeast of the City of Timmins, in the townships of Clergue, Dundonald, German and Stock (Figure 4-1). The centre of the Project is located at approximately longitude 80°49' W and latitude 48°38' N and UTM NAD83 Zone 17N, 513,460 mE and 5,387,700 mN.

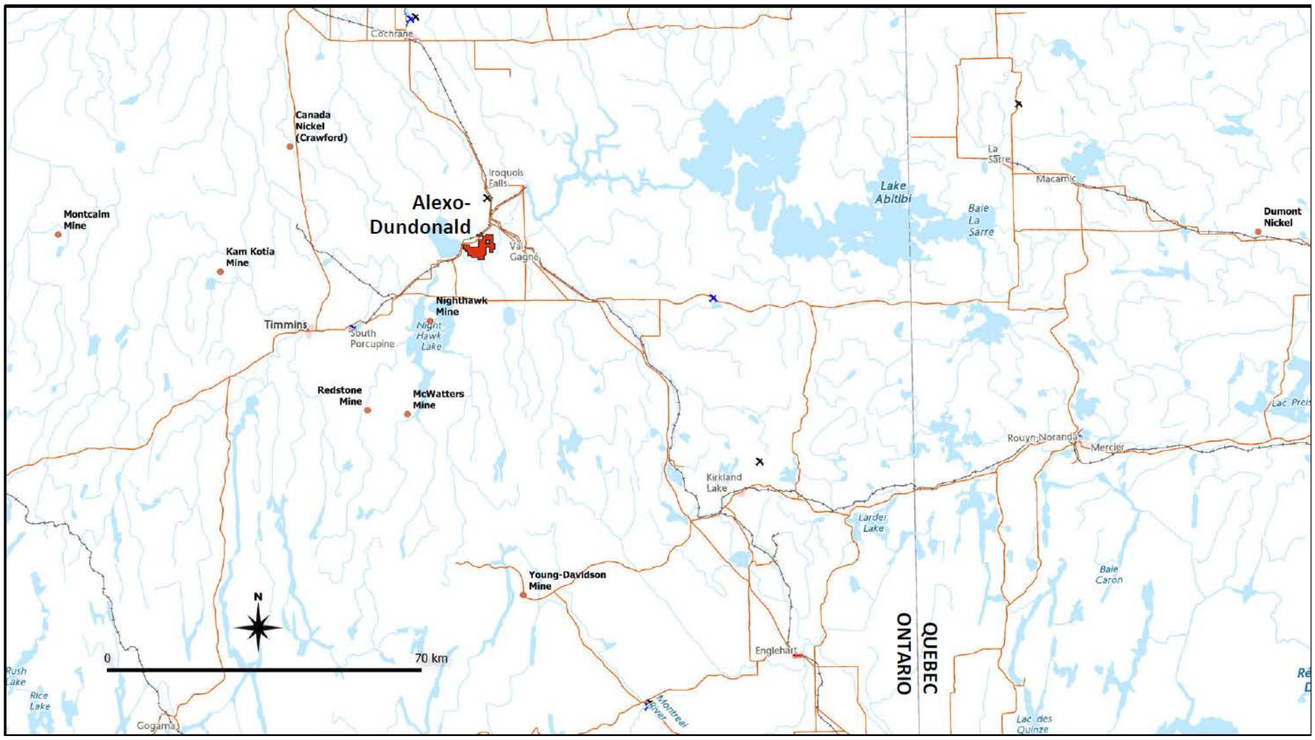


Figure 4-1. Location of the Alexo-Dundonald Nickel Sulphide Project (red area), about 45 km northeast of the mining City of Timmins, Ontario, Canada (Class 1, 2024).

All known nickel sulphide mineralization that is the focus of the Report is located within the boundary of the mining lands that comprise the Alexo-Dundonald Project.

4.2 Mineral Disposition

The Property consists of 106 cell claims: 97 Single Cell Mining Claims ("SCMC"), 6 Boundary Cell Mining Claims ("BCMC"), and 3 Multi-cell Mining Claims ("MCMC"), along with 29 patented claims, and 14 mineral leased claims (Figure 4-2; Table 4-1 and Table 4-2). The 106 SCMC, BCMC, and MCMC lands cover approximately 2,078 hectares. The majority of these titles occur totally or partially in Dundonald and Clergue townships, with 23 mining claims totally or partially in the adjoining Germain Township and 3 mining claims partially in Stock Township. These 106 mining claims, together with the patents and leases, cover a total of 3,731 hectares.

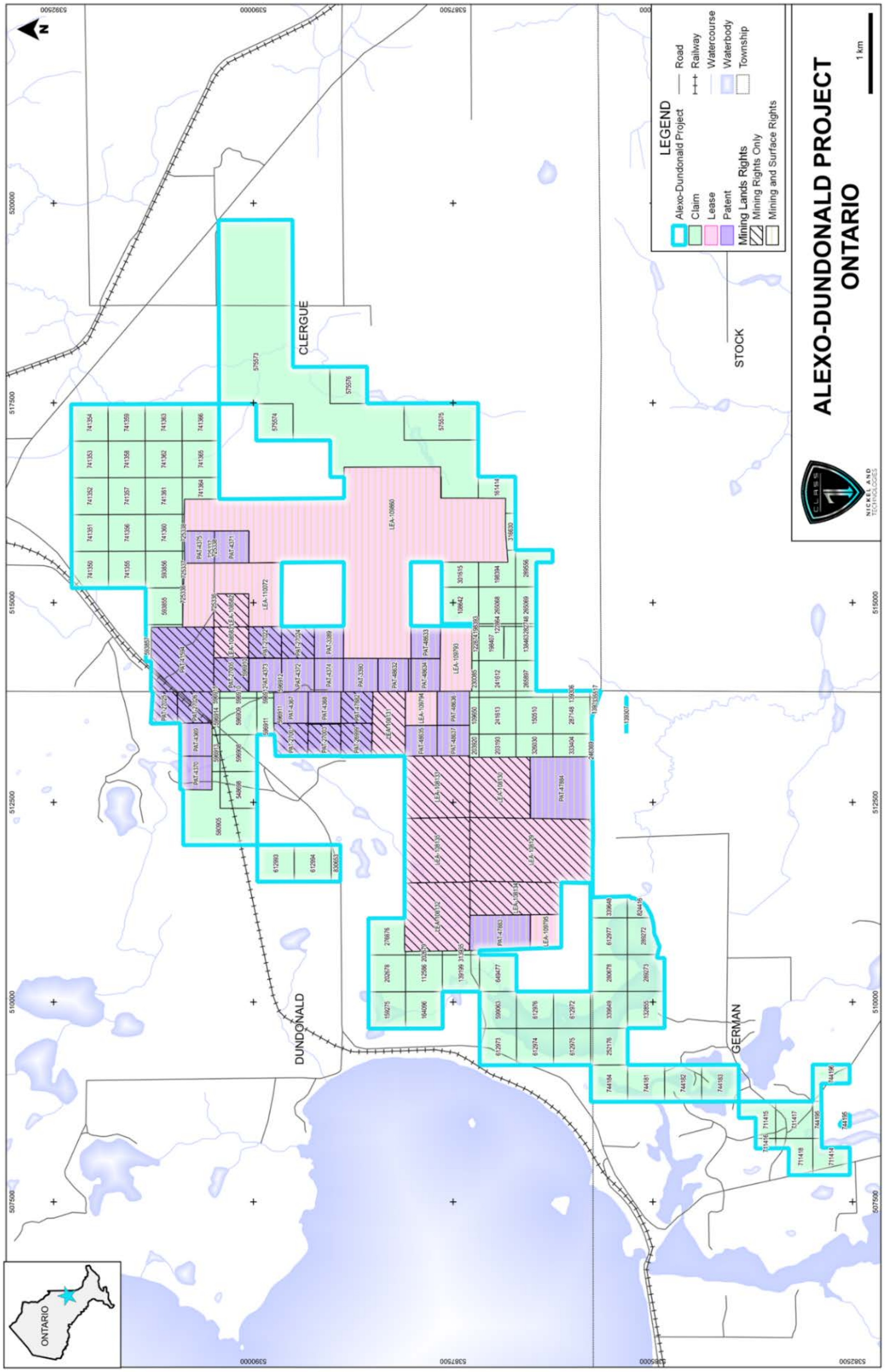


Figure 4-2. Mining titles map and township subdivisions (MLAS, Government of Ontario).

All the claims and mining lands are registered under Legendary Ore Mining Corporation ("Legendary" or "LOMC"). Class 1 is the owner of all the outstanding equity of Legendary, and Legendary continues to hold an option to earn up to all (100%) interest in the mining claims, leases and Property comprising the Alexo-Dundonald Project subject to tenure agreements and royalty agreements (*see* Section 4.10). The Property has not been legally surveyed.

Table 4-1. Summary of the unpatented mining lands that comprise the Alexo-Dundonald Project.

Tenure	Type	Being Processed	Anniversary	Holder	Area (ha)	Township / Area	Required
122874	BCMC	Yes	03-05-2024	(100) LOMC	3.64	CLERGUE	$ 200
138463	BCMC	Yes	03-05-2024	(100) LOMC	10.94	CLERGUE	$ 200
139306	SCMC	Yes	03-05-2024	(100) LOMC	21.35	DUNDONALD, CLERGUE	$ 200
139307	SCMC	Yes	03-05-2024	(100) LOMC	2.35	GERMAN, DUNDONALD	$ 200
198407	BCMC	Yes	03-05-2024	(100) LOMC	19.84	CLERGUE	$ 200
230085	SCMC	Yes	03-05-2024	(100) LOMC	4.23	DUNDONALD, CLERGUE	$ 200
246369	SCMC	Yes	03-05-2024	(100) LOMC	0.77	GERMAN, DUNDONALD	$ 200
287148	SCMC	Yes	03-05-2024	(100) LOMC	21.35	DUNDONALD	$ 400
326030	SCMC	Yes	03-05-2024	(100) LOMC	13.34	DUNDONALD	$ 200
333404	SCMC	Yes	03-05-2024	(100) LOMC	13.30	DUNDONALD	$ 200
335517	SCMC	Yes	03-05-2024	(100) LOMC	6.29	STOCK, GERMAN, DUNDONALD, CLERGUE	$ 200
725336	SCMC	Yes	13-05-2024	(100) LOMC	0.15	CLERGUE	$ 400
725337	SCMC	Yes	13-05-2024	(100) LOMC	0.93	CLERGUE	$ 400
725338	SCMC	Yes	13-05-2024	(100) LOMC	0.98	CLERGUE	$ 400
593855	SCMC	Yes	05-06-2024	(100) LOMC	21.33	CLERGUE	$ 400
593856	SCMC	Yes	05-06-2024	(100) LOMC	21.33	CLERGUE	$ 400
593857	SCMC	Yes	05-06-2024	(100) LOMC	4.47	CLERGUE	$ 400
596908	SCMC	Yes	29-06-2024	(100) LOMC	21.33	DUNDONALD	$ 400
596909	SCMC	Yes	29-06-2024	(100) LOMC	21.33	DUNDONALD	$ 400
596910	SCMC	Yes	29-06-2024	(100) LOMC	3.61	DUNDONALD, CLERGUE	$ 400
596911	SCMC	Yes	29-06-2024	(100) LOMC	9.74	DUNDONALD	$ 400
596912	SCMC	Yes	29-06-2024	(100) LOMC	1.62	DUNDONALD, CLERGUE	$ 400
596913	SCMC	Yes	29-06-2024	(100) LOMC	4.59	DUNDONALD	$ 400
596914	SCMC	Yes	29-06-2024	(100) LOMC	4.46	DUNDONALD	$ 400
596915	SCMC	Yes	29-06-2024	(100) LOMC	0.75	DUNDONALD, CLERGUE	$ 400
599063	SCMC	Yes	13-07-2024	(100) LOMC	21.34	DUNDONALD	$ 400
108642	SCMC	Yes	26-07-2024	(60) GCL, (40) LOMC	21.34	CLERGUE	$ 200
122864	BCMC	Yes	26-07-2024	(60) GCL, (40) LOMC	1.50	CLERGUE	$ 200
161414	SCMC	Yes	26-07-2024	(60) GCL, (40) LOMC	14.85	CLERGUE	$ 200
198393	BCMC	Yes	26-07-2024	(60) GCL, (40) LOMC	0.26	CLERGUE	$ 200
198394	SCMC	Yes	26-07-2024	(60) GCL, (40) LOMC	15.89	CLERGUE	$ 200
265068	SCMC	Yes	26-07-2024	(60) GCL, (40) LOMC	21.34	CLERGUE	$ 400
265069	SCMC	Yes	26-07-2024	(60) GCL, (40) LOMC	21.35	CLERGUE	$ 200
282748	BCMC	Yes	26-07-2024	(60) GCL, (40) LOMC	0.89	CLERGUE	$ 200
289556	SCMC	Yes	26-07-2024	(60) GCL, (40) LOMC	21.35	CLERGUE	$ 200
301615	SCMC	Yes	26-07-2024	(60) GCL, (40) LOMC	14.47	CLERGUE	$ 200
316630	SCMC	Yes	26-07-2024	(60) GCL, (40) LOMC	5.52	CLERGUE	$ 200
741350	SCMC	Yes	01-08-2024	(100) LOMC	21.32	CLERGUE	$ 400
741351	SCMC	Yes	01-08-2024	(100) LOMC	21.32	CLERGUE	$ 400
741352	SCMC	Yes	01-08-2024	(100) LOMC	21.32	CLERGUE	$ 400
741353	SCMC	Yes	01-08-2024	(100) LOMC	21.32	CLERGUE	$ 400

Tenure	Type	Being Processed	Anniversary	Holder	Area (ha)	Township / Area	Required
741354	SCMC	Yes	01-08-2024	(100) LOMC	21.32	CLERGUE	$ 400
741355	SCMC	Yes	01-08-2024	(100) LOMC	21.33	CLERGUE	$ 400
741356	SCMC	Yes	01-08-2024	(100) LOMC	21.33	CLERGUE	$ 400
741357	SCMC	Yes	01-08-2024	(100) LOMC	21.33	CLERGUE	$ 400
741358	SCMC	Yes	01-08-2024	(100) LOMC	21.33	CLERGUE	$ 400
741359	SCMC	Yes	01-08-2024	(100) LOMC	21.33	CLERGUE	$ 400
741360	SCMC	Yes	01-08-2024	(100) LOMC	21.33	CLERGUE	$ 400
741361	SCMC	Yes	01-08-2024	(100) LOMC	21.33	CLERGUE	$ 400
741362	SCMC	Yes	01-08-2024	(100) LOMC	21.33	CLERGUE	$ 400
741363	SCMC	Yes	01-08-2024	(100) LOMC	21.33	CLERGUE	$ 400
741364	SCMC	Yes	01-08-2024	(100) LOMC	13.06	CLERGUE	$ 400
741365	SCMC	Yes	01-08-2024	(100) LOMC	21.33	CLERGUE	$ 400
741366	SCMC	Yes	01-08-2024	(100) LOMC	21.33	CLERGUE	$ 400
744181	SCMC	Yes	01-09-2024	(100) LOMC	21.35	GERMAN	$ 400
744182	SCMC	Yes	01-09-2024	(100) LOMC	21.35	GERMAN	$ 400
744183	SCMC	Yes	01-09-2024	(100) LOMC	21.35	GERMAN	$ 400
744184	SCMC	Yes	01-09-2024	(100) LOMC	21.35	GERMAN, DUNDONALD	$ 400
744195	SCMC	Yes	01-09-2024	(100) LOMC	6.44	GERMAN	$ 400
744196	SCMC	Yes	01-09-2024	(100) LOMC	13.37	GERMAN	$ 400
159275	SCMC	Yes	13-09-2024	(100) LOMC	21.34	DUNDONALD	$ 200
164096	SCMC	Yes	13-09-2024	(100) LOMC	21.34	DUNDONALD	$ 200
612972	SCMC	Yes	19-09-2024	(100) LOMC	21.35	DUNDONALD	$ 400
612973	SCMC	Yes	19-09-2024	(100) LOMC	21.34	DUNDONALD	$ 400
612974	SCMC	Yes	19-09-2024	(100) LOMC	21.35	DUNDONALD	$ 400
612975	SCMC	Yes	19-09-2024	(100) LOMC	21.35	DUNDONALD	$ 400
612976	SCMC	Yes	19-09-2024	(100) LOMC	21.35	DUNDONALD	$ 400
612977	SCMC	Yes	19-09-2024	(100) LOMC	21.35	GERMAN, DUNDONALD	$ 400
612993	SCMC	Yes	20-09-2024	(100) LOMC	21.33	DUNDONALD	$ 400
612994	SCMC	Yes	20-09-2024	(100) LOMC	21.34	DUNDONALD	$ 400
112586	SCMC	Yes	30-10-2024	(100) LOMC	21.34	DUNDONALD	$ 200
139199	SCMC	Yes	30-10-2024	(100) LOMC	21.34	DUNDONALD	$ 200
202678	SCMC	Yes	30-10-2024	(100) LOMC	21.34	DUNDONALD	$ 200
202679	SCMC	Yes	30-10-2024	(100) LOMC	2.17	DUNDONALD	$ 200
276676	SCMC	Yes	30-10-2024	(100) LOMC	20.91	DUNDONALD	$ 200
313935	SCMC	Yes	30-10-2024	(100) LOMC	2.47	DUNDONALD	$ 200
109650	SCMC	Yes	20-11-2024	(100) LOMC	5.39	DUNDONALD	$ 200
150510	SCMC	Yes	20-11-2024	(100) LOMC	21.35	DUNDONALD	$ 400
203193	SCMC	Yes	20-11-2024	(100) LOMC	13.37	DUNDONALD	$ 200
203920	SCMC	Yes	20-11-2024	(100) LOMC	3.42	DUNDONALD	$ 200
241612	SCMC	Yes	20-11-2024	(100) LOMC	21.34	DUNDONALD, CLERGUE	$ 400
241613	SCMC	Yes	20-11-2024	(100) LOMC	21.34	DUNDONALD	$ 400
265897	SCMC	Yes	20-11-2024	(100) LOMC	21.35	DUNDONALD, CLERGUE	$ 200
575573	MCMC		05-02-2025	(100) LOMC	381.38	CLERGUE	$ 7,600
575574	SCMC		05-02-2025	(100) LOMC	21.33	CLERGUE	$ 400
575575	MCMC		05-02-2025	(100) LOMC	42.68	CLERGUE	$ 800
575576	SCMC		05-02-2025	(100) LOMC	21.34	CLERGUE	$ 400
711414	SCMC		01-03-2025	(100) LOMC	17.24	GERMAN	$ 400
711415	SCMC		01-03-2025	(100) LOMC	15.92	GERMAN	$ 400
711416	SCMC		01-03-2025	(100) LOMC	3.19	GERMAN	$ 400

Tenure	Type	Being Processed	Anniversary	Holder	Area (ha)	Township / Area	Required
711417	SCMC		01-03-2025	(100) LOMC	21.36	GERMAN	$ 400
711418	SCMC		01-03-2025	(100) LOMC	15.91	GERMAN	$ 400
580905	MCMC		06-03-2025	(100) LOMC	55.77	DUNDONALD	$ 1,200
649477	SCMC		30-03-2025	(100) LOMC	21.34	DUNDONALD	$ 400
548698	SCMC		16-04-2025	(100) LOMC	21.33	DUNDONALD	$ 400
824416	SCMC		19-04-2025	(100) LOMC	5.81	GERMAN	$ 400
132855	SCMC		28-04-2025	(100) LOMC	21.35	GERMAN	$ 200
252176	SCMC		28-04-2025	(100) LOMC	21.35	GERMAN, DUNDONALD	$ 200
280678	SCMC		28-04-2025	(100) LOMC	21.35	GERMAN, DUNDONALD	$ 200
289272	SCMC		28-04-2025	(100) LOMC	16.37	GERMAN	$ 200
289273	SCMC		28-04-2025	(100) LOMC	20.95	GERMAN	$ 200
339648	SCMC		28-04-2025	(100) LOMC	12.70	GERMAN, DUNDONALD	$ 200
339649	SCMC		28-04-2025	(100) LOMC	21.35	GERMAN, DUNDONALD	$ 200
830653	SCMC		04-05-2025	(100) LOMC	5.22	DUNDONALD	$ 400
870690	SCMC		16-12-2025	(100) LOMC	21.35	CLERGUE	$ 400
870691	SCMC		16-12-2025	(100) LOMC	6.32	STOCK, CLERGUE	$ 400
						Total (C$):	**$ 43,000**

Table 4-2. Summary of the mining leases and patented lands that comprise the Alexo-Dundonald Project.

MLAS ID	Type	Surface Rights	Mineral Rights	Expiry	Area (ha)	Holder	Township	Start Date	Term	Annual Rent Due Date	Annual Rent	Annual Tax ($)
LEA-108129	Lease	No	Yes	30-Sep-28	123.43	LOMC - 100%		01-10-2007	21 Years	Oct. 1	$ 370.29	na
LEA-108130	Lease	No	Yes	30-Sep-28	55.04	LOMC - 100%	DUNDONALD	01-10-2007	21 Years	Oct. 1	$ 165.11	na
LEA-108131	Lease	No	Yes	30-Sep-28	32.38	LOMC - 100%		01-10-2007	21 Years	Oct. 1	$ 97.13	na
LEA-108132	Lease	No	Yes	30-Sep-28	68.39	LOMC - 100%	DUNDONALD	01-10-2007	21 Years	Oct. 1	$ 205.18	na
LEA-108133	Lease	No	Yes	30-Sep-28	60.70	LOMC - 100%	DUNDONALD	01-10-2007	21 Years	Oct. 1	$ 182.11	na
LEA-108134	Lease	No	Yes	30-Sep-28	47.80	LOMC - 100%	DUNDONALD	01-10-2007	21 Years	Oct. 1	$ 143.41	na
LEA-108135	Lease	No	Yes	30-Sep-28	64.75	LOMC - 100%	DUNDONALD	01-10-2007	21 Years	Oct. 1	$ 194.25	na
LEA-108582	Lease	No	Yes	31-Oct-31	16.24	LOMC - 100%	CLERGUE	01-11-2010	21 Years	Nov. 1	$ 104.60	na
LEA-108583	Lease	No	Yes	31-Oct-31	16.59	LOMC - 100%	CLERGUE	01-11-2010	21 Years	Nov. 1	$ 106.92	na
LEA-109793	Lease	Yes	Yes	30-Sep-39	33.08	LOMC - 100%		01-10-2018	21 Years	Oct. 1	$ 99.25	na
LEA-109794	Lease	Yes	Yes	31-Oct-39	16.19	LOMC - 100%	DUNDONALD	01-11-2018	21 Years	Nov. 1	$ 48.56	na
LEA-109795	Lease	Yes	Yes	31-Oct-39	15.59	LOMC - 100%	DUNDONALD	01-11-2018	21 Years	Nov. 1	$ 46.78	na
LEA-109860	Lease	Yes	Yes	30-Apr-40	437.72	LOMC - 100%	CLERGUE	01-05-2019	21 Years	May. 1	$1,313.15	na
LEA-110072	Lease	Yes	Yes	31-Jul-43	81.09	LOMC - 100%	CLERGUE	01-08-2001	21 Years	Aug. 1	$ 243.27	na
PAT-26999	Patent	No	Yes	n/a	16.19	LOMC - 100%	DUNDONALD	27-12-1996	-	na	na	$ 64.75
PAT-27001	Patent	No	Yes	n/a	16.19	LOMC - 100%	DUNDONALD	26-01-1922	-	na	na	$ 64.75
PAT-27003	Patent	No	Yes	n/a	16.19	LOMC - 100%	DUNDONALD	01-01-1995	-	na	na	$ 64.75
PAT-27005	Patent	No	Yes	n/a	16.59	LOMC - 100%		01-01-1995	-	na	na	$ 66.37
PAT-27022	Patent	No	Yes	n/a	16.59	LOMC - 100%	CLERGUE	01-01-1995	-	na	na	$ 66.37
PAT-27024	Patent	No	Yes	n/a	16.59	LOMC - 100%	CLERGUE	01-01-1995	-	na	na	$ 66.37
PAT-27025	Patent	No	Yes	n/a	16.19	LOMC - 100%		01-01-1995	-	na	na	$ 64.75
PAT-27026	Patent	No	Yes	n/a	16.19	LOMC - 100%		01-01-1995	-	na	na	$ 64.75
PAT-3389	Patent	Yes	Yes	n/a	16.59	LOMC - 100%	CLERGUE	11-09-1919	-	na	na	$ 66.37
PAT-3390	Patent	Yes	Yes	n/a	16.54	LOMC - 100%		11-09-1919	-	na	na	$ 66.17
PAT-41594	Patent	No	Yes	n/a	64.09	Class 1 - 100%		20-06-2003	-	na	na	$ 256.35
PAT-4367	Patent	Yes	Yes	n/a	16.19	LOMC - 100%		16-12-1909	-	na	na	$ 64.75
PAT-4368	Patent	Yes	Yes	n/a	16.19	LOMC - 100%		15-12-1909	-	na	na	$ 64.75
PAT-4369	Patent	Yes	Yes	n/a	16.19	LOMC - 100%	DUNDONALD	04-07-1929	-	na	na	$ 64.75
PAT-4370	Patent	Yes	Yes	n/a	16.19	LOMC - 100%	DUNDONALD	16-07-1929	-	na	na	$ 64.75
PAT-4371	Patent	Yes	Yes	n/a	16.24	LOMC - 100%	CLERGUE	22-11-1917	-	na	na	$ 64.95
PAT-4372	Patent	Yes	Yes	n/a	16.59	LOMC - 100%		15-12-1909	-	na	na	$ 66.37
PAT-4373	Patent	Yes	Yes	n/a	16.59	LOMC - 100%		04-04-1916	-	na	na	$ 66.37
PAT-4374	Patent	Yes	Yes	n/a	16.59	LOMC - 100%	CLERGUE	15-12-1909	-	na	na	$ 66.37
PAT-4375	Patent	Yes	Yes	n/a	14.27	LOMC - 100%	CLERGUE	21-11-1917	-	na	na	$ 57.06
PAT-47882	Patent	No	Yes	n/a	16.19	LOMC - 100%		1858-11-17	-	na	na	$ 64.75
PAT-47883	Patent	Yes	Yes	n/a	31.87	LOMC - 100%	DUNDONALD	12-09-1990	-	na	na	$ 127.48
PAT-47884	Patent	Yes	Yes	n/a	64.75	LOMC - 100%		14-09-1993	-	na	na	$ 259.00
PAT-48632	Patent	Yes	Yes	n/a	16.54	LOMC - 100%		17-03-1914	-	na	na	$ 66.17
PAT-48633	Patent	Yes	Yes	n/a	16.54	LOMC - 100%	CLERGUE	18-03-1914	-	na	na	$ 66.17
PAT-48634	Patent	Yes	Yes	n/a	16.54	LOMC - 100%		17-03-1914	-	na	na	$ 66.17
PAT-48635	Patent	Yes	Yes	n/a	16.19	LOMC - 100%	DUNDONALD	14-03-1914	-	na	na	$ 64.75
PAT-48636	Patent	Yes	Yes	n/a	16.19	LOMC - 100%		17-03-1914	-	na	na	$ 64.75
PAT-48637	Patent	Yes	Yes	n/a	16.19	LOMC - 100%	DUNDONALD	17-03-1914	-	na	na	$ 64.75
				Totals:	**1,652.94**						**$3,320.01**	**$2,335.82**

4.3 Claim Status and Holding Costs

All mining claims that comprise the Property have an Active status. As of the Effective Date of the Report, all mining claims are valid with expiry dates ranging from 3 May 2024 to 16 December 2025. The mining claims due 3 May 2024 are in good standing pending processing of a filed work report. Annual assessment work requirements total $45,000 for the unpatented mining claims and $5,655.83 for annual rent (leases) and taxes (patents) on the leases and patented lands. As of the Effective Date, there are no credits in Reserve except for $259 on tenure 203193 but this will change once the pending assessment report is approved.

The unpatented mining claims were independently verified by QP, Scott Jobin-Bevans, online through the Mining Lands Administration System ("MLAS") system of the Ontario Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines ("MENDM") or also referred to as "MINES". Information for Patents and Leases was provided by lands management consultants In Good Standing Corporation, headquartered in Mono, Ontario.

4.4 Mineral Lands Tenure System – Province of Ontario

Traditional field-based claim staking (physical staking) in Ontario came to an end on 8 January 2018 and on 10 April 2018 the Ontario Government converted all existing claims (referred to as Legacy Mining 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 licenses 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 referred to as a "prospector") that is a registered MLAS User, has completed the Mining Act Awareness Program, and holds a valid Prospector's License granted by MINES. A licensed prospector is permitted to register open lands for exploration on the MLAS system onto provincial Crown and private lands that are open for registration. Once the mining claim has been registered, 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 single cell mining claim and $200 per annum per boundary cell mining claim. The prescribed work must be completed or payments in lieu of work can be made to maintain the claim. No minerals may be extracted from lands that are subject to 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 MINES.

4.4.1 Mining Lease

If a prospector wants to extract minerals, the prospector may apply to MINES 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 MINES 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 MINES 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 MINES. The consent process generally takes between two and six weeks and requires the lessee to submit various documentations and pay a fee.

4.4.2 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.

4.4.3 Licence of Occupation

Prior to 1964, Mining Licences of Occupation (“MLO”) were issued, in perpetuity, by MINES 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 MINES. As an MLO is a licence, it does not create an interest in the land.

4.4.4 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.

4.5 Mining Law - Province of Ontario

In the Province of Ontario, The Mining Act (the “Act”) is the provincial legislation that governs and regulates prospecting, mineral exploration, mine development and rehabilitation. The purpose of the Act is to encourage prospecting, online mining claim registration and exploration for the development of mineral resources, in a manner consistent with the recognition and affirmation of existing Aboriginal and treaty rights in Section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982, including the duty to consult, and to minimize the impact of these activities on public health and safety and the environment.

4.5.1 Required Plans and Permits

There are two types of applications that must be considered prior to starting an exploration programs. An Exploration Plan is a document provided to MINES 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).

Exploration plans, exploration permits and closure plans obtained prior to the conversion are not affected by the conversion of the mining claims or the MLAS registration system. A plan or permit will continue to apply only to the area to which it is applied***.***

4.5.1.1 Exploration Plans

Exploration Plans are used to inform Aboriginal Communities, Government and 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 MINES 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 licenses of occupation must submit an Exploration Plan. The early exploration activities that require an Exploration Plan are as follows:

- 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 m radius.
- Excavation of bedrock that removes one cubic metre and up to three cubic metres of material within a 200 m radius.
- Use of a drill that weighs less than 150 kilograms.

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

4.5.1.2 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 MINES.

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 MINES 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 licenses of occupation should submit an Exploration Permit application. The early exploration activities that require an Exploration Permit are as follows:

- 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-m radius (and below advanced exploration thresholds).
- Excavation of bedrock that removes more than three cubic metres of material within a 200 m radius.
- Use of a drill that weighs more than 150 kilograms.

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

4.6 Surface Rights and Legal Access

The majority of the surface rights associated with the Property are owned by the Government of Ontario (Crown Land) and access to these parts of the Property is unrestricted. Under Ontario's Mining Act, surface rights owners must be notified prior to conducting exploration activities. Where there is a surface rights holder of land, a person who (1) prospects, stakes or causes to be staked a mining claim; (2) formerly held a mining claim that has been cancelled, abandoned or forfeited; (3) is the holder of a mining claim and who performs assessment work; or (4) is the lessee or owner of mining lands and who carries on mining operations. On such land, the mining rights holder shall compensate the surface rights holder for damages sustained to the surface rights by such prospecting, staking, assessment work or operations.

Boundary Cell Mining Claims (BCMC) are mining claims that fill a partial map cell, with the rest of the map cell being shared with another claim holder or holders. If, at any time, the other claim holder(s) was to abandon or forfeit their portion of any of the BCMC, the mining cell would be converted to a SCMC and the balance of the map cell would become part of the Property as a SCMC.

4.7 Current Work Permits and Work Status

Class 1 does not hold any active Exploration Permits on the A-D Project. The most recently held permits all expired on 7 June 2024. The Company is not currently doing an exploration work on the Property and is only engaged in desktop studies and mineral resource estimations.

4.8 Production Related Permits

In November 2020, Class 1 engaged consultants Story Environmental Inc. ("SEI") to review the status of the Closure Plan with the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines (*aka* MINES) and permits held with the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks ("MECP") for its Alexo-Dundonald Project. SEI searched online (Environmental Bill of Rights ("EBR") website and Access Ontario website) and found files related to the Alexo Project ("Project") (Figure 4-3). SEI also contacted the ENDM and the MECP for all permits on file for the Project (Labelle and Story, 2020).

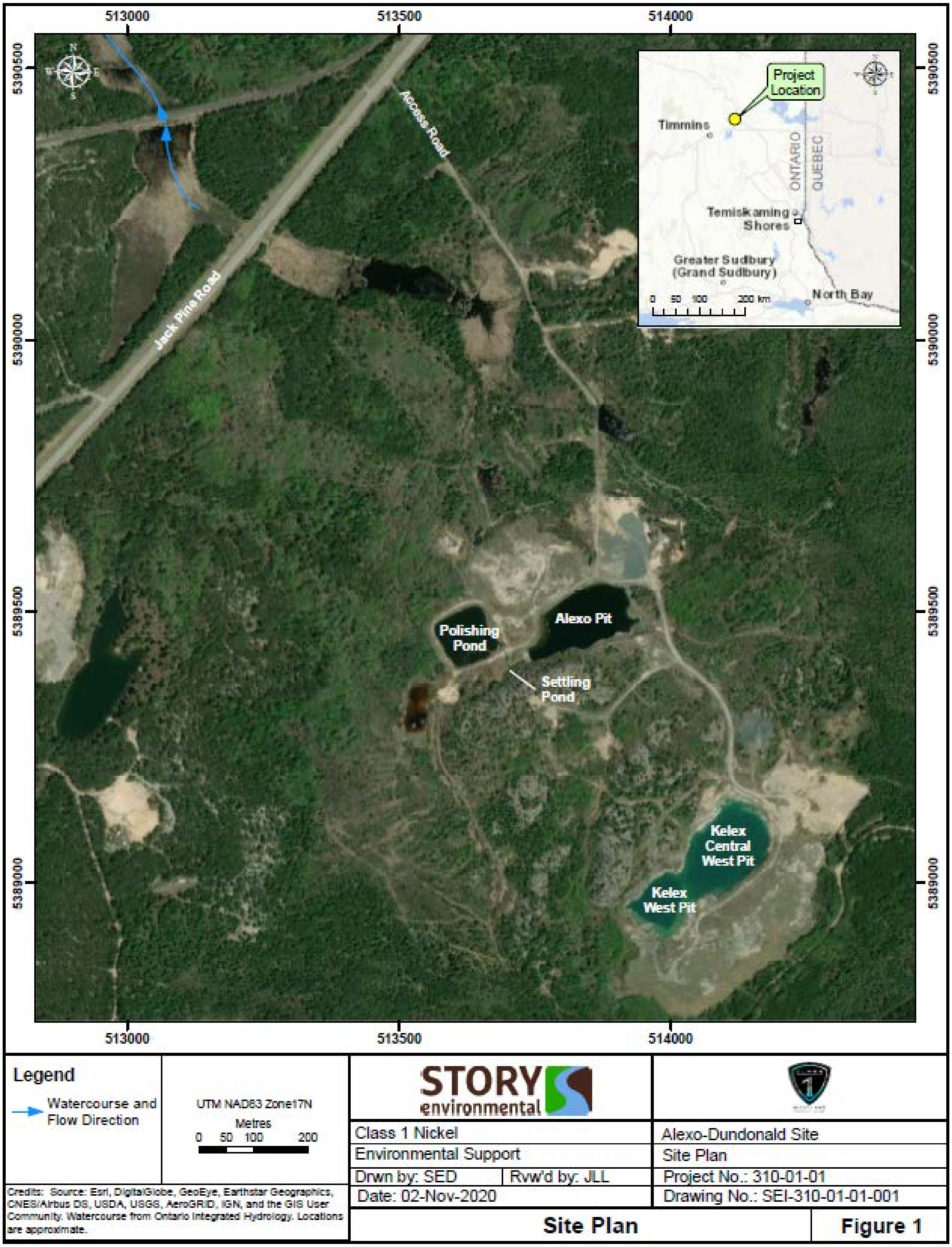


Figure 4-3. Alexo-Dundonald site plan map showing the Alexo pit (Alexo North) and the Kelex pits (Alexo South) (Labelle and Story, 2020).

4.8.1 Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks

4.8.1.1 Permit to Take Water

There is one Permit to Take Water ("PTTW") currently in place for the Project (attached). The PTTW (No. 5062-9Q3L3K) allows for the taking of water from the Alexo Pit. The PTTW was issued to Legendary Ore Mining Corporation on 17 November 2014 and expires on 20 October 2024 (Class 1 Nickel plans on renewing this permit). There are two flow rates specified in the PTTW: an Initial Dewatering rate and a Maintenance Dewatering rate (Table 4-3). The Initial Dewatering rate can only be used during the first 100 days of dewatering, after which all dewatering must be conducted at the Maintenance Dewatering rate (Labelle and Story, 2020).

Table 4-3. Permit to Take Water dewatering rates.

	Source Name / Description:	Source: Type:	Taking Specific Purpose:	Taking Major Category:	Max. Taken per Minute (litres):	Max. Num. of Hrs Taken per Day:	Max. Taken per Day (litres):	Max. Num. of Days Taken per Year:	Zone/ Easting/ Northing:
1	Alexo Open Pit (Initial Dewatering)	Mine	Other - Dewatering	Dewatering	2,777	24	4,000,000	100	17 513859 5389487
2	Alexo Open Pit (Maintenance Dewatering)	Mine	Other - Dewatering	Dewatering	174	24	250,000	365	17 513859 5389487
						Total Taking:	4,000,000		

4.8.1.2 Industrial Sewage Works Environmental Compliance Approval

There is one Industrial Sewage Works Environmental Compliance Approval ("ISW ECA") currently in place for the Project (attached). The ISW ECA (No. 2658-6D7QA2) allows for the collection, transmission, treatment, and discharge of effluent from the mine workings for the Project. The ISW ECA was issued to Legendary Ore Mining Corporation on 6 February 2006 and does not have an expiry date. The description of the works associated with the ISW ECA include (Labelle and Story, 2020):

Sewage works for the collection, transmission, treatment of effluent from mine workings, consisting of

the following:

- one (1) settling pond with approximate dimensions of 6 metres wide by 150 metres in length and 1.6 metres deep providing a storage volume of approximately 1,450 cubic metres, having a clay core dam;
- one (1) polishing pond with approximate dimensions of 90 metres wide by 100 metres in length and 3.0 metres deep providing a storage volume of approximately 20,000 cubic metres, having a clay core dam;
- discharge of treated wastewater to receiving waters, with provisions to discharge treated wastewater to the Alexo pit in effort to accelerate the filling of the pit; and
- all other controls, electrical equipment, instruments, piping, pumps, valves and appurtenances essential for the proper operation of the sewage works to the extent approved by this certificate.

The ISW ECA allows for the seasonal discharge of effluent, specifically in the spring and fall when the liquid surface of the lagoon has become free of ice cover. The discharge is also to take advantage of significant rainfall and increased dilution within the watershed. Each seasonal discharge cannot exceed 32 days.

However, while reviewing the Closure Plan documents, SEI found the following operating descriptions:

- Settling Pond: for mine water (mostly consisting of precipitation and limited groundwater inflow) and lime to be used for pH adjustment to precipitate metals;
- Polishing Pond: discharged using pump or siphon and valve controlled and discharged to the ditch to the north, into a year round stream that flows from the east in the designated mixing zone (old, breached beaver pond that drains through a marshy area into a second old, breached beaver pond).

The ISW ECA includes the requirement for the submission of Annual Performance Reports and the Terms of Reference for a Receiving Water Monitoring plan. SEI has request copies from the MECP if any are on file. The MECP could not locate anything in the electronic files but indicated that they would look for hardcopies.

4.8.2 Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines (MINES)

SEI received 31 documents from the ENDM regarding the Project. These documents included correspondence, multiple Notices of Project Status (“NPS”), Notices of Material Change (“NMC”), Inspection Reports, Closure Plans (for both Advanced Exploration and Production), and Progressive Rehabilitation Reports. SEI has prepared a correspondence tracking table (attached) of all the documents received (Labelle and Story, 2020).

The Project is currently in a State of Inactivity according to the ENDM records and includes both the Alexo North and Alexo South (Kelex) Zones. The current proponent listed on the file is Legendary Ore Mining Corp. The production Closure Plan was amended in 2011 and is the current Closure Plan on file. The production Closure Plan Amendment included:

- 250 tonnes ore per day (5200 tonnes ore per month);
- Alexo North Pit and Alexo South Pit;
- all buildings and infrastructure were temporary;
- stockpiles: non acid generating (“NAG”) waste rock, potentially acid generating (“PAG”) waste rock, ore (high grade and low grade), and overburden; and
- Settling and Polishing Ponds.

According to the NPSs, most recently the Project was in a state of Production from 1 July 2010 to 1 June 2017 and in a State of Inactivity since 1 June 2017. Since 2017, the company has conducted progressive rehabilitation at the Project Site. A Progressive Rehabilitation Report was submitted to the ENDM for work completed in 2017 and 2018. A Notice of Material Change was also submitted for the return of Financial Assurance (“FA”) for this work. A letter dated 8 January 2020 from ENDM indicated that the FA would be returned.

The ENDM, as of October 2020, holds $69 631.95 (including interest) in FA (in cash) for the Project. This amount was held based on a quote provided for the remaining rehabilitation items (quote: $62 300 + 10% contingency = $68 530). The following rehabilitation items are remaining:

- breaching of the western berm of the Polishing Pond ($3000);
- collection and analysis of samples of the sediment in the Polishing Pond ($900);
- revegetation and repair of existing vegetation of the Alexo waste rock pile ($7500);
- revegetation of the NAG waste rock pile ($11 300);
- general site revegetation ($17 500);

- construction of an overburden berm on the northeast side of the Kelex Pit ($7000);
- collection and analysis of soil samples where lime was spilled on the ground ($7500);
- surface water and groundwater monitoring for 3 more years ($3600); and
- site inspections and preparation of annual reports for ENDM ($4000).

All other rehabilitation measures outlined in the Closure Plan Amendment have been completed. When rehabilitation work is completed and FA is returned to the proponent, the associated infrastructure/features are no longer covered by the Closure Plan.

4.8.3 Recommendations (Labelle and Story, 2020)

Based on correspondence reviewed by SEI, Legendary is a wholly-wned subsidiary of Class 1 Nickel & Technologies, indicating that the owner/proponent listed on the PTTW, ISW ECA, and Closure Plan Amendment are accurate and up to date. To bring the Project into production, the following tasks would need to be completed:

- PTTW:
  - Review the flow rates of water takings in PTTW and determine if they are sufficient for Alexo Pit dewatering. If not sufficient, an application to amend the PTTW will need to be submitted (including supporting documents depending on required takings).
  - If the Kelex Pit will require dewatering a PTTW will need to be obtained (PTTW application and associated supporting documents).
- ISW ECA:
  - Review the specifications of the works to determine if they are sufficient for project. If the specifications are not sufficient, an application to amend the ISW ECA will need to be submitted (including supporting documents).
  - Determine if the Terms of Reference for receiving water monitoring program was submitted to MECP, if not, will need to submit once operating.
- Closure Plan:
  - Prepare and submit a Notice of Project Status, to change the status of the Project from a State of Inactivity to Production.
  - Receive acknowledgement from ENDM and guidance regarding consultation requirements.
  - Prepare and submit a Closure Plan Amendment for the future project with the required FA.

Depending on the planned development for the Alexo-Dundonald Project, additional permits may be required (Labelle and Story, 2020).

4.9 Community Consultation

The Company will maintain an open dialogue with all stakeholders associated with the Property, including private landowners, government officials and representatives of the First Nations and Metis Nation of Ontario. Indigenous groups identified by MINES during the permitting process (*see* Section 4.10), and which include Matachewan First Nation and Apitipi Anicinapek Nation (Wahgoshig First Nation).

4.10 Environmental Studies and Liabilities

A certified Closure Plan has been approved by MINES pursuant to the Mining Act in connection with the Alexo-Dundonald Property, location of the former Alexo (North) and Kelex (Alexo South) mines. The Alexo Project Revised Production Closure Plan was prepared for Legendary and dated and approved by MINES on 24 January 2005 and amended and approved in March 2011 (Stone *et al.*, 2020). Class 1 is responsible for executing the remainder of the Closure Plan works but apart from ongoing water monitoring, Class 1 has not completed any further remediation. The Closure Plan will require updating for future exploitation on the Project (*see* Section 4.8).

The Company continues to implement best practices in terms of preserving and minimizing its impact on the environment. Previous owners of the Property conducted various components of early- and advanced-stage stage environmental baseline studies as the Alexo-North and Alexo South deposits were both in production historically (*see* Section 6.6).

The Authors are unable to comment on any remediation which may have been undertaken by previous companies. The Principal Author is not aware of any environmental liabilities associated with the Property.

The Principal Author is not aware of any other permits or authorizations required to complete the recommended exploration program (*see* Section 26). Some regulatory permits and notable requirements for early exploration activities outside of MINES could apply in future. For example, permits would be required from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry ("MNRF") for road construction, cutting timber, fire permits (burning), and water crossing(s), should they be required. Projects in close proximity to water may require provisions to protect fish habitats under the jurisdiction of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada ("DFO").

4.11 Royalties and Obligations

As announced on SEDAR+ on 28 August 2018, VaniCom Resources Ltd. ("VaniCom") (a now defunct private Australian company) paid $150,000 in cash, issued 1,750,000 shares of its common stock worth $350,000 and must incur $750,000 in exploration expenditures over a 36-month period from the date of the agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Alexo Property from Tartisan Nickel Corp. ("Tartisan"). These obligations were met by VaniCom. Tartisan holds a 0.5% net smelter return (NSR) royalty on any future production from the Alexo Property (Table 4-4). This 0.5% NSR can be purchased by Class 1 for $1.0M.

As part of the purchase agreement between VaniCom and Tartisan, an additional 1.5% NSR, payable on minerals produced from the Alexo Property (Table 4-4), is held by Outokumpu Mines Inc. ("Outokumpu"); this NSR cannot be contractually purchased/reduced by Class 1.

Table 4-4. Summary of Alexo Property mining lands that have 0.5% NSR and 2.5% NSR assignments held Tartisan and Outokumpu Mines, respectively.

Claim	Township Area	MNDM Claim#	Lease No	Parcel No	Pin No	Recorded Holder	Type	Ha	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Rights	Lot	Concession
L2744	Clergue	L2744		1697 SEC	65346-0132 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Patent	16.592			Mining & Surface Rights	SW 1/4, N1/2, Lot 12	III
L4361	Clergue	L4361		2042 SEC	65346-0128 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Patent	16.238			Mining & Surface Rights	NW 1/4, N1/2, Lot 10	III
L4362	Clergue	L4362		11800SEC	65346-0083 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Patent	14.265			Mining & Surface Rights	SW 1/4, S1/2, Lot 10	IV
L10554	Clergue	L10554		826SEC	65346-0134 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Patent	16.592			Mining & Surface Rights	NW 1/4, S1/2, Lot 12	III
L10555	Clergue	L10555		825SEC	65346-0136 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Patent	16.592			Mining & Surface Rights	SW 1/4, S1/2, Lot 12	III
L58444	Clergue	L58444	105425	387SEC	65346-0425 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Lease	16.592	1989-Nov-01	2031-Oct-31	Mining Rights	NE 1/4, N1/2, Lot 12	III
L58445	Clergue	L58445	105424	388SEC	65346-0130 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Lease	16.238	1989-Nov-01	2031-Oct-31	Mining Rights	NW 1/4, N1/2, Lot 11	III
L8545	Dundonald	L8545		4182 SEC	65347-0051 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Patent	16.187			Mining & Surface Rights	SW 1/4, S1/2, Lot 1	IV
L8546	Dundonald	L8546		4183 SEC	65347-0049 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Patent	16.187			Mining & Surface Rights	SE 1/4, S1/2, Lot 2	IV
1231 SEC	Dundonald	1231 SEC		1231 SEC	65347-0075 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Patent	16.187			Mining & Surface Rights	NE 1/4, S1/2, Lot 1	III
1232 SEC	Dundonald	1232 SEC		1232 SEC	65347-0076 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Patent	16.187			Mining & Surface Rights	SE 1/4, S1/2, Lot 1	III
1281	Dundonald	1281		1281 SEC	65347-0055 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Patent	63.584			Surface Rights	N1/2, Lot 1	III
L4795	Clergue	L4795		2356 SEC	65346-0138 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Patent	16.592			Mining & Surface Rights	NW 1/4, N1/2, Lot 12	II
L4796	Clergue	L4796		2355 SEC	65346-0137 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Patent	16.542			Mining & Surface Rights	SE 1/4, S1/2, Lot 12	III
L2554	Clergue	L2554		16029SEC	65346-0454 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Patent	16.592			Mining Rights	SE 1/4, N1/2, Lot 12	III
L2555	Clergue	L2555		16028SEC	65346-0453 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Patent	16.592			Mining Rights	NE 1/4, S1/2, Lot 12	III
L4337	Clergue	L4337		16027SEC	65346-0452 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Patent	16.592			Mining Rights	NW 1/4, N1/2, Lot 12	III
L2556	Dundonald	L2556		16022SEC	65347-0139 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Patent	16.187			Mining Rights	NW 1/4, S1/2, Lot 1	III
L2557	Dundonald	L2557		16023SEC	65347-0140 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Patent	16.187			Mining Rights	SW 1/4, S1/2, Lot 1	III
L2657	Dundonald	L2657		16026SEC	65347-0143 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Patent	16.187			Mining Rights	NW 1/4, N1/2, Lot 1	II
L4338	Dundonald	L4338		16025SEC	65347-0142 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Patent	16.187			Mining Rights	SE 1/4, S1/2, Lot 1	IV

Claim	Township Area	MNDM Claim#	Lease No	Parcel No	Pin No	Recorded Holder	Type	Ha	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Rights	Lot	Concession
L4339	Dundonald	L4339		16024SEC	65347-0141 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Patent	16.187			Mining Rights	NE 1/4, S1/2, Lot 1	IV
P236685	Clergue	P236685	107173	1135	65346-0085 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Lease	16.238	1998-May-01	2019-Apr-30	Mining & Surface Rights	SE 1/4, S1/2, Lot 10	IV
P236686	Clergue	P236686	107173	1135	65346-0085 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Lease	16.238	1998-May-01	2019-Apr-30	Mining & Surface Rights	NE 1/4, N1/2, Lot 10	III
P236687	Clergue	P236687	107173	1135	65346-0085 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Lease	16.238	1998-May-01	2019-Apr-30	Mining & Surface Rights	SW 1/4, N1/2, Lot 10	III
P236688	Clergue	P236688	107173	1135	65346-0085 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Lease	16.238	1998-May-01	2019-Apr-30	Mining & Surface Rights	SE 1/4, N1/2, Lot 10	III
P236689	Clergue	P236689	107173	1135	65346-0085 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Lease	16.187	1998-May-01	2019-Apr-30	Mining & Surface Rights	NW 1/4, S1/2 Lot 10	III
P236690	Clergue	P236690	107173	1135	65346-0085 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Lease	16.187	1998-May-01	2019-Apr-30	Mining & Surface Rights	NE 1/4, S1/2 Lot 10	III
P236691	Clergue	P236691	107173	1135	65346-0085 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Lease	16.187	1998-May-01	2019-Apr-30	Mining & Surface Rights	SW 1/4, S1/2, Lot 10	III
P236692	Clergue	P236692	107173	1135	65346-0085 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Lease	16.187	1998-May-01	2019-Apr-30	Mining & Surface Rights	SE 1/4, S1/2, Lot 10	III
P236693	Clergue	P236693	107173	1135	65346-0085 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Lease	16.187	1998-May-01	2019-Apr-30	Mining & Surface Rights	NE 1/4, N1/2, Lot 11	II
P236694	Clergue	P236694	107173	1135	65346-0085 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Lease	16.187	1998-May-01	2019-Apr-30	Mining & Surface Rights	NW 1/4, N1/2, Lot 10	II
P236695	Clergue	P236695	107173	1135	65346-0085 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Lease	16.187	1998-May-01	2019-Apr-30	Mining & Surface Rights	NE 1/4, N1/2, Lot 10	II
P236696	Clergue	P236696	107173	1135	65346-0085 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Lease	16.086	1998-May-01	2019-Apr-30	Mining & Surface Rights	NW 1/4, N1/2, Lot 9	II
P236777	Clergue	P236777	107173	1135	65346-0085 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Lease	16.187	1998-May-01	2019-Apr-30	Mining & Surface Rights	SE 1/4, N1/2, Lot 11	II
P236778	Clergue	P236778	107173	1135	65346-0085 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Lease	16.187	1998-May-01	2019-Apr-30	Mining & Surface Rights	SW 1/4, N1/2, Lot 10	II
P236779	Clergue	P236779	107173	1135	65346-0085 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Lease	16.187	1998-May-01	2019-Apr-30	Mining & Surface Rights	SE 1/4, N1/2, Lot 10	II
P236780	Clergue	P236780	107173	1135	65346-0085 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Lease	16.086	1998-May-01	2019-Apr-30	Mining & Surface Rights	SW 1/4, N1/2, Lot 9	II
P236781	Clergue	P236781	107173	1135	65346-0085 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Lease	16.187	1998-May-01	2019-Apr-30	Mining & Surface Rights	NW 1/4, S1/2 Lot 10	II
P236782	Clergue	P236782	107173	1135	65346-0085 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Lease	16.187	1998-May-01	2019-Apr-30	Mining & Surface Rights	NE 1/4, S1/2 Lot 10	II
P236783	Clergue	P236783	107173	1135	65346-0085 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Lease	16.086	1998-May-01	2019-Apr-30	Mining & Surface Rights	NW 1/4, S1/2 Lot 9	II
P236784	Clergue	P236784	107173	1135	65346-0085 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Lease	16.187	1998-May-01	2019-Apr-30	Mining & Surface Rights	SW 1/4, S1/2, Lot 10	II
P236785	Clergue	P236785	107173	1135	65346-0085 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Lease	16.187	1998-May-01	2019-Apr-30	Mining & Surface Rights	SE 1/4, S1/2, Lot 10	II
P236786	Clergue	P236786	107173	1135	65346-0085 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Lease	16.086	1998-May-01	2019-Apr-30	Mining & Surface Rights	NW 1/4, N1/2, Lot 10	I
P236787	Clergue	P236787	107173	1135	65346-0085 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Lease	16.086	1998-May-01	2019-Apr-30	Mining & Surface Rights	NE 1/4, N1/2, Lot 10	I

Claim	Township Area	MNDM Claim#	Lease No	Parcel No	Pin No	Recorded Holder	Type	Ha	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Rights	Lot	Concession
P236818	Clergue	P236818	107173	1135	65346-0085 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Lease	16.542	1998-May-01	2019-Apr-30	Mining & Surface Rights	NE 1/4, N1/2, Lot 12	II
P236819	Clergue	P236819	107173	1135	65346-0085 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Lease	16.187	1998-May-01	2019-Apr-30	Mining & Surface Rights	NW 1/4, N1/2, Lot 11	II
P236820	Clergue	P236820	107173	1135	65346-0085 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Lease	16.542	1998-May-01	2019-Apr-30	Mining & Surface Rights	SE 1/4, N1/2, Lot 12	II
P236821	Clergue	P236821	107173	1135	65346-0085 (LT)	Legendary Ore Mining Corp.	Lease	16.187	1998-May-01	2019-Apr-30	Mining & Surface Rights	SW 1/4, N1/2, Lot 11	II
Pcl1282	Clergue	L12390		1282	65346-0139	Canadian Arrow Mines Ltd.	Patent	16.542			Mining & Surface Rights	SW1/4, N1/2 Lot 12	II
Pcl1283	Clergue	P12386		1283	65346-0140	Canadian Arrow Mines Ltd.	Patent	16.542			Mining & Surface Rights	NW1/4, S1/2 Lot 12	II
Pcl1284	Clergue	P12384		1284	65346-0141	Canadian Arrow Mines Ltd.	Patent	16.542			Mining & Surface Rights	NE1/4, S1/2 Lot 12	II
Pcl1285	Dundonald			1285	65347-0097	Canadian Arrow Mines Ltd.	Patent	16.187			Mining & Surface Rights	NW1/4, S1/2 Lot 1	II
Pcl1286	Dundonald			1286	65347-0099	Canadian Arrow Mines Ltd.	Patent	16.187			Mining & Surface Rights	SE1/4, S1/2 Lot 1	II
Pcl1287	Dundonald			1287	65347-0100	Canadian Arrow Mines Ltd.	Patent	16.187			Mining & Surface Rights	SW1/4, S1/2 Lot 1	II

As announced on SEDAR+ on 28 August 2018, VaniCom, through its recently acquired wholly owned subsidiary, Legendary Ore Mining Corp. ("LOMC"), paid $150,000, issued common shares worth $350,000 and must incur $750,000 in exploration expenditures over a 36-month period from the date of the agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Dundonald Property from Transition Metals Corp. ("Transition"). These obligations were met by VaniCom. Transition held a 2.5% NSR royalty on any future production from the Dundonald Property (Table 4-5) but sold the NSR to Nova Royalties Corp. in September 2020 (Transition Metals' news release dated 8 September 2020).

There are no contractual rights of Class 1 to purchase or reduce the 2.5% NSR held by Nova at a fixed cost and as such the parties would need to enter into negotiations to purchase/reduce the NSR with the price being dictated by market terms and fair market value, etc.

The QP (Scott Jobin-Bevans), is not aware of any other royalties or obligations connected with the Alexo-Dundonald Nickel Sulphide Deposit.

Table 4-5. Summary of Dundonald mining lands that are subject to a 2.5% NSR held by Nova Royalties Corp. (previously held by Transition Metals).

Tenure	Township	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date	Status	Percent	Work Required	Total Reserve	Area (ha)
139307	DUNDONALD, GERMAN	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-05-03	Active	100	$200	$0	2.21
246369	DUNDONALD, GERMAN	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-05-03	Active	100	$200	$0	0.77
335517	CLERGUE, DUNDONALD, GERMAN, STOCK	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2021-05-03	Active	100	$200	$0	0.99
122874	CLERGUE	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2023-05-03	Active	100	$200	$0	3.64
138463	CLERGUE	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2023-05-03	Active	100	$200	$0	10.93
139306	CLERGUE, DUNDONALD	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2023-05-03	Active	100	$200	$0	3.65
198407	CLERGUE	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2023-05-03	Active	100	$200	$0	19.83
230085	CLERGUE, DUNDONALD	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-05-03	Active	100	$200	$0	4.23
287148	DUNDONALD	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-05-03	Active	100	$400	$0	21.33
326030	DUNDONALD	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-05-03	Active	100	$200	$0	13.34
333404	DUNDONALD	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-05-03	Active	100	$200	$0	13.30
159275	DUNDONALD	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-09-13	Active	100	$200	$0	0.01
164096	DUNDONALD	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-09-13	Active	100	$200	$0	12.00
112586	DUNDONALD	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-10-30	Active	100	$200	$0	20.64
139199	DUNDONALD	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-10-30	Active	100	$200	$0	12.09
202678	DUNDONALD	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-10-30	Active	100	$200	$0	0.18
202679	DUNDONALD	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-10-30	Active	100	$200	$0	2.17
276676	DUNDONALD	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-10-30	Active	100	$200	$0	0.03
313935	DUNDONALD	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-10-30	Active	100	$200	$0	1.77
109650	DUNDONALD	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-11-20	Active	100	$200	$0	5.39
150510	DUNDONALD	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-11-20	Active	100	$400	$0	21.33
203193	DUNDONALD	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-11-20	Active	100	$200	$259	13.36
203920	DUNDONALD	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-11-20	Active	100	$200	$0	3.41
241612	CLERGUE, DUNDONALD	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-11-20	Active	100	$400	$0	21.33
241613	DUNDONALD	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-11-20	Active	100	$400	$0	21.33
265897	CLERGUE, DUNDONALD	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-11-20	Active	100	$200	$0	13.39
LEA-109794	DUNDONALD	Lease	31/10/2039	MRO/ SRO	100			16.19
LEA-109793	CLERGUE	Lease	30/09/2039	MRO/ SRO	100			33.08
LEA-109795	DUNDONALD	Lease	31/10/2039	MRO/ SRO	100			15.59
LEA-107378	CLERGUE	Lease	31/07/2021	MRO/ SRO	100			81.09

Tenure	Township	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date	Status	Percent	Work Required	Total Reserve	Area (ha)
LEA-108129	DUNDONALD	Lease	30/09/2028	MRO	100			123.43
LEA-108130	DUNDONALD	Lease	30/09/2028	MRO	100			55.04
LEA-108131	DUNDONALD	Lease	30/09/2028	MRO	100		$12,413	32.38
LEA-108132	DUNDONALD	Lease	30/09/2028	MRO	100		$9,846	68.39
LEA-108133	DUNDONALD	Lease	30/09/2028	MRO	100		$6,558	60.70
LEA-108134	DUNDONALD	Lease	30/09/2028	MRO	100		$33,853	47.80
LEA-108135	DUNDONALD	Lease	30/09/2028	MRO	100			64.75
PAT-47882	DUNDONALD	Patent - SEC 4177		MRO/ SRO	100			15.39
PAT-47883	DUNDONALD	Patent - SEC 8345		MRO/ SRO	100			31.86
PAT-47884	DUNDONALD	Patent - SEC 795		MRO/ SRO	100			64.74
					Total	$6,000	$62,929	
							26 mining claims	242.63
							11 mining leases	598.44
							3 mining patent	111.99
							total	953.06

4.12 Other Significant Factors and Risks

The Company will maintain an open dialogue with all stakeholders associated with the Property, including private landowners, government officials and representatives of the First Nations and Metis Nation of Ontario Specific groups identified by MINES during the permitting process (*see* Section 4.10), include Matachewan First Nation and Apitipi Anicinapek Nation (Wahgoshig First Nation).

In areas on the Property for which Class 1 does not hold the surface rights, there is always the risk that owner of the surface rights could not allow access for mining should mineralization be discovered in those areas.

As of the Effective Date of the Report, the QP (Scott Jobin-Bevans) is not aware of any significant factors that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform the proposed work program on the Alexo-Dundonald Project.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The Property is located within 2 km of Highway 67, a paved road that connects Highway 101 to Highway 11 (Figure 5.1). The Property area is accessed via gravel roads and cut trails. Hydro-lines are located <2 km north of the Project running parallel to Highway 67. In addition, a spur of the Ontario Northland Railway, which services the Kidd Creek metallurgical complex, passes 2 km north of the Project and joins the main line approximately 5 km to the east.

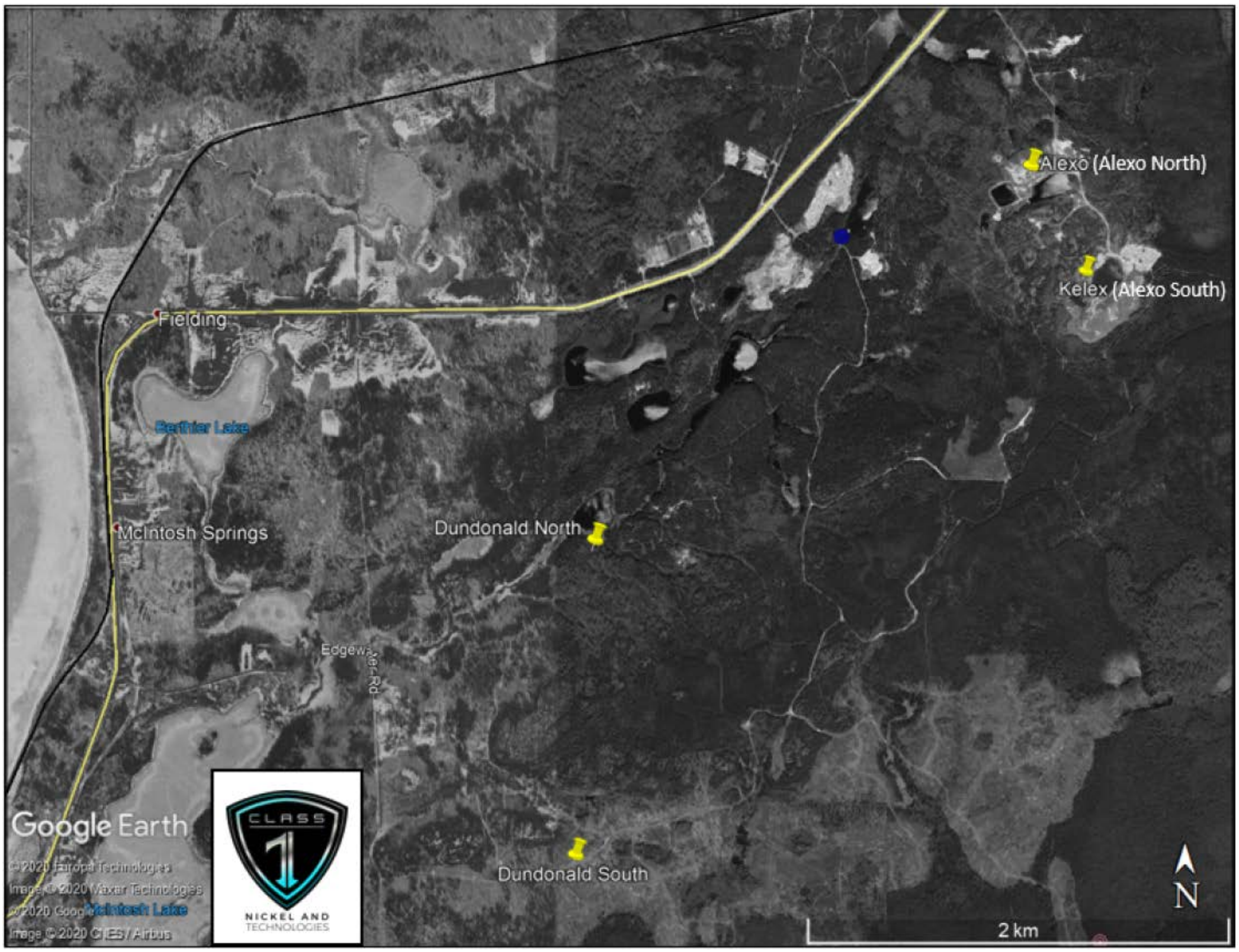


Figure 5-1. Location, access, physiography, and infrastructure, Alexo-Dundonald Nickel Sulphide Project (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

5.1.1 Surface Rights and Access

The majority of the surface rights associated with the Property are owned by the Government of Ontario (Crown Land) and access to these parts of the Property is unrestricted.

Under Ontario's Mining Act, surface rights owners must be notified prior to conducting exploration activities and on such land, shall compensate the surface rights holder for damages sustained to the surface rights by such prospecting, staking, assessment work or operations (*see* Section 4.6).

5.2 Climate and Operating Season

The Timmins area has a typical continental climate characterized by cold, dry winters and warm, dry summers. Average daily temperatures in the Timmins area vary from a low of -24°C in the winter to +24°C in the summer. Average annual precipitation is 581 mm of rain and 352 cm of snow. Most of the rainfall precipitation occurs between June and November.

Season-specific mineral exploration may be conducted year-round. Swampy areas and lakes/ponds may be best accessed for drilling and ground geophysical surveys during the winter months when the ground and water surfaces are frozen. Surface exploration such as geological mapping, rock sampling, soil sampling and trenching is best conducted between about April and early November. Mine operations in the region operate year-round with supporting infrastructure.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The full range of equipment, supplies and services required for any mining development is available in the City of Timmins that has a population of approximately 50,000 people. The general Timmins area also possesses a skilled mining workforce from which personnel could be sourced for any new mine development. Regional powerlines extend from northeast of Timmins to close proximity to the Project. Mineral processing facilities are located nearby at the Kidd Creek and Redstone process plants (*see* Figure 5-1).

