Independent NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Langmuir Nickel Project

Timmins Area
Ontario, Canada

Report Prepared for:

EV Nickel

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Report Prepared by:

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Helping You Explore the World ...

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Effective Date: July 25, 2021
Issuing Date: August 5, 2021

Project Number: 616.21.00

DATE AND SIGNATURE

The Report, "Independent NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Langmuir Nickel Project, Timmins Area, Ontario, Canada", issued 5 August 2021 and with an Effective Date of 25 July 2021, was prepared for EV Nickel Inc. and authored by the following:

"signed original on file"

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Scott Jobin-Bevans (PhD, P.Geo., PMP) – Principal Author
Principal Geoscientist
Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc.

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Jennifer Gignac (BSc, P.Geo.) – Co-Author
Professional Geologist

Dated: August 5, 2021

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Scott Jobin-Bevans (P.Geo.)

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

1. I am an independent consultant of Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. (Caracle), having an address at 1721 Bancroft Drive, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada P3B 1R9.
2. I graduated from the University of Manitoba (Winnipeg, Manitoba) with a B.Sc. Geosciences (Hons) in 1995 and from the University of Western Ontario (London, Ontario) with a Ph.D. (Geology) in 2004.
3. I am a member, in good standing, of Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario, License Number 0183.
4. I have practiced my profession continuously for more than 25 years and have been involved in mineral exploration, mine site geology, mineral resource and reserve estimations, preliminary economic assessments, pre-feasibility studies, due diligence, valuation and evaluation reporting, and have authored or co-authored numerous NI-43-101 reports on a multitude of commodities including nickel-copper-platinum group elements, base metals, gold, silver, vanadium, and lithium projects in Canada, the United States, China, Central and South America, Europe, Africa, and Australia.
5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for all sections, except Section 2.4, in the technical report titled, "Independent NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Langmuir Nickel project, Timmins Area, Ontario, Canada" (the "Technical Report"), issued 5 August 2021 and with an Effective Date of 25 July 2021.
7. I have not visited the Langmuir Nickel Project.
8. I am independent of EV Nickel Inc. applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and Companion Policy 43-101CP. I am a Director and Vice President Exploration for International Prospect Ventures Ltd. who hold unpatented mining claims in the south-central part of the Project area that cover approximately 64 hectares.
9. I have had no prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of the Technical Report.
10. I have read NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and confirm the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
11. As of the Effective Date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed at Santiago, Chile this 5th day of August 2021.

"*signed*"

____

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

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Jennifer Gignac (P.Geo.)

I, Jennifer Gignac, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consultant, having an address at 251 Moore St., South Porcupine, Ontario, Canada P0N 1H0.
2. I graduated from Acadia University (Wolfville, Nova Scotia) with a BSc. Geosciences in 2006.
3. I am a member, in good standing, of Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario, License Number 2045.
4. I have practiced my profession continuously for 15 years and have been involved in mineral exploration, mine site geology, pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, due diligence, and have co-authored NI-43-101 reports on commodities including nickel-copper-platinum group elements, base metals and gold projects in Canada.
5. I have read the definition of “Qualified Person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “Qualified Person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for Section 2.4, in the technical report titled, “Independent NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Langmuir Nickel project, Timmins Area, Ontario, Canada” (the “Technical Report”), issued 5 August 2021 and with an Effective Date of 25 July 2021.
7. I have visited the Langmuir Nickel Project (April 17 and April 18, 2021).
8. I am independent of EV Nickel Inc. applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and Companion Policy 43-101CP.
9. I have had no prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of the Technical Report.
10. I have read NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and confirm the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
11. As of the Effective Date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed at South Porcupine, Canada, this 5th day of August 2021.

“*signed*”

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Jennifer Gignac (BSc, P.Geo.)

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1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. (“Caracle”) was engaged by EV Nickel Inc. (“EVNi” or the “Issuer”), to prepare an independent National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) Technical Report (the "Report") for its Langmuir Nickel Project (“Langmuir” or the “Project” or the “Property”), located in the Timmins area, Ontario, Canada. The Report has been prepared in accordance with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators’ National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1 (June 30, 2011).

1.1.1 Qualifications of Consultants

The Report has been completed by Dr. Scott Jobin-Bevans and Ms. Jennifer Gignac (together the “Consultants” or the “Authors”). Dr. Jobin-Bevans (“Principal Author”) is the Principal Geoscientist at Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. and Ms. Gignac (“Co-Author”) is a Professional Geologist and independent consultant.

Dr. Jobin-Bevans is a professional geoscientist (APGO#0183, P.Geo.) with experience in geology, mineral exploration, Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation and classification, land tenure management, metallurgical testing, mineral processing, capital and operating cost estimation, and mineral economics. Ms. Gignac is a professional geoscientist (APGO#2045, P.Geo.) with experience in geology, mineral exploration, geological modelling, core logging, and database management.

Dr. Scott Jobin-Bevans and Ms. Jennifer Gignac, by virtue of their education, experience, and professional association, are each considered to be a Qualified Person (“QP”), as that term is defined in NI 43-101 and specifically sections 1.5 and 5.1 of NI 43-101CP (Companion Policy). Dr. Jobin-Bevans, as Principal Author, is responsible for preparing all sections of the Report except for Section 2.4 and Ms. Gignac, as Co-Author, is responsible for Section 2.4 of the Report.

1.1.2 Purpose of the Technical Report

The Report has been prepared for EV Nickel Inc., a privately held Canadian Company and provides a summary of the material scientific and technical information concerning Project in support of the Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects according to Canadian National Instrument 43-101.

Specifically, the Report provides an independent review of EVNi’s Langmuir Nickel Project located near Timmins, Ontario, to verify the validity of data and information related to historical mineral exploration on the Property, and review and report on data and information available in the public domain with respect to the Property.

The Report is the current NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Property in preparation for listing of a Company on the TSX Venture Exchange. A requirement of National Instrument 43-101 is that all companies file a technical report on material properties when they first become a reporting issuer in Canada.

1.1.3 Effective Date

The Effective Date of the Report is 25 July 2021.

1.1.4 Previous Technical Reports

There are no previous NI 43-101 Technical Reports prepared for the Issuer regarding the Langmuir Nickel Project and as such the Report is the current technical report regarding the Project.

1.2 Details of Personal Inspection

Ms. Jennifer Gignac (P.Geo.), visited the Langmuir Nickel Project on 17 and 18 April 2021, accompanied by Mr. Kenneth Bimm (field assistant). Principal Author Dr. Scott Jobin-Bevans was unable to complete a site visit due to quarantine and travel restrictions related to the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic.

The Personal Inspection (site visit) was required for the purposes of verifying Project access, general inspection, ground truthing, information and data collection, confirmation of historical drill core and drill core logging, and observations with respect to the geology and exploration potential of the Project. During the site visit, access to the Property was confirmed and a number of drill collars were located and their coordinates taken with GPS to check against available information.

Historical drill core is preserved on covered racks at a secure core yard facility approximately 1.5 km south of the Timmins Airport, west side of Airport Road. The site and core is maintained in an orderly and clean fashion within a secure and gated fenced compound.

The Authors selected a number of non-sampled historical core intervals along strike of modelled structures and/or mineralized horizons to determine if infill core sampling would be required for future geological modelling and mineral resource estimation. For the most part, the reviewed non-sampled intervals contained nil to locally trace sulphide. Drill core from historical drilling programs on the Property was selectively reviewed and observations compared against original core logs. The QP also spot checked mineralized intercepts for comparison to reported values. Lithology and mineralization observed in selected intervals corresponds to and supports reported results. The predominant mineralized lithology consists of weakly to moderately serpentine +/- talc altered komatiite sequence with pyrrhotite +/- pentlandite as blebby disseminations and fracture filling to semi-massive horizons. The lithology and sulphide mineralization contacts checked by the QP match the information reported in the drill logs. Generally, the boundaries of the sulphide mineralization zones examined in core match the boundaries determined from assay results.

As there was good correlation with the drill core intervals re-logged during the Personal Inspection, there is no outcropping on the Property which is representative of the target mineralization, and there is excellent (complete) documentation of all previous work completed by Golden Chalice Resources/Rogue Resources (2005-2015), including diamond drilling, the Authors determined that no re-sampling of the historical drill core was necessary for the purposes of the Report.

1.3 Property Description and Location

The Langmuir Property, within National Topographic System ("NTS") map sheets 42 A/06 and 42 A/07, is situated in portions of Blackstock, Langmuir, Fallon, Douglas, Eldorado, Carman, and Thomas townships, Porcupine Mining Division, northeastern Ontario, Canada. The centre of the Property is approximately 30 km southeast of the City of Timmins.

The Property, covering the Night Hawk River and southern parts of Night Hawk Lake in Carman and Langmuir townships, is centred at approximately 48 18'N Latitude, 80 58'W Longitude or UTM (NAD83 Z17) coordinates 502000mE, 5350000mN. The Property is accessed from the City of Timmins/South Porcupine by a series of all-weather gravel roads.

All known nickel sulphide mineralization that is the focus of the Report and that of EVNi is located within the boundary of the mining lands that comprise the Langmuir Nickel Project. The Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone is located within unpatented mining claim 299485 and Legacy Mining Claim 4203498.

The Langmuir Property comprises 156 unpatented mining claims (28 Multi-Cell Mining Claims ("MCMC"s), 22 Single Cell Mining Claims ("SCMC"s), and 106 Boundary Claim Mining Claims ("BCMCs")), covers approximately 9,079 ha, and is owned 100% by EVNi. The Property has not been legally surveyed.

Annual assessment work requirements total $171,600 and historically $518,200 has been applied to the Property. There is $1,991,481 in work assessment reserve which is enough to keep the mining claims current for at least 11 years. As of the Effective Date of the Report, all mining claims are valid with expiry dates ranging from 8 February 2022 to 18 July 2023.

1.3.1 Exploration Approval and Permits

On 2 June 2021, the Company was granted an Exploration Permit, covering 22 mining claims, to conduct geophysical surveys (requiring generator), diamond drilling (mechanized drilling), ground geophysical surveys without a generator, trails, airborne geophysical survey, and land sample (<1 cubic metre). The Exploration Permit is valid for a period of three years.

1.3.2 Property Access and Operating Season

The Property is located within the boundaries of the City of Timmins, Ontario. It is accessed by motor vehicle south from the village of South Porcupine via a gravel road known as Stringers Road. This road cuts through the central western portion of the Property. Approximately 30 km southeast of Timmins on Stringers Road, a drill trail (ATV/snowmobile accessible) branches off northeastward. Approximately three km along this road, the Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone is reached.

Exploration work such as drilling and geophysical surveys can be completed year-round, with some surface work (*i.e.*, geological mapping, trenching and surface sampling) limited by snow cover during the winter months.

1.4 History

Langmuir Township area has received much exploration interest over the past 100 years with more recent initiatives focused on nickel exploration as the area is within a highly prospective komatiitic belt known for the formation of magmatic nickel sulphide mineralization.

Golden Chalice Resources Inc. ("Golden Chalice") changed its name to Rogue Resources Inc. ("Rogue" or "Rogue Resources") in October 2010. On 4 March 2021, Rogue announced the sale of the Langmuir Nickel Project to EV Nickel Inc.(www.rogueresources.ca/2021).

Historical results from exploration work on or proximal to the Project have not been verified by the Principal Author or a Qualified Person associated with the Company and as such are not necessarily indicative of the results to be found on the Project.

Industry-related exploration work within the area of the Property (*i.e.*, Langmuir Township) has taken place since 1964 and continued to 2014, with the most recent work completed by Golden Chalice/Rogue Resources Inc. (Table 1-1).

Table 1-1. Summary of historical exploration work conducted on the Property, 1964-2015.

Year	Company	Exploration Activity
1964-65	Min-Ore Mines Limited	Ground magnetic and electromagnetic survey
1965	G.E. Cooper	Diamond drilling (1 hole, 154 m)
1970	Yellowknife Base Metals Limited	Diamond drilling (3 holes, 803 m)
1980-81	Utah Mines Ltd.	Ground magnetic survey; geological survey; diamond drilling (2 holes, 147 m)
1987	Canadian Nickel Company	Airborne electromagnetic survey
2005	Golden Chalice Resources	Ground magnetic and HLEM surveys; diamond drilling (4 holes, 528 m); Heliborne VTEM-Mag survey (687 line-km)
2006	Golden Chalice Resources	Ground magnetometer surveys (8.15 line-km); Mag/VLF-EM (6.0 line-km)
2007	Golden Chalice Resources	Diamond drilling (8 holes, 2,374 m); diamond drilling (37 holes, 16,262 m); MMI orientation geochemical soil survey; MMI geochemical soil survey (West/East grids); heliborne VTEM-Mag survey (2,601 line-km)
2008	Golden Chalice Resources	Diamond drilling (20 holes, 6,938 m); diamond drilling (13 holes, 6,120 m); MMI geochemical soil survey
2009	Golden Chalice Resources	Diamond drilling (11 holes, 3,939 m); down-hole TEM geophysical survey (8 drill holes); drill hole core characterization
2010	Golden Chalice Resources	Diamond drilling (5 holes totalling 1,645 m); Phase 1 Baseline Environmental Studies initiated; Mineral Resource Estimate by SRK Consulting Canada; Mineralogical study
2011	Rogue Iron Ore Corp. (previously Golden Chalice)	Diamond drilling (13 holes, 2,282 m) - 6 HQ (642 m) for metallurgical tests, 7 NQ (1,640 m); Metallurgical testwork (scoping level)
2012	Rogue Resources	Metallurgical testwork review (Starkey)
2014	Rogue Resources	Compilation and re-interpretation of 2005 and 2007 Heliborne VTEM-Mag surveys; Phase 2 Baseline Environmental Studies proposed to begin
2015	Rogue Resources	Mineralogical study

1.4.1 Historical Drilling (2005-2011)

Between May 2005 and February 2011, Golden Chalice/Rogue Resources completed 130 drill holes (40,796 m) on the Property and all of the data and information associated with this drilling is available to the Authors and the Issuer. Information regarding the minor drilling conducted on the Project prior to 2005 is not available to the Authors. This pre-2005 data and information is not considered reliable for the purposes of mineral resource estimation.

All drill holes completed from 2005 to 2011 were collared at surface and were land based, employing NQ-size coring tools, excepting six metallurgical drill holes from 2011 which used HQ size. Services from four diamond drilling contractors were employed: Norex Drilling (Timmins, Ontario), Orbit-Garant Drilling (Val-d'Or, Quebec), Major Drilling (Val-d'Or, Quebec), and Bradley Brothers (Timmins, Ontario).

Table 1-2. Summary of historical diamond drilling on the Langmuir Nickel Property.

Year	Area of Drilling	No. Holes	Metres
2005	W6 South Central	4	545
2007	W2, W3 Central	8	2,695
2007-08	W4 Nickel Deposit	37	16,262
2007	W4 East	1	413
2008	Eastern area of property	20	6,938
2008	W6 South Central & Central West of W4	31	6,077
2009	W6 South Central & W2, W3 Central	11	3,939
2010	W2 Central	5	1,645
2011	W4 East & Langmuir W4 (metallurgical)	13	2,282
	Total:	**130**	**40,796**

1.4.2 Historical Mineral Resource Estimates

In 2010, SRK Consulting Canada Inc. ("SRK") completed an initial mineral resource estimate on the Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone for Golden Chalice (Cole *et al.*, 2010). The effective date of this historical mineral resource estimate was 28 April 2010 and it was prepared by Sebastien Bernier (P.Geo., OGQ#1034) and Glen Cole (P.Geo., APGO #1416). Consolidated historical mineral resources are presented in Table 1-3. There are no recent estimates or data available to the Company.

Table 1-3. Consolidated historical mineral resources*, SRK Consulting, 27 April 2010 (Cole *et al.*, 2010).

Category	Quantity Tonnes	Grade Ni %	Cu %	Metal Ni lbs 000's	Cu lbs 000's
Open Pit**					
Indicated	590,000	0.99	0.06	12,816	840
Inferred	125,000	0.88	0.06	2,437	157
Underground **					
Indicated	87,000	1.04	0.08	1,997	149
Inferred	46,000	0.91	0.05	923	53
Combined					
Indicated	677,000	1.00	0.06	14,813	989
Inferred	171,000	0.89	0.06	3,360	210

* Mineral resources are reported in relation to optimized pit shells. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate. All assays have been capped where appropriate.

** Open pit mineral resources are reported at a cut-off of 0.40 percent nickel inside a conceptual pit shell. Underground mineral resources are reported at 0.70 percent nickel and include resource blocks above cut-off outside the conceptual pit shell. Cut-off grades are based on a nickel price of US$8 per pound and a metallurgical recovery of eighty-seven percent, without considering revenues from other metals..

The historical mineral resource estimate used categories that conformed to CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (CIM, 2005) at the time of completion of the estimate, as outlined in NI 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. However, neither the Principal

Author nor a qualified person have done sufficient work to classify any of the historical estimates as current mineral resources and as such, the Principal Author and the Issuer are treating the tonnages and grades reported as historical mineral resources. Investors are cautioned that the historical mineral resource estimates do not mean or imply that economic deposits exist on the Property.

1.4.3 Historical Mineralogical and Metallurgical Studies

In 2011, Rogue Resources contracted the Metallurgical Division of Inspectorate Exploration and Mining Services Ltd. ("Inspectorate") of Richmond, B.C. (A Bureau Veritas Group Company) to conduct a scoping study level of metallurgical tests on the recovery of base and precious metals using flotation methods (Shi and Redfearn, 2011). This work was overseen by Mr. John Starkey of Starkey & Associates Inc.

A total of 127 drill core samples were submitted to Inspectorate and composited into average grade (RA), low grade (RB), and high grade (RC) samples. Preliminary and scoping flotation tests were performed on the average grade (RA) composite, with confirmatory tests subsequently performed on each of the low (RB) and high (RC) grade composites.

The scoping study metallurgical testing program produced mixed results across the three composites which will require further testing in order to optimize metallurgy. Nickel recovery for the RA composite in the roughers is reasonable at 81.6%, which can probably be increased with further optimization. However, performance in the cleaner circuit is significantly lower and will require additional testing. Cobalt recovery appears to mirror the recovery trends of the nickel very closely. Whereas, copper recovery appears to be relatively independent of the Ni-Co trends. Nickel recovery for the low grade composite, RB, is slightly lower than that of the mid-grade composite, RA, which is expected, considering the feed grade is less than half that of RA. High grade composite, RC, appears to have quite different mineralogical and metallurgical characteristics compared to composites RA and RB. At a significantly higher feed grade (2.5 times RA) and a finer grind, recovery is much lower.

Shi and Redfearn (2011), determined that there were a number of unknowns with respect to the mineralogy, particle sizing, and mineral associations that must be clarified prior to further testing. They recommended a full QEMSCAN mineralogical study be completed to assist the metallurgical testing. This should be performed on all three composites, including the rougher concentrates.

1.5 Geology and Mineralization

The Langmuir Nickel Project lies within the southwestern part of the Abitibi Subprovince of the Archean Superior Province, proximal to the Shaw Dome. The Abitibi Subprovince or "greenstone belt" is the world's largest and best preserved example of an Archean supracrustal sequence. The Abitibi Greenstone Belt ("AGB") is an assemblage of volcanic, sedimentary, and intrusive rocks deformed into a roughly east-trending, 200 km wide belt exposed from the Kapuskasing Structure in Ontario to the Grenville Orogen in Quebec, a distance of 400 kilometres (Ayer *et al.*, 1999).

The Shaw Dome is a major northwest trending anticline centred approximately 20 km southeast of Timmins (Muir, 1979; Green and Naldrett, 1981). Six Ni-Cu-(PGE) deposits have been documented in the Shaw Dome and numerous showings have been identified. These nickel deposits occur in komatiitic rocks found within the Deloro assemblage near the base of the Tisdale assemblage.

1.5.1 Property Geology

The Langmuir Property is predominantly underlain by the middle and lower formations of the Tisdale Group which consist of linear sequences of mafic volcanic units or ultramafic units. These linear sequences trend east-west in the southern portion of Eldorado and Langmuir Township and then swing north-south along the eastern halves of Langmuir and Carman Townships.

1.5.2 Property Mineralization

There are seven (7) primary target areas, W1 to W7, defined mainly from heliborne VTEM Mag-EM surveys (2005 and 2007). These airborne EM anomalies were interpreted to be the result of sulphide mineralization (Orta, 2005 and 2007).

The Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone was interpreted to consist of three sub-parallel nickel zones (A to C) hosted by komatiitic peridotite flows. The peridotite flows range from 5 to 50 m thick and are near vertical to steeply dipping at about 80 degrees to the north (Cole *et al.*, 2010).

The A, B, and C zones occur within specific komatiitic peridotite flow units. They are vertical to steeply north dipping at 70-75 degrees. The C Zone, which is the deepest occurring zone, is locally steeply south dipping. The east-west strike extent of the zones has been defined for at least 200 metres. They are open below the granodiorite dike and/or a vertical depth of 400 metres. The nickel zones have an average true thickness of 5.5 to 7.0 metres (Cole *et al.*, 2010). The sulphide assemblage consists of primarily pyrrhotite, pentlandite, and minor pyrite and chalcopyrite within the nickel zones. The pentlandite occurs intergrown with pyrrhotite as irregular grains that are generally relatively coarse grained.

The A Zone, the principal and discovery zone, consists of a basal lower horizon of stringer/fracture filling sulphides to semi-massive-massive sulphides and a stratigraphically overlying upper disseminated to blebby sulphide horizon. Locally, massive sulphide veinlets occur mainly in the basal lower horizon. The basal lower horizon sulphide modal abundance is over 15% and the upper horizon sulphide modal abundance varies from 3% to 15%. Nickel grades are typically 0.5% to 3.0% Ni within the upper disseminated sulphide horizon. Higher nickel concentrations of 5% to 7% Ni occur where sulphide concentrations increase to 30% or 35% (semi-massive sulphides). Locally, massive sulphide sections contain up to 17.9% Ni; these higher nickel concentrations generally occur in the lower basal horizon (Cole *et al.*, 2010).

1.6 Deposit Types

The sulphide mineralization discovered to date on the Langmuir Nickel Project can be characterized as ultramafic extrusive komatiite-hosted Ni-Cu-Co-(PGE) deposit type.

Two sub-types or styles of this deposit are recognized by Lesher and Keays (2002) with those types being: the Kambalda-style, komatiite-hosted, channelized flow type which is dominated by net-textured and massive sulphides situated at or near the basal ultramafic/footwall contact; and, the Mt. Keith-style, thick olivine adcumulate-hosted, sheet flow type which is dominated by disseminated and bleb sulphides, hosted primarily in a central core of a thick, differentiated, dunite-peridotite ultramafic body.

At the Langmuir Nickel Project, nickel sulphide mineralization identified to date are interpreted as being Kambalda-style.

1.7 Exploration

1.7.1 Processing and Analysis of Multiple Geophysical Surveys

EVNi commissioned Condor North Consulting ULC ("Condor") to process and analyze the airborne, ground and borehole time-domain electromagnetic (TEM) geophysical data in the Langmuir area in April of 2021. The purpose of the data review was to aid in the identification of komatiitic-hosted nickel deposits, which are expected to be characterized by high conductivity and magnetic association.

The result of the processing and analysis was the identification of 21 Target Zones (TZs), seven of which are deemed a high priority for follow-up exploration. Of the remaining TZs, 10 have a low priority and 4 have a moderate priority. The high priority TZs lie near known mineralization or have nearby diamond drilling that has indicated favourable geology.

1.8 Diamond Drilling (2021)

A surface diamond drilling program was initiated by EVNi in June 2021. Seven (7) diamond drill holes have been completed on the property for a total of 1,268 metres of drilling. Drilling is ongoing at the time of this report. All holes completed to date were drilled into the W4 Zone to define the stratigraphic package, identify additional nickel sulphide mineralization and define the eastern and western limits of the W4 mineralized trend.

1.9 Data Verification

The Authors have reviewed the historical data and information regarding past exploration work on the Project as provided by the Issuer. The Authors have no reason to doubt the adequacy of historical sample preparation, security and analytical procedures for the exploration work completed by past operator Golden Chalice and has a high level of confidence in this historical information and data. The drill core data and information is of sufficient quality that it can be used for future exploration program planning, geological modelling and as a reasonable basis for a future mineral resource estimate.

1.10 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Langmuir Property comprises 9,079 hectares of unpatented mining claims which contain komatiite-hosted nickel-copper-platinum group metals sulphide mineralization, similar to other mined nickel deposits within the Shaw Dome region.

The historical work completed on the Property between 2005 and 2014 has generated a comprehensive body of exploration data and information from which EVNi will be able to move the Project forward. The historical search for Kambalda-style nickel sulphide mineralization resulted in the discovery of the Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone in May 2007 (drill hole CGL07-06).

The overall strike length of the target ultramafic (komatiitic) flow package on the Property is at least 20 km long and up to four kilometres wide. Given the large property size and prospective geology, with several known and untested exploration targets, there is ample opportunity for future discovery.

Based on the Property's favourable location within a prolific Kambalda-style nickel belt, the high quality historical systematic exploration work completed from 2005 to 2014, the availability of all of this historical data and information and that from public (government) sources, and the requirement for dedicated and systematic exploration programs which are required to be successful in making discoveries for this particular deposit type, the Project presents excellent potential for the discovery of additional nickel sulphide deposits, and is worthy of further evaluation.

1.11 Recommendations

It is the opinion of the Authors that the geological setting and character of the nickel sulphide mineralization delineated to date on the Langmuir Property are of sufficient merit to justify additional exploration and development expenditures on the Langmuir Nickel Project. A recommended work program, arising through the preparation of the Report and consultation with the Company, is provided below.

A one year, two-phase exploration program, which considers geophysical surveys, diamond drilling, environmental studies and reporting, is outlined in Table 1-4. Implementation of Phase 2, also outlined in general in Table 1-4, is contingent on the results and success of Phase 1. Locations of Phase 2 drill holes and other components of this phase are contingent on the results from Phase 1.

Table 1-4. Budget estimate, recommended two-phase exploration program, Langmuir Nickel Project.

PHASE 1 (6 Months)		
Fixed Costs	Salaries, room & board, core storage/core shack, vehicle rentals	$180,000
Geophysics	borehole TEM Surveys (~20 holes)	$85,000
Diamond Drilling	3,000 m; ~14 holes	$600,000
Analytical Work	core assays	$67,500
Environmental Studies		$3,600
NI 43-101 Reports	reporting	$30,060
	Total (P1)	**$966,160**
PHASE 2 (6 Months) - Contingent on Phase 1 results		
Fixed Costs	Salaries, room & board, core storage/core shack, vehicle rentals	$371,400
Geophysics	follow-up borehole TEM surveys (~10 holes)	$50,000
Diamond Drilling	2,500 m (~10 holes)	$445,500
Analytical Work	core assays	$81,000
Metallurgical Testwork / PEA		$249,000
Environmental Studies		$4,000
NI 43-101 Reports	reporting	$150,000
	Total (P2)	**$1,350,900**

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. ("Caracle") was engaged by EV Nickel Inc. ("EVNi" or the "Issuer"), to prepare an independent National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") Technical Report (the "Report") for its Langmuir Nickel Project ("Langmuir" or the "Project" or the "Property"), located in the Timmins area, Ontario, Canada (Figure 2-1). The Report has been prepared in accordance with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1 (June 30, 2011).

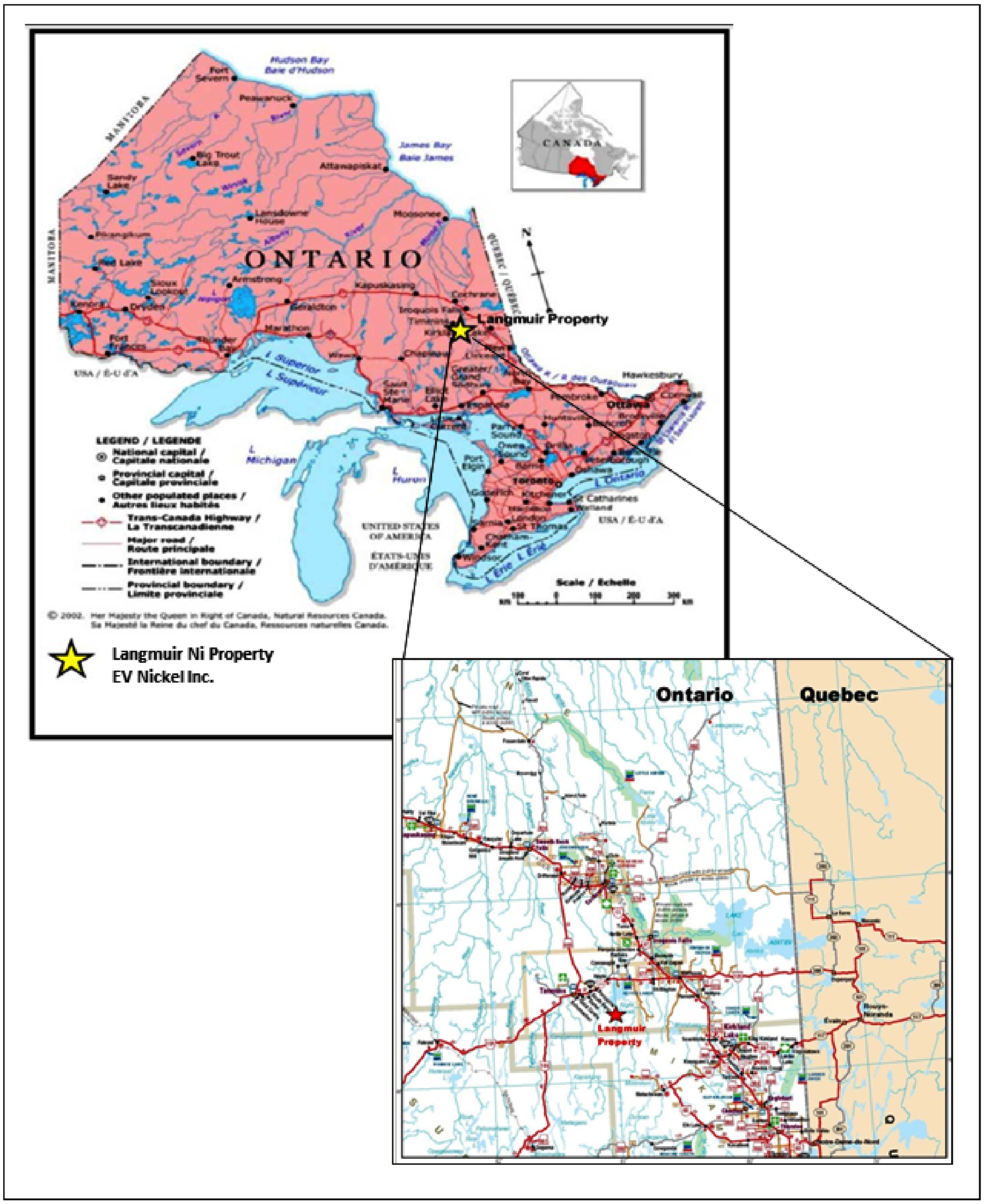

Figure 2-1. Provincial-scale location of the Langmuir Nickel Project (yellow star and red star), Timmins area, Ontario, Canada (after Cole *et al.*, 2010).

2.1 Qualifications of Consultants

The Report has been completed by Dr. Scott Jobin-Bevans and Ms. Jennifer Gignac (together the "Consultants" or the "Authors"). Dr. Jobin-Bevans ("Principal Author") is the Principal Geoscientist at Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. and Ms. Gignac ("Co-Author") is a Professional Geologist and independent consultant.

Dr. Jobin-Bevans is a professional geoscientist (APGO#0183, P.Geo.) with experience in geology, mineral exploration, Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation and classification, land tenure management, metallurgical testing, mineral processing, capital and operating cost estimation, and mineral economics. Ms. Gignac is a professional geoscientist (APGO#2045, P.Geo.) with experience in geology, mineral exploration, geological modelling, core logging, and database management.

Dr. Scott Jobin-Bevans and Ms. Jennifer Gignac, by virtue of their education, experience, and professional association, are each considered to be a Qualified Person ("QP"), as that term is defined in NI 43-101 and specifically sections 1.5 and 5.1 of NI 43-101CP (Companion Policy). Dr. Jobin-Bevans, as Principal Author, is responsible for preparing all sections of the Report except for Section 2.4 and Ms. Gignac, as Co-Author, is responsible for Section 2.4 of the Report.

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

2.2 Purpose of the Technical Report

The Report has been prepared for EV Nickel Inc., a privately held Canadian Company, and provides a summary of the material scientific and technical information concerning the Project, in support of the Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects according to Canadian National Instrument 43-101.

Specifically, the Report provides an independent review of EVNi's Langmuir Nickel Project located near Timmins, Ontario, verify the validity of data and information related to historical mineral exploration on the Property, and review and report on data and information available in the public domain with respect to the Property.

The quality of information, conclusions, and recommendations contained herein have been determined using information available at the time of Report preparation and data supplied by outside sources as outlined in Section 2.5 and Section 27.

The Report is the current NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Property in preparation for listing of a Company on the TSX Venture Exchange. A requirement of National Instrument 43-101 is that all companies file a technical report on material properties when they first become a reporting issuer in Canada.

2.3 Effective Date

The Effective Date of the Report is 25 July 2021.

2.4 Details of Personal Inspection – Site Visit

Co-Author, Ms. Jennifer Gignac (P.Geo.), visited the Langmuir Nickel Project on 17 and 18 April 2021, accompanied by Mr. Kenneth Bimm (field assistant). Principal Author Dr. Scott Jobin-Bevans was unable to complete a site visit due to quarantine and travel restrictions related to the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic.

The Personal Inspection (site visit) was required for the purposes of verifying Project access, general inspection, ground truthing, information and data collection, confirmation of historical drill core and drill core logging, and observations with respect to the geology and exploration potential of the Project. Photographs from the Personal Inspection are provided in Appendix 1.

During the site visit, access to the Property was confirmed and a number of drill collars were located and their coordinates taken with GPS to check against available information. Table 2-1 shows the coordinates for relevant points and drill hole collars located in the field (Figure 2-2).

Table 2-1. Drill hole collar sites visited during Personal Inspection of the Langmuir Nickel Project.

Drill Hole Collar	Easting Surveyed	Easting GPS Check	Northing Surveyed	Northing GPS Check	Elevation Surveyed	Comments
GCL07-31	497664.679	497660.00	5349290.344	5349287.00	294.52	Cleared area, picket, NW casing with no cap.
GCL07-39	497666.629	497665.00	5349287.663	5349279.00	294.53	Cleared area, picket, capped NW casing.
GCL07-44	497777.498	497772.00	5349309.515	5349308.00	294.23	Cleared area, picket, no casing.
GCL07-45	497615.340	497612.00	5349269.300	5349268.00	294.69	Cleared area, picket, capped NW casing.
GCL-08-09WA	497400.000	-	5349000.000	-	295.00	Cleared area; couldn't find casings or pickets Presumably casings removed due to failed holes/re-drill.
GCL-08-09WB	497398.000	-	5349003.000	-	295.00	Cleared area; couldn't find casings or pickets Presumably casings removed due to failed holes/re-drill.
GCL-08-09WC	497396.000	-	5349006.000	-	295.00	Cleared area; couldn't find casings or pickets Presumably casings removed due to failed holes/re-drill.

*NAD83 Zone 17N; hand-held GPS points taken at the drill sites were approximately 5 m off of drill hole collar survey positions recorded in historical reports, which is expected due to sensitivity of the hand-held GPS when in a forested area.

