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TECHNICAL REPORT AND UPDATED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE OF THE KENBRIDGE NICKEL PROJECT, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

LONGITUDE 93º 38´W AND LATITUDE 49º 29´N
UTM NAD83 ZONE 15N 454,126 m E AND 5,481,381 m N

FOR
TARTISAN NICKEL CORP.

NI 43-101 & 43-101F1
TECHNICAL REPORT

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P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
Report 379

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

This report was prepared as a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report, in accordance with Form 43-101F1, for Tartisan Nickel Corp. ("Tartisan") by P&E Mining Consultants Inc. ("P&E"). The quality of information, conclusions and estimates contained herein is consistent with the level of effort involved in P&E's services and based on:

i) information available at the time of preparation;
ii) data supplied by outside sources; and
iii) the assumptions, conditions, and qualifications set forth in this report. This Technical Report is intended to be used by Tartisan, subject to the terms and conditions of its contract with P&E. This contract permits Tartisan to file this report as a Technical Report with Canadian Securities Regulatory Authorities pursuant to National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Any other use of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 PROPERTY LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Kenbridge Property is located in the north-central part of the Atikwa Lake area and the south-central part of the Fisher Lake area, Kenora Mining Division, 70 km east-southeast of the Town of Kenora in northwestern Ontario, Canada. The Property is accessible via gravel roads from paved Highway 71.

The Kenbridge Property is covered by patented and unpatented mining claims totalling 2,078.21 ha. Most of the Property is covered by 93 contiguous Patented Mining Claims with mining and surface rights or only mining rights, and four Mining Licenses of Occupation with only mining rights. In addition, there are several blocks of unpatented single cell mining claims containing a total of 33 claims. The Kenbridge Deposit itself is covered by Patented Mining Claim PAT-5599. The mining claims are registered to Canadian Arrow Mines Limited and Kenbridge Nickel Mines Limited, currently wholly-owned subsidiaries of Tartisan Nickel Corp. The expiry dates for the unpatented mining claims are in April 2021, July 2022 and August 2022.

1.2 GEOLOGY

The Archean Kenbridge nickel sulphide deposit ("Kenbridge Deposit") occurs within a vertically dipping, lenticular gabbro and gabbro breccia with surface dimensions of approximately 250 m by 60 m. The host volcanic rocks of the Deposit are composed of medium-green, strongly foliated and sheared, tuffaceous units with fragments defined by a lensoid banding of matrix carbonate. Very fine-grained, massive green-rock, possibly volcanic flow or well-indurated tuff, occurs throughout the volcanic sequence. Volcanic rocks to the east of the Deposit are characterized by larger fragments and less intense foliation. Contacts between the mineralized gabbro and the surrounding volcanic rocks are marked by a talc schist 1 m to 30 m thick. The talc schist may or may not be mineralized.

The mineralized zone has a strike length of approximately 250 m, as indicated by drill data. The mineralization has been investigated in detail on two underground levels and with drilling to a depth of 823 m. Mineralization (pyrrhotite, pentlandite, chalcopyrite ± pyrite) occurs as massive to net-textured and disseminated sulphide zones, primarily in gabbro breccia with smaller amounts in gabbro and talc schist. Nickel grades within the Deposit are proportional to the total amount of sulphide, with massive sulphide zones locally grading in excess of 6% Ni. Mineralization undergoes rapid changes in thickness and grades. At least three sub-parallel mineralized zones were intersected in the current drilling and range in thickness from 2.6 m to 17.1 m. Kenbridge is classified as a gabbro-related nickel sulphide deposit.

1.3 HISTORY

Exploration and project development history of the Kenbridge Deposit spans the period from 1936 to 2008. Mineral prospecting, geological mapping, geophysical surveys, trenching and drilling programs were completed by five main companies: Coniagas Mines Limited, INCO, Falconbridge Limited, Blackstone Ventures and Canadian Arrow Mines Limited. The primary

focus of exploration was on drilling the Kenbridge Deposit itself. From 1937 to 2008, a total of 79,414 m in 575 surface and underground holes have been drilled.

Falconbridge Limited optioned the Property in 1952 and staked an additional 90 claims. An extensive work program included geological and magnetic surveys, and diamond drilling. Kenbridge Nickel Mines Limited was formed in 1956 and initiated underground development, including a shaft to a depth of 2,042 ft (622 m), with level stations at 150 ft intervals below the shaft collar and two levels developed at 350 ft and 500 ft below the shaft collar. Development work included 244 m of drifts and 168 m of crosscuts on the 110 and 150 metre levels. In addition to the development work, Falconbridge drilled 246 holes underground. The minimum drill spacing is at 15.2 m on all levels. The deepest hole (end of hole K2010 = 880 m) intersected mineralization grading 4.25% nickel and 1.38% copper over 10.7 ft (3.3 m), indicating that the Deposit remains open at depth. Underground development ended in 1957 and the emphasis shifted to regional exploration work. Falconbridge terminated work on Kenbridge in 1958.

The 2005 Blackstone Ventures Inc. exploration program consisted of a 26 line-km UTEM3 geophysical survey, a two-phase 21-hole 4,120 m diamond drilling program, and mineralogical and metallurgical testing. The main objectives of the 2005 Blackstone exploration program were to determine if any other large, near-surface, geophysical conductors were located in the northern portion of the Property, to obtain information on the geometry of the known mineralization, and confirm the historical grades reported from previous drilling. Additionally, the drilling program was designed to test for the potential for high-grade nickel mineralization in the central part of the Kenbridge Deposit above 200 m vertical depth from surface, which might be accessible for open pit mining or shallow ramp access underground mining.

The 2007-2008 Canadian Arrow exploration program consisted of a two-phase 206-hole 40,749 m diamond drill program. Holes up to and including KB-07-146 were reported in the Previous Technical Report on the Kenbridge Property (Buck et al., 2008). Prior to the start of drilling, Canadian Arrow re-established the original mine grid utilized during the historical drilling and underground development, which involved transforming the original imperial coordinate system to the metric coordinate system. The objectives of the 2007-2008 drill program at Kenbridge were to improve the geological controls on the nickel sulphide mineralization and build a robust database to support NI 43-101 compliant Mineral Resource Estimates for a Preliminary Economic Assessment and, ultimately, a Feasibility Study. One Mineral Resource Estimate and three Updated Mineral Resource Estimates of Kenbridge were released from 2007 to 2008. One positive Preliminary Economic Assessment Technical Report and two updates were released in 2008.

Mineral processing and metallurgical testwork on Kenbridge Deposit materials have been completed by Falconbridge in the 1970s, SGS Lakefield in 2005-06, and XPS in 2008-10. The testwork includes mineralogical, grindability, pre-concentration and flotation studies. In 2008, Canadian Arrow announced estimated average locked cycle flotation test (LCT) recoveries from a blended representative sample of open pit and underground material grading 0.85% Ni and 0.38% Cu were 90% and 93% for nickel and copper, respectively. A sample of lower grade material from the proposed open pit portion of the Deposit grading 0.41% Ni and 0.20% Cu returned average LCT recoveries of 84% and 90% for nickel and copper, respectively. A final flow sheet developed by XPS was employed for the locked cycle tests. The flotation circuit includes primary and secondary rougher cells with a rougher bypass and two stages of

cleaning. A grinding circuit design report was also completed by XPS. This design comprises a conventional SABC circuit, consisting of a semi-autogenous grinding ("SAG") mill, pebble crusher and ball mill combination to achieve the selected flotation feed grind size. The design incorporated the 23 ft x 9 ft SAG mill owned by Canadian Arrow.

In an internal report dated February 24, 2010, XPS reported that a copper nickel separation test was performed on a sample of Kenbridge bulk concentrate produced in the lab using the flotation schedule developed in the previous testwork program. The sample tested was the 50:50 blend of open pit and underground material tested previously. Results of the copper nickel separation test were encouraging and suggest that separate, clean copper and nickel concentrates can be produced from the Kenbridge deposit.

Environmental and geotechnical studies of Kenbridge were completed by DST Consulting Engineers Inc. and Associated Geosciences Ltd. for Canadian Arrow. The environmental studies by DST involved extensive baseline aquatic and terrestrial surveys and locating sources of sand and gravel materials for future road construction Kenbridge Property. An engaging community relations program was also developed for permitting purposes. The geotechnical studies by Associated Geosciences and DST involved tailings pond design for storage of effluent from the shaft dewatering program and further use of the pond during future operations preliminary evaluation of the proposed open pit host rocks, including rock mass properties and hydrogeological parameters, and review of government regulatory legislation pertaining to open pit mining operations.

A Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) study of Kenbridge was completed by Buck et al. (2008) for Canadian Arrow. The PEA was updated by WMT Associated Ltd. in a news release dated January 21, 2008, and then updated again in a subsequent news release dated September 4, 2008. On September 4, 2008, Canadian Arrow announced an Updated PEA for the Kenbridge Deposit. The Updated PEA was completed by WMT Associates Limited, based on an updated NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate by P&E Mining Consultants Inc. (Canadian Arrow news release dated August 19, 2008) and improved metallurgical recoveries (Canadian Arrow news release dated June 26, 2008). Highlights of the Updated PEA were: average Ni recovery life of mine was 86%; recovered Ni was 84.6 Mlb; NPV 7.5% pre-tax was $253M; and IRR% pre-tax was 65%. The cost, value and financial assumptions used in the Updated PEA were unchanged from the original January 2008 PEA (Buck et al., 2008), including average life of mine, US$10/lb nickel and US$2.50/lb copper prices, and a CD$1.00:US$0.90 exchange rate.

1.4 EXPLORATION AND DRILLING

Since acquiring the Kenbridge Property from Canadian Arrow in 2018, Tartisan refurbished the access road into the site and re-established the cut-line grid. An ASTER LWIR imagery study of the area of the Kenbridge Property was completed in the spring of 2020.

No drilling has been completed on the Kenbridge Property since the end of the Canadian Arrow exploration program in 2008.

1.5 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

P&E completed an Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Property that is reported in this Technical Report (Table 1.1). At a C$15/t NSR cut-off grade, pit constrained Measured plus Indicated Mineral Resources total 5,236 kt at 0.45% Ni, 0.26% Cu, 0.009% Co for 52.3 Mlb Ni, 30.5 Mlb Cu and 1.0 Mlb Co. At a C$60/t NSR cut-off grade, out-of-pit Indicated Mineral Resources total 2,232 kt at 0.86% Ni, 0.45% Cu and 0.006% Co for 42.5 Mlb Ni, 22.4 Mlb Cu and 0.3 Mlb Co. Out-of-pit Inferred Mineral Resources total 985 kt at 1.00% Ni, 0.62% Cu and 0.3% Co for 21.8 Mlb Ni, 13.5 Mlb Cu and 0.1 Mlb Co. The Updated Mineral Resource Estimate presented herein confirms that the Kenbridge Project contains a significant nickel-copper-cobalt Mineral Resource that is potentially amenable to open pit and underground mining.

The Updated Mineral Resource Estimate reported in this Technical Report is based on drilling and assay data provided by Tartisan and compiled, verified and validated by P&E. The drilling database contains 485 surface and underground diamond drill holes and 46 surface channels totalling 62,847 m, of which 413 drill holes and 28 channels totalling 54,009 m were used to create the domain mineralized wireframes for constraining the Mineral Resource Estimate. P&E considers the current drill hole database, methodologies, and analytical procedures to be appropriate for the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

The 2020 P&E Updated Mineral Resource Estimate shows increased Measured plus Indicated Mineral Resources tonnes and decreased Mineral Resource grades compared to the previous Mineral Resource Estimate, which was completed by P&E in August 2008. At an NSR cut-off grade of C$13/t for open pit mining, P&E reported in 2008 total Measured plus Indicated Mineral Resources of 4,464 kt at 0.42% Ni, 0.23% Cu and 0.01% Co for 18.6 kt (41.1 Mlb) Ni. At an NSR cut-off grade of C$54/t for underground mining, P&E reported total Measured plus Indicated Mineral Resources of 2,675 kt at 0.96% Ni, 0.50% Cu, 0.02% Co for 25.7 kt (56.6 Mlb) Ni. Underground Inferred Mineral Resources reported were 0.1 kt at 1.38% Ni, 0.88% Cu and 0.00% Co for 1.6 kt (3.6 Mlb) Ni. The differences between the P&E (2008) and the current P&E Updated Mineral Resource Estimate are attributed to changes in metal prices and recalculation of NSR values.

TABLE 1.1
KENBRIDGE MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE [1-6]

Scenario	Classification	Cut-off NSR (C$/t)	Tonnes (kt)	Ni (%)	Ni (Mlb)	Cu (%)	Cu (Mlb)	Co (%)	Co (Mlb)	NSR (C$/t)
Pit Constrained	Measured	15	2,966	0.5	30.8	0.26	17.3	0.007	0.5	80.09
	Indicated	15	2,270	0.4	21.5	0.26	13.2	0.01	0.5	75.39
	M+I	15	5,236	0.5	52.3	0.26	30.5	0.009	1.0	78.05
Out-of-pit	Indicated	60	2,232	0.9	42.5	0.45	22.4	0.006	0.3	142.44
	Inferred	60	985	1.0	21.8	0.62	13.5	0.003	0.1	171.08
Total	Measured	15	2,966	0.5	30.8	0.26	17.3	0.007	0.5	80.09
	Indicated	15+60	4,502	0.7	64.1	0.36	35.6	0.008	0.8	108.63
	M+I	**15+60**	**7,468**	**0.6**	**94.9**	**0.32**	**52.9**	**0.008**	**1.3**	**97.29**
	Inferred	60	985	1.0	21.8	0.62	13.5	0.003	0.1	171.08

Note: *Ni =Nickel Cu = Copper, Co = Cobalt, NSR = Net Smelter Return, M+I = Measured + Indicated Mineral Resources.*

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.*
5. *The Mineral Resource Estimate was based on US$ metal prices of $7.42/lb nickel, $3/lb copper and $25/lb cobalt.*
6. *The out-of-pit Mineral Resource grade blocks were quantified above the $60/t NSR 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.*

1.6 RECOMMENDATIONS

P&E considers that the Kenbridge Project contains a significant nickel, copper and cobalt Mineral Resource associated with a well-defined mineralized trend and model. P&E also considers that the Project has significant potential for a Mineral Resource increase and advancement to an Updated Preliminary Economic Assessment study.

Recommendations for advancing the development of Kenbridge Project are:

- Assay rock and core samples for precious metals, particularly Pd, Pt and Au.

- Collect more bulk density measurements from the various host and wall rock types and metal grade ranges.

- Engage a metallurgical consultant to examine the previous and historic testwork studies to plan and execute further testwork programs. Future testwork programs should include: continued copper nickel separation tests with the objective of producing higher grade copper and nickel concentrates; a mini-pilot plant program to include column copper nickel separation to prove that copper concentrates containing less than 1% Ni can be produced; and magnetic separation tests on the copper and nickel concentrates to determined whether the magnetic pyrrhotite can be effectively removed and the concentrates upgraded with minimal reductions in copper and nickel recovery. If warranted, consideration should be given to recoveries of precious metals. Mineralized material sorting studies could also be considered.

- Commission an environmental consultant to examine historic baseline survey results and re-establish environmental baselines. More recent spring and fall environmental aquatic and terrestrial surveys over 2-to-3 consecutive years may be required to re-establish a baseline database for future Project permitting requirements.

- Engage a geotechnical consultant to improve rock mechanics information for potential open pit slopes and underground openings stability. The geotechnical program should also be designed to provide geotechnical information on the sites of possible facilities (tailings dam, processing plant, ore-waste and water management) and review Ontario government regulations pertaining to open pit and underground mining operations.

- Perform acid rock drainage studies on representative waste rock samples to better determine the potential for acid generation and groundwater contamination.

- Re-establish a robust community relations program with local First Nations, nearby communities, and pertinent government regulatory agencies. Engage a specialist consultant to examine previous and historic programs and re-establish links with all the stakeholders. Agree, re-establishing contact with FN is vital.

- Undertake an Updated Preliminary Economic Assessment of the Kenbridge Project.

Exploration opportunities for advancing the Kenbridge Property are:

- Extensional drilling to expand the size of the Updated Mineral Resource and mineralized zones.
- Invert results of the 2008 VTEM survey for 3-D geological interpretation and to identify areas for ground SQUID EM surveys.
- In follow-up to the inversion modelling results, perform ground electromagnetic SQUID, induced polarization and test gravity surveys over prioritized areas for mineralized zones and deposits.
- Perform the Mobile Metal Ion sampling program proposed by Steel and Associates Geoscientific Consulting (2020) for the areas of the Kenbridge Property with the ASTER nickel, copper, and gold anomalies on favourable geology and structure.
- Create lithostructural and lithogeochemical vectoring modes to better understand the geometry and distribution of the nickel sulphide mineralized zones and the nature and extent of the original mineralizing magmatic system.
- Carry out exploration drilling to test geologically, geophysically and geochemically defined targets for new mineralized zones and deposits on the Kenbridge Property.
- Undertake downhole survey drill holes with an electromagnetic probe for detecting off-hole conductors that could represent attractive drill targets.

Overall, the cost of the recommended program is C$4,945,000 (Table 1.2).

TABLE 1.2
RECOMMENDED PROGRAM AND BUDGET FOR KENBRIDGE

Description	Total Cost ($)
Environmental, Social, Community	200,000
Geotechnical Drilling and Testing	200,000
Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing	300,000
Geological, Geophysical & Geochemical Exploration	800,000
Extensional and Additional Exploration Drilling	2,000,000
Preliminary Economic Assessment	300,000
Management G&A	500,000
Subtotal	**4,300,000**
Contingency 15%	**645,000**
Total	**4,945,000**

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

This Technical Report has been prepared to provide a fully compliant NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate of the existing mineralization at the Kenbridge Project (or the "Kenbridge Deposit" or "Kenbridge Property"). This Technical Report was prepared using an Updated Mineral Resource Estimate completed in order to incorporate current metal pricing. The Mineral Resource Estimate is fully conformable to the "CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves – Definitions and Guidelines" as referred to in National Instrument ("NI") 43-101 and Form 43-101F, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

This Technical Report was prepared by P&E Mining Consultants Inc., ("P&E") at the request of Mr. D. Mark Appleby, President and CEO of Tartisan Nickel Corp. ("Tartisan" or "Company"), an Ontario registered company trading under the symbol of "CSE: TN" on the Toronto Canadian Securities Exchange with its corporate office at: 44 Victoria Street, Suite 1102, Toronto, Ontario, M5C 1Y2, Canada.

This Technical Report is considered current as of September 2, 2020, the effective date. P&E understands that this Technical Report will support the public disclosure requirements of the Company and will be filed on SEDAR as required under NI 43-101 disclosure regulations.

Tartisan has accepted that the qualifications, expertise, experience, competence and professional reputation of P&E's Principals and Associate Geologists and Engineers are appropriate and relevant for the preparation of this Technical Report. The Company has also accepted that P&E's Principals are members of professional bodies, which are appropriate and relevant for the preparation of this Technical Report.

2.2 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

P&E carried out a review of all relevant parts of the available literature and documented results concerning the Kenbridge and held discussions with technical personnel from the Company regarding all pertinent aspects of the Project. The reader is referred to the sources of data, which are outlined in the "Sources of Information" section of this Technical Report, for further detail on the Project.

This Technical Report is also based, in part, on internal company technical reports, press releases and maps, published government reports, company letters and memoranda, and public information as listed in the "References" section (Section 27) near the end of this Technical Report. Additional details on the topic can be found in the public filings of Tartisan and, the previous owner of Kenbridge, Canadian Arrow Mines Limited are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

The most recent NI 43-101 compliant Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate on the Project was completed by WMT Associates, SRK Consulting, Micon International Limited, and P&E Mining Consultants Inc. titled "Technical Report on A Preliminary Assessment Study for the Kenbridge Deposit, Kenora, Ontario Canada, dated February 2008 (Buck et al., 2008).

This study, referred to hereafter in this report as Buck et al. (2008), has been heavily relied upon for the History (Section 6), Geological Setting and Mineralization (Section 7), Sample Preparation, etc. (Section 11), and Data Verification (Section 12) sections of the current Technical Report. No drilling or project development activities or site visit by an independent Qualified Person has been completed on the Kenbridge Property since 2008.

Considerable previous work was carried out on the Kenbridge Property by Coniagas Mines Limited ("Coniagas") in the 1930s, International Nickel Company of Canada ("INCO") in the late-1940s, Falconbridge Limited ("Falconbridge") in the 1950s, Blackstone Ventures Inc. ("Blackstone") in 2005-2006, and Canadian Arrow Mines Limited ("Canadian Arrow") in 2007-2008. Tartisan acquired the Property from Canadian Arrow in early 2018, refurbished road and cut-line grid access to the Property in 2019, and contracted an ASTER satellite LWIR Imagery study in 2020. A key technical document reviewed by P&E is the April 2020 internal report entitled "ASTER Satellite LWQIR Imagery, Assessment Report for the Kenbridge Claims, Kenora Mining Division, Ontario, Canada", by Steel & Associates Geoscientific Consulting (2020) for the Kenbridge Property area.

For this Technical Report, principals of P&E or associates of P&E, reviewed technical documents and prepared an Updated Mineral Resource Estimate on the Kenbridge Project using data supplied by Tartisan and past filed Technical Reports. All participants are Qualified Persons.

Table 2.1 presents the authors and co-authors of each section of the Technical Report, who acting as a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101, take responsibility for those sections of the Technical Report, as outlined in Section 28 "Certificate of Author" attached to this Technical Report.

TABLE 2.1
REPORT AUTHORS AND CO-AUTHORS

Qualified Person	Employer	Sections of Technical Report
Mr. William Stone, Ph.D., P.Geo.	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.	2-13, 15-24 and Co-author 1, 25, 26
Mr. Eugene Puritch, P.Eng., FEC, CET	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.	Co-author 1, 14, 25-26
Mr. Yungang Wu, P.Geo.	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.	Co-author 1, 14, 25,26

2.3 UNITS AND CURRENCY

In this Technical Report, all currency amounts are stated in Canadian dollars ("$") unless otherwise stated. At the time of this Technical Report, the 12-month trailing average exchange rate between the US$ and the CDN$ is 1 US$ = 1.343 CDN$ or 1 CDN$ = 0.745 US$.

Commodity prices are typically expressed in US dollars ("US$") and will be so noted where appropriate. Quantities are generally stated in Système International d'Unités ("SI") metric units including metric tons ("tonnes", "t") and kilograms ("kg") for weight, kilometres ("km") or metres ("m") for distance, hectares ("ha") for area, grams ("g") and grams per tonne ("g/t")

for gold grades ("g/t Au"). Platinum group metal ("PGM") and gold grades may also be reported in parts per million ("ppm") or parts per billion ("ppb"). Metal values are reported in percentage ("%"), grams per metric tonne ("g/t") and parts per billion ("ppb"). Quantities of PGM and gold may also be reported in troy ounces ("oz") and quantities of copper in avoirdupois pounds ("lb"). Copper metal assays are reported in percent ("%") or parts per million ("ppm"), whereas gold and PGM assay values are reported in grams of metal per tonne (g/t) unless ounces per short ton ("oz/T") are specifically stated. Abbreviations and terminology are summarized in Tables 2.2 and 2.3.

Grid coordinates for maps are given in the UTM NAD 83 Zone 15N or as latitude and longitude.

TABLE 2.2
TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning
"$"	dollar(s)
"°"	degree(s)
"°C"	degrees Celsius
<	less than
>	greater than
"%"	percent
"3-D"	three-dimensional
"AAS"	atomic absorption spectrometry
"Ag"	silver
"AI"	abrasion index
"amsl"	above mean sea level
"asl"	above sea level
"Au"	gold
"Az"	azimuth
"BWI"	bond ball mill work index
"°C"	degree Celsius
"CAD$"	Canadian Dollar
"CaO"	calcium oxide
"CEAA"	Canadian Environmental Assessment Act
"CIL"	carbon in leach
"CIM"	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy, and Petroleum
"cm"	centimetre(s)
"CMS"	cavity monitoring system
"CN"	cyanide
"conc"	concentrate
"CRM"	certified reference material
"CSA"	Canadian Securities Administrators
"Cu"	copper
"CV"	coefficient of variation
"CWI"	crusher work index
"DDH"	diamond drill hole

TABLE 2.2
TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning
"DMS"	dense media separation
"$M"	dollars, millions
"EA"	Environmental Assessment
"EDA"	exploratory data analysis
"EIS"	Environmental Impact Statement
"EM"	electromagnetic
"ft"	foot
"Ga"	Giga annum or billions of years
"g"	gram
"g/t"	grams per tonne
"ha"	hectare(s)
"HLEM"	horizontal loop electromagnetic survey
"ID"	identification
"ID^3"	inverse distance cubed
"ID^2"	inverse distance squared
"IP"	induced polarization
"IP/RES"	induced polarization / resistivity survey
"IRR"	internal rate of return
"ISO"	International Organization for Standardization
"JV"	joint venture
"k"	thousand(s)
"kg"	kilograms(s)
"km"	kilometre(s)
"kW"	kilowatt
"L"	litre(s)
"L/s"	litres per second
"lb"	avoirdupois pound (weight)
"level"	mine working level referring to the nominal elevation (m RL), e.g. 4285 level (mine workings at 4285 m RL)
"LIDAR"	Light Detection and Ranging
"LVA"	local varying anisotropy
"m"	metre(s)
"m^3"	cubic metre(s)
"Ma"	millions of years
"Mag"	magnetic
"max."	maximum
"mbs"	metres below surface
"MIBC"	methyl isobutyl carbinol
"MIK"	multiple indicator kriging
"ML"	mining lease
"min."	minimum

TABLE 2.2
TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning
"mm"	millimetre
"MENDM"	Ontario Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines
"MOECC"	Ontario Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
"Moz"	million ounces
"m RL"	metres relative level
"MS"	mass spectrometer
"m/s"	metres per second
"Mt"	mega tonne or million tonnes
"MW"	megawatts
"NaCN"	sodium cyanide
"NAD"	North American Datum
"NE"	northeast
"Ni"	nickel
"NI"	National Instrument
"NN"	nearest neighbour
"NSR"	net smelter royalty
"NPV"	net present value
"NW"	northwest
"OK"	ordinary kriging
"OSC"	Ontario Securities Commission
"oz"	Troy ounce
"P_{80}"	80% percent passing
"P&E"	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
"PAX"	potassium amyl xanthate
"Pb"	lead
"PEA"	Preliminary Economic Assessment
"P.Eng."	Professional Engineer
"P.Geo."	Professional Geoscientist
"ppb"	parts per billion
"ppm"	parts per million
"Property"	the Kenbridge Property that is the subject of this Technical Report
"Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4"	first quarter, second quarter, third quarter, fourth quarter of the year
"QA/QC"	quality assurance/quality control
"QEM-ARMS"	automated rapid mineral scan
"QMS"	quality management system
"RC"	Reverse Circulation
"Ro Tail"	rougher tail
"RPD"	relative percent difference
"RQD"	rock quality determination
"RWI"	rod mill work index
"S"	sulphur

TABLE 2.2
TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning
"SD"	standard deviation
"SE"	southeast
"SEDAR"	System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval
"SMC"	SAG mill comminution
"SMU"	selective mining unit
"SW"	southwest
"t"	metric tonne(s)
"T"	short ton(s)
"Technical Report"	this NI 43-101 Technical Report
"t/m^3"	tonnes per cubic metre
"tpd"	tonnes per day
"the Company"	the Tartisan Nickel Corp. company that the report is written for
"US$"	United States dollar(s)
"UTM"	Universal Transverse Mercator grid system
"VLF"	very low frequency
"XRD"	X-ray diffraction
"yr"	year
"Zn"	zinc
"ZnEq"	zinc equivalent

TABLE 2.3
UNIT MEASUREMENT ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning	Abbreviation	Meaning
µm	microns, micrometre	m^3/s	cubic metre per second
$	dollar	m^3/y	cubic metre per year
$/t	dollar per metric tonne	mØ	metre diameter
%	percent sign	m/h	metre per hour
% w/w	percent solid by weight	m/s	metre per second
¢/kWh	cent per kilowatt hour	Mt	million tonnes
°	degree	Mtpy	million tonnes per year
°C	degree celsius	min	minute
cm	centimetre	min/h	minute per hour
d	day	mL	millilitre
ft	feet	mm	millimetre
GWh	Gigawatt hours	MV	medium voltage
g/t	grams per tonne	MVA	mega volt-ampere
h	hour	MW	megawatts
ha	hectare	oz	ounce (troy)
hp	horsepower	Pa	Pascal
k	kilo, thousands	pH	Measure of acidity

TABLE 2.3
UNIT MEASUREMENT ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning	Abbreviation	Meaning
kg	kilogram	ppb	part per billion
kg/t	kilogram per metric tonne	ppm	part per million
km	kilometre	s	second
kPa	kilopascal	t or tonne	metric tonne
kV	kilovolt	tpd	metric tonne per day
kW	kilowatt	t/h	metric tonne per hour
kWh	kilowatt-hour	t/h/m	metric tonne per hour per metre
kWh/t	kilowatt-hour per metric tonne	$t/h/m^2$	metric tonne per hour per square metre
L	litre	t/m	metric tonne per month
L/s	litres per second	t/m^2	metric tonne per square metre
lb	pound(s)	t/m^3	metric tonne per cubic metre
M	million	T	short ton
m	metre	tpy	metric tonnes per year
m^2	square metre	V	volt
m^3	cubic metre	W	Watt
m^3/d	cubic metre per day	wt%	weight percent
m^3/h	cubic metre per hour	yr	year

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

P&E has assumed that all the information and technical documents listed in the Sources of Information section of this Technical Report are accurate and complete in all material aspects. Whereas P&E carefully reviewed all the available information presented, P&E cannot guarantee its accuracy and completeness. P&E reserves the right, but will not be obligated to revise our Technical Report and conclusions if additional information becomes known to P&E subsequent to the effective date of this Technical Report.

The authors have relied largely on the documents listed in the Sources of Information and a site visit related to the Previous Technical Report for the information in this Technical Report. However, the conclusions and recommendations are exclusively those of the authors. The results and opinions outlined in this Technical Report are dependent on the aforementioned information being current, accurate and complete as of the effective date of this Technical Report. It has been assumed that no information has been withheld which would impact the conclusions or recommendations made herein. P&E does not assume any responsibility or liabilities that may arise as a result of this Technical Report being used contrary to its intended purpose.

A draft copy of this Technical Report has been reviewed for factual errors by Tartisan management. Any changes made as a result of these reviews did not involve any alteration to the conclusions made. Hence, the statement and opinions expressed in this document are given in good faith and in the belief that such statements and opinions are not false and misleading at the effective date of this Technical Report.

The authors wish to emphasize that they are Qualified Persons only in respect of the areas in this Technical Report identified in their "Certificates of Qualified Persons" submitted with this Technical Report to the Canadian Securities Administrators.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 LOCATION

The Kenbridge Property is located in the north-central part of the Atikwa Lake area and the south-central part of the Fisher Lake area, Kenora Mining Division, 70 km east-southeast of the City of Kenora, Ontario and 50 km east of the Town of Sioux Narrows-Nestor Falls (Figure 4.1). The Property is bounded to the north by the southwest bay of Populous Lake, to the west by Betula Lake, and to the south by Empire Lake. The centre of the Kenbridge Property is situated at approximately 93°38' W Longitude and 49°29' N Latitude and UTM NAD83 Zone 15N 454,126 m E and 5,481,381 m N. The claims are on NTS Map sheet 052F05.

4.2 PROPERTY TENURE AND OWNERSHIP

4.2.1 Land Tenure

As of September 2, 2020, the Kenbridge Property is covered by patented and unpatented mining claims totalling 2,078.21 ha. The bulk of the Property is covered by 93 contiguous Patented Mining Claims with mining and surface rights or only mining rights, and four Mining Licences of Occupation with only mining rights. In addition, there are several blocks of unpatented single cell mining claims containing a total of 33 individual claims (Figure 4.2). The Kenbridge Deposit itself is covered by Patented Mining Claim PAT-5599. The mining claims are registered to Canadian Arrow Mines Limited and Kenbridge Nickel Mines Limited, wholly-owned subsidiaries of Tartisan Nickel Corp.

The renewals of 23 of the unpatented mining claims are due in April 2021, six in July 2022, and four in August 2022. The status of the patented and unpatented claims as of September 2, 2020 is shown in Appendix I. This tabulation is derived from information available on the Ontario Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines (https://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/en/mines-and- minerals/applications/mining-lands-administration-system-mlas-map-viewer).

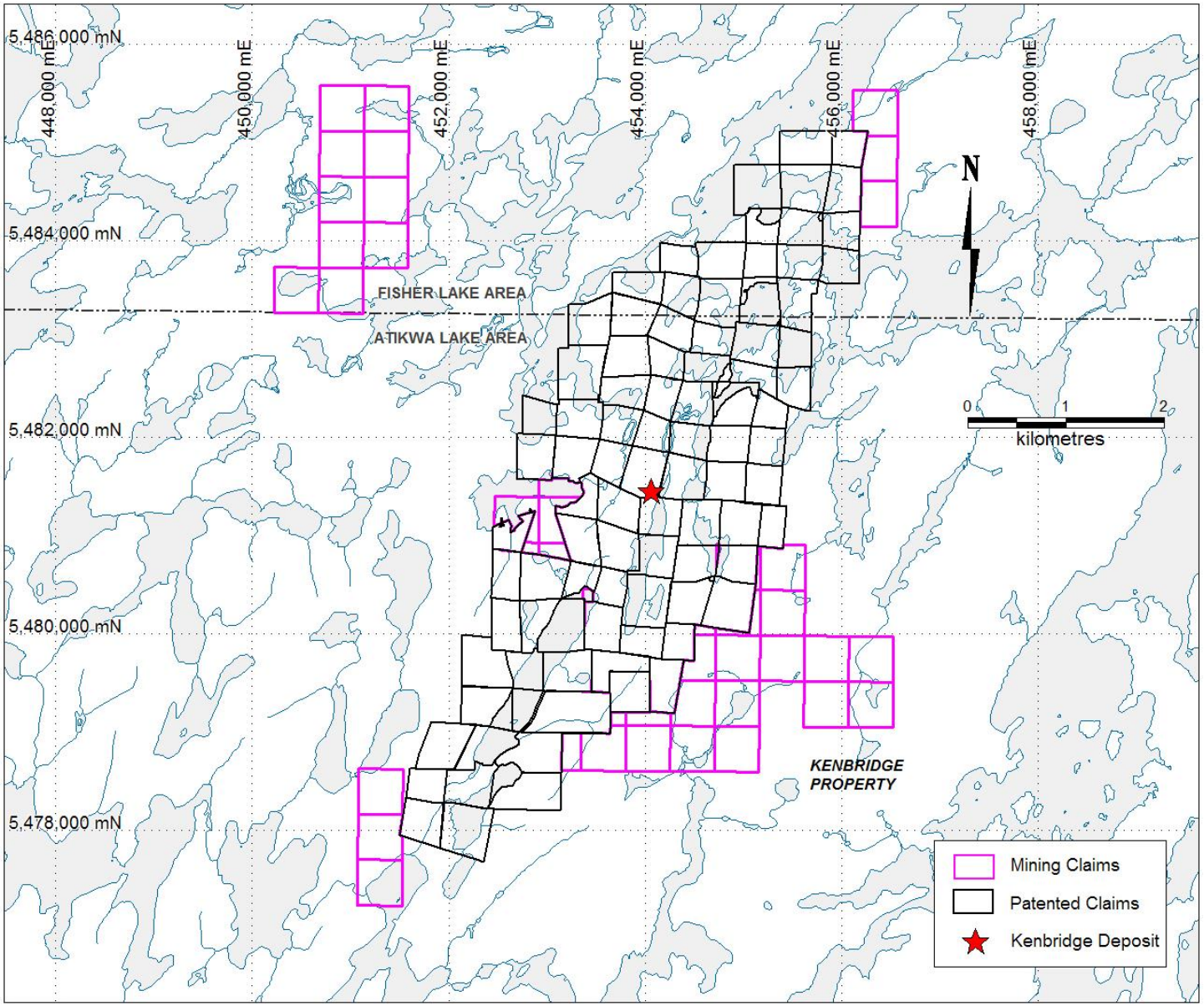
4.3 OWNERSHIP AGREEMENTS

Kenbridge Nickel Mines Limited was a private company set-up and owned 97.3% by Falconbridge Limited. Blackstone Ventures since purchased 99.1% ownership interest in Kenbridge Nickel Mines Limited. The remaining 0.9% was held by persons deceased or unknown. Canadian Arrow acquired Blackstone's interest in 2006.

FIGURE 4.1 LOCATION OF THE KENBRIDGE PROPERTY, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

Source: *Tartisan (2020)*

FIGURE 4.2 KENBRIDGE PROPERTY PATENTED AND NON-PATENTED MINING CLAIMS



Source: *Tartisan (2020)*

Under the terms of the original agreement dated September 13, 2006 to acquire Blackstone's interest in Kenbridge Nickel Mines Limited ("KNB") and the 50 wholly-owned, patented mining claims in the area, Canadian Arrow issued 2,500,000 units of its capital stock to Blackstone. Each unit consisted of a common share and a one-year common share purchase warrant, in which each warrant entitled Blackstone to purchase one further common share with each warrant having an exercise price equal to 125% of the trading price of the common shares of Canadian Arrow on the day prior to the issuance. In addition, Canadian Arrow agreed to spend $9 million in exploration and development of the Property by December 31, 2010 and make a one-time payment to Blackstone of $1,000,000 by 2012.

In a press release dated February 16, 2011, it was announced that Canadian Arrow and Blackstone agreed that the $1,000,000 payment was to be replaced with a cash payment of $250,000 plus issuance of $250,000 of units of Canadian Arrow to be made by Canadian Arrow on receipt of the necessary regulatory approvals. Each unit was to be issued at a deemed price of $0.0776 and was to be comprised of one common share in the capital of Canadian Arrow and one common share purchase warrant exercisable at any time until the second anniversary of its issuance into one common share in the capital of Canadian Arrow at the exercise price of $0.10.

By acquiring Kenbridge, Canadian Arrow also assumed the terms of the underlying Sale and Purchase Agreement between Blackstone and Falconbridge (now Glencore), signed in June 2004. In that agreement, should Blackstone expend less than $5 million or less than $3 million on the Property by December 31, 2010, then Falconbridge was to be granted a right to a 51% or 75% interest in the Property, respectively. Falconbridge was to retain a one-time back-in right to acquire 51% interest in any new deposits found on the Property, outside of the known historical resource area, where tonnage exceeds 10 Mt and metal grades indicative of economic viability at the time of the assessment. In order to exercise the back-in, Falconbridge was required to expend two times the amount that Blackstone expended on the new discovery within a two-year period. Falconbridge could elect to increase their interest to 70% by completing a feasibility study. Falconbridge was entitled to receive concentrates from the Property at commercial purchase rates and entitled to a net smelter royalty in any deposit in which it is not an active participant. The net smelter royalty payable was to be: 1% if nickel is below $4.00 per pound; 1.5% for nickel between $4.00 and $4.50; 2% from $4.50 to $5.00; and 2.5% if nickel is over $5.00.

In a press release dated October 20, 2017 Tartisan Resources Corp. announced that a Definitive Agreement had been signed with Canadian Arrow Mines Limited, whereby the former will acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Canadian Arrow by way of a court-approved Plan of Arrangement in accordance with the Business Corporations Act (Ontario), in exchange for common shares in the capital of Tartisan Resources Corp.

Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement, Tartisan Resources Corp. issued to Canadian Arrow shareholders one (1) common share of Tartisan for every 17.5 common shares of Canadian Arrow, resulting in the issuance of approximately 8 million common shares of Tartisan. Additionally, Tartisan Resources Corp. issued up to 4.5 million shares to settle Canadian Arrow debt pursuant to debt conversion agreements with various Canadian Arrow creditors. On closing, Canadian Arrow became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tartisan Resources Corp. In a press release dated February 2, 2018, Tartisan Resources Corp. announced that final closing of the acquisition of Canadian Arrow had been completed. Tartisan Resources Corp. changed its name

to Tartisan Nickel Corp. (see press release dated March 21, 2018) to better reflect corporate focus.

4.4 ONTARIO MINERAL TENURE

The claims information presented in this section is valid as of September 2, 2020, which is the effective date of this Technical Report. The Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines ("MENDM") converted from a system of ground staking to online registration of mining claims, effective April 10, 2018.

Ontario Crown lands are available to licensed prospectors for the purposes of mineral exploration. A licensed prospector must first stake a mining claim to gain the exclusive right to explore on Crown land. Claim staking is governed by the Ontario Mining Act and is administered through the Provincial Mining Recorder and Mining Lands offices of the MNDM.

Mining claims can be staked either in a single unit or in a block consisting of several single units. In un-surveyed territory, a single unit claim is laid out to form a 16 ha (40 acre) square with boundary lines running 400 m (1,320 ft) astronomic north, south, east and west. Multiples of single units, up to a maximum of 16 units (256 ha), may be staked with only a perimeter boundary as one block claim.

On completion of staking, a recording application form is filed with payment to the Provincial Recording Office. All claims are liable for inspection at any time by the Ministry. A claim remains valid as long as the claim holder properly completes and files the assessment work as required by the Mining Act and the Minister approves the assessment work. A claim holder is not required to complete any assessment work within the first year of recording a mining claim. In order to keep an unpatented mining claim current, the mining claim holder must perform $400 worth of approved assessment work per mining claim unit, per year; immediately following the initial staking date, the claim holder has two years to file one year's worth of assessment work. Claims are forfeited if the assessment work is not done.

A claimholder may prospect or carry out mineral exploration on the land under the claim. However, the land covered by these claims must be converted from Mining Claims to Mining Leases prior to any development work or mining. Mining leases are issued for twenty-one-year terms and may be renewed for additional twenty-one-year terms. Leases can be issued for surface and mining rights, mining rights only or surface rights only. When issued, the lessee pays an annual rent to the Province of Ontario. Furthermore, prior to bringing a mine into production, the lessee must comply with all applicable federal and provincial legislation.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESS

The Kenbridge Property road accessible from Sioux Narrows via the Trans-Canada Highway for 10.2 km to the Maybrun Mine Road turnoff. The Maybrun Mine Road is the primary access to the past-producing Maybrun Mine and residences along Denmark Lake and other nearby lakes. The turn-off to the Kenbridge Property is approximately 2.0 km along the Maybrun Mine Road. The Property is located about 11.4 km along the bush road. The bush road was cleared of overgrowth and logs in late-2018 and early-2019, and is most accessible by 4-wheel ATV and snowmobile.

Access is also possible by float- or ski-equipped aircraft from either Kenora or Sioux Narrows-Nestor Falls, Ontario.

5.2 CLIMATE

Climate conditions are typical for the Canadian Shield, with short mild summers and long cold winters. Temperatures range from -40°C in the winter to +30°C in the summer. Mean annual precipitation exceeds 100 mm.

5.3 LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The nearby City of Kenora is well known for its mining heritage and iron ore processing operations. An experienced workforce and mining and exploration services and equipment are readily available in this area of northwestern Ontario. Although smaller, the Township of Sioux Narrows-Nestor Falls could provide support and services to a potential local mining operation at Kenbridge.

The main Canadian Pacific Railway line passes through Kenora connecting the area to the east and west coast ports of Canada. The Railway could provide transport of concentrate from a mine to overseas smelters and refineries.

5.4 PHYSIOGRAPHY

Topography in the area is generally quite gentle with elevations ranging from 360 m to 430 m above sea level. The area is covered by a mixed forest of mainly spruce, poplar and birch, with cedar swamps and related vegetation in low-lying wet areas. There are many lakes, ponds, swamps and rivers.

6.0 HISTORY

The Kenbridge Property has been explored intermittently from the 1930s to present. The following summary is derived mainly from Keast and O'Faherty (2006), Buck et al. (2008), and Steel and Associates Geoscientific Consulting (2020).

6.1 EXPLORATION HISTORY

Historical exploration on the Kenbridge Property was completed mainly by Coniagas, INCO and Falconbridge (1936-2005), and more recently by Blackstone and Canadian Arrow (2005-2008).

6.1.1 1936-2004 Exploration History

The discovery and early exploration history of Kenbridge from 1936 to 1958 includes various activities ranging from geological mapping to geophysics and drilling to underground development. In 1936, F. McCallum staked the Gossan Zone west of Kathleen Lake. A flurry of exploration followed resulting in the discovery of numerous other mafic-ultramafic intrusions some of which contain nickel sulphide mineralization. The majority of the diamond drilling (43,440 m), and all underground development and underground exploration was completed between 1937 and 1958 by three companies: Coniagas, Inco and Falconbridge (Table 6.1).

TABLE 6.1
SUMMARY OF PRE-2005 DRILLING AT KENBRIDGE

Company	Years	Location	No. of Holes	Total Length (ft)	Total Length (m)
Coniagas	1937	surface	35	10,000	3,048
INCO	1948-1949	surface	15	12,000	3,658
Falconbridge	1952-1955	surface	53	41,270	12,579
Falconbridge	1955-1957	underground	247	50,000	15,262
Falconbridge	1955-1958	regional	74	29,250	8,915
Total			**424**	**142,520**	**43,440**

Coniagas Mines Limited optioned the Property in 1937 and completed trenching and drilling of 35 surface holes that year. Twenty-three holes were drilled over the original showing along a 274 m strike length, seven holes were drilled over the northern drift covered extension, and four holes were drilled elsewhere on the Property (the location of the 35th hole is unknown). Mineralization was intersected in 13 holes. Coniagas incorporated a company, Kenora Nickel Mines Limited that controlled the Property until 1948, when International Nickel Company of Canada ("INCO") secured an option on the Property.

INCO staked an additional 34 surrounding claims, completed surface magnetic surveys and 3,658 m of diamond drilling designed to intersect the mineralized zones at depths of between 152 m and 305 m. INCO subsequently terminated the option.

In 1952, Falconbridge optioned the Property and staked an additional 90 claims to cover the area of the mining claims that are the subject of this Technical Report. An extensive work program was carried out, including geological and magnetic surveys and drilling. Kenbridge Nickel Mines Limited was formed in 1956 and initiated underground development, including a 2,042 ft (622 m) shaft with level stations at 150 ft (45 m) intervals and two levels developed at depths of 350 ft (107 m) and 500 ft (152 m) (Figure 6.1). The minimum drill spacing is at 50 ft (15.2 m) on all levels. The deepest hole extends to 2,750 ft (838 m) deep and intersected mineralization over 10.7 ft (3.26 m) grading 4.25% nickel and 1.38% copper, indicating that the Deposit remains open at depth. Historical surface drilling was completed at 100 ft (30.5 m) spacing. The underground drilling and much of the early surface drilling (INCO) was completed with "AQ' size core. The vertical holes (over 100) by Falconbridge (circa 1953) were BQ size core. Unfortunately, the down-hole surveys of the historical holes were only by acid-etch techniques, which limits the accuracy of the position of the longer holes. Underground development stopped in 1957 and emphasis shifted to regional exploration work. Falconbridge terminated work on Kenbridge in 1958.

A brief gold exploration program was implemented in 1984 utilizing grid mapping and soil geochemistry, but did not produce encouraging results. Following a 1987 GEOTEM airborne survey by the Ontario Geological Survey, reconnaissance mapping and prospecting was completed in 1988, but again without encouraging results.

6.1.2 2005-2008 Exploration History

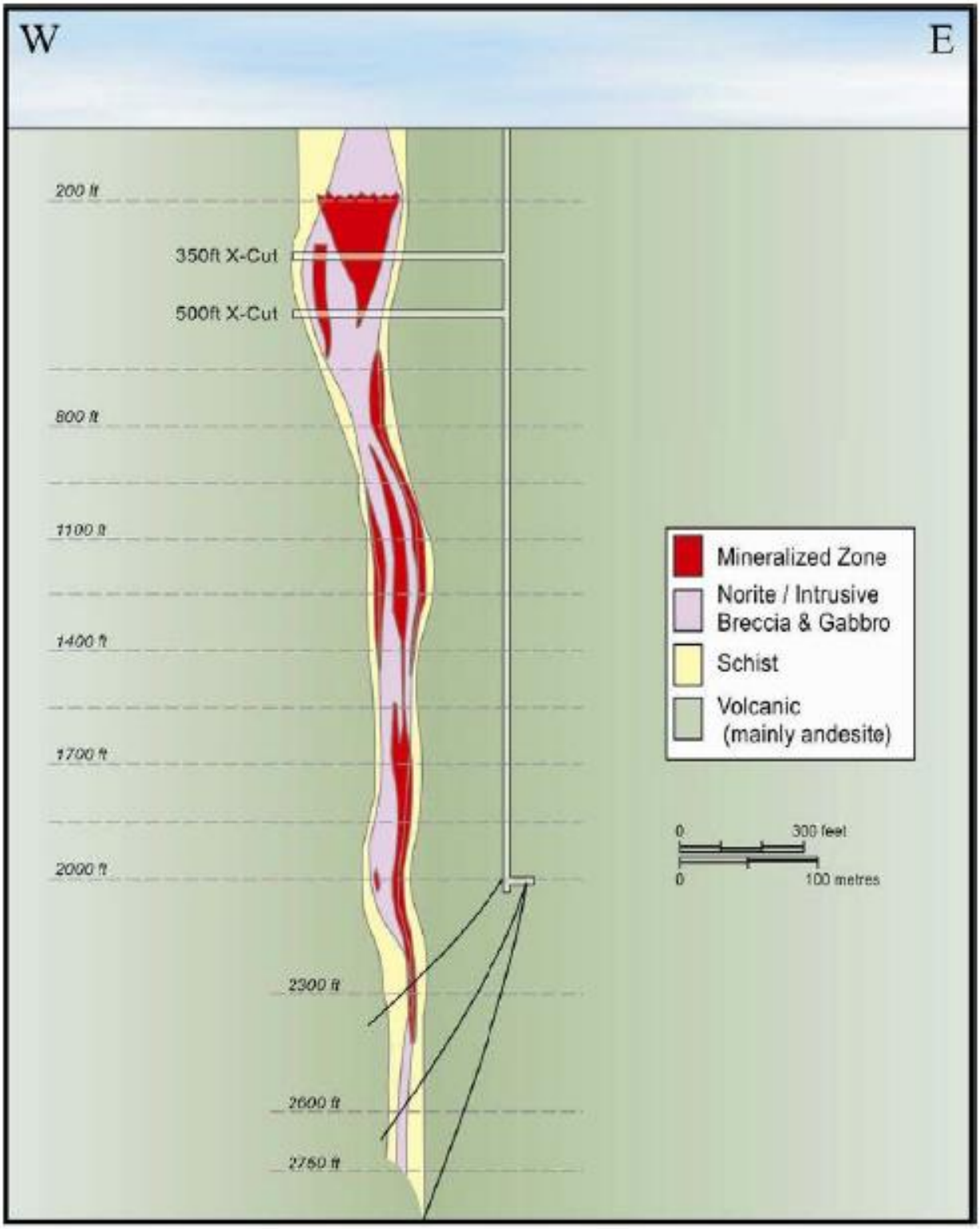
Between 2005 and 2008, significant exploration programs were completed at Kenbridge by Blackstone Ventures and Canadian Arrow.

6.1.2.1 Blackstone Ventures

In 2005, Blackstone completed a surface geophysics program on a portion of the Property and completed 21 drill holes on the Kenbridge Deposit, totalling 4,119 m. The main objectives of the 2005 Blackstone exploration program were to determine if any other large near surface, geophysical conductors were located on the northern portion of the Property, to obtain information on the geometry of the known mineralization, and confirm the historical grades reported from previous drilling. Additionally, the drilling program was designed to test for the potential for high-grade nickel mineralization in the central part of the Deposit above 200 m vertical depth from surface, which might be accessible for mining via an open pit or shallow ramp.

The 2005 exploration program consisted of a 26 line-km Lamontange UTEM3 geophysical survey, a 2-phase 4,120 m diamond drilling program, and mineralogical and metallurgical testwork. The geophysical program started in spring, when ice conditions supported surveying on lakes. The loops were oriented parallel to the Deposit trend (32º) and the line direction was 122º. The first loop was placed to survey over the Kenbridge Deposit with two subsequent loops to the northeast (Figure 6.2). The last loop was moved to the southeast by 100 m, as some responses while surveying loop 2 were close to the forward loop edge.

FIGURE 6.1 KENBRIDGE SHAFT CROSS SECTION



Source: *Keast and O'Flaherty (2006)*

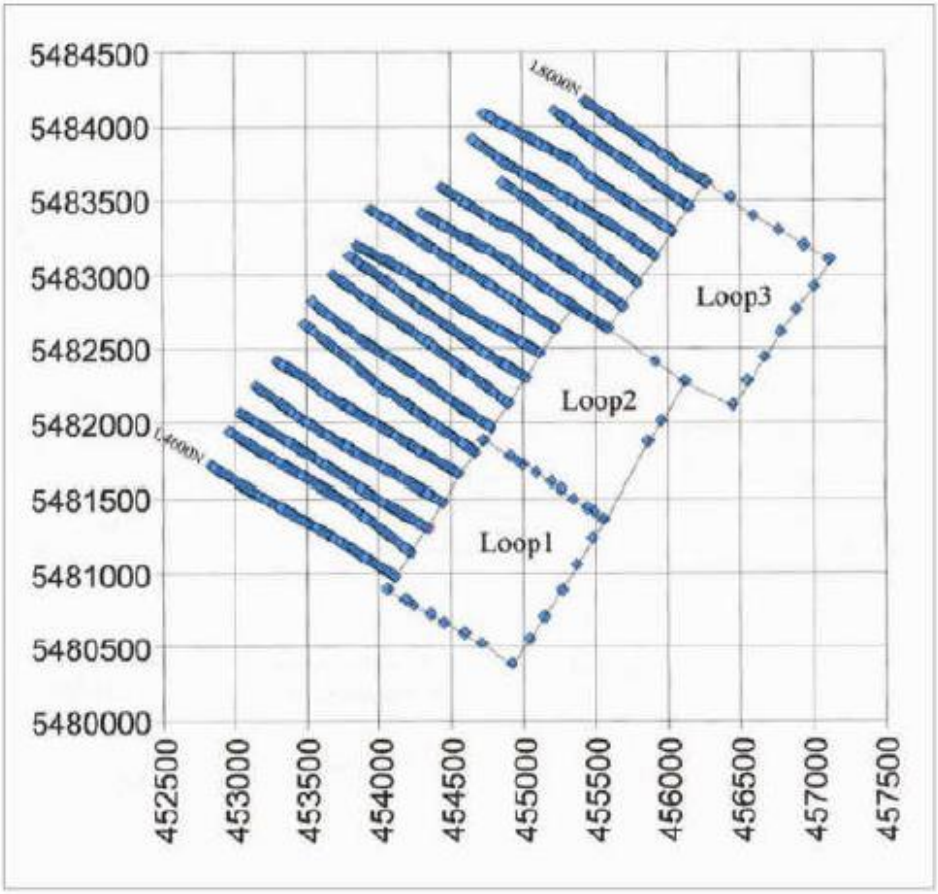
The response of the Kenbridge Deposit (line 5000N/ 4450-4650) to the survey was distinct, but not remarkable (Figure 6.3). The massive sulphide (most conductive) part of the Deposit consists of irregular lenses which are quite discontinuous along strike. Net-textured and disseminated sulphide mineralization are more continuous, however, these styles of sulphide mineralization are less conductive and may not elicit a strong geophysical response. Responses over the remainder of the survey area are subdued (Figure 9) and many clearly related to landforms, particularly the western edges of lakes. There are a few responses (L6200-6600; L7600-8000) where flat lying conductance similar to, however much weaker than, the Kenbridge Deposit may indicate continuation of the host structure and possible weak sulphide mineralization. Induced polarization geophysical surveys are recommended to aid exploration for additional mineralization.

Following completion of the geophysical survey, the first phase of diamond drilling was initiated. Some of the drill holes were collared in a swamp west of the Deposit area and required frozen conditions. Phase 1 of the 2005 drill program was carried out in March and April and Phase 2 in November and December. A total of 21 holes were drilled for 4,119 m (Table 6.2; Figures 6.4 and 6.5).

The nine holes of Phase 1 were drilled on three, 50 m spaced fences that began on the northernmost extent of the Deposit and extend to the south, slightly beyond the central part of the Kenbridge Deposit (Figure 6.5). Results of this drill phase were difficult to compare with the previous drilling, because they were between sections. Drill holes K0501 through K0503 were drilled on the northern edge of the Deposit and produced narrower, lower grade intersections at the edge of the Deposit (Table 6.3). Drill holes K0504 through K0506 are located on the southernmost section near the centre of the Deposit. The deepest hole in this area, K0506, intersected nearly continuous low-grade disseminated mineralization across the entire gabbro body with a true width of 48 m.

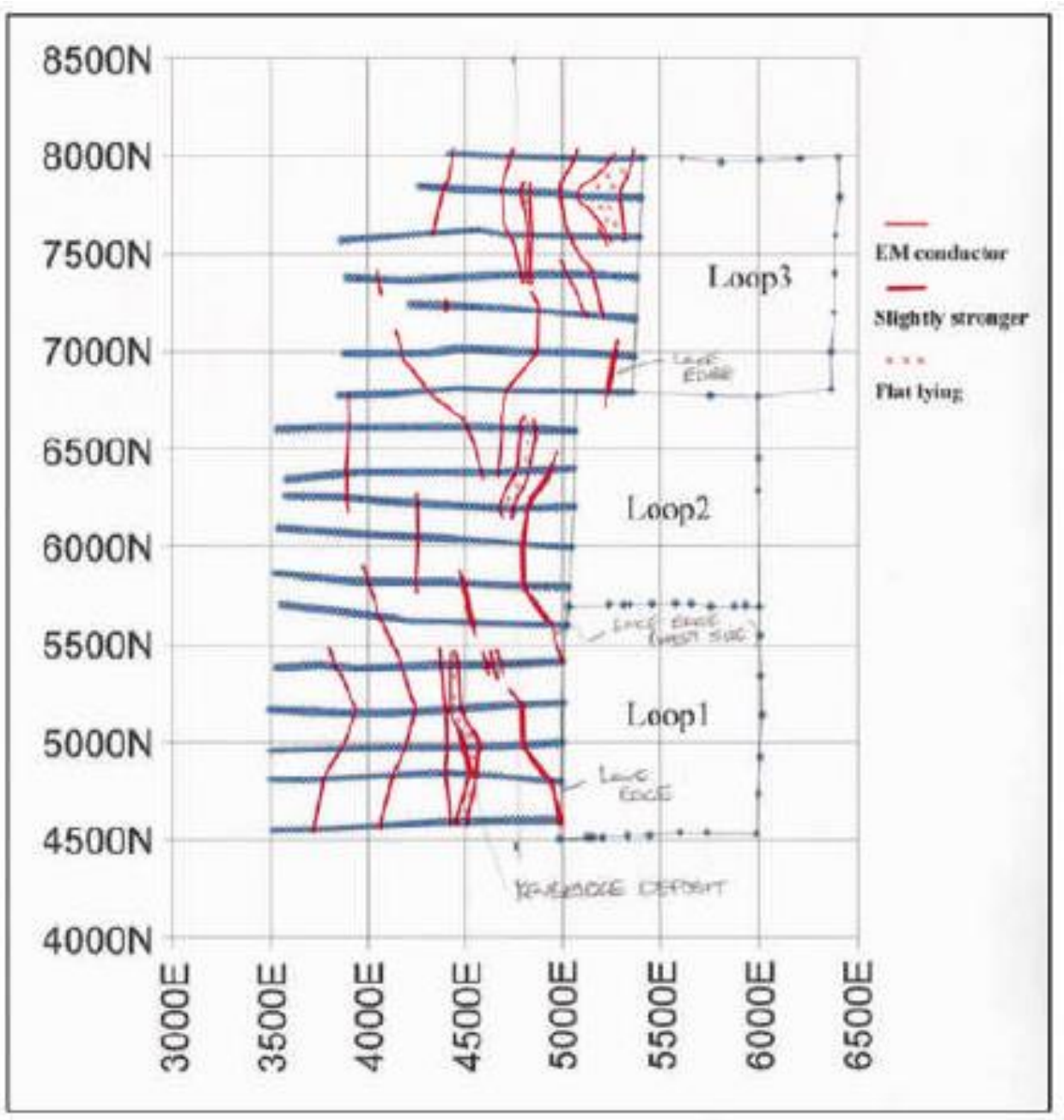
The results from the Phase 2 diamond drilling were easier to compare to previous drilling since those holes were placed along, or close to, the historical grid. In general, the results from Phase 2 compare well in grades and thicknesses with the historical drill results from underground. The mineralization appears to be steeply dipping and varies from broad zones of stringer and disseminated mineralization (hole K05-15) to zones of massive sulphide with significant nickel values (holes K05-11 and -21; Table 6.3). The area tested with the second phase of drilling covered approximately 125 m of strike length of the Deposit. Holes K05-20 and -21 were drilled in the central part of the Deposit. Holes K05-14, -15, -16 and -17 were drilled on the next section, 30 m to the north of -20 and -21. Holes K05-10 and -11 were drilled 30 m to the south of -20 and -21. There appears to be at least three separate mineralized zones consisting of a core of massive to semi-massive sulphide surrounded by a halo of disseminated sulphide mineralization. Even on a section with five drill holes it is difficult to interpret mineralized contacts.