Northern Sun Mining's Redstone Mill Facility, commissioned in 2007, is located south of Timmins and is a nickel concentrator plant, designed to process up to 2,000 tonnes per day of high MgO Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization. This facility might be available to custom mill any potential nickel ore from the Property, thereby obviating the need to build a mill.

5.4 Physiography

The Project area comprises recently glaciated terrain with stream, lake and swamp filled valleys separated by low-level ridges and platform topographic highs of either bedrock foundation or eskers (*see* Figure 5-1). The Project has a subdued relief which is typically low-lying and boggy. The area in general is poorly drained, a reflection of the low relief. Mean elevation in the area is on the order of 300 m above sea level ("ASL"). The Project area is underlain by sandy glacio-fluvial outwash material, which supports mature jack pine forest. Much of the Project area has been recently logged. Outcrop exposure overall locally averages <5% and is 0% over large areas.

5.4.1 Water Availability

Abundant water resources are present in the lakes, rivers, creeks, and beaver ponds throughout the area. There is sufficient space on the Project to build a mine, process plant and tailings facility and supporting infrastructure if required should a mineable mineral deposit be delineated.

5.4.2 Flora and Fauna

Vegetation is a boreal forest combination of black spruce, jack pine, alders, white birch, and cedar in lowland areas and poplar, white birch and jack pine on slightly higher ground. Wildlife found in the area of the W4 Langmuir nickel deposit is typical of other poorly drained northern boreal forest areas. The majority of the several species present are small mammals and songbirds that are common and widely distributed. Moose populations in the area are low to moderate. Furbearers in the vicinity include beaver, marten, mink, muskrat, fox, lynx and black bear. Other animal types include the snowshoe hare, fisher and wolf.

6.0 HISTORY

Exploration efforts of the last 30+ years were focused mainly on the development of relatively shallow drilling of the Alexo North (formerly Alexo), Alexo South (formerly Kelex), Dundonald South and Dundonald North (formerly "Dundeal") nickel deposits for estimation of new nickel mineralization.

Most of the historical drill holes penetrated to less than 100 m vertical depth below surface on approximate 15 meter-spaced drill sections. There has also been very little drilling outside the immediate proximity of the four Alexo-Dundonald Deposits. The bulk of the drilling was completed by Canadian Arrow Mines Ltd. ("Canadian Arrow") from 2004 to 2011 on the Alexo North and Alexo South Deposits and by First Nickel Inc. ("FNI") from 2004 to 2005 on the Dundonald North and South Deposits. Class 1 possesses the majority of the important drill core intercepts from these drilling programs. There has also been limited regional geophysical surveys over the Project area.

Prior to Class 1 Nickel consolidating the tenements under single ownership as the Alexo-Dundonald Project, the Project area was previously divided into the Alexo-Kelex Project and the Dundonald Project. With the consolidation, the Alexo and Kelex Mines have been renamed Alexo North and Alexo South, respectively. The Dundeal Zone is now referred to as Dundonald North.

It is the Authors' opinion that to the extent that it is known, the sample preparation, analysis, handling and security, and reporting, as it impacts the historical information and data, is adequate for the calculation of a mineral resource estimate and for the purposes of this Report (*see* Section 2.1).

6.1 Prior Ownership and Ownership Changes

Previous operators on some or all of the Project area include Noranda Mines Limited (1952), Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited (1989: Dundonald North), First Nickel Inc. (2004-2005: Dundonald South), and Canadian Arrow Mines Limited (2004-2005 and 2010-2011: Alexo North and Alexo South, *aka* Kelex).

In 2018, VaniCom Resources Ltd. purchased the private Canadian company, Legendary Ore Mining Corporation ("Legendary"), which was a subsidiary of Tartisan and held the Alexo Property mining lands. On 18 October 2018, VaniCom completed the purchase of the Alexo Property from Tartisan and Canadian Arrow, a wholly owned subsidiary of Tartisan.

On 15 April 2019, Transition Metals Corp. announced the closing of the purchase and sale agreement with LOMC whereby LOMC purchased 100% interest in the Dundonald Property (Transition Metals' news release dated 15 April 2019).

In 2019, Class 1 Nickel announced the purchase of LOMC, now a wholly owned subsidiary of Class 1 Nickel, which resulted in the reverse take over ("RTO") of Class 1 by Legendary's shareholders (Class 1 news release dated 24 September 2019).

6.2 Exploration History and Historical Drilling

Previous exploration activity and results in the Alexo-Dundonald Project area (Table 6-1) have been extensively reviewed and documented in NI 43-101 technical reports prepared by Montgomery (2004), Harron (2009), and Puritch *et al.* (2010, 2012). The last historical drilling on the Property was that reported by Puritch *et al.* (2012) on the Alexo Deposits, and Harron (2009) on the Dundonald Deposits.

Drilling conducted by previous operators within the Alexo-Dundonald Project area is reviewed in the following section, while drilling conducted by the Issuer Class 1 Nickel is reviewed in Section 10.0 Drilling. A summary of historical drilling is provided in Table 6-2. Significant drill hole intersections by previous operators (Falconbridge at Dundonald North in 1989; First Nickel ("FNI") at Dundonald South in 2004–2005; Canadian Arrow at Alexo North in 2004–2005 and 2010–2011) are summarized below as indications of nickel grade and continuity of mineralization typical of the Project (Table 6-3) (Puritch *et al.*, 2012; Harron, 2009).

6.2.1 Alexo North-Alexo South

The Alexo Mine Deposit (Alexo North) was discovered by Alexo-Kelso in 1907. In 1952, the Property was purchased from Alexo Mining by Noranda Mines Limited ("Noranda"). Noranda drilled numerous diamond holes and completed a ground magnetometer survey in 1976. However, the survey results are unavailable.

The Ontario Geological Survey ("OGS") completed airborne EM and total field magnetic surveys in 1984 and 1988 over the general project area (OGS, 1984; 1988). The airborne surveys identified several magnetic anomalies associated with komatiitic sequences and a magnetic anomaly identified as the Dundonald Sill. Several EM conductors, parallel to the stratigraphy, were also detected by the survey. Assessment work reports filed on exploration work completed in the Project area is available through the online system of MINES.

Outokumpu optioned the Alexo Property in 1996. Exploration work completed on the Project during from 1996 to 1999 included: line-cutting (79.02 km); ground magnetometer, horizontal loop EM, pulse EM, and mise-a-la-masse geophysical surveys; downhole pulse EM surveys; geological mapping; whole-rock analysis; enzyme leach and mobile metal ion soil geochemical surveys; and 10,859 m of diamond drilling in 49 holes (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

Hucamp Mines Ltd. ("Hucamp") completed 2,802 m in 29 diamond drill holes on the Project and assayed 348 drill core samples for nickel, copper, cobalt, platinum, palladium and gold. Twenty-one holes were drilled on the old Alexo North Mine horizon, seven on the Alexo South Deposit, and one to test an EM anomaly (Stone *et al.*, 2020). Hucamp also stripped approximately 5,000 m2 of overburden along the eastern and western extensions of the Alexo North Mine horizon and exposed massive sulphides. The stripped area was mapped and channel sampled at regular intervals. Hucamp also completed 1,321 m of downhole pulse EM surveys of 10 holes drilled at Alexo North and Alexo South (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

Canadian Arrow completed 40 km of line cutting and a high-resolution magnetometer survey in 2004 on a 50 m line interval on the prospective komatiitic flows. Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd, of Mississauga, Ontario was contracted to complete a surface PEM-SQUID survey in 2004. Six transmitter loops were completed over the Project at variable currents between 16 Amps and 20 Amps and time base intervals between 50 ms and 150 milliseconds. Results from the PEM-SQUID survey indicated a conductor with similar characteristics to the known Alexo South Deposit extending along strike and approximately 200 m to the east of known massive sulphide. The anomalies were interpreted to represent an eastern extension of the Alexo South Deposit as defined in 2004 (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

In 2004-2005, Canadian Arrow completed a total of 12,710.2 m of drilling in 132 diamond drill holes at the Alexo Deposits, including drilling on the Alexo North (2,581.4 m of drilling in 27 holes; Figure 6-2) and Alexo South (8,749.8 m of drilling in 93 holes; Figure 6-3). Diamond drilling locations are also shown in Figure 6-4. Significant nickel intersections are tabulated in Table 6-2 (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

Table 6-1. Summary of historical exploration on the Alexo-Dundonald Nickel Sulphide Project.

Year(s)	Company	Area/Deposit	Description
1907	Alexo Kelso	Alexo	Discovery of nickel sulphide at surface
1912–1919	Alexo Mining Company	Alexo	Mining to 38 m depth
1943–1944	Harlin Nickel Mines Limited	Alexo	Mining of remnants, drilled 26 holes for 380 m drilling
1952	Ontario Nickel Mines Limited	Alexo	"Exploration", type unknown presumed to be drilling
1960	Falconbridge Limited	Dundonald South	Discovery of nickel sulphide at surface
1952–1976	Noranda Mines Limited	Alexo	Drilling "numerous holes", magnetometer surveys
1984 and 1988	Ontario Geological Survey	Abitibi Belt	Regional airborne EM surveys were flown of the Project area
1989	Falconbridge Limited	Dundonald North	Discovery of nickel sulphide
1960–2000	Falconbridge Limited	Dundonald South, Dundonald North	Geological mapping, magnetic and HLEM surveys, as well as AEM, AMAG, and AVLF-EM surveys over the entire property. During the 40-year period Falconbridge drilled 168 holes totalling 40,515 m. Selective borehole and surface TDEM and mise-a-la masse surveys
1991	Noranda Mines Limited	Alexo-Dundonald boundary	Drilled three holes. No significant intercepts
1996-1999	Outokumpu	Alexo North, Alexo South	Exploration work completed on the property in the period from November to February 1999 included: line cutting (79.02 km); ground magnetometer, HLEM, pulse EM, and mise a la masse geophysical surveys; downhole pulse EM surveys; geological mapping; whole rock analysis; enzyme leach and mobile metal ion soil geochemical survey; and 10,859 m of diamond drilling in 49 holes. Discovery of Alexo South Deposit
2000–2001	Hucamp Mines Ltd	Alexo North, Alexo South, Dundonald North, Dundonald South	Drilling 42 holes, stripping and sampling of surface showings. Downhole pulse EM surveys on 10 holes drilled. Downhole mise-a-la-masse
2004–2005	First Nickel Inc.	Dundonald South	Diamond drilling program (179 holes totalling 30,452.5 m), borehole geophysics, geological mapping, ground geophysical surveys, minor surface mechanical stripping and environmental work
2004–2005	Canadian Arrow	Alexo North, Alexo South	Mining, diamond drilling (132 holes totalling 12,710.2 m), line cutting, high-resolution magnetometer surveys, PEM-SQUID survey
2010–2011	Canadian Arrow	Alexo North, Alexo South	Drilling 17 holes

Table 6-2. Summary of historical drilling completed on the Alexo-Dundonald Property.

Period	Company/Operator	No. Holes	Metres	Holes Series	Areas Tested (No. Holes)
1960-2000	Falconbridge Limited	168	40,515.00	DUN	Alexo South; Dundonald North
1997	Outokumpu	49	10,859.00	ALX	Alexo South
2001	Hucamp Mines Ltd.	29	2,802.00	HUX	Alexo North (21); Alexo South (7)
2001	Hucamp Mines Ltd.	13	2,043.00	HUF	Dundonald (13)
2004-2005	First Nickel Inc.	178	30,452.50	D; S	Dundonald South (178)
2004-2007	First Nickel Inc.	13	3,397.00	FNT	Dundonald North (2)/Terminus (11)
2004-2005	Canadian Arrow Mines Ltd.	39	3,960.40	LAX	Alexo North (27)
2004	Canadian Arrow Mines Ltd.	93	8,749.80	LOX	Alexo South (93)
2005	Canadian Arrow Mines Ltd.	12	1,379.00	LOX	Alexo South (12)
2010-2011	Canadian Arrow Mines Ltd.	17	2,802.00	LOX	Alexo South (17)

Table 6-3. Significant historical nickel sulphide drill core intersections from within the Alexo-Dundonald Project.

Hole ID	Year	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Width (m)	Ni (%)	Deposit/Zone
LAX-01-04	2004	40.4	42.8	2.4	1.7	Alexo North
LAX-05-04	2004	64.6	69.5	4.9	2.3	Alexo North
Including	2004	64.6	65.5	0.9	6.5	
LAX-08-04	2004	75.9	77.5	1.6	1	Alexo North
LAX-09-04	2004	82.9	84.7	1.8	1.7	Alexo North
LAX-13-04	2004	62.2	66.7	4.5	2.2	Alexo North
Including	2004	62.8	64.1	1.3	4.7	
LAX-24-04	2004	72.6	72.8	0.2	2.13	Alexo North - East Zone
LAX-26-04	2004	130.5	131	0.5	3.79	Alexo North - East Zone
LOX-01-04	2004	34	35.9	1.9	4.1	Alexo South - West Zone
LOX-03-04	2004	31.2	32.2	1	2.74	Alexo South - West Zone
LOX-08-04	2004	38.7	40.6	1.9	2.79	Alexo South - West Zone
Including	2004	39.9	40.6	0.7	7.8	Alexo South - West Zone
LOX-47-04	2004	58.9	80	21.1	1.3	Alexo South - West Zone
Including	2004	58.9	61.9	3	5.67	Alexo South - West Zone
LOX-48-04	2004	72.3	83.2	10.9	0.5	Alexo South - West Zone
LOX-49-04	2004	74.2	92.4	18.2	1.4	Alexo South - West Zone
Including	2004	74.2	78.9	4.7	3.6	Alexo South - West Zone
LOX-52-04	2004	82.9	87.9	5	1	Alexo South - West Zone
Including	2004	82.9	83.5	0.6	5.3	Alexo South - West Zone
LOX-53-04	2004	125.7	144	18.3	0.8	Alexo South - West Zone
Including	2004	127	136	8.5	1.1	Alexo South - West Zone
LOX-56-04	2004	133.3	158	24.7	0.9	Alexo South - West Zone
Including	2004	135.3	139	3.2	1.2	Alexo South - West Zone
And	2004	149.6	157	7.5	1.1	Alexo South - West Zone
LOX-56-04	2004	164.4	166	1.1	1.1	Alexo South - West Zone
2010-01	2010	78	91	13	0.55	Alexo South - West Zone
Including	2010	79.3	81	1.7	1.34	Alexo South - West Zone

Hole ID	Year	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Width (m)	Ni (%)	Deposit/Zone
2010-02	2010	95	120	24.5	2.79	Alexo South - West Zone
Including	2010	97.3	102	4.7	1.22	Alexo South - West Zone
2010-03	2010	134.3	151	32.3	0.45	Alexo South - West Zone
Including	2010	137	141	4	0.63	Alexo South - West Zone
2010-10	2010	218	221	3	0.48	Alexo South - West Zone
2010-11	2010	249	253	3.7	1.37	Alexo South - West Zone
Including	2010	249	249	0.3	2.51	Alexo South - West Zone
And	2010	252.1	253	0.6	5.89	Alexo South - West Zone
2010-12	2010	247.2	256	1.3	0.48	Alexo South - West Zone
2011-13	2011	225	228	3	0.61	Alexo South - West Zone
2011-15	2011	155.3	182	26.9	1.91	Alexo South - West Zone
LOX-12-04	2004	28.6	29.8	1.2	2.56	Alexo South - Central West Zone
LOX-13-04	2004	32.2	33	0.8	3.59	Alexo South - Central West Zone
LOX-14-04	2004	31.9	41.5	9.6	2.38	Alexo South - Central West Zone
Including	2004	38	41.5	3.5	5.35	Alexo South - Central West Zone
Including	2004	39.5	40.5	1	7.97	Alexo South - Central West Zone
LOX-15-04	2004	44.4	45.5	1.1	2.47	Alexo South - Central West Zone
LOX-16-04	2004	47.2	48.9	1.7	1.9	Alexo South - Central West Zone
LOX-17-04	2004	41.2	46.2	5	2	Alexo South - Central West Zone
Including	2004	44.1	46.2	2.1	3.4	Alexo South - Central West Zone
LOX-18-04	2004	33.6	37.7	4.1	3.7	Alexo South - Central West Zone
Including	2004	34.6	37.7	3.1	4.5	Alexo South - Central West Zone
LOX-19-04	2004	31.1	32.8	1.7	3.3	Alexo South - Central West Zone
LOX-22-04	2004	56.4	69.1	12.7	1.1	Alexo South - Central West Zone
Including	2004	66.1	69.1	3	3.1	Alexo South - Central West Zone
LOX-23-04	2004	62	65	3	0.66	Alexo South - Central West Zone
And	2004	69.8	72.1	2.3	1.7	Alexo South - Central West Zone
LOX-24-04	2004	77.4	81.4	4	1	Alexo South - Central West Zone
LOX-25-04	2004	32.4	33.8	1.4	4.3	Alexo South - Central West Zone
LOX-26-04	2004	63.1	65	1.9	1.6	Alexo South - Central West Zone
LOX-27-04	2004	65	66.3	1.3	1.8	Alexo South - Central West Zone
LOX-30-04	2004	50.6	51	0.4	3.2	Alexo South - Central West Zone
LOX-31-04	2004	103.5	110	6.2	1.1	Alexo South - Central West Zone
Including	2004	108.5	110	1.2	3	Alexo South - Central West Zone
2010-04	2010	68.3	70.1	1.8	0.62	Alexo South - Central West Zone
2010-05	2010	85.9	86.3	0.4	2.21	Alexo South - Central West Zone
2010-07	2010	80.3	81.5	1.2	0.61	Alexo South - Central West Zone
Including	2004	81.3	81.5	0.2	2.5	Alexo South - Central West Zone
2010-08	2010	101.9	103	1.3	1.81	Alexo South - Central West Zone
LOX-32-04	2004	65.6	66.7	1.1	2.3	Alexo South - Central Zone
LOX-34-04	2004	81.2	84.4	3.2	1.18	Alexo South - Central Zone
LOX-35-04	2004	101.8	103	1	6.7	Alexo South - Central Zone
LOX-64-04	2004	101.5	106	4.2	2	Alexo South - Central Zone
Including	2004	104.3	106	1.4	4.9	Alexo South - Central Zone
LOX-66-04	2004	76.8	77.7	0.9	2.6	Alexo South - Central Zone
LOX-69-04	2004	55.2	57.8	2.6	3.9	Alexo South - Central Zone
LOX-74-04	2004	89	89.4	0.4	1.4	Alexo South - Central Zone
LOX-103-05	2005	114.9	118	2.9	1.63	Alexo South - Central Zone
Including	2005	117.2	118	0.6	5.2	Alexo South - Central Zone
2011-16	2011	56.4	61.3	4.9	2.13	Alexo South - Central Zone
Including	2011	59	61.3	2.3	3.75	Alexo South - Central Zone

Hole ID	Year	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Width (m)	Ni (%)	Deposit/Zone
LOX-38-04	2004	88.2	90.3	2.1	1.4	Alexo south - Central East Zone
LOX-41-04	2004	61.6	62.3	0.7	1.7	Alexo South - East Zone
LOX-46-04	2004	88.2	90.5	2.3	0.7	Alexo South - East Zone
LOX-54-04	2004	146	148	1.5	1.3	Alexo South - East Zone
LOX-77-04	2004	82.4	84.5	2.2	4.9	Alexo South - East Zone
LOX-85-04	2004	72.1	75.1	3	0.56	Alexo South - East Zone
LOX-95-05	2005	63	70.8	7.8	0.63	Alexo South - East 1700 Zone
Including	2005	70.3	70.8	0.5	2.46	
LOX-96-05	2005	60.4	64.2	3.8	0.98	Alexo South - East 1700 Zone
Including	2005	62	63.2	1.2	2.74	
LOX-99-05	2005	86	90.8	4.8	0.6	Alexo South - East 1700 Zone

*drill hole lengths are not representative of true widths

The drilling was designed to define potentially minable mineralization at 15 m sections in the upper 100 m of the deposits. The drilling program also tested (Stone *et al.*, 2020):

- The down-plunge extension of the Alexo North Deposit around a known drill intersection from Hucamp drill hole HUX-4-01, which intersected a 1.3 m core length grading 1.7% Ni approximately 125 m to the east of the previously drilled massive nickel sulphide mineralization. Nickel-bearing massive sulphides were successfully intercepted around the HUX-04-01 intersection.
- The eastern extent of the Alexo North Deposit below the 40 m level. Drilling intersected massive and net-texture sulphide mineralization extending an additional 45 m to the east of the previously defined sulphide mineralization. LAX-13-04, located approximately 45 m to the west of drilling completed in 2001, intersected 4.5 m of 2.2% Ni, including 1.3 m of 4.7% Ni. LAX-05-04, located approximately 30 m to the east, intersected 4.9 m of 2.3% Ni, including 0.9 m of 6.5% Ni. Hole LAX-26-04 intersected 0.6 m of 3.8% Ni approximately 125 m east of the Alexo open pit, at a vertical depth of 100 m. Similarly, drill hole LAX-24-04 intersected 0.2 m of 2.1% Ni approximately 40 m above LAX-26-04. Reported intersections are downhole core lengths; the true thicknesses (widths) of mineralization are unknown.

A total of 8,749.8 m of drilling in 93 holes was completed on the Alexo South Deposit by Canadian Arrow in 2004, to define the extent of the nickel sulphide mineralization identified in the near-surface holes drilled by previous operators (Figure 6-3). The Canadian Arrow drill program tested off-hole and surface EM anomalies associated with the Alexo South Deposit. Drilling was also completed on a nominal 15 m section spacing and 30 m down-dip spacing, in order to define mineralization for potential production.

Drilling at the Alexo South Deposit outlined a nickel sulphide lens to a depth of 125 m from surface. Holes LOX-01-04, LOX-03-04 and LOX-08-04 were drilled in order to expand the known nickel sulphide mineralization on the Alexo South west lens around the 1997 Outokumpu drill hole, ALX-24-97, that intersected 2.0 m of 6.4% Ni. The drilling intersected near-surface high-grade massive sulphides with associated disseminated sulphides.

Holes LOX-12-04, LOX-13-04, LOX-14-04 and LOX-15-04 were targeted on an untested, previously identified EM anomaly. All four holes intersected massive sulphide mineralization at the basal contact of the host komatiitic peridotite and the footwall andesites.

Holes drilled on the central west lens of the Alexo South Deposit (Figure 6-3) include: LOX-22-04 intersected 12.7 m of 1.1% Ni, including 3.0 m of 3.1% Ni; LOX-18-04 intersected 4.1 m of 3.7% Ni; and LOX-17-04 intersected 2.1 m of 3.4% Ni.

Five holes (LOX-32-04, LOX-35-04, LOX-64-04, LOX-66-04 and LOX-69-04) systematically drilled on the central lens of the Alexo South Deposit, around Outokumpu drill hole ALX-09-97, intersected two zones of massive sulphide that graded 3.1% Ni over 2.6 m and 3.1% Ni over 1.9 metres (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

High-grade nickel sulphide mineralization was intersected at the newly discovered west lens of the Alexo South Deposit. Drilling in late-2004 focused on the upper 100 m of the Deposit, in order to define the extent of the near-surface nickel sulphide mineralization.

A total of 1,379 m of drilling in 12 drill holes was completed on the Alexo South Deposit by Canadian Arrow in 2005 (Figure 6-3). The program was principally designed to follow up on the results of the PEM-SQUID geophysical survey completed in January 2005 and confirmed the existence of nickel sulphide mineralization at the Alexo South 1700 East Zone (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

In 2010 to 2011, Canadian Arrow completed a 17-drill hole program totalling 2,802 m on the Alexo South Deposit (Figure 6-4). The purpose of the drill program was to identify and extend mineralization outwards from the existing drill defined areas. Several deeper holes were advanced to test for mineralization below the then drill limit of 100 m vertical depth. Mineralization was found up to approximately 250 m vertical depth in holes 2011-11 through 2011-15 (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

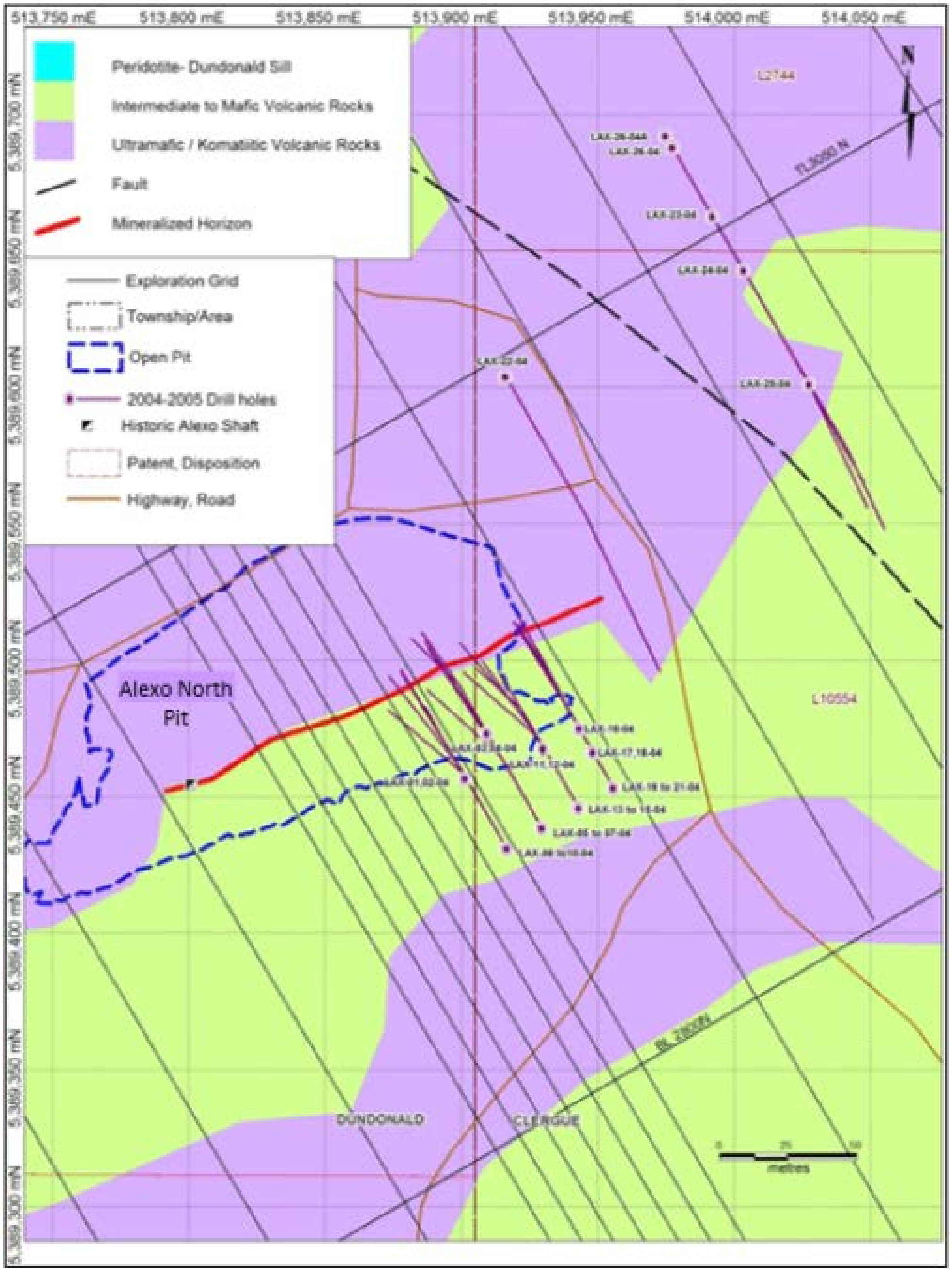


Figure 6-2. Location of the 2004-2005 Canadian Arrow diamond drill holes on the Alexo North Deposit (Donaghy and Puritch, 2020).

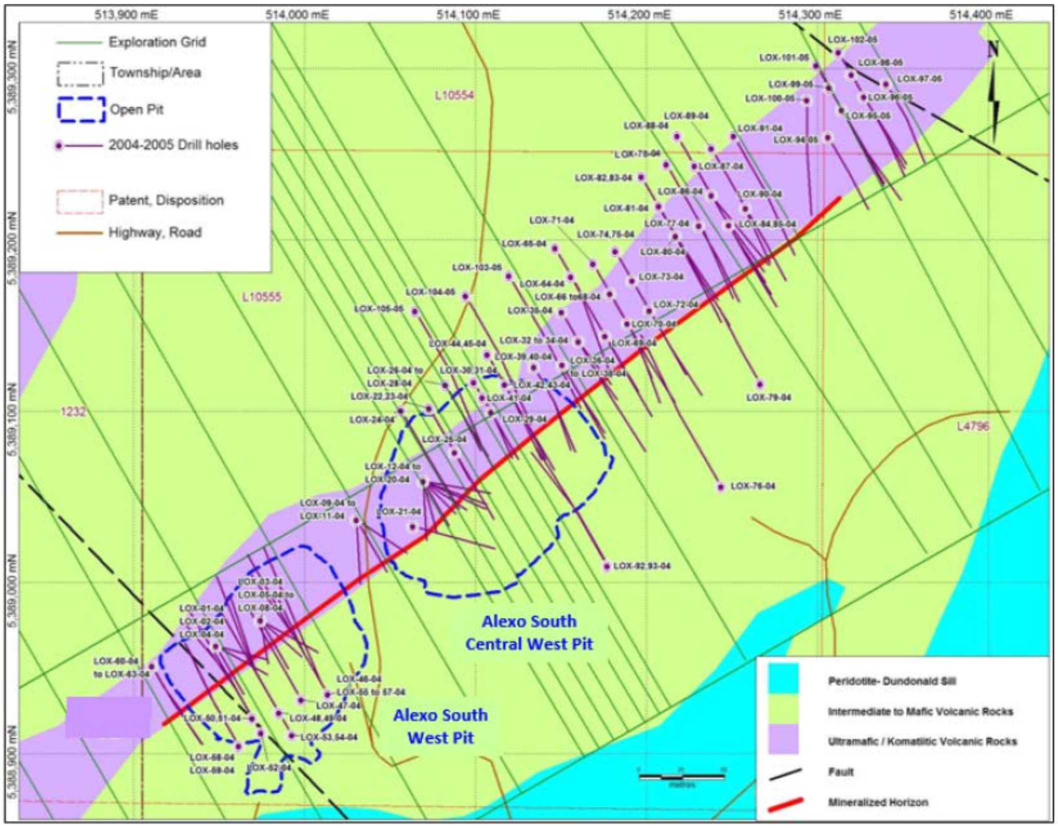


Figure 6-3. Location of the 2004-2005 Canadian Arrow diamond drill holes on the Alexo North Deposit (Donaghy and Puritch, 2020).

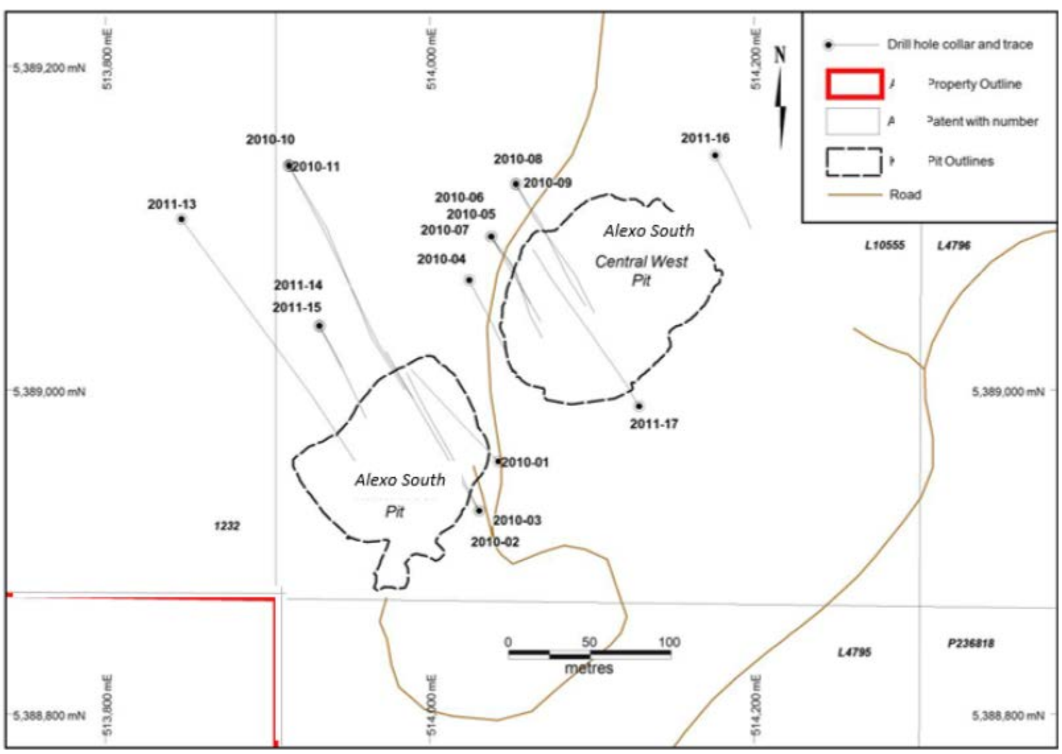


Figure 6-4. Location of the 2010-2011 Canadian Arrow diamond drill holes on the Alexo South Deposit (Donaghy and Puritch, 2020).

6.2.2 Dundonald South and Dundonald North

Falconbridge Limited ("Falconbridge"), (now Glencore Nickel), explored for nickel and base metals on and in the vicinity of their Dundonald Project intermittently following the discovery of nickel mineralization in what is now referred to as Dundonald South (Figure 6-5). The Dundonald North Deposit (previously referred to as Dundeal), in the northern portion of the Property, was discovered by testing a Horizontal Loop-EM ("HLEM") anomaly in 1989. The small, but very high-grade Dundonald Beach lens, was also discovered at this time in the Dundonald South Deposit area. The Terminus base metals zone was discovered in 1990 during drilling at the Dundonald North Zone. In 1991, Falconbridge prospecting discovered a platinum group element ("PGE") occurrence in the Dundonald Sill, which was named the "Casey's Showing" (Figure 6-5).

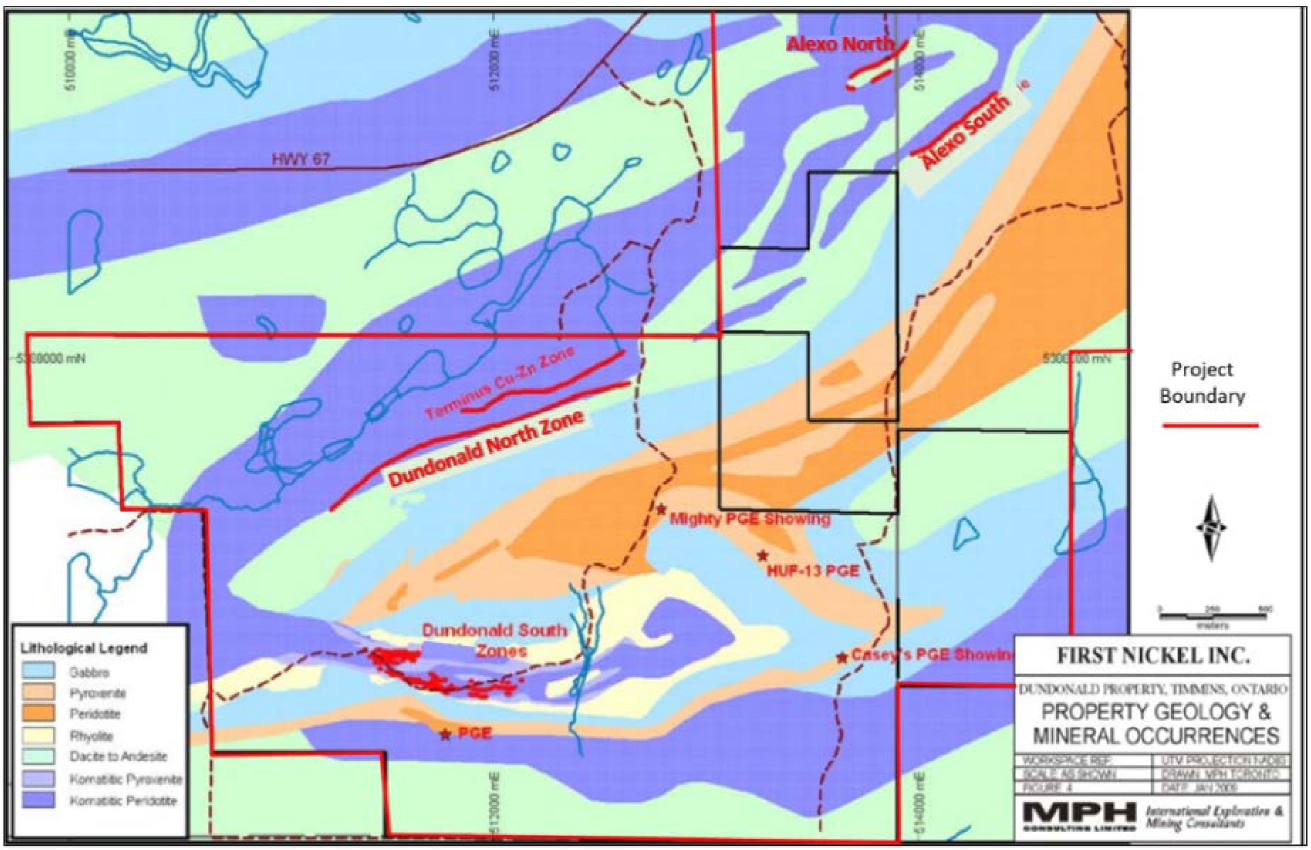


Figure 6-5. Location of the Dundonald South and Dundonald North nickel sulphide deposits, along with the Terminus Cu-Zn Zone, mineral occurrences and the Alexo North and South deposits (Donaghy and Puritch, 2020).

The Falconbridge exploration work consisted of geological mapping, magnetic, HLEM, AEM, AMAG, and AVLF-EM surveys over the entire Property. During the 40-year period from 1960 to 2000, Falconbridge drilled 168 holes totalling 40,515 metres. Selective borehole and surface TDEM and Mise-a-la Masse surveys were conducted by Quantec Geoscience, mainly focused on the Dundonald North Deposit and Terminus zone. A more complete history of the Falconbridge work is summarized by Montgomery (2004).

In 2000, Falconbridge optioned the property to Hucamp. Four areas were stripped of overburden by Hucamp during 2000. These areas included the eastern extension of the Dundonald Beach high-grade nickel lens; the "Casey's PGE Showing" area; the Dundonald North Zone, and the Hucamp discovered "Mighty" PGE Showing area. All areas were mapped and channel sampled. Three trenches were blasted into the Dundonald Beach showing exposing fresh, high-grade nickel-copper-PGE sulphide mineralization. A selected Hucamp grab sample of the mineralization returned 34.82% Ni, 0.30% Co, 3.7 g/t Pt, 5.8 g/t Pd, 0.90 g/t Au, 0.44 g/t Os, 0.47 g/t Ir, 0.84 g/t Rh and 2.4 g/t Ru (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

Hucamp completed a total of 13 diamond drill holes representing 2,043 m of drilling on the Dundonald Project in 2001. Two of these holes were drilled to test the potential extension of the Alexo South Deposit onto the Dundonald Property from the adjoining Alexo Property; four were drilled to test a potential western extension of the Dundonald South Zone; four were drilled on the Dundonald South Zone itself; and three were drilled on the Dundonald Sill. All four holes at Dundonald South contained nickel values of potential interest; the best result being 3.26% Ni over a downhole core length of 7.65 m in HUF01-10. In 2001, the Dundonald Property reverted to Falconbridge ownership.

First Nickel Inc. (“FNI”) entered into an agreement with Falconbridge in 2004 for the Dundonald Project. FNI conducted surface exploration work on the Property during 2004 and 2005. The exploration work consisted of a major diamond drilling program (178 holes totalling 30,452.5 m), borehole geophysics, geological mapping, ground geophysical surveys, minor surface mechanical stripping, and environmental work. Significant nickel intersections are listed in Table 6-4.

Hucamp completed a total of 13 diamond drill holes representing 2,043 m of drilling on the Dundonald Project in 2001. Two of these holes were drilled to test the potential extension of the Alexo South Deposit onto the Dundonald Property from the adjoining Alexo Property; four were drilled to test a potential western extension of the Dundonald South Zone; four were drilled on the Dundonald South Zone itself; and three were drilled on the Dundonald Sill. All four holes at Dundonald South contained nickel values of potential interest; the best result being 3.26% Ni over a downhole core length of 7.65 m in HUF01-10. In 2001, the Dundonald Property reverted to Falconbridge ownership.

FNI entered into an agreement with Falconbridge in 2004 for the Dundonald Project. FNI conducted surface exploration work on the Property during 2004 and 2005. The exploration work consisted of a major diamond drilling program (178 holes totalling 30,452.5 m), borehole geophysics, geological mapping, ground geophysical surveys, minor surface mechanical stripping, and environmental work. Significant nickel intersections are listed in Table 6-4.

Table 6-4. Significant nickel intersections from 2004 to 2005 First Nickel drilling at Dundonald South.

Hole ID	Year	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Width (m)	Ni (%)	Zone
D04-4	2004	72.6	74	1.4	4.66	A
Including	2004	73.5	74	0.5	10.95	
D04-7	2004	172.5	177	4.3	4.42	A
Including	2004	172.6	175	2	6.83	
D04-17	2004	201.8	204	1.7	11.84	A
Including	2004	203	204	0.5	17.14	
D04-29	2004	215	230	15.2	5.26	A
Including	2004	219	221	1.7	14.46	
And	2004	224.7	227	2.1	11.04	
D04-30	2004	221.5	224	2.6	5.2	A
Including	2004	222.3	224	1.8	6.66	
D04-31	2004	285.3	287	1.7	3.87	A
D04-33	2004	249.7	251	1.3	3.3	A
D04-38	2004	274.1	276	1.4	3.62	A
D05-39	2005	249.1	250	1.3	6.17	A
D05-47	2005	62	64	2	2.48	A
D05-49	2005	111.8	115	2.7	2.42	A
D04-14	2004	136.5	138	1.5	3.77	B
Including	2004	136.5	137	0.3	14.78	
D04-16	2004	98.7	101	2.6	2.24	D
D04-18	2004	49	51	2	2.49	E
Including	2004	49	49.7	0.7	5.68	
S04-9	2004	222.5	225	2	2.84	E
S05-30	2005	221.5	224	2.5	2.4	E
S05-70	2005	269.7	271	1.3	1.3	E
S05-76	2005	234.8	236	1.4	2.64	E
S05-77	2005	233.4	235	1.4	3.65	E
S04-8	2004	146.5	150	3	2.25	F
S04-17	2004	155.8	158	2.1	5.22	F
S04-21	2004	170.5	173	2.1	3.67	F
Including	2004	171.4	173	1.2	5.77	
S05-30	2005	195.5	197	1.6	8.46	F
S05-31	2005	193.5	195	1.2	4.1	F
S05-41	2005	114	116	1.7	4.17	F
S05-48	2005	136	138	1.5	6.03	F
S05-72	2005	188	192	4	2.37	F
S04-10	2004	92.1	94	2	3.11	G
S05-28	2005	118	120	2	2.69	G
S05-30	2005	123.5	127	3	11.19	G
Including	2005	125.2	127	1.3	23.74	
S05-37	2005	82	83.2	1.2	5.3	G

Hole ID	Year	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Width (m)	Ni (%)	Zone
S05-40	2005	85.9	90.8	4.9	5.99	G
Including	2005	85.9	87.2	1.3	11.79	
S05-45	2005	74.8	75.8	1	13.1	G
S05-60	2005	78	79.7	1.7	4.67	G
S05-68	2005	56	56.8	0.8	9.91	G
S05-73	2005	162.9	164	1.1	18.71	G
S05-75	2005	149	153	3.6	5.91	G
Including	2005	151.5	152	0.8	20.9	
S05-78	2005	149.5	152	2.5	2.52	G
S05-79	2005	156	162	5.7	7.63	G
Including	2005	160.9	162	0.8	25.6	
S05-86	2005	101.7	104	2	3.81	G
S05-89	2005	127	130	3.2	2.1	G
S05-91	2005	129	132	3.1	5.29	G
Including	2005	129.9	132	2.3	6.66	
S05-98	2005	167.6	169	1.8	4.37	G
S05-104	2005	173.2	175	1.9	2.98	G

*drill hole lengths are not representative of true widths

A total of 3,397 m of diamond drilling (13 holes) was completed in the Dundonald North-Terminus area in 2004 and 2005 by FNI. Four holes (FNT05-04 to FNT-05-07) were drilled above the steep westward, up-plunge projection of the Dundonald North Zone in an old Falconbridge hole DUN25-05 (2.58% Ni over 2 m). Farther to the west, four holes FNT05-08 to FNT-05-11 were drilled above DUN25-16 (4.43% Ni over 0.35 m). Borehole pulse EM surveying was completed on each of the eight drill holes (1,200 m). The Dundonald North Zone horizon returned weak responses in the holes. Moderate off-hole or in-hole conductors were detected in the footwall andesite volcanics. These were the result of concentrations of pyrrhotite stringers/patches. Weak pyrrhotite-pentlandite mineralization was encountered in each hole at the target basal komatiite horizon. The most significant nickel intercept returned from the near surface Dundonald North Zone in these holes was 1.86% Ni over 2.2 m in hole FNT05-08. The other holes returned low nickel values. Reported intersections are downhole core lengths; the true thicknesses (widths) of mineralization are unknown.

Two holes (FNT05-12 and FNT05-13) were drilled to test a deeper portion of the Dundonald North Zone. FNT05-12 was drilled 150 m west and 70 m above hole DUN25-04 (2.41% Ni over 4.25 m) and returned 1.11% Ni over 9.5 m (~5.8 m true width), including 1.80% Ni over 3 m (~1.9 m true width) from the Dundonald North Zone at a vertical depth of 300 m. This nickel intercept led to a second hole (FNT05-13) being drilled 45 m to the west. Hole FNT05-13 intersected the Dundonald North Zone and returned 1.34% Ni over 12.0 m (~7.6 m true width), including 1.61% over 8.0 m (~5.0 m true width). The FNT05-13 intersection is 210 m west and 70 m above Falconbridge hole DUN25-04 (2.41% Ni over 4.25 m). The two FNI intersections indicate that the Dundonald North Zone is open to the west.

6.2.3 Terminus Zinc-Copper Zone

The Terminus base metals zone was discovered by Falconbridge in 1990 while drilling deeper holes on the Dundonald North nickel deposit. Subsequently, Hole FNT04-1 of the FNI 2004–2005 diamond drilling program intersected the Terminus Zone target horizon at a vertical depth of 600 m. This intersection was approximately 175 m below previous Falconbridge hole DUN25-20, which returned a 10.1 m core length of 1.37% Cu, 7.53% Zn, 0.13% Co, 1.1 g/t Au, and 2.9 g/t Ag. The Terminus Zone consisted of a pyrite-pyrrhotite stringer network and local massive veins over a core length of 18.2 m hosted in silicified komatiitic basalt. No significant nickel values were returned and true thickness (width) of the mineralization is unknown (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

6.3 Historical Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

It is the QP Simon Mortimer's opinion that historical sample preparation, security and analytical procedures used by Outokumpu, Hucamp and Canadian Arrow are adequate for the purposes of the calculation of a mineral resource estimate and that there are no factors that materially impact the reliability or accuracy of the dataset employed in the calculation of the current Mineral Resource Estimate (*see* Section 14).

6.3.1 Diamond Drilling (2010)

The 2010 drilling data from the Alexo Property, also reviewed in Puritch *et al.* (2010) for Canadian Arrow Mines Ltd. and also for the purposes of generating a geological model and mineral resource estimate, were generated in multiple phases of historical exploration by various companies.

The drill core handling, logging and sampling procedures implemented for the Outokumpu (ALX series) and Hucamp (HUX series) were also reviewed by Puritch *et al.* (2010), in discussion with former Outokumpu and Hucamp personnel. The following has been largely extracted from Puritch *et al.* (2010).

6.3.1.1 Outokumpu ALX Series

Outokumpu drilled the ALX series holes from 1996 to 1999 and transferred the drill core to a secure storage facility in Timmins, Ontario. The ALX series drill holes were logged and the sampling supervised by Paul Davis, M.Sc., P.Geo., who also supervised protocols for the HUX (drilled in 2001), LAX and LOX series programs (drilled in 2004 and 2005), thus maintaining continuity and consistency throughout all the programs. Packaged samples were directly transported to laboratory receiving centres.

Drill core sampling criteria were based on observed sulphide content and host lithology. Nominal sample lengths ranged from 1.0 m to 1.5 m in disseminated style mineralization and to as small as 5 cm across massive stringer mineralization. Higher grade intervals were sampled at shorter lengths, consistent with mineralization style and (or) sulphide content. Sampling was terminated at lithological or mineralization style boundaries. The estimated sulphide species and content of each sample interval were recorded in the drill core logs. The protocol used a three-tag common number system: One tag went into the sample bag, one tag stayed in the drill core box, and one tag stayed in the sample tag book for storage in the office. Drill core hole depth markers were placed at 3 m intervals.

The ALX series samples were shipped to the Chimitec-Bondar Clegg Laboratory (now ALS Chemex) in Val d'Or, Québec for assay. Analyses consisted of acid digestion with an atomic absorption finish for nickel, copper and cobalt. Precious metals were not assayed. No sample standards or blanks were utilized. ALS Chemex is an independent laboratory and is ISO/IEC 17025:2017 accredited.

Assay certificates for the ALX series have not been located, due to a number of changes in property ownership, management and office changes over the years. All logs, assays and survey data were recorded in the DHLogger drill core data management system (Puritch *et al.*, 2010).

6.3.1.2 Hucamp HUX, LAX and LOX Series

Regarding the Hucamp HUX 2001 drilling program, the drill core was logged and sawn in half by MPH Consulting Limited ("MPH") at a secure facility outside of Porcupine, Ontario. Most of the drill core was returned to the Alexo site, however, the remainder was lost. On the other hand, the LAX and LOX 2004 and 2005 programs, the holes were logged and sampled on-site, under the supervision of Mr. Davis. The drill core was sawn in half with one-half retained in the drill core box and stored on-site. The other half was placed in plastic sample bags with tags and sent directly to the assay laboratory receiving centre in Timmins. All drill core is currently stored onsite, with the exception of the lost HUX series hole materials. The site is secured by a locked gate at the entrance to the Property off Highway 67.

For the HUX series, half of the drill core was retained at the MPH facility and half was sent to ALS Chemex for assay. Nickel, copper and cobalt were determined by atomic absorption after aqua regia digestion and Au, Pt and Pd by nickel fire assay with ICP finish. Hucamp had a check assay protocol, whereby a representative number of sample pulps were checked by Swastika Laboratories Limited ("Swastika") for the above elements. Samples checked within reasonable limits in all cases. No sample standards or blanks were utilized. Swastika is an independent laboratory that has been accredited by the Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation Inc. (CALA) in meeting the requirements of ISO-IEC 17025 for a select range of analyses.

The LAX and LOX series drill core samples were placed in plastic sample bags with the respective tag and transferred to the SGS Canada Inc. ("SGS") facility in Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec. Each sample was crushed to -10 mesh, and then a 200 g split was ring pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. Gold, platinum and palladium were assayed with a full 30 g sample lead fire assay with ICP-ES finish. Nickel, copper and cobalt were assayed by sodium peroxide fusion ICP-ES finish. QA/QC consisted of inserting blanks and standards every 50 samples (Paul Davis, pers. comm.). Every 10th sample was re-assayed for the duplicate. The drill core was also photographed. SGS is an independent laboratory and a Standards Council of Canada (SCC) accredited laboratory conforming to the requirements of CAN-P-1579 and CAN-P-1579 (ISO/IEC 17025:2005).

Assay certificates for the HUX series assays have not been located, due to a number of changes in property ownership, management and office changes over the years. All drill logs, assays and survey data were recorded in the DHLogger drill core data management system (Puritch *et al.*, 2010).

6.3.2 Diamond Drilling (2010 to 2011)

During the 2010 and 2011 drill program, all aspects of sample preparation were under the direction of Mr. Kim Tyler, P. Geo. The drill core was logged and sampled on-site by Mr. Tyler. The core was sawn in half with one-half retained in the drill core box and stored on-site. The other half of the drill core was placed in plastic sample bags with tags and sent directly to the assay laboratory receiving centre in Timmins.

Criteria for the drill core sampling were based on observed sulphide content and host lithology. Nominal sample lengths ranged from 1.0 m to 1.5 m in the disseminated-style mineralization to as small as 10 cm across massive stringer mineralization. Higher-grade intervals were sampled at shorter lengths consistent with mineralization style and (or) content. Sampling intervals were terminated at lithologic and mineralization style boundaries.

The estimated sulphide species and content correlating to each sample interval were recorded in the drill core logs. The drill core was also photographed.

The drill core sampling protocol used a three-tag system: One tag went into the sample bag; one tag stayed in the drill core box; and one tag remained in the sample book for storage in the office. The entire drill core from the 2010-2011 drill programs is stored on-site. The site is secured by a locked gate at the entrance to the Property off Highway 67. Drill core markers were placed at 3 m down-hole intervals.

Quality assurance/quality control ("QA/QC") consisted of inserting blanks and standards every 25 samples. Every 10th sample was re-assayed as a duplicate. Canadian Arrow used granite for their blanks. Standard LBE#3 was prepared by WCM Minerals of Burnaby B.C.

Drill core samples were prepared and assayed at ALS Chemex, an independent and ISO/IEC 17025:2017 accredited analytical laboratory. Each entire sample was crushed to -10 mesh, and then a 200 g split was ring pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. Analyses consisted of acid digestion with an atomic absorption finish for nickel, copper and cobalt. Platinum, palladium and gold were analyzed in 30 g aliquots by lead fire assay with ICP-AES finish (Puritch *et al.*, 2010).

6.4 Historical Mineral Resource Estimates

The estimates noted in this section are "historical" in nature and a Qualified Person has not done the work necessary to verify the historical estimates as current estimates under NI 43-101. As such the resources should not be relied upon. The Authors and Class 1 Nickel are not treating the historical estimates as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves. They are instead presented for informational purposes only.

Historical resource estimates are superseded by the 2020 Mineral Resource Estimates for Alexo North, Dundonald South and Dundonald North (Stone *et al.*, 2020) and the 2024 Mineral Resource Estimate for Alexo South presented in Section 14 of this Report (Class 1 news release dated 24 April 2024).

6.4.1 Dundonald South Deposit (2009)

Harron (2009), reported a Mineral Resource Estimate for the Dundonald South Deposit (Table 6-5). The methodology employed followed the CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (CIM, 2003a).

The Mineral Resources estimated in the Dundonald South area were classified as Inferred Mineral Resources as defined by the CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves (CIM, 2003b). Overall, the mineralized zones that met or exceeded the cut-off grade (>1.5% Ni) and thickness (>2.0 m) parameters were small and isolated. This result suggested that geological and grade continuity were not strong features of the historical Mineral Resource Estimate and only warranted an Inferred Mineral Resource classification. The estimated Inferred Mineral Resource for the Dundonald South nickel zones was 116,000 t grading 3.16% Ni, with the A, F and G zones contributing 67% of the Mineral Resource tonnage (Table 6-5).

Table 6-5. Historical Mineral Resource Estimate of the Dundonald South deposit (Harron, 2009).

Zone	Tonnes	Average Ni Grade (%)
A	18,300	4.47
B	14,200	2.77
C	2,000	1.72
D	3,400	2.45
E/E2	17,800	2.07
F	24,000	2.62
G	35,100	3.73
H	1,300	1.88
Total	**116,000**	**3.16**

6.4.2 Alexo North and Alexo South Deposits (2010)

Puritch *et al.* (2010) prepared Mineral Resource Estimates for the Alexo North and Alexo South Deposits (known then as Alexo and Kelex) (Table 6-6). The definitions of Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources were in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") Definitions and Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (CIM, 2005).

Table 6-6. Historical Mineral Resource Estimate of Alexo North and Alexo South (Kelex) deposits (Puritch *et al.*, 2010).

Historical Classification	Tonnes	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Au (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Contained Ni (lb)	Contained Cu (lb)	Contained Co (lb)
Indicated										
Alexo open pit*	18,000	1.36	0.16	0.06	0.04	0.16	0.41	540,000	63,000	24,000
Kelex open pit*	131,000	1.1	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.06	3,177,000	116,000	115,000
Total open pit* - Indicated	**149,000**	**1.13**	**0.05**	**0.04**	**0.01**	**0.05**	**0.1**	**3,717,000**	**179,000**	**139,000**
Alexo underground	4,000	0.84	0.11	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.25	74,000	10,000	4,000
Kelex underground	90,000	1	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.07	1,984,000	79,000	79,000
Total underground – Indicated	**94,000**	**0.99**	**0.04**	**0.04**	**0.01**	**0.03**	**0.08**	**2,058,000**	**89,000**	**83,000**
Total Indicated	**243,000**	**1.08**	**0.05**	**0.04**	**0.01**	**0.04**	**0.08**	**5,775,000**	**268,000**	**222,000**
Inferred										
Kelex underground	54,000	0.84	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.03	1,000,000	48,000	36,000

*Notes: * designates historical Mineral Resources defined within an optimized pit shell.*

1) *Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.*
2) *The quantity and grade of reported Inferred Mineral Resources in this estimation are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these Inferred Mineral Resources as an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading them to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource classification.*
3) *The Mineral Resources were estimated using the CIM) Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by CIM Council, 11 December 2005.*
4) *Alexo and Kelex Deposits now known as the Alexo North and Alexo South Deposits.*

Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource classifications of all interpolated grade blocks were determined from the nickel interpolations due to nickel being the dominant revenue producing element in the NSR calculation. The Mineral Resource Estimate tabulated in Table 6-6 for Alexo North and Alexo South was compiled using a

$35/t NSR cut-off value for the open pit portions and a $85/t NSR cut-off value for the underground portions of the two Deposits.

Puritch *et al.* (2012), updated the Mineral Resource Estimate (Table 6-7) of Puritch *et al.* (2010). The definitions of Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources were in accordance with the CIM Definitions and Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (CIM, 2005). Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource classifications of all interpolated grade blocks were determined from the nickel interpolations due to nickel being the dominant revenue producing element in the NSR calculation. The Mineral Resource Estimate presented below for Alexo North and Alexo South was compiled using a $35/t NSR cut-off value for the open pit portion and a $70/t NSR cut-off value for the underground portion of the two Deposits.

Table 6-7. Historical Mineral Resource Estimate of Alexo North and Alexo South (Kelex) deposits (Puritch *et al.*, 2012).

Historical Classification	Tonnes	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Au (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Contained Ni (Mlb)	Contained Cu (Mlb)	Contained Co (Mlb)
Indicated										
Alexo open pit*	18,000	1.36	0.16	0.06	0.04	0.16	0.41	0.54	0.06	0.02
Kelex open pit*	198,000	0.91	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.05	3.97	0.17	0.17
Total open pit* - Indicated	**216,000**	**0.95**	**0.05**	**0.04**	**0.01**	**0.04**	**0.08**	**4.51**	**0.23**	**0.19**
Alexo underground	6,000	0.75	0.1	0.04	0.03	0.1	0.22	0.1	0.01	0.01
Kelex underground	251,000	0.96	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.06	5.31	0.22	0.17
Total underground – Indicated	**257,000**	**0.96**	**0.04**	**0.03**	**0.01**	**0.03**	**0.06**	**5.41**	**0.23**	**0.18**
Total Indicated	**473,000**	**0.96**	**0.04**	**0.03**	**0.01**	**0.03**	**0.07**	**9.92**	**0.46**	**0.37**
Inferred										
Kelex underground	66,000	0.82	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	1.19	0.06	0.03

*Notes: * designates historical Mineral Resources defined within an optimized pit shell.*

1) *Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.*
2) *The quantity and grade of reported Inferred Mineral Resources in this estimation are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these Inferred Mineral Resources as an indicated or Measured Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading them to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource classification.*
3) *The Mineral Resources in this Technical Report were estimated using the CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by CIM Council, 11 December 2005.*
4) *Alexo and Kelex Deposits now known as the Alexo North and Alexo South Deposits.*

6.5 Historical Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Mineralogical and metallurgical testwork has not been conducted on the Alexo North and Alexo South Deposits in almost a decade and never on the Dundonald North and South Deposits. Historically, small and larger bulk samples from Alexo North and South deposits were shipped off-site to Sudbury for testing and processing (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

6.5.1 Early Metallurgical Testing (Pre-2004)

Prior to 2004, a 10,000 t Alexo bulk sample had been transported to Falconbridge, Sudbury. Part of the sample (6,000 t) assayed 2.46% Ni, 0.32% Cu and 0.07% Co. Despite suggestions that mining and shipping mineralized material to Sudbury for toll processing would be economic, no results of the bulk sample processing are available for review (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

6.5.2 Bench-Scale Testing (2011)

In 2011, XPS (Xtrata Process Support, formerly Falconbridge, now Glencore) conducted qualitative mineralogy and scoping level metallurgical testing on an Alexo South composite sample. The composite chemical analyses are shown in Table 6-8.

Table 6-8. Alexo South Composite Head Sample Analyses

%					g/t	
Ni	Cu	Co	S	MgO	Pt	Pd
2.13	0.09	0.08	14.54	11.96	0.05	0.12

Mineralogical analyses were performed using an Electron Microprobe. It was determined that (Stone *et al.*, 2020):

- Pyrrhotite (Pyr) contained 0.21% Ni and pentlandite (Pn) 31% Ni. These Ni levels are lower than in typical nickel sulphide ores;
- Silicate gangue contained on average 700 ppm (0.07%) Ni; and
- It was reported by the test report authors that unrecoverable nickel would be attributable to Pyr and silicates.

6.5.3 Comminution Testing

A single grinding test was performed. The Bond Ball Mill Index was determined to be 23.7 kWh/t. This test indicated that the Alexo South mineralized material would be very hard to grind (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

6.5.4 Flotation Test Results

Duplicate rougher flotation tests were conducted on finely ground (K80 53µm) Alexo South composite samples. In one test, a silicate depressant (Dep C) was applied using a custom (Montcalm1) flowsheet (the exact flowsheet outline is unknown). The rougher flotation results are shown in Table 6-9 (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

Table 6-9. Rougher flotation recovery results for Alexo South Composite with silicate depressant Montcalm Mine flowsheet (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

Product	Wt %	Grade %						Recovery %				
		Ni	Cu	S	Ni+Cu	Co	MgO	Ni	Cu	S	Co	MgO
Rougher Conc.	7.9	19.0	0.8	33.1	19.8	0.7	1.2	67.8	62.1	17.4	68.9	0.8
Rougher Scavenger Conc.	12.3	4.0	0.1	28.6	4.1	0.1	4.9	22.1	13.3	23.6	21.3	5.0
Total	**20.1**	**9.8**	**0.4**	**30.3**	**10.2**	**0.4**	**3.4**	**89.9**	**75.5**	**41.0**	**90.2**	**5.8**

Without Dep C, the results are summarized in Table 6-10. Concentrate grades and recoveries were slightly lower without the silicate depressant (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

Table 6-10. Rougher flotation recovery results for Alexo South Composite without silicate depressant Montcalm flowsheet (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

Product	Wt %	Grade %						Recovery %				
		Ni	Cu	S	Ni+Cu	Co	MgO	Ni	Cu	S	Co	MgO
Rougher Conc.	7.3	14.6	0.6	33.4	15.2	0.6	1.2	56.2	62.4	17.3	57.5	0.9
Rougher Scavenger Conc.	10.6	5.3	0.1	31.0	5.4	0.2	3.1	29.9	15.9	23.5	29.7	2.7
Total	**17.9**	**9.0**	**0.3**	**32.0**	**9.4**	**0.3**	**2.5**	**86.0**	**78.2**	**40.8**	**87.2**	**3.6**

An open circuit cleaner test was performed, and the results are shown in Table 6-11. Similar tests were performed using what was termed to be the Strathcona flowsheet (Table 6-12).

Table 6-11. Open circuit cleaner results for Alexo South Composite using Montcalm flowsheet (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

Product	Wt %	Grade %						Recovery %					
		Ni	Cu	S	Ni+Cu	Co	MgO	Ni	Cu	S	Ni+Cu	Co	MgO
Rougher Conc.	11.3	12.1	0.5	32.2	12.6	0.4	2.4	61.7	60.8	24.2	61.7	62.1	2.4
Sec Rougher Cleaner Conc.	6.5	7.7	0.2	33.3	7.9	0.4	1.9	22.5	12.9	15.1	22.1	23.1	0.5
Cleaner Scavenger Conc.	1.7	2.4	0.1	33.0	2.5	0.1	2.3	1.8	1.2	3.7	1.8	1.8	0.3
Final Conc.	**19.5**	**9.8**	**0.4**	**33.4**	**10.3**	**0.4**	**1.9**	**86.1**	**74.9**	**43.0**	**85.6**	**86.9**	**3.2**

Table 6-12. Open circuit cleaner results for Alexo South Composite using Strathcona flowsheet (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

Product	Wt %	Grade %						Recovery %					
		Ni	Cu	S	Ni+Cu	Co	MgO	Ni	Cu	S	Ni+Cu	Co	MgO
Rougher Conc.	4.9	14.6	0.6	27.6	15.2	0.5	4.1	31.5	30.7	9.2	31.5	32.7	1.7
Sec Rougher Cleaner Conc.	3.2	16.4	0.5	33.1	16.9	0.6	1.0	23.2	14.9	7.2	22.9	23.9	0.3
Po Scavenger Conc.	2.3	3.9	0.1	35.7	4.0	0.1	1.5	4.2	2.7	5.9	4.1	3.9	0.3
Po Cleaner Conc.	4.4	8.5	0.3	35.9	8.9	0.3	0.7	16.6	13.7	10.7	16.5	16.6	0.3
Final Conc.	**14.7**	**11.5**	**0.4**	**32.5**	**11.9**	**0.4**	**2.0**	**75.6**	**61.9**	**33.0**	**75.0**	**77.1**	**2.5**

The total concentrate Ni grade was slightly higher, but recovery was significantly lower; the Montcalm flowsheet was assumed by the test report authors to be superior.

The Montcalm Mine is a former Falconbridge (later Glencore) mine located 65 km northwest of Timmins. The mine closed in 2009 following ground instability issues; 4Mt of ore grading 1.25% Ni had been processed (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

6.5.4.1 Comments on Historical Metallurgical Test Work (Stone et al., 2020)

These preliminary results indicated that a smelter-acceptable, low Cu, low MgO, 10% Ni concentrate could be obtained. It is considered that instead of building and operating a process plant on the Alexo-Dundonald site, mineralized material would be direct shipped to a toll processing operator. In advance of a toll processing agreement, the toll processing operator is expected to request that metallurgical testing should mirror a flowsheet that the toll operator uses. In addition, toll milling operators would sample for metal content each shipment and if the Alexo Dundonald is blended in with other mineralized feeds at the process plant, bench testing of each shipment may be needed to assist in determining the actual metallurgical performance (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

6.5.5 Acid Rock Drainage (ARD) Tests

Two tests by XPS in 2011 indicated that Alexo South flotation tails would be strongly acid generating. ARD of flotation tailings should not be a major concern for the Project or the toll processor. Long term storage of low-grade stockpiles and mineralized zone associated waste rock are expected to need assessment of ARD and metal leaching potential (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

6.6 Historical Production

The Alexo North Deposit have been mined between 1913 and 2005, in three periods (Puritch *et al.*, 2010; 2012):

- 1913–1919: Surface and underground mining for production of 51,857 tons at 4.4% Ni, 0.6% Cu between surface and 38 m depth;
- 1943−1944: Mining of remnants and pillars from previous 1913−1919 mine workings; exact production figures are unknown; and
- 2004–2005: Open pit mining of 26,224 t at 1.97% Ni, 0.20% Cu.

Small-scale open pit mining of the Alexo South Deposit in 2004-2005 produced 3,900 t at 1.68% Ni and 0.18% Cu. The Dundonald Deposits have never been mined.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

Section 7.0 of this Report has been largely extracted from the NI 43-101 technical report of Stone *et al.* (2020).