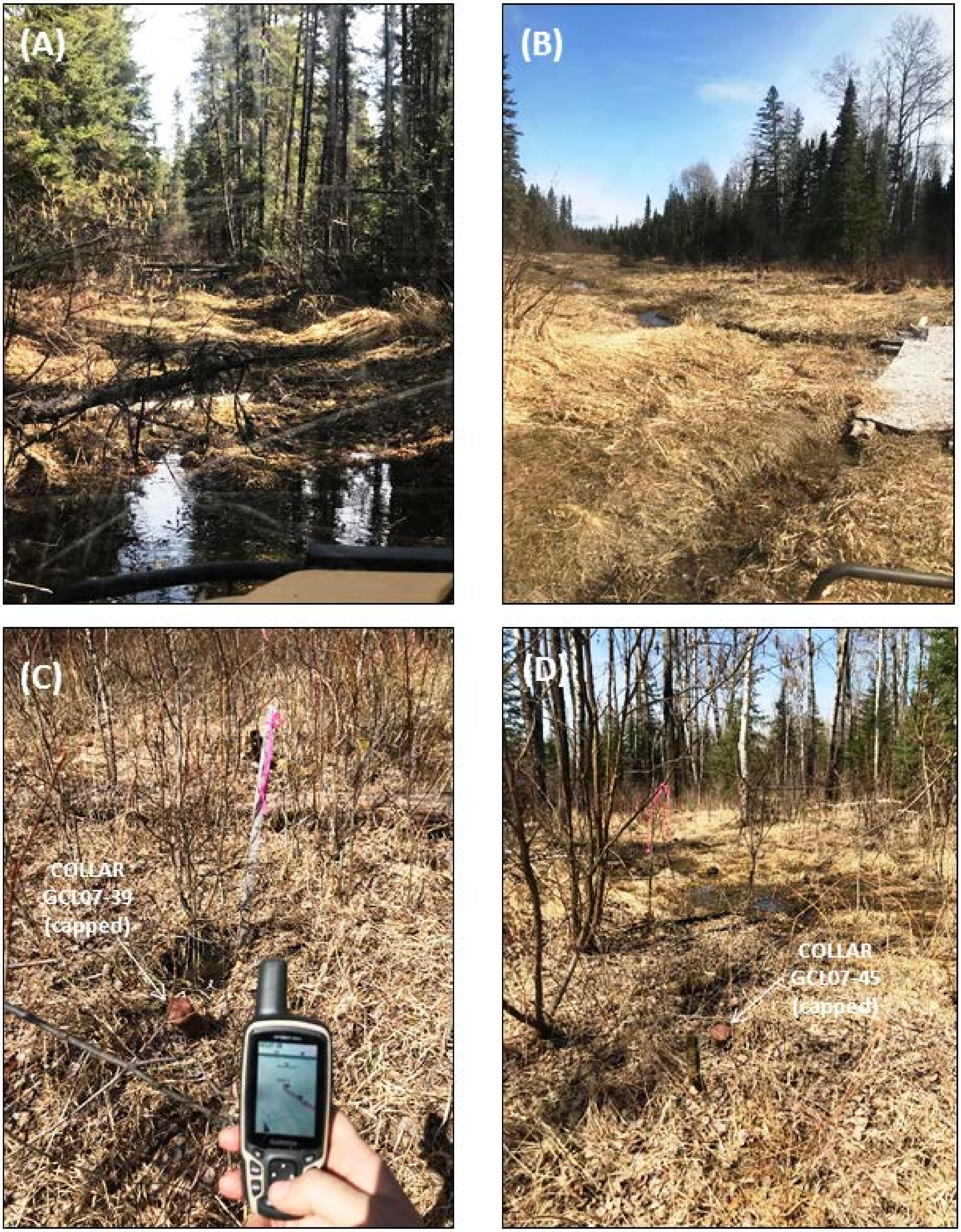

Figure 2-2. Selection of photos taking during the Personal Inspection of the Property (*see also* Appendix 1). (A) Main access trail conditions showing blow down and overgrowth; (B) First creek crossing with makeshift “bridge”, main access trail; (C) Drill hole collar GCL07-39; and (D) Drill hole collar GCL07-45.

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The Langmuir Property is accessed via a network of well-maintained gravel roads: Langmuir and Forks Roads (formerly Tisdale Street and Stringers Road), from South Porcupine, Ontario. Approximately 5 km southeast of the McWatter's Mine Road, a trail on the east side of the road leads to the main Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone drilling area. The trail cannot be traversed by truck as it crosses two creeks, but does have a firm base. From the start of the trail, it is approximately 2.8 km to the main western part of the drilling area. Access on the trail was hampered by a lot of tree blown down which required clearing to pass. The access trail is relatively flat to gently sloping through a forested area with patches of tag alder swamp overgrowing the trail and locally higher ground with sub-crop to outcrop (*e.g.*, 496716E 5347878N, UTM NAD83 Z17N). There are numerous side trails all along the main access trail and between drill sites that are more heavily overgrown.

Overall impressions from drill site visits and recommendations:

- Drill sites and drill trails left in orderly condition, and have since somewhat grown in with underbrush.
- Casings could be flagged again to ensure they remain clearly visible for future reference. Most pickets have fallen over. Some of the pickets were re-flagged by the QP.
- Blow down and overgrowth along main access trail needs to be cleared.
- Both creeks are narrow (<5 m wide): first creek crossing (495903E 5347328N, UTM NAD83 Z17N) near the start of the main access trail has a makeshift narrow log bridge with low marshy banks; second creek crossing (497337E 5348711N, UTM NAD83 Z17N) has steep sand/gravel banks.

2.4.1 Core Storage Facility and Historical Core Review

Historical drill core is preserved on covered racks at a secure core yard facility approximately 1.5 km south of the Timmins Airport, west side of Airport Road. The site and core is maintained in an orderly and clean fashion within a secure and gated fenced compound.

After a general review of the core boxes, it is noted that original drill core samples were sawn in half, lengthwise, with the other half remaining in the core box. Sample tags were inserted at the beginning of the sample intervals. Blank and standard reference material sample tags were observed in numerical sequence in sampled core boxes. Sampling was done selectively in areas with visible sulphides, bounded by shoulder sampling.

The Authors selected a number of non-sampled historical core intervals along strike of modelled structures and/or mineralized horizons to determine if infill core sampling would be required for future geological modelling and mineral resource estimation. For the most part, the reviewed non-sampled intervals contained nil to locally trace sulphide. Some infill sampling is suggested based on the observations provided in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2. Observations from review of historical drill core and sampling gaps, Personal Inspection.

Drill Hole	Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Comments	Comments/Observations Site Visit	Sample tags correspond to assays?	Mineralization supports assays?
GCL07-15	A	180.00	210.00	30.00	Less than 15 m away from, and aligned with at least 3 mineralized intervals.	reviewed 178.0-214.0 m as logged; massive mafic intrusive with no obvious sulphides from 178.0-208.4 m; lower contact of dike is talc-serpentine altered weakly mineralized komatiite; **suggest sample interval 208.4-214.0 m with shoulders.**	NA	NA
GCL08-52	A	176.90	180.60	3.70	Sampling gap right where the structure could be passing.	reviewed 174.0-186.9 m as logged; has 3.7 m gap in massive orthocumulate; few low angle fractures with calcite and trace pyrrhotite that could represent structure of interest; **should sample 3.7 m gap to close this interval.**	Yes	Yes
GCL08-58	A	80.80	89.00	8.20	Sampling gap right where the structure could be passing.	reviewed 79.0-91.0 m as logged; has 8.2 m gap; blocky with local gouge; calcite fractures with trace pyrrhotite; shoulders of this gap have low assays; **warrants closing the sample gap.**	Yes	Yes
GCL07-22	A	235.00	265.00	30.00	Close to other mineralized intervals and to the modelled structure.	reviewed 232.2-265.4 m as logged; open fractures at 232.5-235.0 m with iron staining; trace pyrrhotite fracture filling from 242.0-265.4 m; **suggest sample entire interval to close gap between structure and mineralization.**	Yes	Yes
GCL07-17	B	225.00	268.00	43.00	Approx. 7 m away and parallel to a mineralized interval in GCL07-14.	reviewed 222.2-269.4 m as logged; open fractures at 222.0-224.0 m and 238.0-252.0 m with weak to moderate iron staining and local trace pyrrhotite fracture filling; fault zone with gouge from 253.0-255.0 m followed by ~20-25% biotite alteration in matrix with trace very fine-grained disseminated pyrrhotite, then by strong serpentine-ankerite alteration to 256.5 m; massive with no obvious sulphides from 224-238 m and 256.5-268 m; **suggest sampling from 222.0-224.0 m and 238.0-256.5 m with shoulders.**	Yes	Yes

Drill core from historical drilling programs on the Property was selectively reviewed and observations compared against original core logs (Table 2-3). The QP also spot checked mineralized intercepts for comparison to reported values. Lithology and mineralization observed in selected intervals corresponds to and supports reported results. The predominant mineralized lithology consists of weakly to moderately serpentine +/- talc altered komatiite sequence with pyrrhotite +/- pentlandite as blebby disseminations and fracture filling to semi-massive horizons.

The lithology and sulphide mineralization contacts checked by the QP match the information reported in the drill logs. Generally, the boundaries of the sulphide mineralization zones examined in core match the boundaries determined from assay results.

Table 2-3. Historical drill core reviewed as part of the Personal Inspection of the Property.

Drill Hole	Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Lithology as logged?	Mineralization as logged?
GCL07-21	A	245.00	253.30	8.30	1.20	0.12	0.43	0.17	Yes	Yes
GCL07-24	A	96.00	100.00	4.00	0.58	0.02	0.03	0.07	Yes	Yes
GCL07-24	A	136.00	144.00	8.00	0.82	0.05	0.06	0.13	Yes	Yes
GCL07-27	A	203.10	208.00	4.90	1.62	0.14	0.13	0.30	Yes	Yes
GCL07-29	A	217.80	222.35	4.55	2.23	0.17	0.12	0.26	Yes	Yes
GCL07-33	A	121.00	124.60	3.60	1.40	0.09	0.01	0.02	Yes	Yes

Overall impressions from the drill core inspection and recommendations:

- Full and half cut core is preserved in an organized and secure area.
- Blanks and certified reference material was used in sampling sequence.
- Lithology and mineralization accurately captured in historical drill core logs.
- Suggest some infill sampling along strike of mineralized zones and structures (*see* Table 2-2).

As there was good correlation with the drill core intervals re-logged during the Personal Inspection, there is no outcropping on the Property which is representative of the target mineralization, and there is excellent (complete) documentation of all previous work completed by Chalice Resources (2005-2015), including diamond drilling, the Authors determined that no re-sampling of the historical drill core was necessary for the purposes of the Report.

2.5 Previous Technical Reports

There are no previous NI 43-101 Technical Reports prepared for the Issuer regarding the Langmuir Nickel Project and as such the Report is the current technical report regarding the Project.

2.6 Sources of Information and Data

Standard professional review procedures were used by the Authors in the preparation of the Report. The Authors consulted and utilized various sources of information and data, including historical files provided by the Issuer and government publications. In addition, Co-Author and QP Jennifer Gignac (P.Geo.) completed a site visit to confirm features within the Project area, including infrastructure, mineralization, and historical data and information as presented.

Company personnel and associates were actively consulted post and during the Report preparation and during the Property site visit, including Paul Davis (Project Coordinator, EV Nickel Inc.; Vice-President, Technical and Director, Rogue Resources Inc., P.Geo.).

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

The mining lands system for Ontario was accessed online through the Mining Lands Administration System ("MLAS") at: https://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/en/mines-and-minerals/applications/mining-lands-administration-system-mlas-map-viewer. Digital data and historical work reports (assessment reports) filed with the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines ("MENDM"), Ontario were accessed online at: http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/index.html.

Additional information was reviewed and acquired through public online sources including EV Nickel's website https://evnickel.com/, SEDAR (www.sedar.com), and various corporate websites. Additional internet sources are listed in Section 27.

2.7 Commonly Used Terms and Units of Measure

All units in the Report are based on the International System of Units ("SI Units"), except for units that are industry standards, such as troy ounces for the mass of precious metals. Additional information and definitions for SI Units can be found at https://www.nist.gov/pml/weights-and-measures/metric-si/si-units. Table 2-4 provides a list of commonly used terms and abbreviations.

Unless specified otherwise, the currency used is Canadian Dollars (CAD$ or CAD) and coordinates are given in North American Datum of 1983 ("NAD83"), UTM Zone 17N (EPSG:26917 – North America between 84°W and 78°W).

Table 2-4. Commonly used terms and abbreviations in the Report.

Units of Measure		**Abbreviations and Initialisms**	
above mean sea level	AMSL	Atomic Absorption	AA
annum (year)	a	Abitibi Greenstone Belt	AGB
billion years ago	Ga	Association Professional Geoscientists of Ontario	APGO
centimetre	cm	All-Terrain Vehicle	ATV
degree	°	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	BCMC
degrees Celsius	°C	Certified Reference Material	CRM
dollar (Canadian)	C$	Crawford Ultramafic Complex	CUC
dollar (United States)	US$	Diamond Drill Hole	DDH
eotvos	Eo	Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada	DFO
foot	ft	Doctor of Philosophy	Ph.D.
gram	g	Electromagnetic	EM
grams per tonne	g/t	End of Hole	EOH
greater than	>	European Petroleum Survey Group	EPSG
hectare	ha	Fire Assay	FA
hour	hr	Geological Survey of Canada	GSC
inch	in	Inductively Coupled Plasma	ICP
kilo (thousand)	K	Interval	Int.
kilogram	kg	Lower Detection Limit	LDL
kilometre	km	Lower Limit of Detection	LLD
less than	<	Letter of Intent	LOI
litre	L	Land Use Permit	LUP
megawatt	Mw	Magnetics or Magnetometer	MAG
metre	m	Master of Science (degree)	M.Sc.
millimetre	mm	Ministry of Energy Northern Development and Mines	MENDM
million	M	Mining Licences of Occupation	MLO
million tonnes per year	Mtpa	Ministry of Natural Resources	MNR
million years ago	Ma	Mining Rights (only)	MR
nanogram per gram (q.v. ppb)	ng/g	Mining and Surface Rights	MSR
nanotesla	nT	Mining Lands Administrative System	MLAS
NQ - 47.6 mm diameter core tube	NQ	National Instrument 43-101	NI 43-101
ounce	oz	North American Datum 1983	NAD83
parts per million (by weight)	ppm	Net Smelter Return Royalty	NSR
parts per billion (by weight)	ppb	Ontario Geological Survey	OGS
percent	%	Professional Engineer	P.Eng.
pound	lb	Professional Engineers Ontario	PEO
short ton (2,000 lb)	st	Professional Geoscientist Ontario	P.Geo.
specific gravity	t/m^3	Quality Assurance / Quality Control	QA/QC
square kilometre	km^2	Qualified Person	QP
square metre	m^2	Reverse Circulation	RC
thousand tonnes per year	ktpa	Right of First Refusal	ROFR
three-dimensional	3D	Single Cell Mining Claim	SCMC
tonne (1,000 kg) (metric tonne)	t	Scanning Electron Microscope	SEM
tonne per year	tpa	Specific Gravity	SG
Elements		International System of Units	SI
cobalt	Co	Standard Reference Material	SRM
copper	Cu	Surface Rights (only)	SR
gold	Au	Township	Twp
nickel	Ni	Universal Transverse Mercator	UTM
platinum-group elements	PGE	Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide	VMS
palladium	Pd	World Geodetic System 1984	WGS84
platinum	Pt		
silver	Ag		
sulphur	S		
iron	Fe		

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The Report has been prepared by Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. (Caracle) for EV Nickel Inc. (EVNi). The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based on:

- information available to the Authors at the time of preparation of the Report;
- assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in the Report; and
- data, reports, and other information supplied by EVNi and other third party sources.

For the purposes of the Report, the Principal Author has relied on ownership information provided by EVNi. The Principal Author has not researched legal Property title or mineral rights for the Langmuir Nickel Project and expresses no opinion as to the ownership status of the Property.

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

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Langmuir Property, within National Topographic System ("NTS") map sheets 42 A/06 and 42 A/07, is situated in portions of Blackstock, Langmuir, Fallon, Douglas, Eldorado, Carman, and Thomas townships, Porcupine Mining Division, northeastern Ontario, Canada. The centre of the Property is approximately 30 km southeast of the City of Timmins (*see* Figure 2-1; Figure 4-1).

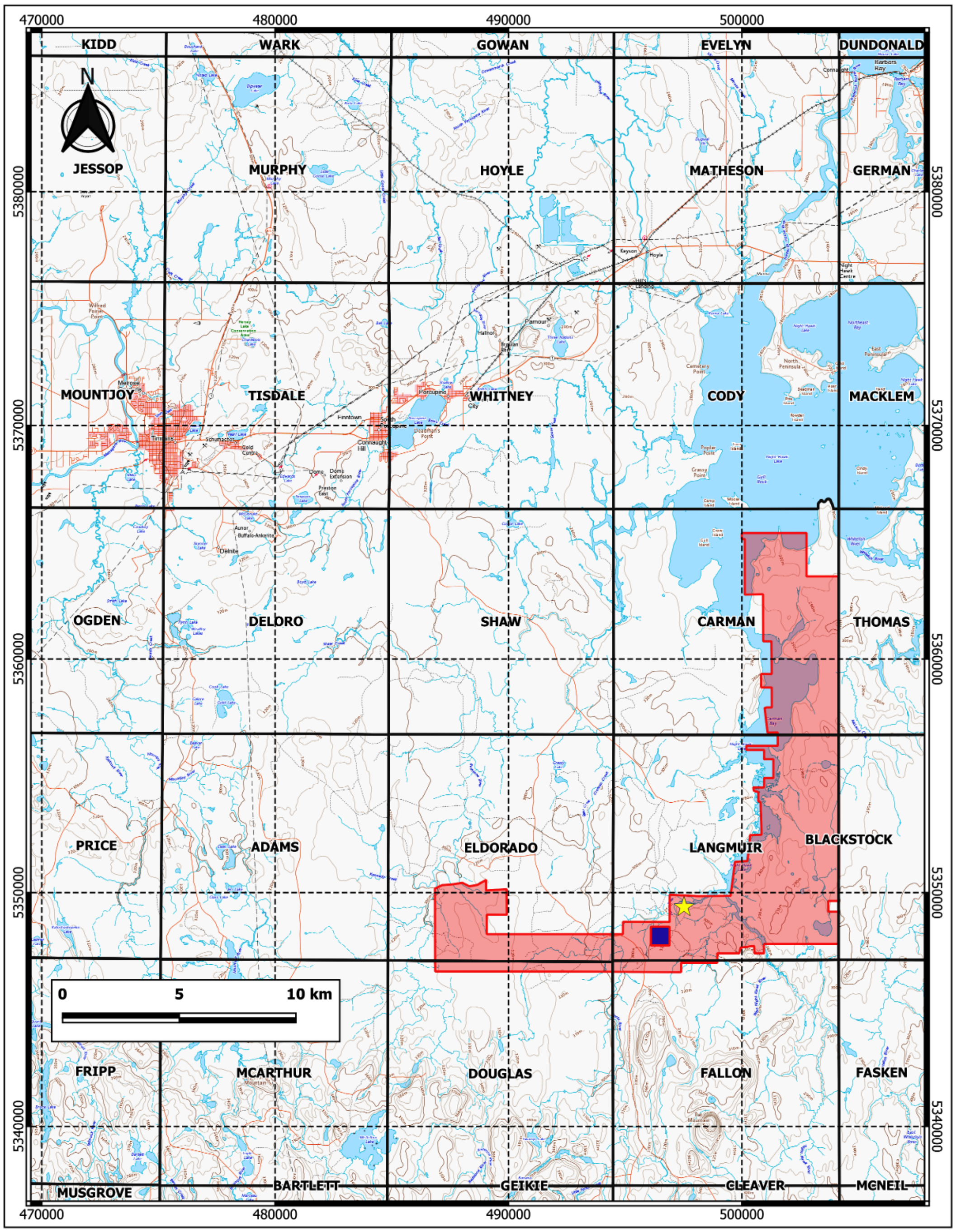

Figure 4-1. Township-scale location of the Langmuir Nickel Project (red region) and the Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone (yellow star) near Timmins, Ontario, Canada. The dark blue square within the shaded red area of the Property is held by a third party.

The Property, covering the Night Hawk River and southern parts of Night Hawk Lake in Carman and Langmuir townships, is centred at approximately 48 18’N Latitude, 80 58’W Longitude or UTM (NAD83 Z17) coordinates 502000mE, 5350000mN. The Property is accessed from the City of Timmins/South Porcupine by a series of all-weather gravel roads.

All known nickel sulphide mineralization that is the focus of the Report and that of EVNi is located within the boundary of the mining lands that comprise the Langmuir Nickel Project. The Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone is located within unpatented mining claim 299485 and Legacy Mining Claim 4203498.

4.1 Mineral Disposition

The Langmuir Property comprises 156 unpatented mining claims (28 Multi-Cell Mining Claims (“MCMC”s), 22 Single Cell Mining Claims (“SCMC”s), and 106 Boundary Claim Mining Claims (“BCMCs”)), covers approximately 9,079 ha, and is owned 100% by EVNi. The Property has not been legally surveyed. A summary of the mining claims is provided in Table 4-1 and the distribution of the mining claims is shown in Figure 4-2. Detailed information about the mining claims is provided in Appendix 2.

Table 4-1. Summary of mining claims that comprise the Langmuir Nickel Project.

Legacy Claim	Township / Area	Tenure	Type	Anniversary	Status	%	Annual Work Required	Work Applied	Reserve
4203567	BLACKSTOCK,LANGMUIR	103893	BCMC	2022-02-08	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4203567	BLACKSTOCK,LANGMUIR	120525	BCMC	2022-02-08	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4203568	BLACKSTOCK,LANGMUIR	301506	BCMC	2022-02-08	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4203564	FALLON,LANGMUIR	111353	BCMC	2022-02-08	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4203563	FALLON,LANGMUIR	318889	BCMC	2022-02-08	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4203564	FALLON,LANGMUIR	321292	BCMC	2022-02-08	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4203568	LANGMUIR	106744	SCMC	2022-02-08	Active	100	$400	$1,200	$0
4203564	LANGMUIR	149823	SCMC	2022-02-08	Active	100	$400	$1,200	$0
4203563	LANGMUIR	300910	BCMC	2022-02-08	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
	LANGMUIR	535770	MCMC	2022-02-08	Active	100	$10,000	$30,000	$0
	LANGMUIR	535772	MCMC	2022-02-08	Active	100	$800	$2,400	$0
	LANGMUIR	535774	MCMC	2022-02-08	Active	100	$8,000	$24,000	$0
	LANGMUIR	535775	MCMC	2022-02-08	Active	100	$800	$2,400	$0
	LANGMUIR	535779	MCMC	2022-02-08	Active	100	$6,400	$24,000	$19,012
	LANGMUIR	535780	MCMC	2022-02-08	Active	100	$2,400	$8,400	$1,153
	DOUGLAS,ELDORADO	535787	MCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$9,600	$28,800	$0
	DOUGLAS,ELDORADO	535788	MCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$10,000	$30,000	$0
4201271	ELDORADO	126674	BCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201267	ELDORADO	135066	BCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201271	ELDORADO	138627	BCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201270	ELDORADO	171189	BCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201269	ELDORADO	197132	BCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201274	ELDORADO	236384	BCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201271	ELDORADO	240049	BCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201267	ELDORADO	255018	BCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201269	ELDORADO	265744	BCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201271	ELDORADO	285948	SCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$400	$600	$0
4201274	ELDORADO	292227	BCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$200	$600	$0

Legacy Claim	Township / Area	Tenure	Type	Anniversary	Status	%	Annual Work Required	Work Applied	Reserve
4201270	ELDORADO	300335	BCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201267	ELDORADO	303588	BCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201267	ELDORADO	310430	BCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201269	ELDORADO	320238	BCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201271	ELDORADO	323202	SCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$400	$1,200	$0
	ELDORADO	535789	MCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$5,600	$16,800	$0
	ELDORADO	535791	MCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$1,600	$4,800	$0
	LANGMUIR	535776	MCMC	2022-05-03	Active	100	$4,000	$13,600	$0
	BLACKSTOCK,CARMAN, LANGMUIR,THOMAS	535766	MCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$10,000	$30,000	$0
4220201	CARMAN	115598	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220206	CARMAN	125667	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220201	CARMAN	133643	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220201	CARMAN	133644	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220206	CARMAN	142686	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220201	CARMAN	178857	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220207	CARMAN	180281	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220208	CARMAN	185546	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220204	CARMAN	188351	SCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$400	$600	$0
4220201	CARMAN	205780	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220205	CARMAN	207557	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220206	CARMAN	227667	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220206	CARMAN	227668	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220201	CARMAN	245539	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220208	CARMAN	264338	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220201	CARMAN	282787	SCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$400	$600	$0
4220201	CARMAN	301666	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220205	CARMAN	304060	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220208	CARMAN	318362	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220206	CARMAN	323521	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
	CARMAN	535758	MCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$1,200	$3,600	$0
	CARMAN	535759	MCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$8,000	$24,000	$0
	CARMAN	535760	MCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$2,400	$7,200	$0
	CARMAN	535761	MCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$3,200	$9,600	$0
	CARMAN	535762	MCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$7,200	$21,600	$0
	CARMAN	535765	MCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$2,000	$6,000	$0
4220208	CARMAN,LANGMUIR	149581	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220208	CARMAN,LANGMUIR	300894	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220215	CARMAN,THOMAS	141448	SCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$400	$600	$0
4220214	CARMAN,THOMAS	202098	SCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$400	$600	$0
4220215	CARMAN,THOMAS	219679	SCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$400	$600	$0
4220215	CARMAN,THOMAS	226958	SCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$400	$600	$0
4220214	CARMAN,THOMAS	228986	SCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$400	$600	$0
4220214	CARMAN,THOMAS	320665	SCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$400	$600	$0
	CARMAN,THOMAS	535763	MCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$7,200	$21,600	$0
	CARMAN,THOMAS	535764	MCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$10,000	$30,000	$0

Legacy Claim	Township / Area	Tenure	Type	Anniversary	Status	%	Annual Work Required	Work Applied	Reserve
4220197	LANGMUIR	134044	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220197	LANGMUIR	234847	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220209	LANGMUIR	235549	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220197	LANGMUIR	264141	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220210	LANGMUIR	264670	SCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220197	LANGMUIR	320823	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220197	LANGMUIR	333474	SCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
	LANGMUIR	535767	MCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$1,800	$5,400	$0
	LANGMUIR	535768	MCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$9,800	$29,400	$0
4202816	BLACKSTOCK,LANGMUIR	146777	BCMC	2022-06-06	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4202816	BLACKSTOCK,LANGMUIR	146778	BCMC	2022-06-06	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4202815	LANGMUIR	199799	BCMC	2022-06-06	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4202744	LANGMUIR	241369	BCMC	2022-06-06	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4202816	LANGMUIR	242757	BCMC	2022-06-06	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4202744	LANGMUIR	295906	BCMC	2022-06-06	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4202815	LANGMUIR	297320	BCMC	2022-06-06	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4202816	LANGMUIR	337561	SCMC	2022-06-06	Active	100	$400	$1,200	$0
4202816	LANGMUIR	337562	BCMC	2022-06-06	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4202815	LANGMUIR	341771	BCMC	2022-06-06	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220198	CARMAN	132299	BCMC	2022-06-12	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220198	CARMAN	244209	BCMC	2022-06-12	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220198	CARMAN	263756	BCMC	2022-06-12	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220198	CARMAN	339161	BCMC	2022-06-12	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
	BLACKSTOCK,LANGMUIR	535769	MCMC	2022-07-18	Active	100	$4,000	$13,200	$973
	BLACKSTOCK,LANGMUIR	535771	MCMC	2022-07-18	Active	100	$4,800	$14,400	$0
3018143	LANGMUIR	110230	BCMC	2022-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
3015576	LANGMUIR	110455	BCMC	2022-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
3018143	LANGMUIR	122224	BCMC	2022-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
3018143	LANGMUIR	135020	BCMC	2022-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
3015576	LANGMUIR	135745	BCMC	2022-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
3013180	LANGMUIR	149016	BCMC	2022-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
3015576	LANGMUIR	207164	BCMC	2022-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
3015576	LANGMUIR	267159	BCMC	2022-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
3013180	LANGMUIR	285460	BCMC	2022-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
3013181	LANGMUIR	318319	BCMC	2022-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
3013180	LANGMUIR	320848	BCMC	2022-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
	LANGMUIR	535773	MCMC	2022-07-18	Active	100	$800	$2,400	$0
	DOUGLAS,ELDORADO, FALLON,LANGMUIR	535786	MCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$8,400	$25,200	$0
4201275	ELDORADO	135742	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201276	ELDORADO	244320	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201275	ELDORADO	255679	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201275	ELDORADO	264364	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201274	ELDORADO	292226	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201276	ELDORADO	339761	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201275	ELDORADO	342543	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0

Legacy Claim	Township / Area	Tenure	Type	Anniversary	Status	%	Annual Work Required	Work Applied	Reserve
4201276	ELDORADO,LANGMUIR	263791	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201279	FALLON	157965	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201279	FALLON	325934	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201279	FALLON,LANGMUIR	109292	SCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$400	$1,200	$0
4201279	FALLON,LANGMUIR	252364	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
	FALLON,LANGMUIR	535783	MCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$1,600	$4,800	$0
4201277	LANGMUIR	120972	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201278	LANGMUIR	122970	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201278	LANGMUIR	122971	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201281	LANGMUIR	133039	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201278	LANGMUIR	133721	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201278	LANGMUIR	178942	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201277	LANGMUIR	214371	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201279	LANGMUIR	222171	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201277	LANGMUIR	244245	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201281	LANGMUIR	244957	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201278	LANGMUIR	245617	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201281	LANGMUIR	248169	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201281	LANGMUIR	252999	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201277	LANGMUIR	280773	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201278	LANGMUIR	280858	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201279	LANGMUIR	299470	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201281	LANGMUIR	319001	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201279	LANGMUIR	331465	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
	LANGMUIR	535785	MCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$800	$2,400	$0
4203498	LANGMUIR	149608	BCMC	2023-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$205,194
3018143	LANGMUIR	186360	BCMC	2023-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201278	LANGMUIR	197711	BCMC	2023-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$205,094
4203498	LANGMUIR	214435	BCMC	2023-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$205,394
4203498	LANGMUIR	244331	SCMC	2023-07-18	Active	100	$400	$1,200	$204,494
4202748	LANGMUIR	252374	SCMC	2023-07-18	Active	100	$400	$1,200	$201,594
3018143	LANGMUIR	253690	BCMC	2023-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4203498	LANGMUIR	264368	SCMC	2023-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$205,794
4202748	LANGMUIR	290189	BCMC	2023-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4202748	LANGMUIR	299464	SCMC	2023-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$233,394
4203498	LANGMUIR	299485	SCMC	2023-07-18	Active	100	$400	$1,200	$254,394
4202748	LANGMUIR	302251	BCMC	2023-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$597
4202748	LANGMUIR	339767	SCMC	2023-07-18	Active	100	$400	$1,200	$254,394
						Total:	**$171,600**	**$518,200**	**$1,991,481**

Annual assessment work requirements total $171,600 and historically $518,200 has been applied to the Property. There is $1,991,481 in work assessment reserve which is enough to keep the mining claims current for at least 11 years. As of the Effective Date of the Report, all mining claims are valid with expiry dates ranging from 8 February 2022 to 18 July 2023.

The unpatented mining claims were independently verified by the Principal Author, online through the MLAS system of the MENDM:

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

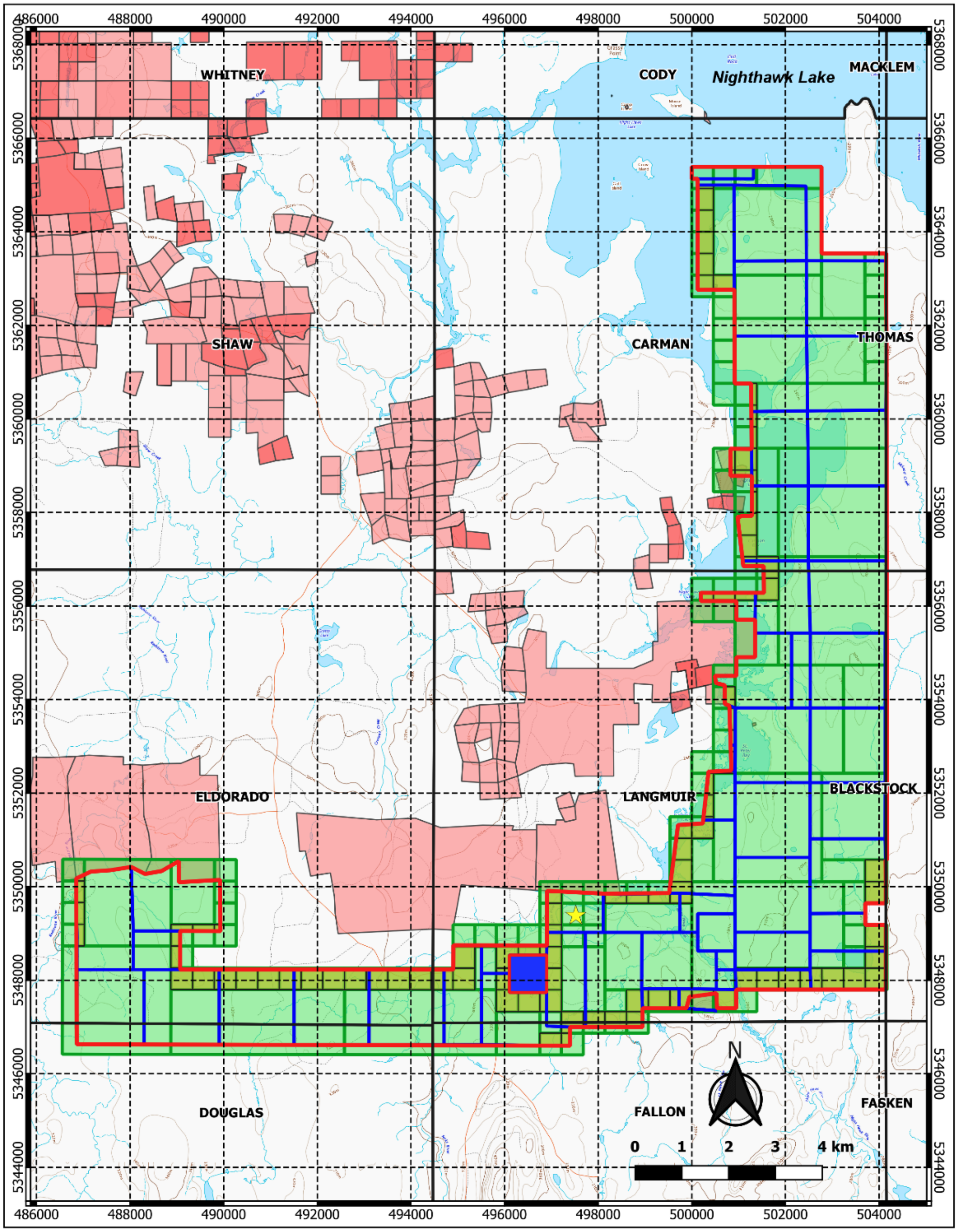

Figure 4-2. Mining claims (property outline in red) that comprise the Langmuir Nickel Project with the location of the Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone (yellow star). Patents = 2 shades of pink; Legacy Claims = blue outlines; BCMC = Dark Green; SCMC = Light Green; Dark Blue Square = third party mining claims.

4.2 Mining Lands Tenure System in Ontario

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

Mining claims can only be obtained by an entity (person or company referred to as a "prospector") that is a registered MLAS User, has completed the Mining Act Awareness Program, and holds a valid Prospector's License granted by the MENDM. A licensed prospector is permitted to register open lands for exploration on the MLAS system onto provincial Crown and private lands that are open for registration. Once the mining claim has been registered, the prospector is permitted to conduct exploratory and assessment work on the subject lands. To maintain the mining claim and keep it properly staked, the prospector must adhere to relevant staking regulations and conduct all prescribed work thereon. The prescribed work is currently set at $400 per annum per single cell mining claim and $200 per annum per boundary cell mining claim. The prescribed work must be completed or payments in lieu of work can be made to maintain the claim. No minerals may be extracted from lands that are subject to a mining claim – the prospector must possess either a mining lease or a freehold interest to mine the land, subject to all provisions of the Ontario Mining Act.