FIGURE 6.2 UTEM SURVEY GRID
NAD83 Z15N GRID PROJECTION; FROM KRAWINKEL, 2005



Source: *Keast and O'Flaherty (2006)*

FIGURE 6.3 UTEM SURVEY INTERPRETED CONDUCTOR TRENDS LOCAL GRID PROJECTION; FROM KRAWINKEL, 2005



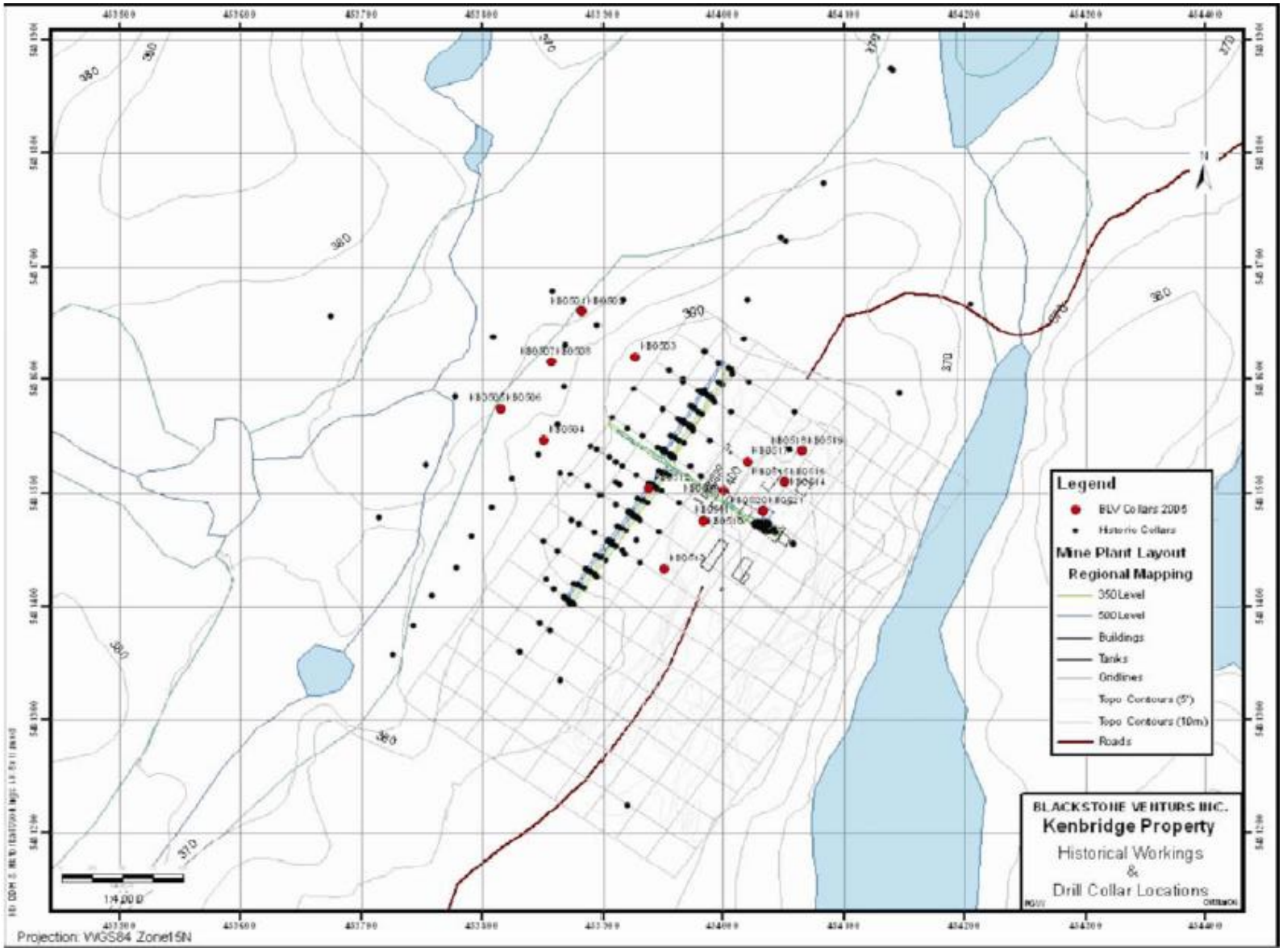
Source: *Keast and O'Flaherty (2006)*

TABLE 6.2
DRILL HOLE COLLAR INFORMATION FOR 2005 BLACKSTONE DRILL PROGRAM

Drill Hole ID	Phase	UTM Coordinates *		Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Total Depth (m)
		East	North				
KB0501	1	453,883	5,481,660	372	129	-45	200.3
KB0502	1	453,883	5,481,660	372	129	-60	331.3
KB0503	1	453,926	5,481,619	391	129	-45	145.0
KB0504	1	453,851	5,481,546	384	129	-45	170.4
KB0505	1	453,815	5,481,574	370	129	-45	212.4
KB0506	1	453,815	5,481,574	370	129	-60	311.5
KB0507	1	453,857	5,481,615	375	129	-45	214.0
KB0508	1	453,857	5,481,615	375	129	-55	282.5
KB0509	1	454,000	5,481,501	398	305	-45	145.7
KB0510	2	453,983	5,481,475	399	308	-45	171.0
KB0511	2	453,983	5,481,475	399	308	-60	201.0
KB0512	2	453,938	5,481,504	395	308	-45	132.0
KB0513	2	453,951	5,481,433	395	308	-45	147.0
KB0514	2	454,050	5,481,509	407	308	-45	201.0
KB0515	2	454,050	5,481,509	407	308	-55	201.0
KB0516	2	454,050	5,481,509	407	308	-65	234.0
KB0517	2	454,023	5,481,528	393	308	-45	129.0
KB0518	2	454,065	5,481,537	406	308	-45	156.0
KB0519	2	454,065	5,481,537	406	308	-55	132.0
KB0520	2	454,032	5,481,484	408	308	-45	210.0
KB0521	2	454,032	5,481,484	408	308	-55	192.0
Total							**4119.1**

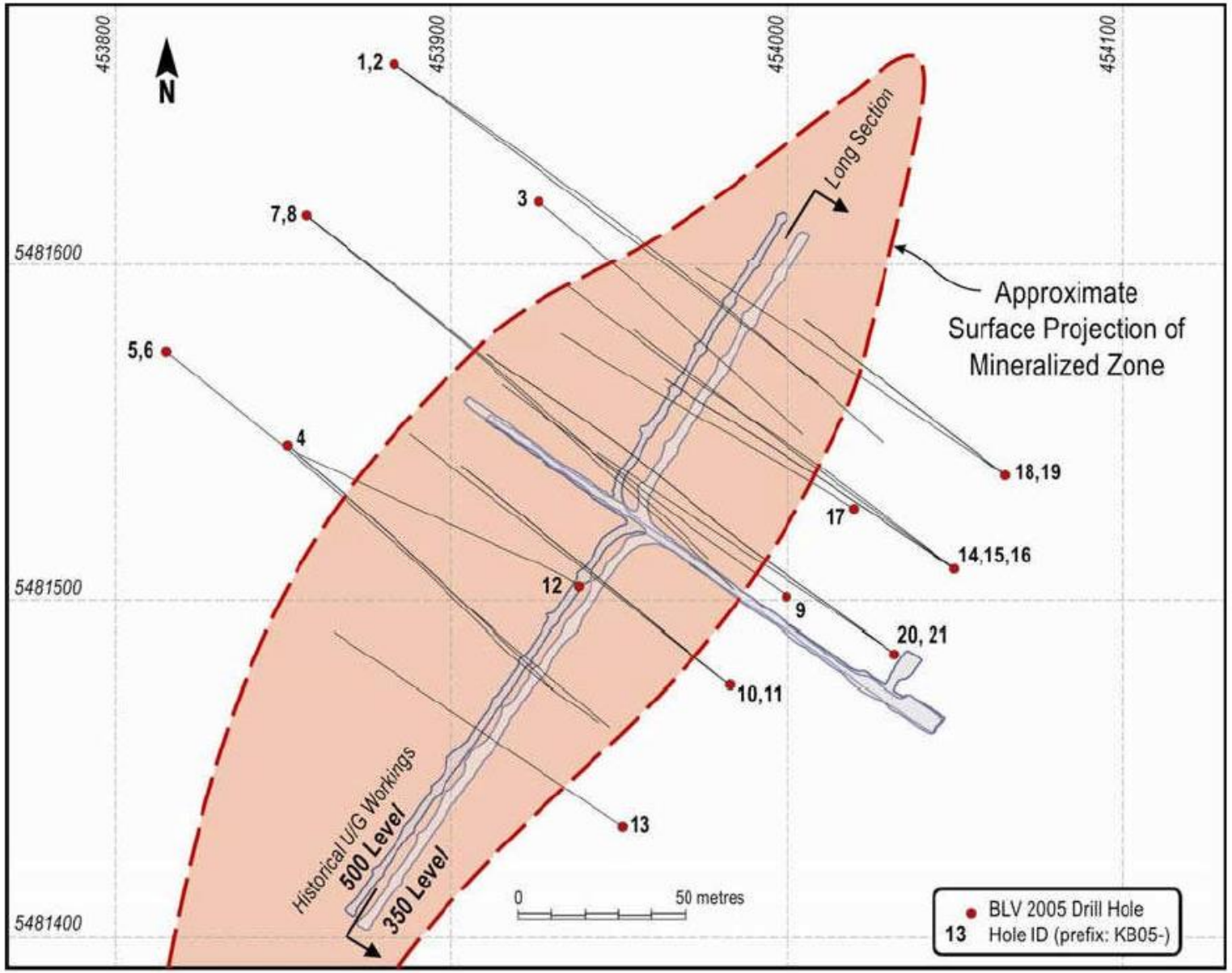
***** *Coordinates are in the projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 15N.*

FIGURE 6.4 PLAN OF SURFACE DRILL HOLE COLLAR LOCATIONS ON THE BLACKSTONE AND PRE-2005 DRILL HOLES ON THE KENBRIDGE PROPERTY



Source: *Keast and O'Flaherty (2006)*

FIGURE 6.5 PLAN MAP SHOWING 2005 DRILL HOLE COLLAR LOCATIONS ON THE KENBRIDGE PROPERTY



Source: *Keast and O'Flaherty (2006)*

TABLE 6.3
SIGNIFICANT 2005 BLACKSTONE DRILL HOLE INTERSECTIONS

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)
K0501	150.5	156.4	5.9	0.57	0.30	0.019
incl.	152.6	154.5	1.9	1.16	0.63	0.036
K0501	166.1	176.5	10.4	0.48	0.27	0.017
incl.	175.3	176.5	1.2	1.83	1.58	0.046
K0502	274.6	280.8	6.2	0.43	0.22	0.016
incl.	278.1	280.8	2.7	0.66	0.23	0.024
K0502	289.0	300.3	11.3	0.48	0.22	0.016
K0503	112.4	115.1	2.7	2.32	0.71	0.060
K0503	122.1	131.8	9.7	0.51	0.32	0.019
K0504	33.9	46.6	12.7	1.00	0.43	0.024
incl.	33.9	39.8	5.9	1.81	0.59	0.041
or	36.7	39.8	3.1	2.55	0.95	0.058
K0504	54.1	70.1	16.0	0.41	0.18	0.014
K0505	112.0	119.6	7.6	0.77	0.57	0.020
K0505	169.8	199.6	19.5	0.29	0.21	0.011
K0506	201.1	294.4	93.3	0.36	0.22	0.013
incl.	204.2	240.7	36.5	0.45	0.33	0.015
and	252.4	266.6	14.2	0.33	0.14	0.012
and	279.1	292.4	13.3	0.61	0.32	0.020
K0507	137.4	151.0	13.6	0.32	0.35	0.010
K0507	155.9	163.2	7.2	1.11	0.32	0.023
K0507	180.6	188.8	8.4	0.36	0.16	0.012
K0507	206.0	207.2	1.2	1.65	1.14	0.028
K0508	187.8	190.7	2.9	0.77	0.36	0.015
K0508	194.6	205.9	9.3	0.76	0.27	0.018
K0508	209.3	214.8	4.5	0.46	0.25	0.012
K0508	228.9	231.9	3.0	0.73	0.18	0.018
K0508	247.8	269.9	22.1	1.53	0.79	0.030
incl.	252.3	268.5	16.2	1.91	1.01	0.036
or	265.8	268.5	2.7	3.88	1.86	0.068
K0509	38.6	44.6	6.0	0.60	0.22	0.016
incl.	43.1	44.6	1.5	1.48	0.55	0.032
K0509	50.4	55.5	5.1	0.31	0.14	0.012
K0509	86.0	94.1	8.1	0.31	0.14	0.011
K0509	101.3	112.5	11.2	1.54	0.79	0.036
incl.	104.3	112.1	7.8	2.07	1.08	0.046
K0509	117.7	129.8	12.1	0.46	0.26	0.013
K05-10	41.7	52.2	10.5	1.79	0.55	0.04
incl.	41.7	44.2	2.5	2.90	0.80	0.07
incl.	47.5	52.2	4.7	2.45	0.81	0.06
K05-10	61.3	69.5	8.2	1.68	0.49	0.04

TABLE 6.3
SIGNIFICANT 2005 BLACKSTONE DRILL HOLE INTERSECTIONS

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)
incl.	66.5	69.5	3.0	3.6	0.54	0.08
K05-10	124.0	135.4	11.4	1.16	0.67	0.02
incl.	124.9	129.0	4.1	2.15	0.59	0.04
incl.	132.0	135.4	3.4	1.39	1.03	0.02
K05-11	88.3	96.4	8.1	3.62	0.88	0.07
K05-12	23.4	25.6	2.2	0.71	0.21	0.02
K05-12	81.4	83.5	2.1	1.59	0.57	0.04
K05-13	95.9	99.3	3.4	1.14	0.72	0.03
K05-13	120.6	122.0	1.4	1.88	0.51	0.04
K05-13	132.2	136.8	4.6	1.00	0.58	0.02
K05-14	97.4	111.3	13.9	1.34	0.73	0.31
incl.	97.4	100.8	3.4	2.68	1.18	0.06
K05-14	145.4	147.7	2.3	1.84	1.93	0.04
K05-15	109.0	119.1	10.0	0.84	0.42	0.02
K05-15	128.8	142.9	14.1	0.88	0.48	0.03
incl.	134.6	139.4	4.8	1.45	0.70	0.04
K05-16	207.1	219.1	12.0	2.26	0.58	0.06
K05-17	54.8	59.4	4.6	0.99	0.50	0.03
K05-17	112.5	115.4	2.9	2.58	1.37	0.07
K05-18	134.7	139.2	4.5	1.17	0.48	0.04
K05-19	no significant mineralization					
K05-20	107.5	126.3	18.8	1.53	0.68	0.04
K05-20	129.3	145.4	16.1	0.65	0.28	0.02
K05-21	146.2	161.7	15.5	3.39	1.07	0.09
K05-21	185.4	189.0	3.6	1.48	0.56	0.04

Precious metal (Ag, Au, PGM) assay results from the Phase 1 drilling indicate silver and gold values correlate with copper values, whereas Co, Pt and Pd correlate with Ni values (Keast and O'Flaherty, 2006). Contents of silver range from below detection limit to 7.4 g/t and are loosely proportional to copper values, with a level of 4-5 grams per 1% Cu (1:200 to 1:250). Gold also demonstrates proportionality to Cu, with values of about 0.2 g/t per 1% Cu (1:5,000). Platinum and palladium correlate with Ni grades with contents of Pd at one-half of Pt, which averages about 0.2-0.3 g/t per 1% Ni (but displays significant variability). Cobalt is closely correlated with Ni at a ratio of 1/50 of the nickel grade.

6.1.2.2 Canadian Arrow

In 2007, Canadian Arrow trench sampled (773 m) the Kenbridge Deposit surface outcrop (Figure 6.6) and completed diamond drilling at approximate 25 m x 25 m spacings (with some 12.5 m infill drilling in strategic areas), targeting particularly shallow Mineral Resources with open pit

mining potential. In 2008, Canadian Arrow flew an airborne geophysical survey over the Kenbridge Property.

In a press release dated April 17, 2008, Canadian Arrow announced that a Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic ("VTEM") helicopter-borne survey was completed by Geotech Ltd. in February 2008. The VTEM survey delineated a strong magnetic feature with a 2 km strike length with a prominent 200 m long conductive anomaly located along the flank of the magnetic anomaly. This prospective target is located 2.5 km northeast of the Kenbridge Deposit, along the same structural trend as the host gabbro intrusion.

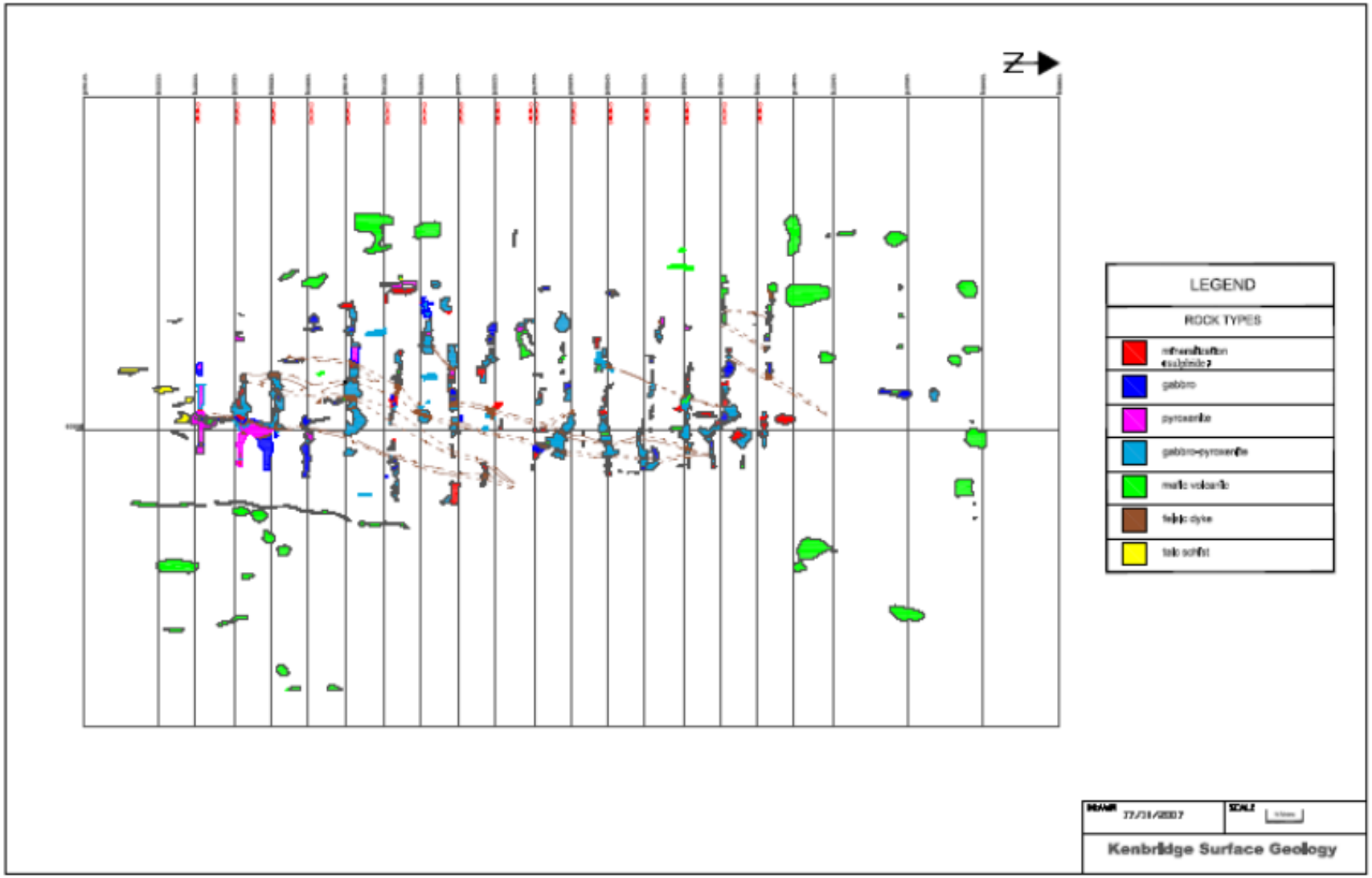
In 2007 and 2008, Canadian Arrow drilled 206 holes for an aggregate length of 40,753 m. Intersections for drill holes up to and including KB-07-146 are reported in Buck et al. (2008). Intersections for holes KB-07-147 to KB-08-197 are listed in Table 6.4.

Prior to the start of drilling in 2007, Canadian Arrow re-established the original mine grid used during the historical surface drilling, underground drilling and underground development. Drill casings for many of the surface drill holes were left in-place and, employing the historical collar plans, were relocated. Individual holes were identified by chaining from existing infrastructure (old building foundations) and from adjacent drill casings, and comparing their locations to historical drill plans, which provided accurate representation of the surface drilling.

The original mine grid baseline was re-established with cross lines established every 100 ft (30.5 m), as per the historical work. In order to work in a metric coordinate system, all the coordinates were transferred from feet to metres (1 ft = 0.3048 m). During the 2007 Canadian Arrow drill program, intermediate lines were established at 50 ft (15.2 m) intervals, and in 2008, a minimum drill spacing of 25 m x 25 m was used close to surface (drill spacing was 12.5 m x 12.5 m locally). A wider drill spacing was used at depth.

On completion of a drill setup, a marker was established and labelled with that particular drill hole information. In some cases, casings were left in place and provided a permanent marker for the hole location. Canadian Arrow contracted J.D. Barnes to accurately survey the positions of the diamond drill hole collars. This work was completed with a real time differential GPS unit and established permanent markers.

FIGURE 6.6 SURFACE OUTCROP AND TRENCH MAP OF THE KENBRIDGE PROPERTY



Source: *Keast and O'Flaherty (2006)*

TABLE 6.4
DRILL HOLE COLLAR INFORMATION FOR 2007-2008 CANADIAN ARROW DRILL PROGRAM

Drill Hole ID	Local Grid Coordinates		Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Total Depth (m)
	East	North				
KB-07-022	6056.5	12436	1517.68	266.1	-45	50
KB-07-023	6085.5	12436	1518.51	270.7	-45	77
KB-07-024	6118	12436	1513.78	270.2	-45	122
KB-07-025	6118.5	12465	1515.02	279.9	-45	125
KB-07-026	6084	12466.5	1515.24	273.1	-45	77
KB-07-027	6056	12468	1512.27	274	-45	50
KB-07-028	6134	12464	1518.48	273.4	-45	128
KB-07-029	6094	12496	1517.6	274.3	-45	50
KB-07-030	6096	12496	1512.5	278.6	-87	167
KB-07-031	6120.5	12495	1516.41	271.4	-45	50
KB-07-032	6049	12405.5	1513.89	269.9	-45	50
KB-07-033	6074	12404	1516.01	268.2	-45	100
KB-07-034	6118.5	12406	1512.58	275.2	-45	151
KB-07-035	6045	12374	1511.51	268.7	-45	65
KB-07-036	6063	12374.5	1514.43	269.1	-45	74
KB-07-037	6084	12374.5	1515.01	270.8	-45	124
KB-07-038	6117	12376	1511.05	274.1	-45	152
KB-07-039	6044.5	12346.5	1509.37	277.4	-45	50
KB-07-040	6072	12345	1513.17	278.4	-45	77
KB-07-041	6096	12344	1512.4	277.4	-45	122
KB-07-042	6097.5	12344	1512.4	267.7	-87	151.5
KB-07-043	6114	12340	1509.62	275.6	-45	133.3
KB-07-044	6044.5	12314	1506.26	269.4	-45	50
KB-07-045	6073.7	12314	1509.76	264	-50	77
KB-07-046	6098.5	12313	1510.43	272.5	-45	104
KB-07-047	6129.5	12314	1503.65	281	-45	112.8
KB-07-048	6080.5	12283	1507.56	270.9	-45	80
KB-07-049	6082	12283	1507.49	285	-87	152
KB-07-050	6100.7	12283	1507.3	265.7	-45	111.4
KB-07-051	6125	12283	1502.94	268.9	-45	134
KB-07-052	6070	12253	1502.53	275.8	-45	61.5
KB-07-053	6096	12253	1506.47	279.4	-45	98
KB-07-054	6117.5	12253	1502.24	278.1	-45	115.5
KB-07-055	6075.3	12222	1500.9	266.7	-46	71
KB-07-056	6100	12222	1501.89	270.4	-47	101
KB-07-057	6120	12222	1501.82	272.1	-45	131
KB-07-058	6245	12283	1519	266	-55	308
KB-07-059	6191	12222	1515.09	270.6	-45	194.1
KB-07-060	6090	12527	1510.35	269.7	-45	50

TABLE 6.4
DRILL HOLE COLLAR INFORMATION FOR 2007-2008 CANADIAN ARROW DRILL PROGRAM

Drill Hole ID	Local Grid Coordinates		Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Total Depth (m)
	East	North				
KB-07-061	6125	12527	1515.72	270.8	-45	100
KB-07-062	6086	12558	1506.63	267.9	-45	50
KB-07-063	6138	12558	1509.48	265.7	-45	118.25
KB-07-064	6101	12590.5	1504.83	265.7	-45	56.9
KB-07-065	6125.5	12588	1506.72	267.5	-45	103
KB-07-066	6150	12527	1515.25	265.4	-45	119
KB-07-067	6144.5	12497	1517.75	266.6	-45	119
KB-07-068	6147	12375	1518.77	268.7	-45	161
KB-07-069	6167	12375	1519.2	266.7	-45	188
KB-07-070	6182.4	12344	1521.46	274.8	-45	204
KB-07-071	6150.5	12398	1518.96	275.8	-57	188
KB-07-072	6095	12405	1517.64	262.9	-45	92
KB-07-073	6102	12436	1515.75	274.9	-45	101
KB-07-074	6102	12466	1516.1	276	-45	71
KB-07-075	6060	12314	1508.61	269.1	-48	50.55
KB-07-076	6110	12314	1510.01	281.4	-50	124.9
KB-07-077	6126	12283	1502.94	271.2	-55	153.2
KB-07-078	6126	12283	1502.94	270.5	-58	164
KB-07-079	6126	12283	1502.94	272.5	-63	191
KB-07-080	6049.6	12298	1504.75	254.1	-51	50
KB-07-081	6077.9	12297.6	1508.85	272.6	-47	80
KB-07-082	6101.3	12298	1509.1	274.1	-47	107
KB-07-083	6128	12298	1503.41	283	-47	139
KB-07-084	6077.8	12268	1506.11	271.9	-49	80.3
KB-07-085	6100	12268	1506.76	271.7	-46	101
KB-07-086	6121	12268	1502.5	275.4	-47	119
KB-07-087	6054.5	12420	1515.64	272.1	-45	47
KB-07-088	6079	12420	1516.36	269	-48	77
KB-07-089	6094.8	12420	1516.85	266.2	-46	107
KB-07-090	6118	12420	1512.9	273.9	-47	125
KB-07-091	6234	12453.5	1518.14	273.4	-61	352
KB-07-092	6122	12390	1512.07	295.6	-46	120
KB-07-093	6080	12390	1515.92	268.5	-44	85
KB-07-094	6053	12390	1513.24	273.1	-47	50
KB-07-095	6049.7	12359	1510.9	267.2	-48	50
KB-07-096	6071	12359	1513.3	271.7	-44	71
KB-07-097	6098.3	12359	1513.59	265.9	-45	110
KB-07-098	6123	12359	1508.97	270.6	-45	137
KB-07-099	6129	12329	1504.96	275.6	-45	146

TABLE 6.4
DRILL HOLE COLLAR INFORMATION FOR 2007-2008 CANADIAN ARROW DRILL PROGRAM

Drill Hole ID	Local Grid Coordinates		Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Total Depth (m)
	East	North				
KB-07-100	6103.5	12329	1510.58	268.9	-46	110
KB-07-101	6068.3	12329	1511.65	267.9	-51	77
KB-07-102	6043.8	12329	1508.62	271.6	-44	50
KB-07-103	6234	12453.5	1518.23	271.5	-68	374
KB-07-104	6234	12453.5	1518.14	271.7	-71	422
KB-07-105	6092.5	12512	1511.46	266.1	-45	50
KB-07-106	6119	12511	1516.24	274.4	-45	75
KB-07-107	6143	12511	1516.44	264	-46	117
KB-07-108	6145	12481	1518.92	268.3	-45	120
KB-07-109	6116	12481	1515.8	283.6	-44	86
KB-07-110	6091	12481	1513.3	273.1	-46	50
KB-07-111	6079.5	12450	1517.55	274.2	-44	72
KB-07-112	6104	12451	1516.06	259.3	-45	110
KB-07-113	6131.5	12451	1518.45	276.4	-46	146
KB-07-114	6179	12497	1523.5	263.2	-55	200
KB-07-115	6244	12405	1522.49	267.6	-55	299
KB-07-116	6244	12405	1522.49	265.5	-62	332
KB-07-117	6245	12405	1522.49	267	-67	410
KB-07-118	6181	12481	1523.79	265.8	-44	161
KB-07-119	6206	12451	1524.89	267	-49	233
KB-07-120	6206	12451	1524.89	266.9	-58	266
KB-07-121	6206	12451	1524.89	266.2	-61	272
KB-07-122	6161	12314	1513.16	274.1	-46	182
KB-07-123	6163	12298	1512.97	271	-46	200
KB-07-124	6165	12286	1512.68	267.9	-45	140
KB-07-125	6165.5	12286	1512.66	272	-59	212
KB-07-126	6162	12268	1512.17	272.5	-46	191
KB-07-127	6162.5	12253	1511.19	274.8	-45	179
KB-07-128	6164	12451	1520.17	268.6	-48	200
KB-07-129	6168	12420	1520.32	268.7	-46	197
KB-07-130	6168.5	12420	1521	265.2	-56	230
KB-07-131	6245	12405	1522.49	265.9	-64	349.4
KB-07-132	6180	12512	1521.79	267.1	-45	119
KB-07-133	6180	12512	1521.83	268.3	-55	197
KB-07-134	6180	12512	1521.83	269	-49	179
KB-07-135	6181	12481	1523.79	268	-56	194
KB-07-136	6193.5	12329	1522.01	272.7	-46	224
KB-07-137	6205	12314	1521.84	272.2	-46	230
KB-07-138	6206	12298	1521	273.6	-46	239

TABLE 6.4
DRILL HOLE COLLAR INFORMATION FOR 2007-2008 CANADIAN ARROW DRILL PROGRAM

Drill Hole ID	Local Grid Coordinates		Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Total Depth (m)
	East	North				
KB-07-139	6207	12283	1521.27	265.5	-58	260
KB-07-140	6207	12268	1520.67	269.7	-46	221
KB-07-141	6216	12253	1519.22	272.7	-46	231
KB-07-142	6233	12481	1517.2	270	-55	272
KB-07-143	6233	12481	1517.2	270.1	-60	278
KB-07-144	6233	12481	1517.2	268.8	-66	311
KB-07-145	6225	12514	1514.9	265.7	-49	248
KB-07-146	6225	12514	1514.9	263.4	-55	248
KB-07-147	6225	12514	1514.9	266.7	-57	248
KB-07-148	6291.5	12504.5	1497.6	267	-60	320
KB-07-149	6291.5	12504.5	1497.6	264.3	-67	380
KB-07-150	6175	12405	1520.79	265	-61	248
KB-07-151	6175	12390	1519.53	266.4	-61	236
KB-07-152	6175	12375	1519.58	268.2	-54	225
KB-07-153	6176.99	12357.7	1521.65	271	-45	212
KB-07-154	6220.89	12340.4	1523.42	264	-45	251
KB-07-155	6220.89	12340.4	1523.38	268	-55	272
KB-07-156	6224.29	12313.8	1521.34	267	-57	272
KB-07-157	6224.29	12313.8	1521.3	269.2	-45	254
KB-07-158	6215.33	12224.8	1517.96	268.9	-45	251
KB-07-159	6215.33	12224.8	1517.92	267.7	-51	244
KB-07-160	6086.08	12466.2	1515.2	1.8	-48	152
KB-07-161	6019.62	12478.9	1518.2	109.3	-45	146
KB-07-162	6158.01	12464.8	1519.54	271.7	-43	149
KB-07-163	6076.13	12301.3	1508.85	96.9	-45	110
KB-07-164	6076.13	12301.3	1511.56	105.2	-48	122
KB-07-165	6167.03	12214.5	1511.52	276.2	-45	149
KB-07-166	6246.98	12381.5	1522.7	274.1	-49	263
KB-07-167	6246.98	12381.5	1522.7	272.8	-54	290
KB-07-168	6246.98	12381.5	1522.4	273.1	-63	327
KB-07-169	6228.28	12428.3	1497.8	270	-52	299
KB-07-180	6257.62	12498.5	1497.1	261.7	-71	491
KB-07-181	6276.47	12433.6	1497.1	273	-57	325.5
KB-07-182	6276.47	12433.6	1497.1	275.1	-61	377
KB-07-183	6276.47	12433.6	1522.4	273.3	-65	409
KB-08-184	6271.8	12462.9	1504.6	270	-55	377.8
KB-08-185	6271.8	12462.9	1504.6	270.7	-65	407
KB-08-186	6271.8	12462.9	1496.6	266.4	-72	413
KB-08-187	6260.72	12523.8	1512.6	272.6	-52	401

TABLE 6.4
DRILL HOLE COLLAR INFORMATION FOR 2007-2008 CANADIAN ARROW DRILL PROGRAM

Drill Hole ID	Local Grid Coordinates		Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Total Depth (m)
	East	North				
KB-08-188	6215.33	12527.8	1512.6	268.8	-57	281
KB-08-189	6215.33	12527.8	1504.6	272.7	-45	264
KB-07-190	6228.28	12428.3	1522.4	272.2	-63	311.4
KB-07-191	6228.28	12428.3	1504.6	270.5	-70	78
KB-07-192	6296.28	12310.1	1504.6	270.7	-53	374
KB-07-193	6296.28	12310.1	1504.6	270.2	-61	410
KB-07-194	6296.28	12310.1	1517.64	269.6	-68	482
KB-08-195	6293.58	12371.1	1504.6	266.7	-55	380
KB-08-196	6293.58	12371.1	1504.6	265.1	-65	449
KB-08-197	6293.58	12371.1	1469.6	267.1	-69	497

TABLE 6.5
SIGNIFICANT 2007–2008 DRILL HOLE INTERSECTIONS

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)
KB-07-149	319.0	368.0	49.0	1.14	0.30	0.04
KB-07-157	175.5	183.0	7.5	0.35	0.23	0.02
KB-07-157	231.4	241.0	9.6	0.31	0.24	0.01
KB-07-158	196.8	209.0	12.2	0.31	0.27	0.01
KB-07-159	207.0	220.6	13.6	0.24	0.23	0.01
KB-07-160	8.0	12.5	4.5	0.45	0.17	0.02
KB-07-161	117.5	140.8	23.3	0.83	0.41	0.03
KB-07-163	9.0	21.5	12.5	0.35	0.31	0.01
KB-07-164	49.4	52.0	2.6	0.50	0.15	0.02
KB-07-169	200.5	206.5	6.0	0.41	0.27	0.01
KB-07-181	284.2	302.0	17.8	0.77	0.29	0.02
KB-07-182	320.5	349.9	29.4	0.37	0.22	0.01
KB-07-183	337.8	384.1	46.3	1.08	0.46	0.04
KB-08-184	282.5	283.5	1.0	1.26	0.58	0.05
KB-08-185	326.3	344.1	17.8	1.22	0.35	0.03
KB-08-185	359.8	365.0	5.2	0.69	0.15	0.03
KB-08-190	239.2	267.0	27.8	0.43	0.19	0.01
KB-08-192	327.1	339.0	11.9	0.31	0.31	0.01
KB-08-195	303.6	309.7	6.10	1.06	0.55	0.04
KB-08-195	320.2	332.3	12.1	0.33	0.15	0.01
KB-08-196	357.0	395.0	38.0	0.54	0.35	0.02
KB-08-197	426.0	445.0	19.0	0.46	0.28	0.01

In 2008, Canadian Arrow completed a Preliminary Economic Assessment on the Kenbridge Deposit, with an Updated Mineral Resource Estimate and preliminary metallurgy. The Kenbridge Property remained dormant until the current claims were staked in 2018 (see Section 4) and the ASTER survey was flown in 2020 (described in Section 9).

6.2 HISTORICAL MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Historic Mineral Resource Estimates have been completed by Falconbridge Limited and SRK Consulting. The information on the Mineral Resource Estimates completed by Falconbridge was derived mainly from Keast and O'Flaherty (2006).

6.2.1 Falconbridge Limited

Two Historical Mineral Resource Estimates of the Kenbridge Deposit were completed by Falconbridge Limited (Kerby and Blowes, 1957; Archibald, 1970). In addition, Archibald completed a selective mining and a bulk mining "ore reserve" calculation using underground drill-hole information (Table 6.6). Horizontal diamond drill holes were used to determine the mineralized zone areas between the 200 ft (61 m) and 2,000 ft (610 m) levels. The total areas and average grades for nickel and copper were projected halfway to the adjacent levels 75 (14 m) feet above and below. Mineralized zones from the 650 ft (198 m) level to the overlying 200 ft (61 m) level were based upon 50 ft (15.2 m) centered fan drilling from the 500 ft (152 m) and 350 ft (107 m) levels. Estimates for the 650 ft (198 m) level to the underlying 2,000 ft (610 m) level were based on fewer (3 to 7) holes drilled from the shaft at each level. The 200 ft (61 m) level mineralized zones were joined on 50 ft (15.2 m) sections and projected up to this level. Assays from upward inclined holes drilled from the 350 ft (107 m) level were used for grade calculation. Below the 2,000 ft (610 m) level, diamond drill holes from two sections were used to calculate reserves. A minimum 6 ft mining width and 0.50% nickel cut-off grade was utilized, and all mineralized shoots were assumed to be continuous between levels. The 0.50% nickel cut-off was waved over a few intersections in some places to preserve continuity for reserves and mining purposes. Mineralized zones occur within the mafic (norite) breccia. Dilution of up to 20% was incorporated due to the presence of widespread shearing and fracturing.

Measured Mineral Resources (Developed Ore – Archibald, 1970) represent the volume most densely drilled from the 350 ft (107 m) and 500 ft (152 m) levels. Measured Resources here were projected 75 ft (23 m) above the 350 ft (107 m) level to 275 ft (84 m) level, and 75 ft (23 m) below the 500 ft (152 m) level to 575 ft (175 m) level. Indicated Resources were represented with less dense drilling; from surface to the 275 ft (84 m) level, by upward inclined holes from the 350 ft (107 m) level and from the 575 ft (175 m) level to the 2,000 ft (152 m) level by fans drilled at stations every 150 ft (46 m) down the shaft. Resources below the 2,000 ft (610 m) level are based on a few holes drilled on two sections. The deepest mineralized intersection is found below the 2,700 ft (823 m) level in drill hole K2010, with grades of 4.25% nickel and 1.38% copper over 10.7 ft (3.3 m), which indicates that the Deposit is open at depth.

The Mineral Resource Estimates prepared by Falconbridge are historical, and as such do not conform to the requirements of National Instrument 43-101. Although Canadian Arrow considered the Mineral Resource Estimates to be relevant, they have not been verified by a

Qualified Person, as required by National Instrument 43-101, and should not be relied upon. Additional supporting data is required to complete an NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate.

TABLE 6.6
SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL MINERAL RESOURCES (ARCHIBALD, 1970)

Class	Interval	Selective Mining			Bulk Mining		
		Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Tons	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Tons
Measured Mineral Resource	275-575	1.04	0.52	794,266	0.46	0.25	2,267,619
Indicated Mineral Resource	surface to 275 and 575 to 2000	1.05	0.55	2,187,507	0.55	0.34	5,345,692
Inferred Mineral Resource	below 2000	1.55		654,741			

Notes: *Resources are undiluted.*
Using 20% dilution with 0.10% Ni and 0.10% Cu grade, total reserves become 3,578,079 tons grading 0.89% Ni and 0.47% Cu for above 2000 level component.

6.2.2 SRK Consulting 2007

SRK Consulting completed an NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate of the Kenbridge Deposit in 2007 (SRK, 2007) and an Updated Mineral Resource Estimate in 2008 (Buck et al., 2008).

In March 2007, an NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate completed by SRK for the Kenbridge Deposit superseded the previous two Mineral Resource Estimates. The Technical Report supporting the March 2007 Mineral Resource Estimate highlighted concerns about the documentation of the historical borehole data. These issues related to aspects such as: drilling surveys, sampling approach, lack of documented quality assurance and quality control measures and the inability to undertake a reasonable data verification process for a large part of the dataset. Canadian Arrow effectively remedied these deficiencies during their exploration programs (see Section 6.1.2 above).

The database for Mineral Resource Estimation purposes totalled 345 core drill holes, a large proportion of which remained unvalidated. From the drill hole database, SRK constructed several sectional string models to facilitate the definition of geologically valid nickel mineralization solids within which grade estimation was constrained. A single solid mineralized domain was constructed, within which grade interpolation was undertaken. Some intervals within the "mineralized envelope" were not sampled for reasons unknown. A composite file was created using uncapped values starting at the drill hole collar position and defined within the mineralized domain. All assays were composited to 2.5 m intervals. No significant outlier values are interpreted that could potentially bias the resultant grade interpolations and SRK did not apply any capping to the composited dataset.

Traditional variograms were modelled from the total composited datasets for nickel and copper, for all three principle directions. For nickel, the major axis was oriented at N000º degrees and the variogram reference plane dipped 90º degrees. For copper, the major axis was oriented at

N315º and the variogram reference plane dipped 75º to the NE. The block model size was set as 5 m by 5 m by 5 m in the easting, northing and elevation directions. Block grades were estimated using ordinary kriging and inverse distance squared. Model validation studies suggest the global mineralization estimate is fairly insensitive to grade interpolation method.

Mineral Resources for the Kenbridge Deposit have been estimated according to the "CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves: Definitions and Guidelines" (December, 2005) by Glen Cole, P.Geo. an appropriate Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101. A confident understanding of the geological controls on the distribution of mineralization at Kenbridge and the continuity of higher-grade mineralization was adversely affected by the fact that the majority of the holes in the database were drilled prior to 1958. All Mineral Resources at the Kenbridge Project were classified as Inferred (Table 6.7). Two categories of Inferred Mineral Resources ("IF") are suggested by SRK and reported at different cut-off grades. The higher confidence IF1 Mineral Resources were shallower and reported at a cut-off grade of 0.3% nickel, which was considered suitable for possible open pit mining. The lower confidence IF2 Mineral Resources were deeper and reported at a cut-off grade of 0.7% nickel to reflect possible underground mining.

TABLE 6.7
SRK INFERRED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE FOR THE KENBRIDGE DEPOSIT (MARCH 21, 2007)

Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	S.G.	Contained Ni (kt)
IF1	2.1	0.58	0.26	2.95	12.2
IF2	1.1	1.01	0.52	2.95	11.1
Total	**3.2**	**0.73**	**0.35**	**2.95**	**23.3**

Notes: *IF = Inferred Mineral Resources.*
IF1 Mineral Resources were reported at a cut-off of 0.3% nickel that was considered suitable for open pit mining scenario.
IF2 Mineral Resources were reported at a cut-off of 0.7% nickel to reflect a possible underground mining scenario. These cut-offs have not been verified by metallurgical testing or by any mining engineering studies. The numbers have been rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimates.

6.2.3 SRK January 9, 2008

SRK Consulting completed an Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the Kenbridge Deposit in January 2008 (Table 6.8; Canadian Arrow press release dated January 9, 2008). That Updated Mineral Resource Estimate formed a basis for the Preliminary Economic Assessment study by Buck et al. (2008).

Since the prior Mineral Resource Estimate during March 2007, considerable improvement occurred in the understanding of the geological controls on the distribution of mineralization at Kenbridge. The continuity of higher-grade mineralization had been delineated with higher confidence, largely due to the application of well managed and designed additional drilling, the exclusion of low confidence drill data, and by the application of 'best practice' exploration procedures.

At the time of the 2007 Mineral Resource Estimate, 93% of the database used originated from poorly documented drilling prior to 1958. SRK noted specific concerns related to this largely historically derived dataset. The updated dataset used in the 2008 study is derived mainly from replacing low confidence historical data with new well documented data. The dataset applied for this study only incorporates the Falconbridge underground drilling dataset, which has been combined with drill and trench data acquired during the period 2005 to 2007.

TABLE 6.8
UPDATED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE, KENBRIDGE DEPOSIT (JANUARY 2, 2008)

Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	S.G.	Contained Ni (kt)
Open Pit Potential (above 1360 m EL)*					
Indicated	3.4	0.60	0.33	2.95	20.3
Inferred	0.1	0.74	0.53	2.95	1.0
Underground Potential (below 1360 m EL)*					
Indicated	0.3	1.09	0.47	2.95	3.1
Inferred	0.7	0.89	0.44	2.95	6.0
Total Pit and Underground					
Indicated	3.7	0.64	0.34	2.95	23.4
Inferred	0.8	0.86	0.46	2.95	7.0

* *Open pit Mineral Resources reported at a cut-off of 0.3% nickel that is believed to be suitable for open pit mining scenario, whereas the Underground Mineral Resources reported at a cut-off of 0.7% nickel to reflect a possible Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. SRK was not aware of any known environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing or other relevant issues that could potentially affect this estimate of Mineral Resources.*

The previously reported (SRK, 2007), specific concerns which have been largely addressed by Canadian Arrow exploration staff include:

1. The lack of continuous sampling data within zones of mineralization;

2. Inadequate surveying of drilling, resulting in uncertainty in location of downhole drill information;

3. The quality assurance quality control ("QAQC") procedures applied throughout the various exploration programs did not conform to accepted best practice guidelines;

4. A poor understanding of the geological controls of mineralization which resulted in poorly designed drilling orientations;

5. Much of the field procedures adopted by the various exploration programs were undocumented; and

6. The inability to verify much of the historical data.

Based on these improvements, SRK considered it appropriate to assign Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource classifications to Mineral Resources occurring above 1,300 masl elevation (proposed open pit portion of the Deposit). This domain is characterized by quality high density drill data. Mineral Resources below 1,300 masl elevation (proposed underground mining portion of the Deposit), however, have been partially assigned Inferred classifications, due to wider spaced drill coverage and uncertainty in the geological and grade continuities below that depth.

In addition to the geological and best practice improvements since 2007, the database SRK used for the 2008 Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of Kenbridge included 378 core holes totalling 42,343 m of drilling plus 767.5 m of surface trench sampling completed in the period 1956 to 2007. The Mineral Resource Estimate was completed in Datamine Studio using a geostatistical block model approach constrained by NSR wireframes based on nickel and copper composite grades. Intrusive dykes and country rock xenoliths were modelled. Block size was set to 5 m in the X-, Y- and Z-directions. Assays were composited to equal 1.5 m lengths with zero values assigned to unsampled intervals. Nickel and copper grades were estimated by ordinary kriging using parameters determined from variography analyses.

6.2.4 WMT January 18, 2008

WMT Associates Limited produced an Updated Mineral Resource Estimate dated January 18, 2008 that was incorporated into the Updated PEA dated January 21, 2008 (described below). The Updated Mineral Resource Estimate differs from the previous one by SRK (dated January 9, 2008) by application of more realistic cut-off methodology. This Updated Mineral Resource Estimate, in contrast, incorporated operating costs, anticipated metal recoveries, and other economic parameters to distinguish waste and mineralized material and aid the open pit optimization process (Table 6.9). It does not appear to have been followed-up by the filing of an Updated Mineral Resource Estimate Technical Report on SEDAR.

TABLE 6.9
PEA UPDATED DILUTED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE BY WMT
FOR KENBRIDGE (JANUARY 18, 2008)

Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	S.G.	Contained Ni (kt)
Open Pit (greater than 1350 m EL)					
Indicated	6.6	0.38	0.23	2.95	25.3
Inferred	0.1 (±20%)	0.5	0.4	2.95	0.5 (±20%)
Underground (less than 1350 m EL)					
Indicated	0.8	0.71	0.34	2.95	5.7
Inferred	2.2 (±20%)	0.6	0.31	2.95	13.2 (±20%)

Mt = millions of tonnes, kt = thousands of tonnes.

6.3 PREVIOUS MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

In a press release dated August 19, 2008, Canadian Arrow announced an Updated Mineral Resource Estimate by P&E Mining Consultants Inc. for the Kenbridge Deposit (Table 6.10). This is the previous Mineral Resource Estimate that is superseded by the current Mineral Resource Estimate reported here-in. This news release does not appear to have been followed by the filing of an Updated Mineral Resource Estimate Technical Report on SEDAR.

TABLE 6.10
P&E MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE FOR KENBRIDGE DEPOSIT (AUGUST 19, 2008)

Scenario	Class-ification	Tonnes	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Contained Ni (t)
Open Pit	Measured	3,340,000	0.43	0.23	0.01	14,360
Open Pit	Indicated	1,124,000	0.38	0.23	0.01	4,270
Open Pit	Meas & Ind	4,464,000	0.42	0.23	0.01	18,631
Underground	Measured	206,000	0.85	0.43	0.02	1,748
Underground	Indicated	2,469,000	0.97	0.51	0.02	23,943
Underground	Meas & Ind	3,675,000	0.96	0.5	0.02	25,691
Underground	Inferred	118,000	1.38	0.88	0.00	1,634
Total	Measured	3,546,000	0.45	0.24	0.02	16,108
Total	Indicated	3,593,000	0.79	0.42	0.02	28,214
Total	Meas & Ind	7,139,000	0.62	0.33	0.02	44,322
Total	Inferred	118,000	1.38	0.88	0.00	1,634

1) The Updated Mineral Resource for Kenbridge estimated on the basis of US$ metal prices of $10/lb nickel, $2.50/lb copper, $25/lb cobalt with a USD exchange rate of $0.90. NSR cut-offs were $13/t for open pit mining and $54/t for underground mining.

2) 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.

3) 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.

4) The Mineral Resources in this press release 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 CIM Council December 11, 2005.

The 2008 Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for Kenbridge was based on a database containing 532 holes totalling 62,487 m of underground and surface diamond drilling. The database included delineation drilling completed in the second-half of the 2007-2008 drill program, which focused primarily on mineralization below the limits of the proposed open pit. The tighter drill definition has also upgraded the majority of the Mineral Resource from Inferred to Measured and Indicated classifications. The model extends from surface to a vertical depth of 725 m. Mineralization remains open below this depth and along strike.

Inverse distance squared grade interpolation was utilized to determine block model grades using parameters set by variographic analyses. The Kenbridge Mineral Resource model was constructed in Gemcom using a geostatistical block model approach constrained by net smelter return ("NSR") and domain wireframes constructed considering nickel and copper composite grades. Intrusive dykes and country rock xenoliths were modelled. Block size was set at 5 m x 5 m x 5 m. Assays were composited to 1.5 m lengths with assay detection limit values assigned to unsampled intervals. Compared to the previous NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate (SRK 2008), total contained nickel in Measured and Indicated classifications increased from 52.2 Mlb to 97.7 Mlb, a gain of 87%.

6.4 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTWORK

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical testwork have been completed by Falconbridge in the 1970s, SGS Lakefield in 2005-06, and XPS in 2008.

6.4.1 Falconbridge 1970s

Pilot plant testwork completed by Falconbridge (now Glencore) in the 1970s indicated that good nickel and copper recoveries into a bulk concentrate can be achieved using conventional flotation technology.

The results from a one tonne per day capacity pilot plant program conducted by Falconbridge in the 1970s were used by Buck et al. (2008) for the conceptual process design. There were no details in the information provided regarding the metallurgical sample or the pilot plant operation itself. The results indicate that the flowsheet incorporated during the pilot plant operation included the recovery of a bulk Cu-Ni flotation concentrate, followed by the production of a pyrrhotite concentrate using magnetic separation.

The detailed pilot plant data comprised 43 sets of results. The average results of the Cu- Ni bulk flotation for the 10 shifts of pilot plant operation (34 to 43) are given in Table 6.11. The average calculated head grade for the pilot plant tests was 0.62% Cu, 1.22% Ni and 5.33% S.

TABLE 6.11
FALCONBRIDGE PILOT PLANT TEST RESULTS

Shifts 34 to 43	Wt%	Grind Size (%) (No. -200#)	Concentrate Assays			Recoveries		
			Cu (%)	Ni (%)	S (%)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	S (%)
Average	6.99	89.4	8.41	14.81	34.98	95.06	85.92	46.73

Note: *Wt% = weight percent.*

6.4.2 SGS Lakefield 2006

More recent bench scale work undertaken by SGS show that reasonable recoveries can be achieved in producing a saleable concentrate from relatively low-grade mineralization from the Kenbridge Deposit.

The results of a metallurgical and mineralogical testwork program undertaken on three composite samples of Kenbridge mineralization are reported in SGS (2006). The three composite samples were labelled high-grade gabbro ("HGG"), low-grade gabbro ("LGG") and talc. The scope of the tests performed on these three composites included chemical and mineralogical analysis, Bond work index determinations, bench scale flotation tests magnetic separation and electromagnetic sorting. The average head assays of the three composite samples are presented in Table 6.12. The preliminary flotation tests were conducted on the LGG sample only.

6.4.2.1 Mineralogy

X-ray diffraction ("XRD") analysis completed by SGS indicated that the LGG sample consisted of chlorite, moderate amounts of hornblende, talc, quartz and mica, and minor quantities of calcite, sphalerite, pyrite and plagioclase feldspar. The HGG sample consisted of chlorite and amphibole, moderate amounts of quartz, and minor quantities of calcite, talc, sphalerite and plagioclase feldspar. The talc sample comprised mainly chlorite and talc, moderate amounts of quartz, amphibole and mica, and minor quantities of calcite, dolomite and plagioclase feldspar.

A quantitative modal abundance of minerals in each composite was estimated using QEMSCAN, a computer-controlled electron scanning microscope. The results from these analyses are summarized in Table 6.13.

The results of microprobe analyses completed by SGS on the main nickel-bearing sulphide and silicate species are summarized in Table 6.14. Microprobe analyses indicate that nickel recovery in pentlandite is limited to 82%, 92% and 94% for LGG, HGG and talc mineralization, respectively. Microprobe analysis for copper in chalcopyrite indicted a copper content close to the stoichiometric amount of 34.6%. The mineralogical results suggest that the abundance of talc may vary within the Deposit, thereby presenting potential operating challenges.

6.4.2.2 Grindability

The standard Bond ball mill work index test results for LGG, HGG and talc were 12.4, 12.7 and 11.6, respectively. These results suggest that the Kenbridge mineralized materials may be softer than industry average.

TABLE 6.12 AVERAGE SGS COMPOSITE SAMPLE HEAD GRADES								
Composite	**Ni (%)**	**Cu (%)**	**Fe (%)**	**S (%)**	**Co (%)**	**Pt (g/t)**	**Pd (g/t)**	**Au (g/t)**
LGG	0.56	0.29	11.0	2.38	<0.02	0.07	0.04	0.09
HGG	1.40	0.55	13.4	5.60	0.05	0.12	0.06	0.14
Talc	1.14	0.42	11.5	4.45	0.02	0.10	0.06	0.14

TABLE 6.13 SGS QEMSCAN MINERAL MODAL ABUNDANCE SUMMARY			
Mineral	**LGG (%)**	**HGG (%)**	**Talc (%)**
Amphibole	28.5	28.2	16.1
Chlorite	24.8	15	23.8
Quartz	19.7	11.7	23.4
Talc	2.9	0.7	9.2
Pentlandite	1.2	3.4	3.2
Chalcopyrite	0.9	1.3	0.9
Pyrrhotite	3.1	14.9	5.7
Pyrite	0.8	1	3.2
Other	12.1	23.8	14.5

TABLE 6.14 SUMMARY OF SGS AVERAGE MICROPROBE NI ANALYTICAL RESULTS			
Mineral	**LGG (Ni%)**	**HGG (Ni%)**	**Talc (Ni%)**
Pentlandite	38.0	38.0	38.4
Pyrrhotite	0.6	0.5	0.7
Amphibole	0.10	0.08	0.08
Chlorite	0.19	0.15	0.14

6.4.2.3 Pre-Concentration

Tests were completed by SGS to investigate the potential of pre-concentration of mineralized material using dry high-intensity magnetic separation and electromagnetic sorting techniques. Pre-concentration magnetic separation tests indicated that about 80% of the nickel and 60% of the copper can be recovered into a pre-concentrate containing approximately 40% of the feed by weight.

Electromagnetic sorting tests conducted by Utrasort in Australia produced similar results to magnetic separation. With weight recoveries of less than 50%, the nickel recoveries were between 75% and 89%.

6.4.2.4 Flotation

Flotation tests were completed by SGS using the LGG composite sample. Six batch tests were performed followed by a locked cycle test ("LCT"). The LCT flowsheet consisted of grinding to 80% passing 90 microns, primary roughing, secondary roughing, regrinding of the combined secondary rougher concentrate and secondary cleaner tailings, three stages of cleaning, primary cleaner tailings scavenging and copper/nickel separation of the final tertiary cleaner concentrate.

The results of the locked cycle test are summarized in Table 6.15. A combined bulk concentrate containing about 95% of the copper and 77% of the nickel was produced from the LGG sample. The combined nickel and copper assay of the final bulk concentrate was approximately 15%.

TABLE 6.15
SUMMARY OF SGS FLOTATION LOCKED CYCLE TEST RESULTS

Product	Wt%	Assays				Recoveries			
		Cu (%)	Ni (%)	Fe (%)	S (%)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	Fe (%)	S (%)
Cu Concentrate	0.7	27.5	2.2	30.8	33.6	76.7	2.9	2.1	10.7
Ni Concentrate	3.6	1.3	11.0	34.8	35.5	18.4	73.8	11.7	56.6
Combined Cu + Ni Concentrate	4.3	5.7	9.5	34.2	35.2	95.1	76.6	13.8	67.3
Cleaner Scavenger Tail	11.1	0.05	0.5	16.9	6.0	2.1	11.3	17.7	29.6
Bulk rougher Tail	82.8	0.01	0.1	8.6	0.1	2.3	13.2	67.0	4.6
Head (calculated)	100.0	0.31	0.58	8.21	2.25	99.5	101.2	98.5	101.6

Note: *Wt% = weight percent.*

6.4.3 XPS 2008-2010

Xstrata Process Recovery Support ("XPS") of Sudbury mineralogical and testwork results and grinding circuit design results were published by CRA in news releases dated April 16, 2008 and June 26, 2008, which are based on reports to CRA (see XPS 2008a, 2008b and 2008c in References Section 27).

In a news release dated April 16, 2008, Canadian Arrow announced that XPS completed a series of variability tests as part of a Phase 1 program to verify and optimize the flotation circuit for Kenbridge. Results of the open circuit cleaning and rougher flotation testwork indicated high recoveries of nickel and copper at saleable concentrate grade can be obtained from the lower grade open pit mineralization at Kenbridge (Tables 6.16 and 6.17).

The open circuit recovery of 83.3% nickel is a marked improvement over the 72% used in the Preliminary Economic Assessment study (Buck et al., 2008). These preliminary flotation tests produced saleable bulk nickel-copper concentrate grades with an exceptional upgrade ratio for nickel of 18:1, which highlights the potential of the Kenbridge Deposit. These test results were completed in an open circuit, and therefore are not optimized. Improved efficiencies and further gains in metallurgical response are being studied by XPS, in the form of rough concentrate regrind and locked cycle tests.

In a news release dated June 26, 2008, Canadian Arrow announced that metallurgical testing program for the Kenbridge Nickel Project achieved improved metal recoveries for nickel and copper. Estimated average locked cycle flotation test (LCT) recoveries from a blended representative sample of open pit and underground material grading 0.85% Ni and 0.38% Cu were 90% and 93% for nickel and copper, respectively (Table 6.18). A sample of lower-grade material from the open pit portion of the Deposit grading 0.41% Ni and 0.20% Cu returned average LCT recoveries of 84% and 90% for nickel and copper, respectively. These results represent a significant increase in the metallurgical recoveries predicted in the initial PEA, where an average nickel recovery of 74% was used (Buck et al., 2008). The metallurgical program was completed by XPS in Sudbury, Ontario under the direction of XPS metallurgists David Middleditch and Dominic Fragomeni. Richard Gowans, senior metallurgist and Vice President of Micon International, advised the company on the program and was the independent Qualified Person.

The objectives of the metallurgical program were to determine optimized flotation conditions and grinding design criteria for post-PEA studies and to maximize metal recoveries. Mining at Kenbridge would be done with a combination of open pit and underground methods. Locked cycle flotation tests were conducted on representative samples of open pit material and a 50/50 blend of open pit & underground materials to produce bulk nickel-copper concentrates. Calculated average metal recoveries are presented in Table 6.16.

A final flow sheet developed during the metallurgical program was employed for the locked cycle tests. Testwork determined that a regrind mill, which was included in the PEA design (Buck et al., 2008) is not required, further simplifying the process and reducing operating costs. The flotation circuit includes primary and secondary rougher cells with a rougher bypass and two stages of cleaning.

TABLE 6.16
XPS CLEANER STAGE FLOTATION RESULTS:
STAGE 2 CLEANING

Item	%
Ore Grade: Ni	0.42
Ore Grade: Cu	0.19
Nickel Recovery	83.3
Copper Recovery	91.2
MgO Content	2.3
Combined Ni + Cu grade	11.0

TABLE 6.17 XPS ROUGHER STAGE FLOTATION RESULTS (VARIABILITY TESTS)			
Ni (%)	**Cu (%)**	**Ni Recovery (%)**	**Cu Recovery (%)**
3.20	1.39	97.7	98.2
1.66	1.39	97.7	98.2
1.27	0.39	94.1	97.8
0.83	0.24	92.8	92.7
0.75	0.56	88.9	98.2
0.47	0.45	92.0	96.6
0.43	0.22	88.7	97.9
0.42	0.19	92.3	86.5
0.29	0.22	83.5	96.1
0.29	0.14	78.9	81.0
0.16	0.18	78.3	92.8

TABLE 6.18 XPS ESTIMATED METALLURGICAL RECOVERIES FOR KENBRIDGE							
Sample Location	**Feed Grade**		**Metal Recoveries**		**Concentrate Product**		
	Ni (%)	**Cu (%)**	**Ni (%)**	**Cu (%)**	**Ni (%)**	**Cu (%)**	**MgO (%)**
Open Pit	0.41	0.20	84	90	6.6	3.4	3-4
Open Pit & Underground	0.85	0.38	90	93	11.5	5.3	3-4

XPS also completed a grinding circuit design report for CRA (XPS, 2008c). The design comprises a conventional SABC circuit, consisting of a semi-autogenous grinding ("SAG") mill, pebble crusher and ball mill combination to achieve the selected flotation feed grind size. The design incorporated the 23 ft x 9 ft SAG mill owned by Canadian Arrow.

In a report dated February 24, 2010, XPS reported that a copper nickel separation test was performed on a sample of Kenbridge bulk concentrate produced in the lab using the flotation schedule developed in the previous testwork program. The sample tested was the 50:50 blend of open pit and underground material tested previously. Results of the copper nickel separation test were encouraging and suggest that separate, clean copper and nickel concentrates can be produced from the Kenbridge deposit.

According to XPS (2010), the copper nickel separation test yielded a nickel concentrate grading 14.07% at an 83.65% nickel recovery. The copper concentrate grades 27.25% copper at a 79.90% copper recovery and the nickel grade in copper concentrate is 1.29% Ni. The MgO content in the copper and nickel concentrates is low at 2.28 and 1.40%, respectively.

Liberation of the chalcopyrite, pentlandite, pyrite and pyrrhotite in the copper concentrate sample is 80% or higher, which suggests that clean copper and nickel concentrates can be produced. Nickel iron sulphides in the copper concentrate were 79.4% liberated, which suggests that it is possible to reduce the nickel grade in copper concentrate to below 1.29% Ni. The relatively high liberation of sulphides in the copper concentrate indicates that regrinding of the bulk concentrate would yield little or no positive effect in terms of concentrate quality.

XRD analysis of the copper and nickel concentrates indicates that the pyrrhotite is 98% monoclinic, which is magnetic. Therefore, it is likely that the copper and nickel concentrates could be cleaned further by magnetic separation. The pyrrhotite is 79% liberated in the copper concentrate, which adds further confidence in the ability to upgrade the concentrate by magnetic separation.

6.5 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITS, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACTS

In 2007, Canadian Arrow commenced a consultation process with local First Nations, nearby communities, and regulatory provincial and federal government agencies.

The Kenbridge Property and associated access corridor leading from Highway 71 is located near the community of Sioux Narrows and within the traditional territory of the Anishinaabe Nation of Treaty No. 3. Four First Nation communities are located near the project; 1) the Naotkamegwanning First Nation; 2) the Northwest Angle No. 33 First Nation; 3) the Northwest Angle No. 37 First Nation; and 4) the Onigaming First Nation. These communities are located approximately 60 km southeast of Kenora, Ontario, with a total band membership of approximately 1,000 and an on-reserve population of approximately 700. Canadian Arrow had been in regular communication with Treaty No. 3 representatives since the spring of 2007, regarding plans for exploration programs and project development.

Formal consultations commenced in January 2008 between Canadian Arrow and the First Nation communities near the Property. A task force was formed by Treaty 3 with representatives from these communities and the direction of the Anishinaabeg of Kabapikotawangag Resource Council ("AKRC") to negotiate an Exploration Agreement with the Canadian Arrow. The following First Nations participated in the process:

1. Naotkamegwanning First Nation (also known as Whitefish Bay).
2. Northwest Angle No. 33 First Nation.
3. Northwest Angle No. 37 First Nation.
4. Onigaming First Nation (also known as Sabaskong).
5. Big Grassy First Nation.
6. Big Island First Nation.

The Exploration Agreement is similar to a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") and provides a legal framework for the parties to respect each other's interests in the area and formalizes processes for employment and business opportunities for participating First Nations members and companies. In addition, and as part of the Exploration Agreement, Canadian Arrow in cooperation with the First Nations agreed to finance a community fund based on the level of exploration work completed at Kenbridge or in the Kenbridge area, and to complete a Traditional Ecological Knowledge ("TEK") study on the Property.

Baseline environment studies were initiated by Canadian Arrow in the second quarter of 2007 and continued throughout 2008. These studies were conducted by DST Consulting Engineers Inc. ("DST") of Thunder Bay, Ontario, in order to provide a thorough assessment of the baseline environmental conditions that would support future permitting of the Kenbridge Project. In addition to the baseline program, Canadian Arrow held numerous public information sessions in the surrounding communities and inter-agency meetings with the various ministries of the Provincial and Federal governments to provide information and discussion about the Kenbridge Project (Table 6.19).

TABLE 6.19
REGULATORY AGENCY CONSULTATIONS

Date	Location	Agencies Invited	Agencies Attended	Meeting Description
20-Jun-07	Ministry of Northern Mines and Development Office, Kenora	MNDM, MNR, MOE, MOL, DFO, CEAA	MNDM, MNR, MOE, DFO	Canadian Arrow:
				Background on Canadian Arrow and Kenbridge Project
				Consultation Program
				DST:
				Review of Environmental Baseline Assessment Programs
				Group Discussion:
				Agency Responsibilities
27-Jul-07	Teleconference MNR-Kenora Canadian Arrow - London DST-Thunder bay	MNR	MNR	MNR:
				Requirements for MNR Class EA process for project components located outside of mineral claims areas
2-Oct-07	Canadian Environmental	MNDM, MNR, MOE,	MNDM, MNR, MOE,	Canadian Arrow:

TABLE 6.19 REGULATORY AGENCY CONSULTATIONS				
Date	**Location**	**Agencies Invited**	**Agencies Attended**	**Meeting Description**
	Assessment Office, Toronto	DFO, CEAA, EC, NRCAN, TC, HC	DFO, CEAA, EC, NRCAN, TC	
				Update on Kenbridge Project
				Consultation Program
				DST:
				Review of Environmental Baseline Assessment Programs
				Review EIA Terms of Reference and Permitting Schedule
				Group Discussion:
				Agency Responsibilities

Source: *Buck et al. (2008)*

CRA retained DST to carry out environmental work on the Kenbridge Property (DST, 2007; 2008a). The work included extensive environmental baseline studies and locating potential sand and gravel sources for construction of access roads to the proposed mine site development. Extensive aquatic and terrestrial baseline studies were completed over a period of 22 months on the Property.

6.6 GEOTECHNICAL STUDIES

The geotechnical studies of the Kenbridge Deposit were carried out by Associated Geosciences Ltd ("AG") and DST (AG, 2007; DST, 2008b, 2008c). The geotechnical studies involved: designing a tailings pond for storage of effluent from the shaft dewatering program and evaluating further use of the pond during future operations; preliminary evaluation of the proposed open pit host rocks for rock mass properties and hydrogeological parameters; and review of Ontario government regulatory legislation pertaining to open pit mining operations.

6.7 PRELIMINARY ECONOMIC ASSESSMENTS

A Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) study of Kenbridge was completed by Buck et al., (2008). The PEA was updated by WMT Associated Ltd. in a news release dated January 21, 2008, and then again by a subsequent news release dated September 4, 2008.

6.7.1 PEA January 14, 2008

In a news release dated January 14, 2008 Canadian Arrow announced receipt of a positive PEA for the Kenbridge Project (Buck et al., 2008). The PEA was based in part on the Updated Mineral Resource Estimate by SRK dated January 9, 2008. Highlights included:

- Open pit amenable Mineral Resources of 7.3 Mt grading 0.38% Ni and 0.23% Cu with a stripping ratio of 1.5:1 to a depth of 160 m below surface.
- Mineral Resources amenable to underground mining totalling 3.9 Mt grading 0.7% Ni and 0.31% Cu.
- A combined open pit/underground mining operation supplying a 2,800 tonnes per day to an on-site concentrator.
- Open pit mining costs of $8.50/t, underground mining costs of $41.44/t, processing costs of $10.39/t and G&A costs of $2.59/t.
- Average cash cost/lb of $4.65 nickel net of by-products.
- Total payable metal production of 81 Mlb nickel and 51 Mlb copper over an eleven-year mine life.
- Pre-production capital cost of $108M, including 15% contingency.
- Pre-tax Net Present Value ("NPV") of $191M at a 7.5% discount rate, ranging from $312M to $70M with ±20% change in metal pricing.
- 39% Internal Rate of Return ("IRR"), ranging from 57% to 20% with ±20% change in metal pricing.
- Economics based on an average $10 US/lb nickel, and $2.50 US/lb per pound copper and $CDN1.0:US$0.9.