7.1 Regional Geology

The regional geologic setting of the Alexo-Dundonald Project area is described in Jackson and Fyon (1992), Pilote (2000), Montgomery (2004), Ayer *et al.* (2005), Thurston *et al.* (2008), Harron (2009), Puritch *et al.* (2010, 2012), and Zhou and Lafrance (2017). The following is a synopsis of this large body of work taken largely from Stone *et al.* (2020).

The Alexo-Dundonald Project area is lies within the Abitibi Sub-Province of the Southern Superior Province (Figure 7-1). The 2.75–2.67 Ga "granite-greenstone" dominated Abitibi Sub-Province extends some 700 km along the south-eastern edge of the Archean Superior Craton. The volcanic stratigraphy of the Abitibi Sub-Province is divided into seven episodes or assemblages, based on similarity of age intervals, stratigraphy and geochemistry (Figure 7-1):

- Pre-2,750 Ma unnamed assemblage.
- 2,750–2,735 Ma Pacaud Assemblage.
- 2,734–2,724 Ma Deloro Assemblage.
- 2,723–2,720 Ma Stoughton–Roquemaure Assemblage.
- 2,719–2,711 Ma Kidd–Munro Assemblage.
- 2,710–2,704 Ma Tisdale Assemblage.
- 2,704–2,695 Ma Blake River Assemblage.

Whereas the assemblages are age and geochemically correlated across the Abitibi Sub-Province, the local lithological packages that comprise the correlated volcanic episodes in individual areas are commonly laterally discontinuous. The volcanic assemblages mainly do not contain marker horizons traceable from one region to the next, but rather result from local deposition around separate volcanic centres across the belt in similar tectonic settings, due to interaction of contemporaneous pulses of convergent margin arc- and mantle plume-derived magmas.

Many of the volcanic episodes are intercalated with and capped by a relatively thin "sedimentary interface zone" dominated by chemical sedimentary rock units consisting of up to 200 m of iron formation, chert breccia, heterolithic debris flows of volcanic provenance, sandstone and (or) argillite and conglomerate, representing discontinuous deposition with localized gaps of up to 27 million years between volcanic episodes. The sedimentary interface zones are interpreted as condensed sections, zones with very low rates of sedimentation in a basinal setting, or zones with negligible rates of sedimentation marked by silicification of rock types in submarine correlative conformities, disconformities, or unconformities separating the equivalent of group level volcano-sedimentary stratigraphic and lithotectonic units.

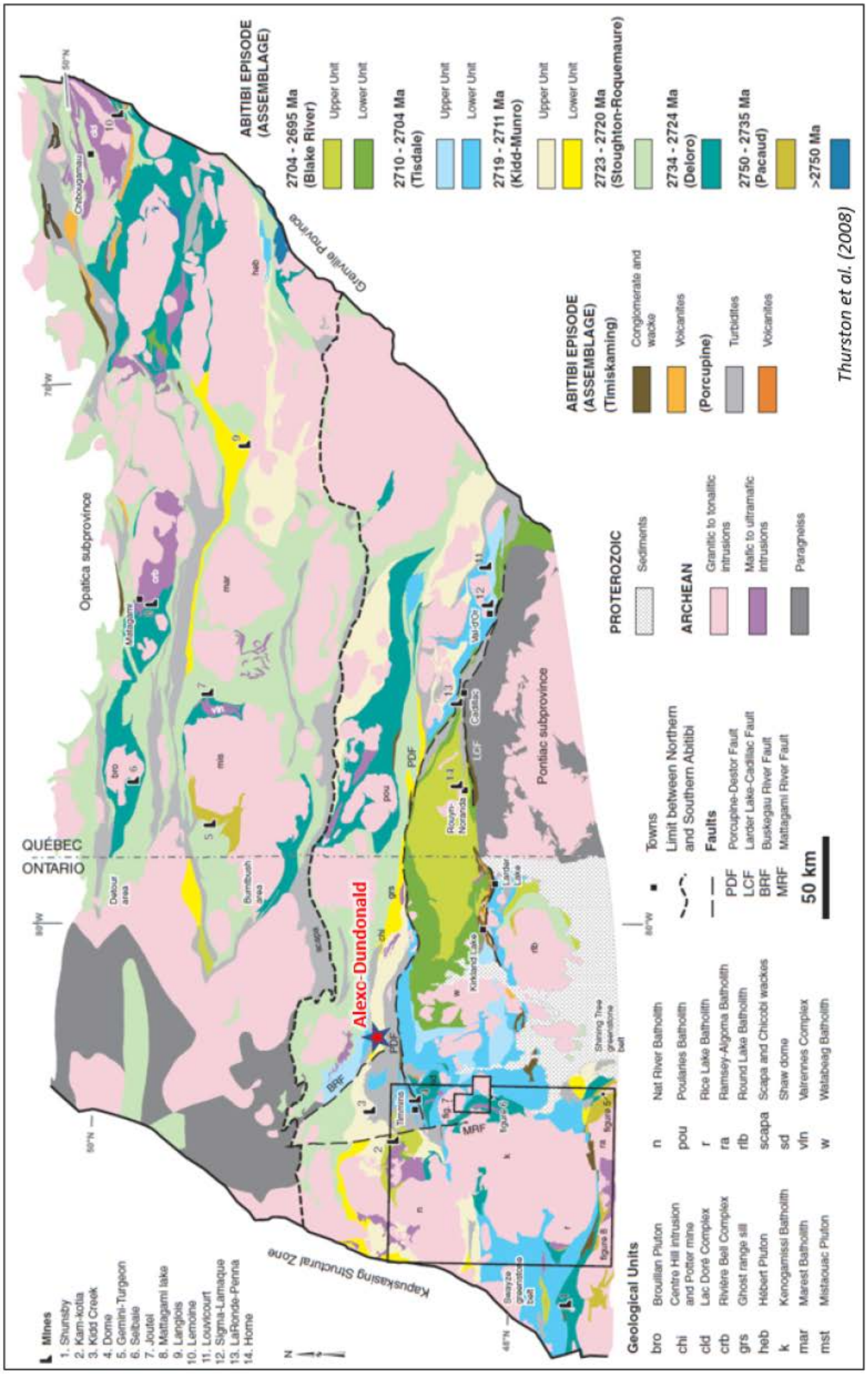


Figure 7-1. Regional geological setting of the Alexo-Dundonald Nickel Sulphide Project area in the Abitibi Subprovince, Ontario (after Thurston *et al.*, 2008).

Granitoid intrusive rocks that penetrate the Abitibi Sub-Province sequences include:

- 2.74 Ga – 2.69 Ga tonalite-trondhjemite-granodiorite batholiths;
- Smaller 2.70 Ga – 2.68 Ga granodiorite intrusions; and
- 2.69 Ga –2.67 Ga syenite stocks.

In general, penetrative tectonic fabric and structures are best developed adjacent to regional faults and large granite batholiths. Early structures include “pre-cleavage” folds, thrust faults, and structures related to granite batholith emplacement. Regional shear zones and folds developed during and following batholith emplacement strike west, northwest to west-northwest, and northeast to east-northeast. Thrust faults and (or) steep reverse faults are also associated with these later structures. The above structures are interpreted to have formed during protracted Neoarchean-age north-south sub-horizontal compression.

The Alexo-Dundonald Project area is underlain by depositional units of the Kidd-Munro Assemblage. Units in this age range include the “type” Kidd-Munro Assemblage of the southern Abitibi greenstone belt in Ontario and the La Motte-Vassan and Dubuisson Formations of the Malartic Group in Québec. The Kidd-Munro Assemblage is subdivided into lower and upper parts. The lower part of the Kidd-Munro Assemblage (2,719 Ma to 2,717 Ma) includes localised, regionally discontinuous depositional centres of predominantly intermediate to felsic calc-alkaline volcanic rocks. The upper part of the Kidd-Munro Assemblage (2,717 Ma to 2,711 Ma) extends across the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. It consists of tholeiitic and komatiitic volcanic rocks with minor centimetre-to-metre scale graphitic metasedimentary rocks and localised felsic volcanic centres. The upper Kidd-Munro Assemblage has been interpreted to reflect the impact of widespread mantle plume-related magmatism on localized lower Kidd-Munro arc-magmatism volcanic centres.

7.2 Property Geology

The local geology is extensively described by Green and Naldrett (1981), Houle *et al.* (2002), Montgomery (2004), Harron (2009) and Puritch *et al.* (2010, 2012). The following is a synopsis of their work and is largely extracted from Stone *et al.* (2020).

The Dundonald dome structure is located north of the Dester-Porcupine Fault Zone. The Alexo and Dundonald Deposits occur along the southern margin of this domal structure, which is composed predominantly of upper Kidd-Munro Assemblage volcanic rocks including: komatiitic dunite, peridotite, and pyroxenite; basalts which range from high-magnesium iron-rich tholeiitic picrite to high-aluminium basalts; and intermediate to felsic andesite and rhyolite. Sedimentary rocks are commonly thin interflow layers of graphitic argillite with varying amounts of chert and sulphides. Intrusive rocks into the Kidd-Munro Assemblage include (Figure 7-2 and Figure 7-3):

- Differentiated syn-volcanic tholeiitic and komatiitic sills;
- Late- to post-tectonic intermediate to felsic plutons; and
- Proterozoic dolerite dykes.

Ultramafic rocks range in composition from komatiitic basalt to dunite. The komatiitic sequences contain multiple flows that range from several hundreds of metres to less than 2 m in thickness and have brecciated flow tops, spinifex-textured zones and pyroxene and olivine orthocumulate, mesocumulate and adcumulate zones. Large accumulations of olivine mesocumulate to adcumulate occur within the komatiitic sequence locally where they are prospective channelized flows within footwall embayments. Thin layers of graphitic argillite occur between thin komatiitic flows locally.

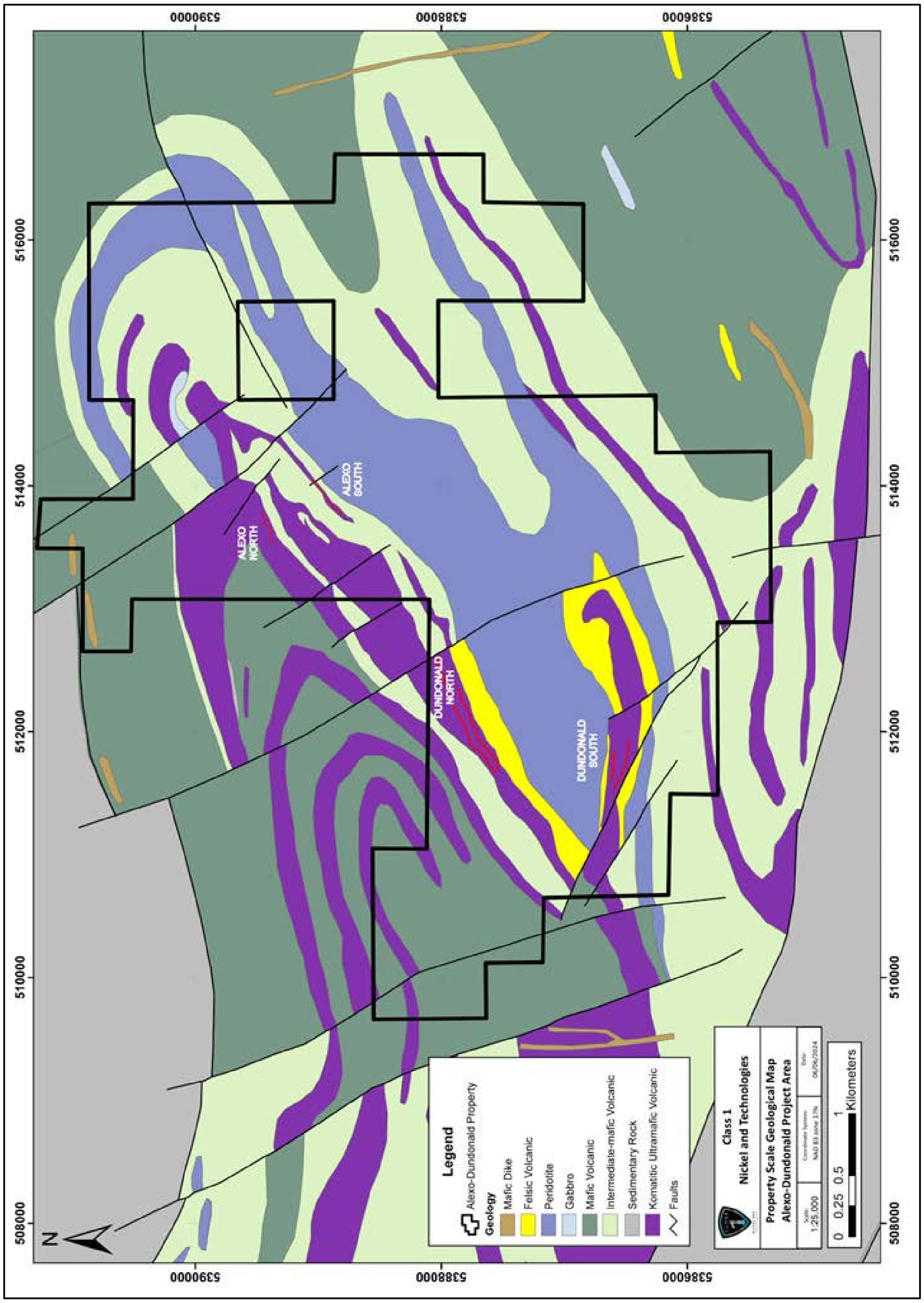


Figure 7-2. Property and area general geological map of the Alexo-Dundonald Nickel Sulphide Project with location of the four known nickel sulphide deposits (Caracle Creek, 2024).

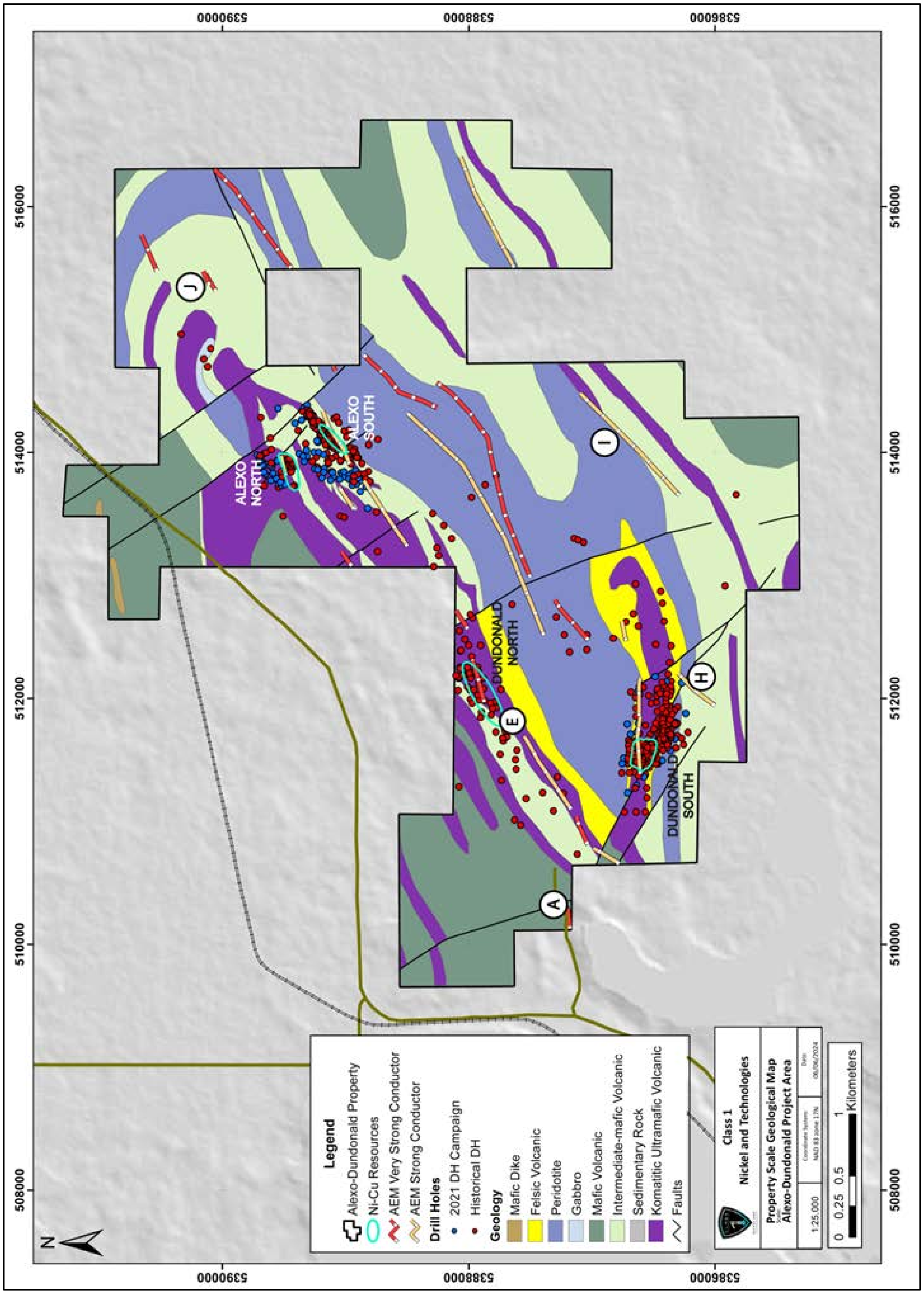


Figure 7-3. Property-scale general geology, historical and current (2021) drill hole collars, geophysical conductors (EM) from 2020 VTEM survey, and the location of the four known nickel sulphide deposits within the Alexo-Dundonald Nickel Sulphide Project (Caracle Creek, 2024).

The komatiite nickel sulphide deposits occur at the same stratigraphic level where komatiitic flows overlie a sequence of calc-alkaline volcanic rocks ranging in composition from rhyolite to basalt containing variable amounts of pyrite and pyrrhotite (*see* Figure 7-2 and Figure 7-3). The volcanic sequence also contains komatiitic basalt and thin (<1 m) intercalated layers of black graphic argillite. The sequence is a mixture of flows with pillowed, hyaloclastic and massive textures. Individual flows that can be traced for tens to hundreds of metres.

The Dundonald Sill (not related to the Dundonald Nickel Deposit) is a differentiated tholeiitic intrusion intruding a sequence of komatiitic and calc-alkaline felsic volcanic rocks. The sill comprises basal peridotite which grades upwards to dunite olivine mesocumulate, adcumulate to pyroxenitic cumulate with diopside and olivine phenocrysts, and a thick sequence of fine- to coarse-grained gabbro. The gabbro portion of the sill is the thickest part.

7.2.1 Structure

The Alexo Deposit occurs on the northeast arm of a large "Z"-shaped fold in the Kidd-Munro Assemblage, whereas the Dundonald Deposit sits on the southwest arm of the fold (*see* Figure 7-2 and Figure 7-3). The northeast-trending fold has a wavelength of 2.5 km and amplitude of 6 km, as defined by the mapped extents of the Dundonald Sill.

7.2.2 Regional Metamorphism

The rocks have been metamorphosed to greenschist facies with minor isolated areas of prehnite-pumpellyite facies and local amphibolite facies at intrusive contacts. Ultramafic rocks altered to talc or serpentine with or without magnetite, calcite, tremolite and chlorite. Mafic rocks altered to chlorite-tremolite.

7.3 Deposit Geology and Mineralization

The Alexo-Dundonald Project contains the Alexo North, Alexo South, Dundonald South and Dundonald South nickel sulphide deposits (*see* Figure -2 and Figure 7-3). The mineralization on the Project is described by Green and Naldrett (1981), Houle *et al.* (2002), Montgomery (2004), Harron (2009) and Puritch *et al.* (2010, 2012). The following is a synopsis of those works and largely extracted from Stone *et al.* (2020).

7.3.1 Alexo North and Alexo South Sulphide Nickel Deposits

The Alexo North and Alexo South Deposits consist of massive to semi-massive nickel sulphide accumulations in basal embayments along the footwalls of two parallel, steeply-dipping komatiitic peridotite volcanic channels named the "Alexo" (Alexo North) and "Kelex" (Alexo South) flows, respectively.

Massive to semi-massive sulphide lenses occur along the footwall contact of channels. The lenses are overlain by stringer, net-textured, blebby and lower grade disseminated sulphide zones. The zones are composed of massive, veined and disseminated pyrrhotite and pentlandite with trace chalcopyrite. At Alexo North, massive and semi-massive sulphides also extend into the footwall andesite (Figure 7-4).

The Alexo South Deposit is located at the footwall contact of the lowermost komatiitic peridotite in the volcanic sequence. A series of massive sulphide lenses with aureoles of disseminated and net-textured sulphides extend laterally along strike for >600 m, as indicated in HLEM and Pulse EM geophysical surveys and diamond drilling. Interpretation of the drill results indicate the massive sulphides sub-crop at the bedrock overburden interface. The sulphides are composed of 10% to 20% pentlandite, 80% to 90% pyrrhotite and trace chalcopyrite. Some of the sulphides have been replaced by magnetite. The massive sulphide appears to plunge to the northeast in Pulse EM surveys, but to the channels appear to plunge to the north or northwest in magnetic surveys.

The laterally extensive disseminated sulphides can be separated into two groups. The first group is the net-textured to heavily disseminated sulphides. The nickel tenor of the sulphides range between 4% and 15% Ni in 100% sulphide, and generally averages 6%. The second type of sulphide mineralization is blebby, disseminated and vein sulphide located west of and stratigraphically above the Kelex Zone. These sulphides have a high nickel tenor that ranges between 25% and 35% Ni in 100% sulphides and are composed primarily of pentlandite and a grey nickel mineral (possibly millerite) with minor pyrrhotite. These sulphides appear to have been enriched in nickel during the serpentinization process.

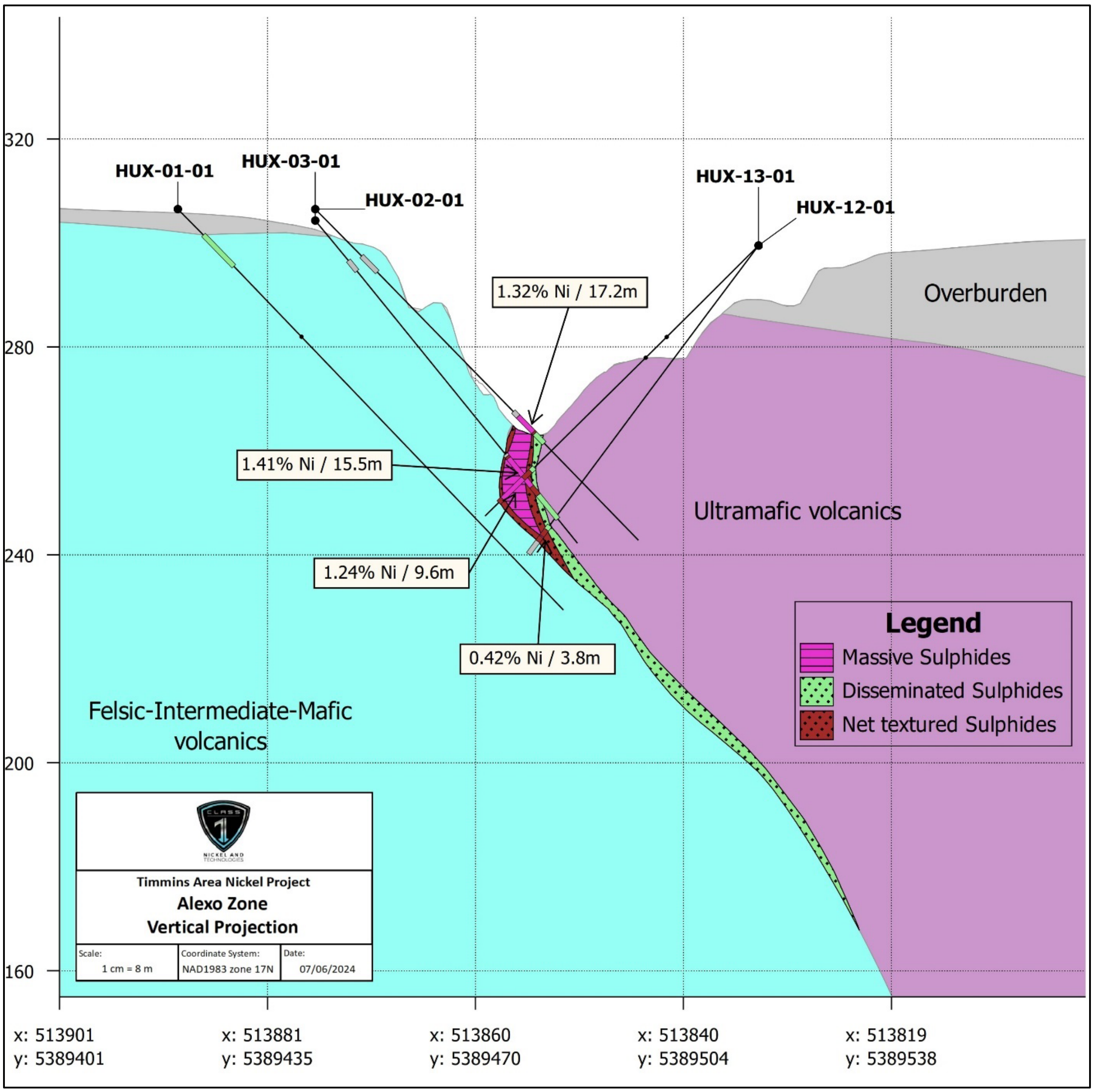


Figure 7-4. Cross-section projection through the Alexo North Deposit (Caracle Creek, 2024).

7.3.2 Dundonald South and Dundonald North Nickel Sulphide Deposits

The Dundonald Deposits are characterized by thin sinuous layers of massive sulphide, overlain in turn by thicker layers of net-textured sulphides and then disseminated sulphides with vein-type mineralization penetrating locally into the footwall rocks (Figure 7-5).

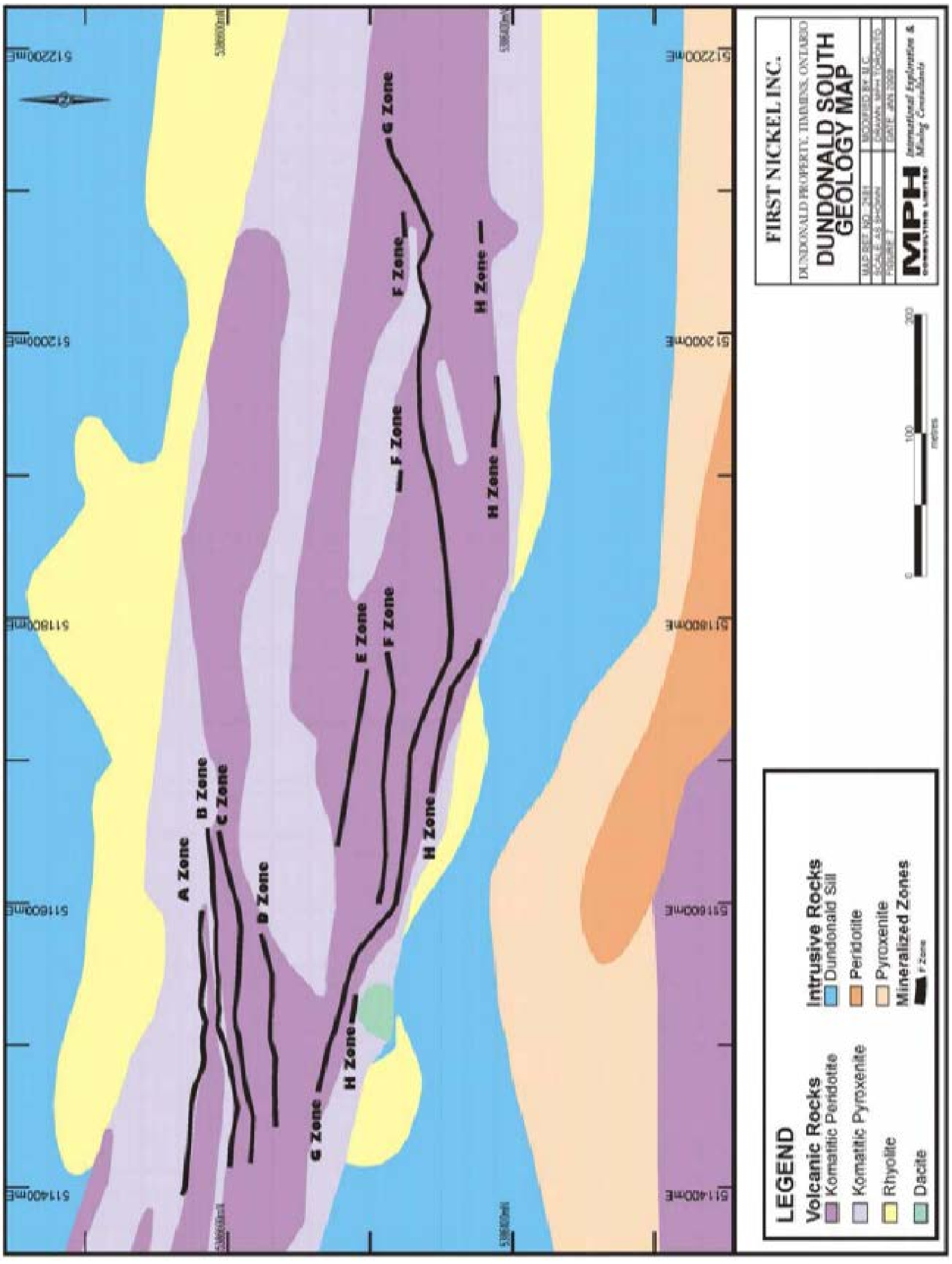


Figure 7-5. Plan view of the Dundonald South Nickel Sulphide Deposit (Donaghy and Puritch, 2020).

The Dundonald South Deposit consists of eight east-west nickel-enriched zones, A to H hosted by a komatiitic volcanic sequence (*see* Figure 7-5). The zones consist of relatively narrow (10–20 m wide), thin (0.5–10 m thick) keels, or "shoots", of net-texture, semi-massive to minor massive sulphide in the basal layers of a series of a stacked channelized komatiite flows, surrounded by envelopes of overlying and flanking blebby and disseminated sulphide. The lateral extent of some of the zones is on the order of 100 m to 200 m down-plunge, but several are apparently small, isolated sulphide pods within the channelized flow sequence (Figure 7-6).

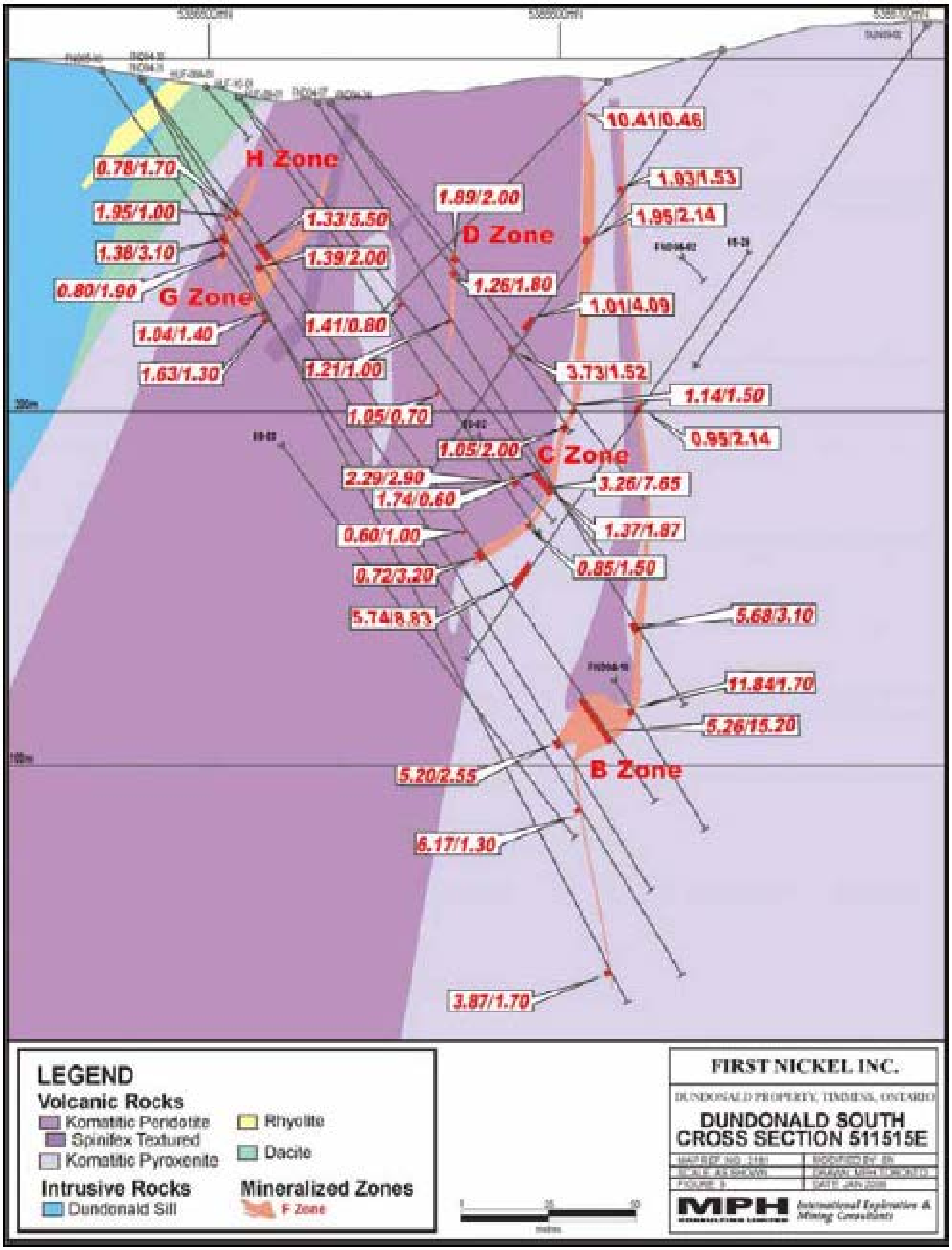


Figure 7-6. Cross-section (511515mE) through the Dundonald South Deposit, looking east (Donaghy and Puritch, 2020).

The G Zone was traced for 600 m along strike, is open to the east, and contains four westerly-plunging high-grade nickel shoots that are open to depth (*see* Figure 7-5). The A Zone consists of vertical high-grade nickel shoots open below 260 metres. The F Zone was traced for 200 m and contains two shallow, westerly-plunging high-grade nickel shoots. Sulphide assemblages vary between the different zones, but are generally dominated by pentlandite dominant over pyrrhotite, with significant copper and PGE grades in some of the shoots (*e.g.,* A, F and G zones).

The Dundonald North Deposit is located 1.3 km north of the Dundonald South Deposit, on the north side of a west-plunging antiform, 2.2 km southeast and along strike from the Alexo North and South Deposits (*see* Figure 7-2 and Figure 7-3). The Dundonald North Deposit occurs at the base of the Empire Komatiite Flow and is interpreted to be controlled by a channel or depression in the footwall volcanic rocks. The Deposit has been traced along strike for 800 m and to a depth of 700 m below surface (Figure 7-7). The volcanic channel appears to plunge moderately to the northeast near surface and steepen with increasing depth, parallel to that at the Alexo Deposits. Average true width of the Dundonald North Deposit is 2.4 m, with the best mineralized drill intersections (with grades up to 3.04% Ni) in the centre of the channel.

7.3.3 Terminus Zinc-Copper Zone

The Terminus Zinc-Copper Zone is located approximately 140 m stratigraphically above the Dundonald North Deposit (*see* Figure 6-5). Terminus is hosted by a sequence of predominantly komatiitic basalt with smaller amounts of argillite and pyroxenite. The host stratigraphy is up to 56 m thick and thins rapidly to the west. Although proximal volcanic facies have not been observed, some paleo-relief is present, suggesting a chaotic environment possibly proximal to a volcanic vent. Significant zinc-copper mineralization has been outlined over a strike length of 200 m with an indicated plunge to the southeast. The mineralization occurs as banded (bedded?) semi-massive to massive pyrrhotite with variable amounts of sphalerite and chalcopyrite hosted in argillite, and as disseminated to fracture-controlled chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite mainly in the volcanic rocks. The Terminus Zone is considered to be zone a small, low-grade example of a volcanogenic massive sulphide system developed locally in the volcanic sequence on or near the seafloor. Terminus does not represent a priority target for future exploration activity on the Alexo-Dundonald Project (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

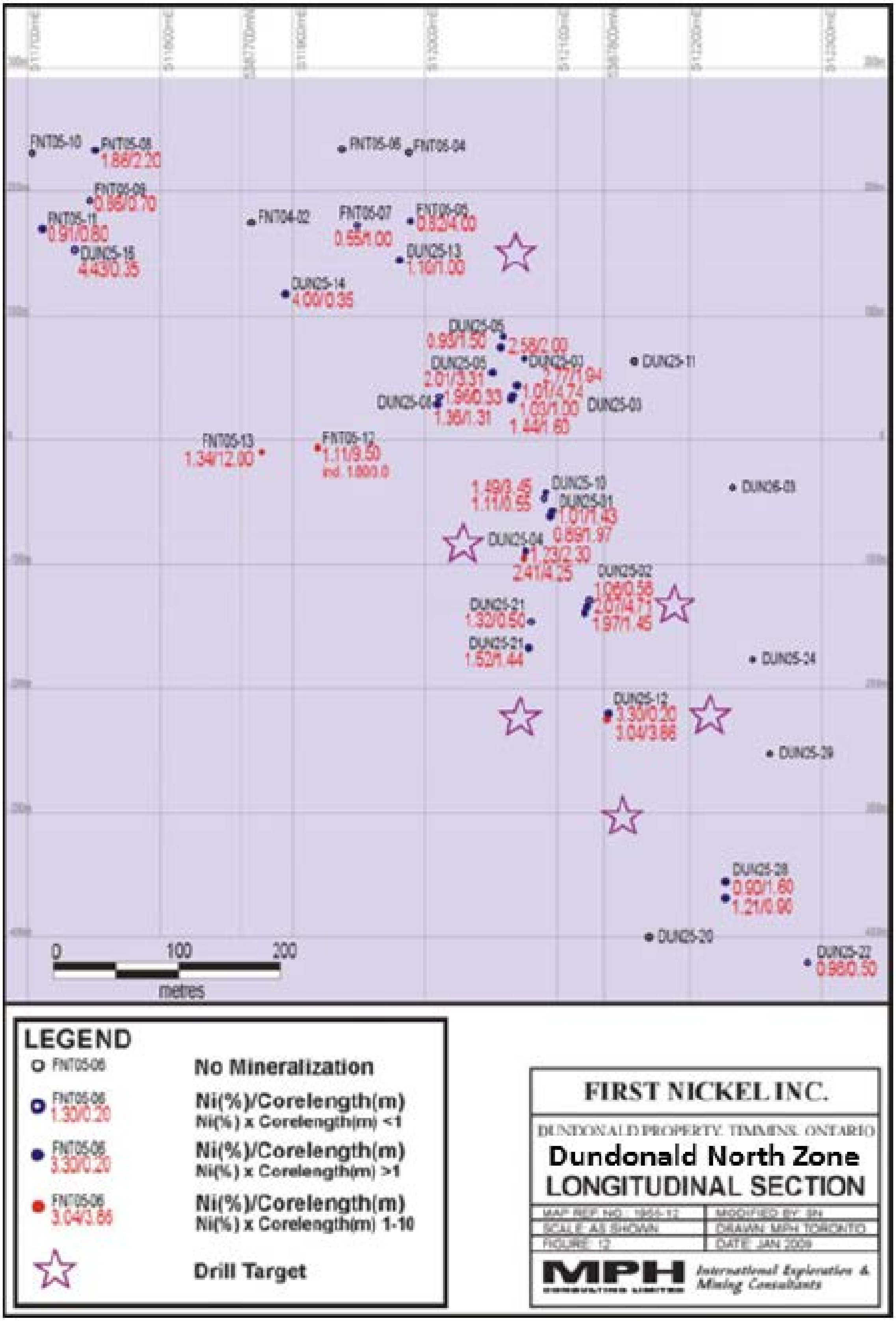


Figure 7-7. Longitudinal section through the Dundonald North Deposit (Donaghy and Puritch, 2020).

7.4 Nickel Mineralization

The best known and understood nickel mineralization on the A-D Project is that found within the four deposits: Alexo North, Alexo South, Dundonald South, and Dundonald North nickel sulphide deposits. the following has been largely extracted from Stone *et al.* (2020).

7.4.1 Alexo North and Alexo South Mineralization

At the Alexo North Deposit (Figure 7-8), massive and semi-massive sulphide lenses range in thickness from a few centimetres to >12 m and are surrounded by an aureole of net-textured and disseminated sulphides. Disseminated sulphides extend laterally and vertically from the massive zones for several tens of metres. Massive sulphide mineralization consists of approximately 15% to 20% pentlandite and 80% to 85% pyrrhotite, with trace chalcopyrite unevenly distributed throughout.

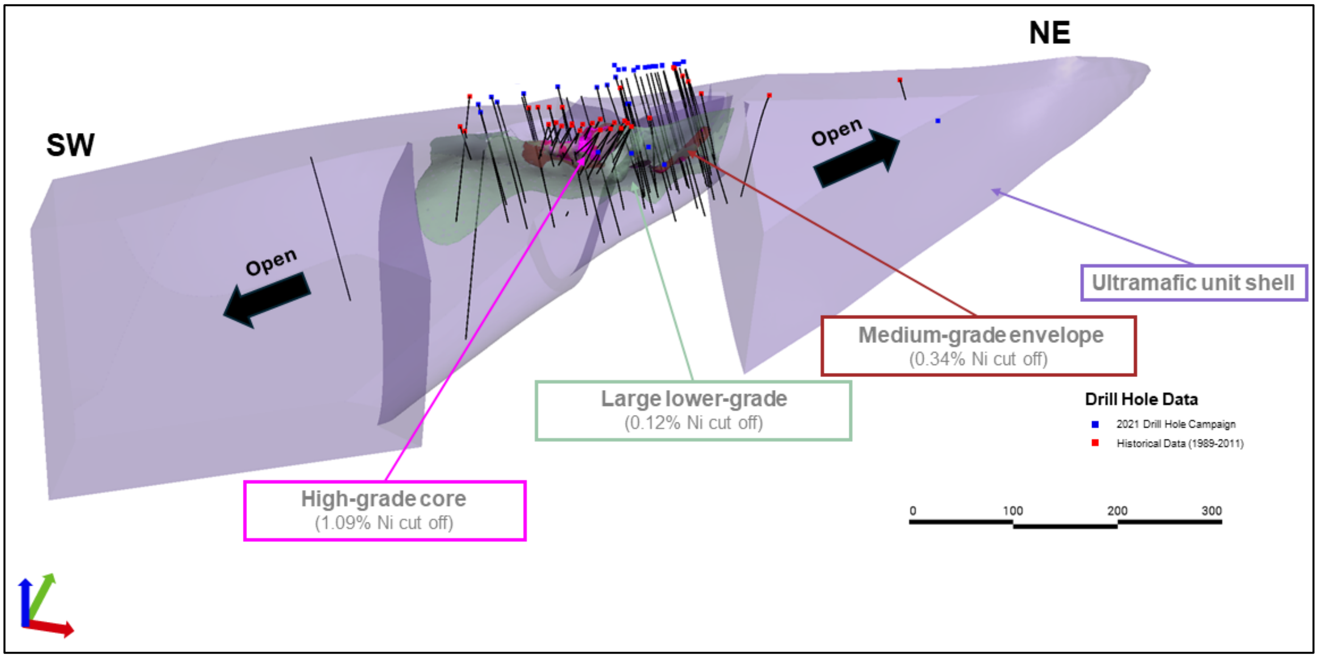


Figure 7-8. Isometric view (looking northwest) of the Alexo North Deposit and surrounding geology, and historical and 2021 drill holes (Caracle Creek, 2024).

Nickel content of the sulphides (nickel tenor) ranges between 7% and 10% nickel in 100% sulphide. Nickel tenor is the theoretical maximum nickel content of the rock if the rock volume contained 100% sulphide. Nickel grade refers to the whole-rock nickel content of the rock where the sulphide content is typically diluted by silicate material and minerals. Only in massive sulphide does nickel grade approach the theoretical nickel tenor content. The Alexo North Deposit is further enhanced in areas such as the eastern extension by significant grades of copper, cobalt, platinum and palladium.

The Alexo South Deposit consists of five mineralized zones of massive sulphides within a broader and more continuous halo of stringer and disseminated sulphides (Figure 7-9):

1) West Zone: extends over a strike length of 70 m, with a down-dip length ranging from 60 m to 260 m, and true widths ranging from 0.5 m to 12.5 m. The West Zone displays a wide, pervasive, low-grade halo around a higher-grade massive sulphide core.

2) Central-West: located about 100 m east of the West Zone. Central-West Zone mineralization extends for a strike length of 60 m, down-dip component ranging from 42 m to 120 m, and true widths ranging from 1.3 m to 10.0 m.
3) Central: mineralization extends over a strike length of 76 m, a down-dip length ranging from 10 m to 43 m, and true widths ranging from 1.5 m to 8.5 m.
4) East: mineralization extends over a strike length of 43 m, a down-dip length of 25 m to 62 m, and true widths of 1.5 m to 3.0 m.
5) 1700 East: located approximately 80 m beyond the eastward strike extension of the East Zone. The poorly defined zone comprises narrow intersections of massive sulphide flanked by disseminated, blebby and stringer-style sulphide mineralization.

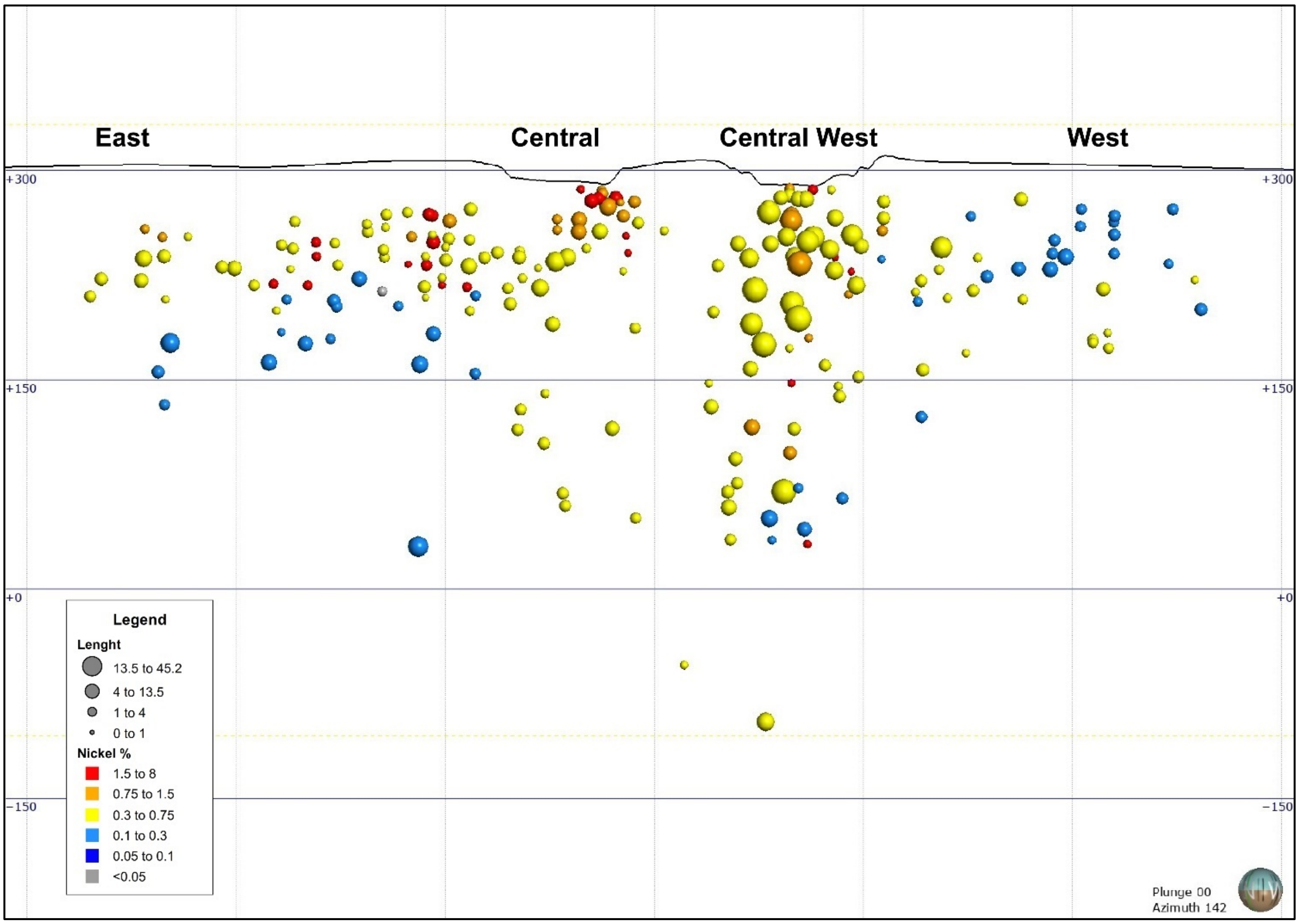


Figure 7-9. Longitudinal section (looking southeast) through the Alexo South Deposit (Caracle Creek, 2024).

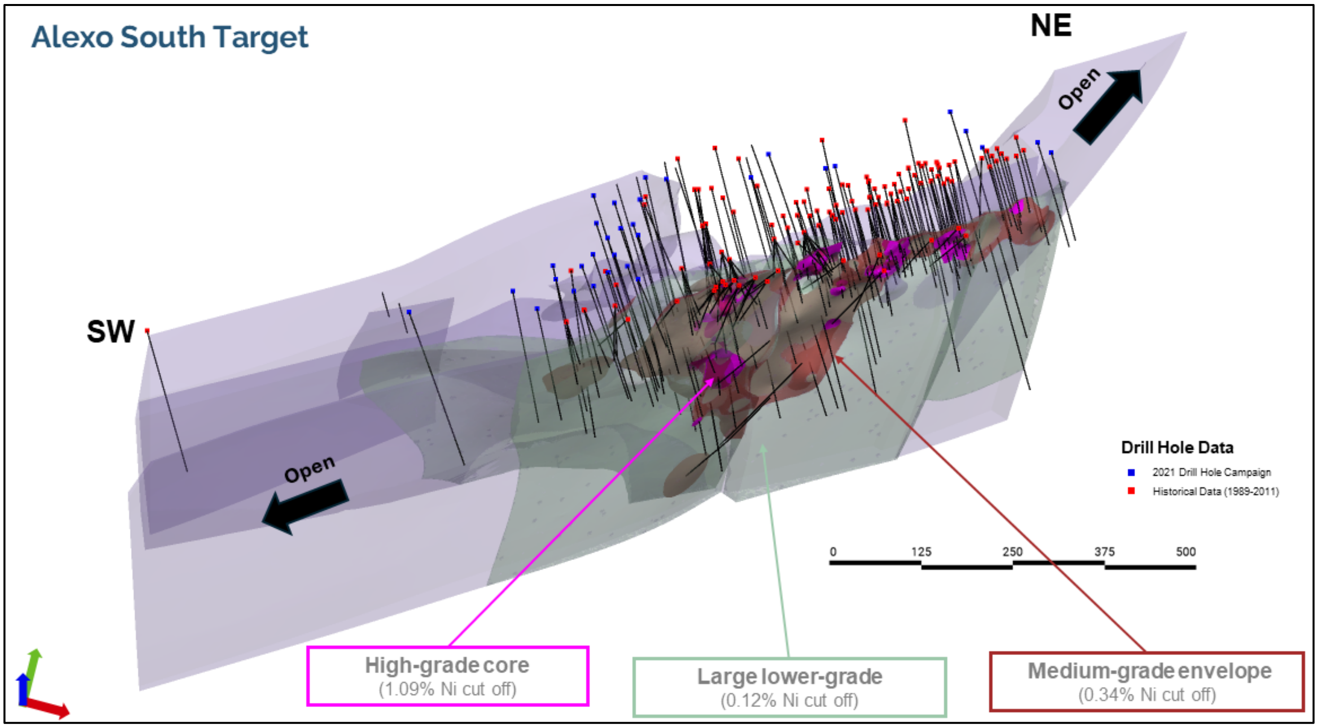


Figure 7-10. Isometric view (looking northwest) of the Alexo South Deposit, surrounding geology, and historical and 2021 diamond drill holes (Caracle Creek, 2024).

7.4.2 Dundonald South and Dundonald North Mineralization

7.4.2.1 Dundonald South Mineralization

The A Zone of the Dundonald South is a fracture system with brassy pentlandite and pyrrhotite mineralization consisting of thin fracture fillings, patches and semi-massive to massive zones. The main portion of the A Zone is a very steep west-plunging to vertical high-grade nickel lens below a vertical depth of 150 m (*see* Figure 7-5; Figure 7-11). This lens is 20 m to 25 m wide and open below a vertical depth of 260 metres. The A Zone PGE values are typically 1.5 g/t to 2.8 g/t except for hole FND04-16, which returned 11.84% Ni and 17.55 g/t PGE over 1.7 metres.

The B Zone (*see* Figure 7-5) mineralization consists of disseminations and blebs to weak net-textured pyrrhotite and pentlandite with local massive sulphide veins. The B Zone is lower grade (1.0% to 3.8% Ni over 1.0 m to 1.5 m) than the A Zone and has lower PGE values (<1 g/t PGE). The more significant B Zone drill intersections occur as a shoot, in the keel area of the host komatiitic peridotite flow. The shoot (10 m wide) is open to the west along a shallow plunge of 15°.

The C Zone (*see* Figure 7-5) is situated approximately 10 m to 20 m stratigraphically above the B Zone. Sulphide mineralization consists of fine-grained pyrrhotite and pentlandite disseminations and blebs. The zone is sporadic and discontinuous. A possible nickel mineralized shoot plunges 10° westerly and is open to the west.

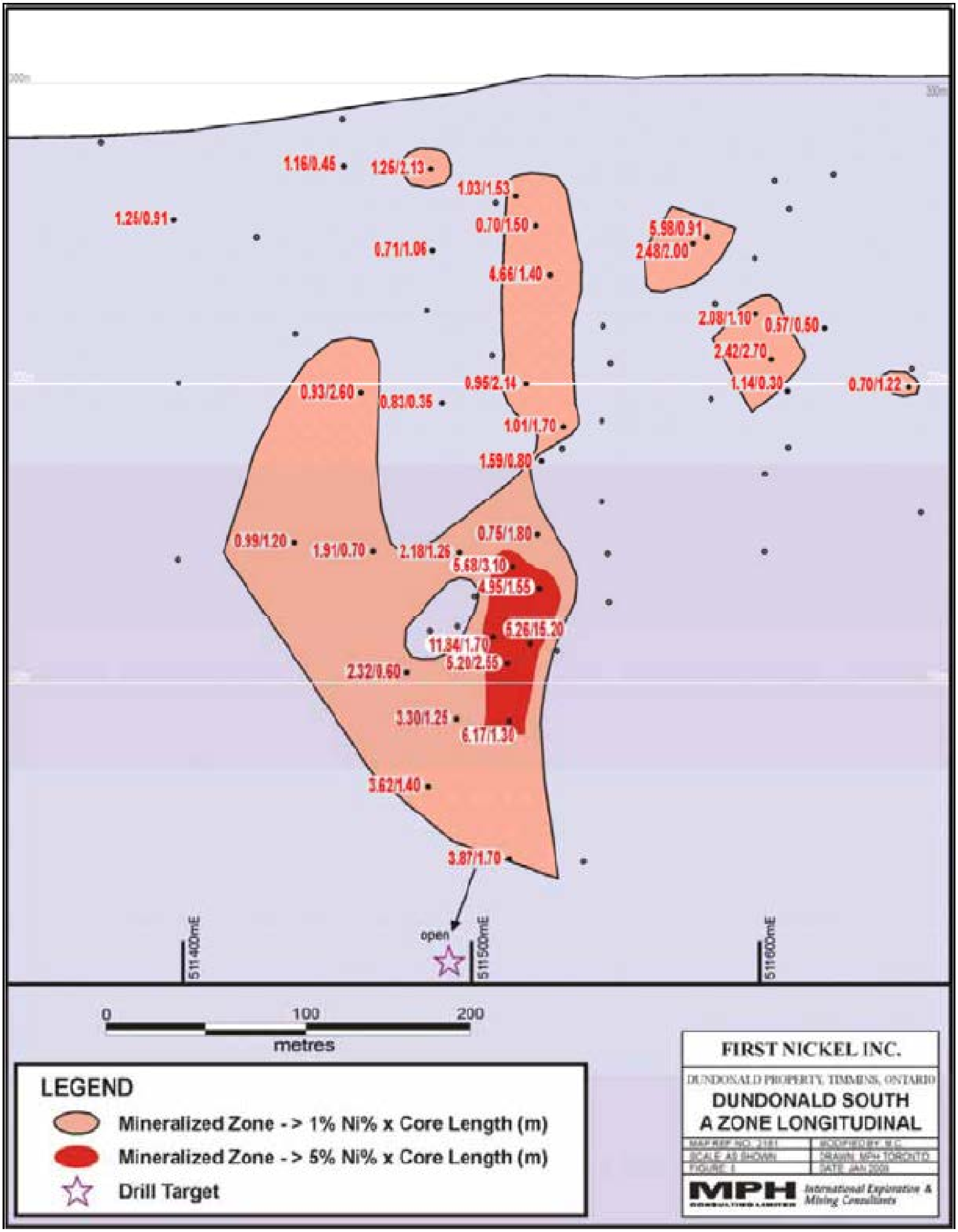


Figure 7-11. Longitudinal section of the Dundonald South “A Zone” (Donaghy and Puritch, 2020).

The D Zone (*see* Figure 7-5) occurs at the top of the E Zone komatiite flow. The D Zone is sporadic and discontinuous. Sulphide mineralization consists of fine-grained pyrrhotite and pentlandite disseminations and blebs in komatiitic peridotite flow rocks. The D Zone nickel grades range from 1% to 3% Ni over 0.5 m to 2.6 m thick intersections.

The E Zone (*see* Figure 7-5) is situated within a trough at the base of the Central komatiitic peridotite flow sequence, at approximately 200 m below surface. To the west, The E Zone may be correlated with the C Zone. The E Zone consists of at least two stacked nickel mineralized zones (E and E2) that dip 15° to 20° to the south. The E and E2 zones have been traced in limited drilling for 130 m to the east where they are truncated at section 511755 mE, whereas to the west the two zones are open down-plunge. Sulphide mineralization consists of 3% to 10% very finely disseminated fine-grained brassy pentlandite and smaller amounts of brown pyrrhotite. The higher sulphide content sections of 5% to 10%, and locally up to 20%, contain blebs and fine stringers to microfractures of pentlandite and pyrrhotite.

The F Zone (*see* Figure 7-5) occurs between 100 m and 200 m below surface and dips 40° to 70° to the south (Figure 7-12). It is continuous westward from sections 511780 mE to 511600 mE and disappears west of 511600 mE, but is possibly open to the east, as it was encountered at 512070 mE (Figure 7-12). The F Zone is principally located stratigraphically 20 m to 70 m below the G Zone (Figure 7-13) in two shoots plunging west. The F Zone mineralization consists of blebs, fine stringers, semi-massive and massive brassy fine-grained pentlandite and pyrrhotite. Contents of PGE range from 1 g/t to 2 g/t and are generally lower than those of the G Zone.

The eastern shoot (512000 mE to 512100 mE) of the G Zone plunges 25° to the west, starts at a vertical depth of 65 m below surface, and is open below a vertical depth of 100 m. The central east shoot (511900 mE) begins below a vertical depth of 65 m below surface, plunges 45° and is open up- and down-plunge. The central west shoot (511780 mE to 511800 mE) is 15 m wide and begins at a vertical depth of 100 m below surface, plunges 45° to the southwest, and is open below a vertical depth of 160 metres.

The west shoot (511680 mE to 511780 mE) of the G Zone is the most continuous and the longest of the four shoots. It is 120 m long and plunges 45° to the southwest. The west shoot starts at a vertical depth of 75 m and has been traced to a vertical depth of 170 m, where it remains open. The typical G Zone mineralization sequence begins with 0.5% scattered brassy pentlandite and pyrrhotite blebs (two to five per metre) that grade into 3% to 5% larger blebs and fine fractures. The blebby halo is typically 5 m to 10 m thick (locally up to 18 m) and averages 0.25% to 0.30% Ni. Contents of nickel in the blebby-fracture section range from 1% to 5%. The blebby-fracture section grades into small, massive patches to rarer net textured brassy pentlandite-pyrrhotite (5% to 15%) that grade 3% to 7% Ni. This section is followed locally by semi-massive (10% to 15% Ni) to massive (15% to 25% Ni) pentlandite and pyrrhotite at the base. There appears to be an underlying zone below the main G Zone from 511680 mE to 511800 mE with a couple of massive sulphide sections.

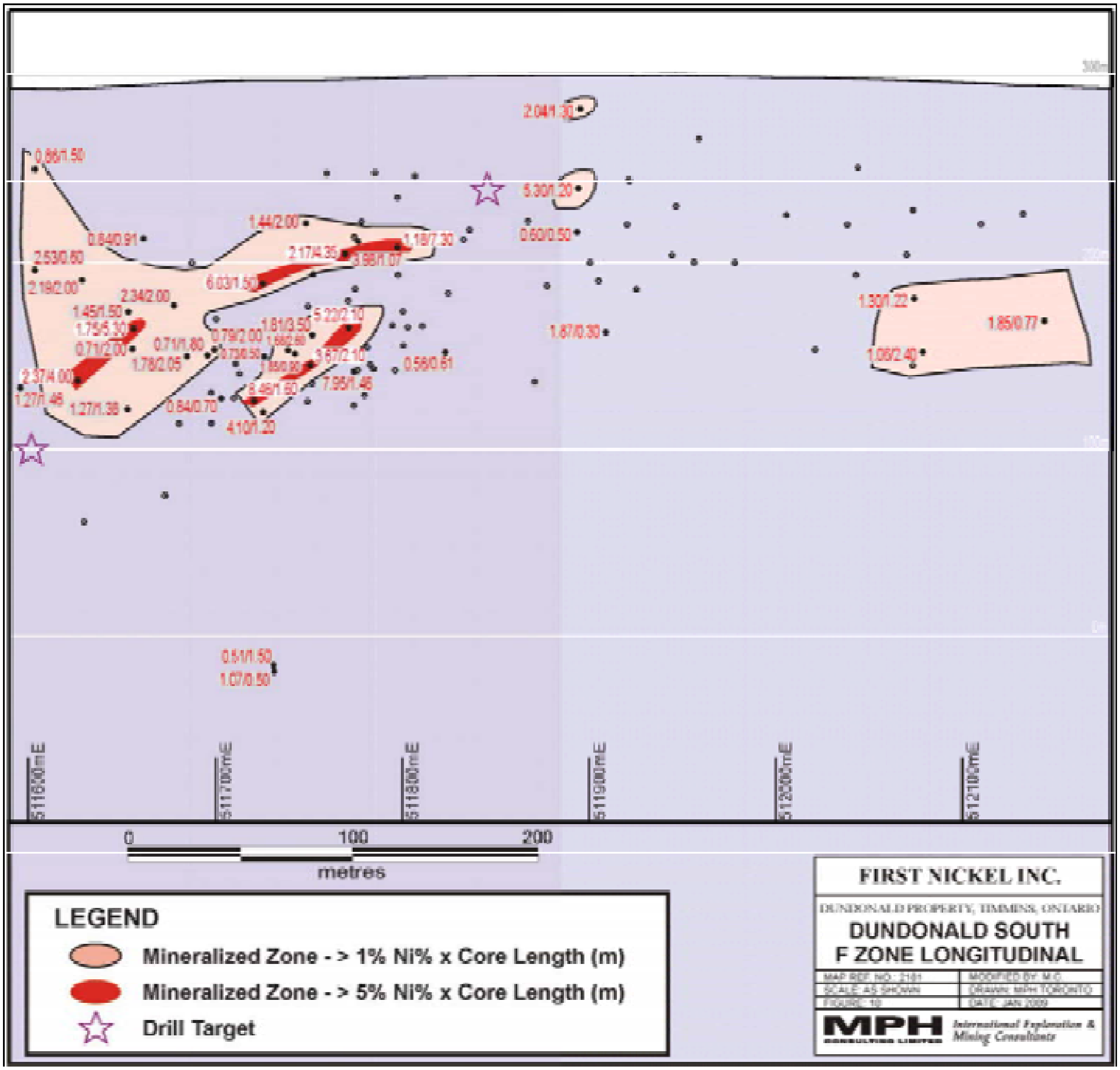


Figure 7-12. Longitudinal section of the Dundonald South “F Zone” (Donaghy and Puritch, 2020)

The G-Zone (*see* Figure 7-5) is located in the upper portion of the main komatiitic peridotite flow sequence and sub-parallel to the Dundonald Sill situated 30 m to 50 m to the south. The G Zone has four high-grade nickel shoots plunging southwest and open down-plunge (Figure 7-13).

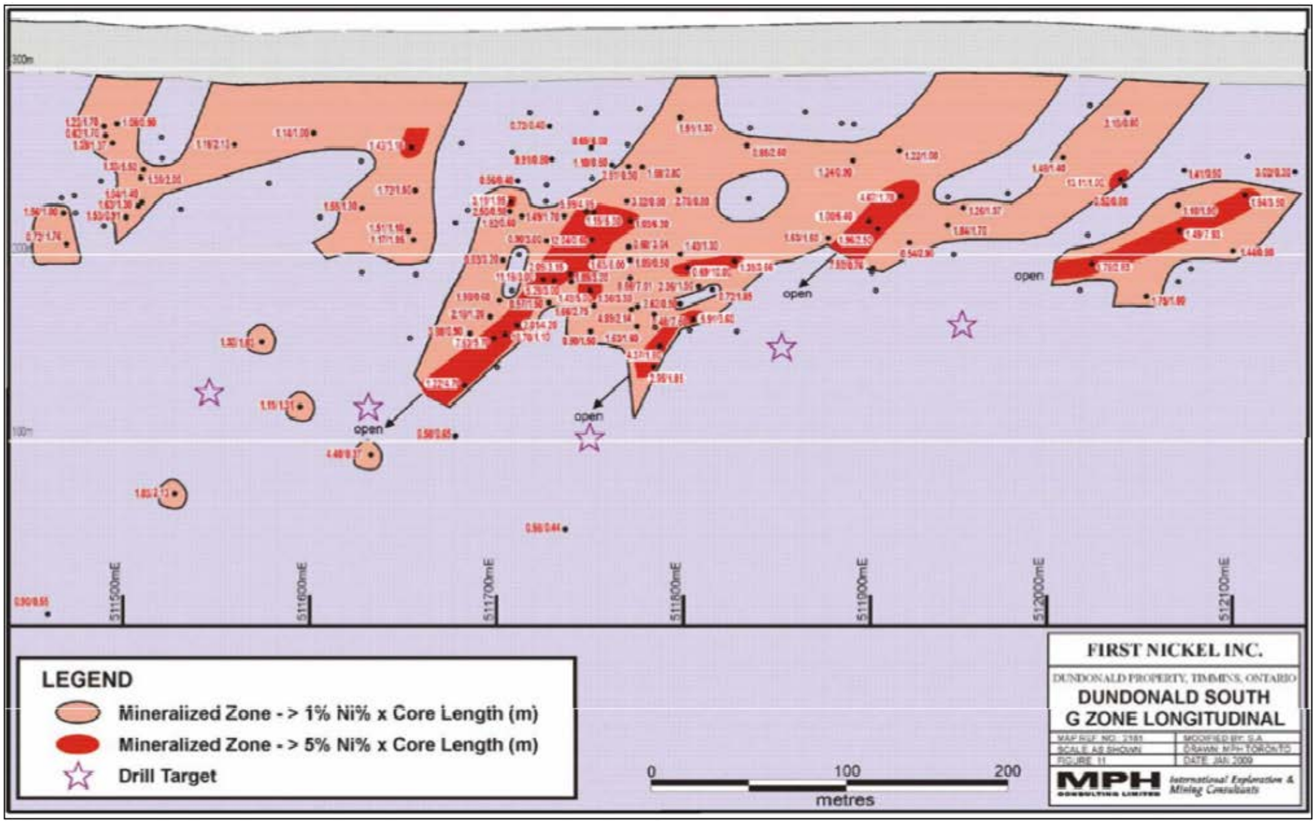


Figure 7-13. Longitudinal section of the Dundonald South "G Zone" (Donaghy and Puritch, 2020)

The H-Zone (*see* Figure 7-5) is the stratigraphic highest of the nickel sulphide zones. It is a discontinuous zone typically located 30 m north of the southern Dundonald Sill. The H Zone consists of fine-grained disseminations to blebs of pyrrhotite/pentlandite within the upper spinifex-textured thin peridotite flows (m-scale) of the Central komatiitic peridotite flow rocks. Nickel grades typically range from 1.00% to 2.76% and are lower than in the F and G zones.