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

4.2.1 Mining Lease

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

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

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

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

4.2.2 Freehold Mining Lands

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

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

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

4.2.3 Licence of Occupation

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

4.2.4 Land Use Permit

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

4.3 Mining Law - Province of Ontario

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

4.3.1 Required Plans and Permits

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

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

4.3.1.1 Exploration Plans

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

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

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

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

4.3.1.2 Exploration Permits

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

Surface rights owners must be notified when applying for an Exploration Permit. Aboriginal communities potentially affected by the Exploration Permit activities will be consulted by the MENDM and have an opportunity to provide comments and feedback before a decision is made on the Exploration Permit.

Permit proposals will be posted for comment on the Ontario Ministry of the Environment Environmental Registry for 30 days.

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

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

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

4.4 Work Status and Current Permits

On 2 June 2021, the Company was granted an Exploration Permit to conduct geophysical surveys (requiring generator), diamond drilling (mechanized drilling), ground geophysical surveys without a generator, trails, airborne geophysical survey, and land sample (<1 cubic metre). The Exploration Permit is valid for a period of three years and covers 22 unpatented mining claims: 110230, 122224, 149608, 186360, 197711, 214435, 244331, 252374, 253690, 264368, 280858, 290189, 299464, 299485, 302251, 339767, 535770, 535773, 535774, 535776, 535779, and 535780. The current work program by the Issuer began in June 2021 and this exploration work, including diamond drilling, is ongoing.

The Principal Author is not aware of any other permits or authorizations required to complete the proposed exploration program, however some other regulatory permits and notable requirements for early exploration activities outside of the MENDM could apply. For example, permits would be required from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry ("MNRF") for road construction, cutting timber, fire permits (burning), and water crossing should they be required (https://www.ontario.ca/page/ministry-natural-resources-and-forestry). Projects in close proximity to water may require provisions to protect fish habitats under the jurisdiction of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada (https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/index-eng.htm).

4.5 Surface Rights and Legal Access

The surface rights associated with the Project are owned by the Government of Ontario (Crown Land) and access to the property is unrestricted .

4.6 Environmental Liabilities

At this early stage of the Project's development there are no requirements for environmental studies and the Company will implement best practices in terms of preserving and minimizing its impact on the environment. Previous owners of the Project conducted various components of early stage environmental baseline studies (*see* Section 6.9).

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

4.7 Royalties and Obligations

EVNi presently owns 100% of the mining claims that comprise the Property. However, some of the mining claims are subject to a 2% net smelter return ("NSR") royalty.

All claims forming the Langmuir Property were staked by contractors for Golden Chalice with the exception of Legacy Mining Claims 3017517 and 3017518 (15 claim units totalling 243 hectares) which were optioned from Mr. David Healey (45%), Mr. Todd Keast (45%), and Kirnova Corp. (10%) on 13 July 2004 ("Healey Option"). On 14 October 2004, Golden Chalice exercised the underlying option on the two claims after paying a total of C$5,000 in option payments and issuing 100,000 fully paid ordinary shares to the three vendors.

There is an area of interest clause within the Healey Option, which states that any claims, acquired after the effective date of the option, that are within a five kilometre radius of the boundaries of the two optioned mining claims are also subject to the same 2% NSR. Legacy Mining Claim 4203498, within which the Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone is located, lies within the 5 km area of interest and is thus subject to a 2% NSR. A half percent (0.5%) of the NSR which can be purchased from the Healey Option vendors at any time for C$500,000, thereby reducing the outstanding NSR to 1.5%. A complete list of the 35 Legacy Mining Claims that are subject to the 5 km area of interest is provided in Table 4-2.

The Principal Author is unaware of any other royalties or obligations associated with the Property.

Table 4-2. Legacy Mining Claims that are subject to a 2% NSR as per the 2004 Healey Option.

Legacy Claim No.	Date Recorded (dd/mm/yyyy)	Legacy Claim No.	Date Recorded (dd/mm/yyyy)
3013180	18/07/2005	4202815	06/06/2005
3013181	18/07/2005	4202816	06/06/2005
3013182	18/07/2005	4203498	18/07/2005
3013183	18/07/2005	4203563	08/02/2005
3013184	18/07/2005	4203564	08/02/2005
3013185	18/07/2005	4203567	08/02/2005
3015576	18/07/2005	4203568	08/02/2005
3018143	18/07/2005	4203569	08/02/2005
4201276	01/11/2005	4203570	08/02/2005
4201277	01/11/2005	4203571	08/02/2005
4201278	01/11/2005	4207038	18/07/2005
4201279	01/11/2005	4220210	22/05/2007
4201281	01/11/2005	4278675	06/09/2016
4201289	01/11/2005	4278676	06/09/2016
4201290	01/11/2005	4280621	13/12/2016
4202744	06/06/2005	4280637	13/12/2016
4202748	18/07/2005	4280638	13/12/2016
4202814	06/06/2005		

4.8 Other Significant Factors and Risks

The Company will maintain an open dialogue with all stakeholders associated with the Project, including private landowners, government officials and representatives of the First Nations and Metis Nation of Ontario Identified by the MENDM:

- Matachewan First Nation, Wabun Tribal Council
- Mattagami First Nation, Wabun Tribal Council
- Taykwa Tagamou First Nation, Mushkegowuk Tribal Council
- Wahgoshig First Nation
- Métis Nation of Ontario, Timmins Métis Council
- Métis Nation of Ontario, Northern Lights Métis Council
- Métis Nation of Ontario - Temiskaming Métis Council

As of the Effective Date of the Report, the Principal Author is not aware of any significant factors that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform the proposed work program on the Property.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The Property is located within the boundaries of the city of Timmins, Ontario. It is accessed by motor vehicle south from the village of South Porcupine via a gravel road known as Stringers Road. This road cuts through the central western portion of the Property. Approximately 30 km southeast of Timmins on Stringers Road, a drill trail (ATV/snowmobile accessible) branches off northeastward. Approximately three km along this road, the Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone ("Langmuir W4" or "W4 Zone") location is reached (*see* Figure 4-1).

5.2 Climate and Operating Season

The climate in the Project area is warm and generally dry during the summer months from May through to September and cold and snowy from November to March. Temperature extremes range from summer highs of +30 Celsius to winter lows of -30 Celsius. Average winter temperatures are in the range of -10 Celsius to -20 Celsius and average summer temperatures are in the range of 10 Celsius to 20 Celsius. Annual precipitation is approximately 83 centimetres (32.6 inches) with 60 centimetres of rain and 310 centimetres of snow annually. Average winter mean daily snow depths in the region are about 60 to 65 centimetres.

Exploration work such as drilling and geophysical surveys can be completed year-round, with some surface work (*i.e.*, geological mapping, trenching and surface sampling) limited by snow cover during the winter months.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The full range of equipment, supplies and services required for any mining development is available in Timmins (2016 population of 41,788). The general Timmins area also possesses a skilled mining work force from which personnel could be sourced for any new mine development on the Property.

There would appear to be ample room on or about the Property to build a mine and mill should this eventuality arise. Likewise, any number of locations would appear to offer potential to construct environmentally sound tailings disposal area(s). Regional power lines extend south of Timmins in close proximity to the Property.

A nickel processing capability is currently present at Northern Sun Mining's Redstone Mill Facility (http://northernsunmining.ca/Redstone-Mill/Redstone-Mill-Overview/default.aspx), located south of Timmins, approximately 8 km northwest of the Project (*see* Figure 4-1). The Redstone nickel concentrator plant, designed to process up to 2,000 tonnes per day of high MgO Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization, was commissioned in July 2007. The plant was on care and maintenance from November 2008 until June 2009, at which time nickel prices rebounded and the mill continued to process nickel ore from the Redstone and McWatters mines.

This facility is very close to the Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone and the haulage distance would be approximately 13 kilometres. This facility might be available to custom mill any potential nickel ore from the Property, thereby obviating the need to build a mill.

5.4 Physiography

The topography of the Langmuir Property is comprised of flat to gently rolling relief with little outcrop exposure. Elevation ranges from 280 to 330 metres above sea level ("mASL"). The Property lies entirely within the Night Hawk Lake sub-watershed.

The Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone is located in an area that is generally low-lying with a few local rock outcrops and ranges in elevation from 290 to 300 mASL. It is relatively flat with poor drainage. The deposit location site naturally drains to the north into the Forks River. The Forks River drains north-easterly into the Night Hawk River which flows north-easterly into Night Hawk Lake. Night Hawk Lake in turn drains to the Frederick House River. The Frederick House River drains to the Abitibi River (north of Cochrane) then to Moose River, which ultimately discharges into James Bay.

5.4.1 Water Availability

Abundant water resources are present in the lakes, rivers, creeks, and beaver ponds throughout the Project area.

5.4.2 Flora and Fauna

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

6.0 HISTORY

Langmuir Township area has received much exploration interest over the past 100 years with more recent initiatives focused on nickel exploration as the area is within a highly prospective komatiitic belt known for the formation of magmatic nickel sulphide mineralization. The 1970's discovery of such nickel deposits as the Langmuir No. 1, Langmuir No. 2, Redstone and McWatters, fuelled and sustained nickel exploration activity in the region. In 2007, additional nickel deposit discoveries were made such as Northern Sun Mining Corp.'s Hart deposit and Golden Chalice Resources Inc.'s Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone. With the exception of the Langmuir W4, none of the aforementioned deposits or mines occur within the boundaries of the Property.

Golden Chalice Resources Inc. ("Golden Chalice") changed its name to Rogue Resources Inc. ("Rogue" or "Rogue Resources") in October 2010. On 4 March 2021, Rogue announced the sale of the Langmuir Nickel Project to EV Nickel Inc.(www.rogueresources.ca/2021).

Historical results from exploration work on or proximal to the Project have not been verified by the Principal Author or a Qualified Person associated with the Company and as such are not necessarily indicative of the results to be found on the Project.

Unless otherwise referenced, much of the historical work summary to 2010 that follows, has been summarized from Cole *et al.* (2010). Government of Ontario published reports and data that cover the area of the Project include a 1967 mapping program covering Langmuir and Blackstock townships by the Ontario Department of Mines (Pyke, 1970a), a 1988 airborne electromagnetic EM and magnetic survey over the Timmins Area, which included Langmuir Township by the Ontario Geological Survey ("OGS"), geological mapping of Carman and Langmuir townships in 2004 (Houlé and Guilmette, 2005), a 2007 Bartlett Dome MEGATEM II survey which encompassed the area of the Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone, and geological compilation of the Bartlett and Halliday Domes in 2019 (Préfontaine *et al.*, 2019) which covers part of the Property in Eldorado Township.

Industry-related exploration work within the area of the Property (*i.e.*, Langmuir Township) has taken place since 1964 and continued to 2015, with the most recent work completed by Golden Chalice/Rogue Resources Inc. (Table 6-1).

Table 6-1. Summary of historical exploration work conducted on the Property, 1964-2015.

Year	Company	Exploration Activity
1964-65	Min-Ore Mines Limited	Ground magnetic and electromagnetic survey
1965	G.E. Cooper	Diamond drilling (1 hole, 154 m)
1970	Yellowknife Base Metals Limited	Diamond drilling (3 holes, 803 m)
1980-81	Utah Mines Ltd.	Ground magnetic survey; geological survey; diamond drilling (2 holes, 147 m)
1987	Canadian Nickel Company	Airborne electromagnetic survey
2005	Golden Chalice Resources	Ground magnetic and HLEM surveys; diamond drilling (4 holes, 528 m); Heliborne VTEM-Mag survey (687 line-km)
2006	Golden Chalice Resources	Ground magnetometer surveys (8.15 line-km); Mag/VLF-EM (6.0 line-km)

Year	Company	Exploration Activity
2007	Golden Chalice Resources	Diamond drilling (8 holes, 2,374 m); diamond drilling (37 holes, 16,262 m); MMI orientation geochemical soil survey; MMI geochemical soil survey (West/East grids); heliborne VTEM-Mag survey (2,601 line-km)
2008	Golden Chalice Resources	Diamond drilling (20 holes, 6,938 m); diamond drilling (13 holes, 6,120 m); MMI geochemical soil survey
2009	Golden Chalice Resources	Diamond drilling (11 holes, 3,939 m); down-hole TEM geophysical survey (8 drill holes); drill hole core characterization
2010	Golden Chalice Resources	Diamond drilling (5 holes totalling 1,645 m); Phase 1 Baseline Environmental Studies initiated; Mineral Resource Estimate by SRK Consulting Canada; Mineralogical study
2011	Rogue Iron Ore Corp. (previously Golden Chalice)	Diamond drilling (13 holes, 2,282 m) - 6 HQ (642 m) for metallurgical tests, 7 NQ (1,640 m); Metallurgical testwork (scoping level)
2012	Rogue Resources	Metallurgical testwork review (Starkey)
2014	Rogue Resources	Compilation and re-interpretation of 2005 and 2007 Heliborne VTEM-Mag surveys; Phase 2 Baseline Environmental Studies proposed to begin
2015	Rogue Resources	Mineralogical study

6.1 Historical Geophysics

6.1.1 Horizontal Loop Electromagnetic Survey (2005)

In March 2005, Golden Chalice Resources Inc. commenced exploration on the property with a ground magnetometer and horizontal loop electromagnetic ("HLEM") survey, contracted to Exploration Services Reg. (Chartre, 2005). The surveys were carried out on a cut grid with a 1.1 km long east-west baseline and 100 m spaced cross lines that extend 400 m north and south of the baseline. The HLEM survey covered 9.6 line-km and the magnetometer survey 10.7 line-kilometres.

The intensity of the magnetic readings increase from north to south and from west to east. Most of the readings over the surveyed area are in the range of 1 000 to 3 000 gammas indicating the presence of an ultramafic body. The 1000 gamma contour line defines a very irregular contact in the northern part of the grid. The readings varying between 3000 gammas to 6 000 gammas are randomly distributed and do not convey the presence of structural or lithological bedding, however, there is a certain symmetry to the magnetic high profile along most of the length of the outlined conductor (Chartre, 2005).

The HLEM survey outlined a good conductor has been outlined in the central part of the - the conductor appears to continue eastwards beyond the surveyed area. The main conductor identified is coincident with a definite magnetic anomaly. The EM anomaly was interpreted to be caused by a sulfide body containing pyrrhotite (Chartre, 2005).

6.1.2 Heliborne VTEM-Magnetic Survey (2005)

In 2005, a 75 m flight line spacing VTEM airborne survey, totalling 687 line-km (47.9 square km), was flown by Geotech Limited over the southeastern part of the property (Figure 6-1) (Orta, 2005). Processing of the EM data identified 18 separate airborne EM anomaly clusters which were interpreted as potential sulphide targets (*see* Figure 7-5). The clusters were defined by two or more flight line EM anomalies and are largely covered by overburden or swamp.

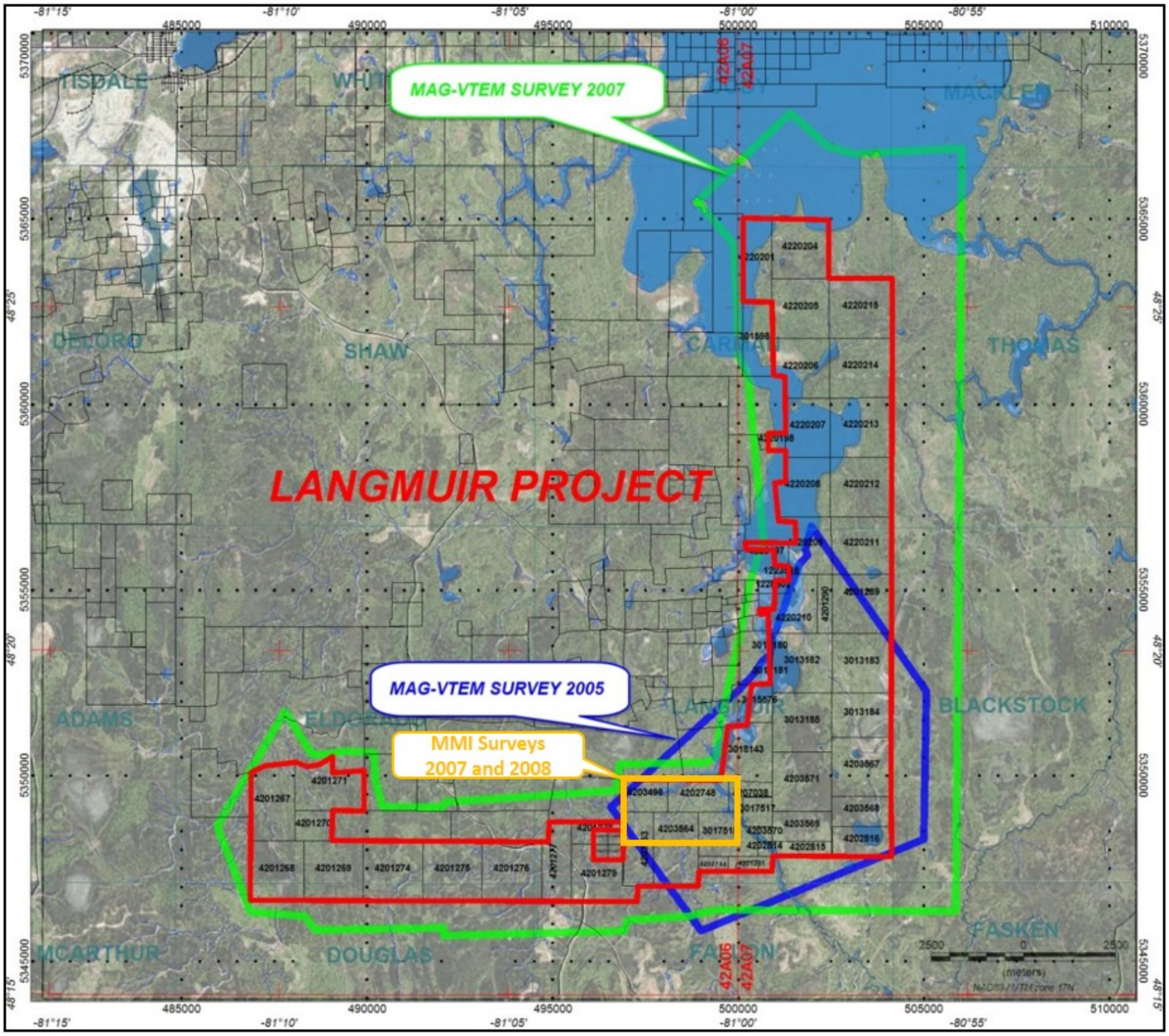

Figure 6-1. Location of the 2005 and 2007 GeoTech heliborne VTEM and magnetometer surveys (Simard, 2014) ; 2007 and 2008 Mobile Metal Ions ("MMI") Soil Survey sampling area (source: Orta, 2005).

6.1.3 Ground Magnetic Surveys (2006)

In October and November 2006, Larder Geophysics Ltd. competed ground magnetometer surveys over five airborne magnetic targets as well as VLF-EM surveys over two of the five targets (Ploeger, 2006). A total of 8.15 line-km of magnetometer and 6.0 line-km of Mag/VLF-EM survey was read, totalling 326 magnetometer stations and 240 simultaneous Mag/VLF-EM stations. A total of five main Mag/VLF-EM anomalies were identified (Ploeger, 2006).

6.1.4 Heliborne VTEM-Magnetic Survey (2007)

In 2007, a 75 m flight line spacing VTEM airborne survey, totalling 2,601 line-km (175.5 square km), was flown by Geotech Limited over the entire property (*see* Figure 6-1) (Orta, 2007). Processing of the EM data identified several EM anomalies, interpreted as potential sulphide targets (*see* Figure 7-5). Deliverables included a survey report electromagnetic and magnetic survey maps, gridded data in Geosoft GRD format, maps in Geosoft MAP format, Google Earth flight path file, and all raw survey data in digital format.

6.1.5 Borehole TEM Surveys (2009)

From February to May 2009, Quantec Geoscience Ltd. completed borehole transient electromagnetic ("TEM") surveys on eight (8) drill holes within the Langmuir property (Coulson, 2009). The objective of the borehole TEM surveys was to determine the extent of sulphide mineralization intersected in drill holes and the potential for other conductive mineralization within up to 50 m radius of the drill holes. A total of 2,596 m of borehole were surveyed and survey coordinates are in NAD83 Zone 17N (Table 6-2).

Table 6-2. Details for the 8 drill holes surveyed by TEM in 2009 (Coulson, 2009).

Hole #	Collar – UTM Nad83 (Local)	Az/Dip	Start (m)	End (m)	Total (m)
GCL09-01	499100E, 5349185N	325°/-70°	60	383	323
GCL09-03	499563E, 5348153N	325°/-55°	10	400	390
GCL09-04	499522E,5348216N	360°/-45°	10	240	230
GCL09-05	498847E,5349348N	360°/-70°	20	390	370
GCL09-07	499030E,5349230N	360°/-53°	60	338	278
GCL09-09	498845E,5348990N	360°/-50°	30	245	215
GCL09-10	499010E,5349250N	360°/-55°	40	370	330
GCL09-11	497971E,5349428N	360°/-65°	30	495	465

Each drill hole was located within a 200 x 200 m loop an in-hole readings were taken at 5 and 20 metres (Coulson, 2009). As no report with respect to an interpretation of the results is available, the Principal Author has provided some comments with respect to the results of the borehole TEM surveys (Table 6-3).

Table 6-3. Summary of results from 2009 Quantec Geoscience borehole TEM surveys (Caracle ,2021).

Drill Hole	Comments
GCL09-01	in-hole response in early time transitioning to an off-hole in late time; elevated amplitudes in late time suggest good conductance; intersection in core around 325 m
GCL09-03	mostly off-hole response at 180 m and may have intersected edge of mineralized zone; late off-time still anomalous suggesting good conductance
GCL09-04	off-hole anomaly at 110 m with high amplitude due to the shallow depth of the source and its proximity to the surface transmitter loop; "y" component shows late time reversal suggesting there is more conductive material in one direction; hole is close to the source and may have intersected an edge of the zone
GCL09-05	combination in-hole and off-hole with the off-hole located below the intersection; likely intersection at 185 m; late time response is almost zero, suggesting lower conductance (or smaller size)
GCL09-07	complex response from three closely spaced zones between 200 and 300 m
GCL09-09	no response
GCL09-10	weak in-hole response at 260 m; off-hole response at 200 m
GCL09-11	off-hole response at 100 m; edge response at 400 m with an off-hole developing below the 400 m intersection; another small intersection at 450 m

Montgomery (2011), noted that the borehole TEM survey outlined an EM anomaly off hole from hole GCL09-01, detected to the east and along strike.

6.1.6 Drill Core Characterization (2009)

In June 2009, JVX Ltd. (Geophysical Surveys and Consulting) reported on a series of physical property measurements (density, susceptibility, EM conductivity, DC resistivity and chargeability) for 15 drill core samples provided by Golden Chalice. The study was aimed at providing useful information to assist in the design and interpretation of future geophysical surveys (Webster, 2009).

The results of density measurements indicate that the average density of the samples is around 2.85 g/cm3. The highest densities measured correspond to samples from the A Zone containing visible mineralization at 3.14 g/cm3 and 2.96 g/cm3.

Conductivity results indicate that the conductivity of some of the samples from the A Zone could be high enough to be detected by EM surveys. The high conductivity (and therefore low resistivity) contrast could allow the detection of possible mineralized zones associated to this host rock. The EM-resistivity values calculated with the induction coils are much higher than the ones found with the DC measurements (Webster, 2009).

Magnetic susceptibility results indicate that the susceptibility of the samples from Zone A are relatively high. The rest of the samples show low values of the susceptibility. The different values of the susceptibility in these samples may be used to delineate areas of different rock types that contain different contents of magnetite.

Resistivity/IP measurements results showed that samples associated with Zone A have low resistivity and high chargeability, which seems to be related to a high content of mineralization. The remaining samples have a medium resistivity and, in general, a high chargeability.

6.2 Historical Surface Sampling

Golden Chalice Resources completed two Mobile Metal Ions ("MMI") soil surveys over two areas of the Property, proximal to the Langmuir W4 Nickel Deposit.

The intellectual property that comprises the MMI technology, developed by WAMTECH Pty Ltd. (Perth, Australia), was purchased by SGS Mineral Services and as such was the only licensed analytical services company that could perform the MMI analyses (Fedikow, 2008). Further information on the MMI technique is available at www.sgs.com/en/mining/exploration-services/geochemistry/mmi-orientation-surveys.

6.2.1 Mobile Metal Ions Geochemical Survey – Orientation (2007)

In mid-2007, a Mobile Metal Ions ("MMI") soil orientation survey was completed by Golden Chalice personnel over three lines oriented at 325Az and located near drill hole GCL07-06 and the A Zone (within Legacy Mining Claim 4203498). The objective of this 2007 orientation survey was to investigate the effectiveness of MMI surveys for targeting nickel sulphides on the property.

A total of 36 samples were collected on these lines at 25 m spaced stations and submitted to SGS Mineral Services in Toronto, Ontario for analysis using their proprietary MMI analytical techniques. Results from the MMI orientation survey proved positive, identifying the A Zone in a MMI soil profile, which led to larger surveys in 2007 and 2008.

6.2.2 Mobile Metal Ions Geochemical Survey – West/East Grid (2007)

In fall 2007, a Mobile Metal Ions ("MMI") soil survey was completed by Golden Chalice personnel over the A Zone area of the Langmuir property. This survey incorporated the 36 samples from the earlier 2007 MMI orientation survey. The objective of this 2007 survey was to investigate the effectiveness of MMI surveys for targeting nickel sulphides on the property and specifically to the west and east and over the known A Zone sulphide mineralization.

Soil sampling was controlled using two grids referred to as the West Grid and the East Grid. Golden Chalice personnel collected a total of 304 soil samples.

The interpreted results of the MMI survey documented the presence of a northwest-trending multi-sample Ni anomaly on the west grid that comprises two moderate-contrast and one low-contrast focused anomalies. In addition, there is a northwest verging feature defined by the element suite Nb-Li-Fe-Cr-Co+/-As and is interpreted to be a folded mafic/ultramafic lithology. The east grid is marked by a single sample Ni anomaly and like all single sample geochemical anomaly should be viewed with caution until further information, such as geophysics, can be reviewed (Fedikow, 2008).

6.2.3 Mobile Metal Ions Geochemical Survey (2008)

From September to November 2008, an MMI geochemical soil survey, consisting of a total of 938 MMI soil samples (861 samples and 77 duplicate samples) was conducted east of the Langmuir W4 and bounded to the north by Fork River and to the east by Nighthawk River (Montgomery, 2010a). The objective of the survey was to investigate several VTEM conductors within ultramafic volcanic stratigraphy east of the Langmuir W4.

The results of the fall 2008 MMI soil geochemical survey outlined significant lithologically-related responses and associated base and precious metal anomalies. Based on the association of the element suite Cr-Ti-Nb-V-Fe-Al the southern grid area is marked by an ultramafic lithology whereas the northern portion of the grid is underlain by a lithologies that are either mafic or intermediate with the possibility of felsic intrusions marked by localized high-contrast Ce anomalies. The contact between these two sequences might be indicated by a linear, generally east to west-trending Cu and Zn-Cd anomaly representative of a possible zone of sulphide mineralization that might be found in a sulphide facies iron formation at a break in volcanism (Fedikow, 2009).

In addition to the Cr-Ti-Nb-V-Fe-Al assemblage, the presence of associated Co within this anomaly is suggestive of dispersed pyrite in an ultramafic lithology suggesting an available sulphur source has been acquired by the ultramafic lithology and hence the likelihood of Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization in these rocks is enhanced (Fedikow, 2009; Montgomery, 2010).

The form of the ultramafic response is somewhat variable, with a "tongue" of high Cr-Ti-Nb-V-Fe-Al extending from the southwest corner of the grid to the east but changing from a more massive anomaly to a more linear feature. This linear tongue also hosts the Pd and Ni responses and is somewhat coincident with Cu and Zn-Cd responses. This may be indicative of an ultramafic flow associated with iron formation in the eastern grid area. The contact area between the more ultramafic lithologies from the south and southwest portions of the grid and the mafic to intermediate lithologies is in the north is almost certain to be variable (Fedikow, 2009; Montgomery, 2010).

The MMI soil results of the survey clearly indicate a strong nickel anomaly on (498854mE 5349491mN) with a coincident weak Co, Cu, Cd, Cr response.

6.3 Historical Drilling (2005 to 2011)

Between May 2005 and February 2011, Golden Chalice/Rogue Resources completed 130 drill holes (40,796 m) on the Property and all of the data and information associated with this drilling is available to the Authors and the Issuer. Information regarding the minor drilling conducted on the Project prior to 2005 is not available to the Authors.

All drill core assay intercepts described in the following sections represent core intervals or core lengths and are not representative of true widths unless otherwise stated. Procedures relating to what is known about the sample preparation, analyses and security used in the generation of historical drill core data and information is reviewed in Section 11.

All drill holes completed from 2005 to 2011 were collared at surface and were land based. A summary of the drilling programs that have taken place on the Property is provided in Table 6-4 with drill hole collar locations shown in Figure 6-2.

Table 6-4. Summary of historical diamond drilling on the Langmuir Nickel Property.

Year	Area of Drilling	No. Holes	Metres
2005	W6 South Central	4	545
2007	W2, W3 Central	8	2,695
2007-08	W4 Nickel Deposit	37	16,262
2007	W4 East	1	413
2008	Eastern area of property	20	6,938
2008	W6 South Central & Central West of W4	31	6,077
2009	W6 South Central & W2, W3 Central	11	3,939
2010	W2 Central	5	1,645
2011	W4 East & Langmuir W4 (metallurgical)	13	2,282
	Total:	**130**	**40,796**

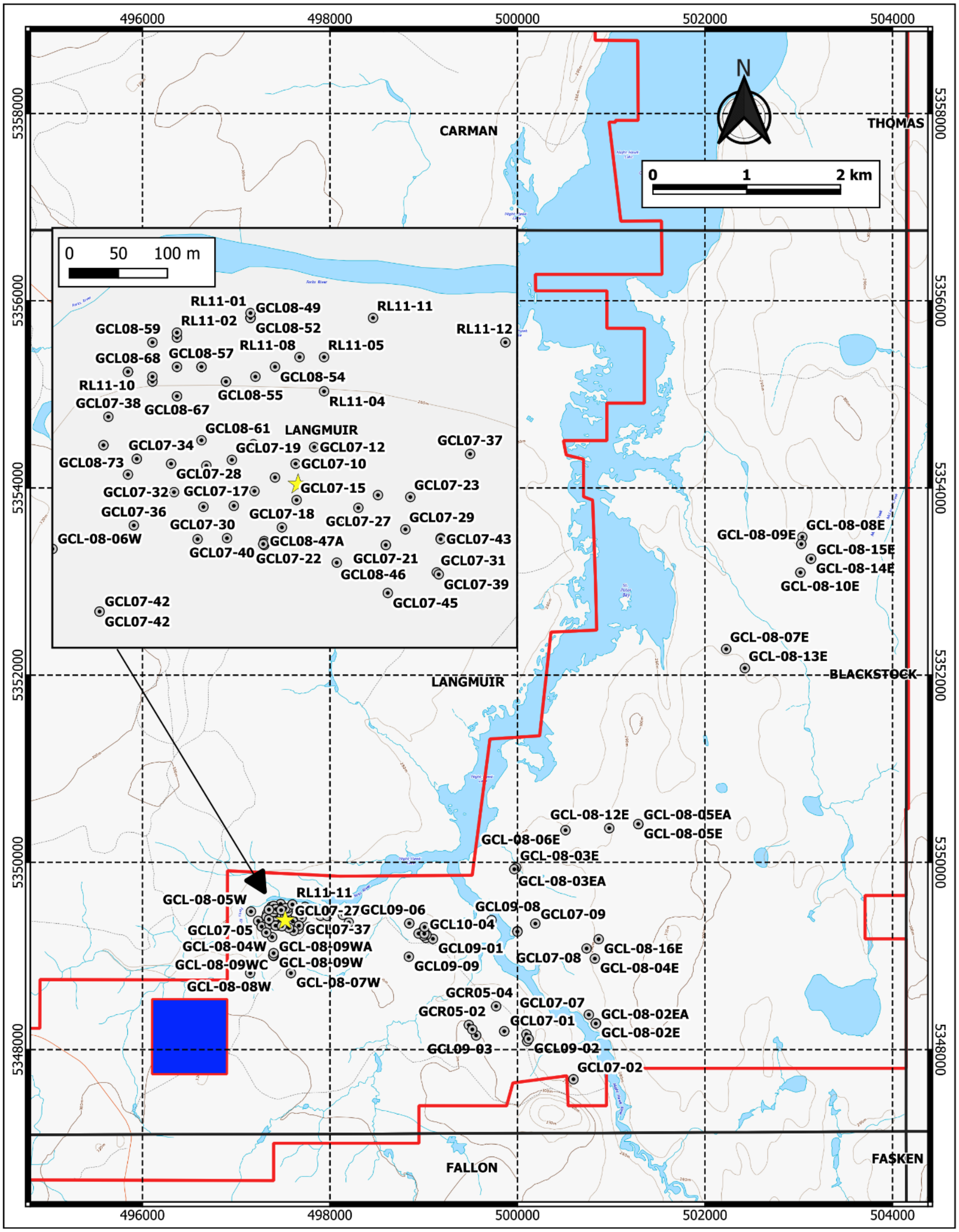

Figure 6-2. Locations of all historical drill hole collars on the Property (red outline). The location of the Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone is also shown (yellow star). The dark blue square is held by a third party.

6.3.1 Golden Chalice (2005)

In 2005, an initial helicopter supported drilling program comprising four drill holes (545 m) tested HLEM conductors outlined on Legacy Mining Claim 3017518 (Caldbick, 2007). The intent of the program was the targeting of a Kambalda-style komatiite associated nickel sulphide mineralization based on the HLEM geophysical survey. A summary of the parameters for the four drill holes is provided in Table 6-5. A total of 205 core samples were collected at intervals ranging from 0.30 to 1.0 metres.

Table 6-5. Summary of drill hole parameters for 2005 drilling program.

Drill Hole	UTMX	UTMY	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Az	Dip
GCR05-01	499860.00	5348196.00	295.00	120.00	0.0	-45
GCR05-02	499482.00	5348263.00	295.00	122.00	0.0	-45
GCR05-03	499860.00	5348196.00	295.00	155.00	0.0	-70
GCR05-04	499773.00	5348463.00	295.00	148.00	0.0	-45

*NAD83 Z17N

Drilling targeted and appeared top intersect an HLEM conductor which proved to be a graphitic argillite, thought to be the source of sulphur for the peridotites. The peridotitic komatiites encountered in the four drill hole program encountered nickel concentrations from background to 1842 ppm (Table 6-6) (Caldbick, 2007).

Table 6-6. Drill hole assays (entire hole lengths and ranges) from 2005 drilling program.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Ni (ppm)	Ni-Low (ppm)	Ni-High (ppm)
GCR05-01	35	101	66	575	261	1785
GCR05-02	20	114	94	210	56	1333
GCR05-03	13	146	133	507	316	1718
GCR05-04	12	139	127	217	22	1842

In general, the drilling was found to be encouraging with elevated sulphide occurrences occurring locally and elevated within proximity to the graphitic argillites which could certainly act as sources of sulphur. Recognition of such subtleties in core as localized spinifex and the presence of serpentinized adcumulate textures within the peridotitic komatiites may be the prelude to deeper seated mineralization.

6.3.2 Golden Chalice (2007)

In 2007, a first phase of diamond drilling designed to test the airborne VTEM anomaly clusters was completed. This first phase consisted of nine drill holes totalling 2,921 m. The drilling program tested eight of the 18 outlined 2005 airborne VTEM anomaly clusters (Montgomery, 2008a). Holes 1 to 5 were drilled west of the Night Hawk River while holes 7 to 9 were drilled east of the Night Hawk River, in southern Langmuir Township (Montgomery, 2008a). A summary of the drill hole parameters for the 2007 drilling is provided in Table 6-7.

Table 6-7. Summary of drill hole parameters for the March-May 2007 drilling program.