6.7.2 Updated PEA January 21, 2008

On January 21, 2008 Canadian Arrow announced receipt of an Updated PEA for Kenbridge. The Updated PEA was prepared by WMT Associates, P&E Mining Consultants Inc. and Micon International Limited, all independent consulting firms. It was based on the Updated Mineral Resource Estimate completed by SRK and released on January 9th, 2008 and differs only by applying a more realistic cut-off methodology. The PEA estimate included mine operating costs, anticipated metal recoveries, mining dilution, metal values and other economic parameters to derive a Net Smelter Return (NSR) model to distinguish process plant feed and waste material. The Updated Mineral Resource Estimate, using computer aided open pit optimization tools, also resulted in an increase in depth of the open pit by 10 m to the 1,350 m elevation, (160 m from surface). However, the press release does not appear to have been followed-up by the filing of an Updated Technical Report on SEDAR.

Highlights of the Updated PEA are as follows:

- Open pit amenable Mineral Resources of 6.7M diluted tonnes grading 0.38% Ni and 0.23% Cu with a stripping ratio of 1.87:1 to a depth of 160 m below surface,
- Mineral Resources amenable to underground mining totalling 3.0 Mt diluted grading 0.63% Ni and 0.32% Cu.
- A combined open pit/underground mining operation supplying 2,800 tonnes per day to an on-site concentrator.
- Open pit mining costs of $9.60/t, underground mining costs of $41.44/t, processing costs of $10.39/t and G&A costs of $2.59/t of ore.
- Average cash cost/lb of $4.89 nickel net of by-products.
- Total recoverable metal production of 71.2 million lbs of nickel and 49.6 million lbs of copper over a 10.5 year mine-life.
- Pre-production capital cost of $108M, including a 15% contingency.
- Pre-tax Net Present Value (NPV) of $134M at a 7.5% discount rate, ranging from $236M million to $32M with ±20% change in metal pricing.
- 33% Internal Rate of Return (IRR), ranging from 51% to 14% with ±20% change in metal pricing.
- Economics based on an average US$10.00/lb nickel, US$2.50/lb copper and $CDN1.0:$US0.9.

6.7.3 Updated PEA September 4, 2008

On September 4, 2008, Canadian Arrow announced an Updated PEA for the Kenbridge Deposit. The Updated PEA was completed by WMT Associates Limited based on an updated NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate by P&E Mining Consultants Inc. (Canadian Arrow new release dated August 19, 2008) and improved metallurgical recoveries (Canadian Arrow news release dated June 26, 2008), but does not appear to have been followed-up by the filing of an Updated Technical Report on SEDAR. Highlights of the Updated PEA are shown in Table 6.20.

The cost, value and financial assumptions used in the updated PEA update were unchanged from the original January 2008 PEA, including average life of mine US$10/lb nickel and US$2.50/lb copper prices and a CD$1.00:US$0.90 exchange rate.

TABLE 6.20 HIGHLIGHTS OF THE UPDATED PEA DATED SEPTEMBER 4, 2008		
Item	**August 2008 Update**	**January 3008 PEA**
Average Ni Recovery Life of Mine	86%	74%
Recovered Ni (Mlb)	84.6	71.1
Annual Recovered Ni (Mlb) in 1st 5 years	12.5	8.4
Cash Cost/lb Ni payable net of Cu Credit	US$3.47	US$4.40
NPV 7.5% pre-tax	$253M	$134M
IRR% pre-tax	65%	33%

6.8 PAST PRODUCTION

The Kenbridge Deposit has never been mined.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The regional geological setting, property-scale geology and nickel sulphide mineralization at the Kenbridge Nickel Deposit are summarized below.

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geological setting of the Kenbridge Project is characterized by a Precambrian metavolcanic sequence with coeval ultramafic-mafic intrusions and post-deformation intermediate-felsic intrusions (Figure 7.1). The Kenbridge Deposit and its host rocks occur between two main granitoid bodies: 1) the smaller Flora Lake Pluton to the west; and 2) the larger Atikwa Batholith to the east. The rock sequence that hosts the Kenbridge Deposit consists intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks intruded by gabbro and numerous dykes that coincide with a prominent northeast-trending deformation zone. The exposure of the Flora Lake Pluton is roughly elliptical with a length of 5.6 km and a width of 3.2 km. The pluton is zoned with an outer rim of monzodiorite to monzonite and a core of granite (Davies, 1973). The rim has a strong positive magnetic signature. The Atikwa batholith, to the east of the Kenbridge mining claims (Figure 7.1), covers an area of 2,000 square km and is zoned. The inner zone consists of weakly foliated quartz diorite and trondhjemite and the outer zone is heterogeneous diorite with abundant inclusions and xenoliths of basalt and gabbro.

Intrusion of the two granitoid plutons resulted in varying degrees of hydrothermal and contact metamorphic alteration and deformation of the rocks at Kenbridge.

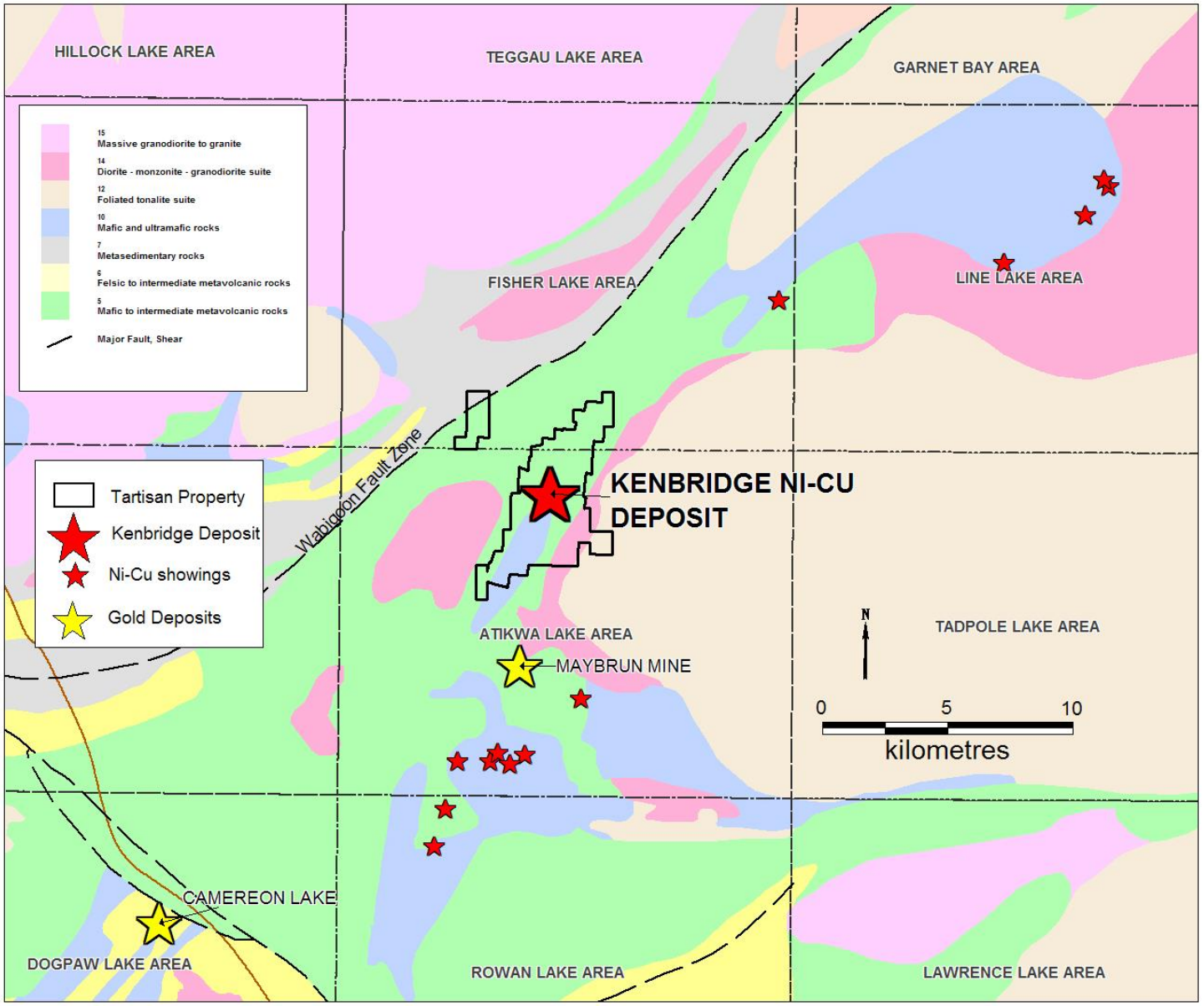
7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Kenbridge Property overlies volcanic rocks and an ovoid-shaped gabbro body, which hosts the Kenbridge Deposit (Figure 7.2). Interpretation of property-scale geology is complicated by limited rock exposure and the overprinting effects of deformation and upper greenschist facies regional metamorphism and contact metamorphism. Intrusive and extrusive rock types occur on the Property with associated nickel sulphide mineralization.

Mafic volcanics are the oldest rocks in the Property area. The volcanic units are andesite to basalt in composition and consist of flow and pyroclastic rocks. A variety of depositional textures and compositions are reported in 1950s Falconbridge mapping, but metamorphism and alteration combined with the lack of exposed unit contacts mean that the volcanic unit is poorly defined. Difficulty distinguishing basalt from gabbro is noted in the field reports.

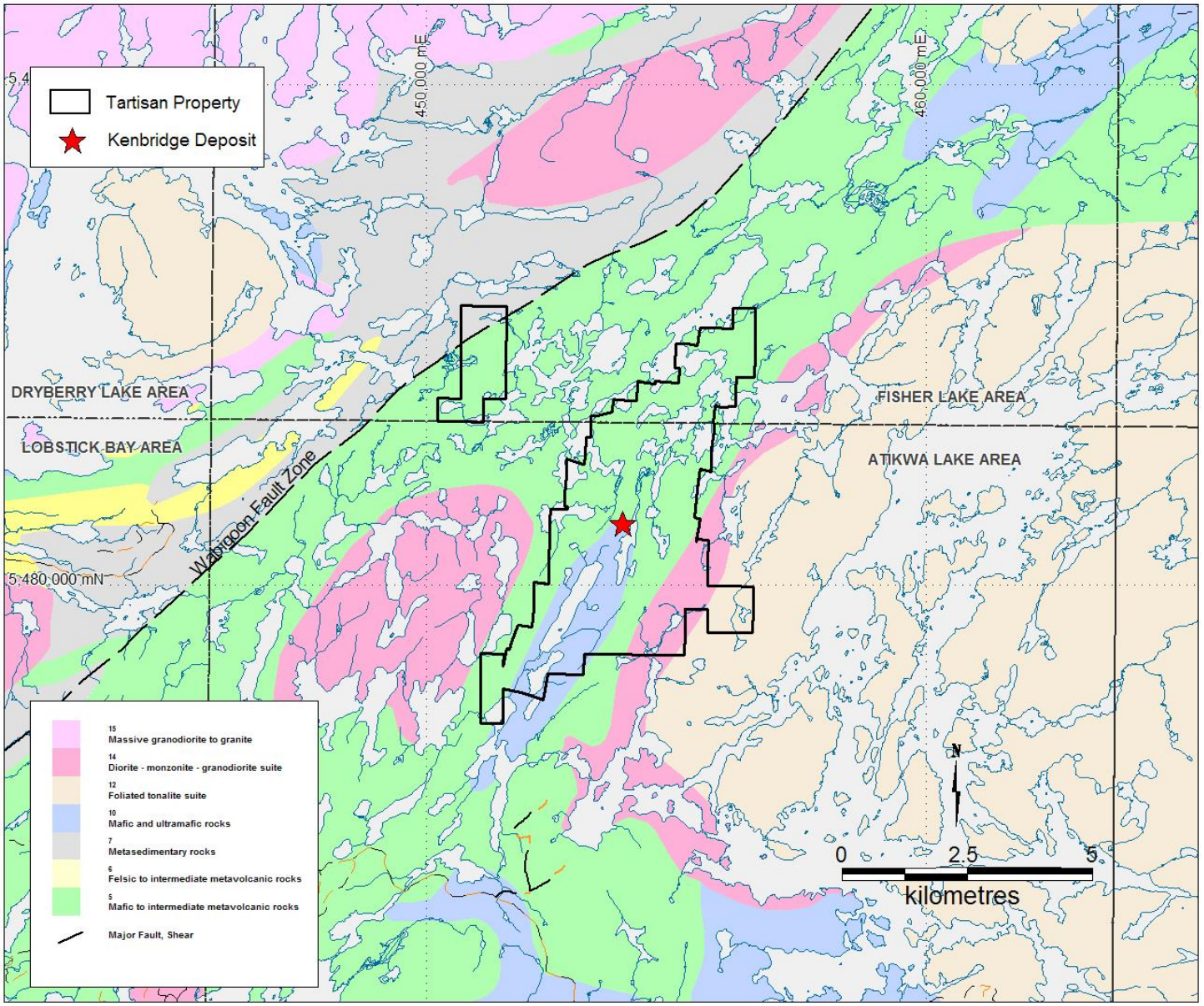
Seven gabbro intrusions including the gabbro unit that hosts the Kenbridge Deposit, have been mapped in the area of the Property as a gabbroic suite. Pyroxenite phases and peridotite to pyroxenite bands occur locally. Massive magnetite bands have been reported in the more mafic parts. Diorite bodies occurring within the Project area have been interpreted as a marginal phase of the gabbroic suite. The occurrence of gabbro rocks within younger granitoid plutons probably represents rafts incorporated during felsic magmatism. Fine-grained mafic dykes (lamprophyre?) have been observed in drill core (Keast and O'Faherty, 2006).

FIGURE 7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGIC SETTING OF THE KENBRIDGE NICKEL SULPHIDE DEPOSIT



Source: *Tartisan (2020)*

FIGURE 7.2 PROPERTY SCALE GEOLOGY OF THE KENBRIDGE NICKEL PROPERTY AREA



Source: *Tartisan (2020)*

Felsic dykes intrude the granites, volcanic rocks and the gabbroic suites, and are therefore interpreted to be the youngest rocks in the Project area. There are a variety of dyke compositions and textures and there may be two intrusive events. The majority of the dykes are feldspar-phyric and range from feldspar megacrystic porphyry (with feldspar phenocrysts up to 2 cm) to very fine-grained, almost aphanitic rock.

7.3 DEPOSIT GEOLOGY

The Kenbridge Deposit occurs within a vertically dipping, lenticular gabbro and gabbro breccia with surface dimensions of 250 m by 60 m. The Deposit and host rocks occur within a regional northeast-trending deformation zone. The gabbro body is surrounded by vertically-dipping volcanic units consisting of andesite flows, fragmental rocks, and volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks.

The host volcanic rocks west of the Kenbridge Deposit are composed mainly of medium-grained green, strongly foliated and sheared, fragmental tuffaceous units. Volcanic rocks to the east of the Deposit are characterized by larger fragments and weak foliation. Most of the fragments are fine-grained volcanics with subtle changes in contents of chlorite and interstitial carbonate, which allows them to be recognized. This “eastern” volcanic unit is logged as a volcanic breccia. The volcanic sequence is intruded by gabbro, granite and quartz diorite plutons and by the mafic-ultramafic breccias that host the Kenbridge Deposit.

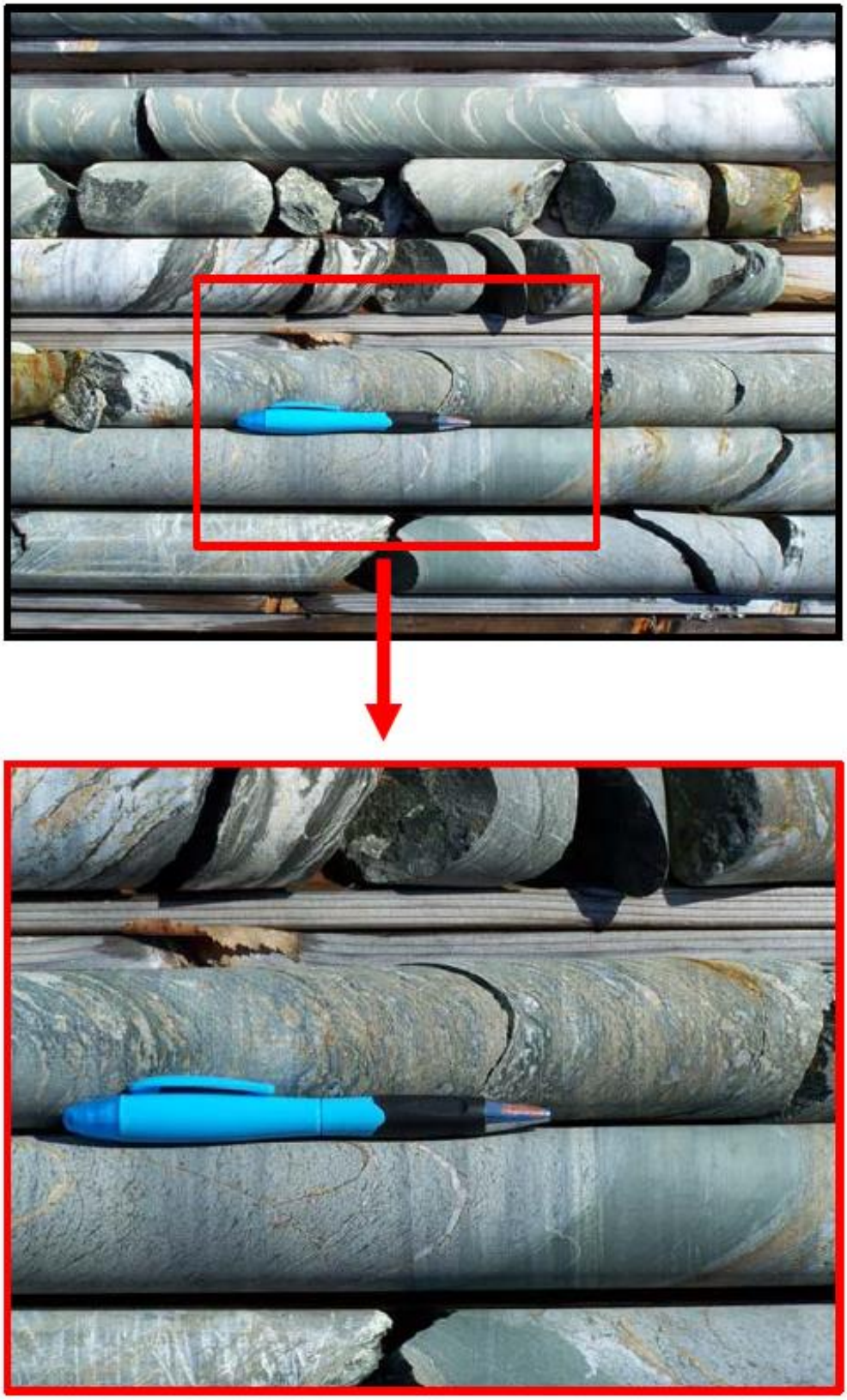
The gabbro body that hosts the Kenbridge Deposit consists of several rock types, including fine- to coarse-grained gabbro, quartz-phyric gabbro with 2-3% rounded blue quartz grains, and diorite. In the historic literature, terms such as anorthositic gabbro and norite were used, but these names were not recorded during core logging. Some of the diorite may be later dykes. Texturally, the rocks range from fine-grained (probable chilled) to medium-grained massive to highly sheared and schistose rock (Figure 7.3), particularly near the granitoid pluton contacts and fault zones. Contacts between the mineralized gabbro and the surrounding volcanic rocks are marked by a talc schist unit up to 30 m wide, which is tightly folded in places (Figure 7.4). The talc schist may or may not be mineralized.

Whether the gabbro is an intrusive mega-breccia with numerous xenoliths of feldspar porphyry, diorite and volcanic rocks, or a complexly folded gabbro sheet with “screens” of country rock intruded by many dykes, is difficult to determine.

7.4 STRUCTURE AND METAMORPHISM

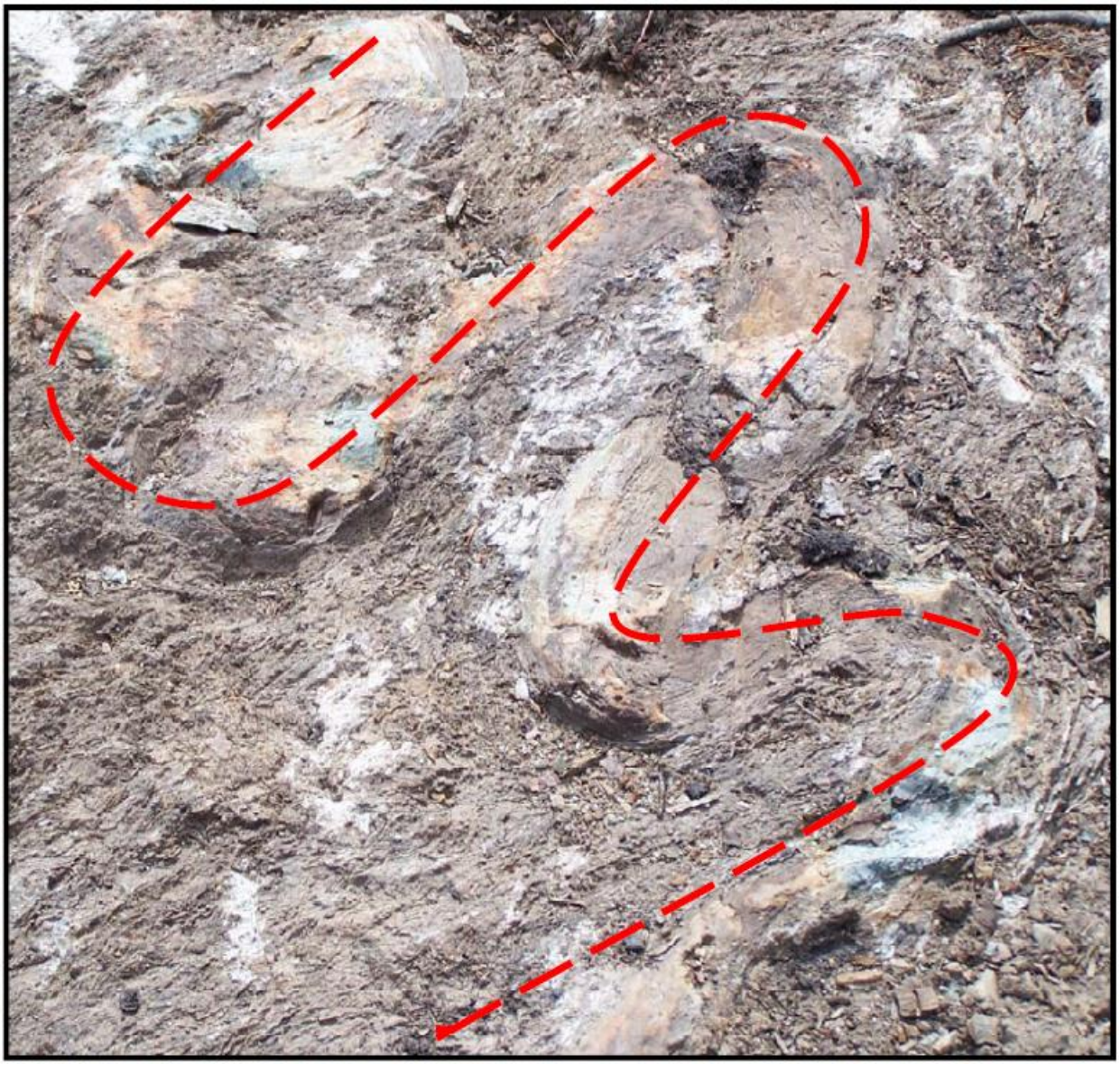
Four structural trends are recognized at Kenbridge and reflect syn- and post-gabbro intrusion events. Northeast-trending lineaments are the most prominent in the Property area and are reflected in the main shearing and faulting fabrics in the rocks. The Kenbridge Deposit coincides with the main northeast-trending deformation zone. North-, east- and northwest-trending lineaments are also common in the area. The east-trending lineaments appear to control the larger mafic-ultramafic bodies at Denmark and Overflow Lakes, located south of the Kenbridge Property.

FIGURE 7.3 FOLIATED AND SHEARED GABBRO IN DRILL HOLE K05-16



Source: *Buck et al. (2008)*

FIGURE 7.4 FOLD PATTERN IN TALC SCHISTS NEAR CONTACT OF THE MINERALIZED GABBRO BODY AND COUNTRY VOLCANIC ROCKS



Source: *Buck et al. (2008)*

Volcanic rocks in Kenbridge Property area are regionally metamorphosed to the upper greenschist facies, and locally retrograded to the greenschist facies co-incident with intense shearing and faulting.

7.5 MINERALIZATION

The nickel sulphide mineralization at Kenbridge is described by Keast and O'Flaherty (2006). Nickel sulphide mineralization in the Kenbridge Project area is exposed in trenches for a distance of 150 m (Figure 7.5), but the nickel-copper mineralized zone has a strike length of approximately 250 m in drilling. The mineralization is mapped in detail on two underground

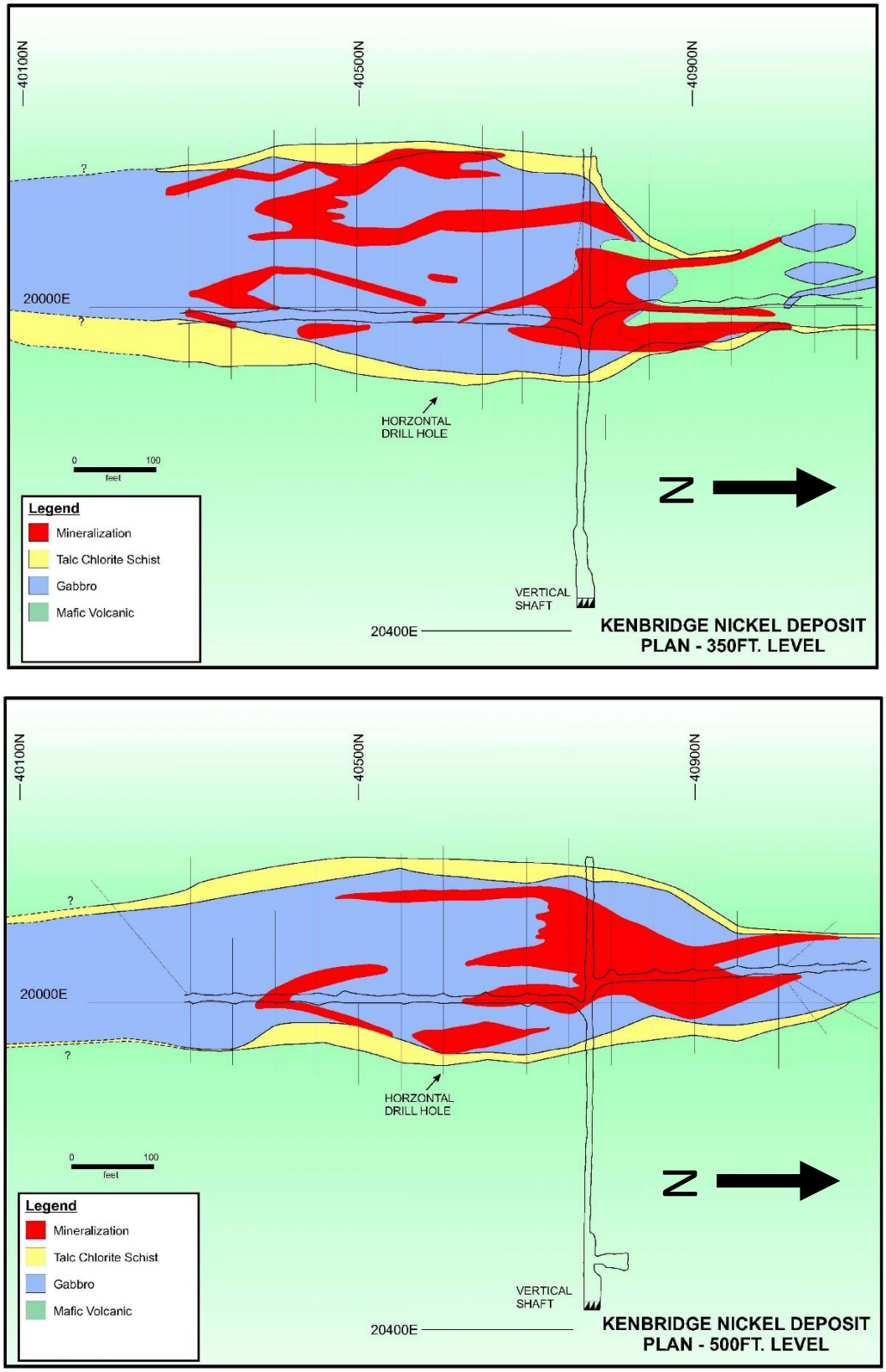
levels at Kenbridge (Figure 7.6), diagrammatically interpreted in 3-D (Figure 7.7), and has been intersected in drilling at 823 m below surface. The 3-D interpretation suggests isoclinal folding with vertically plunging fold axes, consistent with the regional geologic setting.

Mineralization (pyrrhotite, pentlandite, and chalcopyrite ± pyrite) occurs as massive to net-textured and disseminated sulphide zones (Figures 7.8-7.9), primarily in gabbro with smaller amounts in talc schist. Nickel grades within the Kenbridge Deposit are proportional to the total amount of sulphide present. Massive sulphide zones locally grade higher than 6% Ni. Mineralization undergoes rapid changes in thickness and grades.

FIGURE 7.5 NICKEL SULPHIDE MINERALIZATION IN TRENCH ON THE KENBRIDGE PROPERTY

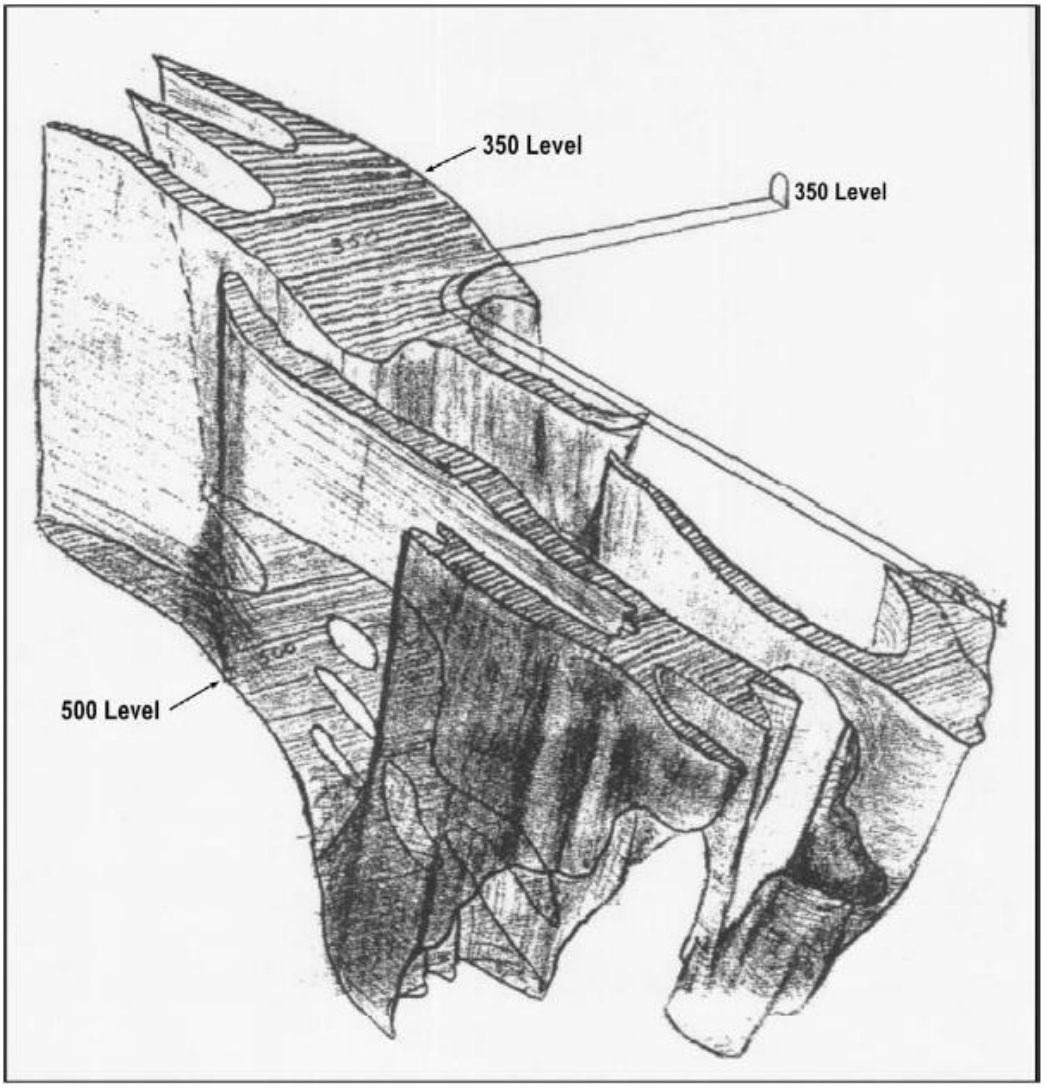
Source: *Tartisan website (2020)*

FIGURE 7.6 FALCONBRIDGE UNDERGROUND MAPPING ON THE 500 FT AND 350 FT LEVELS (1952-1957)



Source: *Buck et al. (2008)*

FIGURE 7.7 3-D MINERALIZED ZONE MODEL INTERPRETED FROM UNDERGROUND MAPPING AT KENBRIDGE

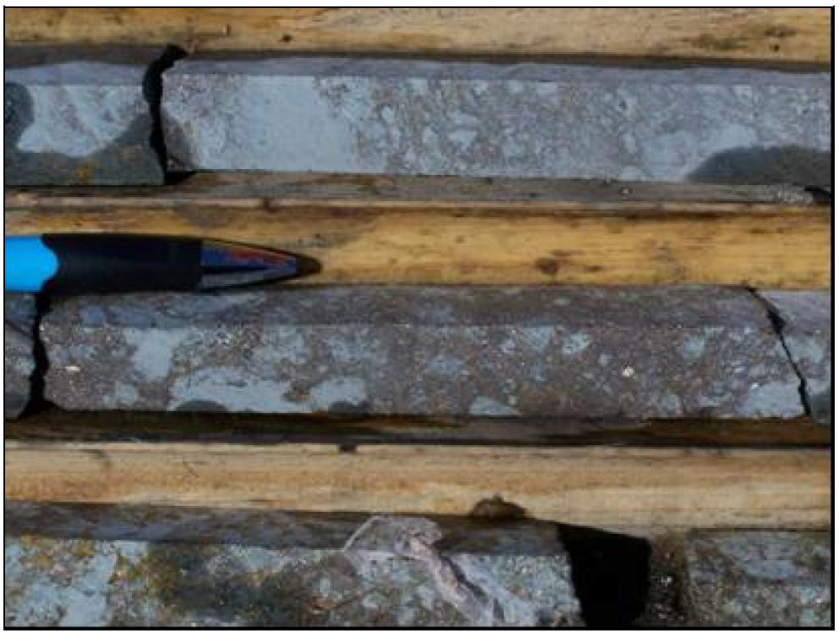


Source: *Keast and O'Flaherty (2006)*

FIGURE 7.8 MASSIVE AND DISSEMINATED NICKEL SULPHIDE MINERALIZATION IN DRILL CORE FROM HOLE K07-119

Source: *Buck et al. (2008)*

FIGURE 7.9 MASSIVE AND DISSEMINATED NICKEL SULPHIDE MINERALIZATION IN ALTERED GABBRO FROM DRILL HOLE K05-9



Source: *SRK (2007)*

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Nickel sulphide deposits span a broad age range from the Archaean to Phanerozoic (2.70 Ga to 0.25 Ga). Globally, the largest deposits discovered to date are located at Sudbury, Ontario (Lightfoot, 2017) and Noril'sk-Talnakh, Russia (Lightfoot and Naldrett, 1994; Diakov et al., 2002). Models for the nickel sulphide deposit formation invoke partial melting of the upper mantle and magma fractionation, mixing and assimilation of country rock to form an immiscible sulphide melt within a basic or ultrabasic silicate magma (Naldrett, 2010). Tectonic setting and major structures are considered to be fundamental controls on the localization of intrusion and sulphide mineralization. Kenbridge is an Archean age gabbro related magmatic sulphide deposit with geological similarities to the better known and larger deposits, such as the Montcalm Mine deposit near Timmins, Ontario (Naldrett, 1981).

The Kenbridge Deposit appears to be a breccia pipes that may represent the conduit of a larger magmatic feeder system associated with regional structure. Sulphides appear to be high nickel in composition, with nickel/copper approximating a 2:1 ratio overall. Keast and O'Flaherty (2006) favour a model in which the sulphides were remobilized in a breccia pipe conduit; this interpretation is consistent with the variable grade and less variable nickel/copper ratios of the Deposit. However, the effects of overprinting deformation and metamorphism on rock textures and sulphide compositions remain to be comprehensively studied and understood.

9.0 EXPLORATION

The only recent exploration survey of the Kenbridge Nickel Property was a remote sensing Aster satellite survey (Steel and Associates Geoscientific Consulting, 2020). That survey was based on a spectral analysis and synthetic aperture radar survey performed by Aster Funds Ltd of Toronto, Ontario. The survey generated a visual near-infrared image of the Kenbridge Property and surrounding area, which gave a false colour image denoting water courses and gradational density of vegetation, sourced from the Japanese Terra satellite.

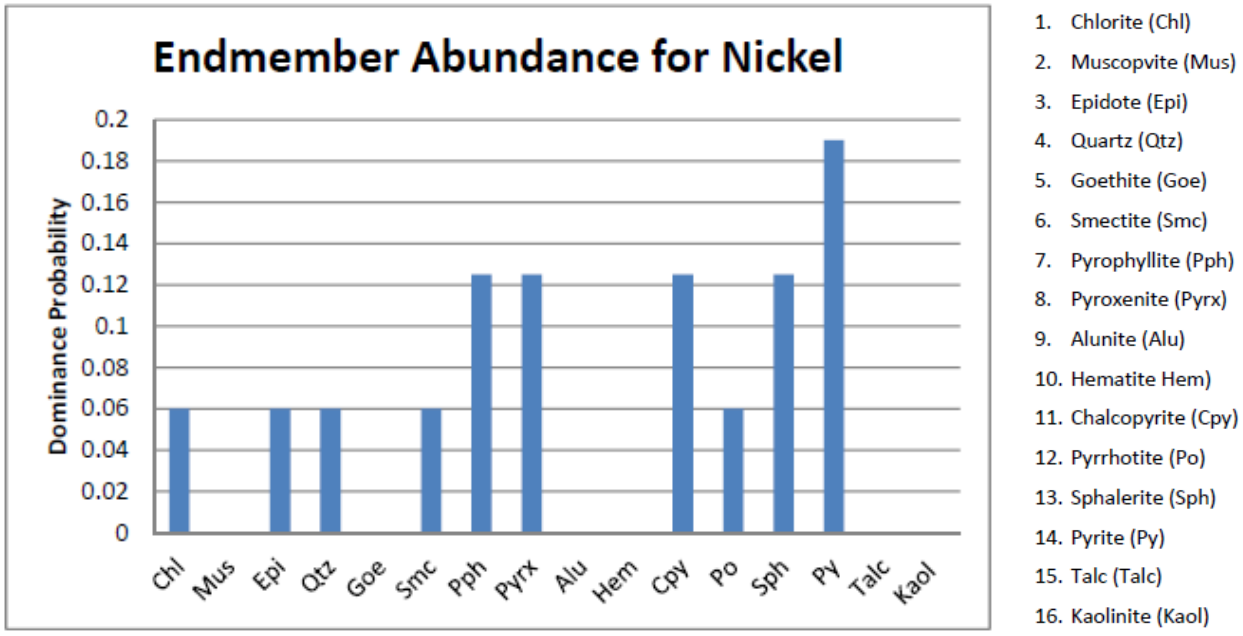
The synthetic aperture radar survey was based on polarized microwave signals from the Sentinel A and B satellites in para-synchronous orbit of the Earth. The signals are unmixed using a proprietary mathematical algorithm based on the dielectric constant of discrete materials. A high dielectric constant defines water, which is removed using shapefiles provided by the Ontario government. Further analysis of the dielectric constant shows conductive features within the survey area and the potential mineral source of the conductor as mineral dielectric constants are known to a high degree of accuracy.

The third survey was a long wave infrared survey, again from the Terra satellite. Aster Funds Ltd removes the digital effect of cloud, cloud shadow, vegetation, and surface waters, in order to provide a digital image of 100% outcrop, and then unmixes the signal using a cubic convolution algorithm. Potential spectral values are cross-referenced with established spectral databases, and minerals are identified that correspond to the 95% confidence level, based on spectral frequency. Maps are provided that show each of the most abundant sixteen minerals in density and distribution with colours providing a visual estimate of scale of importance. Minerals are then tied to the typical mineral suite of deposits in the analytical area, and may indicate lithologies, alteration suites, or specific minerals.

The Aster Funds Ltd spectral analysis survey of Kenbridge revealed the presence of alunite, chlorite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, goethite, hematite, epidote, pyrite, pyroxenites, pyrophyllite, muscovite, smectite, kaolinite, quartz, sphalerite, and talc in the area of the Kenbridge Property. These minerals were then grouped into exploration indicator suites for deposits of nickel, copper, gold and zinc (Figure 9.1).

Contouring these groups yielded new insights into the intensity and distribution of mineralization on the Kenbridge Mining Claims and surrounding area (Figure 9.2). The Kenbridge Deposit was readily identified in the spectral analysis survey and showed five of the six possible indicator minerals in the nickel group. The same response was recorded in three different locations on Mining Claims 516390 and 516401.

FIGURE 9.1 ABUNDANCE OF NICKEL TARGET VECTOR MINERALS

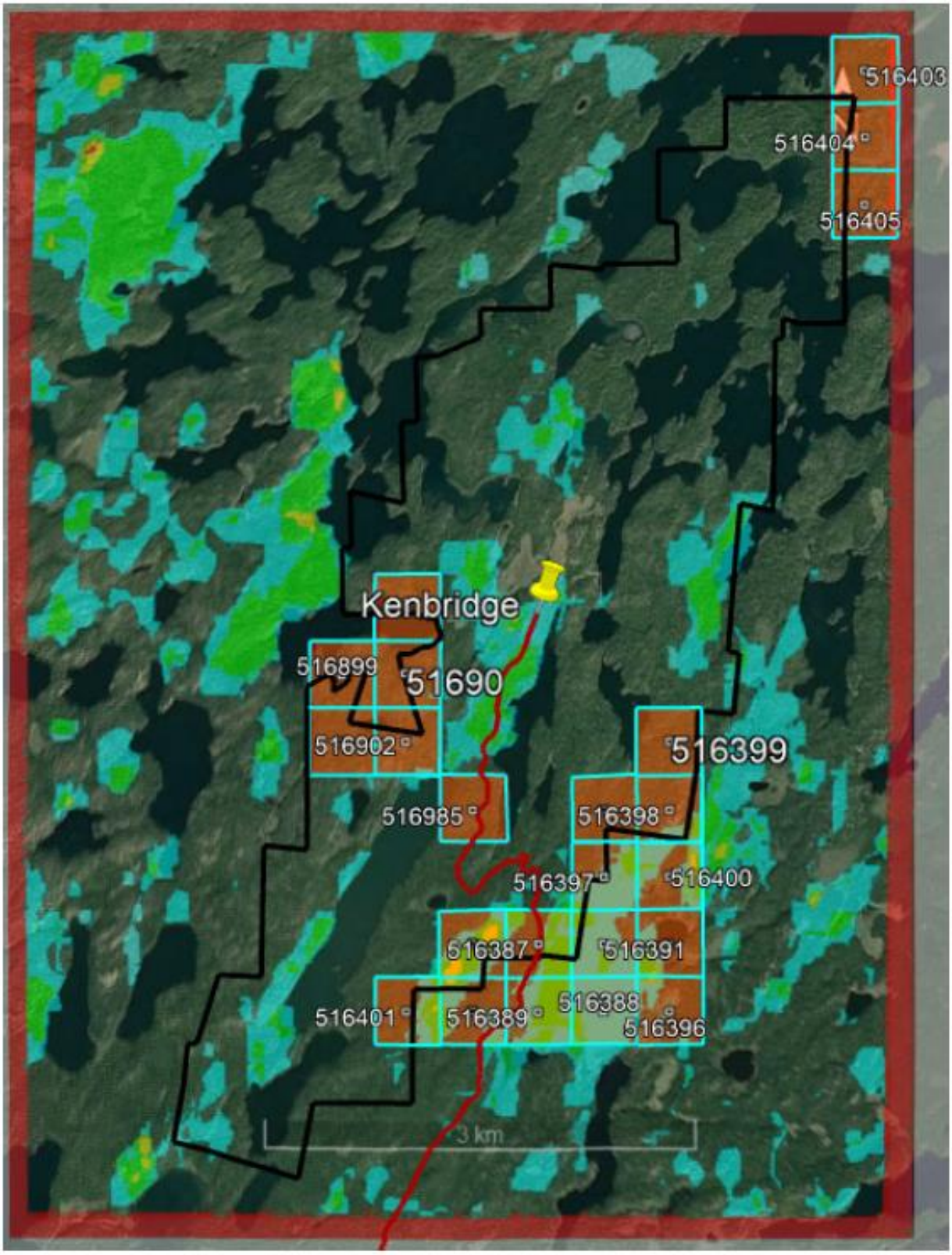


Source: *Steel and Associates Geoscientific Consulting (2020)*

Integration with geology and structure found that these three responses coincide with a tectonic fracture zone spatially associated with the ultramafic and metavolcanic host rocks in which the Kenbridge Project is found. The key mineral indicators are pyrrhotite and talc. The presence of pyrrhotite indicates that the mineralizing system contained sufficient sulphur and iron to precipitate sulphide minerals. The talc indicates low-grade metamorphic conditions during structural movement, and is present as a distinctive schist unit in the hanging wall and footwall of the Kenbridge Deposit structural zone.

Ground-based follow-up of the Aster Funds Ltd Target Vector Minerals™ is planned for the 2020 field season. Steel and Associates Geoscientific Consulting (2020) recommends a $154,000 program of mobile metal ion ("MMI") sampling over the mining claims with the ASTER Imagery Study anomalies in nickel, copper and gold.

FIGURE 9.2 DISTRIBUTION OF NICKEL TARGET VECTOR MINERALS CONTOURED FOR TARGET DEFINITION



Source: *Steel and Associates Geoscientific Consulting (2020)*

10.0 DRILLING

No drilling has been completed on the Kenbridge Property since 2008 (see Section 6).

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

The sample preparation, analysis and security information herein are derived from the previous Kenbridge Technical Report (Buck et al., 2008), primarily work by SRK. No new drilling and trenching exploration data have been generated for the Kenbridge Property since 2008.

Information regarding the historical Falconbridge sample preparation, analyses and procedures was not available to SRK, who completed the Updated Mineral Resource Estimate on which the PEA work of Buck et al. (2008) is based. The Blackstone (2005) program is documented in Keast and O'Flaherty (2006).

The Blackstone NQ core was used for metallurgical testing, bulk density determinations, and for assay analyses of a pre-selected suite of elements. Metallurgical samples were taken from various mineralized intervals with the objective of representing a range of mineralization types, grades and locations from Kenbridge. Where metallurgical samples were taken, half of the split core was taken and packed in nitrogen filled sealed bags, which were subsequently packed within airtight nitrogen filled plastic containers and shipped to SGS Laboratories in Lakefield, Ontario. The residual half-core was subsequently sawn in half (quartered) and samples used to measure bulk density, before being placed into sealed bags for shipment to SGS Mineral Services in Sudbury, Ontario for assay analyses. Quality control procedures employed include the inclusion of blanks and standards at pre-determined intervals. According to Keast and O'Flaherty (2006), insufficient blanks and standards were available on-site for insertion into the entire sampling program.

Analyses of the Blackstone core were conducted in two phases: all samples were analyzed for nickel, copper and cobalt by ICP-OES, following a sodium peroxide fusion. Mineralized intervals were subsequently identified and samples within those intervals were analyzed for platinum, palladium and gold by fire assay methods with atomic absorption finish and for silver by multi-acid digestion followed by atomic absorption. Sulphur was determined by Leco Furnace. Sample sizes used for the analyses were not reported. Selective repeat samples were not taken. In addition, whether an umpire laboratory was used for the Blackstone analyses is not known. The SGS Mineral Services Laboratory in Sudbury was accredited to ISO 17025 by the Standards Council of Canada for a number of specific test procedures. SRK did not comment on the security measures in place during the sample handling processes, during the various phases of data generation, as information relating to this aspect was not available.

For the Canadian Arrow drill program, split core samples were collected and processed by personnel under contract to CRO and supervised by Todd Keast (VP Exploration). After splitting and bagging, the sealed individual samples were placed in shipping bags sealed with plastic tie straps. The bags remained sealed until opened by ALS Chemex or Accurassay personnel in Thunder Bay, Ontario. All samples were initially stored in the field camp to await a scheduled flight to Sioux Narrows. On arrival in Sioux Narrows, the samples were loaded directly on a trailer that was then locked. Samples were subsequently delivered by CRO personnel to the laboratories in Thunder Bay.

Canadian Arrow Mines Ltd. submitted a total of 4,901 samples to the ALS Chemex Thunder Bay facility since July 2007. ALS Chemex laboratories in North America are registered to ISO 9001:2000 for the "provision of assay and geochemical analytical services" by QMI Quality Registrars.

The preparation and analyses methods and procedures applied at ALS Chemex include the following:

- For preparation, the method generally used was PREP-31 for rock samples;
- For the analysis of platinum, palladium and gold, the method used was PGM-ICP23; and
- For multi-element analysis, the method used was ME-ICP81. For individual elements, method used was Ag-AA62.

In addition, the sample preparation, precious and base metal analyses and quality control procedures implemented by Accurassay on the Canadian Arrow samples have been reviewed by SRK and found to conform to industry standards. Accurassay Laboratories uses a combination of reference materials, including reference materials purchased from CANMET, standards created in-house by Accurassay Laboratories and tested by round robin with laboratories across Canada, and ISO certified calibration standards purchased from suppliers. If any of the standards plot outside the warning limits (±2SD), re-assays will be performed on 10% of the samples analyzed in the same batch and the re-assay values are compared with the original values. If the values from the re-assays match original assays the data is certified; if they do not match the entire batch is re-assayed. Should any of the standard fall outside the control limit (±3SD) all assay values are rejected and all of the samples in that batch will be re-assayed.

11.1 CHECK ASSAY QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL

Quality control measures are typically set in place to ensure the reliability and trustworthiness of exploration data. This includes written field procedures and independent verifications of aspects such as drilling, surveying, sampling and assaying, data management and database integrity. Appropriate documentation of quality control measures and analysis of quality control data are an integral component of a comprehensive quality assurance program and an important safeguard of Project data.

The field procedures implemented by Falconbridge during exploration programs cannot be commented upon by SRK, as documentation to verify exploration aspects such as surveying, drilling, core handling, sampling, assaying and database creation and management are not available. Reference to the quality assurance and quality control program implemented by Blackstone during their exploration program in 2005 is made by Keast and O'Flaherty (2006).

Analytical control measures typically involve internal and external laboratory measures implemented to monitor the precision and accuracy of the sampling, preparation and assaying process. They are also important to prevent and monitor the voluntary or inadvertent contamination of samples. Although assay certificates and Quality Assurance and Quality

Control Reports from SGS Laboratories in Sudbury were not available to SRK, it was assumed that internal and external laboratory control measures were in place.

In addition to the inferred quality assurance measures taken by SGS Laboratories in Sudbury, a series of external analytical quality control measures to monitor the reliability of assaying results delivered by SGS Laboratories were implemented by Blackstone. A series of blanks and standards were inserted at approximately every 10 to 20 samples. However, it was reported that blanks and standards were inserted into only 16 of the 21 drill holes in the program.

Blank samples used at Kenbridge were taken from previously drilled gabbro units. These gabbro units can contain pyrite and other mineralization, and therefore SRK had reservations about whether this material can effectively be used as a reliable source of blank material. The results of the assayed nickel, copper and cobalt 'blanks' is shown in Figure 11.1, where the particularly wide variance in nickel percentage results confirms that the gabbro is not a suitable 'blank' sample material.

Two 'uncertified' standards were applied by Blackstone. The results of the Blackstone standards for nickel, copper and cobalt percentages are plotted in Figure 11.2. SRK was unable to determine what the certified values of these standards were, so could not comment on the deviation of these results from these 'standard' values.

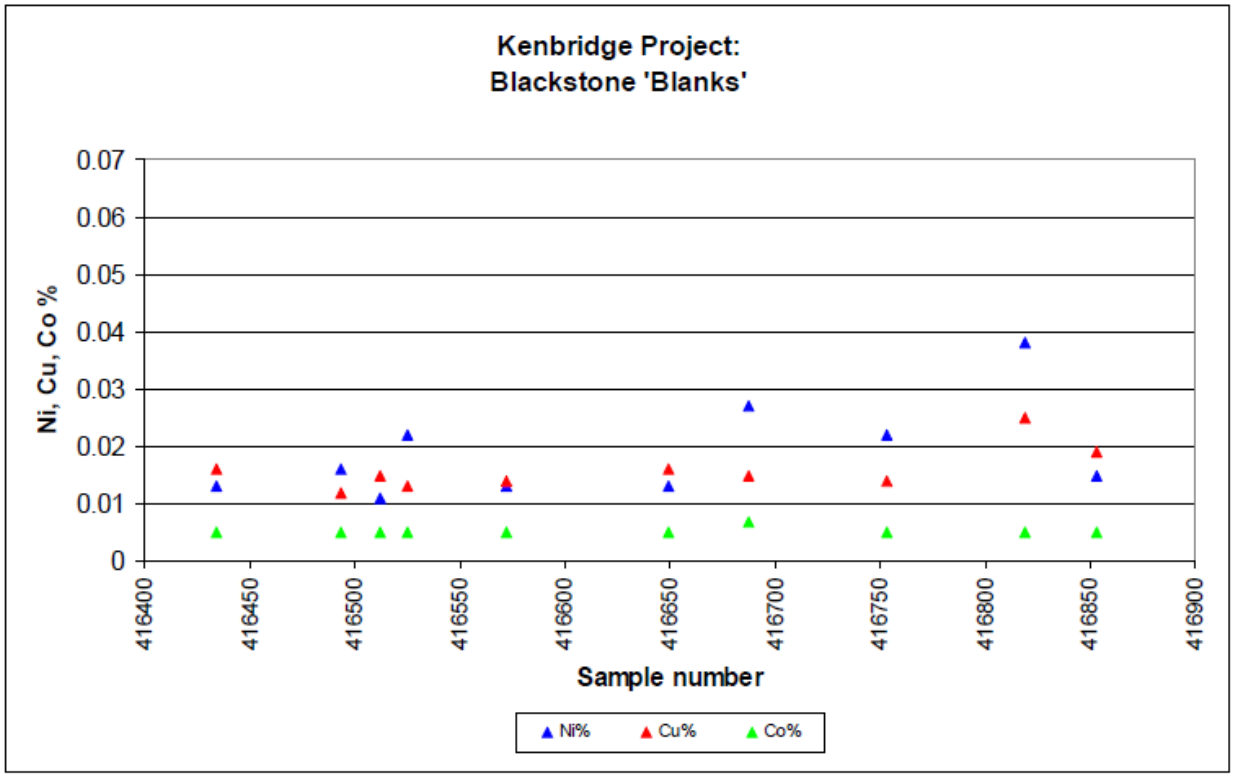
Three external standards were used during the Canadian Arrow core sampling program in 2007; two semi-massive sulphide "intermediate grade" materials (LBE-1, LBE-3) and one from non-mineralized "barren" mafic volcanic material ("KNMV"). For the Canadian Arrow exploration, CRO staff added a total of 704 standards and blanks to the other regular drill core samples submitted for analysis.

There were 377 KNMV blanks, 230 LBE-1 standards, and 97 LBE-3 standards. Standards and blanks were inserted into the drill core sample stream at irregular intervals. The general protocol was to insert one blank and one standard into approximately every 15 to 20 samples. The accepted assay grades for LBE-1 and LBE-3 are tabulated in Table 11.1.

Acceptable value ranges for the two standards, both for individual assays and averages were established using the mean and standard deviation ("SD") values. The performance of KNMV blank was judged a failure if the result returned was greater than three times the detection limit. The performance of Accurassay Laboratories and ALS Chemex are measured by the results of the external standards and blanks. These are summarized in Figures 11.3, 11.4 and 11.5.

The results show that the reported assays have fair precision, and that contamination and sample switching are not significant. Canadian Arrow imported assay results into a DH Logger database on a per assay certificate basis. QA/QC control sheets are automatically generated for each certificate import. Control charts are reviewed and laboratory precision, contamination, or sample switching problems are identified and addressed punctually.