7.4.2.2 Dundonald North Mineralization

In the Dundonald North Deposit, blebby and disseminated sulphides are the most common forms of nickel mineralization, followed by minor net-textured intervals and rare massive sulphide veinlets in the footwall. Pyrrhotite and pentlandite occur in roughly equal amounts, along with minor chalcopyrite and rare sphalerite (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The distribution of magmatic nickel-copper-platinum group metal sulphide deposits within Canada, with a resource size greater than 100,000 tonnes is shown in Figure 8-1. The nickel deposit within the Alexo-Dundonald Property consist of nickel sulphide minerals (*i.e.,* pentlandite, millerite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite) hosted by komatiitic rocks (magnesium-rich and high-temperature volcanic rocks).

Considerable research by various writers over the years indicates that komatiite hosted nickel deposits in the Timmins area are similar to the Archaean age nickel deposits of the Kambalda and Windarra areas in Western Australia. Komatiite-hosted Ni-Cu-PGE deposits are one of several lithological associations within the broader group of magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE deposits. Mineralization occurs in both extrusive and intrusive settings and experimental studies indicate that komatiitic magmas/lavas are mantle-derived and emplaced at very high temperatures. Deposits of this association are mined primarily for their nickel contents, but they contain economically-significant amounts of Cu, Co, and PGE (Lesher and Keays, 2002; Sproule *et al.*, 2005).

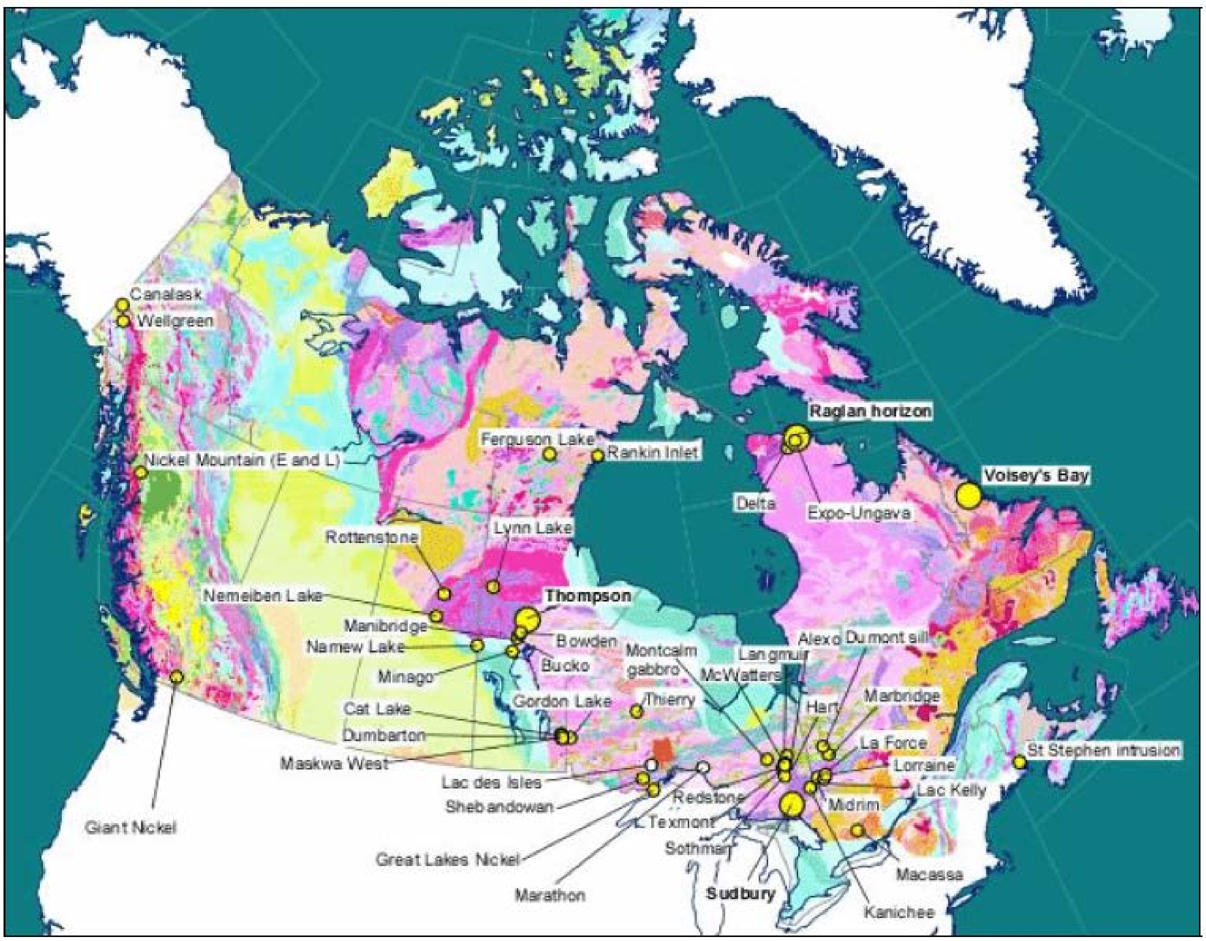


Figure 8-1. Map of Canada showing the distribution of magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide deposits in Canada with resources greater than 100,000 tonnes (after Wheeler *et al.*, 1996).

Within the AGB four of the assemblages contain komatiites. Komatiite-associated Ni-Cu-(PGE) deposits have only been identified within the Kidd-Munro and Tisdale assemblages. Tisdale assemblage ultramafic volcanic rocks with high-MgO content (up to 32%) are defined as aluminum undepleted komatiite ("AUK"). Individual flows are usually less than 100 m thick and typically occur at or near the base of ultramafic sequences. Flow units can be recognized by the presence of chilled contacts, the distribution of spinifex textures, marked compositional or mineralogical changes at unit boundaries and the presence of ultramafic breccia or sulphidic sediments at contacts. Intrusive counterparts have also been recognized in the Tisdale assemblage.

Komatiite-associated nickel sulphide deposits are part of a continuum of lithotectonic associations in the family of magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE deposits, which contains a variety of mineralization types (Lesher and Keays, 2002). Mineralization discovered to date on the Alexo-Dundonald Property can be characterized as ultramafic extrusive komatiite-hosted Ni-Cu-Co-(PGE) deposit type (*e.g.*, Barnes and Fiorentini, 2012), which recognizes two sub-types or styles (Lesher and Keays, 2002):

1) Type I Kambalda-style: komatiite-hosted; channelized flow theory; dominated by net-textured and massive sulphides situated at or near the basal ultramafic/footwall contact with deposits commonly found in footwall embayments up to 200 m in strike length, 10s to 100s of metres in down-dip extent, and metres to 10s of metres in thickness; generally on the order of a million tonnes (usually <1Mt) with nickel grades that are typically much greater than 1% Ni; tend to occur in clusters (*e.g.,* Alexo-Dundonald, Ontario; Langmuir, Ontario; Redstone, Ontario; Thompson, Manitoba; Raglan, Quebec).
2) Type II Mt. Keith-style: thick olivine adcumulate-hosted; sheet flow theory; disseminated and bleb sulphides, hosted primarily in a central core of a thick, differentiated, dunite-peridotite dominated, ultramafic body; more common nickel sulphides such as pyrrhotite and pentlandite but also sulphur-poor mineral heazlewoodite (Ni3S2) and nickel-iron alloys such as awaruite (Ni3-Fe); generally on the order of 10s to 100s of million tonnes with nickel grades of less than 1% Ni (*e.g.,* Mt. Keith, Australia; Dumont Deposit, Quebec).

The four Alexo-Dundonald nickel deposits are more closely associated with the Type I Kambalda-style (*stratiform basal*).

The genesis of the Alexo-Dundonald deposits and Australian deposits may be attributed to the combined effect of lava channels and intrusions that provide the heat and metal sources to interact with sulphide-bearing host rocks which provide an external sulphur source. Thermal erosion of the underlying rocks by the komatiite flows is considered to be a dominant mechanism for adding sulphur to the magma (Figure 8-2). This is consistent with the interpretation that komatiite associated Ni-Cu-(PGE) deposits form within lava channels.

Characteristics of this deposit type which should be considered in exploration strategies include:

- Geological mapping of komatiite flow units.
- Presence of sulphidic footwall rocks.
- Identification of AUK through lithogeochemical sampling.
- Airborne and ground electromagnetic surveys to detect massive sulphide mineralization.
- Airborne and ground magnetic geophysical surveys to detect pyrrhotite-rich sulphide mineralization.

8.1 Komatiite Geological Models

After the discovery of the Kambalda and Mt. Keith Ni-Cu-Co-(PGE) deposits in Australia (*ca.* 1971), geological models were developed for these ultramafic extrusive komatiite-hosted deposits (*e.g.,* Lesher and Keays, 2002; Butt and Brand, 2003; Barnes *et al.*, 2004).

Komatiitic rocks are derived from high degree partial melts of the Earth's mantle. Due to the high degree of partial melting the komatiitic melt is enriched in elements such as nickel and magnesium. When erupted, the melts have a low viscosity and tend to flow turbulently over the substrate eroding the footwall lithologies through a combination of physical and chemical processes. Due to the low viscosity of the komatiitic melts, the lavas tended to concentrate in topographic lows. Komatiitic eruptions have been envisaged to have a high effusion rate and large volumes of lava and/or magma.

Komatiite-hosted Ni sulphide deposits, whether they are Archean or Proterozoic, occur in clusters of small sulphide bodies that are generally less than 1 million tonnes. At 1:25 0000 scale, these deposits usually occur at a pronounced thickening of ultramafic stratigraphy, and at 1:5 000 scale, these deposits occur as net-textured to massive sulphide in small embayments up to 200 m in strike length, tens to hundreds of metres in down-dip length and metres to tens of metres thick. The shape can be cylindrical, podiform, or in rare instances tabular.

8.1.1 Komatiite Volcanic Facies

The five major volcanic facies that are common constituents of komatiitic flow fields include (Barnes *et al.*, 2004) (Table 8-1) (Figure 8-2):

- Thin differentiated flows (TDF).
- Compound sheet flows with internal pathways (CSF).
- Dunitic compound sheet flows (DCSF).
- Dunitic sheet flows (DSF).
- Layered lava lakes or sills (LLLS).

DCFS and CSF facies represent high-flow magma pathways characterized by olivine cumulates and can be identified by their elevated Ni/Ti and Ni/Cr ratios and low Cr contents (Barnes *et al.*, 2004). Although only DCFS and CSF facies are known to host economic nickel sulfide mineralization (Burley and Barnes, 2019), it does not discount the prospectivity of the other facies, particularly the thick sheets and/or sills associated with the DSF and LLLS types.

8.1.2 Komatiite Flow Facies and Prospective Environments

Nickel-copper-cobalt sulphides are interpreted to have formed in-situ within the komatiite flows by contamination of the ultramafic lava through melting of the underlying rock and assimilation of any released sulphur. As the komatiite lava flowed, the high temperature lava melted and assimilated substrate lithologies. This melting of substrate was achieved in long-lived lava channels where prolonged high-heat input into the substrate from the channelized lava flow lead to thermo-mechanical erosion and assimilation of substrate fragments into the lava (Figure 8-2A). If the substrate contained sulphide-bearing sedimentary or volcanic units, the injection of external sulphur into the komatiite drove the magmatic system to sulphur saturation. The nickel, copper and cobalt within the magmatic system combined with the sulphur and precipitated as immiscible sulphide droplets within the magma (Figure 8-2B).

Table 8-1. Features of komatiite volcanic facies (Barnes *et al.*, 2004).

Facies	Description	Type Examples
Thin Differentiated Flows (TDF)	Multiple compound spinifex-textured flows; generally less than 10 m thick, with internal differentiation into spinifex and cumulate zones	Munro Township (Pyke et al., 1973)
Compound Sheet Flows with Internal Pathways (CSF)	Compound sheet flows with internal pathways (CSF) Compound thick cumulate-rich flows, with central olivine-rich lava pathways flanked by multiple thin differentiated units, from tens of metres to ~200 m maximum thickness	Silver Lake Member at Kambalda (Lesher et al., 1984)
Dunitic Compound Sheet Flowws (DCSF)	Thick olivine-rich sheeted units with central lenticular bodies of olivine adcumulates, up to several hundred metres thick and 2 km wide, flanked by laterally extensive thinner orthocumulate-dominated sequences with minor spinifex. CSF and DCSF correspond to 'Flood Flow Facies' of Hill et al. (1995).	Perseverance and Mount Keith (Hill et al., 1995)
Dunitic Sheet Flows (DSF)	Thick, laterally extensive, unfractionated sheet-like bodies of olivine adcumulates and mesocumulates, in some cases laterally equivalent to layered lava lake bodies	Southern section of the Walter Williams Formation (Gole and Hill, 1990; Hill et al., 1995)
Layered Lava Lakes and/or Sills (LLLS)	Thick, sheeted bodies of olivine mesocumulates and adcumulates with lateral extents of tens of kilometres, with fractionated upper zones including pyroxenites and gabbros, up to several hundred metres in total thickness	Kurrajong Formation (Gole and Hill, 1990; Hill et al., 1995)

When formed, the dense sulphide phase settled within the lava and accumulated on the channel floor as nickel-copper-cobalt sulphide. At the same time, the ultramafic magma began to crystallize olivine, which settled and accumulated on the channel floor. The process of settling sulphide liquid and olivine crystals within the lava channel is somewhat analogous to stream sediment dynamics. The dense sulphide and olivine crystal phases accumulated in parts of the channel floor where the flow dynamic changed, due to changes in flow speed, direction and ponding, which reduced flow capability to transport the dense phases.

Komatiite lava-channels favourable for sulphide accumulation also accumulated olivine-crystals from the melt under the same gravitational settling model. These lava channels have experienced serpentinization of the olivine in the presence of metamorphic, hydrothermal or meteoric water, which breaks down the olivine crystal structure to the hydrous mineral serpentine. Iron present in the olivine mineral lattice is not readily incorporated into the serpentine mineral lattice and instead precipitates magnetite. Thus, originally olivine-rich channelized environments favourable for nickel sulphide accumulation contain significant secondary magnetite after the serpentinization of the olivine. This secondary magnetite results in a high magnetic susceptibility of the rock and a prominent magnetic anomaly response to magnetic survey techniques. On the other hand, subsequent talc-carbonate alteration of serpentinized lava channels destroys magnetite and enhances large rheology contrasts during structural deformation, metamorphism and intrusion for potential remobilization of the sulphides (Stone *et al.*, 2005).

In regard to exploration, high-MgO content in soil or rock geochemistry is a reliable proxy for high-olivine content and is used as an exploration vector for channelized lava environments rich in olivine that may be favourable for nickel sulphide accumulation. Soil geochemistry is effective for detection of magmatic nickel-copper sulphide mineralization if it is outcropping to sub-cropping, and the soil profile does not contain a substantial proportion of transported material. If the host volcanic channel is buried below surface and is not intersected by the Earth's surface, then nickel-copper magmatic sulphide systems are geochemically blind to surface exploration techniques other than geophysics.

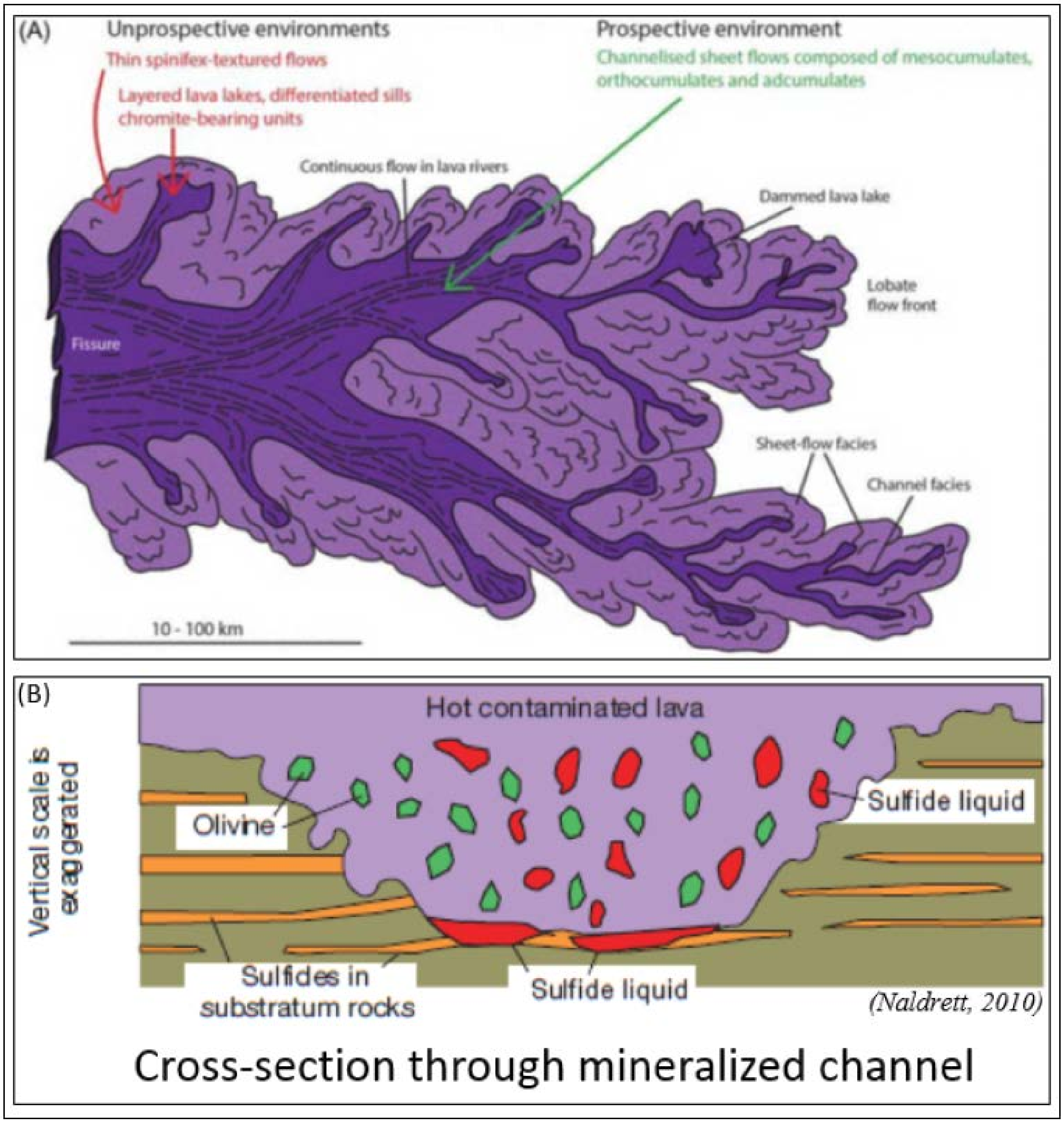


Figure 8-2. Komatiite flow facies and prospective environments for nickel-copper-cobalt sulphide formation (Donaghy and Puritch, 2020).

These closed systems are bound within the confines of the volcanic channel, with little to no alteration halo or geochemical exchange with the surrounding wall rock, except for potential leakage of metal-bearing fluids along faults or penetrative deformation fabrics that intersect the sulphide deposits. Electromagnetic surveys remain the preferred tool for direct detection of Ni-sulphide mineralization of sufficient quantity and quality for economic extraction, because favourable conductive responses require 18% to 20% sulphide content by volume.

9.0 EXPLORATION

Mineral exploration conducted by previous operators within the Alexo-Dundonald Project area is described in Section 6.0 History. Between May 2019 and December 2021, Class 1 conducted an extensive surface exploration program on the Property, consisting of a VTEM airborne geophysical survey (entire property), diamond drilling, and 3D borehole EM surveys in selected drill holes. A summary of the work completed by the Issuer Class 1 Nickel since May 2019 is shown in Table 9-1. The following section reviews important exploration work completed by Class 1 Nickel as of then Effective Date of the Report.

Table 9-1. Summary of exploration work completed on the Alexo-Dundonald Project by Class 1 Nickel.

Period	Contractor	Worked Area	Item Type	Description
2019	Class 1 Nickel	property-wide	drill core re-logging and re-sampling	re-logging/re-sampling to identify potential mineralogical and lithological intervals for the purpose of future drilling
2019	Class 1 Nickel	property-wide	geophysics review	review of past geophysical surveys for targeting in future drilling
2019-2020	Class 1 Nickel	property-wide	data compilation and targeting	interpretation for the purpose of better understanding Deposit genesis and mineralized trends for future drilling
2020	Class 1 Nickel	property-wide	geological modelling	attain a better understanding of deposit mineralized tenor, orientation and geometry
2020	Geotech Ltd.	property-wide	geophysical Survey	VTEM Heliborne System; horizontal magnetic gradient (1,052 line-km); flown 26 September to 9 October 2020
2021	Crone Geophysics & Exploration Limited	19 drill holes	geophysical Survey	3D Borehole Pulse-EM; 19 holes; 5 different transmission loops

9.1 Airborne Geophysics (2020)

The Company contracted Geotech Ltd to fly a Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic (VTEM™) and time-domain electromagnetic airborne survey with additional horizontal magnetic gradiometry over the entire Property, including the known Alexo-Dundonald Deposits and interpreted Z-folded favourable komatiitic peridotite unit (Class 1 news release dated 16 September 2020) (Venter *et al.*, 2020).

The aim of the survey was to provide the Company's technical team with data to map conductors of significance in subsurface areas that may be associated with magmatic semi-massive to massive Ni-Cu-Co (PGE) sulphides, to an initial depth of approximately 300 m below surface.

The VTEM™ survey was successfully flown between 26 September and 6 October 2020 (Class 1 news release dated 24 September 2020); a total of 1,052 line-km was flown. Several new strong to very strong AEM anomalies were detected by the VTEM™ survey, including anomalies over known deposits (Dundonald North, Dundonald South, Alexo North and Alexo South), which provide reliable airborne electromagnetic ("AEM") and magnetic signatures of the known massive and net-textured nickel sulphide mineralization (Venter *et al.*, 2020).

9.1.1 Interpretation and Ranking

The better-quality AEM anomalies were classified as strong and very strong conductors (Class 1 news releases dated 10 November 2020 and 24 November 2020). These anomalies have been correlated with geology, mineralization, and all known historical drilling. A total of 14 good-quality AEM anomalies or parts of anomalies (labelled A to O in Figure 9-1, Figure 9-2, and Figure 9-3) that appear to have either not been tested, or that have been under-tested by known drilling were selected as priority targets for further investigation. These priority targets should be checked by field crews for evidence of previous work (*e.g.,* drilling) and any cultural interference effects (King, 2020).

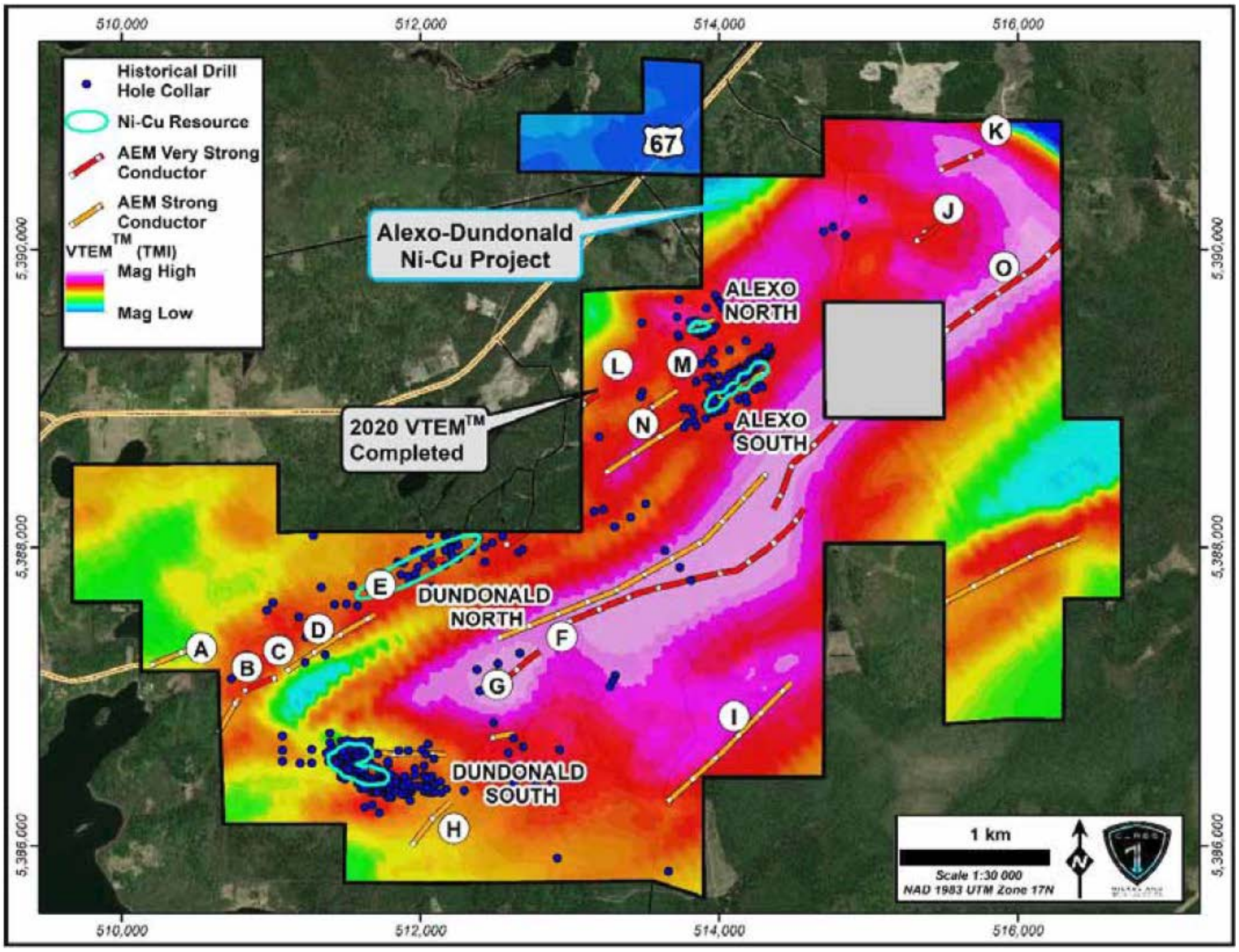


Figure 9-1. Plan view of the Alexo-Dundonald Project showing the A-O VTEM anomalies and the four known nickel sulphide deposits overlain on airborne total field magnetics and interpreted electromagnetic conductor axes (Class 1 news release dated 24 November 2020).

Several of these priority targets show similarities to the known deposits, particularly strong to very strong conductance with limited strike extent, and as such are considered to be top priority targets (Figure 9-2). The VTEM™ survey also shows conductive trends in some areas along strike from known deposits, which may assist in extending the strike length of known nickel sulphide mineralization.

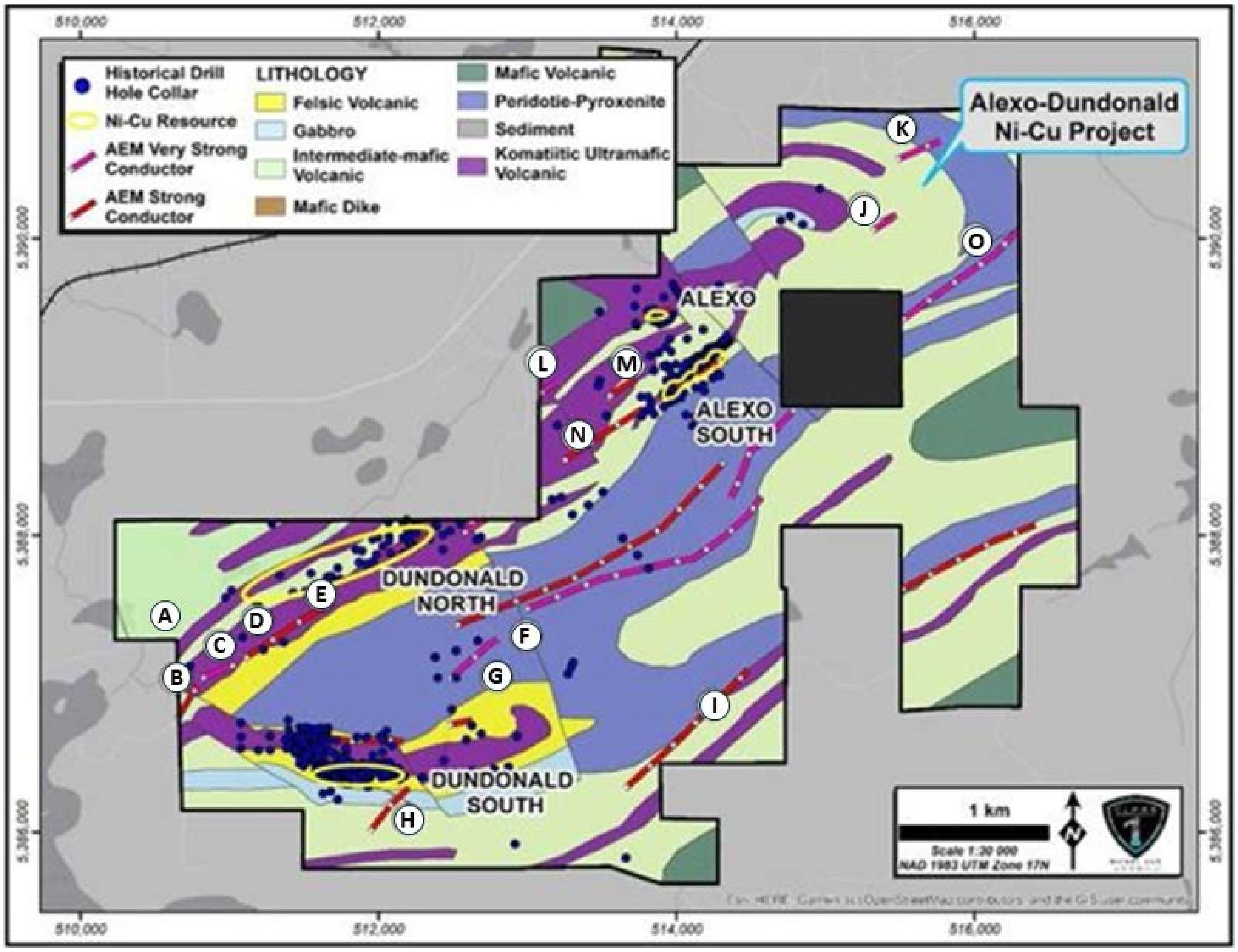


Figure 9-2. Plan map of the Alexo-Dundonald Project showing the priority conductor axes overlain on the generalized geology (after Class 1, 2020).

The following data integration and target review, the Targets were tabulated and ranked based on five criteria (King, 2020):

- Quality and shape of EM/Mag anomalies, with priority assigned to targets with shorter strike length, higher conductivity and magnetic association:
  - Presence or absence of prior drilling, with targets with few or no drill holes given higher priority;
  - Any Ni and Cu values in nearby drill holes;
  - Proximity to known mineral deposits and occurrences; and
  - Local geology (proximity to favourable ultramafic rocks).

This ranking process resulted in four Priority 1 Targets (highest priority), twelve Priority 2 Targets, and a few lower Priority 3 Targets.

9.1.1.1 Priority 1 Target Highlights

The four priority targets (A, H, I, J) are shown in Figure 9-1, Figure 9-2, and Figure 9-3 and were commented on by King (2020):

- These are multi-line anomalies similar to the known deposits and do not appear to coincide with any cultural interference features;
- The priority targets are of short-strike length features from 300 m to 800 m in length;
- Anomaly A follows a local magnetic high, appears to be in mafic-ultramafic rocks and is located 1 km west of the Dundonald North deposit. It has not been subject to previous and historic drilling. Although there are cultural features nearby, they do not appear to explain the anomaly;
- Anomalies H and J have no apparent drilling in the available databases;
- Anomaly H is close to the Dundonald South deposit and proximal to the major southwest-verging fold nose in the south part of the Property;
- Anomaly I is sparsely drilled and located 2 km east of the Dundonald South deposit, on the south limb of the major southwest-verging fold, near the Casey mineral occurrence; and
- Anomaly J is located 1.6 km northeast of the Alexo North and Alexo South deposits and appears to cross-cut stratigraphic units in a major northeast-verging fold nose.

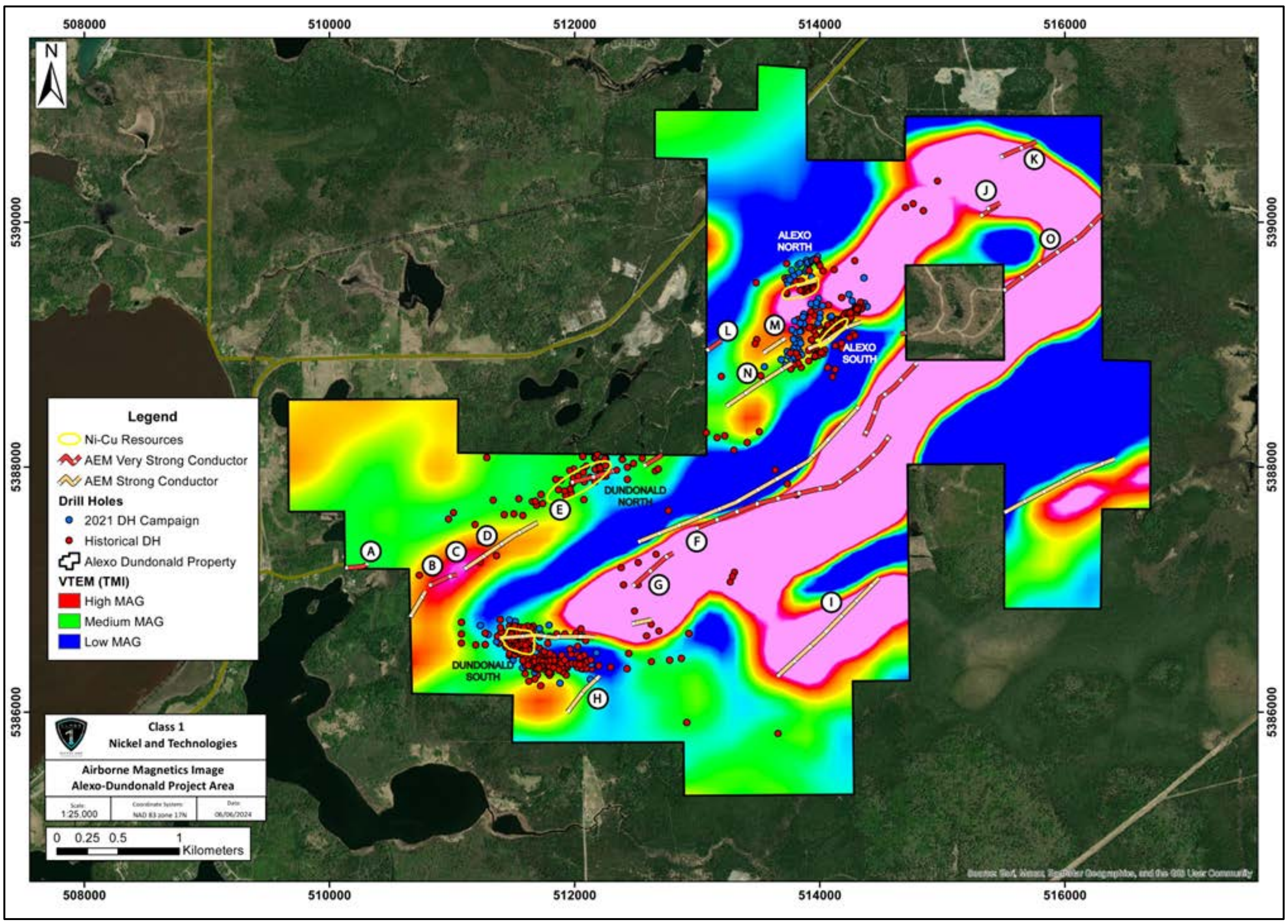


Figure 9-3. Plan map of the Alexo-Dundonald Project showing Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) priority EM conductor axes, and ranked geophysical targets (A to O), overlain on the generalized geology (Caracle Creek, 2024.

9.1.2 Maxwell Thin Plate Modelling

The EM anomalies defining six of the interpreted conductor axes were subsequently modeled by Terra Modelling Services (2020). To proceed with the interpretation of the EM anomalies, the survey's data was imported into the Maxwell computer modeling program. The solution obtained for each anomaly was then modeled by a single conductor in the form of a thin plate having its location and main attributes optimized to the associated survey's line data (line to line analysis). The associated modeled plates are presented in Table 9-2 and Figure 9-4.

Table 9-2. Summary of Priority VTEM™ Conductor Plate Models.

Anomaly	Depth to Top (m)	Dip (°)	Dip Direction (°)	Length1(m)	Depth Extent (m)	Cond*Thickness	Rank
A	-21	80	358	300	200	36	1
H	-98	0.4	140	400	50	200	1
I-1	-80	20	146	800	300	300	1
I-2	-87	20	328	800	300	300	1
I-3	-37	75	326	600	400	20	2
J	-16	85	146	300	200	250	1
Lengths are not well constrained							

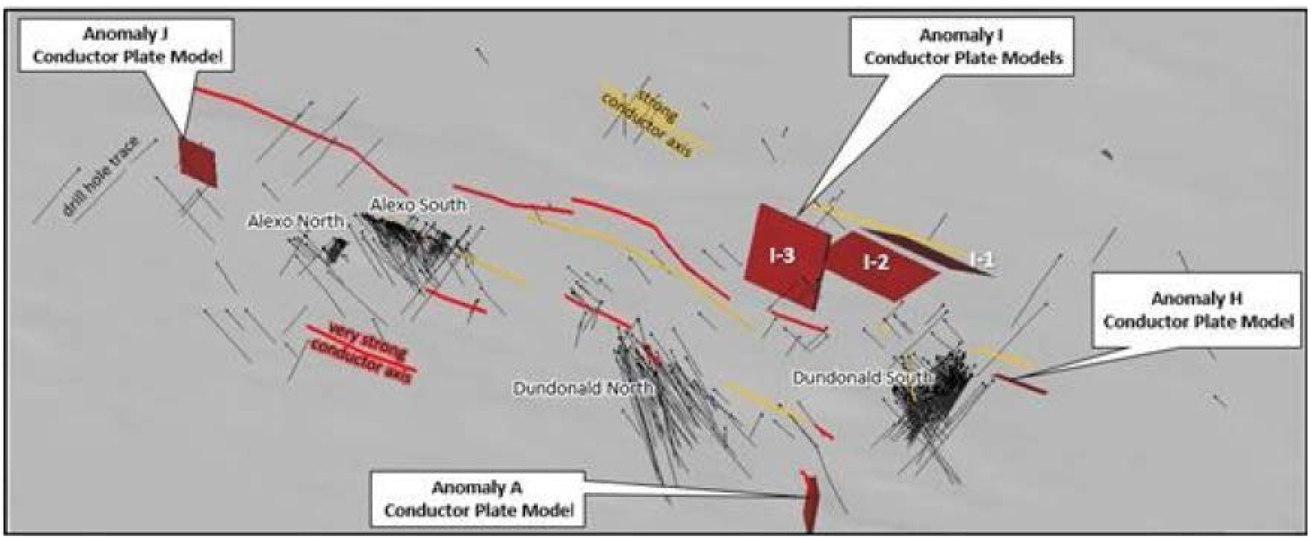


Figure 9-4. VTEM™ conductor 3D model plates(Maxwell Thin Plate modelling) projection with drilling traces (Terra Modelling Services, 2020).

9.1.3 Conclusions and Recommendations (King, 2020)

Based on the geophysical results obtained and mentioned above, the VTEM survey has defined a number of significant conductive anomalous zones across the survey block. These include longer strike-length conductive stratigraphic horizons that are mainly NE-trending but generally follow similar regional Z-shaped formational trend indicated in the magnetics. They also include short-strike length, late-Time EM anomalies that might represent discrete massive sulphide bodies within this magnetic horizon. The presence of man-made culture is visible in the EM data but affects the magnetics to a lesser extent. The close relationship between the EM and magnetics is highlighted in the EM time constant (TAU) map with CVG contour overlays presented in Figure 9-5.

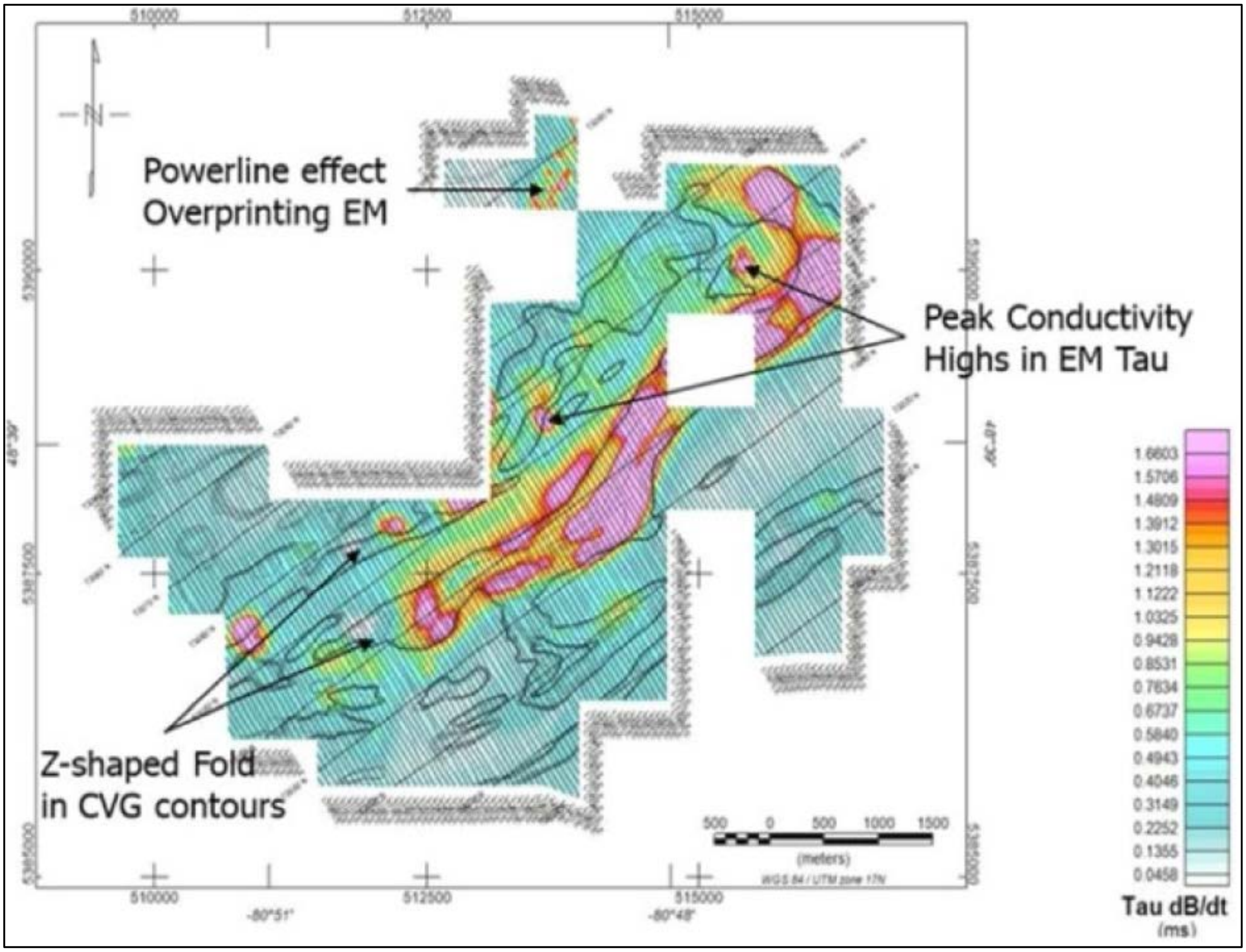


Figure 9-5. Late-channel dbZ/dt EM time-constant with CVG contours (Venter *et al.*, 2020).

Based on the magmatic Ni-Cu-Co sulphide exploration model, EM conductors represent the key focus for targeting. EM anomaly picking and Maxwell plate modelling was completed to generate targets for ground follow up and drill-testing. Because the EM anomalies display close associations with the magnetic gradient zones, it was recommended that 3D MVI (magnetic vector inversions) to better define sulphide bodies and their host rocks. Semi-automated CET Lineament Analysis could also prove successful in revealing the spatial correlations between the conductors, magnetic bodies, and geological structures (King, 2020).

9.2 Borehole EM (BHEM) Surveys (2021)

Crone Geophysics & Exploration Limited ("CGEL"), from Mississauga, Ontario, was contracted by Class 1 Nickel to conduct 3D Borehole Pulse Electromagnetic Surveys on its Alexo-Dundonald Project, completing the work between 11 May and 29 July 2021 (Shieh, 2021).

Geophysical surveys were carried out in two phases: 11 May to 17 May, including Mob-Demob and 9 July to 17 July. Nineteen (19) holes from the 2021 diamond drilling campaign, 17 at Alexo North and South and 2 at Dundonald South, utilizing five (5) transmission loops (3 at Alexo and 2 at Dundonald South), were surveyed (Figure 9-5 and Figure 9-6).

Table 9-3. Surveyed boreholes and lengths surveyed with survey specifications (Shieh, 2021).

Hole	Zone	Tx Loop	Time base (ms)	Off Time Channels	Ramp (ms)	Current (Amps)	Station		Length (m)	Comp
							From	To		
AN-21-02	Alexo	ALEXO-N1	150	28	1.5	20	30	190	160	X,Y,Z
AN-21-03	Alexo	ALEXO-N1	150	28	1.5	20	40	130	90	X,Y,Z
AN-21-04	Alexo	ALEXO-N1	150	28	1.5	25	60	250	190	X,Y,Z
AN-21-05	Alexo	ALEXO-N1	150	28	1.5	50	40	155	115	X,Y,Z
AN-21-06	Alexo	ALEXO-N1	150	28	1.5	20	50	210	160	X,Y,Z
AN-21-09	Alexo	ALEXO-N1	150	28	1.5	25	30	150	120	X,Y,Z
AN-21-11	Alexo	ALEXO-N1	150	28	1.5	25	60	200	140	X,Y,Z
AN-21-12	Alexo	ALEXO-N1	150	28	1.5	25	30	240	210	X,Y,Z
AS-21-02	Alexo	ALEXO-S2	150	28	1.5	50	20	230	210	X,Y,Z
AS-21-07	Alexo	AS3	150	28	1.5	25	20	170	150	X,Y,Z
AS-21-08	Alexo	AS3	150	28	1.5	25	20	150	130	X,Y,Z
AS-21-09	Alexo	AS3	150	28	1.5	25	20	140	120	X,Y,Z
AS-21-14	Alexo	AS3	150	28	1.5	45	10	190	180	X,Y,Z
AS-21-15	Alexo	AS3	150	28	1.5	25	30	190	160	X,Y,Z
AS-21-16	Alexo	AS3	150	28	1.5	45	30	190	160	X,Y,Z
DS-21-07	Dundonald	2	150	28	1.5	25	20	140	120	X,Y,Z
DS-21-10	Dundonald	1	150	28	1.5	25	30	120	90	X,Y,Z
LAX-26-4A	Alexo	ALEXO-N1	150	28	1.5	25	50	160	110	X,Y,Z
SOX-21-01	Alexo	ALEXO-S2	150	28	1.5	20	20	90	70	X,Y,Z

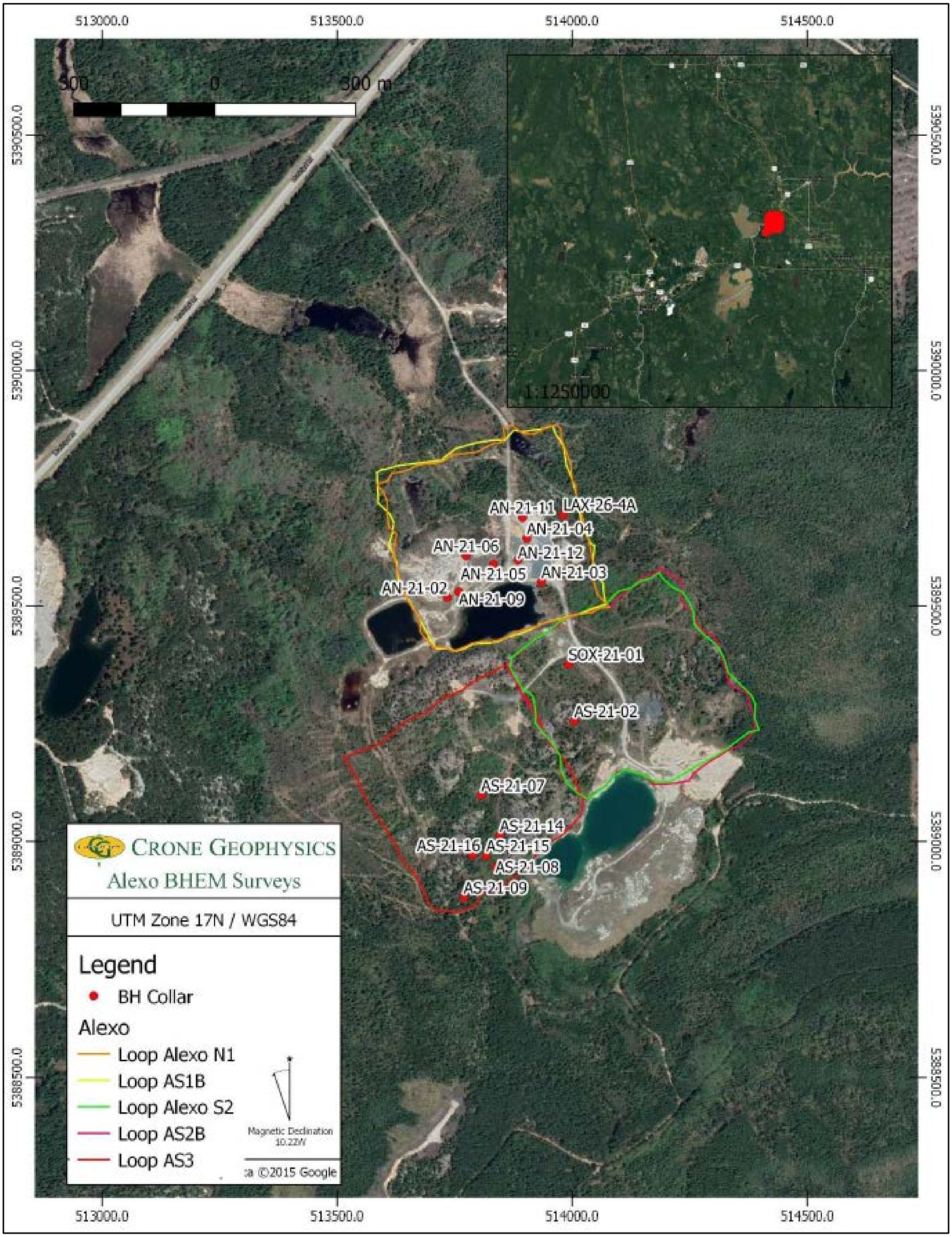


Figure 9-5. BHEM Survey: drill holes surveyed and loop locations on the Alexo Property (Shieh, 2020).

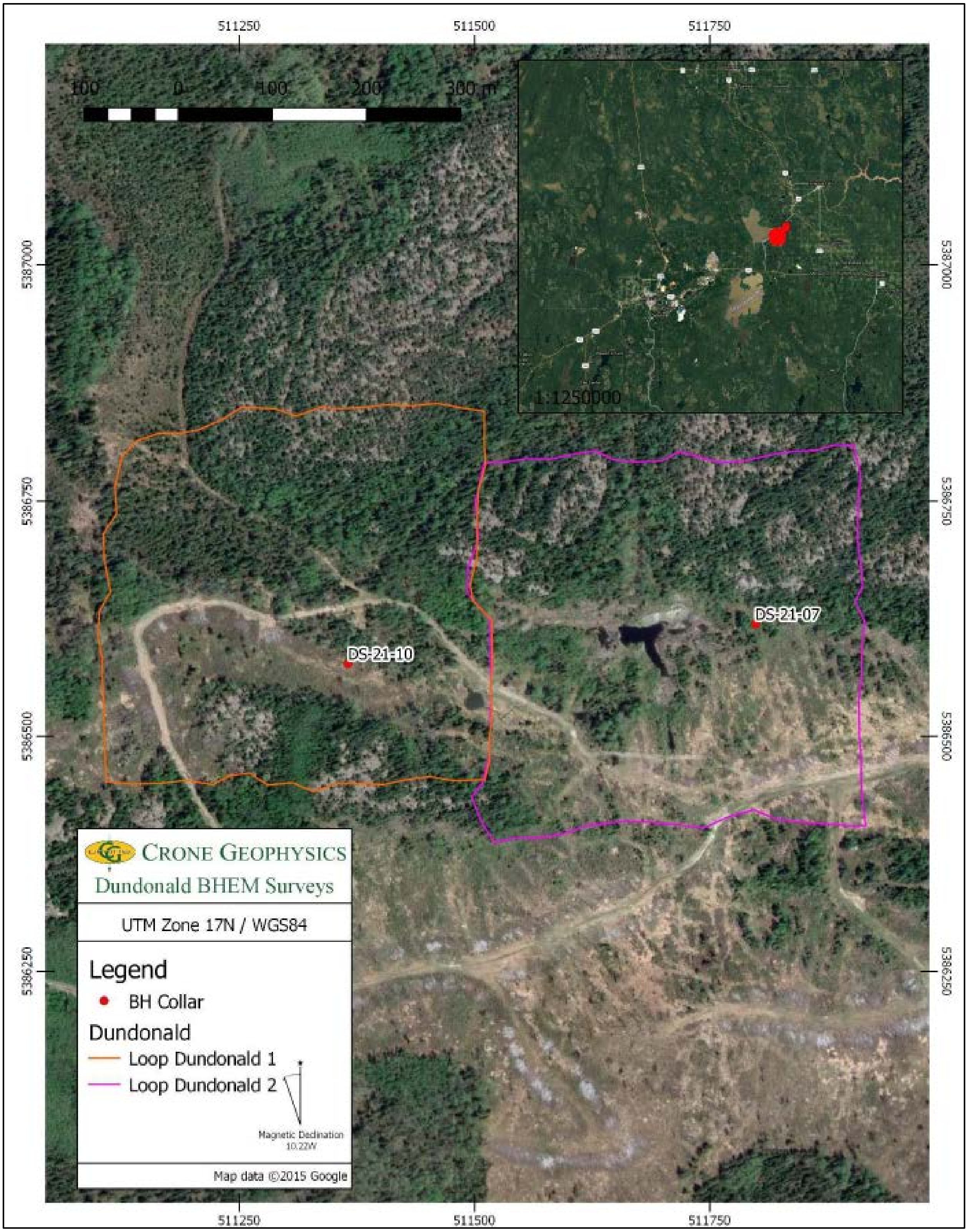


Figure 9-6. BHEM Survey: drill holes surveyed and loop locations on the Dundonald South Property (Shieh, 2020).

10.0 DRILLING

From 19 April to 24 December 2021, 89 drill holes, totalling 20,549 m, were drilled on the Property, aimed at testing the Alexo North, Alexo South and Dundonald South areas (Jobin-Bevans and Beloborodov, 2024):

- Alexo North (AN-series; SOX-series): 33 drill holes; 6,396 metres.
- Alexo South (AS-series): 37 drill holes; 9,222 metres.
- Dundonald South (DS-series): 18 drill holes; 4,931 metres.

Drill core logs, surveys and drill core assays, along with other information related to the 2021 drilling program, have been reviewed by the QPs Scott Jobin-Bevans and Simon Mortimer. In the opinion of these QPs, the data and information related to the diamond drilling program are of industry standard and adequate for use in the calculation of the current MRE and for the purposes of the Report (*see* Section 2.1).

The 2021 drilling program was completed by G4 Drilling of Val-d'Or, Quebec, under the supervision of Terra Modelling Services of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. The collected drill core samples totalling 2,373 samples were assayed by AGAT Laboratories of Mississauga, Ontario, SGS Laboratory, ALS Canada Ltd., and Actlabs Laboratory. Drill hole collar surveys were completed by contractors Arpentage Descarreaux de Lasarre (Jobin-Bevans and Beloborodov, 2024).

Drilling was concentrated on exploring around the periphery of these three nickel deposits to test and potentially extend known close-to-surface mineralization and also extend the depth profile of the deposits by (Jobin-Bevans and Beloborodov, 2024):

- Following up geophysical anomalies remodelled from BHEM data acquired by previous explorers; and
- Stepping out drilling into the gaps between the known mineralised envelopes and the pierce points of the previous closest drilling from past exploration around the known deposits.

Drilling also followed up some borehole and VTEM anomalies in the immediate vicinity of the known mineralised zones at Alexo South, Alexo North and Dundonald South. Table 10-1 summarizes the 2021 drill holes and Table 10-2 summarizes the primary core samples and control samples (QA/QC) collected, and from which mining lands the drill collars were located.

Table 10-1. Distribution of 2021 diamond drill holes (89) completed by Class 1 Nickel.

Drill Hole	UTMX (mE)	UTMY (mN)	UTMZ (mASL)	Length (m)	Az (collar)	Dip (collar)	Started (dd/mm/yyyy)	Completed (dd/mm/yyyy)
AN-21-01	513748.94	5389543.50	311.31	201	148.55	-45.44	19-04-21	21-04-21
AN-21-02	513735.12	5389516.50	310.87	201	149.79	-45.24	20-04-21	23-04-21
AN-21-03b	513935.06	5389550.00	309.01	135	151.60	-44.93	21-04-21	25-04-21
AN-21-04	513903.47	5389642.50	308.42	252	149.35	-45.72	22-04-21	21-04-21
AN-21-05	513832.94	5389587.00	309.35	195	151.75	-44.71	23-04-21	29-04-21
AN-21-06	513774.56	5389605.50	313.63	222	150.42	-44.33	24-04-21	01-05-21
AN-21-07	513790.38	5389559.00	312.64	141	151.09	-45.05	25-04-21	02-05-21
AN-21-08	513742.78	5389490.00	308.15	141	150.80	-43.70	26-04-21	05-05-21
AN-21-09	513759.12	5389528.00	311.90	153	147.28	-44.10	27-04-21	16-05-21
AN-21-10	513923.30	5389672.50	308.31	306	148.25	-46.62	28-04-21	05-06-21
AN-21-11	513894.30	5389687.50	307.42	210	152.03	-50.29	29-04-21	10-06-21

Drill Hole	UTMX (mE)	UTMY (mN)	UTMZ (mASL)	Length (m)	Az (collar)	Dip (collar)	Started (dd/mm/yyyy)	Completed (dd/mm/yyyy)
AN-21-12	513884.88	5389597.00	307.93	252	151.36	-48.79	30-04-21	09-06-21
AN-21-13	513896.75	5389609.50	307.85	231	147.72	-44.07	01-05-21	12-06-21
AN-21-14	513909.90	5389673.50	307.50	189	149.83	-47.61	02-05-21	08-09-21
AN-21-15	513927.25	5389684.50	307.70	180	150.16	-49.12	03-05-21	09-09-21
AN-21-16	513825.22	5389650.50	305.72	201	149.80	-45.59	04-05-21	13-09-21
AN-21-17	513902.53	5389671.00	307.38	180	149.87	-49.96	05-05-21	14-09-21
AN-21-18	513842.56	5389662.00	306.14	249	148.79	-47.36	06-05-21	18-09-21
AN-21-19	513946.56	5389692.50	307.58	180	148.50	-45.76	07-05-21	17-09-21
AN-21-20	513950.44	5389693.00	307.78	180	148.73	-49.28	08-05-21	19-09-21
AN-21-21	514361.88	5389545.50	312.02	186	333.72	-44.73	09-05-21	22-09-21
AN-21-22	513974.40	5389706.00	306.88	180	149.28	-47.43	10-05-21	23-09-21
AN-21-23	513979.62	5389706.50	306.47	180	150.00	-50.43	11-05-21	29-09-21
AN-21-24	513936.78	5389685.00	307.73	180	148.78	-48.65	12-05-21	02-10-21
AN-21-25	513942.40	5389688.00	307.68	183	148.91	-50.09	13-05-21	05-10-21
AN-21-26	513958.44	5389697.00	306.61	225	147.95	-46.89	14-05-21	09-10-21
AN-21-27	513958.12	5389697.50	306.85	207	149.53	-50.71	15-05-21	11-10-21
AN-21-28	513984.88	5389715.50	306.76	213	148.33	-46.55	16-05-21	13-10-21
AN-21-29	513984.44	5389716.00	306.96	198	150.50	-51.85	17-05-21	16-10-21
AS-21-01	514085.25	5389222.50	325.28	276	149.18	-54.42	23-04-21	27-04-21
AS-21-02	514004.66	5389254.50	323.99	372	146.09	-45.88	29-04-21	03-05-21
AS-21-03	513987.10	5389176.00	333.53	192	153.60	-47.96	05-05-21	06-05-21
AS-21-04	514292.56	5389311.50	313.69	177	147.99	-49.48	08-05-21	11-05-21
AS-21-05	514365.56	5389336.50	313.04	150	147.69	-48.55	05-05-21	15-05-21
AS-21-06	514386.80	5389310.50	313.03	126	151.69	-49.00	17-05-21	17-05-21
AS-21-07	513806.80	5389097.00	319.07	279	150.71	-43.31	17-05-21	20-05-21
AS-21-08	513837.60	5388944.50	318.05	156	148.18	-44.62	18-05-21	20-05-21
AS-21-09	513769.75	5388880.50	319.48	150	147.84	-58.06	21-05-21	22-05-21
AS-21-10	513837.34	5389037.50	325.88	189	150.49	-44.45	21-05-21	22-05-21
AS-21-11	513820.72	5389028.50	326.27	225	150.82	-42.43	23-05-21	27-05-21
AS-21-12	513804.78	5389007.00	323.91	225	149.15	-42.45	29-05-21	31-05-21
AS-21-13	513854.16	5388916.00	315.68	102	141.57	-44.27	23-05-21	25-05-21
AS-21-14	513846.44	5389011.50	325.37	201	150.61	-44.27	25-05-21	27-05-21
AS-21-15	513817.70	5388968.50	320.51	201	149.30	-43.01	30-05-21	02-06-21
AS-21-16	513788.10	5388970.00	321.55	201	148.91	-44.72	28-05-21	30-05-21
AS-21-17	513776.00	5389119.50	318.92	300	149.97	-44.73	06-10-21	10-10-21
AS-21-18	513786.10	5389044.50	329.89	267	149.52	-44.59	11-10-21	12-10-21
AS-21-19	513812.16	5388928.00	316.91	156	148.20	-45.43	13-10-21	14-10-21
AS-21-20	513795.03	5388894.00	316.32	168	148.23	-45.21	14-10-21	15-10-21
AS-21-21	513775.25	5388942.00	320.72	195	147.43	-44.29	16-10-21	17-10-21
AS-21-22	513742.44	5388909.50	318.45	186	147.02	-60.70	16-10-21	17-10-21
AS-21-23	513735.60	5388943.00	321.34	234	149.49	-61.64	18-10-21	19-10-21
AS-21-24	513723.12	5388831.50	309.88	156	147.01	-60.71	18-10-21	19-10-21
AS-21-25	513686.06	5388877.00	308.60	183	150.95	-61.20	19-10-21	20-10-21
AS-21-26	514097.28	5389232.00	325.22	267	149.23	-55.33	19-10-21	21-10-21
AS-21-27	514004.53	5389215.50	328.47	402	150.40	-55.17	22-10-21	25-10-21
AS-21-28	513870.00	5389248.00	324.73	282	148.99	-44.60	22-10-21	26-10-21

Drill Hole	UTMX (mE)	UTMY (mN)	UTMZ (mASL)	Length (m)	Az (collar)	Dip (collar)	Started (dd/mm/yyyy)	Completed (dd/mm/yyyy)
AS-21-29	513871.66	5389170.00	326.66	396	150.09	-60.23	26-10-21	31-10-21
AS-21-30	513796.10	5389190.50	325.83	348	147.20	-50.54	26-10-21	30-10-21
AS-21-31	513864.06	5389225.00	324.65	432	151.13	-61.81	31-10-21	05-11-21
AS-21-32	513842.97	5389174.00	326.09	387	150.66	-56.92	31-10-21	04-11-21
AS-21-33	513840.90	5389104.50	323.49	312	150.78	-47.51	04-11-21	07-11-21
AS-21-34	513970.53	5389312.50	318.39	405	147.39	-44.30	05-11-21	10-11-21
AS-21-35	513549.00	5388819.00	307.00	222	140.52	-53.31	08-11-21	10-11-21
AS-21-36	514240.10	5389410.00	316.00	402	150.43	-45.02	11-11-21	17-11-21
AS-21-37	514266.00	5389357.00	316.21	300	151.77	-45.53	18-11-21	21-11-21
SOX-21-01	513992.12	5389375.00	317.58	102	331.12	-43.71	24-06-21	14-06-21
SOX-21-02	513929.38	5389332.00	318.69	201	331.99	-45.45	25-06-21	28-09-21
SOX-21-03	513973.66	5389341.50	317.88	141	328.12	-45.44	26-06-21	01-10-21
SOX-21-04	514023.34	5389316.00	319.10	201	148.55	-45.44	27-06-21	02-10-21
DS-21-001	512127.70	5386267.00	285.60	324	358.82	-45.34	28-06-21	25-06-21
DS-21-002	511792.94	5386711.00	315.65	243	178.41	-43.18	29-06-21	01-07-21
DS-21-003	511727.90	5386631.50	303.14	219	177.27	-45.77	30-06-21	23-06-21
DS-21-004	511231.25	5386706.50	279.48	273	357.59	-46.23	01-07-21	12-07-21
DS-21-005	512137.38	5386391.00	290.10	210	359.66	-44.24	02-07-21	19-06-21
DS-21-006	512066.66	5386618.00	307.52	300	176.20	-42.58	03-07-21	20-06-21
DS-21-007	511799.20	5386618.50	306.67	150	179.14	-42.41	04-07-21	26-06-21
DS-21-008	512179.78	5386484.00	295.88	150	182.33	-75.17	05-07-21	15-06-21
DS-21-009	511577.10	5386360.00	294.81	351	0.05	-45.72	06-07-21	05-07-21
DS-21-010	511365.38	5386575.00	283.87	126	0.33	-52.53	07-07-21	07-07-21
DS-21-011	511294.62	5386633.50	281.13	150	354.46	-51.67	08-07-21	10-07-21
DS-21-012	511470.78	5386753.00	303.35	285	176.68	-60.91	09-07-21	05-07-21
DS-21-013	511880.66	5386236.50	287.89	375	357.38	-43.65	10-07-21	20-07-21
DS-21-014	511740.00	5386493.00	302.00	267	180.00	-70.00	11-07-21	25-11-21
DS-21-015	511674.00	5386322.00	300.00	315	0.00	-55.00	12-07-21	27-11-21
DS-21-015a	511674.00	5386322.00	300.00	126	0.00	-55.00	13-07-21	24-12-21
DS-21-016	511713.00	5386683.00	310.00	351	174.62	-46.58	14-07-21	30-11-21
DS-21-017	511519.00	5386740.00	309.00	282	175.84	-54.88	15-07-21	06-12-21
DS-21-018	511500.00	5386425.00	300.00	434	0.00	-55.00	16-07-21	12-12-21

Table 10-2. Summary of core samples and control samples (QA/QC) from the 2021 diamond drilling program (89 holes).