Drill Hole	UTMX	UTMY	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Az	Dip
GCL07-01	500096.00	5348163.00	295.00	251.00	325.0	-55
GCL07-02	500598.00	5347683.00	295.00	305.00	145.0	-55
GCL07-03	499025.00	5349193.00	295.00	326.00	325.0	-55
GCL07-04	498137.50	5349438.96	292.17	623.00	322.7	-56
GCL07-05	497235.37	5349374.10	294.53	260.00	340.0	-50
GCL07-07	500762.00	5348373.00	295.00	302.00	325.0	-55
GCL07-08	500738.00	5349080.00	295.00	326.00	325.0	-55
GCL07-09	500191.00	5349346.00	295.00	302.00	325.0	-55

*NAD83 Z17N

The eight hole diamond drilling program did not intersect significant metallic mineralization (Au, Pt, Pd, Ag, Cu, Ni, Zn and Pb). Hole GCL07-01 did however cut a weakly sulphidic adcumulate peridotite flow that returned an anomalous nickel zone of 0.19% Ni over 6 metres. In addition, this hole intersected 5% brown pyrrhotite disseminations to local blebs and local massive pyrrhotite-pyrite bands in peridotite flows from 125.4 m to 131 m down hole. The massive sulphide bands were anomalous in zinc, copper and gold.

Drilling results showed that four of the VTEM conductors were the result of graphitic sediments and the fifth was likely due to a fault zone containing conductive fault gouge. The geological cause of the other three VTEM conductors could not be adequately resolved by the diamond drilling.

6.3.3 Golden Chalice (2007-2008)

From 24 to 27 April 2007 and 29 May 2007 to 30 January 2008, Golden Chalice completed 37 diamond drill holes totalling 16,262 m on Legacy Mining Claim 4203498 (Table 6-8).

The drilling program was designed to trace the nickel zones found in discovery drill hole GCL07-06 along strike and at depth (Montgomery, 2008b). Drill holes were situated west of the Night Hawk River and south of the Fork River.

Table 6-8. Summary of drill hole parameters for April 2007 and May 2007 to January 2008 drilling program.

Drill Hole	UTMX	UTMY	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Az	Dip
GCL07-06	497521.32	5349400.85	294.91	226.00	319.8	-52
GCL07-10	497521.08	5349401.14	294.68	413.00	318.7	-45
GCL07-11	497567.07	5349340.84	294.77	401.00	323.7	-45
GCL07-12	497539.84	5349418.36	294.45	314.00	324.7	-46
GCL07-13	497540.12	5349417.98	294.48	485.00	323.0	-58
GCL07-14	497500.15	5349386.77	295.04	401.00	315.3	-45
GCL07-15	497522.04	5349363.76	294.90	500.00	318.5	-45
GCL07-16	497478.24	5349421.08	294.65	302.00	328.5	-46
GCL07-17	497479.26	5349373.02	295.24	401.00	322.3	-47
GCL07-18	497507.39	5349335.55	294.94	500.00	323.1	-47
GCL07-19	497455.85	5349404.77	295.17	356.00	323.4	-41
GCL07-20	497457.83	5349358.17	295.10	507.00	325.0	-46
GCL07-21	497612.83	5349317.97	294.66	350.00	322.7	-44
GCL07-22	497489.43	5349317.52	294.89	425.00	322.3	-45
GCL07-23	497637.90	5349367.49	294.28	410.00	328.6	-45
GCL07-24	497429.65	5349398.51	295.39	401.00	321.9	-44

Drill Hole	UTMX	UTMY	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Az	Dip
GCL07-25	497613.01	5349317.80	294.60	509.00	326.0	-46
GCL07-26	497427.13	5349356.77	297.53	452.00	324.0	-45
GCL07-27	497585.20	5349355.68	294.92	350.00	322.1	-44
GCL07-28	497394.40	5349400.68	298.41	401.00	322.4	-51
GCL07-29	497633.05	5349333.62	294.68	399.00	323.4	-50
GCL07-30	497451.05	5349325.41	294.99	384.00	322.3	-46
GCL07-31	497664.68	5349290.34	294.52	446.00	321.3	-45
GCL07-32	497397.18	5349372.34	298.80	449.00	323.9	-44
GCL07-33	497605.02	5349369.36	294.57	393.00	324.1	-46
GCL07-34A	497359.42	5349405.95	294.67	392.00	324.9	-45
GCL07-34	497359.42	5349405.95	294.67	63.00	324.9	-45
GCL07-35	497669.17	5349324.33	294.38	500.00	328.1	-56
GCL07-36	497355.68	5349338.46	294.92	464.00	327.2	-45
GCL07-37	497698.84	5349411.19	291.11	500.00	318.7	-44
GCL07-38	497329.57	5349449.18	290.93	350.00	324.1	-48
GCL07-39	497666.63	5349287.66	294.53	542.00	319.4	-55
GCL07-40	497421.28	5349324.25	296.68	503.00	324.2	-50
GCL07-41	497668.63	5349324.65	294.50	551.00	328.4	-50
GCL07-43	497668.68	5349324.42	294.47	551.00	328.4	-62
GCL07-44	497777.50	5349309.52	294.23	497.00	319.9	-47
GCL07-45	497615.34	5349269.30	294.69	575.00	315.1	-49

*NAD83 Z17N

The drill holes were aligned at a general direction of 320 degrees in order to target the airborne VTEM anomaly conductor axis. All the drill hole casings of the program were left in the ground with GPS surveying of all the drill hole collar locations. In addition, the casings were surveyed to determine accurately the initial dips and direction of the holes.

On 6 May 2007, Golden Chalice Resources Inc. announced a new nickel discovery on their Langmuir Property. Drill hole GCL07-06, the “discovery hole”, returned 1.14% Ni over 72.50 metres (core length), including two separate heavily mineralized intervals of 2.23% Ni, 0.22% Cu, 0.20 g/t Pt, and 0.50 g/t Pd over 17.50 metres, and 1.74 % Ni, 0.12% Cu, 0.20 g/t Pt, and 0.47 g/t Pd over 13.10 metres. The zone occurs within an altered peridotitic komatiitic flow. Nickel mineralization is associated with disseminated, fracture filling, and blebs of sulphides throughout the 72.50 metre core length. Higher values of up to 5.7% Ni occur when sulphide concentrations increase to 30 or 35% (Montgomery, 2008b).

Table 6-9. Core assay results from selected drill holes, 2007-2008 diamond drilling program.

Drill Hole	Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Estimated True Width (m)
GCL07-06	Other	44	50	6	0.59	0.02	0.05	0.07	2.72
	A &B	99.5	172	72.5	1.14	0.08	0.11	0.26	10.5
	A	107.8	130	22.2	1.31	0.08	0.15	0.36	
	B	149.5	167	17.5	2.23	0.22	0.2	0.49	
GCL07-10	A	81	95.9	14.9	2.36	0.26	0.22	0.52	7.67
	Incl.	81	84.7	3.7	2.95	0.14	0.42	0.94	
	Incl.	90	95.9	5.9	3.52	0.48	0.23	0.58	

Drill Hole	Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Estimated True Width (m)
GCL07-11	A	213	220.8	7.8	0.89	0.06	0.18	0.21	5.61
	B	264.3	270.3	6	1.52	0.21	0.13	0.29	3
	C	314.4	326	11.6	1.11	0.23	0.11	0.23	4.53
GCL07-14	A	149	179.5	30.5	1.26	0.09	0.12	0.3	9.93
	incl.	153	167	14	1.79	0.15	0.14	0.34	
	B	226	253.9	27.9	1.08	0.06	0.16	0.29	11.79
	incl.	226	233.4	7.4	2.06	0.12	0.38	0.67	
	incl.	240.5	243.7	3.2	2.4	0.18	0.18	0.34	
	other	260	261.7	1.7	2.1	0.17	0.02	0.73	1.14
	C	277.5	288	10.5	1.76	0.12	0.09	0.22	7.42
GCL07-15	B	235.7	257.3	21.6	1.34	0.12	0.1	0.22	8.79
	incl.	235.7	247	11.3	2.05	0.17	0.14	0.27	
	C	277	279.2	2.2	0.84	0.02	0.09	0.16	0.86
GCL07-16	A	38.8	49.5	10.7	0.93	0.08	0.08	0.2	5.98
	incl.	38.8	44.1	5.3	1.2	0.08	0.1	0.27	
GCL07-17	A	167.5	186.7	19.2	1.33	0.1	0.12	0.25	11.01
	incl.	171.2	184.8	13.6	1.69	0.13	0.15	0.3	
	C	284.9	297.5	12.6	0.88	0.09	0.06	0.12	8.96
	incl.	284.9	291	6.1	1.23	0.12	0.05	0.1	
GCL07-18	C	325.6	332.3	6.7	1.42	0.1	0.11	0.25	2.83
GCL07-19	A	74	82.7	8.7	0.88	0.1	0.07	0.15	6.18
	incl.	74	78.7	4.7	1.27	0.12	0.09	0.23	
GCL07-20	Other	174.4	175.7	1.3	0.71	0.21	0.06	0.11	0.76
	A	202.8	213.5	10.7	2.37	0.1	0.2	0.38	7.3
	C	290	304.85	14.85	0.45	0.05	0.03	0.06	10.86
GCL07-21	A	245	253.3	8.3	1.2	0.12	0.43	0.17	5.97
	incl.	249	250.3	1.3	2.42	0.14	0.66	0.26	
	B	308.5	325.7	17.2	0.62	0.07	0.06	0.16	10.11
	incl.	308.5	311.7	3.2	0.89	0.13	0.35	0.14	
	incl.	314.7	325.7	11	0.64	0.06	0.06	0.14	
GCL07-22	C	336	339.5	3.5	0.75	0.12	0.06	0.12	2.56
GCL07-24	Other	96	100	4	0.58	0.02	0.03	0.07	2.46
	A	136	144	8	0.82	0.05	0.06	0.13	5.66
	incl.	141.5	144	2.5	1.76	0.09	0.13	0.26	
GCL07-25	Other	226.6	227.6	1	1.91	0	0.06	0.05	0.63
	C	466.2	478.7	12.5	0.56	0.03	0.04	0.07	4.07
	incl.	476.7	478.7	2	1.16	0.04	0.08	0.15	
GCL07-27	A	203.1	208	4.9	1.62	0.14	0.13	0.3	3.21
	incl.	203.1	205.45	2.35	2.65	0.21	0.21	0.47	
	B	263.4	269	5.6	1.02	0.07	0.14	0.29	2.8
	C	326.75	337	10.25	1.19	0.11	0.11	0.25	3.51
GCL07-28	A	112.3	117.5	5.2	0.33	0.01	0.02	0.04	2.83
GCL07-29	A	217.8	223	5.2	1.99	0.16	0.11	0.23	3.22
	incl.	221.5	222.35	0.85	6.73	0.67	0.26	0.53	
GCL07-31	A	279.9	281.6	1.7	0.86	0.02	0.15	0.08	1.26

Drill Hole	Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Estimated True Width (m)
	C	411.8	415.8	4	0.95	0.09	0.06	0.12	2.06
GCL07-33	A	121	124.6	3.6	1.4	0.09	0.01	0.02	1.29
GCL07-34A	Other	236	237	1	0.67	0.06	0.02	0.1	
GCL07-35	Other	409.4	410.4	1	1.04	0.02	0.09	0.18	
	Other	438.5	441.8	3.3	0.63	0.04	0.01	0.01	1.24
	C	449.7	456.7	7	0.6	0.02	0.01	0.01	2.62
GCL07-41	B	302	304.8	2.8	1.08	0.06	0.02	0.03	1.61
GCL08-45	A	367.8	372.1	4.3	0.32	0.03	0.07	0.34	2.28

*NAD83 Z17N

The 2007 drilling program encountered east-west trending peridotite flows with good spinifex flow tops and associated thin graphitic argillite interflow units. The peridotite flows are typically black, fine-grained, soft, weak to moderately serpentinized and typically have adcumulate to mesocumulate textures. Detailed examinations of the spinifex flow top sequences and flow morphologies indicate a southward younging direction. The peridotite flows range from 5 to 50 m thick and are near vertical to steeply dipping 80 degrees to the north. Along the southern margin of the drilling area, a pink medium grained hornblende rich (5-10%) granodiorite intrusive was encountered. It is thought that this intrusive may represent an east-west dike. The peridotite flows in the vicinity of the granodiorite are strongly brecciated and often contain graphite. These brecciated flows were labelled “komatiitic peridotite breccias” in the logs. Smaller felsic to intermediate, feldspar porphyry, mafic, and gabbro dikes or sills intrude the peridotite flows locally (Montgomery, 2008b).

The nickel zones of the Langmuir Nickel discovery occur within specific peridotitic komatiitic flow units (Figure 6-3). Nickel mineralization consists of disseminated, fracture filling, and blebs of pentlandite with lesser pyrrhotite. Higher values of up to 5.7% Ni occur when sulphide concentrations increase to 30 or 35%.

The 2007 drilling program was successful in tracing the nickel zones from hole GCL07-06 for a strike extent of approximately 200 metres. It also defined the nickel zones to a depth of at least 250 m below surface. In addition, nickel mineralization has been intersected at approximately 375 m vertically below surface on the eastern down plunge extent (Montgomery, 2008b).

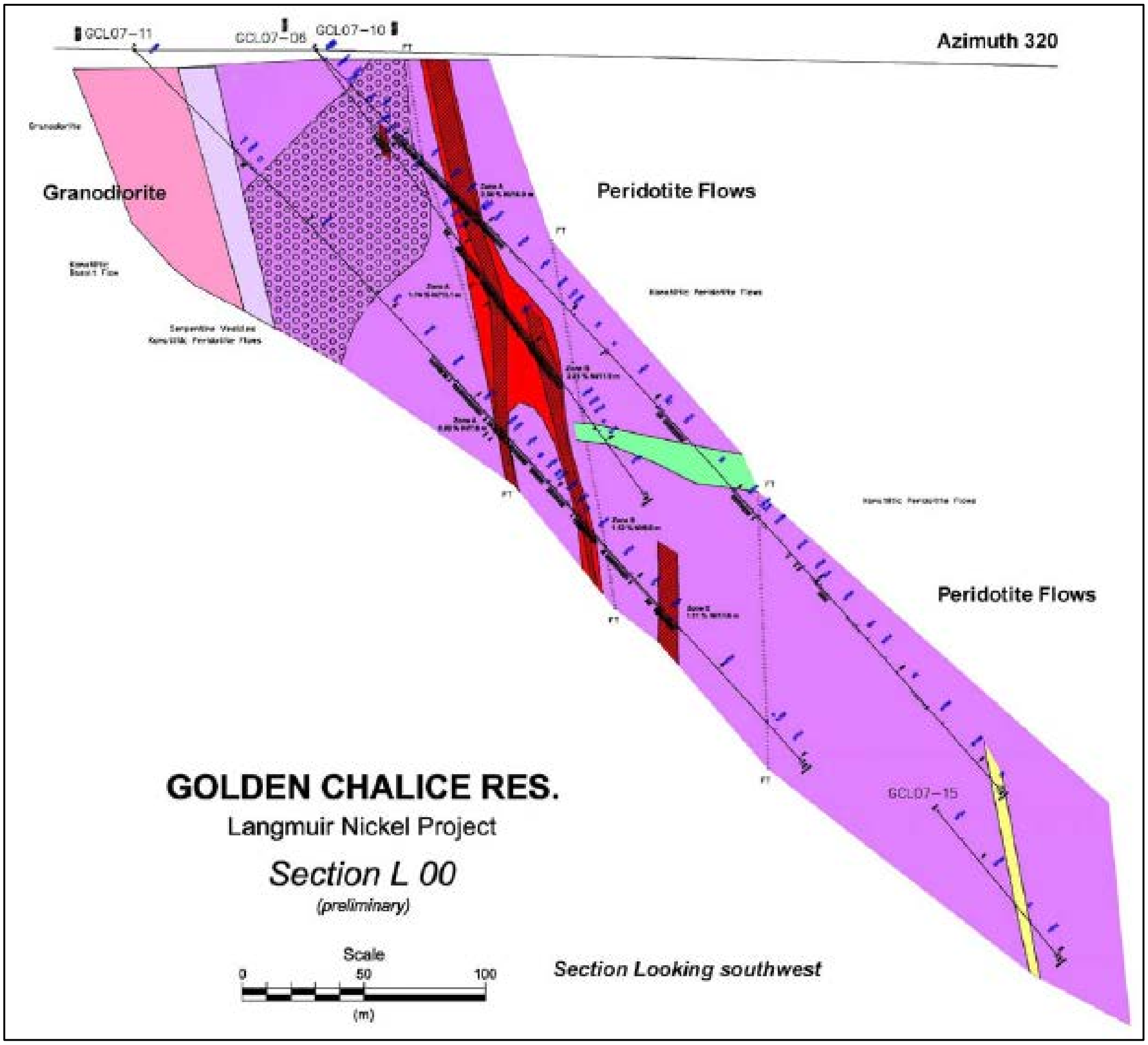

Figure 6-3. Interpreted section from the discovery hole (GCL07-06) area looking northwest (source: Montgomery, 2008b).

6.3.4 Golden Chalice (2007)

A single drill hole, GCL07-42, was completed on the property from 22 November to 4 December 2007 and had a total length of 412.5 metres (Montgomery, 2008c). The hole was drilled to investigate the western extension of the nickel zones at the Langmuir W4 nickel discovery (GCL07-06).

Sulphide mineralization was encountered in the peridotite flows and locally within the intrusives. It consisted of 1-3% brassy pyrite disseminations to local blebs. The three longest sections of pyrite mineralization were from 168 to 178 m, 188.3 to 193 m, and 224 to 229 m down hole.

Analytical results from drill core sampling of hole GCL07-42 returned for the most part background metal values (Au, Pt, Pd, Ag, Cu, Ni, Zn and Pb). Hole GCL07-42 did however cut peridotite flows that are similar to the flows hosting the Langmuir nickel discovery (hole GCL07-06).

6.3.5 Golden Chalice (2008)

From 10 January to 15 April 2008, Golden Chalice completed a winter diamond drilling program, consisting of 20 drill holes totalling 6,938 m and completed on the eastern part of the property (Table 6-10).

The purpose of the drilling program was to test 10 airborne VTEM conductors to determine whether the conductors where caused by sulphide mineralization (Montgomery, 2009a).

Table 6-10. Summary of drill hole parameters for the January-April 2008 drilling program.

Drill Hole	UTMX	UTMY	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Az	Dip
GCL-08-01E	500000.00	5349265.00	295.00	95.00	310.0	-45
GCL-08-01EA	500000.00	5349260.00	295.00	452.00	310.0	-45
GCL-08-02E	500838.00	5348281.00	295.00	102.00	145.0	-55
GCL-08-02EA	500836.00	5348278.00	295.00	600.00	145.0	-55
GCL-08-03E	499987.00	5349944.00	295.00	338.00	325.0	-55
GCL-08-03EA	499967.00	5349927.00	295.00	550.00	325.0	-55
GCL-08-04E	500826.00	5348972.00	295.00	501.00	325.0	-55
GCL-08-05E	501291.00	5350407.00	295.00	147.00	145.0	-55
GCL-08-05EA	501289.00	5350410.00	295.00	402.00	325.0	-55
GCL-08-06E	500513.00	5350344.00	295.00	426.00	325.0	-55
GCL-08-07E	502227.00	5352279.00	295.00	351.00	85.0	-55
GCL-08-08E	503039.00	5353477.00	295.00	276.00	270.0	-55
GCL-08-09E	503028.00	5353401.00	295.00	252.00	270.0	-55
GCL-08-10E	503018.00	5353096.00	295.00	327.00	273.0	-55
GCL-08-11E	503019.00	5353097.00	295.00	276.00	270.0	-45
GCL-08-12E	500980.00	5350365.00	295.00	476.00	360.0	-55
GCL-08-13E	502426.00	5352075.00	295.00	377.00	325.0	-50
GCL-08-14E	503128.00	5353242.00	295.00	402.00	270.0	-50
GCL-08-15E	503133.00	5353244.00	295.00	261.00	90.0	-50
GCL-08-16E	500867.00	5349179.00	295.00	327.00	325.0	-55

*NAD83 Z17N

The January-April 2008 winter diamond drilling program tested 10 of the 18 outlined airborne VTEM anomaly clusters, on the Langmuir Property. Eight of the VTEM conductors were interpreted to be the result of graphitic argillite units within peridotite flows and a semi-massive pyrite zone in andesite volcanic rocks. The geological cause of two of the 10 selected VTEM conductors was not explained by the diamond drilling. The diamond drilling program did not intersect significant metallic mineralization (Au, Pt, Pd, Ag, Cu, Ni, Zn and Pb).

6.3.6 Golden Chalice (2008)

From 27 January to 30 July 2008, Golden Chalice completed a summer-winter drilling program consisting of a further 31 drill holes totalling 6,077 m within Legacy Mining Claim 4203498 (Table 6-11). Drilling occurred west of the Night Hawk River and south of the Fork River. The objective of this drilling program was to better define the continuity of the main A Zone at the Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone (around hole CGL07-06) with tighter spaced infill drilling (Montgomery, 2009b).

Table 6-11. Summary of drill hole parameters for the January-July 2008 drilling program.

Drill Hole	UTMX	UTMY	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Az	Dip
GCL08-46	497563.06	5349300.05	295.09	599.00	319.2	-53
GCL08-47A	497489.43	5349321.52	295.00	77.00	334.0	-55
GCL08-47B	497489.43	5349319.50	295.00	38.00	330.0	-55
GCL08-47	497487.57	5349319.32	295.17	602.00	321.3	-55
GCL08-48	497475.00	5349550.00	284.25	212.00	196.0	-45
GCL08-49	497475.00	5349550.00	284.25	242.00	196.0	-58
GCL08-50	497475.00	5349550.00	284.25	218.00	180.0	-45
GCL08-51	497475.00	5349550.00	284.25	218.00	180.0	-54
GCL08-52	497475.00	5349550.00	284.25	239.00	180.0	-61
GCL08-53	497475.00	5349550.00	284.25	244.00	162.0	-63
GCL08-54	497500.00	5349500.00	293.94	197.00	180.0	-62
GCL08-55	497450.00	5349485.00	293.57	134.00	180.0	-45
GCL08-56	497450.00	5349485.00	293.57	188.00	180.0	-70
GCL08-57	497400.00	5349500.00	293.62	134.00	180.0	-45
GCL08-58	497400.00	5349500.00	293.62	185.00	180.0	-69
GCL08-59	497375.00	5349525.00	293.95	176.00	180.0	-48
GCL08-60	497375.00	5349525.00	293.95	251.00	180.0	-66
GCL08-61	497425.00	5349425.00	295.00	152.00	360.0	-45
GCL08-62	497425.00	5349500.00	293.62	158.00	183.0	-52
GCL08-63	497425.00	5349500.00	293.60	191.00	183.0	-69
GCL08-64A	497400.00	5349530.00	293.90	24.00	180.0	-69
GCL08-64	497400.00	5349530.00	293.95	203.00	180.0	-69
GCL08-65	497375.00	5349485.00	293.60	110.00	180.0	-45
GCL08-66	497375.00	5349485.00	293.60	161.00	180.0	-68
GCL08-67	497400.00	5349470.00	293.60	134.00	180.0	-60
GCL08-68	497350.00	5349495.00	293.90	110.00	180.0	-45
GCL08-69	497350.00	5349495.00	293.90	161.00	180.0	-67
GCL08-70	497400.00	5349470.00	293.60	104.00	180.0	-45
GCL08-71	497325.00	5349420.00	294.70	221.00	360.0	-45
GCL08-72	497325.00	5349420.00	294.70	194.00	360.0	-60
GCL08-73	497350.00	5349390.00	294.70	200.00	360.0	-50

*NAD83 Z17N

The drill holes were aligned in a general direction of 180 and 360 degrees in order to better target the east-west strike of the nickel zones and their host peridotite flows and in general were spaced about 25 metres. The drill hole casings of holes GCL08-46 and 47 were left in the ground. The drill hole collar locations were GPS surveyed and were surveyed to determine accurately the initial dips and direction of the holes. The drill hole casings of the remaining holes were removed.

The January-July 2008 drilling program encountered east-west trending peridotite flows with good spinifex flow tops and associated thin graphitic argillite interflow units. The peridotite flows are typically black, fine-grained, soft, weak to moderately serpentinized and typically have adcumulate to mesocumulate textures. Detailed examinations of the spinifex flow top sequences and flow morphologies indicate a southward younging direction. The peridotite flows range from 5 to 50 metres thick and are near vertical to steeply dipping 80 degrees to the north. Along the southern margin of the drilling area, a pink medium grained hornblende rich (5-10%) granodiorite intrusive was encountered. It is thought that this intrusive may represent an east-west dike; however more drilling is required for confirmation. The peridotite flows in the vicinity of the granodiorite are strongly brecciated and often contain graphite. These brecciated flows were labelled "komatiitic peridotite breccias" in the logs. Smaller felsic to intermediate, feldspar porphyry, mafic, and gabbro dikes or sills locally intrude the peridotite flows (Montgomery, 2009b).

The Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone is interpreted to comprise three sub-parallel nickel zones (A, B, and C) which occur within specific komatiitic peridotite flow units (Table 6-12). The zones are vertical to steeply north dipping at 70-75 degrees. The C Zone, which is the deepest occurring zone, is locally steeply south dipping. The east-west strike extent of the zones has been defined for at least 200 m. the zones are open below the granodiorite dike and/or a vertical depth of 400 metres. The nickel sulphide mineralization consists primarily of pentlandite-pyrrhotite occurring as fine disseminations, fracture fillings, and blebs. Nickel concentrations as high as 5-7% Ni occur where sulphide concentrations increase to 30 or 35% (semi-massive). Locally, massive sulphide sections are present grading up to 17.9% Ni.

Table 6-12. Core assay results from selected drill holes, 2007-2008 diamond drilling program.

Drill Hole	Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Estimated True Width (m)
GCL08-48	A	126.00	140.00	14.00	1.70	0.11	0.12	0.29	11.52
	Incl.	126.00	135.90	9.90	2.12	0.14	0.15	0.38	
GCL08-49	A	164.40	185.80	21.40	0.99	0.09	0.10	0.23	11.34
GCL08-50	A	123.10	134.00	10.90	1.13	0.04	0.07	0.17	10.02
GCL08-50	Incl.	123.10	124.10	1.00	9.28	0.27	0.35	0.99	
GCL08-51	A	130.40	141.00	10.60	3.14	0.28	0.34	0.68	7.13
GCL08-52									
GCL08-53	A	190.00	197.00	7.00	1.09	0.09	0.09	0.23	3.39
GCL08-54									
GCL08-55	A	53.00	59.20	6.20	1.14	0.09	0.07	0.17	4.95
GCL08-55	Other	85.00	87.00	2.00	0.88	0.02	0.07	0.10	1.51
GCL08-56	A	91.00	98.20	7.20	1.53	0.09	0.15	0.43	4.51
GCL08-57	A	58.70	66.50	7.80	1.69	0.18	0.09	0.22	5.80
GCL08-59									5.35
GCL08-59	Incl.	84.00	88.00	4.00	0.81	0.04	0.08	0.19	
GCL08-60	A	101.00	105.00	4.00	0.81	0.01	0.11	0.23	3.02
GCL08-61	A	33.40	39.20	5.80	1.24	0.14	0.10	0.24	3.65
GCL08-62	A	74.50	85.00	10.50	1.40	0.13	0.10	0.25	7.21
GCL08-63	A	103.30	119.50	16.20	1.63	0.13	0.12	0.28	9.52
GCL08-64	A	130.00	151.90	21.90	1.48	0.07	0.11	0.28	13.78
	Incl.	145.00	151.90	6.90	2.16	0.19	0.14	0.36	
	Incl.	130.00	139.00	9.00	1.64	0.03	0.15	0.35	
GCL08-65	A	20.00	34.00	14.00	1.18	0.07	0.11	0.22	10.24
	Incl.	20.00	22.90	2.90	1.73	0.07	0.27	0.46	
	Incl.	28.50	34.00	5.50	1.56	0.09	0.10	0.23	
GCL08-66	A	55.00	68.00	13.00	0.36	0.01	0.02	0.03	
	Incl.	55.00	60.00	5.00	0.52	0.02	0.02	0.06	2.65
GCL08-67	A	25.75	35.50	9.75	1.51	0.11	0.15	0.38	5.52

Drill Hole	Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Estimated True Width (m)
	Incl.	26.50	32.50	6.00	1.94	0.15	0.15	0.38	
GCL08-68	Au	33.60	36.40	2.80	2.90	0.10	0.04	0.14	2.69
	Al	43.40	52.40	9.00	0.84	0.05	0.08	0.19	8.53
GCL08-69	A	34.60	59.00	24.40	2.75	0.16	0.18	0.51	16.03
	Incl.	41.00	55.00	14.00	3.79	0.21	0.24	0.68	
GCL08-70	A	22.20	28.00	5.80	1.51	0.09	0.06	0.12	4.63
GCL08-73	A	129.30	149.00	19.70	0.65	0.05	0.05	0.10	11.58
	Incl.	129.30	132.10	2.80	1.05	0.02	0.13	0.28	
	Incl.	145.00	149.00	4.00	0.96	0.02	0.05	0.11	

This drilling program validated the continuity of the nickel mineralization in the A Zone and the presence of the A Zone extending to surface. It confirmed that a nickel deposit "Langmuir W4" and consisting of three sub-parallel nickel zones (A, B, C) occurs on Legacy Mining Claim 4203498.

Drill intercepts of 3.14% Ni over 10.6 m (hole GCL08-51), 1.70% Ni over 14 m (hole GCL08-48) and 1.63% Ni over 16.2 m (hole GCL08-63) demonstrated the continuity of the nickel mineralization in the A Zone. Near surface (overburden/bedrock) nickel intersections where also encountered that included 2.75 % Ni over 24.4 m (hole GCL08-69), 1.69 % Ni over 7.8 m (hole GCL08-57) and 1.51% Ni over 5.8 m (hole GCL08-70).

6.3.7 Golden Chalice (2009)

From 1 February to 15 May 2009, Golden Chalice completed a further 11 diamond drill holes totalling 3,939 m (Table 6-13), focusing on the eastern side of the Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone, testing several VTEM conductors and a strong MMI nickel anomaly (Montgomery, 2011). The drilling program was located in the area west of the Night Hawk River, in southern Langmuir Township.

The objective of the drilling program was to test a VTEM conductors and a strong MMI nickel anomaly in order to discover new nickel mineralization to validate the theory of a Kambalda camp setting on the property.

Table 6-13. Summary of drill hole parameters for 2009 drilling program.

Drill Hole	UTMX	UTMY	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Az	Dip
GCL09-01	499099.03	5349182.93	284.15	434.00	323.9	-55
GCL09-02	500119.69	5348113.78	285.58	351.00	327.3	-54
GCL09-03	499559.82	5348151.29	298.48	402.00	333.3	-55
GCL09-04	499519.37	5348215.42	295.27	252.00	13.6	-44
GCL09-05	498846.82	5349347.69	285.74	399.00	1.7	-70
GCL09-06	498846.84	5349348.65	285.75	285.00	2.0	-44
GCL09-07	499029.89	5349226.59	284.41	342.00	3.5	-55
GCL09-08	499724.00	5349383.00	285.00	352.00	325.0	-65
GCL09-09	498842.29	5348991.86	285.28	251.00	3.9	-52
GCL09-10	499007.75	5349247.41	284.32	377.00	356.3	-65
GCL09-11	497971.00	5349428.00	285.00	494.00	325.0	-68

*NAD83 Z17N

A total of three drill holes (GCL09-01, 07 and 10) were drilled in the W2 VTEM anomaly cluster 1.5 km east of the W4 Nickel Zone. This amounted to 1,153 m of the program. Two holes (GCL09-05 and 06) tested a strong nickel MMI soil anomaly, 150 m northwest of the W2 VTEM anomaly. One hole GCL09-09 tested a moderate nickel MMI anomaly approximately 300m southwest of the collar of GCL09-01.

Three holes (GCL09-02, 03, and 04) were drilled in the W6 VTEM target area that is situated 1 km southeast of the W2 VTEM target on a separate sequence of peridotite flows. Hole GCL09-08 tested the western portion of the W1 VTEM conductor cluster (700 m east of W2) and intersected graphitic argillite within peridotite flows. The final hole GCL09-11 of the drill program tested the western edge of the W3 VTEM conductor cluster, approximately 500 m east of the Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone.

6.3.8 Golden Chalice (2010)

From 1 March to 30 April 2010, Golden Chalice completed a five drill hole program totalling 1,645 metres in the Langmuir W2 target area (Table 6-14). The drilling program was located in the area west of the Night Hawk River, in southern Langmuir Township.

This drilling program was designed to test for an extension of the nickel mineralization discovered in the 2009 drilling program.

Table 6-14. Summary of drill hole parameters for 2010 drilling program.

Drill Hole	UTMX	UTMY	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Az	Dip
GCL10-01W	498996.53	5349276.03	282.34	351.00	0.0	-64
GCL10-02W	498998.13	5349217.52	283.68	308.00	0.0	-65
GCL10-03	498945.51	5349239.70	284.17	350.00	1.0	-64
GCL10-04	499007.40	5349237.68	284.48	361.00	2.7	-67
GCL10-05	499009.61	5349307.57	283.38	275.00	354.0	-59

*NAD83 Z17N

The 2010 winter diamond drilling program was not entirely successful as it did not extend the W2 nickel zone significantly along strike and up dip. It however intersected the nickel zone in holes GCL10-03, returning 0.64 % Ni over 2 m and in hole GCL10-02W, returning 0.66% Ni over 0.6 metres. The other 2010 holes intersected the host stratigraphy but did not return significant nickel values. The W2 nickel zone remains open with depth below the 325 m vertical depth (Montgomery, 2011).

6.3.9 Rogue Iron Ore Corp (2011)

From 10 January to 8 February 2011, Rogue Iron Ore Corp. (previously Golden Chalice) completed 13 drill holes totalling 2,282 m (Table 6-15) of which six holes (642 m) were drilled for metallurgical testing of the A Zone at the Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone, and seven holes (1,640 m) were drilled east of the nickel deposit (Montgomery, 2012).

Table 6-15. Summary of drill hole parameters for 2011 metallurgical and exploration diamond drilling.

Drill Hole	UTMX	UTMY	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Az	Dip	Core Size
RL11-01	497475.00	5349555.00	284.25	155.00	198.0	-45	HQ
RL11-02	497400.00	5349535.00	293.95	176.00	180.0	-68	HQ
RL11-03	497375.00	5349490.00	293.60	50.00	180.0	-45	HQ
RL11-04	497550.00	5349475.00	293.00	173.00	185.0	-45	NQ
RL11-05	497550.00	5349510.00	290.50	215.00	185.0	-62	NQ

Drill Hole	UTMX	UTMY	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Az	Dip	Core Size
RL11-06	497400.00	5349470.00	293.60	50.00	180.0	-60	HQ
RL11-07	497425.00	5349500.00	293.60	140.00	183.0	-70	HQ
RL11-08	497525.00	5349510.00	294.50	278.00	180.0	-63	NQ
RL11-09	497480.00	5349490.00	292.00	152.00	185.0	-45	NQ
RL11-10	497350.00	5349495.00	293.90	71.00	180.0	-63	HQ
RL11-11	497600.00	5349550.00	284.00	221.00	180.0	-50	NQ
RL11-12	497735.00	5349525.00	284.00	275.00	170.0	-65	NQ
RL11-13	497900.00	5349430.00	294.50	326.00	360.0	-50	NQ

*NAD83 Z17N

The six holes of the program were drilled for metallurgical testing of the A zone at the W4 Langmuir nickel deposit, they confirmed the nickel grades of the deposit (Table 6-16). Highlights included 1.73% Ni over 15.5 m (RL11-10), 1.68% Ni over 17.3m (RL11-07), and 1.35% Ni over 7.5 m (RL11-06). The drilling yielded three bulk metallurgical samples: a high grade (>1.4% Ni), a medium grade (0.6-1.4% Ni), and a low grade (>0.3-0.6% Ni).

The seven exploration holes of the 2011 drilling program achieved favourable nickel results. Four holes intersected the eastern margin of the Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone with hole RL11-09 returning 1.54% Ni over 9.4 m near surface. Hole RL11-11 was drilled 50 m east of the deposit and encountered anomalous nickel mineralization in the host ultramafic flow of the A Zone. Hole RL11-12 150 m east of the deposit unfortunately encountered a diabase dike and only minor ultramafic. Hole RL11-13 intersected ultramafic rocks, the same type of volcanic flow at the Langmuir W4. However, no significant nickel sulphides were encountered in these ultramafic rocks (Montgomery, 2012).