FIGURE 11.1 PLOT OF BLACKSTONE "BLANK" ANALYSES FOR NICKEL, COPPER AND COBALT



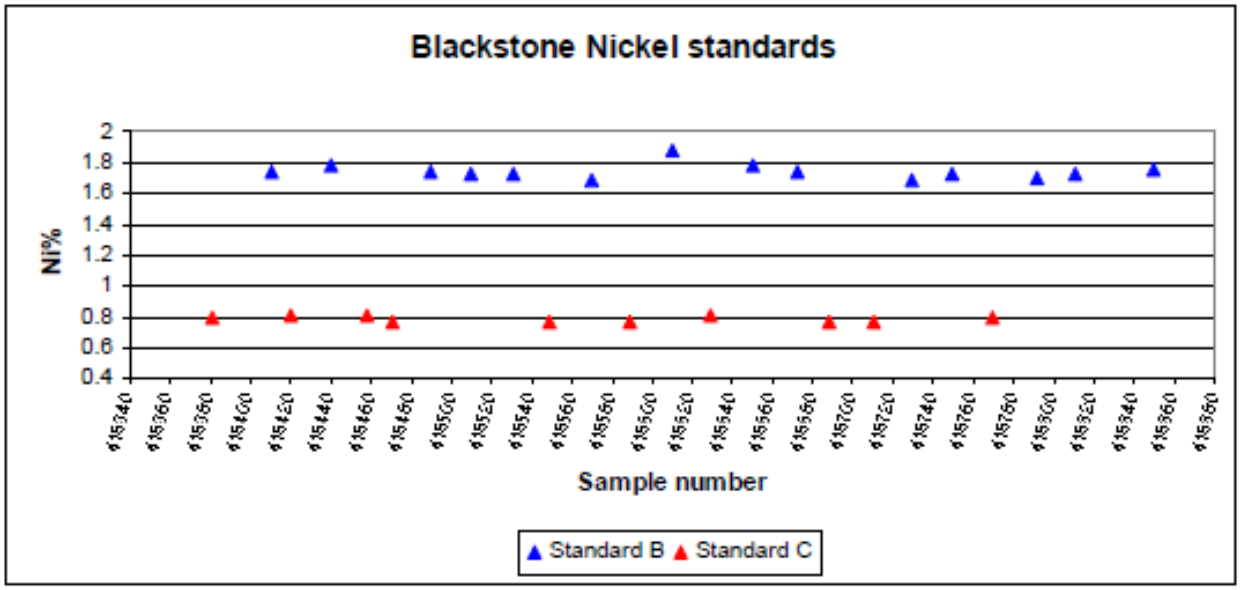
Source: *Buck et al. (2008)*

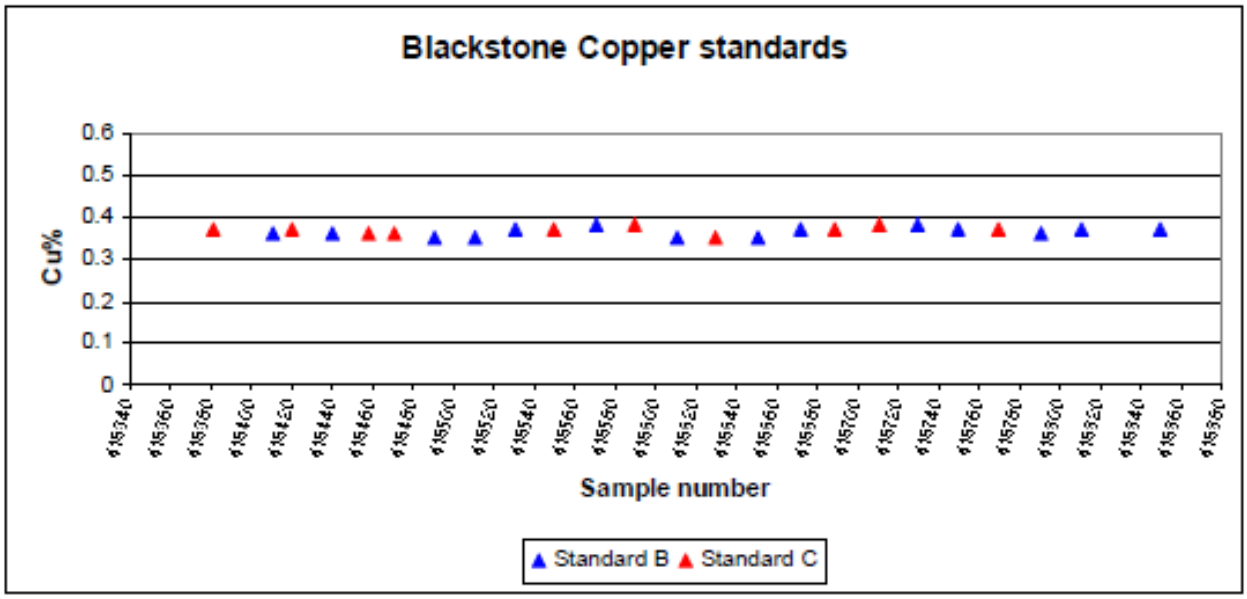
TABLE 11.1
REFERENCE GRADES FOR STANDARDS LBE-1 AND LBE-3

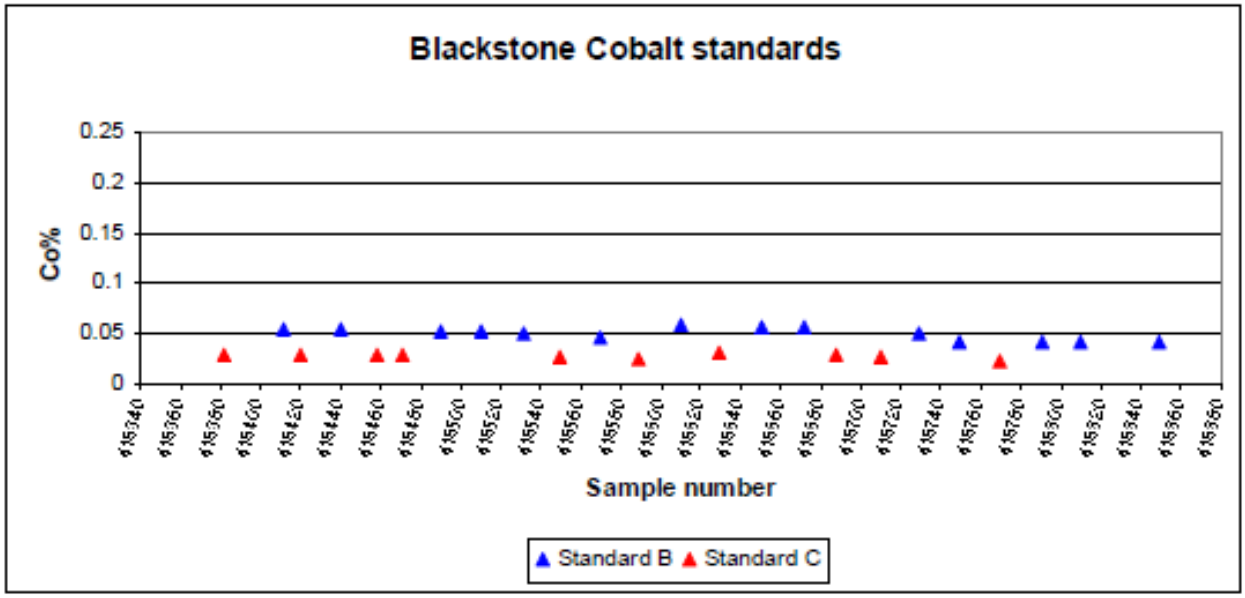
Standard	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)
LBE-1	1.09	0.07	0.01
LBE-2	1.54	0.78	0.06

Source: *Buck et al. (2008)*

FIGURE 11.2 PLOT OF THE BLACKSTONE NICKEL, COPPER AND COBALT STANDARDS ASSAY RESULTS

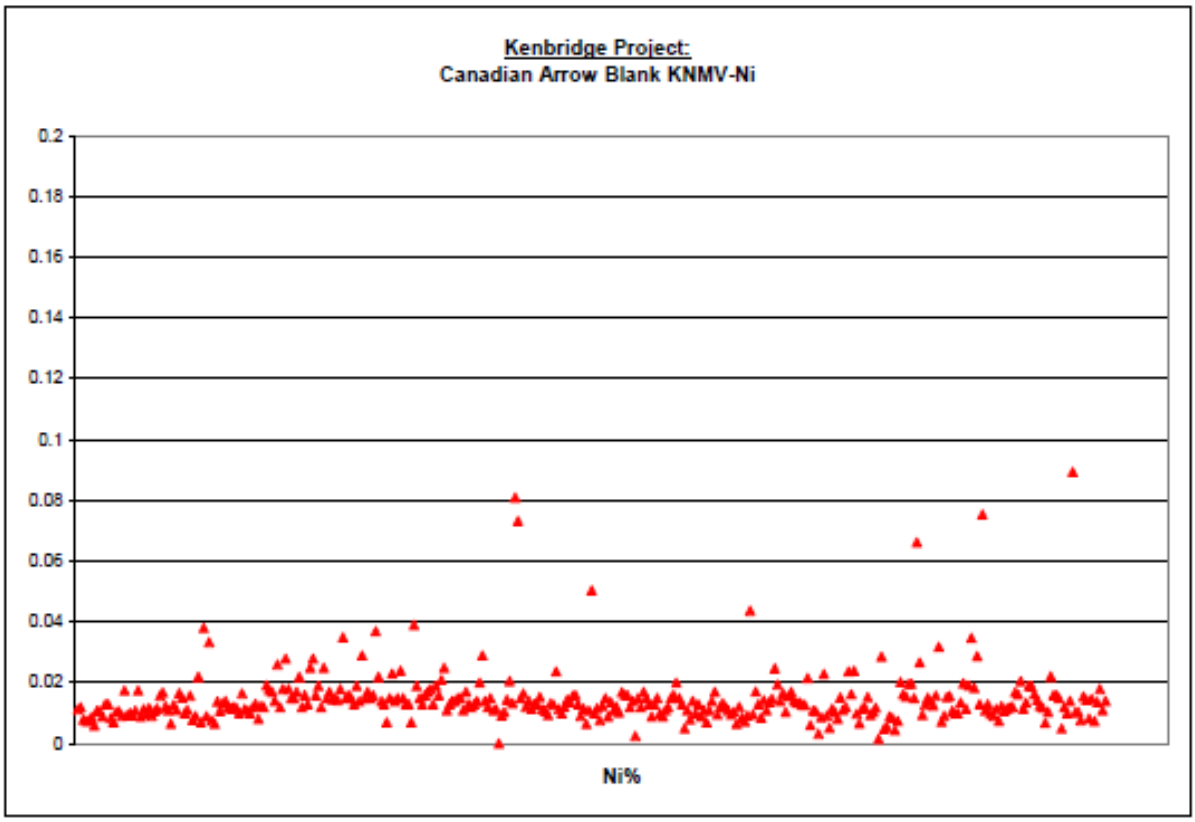






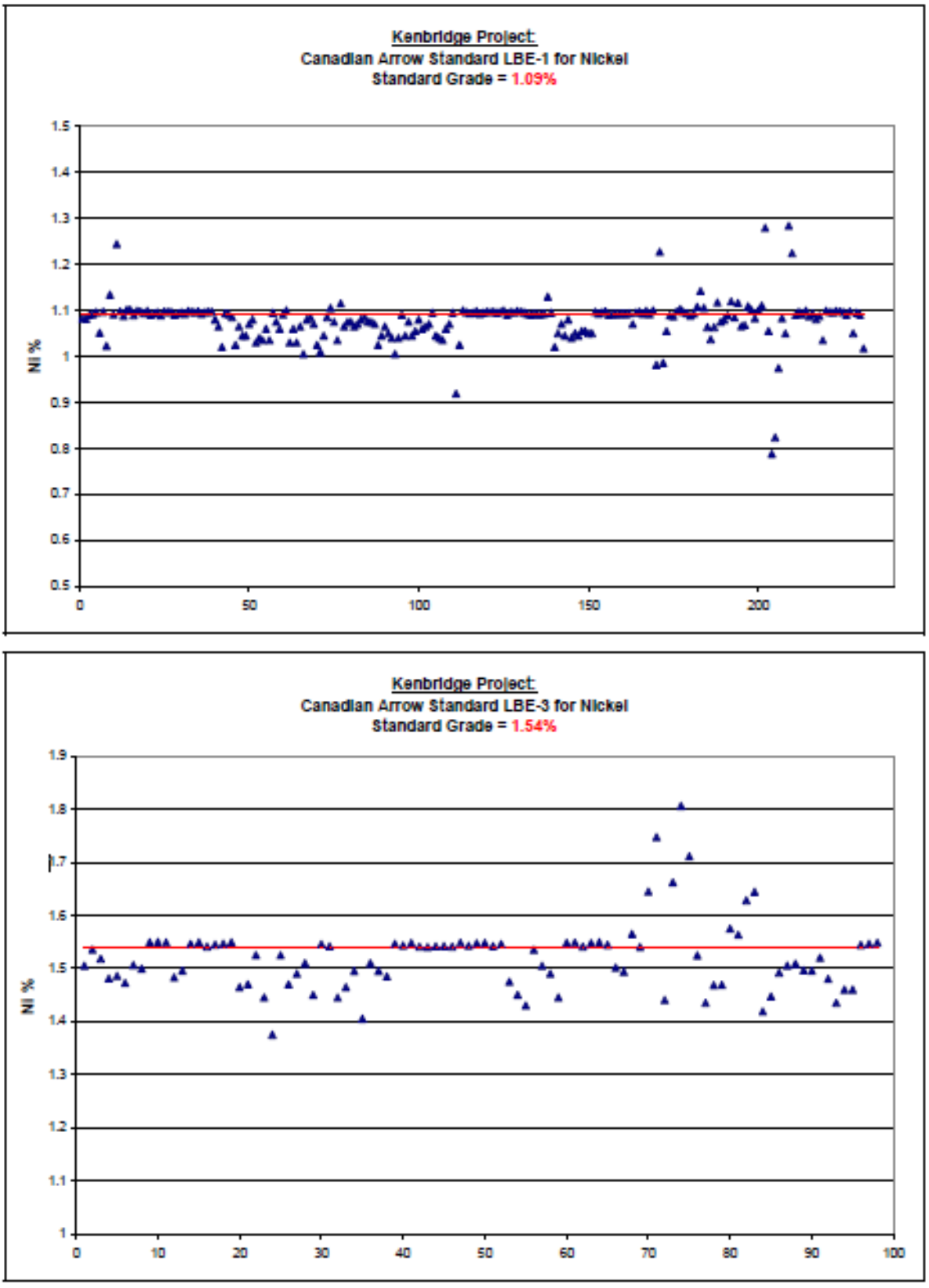
Source: *Buck et al. (2008)*

FIGURE 11.3 PLOT OF THE CANADIAN ARROW BLANK KNMV-NI



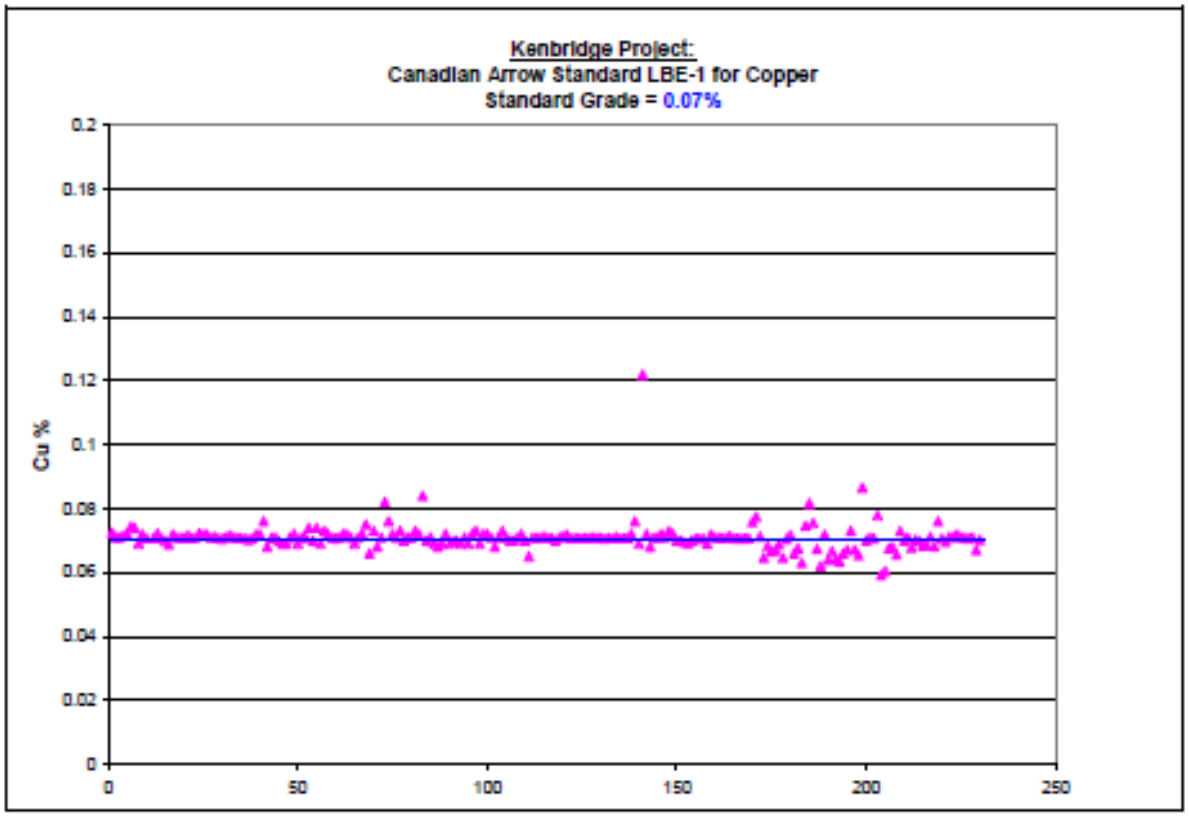
Source: *Buck et al. (2008)*

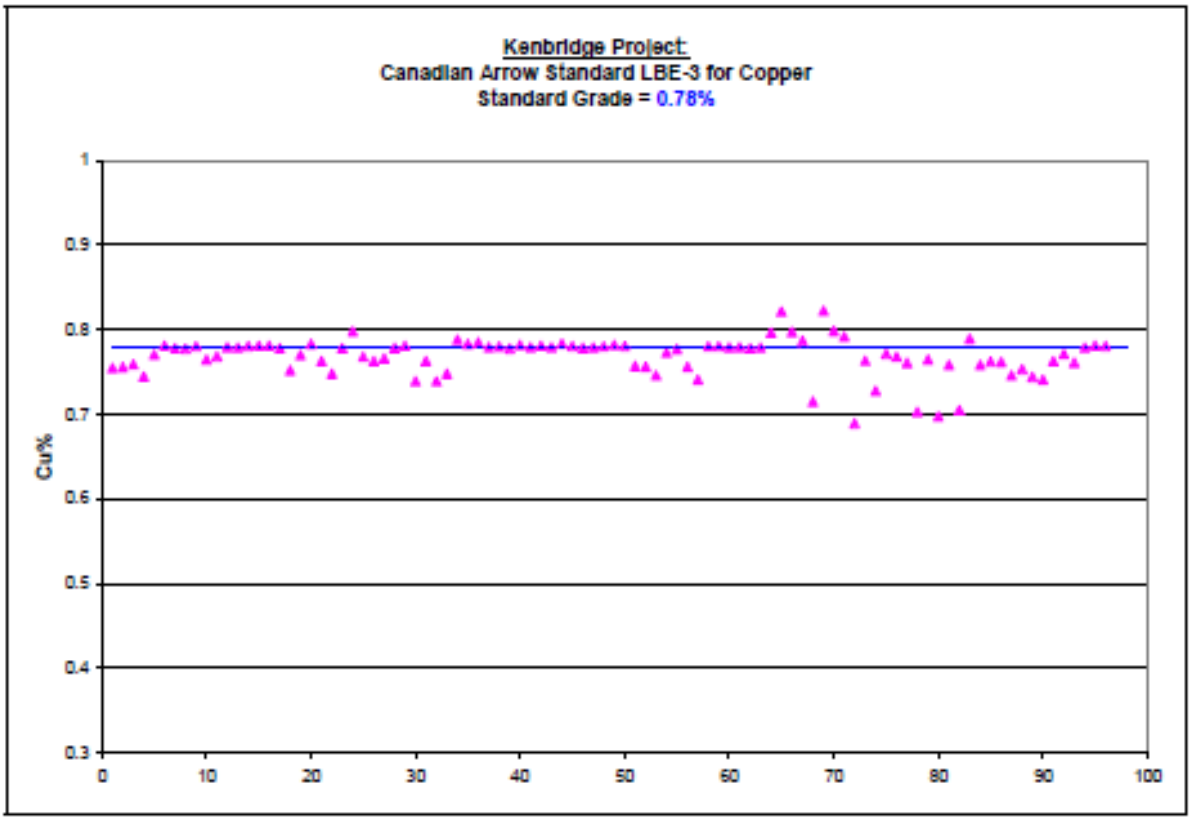
FIGURE 11.4 PLOTS OF THE CANADIAN ARROW NICKEL STANDARDS LBE-1 AND LBE-3



Source: *Buck et al. (2008)*

FIGURE 11.5 PLOTS OF CANADIAN ARROW COPPER STANDARDS LBE-1 AND LBE-3





Source: *Buck et al. (2008)*

11.2 BULK DENSITY DATABASE

Bulk density measurements were collected during the Blackstone core drilling program in 2005. No reliable bulk density data exist for any of the pre-Blackstone historical drilling programs. A total of 588 determinations are available for the Kenbridge Project and are all assigned to a single weathering profile lacking any geo-domain differentiation. The statistics of the dataset are summarized in Table 11.2.

A histogram of the resultant bulk density data is shown in Figure 11.6. It is significant to note that bulk density measurements were only taken for mineralized samples. As no distinct weathering surfaces were logged, an average of 2.95 has been applied for mineralized samples in this study. A plot highlighting the relationship between nickel grade and bulk density is shown in Figure 11.7. A linear relationship is established by the equation: bulk density = 0.167 x (Ni %) + 2.8583. The correlation coefficient of bulk density to nickel grade is 0.757.

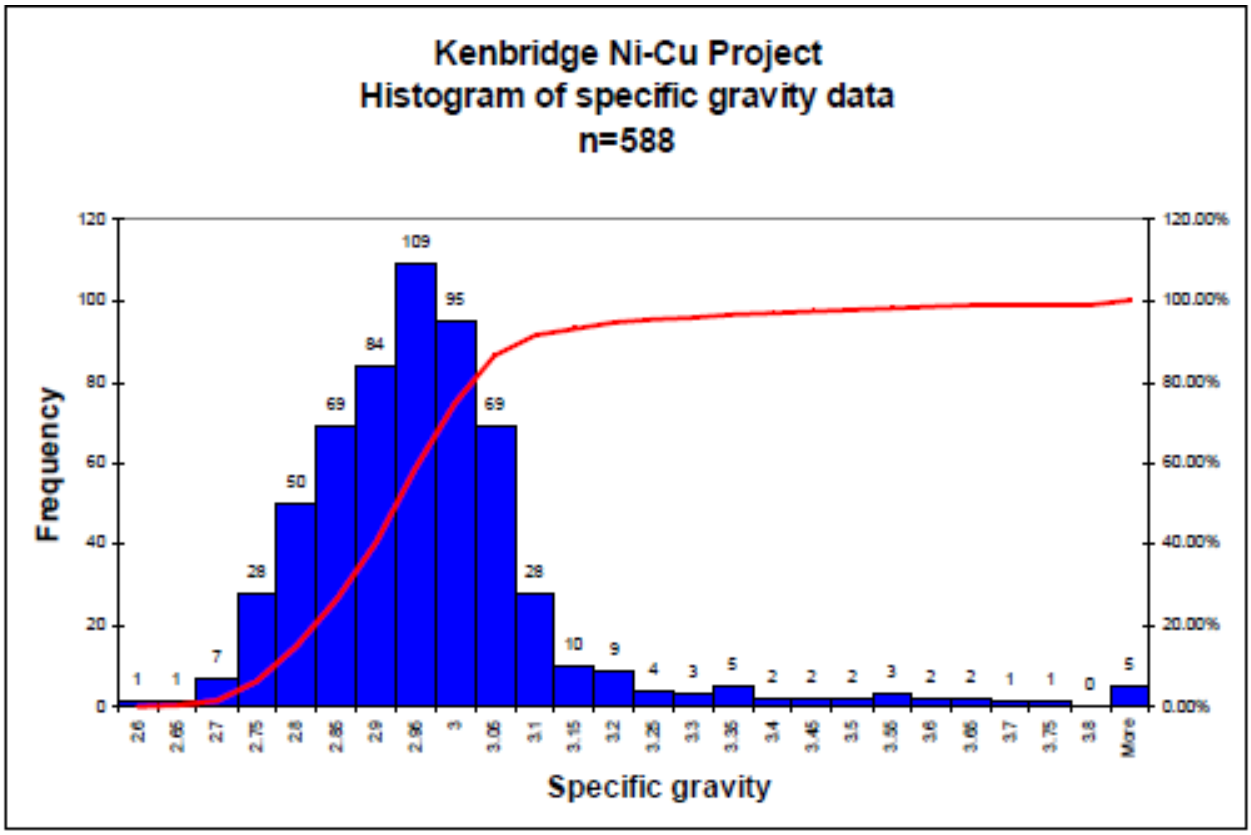
To verify the quality of the Blackstone bulk density dataset, Canadian Arrow selected a set of forty-one samples for re-analyses at SGS Lakefield Laboratories. The results of this reconciliation are presented in Figure 11.8. Although the two sources of bulk density yield similar average values, the inter-sample correlation coefficient (r^2) is 0.46. Both bulk density analyses were conducted by water immersion methodologies. The apparent low correlation could be attributed to the use of different lengths of sample from within the same sample measured core interval.

TABLE 11.2
STATISTICS OF THE BULK DENSITY DATABASE FOR MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATION

Variable	Value
Mean	2.95
Standard Error	0.01
Median	2.93
Mode	2.94
Standard Deviation	0.18
Sample Variance	0.03
Kurtosis	18.6
Skewness	3.26
Range	1.89
Minimum	2.64
Maximum	4.53
Sum	1735
Count	588

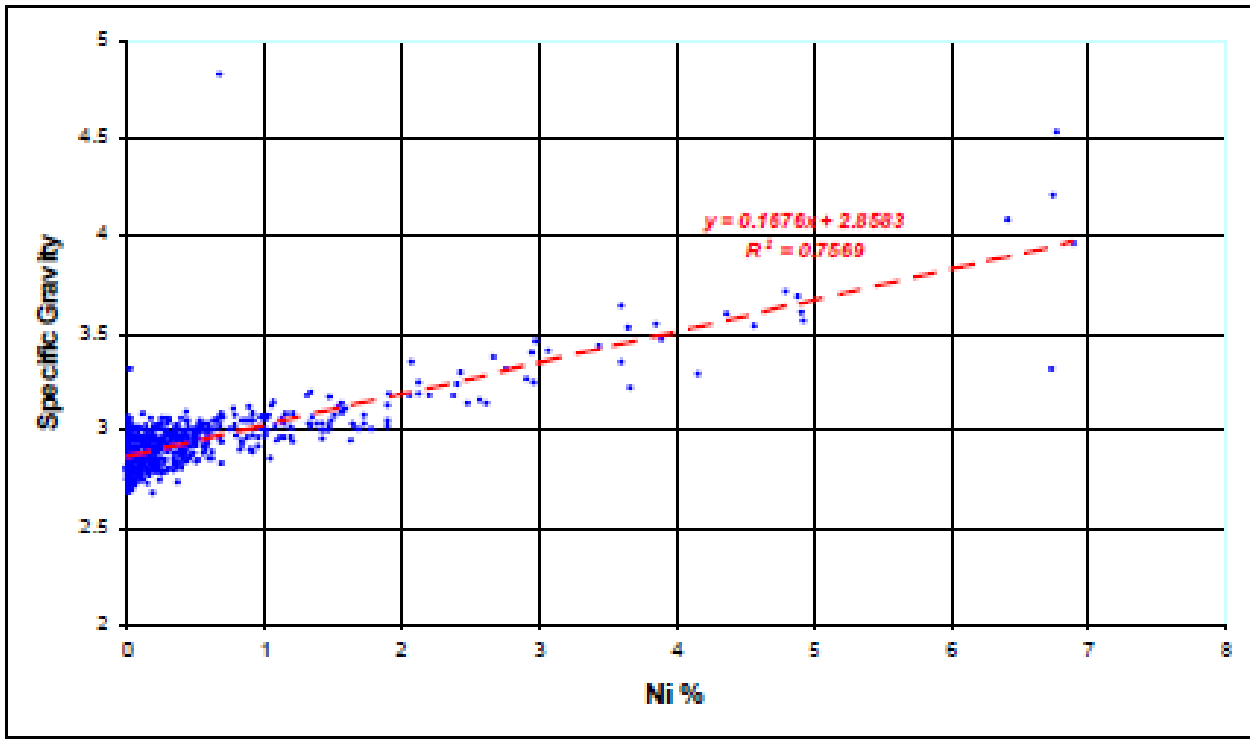
Source: *Buck et al. (2008)*

FIGURE 11.6 HISTOGRAM OF BULK DENSITY DATA FOR THE BLACKSTONE DATASET



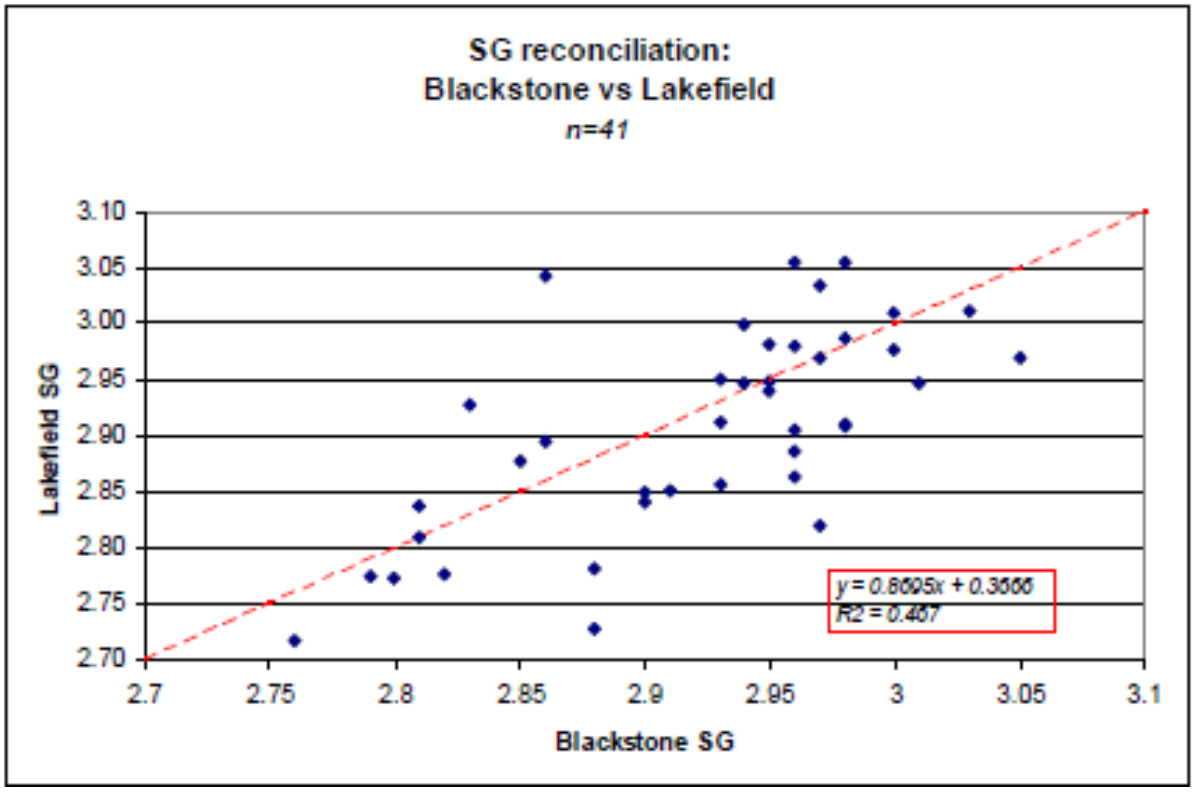
Source: *Buck et al. (2008)*

FIGURE 11.7 SCATTER PLOT SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BULK DENSITY AND NICKEL PERCENT FROM THE BLACKSTONE DRILLING DATASET



Source: *Buck et al. (2008)*

FIGURE 11.8 RECONCILIATION PLOT BETWEEN BLACKSTONE AND SGS LAKEFIELD BULK DENSITY DATA



Source: *Buck et al. (2008)*

11.3 CONCLUSIONS

P&E is of the opinion that the sample assay data have been adequately verified for the purposes of an Updated Mineral Resource Estimate. All data included in the Updated Mineral Resource Estimate appear to be of adequate quality.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

This section of the report summarizes the results of P&E's due diligence activities in 2008 for the Kenbridge Project. Since 2008, new drilling and trenching data have not been generated for the Property.

12.1 HISTORICAL DATA VERIFICATION

In good practice, exploration staff to implement field procedures designed to verify the collection of data and to minimize the potential for data entry error. However, no record is available of the procedures adopted by Falconbridge and Blackstone to carry out data verifications (Buck et al., 2008). P&E are unable to comment on the procedures adopted by those two companies.

12.2 CONTROL SAMPLING ASSAY PROTOCOLS

On the other hand, Canadian Arrow (which contributed the largest single contribution to the dataset used for the Updated Mineral Resource Estimate) adopted a strict and well maintained QAQC program that ensured reliable data inputs (Buck et al., 2008).

Control sampling procedures included techniques such as the following:

- Validation of the assay results in the database compared with the original assay certificates;
- Taking replicate core samples from a second split of the pulverized sample at the laboratory;
- Duplicate analyses of selected samples;
- Sieve tests to verify the grinding on the pulp required for assaying;
- Insertion of routine blank samples to check for possible sample contamination during the preparation and assaying process;
- Application of appropriate grade certified control samples (standards); and
- A check assaying program with an umpire laboratory.

12.3 INDEPENDENT VERIFICATIONS

During a Kenbridge site visit in August 2007 (Buck et al., 2008), SRK verified historical Blackstone drill collars positions in the field and review the ongoing phase of Canadian Arrow diamond drilling procedures. In addition, SRK selected various drill holes from the Canadian Arrow program for high-level logging, which was compared to database information. Generally, the logging compared well. Canadian Arrow re-logged all the Blackstone core to ensure consistency. In addition, all previously unsampled mineralized intervals were sampled.

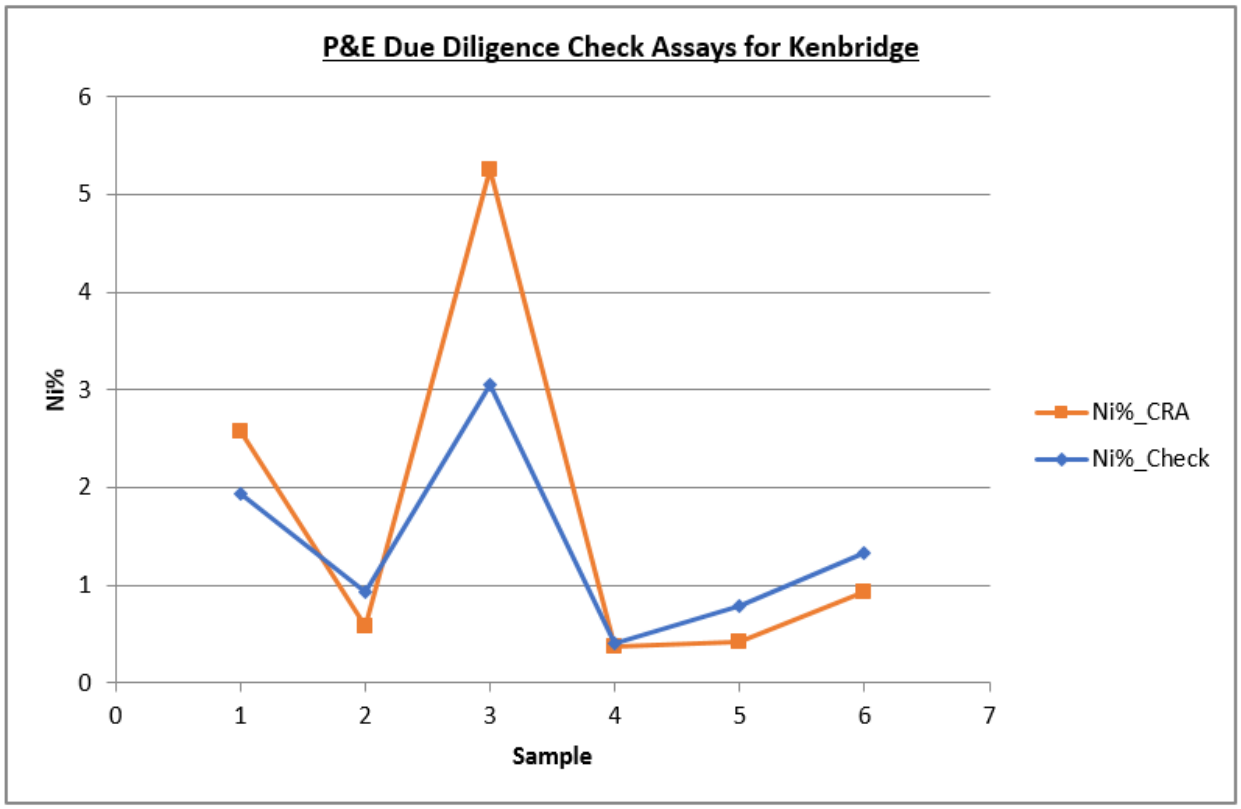
Assay results were compared to actual core intersections and a good correlation between sulphide mineralization and higher grades was observed. SRK did not consider it necessary to take additional independent core samples for comparative analyses.

In their site visit of May 2008, P&E took independent core samples for comparative analyzes. Selected core intervals of low-grade to high-grade mineralized material were sampled by taking pulp material. Prior to sampling, employees or other associates of Canadian Arrow were not informed of the location or identification of any of the samples to be collected. The objective of these check samples was to verify the presence and approximate grades of nickel, copper and precious metals encountered during drilling.

The samples were collected by Mr. Eugene Puritch, P.Eng., FEC, CET and were placed in appropriately numbered sample bags, sealed, and sent by him to SGS Canada Inc. Minerals Services in Toronto, Ontario for analysis. Nickel and copper were analyzed by ICP-OES after Na_2O_2 fusion. Gold, platinum and palladium were analyzed by fire assay with ICP finish, and silver was assayed by atomic absorption spectrometry after aqua regia digest. One sample was assayed in duplicate.

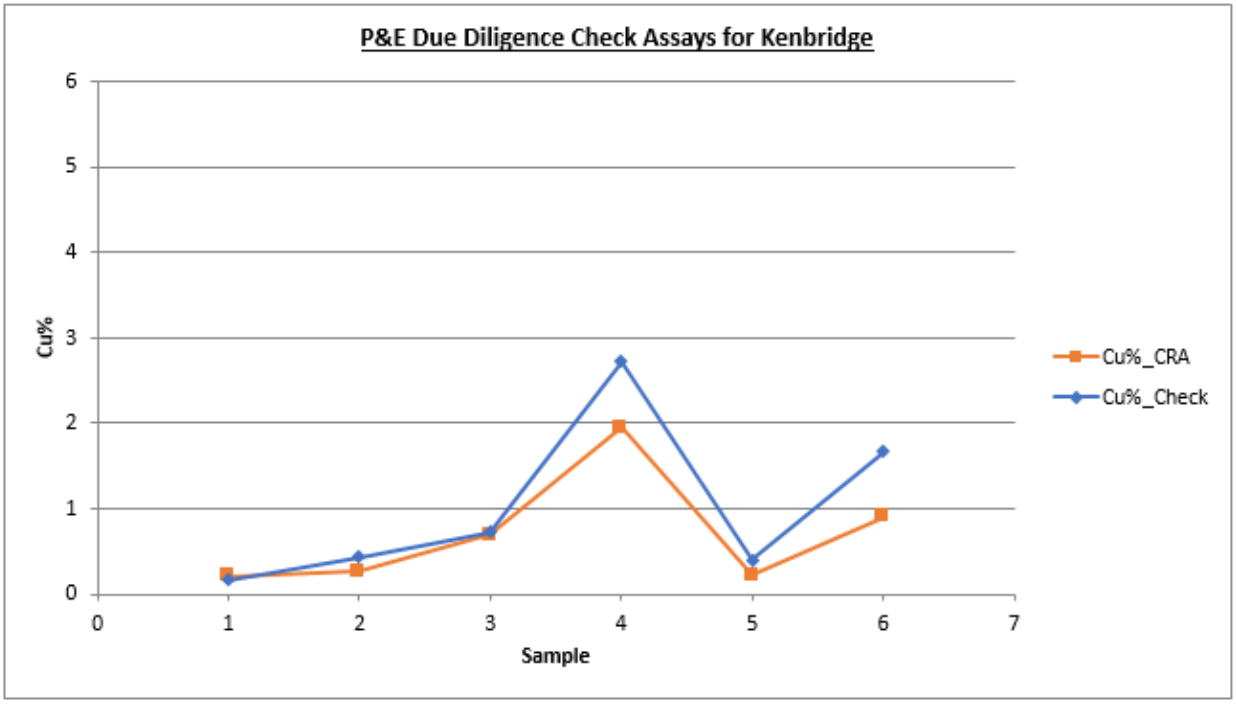
P&E's independent comparisons of the core sample verification results to the original assay results are illustrated in Figures 12.1 and 12.2. The P&E results for the pulps are satisfactory.

FIGURE 12.1 P&E CHECK SAMPLE RESULTS FOR NICKEL



Source: *P&E (2020)*

FIGURE 12.2 P&E CHECK SAMPLE RESULTS FOR COPPER



Source: *P&E (2020)*

12.4 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the evaluation of the QA/QC program undertaken by Canadian Arrow (as evaluated by SRK) and the due diligence sampling and assay program performed by P&E, it is P&E's opinion that the assay data are suitable for use in the current Mineral Resource Estimate.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There has been no recent mineral processing and metallurgical testing work. The historical work is described in Section 6 History of this Technical Report.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

14.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Technical Report section is to update the Mineral Resource Estimate for the Kenbridge Project of Tartisan Nickel Corp.("Tartisan"). The previous Mineral Resource Estimate on the Kenbridge Project was disclosed in a Canadian Arrow press release dated August 19, 2008, and since then there hasn't been any new drilling completed. This update is mainly due to the metal price changes and NSR value being recalculated. The Mineral Resource Estimate presented herein is reported in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 and has been estimated in conformity with the generally accepted CIM "Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices" guidelines. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no guarantee that all or any part of the Mineral Resource will be converted into a Mineral Reserve. Confidence in the estimate of Inferred Mineral Resource is insufficient to allow the meaningful application of technical and economic parameters or to enable an evaluation of economic viability worthy of public disclosure. Mineral Resources may be affected by further infill and exploration drilling that may result in increases or decreases in subsequent Mineral Resource Estimates.

This Mineral Resource Estimate was based on information from previous Mineral Resource Estimates and was undertaken by Yungang Wu, P.Geo. and Eugene Puritch, P.Eng., FEC, CET of P&E Mining Consultants Inc. of Brampton, Ontario, both independent Qualified Persons in terms of NI 43-101. The effective date of this Mineral Resource Estimate is September 2, 2020.

14.2 PREVIOUS MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

A previous public Mineral Resource Estimate for the Kenbridge Deposit dated February 2008, was prepared by P&E Mining Consultants Inc. ("P&E"). The Mineral Resource Estimate at a cut-off value of C$13/t NSR for potential open pit mining and C$54/t NSR for potential underground mining (Table 14.1). This previous Mineral Resource Estimate is superseded by the Mineral Resource Estimate reported herein.

TABLE 14.1
P&E MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE FOR KENBRIDGE DEPOSIT (AUGUST 19, 2008)

Scenario	Classification	Tonnes	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co %)	Contained Ni (t)
Open Pit	Measured	3,340,000	0.43	0.23	0.01	14,360
Open Pit	Indicated	1,124,000	0.38	0.23	0.01	4,270
Open Pit	Meas & Ind	4,464,000	0.42	0.23	0.01	18,631
Underground	Measured	206,000	0.85	0.43	0.02	1,748
Underground	Indicated	2,469,000	0.97	0.51	0.02	23,943
Underground	Meas & Ind	3,675,000	0.96	0.5	0.02	25,691
Underground	Inferred	118,000	1.38	0.88	0.00	1,634

TABLE 14.1 P&E MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE FOR KENBRIDGE DEPOSIT (AUGUST 19, 2008)						
Scenario	**Classification**	**Tonnes**	**Ni (%)**	**Cu (%)**	**Co %)**	**Contained Ni (t)**
Total	**Measured**	**3,546,000**	**0.45**	**0.24**	**0.02**	**16,108**
Total	**Indicated**	**3,593,000**	**0.79**	**0.42**	**0.02**	**28,214**
Total	**Meas & Ind**	**7,139,000**	**0.62**	**0.33**	**0.02**	**44,322**
Total	**Inferred**	**118,000**	**1.38**	**0.88**	**0.00**	**1,634**

14.3 DATABASE

All drilling and assay data were provided in the form of Excel data files. The GEOVIA GEMS™ V6.8.2 database for this Mineral Resource Estimate, compiled by P&E, consisted of 531 surface channel samples and diamond drill holes totalling 62,487 m, of which a total of 441 drill holes (totalling 54,009 m) intersected the mineralization wireframes used for the Mineral Resource Estimate (see Table 14.2). Forty-six (46) holes had no assays and were not utilized for this estimate. A drill hole plan is shown in Appendix A.

TABLE 14.2 KENBRIDGE DRILL HOLE DATABASE SUMMARY				
Data Type	**Number of Holes/ Channels**	**Hole/ Channel Length (m)**	**No. of Holes/Channels Intersecting Wireframes**	**Length of Holes Intersecting Wireframes (m)**
Surface Channels	46	773	28	591
Underground Holes	246	15,310	206	13,249
Surface Holes	239	46,404	207	40,169
Total	**531**	**62,487**	**441**	**54,009**

Note: *wireframes are domain mineralization wireframes.*

The drill hole/channel database contained assays for Ni, Cu and Co and other lesser elements of non-economic importance as well as bulk density. The basic statistics of all raw assays for the elements of economic interest and bulk density are presented in Table 14.3.

TABLE 14.3 KENBRIDGE ASSAY DATABASE SUMMARY				
Variable	**Ni (%)**	**Cu (g/t)**	**Co (%)**	**Bulk Density (t/m^3)**
Number of Samples	16,854	16,854	13,200	175
Minimum Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.24
Maximum Value	9.65	8.90	0.41	4.94
Mean	0.36	0.20	0.01	3.01
Median	0.10	0.06	0.01	2.94
Variance	0.59	0.14	0.00	0.10
Standard Deviation	0.77	0.38	0.02	0.31
Coefficient of Variation	2.15	1.92	1.49	0.10
Skewness	4.75	6.45	6.97	3.07
Kurtosis	31.91	81.14	82.80	17.16

Note: *Ni =Nickel Cu = Copper, Co = Cobalt*

All drill hole/channel survey and assay values are expressed in metric units, with mine grid coordinates.

14.4 DATA VERIFICATION

Verification of Ni, Cu and Co assay database was performed by P&E for the Previous Mineral Resource Estimate (Table 14.1). P&E also validated the Mineral Resource database by checking for inconsistencies in analytical units, duplicate entries, interval, length or distance values less than or equal to zero, blank or zero-value assay results, out-of-sequence intervals, intervals or distances greater than the reported drill hole length, inappropriate collar locations, survey and missing interval and coordinate fields. A few errors were identified and corrected in the database. P&E considers that the supplied database is suitable for Mineral Resource estimation.

14.5 DOMAIN INTERPRETATION

The mineralization wireframes were initially created by P&E for the previous Mineral Resource Estimate. P&E modified the wireframes based on the NSR cut-off for this Resource Estimate. In order to consider the contemplated mining methods, two sets of mineralization wireframes were generated separately for the potential open pit and underground mining using the previous optimization pit shell as a guideline. The open pit domains were modelled from surface down to the 1,250 m elevation, while underground domains were modelled down from the 680 m elevation from 1,400 m elevation, overlapping with the open pit wireframes from the 1,400 m to 1,250 m elevation.

Two (2) and three (3) mineralization domains were constructed for the open pit and underground Mineral Resource Estimate respectively. The wireframes were created from successive cross-sectional polylines on north-facing vertical sections on 15 m spacing. C$15/t and C$60/t

cut-off NSR value were applied to the open pit and underground mineralization wireframes respectively. The NSR was calculated with following formula:

NSR C$/t = (Ni% x $171) + (Cu% x $69) + (Co% x $153) - $44

The minimum constrained sample length for the wireframes was 2.0 m. In some cases, mineralization below the NSR cut-off value was included for the purpose of maintaining zonal continuity and the minimum width. On each section, polyline interpretations were digitized from drill hole to drill hole, but not typically extended more than 15 m into untested territory.

The resulting Mineral Resource wireframe domain was utilized as constraining boundaries during Mineral Resource estimation, for rock coding, statistical analysis and compositing limits. The 3-D domain is presented in Appendix B.

The surface topography was provided by Canadian Arrow in 2008.

14.6 ROCK CODE DETERMINATION

A unique model code was assigned to each rock type in the Mineral Resource model as presented in Table 14.4.

TABLE 14.4
MODEL CODES USED FOR THE MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Model	Domain	Rock Code	Volume (m^3)
Open pit	Main1	1000	1,172,384
Open pit	Main2	1100	736,307
Underground	Main1	100	1,147,196
Underground	Main2	200	313,870
Underground	West	300	35,324
All	Waste	99	

14.7 COMPOSITING

The basic statistics of all constrained assays are presented in Table 14.5. A total of 2,372 (28%) open pit and 860 (46%) underground constrained intervals were not assayed for Co and were assigned a 0.001% value for compositing.

TABLE 14.5
BASIC STATISTICS OF ALL CONSTRAINED ASSAYS

Model	Variable	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)
Open Pit	Number of Samples	8,589	8,589	6,217
	Minimum Value	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Maximum Value	9.14	8.90	0.41
	Mean	0.54	0.30	0.01
	Median	0.24	0.16	0.01
	Variance	0.81	0.21	0.00
	Standard Deviation	0.90	0.46	0.02
	Coefficient of Variation	1.66	1.56	1.31
	Skewness	3.77	5.81	5.38
	Kurtosis	20.78	62.96	54.14
Underground	Number of Samples	1,852	1,852	992
	Minimum Value	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Maximum Value	9.65	5.02	0.27
	Mean	0.89	0.46	0.02
	Median	0.50	0.34	0.01
	Variance	1.32	0.23	0.00
	Standard Deviation	1.15	0.48	0.03
	Coefficient of Variation	1.30	1.04	1.30
	Skewness	2.99	3.00	3.76
	Kurtosis	14.29	18.82	20.91

Note: *Ni =Nickel Cu = Copper, Co = Cobalt*

In order to regularize the assay sampling intervals for grade interpolation, a 1.5 m composite length was selected for the drill hole intervals that fell within the constraints of the above-noted Mineral Resource wireframe domains. The composites were calculated for Ni, Cu, and Co over 1.5 m lengths starting at the first point of intersection between assay data hole and hanging wall of the 3-D zonal constraint. The compositing process was halted upon exit from the footwall of the aforementioned constraint. Un-assayed composite intervals and below detection limit assays were set to 0.001%. Composite intervals less than 0.50 m were discarded so as not to introduce any short sample bias in the grade interpolation process. The constrained composite data were extracted to a point file for a grade capping analysis. The composite statistics are summarized in Table 14.6.

TABLE 14.6
KENBRIDGE COMPOSITE/CAP COMPOSITE SUMMARY STATISTICS

Model	Variable	Ni_Com (%)	Ni_Cap (%)	Cu_Com (%)	Cu_Cap (%)	Co_Com (%)	Co_Cap (%)
Open Pit	Number of Samples	9,285	9,285	9,285	9,285	9,285	9,285
	Minimum Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Maximum Value	7.02	6.00	5.24	4.00	0.19	0.19
	Mean	0.43	0.43	0.24	0.24	0.01	0.01
	Median	0.21	0.21	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
	Geometric Mean	0.12	0.12	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00
	Variance	0.46	0.45	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00
	Standard Deviation	0.68	0.67	0.33	0.33	0.01	0.01
	Coefficient of Variation	1.57	1.56	1.37	1.36	1.66	1.66
	Skewness	3.76	3.61	3.92	3.60	4.86	4.86
	Kurtosis	22.54	20.32	30.95	24.18	39.67	39.63
UG	Number of Samples	2,642	2,642	2,642	2,642	2,642	2,642
	Minimum Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Maximum Value	8.50	7.00	2.96	2.96	0.20	0.20
	Mean	0.75	0.75	0.41	0.41	0.01	0.01
	Median	0.50	0.50	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00
	Geometric Mean	0.28	0.28	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00
	Variance	0.73	0.72	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00
	Standard Deviation	0.86	0.85	0.38	0.38	0.02	0.02
	Coefficient of Variation	1.14	1.13	0.93	0.93	2.28	2.28
	Skewness	2.85	2.72	1.86	1.86	5.66	5.66
	Kurtosis	15.59	13.83	8.35	8.35	47.93	47.93

Note: *Ni_Com = Nickel composite, Cu_Com = Copper composite, Co_Com = Cobalt composite, Ni_Cap = capped Nickel composite, Cu_Cap = capped Copper composite, Co_Cap = capped Cobalt composite, UG = Underground.*

14.8 GRADE CAPPING

Grade capping was investigated on the 1.5 m composite values in the database within the constraining domains to ensure that the possible influence of erratic high-grade values did not bias the database. Log-normal histograms for Ni, Cu and Co composites were generated for the mineralized domain and the selected resulting graphs are exhibited in Appendix C. The grade capping values are detailed in Table 14.7. The capped composites were utilized to develop variograms and for block model grade interpolation.

TABLE 14.7
KENBRIDGE GRADE CAPPING VALUES

Domain	Element	Total No. of Composites	Capping Value	No. of Capped Composites	Mean of Composites	Mean of Capped Composites	CoV of Composites	CoV of Capped Composites	Capping Percentile
OP_Main1	Ni	6126	6	10	0.46	0.45	1.61	1.60	99.8
	Cu	6126	4	2	0.24	0.24	1.43	1.41	100.0
	Co	6126	No Cap	0	0.01	0.01	1.75	1.75	100.0
OP_Main2	Ni	3159	5	3	0.39	0.39	1.43	1.41	99.9
	Cu	3159	4	1	0.25	0.25	1.26	1.25	100.0
	Co	3159	No Cap	0	0.01	0.01	1.42	1.42	100.0
UG_Main1	Ni	1774	7	3	0.86	0.86	1.13	1.12	99.8
	Cu	1774	No Cap	0	0.44	0.44	0.93	0.93	100.0
	Co	1774	No Cap	0	0.01	0.01	2.50	2.50	100.0
UG_Main2	Ni	707	No Cap	0	0.52	0.52	0.87	0.87	100.0
	Cu	707	No Cap	0	0.34	0.34	0.78	0.78	100.0
	Co	707	No Cap	0	0.01	0.01	1.19	1.19	100.0
UG_West	Ni	161	No Cap	0	0.51	0.51	1.04	1.04	100.0
	Cu	161	No Cap	0	0.41	0.41	1.11	1.11	100.0
	Co	161	No Cap	0	0.004	0.004	1.40	1.40	100.0

Note: *Ni = nickel, Cu = copper, Co = cobalt, CoV = Coefficient of Variation*

14.9 VARIOGRAPHY

A variography analysis was performed as a guide to determining a grade interpolation search strategy. Omni, along strike, down dip and across dip variograms were attempted using the Ni composites. Selected variograms are attached in Appendix D.

Continuity ellipses based on the observed ranges were subsequently generated and utilized as the basis for estimation search ranges, distance weighting calculations and Mineral Resource classification criteria.

14.10 BULK DENSITY

A total of 175 bulk density measurements were provided by Canadian Arrow of which 74 and 46 bulk densities were respectively constrained within the open pit and underground wireframes. The averages of constrained bulk densities were 3.05 and 3.01 t/m^3 for open pit and underground model respectively.

14.11 BLOCK MODELING

The Kenbridge block model was constructed using GEOVIA GEMS™ V6.8.2 modelling software. The block model origin and block size are presented in Table 14.8. The block model consists of separate model attributes for estimated grades of Ni, Cu and Co, rock type (mineralization domains), volume percent, bulk density, NSR value, and classification.

TABLE 14.8
KENBRIDGE BLOCK MODEL DEFINITION

Model	Direction	Origin	No. of Blocks	Block Size (m)
Open Pit	X	5,857	102	5
	Y	12,057	128	5
	Z	1,530	60	5
	Rotation	0		
Underground	X	5,987	46	5
	Y	12,157	88	5
	Z	1,440	154	5
	Rotation	0		

All blocks in the rock type block model were initially assigned a waste rock code of 99, corresponding to the surrounding country rocks. The mineralized domain was used to code all blocks within the rock type block model that contain 1% or greater volume within the domain. These blocks were assigned rock type codes as presented in Table 14.4. The topographic surface was subsequently utilized to assign rock code 0, corresponding Air, to all blocks 50% or greater above the surface.

A volume percent block model was set up to accurately represent the volume and subsequent tonnage that was occupied by each block inside the constraining wireframe domain. As a result, the domain boundary was properly represented by the volume percent model ability to measure individual infinitely variable block inclusion percentages within that domain. The minimum percentage of the mineralized block was set to 1%.

The Ni, Cu and Co grade blocks were interpolated with Inverse Distance Squared ("ID^2"). 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. Search ranges were based on the variograms and search directions were aligned with the strike and dip directions of the domain accordingly. Grade blocks were interpolated using the parameters in Table 14.9.

TABLE 14.9
KENBRIDGE BLOCK MODEL INTERPOLATION PARAMETERS

Element	Pass	Dip Range (m)	Strike Range (m)	Across Dip Range (m)	Max No. of Samples per Hole	Min No. of Samples	Max No. of Samples
Ni, Cu and Co	I	18	15	10	3	7	15
	II	30	25	15	3	4	15
	III	90	75	45	3	1	15

Selected cross-sections and plans of the Ni grade and NSR blocks are presented in Appendix E to Appendix F.

The NSR values of blocks were calculated with the formula listed in section 14.13.

The average bulk density of 3.05 t/m^3 and 3.01 t/m^3 were applied to the mineralization blocks of open pit and underground model respectively.

14.12 MINERAL RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION

In P&E's opinion, all the drilling, assaying and exploration work on the Kenbridge Project supports this Mineral Resource Estimate and are sufficient to indicate a reasonable potential for economic extraction, and thus qualify it as a Mineral Resource under the CIM definition standards. The Mineral Resource was classified as Measured and Indicated for the open pit model, and Indicated and Inferred for the underground model based on the geological interpretation, variogram performance and drill hole spacing. The Measured Mineral Resource was qualified for the blocks interpolated with the Pass I in Table 14.9, which used at least seven composites from a minimum of three holes; Indicated Mineral Resource was classified for the blocks interpolated with the Pass II, which used at least four composites from a minimum of two holes; and Inferred Mineral Resources were categorized for all remaining grade populated blocks within the mineralized domains. The classifications have been adjusted on a longitudinal projection to reasonably reflect the distribution of each category (Figure 14.2). Selected classification block cross-sections and plans are attached in Appendix G.

14.13 NSR CUT-OFF CALCULATION AND MINERAL RESOURCE REPORTING PARAMETERS

The Kenbridge Mineral Resource Estimate was derived from applying Net Smelter Return (NSR) cut-off values to the block models and reporting the resulting tonnes and grades for potentially mineable areas. The following parameters were used to calculate the NSR values that determine the open pit and underground mining potentially economic portions of the constrained mineralization:

NSR Cut-off Value Calculation

USD:CDN Exchange Rate	0.76 (Jun 30/20 three-year trailing average)
Ni Price	US$7.42/lb (World Bank Forecast)
Cu Price	US$3.00/lb (Approx. Jun 30/20 three-year trailing average)
Co Price	US$25/lb (Approx. Jun 30/20 three-year trailing average)
Ni Process Recovery	95%
Cu Process Recovery	96%
Co Process Recovery	40%
Cu Smelter Payable	92%
Ni Smelter Payable	89%
Co Smelter Payable	50%

NSR C$/t = (Ni% x $171) + (Cu% x $69) + (Co% x $153) - $44

Mass Pull	10%
Smelter treatment	US$250/t
Concentrate freight	C$105/t
Moisture Content	8%
Pit Mineralized Mining Cost	C$2.50/t
Pit Waste Mining Cost	C$2/t
Pit Slopes	50 deg
Underground Mining Cost	C$45/t
Processing Cost	C$12/t
G&A	C$3/t

The Open Pit Mineral Resource NSR Cut-off is calculated as = ($12 + $ 3) = C$15/t.
The Out-of-Pit Mineral Resource NSR Cut-off is calculated as = ($45 + $ 12 + $3) = C$60/t.

14.14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The resulting Mineral Resource Estimate as of the effective date of this Technical Report is tabulated in Table 14.10. P&E considers the mineralization of the Kenbridge Project to be potentially amenable to both open pit and underground economic extraction.

Mineral Resource Estimates are sensitive to the selection of a reporting NSR cut-off value and are demonstrated in Tables 14.11 and 14.12.

TABLE 14.10
KENBRIDGE MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE [1-6]

Scenario	Class-ification	Cut-off NSR C$/t	Tonnes (kt)	Ni (%)	Ni (Mlb)	Cu (%)	Cu (Mlb)	Co (%)	Co (Mlb)	NSR (C$/t)
Pit Constrained	Measured	15	2,966	0.47	30.8	0.26	17.3	0.007	0.5	80.09
	Indicated	15	2,270	0.43	21.5	0.26	13.2	0.010	0.5	75.39
	M+I	15	5,236	0.45	52.3	0.26	30.5	0.009	1.0	78.05
Out-of-pit	Indicated	60	2,232	0.86	42.5	0.45	22.4	0.006	0.3	142.44
	Inferred	60	985	1.00	21.8	0.62	13.5	0.003	0.1	171.08
Total	**Measured**	**15**	**2,966**	**0.47**	**30.8**	**0.26**	**17.3**	**0.007**	**0.5**	**80.09**
	Indicated	**15+60**	**4,502**	**0.65**	**64.1**	**0.36**	**35.6**	**0.008**	**0.8**	**108.63**
	M+I	**15+60**	**7,468**	**0.58**	**94.9**	**0.32**	**52.9**	**0.008**	**1.3**	**97.29**
	Inferred	**60**	**985**	**1.00**	**21.8**	**0.62**	**13.5**	**0.003**	**0.1**	**171.08**

Note: *Ni =Nickel Cu = Copper, Co = Cobalt, NSR = Net Smelter Return, M+I = Measured + Indicated Mineral Resources.*

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.*
5. *The Mineral Resource Estimate was based on US$ metal prices of $7.42/lb nickel, $3/lb copper and $25/lb cobalt.*
6. *The out-of-pit Mineral Resource grade blocks were quantified above the $60/t NSR 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 14.11
KENBRIDGE PIT CONSTRAINED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE SENSITIVITY

Classification	Cut-off NSR (C$/t)	Tonnes (k)	Ni (%)	Ni (Mlb)	Cu (%)	Cu (Mlb)	Co (%)	Co (Mlb)	NSR (C$/t)
Measured	200	135	1.76	5.2	0.69	2.1	0.018	0.1	292.67
	150	306	1.36	9.2	0.59	4.0	0.014	0.1	223.69
	100	663	1.01	14.8	0.49	7.2	0.012	0.2	168.17
	75	1,258	0.77	21.2	0.40	11.2	0.010	0.3	129.38
	60	1,638	0.68	24.4	0.36	13.2	0.009	0.3	115.10
	45	2,039	0.60	26.9	0.33	14.8	0.009	0.4	102.73
	30	2,513	0.53	29.3	0.29	16.3	0.008	0.4	90.38
	15	2,966	0.47	30.8	0.26	17.3	0.007	0.5	80.09
Indicated	200	62	1.70	2.3	0.69	0.9	0.033	0.0	282.97
	150	166	1.27	4.7	0.57	2.1	0.023	0.1	210.55
	100	408	0.93	8.4	0.47	4.2	0.018	0.2	155.97
	75	918	0.68	13.8	0.38	7.8	0.014	0.3	117.02
	60	1,270	0.59	16.5	0.35	9.7	0.012	0.3	103.30
	45	1,654	0.52	18.9	0.31	11.4	0.011	0.4	91.47
	30	2,037	0.46	20.8	0.28	12.7	0.011	0.5	81.37
	15	2,270	0.43	21.5	0.26	13.2	0.010	0.5	75.39

Note: *Ni =Nickel, Cu = Copper, Co = Cobalt, NSR = Net Smelter Return.*

TABLE 14.12
KENBRIDGE OUT-OF-PIT MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE SENSITIVITY

Classification	Cut-off NSR (C$/t)	Tonnes (k)	Ni (%)	Ni (Mlb)	Cu (%)	Cu (Mlb)	Co (%)	Co (Mlb)	NSR (C$/t)
Indicated	200	376	1.76	14.6	0.73	6.1	0.011	0.1	275.27
	150	800	1.37	24.2	0.63	11.2	0.009	0.2	219.58
	100	1,384	1.10	33.6	0.54	16.6	0.007	0.2	178.60
	75	2,056	0.91	41.1	0.47	21.4	0.007	0.3	148.75
	60	2,232	0.86	42.5	0.45	22.4	0.006	0.3	142.44
	45	2,333	0.84	43.2	0.44	22.8	0.006	0.3	138.55
	30	2,403	0.82	43.5	0.44	23.1	0.006	0.3	135.64
	15	2,443	0.81	43.6	0.43	23.2	0.006	0.3	133.77
Inferred	200	332	1.71	12.5	0.97	7.1	0.001	0.0	284.19
	150	452	1.52	15.1	0.89	8.8	0.002	0.0	254.96
	100	691	1.24	18.8	0.75	11.4	0.003	0.0	209.11
	75	900	1.06	21.1	0.66	13.0	0.003	0.1	180.87
	60	985	1.00	21.8	0.62	13.5	0.003	0.1	171.08
	45	1,042	0.96	22.1	0.60	13.8	0.003	0.1	164.72
	30	1,053	0.96	22.2	0.60	13.9	0.003	0.1	163.38
	15	1,064	0.95	22.2	0.59	13.9	0.003	0.1	161.98

Note: *Ni =Nickel, Cu = Copper, Co = Cobalt, NSR = Net Smelter Return.*

14.15 CONFIRMATION OF ESTIMATE

The block model was validated using a number of industry standard methods including visual and statistical methods.

- 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.

- A comparison of mean grades of composites with the block model at zero cut-off NSR value are presented in Table 14.12.

TABLE 14.13
AVERAGE GRADE COMPARISON OF COMPOSITES WITH BLOCK MODEL

Model	Data Type	Ni (%)	Cu (g/t)	Co (%)
Open Pit	Composites	0.43	0.24	0.01
	Capped Composites	0.43	0.24	0.01
	Block Model ID^2	0.42	0.25	0.01
	Block Model NN	0.42		
Underground	Composites	0.75	0.41	0.01
	Capped Composites	0.75	0.41	0.01
	Block Model ID^2	0.78	0.45	0.01
	Block Model NN	0.77		

Notes: *Cu = Copper, Ni = Nickel, Co = cobalt.*
ID^2= *block model grades were interpolated with Inverse Distance Squared.*
NN= *block model grades were interpolated using Nearest Neighbour("NN").*

The comparisons above show the average grades of Ni and Cu block models were slightly different from that of composites used for the grade estimations. These were most likely due to the smoothing by the grade interpolation process. The block model values will be more representative than the composites due to 3-D 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 and the differences are shown in Table 14.13.

- A comparison of the grade-tonnage curve of the Ni grade model interpolated with Inverse Distance Squared ("ID^2") and Nearest Neighbour ("NN") on a global resource basis are presented in Figure 14.1 and 14.2.

- Ni local trends were evaluated by comparing the ID^2 and NN estimate against the composites. As shown in Figures 14.3 to 14.8, Ni grade interpolations with ID^2 and NN agreed well.