Drill Hole	Length (m)	Core Assays	Control Assays	All Samples	Title Type
AN-21-01	201	104	17	121	PAT-4367
AN-21-02	201	23	6	29	PAT-4367
AN-21-03b	135	60	6	66	PAT-4372
AN-21-04	252	14	3	17	PAT-4372
AN-21-05	195	29	5	34	PAT-4367
AN-21-06	222	31	5	36	PAT-4367
AN-21-07	141	16	2	18	PAT-4367
AN-21-08	141	12	2	14	PAT-4367
AN-21-09	153	9	1	10	PAT-4367
AN-21-10	306	14	3	17	PAT-4373
AN-21-11	210	20	3	23	PAT-4373
AN-21-12	252	0	0	0	PAT-4372

Drill Hole	Length (m)	Core Assays	Control Assays	All Samples	Title Type
AN-21-13	231	5	1	6	PAT-4372
AN-21-14	189	21	2	23	PAT-4373
AN-21-15	180	16	2	18	PAT-4373
AN-21-16	201	3	1	4	PAT-4367
AN-21-17	180	17	2	19	PAT-4373
AN-21-18	249	9	0	9	PAT-4367
AN-21-19	180	28	4	32	PAT-4373
AN-21-20	180	10	0	10	PAT-4373
AN-21-21	186	12	2	14	PAT-27024
AN-21-22	180	13	2	15	PAT-4373
AN-21-23	180	11	1	12	PAT-4373
AN-21-24	180	21	6	27	PAT-4373
AN-21-25	183	28	4	32	PAT-4373
AN-21-26	225	31	5	36	PAT-4373
AN-21-27	207	30	5	35	PAT-4373
AN-21-28	213	18	3	21	PAT-4373
AN-21-29	198	2	1	3	PAT-4373
AS-21-01	276	37	6	43	PAT-4374
AS-21-02	372	8	1	9	PAT-4372
AS-21-03	192	5	1	6	PAT-4374
AS-21-04	177	22	1	23	PAT-4372
AS-21-05	150	19	4	23	PAT-27024
AS-21-06	126	4	1	5	PAT-27024
AS-21-07	279	42	3	45	PAT-4368
AS-21-08	156	21	4	25	PAT-4368
AS-21-09	150	11	0	11	PAT-47882
AS-21-10	189	18	1	19	PAT-4368
AS-21-11	225	17	2	19	PAT-4368
AS-21-12	225	26	5	31	PAT-4368
AS-21-13	102	9	1	10	PAT-4368
AS-21-14	201	31	4	35	PAT-4368
AS-21-15	201	7	1	8	PAT-4368
AS-21-16	201	12	2	14	PAT-4368
AS-21-17	300	11	3	14	PAT-4368
AS-21-18	267	11	0	11	PAT-4368
AS-21-19	156	19	4	23	PAT-4368
AS-21-20	168	43	5	48	PAT-47882
AS-21-21	195	27	7	34	PAT-4368
AS-21-22	186	26	4	30	PAT-4368
AS-21-23	234	6	0	6	PAT-4368
AS-21-24	156	7	3	10	PAT-47882
AS-21-25	183	11	0	11	PAT-47882
AS-21-26	267	9	1	10	PAT-4374
AS-21-27	402	40	10	50	PAT-4374
AS-21-28	282	11	2	13	PAT-4368
AS-21-29	396	50	6	56	PAT-4368
AS-21-30	348	10	3	13	PAT-4368
AS-21-31	432	83	16	99	PAT-4368
AS-21-32	387	32	5	37	PAT-4368
AS-21-33	312	38	4	42	PAT-4368

Drill Hole	Length (m)	Core Assays	Control Assays	All Samples	Title Type
AS-21-34	405	32	7	39	PAT-4372
AS-21-35	222	54	12	66	PAT-47882
AS-21-36	402	21	4	25	PAT-4372
AS-21-37	300	39	5	44	PAT-4372
DS-21-001	324	31	5	36	LEA-108129
DS-21-002	243	10	2	12	LEA-108129
DS-21-003	219	10	2	12	LEA-108129
DS-21-004	273	8	2	10	LEA-108134
DS-21-005	210	68	12	80	LEA-108129
DS-21-006	300	61	10	71	LEA-108129
DS-21-007	150	0	0	0	LEA-108129
DS-21-008	150	22	4	26	LEA-108129
DS-21-009	351	18	3	21	LEA-108129
DS-21-010	126	10		10	LEA-108134
DS-21-011	150	4	0	4	LEA-108134
DS-21-012	285	35	8	43	LEA-108134
DS-21-013	375	6	1	7	LEA-108129
DS-21-014	267	34	9	43	LEA-108129
DS-21-015	315	40	8	48	LEA-108129
DS-21-015a	126	0	0	0	LEA-108129
DS-21-016	351	34	7	41	LEA-108129
DS-21-017	282	59	11	70	LEA-108129
DS-21-018	434	59	10	69	LEA-108129
SOX-21-01	102	9	1	10	PAT-4372
SOX-21-02	201	15	3	18	PAT-4372
SOX-21-03	141	21	3	24	PAT-4372
SOX-21-04	201	31	3	34	PAT-4372
Totals:	**20,549**	**2,061**	**336**	**2,397**	

10.1 Alexo South and North Deposits

Alexo South and Alexo North deposits are located in the fold nose of an S-fold, a drag fold, recognized also as a syncline, of the mega-syncline of the regional Z-folding which encompass the entire Property. Alexo South is located south of the axial plane of this drag fold syncline and Alexo North is located symmetrically to the north of the axial plane of this secondary structure (Jobin-Bevans and Beloborodov, 2024).

10.1.1 Alexo South

The drilling at Alexo South included 37 diamond holes for a total of 9,222 metres (Figure 10-1; Table 10-2). A total of 1,007 samples were collected in the 37 boreholes completed at Alexo South (Table 10-3).

The 37 holes were executed following the presence of BHEM conductive plates interpreted from historical survey data, favourable nickel assay trends, target depths of <200 metres. Boreholes DS-21-02, 05, 09, 10, 14, 16, 17, drilled as incremental step-out to the Dundonald South mineralised envelope that intersected narrow (1-3 m) intervals of semi-massive sulphide (0.5-4% nickel). Massive sulphide mineralization was intersected in two of the first three holes drilled: hole DS-21-006 and hole DS-21-005 and hole DS-21-008. These results are consistent with the known mineralised system and possibly representing minor extensions to the known mineralised envelope (Jobin-Bevans and Beloborodov, 2024).

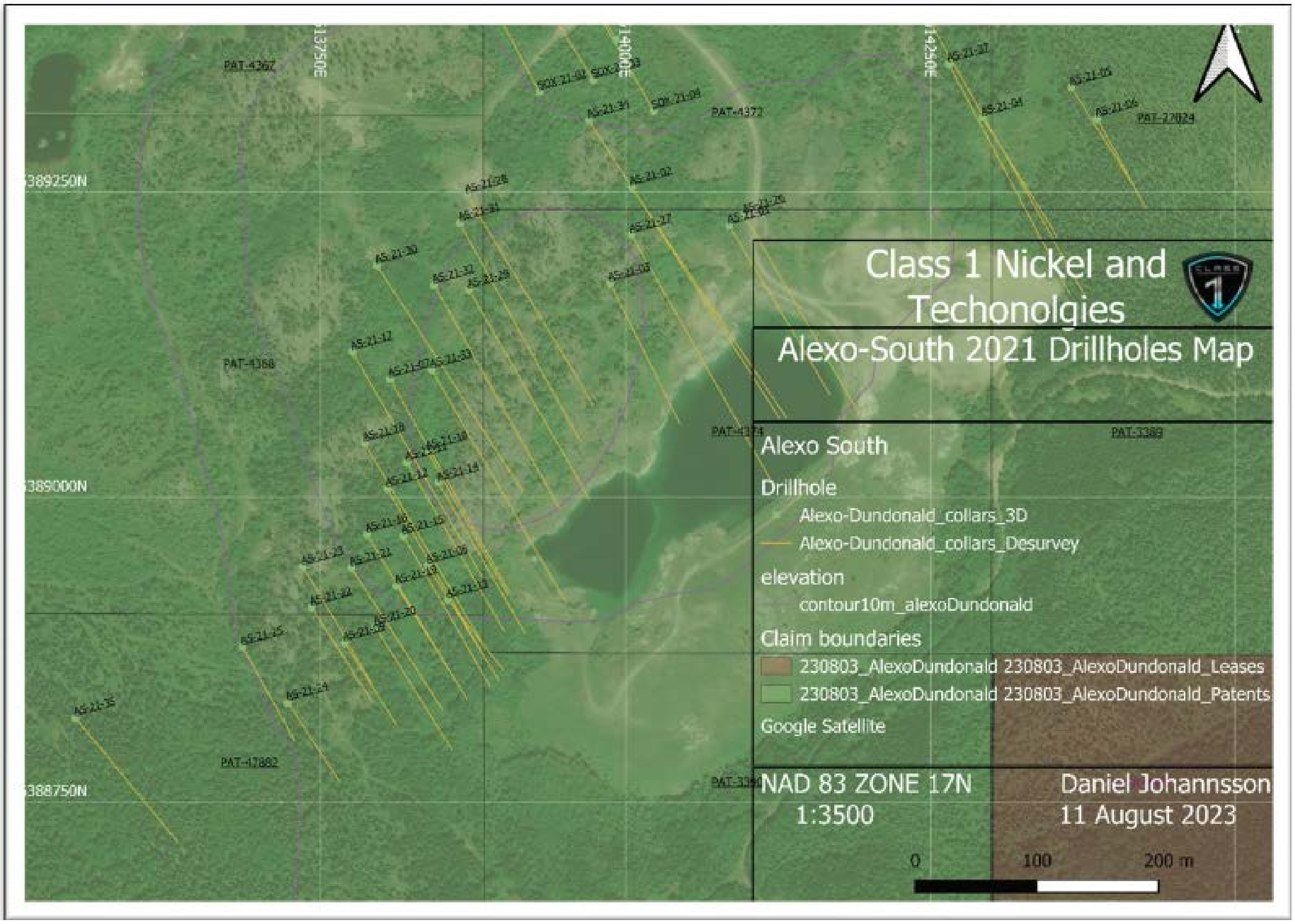


Figure 10-1. Plan map showing the location of the 2021 drill hole collars and traces at Alexo South (Jobin-Bevans and Beloborodov, 2024).

Table 10-2. Summary of 2021 drill holes at Alexo South.

Hole Name	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Length (m)
AS-21-01	514078	5389227	334	149	-54	276
AS-21-02	513994	5389265	333	146	-46	327
AS-21-03	513988	5389196	320	154	-48	192
AS-21-04	514287	5389325	320	148	-50	177
AS-21-05	514362	5389343	321	148	-49	150
AS-21-06	514382	5389319	321	152	-49	126
AS-21-07	513809	5389102	325	151	-43	279
AS-21-08	513836	5388947	323	148	-45	156
AS-21-09	513767	5388873	323	148	-58	150
AS-21-10	513838	5389043	327	151	-44	189
AS-21-11	513820	5389031	328	150	-45	225
AS-21-12	513801	5389012	332	150	-45	225
AS-21-13	513854	5388916	322	142	-44	102
AS-21-14	513843	5389003	335	150	-45	201
AS-21-15	513820	5388975	323	150	-45	201
AS-21-16	513789	5388967	329	149	-45	201
AS-21-17	513778	5389112	327	150	-45	300
AS-21-18	513786	5389040	339	150	-45	267
AS-21-19	513810	5388927	329	148	-45	156
AS-21-20	513798	5388894	332	148	-45	168
AS-21-21	513775	5388943	338	147	-45	195
AS-21-22	513745	5388910	334	147	-61	186
AS-21-23	513734	5388943	339	149	-62	234
AS-21-24	513722	5388827	321	147	-61	156
AS-21-25	513685	5388878	321	151	-61	183
AS-21-26	514095	5389227	330	150	-55	267
AS-21-27	514001	5389216	334	150	-55	402
AS-21-28	513865	5389243	329	149	-45	282
AS-21-29	513874	5389173	329	150	-60	396
AS-21-30	513796	5389190	327	147	-51	348
AS-21-31	513863	5389225	324	151	-62	432
AS-21-32	513846	5389172	326	151	-57	387
AS-21-33	513841.1	5389104	323	150	-45	312
AS-21-34	513970	5389309	325	147	-44	405
AS-21-35	513549	5388819	307	141	-54	222
AS-21-36	514238	5389410	325	150	-45	402
AS-21-37	514265	5389355	325	152	-45	300

Table 10-3. Summary of drill core samples and corresponding mining land at Alexo South.

Hole number	Length	# Samples	Claims N0.
AS-21-01	276	38	PAT 4372
AS-21-02	327	7	PAT 4372
AS-21-03	192	6	PAT 4372
AS-21-04	177	6	PAT 27024
AS-21-05	150	23	PAT 27024
AS-21-06	126	5	PAT 27024
AS-21-07	279	19	PAT 4372
AS-21-08	156	18	PAT 4372
AS-21-09	150	8	PAT 47882
AS-21-10	189	6	PAT 4372
AS-21-11	225	7	PAT 4372
AS-21-12	225	30	PAT 4372
AS-21-13	102	5	PAT 4372
AS-21-14	201	23	PAT 4372
AS-21-15	201	0	PAT 4372
AS-21-16	201	0	PAT 4372
AS-21-17	300	7	PAT 4372
AS-21-18	267	4	PAT 4372
AS-21-19	156	12	PAT 4372
AS-21-20	168	31	PAT 47882
AS-21-21	195	34	PAT 4372
AS-21-22	186	27	PAT 4372
AS-21-23	234	6	PAT 4372
AS-21-24	156	10	PAT 47882
AS-21-25	183	11	PAT 47882
AS-21-26	267	10	PAT 4372
AS-21-27	402	50	PAT 4372
AS-21-28	282	23	PAT 4372
AS-21-29	396	36	PAT 4372
AS-21-30	348	7	PAT 4372
AS-21-31	432	99	PAT 4372
AS-21-32	387	30	PAT 4372
AS-21-33	312	20	PAT 4372
AS-21-34	405	39	PAT 4372
AS-21-35	222	66	PAT 47882
AS-21-36	402	18	PAT 4372
AS-21-37	300	21	PAT 4372

10.1.1.1 Alexo South Results

Boreholes AS-21-07, 08 and 09 to the west of Alexo South targeting incremental additions to the Alexo South mineralised lenses intersected shallow intervals of 1-6 m down-hole widths of disseminated sulphides with grades of 0.3-0.8% Ni (Table 10-4).

Table 10-4. Selected results from 2021 core assays at Alexo South.

DDH Name	From (m)	To	Width	Ni %	# Samples by borehole		# of samples	# PAT, LEA
					From #	To #	Assayed	# Claim
AS-21-01	no significant results				E6248796	E6248833	38	PAT 4372
AS-21-02	no significant results				e6247157	e6247162	6	PAT 4372
AS-21-02	no significant results				D135533	D135533	1	PAT 4372
AS-21-03	no significant results				E6247219	E6247224	6	PAT 4372
AS-21-04	no significant results				E6248915	E6248920	6	PAT 27024
AS-21-05	no significant results				E6247225	E6247247	23	PAT 27024
AS-21-06	no significant results				E6247248	E6247252	5	PAT 27024
AS-21-07	241.50	243.00	1.50	0.43	E6248931	E6248949	19	PAT 4372
AS-21-08	102.00	102.50	0.50	0.51	E6247253	E6247270	18	PAT 4372
AS-21-09	102.00	102.50	0.50	0.62	E6248950	....		PAT 47882
AS-21-09	102.50	104.00	1.50	0.45	....	....		PAT 47882
AS-21-09	104.00	105.00	1.00	0.30	....	....		PAT 47882
AS-21-09	105.00	106.00	1.00	0.87	....	....		PAT 47882
AS-21-09	106.00	107.00	1.00	0.32	....	E6248957	8	PAT 47882
AS-21-10	no significant results				E6247276	E6247281	6	PAT 4372
AS-21-11	no significant results				E6247282	E6247288	7	PAT 4372
AS-21-12	no significant results				E6248958	E6248987	30	PAT 4372
AS-21-13	no significant results				E6247271	E6247275	5	PAT 4372
AS-21-14	no significant results				E6248988	E6249020		PAT 4372
AS-21-15	no significant results							PAT 4372
AS-21-16	no significant results							PAT 4372
AS-21-17	no significant results				D135141	D135147	7	PAT 4372
AS-21-18	no significant results				D135116	D135119	4	PAT 4372
AS-21-19	no significant results				D135501	D135512	12	PAT 4372
AS-21-20	no significant results				D135151	D135181	31	PAT 47882
AS-21-21	no significant results				D135182	D135215	34	PAT 4372
AS-21-22	no significant results				D135513	D135770	27	PAT 4372
AS-21-23	no significant results				D135216	D135759	6	PAT 4372
AS-21-24	no significant results				D135760	D135224	10	PAT 47882
AS-21-25	no significant results				D135771	D135781	11	PAT 47882
AS-21-26	no significant results				D135534	D135543	10	PAT 4372
AS-21-27	no significant results				D135225	D135268	50	PAT 4372
AS-21-28	no significant results				D135544	D135556	23	PAT 4372
AS-21-29	no significant results				D135788	D135796	9	PAT 4372
AS-21-29	no significant results				D135269	D135295	27	PAT 4372
AS-21-30	no significant results				D135557	D135563	7	PAT 4372
AS-21-31	no significant results				D135296	D135393	99	PAT 4372
AS-21-32	no significant results				D135564	D135575	30	PAT 4372
AS-21-33	no significant results				D135576	D135581	6	PAT 4372
AS-21-33	no significant results				D135716	D135720	5	PAT 4372
AS-21-33	no significant results				D135582	D135590	9	PAT 4372
AS-21-34	no significant results				D135591	D135595	5	PAT 4372
AS-21-34	no significant results				D135721	D135730	10	PAT 4372
AS-21-34	no significant results				D135596	D135619	24	PAT 4372
AS-21-35	no significant results				D135394	D135450	57	PAT 47882
AS-21-35	no significant results				D135620	D135628	9	PAT 47882
AS-21-36	no significant results				D135731	D135640	18	PAT 4372
AS-21-37	no significant results				D135659	D135679	21	PAT 4372

*drill hole lengths are not representative of true widths

10.1.2 Alexo North

Drilling at Alexo North included 33 diamond holes for a total of 6,396 metres (Figure 10-2; Table 10-5). A total of 787 core samples were collected from the 33 drill holes (Table 10-6).

The drilling program at Alexo North was focused on drill-testing extensions to the west and a geophysical-generated target area to the northeast of the known mineralization. Its was likewise planned to test for extensions of the current known mineralization (Jobin-Bevans and Beloborodov, 2024).

Drilling was guided by the presence of VTEM conductive plates, nickel assay grade trends, target depths of <200 metres. Historically, surprisingly little effective BHEM survey work was completed at Alexo North. Four (4) complementary diamond drillholes identified as SOX 1 to SOX 4 totaling 641m (84 samples) have been executed to explore the immediate down deep of the Alexo North deposits, between level -70 and -150 m. No significant results have been obtained in these boreholes.

Boreholes AN-21-04, 07, 10, 19, 20, 23, 24 to the northeast of Alexo-North targeting BHEM and VTEM anomalies outside the Alexo North mineralised envelope that encountered narrow intervals (<2 m) of semi-massive sulphide grading 0.5-2% Ni at shallow depth (100-150 m below surface), delineating a small sulphide zone close to surface.

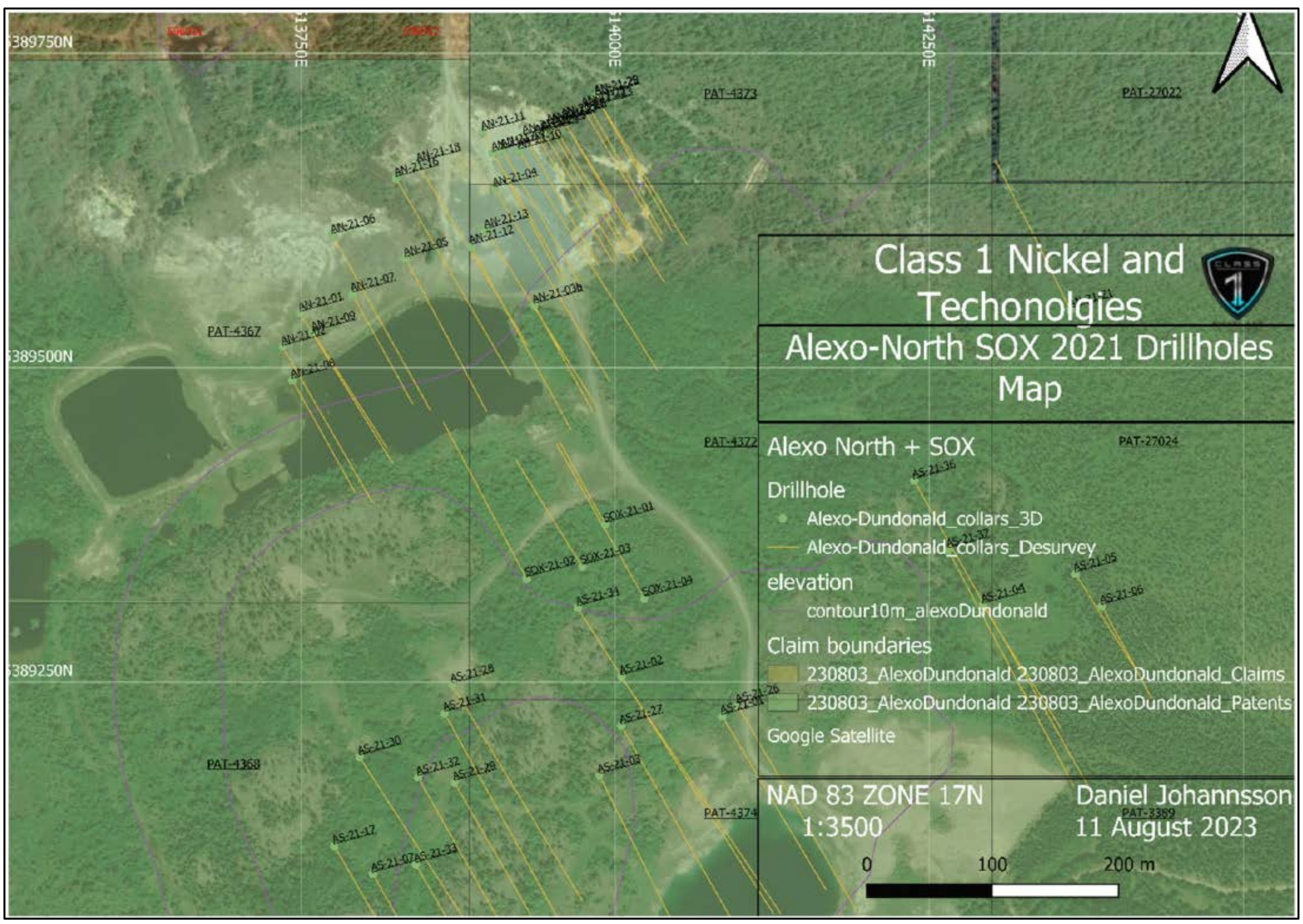


Figure 10-2. Plan map showing the location of the 2021 drill hole collars and traces at Alexo North (Jobin-Bevans and Beloborodov, 2024).

Table 10-5. Summary of 2021 drill holes at Alexo North.

Hole number	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length(m)
AN-21-01	513749.16	5389543.12	310.95	148.3	-46.0	201
AN-21-02	513735.34	5389516.15	310.5	150.0	-45.0	201
AN-21-03b+a	513935.29	5389549.48	308.62	151.0	-44.8	192
AN-21-04	513903.79	5389642.13	307.84	149.0	-45.1	252
AN-21-05	513832.98	5389586.58	309.21	152.0	-45.1	195
AN-21-06	513774.81	5389604.94	313.27	150.7	-44.2	222
AN-21-07	513790.56	5389558.54	312.37	151.2	-45.1	141
AN-21-08	513742.91	5389489.98	307.95	150.8	-43.7	141
AN-21-09	513759.28	5389527.69	311.73	147.28	-44.9	153
AN-21-10	513923.34	5389672.42	308.16	147.7	-47.4	306
AN-21-11	513894.46	5389687.03	307.12	152.03	-50.29	210
AN-21-12	513885.13	5389596.41	307.43	151.36	-48.79	252
AN-21-13	513896.97	5389608.97	307.52	147.72	-44.07	231
AN-21-14	513910.01	5389673.1	307.33	149.83	-47.61	180
AN-21-15	513927.5	5389684.0	307.14	150.16	-49.12	180
AN-21-16	513825.36	5389650.41	305.53	149.8	-45.59	258
AN-21-17	513902.78	5389670.49	306.82	149.87	-49.96	180
AN-21-18	513842.71	5389661.96	305.82	148.79	-47.36	249
AN-21-19	513946.65	5389692.31	307.45	148.5	-45.76	180
AN-21-20	513950.56	5389692.77	307.61	148.23	-45.21	180
AN-21-21	514361.77	5389545.79	311.76	333.72	-44.73	186
AN-21-22	513974.58	5389705.98	306.6	149.28	-47.43	180
AN-21-23	513979.74	5389706.14	306.25	150.0	-50.43	180
AN-21-24	513937.02	5389684.8	307.24	148.78	-48.65	180
AN-21-25	513942.63	5389687.6	307.33	148.91	-50.09	183
AN-21-26	513958.56	5389696.65	306.45	147.95	-46.89	222
AN-21-27	513958.33	5389697.42	306.5	149.53	-50.71	180
AN-21-28	513985.01	5389715.04	306.49	148.33	-46.55	200
AN-21-29	513984.71	5389715.64	306.39	150.5	-51.85	198

Note: DDH AN-21-3a, 3B include the abandoned hole DDH AN-21-3a

Table 10-6. Summary of drill core samples and corresponding mining land at Alexo North.

Hole number	Lentgh	# Samples	Claims N0.
AN-21-01	201	121	PAT-4367
AN-21-02	201	29	PAT-4367
AN-21-03b+a	192	44	PAT-4367
AN-21-04	252	17	PAT-4372
AN-21-05	195	38	PAT-4372
AN-21-06	222	38	PAT-4367
AN-21-07	141	8	PAT-4367
AN-21-08	141	18	PAT-4367
AN-21-09	153	9	PAT-4367
AN-21-10	306	14	PAT-4367
AN-21-11	210	10	PAT-4367
AN-21-12	252	?	PAT-4367
AN-21-13	231	6	PAT-4372
AN-21-14	180	8	PAT-4372
AN-21-15	180	17	PAT-4372
AN-21-16	258	4	PAT-4373
AN-21-17	180	16	PAT-4372
AN-21-18	249	9	PAT-4372
AN-21-19	180	24	PAT-4372
AN-21-20	180	31	PAT-4372
AN-21-21	186	14	PAT-4372
AN-21-22	180	7	PAT-4367
AN-21-23	180	12	PAT-4372
AN-21-24	180	27	PAT-4367
AN-21-25	183	21	PAT-4372
AN-21-26	222	77	PAT-4372
AN-21-27	180	15	PAT-4372
AN-21-28	200	21	PAT-4372
AN-21-29	198	3	PAT-4373
SOX-21-01	102	10	PAT-4373
SOX-21-02	201	15	PAT-27024
SOX-21-03	141	24	PAT-4373
SOX-21-04	197	35	PAT-4373

10.1.3 Alexo North Results

Holes AN-21-01, -02 and -03b did not return significant assay results: however, hole AN-21-04 intersected a high-grade mineralized interval. Assayed samples returned 0.58% Ni over 5.85 m from 123.5 m downhole, including 1.47% Ni (and 0.21% Cu) over 1.65 m of net-textured and massive sulphides from 127.7 m downhole. AN-21-04 was designed to test a strong borehole electromagnetic ("BHEM") conductor plate model located approximately 100 m north-northeast of the Alexo North Deposit (historical Alexo Mine). The hole deviated away from the BHEM target but intersected massive sulphides anyway. Holes AN-21-10 and AN-21-11 were also designed to intersect the same BHEM target and An-21-10 intersected massive sulphide with significant Ni (Table 10-7).

Table 10-7. Selected results from 2021 core assays at Alexo North.

DDH Name	From (m)	To	Width	Ni %	# Samples by drillcore		# of samples	# Pat , Lea
					From #	To #	Assayed	Claims
AN-21-01	no significant results				E6248601	E6248721	121	PAT-4367
AN-21-02	no significant results				E6248722	E6248750	29	PAT-4367
AN-21-03	no significant results				E6248751	E6248794	44	PAT-4367
AN-21-04	127.70	128.77	1.07	1.21	E6247140	.........to......		PAT-4372
AN-21-04	128.77	129.35	0.58	1.95	.........to...........	E6247156	17	PAT-4372
AN-21-05	no significant results				E6247101	E6247138	38	PAT-4367
AN-21-06	no significant results				E6247163	E6247200	38	PAT-4367
AN-21-06	no significant results				E6248834	E6248841	8	PAT-4367
AN-21-07	111.68	111.83	0.15	0.91	E6247201	E6247218	18	PAT-4367
AN-21-08	no significant results				E6248842	E6248850	9	PAT-4367
AN-21-08	no significant results				E6248901	E6248914	14	PAT-4367
AN-21-09	no significant results				E6248921	E6248930	10	PAT-4367
AN-21-10	150.00	150.82	0.82	0.31	E6247289	....		PAT-4372
AN-21-10	150.82	151.69	0.87	1.63	....	....		PAT-4372
AN-21-10	151.69	153.00	1.31	0.33	....	E6247305	17	PAT-4372
AN-21-11	no significant results				E6247306	E6247328	23	PAT-4373
AN-21-12	no significant results							PAT-4372
AN-21-13	no significant results				E6247329	E6247334	6	PAT-4372
AN-21-14	no significant results				D135904	D135910	7	PAT-4372
AN-21-14	no significant results				D135500		1	PAT-4372
AN-21-15	no significant results				D135911	D135927	17	PAT-4372
AN-21-16	no significant results				D135944	D135947	4	PAT-4367
AN-21-17	144.48	144.52	0.04	0.87	D135928	D135943	16	PAT-4372
AN-21-18	no significant results				D135851	D135859	9	PAT-4367
AN-21-19	136.73	137.03	0.30	1.12	D135948	....		PAT-4372
AN-21-19	137.03	138.00	0.97	0.20	....	....		PAT-4372
AN-21-19	138.00	138.31	0.31	1.41	....	....		PAT-4372
AN-21-19	138.31	139.00	0.69	0.44	....	....		PAT-4372
AN-21-19	139.00	140.00	1.00	0.32	....	D135971	24	PAT-4373
AN-21-20	139.81	140.08	0.27	1.19	D135451	D135981	31	PAT-4373
AN-21-21	no significant results				D135451	D135464	14	PAT-27024
AN-21-22	no significant results				D135982	D135988	7	PAT-4373
AN-21-23	136.97	137.90	0.93	0.31	D135465	....		PAT-4373
AN-21-23	137.90	138.15	0.25	1.86	....	D135476	12	PAT-4373
AN-21-24	153.00	154.09	1.09	1.18	D135801	D135808	8	PAT-4373
AN-21-24	154.09	155.54	1.45	0.93	D135037	D135055	19	PAT-4373
AN-21-25	no significant results				D135477	D135499	21	PAT-4373
AN-21-26	no significant results				D135824	D135100	77	PAT-4373
AN-21-27	no significant results				D135101	D135115	15	PAT-4373
AN-21-28	no significant results				D135120	D135140	21	PAT-4373
AN-21-29	no significant results				D135148	D135150	3	PAT-4373
SOX-21-01	no significant results				E6247335	E6247344	10	PAT-4372
SOX-21-02	no significant results				D135001	D135860	15	PAT-4372
SOX-21-03	no significant results				D135989	D135990	2	PAT-4372
SOX-21-03	no significant results				D135015	D135036	22	PAT-4372
SOX-21-04	no significant results				D135056	D135060	5	PAT-4372
SOX-21-04	no significant results				D135809	D135823	15	PAT-4372
SOX-21-04	no significant results				D135061	D135075	15	PAT-4372

*drill hole lengths are not representative of true widths

10.2 Dundonald South

Drilling at Dundonald South included 18 diamond holes for a total of 4,931 metres (Figure 10-4; Table 10-8). A total of 603 core samples were collected from the 19 drill holes (Table 10-9).

Dundonald South drilling was focused on drill testing parallel and extensional BHEM targets near known mineralization. Massive sulphide Nickeliferous mineralization was intersected in two of the first three holes drilled: hole DS-21-006 (Figure 10-5; Table 10-10) and hole DS-21-005 (Figure 10-6; Table 10-10). The third drill hole, DS-21-008, intersected semi-massive barren sulfides near-surface (Jobin-Bevans and Beloborodov, 2024).

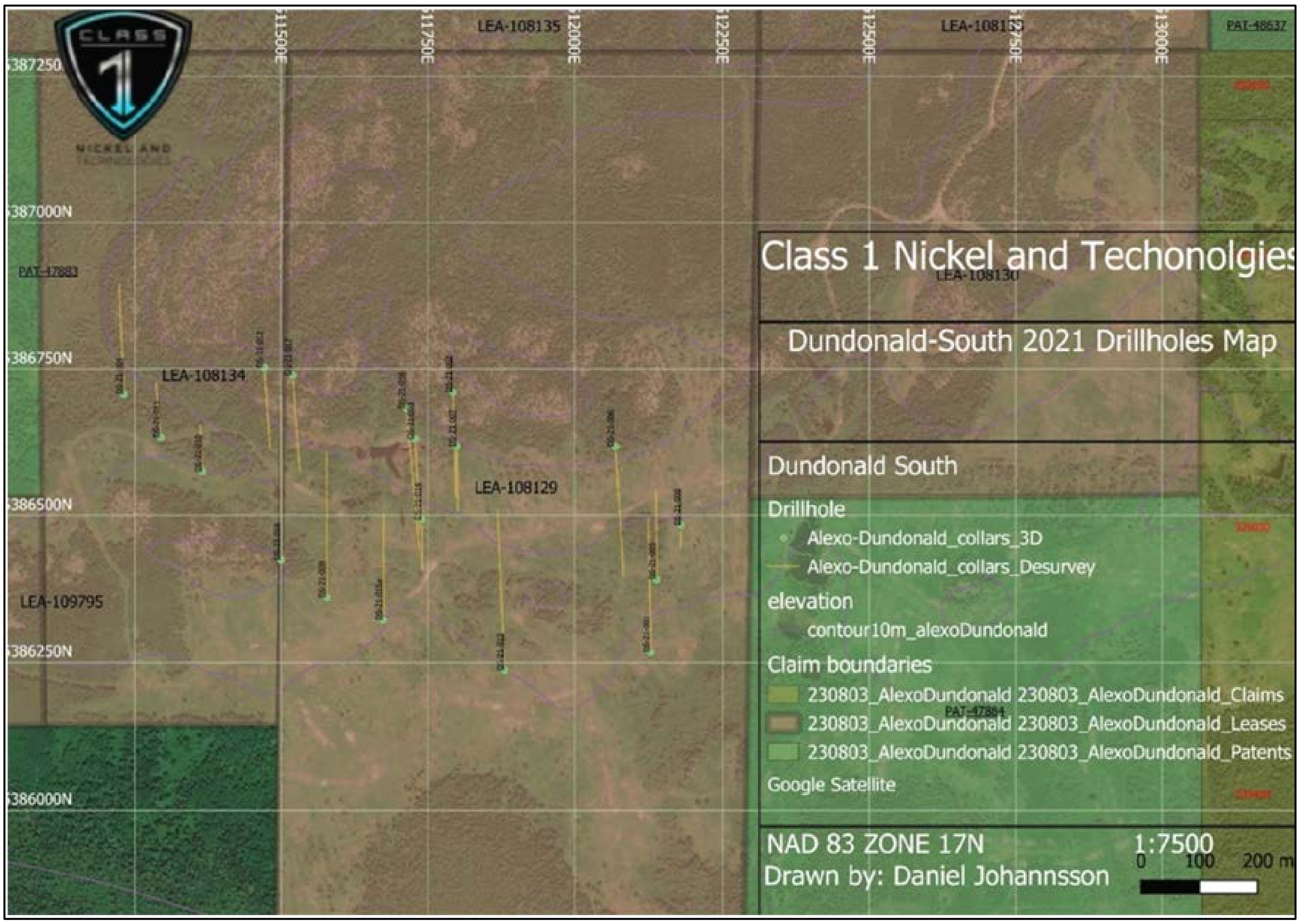


Figure 10-4. Plan map showing the location of the 2021 drill hole collars and traces at Dundonald South (Jobin-Bevans and Beloborodov, 2024).

Table 10-8. Summary of 2021 drill holes at Dundonald South.

Hole Name	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	H Length (m)
DS-21-001	512127.7	5386267	285	359	-45	324
DS-21-002	511793	5386711	315	178	-43	243
DS-21-003	511727.9	5386631	303	177	-46	219
DS-21-004	511231.3	5386707	279	358	-46	273
DS-21-005	512137.4	5386391	289	360	-44	210
DS-21-006	512066.6	5386618	307	176	-43	300
DS-21-007	511799.2	5386618	306	179	-42	150
DS-21-008	512179.8	5386484	295	182	-75	150
DS-21-009	511577.1	5386360	294	360	-45	351
DS-21-010	511365.4	5386576	283	357	-52	126
DS-21-011	511294.6	5386634	281	354	-52	150
DS-21-012	511470.9	5386753	303	176	-61	285
DS-21-013	511880.6	5386237	287	357	-44	375
DS-21-014	511740	5386493	302	180	-70	255
DS-21-015	511674	5386322	300	360	-55	315
DS-21-016	511713	5386683	310	175	-47	351
DS-21-017	511519	5386740	309	176	-55	282
DS-21-018	511500	5386425	300	360	-50	434

Table 10-9. Summary of drill core samples and corresponding mining lands at Dundonald South.

Hole number	Length	# Samples	Claims N0.
DS-21-001	324	36	LEA-108129
DS-21-002	243	12	LEA-108129
DS-21-003	219	12	LEA-108129
DS-21-004	273	10	LEA-108129
DS-21-005	210	80	LEA-108129
DS-21-006	300	71	LEA-108134
DS-21-007	150	0	LEA-108134
DS-21-008	150	31	LEA-108134
DS-21-009	351	21	LEA-108134
DS-21-010	126	6	LEA-108134
DS-21-011	150	4	LEA-108134
DS-21-012	285	43	LEA-108134
DS-21-013	375	7	LEA-108129
DS-21-014	255	43	LEA-108129
DS-21-015	315	48	LEA-108129
DS-21-016	351	81	LEA-108129
DS-21-017	282	70	LEA-108129
DS-21-018	434	69	LEA-108129

Table 10-10. Selected results from 2021 core assays at Dundonald South.

DDH Name	From (m)	To	Width	Ni %	# Samples by borehole		# of samples	# Pat , Lea
					From #	To #	Assayed	Claims
DS-21-001	no significant results				E6247425	E6247460	36	LEA-108129
DS-21-002	no significant results				E6249137	....		LEA-108129
DS-21-002	152.0	153.0	1.0	0.67	....	....		LEA-108129
DS-21-002	153.0	154.0	1.0	0.89	....	E6249148	12	LEA-108129
DS-21-003	no significant results				E6249125	E6249136	12	LEA-108129
DS-21-004	no significant results				E6249180	E6249189	10	LEA-108129
DS-21-005	102.95	103.95	1.0	0.40	E6247345	....		LEA-108129
DS-21-005	103.95	104.95	1.0	0.21	....	....		LEA-108129
DS-21-005	104.95	106.04	1.09	0.23	....	....		LEA-108129
DS-21-005	106.04	106.14	0.1	3.00	....	....		LEA-108129
DS-21-005	106.14	107.21	1.07	0.25	....	....		LEA-108129
DS-21-005	107.21	107.42	0.21	2.33	....	E6247424	80	LEA-108129
DS-21-006	no significant results				E6249068	E6249124	71	LEA-108129
DS-21-007	no significant results							LEA-108129
DS-21-008	no significant results				E6249023	E6249053	31	LEA-108129
DS-21-009	171.0	172.0	1.0	0.96	E6249149	....		LEA-108129
DS-21-009	172.0	173.0	1.0	0.49	....	....		LEA-108129
DS-21-009	173.0	174.0	1.0	0.53	....	....		LEA-108129
DS-21-009	173.0	174.0	1.0	0.58	....	....		LEA-108129
DS-21-009	174.0	175.0	1.0	0.37	....	....		LEA-108129
DS-21-009	175.0	176.0	1.0	1.10	....	....		LEA-108129
DS-21-009	348.0	349.0	1.0	0.14	....	....		LEA-108129
DS-21-009	349.0	350.0	1.0	0.12	....	....		LEA-108129
DS-21-009	350.0	351.0	1.0	0.08	....	E6249169	21	LEA-108129
DS-21-010	62.0	62.5	0.5	0.32	E6249170			LEA-108134
DS-21-010	62.5	63.0	0.5	0.31				LEA-108134
DS-21-010	63.0	63.5	0.5	1.19		E6249175	6	LEA-108134
DS-21-011	no significant results				E6249176	E6249179	4	LEA-108134
DS-21-012	no significant results				E6247461	E6247503	43	LEA-108134
DS-21-013	no significant results				E6249190	E6249196	7	LEA-108129
DS-21-014	101.46	102.83	1.37	0.61	D135641	....		LEA-108129
DS-21-014	102.83	104.22	1.39	0.82	....	....		LEA-108129
DS-21-014	104.22	105.72	1.5	0.89	....	....		LEA-108129
DS-21-014	115.08	116.36	1.28	0.72	....	....		LEA-108129
DS-21-014	116.36	117.76	1.4	1.31	....	....		LEA-108129
DS-21-014	117.76	119.05	1.29	4.99	....	....		LEA-108129
DS-21-014	144.0	145.5	1.5	0.10	....	....		LEA-108129
DS-21-014	145.5	147.0	1.5	0.15	....	....		LEA-108129
DS-21-014	147.0	148.5	1.5	0.15	....	....		LEA-108129
DS-21-014	209.39	210.65	1.26	3.12	....	D135871	43	LEA-108129
DS-21-015	no significant results				E456501	E456547	48	LEA-108129
DS-21-016	232.0	233.0	1.0	1.36	D135680	....	41	LEA-108129
DS-21-016	233.0	234.0	1.0	0.17	....	....		LEA-108129
DS-21-016	234.0	235.0	1.0	0.20	....	D135700	21	LEA-108129
DS-21-016	235.0	236.0	1.0	0.97	D135872	D135872	1	LEA-108129
DS-21-016	236.0	237.0	1.0	1.54	E456601	....		LEA-108129
DS-21-016	237.0	238.0	1.0	0.97	....	E456618	18	LEA-108129
DS-21-017	242.0	243.0	1.0	4.66	E456619	....		LEA-108129
DS-21-017	243.0	244.33	1.33	0.65	....	....		LEA-108129
DS-21-017	244.33	245.0	0.67	0.08	....	E456688	70	LEA-108129
DS-21-018	no significant results				E456548	E456699	69	LEA-108129

*drill hole lengths are not representative of true widths

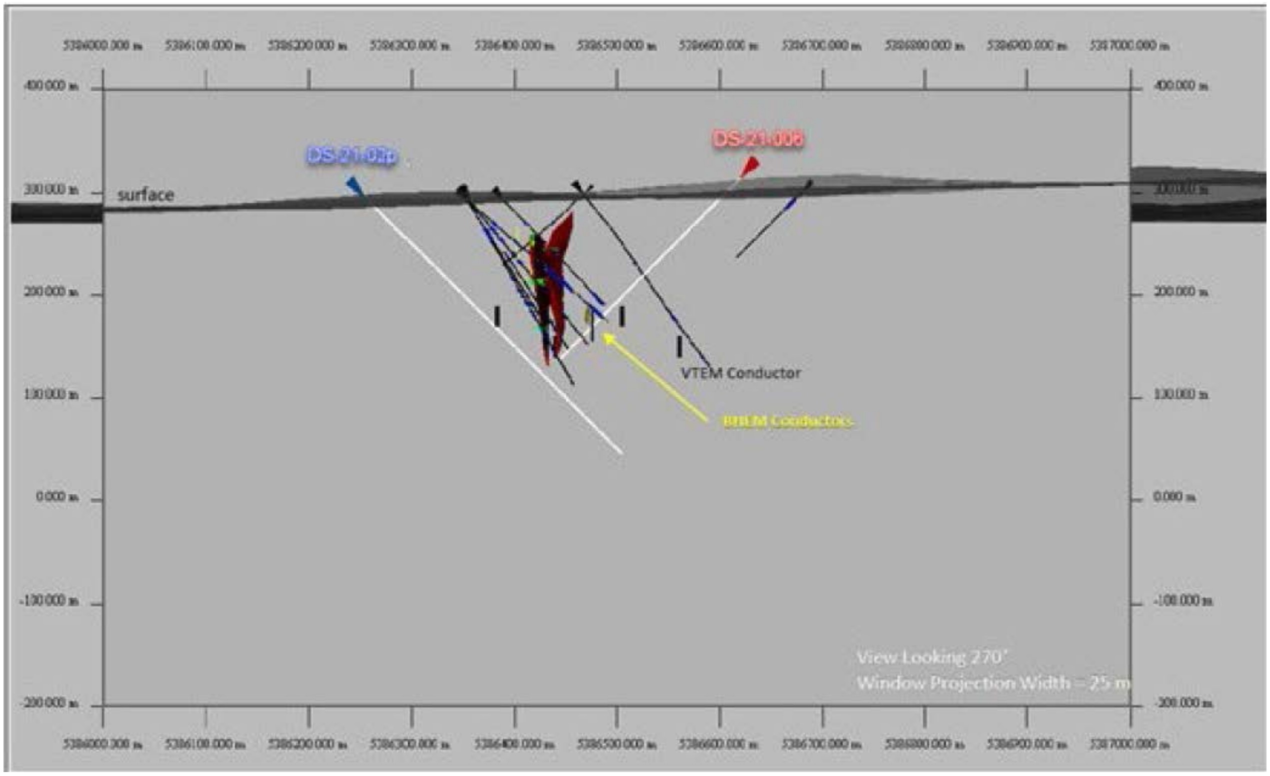


Figure 10-5. Cross section (512065mE) showing the intersection of drill hole DS-21-006 with BHEM geophysical target (modelled plate), Dundonald South Deposit (Terra Modelling Services, 2020).

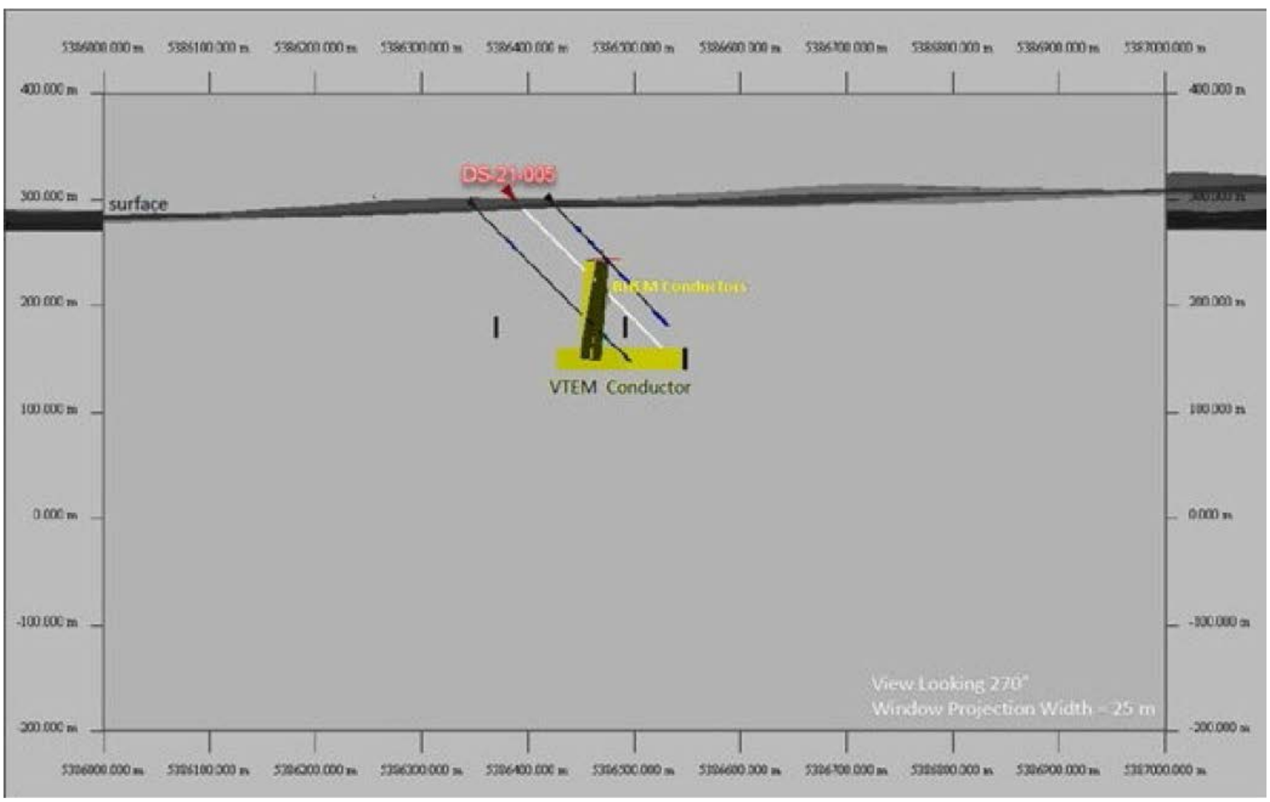


Figure 10-6. Cross section (512140mE) showing the intersection of drill hole DS-21-005 with BHEM geophysical target (modelled plate), Dundonald South Deposit (Terra Modelling Services, 2020).

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

This section reviews all known sample preparation, analysis and security as it relates to current exploration work completed on the Project by Issuer Class 1 Nickel (2021 diamond drilling program). The review of sample preparation, analysis and security with respect to historical exploration work completed by previous operators/owners is reviewed in Section 6.0 History.

It is the opinion of QP Simon Mortimer, that the procedures, policies and protocols for drilling verification are sufficient and appropriate and assay methods used are consistent with good exploration and operational practices such that the data is reliable for the purpose of mineral resource estimation. Furthermore the QP is of the opinion that the assay data is adequate for the purpose of verifying drill core assays, estimating mineral resources (*see* Section 14), and for the purpose of the Report (*see* Section 2.1).

11.1 Diamond Drilling (2021)

In 2021, a diamond drilling program was completed at the four deposit areas on the Alexo-Dundonald Project; Alexo North, Alexo South, and Dundonald South. Table 11-1 summarizes the primary and QA/QC samples collected from the 2021 drilling program. A total of 2,061 core samples were collected and 336 control samples collected as core duplicates or inserted into the samples stream (CRMs).

Table 11-1. Summary of the primary core samples and the QA/QC control samples, 2021 diamond drilling program.

Drill Hole	Length (m)	Core Assays	Control Assays	Total Samples
AN-21-01	201	104	17	121
AN-21-02	201	23	6	29
AN-21-03b	135	60	6	66
AN-21-04	252	14	3	17
AN-21-05	195	29	5	34
AN-21-06	222	31	5	36
AN-21-07	141	16	2	18
AN-21-08	141	12	2	14
AN-21-09	153	9	1	10
AN-21-10	306	14	3	17
AN-21-11	210	20	3	23
AN-21-12	252	0	0	0
AN-21-13	231	5	1	6
AN-21-14	189	21	2	23
AN-21-15	180	16	2	18
AN-21-16	201	3	1	4
AN-21-17	180	17	2	19
AN-21-18	249	9	0	9
AN-21-19	180	28	4	32
AN-21-20	180	10	0	10
AN-21-21	186	12	2	14
AN-21-22	180	13	2	15

Drill Hole	Length (m)	Core Assays	Control Assays	Total Samples
AN-21-23	180	11	1	12
AN-21-24	180	21	6	27
AN-21-25	183	28	4	32
AN-21-26	225	31	5	36
AN-21-27	207	30	5	35
AN-21-28	213	18	3	21
AN-21-29	198	2	1	3
AS-21-01	276	37	6	43
AS-21-02	372	8	1	9
AS-21-03	192	5	1	6
AS-21-04	177	22	1	23
AS-21-05	150	19	4	23
AS-21-06	126	4	1	5
AS-21-07	279	42	3	45
AS-21-08	156	21	4	25
AS-21-09	150	11	0	11
AS-21-10	189	18	1	19
AS-21-11	225	17	2	19
AS-21-12	225	26	5	31
AS-21-13	102	9	1	10
AS-21-14	201	31	4	35
AS-21-15	201	7	1	8
AS-21-16	201	12	2	14
AS-21-17	300	11	3	14
AS-21-18	267	11	0	11
AS-21-19	156	19	4	23
AS-21-20	168	43	5	48
AS-21-21	195	27	7	34
AS-21-22	186	26	4	30
AS-21-23	234	6	0	6
AS-21-24	156	7	3	10
AS-21-25	183	11	0	11
AS-21-26	267	9	1	10
AS-21-27	402	40	10	50
AS-21-28	282	11	2	13
AS-21-29	396	50	6	56
AS-21-30	348	10	3	13
AS-21-31	432	83	16	99
AS-21-32	387	32	5	37
AS-21-33	312	38	4	42

Drill Hole	Length (m)	Core Assays	Control Assays	Total Samples
AS-21-34	405	32	7	39
AS-21-35	222	54	12	66
AS-21-36	402	21	4	25
AS-21-37	300	39	5	44
DS-21-001	324	31	5	36
DS-21-002	243	10	2	12
DS-21-003	219	10	2	12
DS-21-004	273	8	2	10
DS-21-005	210	68	12	80
DS-21-006	300	61	10	71
DS-21-007	150	0	0	0
DS-21-008	150	22	4	26
DS-21-009	351	18	3	21
DS-21-010	126	10		10
DS-21-011	150	4	0	4
DS-21-012	285	35	8	43
DS-21-013	375	6	1	7
DS-21-014	267	34	9	43
DS-21-015	315	40	8	48
DS-21-015a	126	0	0	0
DS-21-016	351	34	7	41
DS-21-017	282	59	11	70
DS-21-018	434	59	10	69
SOX-21-01	102	9	1	10
SOX-21-02	201	15	3	18
SOX-21-03	141	21	3	24
SOX-21-04	201	31	3	34
Totals:	**20,549**	**2,061**	**336**	**2,397**

11.1.1 Core Sampling

Core (NQ size core) was collected from the drill rig into core boxes, following industry standards procedures. Nominal sample lengths ranged from 0.06 m to 4.2 m in the disseminated-style mineralization across the mafic-ultramafic units. Sampling intervals were terminated at lithologic and mineralization style boundaries. All drill core was photographed.

11.1.2 Analytical

Drill core samples were prepared and assayed at AGAT Laboratories (AGAT), SGS Canada Inc. (SGS) and ALS Canada Ltd (ALS). laboratory, accredited laboratories.

At ALS, Au, Pd, Pt, were analyzed by fire assay and ICP-AES finish and Co, Cu, Ni, S and Zn by trace level sodium peroxide fusion and ICP finish.

At SGS, Pd, Pt and Au were analyzed using a fire assay digestion of sample material followed by and ICP-OES determination of concentration. Base metals and other elements were determinate by ICP-OES.

At ACTLABS, Au and Ni were analyzed by 4 acids and ICP-OES, and Au, Pd and Pt by fire assay and ICP, and Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga and by total digestion 4 acids and ICP-OES.

At AGAT, base metal and other element were analyzed by ICP-OES.

Detection limits and reporting styles for all elements at ALS, SGS, Actlabs, and AGAT are summarized in Tables 11-2, Table 11-3, Table 11-4, and Table 11-5. Difference between the instrumental detection limits can have a profound influence the relative difference between analyses at low levels of elemental concentration.

For statistical purposes within the Report, any analytical result that was reported to be less than the lower limit of detection ("LLD") 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). Result 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 >25.0 was set to a numeric value of 26).

Table 11-2. Lower Limit of Detection for elements measured and as reported by ALS.

Element	Lab Method	LLD	Unit
Au	PGM-ICP23	0.001	ppm
Pd	PGM-ICP23	0.001	ppm
Pt	PGM-ICP23	0.005	ppm
Co	ME-ICP81	0.002	ppm
Cu	ME-ICP81	0.005	ppm
Ni	ME-ICP81	0.005	ppm
S	ME-ICP81	0.01	%
Zn	ME-ICP81	0.002	%

Table 11-3. Lower Limit of Detection for elements measured and as reported by SGS.

Element	Lab Method	LLD	Unit	Element	Lab Method	LLD	Unit
Au	GE_FAI31V5	5	ppb	Mg	GE_ICP90A50	0.01	%
Pd	GE_FAI31V5	5	ppb	Mn	GE_ICP90A50	10	ppm
Pt	GE_FAI31V5	10	ppb	Mo	GE_ICP90A50	10	ppm
Al	GE_ICP90A50	0.01	%	Ni	GE_ICP90A50	10	ppm
As	GE_ICP90A50	30	ppm	P	GE_ICP90A50	0.01	%
Ba	GE_ICP90A50	10	ppm	Pb	GE_ICP90A50	20	ppm
Be	GE_ICP90A50	5	ppm	Sb	GE_ICP90A50	50	ppm
Ca	GE_ICP90A50	0.1	%	Sc	GE_ICP90A50	5	ppm
Cd	GE_ICP90A50	10	ppm	Si	GE_ICP90A50	0.1	%
Co	GE_ICP90A50	10	ppm	Sn	GE_ICP90A50	50	ppm
Cr	GE_ICP90A50	20	ppm	Sr	GE_ICP90A50	10	ppm
Cu	GE_ICP90A50	10	ppm	Ti	GE_ICP90A50	0.01	%
Fe	GE_ICP90A50	0.01	%	V	GE_ICP90A50	10	ppm
K	GE_ICP90A50	0.1	%	W	GE_ICP90A50	50	ppm
La	GE_ICP90A50	10	ppm	Y	GE_ICP90A50	5	ppm
Li	GE_ICP90A50	10	ppm	Zn	GE_ICP90A50	10	ppm

Table 11-4. Lower Limited of Detection for elements measured and as reported by ACTLABS.

Element	Lab Method	LLD	Unit	Element	Lab Method	LLD	Unit
Au	4Acid ICPOES	2	ppb	Mg	TD-ICP	0.01	%
Ni	4Acid ICPOES	0.003	%	Mn	TD-ICP	1	ppm
Au	FA-ICP	2	ppm	Mo	TD-ICP	1	ppm
Pd	FA-ICP	5	ppm	Na	TD-ICP	0.01	%
Pt	FA-ICP	5	ppm	Ni	TD-ICP	1	ppm
SG	GRAV	0.01	G/CM3	P	TD-ICP	0.001	%
Ag	TD-ICP	0.3	ppm	Pb	TD-ICP	3	ppm
Al	TD-ICP	0.01	%	S	TD-ICP	0.01	%
As	TD-ICP	3	ppm	Sb	TD-ICP	5	ppm
Ba	TD-ICP	7	ppm	Sc	TD-ICP	4	ppm
Be	TD-ICP	1	ppm	Sr	TD-ICP	1	ppm
Bi	TD-ICP	2	ppm	Te	TD-ICP	2	ppm
Ca	TD-ICP	0.01	%	Ti	TD-ICP	0.01	%
Cd	TD-ICP	0.3	ppm	Tl	TD-ICP	5	ppm
Co	TD-ICP	1	ppm	U	TD-ICP	10	ppm
Cr	TD-ICP	1	ppm	V	TD-ICP	2	ppm
Cu	TD-ICP	1	ppm	W	TD-ICP	5	ppm
Fe	TD-ICP	0.01	%	Y	TD-ICP	1	ppm
Ga	TD-ICP	1	ppm	Zn	TD-ICP	1	ppm
K	TD-ICP	0.01	%	Zr	TD-ICP	5	ppm

Table 11-5. Lower Limit of Detection for elements measured and as reported by AGAT.

Element	Lab Method	LLD	Unit	Element	Lab Method	LLD	Unit
Ag	4A_ICPOES	2.5	ppm	Pb	4A_ICPOES	5	ppm
Al	4A_ICPOES	0.25	%	Rb	4A_ICPOES	50	ppm
As	4A_ICPOES	5	ppm	S	4A_ICPOES	0.025	%
Ba	4A_ICPOES	5	ppm	Sb	4A_ICPOES	5	ppm
Be	4A_ICPOES	2.5	ppm	Sc	4A_ICPOES	5	ppm
Bi	4A_ICPOES	5	ppm	Se	4A_ICPOES	50	ppm
Ca	4A_ICPOES	0.05	%	Sn	4A_ICPOES	25	ppm
Cd	4A_ICPOES	2.5	ppm	Sr	4A_ICPOES	5	ppm
Ce	4A_ICPOES	5	ppm	Ta	4A_ICPOES	50	ppm
Co	4A_ICPOES	2.5	ppm	Te	4A_ICPOES	50	ppm
Cr	4A_ICPOES	2.5	ppm	Th	4A_ICPOES	25	ppm
Cu	4A_ICPOES	2.5	ppm	Ti	4A_ICPOES	0.05	%
Fe	4A_ICPOES	0.05	%	Tl	4A_ICPOES	25	ppm
Ga	4A_ICPOES	25	ppm	U	4A_ICPOES	25	ppm
In	4A_ICPOES	5	ppm	V	4A_ICPOES	2.5	ppm
K	4A_ICPOES	0.05	%	W	4A_ICPOES	5	ppm
La	4A_ICPOES	10	ppm	Y	4A_ICPOES	5	ppm
Li	4A_ICPOES	5	ppm	Zn	4A_ICPOES	2.5	ppm
Mg	4A_ICPOES	0.05	%	Zr	4A_ICPOES	25	ppm
Mn	4A_ICPOES	5	ppm	Au	FA_ICPOES	0.01	ppm
Mo	4A_ICPOES	2.5	ppm	Pd	FA_ICPOES	0.01	ppm
Na	4A_ICPOES	0.05	%	Pt	FA_ICPOES	0.01	ppm
Ni	4A_ICPOES	2.5	ppm	Ni	FS_ICPOES	0.001	%

11.1.2.1 QA/QC – Control Sample

A total of 2,373 core samples were submitted for analysis by Class 1 from the 2021 diamond drilling campaign. This included 312 samples (15.1%) which were for QA/QC purposes. This rate of QA/QC sample submission (15%) is on par for the industry standard, generally accepted rate for QA/QC control samples of approximately 15%. The rate sample insertion is considered by the QP (Simon Mortimer) to be adequate for the purposes of the Report (*see* Section 2.1).

Quality assurance/quality control ("QA/QC") consisted of inserting blanks and standards every 20 samples. Every 30th sample was re-assayed as a duplicate.

Class 1 Nickel has inserted samples of five different CRMs in the sample stream. Standards OREAS 13b, OREAS 74a, OREAS 72b, OREAS 75a, and OREAS 73a (*see* Section 11.1.3), which are commercial standards prepared by OREAS ® North America Inc., in Sudbury, Ontario, Canada. They come in individual, sealed pouches, and their weights vary from 10 to 60 grams depending on the control samples chosen. Class 1 introduced 115 samples of blank material and 99 samples of standards into the sample stream.

11.1.3 QA/QC – Data Verification

11.1.3.1 Certified Reference Material (CRM)

Certified reference materials were used by Class 1 to monitor the accuracy of the analyses performed by AGAT, ALS and SGS. A number of different reference materials for different combinations of elements were used during the course of the analytical work being reported on herein (Tables 11-6 to 11-10; Figures 11-1 to 11-6).

It is observed that, in general, the analyses for the CRMs examined in detail, averaged within the 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.

Table 11-6. CRM OREAS 72b Values.

Oreas 72b		
Element	**Certified Mean**	**1 Std Dev (between lab)**
4a Ag	0.23 ppm	0.029 ppm
4A Co	131 ppm	5 ppm
4A Cu	222 ppm	8 ppm
4A Ni	0.69%	0.03%

Table 11-7. CRM OREAS 73a Values.

Oreas 73a		
Element	**Certified Mean**	**1 Std Dev (between lab)**
Fa Au	14 ppb	3 ppb
Fa Pd	78 ppb	5 ppb
Fa Pt	64 ppb	7 ppb
4A Co	286 ppm	9 ppm
4A Cu	877 ppm	25 ppm
4A Ni	1.41%	0.02%

Table 11-8. CRM OREAS 74a Values.

Oreas 74a		
Element	**Certified Mean**	**1 Std Dev (between lab)**
Fa Au	21 ppb	3 ppb
Fa Pd	172 ppb	8 ppb
Fa Pt	223 ppb	17 ppb
4A Co	581 ppm	45 ppm
4A Cu	1240 ppm	54 ppm
4A Ni	3.14%	0.175%

Table 11-9. CRM OREAS 13b Values.

Oreas 13b		
Element	**Certified Mean**	**1 Std Dev (between lab)**
Fa Au	211 ppb	13 ppb
Fa Pd	131 ppb	9 ppb
Fa Pt	197 ppb	13 ppb
4A Co	75 ppm	8 ppm
4A Cu	2327 ppm	48 ppm
4A Ni	2247 ppm	155 ppm

Table 11-10. CRM OREAS 75a Values.

Oreas 75a		
Element	**Certified Mean**	**1 Std Dev (between lab)**
Fa Au	34 ppb	9 ppb
Fa Pd	280 ppb	15 ppb
Fa Pt	353 ppb	25 ppb
4A Co	855 ppm	44 ppm
4A Cu	1930 ppm	66 ppm
4A Ni	5.11%	0.21%

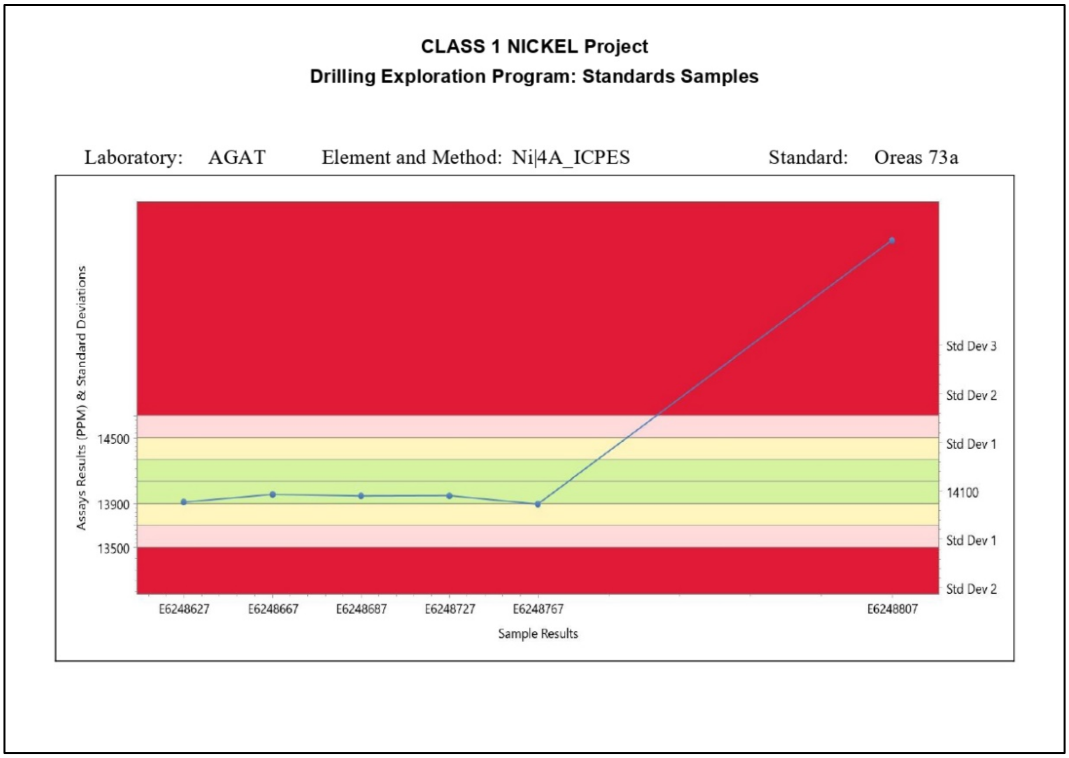


Figure 11-1. CRM OREAS 73a – Number of standard deviations difference for Ni analysis from the certified value by AGAT Laboratories.