Table 6-16. Selected intercepts from the 2011 diamond drilling program (*NSV=no significant values).

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Ni (%)	Hole Type	Area
RL11-01	124.00	127.00	3.00	0.96	HQ Met	W4 Deposit
RL11-02	135.00	167.50	32.50	0.87	HQ Met	W4 Deposit
incl.	135.00	144.50	9.50	0.68	HQ Met	W4 Deposit
incl.	162.00	167.50	5.50	1.84	HQ Met	W4 Deposit
RL11-03	24.50	37.00	12.50	0.88	HQ Met	W4 Deposit
RL11-06	18.00	25.50	7.50	1.35	HQ Met	W4 Deposit
RL11-07	16.00	123.30	107.30	1.68	HQ Met	W4 Deposit
incl.	114.50	122.50	8.00	2.03	HQ Met	W4 Deposit
RL11-10	36.50	65.50	29.00	1.21	HQ Met	W4 Deposit
incl.	36.50	43.50	7.00	0.85	HQ Met	W4 Deposit
incl.	50.00	65.50	15.50	1.73	HQ Met	W4 Deposit
RL11-04	82.50	86.00	3.50	0.64	NQ	East W4 Deposit
RL11-05	129.70	131.30	1.60	0.53	NQ	East W4 Deposit
RL11-08	NSV				NQ	East W4 Deposit
RL11-09	54.20	63.60	9.40	1.54	NQ	East W4 Deposit
RL11-11	188.00	189.00	1.00	0.30	NQ	East W4
RL11-12	NSV				NQ	East W4
RL11-13	NSV				NQ	West W3

6.4 Historical Drilling Procedures (2005-2011)

6.4.1 Drill Hole Surveying

After the 2007 drill holes were completed, the top of the collar casing location ((NAD83 datum, Zone 17N), was surveyed using a Differential GPS ("DGPS") unit to sub-centimetre accuracy. The elevation, azimuth, and dip of all the drill collar casings were also surveyed.

All 2008 drill holes were spotted with the DGPS. After drill hole GCL08-47, the holes were not resurveyed as the casings were pulled after the top 15 m of bedrock penetration were cemented.

During drilling operations, the down hole orientations of all drill holes were surveyed using a Reflex EZ-Shot instrument which is an electronic, solid-state, single-shot drill hole orientation tool.

6.4.2 Drilling Pattern and Density

The drill holes outside of the Langmuir W4 area were not systematic designed and were directly targeting specific airborne VTEM conductors.

After the discovery hole GCL07-06, step out drill holes were drilled in the W4 area were conducted on a tight pattern of approximately 25 m spacing with one, two, or three drill holes per setup. Drilling thus achieved a drill spacing of approximately 25 m for the upper part of the Langmuir W4 (above 200 m below surface), and 50 m or more, below 200 metres.

6.4.3 Field Procedures

At all surface drill locations in the Langmuir W4 area, collar pickets were installed. Each collar picket was planted at each drill hole casing and marked with a clear aluminum tag that was inscribed with the borehole name, azimuth, dip and length of the hole.

All the Golden Chalice Langmuir Property drill holes were routinely logged by geologists directly onto laptop computers using a standardized Microsoft Excel template. This template recorded the collection of lithological, structural, sulphide mineralization, alteration, core recovery, and Rock Quality Determination ("RQD") data observed by the geologist. The template "diamond drill log record" also included drill hole location details, the downhole Reflex EZ-Shot instrument readings and core sampling details (*see* Section 11). The Excel-based drill logs were imported into a geological software computer program LOG II and paper drill logs produced. The following information from the Excel-based drill logs; collar location and elevation, down-hole azimuth and dips, geology, sampled intervals and assays were merged into an Excel database. This Excel database which forms the basis of the Langmuir W4 Nickel Deposit resource estimation was imported into Oasis Montaj Geosoft to produce sections and plan maps during the drilling programs.

Overall the RQD was good for all holes with some local blocky ground particularly in the graphitic argillite units. Core recovery was excellent with rare core loss recorded.

6.5 Historical Mineral Resource Estimates

In 2009, Golden Chalice commissioned two internal mineral resource estimates for the Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone. Using a polygonal methodology on vertical sections, Montgomery (2009c) estimated that the zone contained 785,300 tonnes grading 1.27% Ni (0.5% Ni cut-off grade).

Burt (2009), produced kriged and inverse distance squared block model resource estimates. Using a 0.5% Ni cut-off grade, Burt (2009) kriged estimation was reported as 539,990 tonnes grading 1.03% Ni and the inverse distance squared estimation was 57,201 tonnes grading 1.03% Ni. Montgomery (2009c) and Burt (2009) both used a specific gravity of 2.87 g/cc in their tonnage calculations.

These mineral resource estimates were calculated for internal use only, do not conform to NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and should not be relied upon. Neither the Principal Author nor a Qualified Person have done sufficient work to classify any of the historical estimates as current mineral resources and as such the Principal Author and the Issuer are treating the tonnages and grades reported as historical mineral resources. Investors are cautioned that the historical mineral resource estimates do not mean or imply that economic deposits exist on the Property.

6.5.1 Historical Mineral Resource Estimate (2010)

In January 2010, SRK was engaged by Golden Chalice to prepare an initial mineral resource estimate for the Langmuir W4 Zone (Cole *et al.*, 2010). The historical mineral resource estimation work was completed by Sebastien Bernier, P.Geo (OGQ#1034) and Glen Cole, P.Geo (APGO #1416), both independent qualified persons as defined in National Instrument 43-101. The historical resource estimation and accompanying technical report were reviewed by Dr Jean-Francois Couture, P.Geo of SRK. The effective date of the historical mineral resource estimate was 28 April 2010 and the technical report was finalized in June 2010 (*see* Golden Chalice news release dated 19 May 2010).

Cole *et al.* (2010), considered that major portions of the Langmuir W4 nickel mineralization were amenable to open pit extraction, while deeper portions could be extracted using an underground mining method. The historical mineral resources for the Langmuir W4 Zone were reported at two nickel cut-off grades (0.4 and 0.7% Ni) based on open pit and underground mining scenarios.

The historical mineral resource estimate was prepared on the basis of nickel and copper only and that cobalt, platinum and palladium contribute little to the resource and were not estimated.

Consolidated historical mineral resources for the Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone are presented in Table 6-17. The historical mineral resources for each modelled resource domain are presented in Table 6-18.

There are no recent estimates or data available to the Company.

Verification of the historical mineral resources would require the twinning of a selected number of historical drill holes used in the historical resource estimate such that a statistically significant number of core sample assay results from the region of the historical resource estimate could be generated.

Table 6-17. Consolidated historical mineral resources *, 27 April 2010 (Cole *et al.*, 2010).

Category	Quantity	Grade		Metal	
	Tonnes	Ni %	Cu %	Ni lbs 000's	Cu lbs 000's
Open Pit**					
Indicated	590,000	0.99	0.06	12,816	840
Inferred	125,000	0.88	0.06	2,437	157
Underground **					
Indicated	87,000	1.04	0.08	1,997	149
Inferred	46,000	0.91	0.05	923	53
Combined					
Indicated	677,000	1.00	0.06	14,813	989
Inferred	171,000	0.89	0.06	3,360	210

* Mineral resources are reported in relation to optimized pit shells. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate. All assays have been capped where appropriate.

** Open pit mineral resources are reported at a cut-off of 0.40 percent nickel inside a conceptual pit shell. Underground mineral resources are reported at 0.70 percent nickel and include resource blocks above cut-off outside the conceptual pit shell. Cut-off grades are based on a nickel price of US$8 per pound and a metallurgical recovery of eighty-seven percent, without considering revenues from other metals..

Table 6-18. Historical mineral resources*, 27 April 2010 (Cole *et al.*, 2010).

Category	Domain	Quantity	Grade		Metal	
		Tonnes 000't	Ni %	Cu %	Ni lbs 000's	Cu lbs 000's
Open Pit**						
Indicated	Low Grade	244,000	0.75	0.04	4,016	218
	Medium Grade	192,000	0.69	0.05	2,903	198
	High Grade	154,000	1.73	0.12	5,897	424
	Sub-Total	**590,000**	**0.99**	**0.06**	**12,816**	**840**
Inferred	Low Grade	84,000	0.70	0.04	1,294	81
	Medium Grade	27,000	0.71	0.05	429	32
	High Grade	14,000	2.24	0.14	714	45
	Sub-Total	**125,000**	**0.88**	**0.06**	**2,437**	**157**
Underground **						
Indicated	Low Grade	49,000	0.90	0.06	976	67
	Medium Grade	23,000	1.01	0.08	511	41
	High Grade	15,000	1.52	0.12	510	42
	Sub-Total	**87,000**	**1.04**	**0.08**	**1,997**	**149**
Inferred	Low Grade	22,000	0.89	0.06	435	27
	Medium Grade	23,000	0.89	0.05	444	23
	High Grade	1,000	1.73	0.15	44	4
	Sub-Total	**46,000**	**0.91**	**0.05**	**923**	**53**
Combined						
Indicated	Low Grade	293,000	0.78	0.04	4,992	285
	Medium Grade	215,000	0.72	0.05	3,414	239
	High Grade	169,000	1.71	0.12	6,407	466
	Sub-Total	**677,000**	**1.00**	**0.06**	**14,813**	**989**
Inferred	Low Grade	106,000	0.74	0.04	1,729	108
	Medium Grade	50,000	0.79	0.05	873	55
	High Grade	15,000	2.21	0.14	758	49
	Sub-Total	**171,000**	**0.89**	**0.06**	**3,360**	**210**

* Mineral resources are reported in relation to optimized pit shells. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate. All assays have been capped where appropriate.

** Open pit mineral resources are reported at a cut-off of 0.40 percent nickel. Underground mineral resources are reported at 0.70 percent nickel. Cut-off grades are based on a nickel price of US8/lb and a metallurgical recovery of eighty-seven percent, without considering revenues from other metals.

The historical mineral resource estimates presented in Table 6-17 and Table 6-18 used categories that conformed to CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (CIM, 2005) at the time of completion of the estimate, as outlined in NI 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

However, neither the Principal Author nor a qualified person have done sufficient work to classify any of the historical estimates as current mineral resources and as such, the Principal Author and the Issuer are treating the tonnages and grades reported as historical mineral resources. Investors are cautioned that the historical mineral resource estimates do not mean or imply that economic deposits exist on the Property.

6.6 Historical Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

6.6.1 Historical Mineralogical Study (2010)

Three drill core sample thin sections were submitted to GeoLabs Geoscience Laboratories in Sudbury, Ontario (Hechler, 2010). The samples were collected from drill core GCL-7-10 (94.24 m), GCL-7-10 (94.7 m), and GCL-7-10 (94.84 m). After carbon coating the sections underwent electron backscatter imaging and semi-quantitative mineral identification using SEM-EDS (Scanning Electron Microscopy).

GCL-7-10-94.24

Sulfide mineralogy consisted primarily of pyrrhotite, pentlandite, minor chalcopyrite, and trace pyrite. The pyrrhotite often displayed slight variations in the Fe:S ratio. A few small (generally < 5 µm) arsenic iron sulfides were noted, often bearing a trace of Co. A few small PGM grains (generally < 1.5 µm) were noted, either as a Rh-arsenic sulfide or Os-arsenic sulfide. Iron oxide was noted in both the silicates and sulfides. The silicate matrix appears to be dominantly serpentine.

GCL-7-10-94.7

Sulfide mineralogy consisted primarily of pyrrhotite, pentlandite, and minor pyrite. The pyrrhotite often displayed slight variations in the Fe:S ratio, and the pentlandite often displayed a "blotchy" texture due to slight variations in the Fe:Ni ratio. A few small (generally < 5 µm) arsenic iron sulfides were noted. A few small PGM grains (generally < 1 µm) were noted, usually as an Os-arsenic sulfide, though a single Ir-Pt-arsenic sulfide grain was also located. A few iron oxide blebs were noted.

GCL-7-10-94.84

Sulfide mineralogy consisted primarily of pyrrhotite, pentlandite, and chalcopyrite. The pyrrhotite often displayed slight variations in the Fe:S ratio and the pentlandite often displayed a "blotchy" texture due to slight variations in the Fe:Ni ratio. Several large chromite grains were noted, all displaying an iron oxide rim. The non-sulfide matrix consisted primarily of serpentine and an iron carbonate. A few small PGM grains (generally < 1 µm) were noted, usually as an Os-arsenic sulfide, Pt-arsenic sulfide, or Rh-arsenic sulfide grains.

6.6.2 Historical Metallurgical Testing and Review (2011-2012)

In 2011, Rogue Resources contracted the Metallurgical Division of Inspectorate Exploration and Mining Services Ltd. ("Inspectorate") of Richmond, B.C. (A Bureau Veritas Group Company) to conduct a scoping study level of metallurgical tests on the recovery of base and precious metals using flotation methods (Shi and Redfearn, 2011). This work was overseen by Mr. John Starkey of Starkey & Associates Inc.

The objective of this program was to investigate mineral recovery by flotation. A total of 127 drill core samples were submitted to Inspectorate and composited into average grade (RA), low grade (RB), and high grade (RC) samples (Table 6-19). Preliminary and scoping flotation tests were performed on the average grade (RA) composite, with confirmatory tests subsequently performed on each of the low (RB) and high (RC) grade composites (Shi and Redfearn, 2011).

Table 6-19. Analyses of three composite samples used in 2011 metallurgical test work.

Inspectorate Analysis			Composite Analyses		
Element		Unit	RA	RB	RC
Nickel	Ni	%	0.95	0.42	2.33
Copper	Cu	%	0.067	0.033	0.203
Iron	Fe	%	6.40	5.59	8.91
Cobalt	Co	ppm	175.7	93.8	329.9
Platinum	Pt	ppm	0.112	0.050	0.247
Palladium	Pd	ppm	0.316	0.128	0.618

Results indicative of the preliminary metallurgy are provided in Table 6-20.

Table 6-20. Summary of results from preliminary metallurgical test work (Shi and Redfearn, 2011).

	Feed		Rougher Concentrate			Pct Rougher Recovery		
Comp	% Ni	Test	% Ni	% Cu	Co(ppm)	Ni	Cu	Co
RA	0.95	F20	3.14	0.20	521	81.6	78.3	82.9
RB	0.42	F16	1.79	0.17	339	66.0	72.7	67.7
RC	2.33	F5	6.15	0.71	785	59.8	75.2	60.0

		Cleaner Concentrate			Pct Cleaner Recovery		
Comp	Test	% Ni	% Cu	Co(ppm)	Ni	Cu	Co
RA	F11	16.8	1.21	2689	66.3	71.8	64.8

Nickel recovery for the RA composite in the roughers is reasonable. Cobalt recovery appears to mirror the recovery trends of the nickel very closely. Whereas copper recovery appears to be relatively independent of the Ni-Co trends.

Nickel recovery for the low-grade composite, RB, is slightly lower than that of the mid-grade composite, RA, which is expected, considering the feed grade is less than half that of RA.

High grade composite, RC, appears to have quite different mineralogical and metallurgical characteristics compared to composites RA and RB. At a significantly higher feed grade (2.5 times RA) and a finer grind, recovery is much lower.

In 2012, Starkey & Associates Inc. (Starkey, 2012) completed a review of the metallurgical test work reported on by Shi and Redfearn (2011). Starkey (2012), made the following comments:

- The mineralogy was found to be difficult. All three samples were similar in the grain locking textures except that the low grade sample. The sulphides appeared to intensely intergrown with fibrolamellar antigorite resulting in complex and fine-grained locking textures.

- Flotation testing on average ore was done to recover sulphides at a grind F80 of about 65 microns. This method succeeded in recovering 88% of the sulphur, 82% of the nickel and 78% of the copper in about 26% by weight from the sample.
- The reason for the poor cleaning performance at the fine regrind sizes was not determined.
- One Bond ball mill work index (BWi) test was done on a blended composite of the three samples and showed the ore to be quite hard to grind in a ball mill. The measured BWi was 19.9 kwh/t.

Starkey (2012), made the following conclusions:

- To advance the metallurgical recovery to more acceptable economic levels, the flotation of the ultrafine nickel bearing mineral particles may require different frothers and collectors to be used.
- In the event that flotation is not successful, it may then be necessary to look at a hydrometallurgical recovery process.

6.6.3 Historical Mineralogical Study (2015)

In June 2015, Rod Johnson & Associates, Inc., reported on a mineralogical study they had completed on six samples of drill core, provided by Kevin Montgomery of Rogue Resources (Johnson, 2015). The purpose of the petrographic study was to identify the minerals and textures in the samples and to make recommendations for improving the metallurgical recovery of nickel sulphide and improving the quality of the nickel concentrate. The six samples of drill core that were analyzed in this study are provided in Table 6-21.

Table 6-21. List of drill core samples used in the petrographic study of Johnson (2015).

Sample	Hole	From	To	Rogue Resource Sample Description	Ni Grade
8952	GCL08-64	133.90	134.00	Black aphanitic massive homogenous slightly magnetic KPdA 3% pyrrhotite/pentlandite blebs	2.22
8954	GCL08-64	150.00	150.20	Same as above, 5% Po/Pentlandite disseminations and local blebs	1.03
8955	GCL08-69	51.00	51.25	Same as above, 5-7% Po/Pentlandite disseminations, blebs and local stringers	6.61
8956	GCL08-69	52.35	52.55	Same as above.	5.86
8957	GCL08-69	53.00	53.15	Same as above, 3% Po/Pentlandite disseminations.	2.70
8958	GCL08-69	41.80	41.95	Same as above, 2% Po/Pentlandite disseminations.	1.99

The samples contain mineral assemblages typical of serpentinized ultramafic rocks, composed of antigorite and pentlandite with lesser and varying amounts of talc, dolomite, and siderite. The samples also contain minor amounts of chromite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and cubanite. Pentlandite occurs as disseminated blebs, semi-net textured aggregates, and as disseminated grains. Johnson (2015), noted that all magmatic mineral assemblages have been modified by subsequent metamorphism. The metamorphism produced complex textures through the intergrowth of antigorite plates and pentlandite.

The majority of pentlandite observed in this study is intergrown with antigorite. The resulting texture of thin tabular pentlandite domains alternating with thin antigorite plates creates problems for flotation and liberation.

6.7 Metal Leaching and Acid Rock Drainage Potential Studies

In 2011, SRK was commissioned to complete an initial characterization study of the metal leaching and acid rock drainage (ML/ARD) potential for selected samples from the Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone, as selected from drill core by SRK (Kennedy, 2011).

The majority of samples (21 out of 26) from the Langmuir W4 Zone were classified as non-potentially acid generating (NP/AP>3) when using carbonate NP. Two samples were classified as uncertain and three were classified as potentially acid generating (NP/AP<1). The classification based on the average for all samples was non-PAG with a NP/AP ratio of 6.4, ranging from 0.5 to 34. While the potential was determined to be low, trace element leaching may be a concern for nickel, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, and selenium. A strong correlation was observed for total sulphur measured by ICP and Leco methods in addition to calcium measured by ICP and carbonates, indicating that an ICP database containing sulphur and calcium could be used to block model ARD potential (Kennedy, 2011).

The majority of samples tested from the Langmuir W4 area have low potential for ARD based on the average of all samples tested in this study. Two composites had uncertain potential and three composite samples were classified as PAG. The elevated concentration of nickel, arsenic, bismuth, cadmium, chromium and selenium relative to global basalt averages are an indication of potential leaching concern. Further work is required to refine the interpretations of from this initial characterization program.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Langmuir Nickel Project lies within the southwestern part of the Abitibi Subprovince of the Archean Superior Province, proximal to the Shaw Dome (Figure 7-1). The Abitibi Subprovince or "greenstone belt" is the world's largest and best preserved example of an Archean supracrustal sequence. The Abitibi Greenstone Belt ("AGB") is an assemblage of volcanic, sedimentary, and intrusive rocks deformed into a roughly east-trending, 200 km wide belt exposed from the Kapuskasing Structure in Ontario to the Grenville Orogen in Quebec, a distance of 400 kilometres (Ayer *et al.*, 1999).

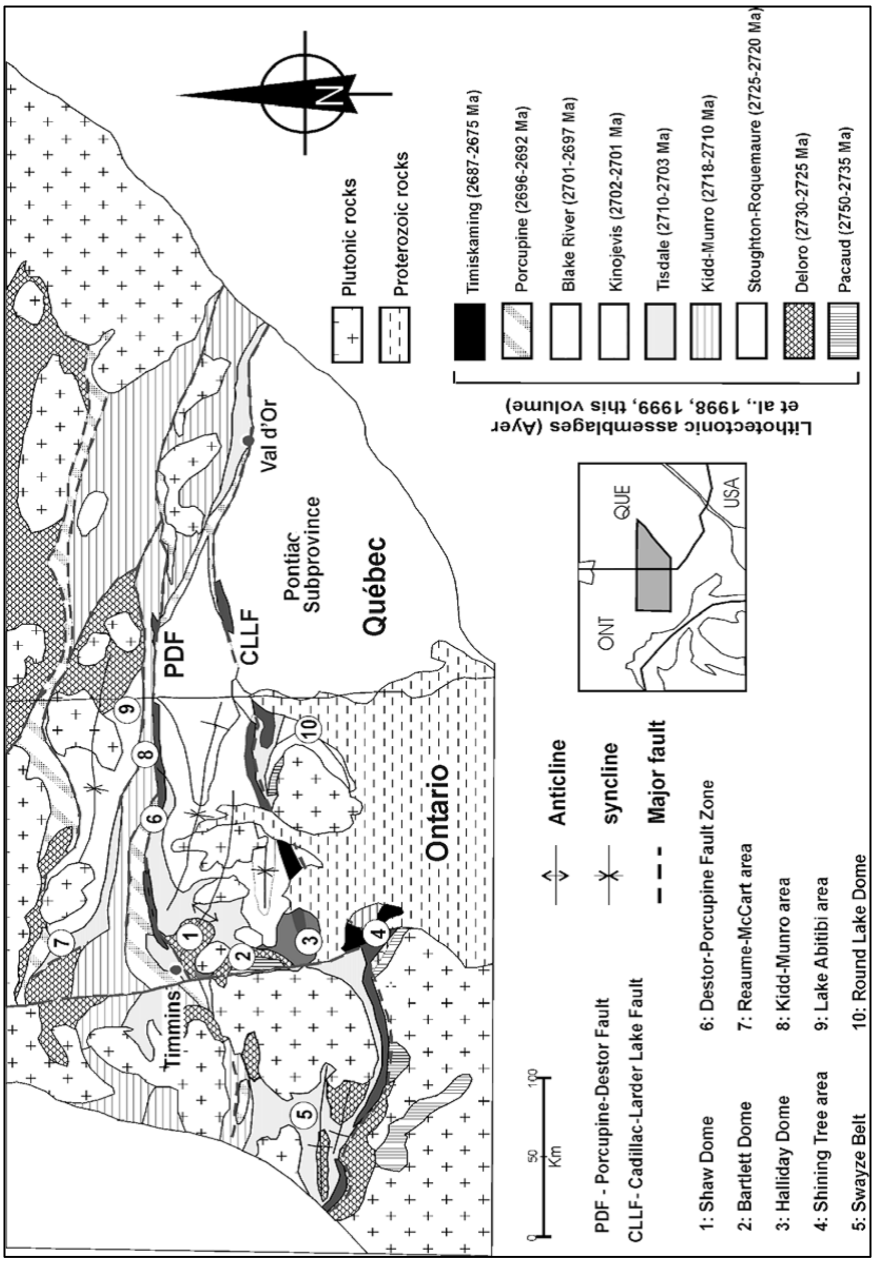

Figure 7-1. Location of the Langmuir Nickel Project, near the Shaw Dome (#1), within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt (source: Ayer *et al.*, 1999).

The AGB developed between 2.8 to 2.6 Ga (Jackson and Fyon, 1991) and compared to all other Archean Subprovinces of the Superior Province, is uniquely well endowed with metallic mineral deposits including the mining areas of Timmins (base metals and gold), Kirkland Lake (gold), Val d'Or (gold and base metals), and Noranda (base metals and gold). These mining areas are situated along major east and northeast trending deformation zones (Destor Porcupine Deformation Zone, Cadillac-Larder Lake Deformation Zone). These were active throughout the main periods of Archean volcanism and became the focus of a late period of alkaline volcanism and sedimentation between 2680 and 2677 Ma.

Several cycles of volcanism and sedimentation are known in the southern Abitibi Subprovince (*see* Figure 7-1). These sequences usually begin with the deposition of ultramafic flows and intrusions and tholeiitic basalts which have interflow argillaceous sediments. The cycles then typically evolve into calc-alkaline flows, pyroclastic rocks and epiclastic sedimentary rocks deposited in marine to fluvial basins. The layered stratigraphy is intruded by gabbroic to granitic plutons during and after deformation and metamorphism. Metamorphic grade varies from greenschist to lower amphibolite facies. The basal komatiitic parts of the volcanic cycles are of most interest for nickel exploration.

Within the Timmins mining camp, the early Precambrian metavolcanic rocks consist of two groups known as the Deloro and Tisdale Groups. The Deloro Group is older than the Tisdale Group and the two groups are separated from one another in Whitney and Tisdale townships by the Destor Porcupine Fault Zone ("DPFZ"). Here the Tisdale Group lies to the north of the DPFZ while the Deloro Group occurs to the south. The Deloro Group is a calc-alkaline volcanic sequence of andesite to basalt flows in the lower portion and dacite flows and felsic pyroclastic units in the upper portion. The Tisdale Group is composed of komatiitic ultramafic and basalt rocks in the lower portion and overlain by a thick sequence of tholeiitic basalt rocks.

The AGB has been subdivided into nine lithotectonic assemblages (Ayer *et al.*, 2002; Sproule *et al.*, 2002). Only four of these nine assemblages are generally accepted to contain komatiitic rocks and therefore considered prospective for komatiite-hosted Ni-Cu-(PGE) sulphide deposits. These four assemblages have distinct and well defined ages as well as spatial distribution (*see* Figure 7-1): the Pacaud assemblage (2750-2735Ma), the Stoughton-Roquemaure assemblage (2723-2720 Ma), the Kidd-Munro assemblage (2719-2711 Ma), and the Tisdale assemblage (2710-2703Ma). These four assemblages differ considerably in the physical volcanology and geochemistry of the komatiitic flows. It is important to note that the latter two of these assemblages contain larger volumes of high magnesium, Al-undepleted komatiite (>5% Al), while the Tisdale assemblage contains more andesitic rocks and sulphide facies iron formation (Sproule *et al.*, 2003).

7.1.1 The Shaw Dome

The Shaw Dome is a major northwest trending anticline centred approximately 20 km southeast of Timmins (Muir, 1979; Green and Naldrett, 1981) (*see* Figure 7-1; Figure 7-2; Figure 7-3). The anticlinal structure may be a result of regional folding that affected rocks north of the Shaw Dome or, more probably, due to the diapiric action of a large granitic body which partially outcrops in the central south-east portion of the dome.

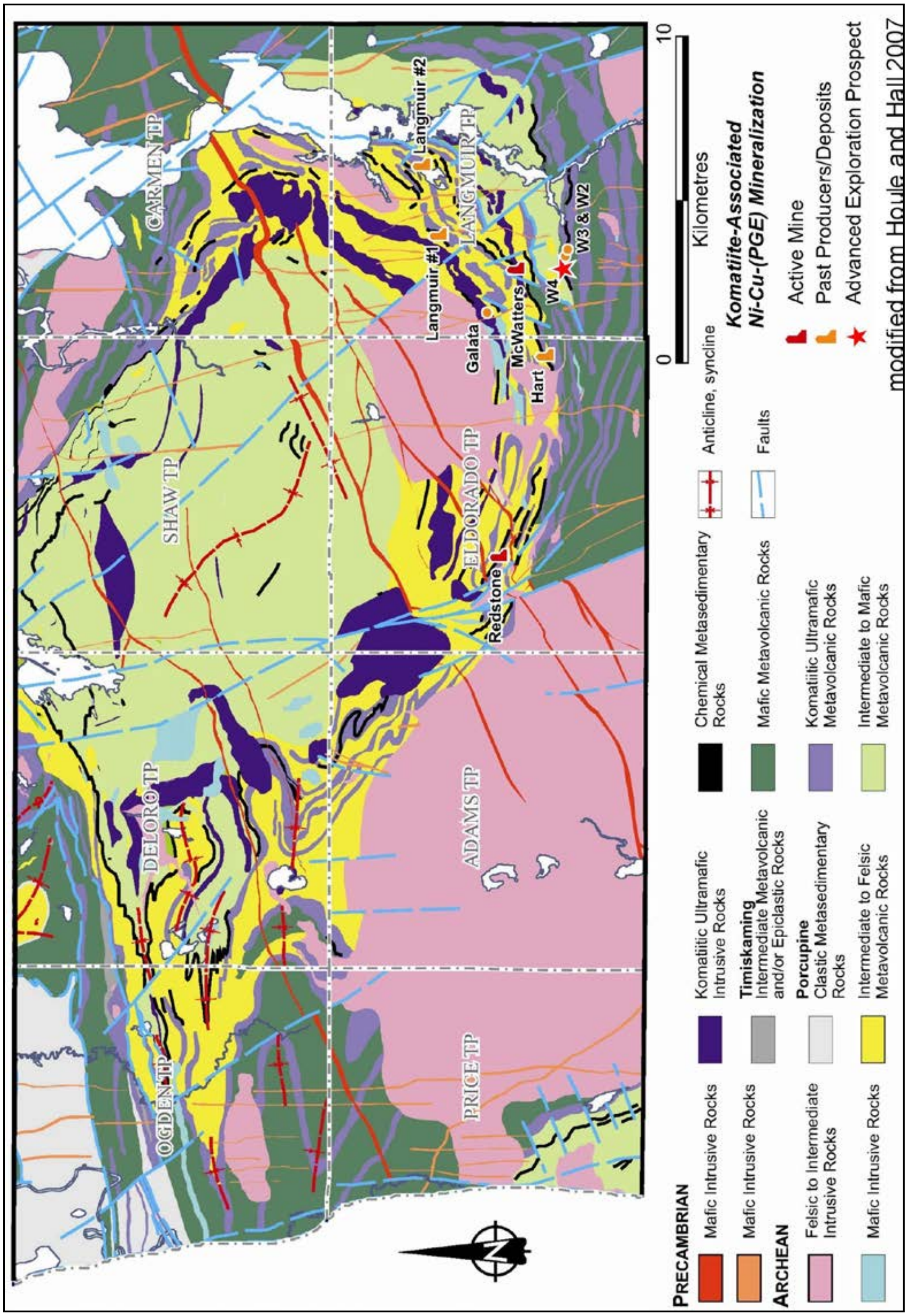

Figure 7-2. Regional geology and location of the Langmuir Nickel Project (“W4” red star) relative to the Shaw Dome (source: after Houlé and Hall, 2007).

Volcanic rocks associated with the Shaw Dome have been interpreted to be a part of the Deloro Assemblage (2730 to 2725 Ma: Ayer *et al.*, 1999) and the younger Tisdale Assemblage. Pyke (1982) further sub-divided these assemblages into three volcanic formations: lower, middle, and upper volcanic formations. The lower formation of the Deloro Assemblage is not exposed in the Shaw Dome, while the middle formation occupies the central part of the dome north of the Redstone mine. The upper volcanic formation of the Deloro was described by Pyke (1982) to contain a relative abundance of sulphide facies iron formations and a predominance of intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks of dacitic to andesitic composition. Pyke (1982) does not mention the presence of extrusive komatiitic rock in this assemblage having mapped all of the ultramafic rocks contained within this supracrustal package as intrusive in nature (*e.g.*, Pyke, 1970a, 1970b and 1975). Pyke (1982) does, however note that there is some intercalation of the komatiite (of the Tisdale assemblage) with the Deloro Group volcanic rocks. Since, both intrusive and extrusive ultramafic rocks have been identified within the Deloro volcanic package (Hall and Houlé, 2003; Houlé *et al.*, 2004; Houlé & Guilmette, 2005) outlined by Pyke (1982). Therefore, either the assumption that the Deloro assemblage is devoid of komatiitic flows needs to be revised or the disconformity that delineates the contact between Deloro and Tisdale rocks modified (Cole *et al.*, 2010).

Stone and Stone (2000), divided the komatiitic rocks into two horizons making no reference to stratigraphy: the lower komatiitic horizon (“LKH”) and the upper komatiitic horizon (“UKH”). The UKH consists of extrusive komatiitic rocks intercalated with calc-alkalic volcanic rocks and sulphide facies iron formations, while the LKH consists of komatiitic rocks that intrude the underlying felsic to intermediate volcanic flows and interbedded iron formations. The rocks that form the LKH are mostly dunites, whelrlites, pyroxenites, and gabbros that intruded sometime between 2725Ma and 2707Ma (Stone and Stone, 2000). The UKH rocks are cumulate, spinifex textured and aphyric komatiite that extruded sometime before 2703Ma (Corfu *et al.*, 1989). The UKH komatiitic intrusions are interpreted to represent part of the feeder system that resulted in the eruption of channelized komatiitic flows that are, at least initially, cogenetic and form what is now a large dike-sill-lava complex. Observations and interpretations by Stone and Stone (2000) are supported by later mapping of the Adams, Shaw, Langmuir, and Carman townships by Houlé *et al.* (2004) and Houlé and Guilmette (2005).

Six Ni-Cu-(PGE) deposits have been documented in the Shaw Dome (Table 7-1; *see* Figure 7-2; Figure 7-3) and numerous showings have been identified. These nickel deposits occur in komatiitic rocks found within the Deloro assemblage near the base of the Tisdale assemblage (*see* Section 23).

Table 7-1. Current and past producing nickel mines in the Timmins area (after Atkinson *et al.*, 2010).

Mine	Years of Production	Ore milled	% Ni	% Cu
Alexo	1912-1919	51,857 tons	4.5	0.55
	1943-1944	4,923 tons		
Alexo / Kelex	2004-2005	17 398 tonnes	2.3	0.23
Langmuir No. 1	1990-1991	111,502 tons	1.74	
Langmuir No. 2	1972-1978	1.1 M tons	1.47	
McWatters	2008	15 361 tonnes	0.55	
	2009	7 664 tonnes	0.41	
Montcalm	2004-2008	3 722 929 tonnes	1.26	0.67
Redstone	1989-1992	294,895 tons	2.4	
	1995-1996	10,228 tons	1.7	
	2006-2008	133 295 tonnes	1.92	
	2009	36,668 tonnes	1.16	
Texmont	1971-1972	unknown		

7.2 Property Geology and Mineralization

The Langmuir Property is predominantly underlain by the middle and lower formations of the Tisdale Group which consist of linear sequences of mafic volcanic units or ultramafic units (Figure 7-4). These linear sequences trend east-west in the southern portion of Eldorado and Langmuir Township and then swing north-south along the eastern halves of Langmuir and Carman Townships.

The ultramafic sequences consist of mesocumulate to adcumulate peridotite flows with distinct spinifex textured flow tops. The flow tops indicate younging to the south. Graphitic argillite units are locally present between the peridotite flows. The mafic sequences consist of massive to pillowed basalt-andesite flows. The mafic-ultramafic sequences are locally intruded by north trending Matachewan diabase dikes and north-east trending Abitibi diabase dikes. Felsic intrusive bodies also intrude the sequences with the largest being a monzonite body in the southeast corner of Langmuir Township. The volcanic stratigraphy is cross cut by a major regional northwest trending fault “Montreal River Fault”, just east of the Nighthawk River (Cole *et al.*, 2010).

Overburden around the Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone ranges between 0 and 20 m in depth and is known to thicken to the west. Overburden is composed of lacustrine and shallow marine sediments with occasional boulders; no till sequences are reported (Campbell, 2011).