TABLE 14.14
VOLUME COMPARISON OF BLOCK MODEL WITH GEOMETRIC SOLIDS

Model	Volume	Total Amount
Open pit	Geometric volume of wireframes	1,908,691 m^3
	Block model volume	1,903,909 m^3
	Difference %	0.25%
Underground	Geometric volume of wireframes	1,496,390 m^3
	Block model volume	1,497,945 m^3
	Difference %	0.1%

FIGURE 14.1 NICKEL GRADE-TONNAGE CURVE FOR ID^2 AND NN INTERPOLATION OF OPEN PIT MODEL

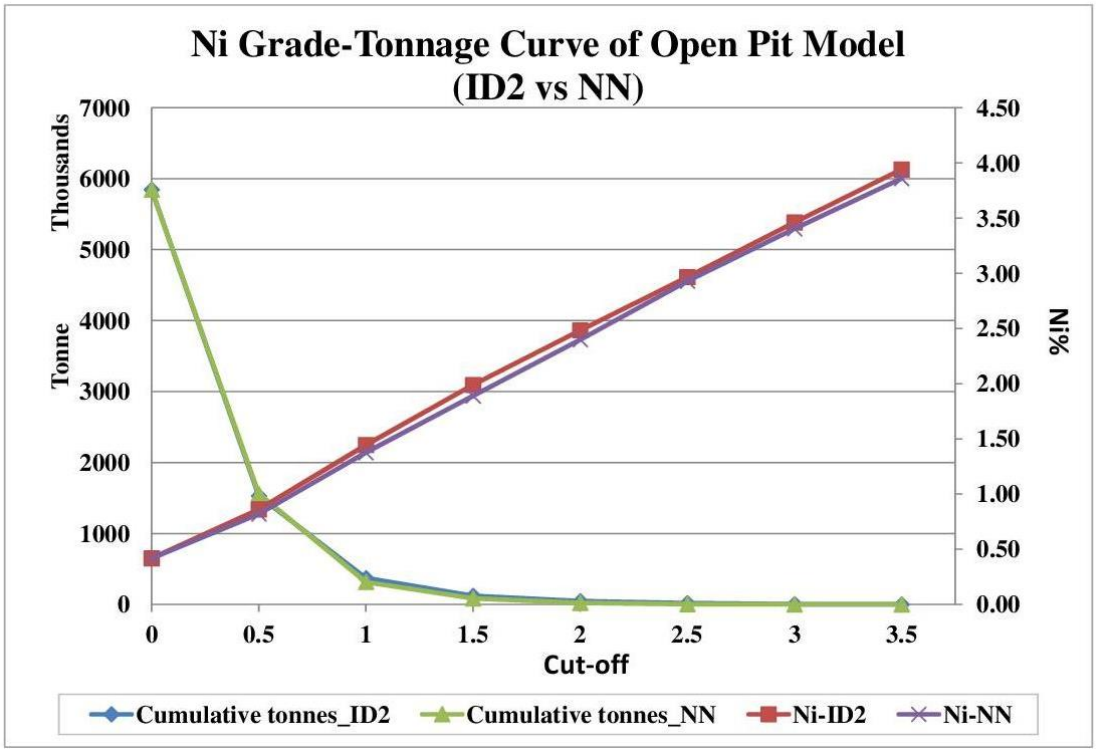


FIGURE 14.2 NICKEL GRADE-TONNAGE CURVE FOR ID² AND NN INTERPOLATION OF UNDERGROUND MODEL

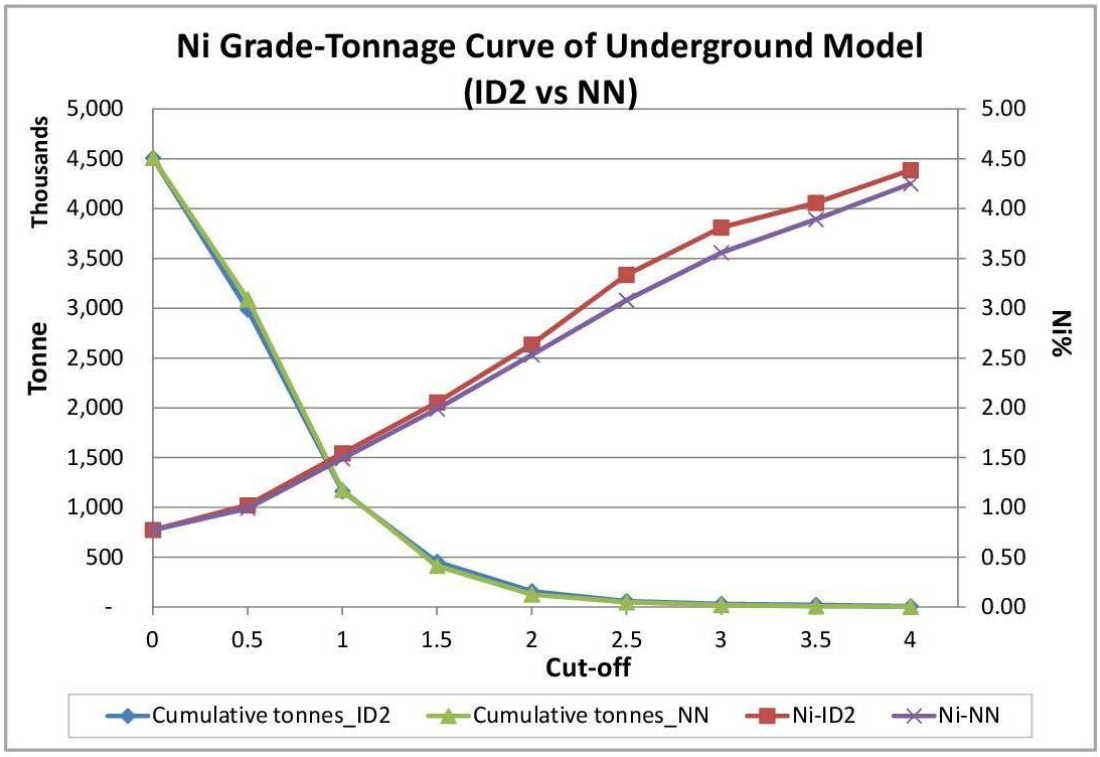


FIGURE 14.3 NICKEL GRADE SWATH EASTING PLOT OF OPEN PIT MODEL

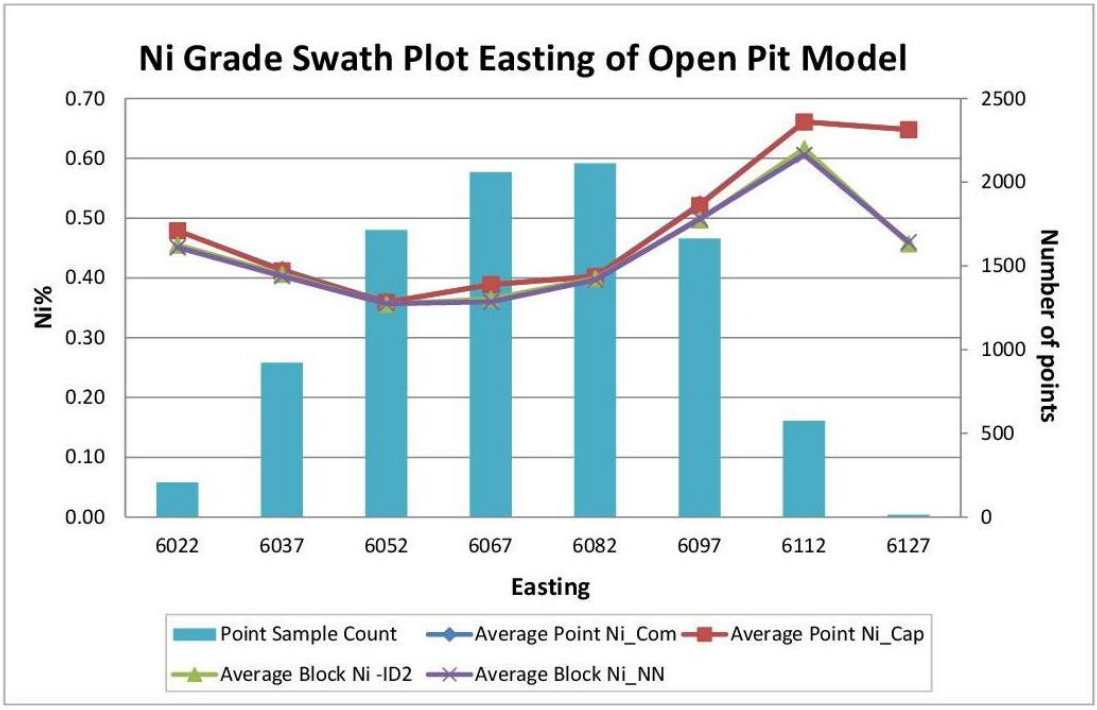


FIGURE 14.4 NICKEL GRADE SWATH NORTHING PLOT OF OPEN PIT MODEL

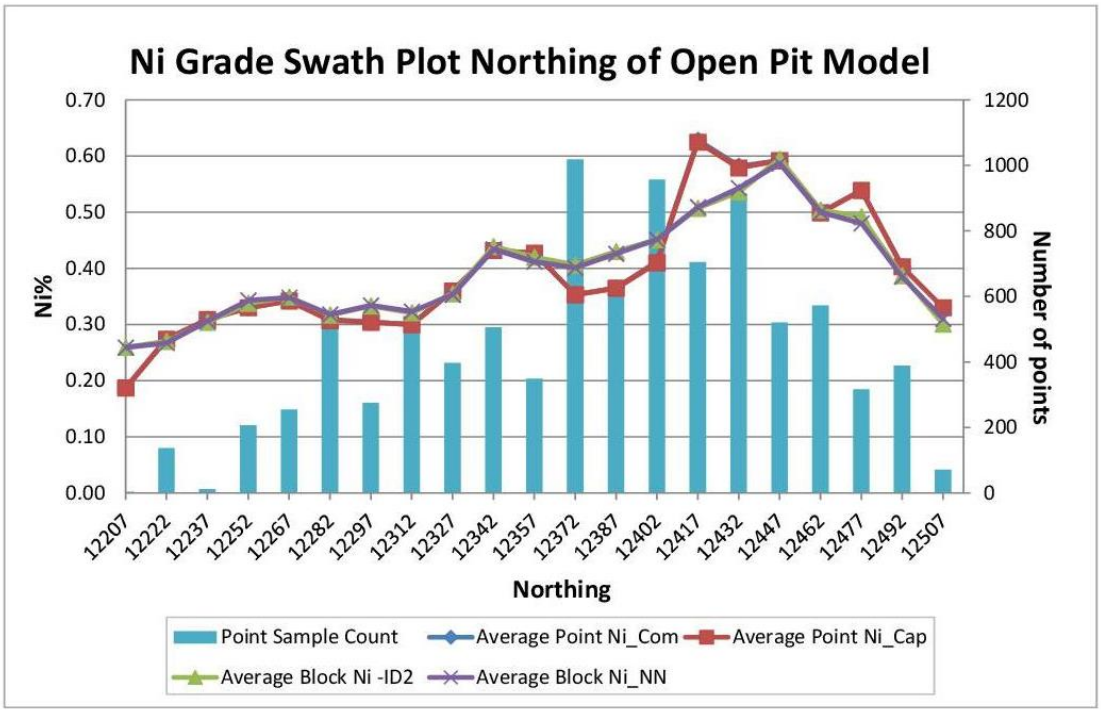


FIGURE 14.5 NICKEL GRADE SWATH ELEVATION PLOT OF OPEN PIT MODEL

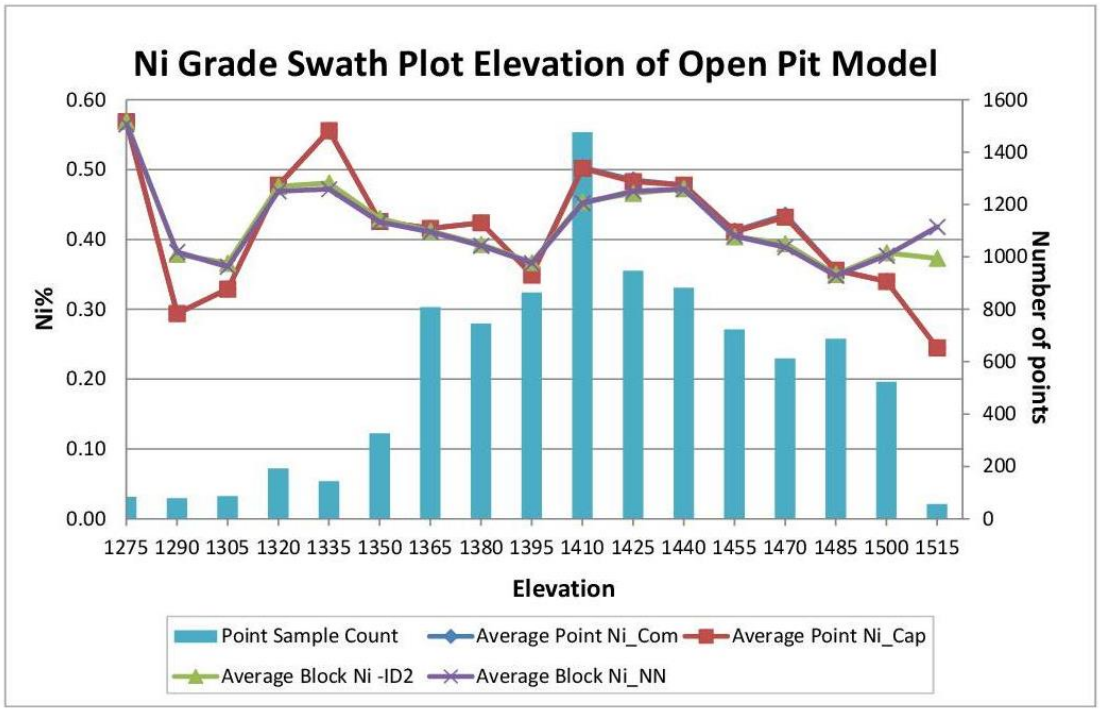


FIGURE 14.6 NICKEL GRADE SWATH EASTING PLOT OF UNDERGROUND MODEL

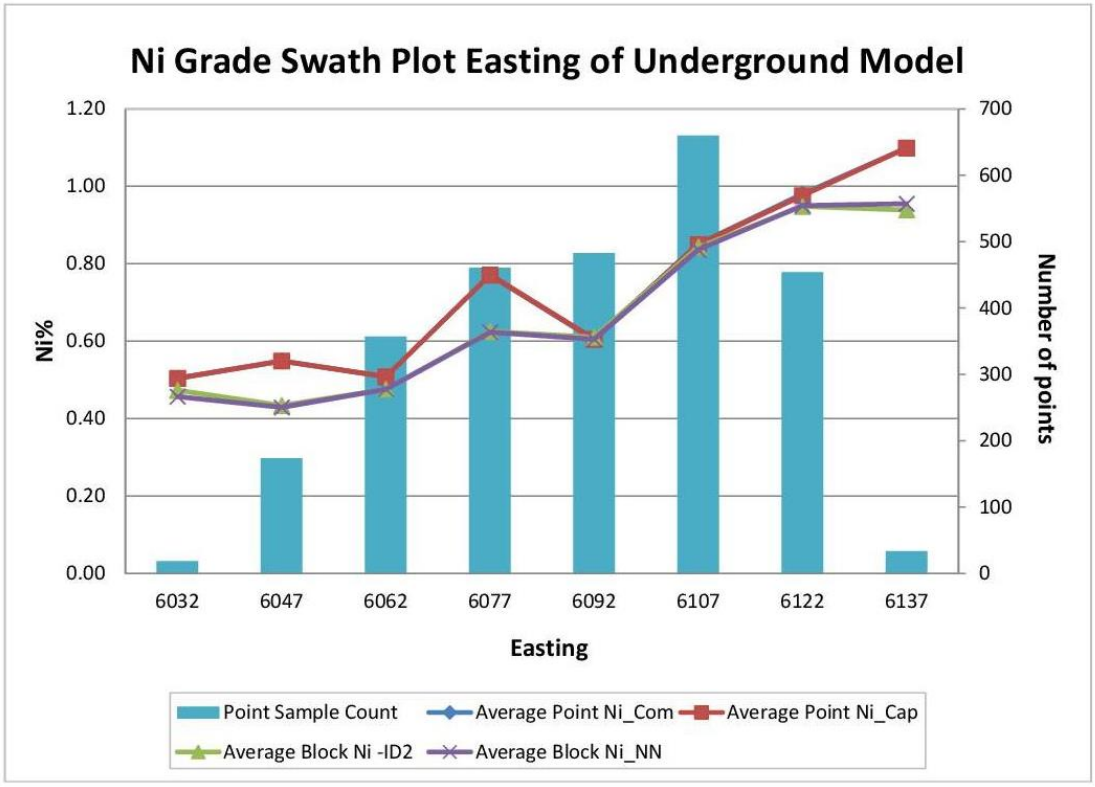


FIGURE 14.7 NICKEL GRADE SWATH NORTHING PLOT OF UNDERGROUND MODEL

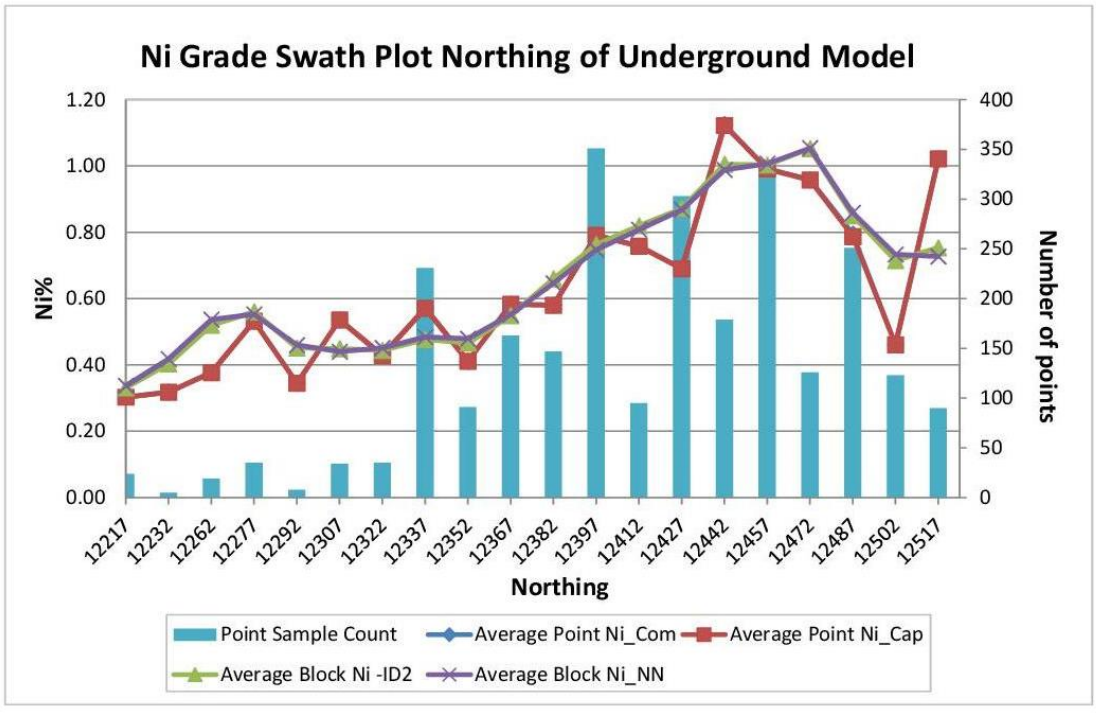
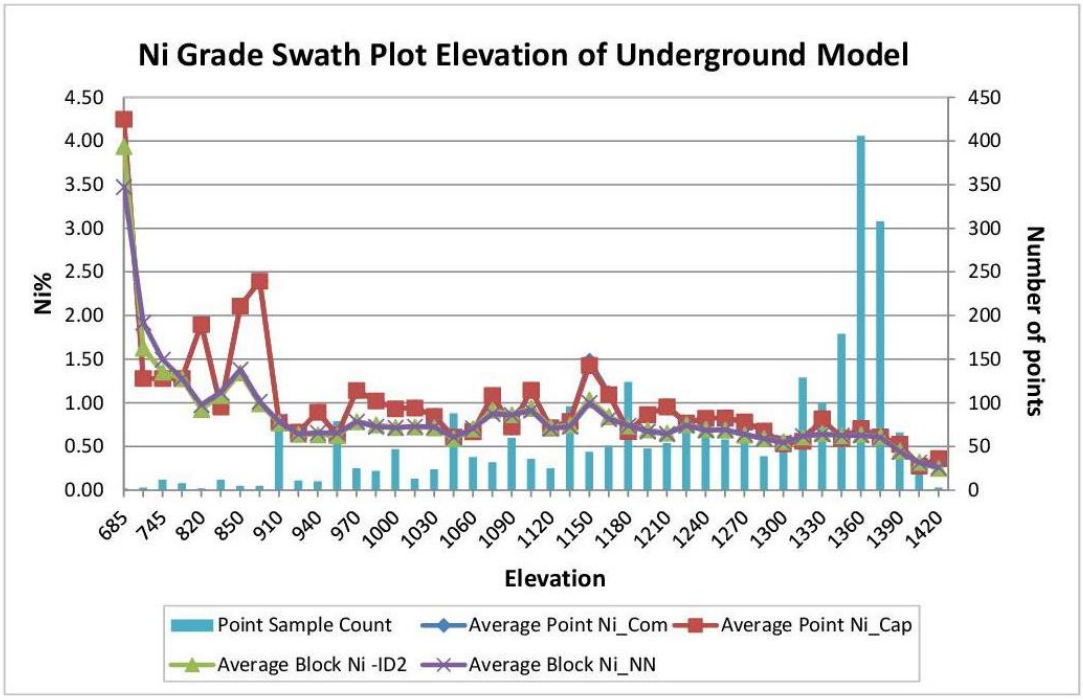


FIGURE 14.8 NICKEL GRADE SWATH ELEVATION PLOT OF UNDERGROUND MODEL



15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

16.0 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

Project infrastructure at the Kenbridge Property consists of an access road, camp, core logging facility, old building foundations, shaft and underground development (Figures 18.1, 18.2).

In a press release dated December 4, 2008 Canadian Arrow announced receipt of a work permit from the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources for construction of an all-weather road into the Kenbridge Nickel Project site. The 10 km construction was to involve widening and surfacing of an existing trail that provided seasonal access to the Project site from the Maybrun Mine road. A single, temporary bridge crossing was already in place over the Atikwa River. In a press release dated March 6, 2020, Tartisan announced completion of rehabilitation on the 13.2 km long access road to Kenbridge.

Past exploration development on the Property includes a three-compartment timber lined shaft to a depth of approximately 623 m. The shaft has outside timber dimensions of approximately 5.0 m by 2.1 m. The 3 compartments have dimensions of 1.5 m by 1.5 m between the timbers. The shaft is presently flooded and capped with a concrete bulkhead (Figure 18.2). A video camera has been lowered through the shaft cap and initial indications, from the video, are that the shaft excavation and timbers are in excellent condition. To provide access to the shaft and existing development of the underground mine, the concrete cap would have to be removed and the shaft dewatered. The shaft location is offset approximately 50 m to 90 m from the footwall of the mineralized zones. Shaft stations of 15 m to 20 m in length were developed at 46 m vertical intervals.

Underground lateral development includes access drifting to the mineralized zones and silling in the zones on the 110 m and 150 m levels. Underground lateral development totals approximately 775 m.

FIGURE 18.1 AERIAL VIEW OF INFRASTRUCTURE ON THE KENBRIDGE PROPERTY NEAR KATHLEEN LAKE

Source: *Tartisan website (2020)*

View looking roughly southwards

FIGURE 18.2 CORE LOGGING FACILITIES AND SHAFT LOCATION ON THE KENBRIDGE PROPERTY

Source: *Tartisan website (2020)*

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITS, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACTS

There have been no recent environmental studies and social and community consultation work regarding the Kenbridge Project. Previous and historical work is described in Section 6 History of this Technical Report.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

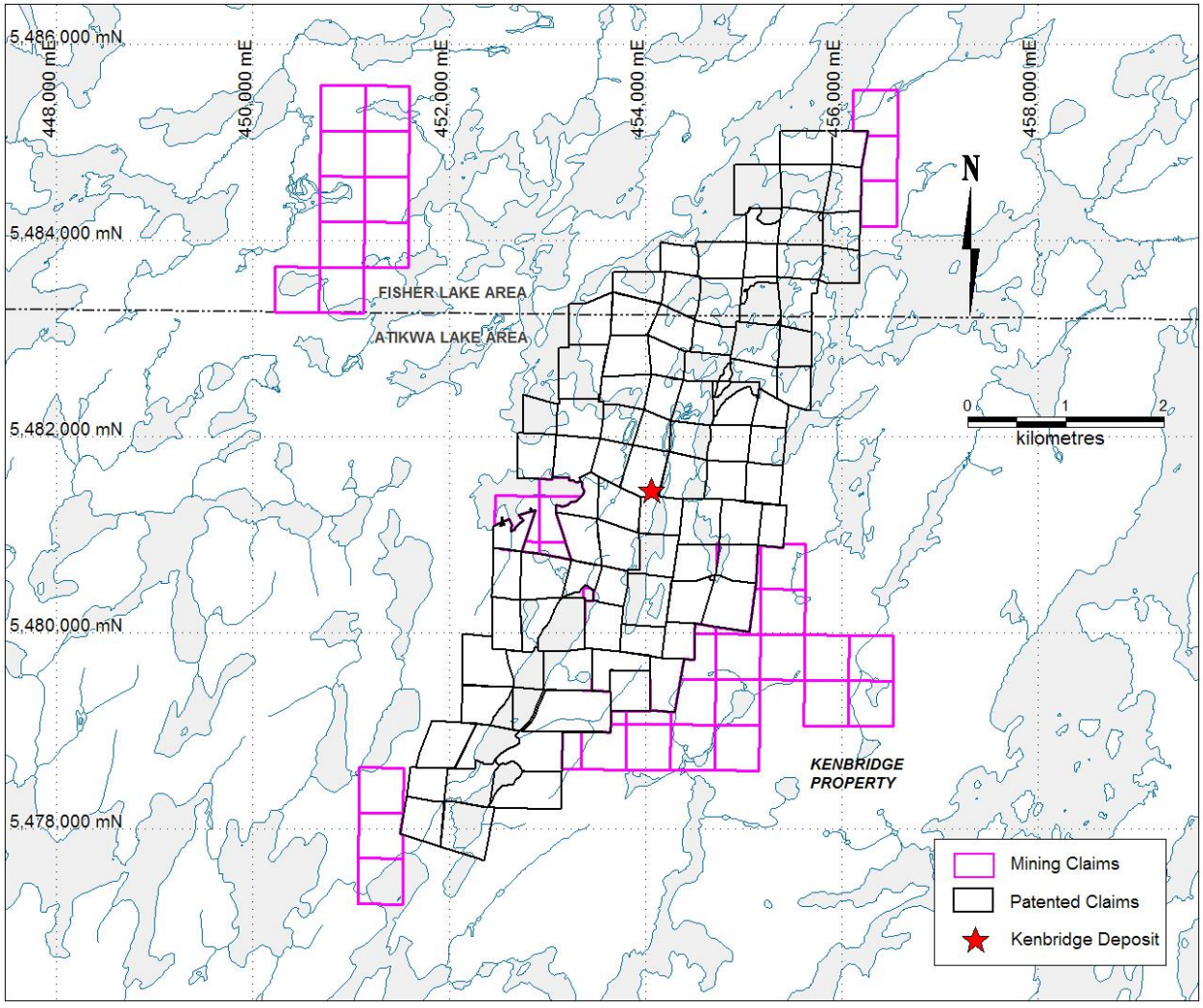
This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The area surrounding the Kenbridge Property has experienced airborne geophysical surveys, mineral prospecting, geological mapping and diamond drilling activities, with minor discoveries of sulphide mineralization (see Figure 7.2). Those mineral occurrences are not related to the Kenbridge Project and do not form part of this Updated Mineral Resource Estimate Technical Report.

In July 2020, Tartisan Nickel staked a group of ten mining claims two km to the northwest of the Kenbridge Property (Figure 23.1) The claims (601256 to 601264) were staked to cover ASTER satellite LWIR imagery anomalies and a large government electromagnetic anomaly in that area. Those ten mining claims are not contiguous with the Kenbridge Nickel Property, and therefore are reported in this Technical Report as an Adjacent Property.

FIGURE 23.1 TARTISAN MINING CLAIMS NOT CONTIGUOUS WITH THE KENBRIDGE NICKEL PROPERTY



Source: *Tartisan (2020)*

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The geological modelling and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate work on Tartisan's Kenbridge Nickel Project has led P&E to the following interpretations and conclusions:

P&E completed an Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Property. At a $15/t NSR cut-off value, pit constrained Measured plus Indicated Mineral Resources total 5,236 kt at 0.45% Ni, 0.26% Cu, 0.009% Co for 52.3 Mlbs Ni, 30.5 Mlb Cu and 1.0 Mlbs Co. At a $60/t NSR cut-off grade, out-of-pit Indicated Mineral Resources total 2,232 kt at 0.86% Ni, 0.45% Cu and 0.006% Co for 42.5 Mlbs Ni, 22.4 Mlbs Cu and 0.3 Mlbs Co. Out-of-pit Inferred Mineral Resources, at a $60/t NSR cut-off value, total 985 kt at 1.00% Ni, 0.62% Cu and 0.3% Co for 21.8 Mlbs Ni, 13.5 Mlbs Cu and 0.1 Mlbs Co. The Updated Mineral Resource Estimate presented herein confirms that the Kenbridge Project contains a significant nickel-copper-cobalt Mineral Resource, which is potentially amenable to open pit and underground mining.

The Updated Mineral Resource Estimate reported in this Technical Report is based on drilling and assay data provided by Tartisan and compiled, verified and validated by P&E. The drilling database contains 485 surface and underground diamond drill holes and 46 surface channels totalling 62,847 m, of which 413 drill holes and 28 channels totalling 54,009 m were used to create the constraining wireframes used for the Mineral Resource Estimate. P&E considers that the current drill hole database, methodologies, and analytical procedures are appropriate for the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

The 2020 P&E Updated Mineral Resource Estimate shows increase in Measured plus Indicated Resources tonnes, but decreased grades compared to the previous Mineral Resource Estimate, which was completed by P&E in August 2008. At an NSR cut-off value of $13/t for open pit mining, P&E reported in 2008 total Measured plus Indicated Mineral Resources of 4,464 kt at 0.42% Ni, 0.23% Cu and 0.01% Co for 18.6 kt (41.1 Mlb) Ni. At an NSR cut-off value of $54/t for out of pit mining, P&E reported total Measured plus Indicated Resources of 2,675 kt at 0.96% Ni, 0.50% Cu, 0.02% Co for 25.7 kt (56.6 Mlb) Ni. Underground Inferred Mineral Resources reported were 0.1 kt at 1.38% Ni, 0.88% Cu and 0.00% Co for 1.6 kt (3.6 Mlb) Ni. The differences between the P&E (2008) and the current P&E Updated Mineral Resource Estimate are attributed to changes in metal prices and recalculation of NSR values.

Drilling has not been undertaken on the Kenbridge Property since 2008. Since Tartisan acquired the Property from Canadian Arrow in 2018, the main exploration activity undertaken has been an ASTER Satellite Imagery survey in the spring of 2020. The ASTER survey successfully detected the Kenbridge Deposit at surface and identified additional targets on the Kenbridge Property.

Potential exists for further expansion of the Kenbridge Updated Mineral Resource due to the Deposit remaining open to expansion by drilling to the north, south and at depth. Potential also exists for discovery of new nickel-copper sulphide mineralized zones and deposits, by drill testing priority geophysical and ASTER targets on the Property.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

P&E considers that the Kenbridge Project contains a significant nickel, copper and cobalt Mineral Resource associated with a well-defined mineralized trend and model. P&E also considers that the Project has significant potential for a Mineral Resource increase and advancement to an Updated Preliminary Economic Assessment.

Recommendations for advancing the development of Kenbridge Project are:

- Assay rock and core samples for precious metals, particularly Pd, Pt and Au.

- Collect more bulk density measurements from the various host and wall rock types and metal grade ranges.

- Continue mineral processing and metallurgy testwork. Engage a metallurgical consultant to examine the previous and historic testwork studies to plan and execute further testwork programs. Future testwork programs should include: continued copper nickel separation tests with the objective of producing higher grade copper and nickel concentrates; a mini-pilot plant program to include column copper nickel separation to prove that copper concentrates containing less than 1% Ni can be produced; and magnetic separation tests on the copper and nickel concentrates to determined whether the magnetic pyrrhotite can be effectively removed and the concentrates upgraded with minimal reductions in copper and nickel recovery. If warranted, consideration should be given to recoveries of precious metals. Mineralized material sorting studies could also be considered.

- Re-establish environmental baselines through engagement of an environmental consultant to examine historic baseline survey results. More recent spring and fall environmental aquatic and terrestrial surveys over 2-to-3 consecutive years may be required to re-establish a baseline database for future Project permitting requirements.

- Engage a geotechnical consultant to improve rock mechanics information for potential open pit slopes and underground openings stability. The geotechnical program should also be designed to provide geotechnical information on the sites of possible facilities (tailings dam, processing plant, ore-waste and water management) and review Ontario government regulations pertaining to open pit and underground mining operations.

- Perform acid rock drainage studies on representative waste rock samples to better determine the potential for acid generation and groundwater contamination.

- Re-establish a robust community relations program with local First Nations, nearby communities, and pertinent government regulatory agencies. Engage a specialist consultant to examine the historic programs and re-establish links with all the stakeholders.

- Undertake an Updated Preliminary Economic Assessment of the Kenbridge Project.

Exploration opportunities for advancing the Kenbridge Property are:

- Extensional drilling to expand the size of the Updated Mineral Resource and mineralized zones.
- Invert results of the 2008 VTEM survey for 3-D geological interpretation and to identify areas for SQUID EM surveys.
- Perform ground electromagnetic SQUID, induced polarization and test gravity surveys over prioritized areas for mineralized zones and deposits.
- Perform the Mobile Metal Ion sampling program proposed originally by Steel and Associates Geoscientific Consulting (2020) for the areas of the Kenbridge Property with the ASTER nickel, copper, and gold anomalies on favourable geology and structure.
- Create lithostructural and lithogeochemical vectoring modes to better understand the geometry and distribution of the nickel sulphide mineralized zones and the nature and extent of the original mineralizing magmatic system
- Carry out exploration drilling to test geologically, geophysically and geochemically defined targets for new mineralized zones and deposits on the Kenbridge Property.
- Undertake downhole survey drill holes with an electromagnetic probe for detecting off-hole conductors that could represent attractive drill targets.

Overall, the cost of the recommended program is $4,945,000 (Table 26.1).

TABLE 26.1
RECOMMENDED PROGRAM AND BUDGET FOR KENBRIDGE

Description	Total Cost ($)
Environmental, Social, Community	200,000
Geotechnical Drilling and Testing	200,000
Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing	300,000
Geological, Geophysical & Geochemical Exploration	800,000
Extensional and Additional Exploration Drilling	2,000,000
Preliminary Economic Assessment	300,000
Management G&A	500,000
Subtotal	**4,300,000**
Contingency 15%	**645,000**
Total	**4,945,000**

27.0 REFERENCES

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28.0 CERTIFICATES

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

WILLIAM STONE, PH.D., P.GEO.

I, William Stone, Ph.D., P.Geo, residing at 4361 Latimer Crescent, Burlington, Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent geological consultant.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the Kenbridge Nickel Project, Northwestern Ontario", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of September 2, 2020.
3. I am a graduate of Dalhousie University with a Bachelor of Science (Honours) degree in Geology (1983). In addition, I have a Master of Science in Geology (1985) and a Ph.D. in Geology (1988) from the University of Western Ontario. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 35 years since obtaining my M.Sc. degree. I am a geological consultant currently licensed by the Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (License No 1569).

   I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("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.

   My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:

   - Contract Senior Geologist, LAC Minerals Exploration Ltd. 1985-1988
   - Post-Doctoral Fellow, McMaster University 1988-1992
   - Contract Senior Geologist, Outokumpu Mines and Metals Ltd. 1993-1996
   - Senior Research Geologist, WMC Resources Ltd. 1996-2001
   - Senior Lecturer, University of Western Australia 2001-2003
   - Principal Geologist, Geoinformatics Exploration Ltd. 2003-2004
   - Vice President Exploration, Nevada Star Resources Inc. 2005-2006
   - Vice President Exploration, Goldbrook Ventures Inc. 2006-2008
   - Vice President Exploration, North American Palladium Ltd. 2008-2009
   - Vice President Exploration, Magma Metals Ltd. 2010-2011
   - President & COO, Pacific North West Capital Corp. 2011-2014
   - Consulting Geologist 2013-2017
   - Senior Project Geologist, Anglo American 2017-2019
   - Consulting Geoscientist 2020-Present
4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
5. I am responsible for authoring Sections 2-13, 15-24 and co-authoring Sections 1 and 25-26 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: September 2, 2020
Signed Date: September 17, 2020
{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[William Stone]

_____

Dr. William E. Stone, P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

EUGENE PURITCH, P. ENG., FEC, CET

I, Eugene J. Puritch, P. Eng., FEC, CET, residing at 44 Turtlecreek Blvd., Brampton, Ontario, L6W 3X7, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent mining consultant and President of P&E Mining Consultants Inc.

2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the Kenbridge Nickel Deposit, Northwestern Ontario", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of September 2, 2020.

3. I am a graduate of The Haileybury School of Mines, with a Technologist Diploma in Mining, as well as obtaining an additional year of undergraduate education in Mine Engineering at Queen's University. In addition, I have also met the Professional Engineers of Ontario Academic Requirement Committee's Examination requirement for Bachelor's Degree in Engineering Equivalency. I am a mining consultant currently licensed by the: Professional Engineers and Geoscientists New Brunswick (License No. 4778); Professional Engineers, Geoscientists Newfoundland and Labrador (License No. 5998); Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists Saskatchewan (License No. 16216); Ontario Association of Certified Engineering Technicians and Technologists (License No. 45252); Professional Engineers of Ontario (License No. 100014010); Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (License No. 42912); and Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (No. L3877). I am also a member of the National Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

   I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("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.

   I have practiced my profession continuously since 1978. My summarized career experience is as follows:

   - Mining Technologist - H.B.M.& S. and Inco Ltd., 1978-1980
   - Open Pit Mine Engineer – Cassiar Asbestos/Brinco Ltd., 1981-1983
   - Pit Engineer/Drill & Blast Supervisor – Detour Lake Mine, 1984-1986
   - Self-Employed Mining Consultant – Timmins Area, 1987-1988
   - Mine Designer/Resource Estimator – Dynatec/CMD/Bharti, 1989-1995
   - Self-Employed Mining Consultant/Resource-Reserve Estimator, 1995-2004
   - President – P&E Mining Consultants Inc, 2004-Present

4. I visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report in May 2008.

5. I am responsible for co-authoring Sections 1, 14 and 25-26 of this Technical Report.

6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

7. I have had prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of this Technical Report. I was a "Qualified Person" for a press release titled "Canadian Arrow Mines Upgrades Kenbridge Nickel Resource Estimate – 87% Increase in Nickel Contained in Measured and Indicated Classes", dated August 19, 2008, in which an Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for Kenbridge was disclosed.

8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. This Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.

9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: September 2, 2020
Signed Date: September 17, 2020
{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[Eugene Puritch]

_____

Eugene Puritch, P.Eng., FEC, CET

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

YUNGANG WU, P.GEO.

I, Yungang Wu, P. Geo., residing at 3246 Preserve Drive, Oakville, Ontario, L6M 0X3, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist contracted by P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the Rail Project, Manitoba, Canada", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of September 2, 2020.
3. I am a graduate of Jilin University, China, with a Master's Degree in Mineral Deposits (1992). I am a geological consultant and a registered practising member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (Registration No. 1681).

   I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("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.

   My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is as follows:
   - Geologist –Geology and Mineral Bureau, Liaoning Province, China 1992-1993
   - Senior Geologist – Committee of Mineral Resources and Reserves of Liaoning, China 1993-1998
   - VP – Institute of Mineral Resources and Land Planning, Liaoning, China 1998-2001
   - Project Geologist–Exploration Division, De Beers Canada 2003-2009
   - Mine Geologist – Victor Diamond Mine, De Beers Canada 2009-2011
   - Resource Geologist– Coffey Mining Canada 2011-2012
   - Consulting Geologist 2012-Present
4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
5. I am responsible for authoring co-authoring Sections 1, 14, and 25-26 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: September 2, 2020
Signing Date: September 17, 2020

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[Yungang Wu]

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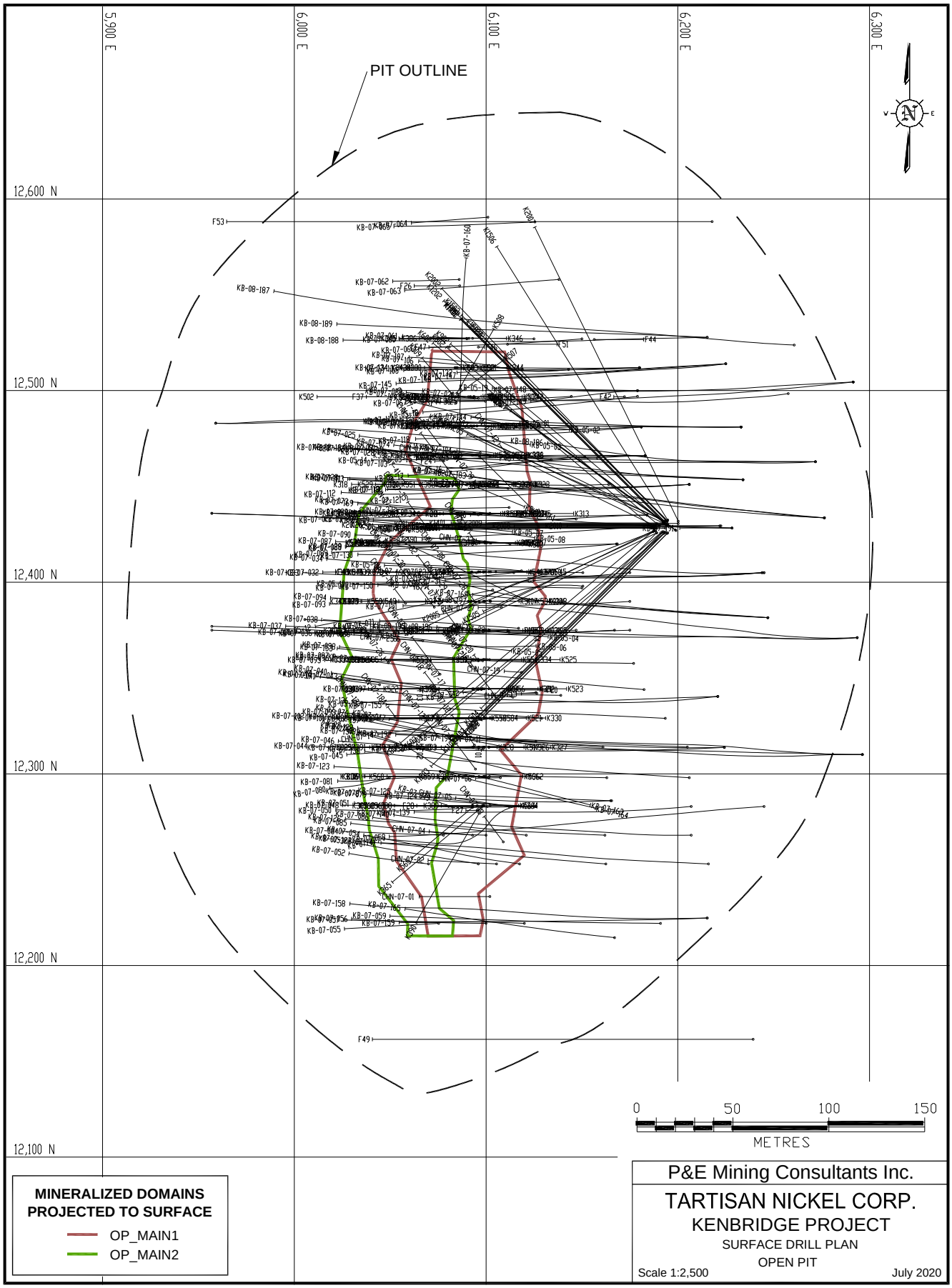
Yungang Wu, P.Geo.

APPENDIX A SURFACE DRILL HOLE PLAN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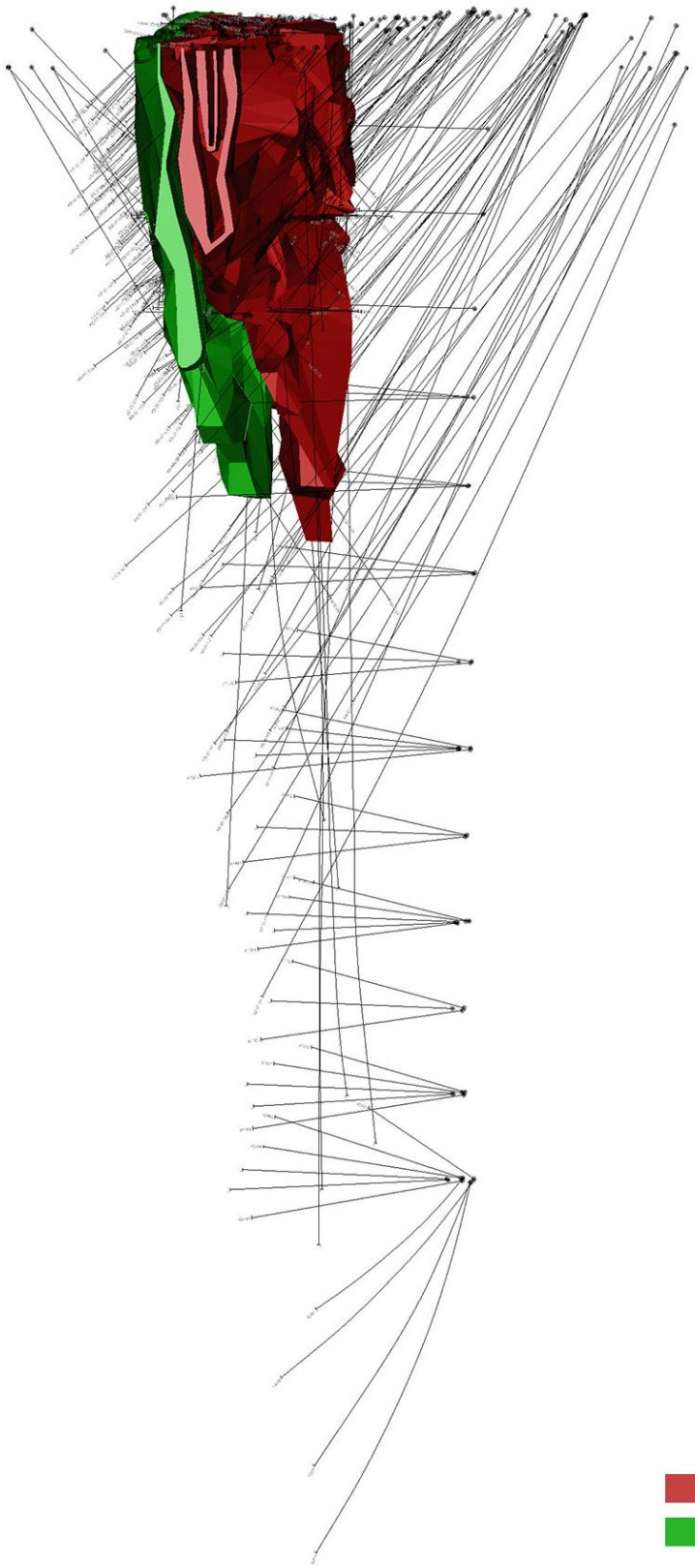
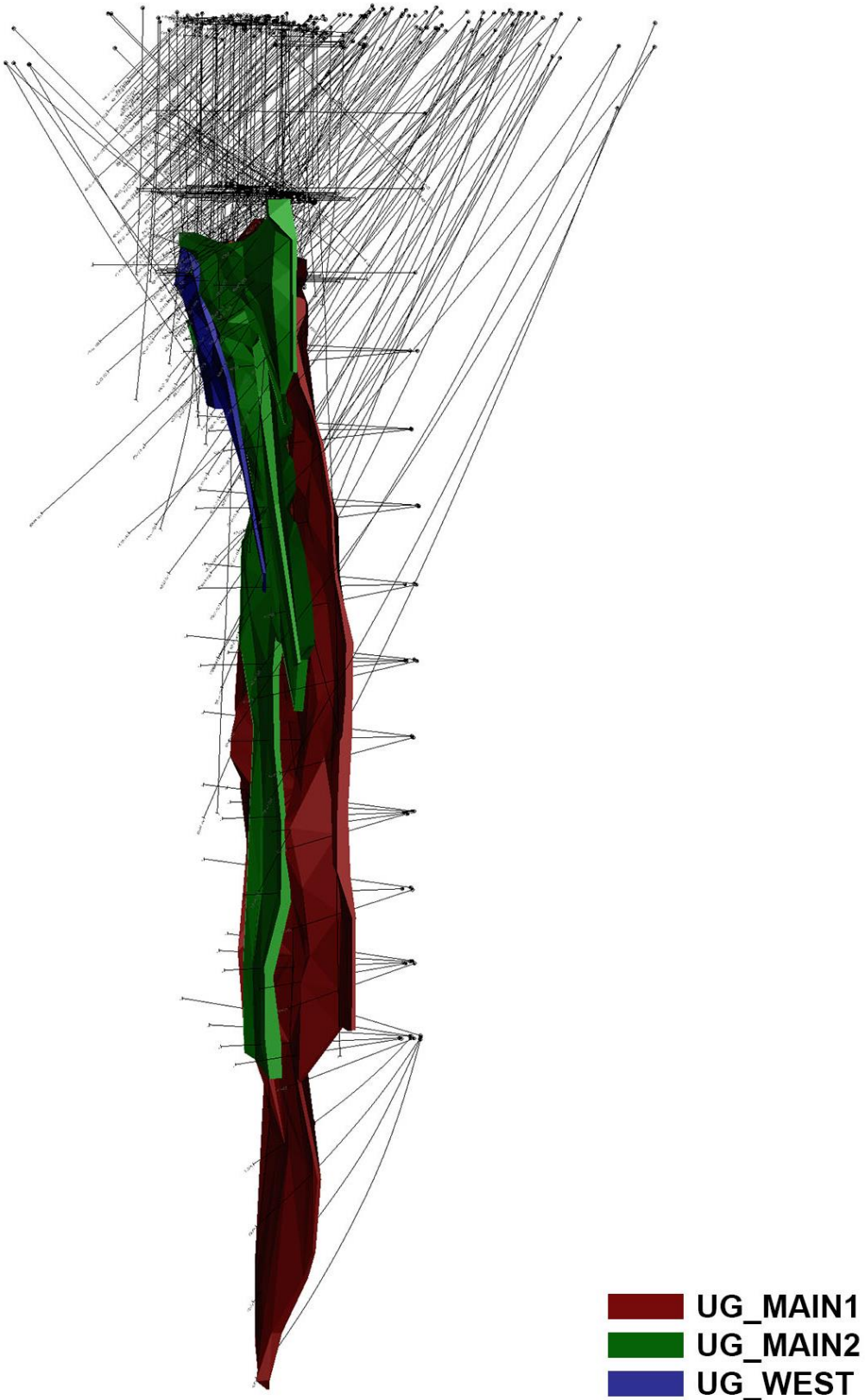
12,100 N
PIT OUTLINE
0
50
100
150
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS
PROJECTED TO SURFACE
OP_MAIN1
OP_MAIN2
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
TARTISAN NICKEL CORP.
KENBRIDGE PROJECT
SURFACE DRILL PLAN
OPEN PIT
Scale 1:2,500
July 2020

APPENDIX B 3-D DOMAINS

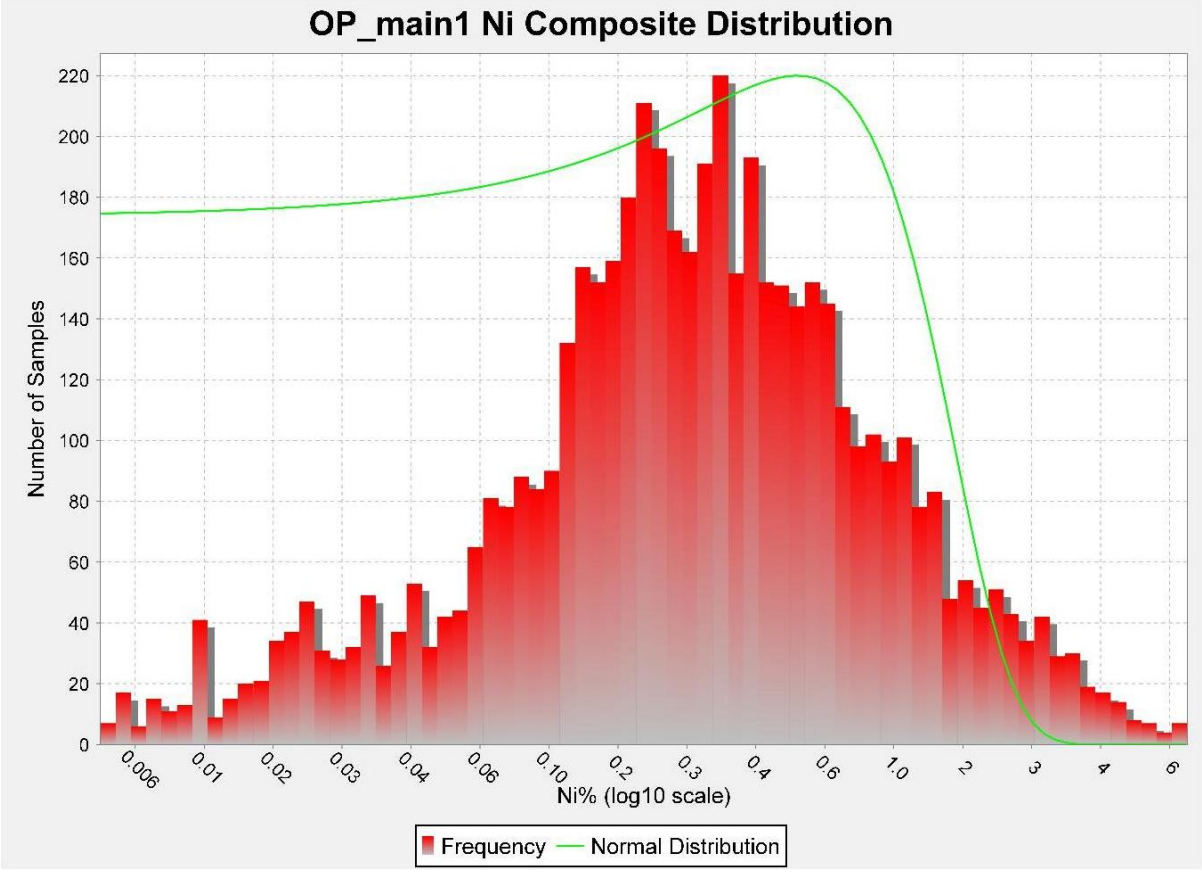
KENBRIDGE PROJECT - 3D DOMAINS
OPEN PIT

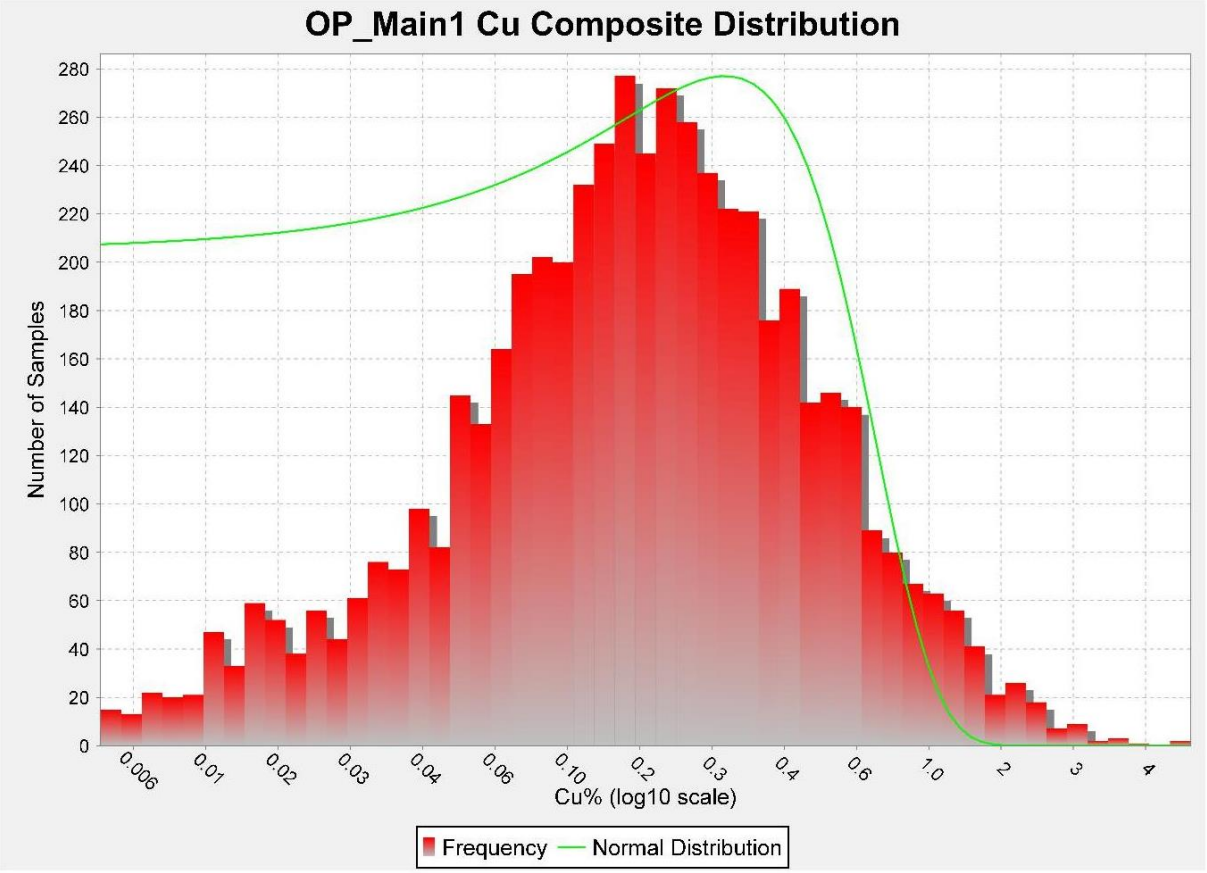


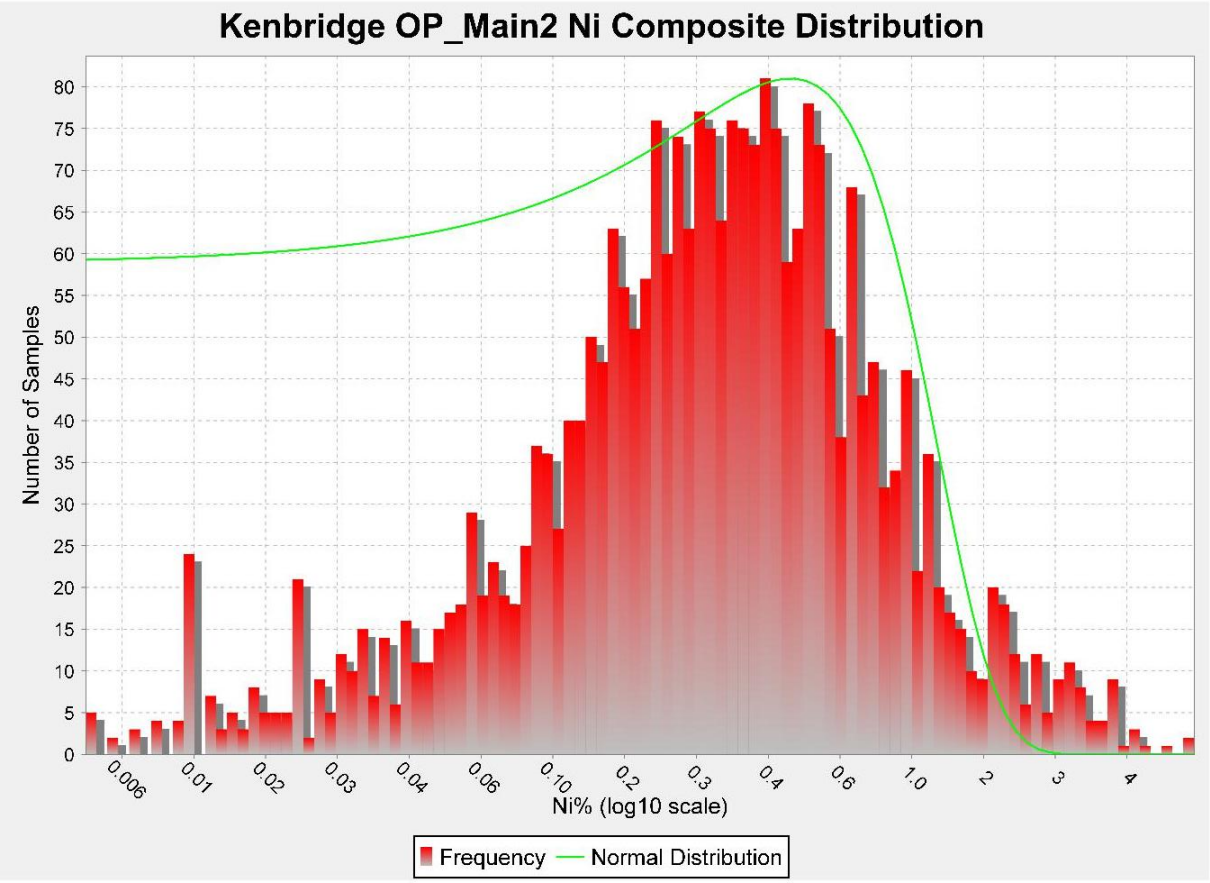
KENBRIDGE PROJECT - 3D DOMAINS UNDERGROUND

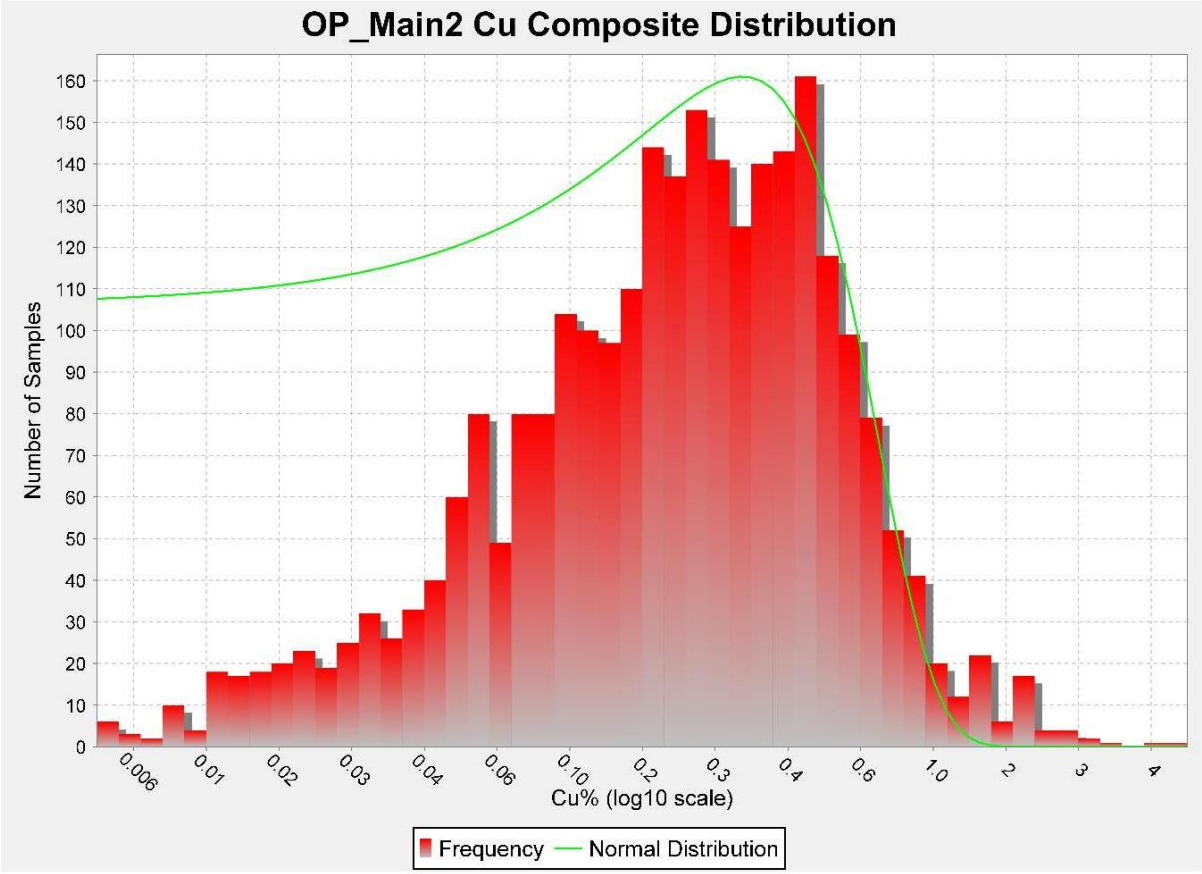


APPENDIX C LOG NORMAL HISTOGRAMS




OP_Main1 Cu Composite Distribution
Number of Samples
Cu% (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution


Kenbridge OP_Main2 Ni Composite Distribution
Number of Samples
Ni% (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution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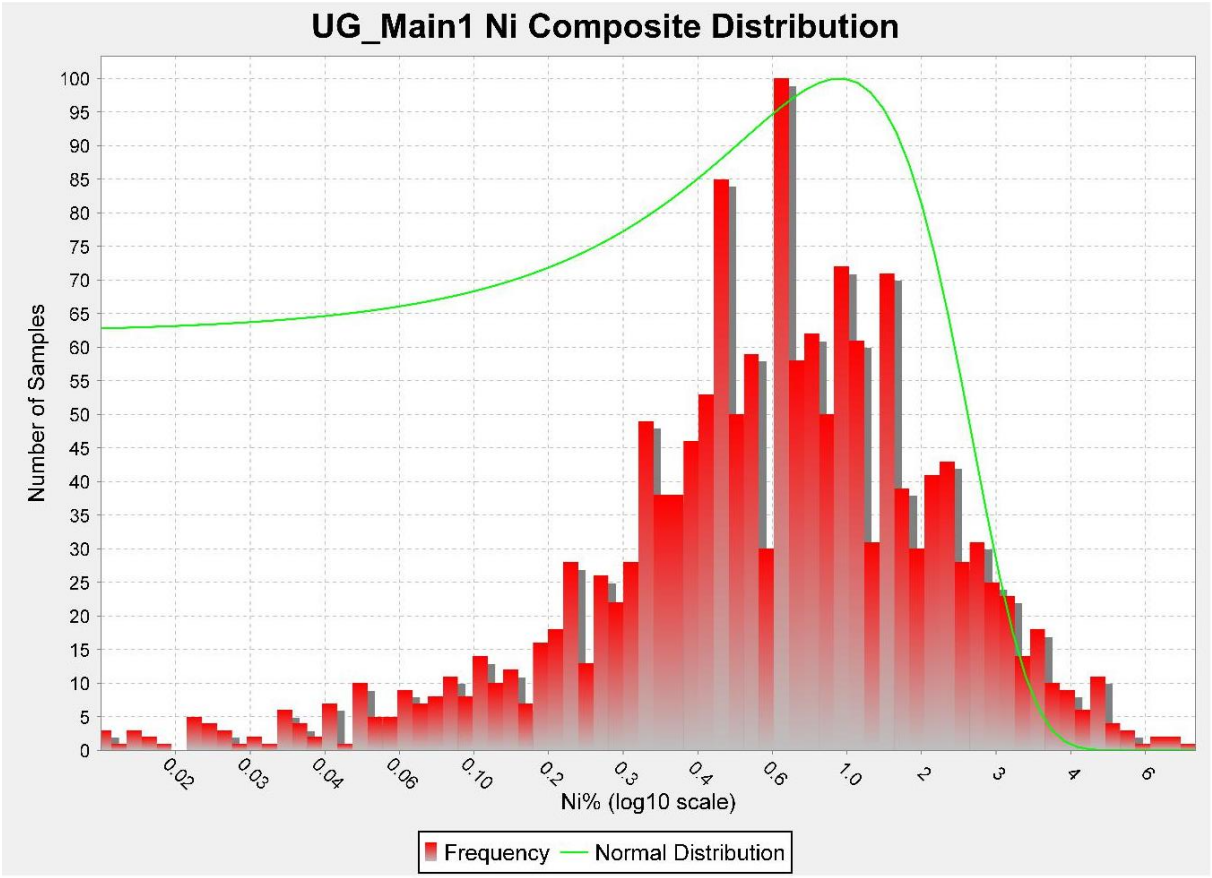
Number of Samples
Cu% (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution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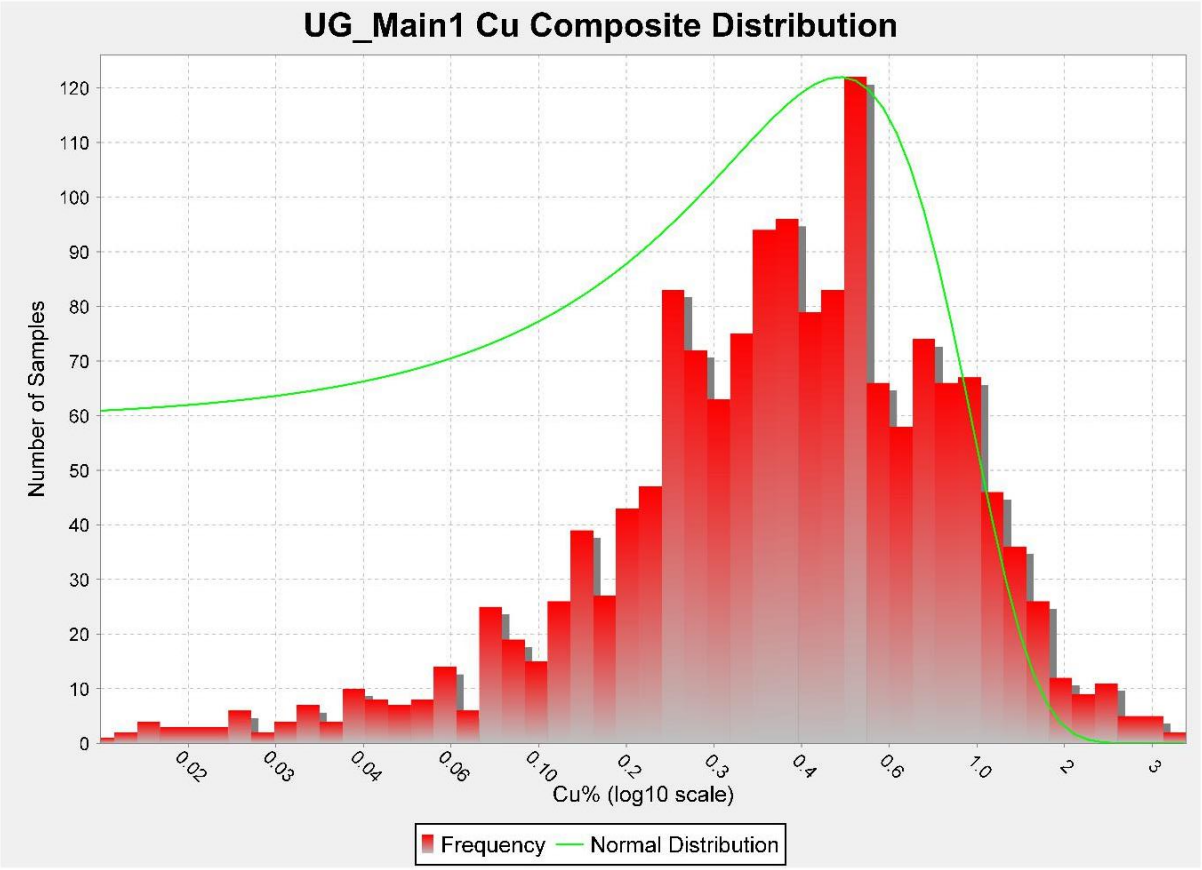
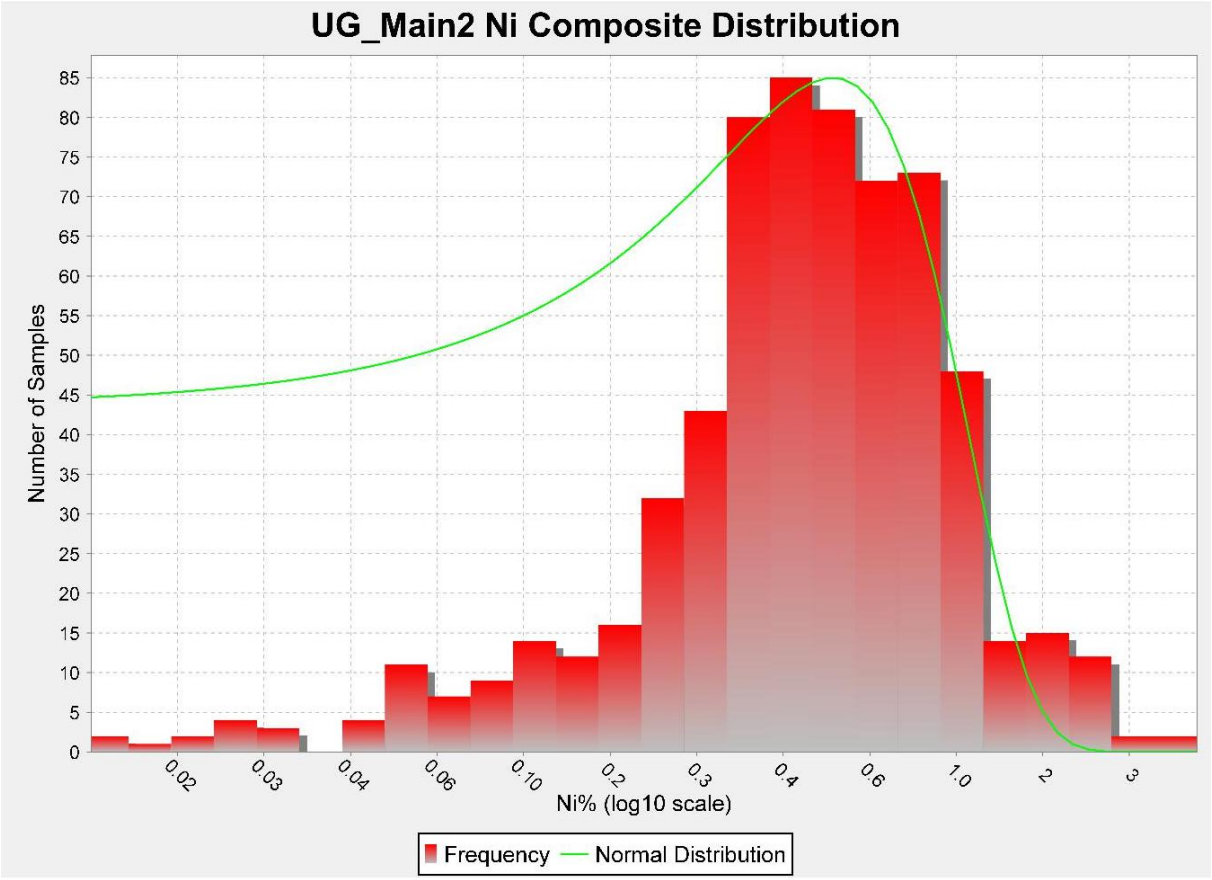
Number of Samples
Ni% (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution


UG_Main1 Cu Composite Distribution
Number of Samples
Cu% (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution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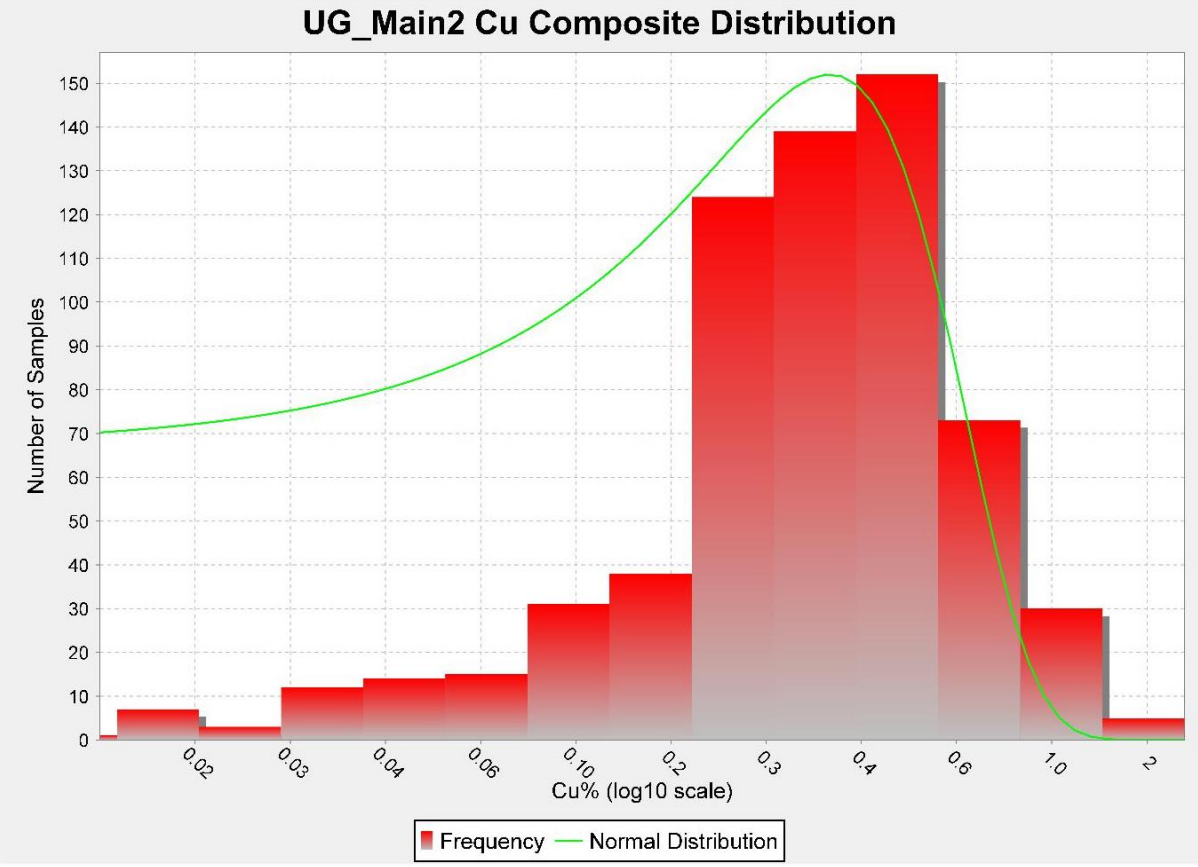
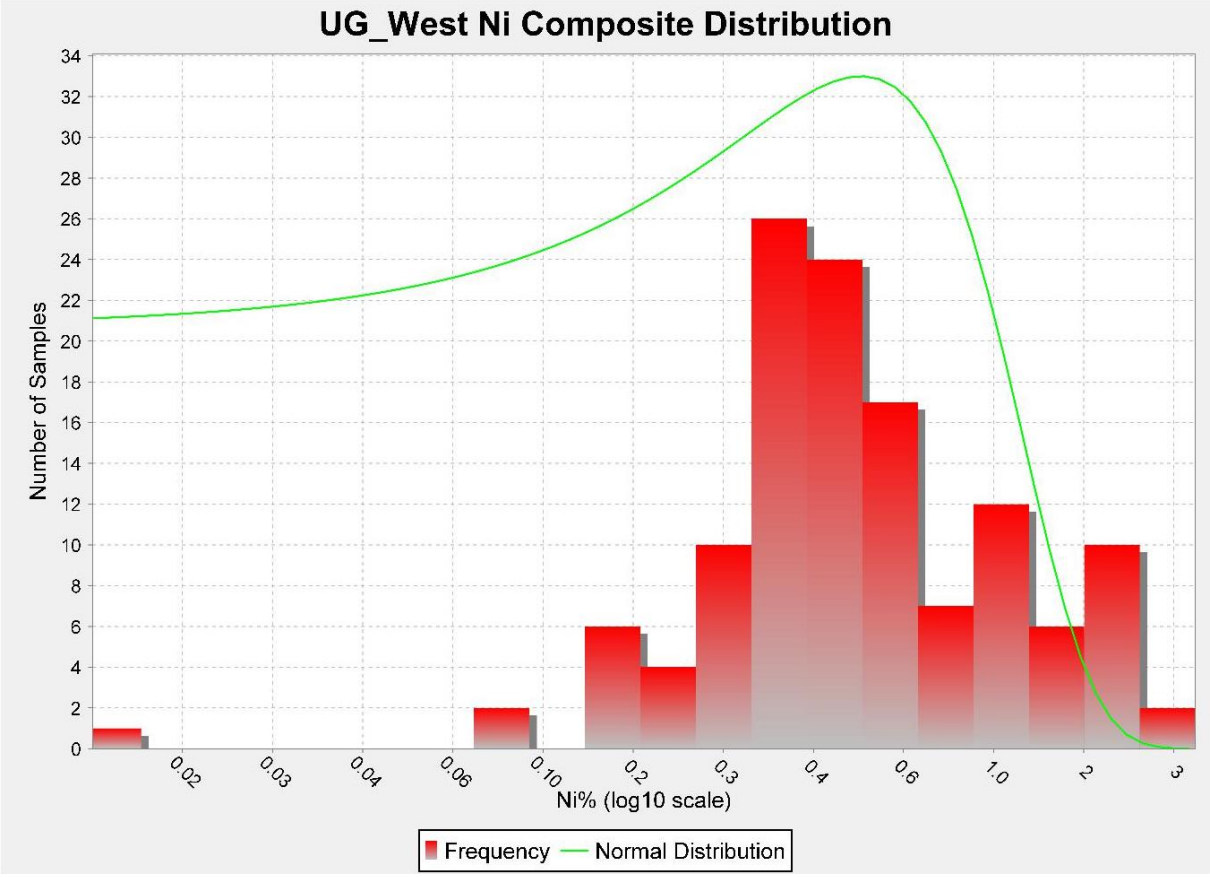
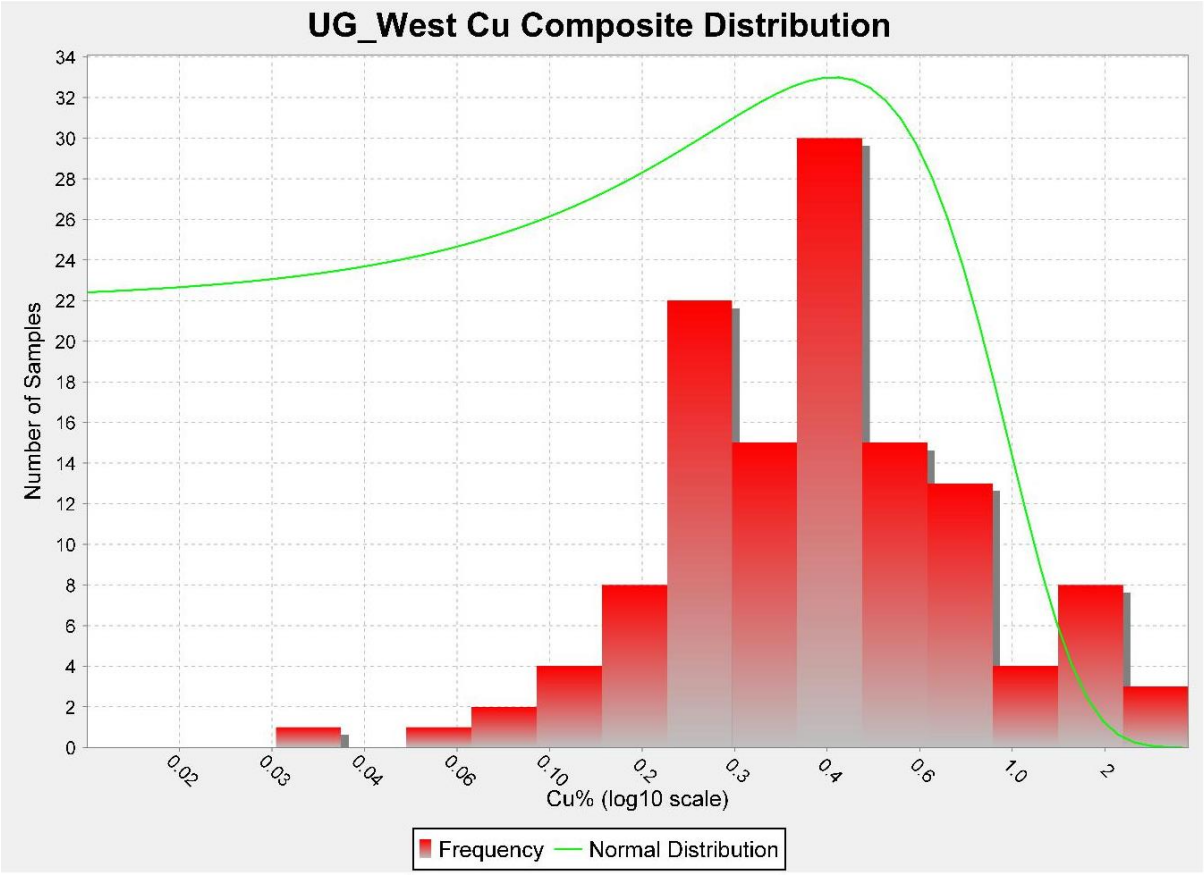
Number of Samples
Ni% (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution


UG_Main2 Cu Composite Distribution
Number of Samples
Cu% (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution


UG_West Ni Composite Distribution
Number of Samples
Ni% (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution


UG_West Cu Composite Distribution
Number of Samples
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32
30
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26
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20
18
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14
12
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8
6
4
2
0
0.02
0.03
0.04
0.06
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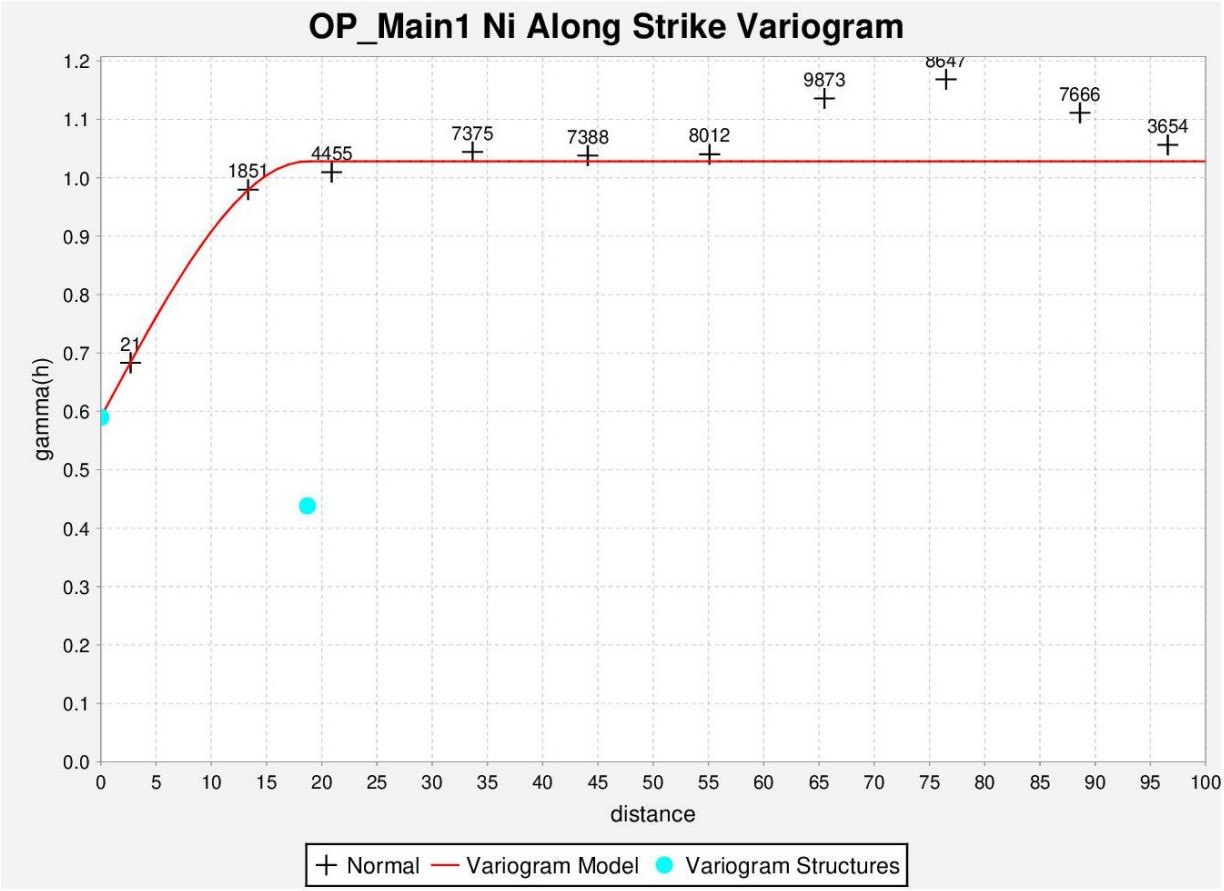
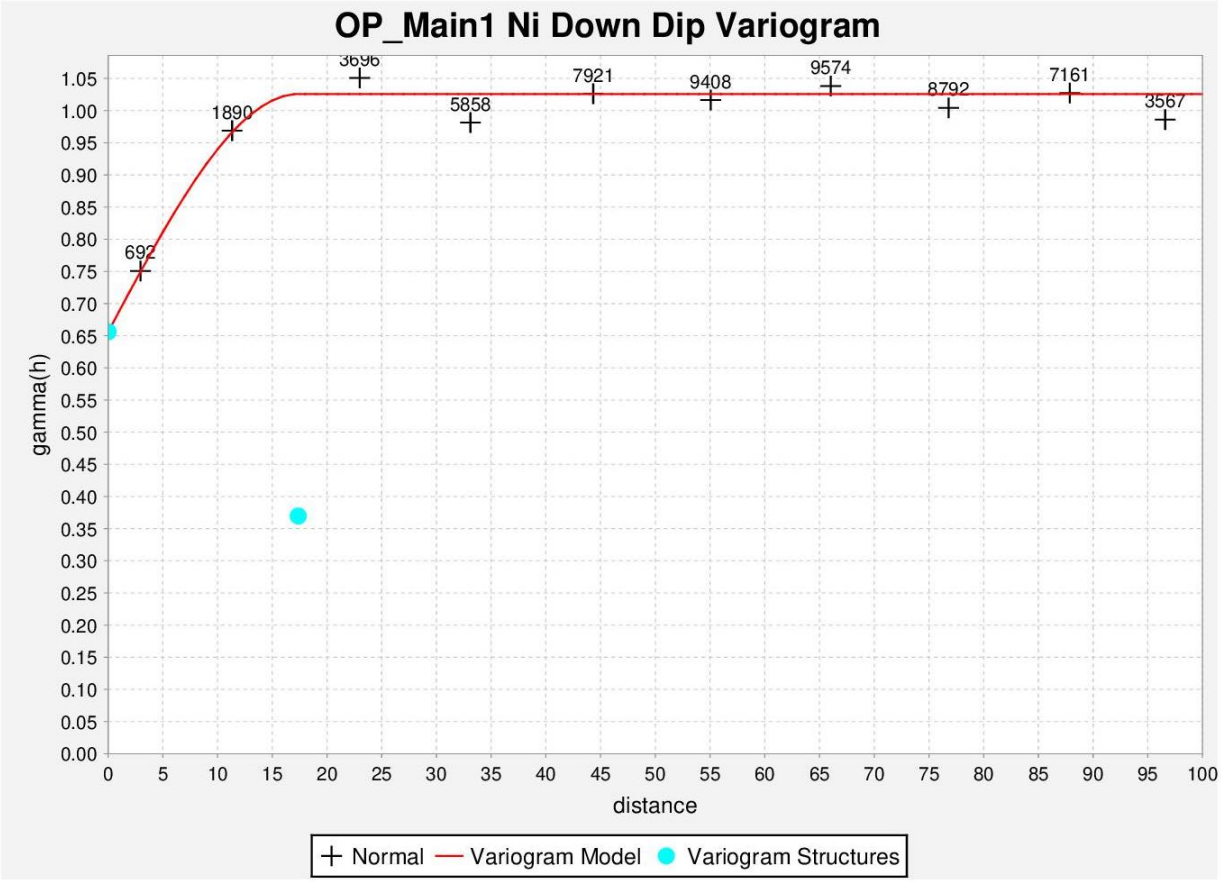
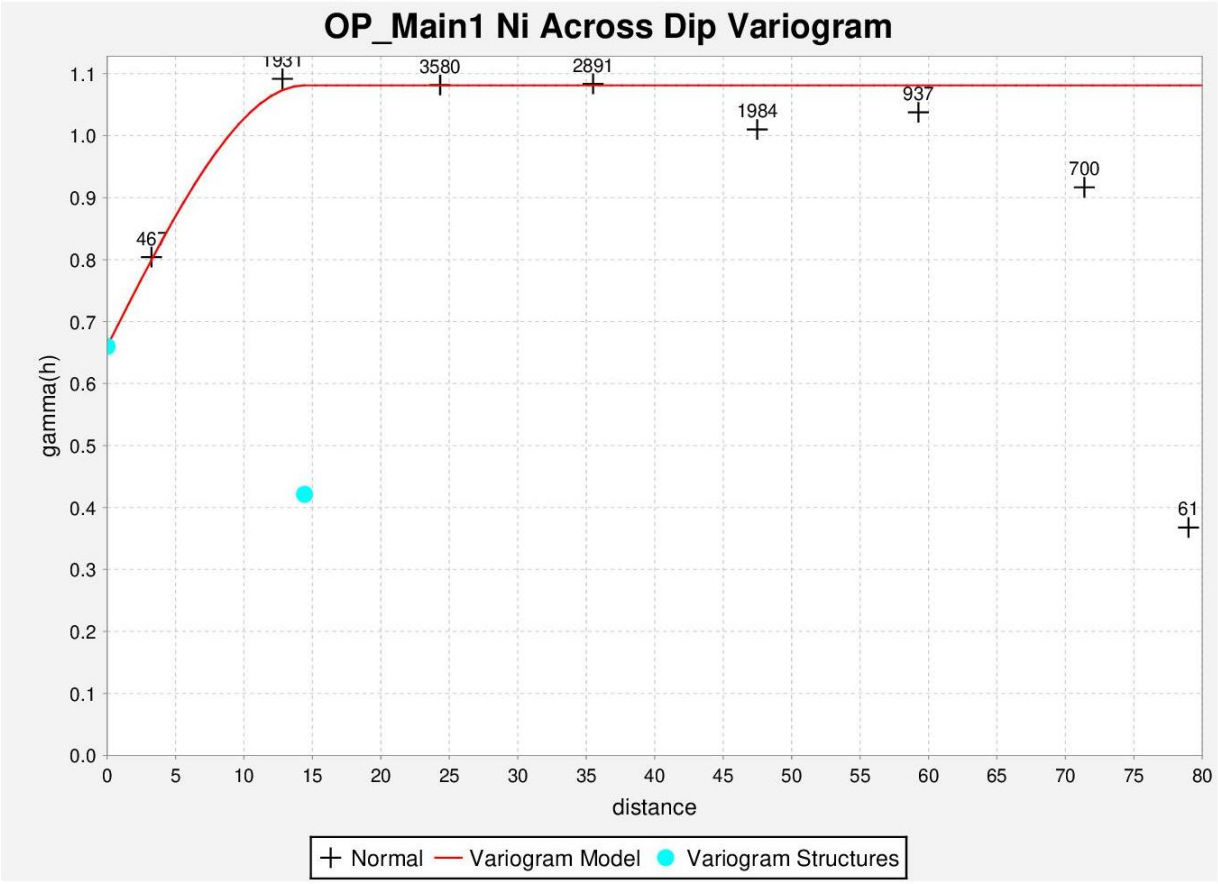
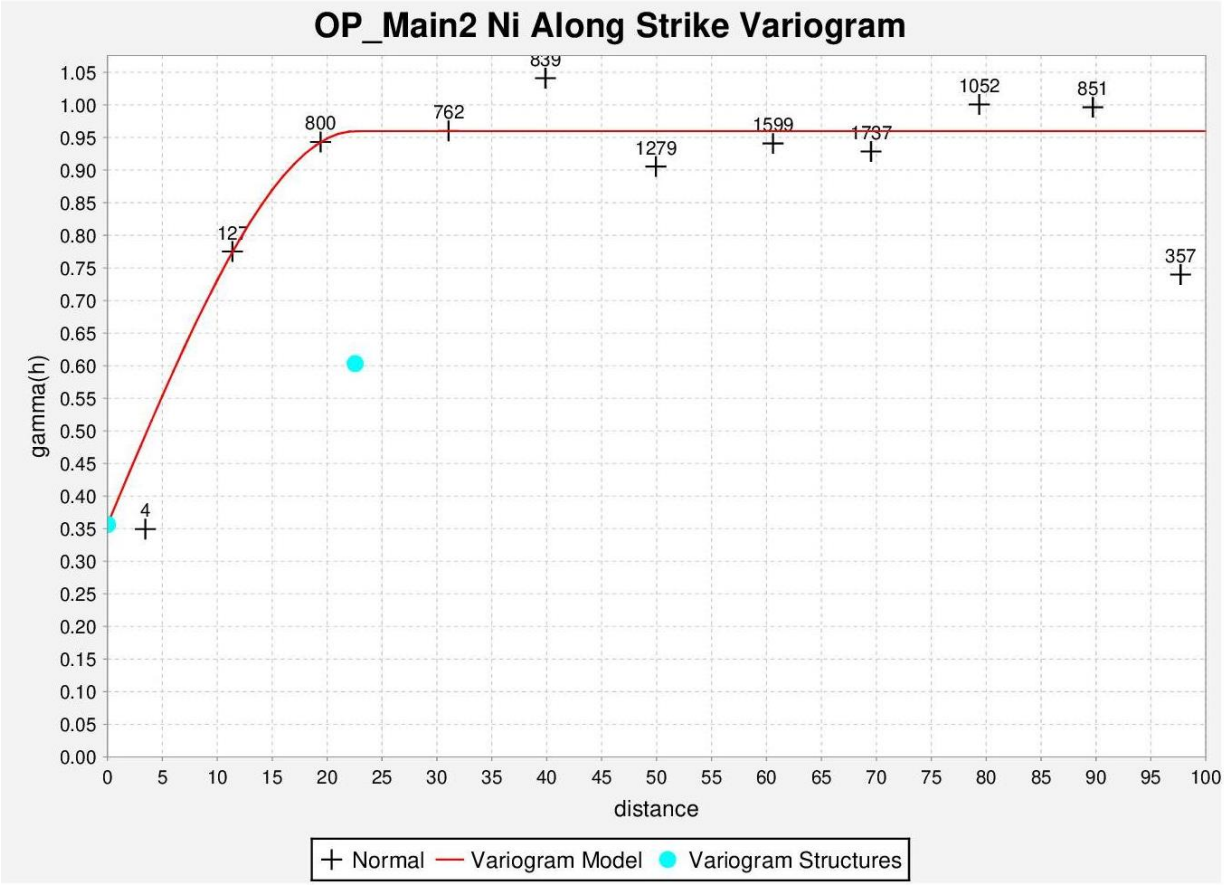
0.3
0.4
0.6
1.0
2
Cu% (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution

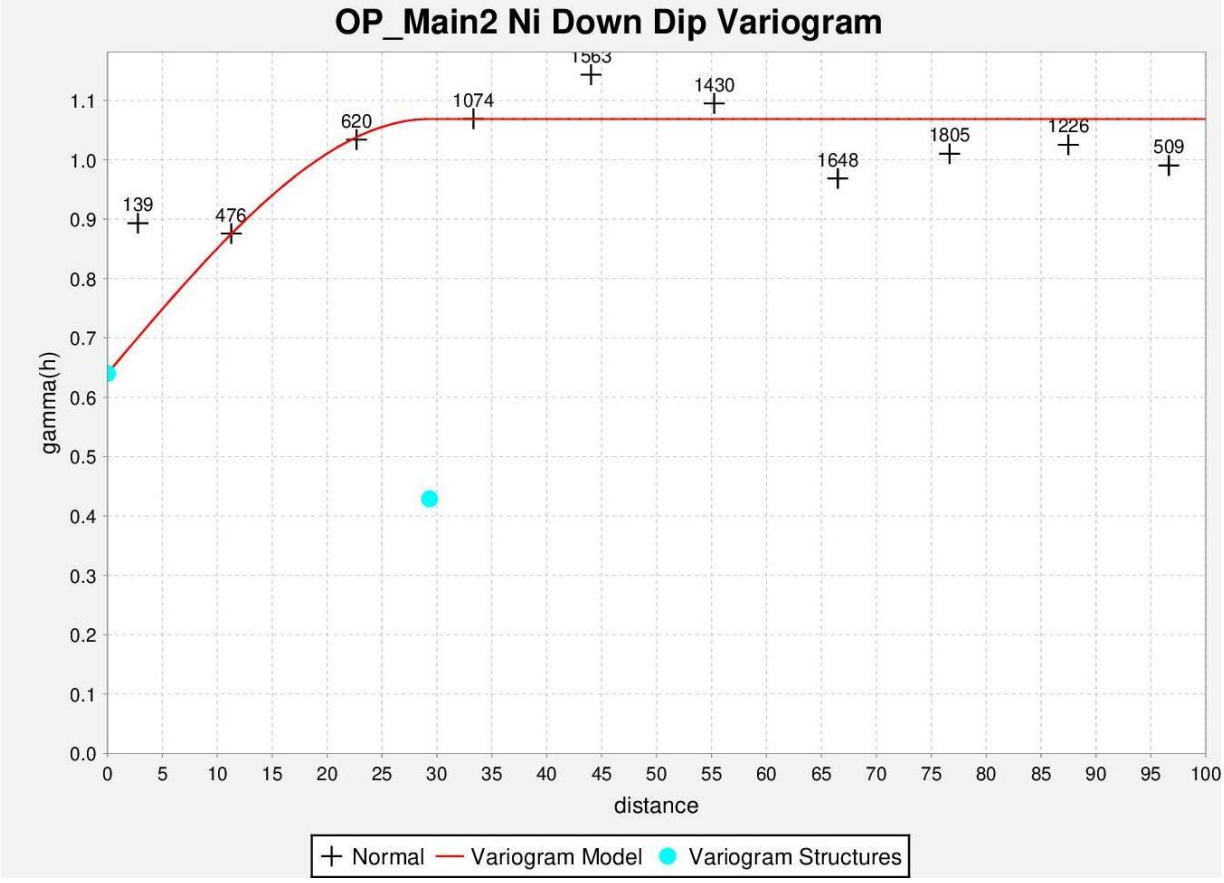
APPENDIX D VARIOGRAMS

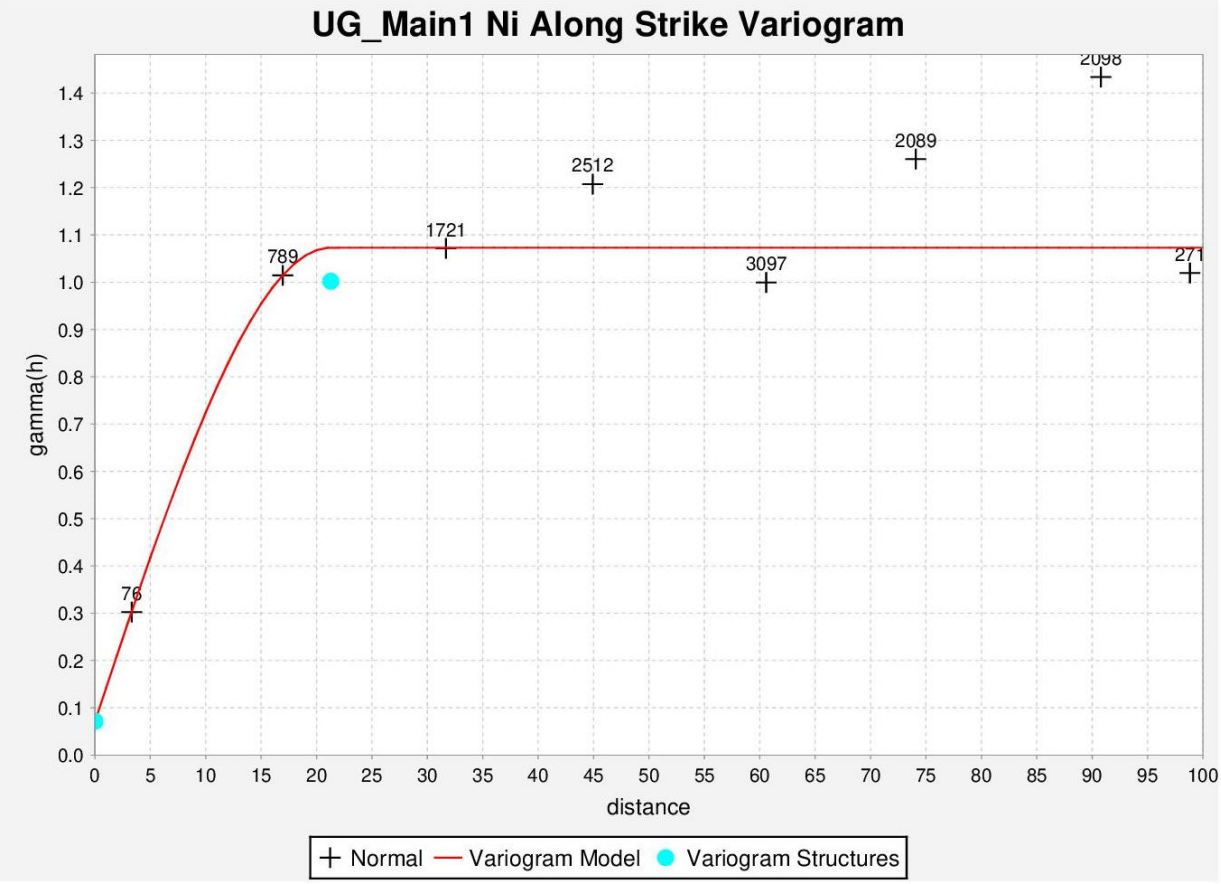


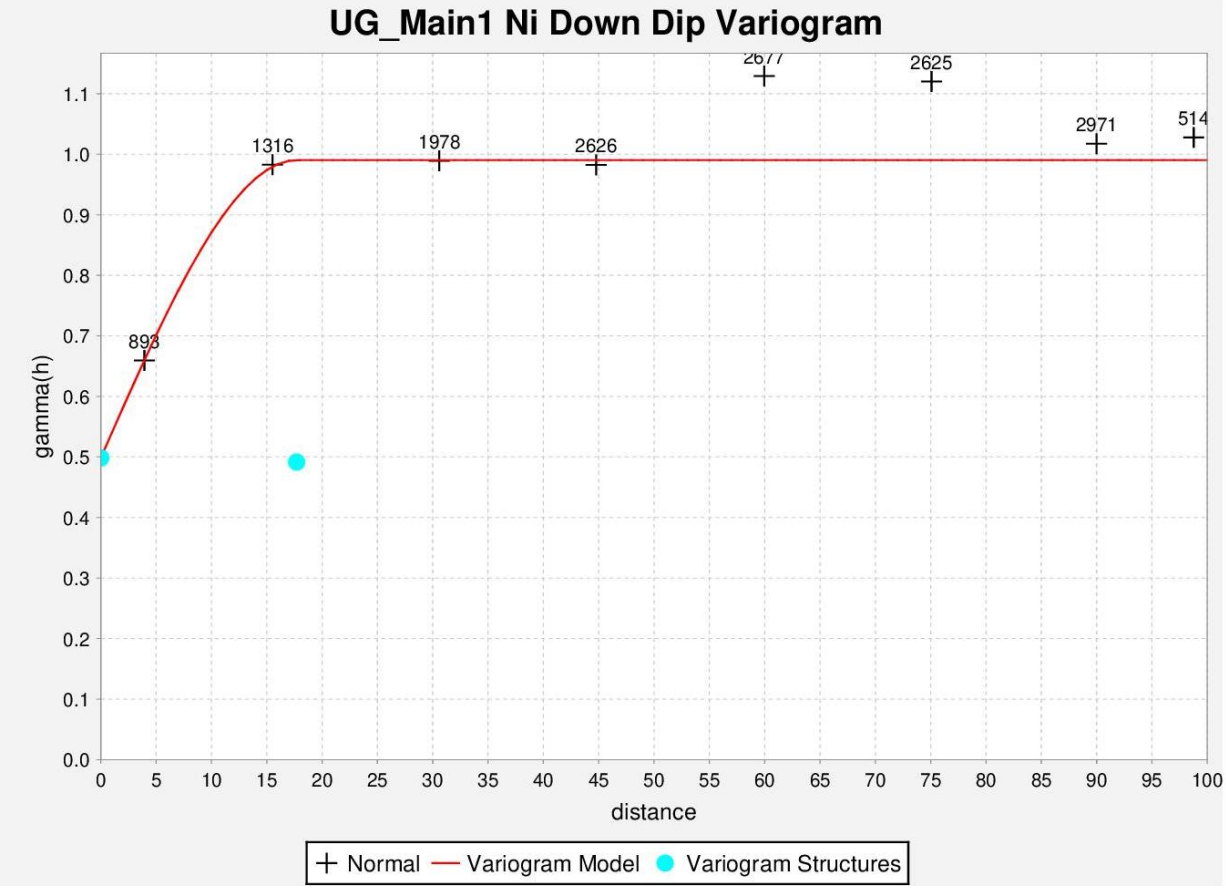

OP_Main1 Ni Down Dip Variogram
gamma(h)
distance
692
1890
3696
5858
7921
9408
9574
8792
7161
3567
Normal
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

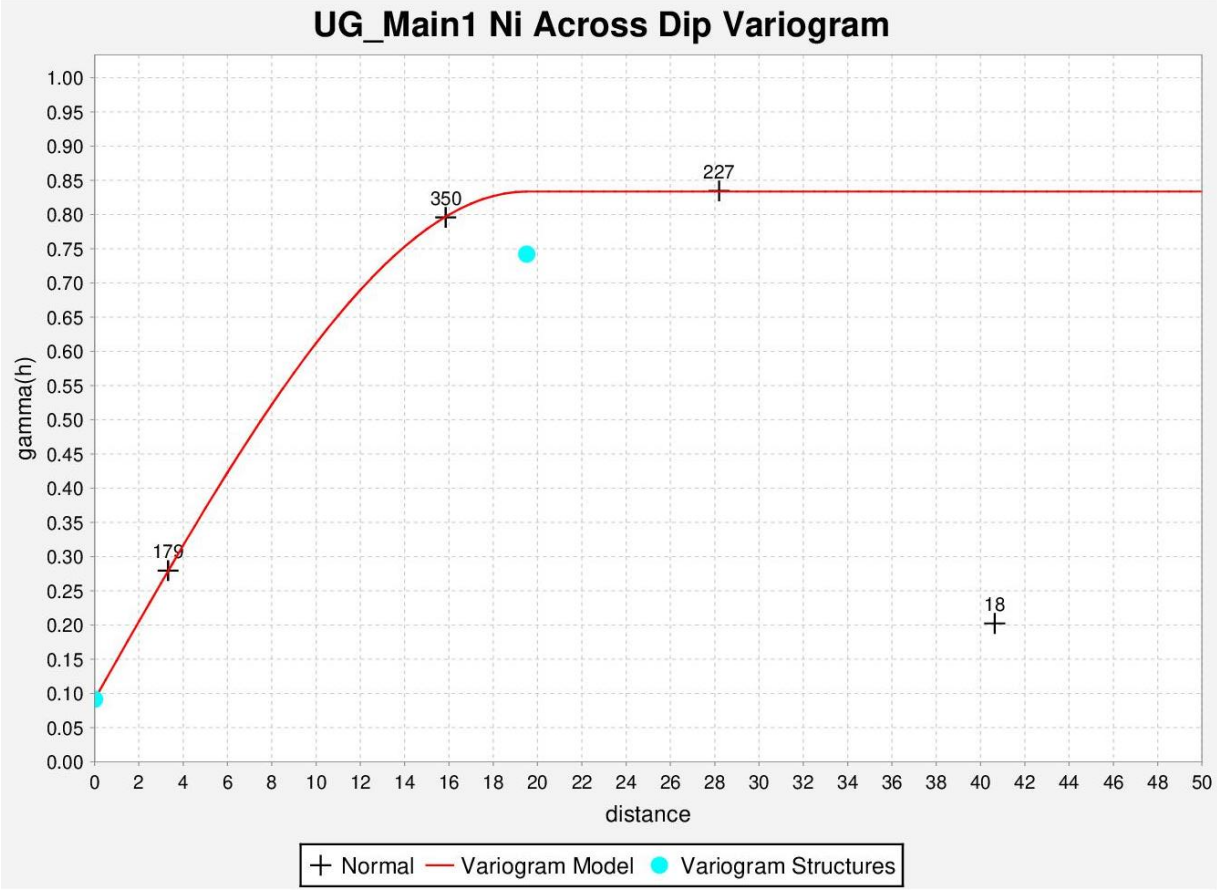

OP_Main1 Ni Across Dip Variogram
gamma(h)
distance
467
1931
3580
2891
1984
937
700
61
Normal
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures


OP_Main2 Ni Along Strike Variogram
gamma(h)
distance
4
127
800
762
839
1279
1599
1737
1052
851
357
Normal
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

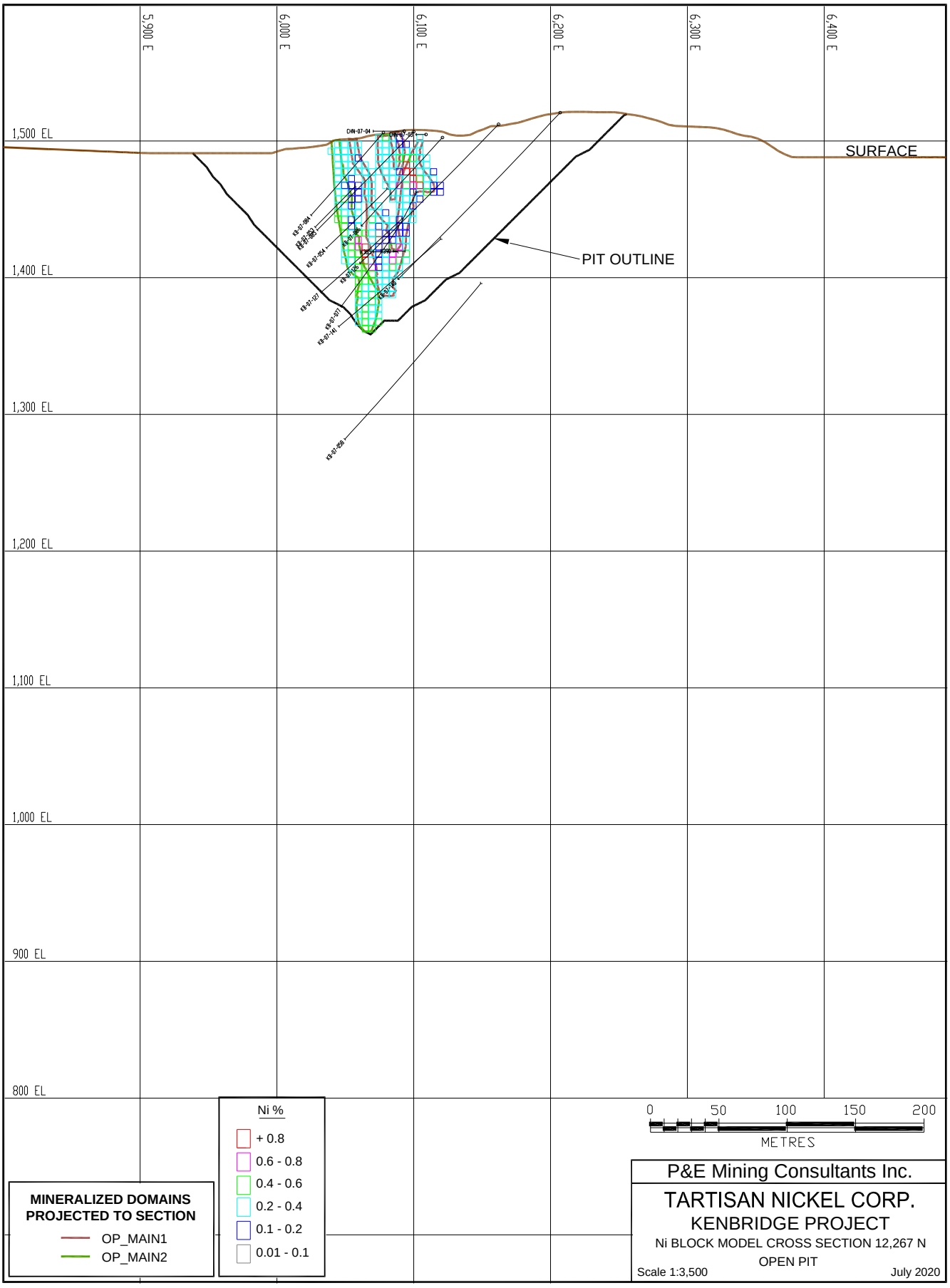

OP_Main2 Ni Down Dip Variogram
gamma(h)
distance
139
476
620
1074
1563
1430
1648
1805
1226
509
Normal
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

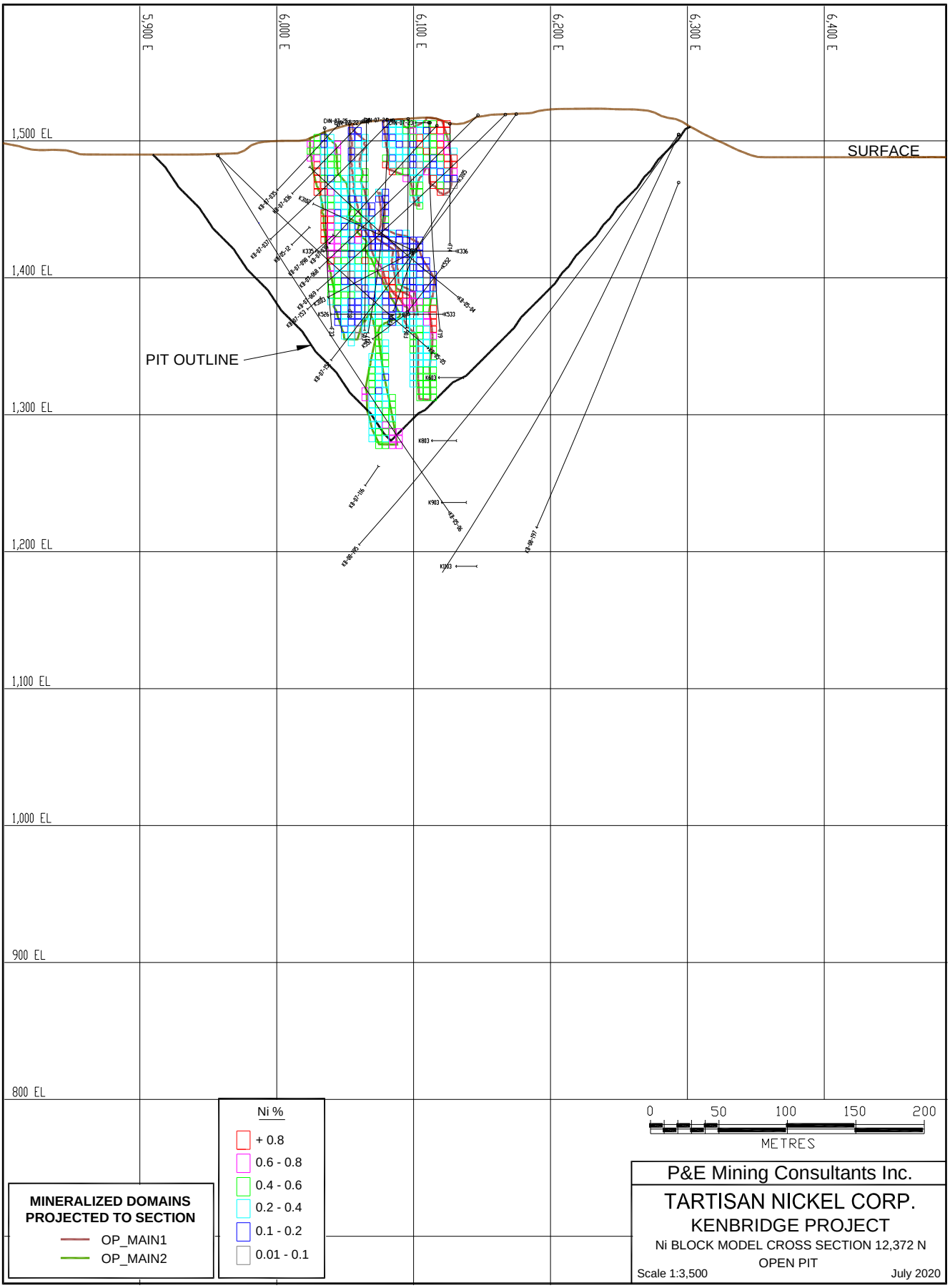

UG_Main1 Ni Along Strike Variogram
gamma(h)
distance
2098
2089
2512
1721
789
3097
271
76
Normal
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

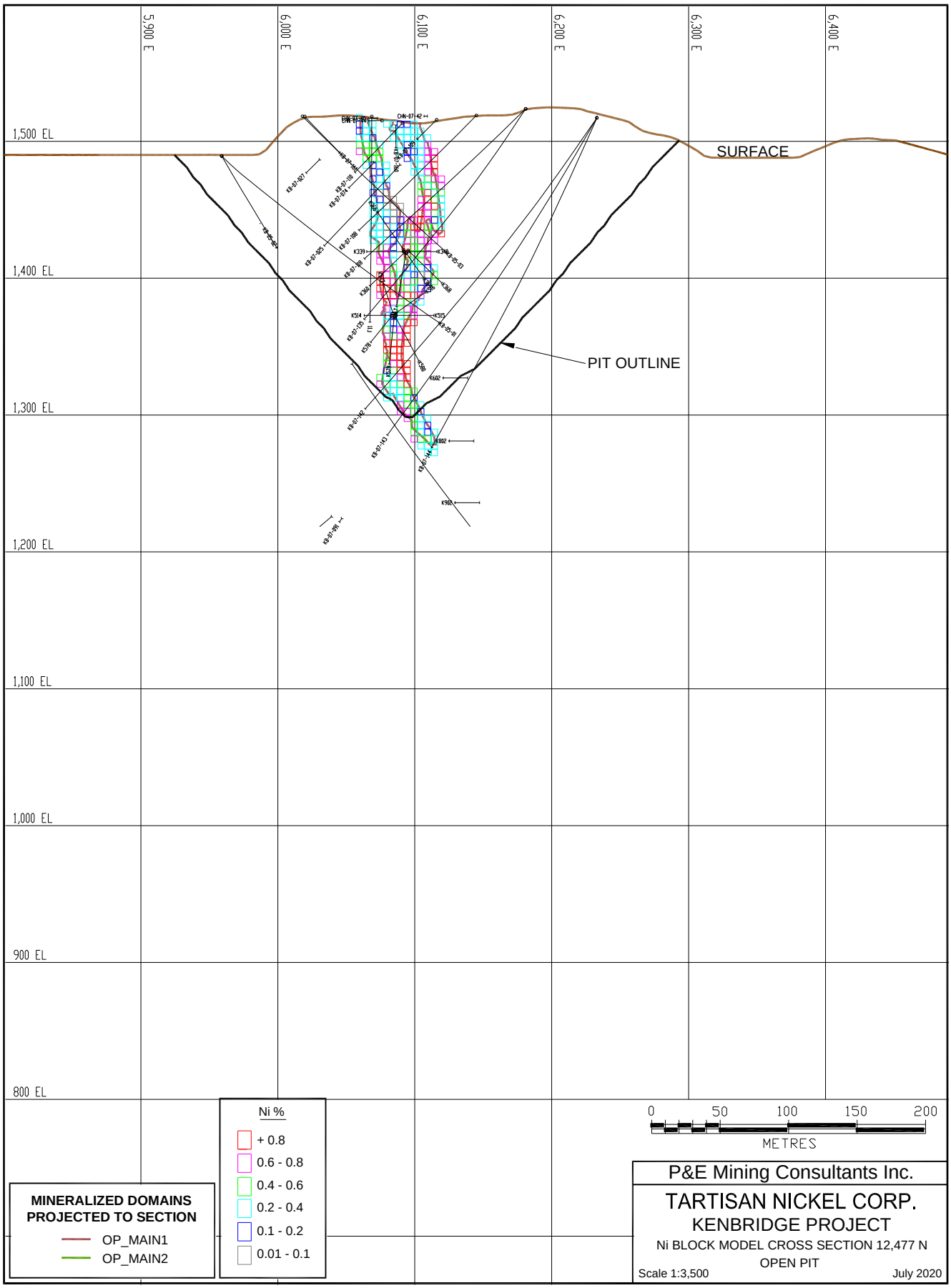

UG_Main1 Ni Down Dip Variogram
gamma(h)
distance
2677
2625
2971
514
1316
1978
2626
893
Normal
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

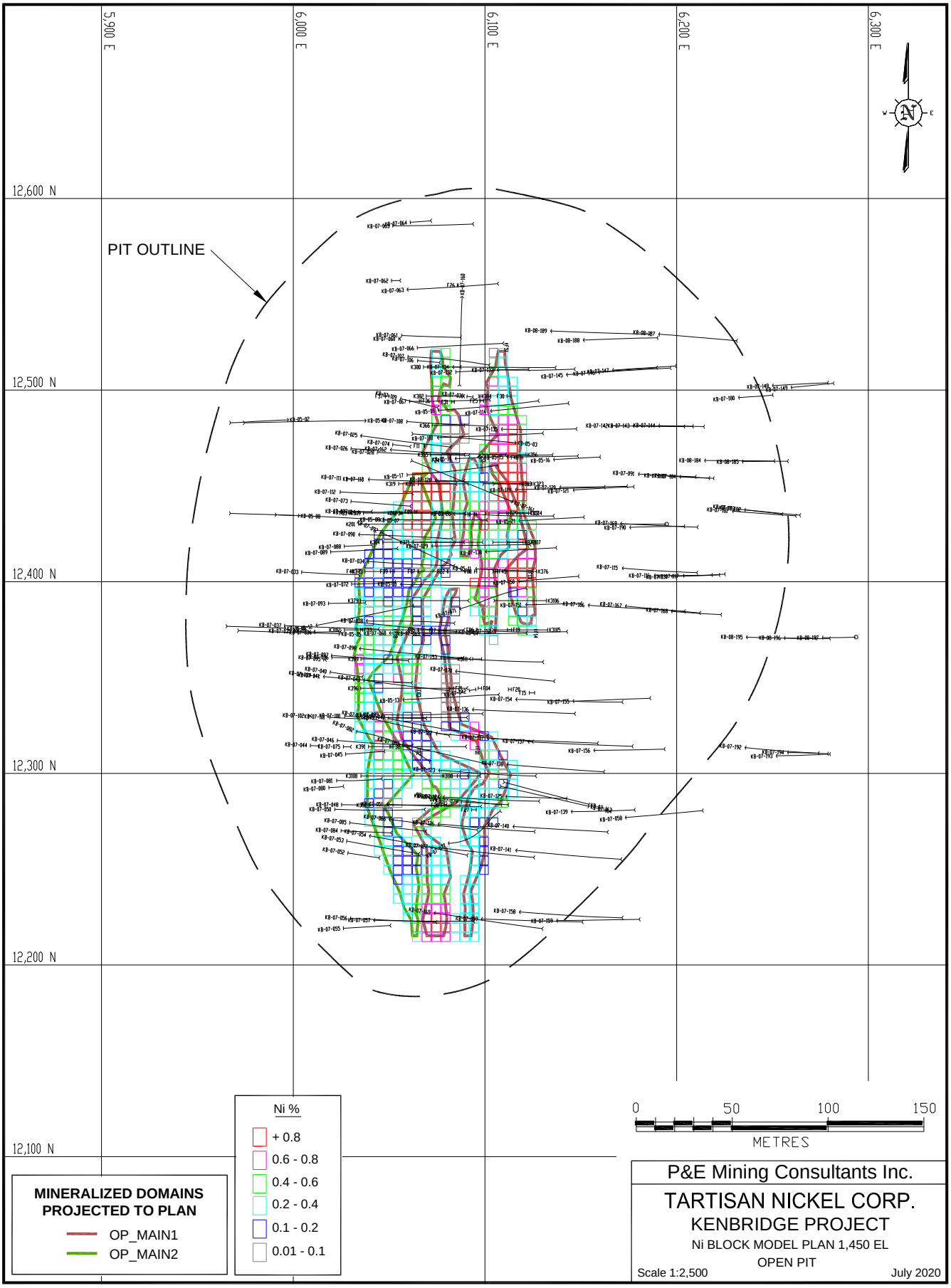

UG_Main1 Ni Across Dip Variogram
gamma(h)
distance
179
350
227
18
Normal
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

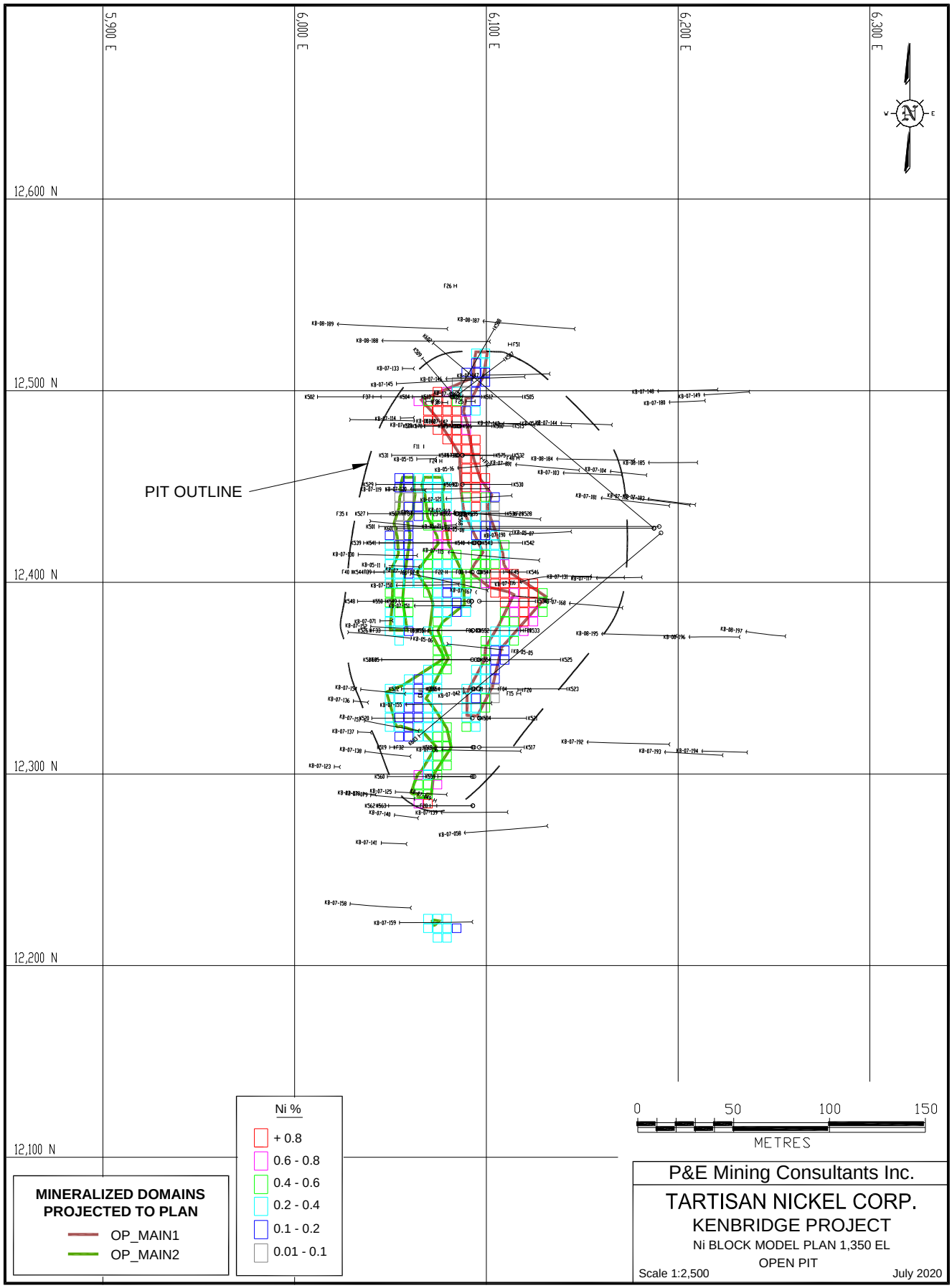
APPENDIX E NI BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTIONS AND PLANS

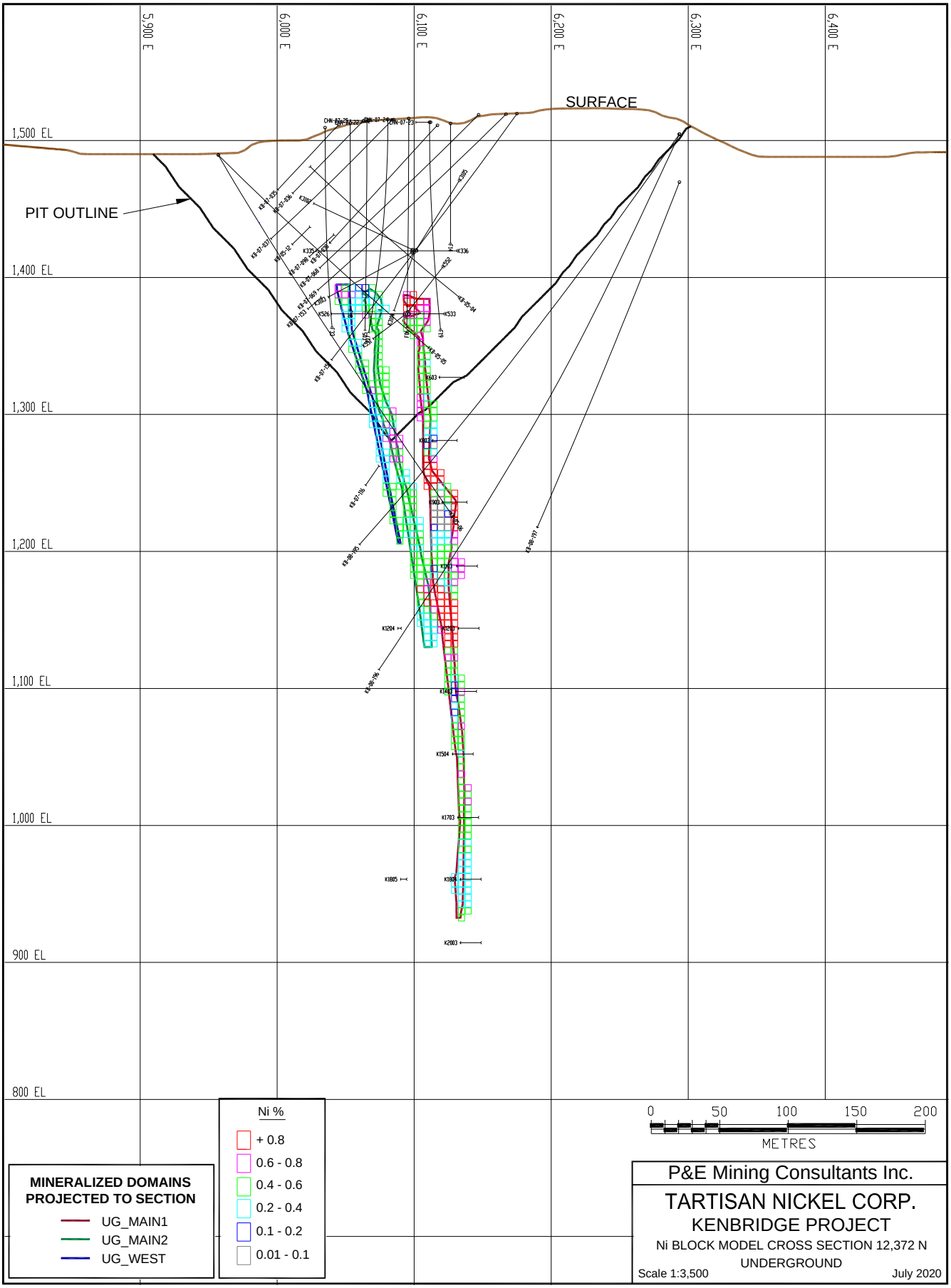

5,900 E
6,000 E
6,100 E
6,200 E
6,300 E
6,400 E
1,500 EL
1,400 EL
1,300 EL
1,200 EL
1,100 EL
1,000 EL
900 EL
800 EL
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
Ni %
+ 0.8
0.6 - 0.8
0.4 - 0.6
0.2 - 0.4
0.1 - 0.2
0.01 - 0.1
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
OP_MAIN1
OP_MAIN2
0 50 100 150 200
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
TARTISAN NICKEL CORP.
KENBRIDGE PROJECT
Ni BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 12,267 N
OPEN PIT
Scale 1:3,500
July 2020