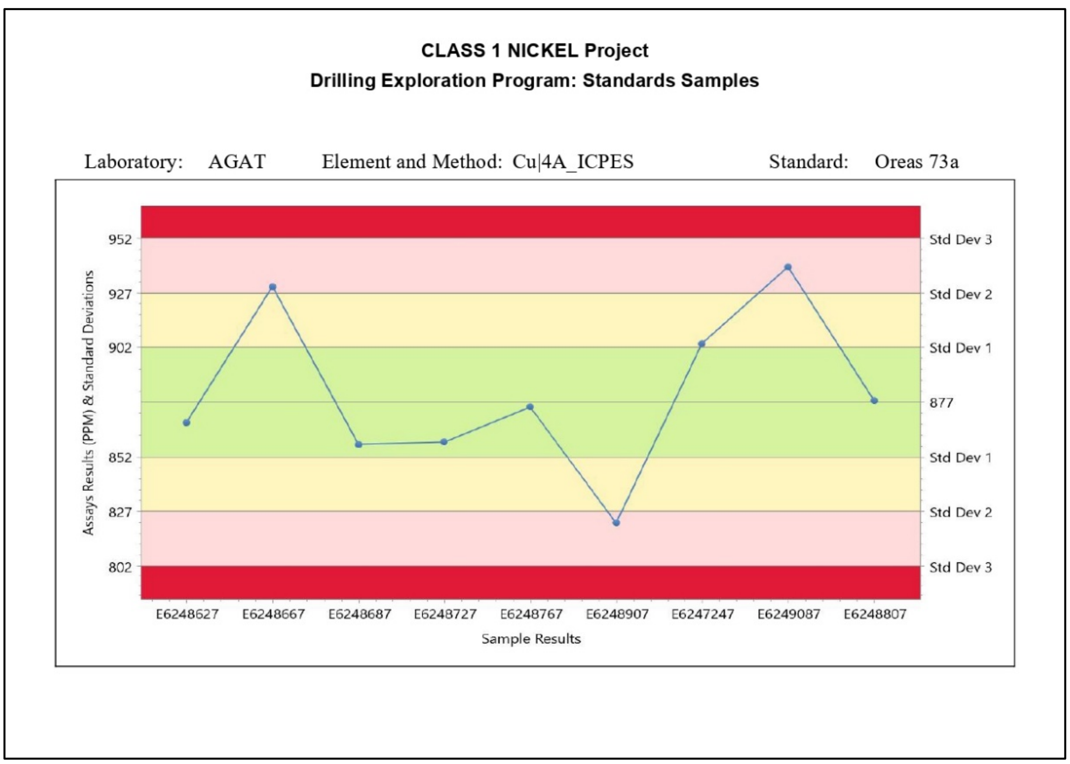


Figure 11-2. CRM OREAS 73a – Number of standard deviations difference for Cu analysis from the certified value by AGAT Laboratories.

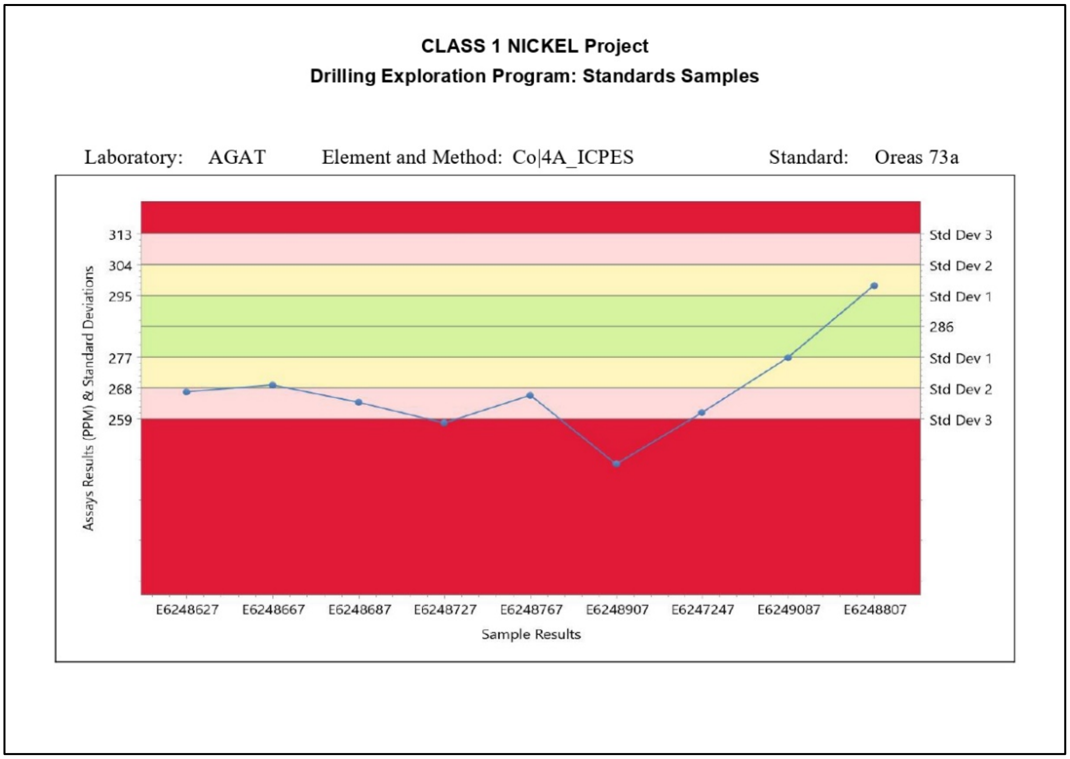


Figure 11-3. CRM OREAS 73a – Number of standard deviations difference for Co analysis from the certified value by AGAT Laboratories.

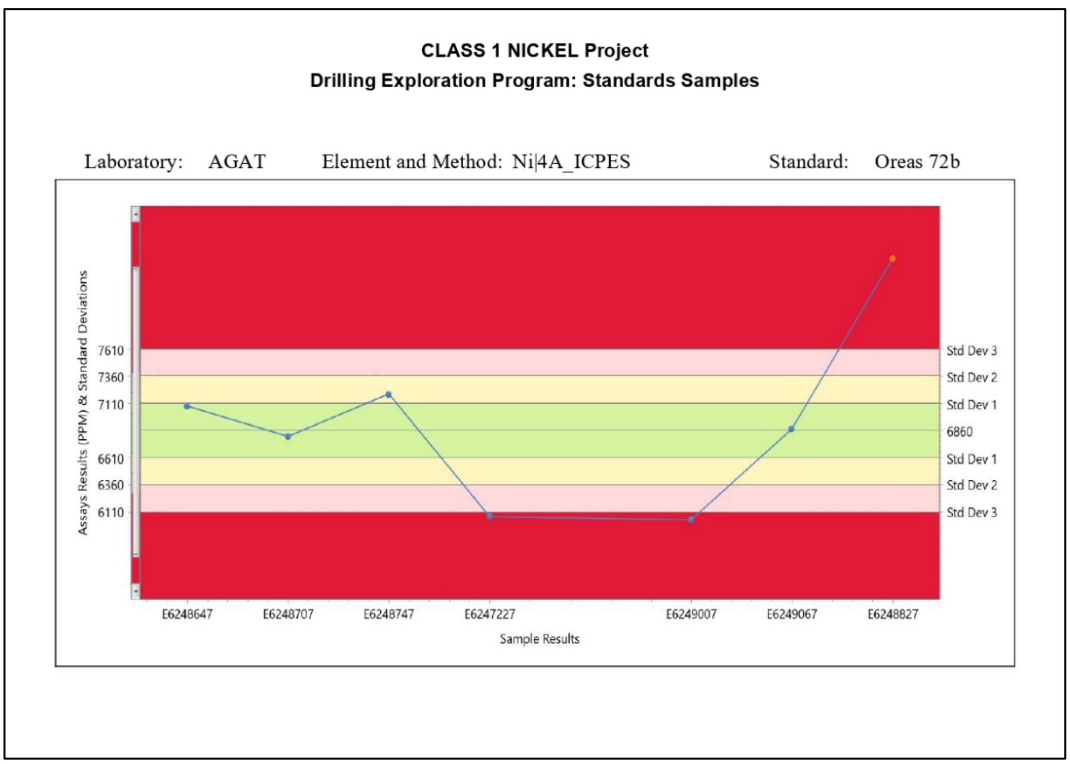


Figure 11-4. CRM OREAS 72b – Number of standard deviations difference for Ni analysis from the certified value by AGAT Laboratories.

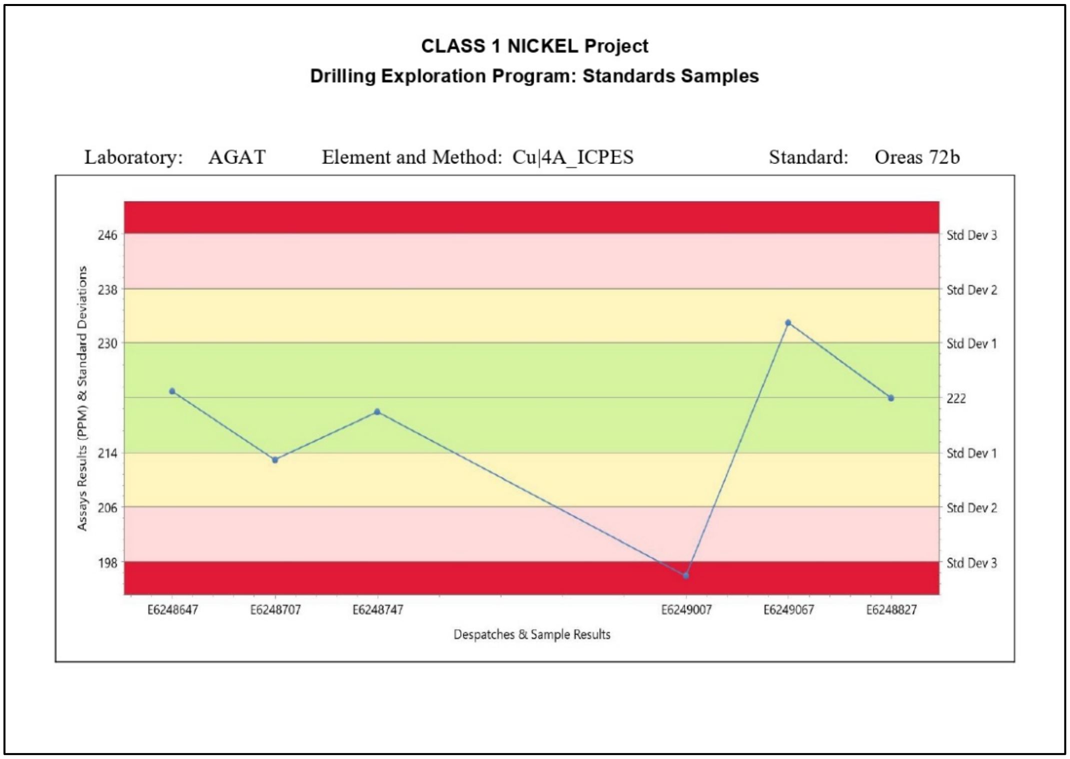


Figure 11-5. CRM OREAS 72b – Number of standard deviations difference for Cu analysis from the certified value by AGAT Laboratories.

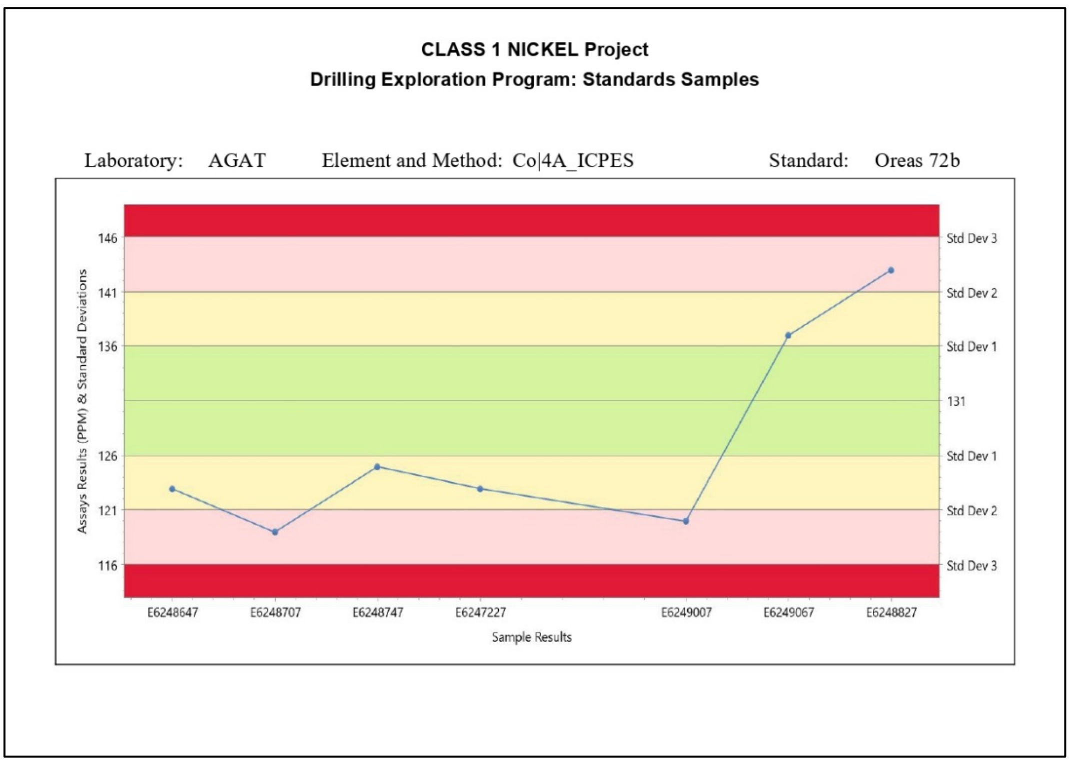


Figure 11-6. CRM OREAS 72b – Number of standard deviations difference for Co analysis from the certified value by AGAT Laboratories.

11.1.3.2 Blanks

For the 2021 drilling campaign on the Alexo-Dundonald Project, blanks used were all purchased from the accredited company OREAS North America Inc., in Sudbury, Ontario, Canada. The blank samples come in individual, sealed pouches, and their weights vary from 10 to 60 grams depending on the control samples chosen.

All blank data for Ni, Co and Cu were graphed. If the assayed value in the certificate was indicated as being less than the lower limit of detection, the value was assigned the value of one-half the detection limit for data treatment purposes. An upper tolerance limit of five times the detection limit was set for Blanks. There were 115 data points (blanks) examined, as reflected in Figures 11-7 to 11-9.

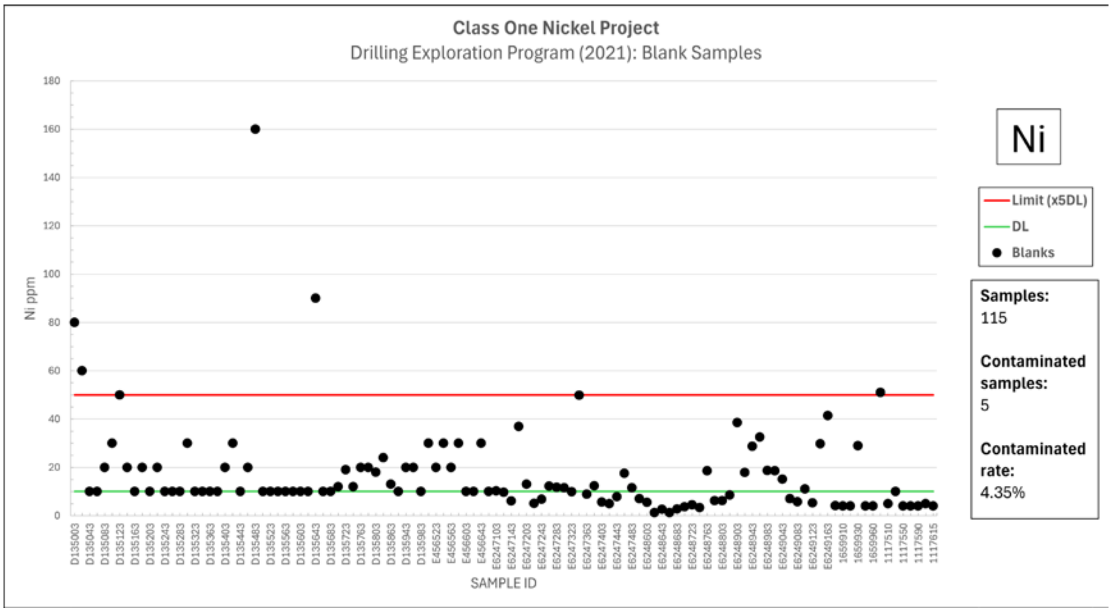


Figure 11-7. Performance of Ni blank for 2021 drilling at Alexo-Dundonald Project.

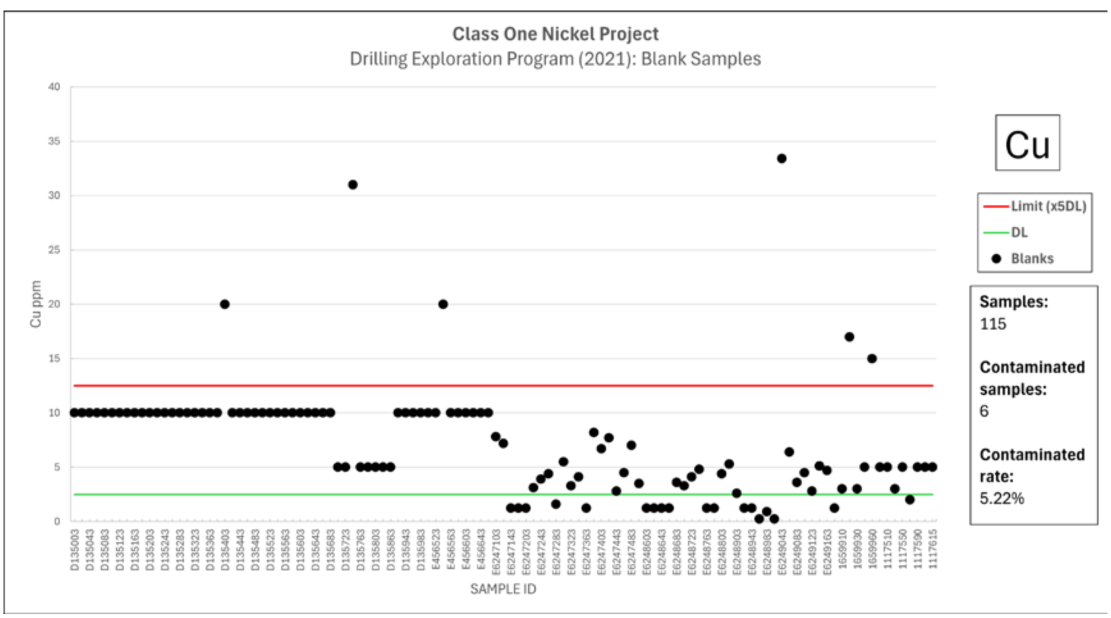


Figure 11-8. Performance of Cu blank for 2021 drilling at Alexo-Dundonald Project.

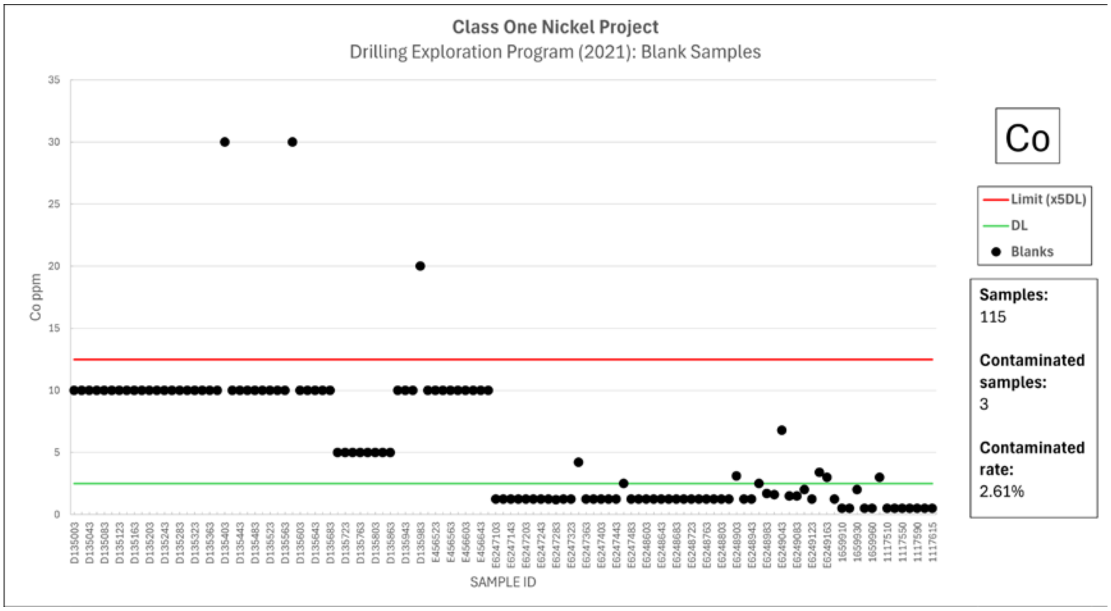


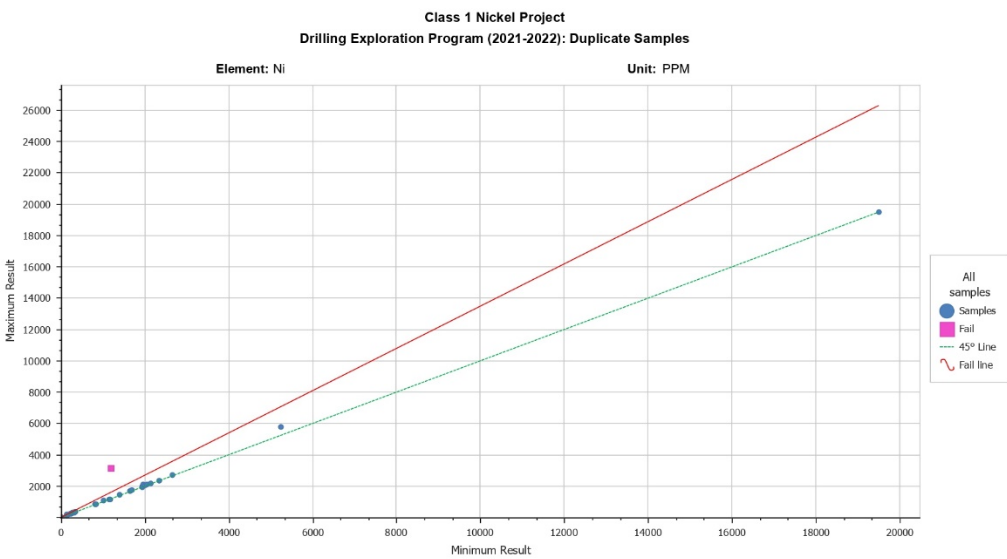
Figure 11-9. Performance of Co blank for 2021 drilling at Alexo-Dundonald Project.

11.1.3.3 Duplicates

Precision is the ability to consistently reproduce a measurement under conditions similar as closely as possible to the conditions under which the original measurements were made. Precision could be related to one level in the process: sampling (field duplicates). In the case of the Alexo-Dundonald Project and 2021 drilling, it is assumed that this level of control has been used.

A total of 48 field duplicates were analyzed, and the respective Max-Min graphs were prepared for the pair analyses of Ni, Co, and Cu (Figures 11-10 to 11-12).

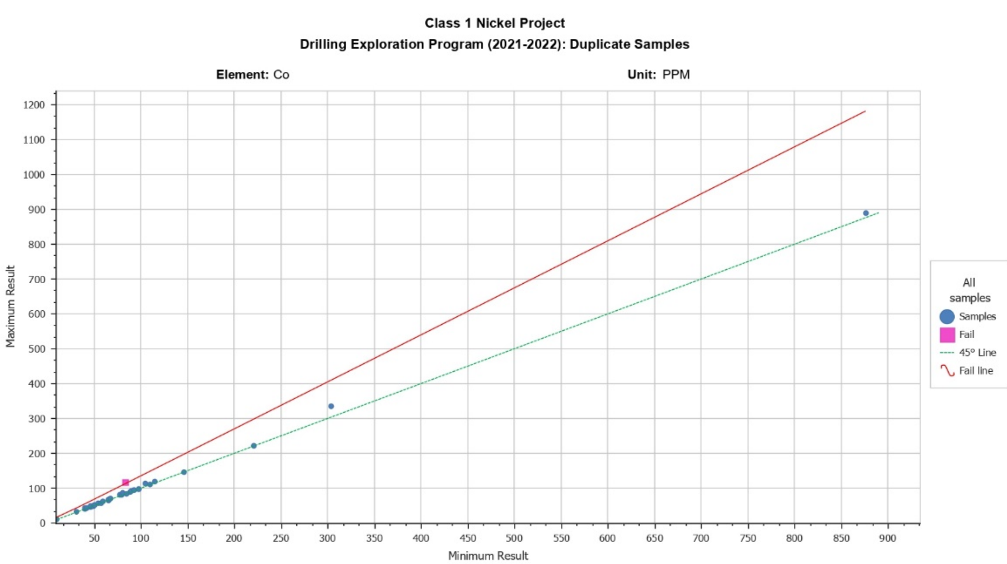
In total, 1 analysis (2.44%) were identified as failing the duplicate criteria for Ni, Co. An acceptable limit for the duplication of analyses is around 10%. Therefore, it is concluded that the sampling precision with respect to Ni, Co, and Cu are acceptable. In general, the field duplicate material for the gold and silver analyses has indicated good reproducibility of the assays.



Nº Samples	Nº Failed Samples	
36	1	2.44 %

	Original Result	Duplicate Result
Minimum	1.25	1.25
Maximum	19,500.00	19,500.00

Figure 11-10. Field duplicate analysis for Ni.



Nº Samples	Nº Failed Samples	
36	1	2.50 %

	Original Result	Duplicate Result
Minimum	10.20	9.90
Maximum	890.00	876.00

Figure 11-11. Field duplicate analysis for Co.

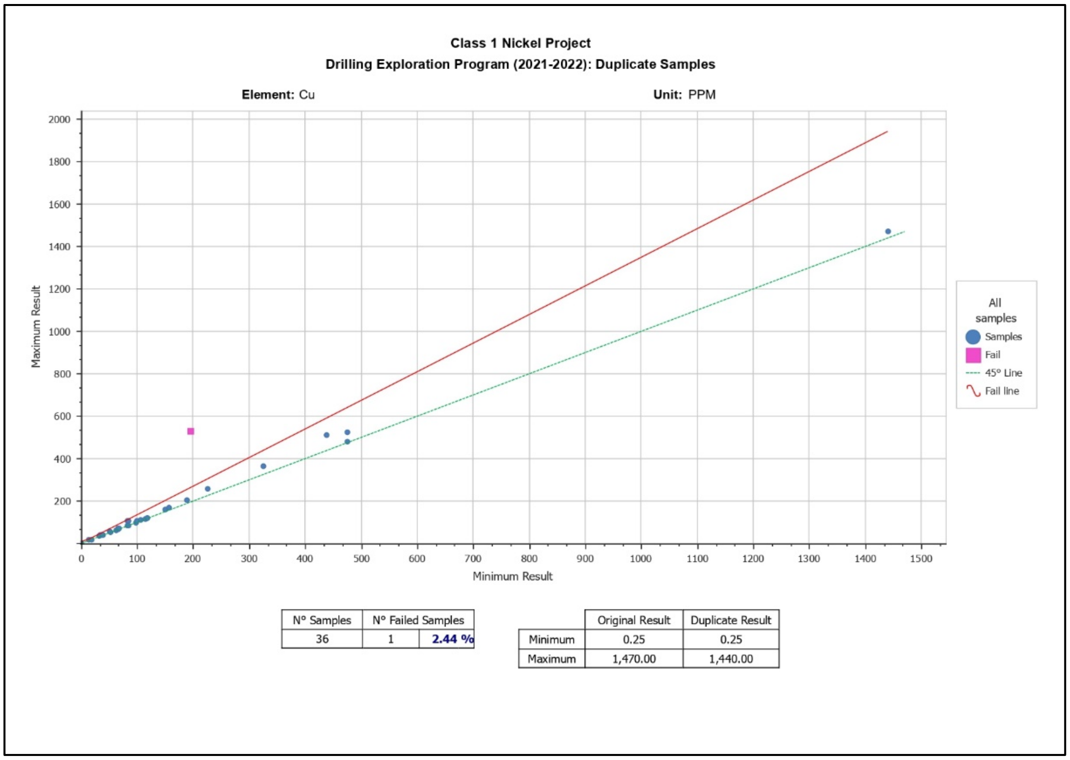


Figure 11-12. Field duplicate analysis for Cu.

11.2 Caracle Creek Comments

Sample preparation, security and analytical procedures used by Class 1 are adequate for the purposes of this Report (*see* Section 2.1) and for the current updated Mineral Resource Estimate. The QP Simon Mortimer has not seen any factors from the drill core database that would materially impact the reliability or accuracy of the calculation of a mineral resource estimate.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Internal-External Data Verification

The Authors (QPs) have reviewed historical and current data and information regarding past and current exploration work on the Property, and as provided by the Issuer Class 1 Nickel & Technologies and as available in the public domain.

The Authors have no reason to doubt the adequacy of historical sample preparation, security and analytical procedures as presented, and have confidence in the historical information and data and its use for the purposes of the Report (*see* Section 2.1).

The QP, Scott Jobin-Bevans, has independently reviewed the status of the mining lands held by the Issuer through the Government of Ontario's online system (MLAS).

12.2 Verification Performed by the QPs

The QP, John Sirunas (P.Eng., M.A.Sc.), most recently visited the Property as part of the management of field aspects of Class 1's on-going exploration program; work at this time included the sampling of archived drill core and the checking of drill hole collar locations and was carried out between 5 January and 15 January 2024.

During the visit, a review of the on-site inventory of the existing core was carried out. Sections of the core that had been selected for additional sampling, to supplement the historical core sampling for the purposes of completing an updated mineral resource estimate for the Alexo South Deposit, were transported to a rented facility in Connaught, Ontario for sample selection.

The Personal Inspection of the Project was made as a requirement of NI 43-101 for the preparation of the Report and to observe general access and conditions, the locations of diamond drill hole collars, and historical workings (*see* Section 2.5).

The QP Simon Mortimer (FAIG), reviewed the drill core database for the purposes of geological modelling and interpretation and for its use in the calculation of the current mineral resource estimate (*see* Section 14). In addition, all laboratory assay certificates (total 69) from the 2021 drilling campaign were reviewed and the original PDF version compared with the csv files as per the electronic database. No errors were found in this data review. The historical drill hole database was also reviewed in detail and no material errors were found.

12.3 Comments on Data Verification

It is the Authors' (QPs) opinion that where known, the procedures, policies and protocols for historical and current drill core sampling and assaying, are sufficient and appropriate and that the assay procedures and assay results from drill core assays are consistent with good exploration and operational practices, such that the data and information is reliable for the purposes of the Report (*see* Section 2.1).

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The Issuer Class 1 Nickel & Technologies Limited has not conducted any mineral processing or metallurgical testing on material collected from the Alexo-Dundonald Project. All results related to historical mineral processing and metallurgical testing are reviewed in Section 6.0 History.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

The Alexo-Dundonald Nickel Sulphide Project comprises four mineralized deposits referred to as Alexo South, Alexo North, Dundonald South and Dundonald North. This Report supports an updated Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") for the Alexo South Deposit (A-S Deposit") as completed by Atticus and Caracle Creek, signed off by QP Simon Mortimer. The Effective Date of the updated MRE for the A-S Deposit is 19 April 2024.

The remaining three deposits (Alex North, Dundonald South and North) are supported by the technical report of Stone *et al.* (2020), and this information will be repeated (abridged somewhat) herein, as these three mineral resource estimates remain current.

The three 2020 mineral resource estimates were undertaken by Eugene Puritch (P.Eng. FEC, CET) and Yungang Wu (P.Geo.) of P&E Mining Consultants Inc. (Brampton, Ontario) and with an effective date of 1 December 2020.

14.1 Introduction: Alexo South Deposit (2024)

Class 1 Nickel engaged Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc., along with its strategic partner Atticus Geoscience, to prepare a mineral resource estimate for the Alexo South Deposit (the "MRE" or "Mineral Resource Estimate"). The effective date of the MRE is 19 April 2024.

The MRE was prepared under the direction of Simon Mortimer (Co-Author and QP) with assistance from Luis Huapaya (Geologist) and Daniel Basilio (Geologist). Mr. Mortimer and Mr. Basilio developed the geological interpretation, the construction of the lithology model, and the mineralized domain models. Mr. Huapaya completed work on the statistics, geo-statistics, and grade interpolation.

The MRE contained in this Report was completed in accordance with NI 43-101 and following the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves (CIM, 2014) and CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (CIM, 2019).

The Alexo South Deposit MRE is covered under sections 14.1 to 14.12 and the purpose of the Report is to provide and update of the A-S Deposit (formerly Kelex) which was previously calculated in 2020 (Stone *et al.*, 2020). This new MRE is mainly based on a new diamond drilling program (2021), metal price variations and variation in the C$ to US$ exchange ratio.

14.2 Resource Database (2024)

The information used for the MRE is derived from the historical drilling campaigns of Outokumpu (1997-1999, 2010-2011), Hucamp Mine Ltd. (2001), Canadian Arrow (2004-2005), First Nickel Inc. (2004) and from Class 1 Nickel (2021).

14.2.1 Surface Control

The topographic surface utilized for constructing and outlining the geological models was created by interpolating between historical drill collar locations and points obtained from a topographic survey of past production open pits in the Alexo area. Specifically, the topographic surface was wireframed using an isotropic radial basis function interpolant with a mesh ranging from 2.0 m to 70.0 metres. Control points were added from the historical collar locations and open pits survey to aid in the interpolation process.

14.2.2 Drilling Database

A total of 196 diamond drill holes were used in the calculation of the MRE. Outokumpu (1997-1999, 2010-2011) completed 55 diamond drill holes within the resource boundary, drilling a total of 11,264.7 m and taking 1,229 samples. Hucamp Mine Ltd. (2001) completed 7 diamond drill holes within the resource boundary, drilling a total of 839 m and taking 76 samples. Canadian Arrow (2004-2005) completed 91 diamond drill holes within the resource boundary, drilling a total of 8,880.8 m and taking 1121 samples. First Nickel Inc. (2004) completed 9 diamond drill holes within the resource boundary, drilling a total of 926 m and taking 118 samples. Class 1 Nickel completed 34 diamond drill holes within the resource boundary, drilling a total of 8,544 m and collecting 714 samples.

All drilling and sampling data has been verified, validated and imported into a SQL Server cloud-based data management system, including data and meta-data on the collar, survey, lithology, mineralization, alteration, density and assay samples. Information from all the drill holes in the resource area were used in the in the geological modelling and resource calculation, a total of 3,258 samples, with analyses of nickel, cobalt and copper being modelled. The drilling database also contains 160 density measurements collected by Class 1 Nickel.

14.2.3 Collar Location and Down-hole Deviation

The down-hole deviation by Class 1 Nickel (2021) holes were surveyed using is "REFLEX EZ-TRAC" and drill collar locations is "standard GPS".

The down-hole deviation by historical drilling campaigns of Outokumpu (1997-1999,2010-2011), Hucamp Mines Ltd. (2001), Canadian Arrow (2004-2005), First Nickel Inc. (2004) were all recorded without detailing further information on the survey, but these drill holes does not present any spatial location errors or observation issues.

14.2.4 Assay Sample Summary

The sample interval lengths are based on mineralization contacts and vary between 25cm and 4.2m. Across the mineralized material just over 40% of the samples have a length of 1 m and another 40% with a length of 1.5m. Those with a shorter sample length were taken across visual limits of mineralization or through a noted change in lithology. In total, 3620 samples were taken from 3998.58 m of variably mineralized drill core. Figure 14-1 details the number of sample interval lengths that were taken over all the drilling campaigns. Samples were only taken within mineralization favoured for containing sulphide mineralization.

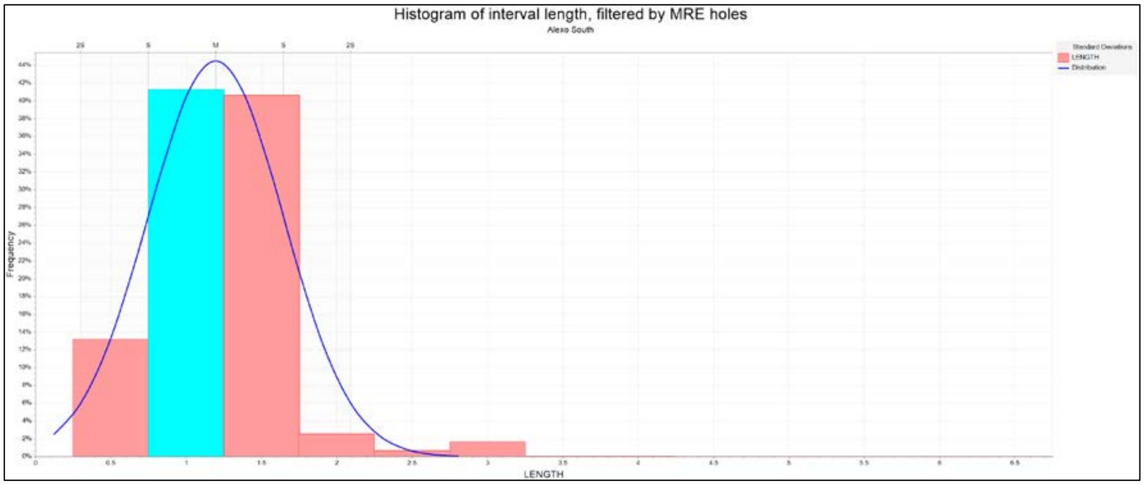


Figure 14-1. Summary of the sample interval lengths for the drill holes used in the MRE (Atticus, 2024).

14.2.5 Estimation Methodology

The estimation of the mineral resource is broken down into the following stages:

- Validation of the information utilized in the resource and database compilation.
- Interpretation and 3D modeling of the lithology, structure, mineralization, and grade.
- Development of the estimation domains.
- Compositing of grade within the domains.
- Exploratory data analysis.
- Block model definition.
- Interpolation of grade within the defined domains.
- Review and model the variability in the rock density.
- Evaluation of confidence in the estimation.
- Model validation.
- Definition of reasonable economic extraction.

Validation of the data and database compilation was completed using Geobank™ data management software. The interpretation and 3D geological modeling was completed using Leapfrog Geo™ software, statistical studies were performed using Micromine™ tools, the block model, subsequent estimation and validation was carried out using the Micromine™ 2020 software, and the work done to address reasonable economic extraction used the tools within Datamine's NPV Scheduler™.

14.3 Geological Interpretation and Modelling (2024)

Geological modelling was completed using Leapfrog GeoTM software, building integrated models for lithology, structure, sulphide mineralization and a sub-model that defined a high-grade massive sulphide mineralized zone (Figure 14-3). All models were built following event modelling methodology, constructing each surface and subsequent solid in sequence with respect to the genesis and evolution of the mineral deposit.

Interpretation of the geology utilized information from the assay and lithology data tables from the various historical drilling campaign.

14.3.1 Structural Model

The interpretation and development of the Alexo South deposit structural model primarily uses core logging information (lithology, grades, mag-sus) with secondary references such as regional geology maps and magnetic susceptibility from 3D inversion modeling, along with other geophysical surveys. Two fault systems were identified: a NW-trending system with three modeled surfaces and a NE-E-trending system with two modeled surfaces. The deposit's structural system generated six fault blocks, which define structural domains for the delineation and extension of the mineralized bodies (Figure 14-2).

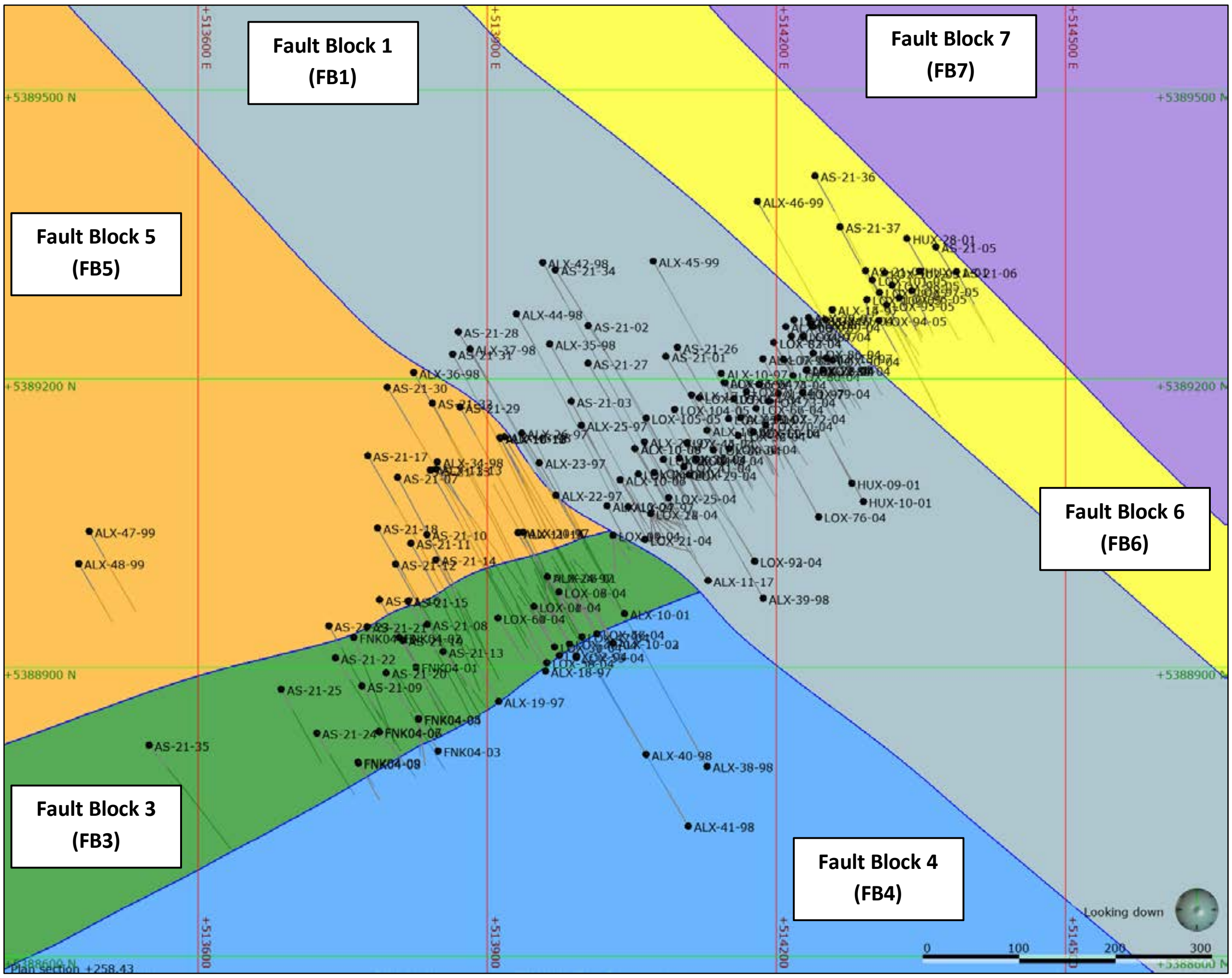


Figure 14-2. Plan view of the Alexo South Deposit structural model, illustrating the six fault blocks created by the deposit's structural system (Atticus, 2024).

14.3.2 Lithology Model

Drill core logging reveals several common features, the main one consisting of a core of dunite, peridotite, and pyroxenite, collectively referred to as the Ultramafic unit (UM). The felsic to mafic volcanic rock package (FIM) defines the southern and northern contacts. Due to the influence of the five faults present in the area, the main ultramafic unit, originally interpreted as a single body, has been subdivided into six bodies with complementary geometries, now displaced by the faults. The nickel sulfide mineralization is found within the Ultramafic unit, at its basal contact with the felsic to mafic volcanic rock package (Figure 14-3).

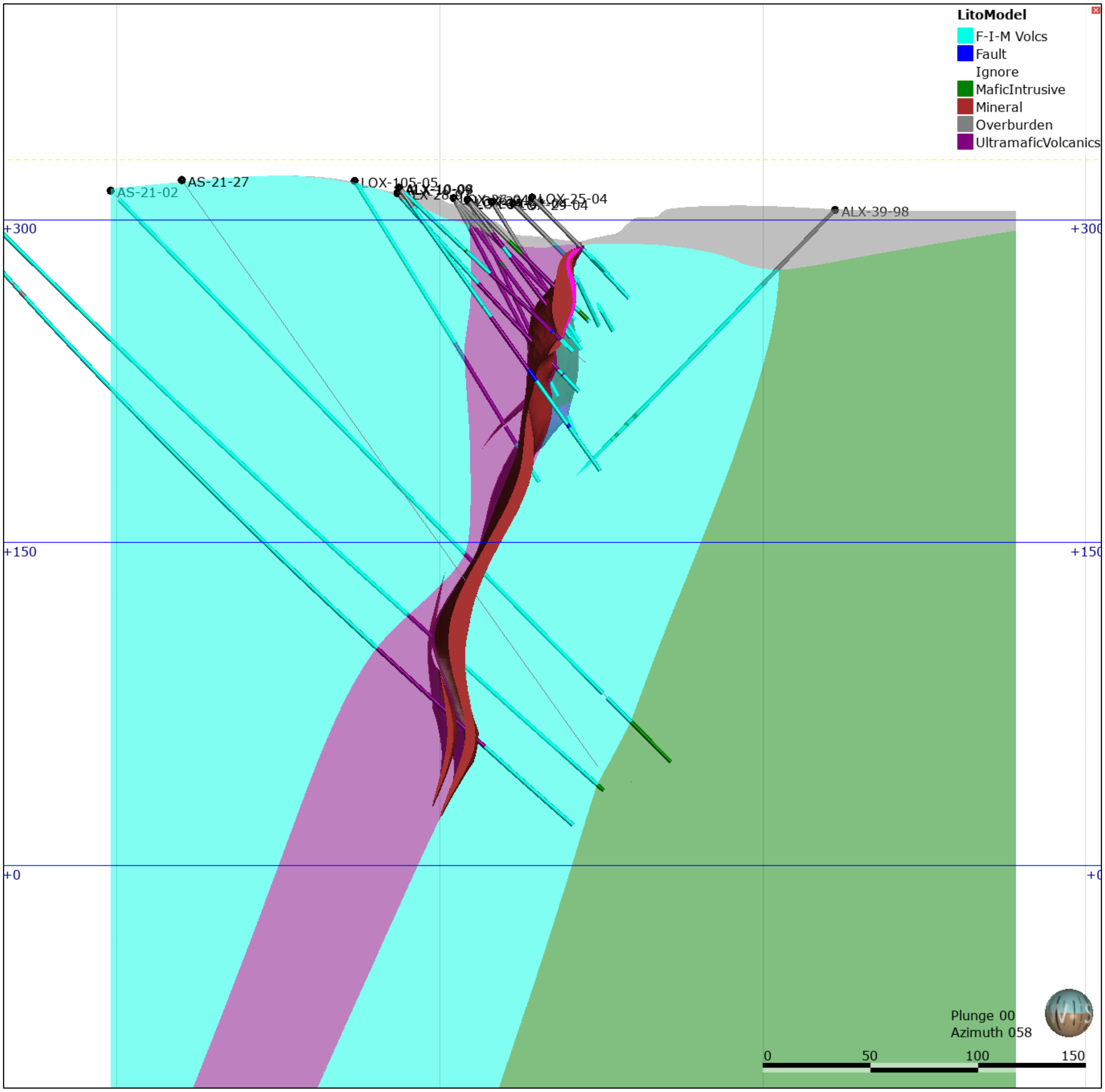


Figure 14-3. Cross-section looking towards the north-east showing the medium grade mineralization in dark red and the high-grade massive sulphide as magenta 3D solid within the Ultramafic unit (UM) along the basal contact with the volcanic rock package.

14.3.3 Mineralization Model

A mineralization envelope was created within the ultramafic unit using the lithological model solid to define the extension of the mineralization. The criteria for defining mineralized intervals are based on the geological logging and nickel grades, using a threshold of 0.12% Ni to define the contact between essentially sterile material and low-grade nickel. Within this envelope, predominantly along the basal contact, a higher-grade contact, of 0.34% nickel, was used to encompass an increased concentration of disseminated nickel sulphides, principally pyrrhotite (Figure 14-4). The massive sulphide, principally pentlandite, intersects were also modelled as lenses within this medium-grade envelope, defining three distributions of nickel mineralisation.

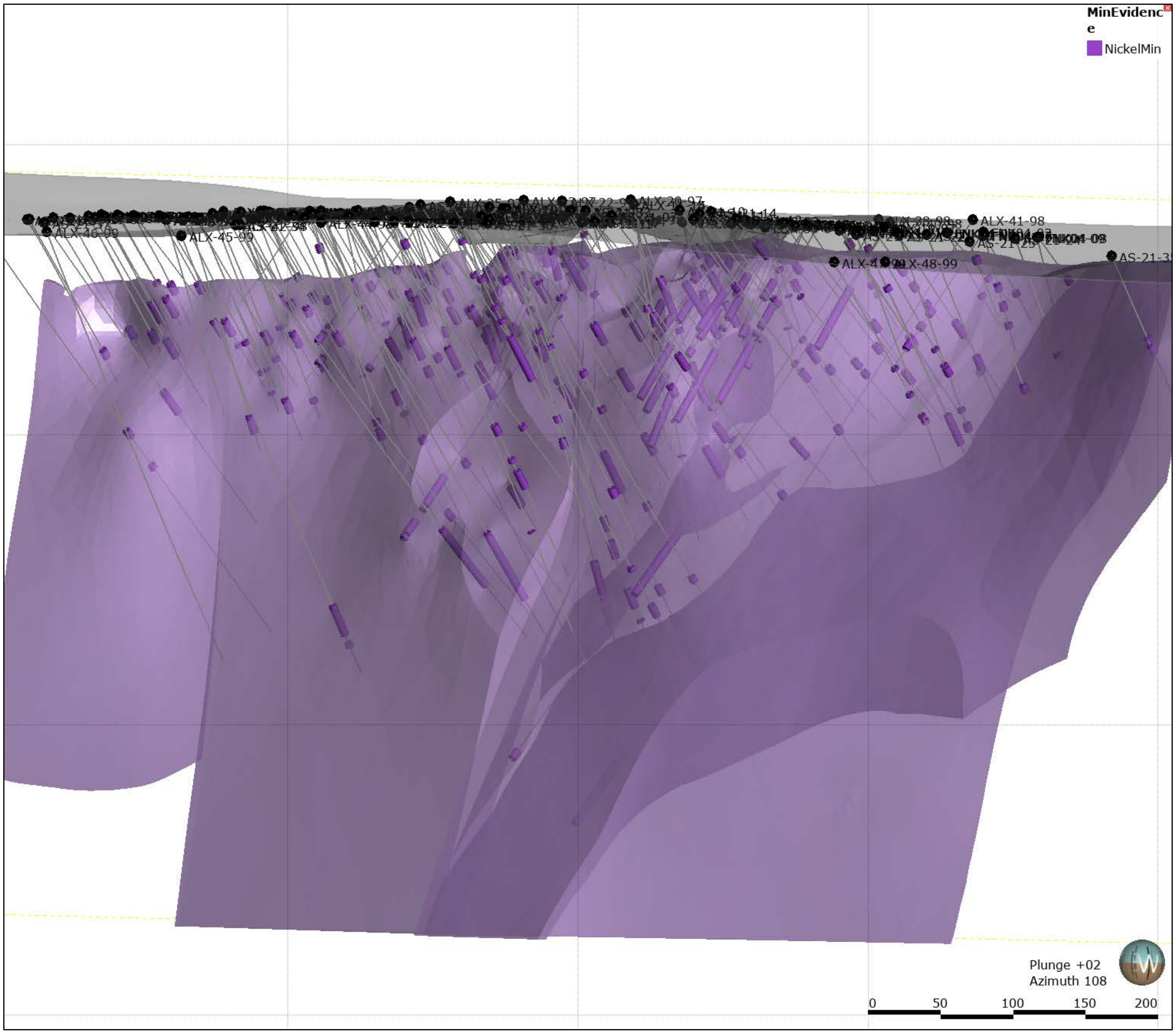


Figure 14-4. Isometric view of lower grade nickel envelope in the Alexo South deposit model looking towards the south-east (Atticus, 2024).

14.4 Data Analysis and Estimation Domains

14.4.1 Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

The grade statistics were reviewed continually during the geological modelling process with a view to understanding of how the mineralization has been distributed during the genesis of the Deposit. It was found that the nickel mineralisation could be slit into three distinct distributions; a low-grade disseminated pyrrhotite domain, consisting of material between 0.12% and 0.34%Ni; a medium-grade domain, which includes material between 0.34% an 1.09% containing Pyrrhotite-Pentlandite net texture material; and a high-grade domain, of massive sulphide Pyrrhotite-Pentlandite lenses with a minimum nickel grade threshold of 1.09% Ni (Figure 14-5).

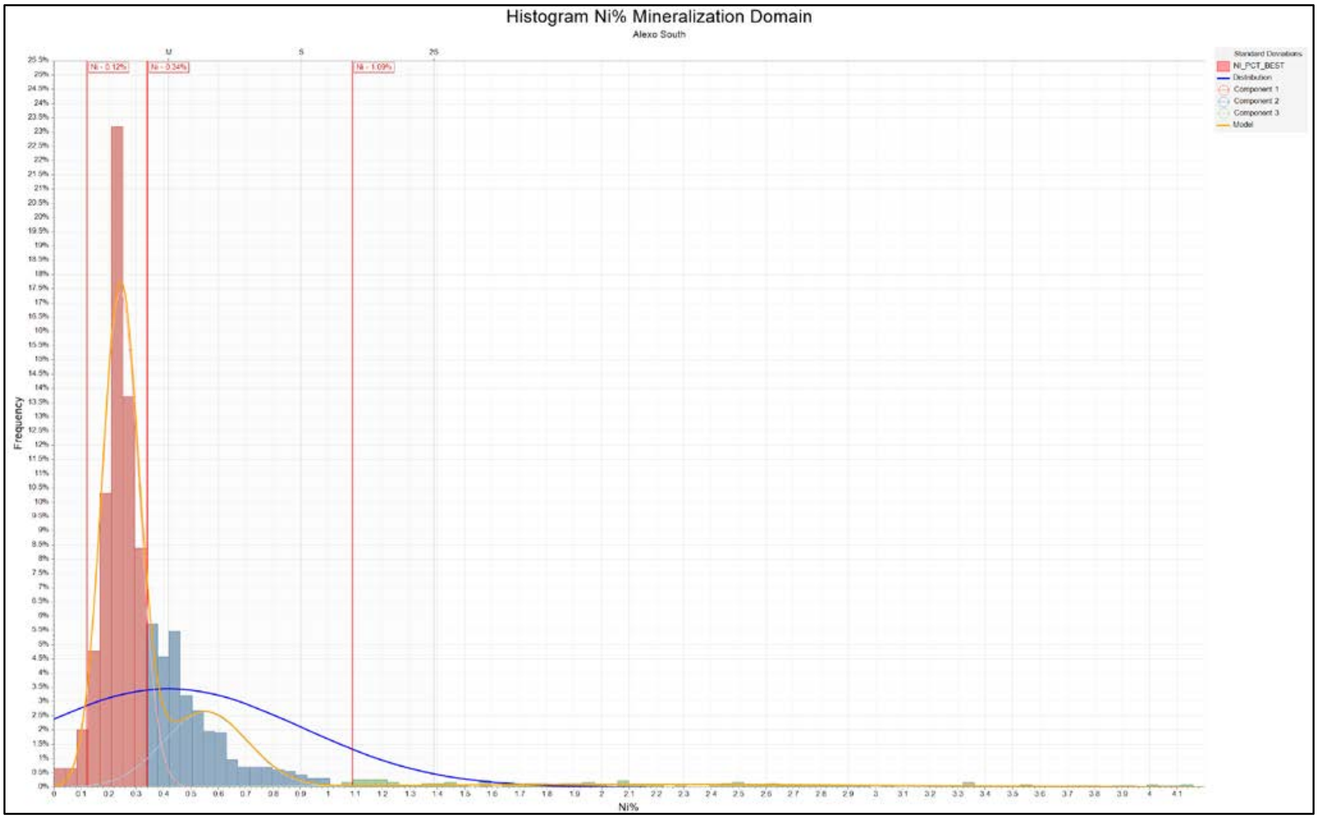


Figure 14-5. Histogram showing the distribution of nickel within the high, medium, and low-grade nickel domains (Atticus, 2024).

An analysis of the statistics of the nickel assay data points that fall within the high, medium, and low-grade domain solids are detailed in Table 14-1.

Table 14-1. Summary of the basic statistics for the assay all data points, low, medium and high-grade nickel domains.

Domain	Grade	Minimum	Maximum	No of Points	Mean	Variance	Std Dev	COV	Median	25 Prctile	50 Prctile	75 Prctile
All Data	Ni%	0.0001	7.98	3620	0.35	0.44	0.66	1.89	0.23	0.07	0.23	0.35
Low Grade	Ni%	0.0050	1.09	1129	0.22	0.00	0.07	0.30	0.23	0.19	0.23	0.25
Medium Grade	Ni%	0.0050	4.89	1040	0.46	0.12	0.34	0.73	0.39	0.31	0.39	0.52
High Grade	Ni%	0.0700	7.98	166	2.42	2.95	1.72	0.71	1.96	1.19	1.96	3.54

Nickel is the principal economic element and defines the mineralized domains, with the copper and cobalt considered as by-products. A visual review of the different economic elements within the nickel domains indicates that the both the copper and cobalt mineralization exists throughout and that there is no evidence for separation or segregation of the different metals into significant zones.

A statistical analysis of the correlation between the economic elements is provide in Table 14-2; a correlation of between 0.1 to 0.3 is extremely low, 0.3 to 0.4 is low, 0.4 to 0.5 is moderate, 0.5 to 0.7 is moderately high, 0.7 to 0.8 is high, and 0.8 to 1.0 is extremely high. This correlation matrix shows an extremely high correlation between nickel and cobalt-copper, and a moderately high correlation between copper and cobalt. he correlation matrix (Table 14-2) indicates that the copper and cobalt can be adequately estimated alongside the nickel utilising the same estimation parameters and within the same estimation domains.

Table 14-2. Correlation matrix for the economic elements within the mineralized domain.

Correlation Matrix	Ni%	Co%	Cu%
Ni%	1.0		
Co%	0.9	1.0	
Cu%	0.8	0.7	1.0

14.4.2 Estimation Domain Model

The Estimation Domain Model (EDM) was developed by combining the structural model, lithology model, and mineralization model, and analyzing the grade distribution (Figure 14-6).

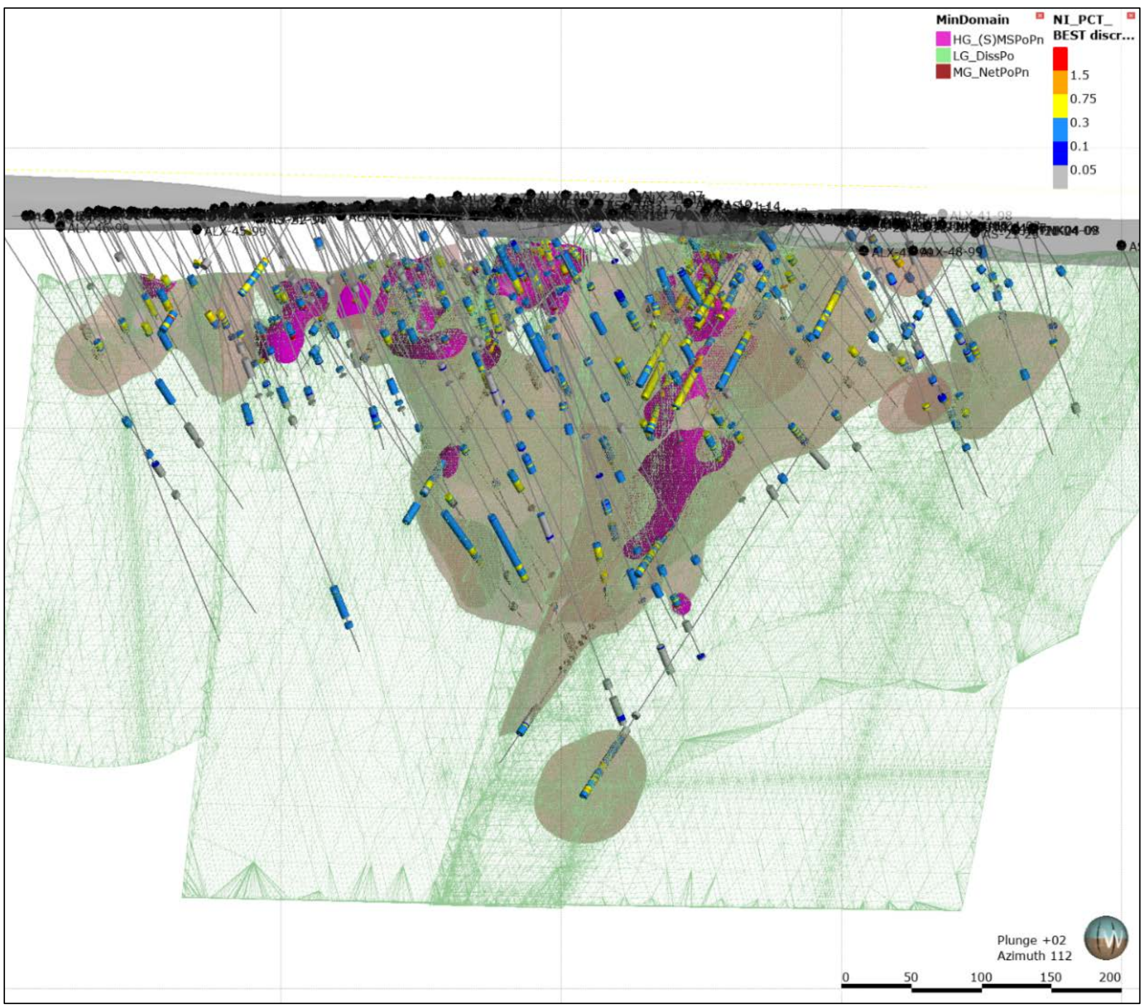


Figure 14-6. A 3D isometric view of the estimation domains looking towards the south-east, the green wireframe is the low-grade nickel domain, the dark red wireframe is the medium-grade nickel domain, and the magenta solid is the high-grade nickel domain (Atticus, 2024).

The EDM delineates three estimation domain solids: a low-grade domain between the 0.12% and 0.34% Ni consisting of disseminated pyrrhotite material; a medium-grade domain between 0.34% and 1.09% Ni, which includes the Pyrrhotite-Pentlandite net texture material; and a high-grade domain greater than 1.09% Ni, containing the massive sulphide Pyrrhotite-Pentlandite lenses. The EDM was validated against the lithology model with all the nickel mineralization situated within the ultramafic unit.

14.4.3 Contact Analysis, Compositing and Capping

The domain boundaries utilise a combination of wireframes from the lithology model, the structural model and a grade threshold that proxies the mineralization.

An analysis of the contact between the medium-grade domain and the high-grade domain can be seen in Figure 14-7, and an analysis of the contact between the low-grade domain and medium-grade domain can be seen in Figure 14-8. Reviewing the data either side of the domain boundary in increments, it shows that there is an abrupt change in nickel grade between the medium-grade and the high-grade domain, and in the low-grade and the medium-grade domain.

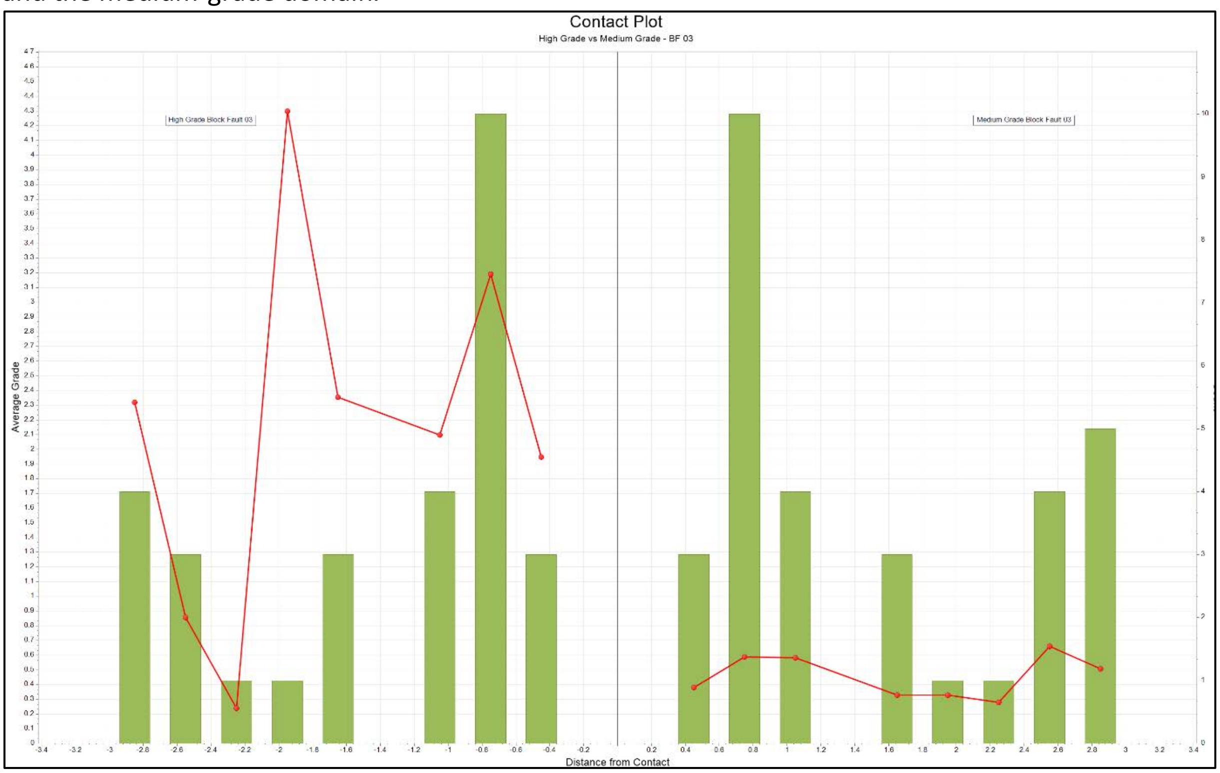


Figure 14-7. Contact analysis plot showing the variation in grade between the medium-grade nickel domain and the high-grade nickel domain in the fault block 03 (Atticus, 2024).