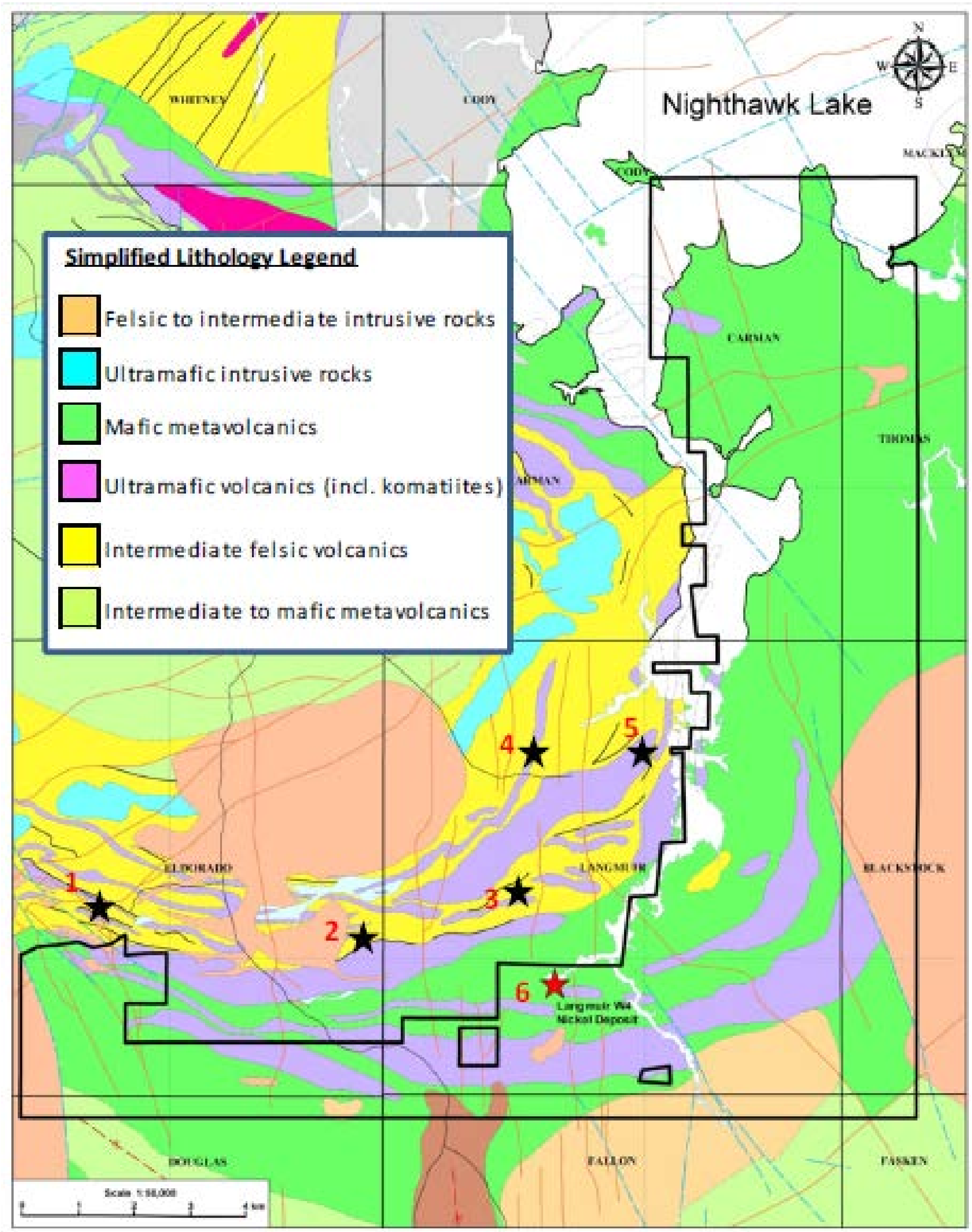

Figure 7-3. Generalized geology within and around the historical claim boundary (black outline) of the Langmuir Nickel Project (red star) and the locations of nickel deposits associated with the Shaw Dome (source: after Houlé and Hall, 2007). 1=Redstone Mine; 2=Hart Deposit; 3=McWatters Mine; 4=Langmuir Mine #1; 5=Langmuir Mine #2; 6=Langmuir W4. The historical claim boundary approximates the current Property boundary.

7.2.1 Property Mineralization

There are seven (7) primary target areas, W1 to W7, defined mainly from heliborne VTEM Mag-EM surveys (2005 and 2007) and shown in Figure 7-4. These airborne anomalies were interpreted to be the result of sulphide mineralization (Orta, 2005 and 2007).

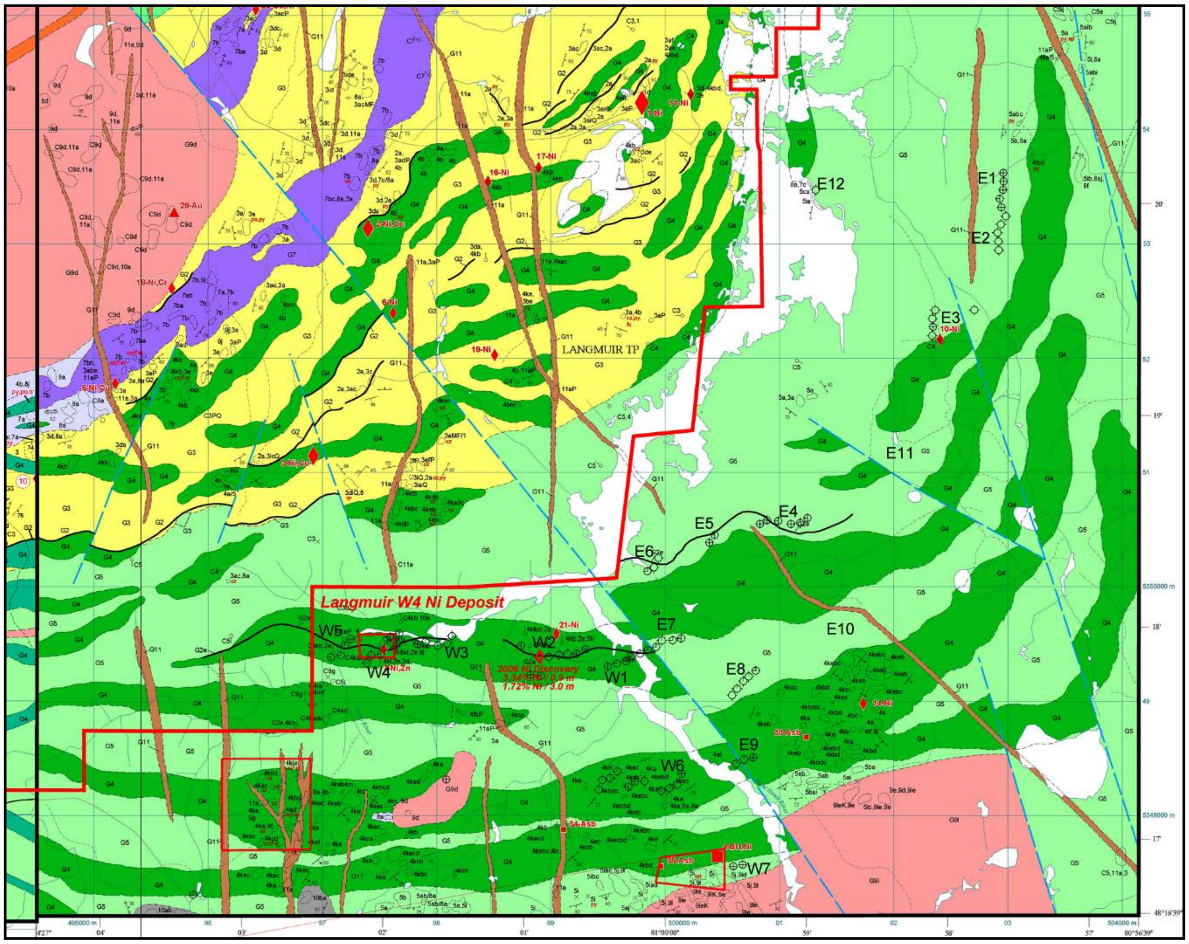

Figure 7-4. Locations of target (W1 to W7) areas on the Property as defined mainly from airborne VTEM mag-EM surveys (2005 and 2007). Geological base map P3268 (source: Houlé and Guilmette, 2005).

7.2.2 Geology of Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone

The Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone was interpreted to consist of three sub-parallel nickel zones (A to C) hosted by komatiitic peridotite flows (Cole *et al.*, 2010). These east-west trending peridotite flows have good spinifex flow tops and associated thin graphitic argillite interflow units. The peridotite flows are typically black, fine-grained, soft, weak to moderately serpentinized and typically have adcumulate to mesocumulate textures. Detailed examinations of the spinifex flow top sequences and flow morphologies indicate the flows have a southward younging direction. The peridotite flows range from 5 to 50 metres thick and are near vertical to steeply dipping 80 degrees to the north (Cole *et al.*, 2010).

Immediately south of the peridotite flows in the Langmuir W4 area, a pink medium grained hornblende rich (5-10%) granodiorite intrusive is present. It is thought that this intrusive may represent an east-west dike. This dike appears to have a shallow north dip of 50 degrees and appears to cut off the vertical dipping, south facing peridotite flows. The peridotite flows in the vicinity of the granodiorite are strongly brecciated and often contain graphite. Smaller felsic to intermediate, feldspar porphyry, mafic, and gabbro dikes or sills intrude the peridotite flows locally (Cole *et al.*, 2010).

The A, B, and C zones occur within specific komatiitic peridotite flow unit at the location of the W4 airborne anomaly. They are vertical to steeply north dipping at 70-75 degrees. The C Zone, which is the deepest occurring zone, is also locally steeply south dipping (Figure 7-5). The east-west strike extent of the zones has been defined for at least 200 metres. They are open below the granodiorite dike and/or a vertical depth of 400 metres. The nickel zones have an average true thickness of 5.5 to 7.0 metres (Cole *et al.*, 2010).

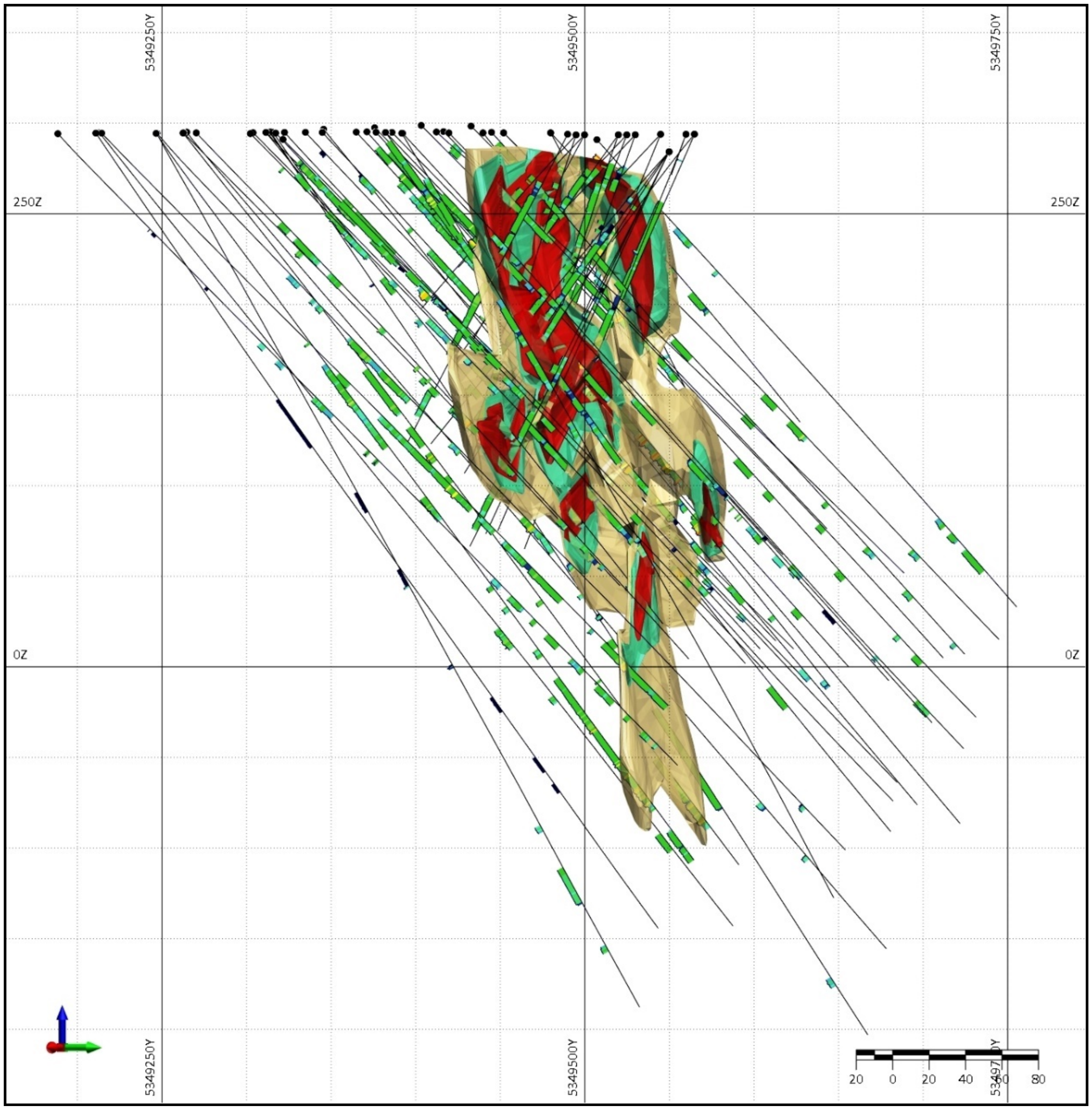

Figure 7-5. Isometric view looking south-southwest, showing historical drill hole traces and the three nickel grade domains (tan = 0.3-0.5% Ni; aquamarine = 0.5-1.0% Ni; red = >1.0% Ni), modelled in the SRK 2010 historical mineral resource estimate (source: data from Cole *et al.*, 2010).

7.2.3 Mineralization in the Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone

The Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone consists of three sub-parallel nickel zones (A, B, and C) hosted by komatiitic peridotite flows. The A, B and C zones occur within specific komatiitic peridotite flow units. The sulphide assemblage consists of primarily pyrrhotite, pentlandite, and minor pyrite and chalcopyrite within the nickel zones. The pentlandite occurs intergrown with pyrrhotite as irregular grains that are generally relatively coarse grained.

The A Zone, the principal and discovery zone, consists of a basal lower horizon of stringer/fracture filling sulphides to semi-massive-massive sulphides and a stratigraphically overlying upper disseminated to blebby sulphide horizon (Figure 7-6, A to E). Locally, massive sulphide veinlets occur mainly in the basal lower horizon (Figure 7-6, F).

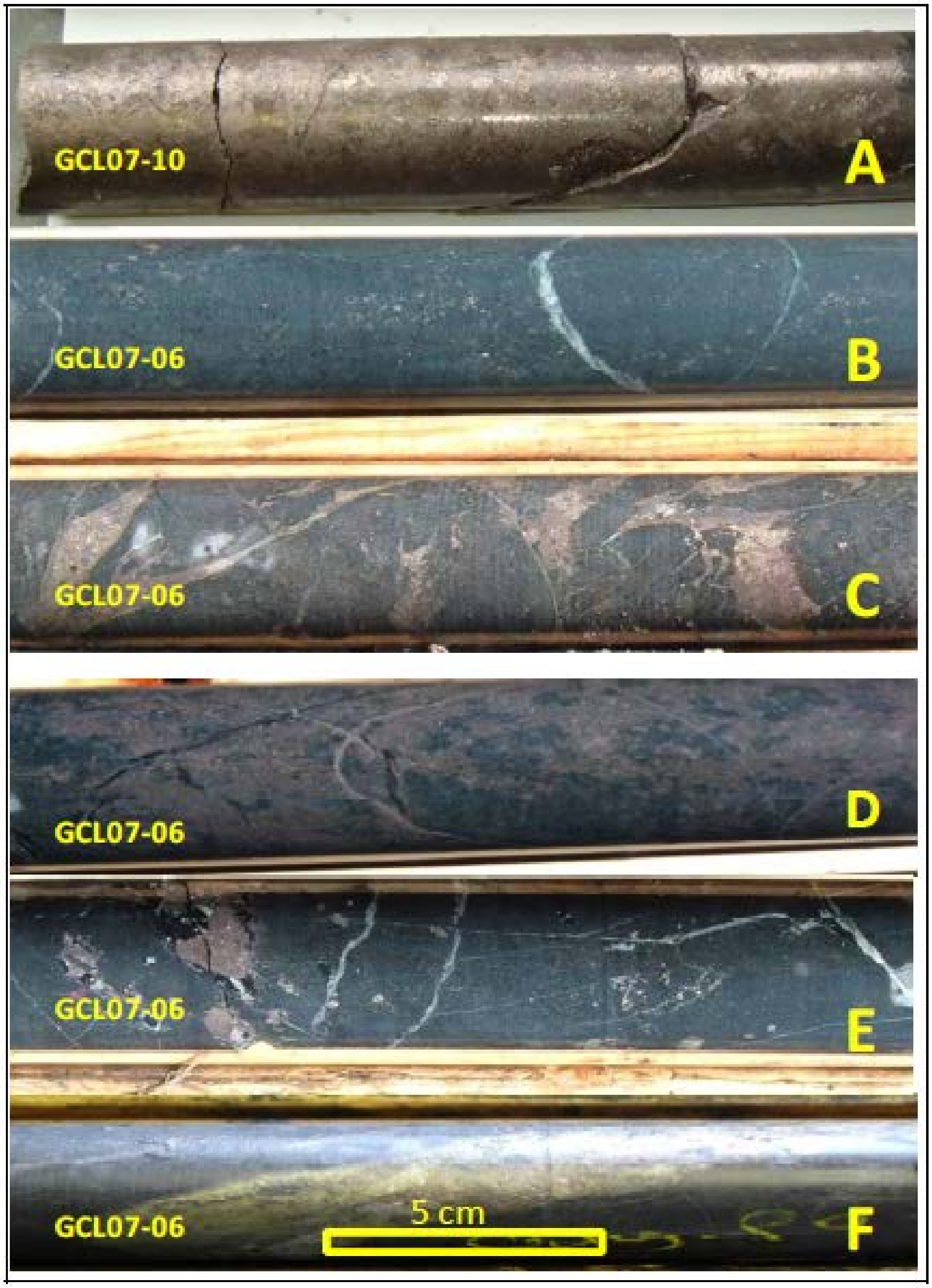

Figure 7-6. Typical Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone sulphide mineralization styles (source: after Cole *et al.*, 2010). Panels are, A=massive sulphide; B=disseminated sulphide; C=fracture-filling sulphide; D=semi-massive sulphide; E=blebby sulphide; F=local massive sulphide veinlet.

The basal lower horizon sulphide modal abundance is over 15% and the upper horizon sulphide modal abundance varies from 3% to 15%. Nickel grades are typically 0.5% to 3.0% Ni within the upper disseminated sulphide horizon. Higher nickel concentrations of 5% to 7% Ni occur where sulphide concentrations increase to 30% or 35% (semi-massive sulphides). Locally, massive sulphide sections are present grading in some cases up to 17.9% Ni; these higher nickel concentrations generally occur in the lower basal horizon (Cole *et al.*, 2010).

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The distribution of magmatic nickel-copper-platinum group metal sulphide deposits within Canada, with a resource size greater than 100,000 tonnes is shown in Figure 8-1. The Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone consists of nickel sulphides hosted by komatiitic rocks.

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

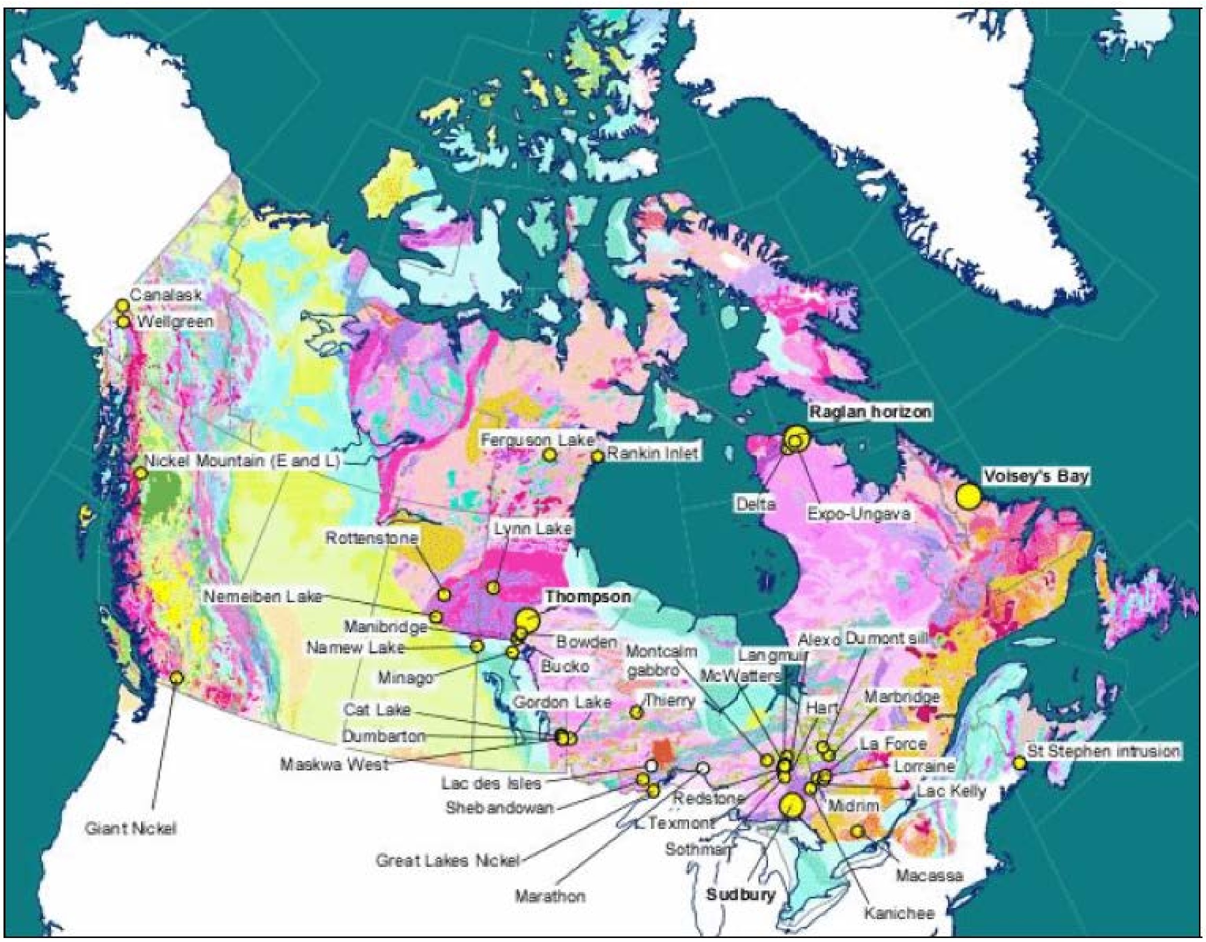

Figure 8-1. Map of Canada showing the distribution of magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide deposits in Canada with resources greater than 100,000 tonnes (source: after Wheeler *et al.*, 1996).

Within the AGB four of the assemblages contain komatiites. Komatiite-associated Ni-Cu-(PGE) deposits have only been identified within the Kidd-Munro and Tisdale (including Langmuir W4 and the other Shaw Dome deposits) assemblages. This is consistent with the interpretation that komatiite associated Ni-Cu-

(PGE) deposits form within lava channels of channelized sheet flows, but not within sheet flows or lava lobes.

Tisdale assemblage ultramafic volcanic rocks with high MgO content (up to 32%) are defined as aluminum undepleted komatiite ("AUK"). Individual flows are usually less than 100 m thick and typically occur at or near the base of ultramafic sequences. The flow units can be recognized by the presence of chilled contacts, the distribution of spinifex textures, marked compositional or mineralogical changes at unit boundaries and the presence of ultramafic breccia or sulphidic sediments at contacts. Intrusive counterparts have also been recognized in the Tisdale assemblage.

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

1) Type I Kambalda-style: komatiite-hosted; channelized flow theory; dominated by net-textured and massive sulphides situated at or near the basal ultramafic/footwall contact with deposits commonly found in footwall embayments up to 200 m in strike length, 10s to 100s of metres in down-dip extent, and metres to 10s of metres in thickness; generally on the order of a million tonnes (usually <1Mt) with nickel grades that are typically much greater than 1% Ni; tend to occur in clusters (*e.g.*, Alexo-Dundonald, Ontario; Langmuir, Ontario; Redstone, Ontario; Thompson, Manitoba; Raglan, Quebec).

2) Type II Mt. Keith-style: thick olivine adcumulate-hosted; sheet flow theory; disseminated and bleb sulphides, hosted primarily in a central core of a thick, differentiated, dunite-peridotite dominated, ultramafic body; more common nickel sulphides such as pyrrhotite and pentlandite but also sulphur-poor mineral heazlewoodite (Ni3S2) and nickel-iron alloys such as awaruite (Ni3-Fe); generally on the order of 10s to 100s of million tonnes with nickel grades of less than 1% Ni (*e.g.*, Mt. Keith, Australia; Dumont Deposit, Quebec).

Like other nickel deposits in the Shaw Dome and the Timmins area, the Langmuir can be classified as Type I Kambalda-style (*stratiform basal*) in the classification of Lesher and Keays (2002).

The genesis of the Shaw Dome and the Australian deposits is attributed to the combined effect of lava channels (or channelized sheet flows) and intrusions, that provide the heat and metal sources and sulphide bearing iron formation in the footwall that, provide an external sulphur source. Thermal erosion of the underlying rocks by the komatiite flows is considered to be the dominant mechanism for adding sulphur to the magma and to the creating a depositional 'trough' for sulphide minerals.

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

- Geological mapping of komatiite flow units.
- Presence of sulphidic footwall rocks.
- Lithogeochemical surveys can detect AUK komatiite.

- Airborne and ground electromagnetic surveys to detect the location of massive sulphide mineralization.
- Airborne and ground magnetic geophysical surveys to detect pyrrhotite-rich sulphide mineralization.

8.1 Komatiite Geological Models

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

Komatiitic rocks are derived from high degree partial melts of the Earth's mantle. Due to the high degree of partial melting the komatiitic melt is enriched in elements such as nickel and magnesium. When erupted, the melts have a low viscosity and tend to flow turbulently over the substrate eroding the footwall lithologies through a combination of physical and chemical processes.

Due to the low viscosity of the komatiitic melts, the lavas tended to concentrate in topographic lows. Komatiitic eruptions have been envisaged to have a high effusion rate and large volumes of lava and/or magma. The Mt. Keith-style of deposits are no exception, interpreted to be large volume sheet flows several hundreds of metres thick by several kilometres to tens of kilometres long and are composed primarily of olivine adcumulate to mesocumulate.

Further downstream, more distal from the eruptive source, the komatiitic flows become channelized, similar to a river channel today, and begin to erode the substrate forming more defined channel features. This channelization is the cornerstone of the komatiite-hosted deposit model. Denser sulphides would tend to accumulate in the bottom of the channel-like features under the influence of gravity. As the eruption continued the channel would fill with olivine mesocumulate to adcumulate because of the constantly replenished magnesium-rich komatiitic melt.

As the eruption waned the channel would be capped by a sequence of regressive komatiitic flows composed of komatiitic pyroxenite and basalts. In order to develop Ni-Cu sulphides, the komatiitic melt must become sulphide saturated. A komatiitic melt will become sulphur saturated when an external source of sulphur is introduced to the melt by assimilation of a sulphide-rich lithology or by differentiation or contamination of a komatiitic melt until the sulphur content exceeds the saturation point. A strong relationship exists between the presence of footwall lithologies rich in sulphide and the development of Ni-Cu sulphide deposits in the overlying komatiitic flows. This association is strongest in the Kambalda-style Ni-Cu sulphide deposits. Differentiation or the assimilation of rocks rich in certain elements may result in the oversaturation of the komatiitic melt in sulphur. This is the mechanism related to the development of the Mt. Keith-style of deposits.

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

8.1.1 Komatiite Volcanic Facies

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

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

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

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

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

9.0 EXPLORATION

9.1 Geophysical Surveys

9.1.1 Processing and Analysis of Multiple Geophysical Surveys

EVNi commissioned Condor North Consulting ULC ("Condor") to process and analyze the airborne, ground and borehole time-domain electromagnetic (TEM) geophysical data in the Langmuir area in April of 2021. The purpose of the data review was to aid in the identification of komatiitic-hosted nickel deposits, which are expected to be characterized by high conductivity and magnetic association. The focus of the processing and analysis was identifying EM conductive responses through line-by-line picking of the 2005 and 2007 VTEM surveys and ranking these based on their EM character, associated magnetic response, geologic setting and any additional known information. Included historical geophysical data included two VTEM surveys, including TEM and magnetics data, surface fixed loop TEM surveys and a total of 24 borehole TEM surveys.

The result of the processing and analysis by Condor was the identification of 21 Target Zones (TZs), seven of which are deemed a high priority for follow-up exploration. Of the remaining TZs, 10 have a low priority and four have a moderate priority. The high priority TZs lie near known mineralization or have nearby diamond drilling that has indicated favourable geology.

The examination of the EM profiles identified discrete conductors as the predominant style within the 2005 and 2007 VTEM data. The majority of the EM responses were easily classified as single peak response (SPR) and double peak response (DPR) responses; Figure 9-1 provides an example of moderate SPR and strong DPR responses. The strength of the response (weak, moderate, or strong) was assigned based on the amount of noise in the response and the decay signature.

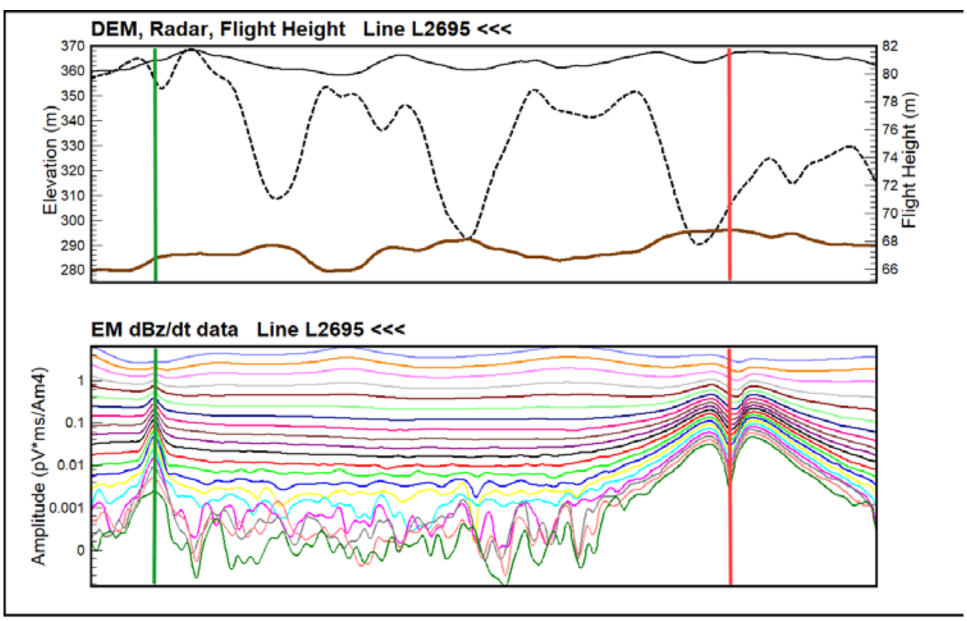

Figure 9-1. Example of (left) moderate SPR and (right) strong DPR response from the 2007 VTEM survey. The anomaly pick locations are shown by a green line for moderate and red line for strong anomalies (source: Condor North Consulting ULC, 2021).

The picks are plotted in map view and in general (Figure 9-2), the picks follow the trend of the mapped komatiite flows and predominantly trend east-west in the western part of the property before changing to north-south trend in the eastern and northern parts of the property. Target Zones are selected by logically grouping EM picks that appear to be related, usually by trend line-to-line.

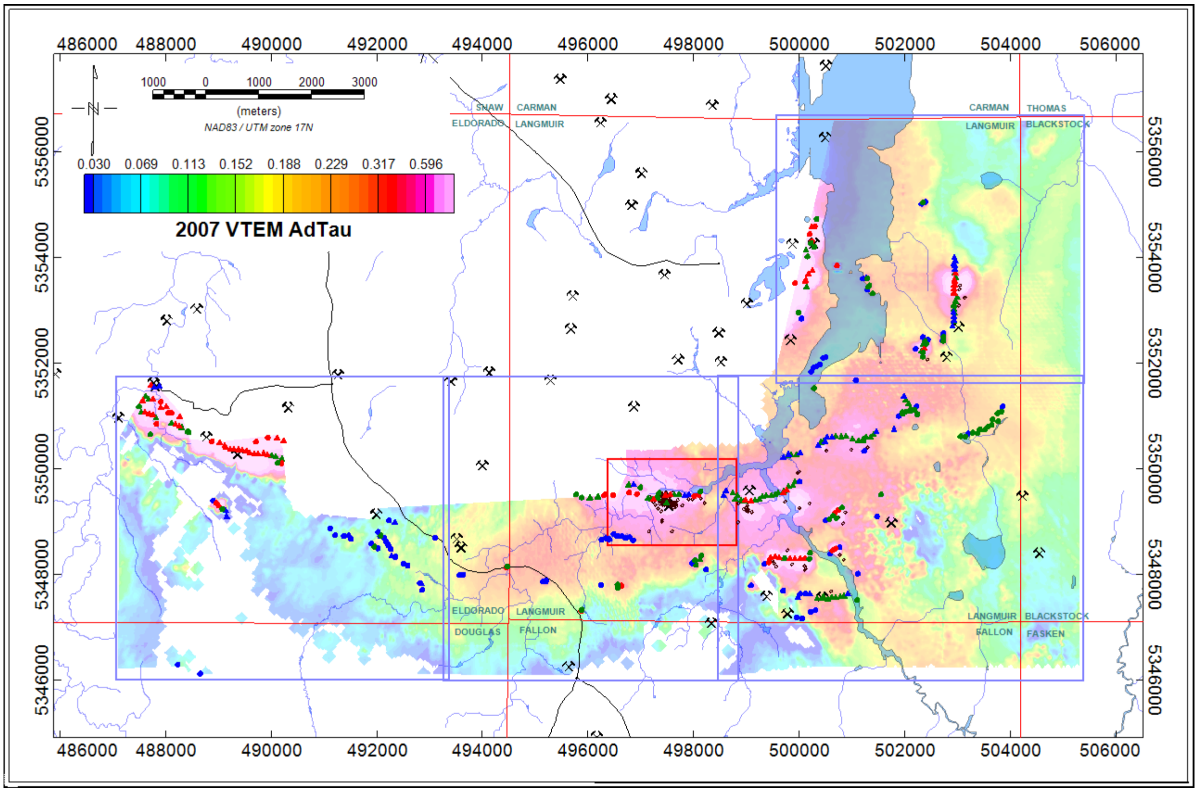

Figure 9-2. The VTEM AdTau grid with EM anomaly picks over the entire Project (source: Condor North Consulting ULC, 2021).

The Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) grid (Figure 9-3) indicated that the relatively high magnetic response areas correspond with the ultramafic peridotitic flows, although it must be considered that the interpretation is based on interpreted geophysical data and not field mapped. Some of the magnetic responses are likely due to mapped dikes and related iron formations. The magnetic signatures follow the same directional trends as the EM picks and often the TZs lie on the northern flank or within a relatively high magnetic response. The magnetic bodies are generally elongated, with depth extent and narrow widths. This is the expected geometry of the komatiitic flows.