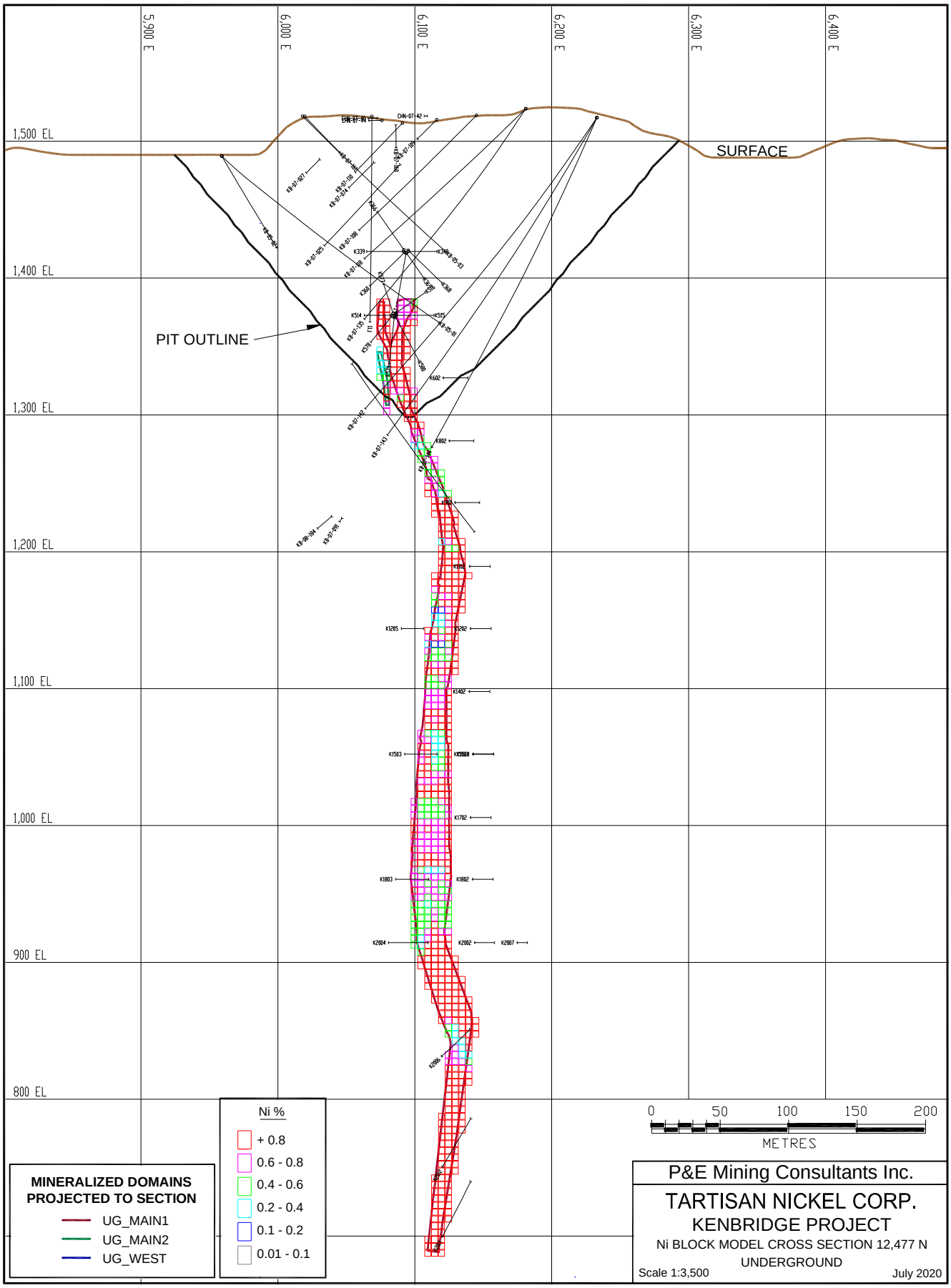

5,900 E
6,000 E
6,100 E
6,200 E
6,300 E
6,400 E
1,500 EL
1,400 EL
1,300 EL
1,200 EL
1,100 EL
1,000 EL
900 EL
800 EL
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
Ni %
+ 0.8
0.6 - 0.8
0.4 - 0.6
0.2 - 0.4
0.1 - 0.2
0.01 - 0.1
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
OP_MAIN1
OP_MAIN2
0 50 100 150 200
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
TARTISAN NICKEL CORP.
KENBRIDGE PROJECT
Ni BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 12,372 N
OPEN PIT
Scale 1:3,500
July 2020

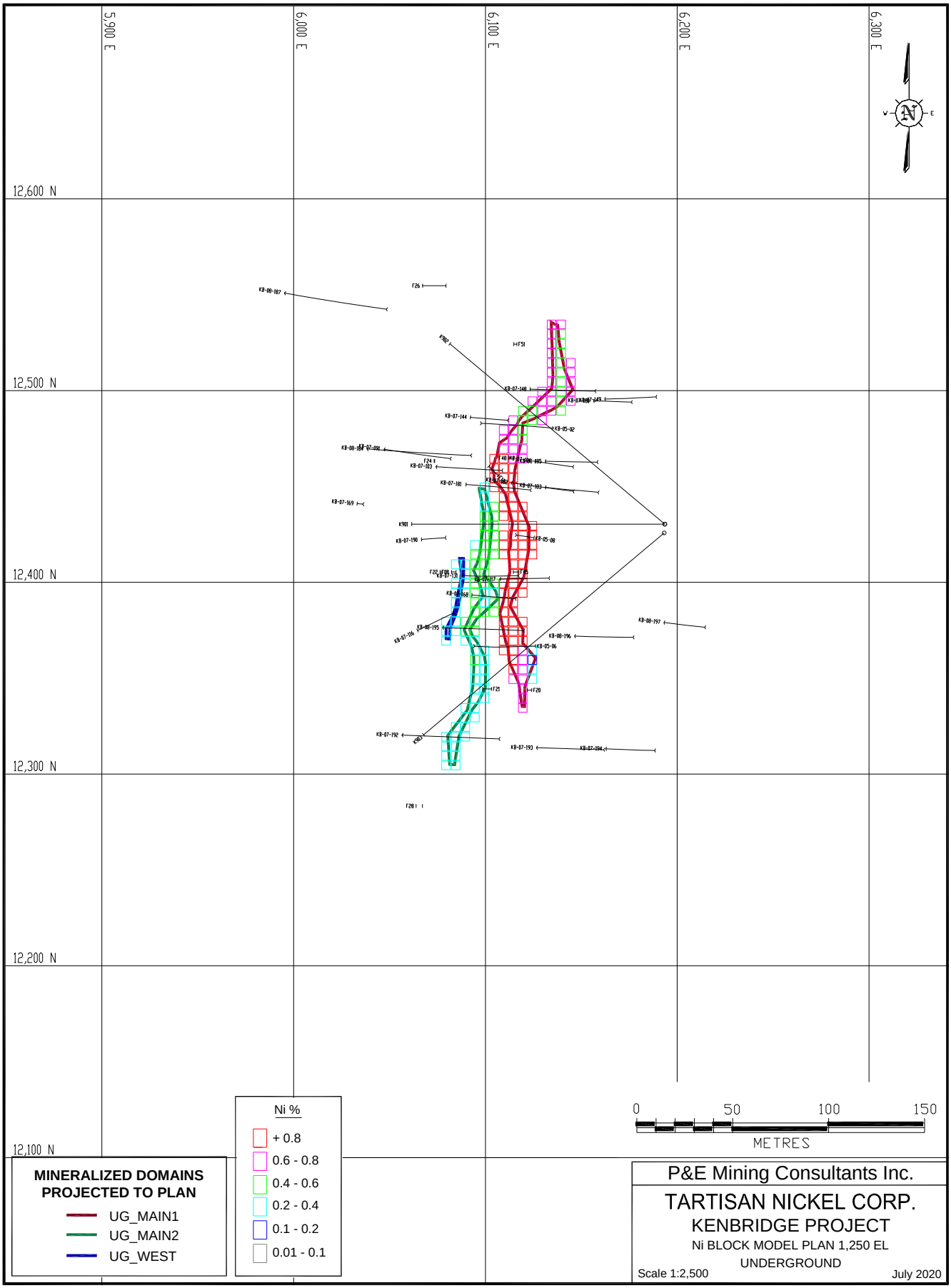

5,900 E
6,000 E
6,100 E
6,200 E
6,300 E
6,400 E
1,500 EL
1,400 EL
1,300 EL
1,200 EL
1,100 EL
1,000 EL
900 EL
800 EL
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
Ni %
+ 0.8
0.6 - 0.8
0.4 - 0.6
0.2 - 0.4
0.1 - 0.2
0.01 - 0.1
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
OP_MAIN1
OP_MAIN2
0 50 100 150 200
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
TARTISAN NICKEL CORP.
KENBRIDGE PROJECT
Ni BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 12,477 N
OPEN PIT
Scale 1:3,500
July 2020

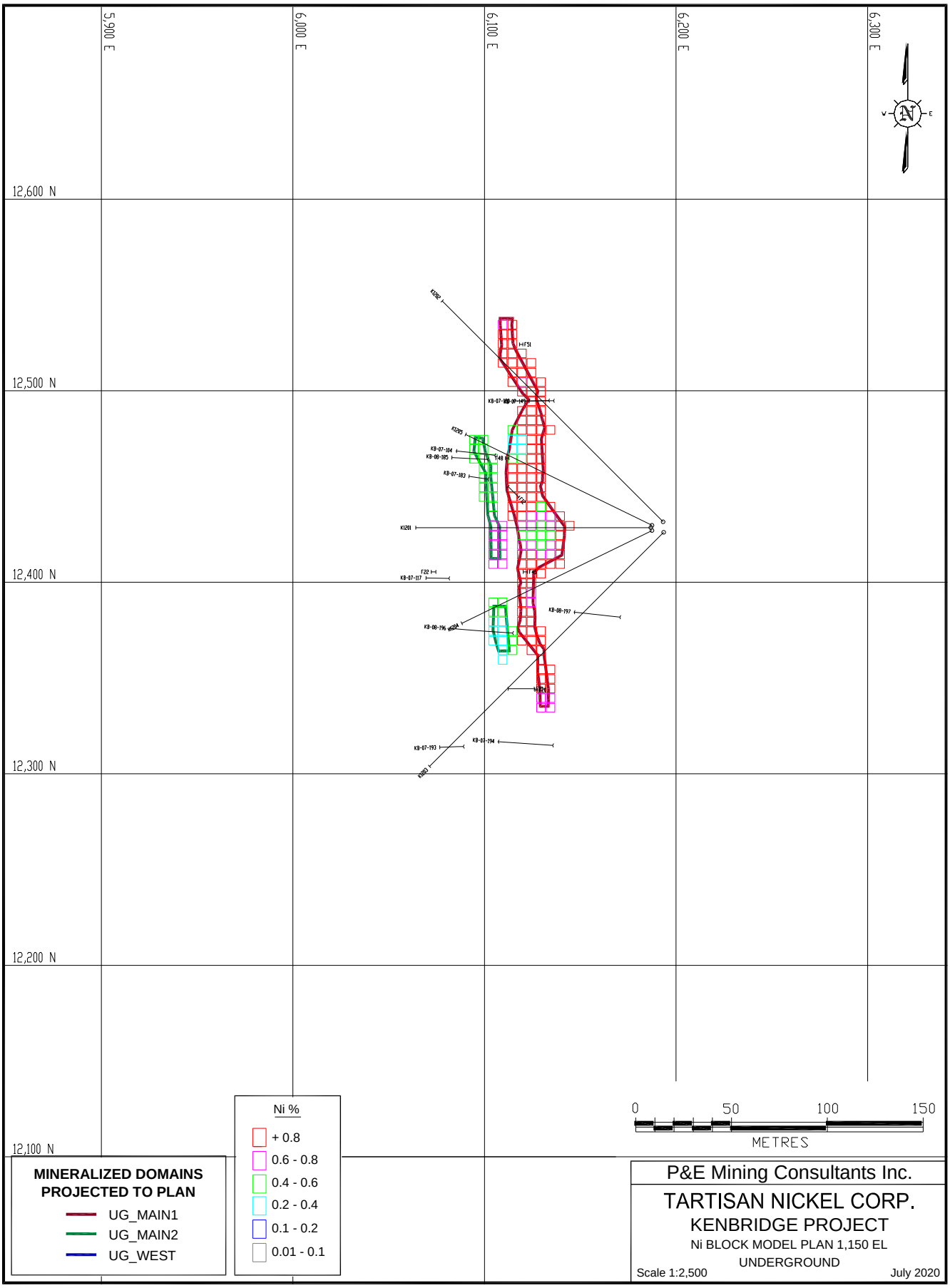

5,900 E
6,000 E
6,100 E
6,200 E
6,300 E
12,600 N
12,500 N
12,400 N
12,300 N
12,200 N
12,100 N
PIT OUTLINE
N
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
OP_MAIN1
OP_MAIN2
Ni %
+ 0.8
0.6 - 0.8
0.4 - 0.6
0.2 - 0.4
0.1 - 0.2
0.01 - 0.1
0
50
100
150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
TARTISAN NICKEL CORP.
KENBRIDGE PROJECT
Ni BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,450 EL
OPEN PIT
Scale 1:2,500
July 2020

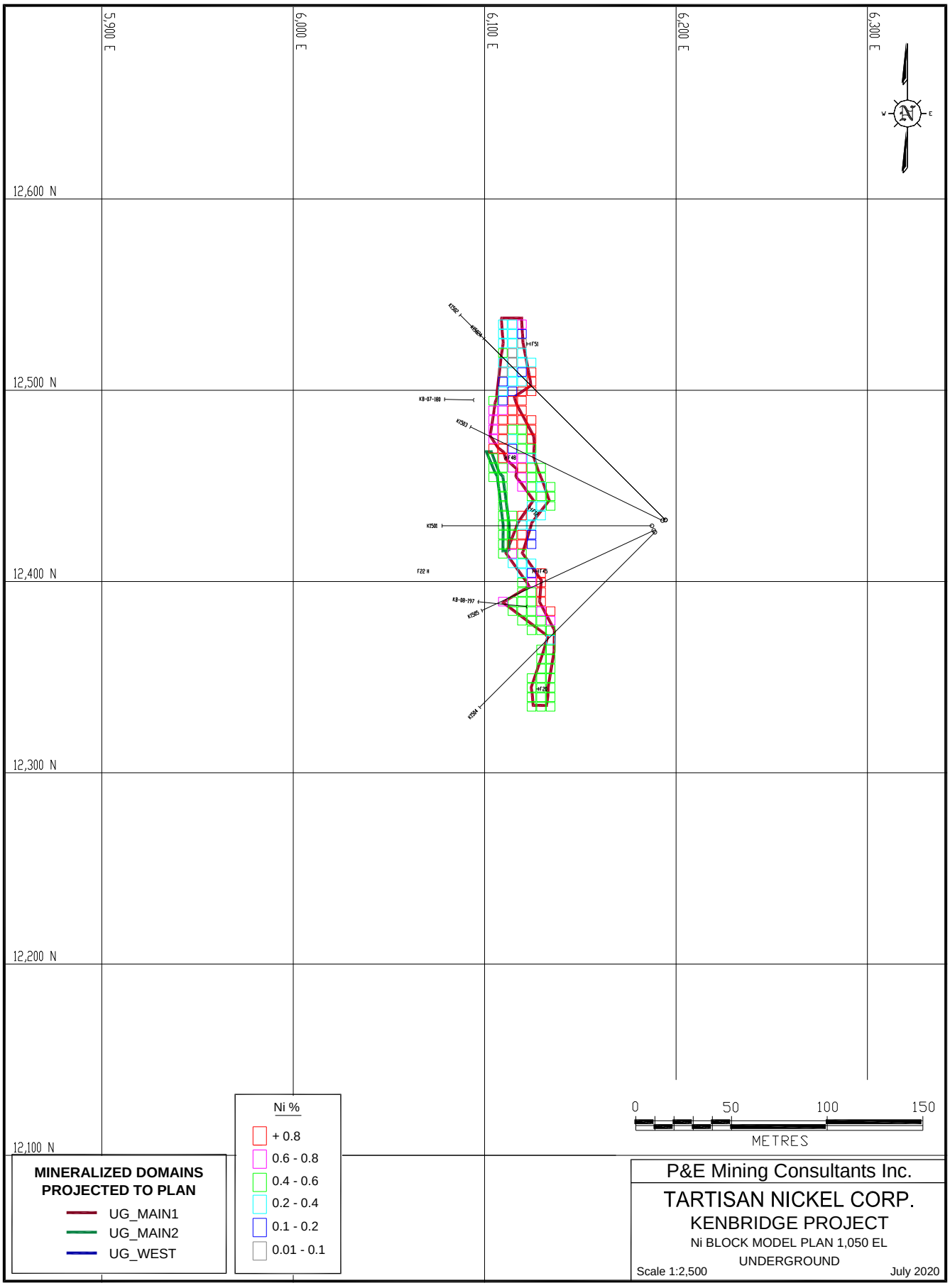

5,900 E
6,000 E
6,100 E
6,200 E
6,300 E
12,600 N
12,500 N
12,400 N
12,300 N
12,200 N
12,100 N
PIT OUTLINE
Ni %
+ 0.8
0.6 - 0.8
0.4 - 0.6
0.2 - 0.4
0.1 - 0.2
0.01 - 0.1
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
OP_MAIN1
OP_MAIN2
0
50
100
150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
TARTISAN NICKEL CORP.
KENBRIDGE PROJECT
Ni BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,350 EL
OPEN PIT
Scale 1:2,500
July 2020

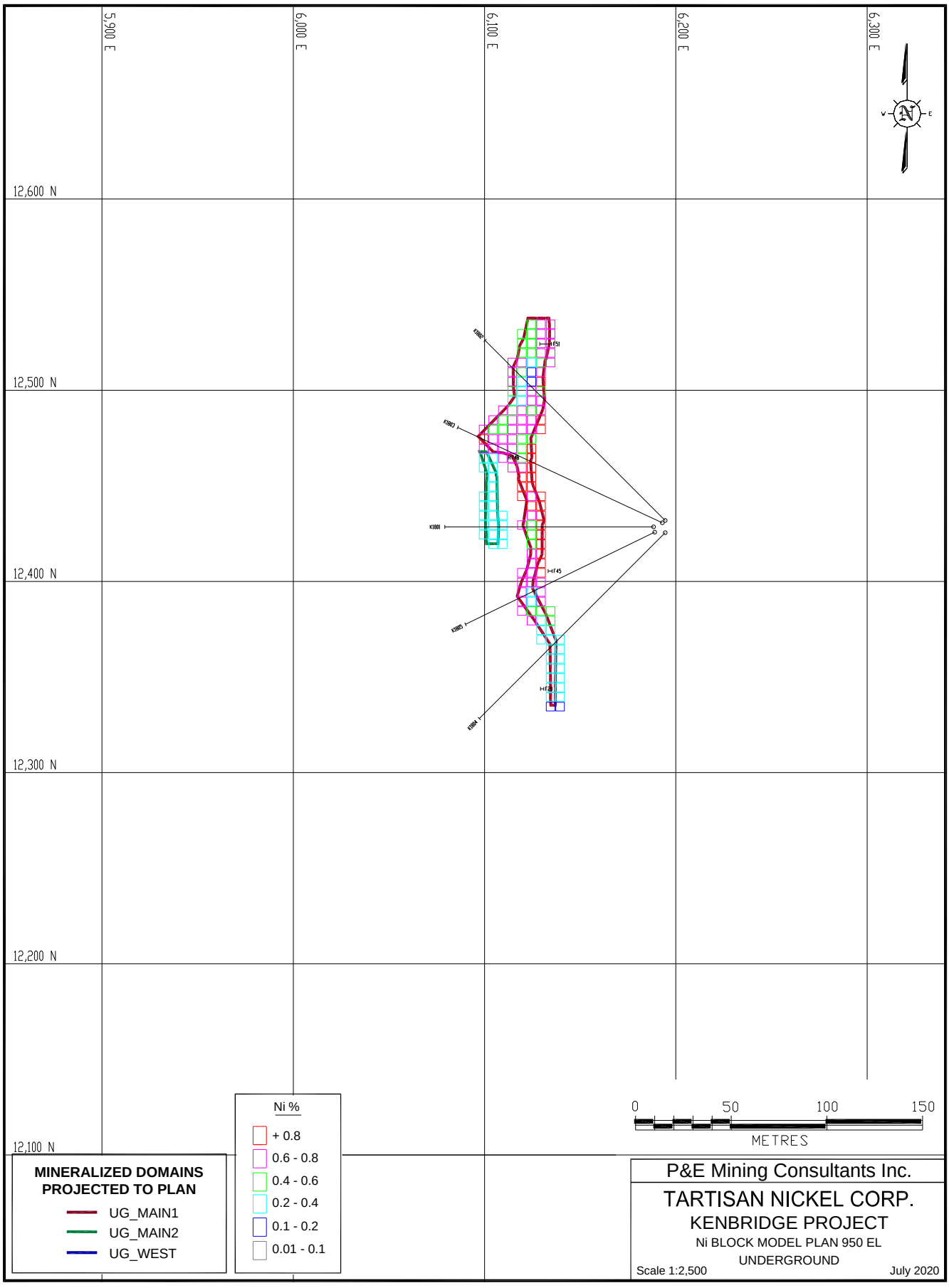

5,900 E
6,000 E
6,100 E
6,200 E
6,300 E
6,400 E
SURFACE
1,500 EL
PIT OUTLINE
1,400 EL
1,300 EL
1,200 EL
1,100 EL
1,000 EL
900 EL
800 EL
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
UG_MAIN1
UG_MAIN2
UG_WEST
Ni %
+ 0.8
0.6 - 0.8
0.4 - 0.6
0.2 - 0.4
0.1 - 0.2
0.01 - 0.1
0 50 100 150 200
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
TARTISAN NICKEL CORP.
KENBRIDGE PROJECT
Ni BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 12,372 N
UNDERGROUND
Scale 1:3,500
July 2020


5,900 E
6,000 E
6,100 E
6,200 E
6,300 E
6,400 E
1,500 EL
1,400 EL
1,300 EL
1,200 EL
1,100 EL
1,000 EL
900 EL
800 EL
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
UG_MAIN1
UG_MAIN2
UG_WEST
Ni %
+ 0.8
0.6 - 0.8
0.4 - 0.6
0.2 - 0.4
0.1 - 0.2
0.01 - 0.1
0
50
100
150
200
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
TARTISAN NICKEL CORP.
KENBRIDGE PROJECT
Ni BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 12,477 N
UNDERGROUND
Scale 1:3,500
July 2020

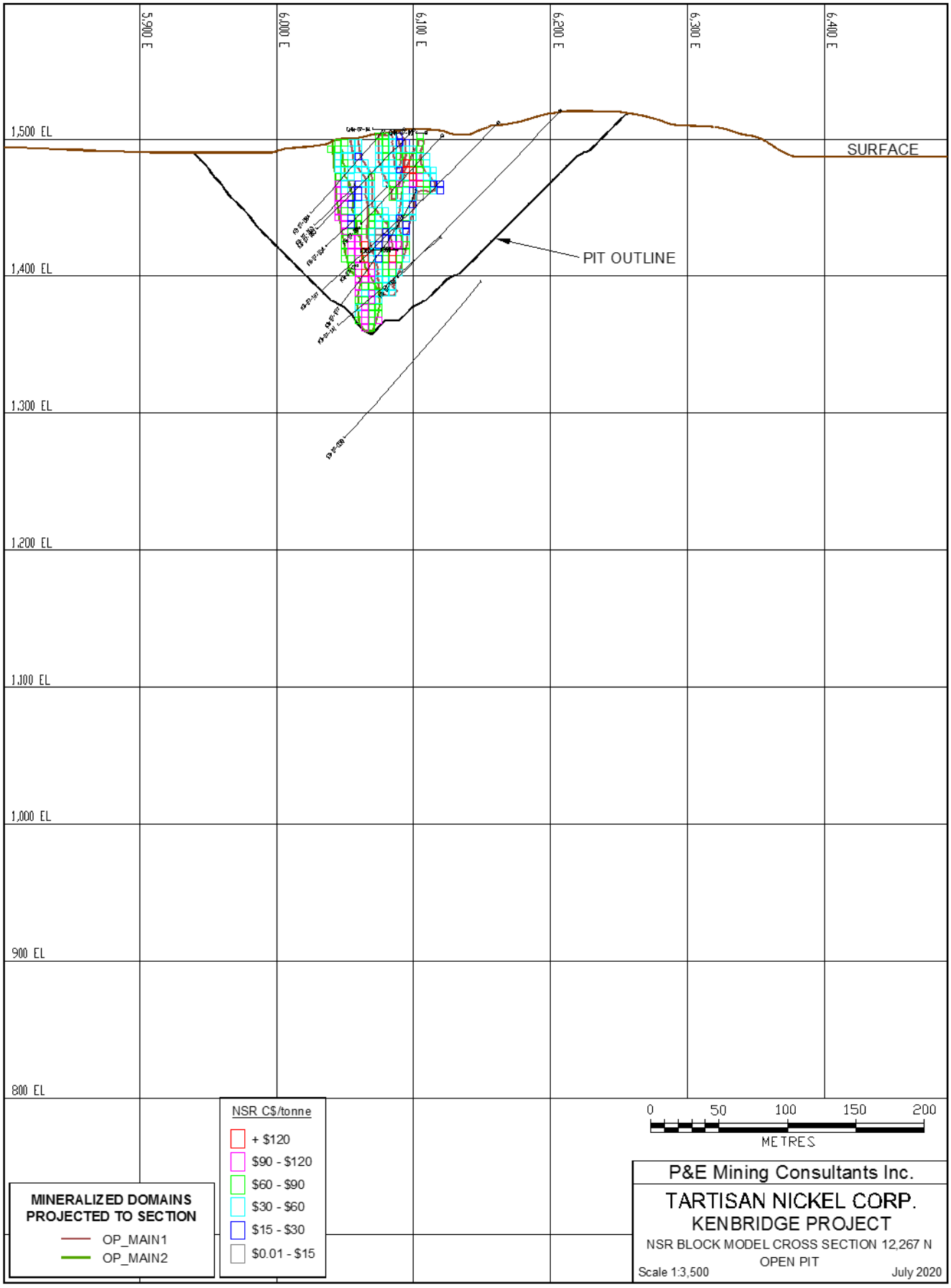

5,900 E
6,000 E
6,100 E
6,200 E
6,300 E
12,600 N
12,500 N
12,400 N
12,300 N
12,200 N
12,100 N
Ni %
+ 0.8
0.6 - 0.8
0.4 - 0.6
0.2 - 0.4
0.1 - 0.2
0.01 - 0.1
0
50
100
150
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
UG_MAIN1
UG_MAIN2
UG_WEST
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
TARTISAN NICKEL CORP.
KENBRIDGE PROJECT
Ni BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,250 EL
UNDERGROUND
Scale 1:2,500
July 2020

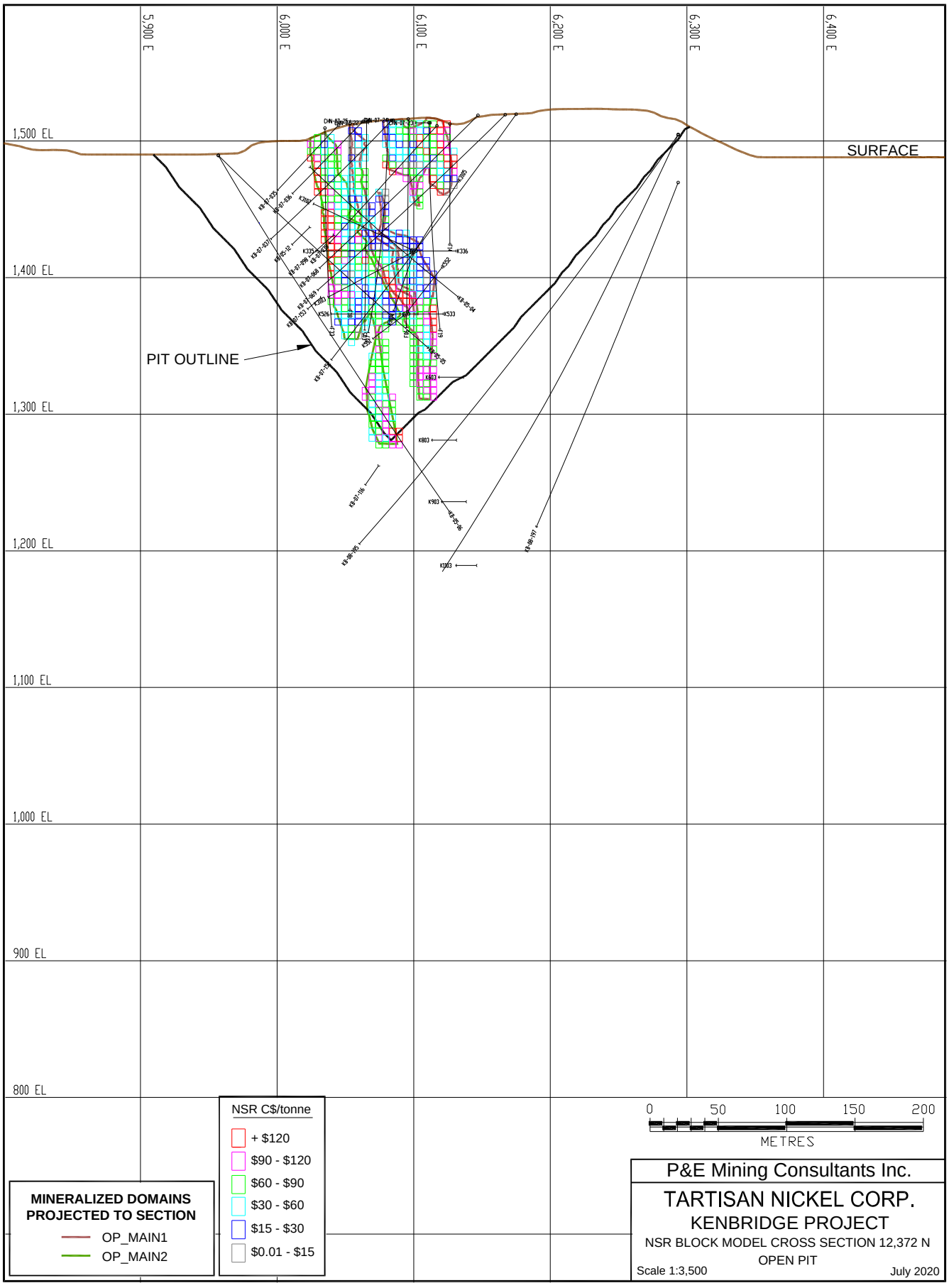

5,900 E
6,000 E
6,100 E
6,200 E
6,300 E
12,600 N
12,500 N
12,400 N
12,300 N
12,200 N
12,100 N
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
UG_MAIN1
UG_MAIN2
UG_WEST
Ni %
+ 0.8
0.6 - 0.8
0.4 - 0.6
0.2 - 0.4
0.1 - 0.2
0.01 - 0.1
0
50
100
150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
TARTISAN NICKEL CORP.
KENBRIDGE PROJECT
Ni BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,150 EL
UNDERGROUND
Scale 1:2,500
July 2020

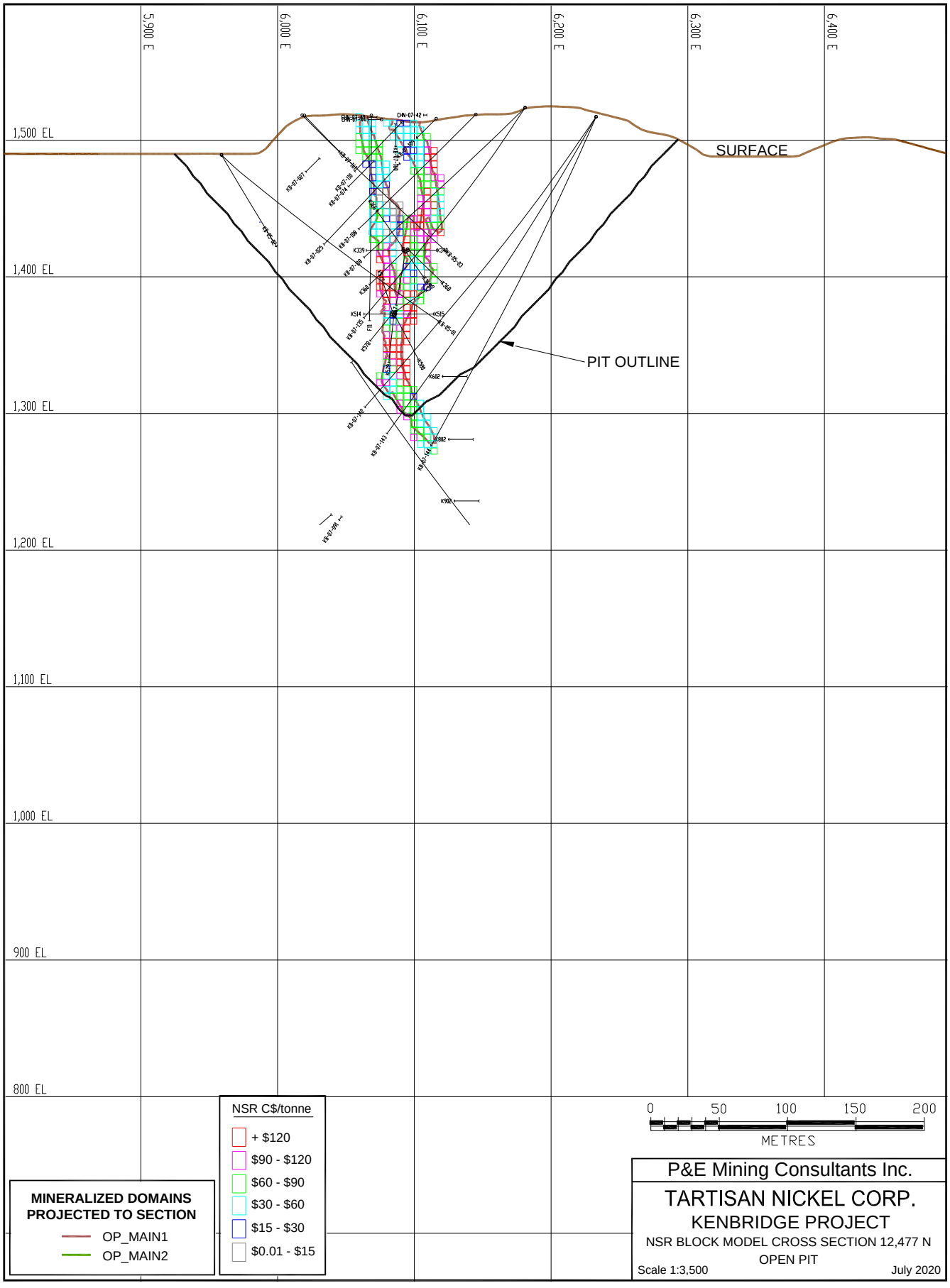

5,900 E
6,000 E
6,100 E
6,200 E
6,300 E
12,600 N
12,500 N
12,400 N
12,300 N
12,200 N
12,100 N
N
KB-07-188
KB-98-197
F22 H
0
50
100
150
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS
PROJECTED TO PLAN
UG_MAIN1
UG_MAIN2
UG_WEST
Ni %
+ 0.8
0.6 - 0.8
0.4 - 0.6
0.2 - 0.4
0.1 - 0.2
0.01 - 0.1
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
TARTISAN NICKEL CORP.
KENBRIDGE PROJECT
Ni BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,050 EL
UNDERGROUND
Scale 1:2,500
July 2020

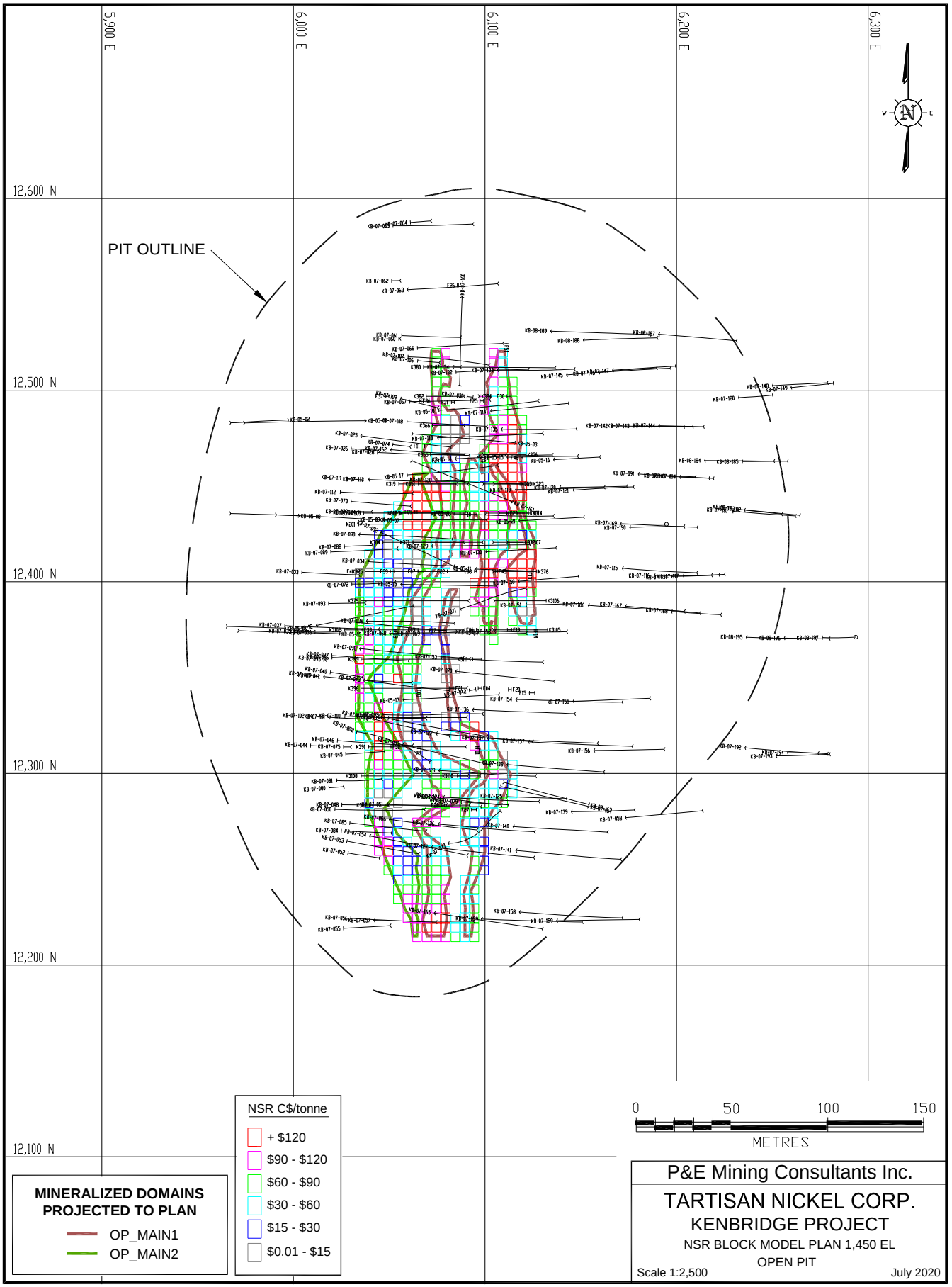

5,900 E
6,000 E
6,100 E
6,200 E
6,300 E
12,600 N
12,500 N
12,400 N
12,300 N
12,200 N
12,100 N
K1882
K1883
K1881
K1885
K1884
Hf51
Hf45
Hf31
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
UG_MAIN1
UG_MAIN2
UG_WEST
Ni %
+ 0.8
0.6 - 0.8
0.4 - 0.6
0.2 - 0.4
0.1 - 0.2
0.01 - 0.1
0
50
100
150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
TARTISAN NICKEL CORP.
KENBRIDGE PROJECT
Ni BLOCK MODEL PLAN 950 EL
UNDERGROUND
Scale 1:2,500
July 2020

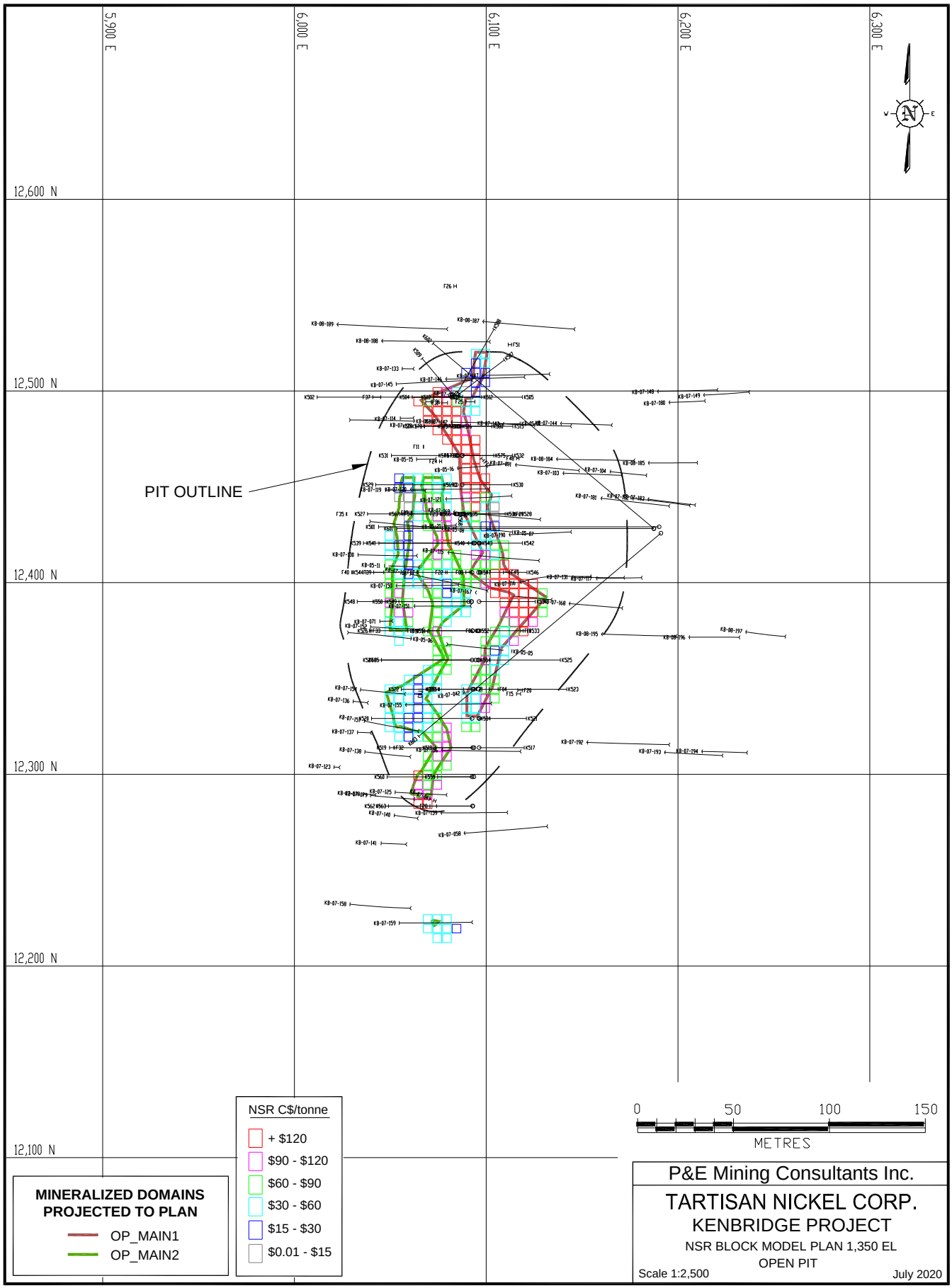
APPENDIX F NSR BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTIONS AND PLANS

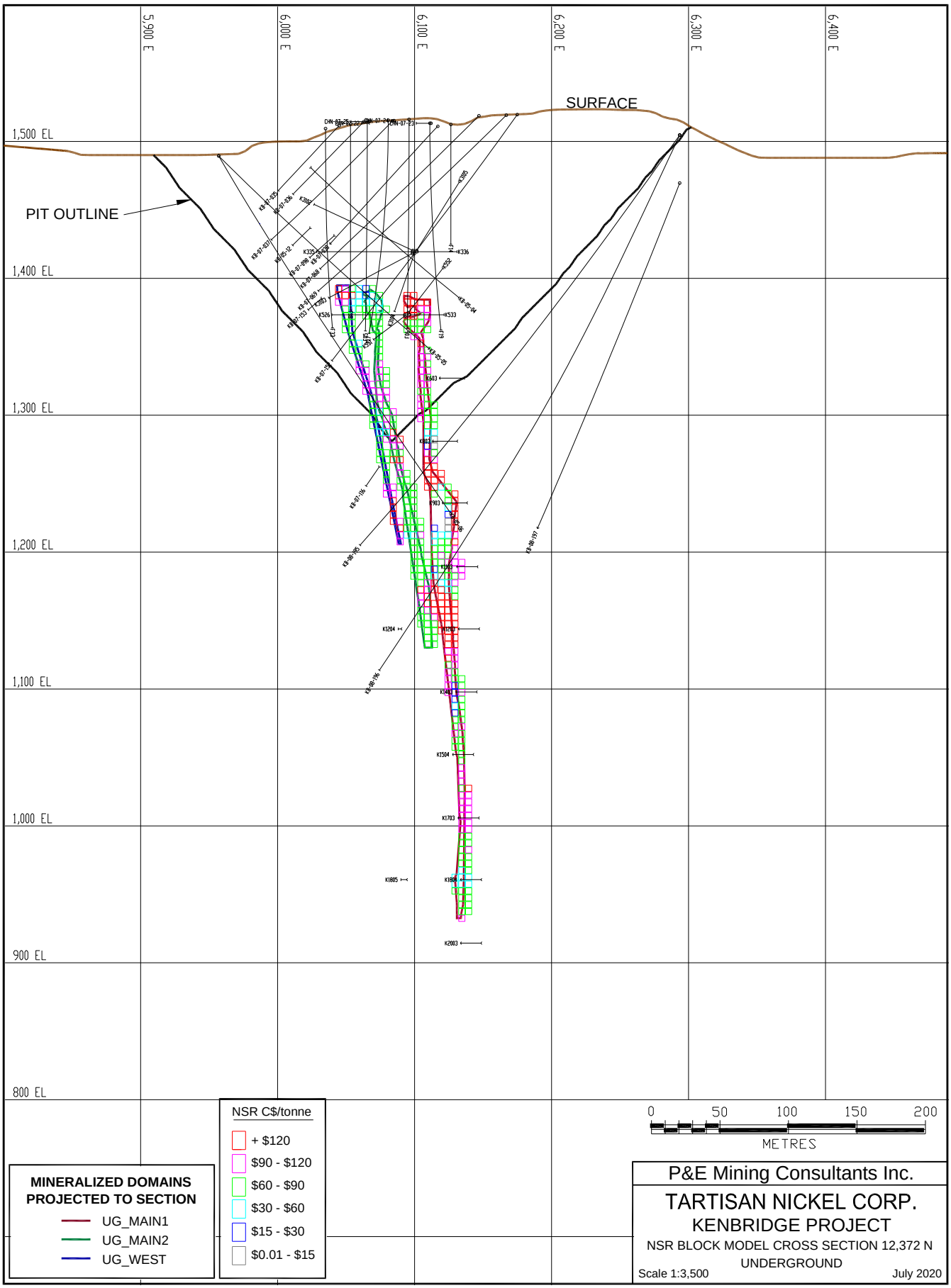

5,900 E
6,000 E
6,100 E
6,200 E
6,300 E
6,400 E
1,500 EL
1,400 EL
1,300 EL
1,200 EL
1,100 EL
1,000 EL
900 EL
800 EL
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
NSR C$/tonne
+ $120
$90 - $120
$60 - $90
$30 - $60
$15 - $30
$0.01 - $15
0
50
100
150
200
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
OP_MAIN1
OP_MAIN2
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
TARTISAN NICKEL CORP.
KENBRIDGE PROJECT
NSR BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 12,267 N
OPEN PIT
Scale 1:3,500
July 2020

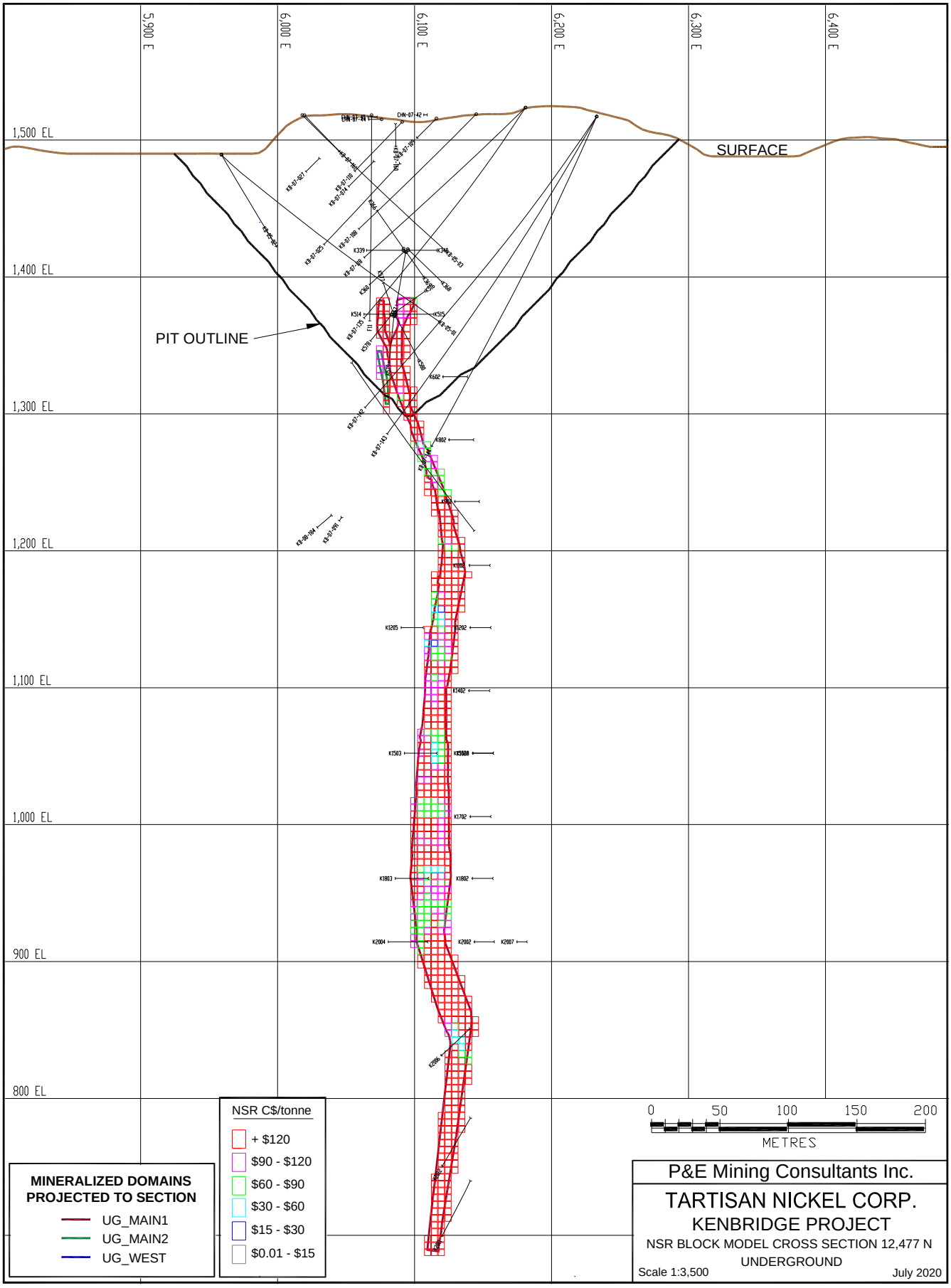

5,900 E
6,000 E
6,100 E
6,200 E
6,300 E
6,400 E
1,500 EL
1,400 EL
1,300 EL
1,200 EL
1,100 EL
1,000 EL
900 EL
800 EL
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
NSR C$/tonne
+ $120
$90 - $120
$60 - $90
$30 - $60
$15 - $30
$0.01 - $15
0
50
100
150
200
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS
PROJECTED TO SECTION
OP_MAIN1
OP_MAIN2
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
TARTISAN NICKEL CORP.
KENBRIDGE PROJECT
NSR BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 12,372 N
OPEN PIT
Scale 1:3,500
July 2020

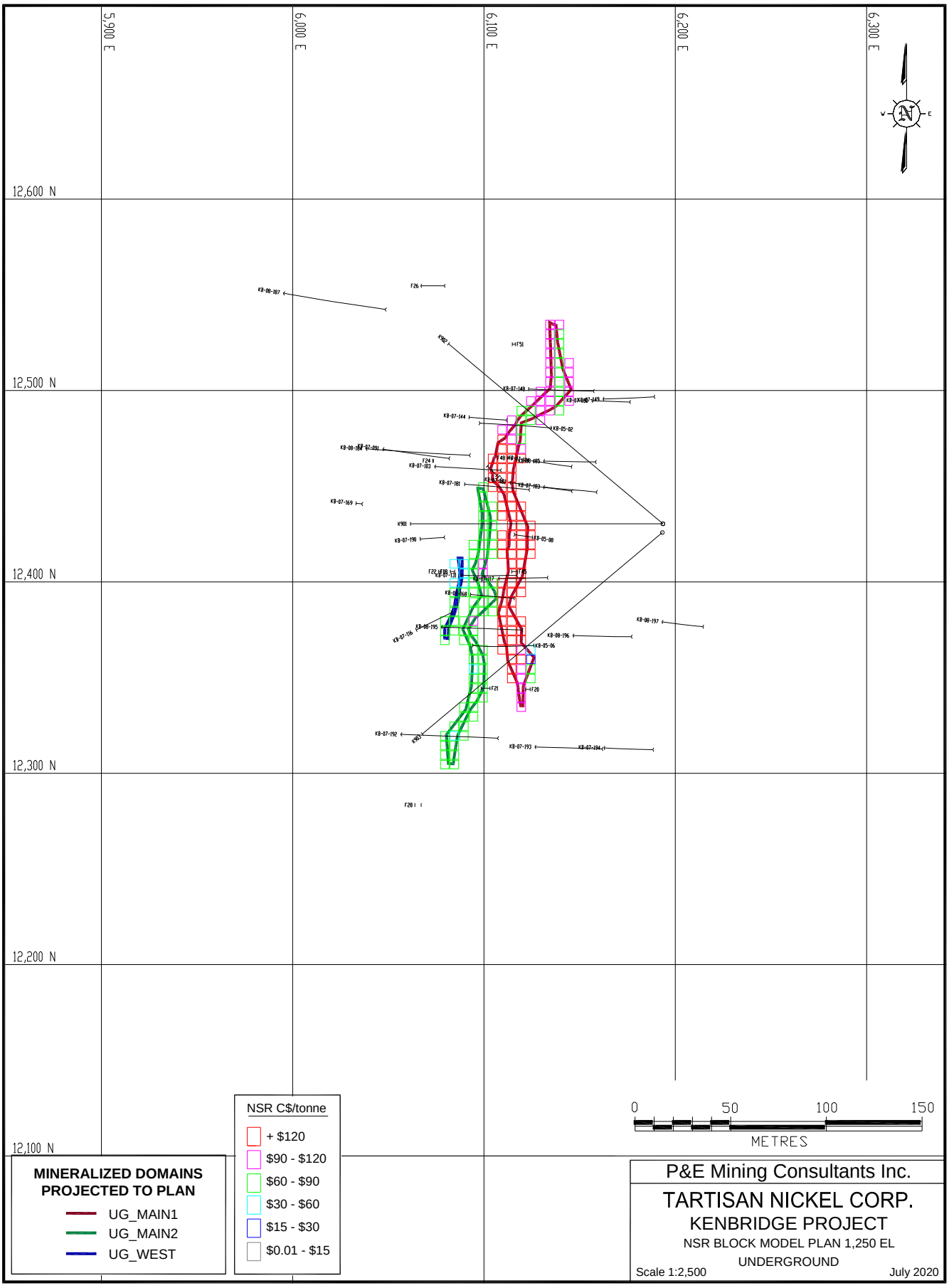

5,900 E
6,000 E
6,100 E
6,200 E
6,300 E
6,400 E
1,500 EL
1,400 EL
1,300 EL
1,200 EL
1,100 EL
1,000 EL
900 EL
800 EL
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
NSR C$/tonne
+ $120
$90 - $120
$60 - $90
$30 - $60
$15 - $30
$0.01 - $15
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
OP_MAIN1
OP_MAIN2
0 50 100 150 200
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
TARTISAN NICKEL CORP.
KENBRIDGE PROJECT
NSR BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 12,477 N
OPEN PIT
Scale 1:3,500
July 2020


5,900 E
6,000 E
6,100 E
6,200 E
6,300 E
12,600 N
12,500 N
12,400 N
12,300 N
12,200 N
12,100 N
PIT OUTLINE
N
NSR C$/tonne
+ $120
$90 - $120
$60 - $90
$30 - $60
$15 - $30
$0.01 - $15
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
OP_MAIN1
OP_MAIN2
0
50
100
150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
TARTISAN NICKEL CORP.
KENBRIDGE PROJECT
NSR BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,450 EL
OPEN PIT
Scale 1:2,500
July 2020


5,900 E
6,000 E
6,100 E
6,200 E
6,300 E
12,600 N
12,500 N
12,400 N
12,300 N
12,200 N
12,100 N
PIT OUTLINE
NSR C$/tonne
+ $120
$90 - $120
$60 - $90
$30 - $60
$15 - $30
$0.01 - $15
0
50
100
150
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
OP_MAIN1
OP_MAIN2
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
TARTISAN NICKEL CORP.
KENBRIDGE PROJECT
NSR BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,350 EL
OPEN PIT
Scale 1:2,500
July 2020


5,900 E
6,000 E
6,100 E
6,200 E
6,300 E
6,400 E
SURFACE
1,500 EL
PIT OUTLINE
1,400 EL
1,300 EL
1,200 EL
1,100 EL
1,000 EL
900 EL
800 EL
NSR C$/tonne
+ $120
$90 - $120
$60 - $90
$30 - $60
$15 - $30
$0.01 - $15
0
50
100
150
200
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
UG_MAIN1
UG_MAIN2
UG_WEST
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
TARTISAN NICKEL CORP.
KENBRIDGE PROJECT
NSR BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 12,372 N
UNDERGROUND
Scale 1:3,500
July 2020