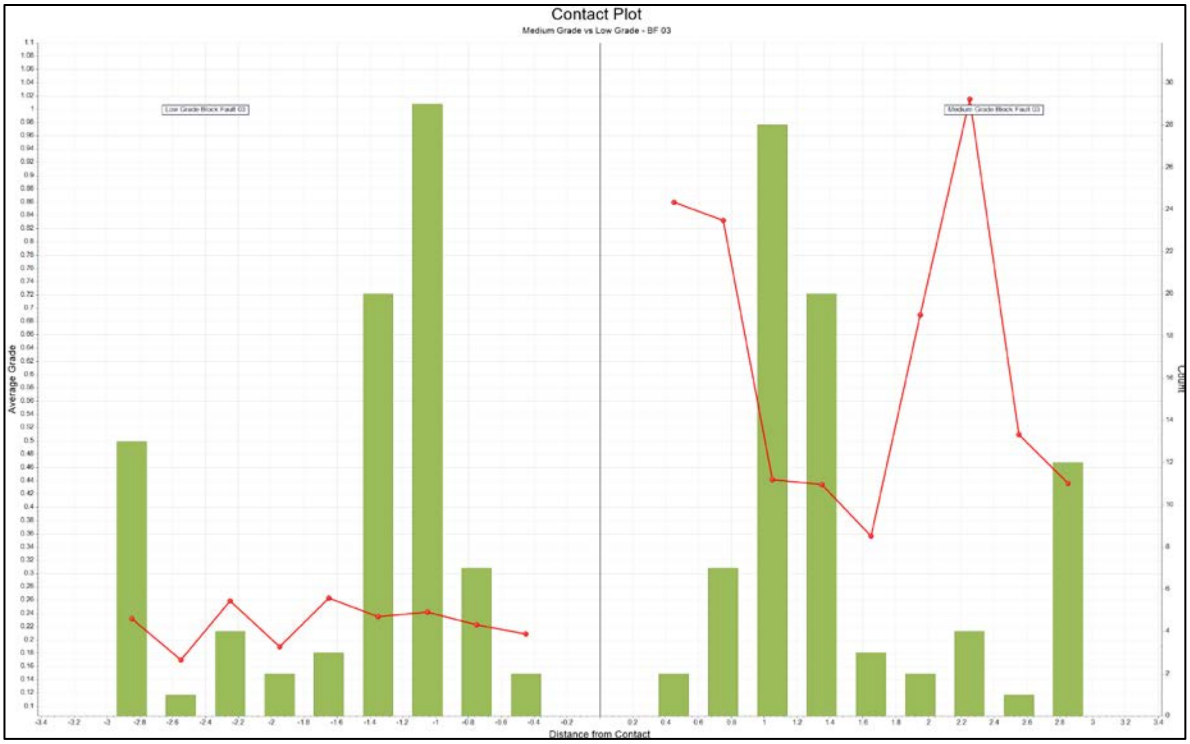


Figure 14-8. Contact analysis plot showing the variation in grade between the low-grade nickel domain and the medium-grade nickel domain in the block fault 03 (Atticus, 2024).

The predominant sample length taken within this drilling campaign is 1.0 m and the scale of the deposit is such that the majority of the modelled resource should be extracted via underground mining methods; therefore, the input drill data has been composited within the estimation domains using a composite length of 1.0 metre.

In order to eliminate the effect of over estimation related to the presence of outliers, capping was applied to the nickel and copper grades prior to estimation, taking out the upper most 0.5 percentile and capping them at 5.8% nickel (Table 14-3; Figure 14-9). For copper the upper limit was set at 0.33%Cu, the top 0.9% of the data population.

Table 14-3. Table of assay samples values that have been capped for both the nickel and copper data populations.

Element	Capping Value	N° assay capped	Capping Percentile
Ni %	5.8	7	99.5
Cu %	0.33	9	99.1
Co %	No capping		

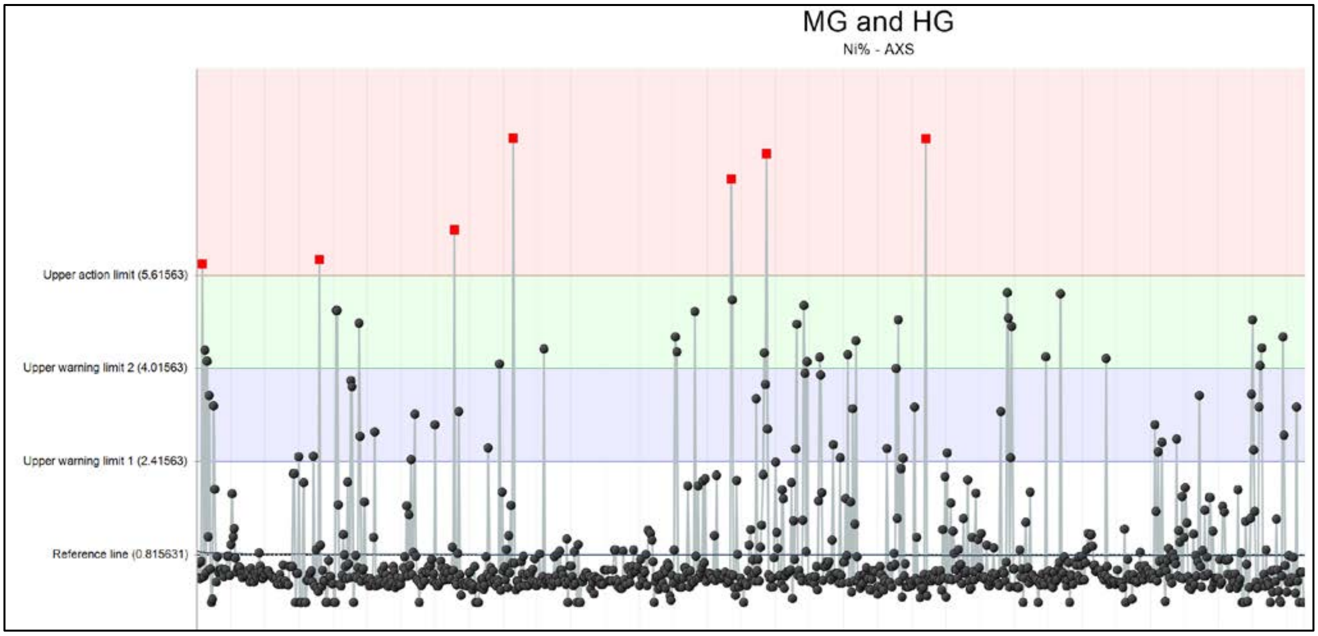


Figure 14-9. Stewart Chart showing the outlying samples that have been capped (Atticus, 2024).

14.5 Specific Gravity

A total of 160 density measurements were taken by Class One Nickel in Alexo South (Figure 14-10). These density measurements were collected on core from 13 drill holes completed in 2004 and 2005 with approximately 70% (121 density measurements) of those being taken from the mineralized drill core and sent to ALS Laboratory and analysed by Specific Gravity on Solid Objects (OA-GRA08).

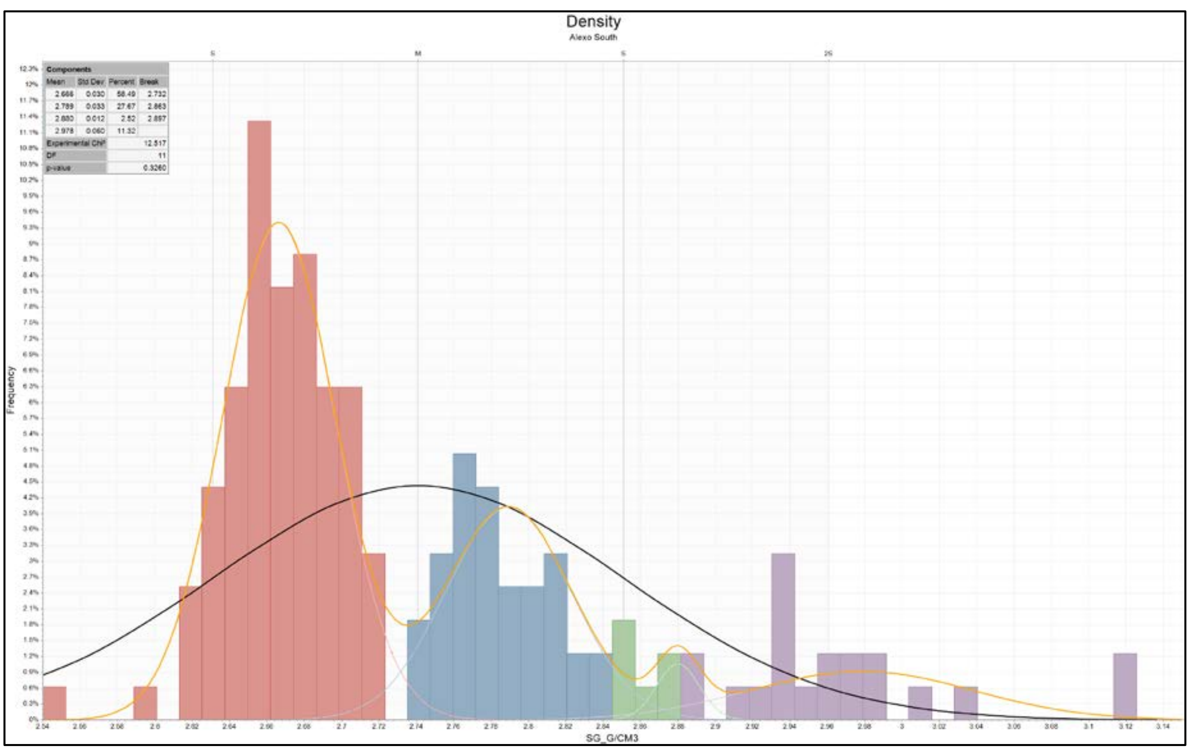


Figure 14-10. Histogram of the density data within the mineralized high- and low-grade nickel domains (Atticus, 2024).

The density has been estimated within the mineralized domain using inverse distance weighting and outside of the domain a standard value has been assigned to each lithology type (Figure 14-11). Table 14-4 shows the values assigned to each rock type. As the density measurements have only been taken in one region of the mineralized domain it is recommended that more density measurements be taken across the mineralized zone to be able to better model the variability and the association with sulphide mineralization within the high-grade nickel domain.

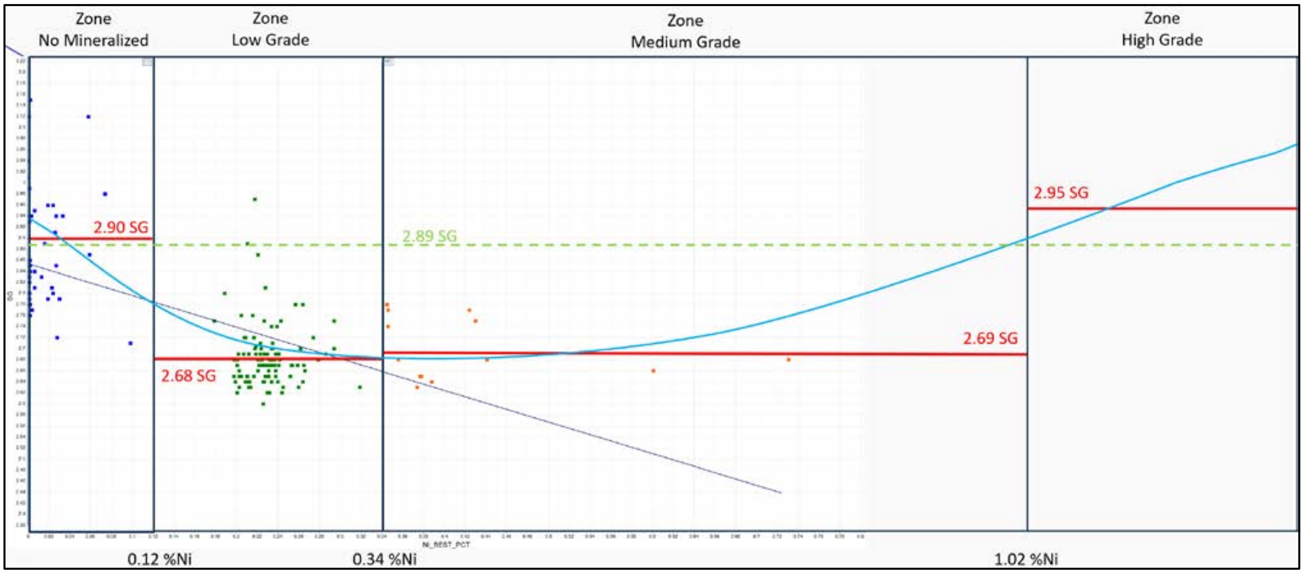


Figure 14-11. Specific Gravity by four variously non-mineralized to mineralized zones (Atticus, 2024).

Table 14-4. Specific gravity (SG) as assigned to each of the rock types and the mineralized domain.

Rock Type	Value	Method
Overburden	2.65	Assigned
UltraMaficIntr	2.89	Assigned
MaficIntr	2.88	Assigned
FelsicVolcs	2.76	Assigned

14.6 Block Modelling

To attain a model most representative of the geology and then to apply economic factors to the model, a block model was created; being a sub-blocked model optimized for the geometry of the domains and considering the size of the deposit and extraction of material in pit and underground.

The block model was built in Micromine software, the dimensions of the parent block model are 6 m x 6 m x 6 m with a sub-blocking ratio of 12, 12 and 12, respectively, generating minimum sub- blocks dimensions of 0.5 m x 0.5 m x 0.5 metre. The block model has been oriented to align with the geological strike of the deposit and is restricted to mineralized domains. Details of the block model definitions are provided in Table 14-5.

Table 14-5. Parameters of the definition of the block models.

	Block Model - Azimuth (Z) = 60°			
	Origin Min Centre	Block Size	Factor Sub-Block	Min Block Size
X Coordinate	513730	6m	12	0.5m
Y Coordinate	5388751	6m	12	0.5m
Z Coordinate	-181	6m	12	0.5m
N° of blocks	1,177,200 blocks			

14.7 Variography

Geological modelling produced very robust estimation domains which were confirmed with the exploratory data analysis. The definition of the axes for the variogram models was given by the orientations of the mineralization trend as depicted in the geological modelling. All variograms were modelled following these principal orientations, defining the ranges in the major, semi-major and minor axes, however, as the definition of multiple domains meant that there were a limited number of data points within each domain the variogram analysis did not produce good variogram models. The ellipsoid ranges were then defined in each of the axes from a combination ore body geometry, distance between data point and correlogram analysis (Table 14-6).

Table 14-6. showing the ranges and directions of the sample search ellipsoids to Ni.

	Structure					
	Axis 1	Axis 2	Axis 3	Azimth	Plunge	Dip
Search Ellipsoid	**100**	**35**	**12**	50	0	70

14.8 Estimation Strategy

14.8.1 Estimation Methodology

The estimation of all the economic elements, nickel, copper and cobalt were carried out using Inverse Distance Weighting (IDW), with the estimation being completed over four passes. The first estimation was set at 70% of the search ellipse ranges, the second set at 100%, the third at 300%, and the fourth an extensive distance to estimate all the remaining blocks. This sequence enabled the estimation of all the blocks with the estimation domains and assisted in the definition of the resource categories. Most of the blocks within each domain were estimated within the first two passes, the third pass was used to estimate blocks along the peripheries, and then the fourth pass was to estimate the blocks within the domains that were furthest from the drill data in a region with little data confirming the geological scenario.

14.8.2 Estimation Parameters

The search ellipsoids and estimation parameters are summarized in Table 14-7.

Table 14-7. Inverse Distance Weighting estimation parameters applied to the estimation of Ni, Co and Cu.

Variogram Parameter for Nickel								
			Structure					
	Passes	Factor	Axis 1	Axis 2	Axis 3	Bering	Plunge	Dip
Ni %	Pass 1	0.7	70	24.5	8.4	50	0	70
	Pass 2	1	**100**	**35**	**12**	50	0	70
	Pass 3	3	300	105	36	50	0	70
	Pass 4	-				50	0	70
Variogram Parameter for Cobalt								
			Structure					
	Passes	Factor	Axis 1	Axis 2	Axis 3	Bering	Plunge	Dip
Co %	Pass 1	0.7	28	77	9.1	50	0	70
	Pass 2	1	**40**	**110**	**13**	50	0	70
	Pass 3	3	120	330	39	50	0	70
	Pass 4	-				50	0	70
Variogram Parameter for Copper								
			Structure					
	Passes	Factor	Axis 1	Axis 2	Axis 3	Bering	Plunge	Dip
Cu %	Pass 1	0.7	49	63	8.4	50	0	70
	Pass 2	1	**70**	**90**	**12**	50	0	70
	Pass 3	3	210	270	36	50	0	70
	Pass 4	-				50	0	70

14.9 Block Model Validation

The block model estimation has been validated using the following techniques:

- Visual inspection of the estimated block grades relative to the assay composites;
- A comparison of the sample composite means against the estimated means from each of the block model domains; and
- A swath plot evaluation of the block model grade profiles in an east-west axis against a nearest neighbour estimation and the assay composites.

14.9.1 Visual Validation

Visual validation of the estimated blocks for nickel, it shows a good correlation between the estimated values and the input composited assay data, respecting the domain boundaries and the geological trends seen within the model (Figure 14-12).

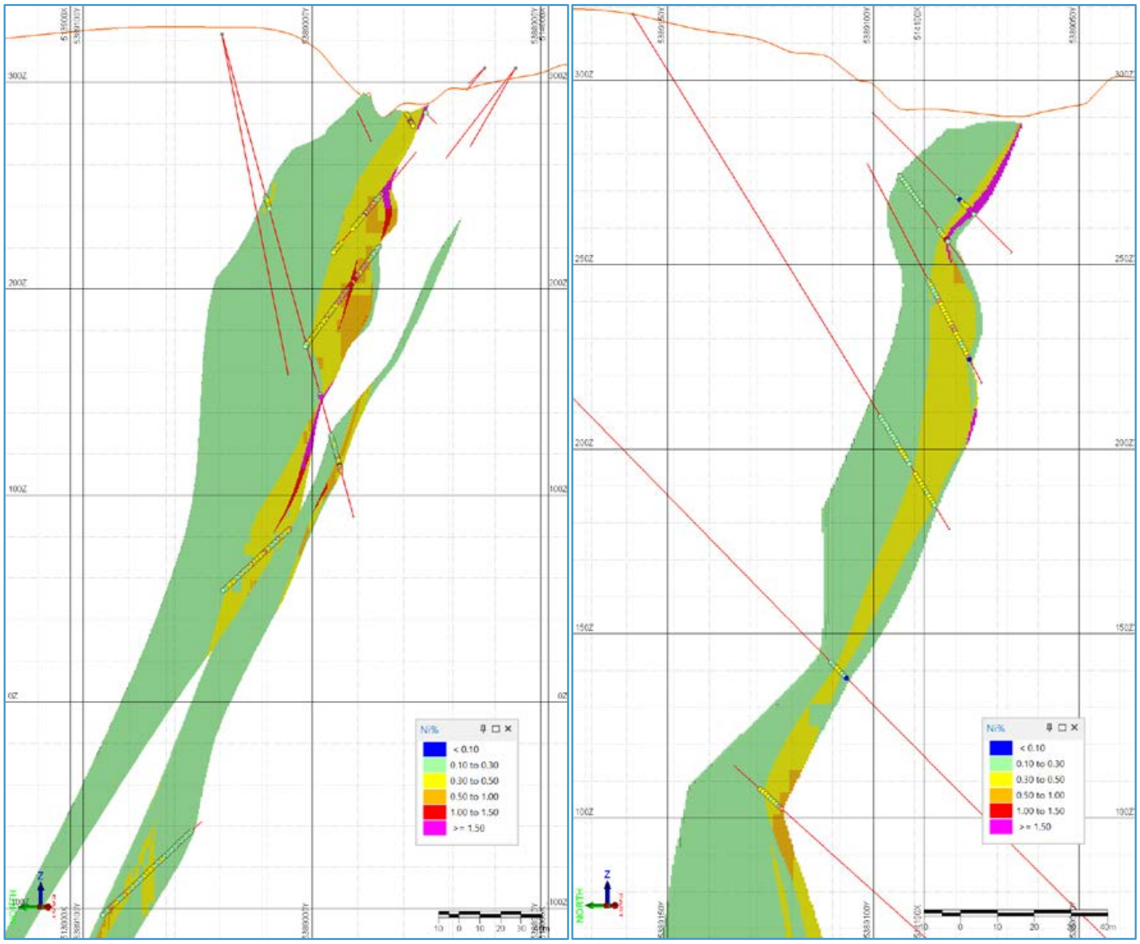


Figure 14-12. Cross-section visual validation of blocks against input composite, in high, medium and low-grade nickel domains (Atticus, 2024).

14.9.2 Comparison of Means

A comparison of the means and basic statistics for the nickel input data against the estimated data and near neighbored estimation shows that there is no bias in the estimation and that the resultant values all fall within the predicted range (Table 14-8).

Table 14-8. Comparison of the statistics between the estimated results and input data in different domain.

Domain	Input Data	Minimum	Maximum	No of Points	Mean	Variance	Std Dev	COV	Median	25 Prctile	50 Prctile	75 Prctile
Ni% High-Grade	Assay	0.07	7.98	166	2.42	2.95	1.72	0.71	1.96	1.19	1.96	3.54
	IDW	0.44	5.80	29451	2.45	1.80	1.34	0.55	2.34	1.20	2.34	3.46
	NN	0.19	5.8	29451	2.50	2.63	1.62	0.65	1.87	1.17	1.87	4.13
Ni% Medium-Grade	Assay	0.01	4.89	1040	0.46	0.1	0.34	0.73	0.39	0.31	0.39	0.52
	IDW	0.01	1.13	226752	0.41	0.01	0.09	0.22	0.39	0.35	0.39	0.47
	NN	0.01	1.66	226752	0.41	0.02	0.16	0.38	0.37	0.32	0.37	0.46
Ni% Low-Grade	Assay	0.0050	1.09	1129	0.22	0.0	0.07	0.30	0.23	0.19	0.23	0.25
	IDW	0.0002	0.48	925062	0.21	0.0	0.04	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.21	0.25
	NN	0.0000	0.52	925062	0.21	0.00	0.06	0.27	0.21	0.16	0.21	0.25

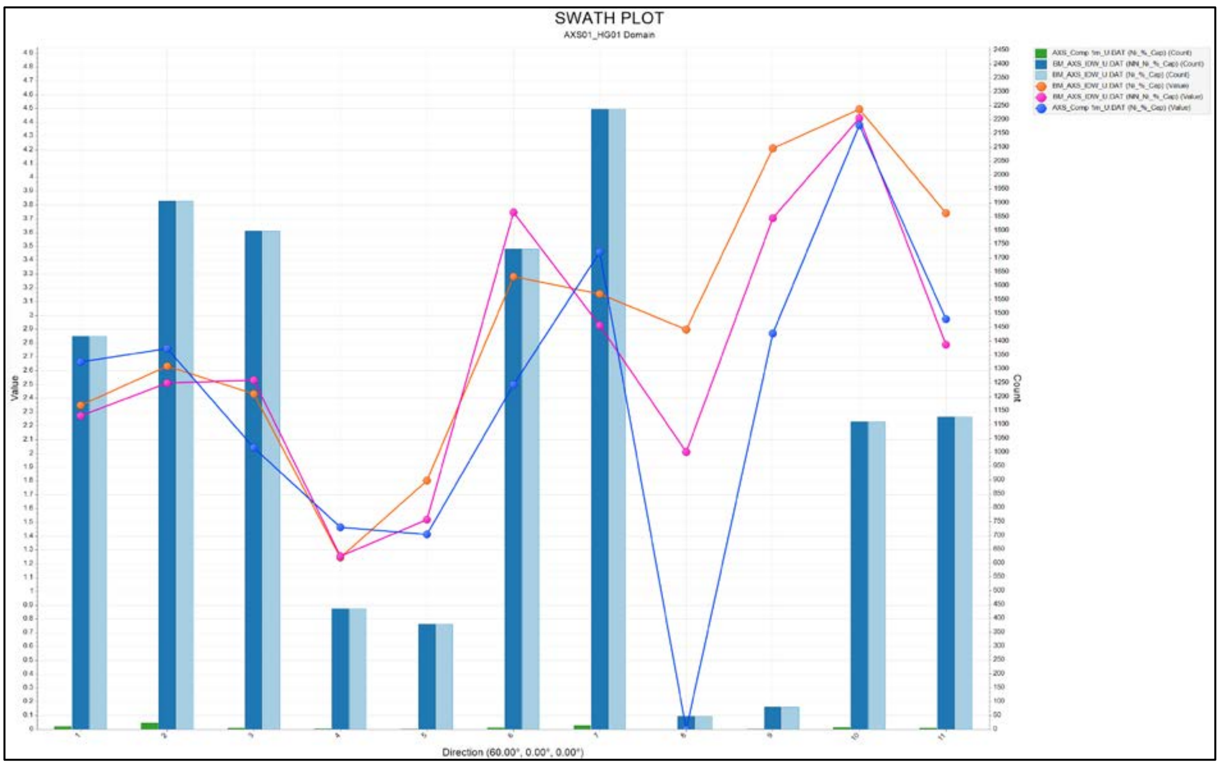
14.9.3 Statistical Validation of IDW Estimation Compared to Nearest Neighbour

The block model was populated with a simple nearest neighbour (NN) estimation and a set of swath plots generated to show how the inverse distance weighting (IDW) estimation varies with respect to the NN and the input assay composite values.

The swath plots show graphically how the grade distribution varies along strike of the deposit, plotting the IDW estimated values against the NN estimated values, and the input assay composite values. In general, there is a good correlation between the drillhole assay data, the nearest neighbor model, and the estimated block grades in Ni.

Figures 14-13, 14-14 and 14-15, show the swath plots for nickel in the high, medium, and low-grade nickel domain, reviewing the difference down dip and along strike, respectively. They graphs demonstrate a good correlation between the IDW and NN estimates, and a good representation of the input data, showing no bias and maintaining a local average.

Overall, the validation results indicate that the IDW model for the estimation of nickel is a reasonable reflection of the input data.



Figures 14-13. Swath Plot Validations for the Ni% grade estimation within the high-grade nickel and fault block 01 domains (Atticus, 2024).

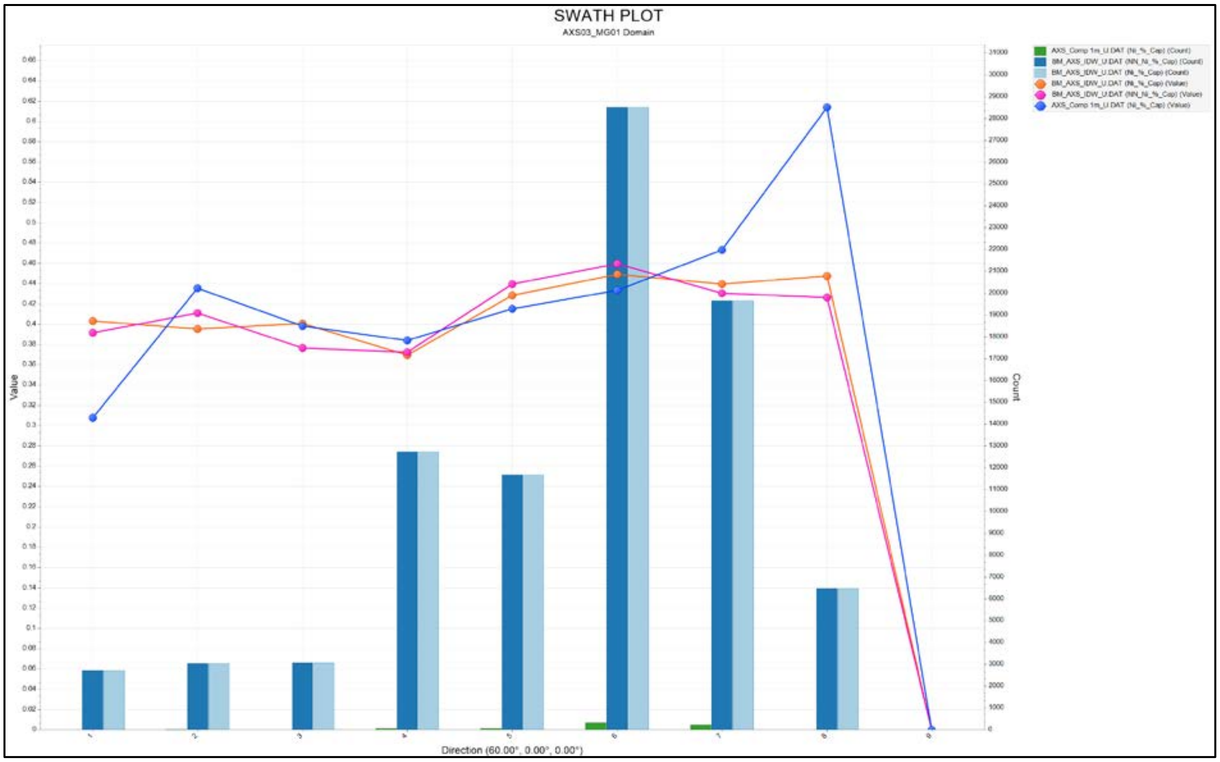


Figure 14-14. Swath Plot Validations for the Ni% grade estimation within the medium grade and fault block 03 domains (Atticus, 2024).

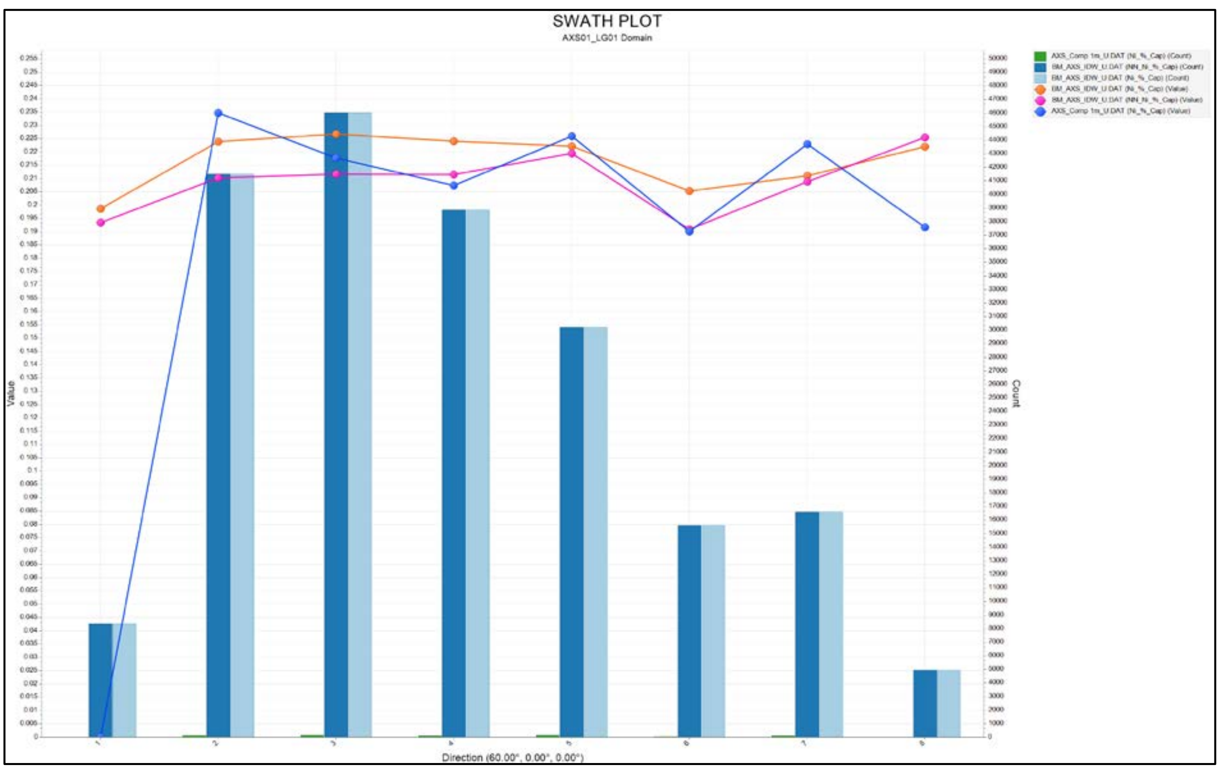


Figure 14-15. Swath Plot Validations for the Ni% grade estimation within the low grade and fault block 01 domains (Atticus, 2024).

14.10 Mineral Resource Classification and Estimate

The mineral resources for the Alexo South Deposit within the A-D Project were classified in accordance with CIM Definition Standards (CIM, 2014) which provides standards for the classification of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves estimates and best practice guidelines in CIM (2019).

Classification of the mineral resources is based on the ranges observed in the search ellipsoids and the number of drill hole composites that went into estimating the blocks. Table 14-9 shows the parameters used to define the different resource classifications. After the blocks were assigned, their classification based on the parameters, they were reviewed, and the edges of the classification boundaries were smoothed to produce the final classification model.

Table 14-9. Resource classification parameters applied to the estimation.

	Distance			
	X (along structure)	Z (down dip)	Min N° Drillholes	Min N° Samples
Indicated	25-30 m	25-30 m	3	3
Inferred	50-60 m	50-60 m	2	3

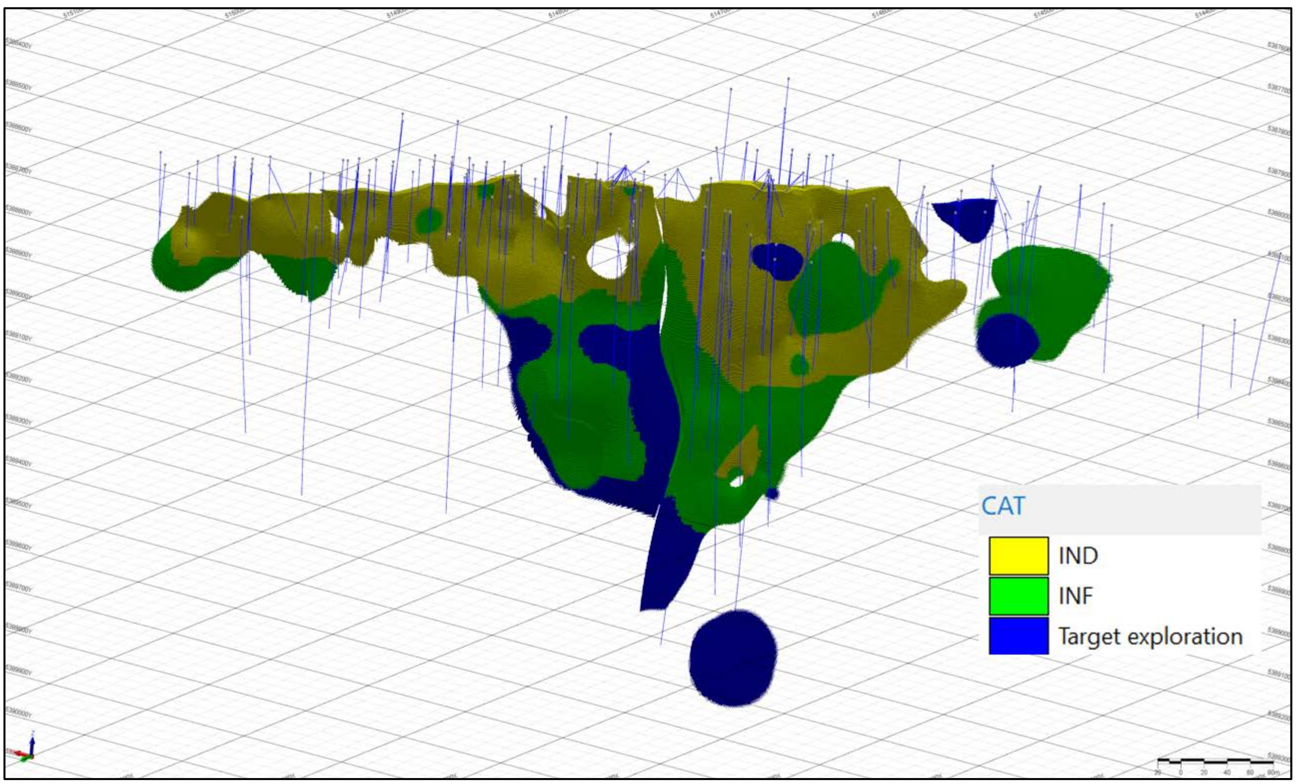


Figure 14-16. Oblique long-section of the Alexo South Deposit (looking south west) with the classification of the mineral resources coloured by classification; category 1 is Indicated, and category 2 is Inferred as per CIM (2014); category 3 (blue) is unclassified material (Atticus, 2024).

14.11 Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction and Cut-off Grade

For a mineral deposit to be considered a mineral resource, it must show that there are "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction" ("RPEEE"). This implies that mineral resources are reported at an appropriate cut-off grade that takes into account the potential costs of extraction scenarios and processing recoveries.

Open pit mining methods were considered in order to determine the amount of mineral resource that shows a RPEEE. An open pit optimization was performed using Datamine NPVS, which uses the Lerchs-Grossman Algorithm. This algorithm uses the final net value of each block to determine the final extent of an open pit, which maximizes the overall value of the project.

In addition, an underground scenario was considered, in which all mineral resources below the open pit and above an underground cut-off grade, were considered as mineral resources that have RPEEE from an underground mining perspective.

14.11.1 Open Pit Optimization

An open pit optimization was performed in Datamine NPVS to determine the final extent of an open pit (Figure 14-17). The economic and technical parameters assumed are shown in Table 14-15. A plan map showing the outline of the Alexo South Deposit's optimized pit shell and location of drill holes used in the MRE is provided in Figure 14-17.

In the absence of any mineral processing and metallurgical testing having been completed on material from the Alexo South Deposit's, the metal recovery factors (Table 14-10), presuming use of froth flotation, are derived from Caracle Creek's database of Ni-Cu-Co-PGE sulphide projects with similar geological and mineralogical characteristics to that of the Alexo South Deposit's. Metal prices (Table 14-10) are based on consensus, long term forecasts from banks, financial institutions, and other sources in the public domain.

Table 14-10. Economic and technical parameters assumed for open pit optimization on the Alexo South Deposit.

Metal Prices		
Nickel	US$/lb	8.00
Cobalt	US$/lb	13.00
Cooper	US$/lb	3.25
Metal Recoveries		
Nickel	%	71.0
Cobalt	%	65.0
Copper	%	84.0
Ore Mining Cost	$C/tonne	3.80
Waste Mining Cost	$C/tonne	2.75
Overburden Mining Cost	$C/tonne	2.00
Processing Cost	$C/tonne	45.00
G&A	$C/tonne	5.00
Overall Pit Slope	degrees	45.0
Dilution	%	5.0
Mining Recovery	%	95.0
Mill throughput	tonne/day	1,500
Discount Rate	%	10
Exchange Rate	$UC/$C	0.75

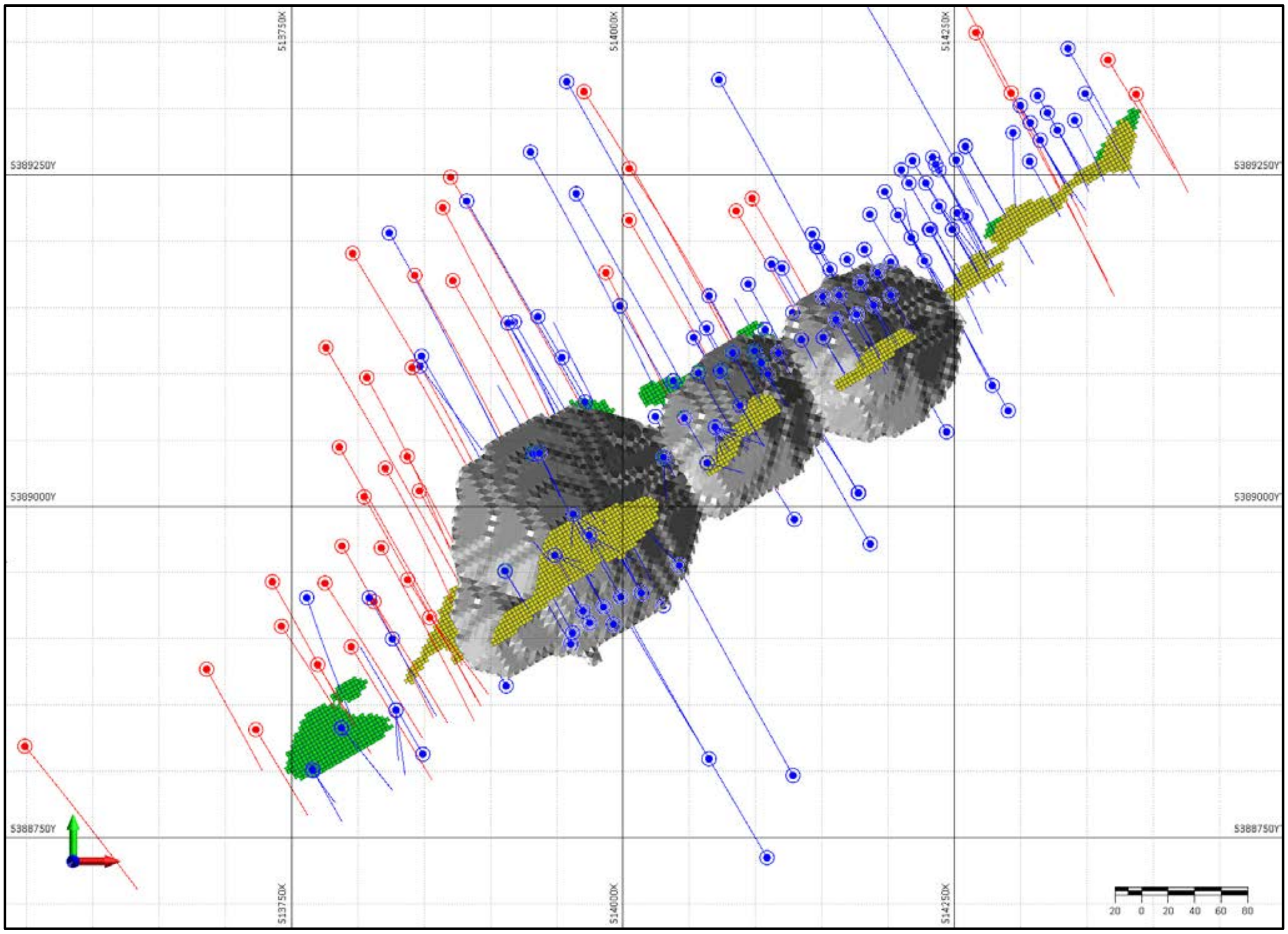


Figure 14-17. Plan map view of the Alexo South MRE showing historical drill holes (red), 2021 Class 1 drill holes (blue), the pit optimized shell (grey) and Indicated (IND) and Inferred (INF) mineralized blocks.

14.11.2 Cut-off grade and the calculation of the NSR value and nickel equivalence

The resource estimation was reported applying an economic cut-off grade to the block model to define the tons and grade that could potentially be mineable. Table 14-11 details the calculation of the NSR value and the nickel equivalence, and the values used.

Two scenarios were considered in determining the reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction, open pit and underground. For the open pit scenario, the economic cut-off grade expressed as and NSR Value considers processing costs, G&A, and a factor of 5% attributed to mining dilution, which results in a value of (($45 + $5) * (1+5%)) = C$52.5/t. For the underground scenario (all the blocks below the optimized pit), the economic cut-off grade expressed as and NSR Value considers, mining costs, processing costs, and G&A, which results in a value of ($46 + $45 + $5) = C$96.00/t.

Table 14-11. Calculation of NSR value.

Element	Price		Flotation Recovery	Average Grades	
Ni	8.00	US$/lb	85%	1.00%	%
Cu	3.25	US$/lb	70%	1.00%	%
Co	13.00	US$/lb	80%	1.00%	%

Exchange Ratio US$/C$	0.75	US$/C$
Payable Metal		
Element	$C/tonne	NiEq Ratio
Ni	199.89	1.00
Cu	66.87	0.33
Co	305.71	1.53
Subtotal	572.47	2.86
NSR	543.84	C$/tonne
NSR C$/t = ((Ni % x 199.89) + (Cu % x 66.87) + (Co % x 305.71))* 95%		
NiEq % = (Ni % x 1) + (Cu % x 0.33) + (Co % x 1.53)		

14.11.3 Sensitivity Analysis

Figure 14-18 shows the grade-tonnage curve of the mineral resources that are restricted to the optimized open pit, using various NSR cut-off grades. The sensitivity of the nickel equivalent grade to cut-off changes as the cut-off grade increases; there is greater variation in tonnage at the higher cut-off grades (lower metal prices) whereas the variation decreases for the lower cut-off grades (higher metal prices).

Figure 14-19 shows the grade-tonnage curve of the mineral resources that are considered as underground mineral resources, below the optimized open pit, using various NSR cut-off grades.

Table 14-12 and Table 14-13 show grade and tonnage values that define the grade-tonnage curves for open pit and underground, respectively.

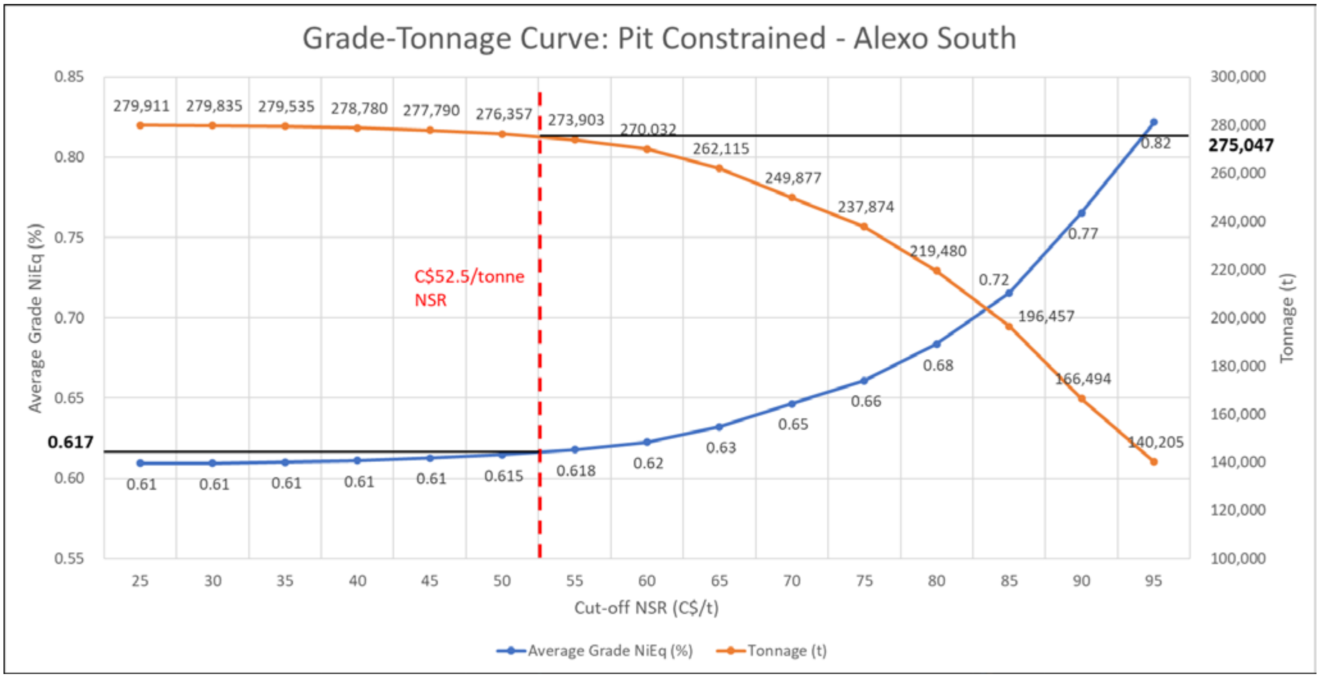


Figure 14-18. Grade-tonnage for combined Indicated and Inferred material within the optimised open pit shell and the highlighted cut-off grade of C$52.5/tonne processed.

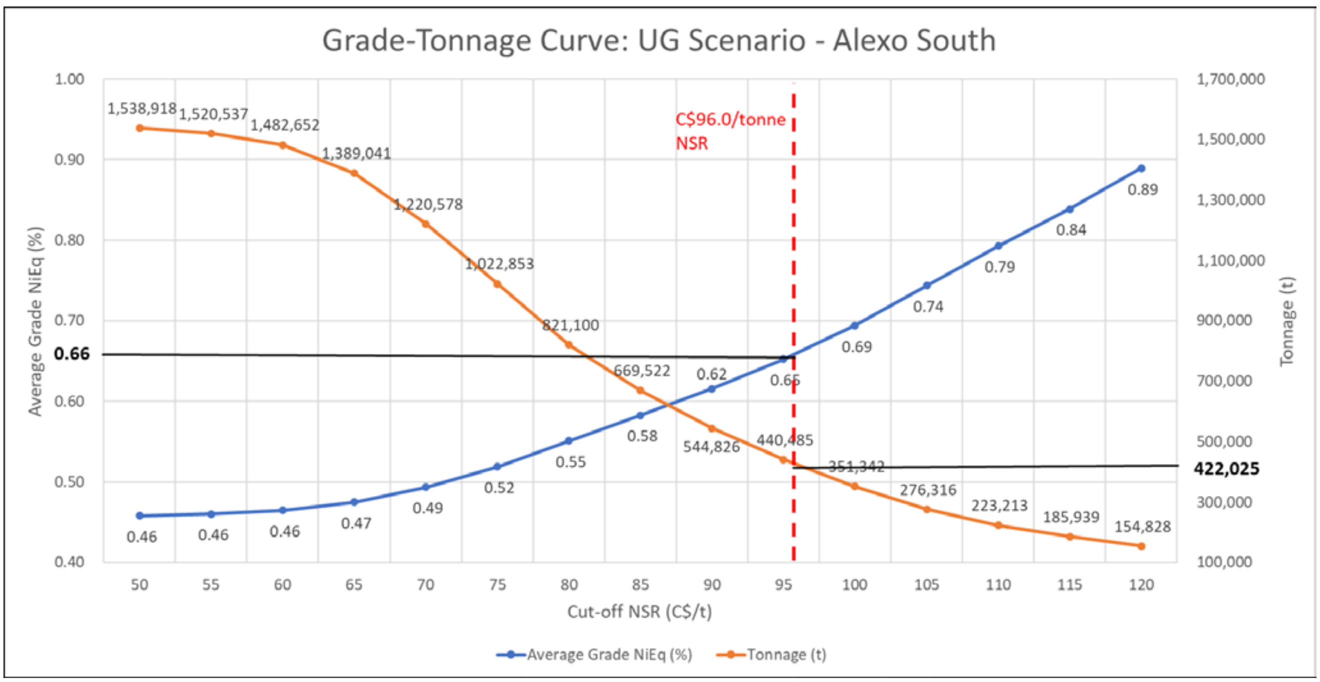


Figure 14-19. Grade-tonnage for combined Indicated and Inferred material located below the optimised open pit shell and the highlighted cut-off grade of C$96.0/tonne processed.

Table 14-12. Grade and tonnage distribution that define the grade-tonnage curve used for open pit constrained mineral resources.

NSR Cut-Off	Ni %	Co %	Cu%	NSR C$/tonne	TONNES	NiEq %
25	0.57	0.02	0.02	121.84	279,911	0.61
30	0.57	0.02	0.02	121.86	279,835	0.61
35	0.57	0.02	0.02	121.96	279,535	0.61
40	0.57	0.02	0.02	122.20	278,780	0.61
45	0.57	0.02	0.02	122.49	277,790	0.61
50	0.57	0.02	0.02	122.88	276,357	0.615
55	0.58	0.02	0.02	123.53	273,903	0.618
60	0.58	0.02	0.02	124.48	270,032	0.62
65	0.59	0.02	0.02	126.38	262,115	0.63
70	0.60	0.02	0.02	129.25	249,877	0.65
75	0.62	0.02	0.02	132.11	237,874	0.66
80	0.64	0.02	0.02	136.68	219,480	0.68
85	0.67	0.03	0.03	143.03	196,457	0.72
90	0.71	0.03	0.03	153.01	166,494	0.77
95	0.77	0.03	0.03	164.30	140,205	0.82

Table 14-13. Grade and tonnage distribution that define the grade-tonnage curve used for below pit (underground) mineral resources.

NSR Cut-Off	Ni %	Co %	Cu%	NSR C$/tonne	TONNES	NiEq %
50	0.43	0.02	0.02	91.55	1,538,918	0.46
55	0.43	0.02	0.02	92.02	1,520,537	0.46
60	0.43	0.02	0.02	92.89	1,482,652	0.46
65	0.44	0.02	0.02	94.92	1,389,041	0.47
70	0.46	0.02	0.02	98.68	1,220,578	0.49
75	0.48	0.02	0.02	103.75	1,022,853	0.52
80	0.51	0.02	0.02	110.20	821,100	0.55
85	0.54	0.02	0.03	116.48	669,522	0.58
90	0.57	0.02	0.03	123.11	544,826	0.62
95	0.61	0.02	0.03	130.41	440,485	0.65
100	0.65	0.02	0.03	138.78	351,342	0.69
105	0.70	0.02	0.03	148.68	276,316	0.74
110	0.74	0.03	0.03	158.47	223,213	0.79
115	0.79	0.03	0.04	167.72	185,939	0.84
120	0.83	0.03	0.04	177.82	154,828	0.89

14.11.4 Component Metal Analysis

Figure 14-20 shows how the relative component varies depending on the cut-off grade. The main metal is nickel, which contributes almost 97% of the total value of the metals Ni-Cu-Co.

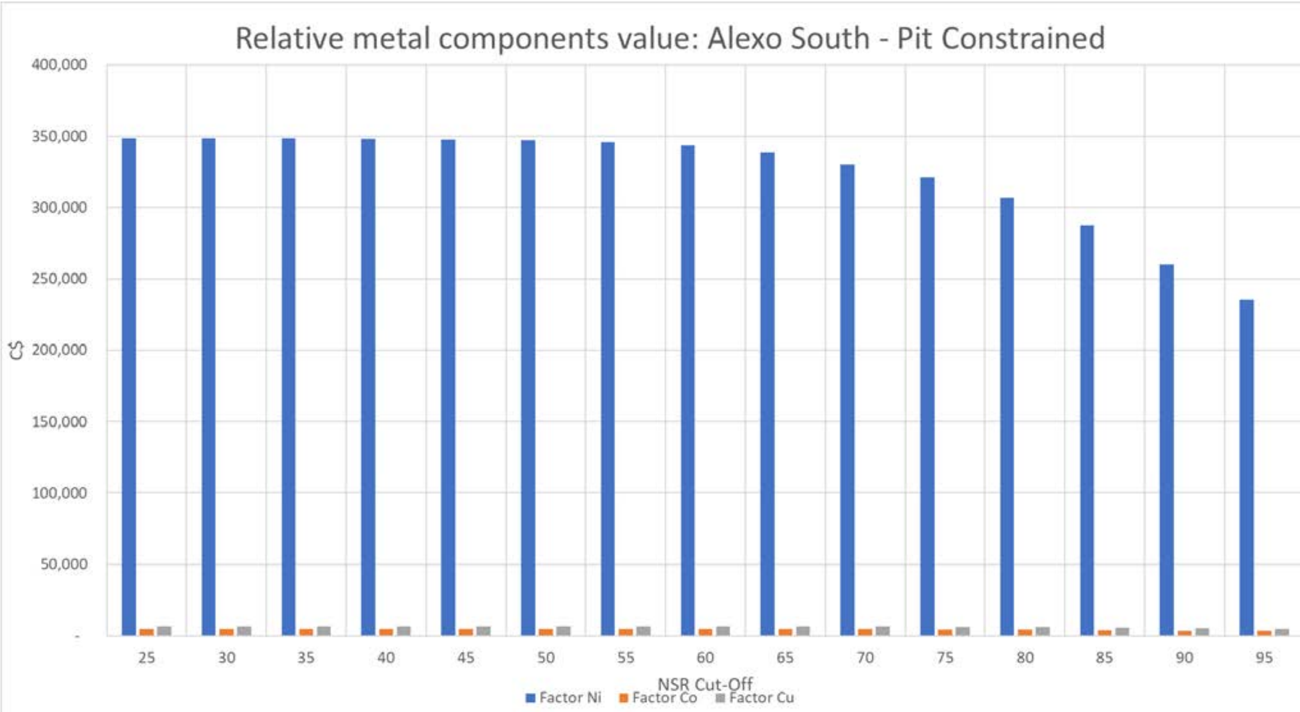


Figure 14-20. Histogram showing metal value component across different NSR cut-off grades within the categorized mineral resources.

14.12 Mineral Resource Statement

The mineral resource estimation of the 2024 Alexo South Deposit considers the three elements nickel, cobalt, and copper. The Mineral Resource Statement, has been determined with the consideration of mineralized material suitable for potential extraction via open pit and material below the open pit suitable for potential extraction via underground methods, reported a cut-off grade of C$52.5/tonne processed and C$96.0/tonne processed, respectively. The Mineral Resource Statement, splitting the resources into Measured, Indicated and Inferred categories, following CIM (CIM 2014, 2019), is provided in Table 14-14 (Class 1 news release dated 24 April 2024).

The cut-off values of NSR as applied in the Mineral Resource Statement, was determined by the Co-Author and QP Simon Mortimer, based on the parameters used for the calculation of the NSR, the operating costs that were taken from projects with similar geological characteristics to the Alexo South deposit.

Values in the Mineral Resource Statement have been rounded to 2 significant figures (Inferred) and 3 significant figures (Indicated) as to reflect the uncertainty of the estimation. Highlights of the Mineral Resource Estimate on the Alexo South Deposit include:

- Open pit and underground Indicated Resources of 572,000 tonnes at an average grade of 0.61% Ni, 0.03% Cu, 0.02% Co and containing 7,730 klbs of nickel.
- Open pit and underground Inferred Resources of 130,000 tonnes at an average grade of 0.54% Ni, 0.03% Cu, 0.02% Co and containing 1,500 klbs of nickel.

Mineral Resources are not mineral reserves as they do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate is categorized as Indicated, and Inferred mineral resources based on data density, geological and grade continuity, search ellipse criteria, drill hole density and specific interpolation parameters.

Table 14-14. Mineral Resource Statement, Alexo South Deposit, using NSR cut-off grade.

Alexo South Resources	Tonnage (t)	Grade					Contained Metal		
		Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	NiEq (%)	NSR (C$/t)	Ni (klbs)	Cu (klbs)	Co (klbs)
Open Pit ($52.5/t NSR COG)									
Indicated	275,000	0.58	0.02	0.02	0.62	123	3,490	133	133
Underground (C$96.0/t NSR COG)									
Indicated	297,000	0.65	0.03	0.02	0.69	139	4,240	190	157
Inferred	130,000	0.54	0.03	0.02	0.58	116	1,500	75	52
Total Open Pit and Underground									
Indicated	572,000	0.61	0.03	0.02	0.66	131	7,730	323	290
Inferred	130,000	0.54	0.03	0.02	0.58	116	1,500	75	52

Notes to Table 14-14:

(1) The independent Qualified Person for the MRE, as defined by NI 43-101, is Mr. Simon Mortimer (FAIG #4083) of Atticus Geoscience Consulting S.A.C., working with Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. The effective date of the MRE is 19 April 2024.

(2) Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

(3) The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.

(4) The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.

(5) The Mineral Resources were estimated following the 2019 CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines prepared by the CIM Mineral Resource & Mineral Reserve Committee and the 2014 CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions.

(6) Geological and block models for the MRE used core assays (2,254 samples from 2021 drilling and 178 samples from 2024 in-fill core sampling) and data and information from 181 surface diamond drill holes (29 from Class 1 Nickel and 152 historical). The drill hole database was validated prior to resource estimation and QA/QC checks were made using industry-standard control charts for blanks, core duplicates and commercial certified reference material inserted into assay batches by Class 1 Nickel.

(7) The block model was prepared using Micromine 2020. A 6 m x 6 m x 6 m block model was created, with sub blocks to 0.5 m x 0.5 m x 0.5 m. Drill composites of 1.0 m intervals were generated within the estimation domains, and subsequent grade estimation was carried out for Ni, Cu and Co using Ordinary Kriging interpolation method.

(8) Grade estimation was validated by comparison of input and output statistics (Nearest Neighbour and Inverse Interpolation methods), swath plot analysis, and by visual inspection of the assay data, block model, and grade shells in cross-sections.

(9) As a reference, the average estimated density value (specific gravity) within the mineralised domain is 2.89 g/cm^3 (t/m^3).

(10) Estimates have been rounded to 3 significant figures for Indicated resources and 2 significant figures for Inferred resources.

(11) The historical open pit mined areas were removed from the MRE and the MRE considers a geological dilution of 5% and a mining recovery of 95%.

(12) US$ metal prices of $8.00/lb Ni, $3.25/lb Cu, $13.00/lb Co were used in the NSR calculation with respective process recoveries of 85%, 70%, and 80%; gold, platinum and palladium are not considered in the current NSR calculation.
(13) Pit constrained Mineral Resource NSR cut-off considers processing, and G&A costs, applying a factor of 5% for mining dilution, that respectively combine for a total of (($45.00 + $5.00) * (1 + 5%)) = C$52.5/tonne processed.
(14) Out-of-pit Mineral Resource (underground) NSR cut-off considers ore mining, processing, and G&A costs that respectively combine for a total of ($46.00 + $45.00 + $5.00) = C$96.0/tonne processed.
(15) The out-of-pit Mineral Resource grade blocks were quantified above the $96.0/t cut-off, below the constraining pit shell and within the constraining mineralized wireframes. Additionally, only groups of blocks that exhibited continuity and reasonable potential stope geometry were included. All orphaned blocks and narrow strings of blocks were excluded. The long-hole stoping with backfill mining method was assumed for the out-of-pit (underground) MRE calculation.
(16) The NSR calculation is as follows: NSR C$/t = ((Ni% x 199.89) + (Cu% x 66.87) +(Co% x 305.71)) x 95%.
(17) The NiEq% calculation is as follows: NiEq% = (Ni% x 1) + (Cu% x 0.33) + (Co% x 1.53).

14.13 Introduction: Alexo North (2020)

The following sections (sections 14.13 to 14.13.12) are partial extractions from Stone *et al.* (2020), presenting the current (2020) mineral resource estimates for the Alexo North nickel deposit. Details for the Alexo North mineral resource estimate are extracted from Stone *et al.* (2020).

The Alexo North Deposit resource estimate was competed in compliance with NI 43-101 and CIM standards (CIM, 2014, 2019). These mineral resources were completed by Eugene Puritch (P.Eng. FEC, CET) and Yungang Wu (P.Geo.) of P&E Mining Consultants Inc. (Brampton, Ontario), with an effective date of 1 December 2020.

The QP Simon Mortimer has reviewed the Alexo North mineral resource estimate reported on by Stone *et al.* (2020), validated it using Leapfrog and Micromine software, and finds the methodologies and interpretations used to calculate the A-N Deposit to have generated reasonable estimations of the A-N Deposit.

14.13.1 Alexo North: Database

Sections 14.13 to 14.13.12 cover the mineral resource estimate for the Alexo North Deposit (Stone *et al.*, 2020). All drilling data was provided by former Project operator Canadian Arrow Mines Ltd. in the form of Excel files, drill logs and assay certificates. Forty-two (42) drill cross sections were developed on a local grid looking northeast at an azimuth of 60°, on 15-metre spacing, and named from 135-NE to 750-NE. A GEOVIA GEMS™ database was developed that contained 227 diamond drill holes, of which 119 were intersected in the updated Mineral Resource wireframes. A surface drill hole plan map is shown in Figure 14-21.

The database was validated in GEOVIA GEMS™ with minor corrections required. The assay table of the database contained 3,146 assays for Ni, Cu and Co and 2,117 assays for Au, Pt and Pd. The basic statistics of all raw assays for the elements of economic interest are presented in Table 14-15. All data are expressed in metric units and grid coordinates are in the NAD83 UTM system (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

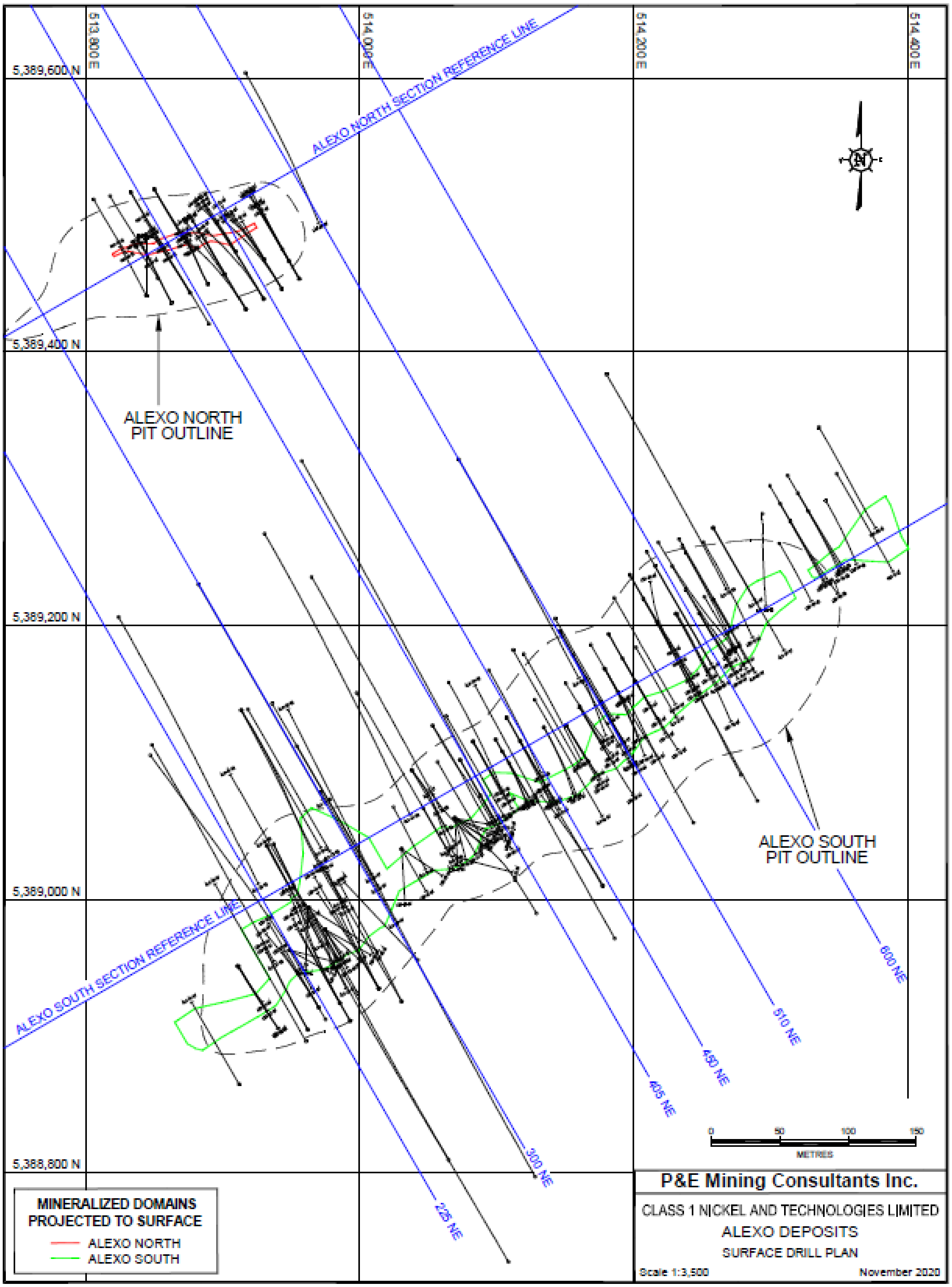


Figure 14-21. Surface plan map showing the collars and traces of historical diamond drilling used in the calculation of the Alexo North and Alexo South deposits (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

Table 14-15. Alexo North basic statistics of constrained raw assays (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

Domain	Alexo North					
Variable	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Au (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)
Number of Samples	146	146	146	146	146	146
Minimum Value	0.030	0.005	0.005	0.001	0.002	0.003
Maximum Value	6.540	0.490	0.230	0.231	0.712	1.498
Mean	1.290	0.170	0.060	0.040	0.140	0.360
Median	1.020	0.150	0.050	0.020	0.100	0.260
Variance	1.540	0.010	0.000	0.000	0.020	0.130
Standard Deviation	1.240	0.120	0.040	0.040	0.140	0.360
Coefficient of Variation	0.960	0.730	0.740	1.120	0.940	0.990
Skewness	1.875	0.460	1.043	1.633	1.162	1.203
Kurtosis	6.670	2.346	3.832	6.283	4.168	3.704

14.13.2 Domain Interpretation

Domain boundaries were determined from lithology, structure and NSR boundary interpretation from visual inspection of drill hole cross-sections. Two domain wireframes were developed and named Alexo North and Alexo South. These wireframes were created with computer screen digitizing on drill hole cross-sections in GEOVIA GEMS™ by Stone *et al.* (2020). The outlines were influenced by the selection of mineralized material that demonstrated NSR value >C$30/t, and zonal continuity along strike and down-dip. The NSR value was calculated with the formula below:

NSR C$/t = [(Ni% x 161.28) + (Cu% x 64.09) + (Co% x 99.94) + (Au g/t x 25.55) + (Pt g/t x 15.26) + (Pd g/t x 28.12)-20.83] x 0.98

In some cases, mineralization less than the NSR cut-off was included to maintain zonal continuity and a 2 m minimum drill core intercept length.