5,900 E
6,000 E
6,100 E
6,200 E
6,300 E
6,400 E
1,500 EL
1,400 EL
1,300 EL
1,200 EL
1,100 EL
1,000 EL
900 EL
800 EL
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
UG_MAIN1
UG_MAIN2
UG_WEST
NSR C$/tonne
+ $120
$90 - $120
$60 - $90
$30 - $60
$15 - $30
$0.01 - $15
0
50
100
150
200
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
TARTISAN NICKEL CORP.
KENBRIDGE PROJECT
NSR BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 12,477 N
UNDERGROUND
Scale 1:3,500
July 2020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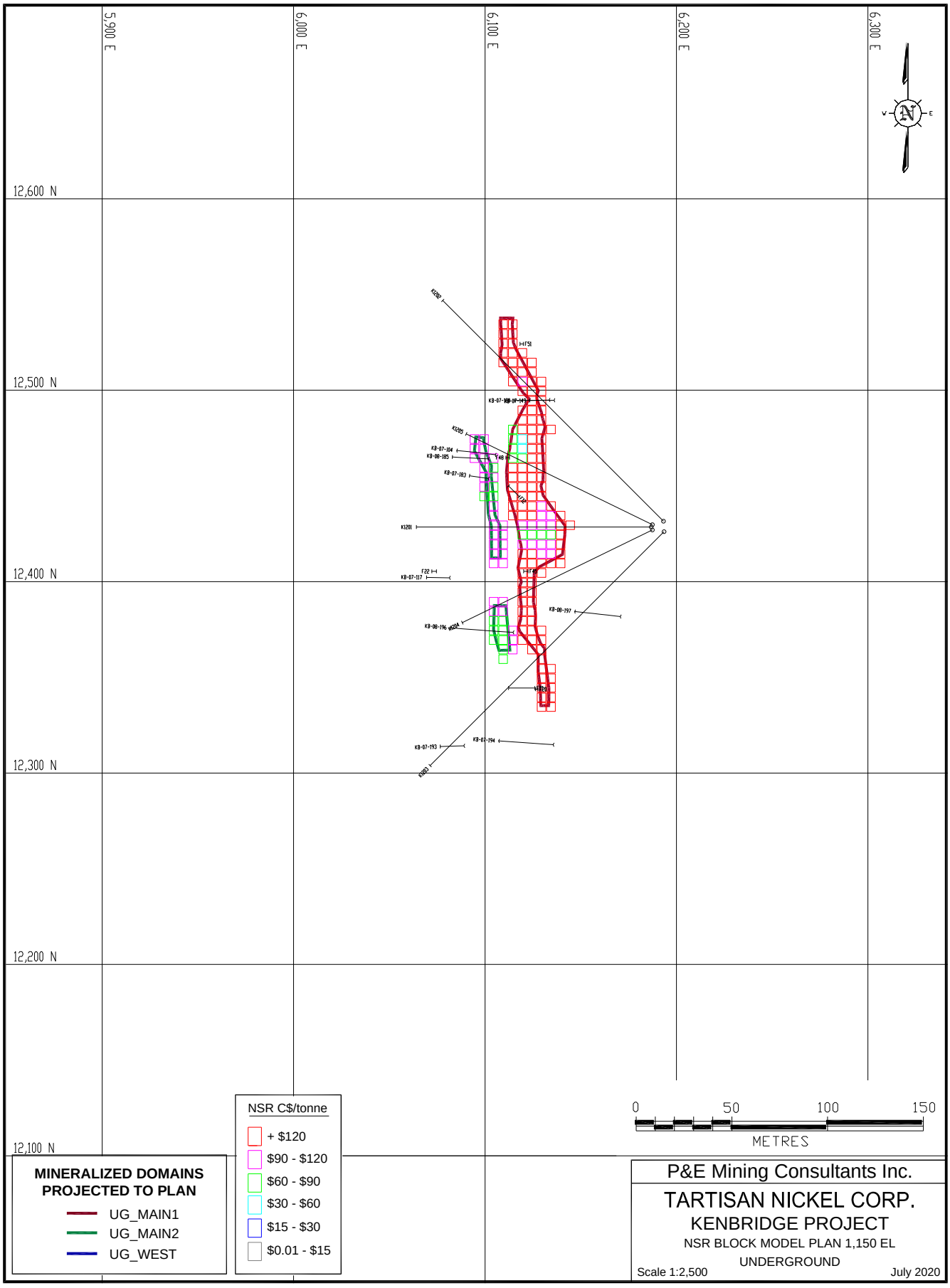
6,300 E
12,600 N
12,500 N
12,400 N
12,300 N
12,200 N
12,100 N
NSR C$/tonne
+ $120
$90 - $120
$60 - $90
$30 - $60
$15 - $30
$0.01 - $15
0
50
100
150
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
UG_MAIN1
UG_MAIN2
UG_WEST
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
TARTISAN NICKEL CORP.
KENBRIDGE PROJECT
NSR BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,250 EL
UNDERGROUND
Scale 1:2,500
July 2020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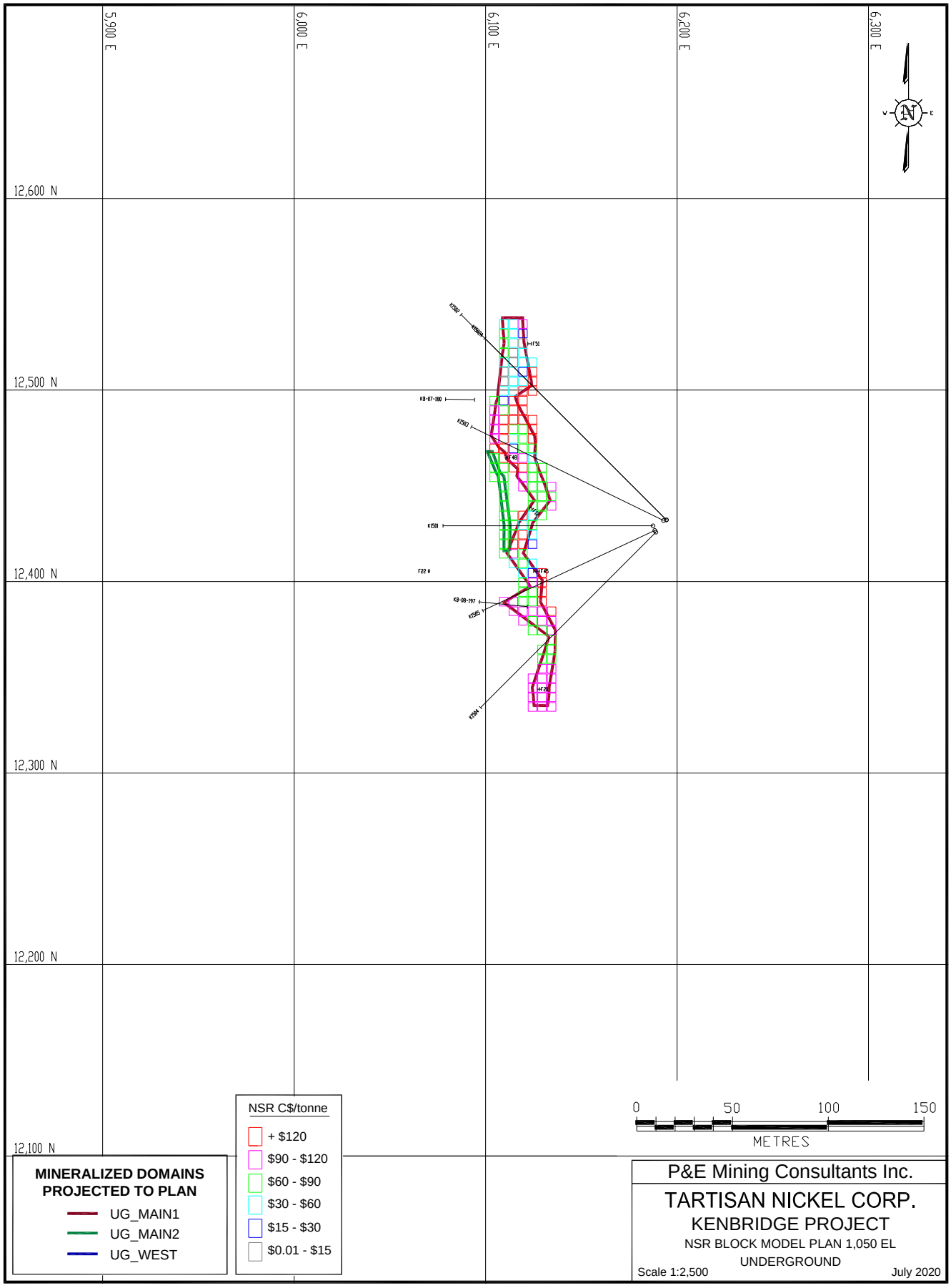
6,200 E
6,300 E
12,600 N
12,500 N
12,400 N
12,300 N
12,200 N
12,100 N
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
UG_MAIN1
UG_MAIN2
UG_WEST
NSR C$/tonne
+ $120
$90 - $120
$60 - $90
$30 - $60
$15 - $30
$0.01 - $15
0
50
100
150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
TARTISAN NICKEL CORP.
KENBRIDGE PROJECT
NSR BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,150 EL
UNDERGROUND
Scale 1:2,500
July 2020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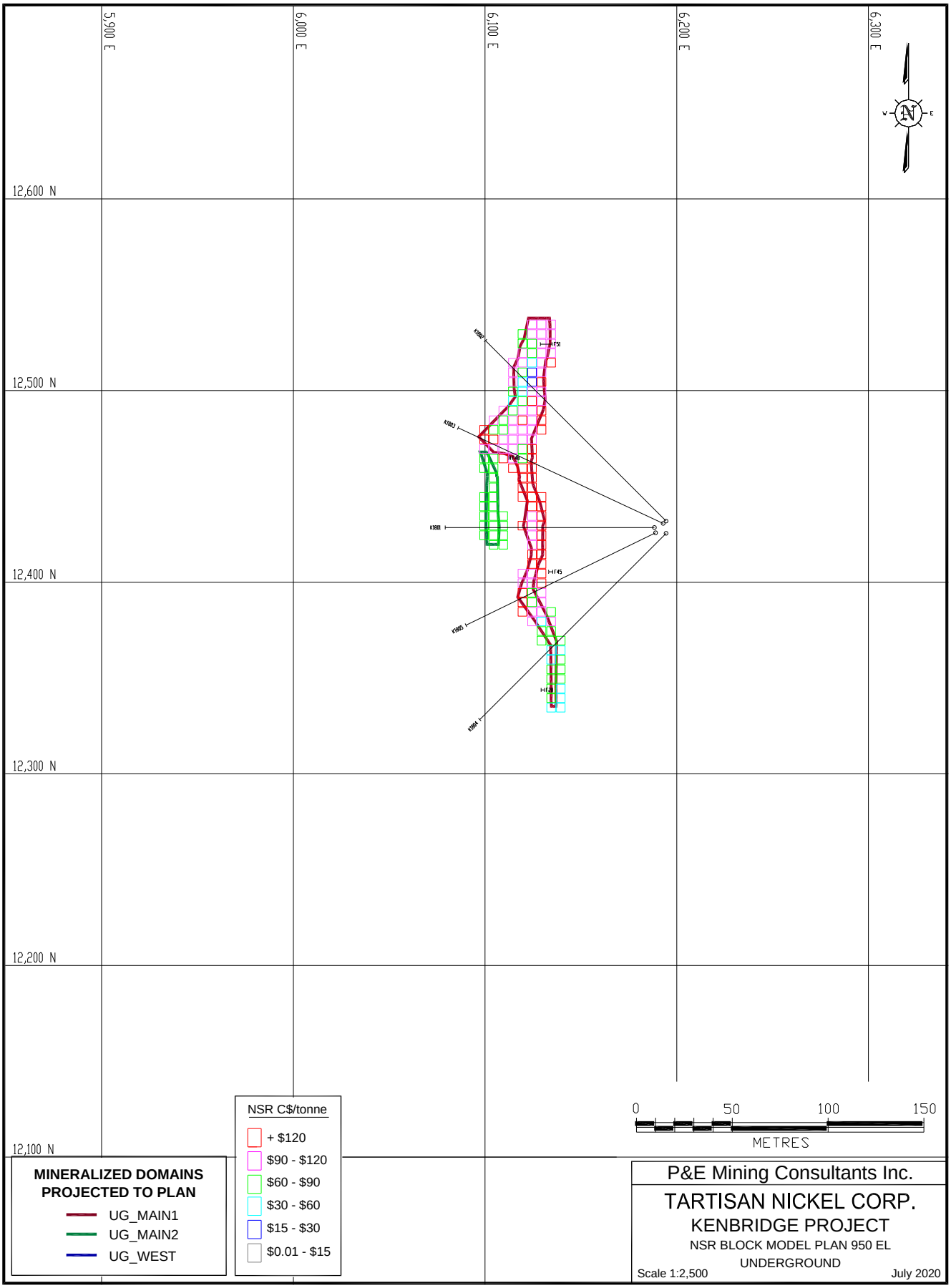
6,100 E
6,200 E
6,300 E
12,600 N
12,500 N
12,400 N
12,300 N
12,200 N
12,100 N
N
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
UG_MAIN1
UG_MAIN2
UG_WEST
NSR C$/tonne
+ $120
$90 - $120
$60 - $90
$30 - $60
$15 - $30
$0.01 - $15
0
50
100
150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
TARTISAN NICKEL CORP.
KENBRIDGE PROJECT
NSR BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,050 EL
UNDERGROUND
Scale 1:2,500
July 2020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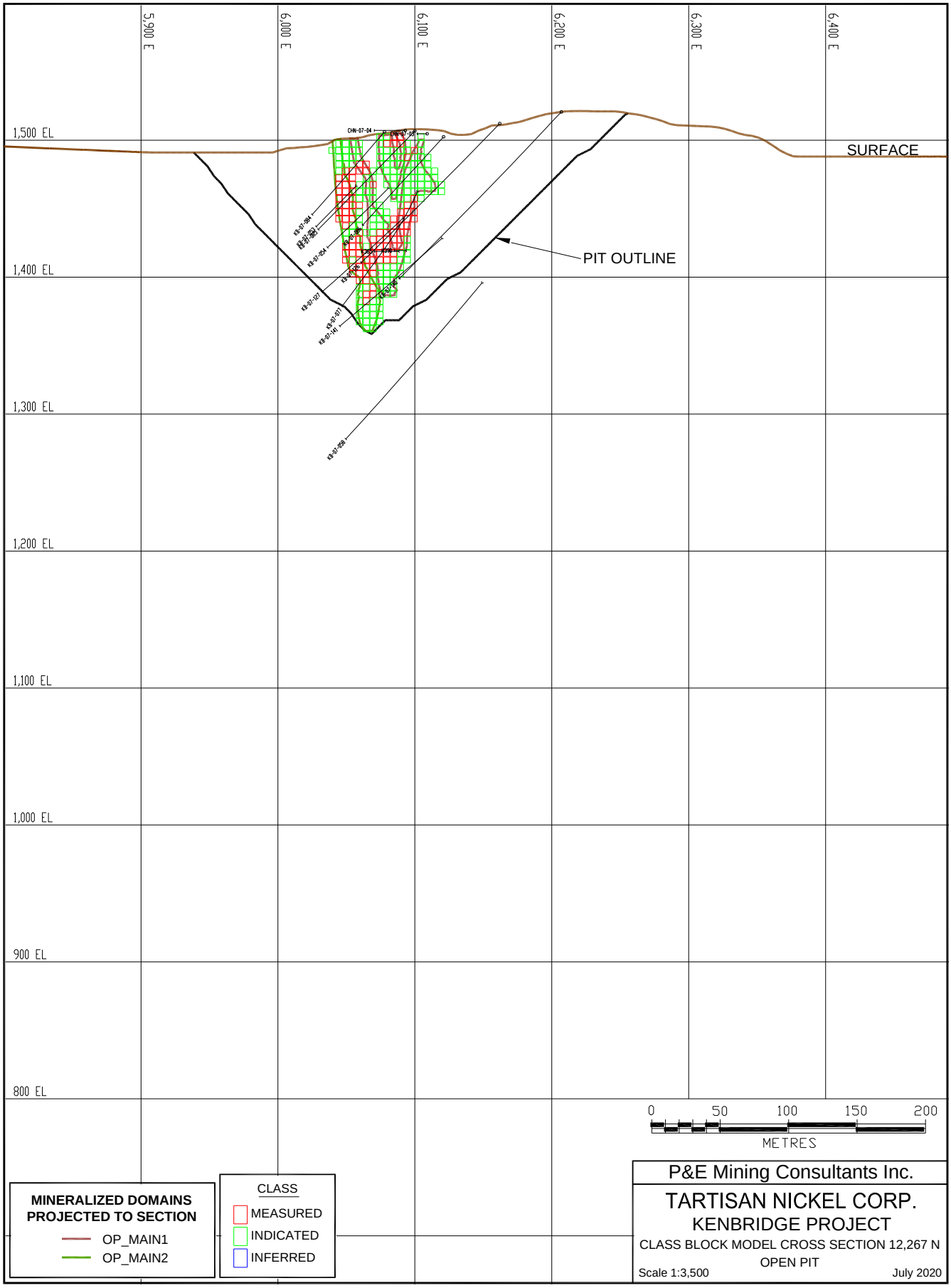
6,000 E
6,100 E
6,200 E
6,300 E
12,600 N
12,500 N
12,400 N
12,300 N
12,200 N
12,100 N
N
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
UG_MAIN1
UG_MAIN2
UG_WEST
NSR C$/tonne
+ $120
$90 - $120
$60 - $90
$30 - $60
$15 - $30
$0.01 - $15
0
50
100
150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
TARTISAN NICKEL CORP.
KENBRIDGE PROJECT
NSR BLOCK MODEL PLAN 950 EL
UNDERGROUND
Scale 1:2,500
July 2020

APPENDIX G CLASSIFICATION BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTIONS AND PLANS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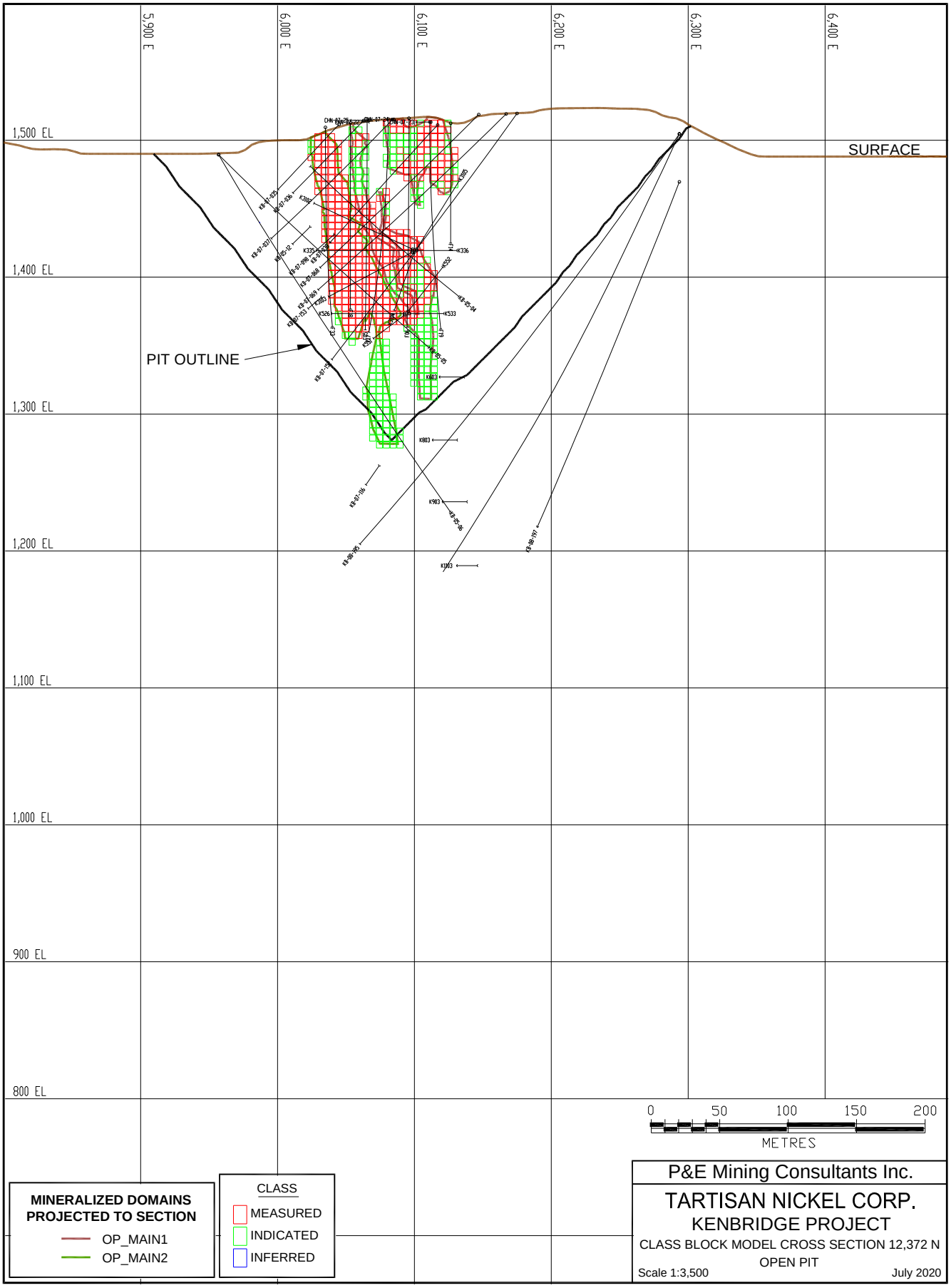
6,300 E
6,400 E
1,500 EL
1,400 EL
1,300 EL
1,200 EL
1,100 EL
1,000 EL
900 EL
800 EL
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
0
50
100
150
200
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
OP_MAIN1
OP_MAIN2
CLASS
MEASURED
INDICATED
INFERRED
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
TARTISAN NICKEL CORP.
KENBRIDGE PROJECT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 12,267 N
OPEN PIT
Scale 1:3,500
July 2020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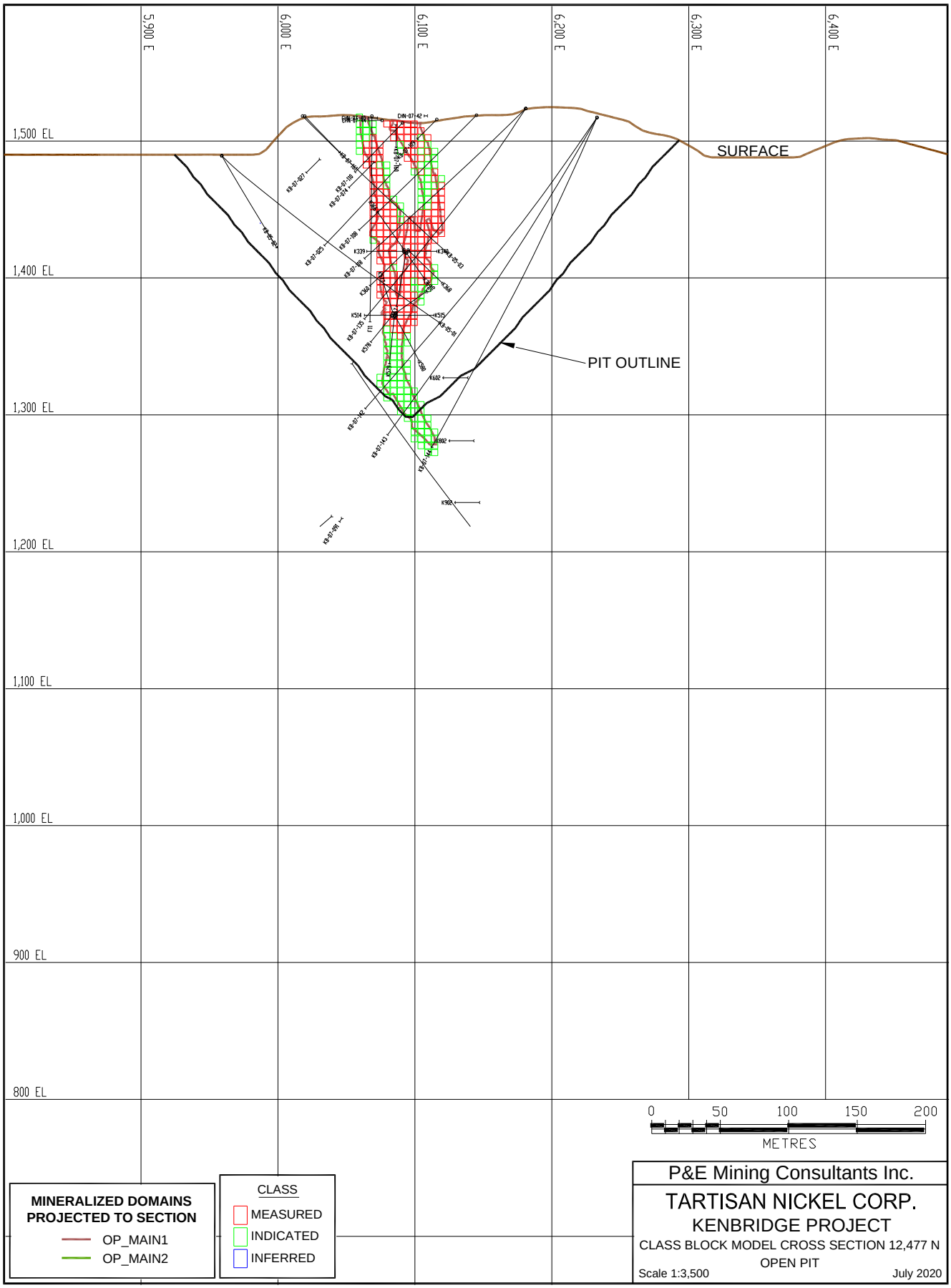
6,100 E
6,200 E
6,300 E
6,400 E
1,500 EL
1,400 EL
1,300 EL
1,200 EL
1,100 EL
1,000 EL
900 EL
800 EL
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
0
50
100
150
200
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
OP_MAIN1
OP_MAIN2
CLASS
MEASURED
INDICATED
INFERRED
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
TARTISAN NICKEL CORP.
KENBRIDGE PROJECT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 12,372 N
OPEN PIT
Scale 1:3,500
July 2020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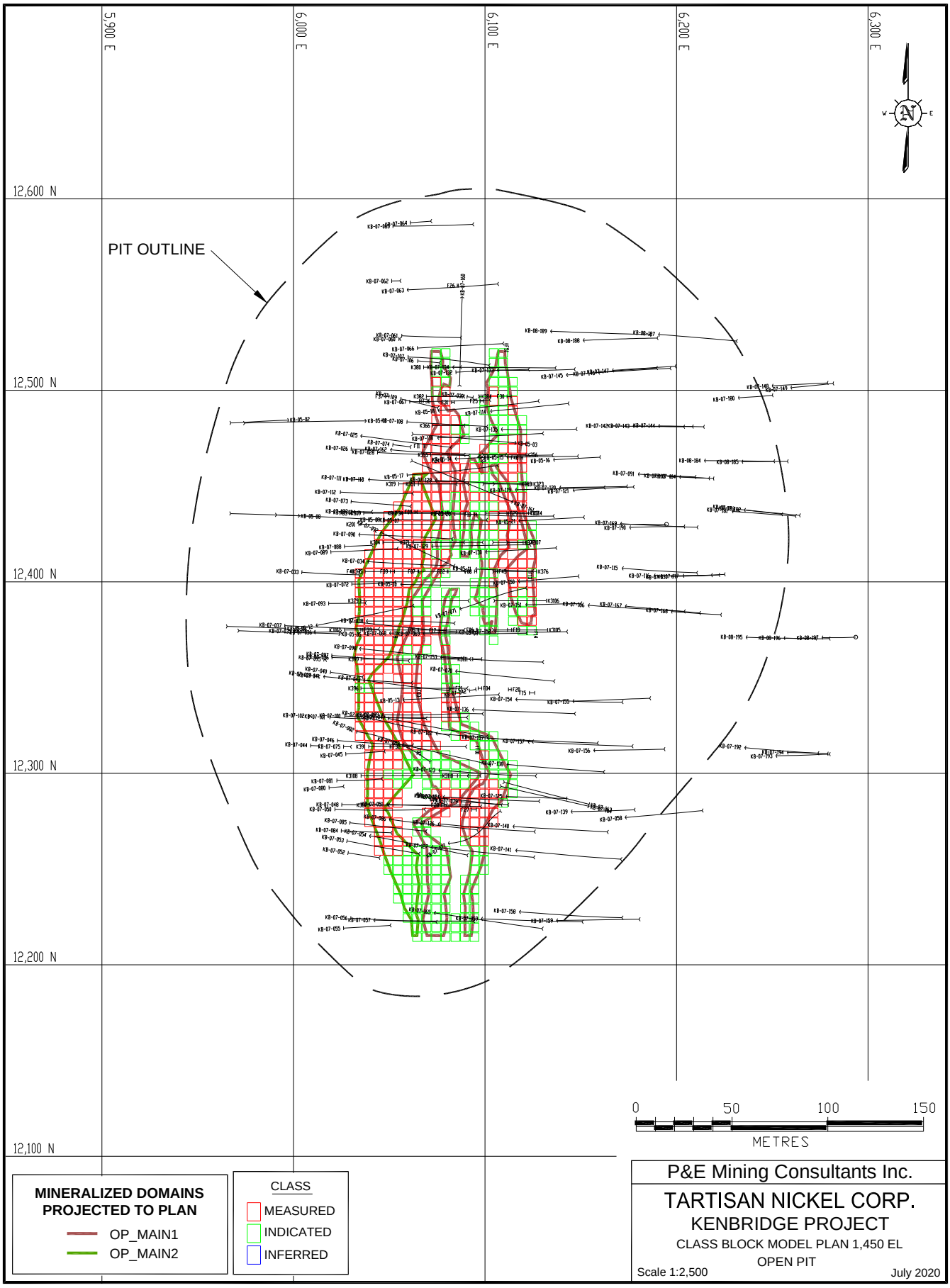
6,300 E
6,400 E
1,500 EL
1,400 EL
1,300 EL
1,200 EL
1,100 EL
1,000 EL
900 EL
800 EL
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
0
50
100
150
200
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
OP_MAIN1
OP_MAIN2
CLASS
MEASURED
INDICATED
INFERRED
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
TARTISAN NICKEL CORP.
KENBRIDGE PROJECT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 12,477 N
OPEN PIT
Scale 1:3,500
July 2020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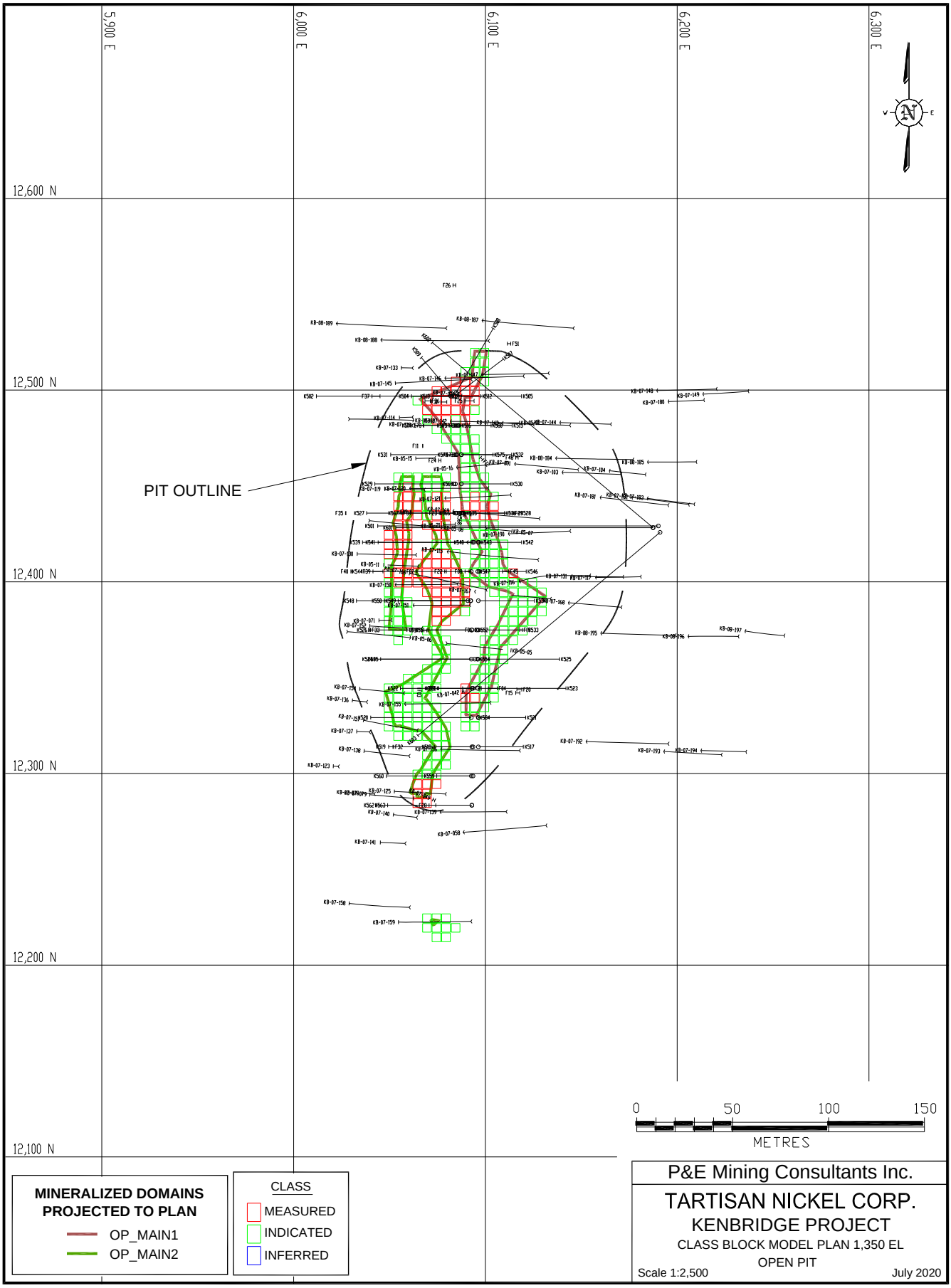
6,100 E
6,200 E
6,300 E
12,600 N
12,500 N
12,400 N
12,300 N
12,200 N
12,100 N
PIT OUTLINE
0
50
100
150
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
OP_MAIN1
OP_MAIN2
CLASS
MEASURED
INDICATED
INFERRED
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
TARTISAN NICKEL CORP.
KENBRIDGE PROJECT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,450 EL
OPEN PIT
Scale 1:2,500
July 2020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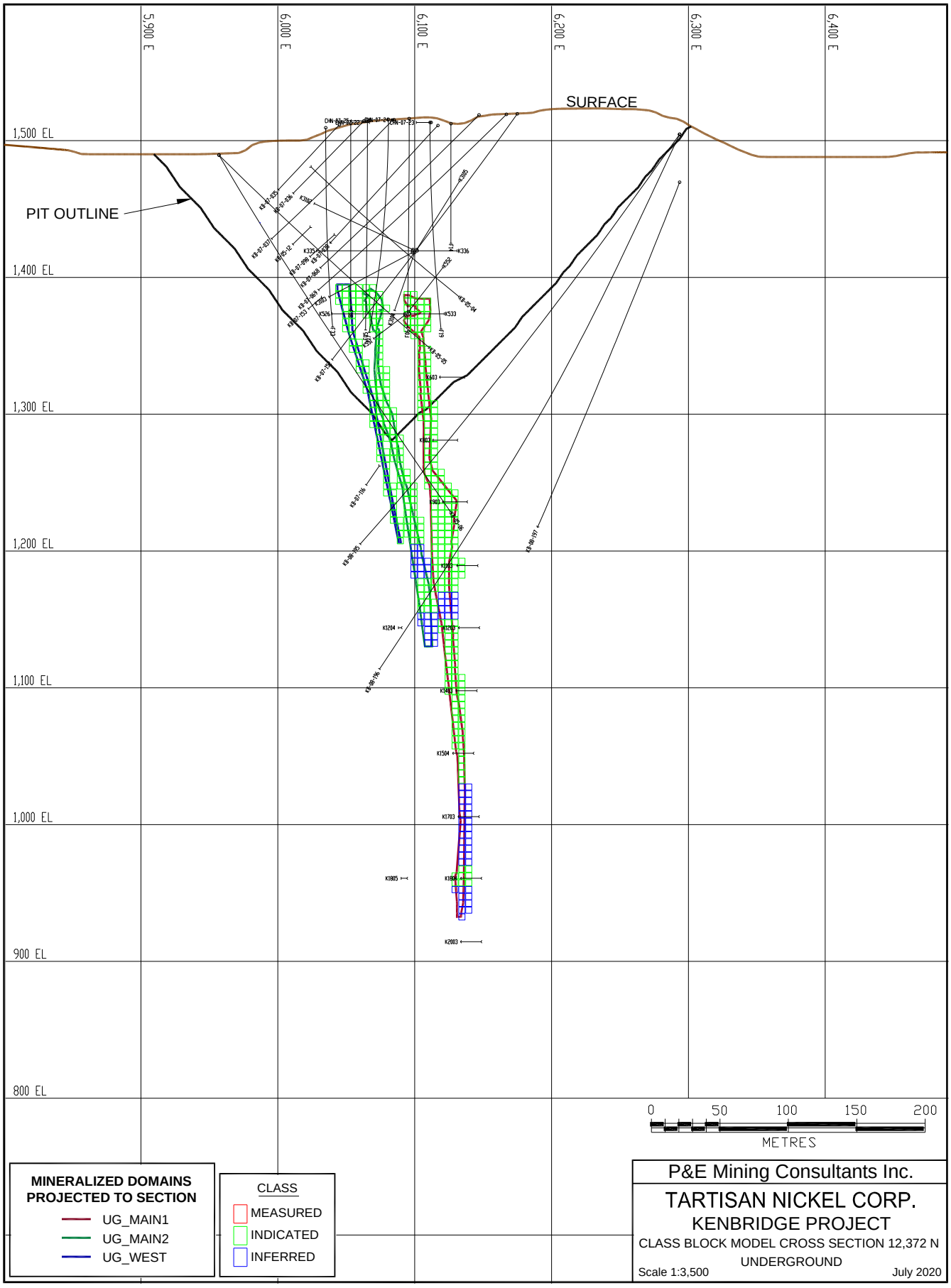
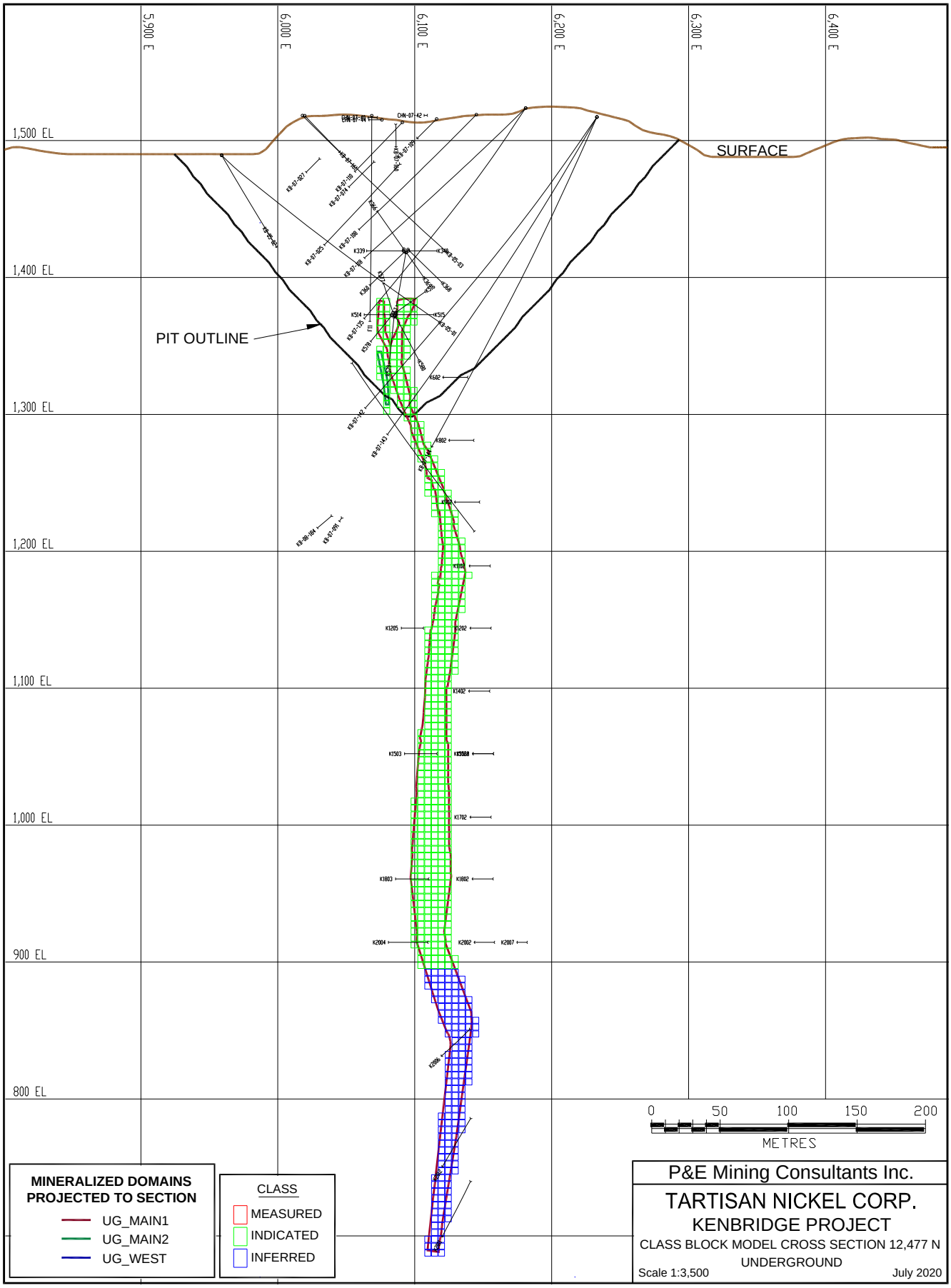
6,000 E
6,100 E
6,200 E
6,300 E
12,600 N
12,500 N
12,400 N
12,300 N
12,200 N
12,100 N
PIT OUTLINE
0
50
100
150
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
OP_MAIN1
OP_MAIN2
CLASS
MEASURED
INDICATED
INFERRED
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
TARTISAN NICKEL CORP.
KENBRIDGE PROJECT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,350 EL
OPEN PIT
Scale 1:2,500
July 2020


5,900 E
6,000 E
6,100 E
6,200 E
6,300 E
6,400 E
SURFACE
1,500 EL
PIT OUTLINE
1,400 EL
1,300 EL
1,200 EL
1,100 EL
1,000 EL
900 EL
800 EL
0
50
100
150
200
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
UG_MAIN1
UG_MAIN2
UG_WEST
CLASS
MEASURED
INDICATED
INFERRED
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
TARTISAN NICKEL CORP.
KENBRIDGE PROJECT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 12,372 N
UNDERGROUND
Scale 1:3,500
July 2020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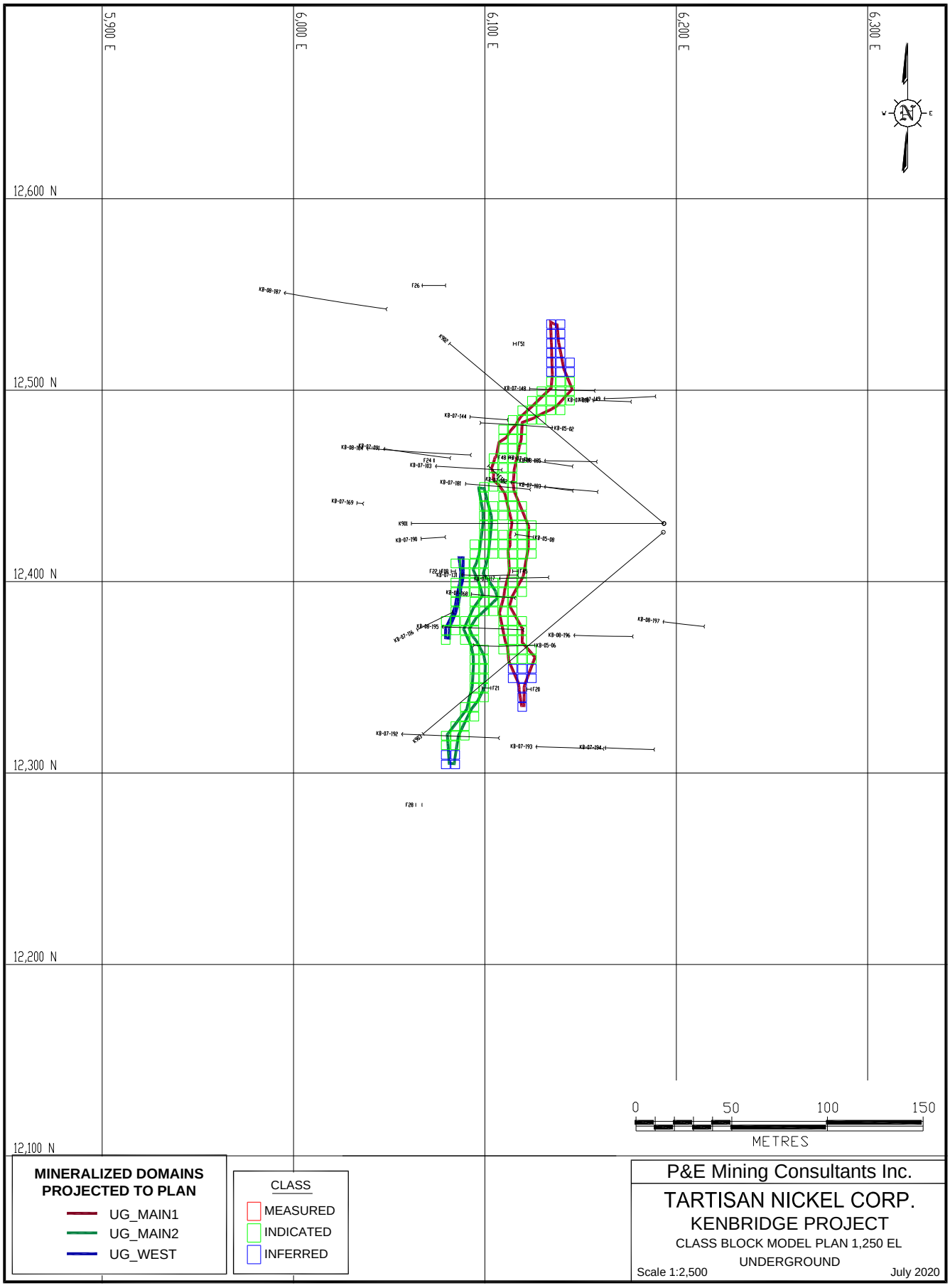
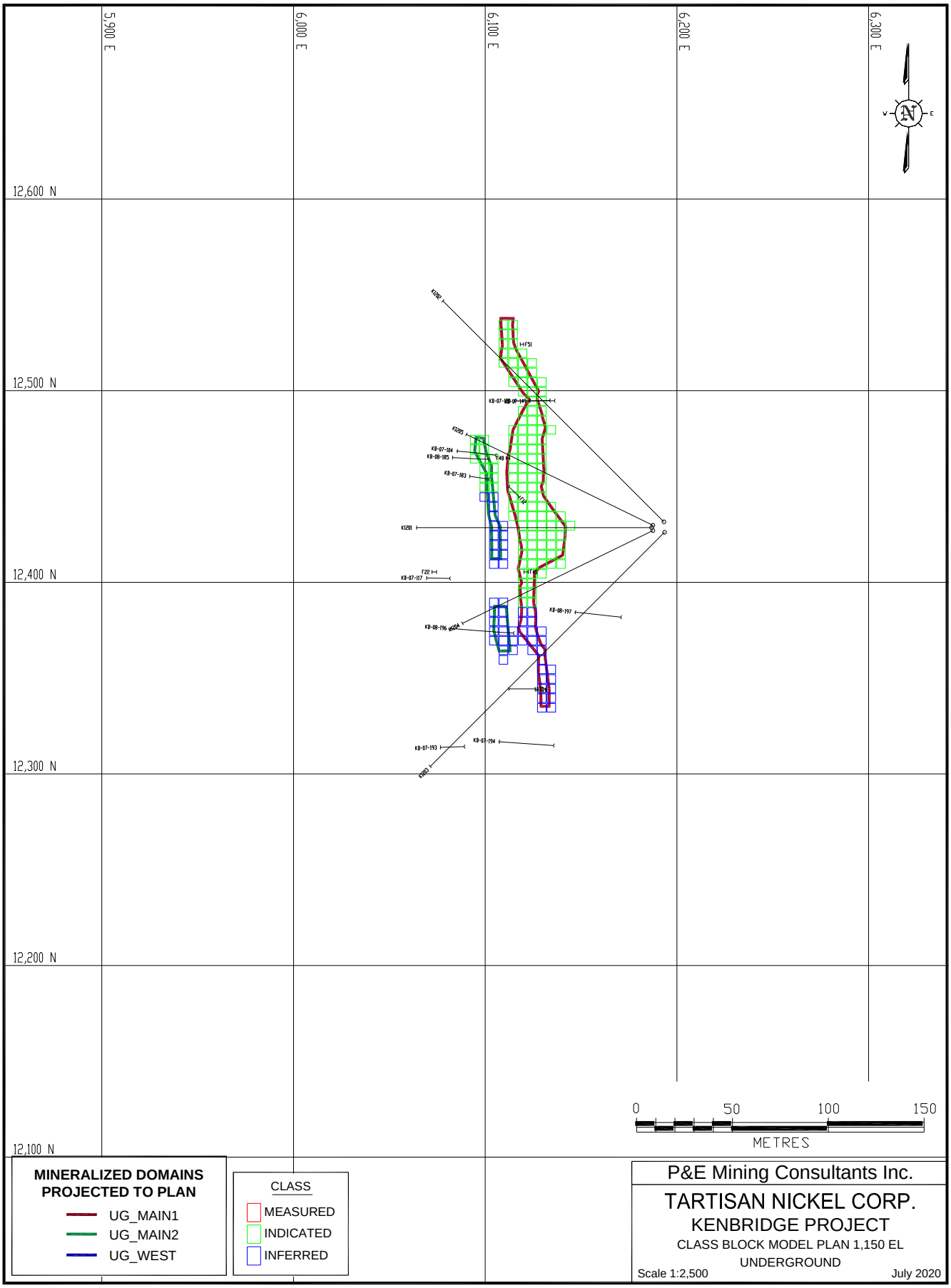
6,000 E
6,100 E
6,200 E
6,300 E
6,400 E
1,500 EL
1,400 EL
1,300 EL
1,200 EL
1,100 EL
1,000 EL
900 EL
800 EL
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
0
50
100
150
200
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
UG_MAIN1
UG_MAIN2
UG_WEST
CLASS
MEASURED
INDICATED
INFERRED
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
TARTISAN NICKEL CORP.
KENBRIDGE PROJECT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 12,477 N
UNDERGROUND
Scale 1:3,500
July 2020


5,900 E
6,000 E
6,100 E
6,200 E
6,300 E
12,600 N
12,500 N
12,400 N
12,300 N
12,200 N
12,100 N
0
50
100
150
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
UG_MAIN1
UG_MAIN2
UG_WEST
CLASS
MEASURED
INDICATED
INFERRED
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
TARTISAN NICKEL CORP.
KENBRIDGE PROJECT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,250 EL
UNDERGROUND
Scale 1:2,500
July 2020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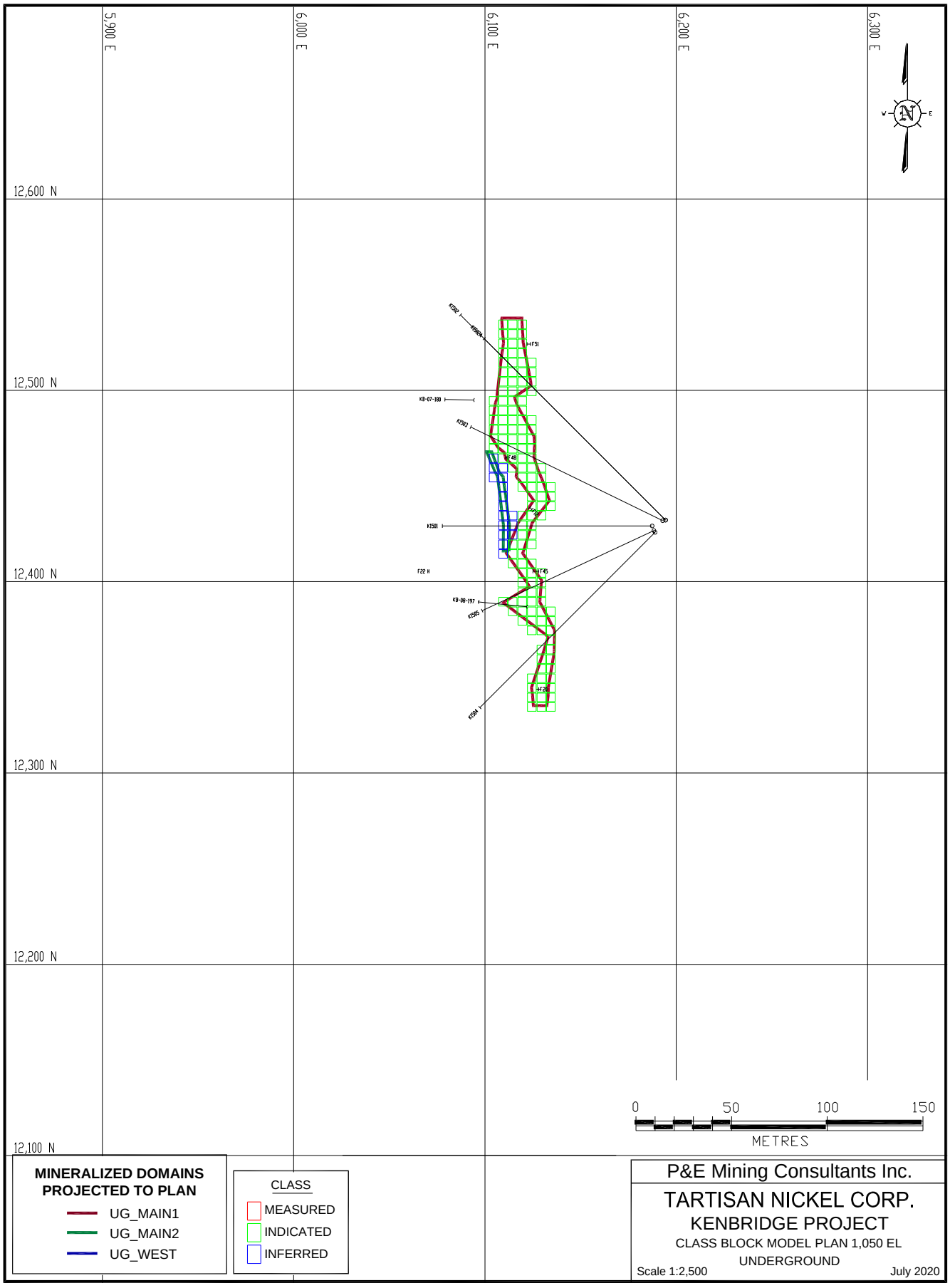
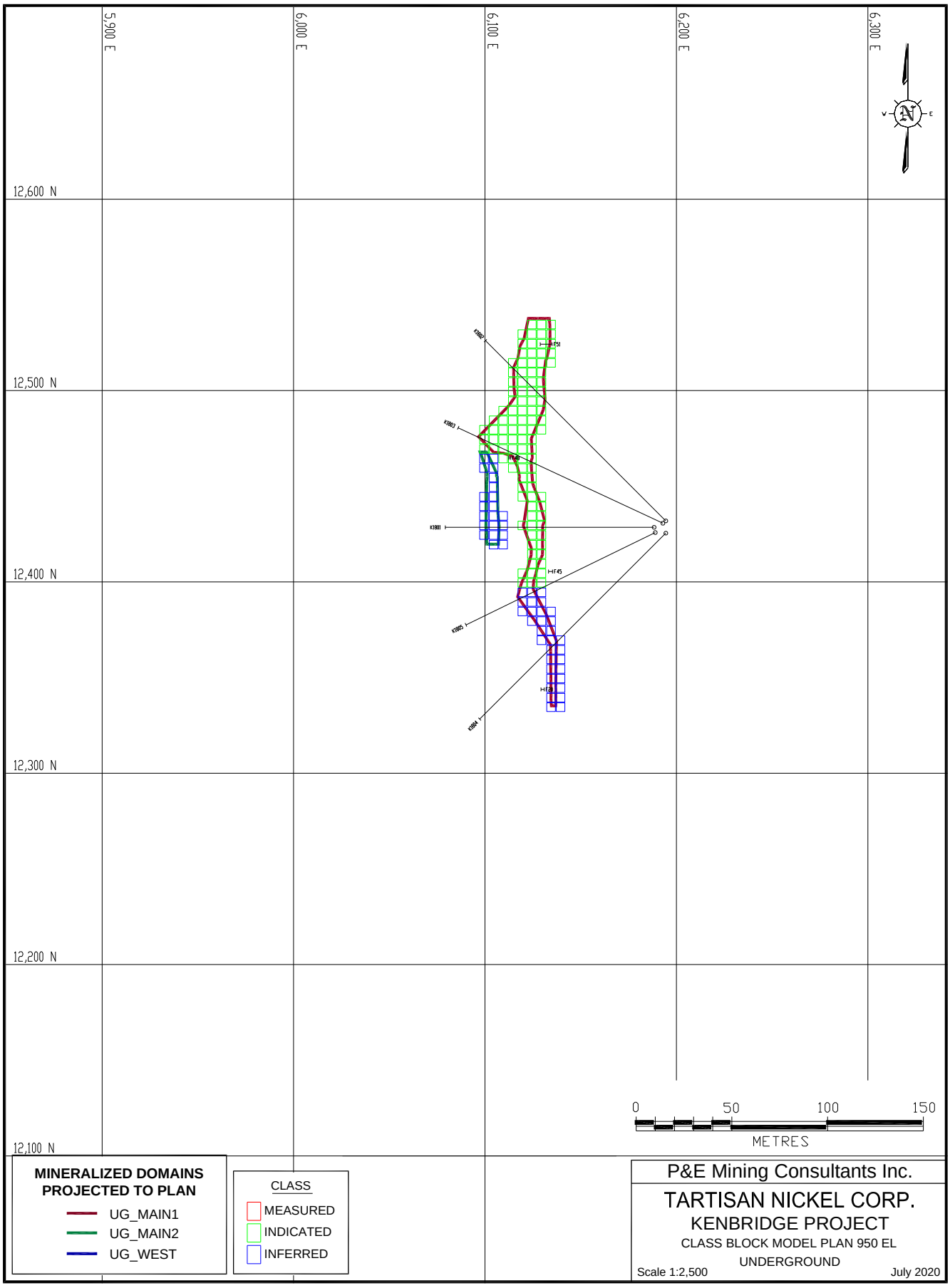
6,000 E
6,100 E
6,200 E
6,300 E
12,600 N
12,500 N
12,400 N
12,300 N
12,200 N
12,100 N
N
0
50
100
150
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
UG_MAIN1
UG_MAIN2
UG_WEST
CLASS
MEASURED
INDICATED
INFERRED
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
TARTISAN NICKEL CORP.
KENBRIDGE PROJECT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,150 EL
UNDERGROUND
Scale 1:2,500
July 2020


5,900 E
6,000 E
6,100 E
6,200 E
6,300 E
12,600 N
12,500 N
12,400 N
12,300 N
12,200 N
12,100 N
KT502
KB-07-180
KT503
KT501
KB-08-197
KT505
KT504
0
50
100
150
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
UG_MAIN1
UG_MAIN2
UG_WEST
CLASS
MEASURED
INDICATED
INFERRED
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
TARTISAN NICKEL CORP.
KENBRIDGE PROJECT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,050 EL
UNDERGROUND
Scale 1:2,500
July 2020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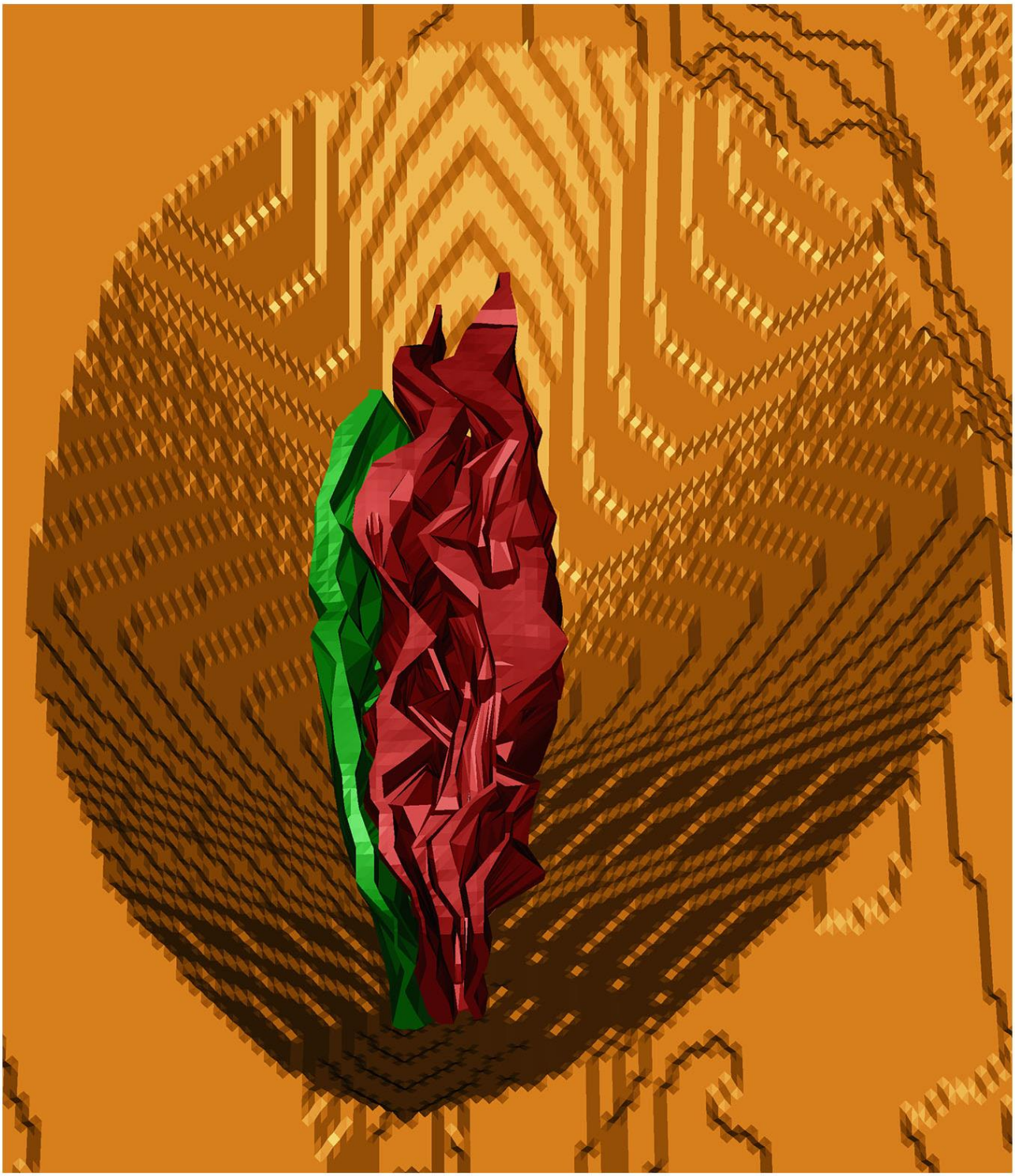
6,000 E
6,100 E
6,200 E
6,300 E
12,600 N
12,500 N
12,400 N
12,300 N
12,200 N
12,100 N
0
50
100
150
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
UG_MAIN1
UG_MAIN2
UG_WEST
CLASS
MEASURED
INDICATED
INFERRED
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
TARTISAN NICKEL CORP.
KENBRIDGE PROJECT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN 950 EL
UNDERGROUND
Scale 1:2,500
July 2020

APPENDIX H OPTIMIZED PIT SHELL

KENBRIDGE PROJECT - OPTIMIZED PIT SHELL



APPENDIX I LAND TENURE RECORDS

TABLE A-1
LAND TENURE RECORD FOR THE KENBRIDGE PROPERTY - MINING CLAIMS

Tenure Number	Title	Tenure Status	Issue Date	Anniversary Date	Holder	Area (ha)
516386	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180413	20210413	Canadian Arrow Mines Limited	20.92
516387	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180413	20210413	Canadian Arrow Mines Limited	20.92
516388	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180413	20210413	Canadian Arrow Mines Limited	20.92
516389	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180413	20210413	Canadian Arrow Mines Limited	20.92
516390	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180413	20210413	Canadian Arrow Mines Limited	20.92
516391	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180413	20210413	Canadian Arrow Mines Limited	20.92
516394	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180413	20210413	Canadian Arrow Mines Limited	20.92
516395	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180413	20210413	Canadian Arrow Mines Limited	20.92
516396	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180413	20210413	Canadian Arrow Mines Limited	20.92
516397	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180413	20210413	Canadian Arrow Mines Limited	20.92
516398	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180413	20210413	Canadian Arrow Mines Limited	20.92
516399	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180413	20210413	Canadian Arrow Mines Limited	20.92
516400	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180413	20210413	Canadian Arrow Mines Limited	20.92
516401	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180413	20210413	Canadian Arrow Mines Limited	20.92
516403	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180413	20210413	Canadian Arrow Mines Limited	20.92
516404	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180413	20210413	Canadian Arrow Mines Limited	20.92
516405	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180413	20210413	Canadian Arrow Mines Limited	20.92
516899	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180416	20210416	Canadian Arrow Mines Limited	20.92
516900	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180416	20210416	Canadian Arrow Mines Limited	20.92
516901	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180416	20210416	Canadian Arrow Mines Limited	20.92
516902	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180416	20210416	Canadian Arrow Mines Limited	20.92
516967	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180416	20210416	Canadian Arrow Mines Limited	20.92
516985	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180416	20210416	Canadian Arrow Mines Limited	20.92
601250	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20200728	20220728	Canadian Arrow Mines Limited	20.92
601251	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20200728	20220728	Canadian Arrow Mines Limited	20.92
601252	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20200728	20220728	Canadian Arrow Mines Limited	20.92
601253	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20200728	20220728	Canadian Arrow Mines Limited	20.92
601254	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20200728	20220728	Canadian Arrow Mines Limited	20.92
601255	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20200728	20220728	Canadian Arrow Mines Limited	20.92

TABLE A-1
LAND TENURE RECORD FOR THE KENBRIDGE PROPERTY - MINING CLAIMS

Tenure Number	Title	Tenure Status	Issue Date	Anniversary Date	Holder	Area (ha)
607748	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20200812	20220812	Canadian Arrow Mines Limited	20.92
607749	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20200812	20220812	Canadian Arrow Mines Limited	20.92
607750	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20200812	20220812	Canadian Arrow Mines Limited	20.92
607751	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20200812	20220812	Canadian Arrow Mines Limited	20.92
Total						**690.36**

TABLE A-2
LAND TENURE RECORD FOR KENBRIDGE PROPERTY - MINING PATENTS

Tenure Number	Tenure Type	Legal Rights	Area (ha)
PAT-5589	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	13.25
PAT-5590	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	14.09
PAT-5591	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	17.41
PAT-5592	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	18.21
PAT-5593	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	18.31
PAT-5594	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	16.52
PAT-5595	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	10.52
PAT-5596	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	14.16
PAT-5597	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	15.49
PAT-5598	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	19.19
PAT-5599	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	17.92
PAT-5600	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	10.15
PAT-5601	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	12.41
PAT-5602	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	24.13
PAT-5603	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	15.78
PAT-5604	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	16.75
PAT-5605	Patent	Mining Rights	18.65
PAT-5606	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	12.55
PAT-5607	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	15.04
PAT-5608	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	13.59
PAT-5609	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	14.30
PAT-5610	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	13.14
PAT-5611	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	18.10
PAT-5612	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	19.55
PAT-5851	Patent	Mining Rights	18.13
PAT-5852	Patent	Mining Rights	14.93
PAT-5853	Patent	Mining Rights	17.60
PAT-5854	Patent	Mining Rights	19.87
PAT-5855	Patent	Mining Rights	18.35
PAT-5856	Patent	Mining Rights	18.45
PAT-5857	Patent	Mining Rights	6.03
PAT-5989	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	20.64
PAT-5990	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	24.28
PAT-6092	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	29.95
PAT-6093	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	16.19
PAT-6273	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	8.81
PAT-6274	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	5.02
PAT-6335	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	16.14
PAT-6336	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	14.22

TABLE A-2
LAND TENURE RECORD FOR KENBRIDGE PROPERTY - MINING PATENTS

Tenure Number	Tenure Type	Legal Rights	Area (ha)
PAT-6337	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	11.67
PAT-6338	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	16.76
PAT-6339	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	13.33
PAT-6340	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	10.30
PAT-6341	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	21.80
PAT-6342	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	11.42
PAT-6343	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	13.16
PAT-6344	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	12.26
PAT-6345	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	4.22
PAT-6346	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	15.42
PAT-6347	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	1.83
PAT-6348	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	12.87
PAT-6349	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	12.66
PAT-6350	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	12.71
PAT-6351	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	12.06
PAT-6352	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	14.64
PAT-6353	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	11.91
PAT-6354	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	15.58
PAT-6355	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	16.88
PAT-6356	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	13.58
PAT-6357	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	16.15
PAT-6358	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	14.42
PAT-6359	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	11.15
PAT-6360	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	5.80
PAT-6361	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	5.98
PAT-6362	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	9.35
PAT-6363	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	3.31
PAT-6364	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	8.43
PAT-6365	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	2.63
PAT-6366	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	8.67
PAT-6367	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	11.74
PAT-6368	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	0.99
PAT-6369	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	12.64
PAT-6370	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	8.92
PAT-6371	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	12.87
PAT-6372	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	9.32
PAT-6373	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	14.85
PAT-6374	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	2.58
PAT-6375	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	10.37
PAT-6376	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	8.15

TABLE A-2
LAND TENURE RECORD FOR KENBRIDGE PROPERTY - MINING PATENTS

Tenure Number	Tenure Type	Legal Rights	Area (ha)
PAT-6377	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	8.80
PAT-6378	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	8.61
PAT-6379	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	1.10
PAT-6380	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	10.51
PAT-6381	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	8.68
PAT-6382	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	17.32
PAT-6383	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	11.85
PAT-6384	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	22.08
PAT-6484	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	16.71
PAT-6485	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	9.22
PAT-6507	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	20.86
PAT-6508	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	14.21
PAT-6509	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	15.68
PAT-6510	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	13.91
MLO-12955	Mining Licence of Occupation	Mining Rights	32.63
MLO-12956	Mining Licence of Occupation	Mining Rights	76.65
MLO-12957	Mining Licence of Occupation	Mining Rights	79.48
MLO-12958	Mining Licence of Occupation	Mining Rights	42.08
Total			**1,471.53**