On each cross-section, polyline interpretations were digitized from drill hole to drill hole, but not extended more than 50 m into untested territory. The interpreted polylines from each section were "wireframed" in GEOVIA GEMS™ into 3-dimensional domains. The wireframes were then clipped against topography and overburden surfaces, and the historical open pits were removed. The resulting wireframes (domains) were used for statistical analysis, grade interpolation, rock coding and Mineral Resource reporting purposes (*see* Stone *et al.*, 2020 - Appendix B).

14.13.3 Rock Code Determination

The rock codes used for the Mineral Resource model were derived from the mineralized domain wireframes that were developed to constrain grade block modelling limits. The rock codes are presented in Table 14-16.

Table 14-16. Rock code descriptions.

Rock Code Description	
0	Air
10	Alexo North Domain
20	Alexo South Domain
99	Waste Rock
100	Overburden

14.13.4 Composites

Length weighted composites were generated for the drill hole data that fell within the constraints of the above-mentioned wireframed domains. These composites were calculated for Ni, Cu, Co, Au, Pt and Pd over 1.0 m lengths starting at the first point of intersection between assay data hole and hanging wall of the 3-D wireframe constraint. The compositing process was halted on exit from the footwall of the wireframe constraint. Un-assayed intervals were given 0.001 values.

Any composites calculated that were <0.3 m in length were discarded so as to not introduce a short sample bias in the interpolation process. The composite data were transferred to GEOVIA GEMS™ point area files for the grade interpolation. The basic statistics of the composites and lengths are found in Table 14.4, Stone *et al.* (2020).

14.13.5 Grade Capping

The basic statistics of the Mineral Resource Estimate wireframe constrained raw assays are found in Table 14.1, Stone *et al.* (2020). Grade capping was investigated on the raw assay values in the mineralized domains to ensure that the possible influence of erratic high values did not bias the database. Extraction files were created for constrained Ni, Cu, Co, Au, Pt and Pd data within each mineralized domain. From these extraction files, log-normal histograms were generated (*see* Stone *et al.*, 2020 - Appendix C). Grade capping was not required for the Alexo North Domain.

14.13.6 Variography

Variography was carried out on the constrained composites within the mineralized domains. Only Alexo South variography yielded discernible Ni variograms, which enabled the classification of Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. The low grades for Cu, Co, Au, Pt and Pd did not allow the creation of meaningful variograms, and therefore the Ni variograms were utilized to interpolate Cu, Co, Au, Pt and Pd grades.

14.13.7 Bulk Density

The bulk density used for the Mineral Resource model was derived from analyses performed by AGAT Laboratories on sixty-two (62) representative samples collected by Antoine Yassa (P.Geo). The resulting average bulk density model within the constraining domain created from these samples was calculated to be 3.11 t/m^3. Overburden was assigned a bulk density of 1.8 t/m^3.

14.13.8 Block Modelling

The block model for the Alexo North deposit was constructed using GEOVIA GEMS™ V6.8 modelling software, and the block model origin and block size are tabulated in Table 14-17. The block model was rotated 30° counter-clockwise. Separate block models were created for rock type, bulk density, volume percent, class, Ni, Cu, Co Au, Pt, Pd, and NSR.

Table 14-17. Block model definitions for the Alexo South Deposit (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

Direction	Origin	No. of Blocks	Block Size (m)
X	513,909.603	140	5
Y	5,388,757	800	1
Z	330	60	5
Rotation	Counter-clockwise 30°		

The volume percent block model was set up to accurately represent the volume and subsequent tonnage occupied by each block inside each constraining domain. As a result, the domain boundaries were properly represented by the percent model ability to measure infinitely variable inclusion percentages within a particular domain.

The Ni, Cu, Co Au, Pt and Pd composites were extracted from the Microsoft Access database composite table into separate files for each Mineralized Zone. Inverse Distance Squared (ID2) grade interpolation was utilized for all elements. There were two interpolation passes performed on each domain for each element for the Indicated and Inferred classifications. The resulting Ni and NSR blocks can be found in Appendices E and F – Stone *et al.* (2020). The grade blocks within the domain were interpolated using the parameters listed in Table 14-18.

Table 14-18. Parameters used in the interpolation of the grade blocks within the domains of the Alexo North Deposit (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

Domain	Dip Dir. (°)	Strike (°)	Dip (°)	Dip Range (m)	Strike Range (m)	Across Dip Range (m)	Max No. per Hole	Min. No. Samples	Max. No. Samples
Ni, Cu, Co, Au, Pt and Pd for Indicated Mineral Resources									
Alexo	350	80	-90	20	20	5	2	3	12
Ni, Cu, Co, Au, Pt and Pd for Inferred Mineral Resources									
Alexo	350	80	-90	40	40	10	2	1	12

14.13.9 Mineral Resource Classification

For the purposes of the Alexo North Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate, classifications of all interpolated grade blocks were determined from the Ni interpolations for Indicated and Inferred, due to Ni being the dominant revenue producing element in the NSR calculation. The Indicated Mineral Resources were classified for the blocks interpolated with at least three composites from a minimum of two drill holes and Inferred Mineral Resources were classified for all remaining grade blocks within all mineralized domains. The classifications have been adjusted to reasonably reflect the distribution of each classification. Block model classification cross-sections and plans can be found in Appendix G – Stone *et al.* (2020).

14.13.10 NSR Calculation and Cut-off – Alexo North Deposit (2020)

The Alexo North Mineral Resource Estimate was derived by applying an NSR cut-off grade to the block model and reporting the resultant tonnes and grade for potentially mineable areas. Table 14-19 summarizes the parameters used in the calculations in support of the NSR cut-off value that determines the potentially economic portion of the mineralized domains. Data for Table 14-19 were derived from other projects similar to the Alexo North Deposit.

Table 14-19. NSR cut-off value parameters - all currency CAD unless stated otherwise (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

$C/$US (Exchange Rate 0.75
Ni Price ....US$7.35/lb (Consensus Economics long-term lowest)
Cu Price ....US$3.00/lb (Aug 31/20 approx. two-year trailing average)
Co Price ....US$20/lb (Aug 31/20 approx. two-year trailing average)
Au Price ....US$900/oz (Aug 31/20 approx. two-year trailing average)
Pt Price ....US$900/oz (Aug 31/20 approx. two-year trailing average)
Pd Price ....US$1,650/oz (Aug 31/20 approx. two-year trailing average)
Ni Flotation Recovery 89%
Cu Flotation Recovery 90%
Co Flotation Recovery 40%
Au Flotation Recovery 50%
Pt Flotation Recovery 50%
Pd Flotation Recovery........................50%
Concentration Ratio 16:1
Ni Smelter Payable 90%
Cu Smelter Payable 85%
Co Smelter Payable 50%
Au Smelter Payable............................80%
Pt Smelter Payable 80%
Pd Smelter Payable 80%
Ni Refining Charges ....US$0.50/lb
Cu Refining Charges ....US$0.15/lb
Co Refining Charges ....US$3.00/lb
Au Refining Charges..........................US$10.00/oz
Pt Refining Charges ....US$10.00/oz
Pd Refining Charges ....US$10.00/oz
Ni Smelter Treatment Charges...........US$250/t

NSR C$/t = [(Ni% x 161.28) + (Cu% x 64.09) + (Co% x 99.94) + (Au g/t x 25.55) + (Pt g/t x 15.26) + (Pd g/t x 28.12)-20.83] x 0.98

In the anticipated pit constrained portion of the Alexo North Deposit, the mineralized material crushing, transport, processing and G&A costs combine for a total of ($2 + $6 + $20 + $2) = C$30/t processed, which became the open pit NSR cut-off value.

In order for the constrained mineralization in the Alexo North Deposit to be considered as an open pit Mineral Resource Estimate that is potentially economic, a first-pass pit optimization was carried out utilizing the criteria in Table 14-20.

Table 14-20. Criteria used in the first-pass pit optimization at the Alexo North Deposit (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

Waste mining cost per tonne $2.75
Mineralized material mining cost per tonne $3.50
Overburden mining cost per tonne $2.00
Mineralized material crushing cost per tonne $2.00
Mineralized material transport to process plant cost per tonne $6.00
Process cost per tonne $20.00
General & Administration cost per processed tonne $2.00
Process production rate (tonnes per year) 250,000
Pit slopes (inter ramp angle) ....50°
Sulphide Bulk Density 3.11 t/m3
Waste Rock Bulk Density 2.80 t/m3
Overburden Bulk Density 1.80 t/m3

The constrained Alexo North Deposit pit shell is found in Appendix H – Stone *et al.* (2020).

In the anticipated out-of-pit portion (underground) of the Alexo North Deposit, the mineralized material mining, crushing, transport, processing and G&A costs combine for a total of ($58 + $2 + $6 + $20 + $4) = C$90/t processed which became the underground NSR cut-off value.

14.13.11 Mineral Resource Estimate – Alexo North (2020)

The resulting open pit and underground Mineral Resource Estimate for the Alexo North Deposit is presented in Table 14-21.

Table 14-21. Mineral Resource Estimate for Alexo North Deposit (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

Indicated Classification	NSR Cut-off (C$/t)	Tonnes (k)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Au (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Contained Ni (Mlb)	Contained Cu (Mlb)	Contained Co (Mlb)
Alexo North Pit Constrained	30	23.3	1.43	0.17	0.06	0.04	0.16	0.40	0.73	0.09	0.03
Alexo North Out-of-Pit	90	2.9	0.97	0.13	0.05	0.03	0.10	0.23	0.06	0.01	0.00

Notes to Table 14-21:

3) Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability.
4) The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.
5) The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.
6) The Mineral Resources in this report were estimated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council (2014).

7) The historical open pit mined areas were removed from the Mineral Resource Estimate.
8) The out-of-pit (underground) Mineral Resource grade blocks were quantified above the $90/t cut-off, below the constraining pit shell and within the constraining mineralized wireframes. Additionally, only groups of blocks that exhibited continuity and reasonable potential stope geometry were included. All orphaned blocks and narrow strings of blocks were excluded. The Longhole stoping with backfill mining method was assumed for the out-of-pit Mineral Resource Estimate calculation.

14.13.12 Confirmation of Mineral Resource Estimate (Alexo North)

The block models were validated using a number of industry standard methods including visual and statistical methods; Table 14.8, Table 14.9 and Figures 14.1 to 14.4 can be found in Stone *et al.*, (2020):

- Visual examination of composites and block grades on successive plans and sections were performed on-screen in order to confirm that the block models correctly reflect the distribution of composite grades. The review of estimation parameters included:
    - Number of composites used for estimation;
    - Number of drill holes used for estimation;
    - Mean distance to sample used;
    - Number of passes used to estimate grade; and
    - Mean value of the composites used.
- Comparisons of mean grade of composites within the block models at a Ni 0.001% cut-off.

The comparisons above showed the average grades of the block models were almost same as that of composites used for the grade estimation (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

- A volumetric comparison was performed with the block model volume versus the geometric calculated volume of the domain solids.
- Comparisons of the grade-tonnage curve of the Ni grade model interpolated with Inverse Distance Squared ("ID2") and Nearest Neighbour ("NN"), on a global resource basis.
- Local trends for Ni were evaluated by comparing the ID2 and NN estimate against Ni Composites; Ni grade interpolations with ID2 and NN agreed well for the Alexo North Deposit.

14.14 Introduction: Dundonald South and North (2020)

The following sections (sections 14.14 to 14.14.12) are partial extractions from Stone *et al.* (2020), presenting the current (2020) mineral resource estimates for the Dundonald South and North nickel deposits. Details for the two mineral resource estimates are extracted from Stone *et al.* (2020).

The D-S and D-N deposits' mineral resource estimates were competed in compliance with NI 43-101 and CIM standards (CIM, 2014, 2019). These mineral resources were completed by Eugene Puritch (P.Eng. FEC, CET) and Yungang Wu (P.Geo.) of P&E Mining Consultants Inc. (Brampton, Ontario), with an effective date of 1 December 2020.

The QP Simon Mortimer has reviewed the two mineral resource estimates completed by Stone *et al.* (2020), validated them using Leapfrog and Micromine software, and finds the methodologies and interpretations used to calculate the three resources to have generated reasonable estimations of the three deposits.

14.14.1 Dundonald South and North: Database

Sections 14.14 to 14.14.12 cover the mineral resource estimate for the Dundonald South and North deposits (Stone *et al.*, 2020). All drilling data on the Dundonald Deposits was provided by Class 1 Nickel in the form of Excel files. A GEOVIA GEMS™ V6.8.2 database for this Mineral Resource Estimate, compiled by P&E, consisted of 392 drill holes totalling 79,360 m, of which a total of 201 drill holes (totalling 36,308 m) and 38 drill holes (totalling 15,184 m) intersected the South and North mineralization wireframes, respectively. Twelve (12) un-assayed drill holes were not utilized for this estimate. A drill hole plan for Dundonald South is shown in Figure 14-22 and in Figure 14-23 for Dundonald North.

The drill hole database contained assays for Ni, Cu, Co, Au, Pt and Pd and other lesser elements of non-economic importance. The basic statistics of all raw assays for the elements of economic interest are presented in Table 14-22. All data are expressed in metric units and grid coordinates are in the UTM NAD83 Zone 17 North system, unless indicated otherwise (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

Table 14-22. Dundonald South and North deposits basic statistics of all raw assays (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

Variable	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Au (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Length (m)
Number of samples	14,771	14,771	14,771	462	395	395	14,771
Minimum value	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
Maximum value	42.80	3.56	0.58	0.73	2.75	6.21	28.35
Mean	0.30	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.16	0.28	1.03
Median	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	1.00
Variance	1.37	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.12	0.47	0.27
Standard Deviation	1.17	0.11	0.02	0.09	0.35	0.69	0.52
Coefficient of Variation	3.88	4.46	2.17	2.18	2.17	2.44	0.51
Skewness	15.22	15.83	12.46	5.01	3.86	4.76	14.20
Kurtosis	325.76	334.12	251.71	33.81	21.18	31.10	613.53

14.14.2 Domain Interpretation

Domain boundaries were determined from lithology, structure and NSR boundary interpretation from visual inspection of drill hole cross-sections. Thirteen (13) and two (2) domains were developed for Dundonald South and North, respectively. These domains were created with computer screen digitizing on drill hole cross-sections in GEMS. The outlines were influenced by the selection of mineralized material that demonstrated NSR value >C$30/t, and zonal continuity along strike and down-dip. In some cases, mineralization less than the NSR cut-off was included to maintain zonal continuity and 2 metre minimum core length. The NSR value was calculated with the formula:

NSR C$/t = [(Ni% x 161.28) + (Cu% x 64.09) + (Co% x 99.94) + (Au g/t x 25.55) + (Pt g/t x 15.26) + (Pd g/t x 28.12)-20.83] x 0.98

On each cross-section, polyline interpretations were digitized from drill hole to drill hole, but not extended more than 50 m into untested territory. Minimum constrained width for interpretation was 2.0 m of core length.

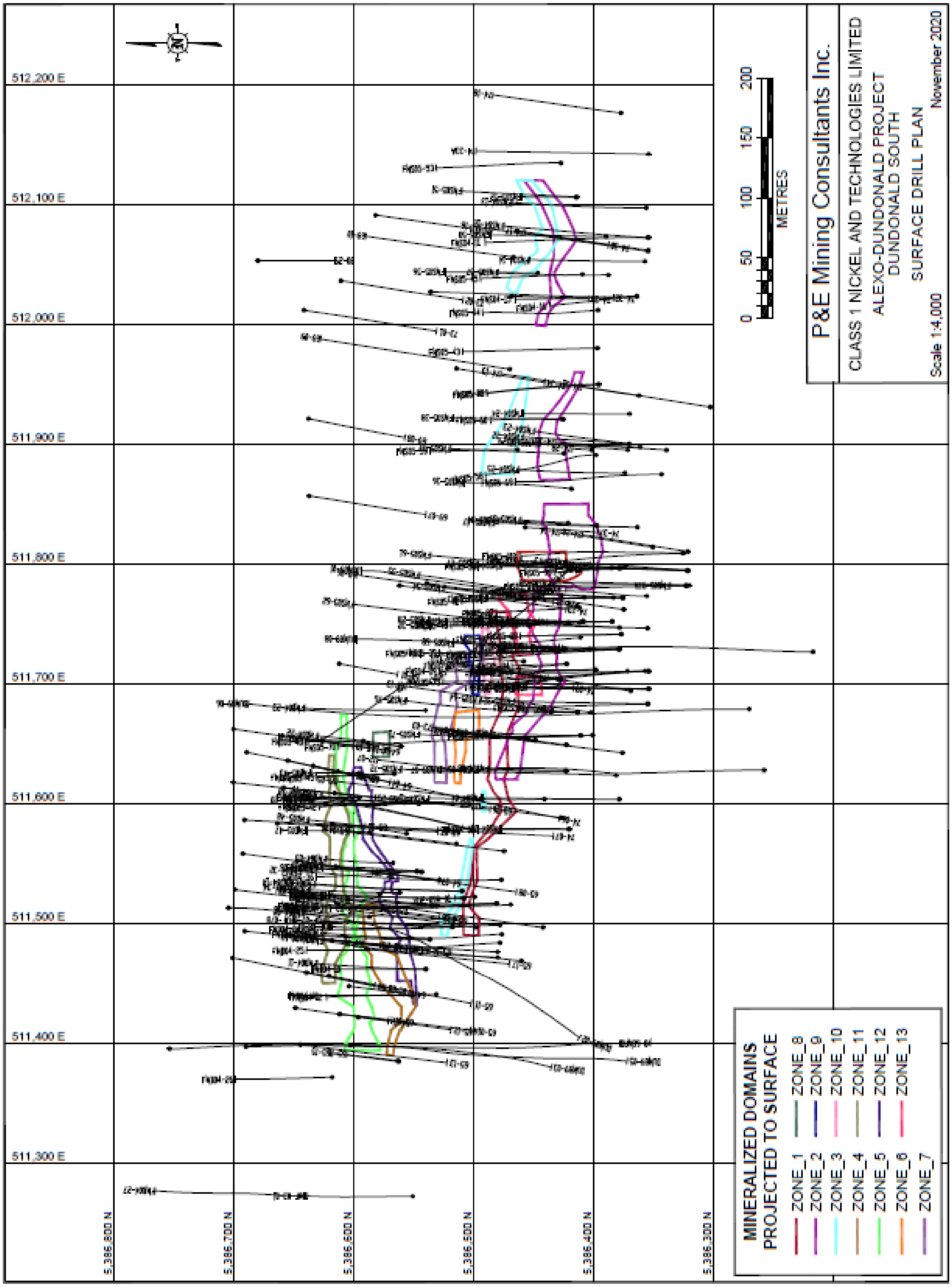


Figure 14-22. Surface drill hole plan map showing drill holes used in the Dundonald South mineral resource estimate (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

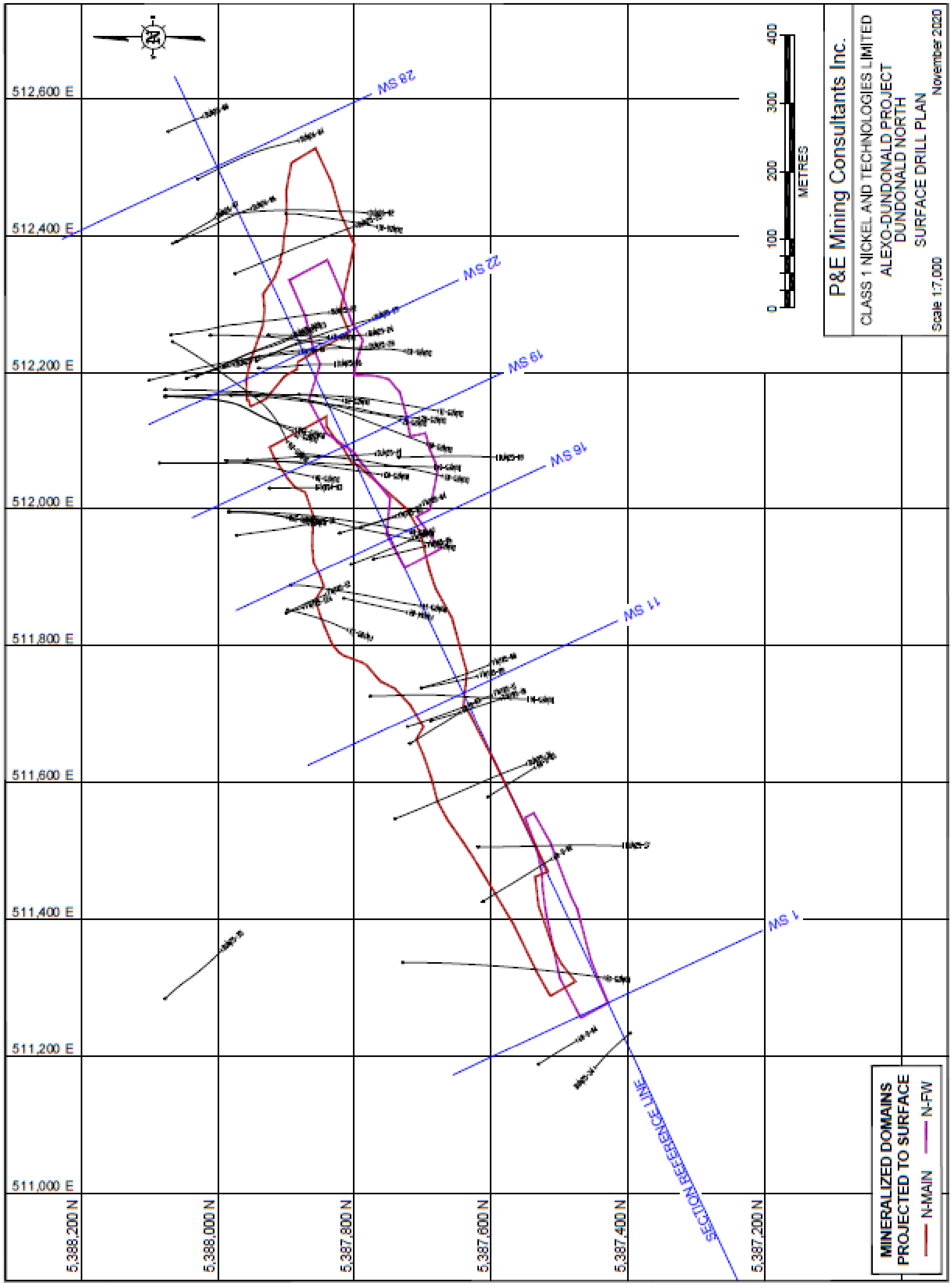


Figure 14-23. Surface drill hole plan map showing drill holes used in the Dundonald North mineral resource estimate (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

The interpreted polylines from each cross-section were "wireframed" in GEMSTM into 3D wireframe domains. The wireframes were then clipped against topography and overburden surfaces. The resulting domains were used for statistical analysis, grade interpolation, rock coding and Mineral Resource reporting purposes (*see* Stone *et al.*, 2020 – Appendices J and R). The topography and overburden surfaces were created using drill hole collars and geology core logs from the drill holes (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

14.14.3 Rock Code Determination

The rock codes used for the Mineral Resource model were assigned to each mineralized domain that was developed to constrain grade block model limits. The rock codes are presented in Table 14-23.

Table 14-23. Rock code descriptions.

TABLE 14.11
DUNDONALD DOMAIN ROCK CODES AND GEOMETRIC VOLUME

Deposit	Domain	Rock Code	Volume (m^3)
Dundonald South	Zone 01	10	96,633
	Zone 02	20	193,251
	Zone 03	30	40,622
	Zone 04	40	40,620
	Zone 05	50	97,079
	Zone 06	60	15,344
	Zone 07	70	58,491
	Zone 08	80	19,592
	Zone 09	90	26,856
	Zone 10	100	18,899
	Zone 11	110	60,086
	Zone 12	120	39,339
	Zone 13	130	23,897
Dundonald North	Main	140	1,252,486
	FW	150	856,008

14.14.4 Composites

The average sample length was 0.88 m and 0.87 m for the Dundonald South and North Deposits, respectively. There were only 182 out of 2,142 constrained samples analyzed for Au, Pt and Pd for Dundonald South and only 11 out of 274 constrained samples were analyzed Au, Pt and Pd for Dundonald North.

Length-weighted composites were generated for the drill hole data that fell within the constraints of the above-mentioned wireframed domains. These composites were calculated for Ni, Cu, Co, Au, Pt and Pd over 1.0 m lengths, starting at the first point of intersection between assay data hole and hanging wall of the 3-D wireframe constraint. The compositing process was halted on exit from the footwall of the wireframe constraint. Un-assayed intervals were given a 0.001 value. For any composites <0.25 m in length, the composite length was adjusted to make all intervals of the hole equal in length, in order to not introduce any short sample bias in the grade interpolation process. The average composite length was 1.01 m with range of 0.75 m to 1.50 m for Dundonald South and 1 m with range of 0.83 m to 1.25 m for Dundonald North. The composite data were transferred to GEMS extraction files for the grade interpolation. The basic statistics of the composites and lengths can be found in Table 14.13, in Stone *et al.* (2020).

14.14.5 Grade Capping

The basic statistics of the two mineral resources wireframe constrained raw assays are found in Table 14.12, in Stone *et al.* (2020). Grade capping was investigated on the 1.0 m composite values in the mineralized domains to ensure that the possible influence of erratic high values did not bias the database. Point area files were created for constrained Ni, Cu, Co, Au, Pt and Pd data within each mineralized domain. From these files, log-normal histograms were generated (*see* Stone *et al.*, 2020 - Appendix K and S). Grade capping was not required for Cu, Co, Au, Pt and Pd for all domains. The capped values for Ni are found in Table 14.14 and the basic statistics of capped composites are in Table 14.15, in Stone *et al.* (2020).

14.14.6 Variography

Variography was attempted on each mineralized domain of the deposit model using the capped Ni composites. Analysis of some Dundonald South domains yielded discernible Ni variograms, which enabled the classification of Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. Due to the low grades for the Cu, Co, Au, Pt and Pd, variography on these elements was not successful and resulted in the use of the Ni variograms to inform the Cu, Co, Au Pt and Pd grade blocks (*see* Stone *et al.*, 2020 - Appendix L for Dundonald South).

14.14.7 Bulk Density

The bulk density used for the Mineral Resource model was derived from measurements performed by AGAT Laboratories on Ninety (90) representative samples collected by Antoine Yassa (P.Geo.). The resulting average bulk density was 2.85 t/m^3.

14.14.8 Block Modelling

The Dundonald South and Dundonald North block models were constructed using GEOVIA GEMS V6.8.2 modelling software, and the block model origin and block size are tabulated in Table 14-24. Separate block models were created for rock type, bulk density, volume percent, class, Ni, Cu, Co Au, Pt, Pd and NSR.

Table 14-24. Block model definitions for the Dundonald South and North deposits (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

Deposit	Direction	Origin	No. of Blocks	Block Size (m)
Dundonald South	X	511,145	586	2
	Y	5,386,210	650	1
	Z	320	156	2
	Rotation	No rotation		
Dundonald North	X	511,224	996	2
	Y	5,386,864	990	1
	Z	330	400	2
	Rotation	Counter-clockwise 25 degrees		

The volume percent block model was set up to accurately represent the volume and subsequent tonnage occupied by each block inside each constraining domain. As a result, the domain boundaries were properly represented by the volume percent model ability to measure infinitely variable inclusion percentages within a particular domain.

The Ni, Cu, Co Au, Pt and Pd composites were extracted from the Microsoft Access database composite table into a point areas file that represented each Mineralized Zone. Inverse Distance Squared (ID2) grade interpolation was utilized for all elements. Multiple passes were executed for the grade interpolation to progressively capture the sample points, in order to avoid over-smoothing and preserve local grade variability.

Resulting Ni and NSR blocks overlain on block model cross-sections and plans are found in Appendices M and N (Dundonald South) and Appendices T and U (Dundonald North) in Stone *et al.* (2020). Grade blocks within the domain were interpolated using the parameters listed in Table 14-25.

Table 14-25. Parameters used in the interpolation of the grade blocks within the domains of the Dundonald South and North deposits (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

Deposit	Pass	Strike Range (m)	Down Dip Range (m)	Across Dip Range (m)	Max No. of Samples per Hole	Min No. of Samples	Max No. of Samples
Dundonald South	I	30	30	10	3	10	15
	II	45	45	15	3	7	15
	III	90	90	30	3	4	15
	IV	90	90	30	3	2	15
Dundonald North	I	45	45	15	2	4	12
	II	180	60	180	2	2	12

14.14.9 Mineral Resource Classification

For the purposes of this Mineral Resource, classifications of all interpolated grade blocks were determined from the Ni interpolations for Indicated and Inferred due to Ni being the dominant revenue producing element in the NSR calculation. Indicated and Inferred Resources were classified for the Dundonald South, whereas Dundonald North was categorized as Inferred Resources. The Indicated Mineral Resources were classified for blocks interpolated with at least seven composites from a minimum of three holes; and Inferred Mineral Resources were categorized for all remaining grade populated blocks within all mineralized domains. The classifications have been adjusted to reasonably reflect the distribution of each category. Block model classification cross-sections and plans for Dundonald South can be found in Appendix O – Stone *et al.* (2020).

14.14.10 NSR Calculation and Cut-off – Dundonald South and North (2020)

The Mineral Resource Estimate was derived from applying an NSR cut-off value to the block model and reporting the resulting tonnes and grade for potentially mineable areas. The following calculations demonstrate the rationale supporting the NSR cut-off value that determines the potentially economic portion of the mineralized domains. NSR Calculation Parameters (all currency CAD unless stated otherwise). Data for Table 14-26 were derived from other projects similar to the Dundonald South and North deposits.

Table 14-26. NSR cut-off value parameters - all currency CAD unless stated otherwise (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

$C/$US (Exchange Rate 0.75
Ni Price ....US $7.35/lb (Consensus Economics long-term lowest)
Cu Price ....US $3.00/lb (Aug 31/20 approx. two-year trailing average)
Co Price ....US $20/lb (Aug 31/20 approx. two-year trailing average)
Au Price ....US $900/oz (Aug 31/20 approx. two-year trailing average)
Pt Price ....US $900/oz (Aug 31/20 approx. two-year trailing average)
Pd Price US $1,650/oz (Aug 31/20 approx. two-year trailing average)
Ni Flotation Recovery 89%
Cu Flotation Recovery 90%
Co Flotation Recovery 40%
Au Flotation Recovery 50%

Pt Flotation Recovery 50%
Pd Flotation Recovery........................50%
Concentration Ratio 16:1
Ni Smelter Payable 90%
Cu Smelter Payable 85%
Co Smelter Payable 50%
Au Smelter Payable............................80%
Pt Smelter Payable 80%
Pd Smelter Payable 80%
Ni Refining Charges ....US $0.50/lb
Cu Refining Charges ....US $0.15/lb
Co Refining Charges ....US $3.00/lb
Au Refining Charges..........................US $10.00/oz
Pt Refining Charges ....US $10.00/oz
Pd Refining Charges ....US $10.00/oz
Ni Smelter Treatment Charges...........US $250/t

NSR C$/t = [(Ni% x 161.28) + (Cu% x 64.09) + (Co% x 99.94) + (Au g/t x 25.55) + (Pt g/t x 15.26) + (Pd g/t x 28.12)-20.83] x 0.98

In the anticipated open pit portion of the Dundonald Deposits, the mineralized material crushing, transport, processing and G&A costs combine for a total of ($2 + $6 + $20 + $2) = C$30/t processed which became the pit constrained NSR cut-off value.

In order for the constrained mineralization in the Dundonald North and South Deposits to be considered as an open pit Mineral Resource that is potentially economic, a first-pass pit optimization was carried out utilizing the criteria in Table 14-27.

Table 14-27. Criteria used in the first-pass pit optimization at the Alexo North Deposit (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

Waste mining cost per tonne $2.75
Mineralized material mining cost per tonne $3.50
Overburden mining cost per tonne $2.00
Mineralized material crushing cost per tonne $2.00
Mineralized material transport to process plant cost per tonne $6.00
Process cost per tonne $20.00
General & Administration cost per processed tonne $2.00
Process production rate (tonnes per year) 250,000
Pit slopes (inter ramp angle) ....50°
Sulphide Bulk Density 3.11 t/m3
Waste Rock Bulk Density 2.80 t/m3
Overburden Bulk Density 1.80 t/m3

The constrained Dundonald South and North deposits pit shells are found in Appendix P – Stone *et al.* (2020).

The Dundonald North Deposit was not capable of supporting a potentially economic constrained pit. However, out-of-pit Mineral Resources are reportable for the Dundonald South and North Deposits.

In the anticipated out-of-pit portion of the Dundonald South and North Deposits, the mineralized material mining, crushing, transport, processing and G&A costs combine for a total of ($58 + $2 + $6 + $20 + $4) = C$90/t processed, which became the underground NSR cut-off value.

14.14.11 Mineral Resource Estimates – Dundonald South and North (2020)

The resulting pit-constrained and out-of-pit Mineral Resource Estimate can be seen in Table 14-28 (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

Table 14-28. Mineral resource Estimates for the Dundonald South and North deposits (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

Classification	NSR Cut-off (C$/t)	Tonnes (k)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Au (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Contained Ni (Mlb)	Contained Cu (Mlb)	Contained Co (Mlb)
Dundonald South Pit Constrained Indicated	30	288.3	0.75	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	4.77	0.25	0.13
Dundonald South Out-of-Pit Indicated	90	544.0	1.23	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.05	14.75	0.36	0.24
Total Indicated	**30 + 90**	**832.3**	**1.06**	**0.03**	**0.02**	**0.01**	**0.02**	**0.04**	**19.52**	**0.61**	**0.37**
Dundonald South Out-of-Pit Inferred	90	170.7	0.97	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	3.65	0.08	0.08
Dundonald North Out-of-Pit Inferred	90	1,821.0	1.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	40.55	1.20	0.80
Total Inferred	**90**	1991.7	1.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	44.20	1.28	0.88

Notes to Table 14-28:

9) Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability.
10) The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.
11) The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.
12) The Mineral Resources in this report were estimated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council (2014)
13) The historical open pit mined areas were removed from the Mineral Resource Estimate.
14) The out-of-pit (underground) Mineral Resource grade blocks were quantified above the $90/t cut-off, below the constraining pit shell and within the constraining mineralized wireframes. Additionally, only groups of blocks that exhibited continuity and reasonable potential stope geometry were included. All orphaned blocks and narrow strings of blocks were excluded. The Longhole stoping with backfill mining method was assumed for the out-of-pit Mineral Resource Estimate calculation.

14.14.12 Confirmation of Mineral Resource Estimates (Dundonald Deposits)

The block models were validated using a number of industry standard methods including visual and statistical methods; Table 14.19, Table 14.20 and Figures 14.5 to 14. are found in Stone *et al.*, (2020):

- Visual examination of composites and block grades on successive plans and sections were performed on-screen in order to confirm that the block models correctly reflect the distribution of composite grades. The review of estimation parameters included:
  - Number of composites used for estimation;

- Number of drill holes used for estimation;
- Mean distance to sample used;
- Number of passes used to estimate grade; and
- Mean value of the composites used.

- Comparisons of mean grade of composites within the block models at a Ni 0.001% cut-off.

The differences of the average grades between block models and capped composites used for the grade interpolations are most likely due to the smoothing by the grade interpolation process. The block model values will be more representative than the composites due to 3D spatial distribution characteristics of the block models.

- A volumetric comparison was performed with the block model volume versus the geometric calculated volume of the domain solids (Table 14.20 in Stone *et al.*, 2020).
- Comparisons of the grade-tonnage curve of the Ni grade model interpolated with Inverse Distance Squared ("ID2") and Nearest Neighbour ("NN") on a global resource basis for Dundonald South and Dundonald North were completed (Figure 14.5 in Stone *et al.*, 2020).
- Ni local trends were evaluated by comparing the ID2 and NN estimate against Ni Composites and Ni grade interpolations with ID2 and NN agreed well for both Dundonald South and Dundonald North deposits (Figures 14.6 to 14.8 in Stone *et al.*, 2020).

14.15 Mineral Resource Estimates: Summary (2020 & 2024)

A summary of the Mineral Resource Estimates for the Alexo North, Dundonald South, and Dundonald North deposits is presented in Table 14-29. The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Alexo South Deposit is shown in Table 14-30.

Table 14-29. Alexo North and Dundonald South and North deposits, Mineral Resources (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

Resource Category	Deposit	NSR Cut-off (C$/t)	Tonnes (k)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Au (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Contained Ni (Mlb)	Contained Cu (Mlb)	Contained Co (Mlb)
Indicated	Alexo North - Pit	30	23.30	1.43	0.17	0.06	0.04	0.16	0.40	0.73	0.09	0.03
Indicated	Dundonald South - Pit	30	288.30	0.75	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	4.77	0.25	0.13
	Total Pit Indicated:	**30**	**311.60**	**0.80**	**0.05**	**0.02**	**0.01**	**0.02**	**0.04**	**5.50**	**0.34**	**0.16**
Indicated	Alexo North - UG	90	2.90	0.97	0.13	0.05	0.03	0.10	0.23	0.06	0.01	0.00
Indicated	Dundonald South - UG	90	544.00	1.23	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.05	14.75	0.36	0.24
	Total UG Indicated:	**90**	**546.90**	**1.23**	**0.03**	**0.02**	**0.01**	**0.03**	**0.05**	**14.81**	**0.37**	**0.24**
Inferred	Dundonald North - UG	90	1821.00	1.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	40.55	1.20	0.80
Inferred	Dundonald South - UG	90	170.70	0.97	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	3.65	0.08	0.08
	Total UG Indicated:	**90**	**1991.70**	**1.01**	**0.03**	**0.02**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**44.20**	**1.28**	**0.88**

Notes to Table 14-29:

1) Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability.
2) The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.
3) The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.

4) The Mineral Resources in this report were estimated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council (2014)

5) The historical open pit mined areas were removed from the Mineral Resource Estimate.

6) The out-of-pit (underground) Mineral Resource grade blocks were quantified above the $90/t cut-off, below the constraining pit shell and within the constraining mineralized wireframes. Additionally, only groups of blocks that exhibited continuity and reasonable potential stope geometry were included. All orphaned blocks and narrow strings of blocks were excluded. The Longhole stoping with backfill mining method was assumed for the out-of-pit Mineral Resource Estimate calculation.

Table 14-30. Alexo South, Indicated and Inferred open pit and underground (out-of-pit) Mineral Resources (2024).

Alexo South Resources	Tonnage (t)	Grade					Contained Metal		
		Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	NiEq (%)	NSR (C$/t)	Ni (klbs)	Cu (klbs)	Co (klbs)
Open Pit ($52.5/t NSR COG)									
Indicated	275,000	0.58	0.02	0.02	0.62	123	3,490	133	133
Underground (C$96.0/t NSR COG)									
Indicated	297,000	0.65	0.03	0.02	0.69	139	4,240	190	157
Inferred	130,000	0.54	0.03	0.02	0.58	116	1,500	75	52
Total Open Pit and Underground									
Indicated	572,000	0.61	0.03	0.02	0.66	131	7,730	323	290
Inferred	130,000	0.54	0.03	0.02	0.58	116	1,500	75	52

Notes to Table 14-30:

(1) The independent Qualified Person for the MRE, as defined by NI 43-101, is Mr. Simon Mortimer (FAIG #4083) of Atticus Geoscience Consulting S.A.C., working with Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. The effective date of the MRE is 19 April 2024.
(2) Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.
(3) The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.
(4) The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.
(5) The Mineral Resources were estimated following the 2019 CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines prepared by the CIM Mineral Resource & Mineral Reserve Committee and the 2014 CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions.
(6) Geological and block models for the MRE used core assays (2,254 samples from 2021 drilling and 178 samples from 2024 in-fill core sampling) and data and information from 181 surface diamond drill holes (29 from Class 1 Nickel and 152 historical). The drill hole database was validated prior to resource estimation and QA/QC checks were made using industry-standard control charts for blanks, core duplicates and commercial certified reference material inserted into assay batches by Class 1 Nickel.
(7) The block model was prepared using Micromine 2020. A 6 m x 6 m x 6 m block model was created, with sub blocks to 0.5 m x 0.5 m x 0.5 m. Drill composites of 1.0 m intervals were generated within the estimation domains, and subsequent grade estimation was carried out for Ni, Cu and Co using Ordinary Kriging interpolation method.
(8) Grade estimation was validated by comparison of input and output statistics (Nearest Neighbour and Inverse Interpolation methods), swath plot analysis, and by visual inspection of the assay data, block model, and grade shells in cross-sections.

(9) As a reference, the average estimated density value (specific gravity) within the mineralised domain is 2.89 g/cm^3 (t/m^3).
(10) Estimates have been rounded to 3 significant figures for Indicated resources and 2 significant figures for Inferred resources.
(11) The historical open pit mined areas were removed from the MRE and the MRE considers a geological dilution of 5% and a mining recovery of 95%.
(12) US$ metal prices of $8.00/lb Ni, $3.25/lb Cu, $13.00/lb Co were used in the NSR calculation with respective process recoveries of 85%, 70%, and 80%; gold, platinum and palladium are not considered in the current NSR calculation.
(13) Pit constrained Mineral Resource NSR cut-off considers processing, and G&A costs, applying a factor of 5% for mining dilution, that respectively combine for a total of (($45.00 + $5.00) * (1 + 5%)) = C$52.5/tonne processed.
(14) Out-of-pit Mineral Resource (underground) NSR cut-off considers ore mining, processing, and G&A costs that respectively combine for a total of ($46.00 + $45.00 + $5.00) = C$96.0/tonne processed.
(15) The out-of-pit Mineral Resource grade blocks were quantified above the $96.0/t cut-off, below the constraining pit shell and within the constraining mineralized wireframes. Additionally, only groups of blocks that exhibited continuity and reasonable potential stope geometry were included. All orphaned blocks and narrow strings of blocks were excluded. The long-hole stoping with backfill mining method was assumed for the out-of-pit (underground) MRE calculation.
(16) The NSR calculation is as follows: NSR C$/t = ((Ni% x 199.89) + (Cu% x 66.87) +(Co% x 305.71)) x 95%.
(17) The NiEq% calculation is as follows: NiEq% = (Ni% x 1) + (Cu% x 0.33) + (Co% x 1.53).

14.16 Comments (Caracle Creek 2024)

Highlights from the 2024 updated Alexo South Nickel Sulphide Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate include:

- Indicated Resources (open pit and underground*) of 572 kt at 0.61% Ni (7.7M lbs Ni) – 44% increase in Indicated tonnes and 10% increase in nickel pounds relative to the 2020 A-S mineral resource estimate of Stone *et al.* (2020).
- Inferred Resources (open pit and underground*) of 125 kt at 0.54% Ni (1.5M lbs Ni) – 693% increase in Inferred tonnes and 419% increase in nickel pounds relative to the 2020 A-S mineral resource estimate of Stone *et al.* (2020).
- 84% of the nickel pounds and 82% of the tonnes are in the Indicated category.
- With only 18% of the Alexo South Deposit tonnes in the Inferred category there is excellent exploration upside to expand and upgrade resources through additional drilling.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVES

This section is not applicable to the Project at its current stage.

16.0 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable to the Project at its current stage.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable to the Project at its current stage.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is not applicable to the Project at its current stage.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable to the Project at its current stage.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This section is not applicable to the Project at its current stage.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable to the Project at its current stage.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section is not applicable to the Project at its current stage.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Authors (QPs) are not aware of any immediately adjacent properties which would impact the current Project or augment the Report in any way.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The Authors (QPs) are not aware of any additional information or explanations necessary to make the Report understandable and not misleading.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The objective of the Report was to prepare an independent NI 43-101 Technical Report, capturing historical and current information and data available about the Alexo-Dundonald Nickel Sulphide Project and an updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Alexo South Deposit, providing interpretation and conclusions, and making recommendations for future work.

25.1 Property Description

The Alexo-Dundonald Project is located approximately 45 km northeast of the City of Timmins, in the townships of Clergue, Dundonald, German and Stock. The centre of the Project is located at approximately longitude 80°49’ W and latitude 48°38’ N and UTM NAD83 Zone 17N, 513,460 mE and 5,387,700 mN.

The Property consists of 106 cell claims: 97 Single Cell Mining Claims, 6 Boundary Cell Mining Claims, and 3 Multi-cell Mining Claims, along with 29 patented claims, and 14 mineral leased claims. The 106 SCMC, BCMC, and MCMC lands cover approximately 2,078 hectares. The majority of these titles occur totally or partially in Dundonald and Clergue townships, with 23 mining claims totally or partially in the adjoining Germain Township and 3 mining claims partially in Stock Township. These 106 mining claims, together with the patents and leases, cover a total of 3,731 hectares.

25.2 Target Deposit Type

The Property contains komatiite-hosted nickel-copper-platinum group metals sulphide mineralization, Type I Kambalda-style (Lesher and Keys, 2002).

Kambalda-style deposits are described as komatiite-hosted; channelized flow theory; dominated by net-textured and massive sulphides situated at or near the basal ultramafic/footwall contact with deposits commonly found in footwall embayments up to 200 m in strike length, 10s to 100s of metres in down-dip extent, and metres to 10s of metres in thickness; generally on the order of a million tonnes (usually <1Mt) with nickel grades that are typically much greater than 1% Ni; tend to occur in clusters (*e.g.*, Alexo-Dundonald, Ontario; Langmuir, Ontario; Redstone, Ontario; Thompson, Manitoba; Raglan, Quebec).

25.3 Geology and Mineralization

The Dundonald dome structure is located north of the Dester-Porcupine Fault Zone. The Alexo and Dundonald Deposits occur along the southern margin of this domal structure, which is composed predominantly of upper Kidd-Munro Assemblage volcanic rocks including: komatiitic dunite, peridotite, and pyroxenite; basalts which range from high-magnesium iron-rich tholeiitic picrite to high-aluminium basalts; and intermediate to felsic andesite and rhyolite. Sedimentary rocks are commonly thin interflow layers of graphitic argillite with varying amounts of chert and sulphides.

Ultramafic rocks range in composition from komatiitic basalt to dunite. The komatiitic sequences contain multiple flows that range from several hundreds of metres to less than 2 m in thickness and have brecciated flow tops, spinifex-textured zones and pyroxene and olivine orthocumulate, mesocumulate and adcumulate zones. Large accumulations of olivine mesocumulate to adcumulate occur within the komatiitic sequence locally where they are prospective channelized flows within footwall embayments. Thin layers of graphitic argillite occur between thin komatiitic flows locally.

The Alexo-Dundonald Project contains the Alexo North, Alexo South, Dundonald South and Dundonald South nickel sulphide deposits. The komatiite nickel sulphide deposits occur at the same stratigraphic level where komatiitic flows overlie a sequence of calc-alkaline volcanic rocks ranging in composition from rhyolite to basalt containing variable amounts of pyrite and pyrrhotite. The volcanic sequence also contains komatiitic basalt and thin (<1 m) intercalated layers of black graphic argillite. The sequence is a mixture of flows with pillowed, hyaloclastic and massive textures. Individual flows that can be traced for tens to hundreds of metres.

The Dundonald Sill (not related to the Dundonald Nickel Deposit) is a differentiated tholeiitic intrusion intruding a sequence of komatiitic and calc-alkaline felsic volcanic rocks. The sill comprises basal peridotite which grades upwards to dunite olivine mesocumulate, adcumulate to pyroxenitic cumulate with diopside and olivine phenocrysts, and a thick sequence of fine- to coarse-grained gabbro. The gabbro portion of the sill is the thickest part.

The laterally extensive disseminated sulphides can be separated into two groups. The first group is the net-textured to heavily disseminated sulphides. The nickel tenor of the sulphides range between 4% and 15% Ni in 100% sulphide, and generally averages 6%. The second type of sulphide mineralization is blebby, disseminated and vein sulphide located west of and stratigraphically above the Kelex Zone. These sulphides have a high nickel tenor that ranges between 25% and 35% Ni in 100% sulphides and are composed primarily of pentlandite and a grey nickel mineral (possibly millerite) with minor pyrrhotite. These sulphides appear to have been enriched in nickel during the serpentinization process.

25.4 Historical Exploration Work

Exploration efforts of the last 30+ years were focused mainly on the development of relatively shallow drilling of the Alexo North (formerly Alexo), Alexo South (formerly Kelex), Dundonald South and Dundonald North (formerly "Dundeal") nickel deposits for estimation of new nickel mineralization.

Most of the historical drill holes penetrated to less than 100 m vertical depth below surface on approximate 15 meter-spaced drill sections. There has also been very little drilling outside the immediate proximity of the four Alexo-Dundonald Deposits. The bulk of the drilling was completed by Canadian Arrow Mines Ltd. from 2004 to 2011 on the Alexo North and Alexo South Deposits and by First Nickel Inc. from 2004 to 2005 on the Dundonald North and South Deposits. Class 1 possesses the majority of the important drill core intercepts from these drilling programs. There has also been limited regional geophysical surveys over the Project area.

Prior to Class 1 Nickel consolidating the tenements under single ownership as the Alexo-Dundonald Project, the Project area was previously divided into the Alexo-Kelex Project and the Dundonald Project. With the consolidation, the Alexo and Kelex Mines have been renamed Alexo North and Alexo South, respectively. The Dundeal Zone is now referred to as Dundonald North.

Previous exploration activity and results in the Alexo-Dundonald Project area have been extensively reviewed and documented in NI 43-101 technical reports prepared by Montgomery (2004), Harron (2009), and Puritch *et al.* (2010, 2012). The last historical drilling on the Property was that reported by Puritch *et al.* (2012) on the Alexo Deposits, and Harron (2009) on the Dundonald Deposits.

Diamond drilling has been completed by previous operators Falconbridge Limited (1960-2000), Outokumpu (1997), Hucamp Mines (2001), First Nickel (2004-2007), and Canadian Arrow Mines (2004-2011).

25.4.1 Historical Production

The Alexo North Deposit has been mined during three periods: (1) 1913–1919: Surface and underground mining for production of 51,857 tons at 4.4% Ni, 0.6% Cu between surface and 38 m depth; (2) 1943–1944: Mining of remnants and pillars from previous 1913–1919 mine workings; exact figures unknown; and (3) 2004–2005: Open pit mining of 26,224 t at 1.97% Ni and 0.20% Cu. Small-scale open pit mining of the Alexo South Deposit in 2004-2005 produced 3,900 t at 1.68% Ni and 0.18% Cu. The Dundonald Deposits have never been mined.

25.5 Exploration

Between May 2019 and December 2021, Class 1 conducted an extensive surface exploration program on the Property, consisting of a VTEM airborne geophysical survey (entire property), diamond drilling (Phase 1), and 3D borehole EM surveys in selected drill holes.

25.6 Diamond Drilling

From 19 April to 24 December 2021, 89 drill holes, totalling 20,549 m, were drilled on the Property, aimed at testing the Alexo North, Alexo South and Dundonald South areas (Jobin-Bevans and Beloborodov, 2024).

The 2021 drilling program was completed by G4 Drilling of Val-d'Or, Quebec, under the supervision of Terra Modelling Services of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. The collected drill core samples totalling 2,373 samples were assayed by AGAT Laboratories of Mississauga, Ontario, SGS Laboratory, ALS Canada Ltd., and Actlabs Laboratory. Drill hole collar surveys were completed by contractors Arpentage Descarreaux de Lasarre (Jobin-Bevans and Beloborodov, 2024).

Drilling was concentrated on exploring around the periphery of these three nickel deposits to test and potentially extend known close-to-surface mineralization and also extend the depth profile of the deposits by (Jobin-Bevans and Beloborodov, 2024):

- Following up geophysical anomalies remodelled from BHEM data acquired by previous explorers; and
- Stepping out drilling into the gaps between the known mineralised envelopes and the pierce points of the previous closest drilling from past exploration around the known deposits.

Drilling also followed up some borehole and VTEM anomalies in the immediate vicinity of the known mineralised zones at Alexo South, Alexo North and Dundonald South.

25.7 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The Issuer Class 1 Nickel & Technologies Limited has not conducted any mineral processing or metallurgical testing on material collected from the Alexo-Dundonald Project.

Mineralogical and metallurgical testwork has not been conducted on the Alexo North and Alexo South Deposits in almost a decade and never on the Dundonald North and South Deposits. Historically, small and larger bulk samples from Alexo North and South deposits were shipped off-site to Sudbury for testing and processing (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

Prior to 2004, a 10,000 t Alexo bulk sample had been transported to Falconbridge, Sudbury. Part of the sample (6,000 t) assayed 2.46% Ni, 0.32% Cu and 0.07% Co. Despite suggestions that mining and shipping mineralized material to Sudbury for toll processing would be economic, no results of the bulk sample processing are available for review (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

In 2011, XPS (Xtrata Process Support, formerly Falconbridge, now Glencore) conducted qualitative mineralogy and scoping level metallurgical testing on an Alexo South composite sample. Mineralogical analyses were performed using an Electron Microprobe. It was determined that (Stone *et al.*, 2020):

- Pyrrhotite (Pyr) contained 0.21% Ni and pentlandite (Pn) 31% Ni. These Ni levels are lower than in typical nickel sulphide ores;
- Silicate gangue contained on average 700 ppm (0.07%) Ni; and
- It was reported by the test report authors that unrecoverable nickel would be attributable to Pyr and silicates.

A single grinding test was performed. The Bond Ball Mill Index was determined to be 23.7 kWh/t. This test indicated that the Alexo South mineralized material would be very hard to grind (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

Duplicate rougher flotation tests were conducted on finely ground (K80 53µm) Alexo South composite samples. In one test, a silicate depressant (Dep C) was applied using a custom (Montcalm1) flowsheet (the exact flowsheet outline is unknown). The rougher flotation results showed nickel recovery of 89.9% and copper recovery of 75.5% using Dep C (Stone *et al.*, 2020). Without Dep C, the results showed nickel recovery of 86% and copper recovery of 78.2%. Concentrate grades and recoveries were slightly lower without the Dep C silicate depressant (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

An open circuit cleaner test was performed resulting in 86.1% nickel recovery and 74.9% copper recover (Stone *et al.*, 2020). Using the Strathcona flowsheet, nickel recoveries were 75.6% and copper recoveries were 61.9% (Stone *et al.*, 2020). The total concentrate Ni grade was slightly higher, but recovery was significantly lower; the Montcalm flowsheet was assumed by the test report authors to be superior.

25.7.1.1 Comments on Historical Metallurgical Test Work

These preliminary results indicated that a smelter-acceptable, low Cu, low MgO, 10% Ni concentrate could be obtained. It is considered that instead of building and operating a process plant on the Alexo-Dundonald site, mineralized material would be direct shipped to a toll processing operator. In advance of a toll processing agreement, the toll processing operator is expected to request that metallurgical testing should mirror a flowsheet that the toll operator uses. In addition, toll milling operators would sample for metal content each shipment and if the Alexo Dundonald is blended in with other mineralized feeds at the process plant, bench testing of each shipment may be needed to assist in determining the actual metallurgical performance (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

25.8 Mineral Resource Estimate Statements (2020 & 2024)

A summary of the Mineral Resource Estimates for the Alexo North, Dundonald South, and Dundonald North deposits (P&E Mining - 2020) is presented in Table 25-1. The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Alexo South Deposit (Caracle Creek and Atticus - 2024) is shown in Table 25-2.

Table 25-1. Alexo North and Dundonald South and North deposits, Mineral Resources (Stone *et al.*, 2020).

Resource Category	Deposit	NSR Cut-off (C$/t)	Tonnes (k)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Au (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Contained Ni (Mlb)	Contained Cu (Mlb)	Contained Co (Mlb)
Indicated	Alexo North - Pit	30	23.30	1.43	0.17	0.06	0.04	0.16	0.40	0.73	0.09	0.03
Indicated	Dundonald South - Pit	30	288.30	0.75	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	4.77	0.25	0.13
	Total Pit Indicated:	**30**	**311.60**	**0.80**	**0.05**	**0.02**	**0.01**	**0.02**	**0.04**	**5.50**	**0.34**	**0.16**
Indicated	Alexo North - UG	90	2.90	0.97	0.13	0.05	0.03	0.10	0.23	0.06	0.01	0.00
Indicated	Dundonald South - UG	90	544.00	1.23	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.05	14.75	0.36	0.24
	Total UG Indicated:	**90**	**546.90**	**1.23**	**0.03**	**0.02**	**0.01**	**0.03**	**0.05**	**14.81**	**0.37**	**0.24**
Inferred	Dundonald North - UG	90	1821.00	1.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	40.55	1.20	0.80
Inferred	Dundonald South - UG	90	170.70	0.97	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	3.65	0.08	0.08
	Total UG Indicated:	**90**	**1991.70**	**1.01**	**0.03**	**0.02**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**44.20**	**1.28**	**0.88**

Notes to Table 25-1:

1) Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability.
2) The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.
3) The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.
4) The Mineral Resources in this report were estimated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council (2014)
5) The historical open pit mined areas were removed from the Mineral Resource Estimate.
6) The out-of-pit (underground) Mineral Resource grade blocks were quantified above the $90/t cut-off, below the constraining pit shell and within the constraining mineralized wireframes. Additionally, only groups of blocks that exhibited continuity and reasonable potential stope geometry were included. All orphaned blocks and narrow strings of blocks were excluded. The Longhole stoping with backfill mining method was assumed for the out-of-pit Mineral Resource Estimate calculation.

Table 25-2. Alexo South, Indicated and Inferred open pit and underground (out-of-pit) Mineral Resources (2024).

Alexo South Resources	Tonnage (t)	Grade					Contained Metal		
		Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	NiEq (%)	NSR (C$/t)	Ni (klbs)	Cu (klbs)	Co (klbs)
Open Pit ($52.5/t NSR COG)									
Indicated	275,000	0.58	0.02	0.02	0.62	123	3,490	133	133
Underground (C$96.0/t NSR COG)									
Indicated	297,000	0.65	0.03	0.02	0.69	139	4,240	190	157
Inferred	130,000	0.54	0.03	0.02	0.58	116	1,500	75	52
Total Open Pit and Underground									
Indicated	572,000	0.61	0.03	0.02	0.66	131	7,730	323	290
Inferred	130,000	0.54	0.03	0.02	0.58	116	1,500	75	52

Notes to Table 25-2:

(1) The independent Qualified Person for the MRE, as defined by NI 43-101, is Mr. Simon Mortimer (FAIG #4083) of Atticus Geoscience Consulting S.A.C., working with Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. The effective date of the MRE is 19 April 2024.
(2) Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

(3) The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.
(4) The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.
(5) The Mineral Resources were estimated following the 2019 CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines prepared by the CIM Mineral Resource & Mineral Reserve Committee and the 2014 CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions.
(6) Geological and block models for the MRE used core assays (2,254 samples from 2021 drilling and 178 samples from 2024 in-fill core sampling) and data and information from 181 surface diamond drill holes (29 from Class 1 Nickel and 152 historical). The drill hole database was validated prior to resource estimation and QA/QC checks were made using industry-standard control charts for blanks, core duplicates and commercial certified reference material inserted into assay batches by Class 1 Nickel.
(7) The block model was prepared using Micromine 2020. A 6 m x 6 m x 6 m block model was created, with sub blocks to 0.5 m x 0.5 m x 0.5 m. Drill composites of 1.0 m intervals were generated within the estimation domains, and subsequent grade estimation was carried out for Ni, Cu and Co using Ordinary Kriging interpolation method.
(8) Grade estimation was validated by comparison of input and output statistics (Nearest Neighbour and Inverse Interpolation methods), swath plot analysis, and by visual inspection of the assay data, block model, and grade shells in cross-sections.
(9) As a reference, the average estimated density value (specific gravity) within the mineralised domain is 2.89 g/cm^3 (t/m^3).
(10) Estimates have been rounded to 3 significant figures for Indicated resources and 2 significant figures for Inferred resources.
(11) The historical open pit mined areas were removed from the MRE and the MRE considers a geological dilution of 5% and a mining recovery of 95%.
(12) US$ metal prices of $8.00/lb Ni, $3.25/lb Cu, $13.00/lb Co were used in the NSR calculation with respective process recoveries of 85%, 70%, and 80%; gold, platinum and palladium are not considered in the current NSR calculation.
(13) Pit constrained Mineral Resource NSR cut-off considers processing, and G&A costs, applying a factor of 5% for mining dilution, that respectively combine for a total of (($45.00 + $5.00) * (1 + 5%)) = C$52.5/tonne processed.
(14) Out-of-pit Mineral Resource (underground) NSR cut-off considers ore mining, processing, and G&A costs that respectively combine for a total of ($46.00 + $45.00 + $5.00) = C$96.0/tonne processed.
(15) The out-of-pit Mineral Resource grade blocks were quantified above the $96.0/t cut-off, below the constraining pit shell and within the constraining mineralized wireframes. Additionally, only groups of blocks that exhibited continuity and reasonable potential stope geometry were included. All orphaned blocks and narrow strings of blocks were excluded. The long-hole stoping with backfill mining method was assumed for the out-of-pit (underground) MRE calculation.
(16) The NSR calculation is as follows: NSR C$/t = ((Ni% x 199.89) + (Cu% x 66.87) +(Co% x 305.71)) x 95%.
(17) The NiEq% calculation is as follows: NiEq% = (Ni% x 1) + (Cu% x 0.33) + (Co% x 1.53).

25.9 Risks and Uncertainties

Risks and uncertainties which may reasonably affect reliability or confidence in future work on the Property relate mainly to the reproducibility of exploration results (*i.e.,* exploration risk) in a future production environment. Exploration risk is inherently high when working to advance mature exploration projects such as the Alexo-Dundonald Project, through the expansion of existing mineral resources and the discovery of new deposit; however, these risks are mitigated by completing 3D geological modelling, applying the latest in geophysical techniques, and comprehensive interpretation of the data and information in order to develop high confidence targets for future drilling programs and updated mineral resource estimates.

The Authors (QPs) are not aware of any other significant risks or uncertainties that would impact the Issuer's ability to perform the recommended work program (*see* Section 26) and other future exploration work programs on the Property.

25.10 Conclusions

Based on the Property's favourable location within a prolific Kambalda-style nickel belt in the extensive Abitibi Greenstone Belt, the historical (1960-2011) and current (2019-2021), systematic exploration work completed to date, the availability of all of the historical data and information and that from public (government) sources, diamond drilling completed historically (2004 to 2011) and by Class 1 (2021), the Property presents excellent potential for the discovery of additional nickel sulphide deposits, and is worthy of further evaluation.

The characteristics of the four nickel sulphide deposits are of sufficient merit to justify advancing the Project including consideration for the undertaking of preliminary engineering, environmental, and metallurgical studies aimed at completing the characterization of nickel sulphide mineralization and offering economic guidelines for future exploration strategies, including an initial Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) level study.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is the opinion of the Authors (QPs) that the geological setting and character of the nickel sulphide mineralization delineated to date within the Alexo-Dundonald Nickel Sulphide Property, and specifically the Alexo South Deposit, is of sufficient merit to justify additional exploration and development expenditures. A recommended work program, arising through the preparation of the Report and consultation with the Company, is provided below.

The search and discovery of these particular nickel sulphide deposit types require dedicated and systematic exploration programs. The Alexo-Dundonald Nickel Sulphide Project is now at the stage of exploration where it should be advanced toward a Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") study which would consider, at a minimum, the mineral resources calculated within the four nickel sulphide deposits (Alexo North and South and Dundondald South and North). It is expected that this work can be accomplished within a time frame of 18 months from initiation, considering Phase 2 diamond drilling aimed at expanding resources and improving grade, surface and borehole geophysical surveys, geotechnical diamond drilling, environmental studies, and metallurgy, and taking into account all of the studies to date including the current MREs (Table 26-1). The expected cost of the recommended exploration work and PEA is estimated at C$2,760,000.

Collar locations and drill hole parameters for the recommended 5,000 metre diamond drilling program would be determined as part of the data review and targeting stage in the proposed work program (Table 26-1).

Table 26-1. Budget estimate, recommended advanced-stage exploration/economic study work, A-D Project.

Item	Description	Estimate (C$)
Data Review and Targeting	review of all data; geology, geophysics, drilling	$25,000
Diamond Drilling	Phase 2 drilling (5,000 m); increasing resources; testing new targets	$1,250,000
Geotechnical drilling	overburden and condemnation drilling	$200,000
Geophysics	additional surface and BHEM surveys	$100,000
Environmental	studies and reporting; permitting	$250,000
Metallurgy	updated metallurgical and mineralogical test work	$125,000
Preliminary Economic Assessment Study	PEA incorporating four nickel sulphide deposits	$350,000
G&A	operating costs	$250,000
Contingency (10%)		$210,000
	Total:	**$2,760,000**

*does not include local taxes and fees

26.1 Metallurgical Recommendations

Recommendations made by Stone *et al.* (2020), with respect to more accurately predicting metallurgical performance, have been reviewed by the QPs Simon Mortimer and Scott Jobin-Bevans and are considered relevant to the advancement of the Project and the four deposits within the Alexo-Dundonald Nickel Sulphide Project.

Mineralized material is being considered to be sourced from multiple sources, such as dewatered and re-developed Alexo North and Alexo South open pits, newly developed underground and open pit mines at Dundonald South and underground at Dundonald North. Overall nickel grade is anticipated to range from 0.8%

to 1.5% Ni, which is lower that the Alexo South composite sample tested by XPS in 2011 (2.1% Ni). The mineralized material would be shipped to a processor's plant for toll processing.

Preliminary tests to date suggest that recoveries of Ni and Cu could be >80% and >75%, respectively, at 10% Ni grade or higher. However, recoveries may be modified by the predicted lower mined grades for the Project and the toll processing operator's specific flowsheet.

As available, stored drill core (historical and 2021) and new core from future Phase 2 drilling, representative of the to-be-mined mineralized zones, should be subject to the following testing:

- QEMSCAN modal and liberation analyses, and
- A range of comminution tests.

Fresh drill core samples from each distinct mineralized zone should be obtained for additional investigations during Phase 2 drilling. These samples should be stored in freezers (to prevent pyrrhotite oxidation) in advance of testing. The investigations should include:

- Rougher, cleaner and locked-cycle flotation tests using the recommended flowsheet of the potential toll processing customer on representative composites of mineralized material. The PGE content and distribution in flotation products should be followed; and
- Acid rock drainage and metal leaching (ARD/ML) tests on flotation tailings and on waste rock from open pits.

In addition:

- If mineralized material is to be transported a considerable distance by truck or by rail (*e.g.,* to Sudbury), preliminary material sorting characteristics could be considered; and
- Alternatively, if the material is to be transported to the nearby Kidd Creek facility for custom processing, preliminary material sorting characteristics would be less important.

26.2 General Recommendations

General recommendations, compiled during the preparation of the Report, are as follows:

- Additional density (SG) measurements should be collected in order to be able to better model the variability and association with respect to sulphide mineralization concentration.
- Referee samples collected and sent to a thirds party lab should be introduced into the QA/QC process in order to check results from the primary lab. Drill hole collar locations should be surveyed using a differential GPS system to ensure higher accuracy in the X, Y, Z coordinates for the collars.
- During the next phase of drilling, density measurements should be taken from the non-mineralized lithologies to determine the specific gravity of such lithologies as diabase dikes, volcanic units and overburden. Also, it is recommended that at least 10% of the density samples collected should be verified by sending to a certified laboratory for testing.
- Sulphur exhibits higher co-efficient of variance across the domains, indicating that there are potentially other controls on the distribution that are not yet being isolated or modelled within

this phase of work. Further analysis is required to determine the role of sulphur within the deposit and to fully understand the spatial distribution including the collection of mineralogical and alteration information/data in order to determine more robust domains for sulphur and iron estimations.

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