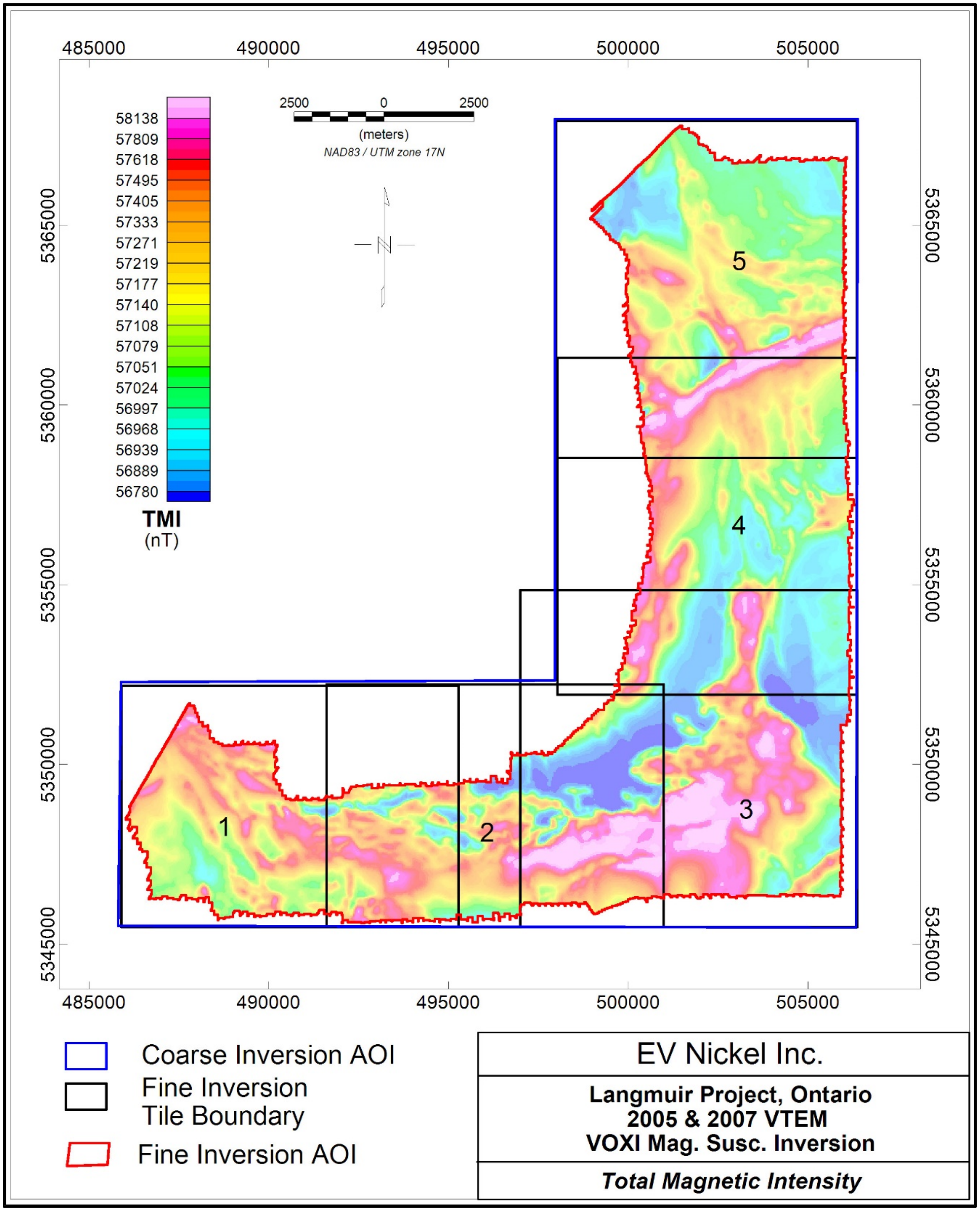

Figure 9-3. Merged TMI with inversions (source: Condor North Consulting ULC, 2021).

The anomaly picking of the VTEM EM data identified 21 groupings (Figure 9-4), that are classified as low, moderate, and high priority TZs. Each TZ was summarized (Table 9-1), along with the magnetic character, geologic setting, nearby borehole information, and structural setting. The highest ranked EM TZs are clustered around the Langmuir W4 deposit with other highly ranked TZs near the Redstone Mine and the W2 and W3 mineralized zones.

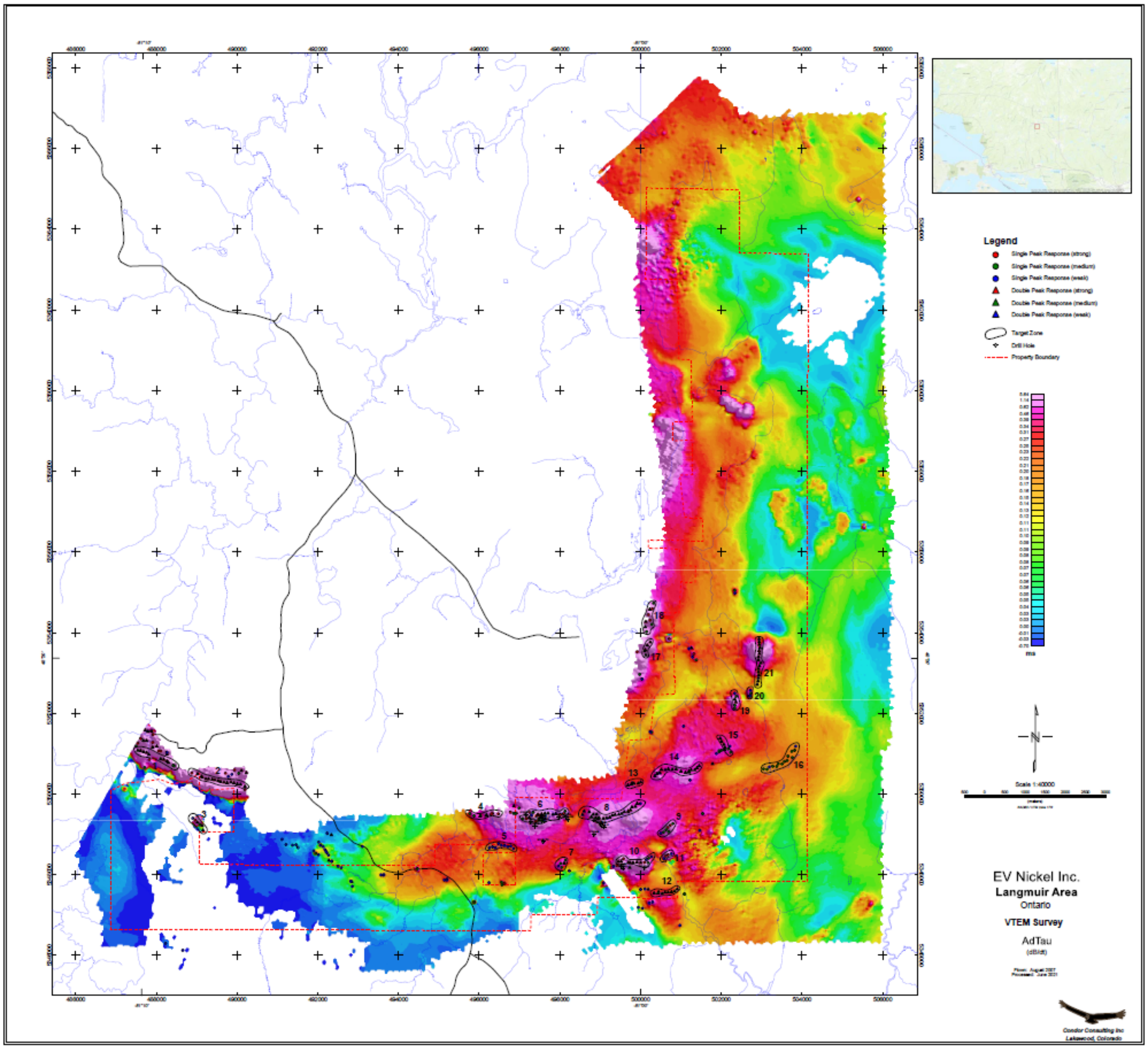

Figure 9-4. The EM TZs from picking the VTEM EM data, along with the picks and the 2007 VTEM AdTau (source: Condor North Consulting ULC, 2021).

Table 9.1. The TZs are summarized using short remarks and ranked low, moderate or high priority for follow up.

TZ	Ranking	Remarks
1	Low	Near Redstone Mine
2	Low	Near known mineralization, along geological contact
3	High	Pencil-like shape, steeply dipping, near dike
4	High	Directly west of Langmuir W4 area
5	Moderate	Weak responses with different character than other TZs
6	High	Langmuir W4 area
7	Low	Aligns with tonalite unit
8	High	Langmuir W2 area
9	Low	Nearby drill holes show no conductive material
10	Low	Nearby drill holes show graphitic sediments and minor sulphide bands
11	Low	Possible extension of TZ 10 across from fault

12	Low	Nearby drill holes show no conductive material
13	High	Possible extension of TZ 8 across from fault
14	High	Nearby drill holes show graphitic argillite, indicating favourable setting for nickel mineralization
15	Moderate	Cross-like feature due to perpendicular dense flight lines
16	Moderate	May be associated with a marshy area, terminating at a lake
17	Low	Outside of claim boundary
18	Low	Outside of claim boundary
19	High	Nearby drilling indicates komatiitic volcanics and anomalous nickel overlying andesite
20	Moderate	Similar setting as TZ 19 but may also be offset by fault from TZ 21
21	Low	Nearby drilling indicates andesitic volcanics with graphitic sediments

Condor recommended that the high priority TZs are Maxwell modelled, which allows for better definition of the strike length, dip and conductance associated with the EM Trends. Modelling of the EM responses can also help to ensure that any drilling planned for the high priority TZs hit the conductive plates.

10.0 DRILLING

A surface diamond drilling program was initiated by EVNi on the Langmuir Property in late June 2021. Since 25 June 2021, 7 drill holes (6 complete and one abandoned hole) have been completed for a total of 1,268 metres of drilling (Table 10-1). Drilling has been completed in the area of the W4 Zone (Figure 10-1), identifying the host lithologies of the W4 nickel mineralization, the overall continuity of mineralization and structural characteristics of the area.

Table 10-1. List of diamond drill holes completed during 2021 exploration program (June-July 2021).

DDH	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Start Date	End Date	Comments
EV21-01	497450	5349480	294	210	-78	180	26/06/21	29/06/21	
EV21-02	497450	5349480	294	175	-64	180	29/06/21	02/07/21	
EV21-03	497400	5349540	294	219	-60	180	02/07/21	04/07/21	
EV21-04	497400	5349540	294	200	-45	180	06/07/21	17/07/21	
EV21-05	497400	5349540	294	275	-73	180	17/07/21	20/07/21	
EV21-06	497340	5349580	294	41	-65	180	22/07/21	23/07/21	Abandoned
EV21-07	497340	5349580	294	148	-70	180	23/07/21	24/07/21	
			Total:	**1,268**					

All holes were designed to test the W4 Zone to provide fresh core samples of the host peridotitic unit, the nickel sulphide mineralization and better understand the complex structural and post emplacement intrusive relationships. Historic drilling was plotted in 3D and drill holes were designed to test gaps in the current pierce point distribution and define the eastern and western extents of the known mineralization.

All holes appear to have intersected the host stratigraphic horizon with the presence of a dark altered peridotitic unit with associated graphitic argillites near or at the footwall and hangingwall contacts. Sulphide mineralization was observed in some of the holes, however no analytical results have been returned from the lab to confirm the presence of nickel mineralization.

The drilling is being completed by Fusion Drilling Ltd of Hawksbury, Ontario using a CS 10 fully hydraulic diamond drill rig with depth capabilities in excess of 1,000 metres. Accessory equipment including a bulldozer and Marooka was used to set-up, move and service the drill rig. Accessibility to the drill sites was by Marooka and/or muskeg using pre-existing and new drill roads. The drilling program was under the supervision of Phil Vicker, P.Geo.

All exploration drill holes completed by EVNi were drilled as NQ size.

Diamond drill holes were planned in 3D space to intercept the modelled target pierce point. EVNi geologists and geo-techs used a hand-held Garmin GPS to position and mark the planned collar location. A picket was erected to mark the position of the collar as well as front and back sites that were positioned in order to help with the alignment for the drill.

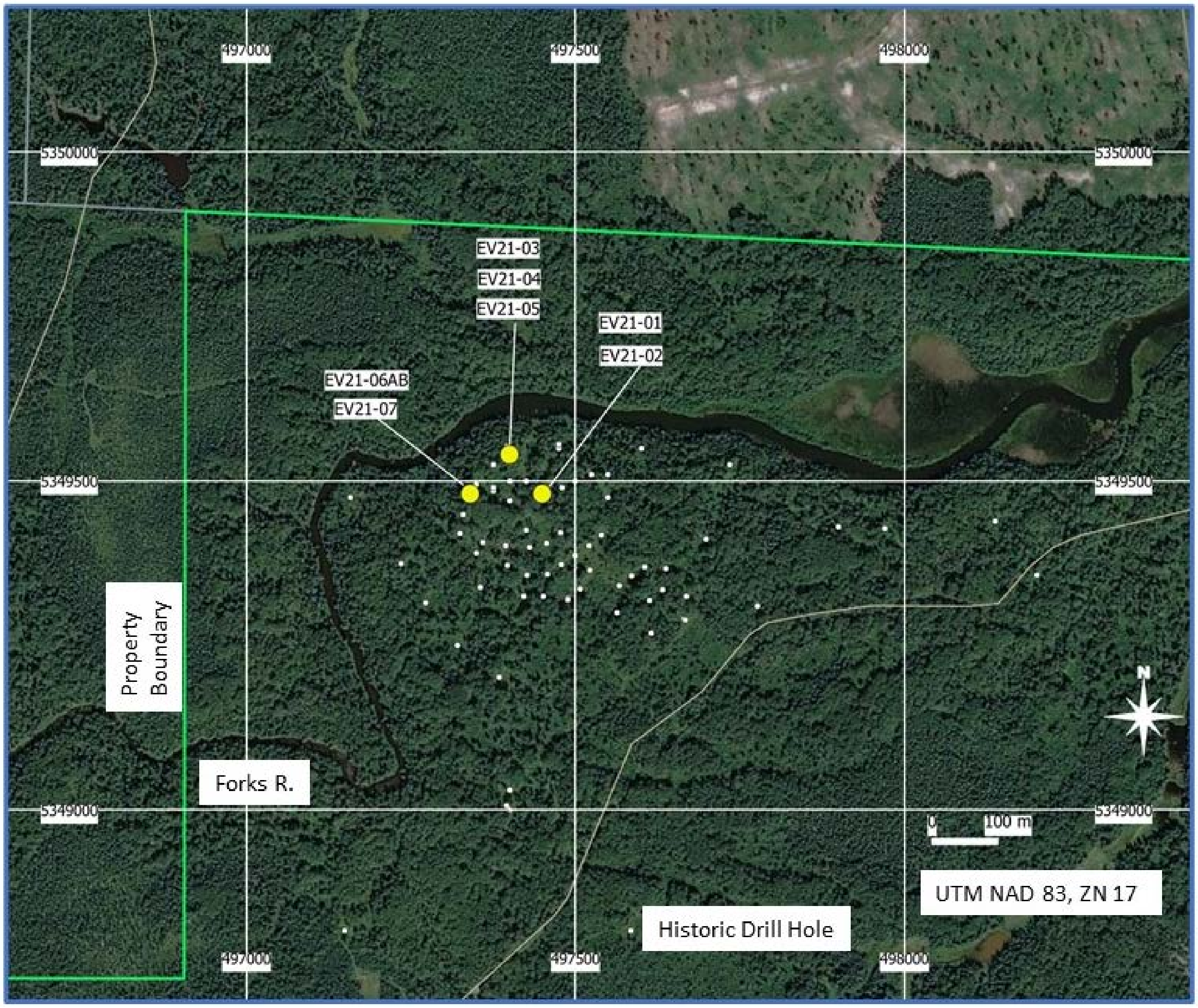

Figure 10-1. Langmuir W4 Area Map showing the collar locations of EVNi 2021 drilling in relation to historic drill hole collar locations (source: EV Nickel Inc., 2021).

Downhole surveys were completed by individual drillers using a Reflex EZ-Shot tool at regular intervals of 30 metres. A copy of each Reflex measurement was sent to the geologist in charge as either a paper or electronic copy containing the depth, azimuth, dip and magnetic susceptibility.

As of the Effective Date of the Report, the diamond drill rig is still operating on the Project. At the completion of the program, final GPS collar locations for the drill holes will be collected using a high precision GPS unit that returns precise coordinates and elevations for each hole.

The NQ sized drill core was transported by EVNi personnel from the Langmuir Property to the EVNi core shack located at Northern Sun's Redstone Mill Facility, located approximately 10 km from the Langmuir Project. In the core shack, EVNi technicians removed the tape and placed the open boxes on the logging tables. They verified that the distances are correctly indicated on the wooden blocks placed every three metres. The core is measured and marked and all boxes are labelled with metal tags that display the hole number, box number and from, to measurements.

Information regarding lithologies, alteration, mineralization, structure, assay or geochemical samples and QA/QC samples are entered directly into GeoBank Software. The entire length of the hole is photographed and photos are labeled with the hole number followed by the box numbers and all electronic files are saved into the external hard drives.

All geological information collected on the drill core is digitally recorded using GeoBank. Periodically the information is exported to an external hard drive in excel file format.

As of the Effective Date of the Report, a total of 81 core samples and 9 QA/QC samples have been submitted to ALS Geochemistry laboratories for analyses. Requested analysis include Ni, Cu, Co, S by sodium peroxide fusion followed by ICP finish and Pt, Pd, Au by fire assay and ICP-AES finish. No results have been reported by the Issuer as of the Effective Date of the Report.

The Principal Author has reviewed and discussed the EVNi drilling program with EVNi personnel and believes the Langmuir program follows best practice guidelines as outlined by the CIM for exploration. The Principal Author is unaware of any sampling, recovery factors that materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

This section reviews all known sample preparation, analysis and security as it relates to historical exploration work on the Project, and to the extent that it is known. Information relating to the current exploration program on the Project is provided in Section 10 (Drilling).

Industry standard core sampling protocols were used by Golden Chalice and Rogue Resources on all drill holes completed from 2005 to 2011. These protocols are well documented in hard copy Golden Chalice and Rogue Resources sampling procedures, which are described in this section. The database held by the Issuer and made available to the Authors contains what is thought to be all of the assay certificates reported from the laboratories from 2005 to 2011.

On the basis of information and data available to the Principal Author, it is the opinion of the Principal Author that Golden Chalice and Rogue Resources applied industry best practices in the collection, handling, and management of drill core assay samples. There is no evidence that the sampling approach and methodology used by Golden Chalice and Rogue Resources introduced any sampling bias or contamination.

11.1 Historical Diamond Drilling (2005-2008)

The following description addresses the core sample preparation, analyses an security for diamond drilling programs completed from 2005 to 2008. These diamond drilling programs were competed by Golden Chalice under the supervision of Kevin Montgomery.

11.1.1 Sample Preparation and Analysis

At the drill site, the drilling contractor places drill core into wooden tray boxes along with ‘marker blocks” to indicate measured distances down the drill hole from the collar. During drilling programs, drill core is collected by exploration technicians at the drill sites or the drill access trail every drilling day and moved to a secure logging facility. Initially, the secure logging facility was Moneta Porcupine Mine’s logging facility on Highway 655 in Timmins, whereas after August 2007 it was moved to the Hastings Management office/core facility in Timmins, Ontario.

At the logging facility, the length of drill core recovered was compared to the position of depth markers in the core boxes by a senior technician in order to check for misplaced markers and to calculate the amount of core loss, if any. The core was logged and sampled by qualified geologists. Geological descriptions of the core and sampling intervals with corresponding identifier numbers were entered onto a “diamond drill log record” captured on a laptop computer. Sampling of the core was based on visual observations of sulphide mineralization and samples were collected within lithologically homogeneous intervals with due regard for varying mineralogy and textures. Sample intervals did not cross geological boundaries. Generally, the sample length within mineralized zones was on the order of 0.5 to 1.0 metres or less.

The NQ or HQ core selected for sampling was sawn in half and a half bagged with the first part of a three-part assay tag bearing a unique identifier number. The other half of the core was stored at the logging facility with the second part of the three part assay tag bearing an identical unique identifier number placed in the core box at the beginning of the sample interval. Records of the sampled intervals and sample numbers are recorded in the computerized drill logs, and the third part of the assay tag is filed.

During 2007 and 2008 all samples were sent to the Laboratoire Expert Inc. of Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec. This laboratory is not accredited according to ISO/IEC Guideline 17025 by the Standards Council of Canada ("SCC"). SRK is uncertain if Laboratoire Experts Inc. participates in round robin proficiency tests. Golden Chalice used an umpire laboratory to verify the analytical results delivered by Laboratoire Expert Inc.

Upon receipt of samples at the Laboratoire Expert Inc., a bar code label is attached to the original sample bag. This label is then scanned into the laboratory database and the weight of the sample recorded together with information such as date, time, equipment used, and operator name. The scanning process is repeated for each subsequent activity performed on the sample from sample preparation to analysis through to the storage or disposal of the pulp and reject material. This system provides a complete chain of custody records for every stage in the sample preparation and analytical process from the moment that a sample arrives at the laboratory

Sample preparation involves drying, crushing, splitting, and pulverizing. Samples were dried prior to crushing the entire sample to 90 percent passing a -10 mesh screen. From the crushed coarse fraction, a sub-sample of approximately 300 grams was collected using a Jones riffle splitter. This 300 gram portion was completely pulverized to 90 percent passing a -200 mesh screen in a ring and puck pulverizer. A 0.5 gram aliquot was collected, from each pulp.

All drill core samples from the property were analyzed for nickel, copper, cobalt, lead, and zinc by aqua regia digestion followed by atomic absorption analyses. The detection limit was two ppm for each element. If the nickel, copper or cobalt result exceeded 5,000 ppm then the pulp was re-analyzed by total digestion followed by atomic absorption analyses. The concentrations are reported as a percent and the detection limit is 0.01% for nickel and copper with the total digestion method. All the drill core samples were also analyzed for gold, platinum and palladium by lead fire assay with an atomic absorption finish on a 30 gram sample pulp. The detection limit for the lead fire assay atomic absorption method is two parts per billion ("ppb") for gold, five ppb for platinum and four ppb for palladium. If the sample result exceeded 1,000 ppb for any precious metal, then the sample pulp was re-analyzed by using a lead fire assay collector and a gravimetric finish. The precious metal concentrations were reported as grams per tonne.

11.1.2 Quality Assurance/Quality Control Programs

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 regular analysis of quality control data are important as a safeguard for project data and form the basis for the quality assurance program implemented during exploration.

Golden Chalice have implemented formal analytical quality control measures since 2007, by inserting a single Matachewan diabase drill core sample blank or a single standard reference sample into the sample stream for every 25 samples. A standard pulp was inserted for every drill core sample ending in "-25 and -75" sent to the laboratory, whereas a blank sample was inserted drill core sample ending in "-00 and -50". During mid 2008 the blank was changed to crushed marble, when the supply of Matachewan diabase drill core was exhausted.

Five nickel standards ranging from a high nickel standard of 1.900 percent nickel to a low nickel standard of 0.265 percent nickel obtained from WCM Minerals of Vancouver have been inserted into the sample stream (Table 11-1). These standards adequately represent the range of nickel grades found at the Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone.

Table 11-1. Assaying specifications for QA/QC control samples.

		Nickel Assays				Copper Assays			
Standard	**Source**	**Mean**	**Stdv**	**+2 Stdv**	**-2 Stdv**	**Mean**	**Stdv**	**+2 Stdv**	**-2 Stdv**
Ni111	WCM Minerals	0.420	0.013	0.446	0.394	0.240	0.009	0.258	0.222
Ni112	WCM Minerals	0.610	0.026	0.661	0.559	0.300	0.014	0.329	0.271
Ni113	WCM Minerals	1.240	0.038	1.315	1.165	0.250	0.120	0.274	0.226
Ni115	WCM Minerals	1.900	0.062	2.025	1.775	0.170	0.008	0.186	0.154
Ni117	WCM Minerals	0.265	0.011	0.287	0.243	0.345	0.009	0.364	0.326

* Expected values and standard deviation values for nickel and copper can be found in Appendix C alongside the analytical quality control assay results.

Laboratoire Expert Inc. implements a stringent internal check assay analysis procedure, which includes a repeat pulp analysis every 12th sample for every element analyzed. Each sample shipment batch (certificate of analysis) includes a standard for the nickel, copper, and cobalt analysis. Each furnace batch of 28 samples analyzed for gold, platinum and palladium includes a reagent blank and a standard sample (Cole *et al.*, 2010).

11.1.3 Specific Gravity Database

A specific gravity database includes 75 measurements conducted by SGS Laboratory by pycnometry in 2010 on pulverized core samples selected as representative of each grade domain. This database also includes 15 measurements on split core acquired by JVX Consultants using a water immersion technique. Based on this database of 90 records, SRK assigned an average specific gravity value of 2.82 to the domains, as illustrated in Figure 11-1.

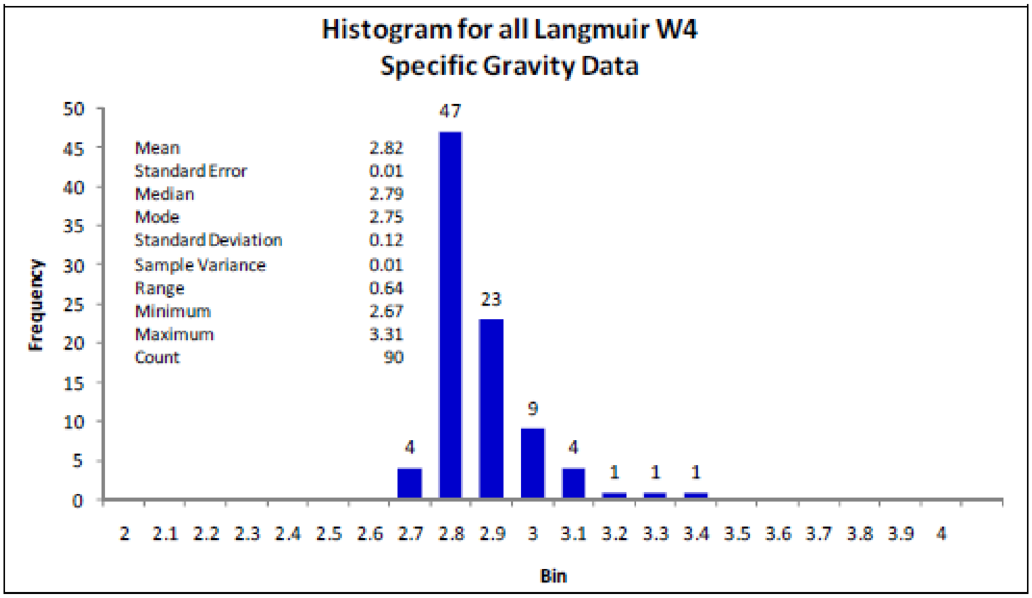

Figure 11-1. Histogram and basic statistics of the combined (2007-2010) specific gravity dataset for Langmuir Nickel Project (source: Cole *et al.*, 2010).

11.1.4 Sample Security

Drill core was logged at Golden Chalice's secure core logging and sampling facility in Timmins by Golden Chalice geologists. Core was transported to the Timmins core logging and sampling facility by Golden Chalice personnel using a company vehicle. Security of samples prior to dispatch to the analytical laboratory was maintained by limiting access of un-authorized persons to the secure core handling facility. Detailed records of sample numbers and sample descriptions provide integrity to the sampling process. Labelled samples were packed in sealed bags robust enough to survive transport to the assay laboratory and also to provide sample integrity. All drilling assay samples were collected by Manitoulin Transport at the company's secure Timmins core sampling facility and transported securely to Laboratoire Expert Inc. in Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec. Laboratoire Expert Inc. returned the majority of the drill core sample pulps and rejects to Golden Chalice. The returned pulps and rejects are currently securely stored at the core storage facility in Timmins.

11.2 Historical Diamond Drilling (2009-2011)

The following description is taken from Montgomery (2011) and addresses the core sample preparation, analyses and security for work completed in the 2009 and 2010 diamond drilling programs. The 2009 to 2011 diamond drilling programs were competed by Golden Chalice/Rogue Resources under the supervision of Kevin Montgomery (Montgomery, 2011).

At the drill site, core was placed in wooden tray boxes along with 'marker blocks" indicating measured distances down the drill hole from the collar by the drill contractor's personnel. During the drilling programs, the core was collected by exploration technicians at the drill sites or the drill access trail every drilling day and moved to a secure logging facility. The secure logging facility was the Hastings Management office/core facility at 571 Moneta Avenue, Timmins Ontario (Montgomery, 2011).

At the facility, the length of drill core recovered was compared to the position of depth markers in the core boxes by a geological technician in order to check for misplaced markers and to calculate the amount of core loss, if any. Geological descriptions of the core and sampling intervals with corresponding identifier numbers were entered onto a “diamond drill log record” installed on a laptop computer. Sampling of the core was based on visual observations of sulphide mineralization and samples were collected within lithologically homogeneous intervals with due regard for varying mineralogy and textures. Sample intervals did not cross geological boundaries. In general, the sample length within mineralized zones was on the order of 0.5 to 1.0 metres or less (Montgomery, 2011).

The NQ or HQ core selected for sampling was sawn in half and a half bagged with the first part of a three-part assay tag bearing a unique identifier number. The other half of the core was stored at the logging facility with the second part of the three part assay tag bearing an identical unique identifier number placed in the core box at the beginning of the sample interval. Records of the sampled intervals and sample numbers were recorded in the computerized drill logs, and on the third part of a three part assay tag bearing an identical identifier number as the other two parts of the assay tag. The third part of the assay tag was kept with the geologist’s records (Montgomery, 2011).

Security of samples prior to dispatch to the analytical laboratory was maintained by limiting access of un-authorized persons to the secure core handling facility. The drill core sampler completed an assay requisition sheet describing the sample numbers and requested assay and preparation procedures for inclusion with each batch of samples shipped to the laboratory. Labeled samples packed in sealed bags robust enough to survive the journey to the assay laboratory also provide sample integrity. Core samples were shipped directly by Manitoulin transport truck to the assay laboratory (Montgomery, 2011).

The NQ Sample preparation and assaying was contracted to Laboratoire Expert Inc. of Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec. Each sample was logged in at Laboratoire Expert Inc using "bar codes." Samples were dried prior to crushing the entire sample to 90% passing a -10 mesh screen. From the crushed coarse reject a sub-sample of approximately 300 grams was collected using a Jones riffle splitter. This 300 gram portion was completely pulverized to 90% passing a -200 mesh screen in a ring and puck pulverizer. A 0.5 g aliquot was collected, from each pulp (Montgomery, 2011).

All 2009-2010 NQ drill core samples from the Langmuir Property were analyzed for nickel, copper, cobalt, lead, and zinc by aqua regia digestion followed by atomic absorption analyses. The detection limit was 2 ppm for each element. If the nickel, copper or cobalt result was over 5,000 ppm then the pulp was re-analyzed by total digestion followed by atomic absorption analyses. The concentrations are reported as a percent and the detection limit is 0.01% for Ni and Cu with the total digestion method. All the drill core samples were also analyzed for gold, platinum and palladium by lead fire assay atomic absorption finish on a 30 gram sample pulp. The detection limit for the lead fire assay atomic absorption method is 2 ppb for Au, 5 ppb for Pt and 4 ppb for Pd. If the sample result was greater than 1,000 ppb for any element then the sample pulp was re-analyzed by using a lead fire assay collector and a gravimetric finish. The concentrations were reported as grams per tonne (Montgomery, 2011).

All 2011 HQ drill core samples from the historic W4 Langmuir nickel deposit were analyzed for multiple elements by aqua regia digestion followed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry analysis (AR/ICPMS). A 0.5 g sample is digested in aqua regia at 90°C in a microprocessor controlled digestion block for 2 hours. The solution is diluted and analyzed by ICP/MS using a Perkin Elmer SCIEX ELAN 6000, 6100 or 9000 ICP/MS. One blank is run for every 68 samples. An in-house control is run every 33 samples. Digested standards are run every 68 samples. After every 15 samples, a digestion duplicate is analyzed. Instrument is recalibrated every 68 samples. Nickel and certain elements (Ti, P and S) are analyzed by Inductively Coupled Plasma/ Optical Emission Spectroscopy (ICP/OES) using a Varian 735 ES. This extends the dynamic range for a number of elements as well.

The company employed a rigorous external QA/QC program for the Langmuir Property drilling programs. Five nickel standards were inserted as checks on the accuracy of the assaying conducted by Laboratoire Expert Inc. (Table 11-2). A standard pulp was inserted every 50th drill core sample (sample numbers ending in "-25 and -75") sent to the laboratory. The five nickel standards range from a high nickel standard of 1.9 % Ni to a low standard of 2650 ppm Ni and were obtained from WCM Minerals of Vancouver, Canada. They represent well the range of nickel grades found on the Langmuir Property.

Table 11-2. Langmuir W4 drilling program sample standards (Cole *et al.*, 2010).

Standard No.	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)
Nickel 111	0.42	0.24	0.018
Nickel 112	0.61	0.30	0.040
Nickel 113	1.24	0.25	0.030
Nickel 115	1.90	0.17	0.059
Nickel 117	0.26	0.34	0.009

The external quality assurance program also consisted of inserting blank samples to detect any possible laboratory contamination. A sterile crushed marble sample was inserted every 50th drill core sample (sample numbers ending in "-00 and -50") sent to the laboratory Laboratoire Expert Inc. has an internal check analysis procedure which includes a repeat pulp analysis every 12th sample for every element analyzed. Each sample shipment batch (certificate of analysis) included a standard for the nickel, copper, and cobalt analysis.

Each furnace batch of 28 samples analyzed for gold, platinum and palladium included a reagent blank and a standard sample. Laboratoire Expert Inc. returned the drill core sample pulps and rejects to the company. The returned pulps and rejects were securely stored at the Hastings Management core storage facility in Timmins, Ontario (Montgomery, 2011).

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The Principal Author has reviewed the historical data and information regarding past and current exploration work on the Project, as provided by the Issuer. The Principal Author has no reason to doubt the adequacy of historical sample preparation, security and analytical procedures for the exploration work completed by past operator Golden Chalice and has a high level of confidence in this historical information and data.

Historical drill core data and information is of sufficient quality that it can be used for future exploration program planning, geological modelling and as a reasonable basis for a future mineral resource estimate. Verification of the historical drill core results and the historical mineral resources would require the twinning of a selected number of historical drill holes used in the historical resource estimate such that a statistically significant number of core sample assay results from the region of the historical resource estimate could be generated.

Ms. Jennifer Gignac (P.Geo.) visited the Langmuir Nickel Project for two days on 17 and 18 April 2021. A number of historical (Golden Chalice/Rogue Resources) drill hole collar locations were visited and the coordinates measured. Historical drill core was examined and re-logged in order to compare with historical drill core logs.

It was determined by the Authors that given that this technical report does not include Mineral Resources or Reserves and the Authors' experience in nickel sulphides, that there is no need to complete additional check analysis on the analytical data provided by the Company. A visual inspection of selected drill core intervals and comparison of the analytical results for the intervals were completed and the contents of sulphide minerals observed were consistent with the anticipated elemental concentrations related to komatiite hosted mineralization systems.

In April 2021, the Issuer engaged Caracle to complete an independent review of the historical mineral resource estimate completed in 2010 by SRK. The review was completed by Miguel Vera (B.Sc., Geology, Atticus Chile SA) (the "Reviewer") and supervised by Dr. Scott Jobin-Bevans (P.Geo.), Principal Author of the Report.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical test work has been completed on the Property by the Issuer.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

The Project has no current NI 43-101 Mineral Resources.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVES

This section is not applicable to the Project at its current stage.

16.0 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable to the Project at its current stage.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable to the Project at its current stage.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is not applicable to the Project at its current stage.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable to the Project at its current stage.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This section is not applicable to the Project at its current stage.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable to the Project at its current stage.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section is not applicable to the Project at its current stage.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone, located within the EVNi Property claims, bears similarities to various past production and current production deposits within the Shaw Dome (*see* Figure 7-4). Most of the Shaw Dome nickel deposits are hosted by ultramafic rocks, which have generally been interpreted as extrusive komatiitic flows (*e.g.*, Sproule *et al.*, 2005; Houlé and Guilmette, 2005).

The Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone is located just south of five known deposits in the Shaw Dome. Three of these deposits, McWatters, Redstone and Hart, were owned by Liberty Mines Inc. (now Northern Sun Mining Corp.). Ownership of Langmuir No. 2 nickel zones is divided between Northern Sun Mining Corp. and Silk Energy Limited (previously Inspiration Mining Corp.), with Langmuir No. 1 solely belonging to Silk Energy Limited. A summary of the past producing nickel mines adjacent to the Property is provided in Table 23-1.

In 2010, the Redstone deposit contained reported Measured and Indicated mineral resources of 599,000 tonnes at an average grade of 1.47% Ni and Inferred Mineral Resources of 737,000 tonnes at 1.57% Ni (SRK, 2010a).

The McWatters deposit is hosted by steeply dipping serpentinite. The sulphide mineralization is divided into an upper irregular disseminated zone and a lower massive sulphide zone. In 2010, the McWatters mineral resources were estimated at 792,500 tonnes grading an average of 0.81% Ni in the Indicated category (SRK, 2009). As of 2010, the Hart nickel deposit had reported Indicated resources of 1,546,000 tonnes at 1.40% Ni and Inferred resources of 322,000 tonnes at 1.27% Ni (SRK, 2010b).

Both Langmuir No. 1 and Langmuir No. 2 are past producing mines with total reported production of 111,502 tonnes at an average grade of 1.74% Ni, and 1,133,750 tonnes at an average grade of 1.50% Ni, respectively (*e.g.*, Atkinson *et al.*, 2010). The Langmuir No. 1 deposit is estimated to contain an Indicated Mineral Resource of 1,733,000 tonnes grading 0.51% Ni (Pressacco *et al.*, 2010). The Indicated Mineral Resources for the Langmuir North deposit (Langmuir No. 2 North zone) are estimated at 8,324,000 tonnes grading 0.40% Ni (Pressacco *et al.*, 2010).

Table 23-1. Reported nickel production from mines adjacent to the Property, to 2010 (after Atkinson *et al.*, 2010).

Mine	Years of Production	Ore milled	% Ni
Langmuir No. 1	1990-1991	111,502 tons	1.74
Langmuir No. 2	1972-1978	1.1 M tons	1.47
McWatters	2008	15 361 tonnes	0.55
	2009	7 664 tonnes	0.41
Redstone	1989-1992	294,895 tons	2.4
	1995-1996	10,228 tons	1.7
	2006-2008	133 295 tonnes	1.92
	2009	36 668 tonnes	1.16

The Principal Author and Qualified Person has been unable to verify the information presented above and this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property that is the subject of the Report.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The Principal Author is not aware of any additional information or explanations necessary to make the Report understandable and not misleading.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The objective of the Report was to prepare an independent NI 43-101 Technical Report, capturing historical information and data available about the current Property that comprises the Langmuir Nickel Project, and making recommendations for future work.

The Langmuir Property comprises 9,079 hectares of unpatented mining claims which contain komatiite-hosted nickel-copper-platinum group metals sulphide mineralization, similar to other mined nickel deposits within the Shaw Dome region.

The historical work completed on the Property between 2005 and 2014 has generated a comprehensive body of exploration data and information from which EVNi will be able to move the Project forward. The historical search for Kambalda-style nickel sulphide mineralization resulted in the discovery of the Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone in May 2007 (drill hole CGL07-06).

In 2010, SRK published an initial historical mineral resource estimate containing 677,000 tonnes grading an average of 1.00% Ni and 0.06% Cu in the Indicated category; with an additional 171,000 tonnes grading an average of 0.89% Ni and 0.06% Cu in the Inferred category, comprising both open pit and underground resources (Cole *et al.*, 2010). Neither the Principal Author nor a qualified person have done sufficient work to classify any of the historical estimates as current mineral resources and as such, the Principal Author and the Issuer are treating the tonnages and grades reported as historical mineral resources. Investors are cautioned that the historical mineral resource estimates do not mean or imply that economic deposits exist on the Property.

The sulphide-bearing komatiitic flows that host the Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone have been shown to continue at depth, below 375 m vertical and toward the east. Future exploration in the immediate area of the Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone should focus on drill testing the depth and eastern extension.

The overall strike length of the target ultramafic (komatiitic) flow package on the Property is at least 20 km long and up to four kilometres wide. Given the large property size and prospective geology, with several known and untested exploration targets, there is ample opportunity for future discovery.

Based on the Property’s favourable location within a prolific Kambalda-style nickel belt, , the high quality historical systematic exploration work completed from 2005 to 2014, the availability of all of this historical data and information and that from public (government) sources, and the requirement for dedicated and systematic exploration programs which are required to be successful in making discoveries for this particular deposit type, the Project presents excellent potential for the discovery of additional nickel sulphide deposits, and is worthy of further evaluation.

The characteristics of Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone are of sufficient merit to justify the undertaking of preliminary engineering, environmental, and metallurgical studies aimed at completing the characterization of the nickel sulphide mineralization and offering economic guidelines for future exploration strategies.

In addition, the close proximity of the Langmuir W4 Nickel Zone to the nickel processing facility at Northern Sun Mining’s Redstone Mill Facility, located south of Timmins, approximately 8 km northwest of the Project, could favourably impact future economic studies relating to the potential mining of the deposit.

25.1 Risks and Uncertainties

Risks and uncertainties which may reasonably affect reliability or confidence in future work on the Project relate mainly to the reproducibility of exploration results (*i.e.*, exploration risk) in a future production environment. Exploration risk is inherently high when exploring for Kambalda-type nickel sulphide deposits, however these risks are mitigated by applying the latest geophysical techniques to develop high confidence targets for future drilling programs.

The Principal Author is not aware of any other significant risks or uncertainties that would impact the Issuer's ability to perform the recommended work program (*see* Section 26) and other future exploration work programs on the Property.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is the opinion of the Authors that the geological setting and character of the nickel sulphide mineralization delineated to date on the Langmuir Property are of sufficient merit to justify additional exploration and development expenditures on the Langmuir Nickel Project. A recommended work program, arising through the preparation of the Report and consultation with the Company, is provided below.

A one year, two-phase exploration program, which considers geophysical surveys, diamond drilling, environmental studies and reporting, is outlined in Table 26-1.

Phase 1 is proposed to continue with the diamond drill hole program testing targets along the W4 and W2 trend identified by the geophysical re-interpretation completed by Condor. A total of approximately 14 holes totalling 3,000 metres is proposed for the remainder of the Phase 1 program (Figure 26-1). Following the drilling campaign borehole TEM surveys will be completed on a selected number of prioritized holes, continuing on from the eight boreholes surveyed by Quantec Geoscience in 2009 (Coulson, 2009) and focused in the areas of the VTEM W4 and W2 anomalies. According to historical reports, all of the borehole casings remained in the ground except GCL08-48 to 73 and RL11-01, which were reportedly pulled. The results of the borehole TEM surveys will determine the locations of the Phase 2 diamond drill holes. The total cost for the recommended Phase 1 component of exploration work is estimated at approximately C$929,260.

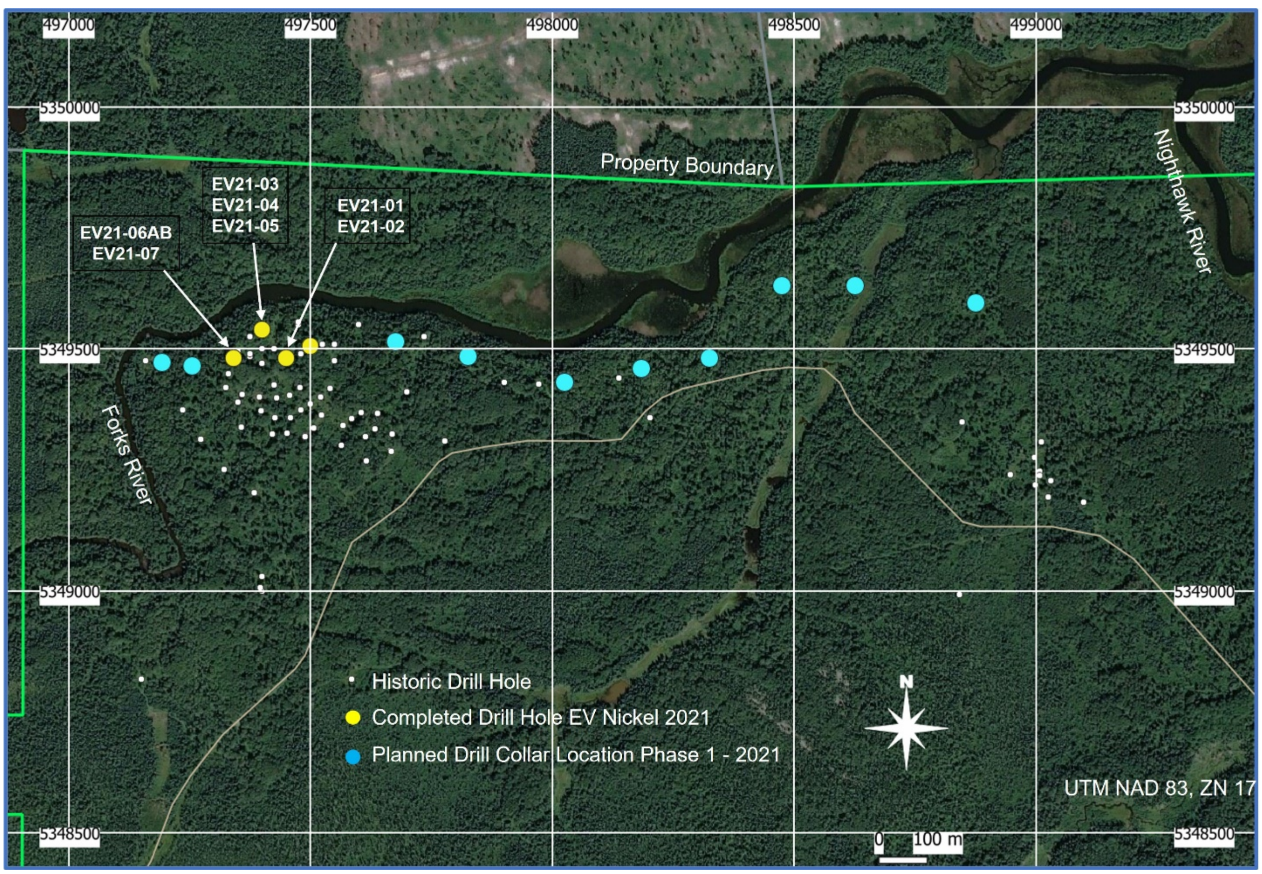

Figure 26-1. Phase 1 – 2021 diamond drilling program, proposed drill hole collar locations (source: EV Nickel, 2021).

Implementation of Phase 2, also outlined in general in Table 26-1, is contingent on the results and success of Phase 1. Locations of Phase 2 drill holes and other components of this phase are contingent on the results from Phase 1.

Table 26-1. Budget estimate, recommended two-phase exploration program, Langmuir Nickel Project.

PHASE 1 (6 Months)		
Fixed Costs	Salaries, room & board, core storage/core shack, vehicle rentals	$180,000
Geophysics	borehole TEM Surveys (~20 holes)	$85,000
Diamond Drilling	3,000 m; ~14 holes	$600,000
Analytical Work	core assays	$67,500
Environmental Studies		$3,600
NI 43-101 Reports	reporting	$30,060
	Total (P1)	**$966,160**
PHASE 2 (6 Months) - Contingent on Phase 1 results		
Fixed Costs	Salaries, room & board, core storage/core shack, vehicle rentals	$371,400
Geophysics	follow-up borehole TEM surveys (~10 holes)	$50,000
Diamond Drilling	2,500 m (~10 holes)	$445,500
Analytical Work	core assays	$81,000
Metallurgical Testwork / PEA		$249,000
Environmental Studies		$4,000
NI 43-101 Reports	reporting	$150,000
	Total (P2)	**$1,350,900**

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International Nickel Study Group

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Rogue Resources Inc.:

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Search Geology Ontario:

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

SEDAR:

www.sedar.com

TSX Venture Exchange:

https://www.tsx.com/

USGS – Nickel Statistics and Information:

https://www.usgs.gov/centers/nmic/nickel-statistics-and-information

APPENDIX 1 – Photographs: Langmuir Nickel Project Site Visit
[3 Pages]


Main access trail


Drill hole pad for GCL07-39 and GCL07-31


Drill hole pad area for GCL07-39 and GCL07-31

Picket at drill pad for GCL07-39


Drill pad for GCL07-44


Drill pad for GCL07-44 – no casing, only picket as marker

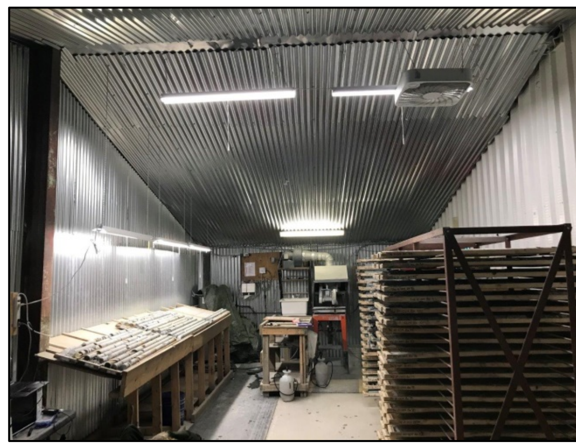

Drill pad for GCL07-45 with capped casing


Drill trail to drill pad GCL07-31

Core storage in secure core yard.

Core logging bench.

Core cutting area.



Core preparation and cutting area.

GCL07-18: box 11 50.0-53.8 m

GCL07-21: box 57 241.9-245.9 m

GCL07-21: box 57 241.9-245.9 m, original sample tag

GCL07-24: box 22 92.2-95.7 m

GCL07-24: box 33 135.1-139.2 m

GCL07-27: box 49 204.0-208.1 m

GCL07-27: box 63 261.0-265.1 m

GCL07-29: box 52 217.6-221.1 m

GCL07-33: box 28 122.3-126.0 m

GCL07-15: box 51-52, 206.0-214.0 m, section of uncut core

GCL08-52: box 41-43, 174.0-186.9 m, section of uncut core

GCL07-22: box 56-59, 232.2-248.8 m, section of uncut core

APPENDIX 2 – Land Tenure

[7 Pages]

Legacy Claim	Township / Area	Tenure	Type	Anniversary	Status	%	Annual Work Required	Work Applied	Reserve
4203567	BLACKSTOCK,LANGMUIR	103893	BCMC	2022-02-08	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4203567	BLACKSTOCK,LANGMUIR	120525	BCMC	2022-02-08	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4203568	BLACKSTOCK,LANGMUIR	301506	BCMC	2022-02-08	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4203564	FALLON,LANGMUIR	111353	BCMC	2022-02-08	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4203563	FALLON,LANGMUIR	318889	BCMC	2022-02-08	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4203564	FALLON,LANGMUIR	321292	BCMC	2022-02-08	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4203568	LANGMUIR	106744	SCMC	2022-02-08	Active	100	$400	$1,200	$0
4203564	LANGMUIR	149823	SCMC	2022-02-08	Active	100	$400	$1,200	$0
4203563	LANGMUIR	300910	BCMC	2022-02-08	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
	LANGMUIR	535770	MCMC	2022-02-08	Active	100	$10,000	$30,000	$0
	LANGMUIR	535772	MCMC	2022-02-08	Active	100	$800	$2,400	$0
	LANGMUIR	535774	MCMC	2022-02-08	Active	100	$8,000	$24,000	$0
	LANGMUIR	535775	MCMC	2022-02-08	Active	100	$800	$2,400	$0
	LANGMUIR	535779	MCMC	2022-02-08	Active	100	$6,400	$24,000	$19,012
	LANGMUIR	535780	MCMC	2022-02-08	Active	100	$2,400	$8,400	$1,153
	DOUGLAS,ELDORADO	535787	MCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$9,600	$28,800	$0
	DOUGLAS,ELDORADO	535788	MCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$10,000	$30,000	$0
4201271	ELDORADO	126674	BCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201267	ELDORADO	135066	BCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201271	ELDORADO	138627	BCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201270	ELDORADO	171189	BCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201269	ELDORADO	197132	BCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201274	ELDORADO	236384	BCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201271	ELDORADO	240049	BCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201267	ELDORADO	255018	BCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201269	ELDORADO	265744	BCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201271	ELDORADO	285948	SCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$400	$600	$0
4201274	ELDORADO	292227	BCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201270	ELDORADO	300335	BCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201267	ELDORADO	303588	BCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201267	ELDORADO	310430	BCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201269	ELDORADO	320238	BCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201271	ELDORADO	323202	SCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$400	$1,200	$0
	ELDORADO	535789	MCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$5,600	$16,800	$0
	ELDORADO	535791	MCMC	2022-02-15	Active	100	$1,600	$4,800	$0
	LANGMUIR	535776	MCMC	2022-05-03	Active	100	$4,000	$13,600	$0
	BLACKSTOCK,CARMAN, LANGMUIR,THOMAS	535766	MCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$10,000	$30,000	$0
4220201	CARMAN	115598	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220206	CARMAN	125667	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220201	CARMAN	133643	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220201	CARMAN	133644	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220206	CARMAN	142686	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220201	CARMAN	178857	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220207	CARMAN	180281	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220208	CARMAN	185546	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220204	CARMAN	188351	SCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$400	$600	$0
4220201	CARMAN	205780	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220205	CARMAN	207557	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220206	CARMAN	227667	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220206	CARMAN	227668	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220201	CARMAN	245539	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220208	CARMAN	264338	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220201	CARMAN	282787	SCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$400	$600	$0

Legacy Claim	Township / Area	Tenure	Type	Anniversary	Status	%	Annual Work Required	Work Applied	Reserve
4220201	CARMAN	301666	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220205	CARMAN	304060	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220208	CARMAN	318362	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220206	CARMAN	323521	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
	CARMAN	535758	MCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$1,200	$3,600	$0
	CARMAN	535759	MCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$8,000	$24,000	$0
	CARMAN	535760	MCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$2,400	$7,200	$0
	CARMAN	535761	MCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$3,200	$9,600	$0
	CARMAN	535762	MCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$7,200	$21,600	$0
	CARMAN	535765	MCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$2,000	$6,000	$0
4220208	CARMAN,LANGMUIR	149581	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220208	CARMAN,LANGMUIR	300894	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220215	CARMAN,THOMAS	141448	SCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$400	$600	$0
4220214	CARMAN,THOMAS	202098	SCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$400	$600	$0
4220215	CARMAN,THOMAS	219679	SCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$400	$600	$0
4220215	CARMAN,THOMAS	226958	SCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$400	$600	$0
4220214	CARMAN,THOMAS	228986	SCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$400	$600	$0
4220214	CARMAN,THOMAS	320665	SCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$400	$600	$0
	CARMAN,THOMAS	535763	MCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$7,200	$21,600	$0
	CARMAN,THOMAS	535764	MCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$10,000	$30,000	$0
4220197	LANGMUIR	134044	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220197	LANGMUIR	234847	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220209	LANGMUIR	235549	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220197	LANGMUIR	264141	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220210	LANGMUIR	264670	SCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220197	LANGMUIR	320823	BCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220197	LANGMUIR	333474	SCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
	LANGMUIR	535767	MCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$1,800	$5,400	$0
	LANGMUIR	535768	MCMC	2022-05-22	Active	100	$9,800	$29,400	$0
4202816	BLACKSTOCK,LANGMUIR	146777	BCMC	2022-06-06	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4202816	BLACKSTOCK,LANGMUIR	146778	BCMC	2022-06-06	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4202815	LANGMUIR	199799	BCMC	2022-06-06	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4202744	LANGMUIR	241369	BCMC	2022-06-06	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4202816	LANGMUIR	242757	BCMC	2022-06-06	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4202744	LANGMUIR	295906	BCMC	2022-06-06	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4202815	LANGMUIR	297320	BCMC	2022-06-06	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4202816	LANGMUIR	337561	SCMC	2022-06-06	Active	100	$400	$1,200	$0
4202816	LANGMUIR	337562	BCMC	2022-06-06	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4202815	LANGMUIR	341771	BCMC	2022-06-06	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220198	CARMAN	132299	BCMC	2022-06-12	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220198	CARMAN	244209	BCMC	2022-06-12	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220198	CARMAN	263756	BCMC	2022-06-12	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4220198	CARMAN	339161	BCMC	2022-06-12	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
	BLACKSTOCK,LANGMUIR	535769	MCMC	2022-07-18	Active	100	$4,000	$13,200	$973
	BLACKSTOCK,LANGMUIR	535771	MCMC	2022-07-18	Active	100	$4,800	$14,400	$0
3018143	LANGMUIR	110230	BCMC	2022-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
3015576	LANGMUIR	110455	BCMC	2022-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
3018143	LANGMUIR	122224	BCMC	2022-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
3018143	LANGMUIR	135020	BCMC	2022-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
3015576	LANGMUIR	135745	BCMC	2022-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
3013180	LANGMUIR	149016	BCMC	2022-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
3015576	LANGMUIR	207164	BCMC	2022-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
3015576	LANGMUIR	267159	BCMC	2022-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
3013180	LANGMUIR	285460	BCMC	2022-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$0

Legacy Claim	Township / Area	Tenure	Type	Anniversary	Status	%	Annual Work Required	Work Applied	Reserve
3013181	LANGMUIR	318319	BCMC	2022-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
3013180	LANGMUIR	320848	BCMC	2022-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
	LANGMUIR	535773	MCMC	2022-07-18	Active	100	$800	$2,400	$0
	DOUGLAS,ELDORADO, FALLON,LANGMUIR	535786	MCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$8,400	$25,200	$0
4201275	ELDORADO	135742	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201276	ELDORADO	244320	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201275	ELDORADO	255679	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201275	ELDORADO	264364	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201274	ELDORADO	292226	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201276	ELDORADO	339761	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201275	ELDORADO	342543	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201276	ELDORADO,LANGMUIR	263791	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201279	FALLON	157965	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201279	FALLON	325934	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201279	FALLON,LANGMUIR	109292	SCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$400	$1,200	$0
4201279	FALLON,LANGMUIR	252364	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
	FALLON,LANGMUIR	535783	MCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$1,600	$4,800	$0
4201277	LANGMUIR	120972	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201278	LANGMUIR	122970	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201278	LANGMUIR	122971	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201281	LANGMUIR	133039	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201278	LANGMUIR	133721	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201278	LANGMUIR	178942	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201277	LANGMUIR	214371	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201279	LANGMUIR	222171	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201277	LANGMUIR	244245	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201281	LANGMUIR	244957	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201278	LANGMUIR	245617	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201281	LANGMUIR	248169	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
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4201279	LANGMUIR	299470	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201281	LANGMUIR	319001	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201279	LANGMUIR	331465	BCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
	LANGMUIR	535785	MCMC	2022-11-01	Active	100	$800	$2,400	$0
4203498	LANGMUIR	149608	BCMC	2023-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$205,194
3018143	LANGMUIR	186360	BCMC	2023-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4201278	LANGMUIR	197711	BCMC	2023-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$205,094
4203498	LANGMUIR	214435	BCMC	2023-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$205,394
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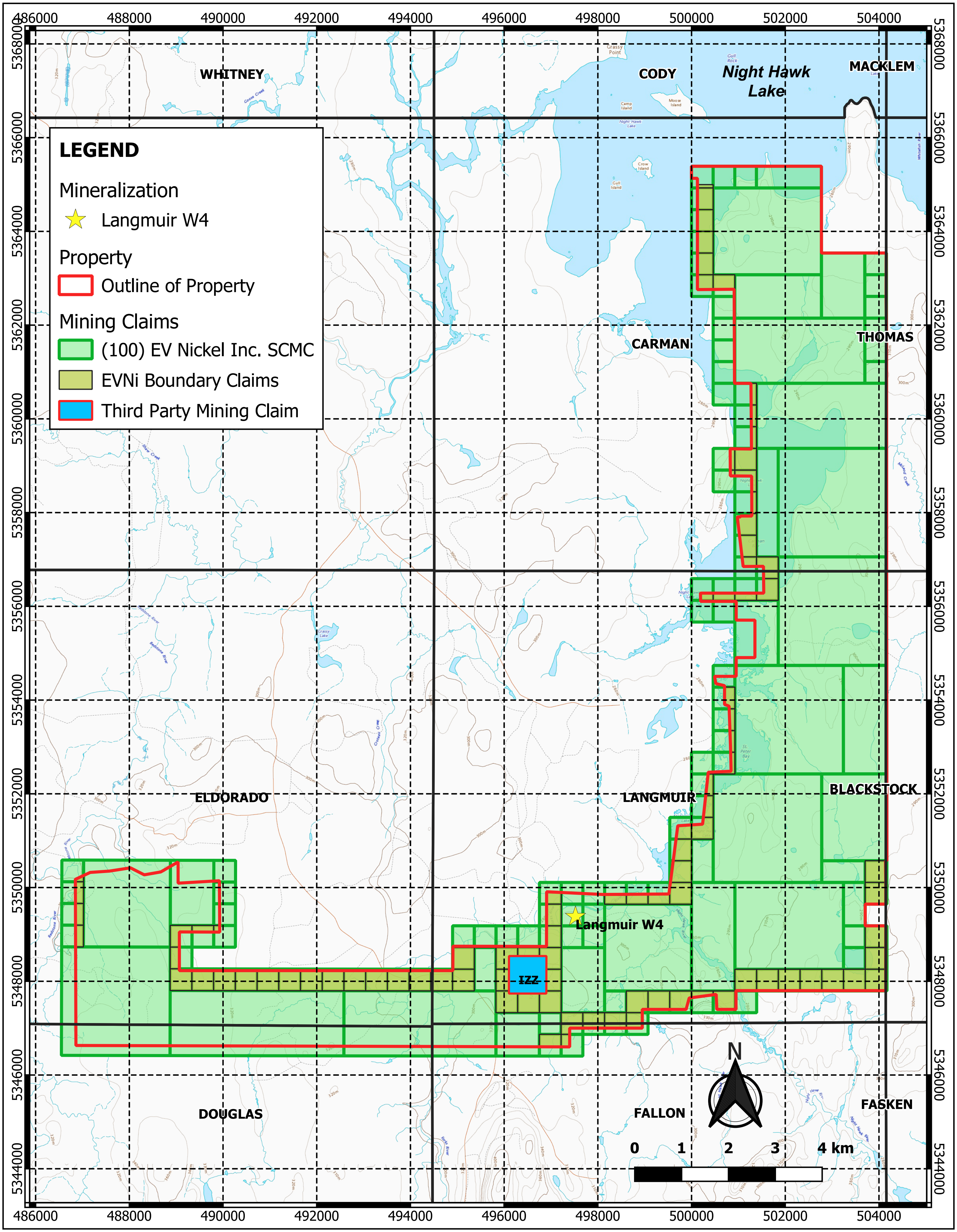
4202748	LANGMUIR	252374	SCMC	2023-07-18	Active	100	$400	$1,200	$201,594
3018143	LANGMUIR	253690	BCMC	2023-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4203498	LANGMUIR	264368	SCMC	2023-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$205,794
4202748	LANGMUIR	290189	BCMC	2023-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$0
4202748	LANGMUIR	299464	SCMC	2023-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$233,394
4203498	LANGMUIR	299485	SCMC	2023-07-18	Active	100	$400	$1,200	$254,394
4202748	LANGMUIR	302251	BCMC	2023-07-18	Active	100	$200	$600	$597
4202748	LANGMUIR	339767	SCMC	2023-07-18	Active	100	$400	$1,200	$254,394


LEGEND
Mineralization
Langmuir W4
Property
Outline of Property
Mining Claims
(100) EV Nickel Inc. SCMC
EVNi Boundary Claims
Third Party Mining Claim
WHITNEY
CODY
Night Hawk Lake
MACKLEM
CARMAN
THOMAS
ELDORADO
LANGMUIR
BLACKSTOCK
Langmuir W4
IZZ
DOUGLAS
FALLON
FASKEN
N
0 1 2 3 4 km
486000
488000
490000
492000
494000
496000
498000
500000
502000
504000
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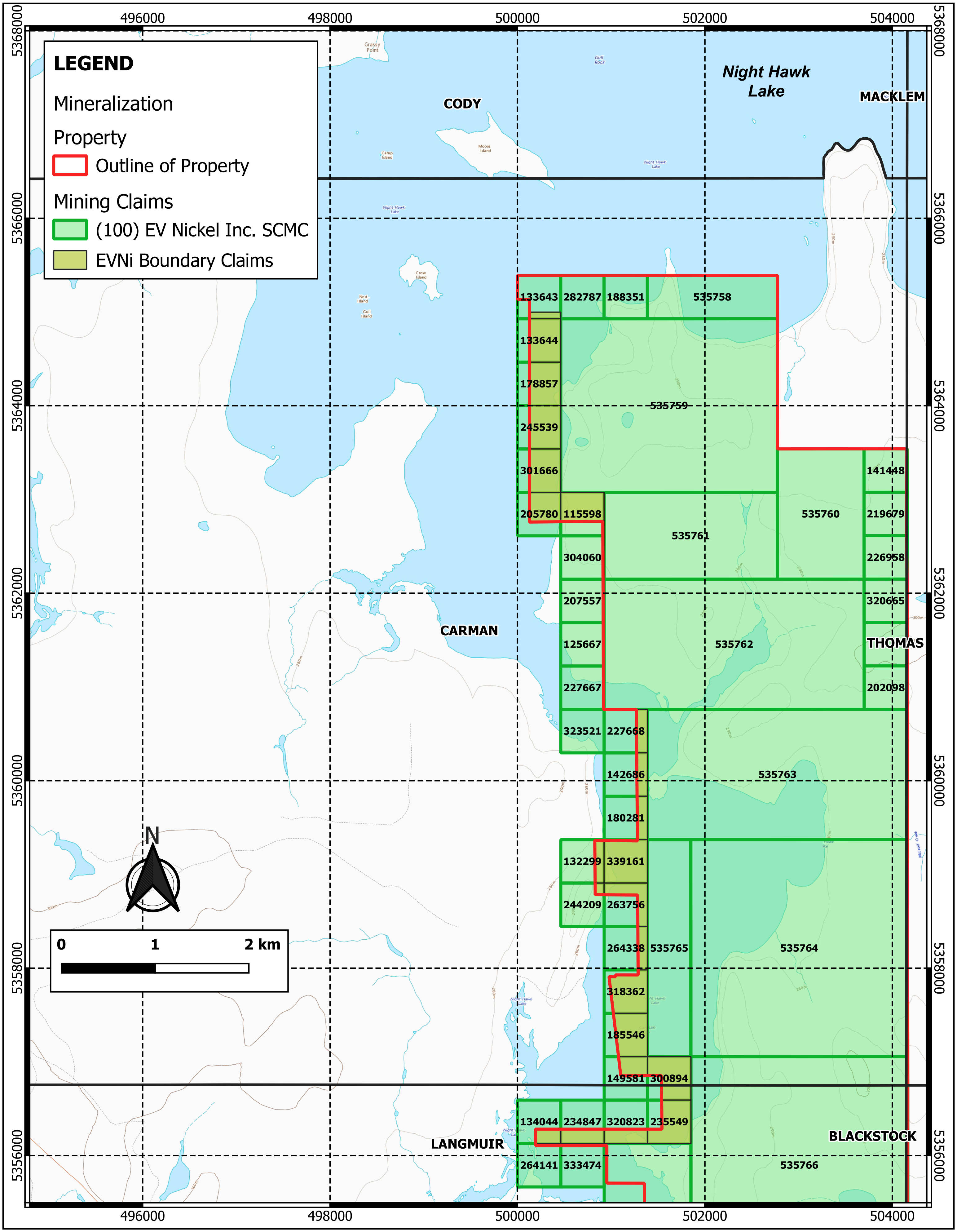

LEGEND
Mineralization
Property
Outline of Property
Mining Claims
(100) EV Nickel Inc. SCMC
EVNi Boundary Claims
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2 km
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498000
500000
502000
504000
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5360000
5358000
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Night Hawk Lake
CODY
MACKLEM
CARMAN
THOMAS
LANGMUIR
BLACKSTOCK
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301666
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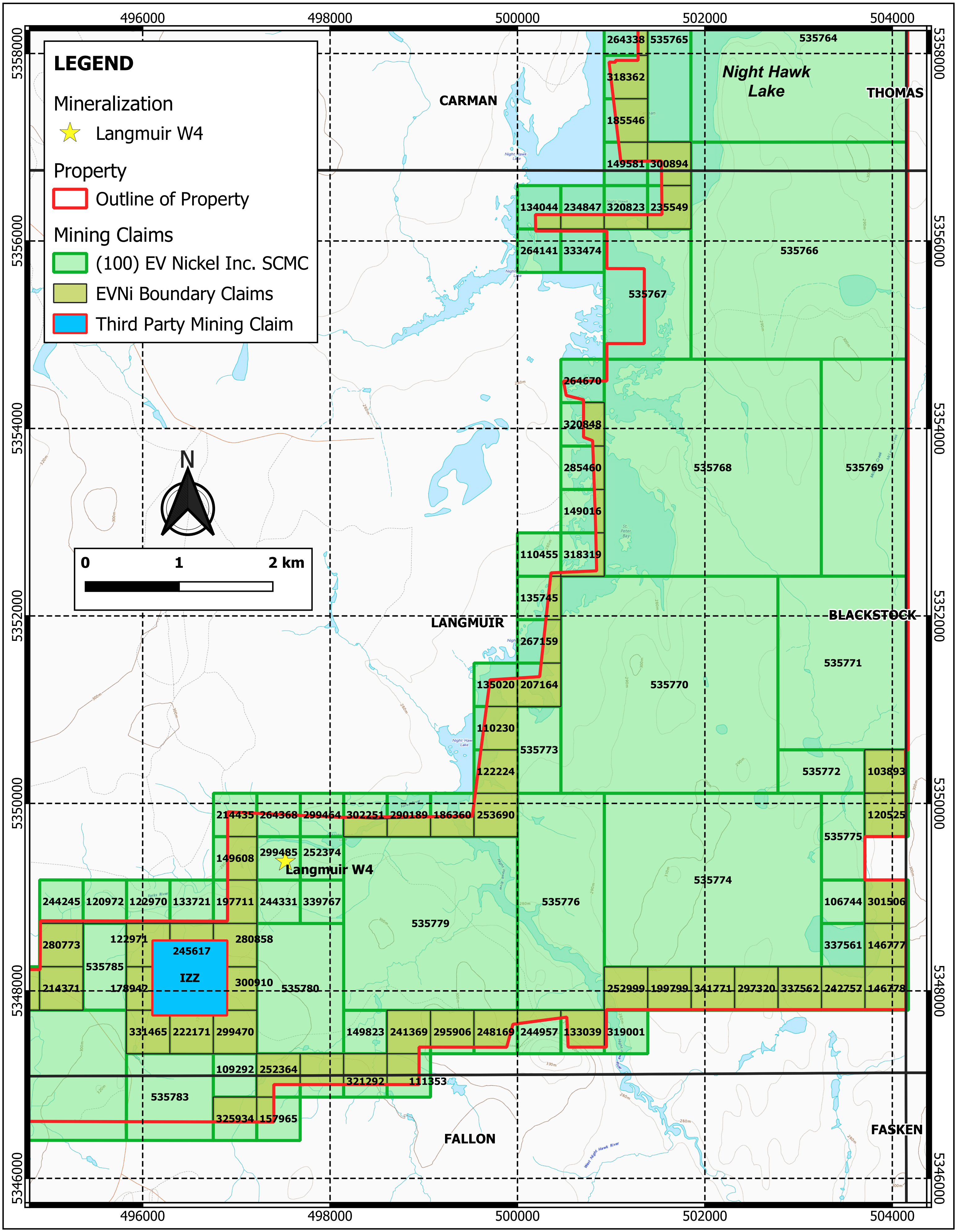
LEGEND
Mineralization
Langmuir W4
Property
Outline of Property
Mining Claims
(100) EV Nickel Inc. SCMC
EVNi Boundary Claims
Third Party Mining Claim
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1
2 km
496000
498000
500000
502000
504000
5358000
5356000
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5350000
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5346000
CARMAN
Night Hawk Lake
THOMAS
LANGMUIR
BLACKSTOCK
FALLON
FASKEN
Langmuir W4
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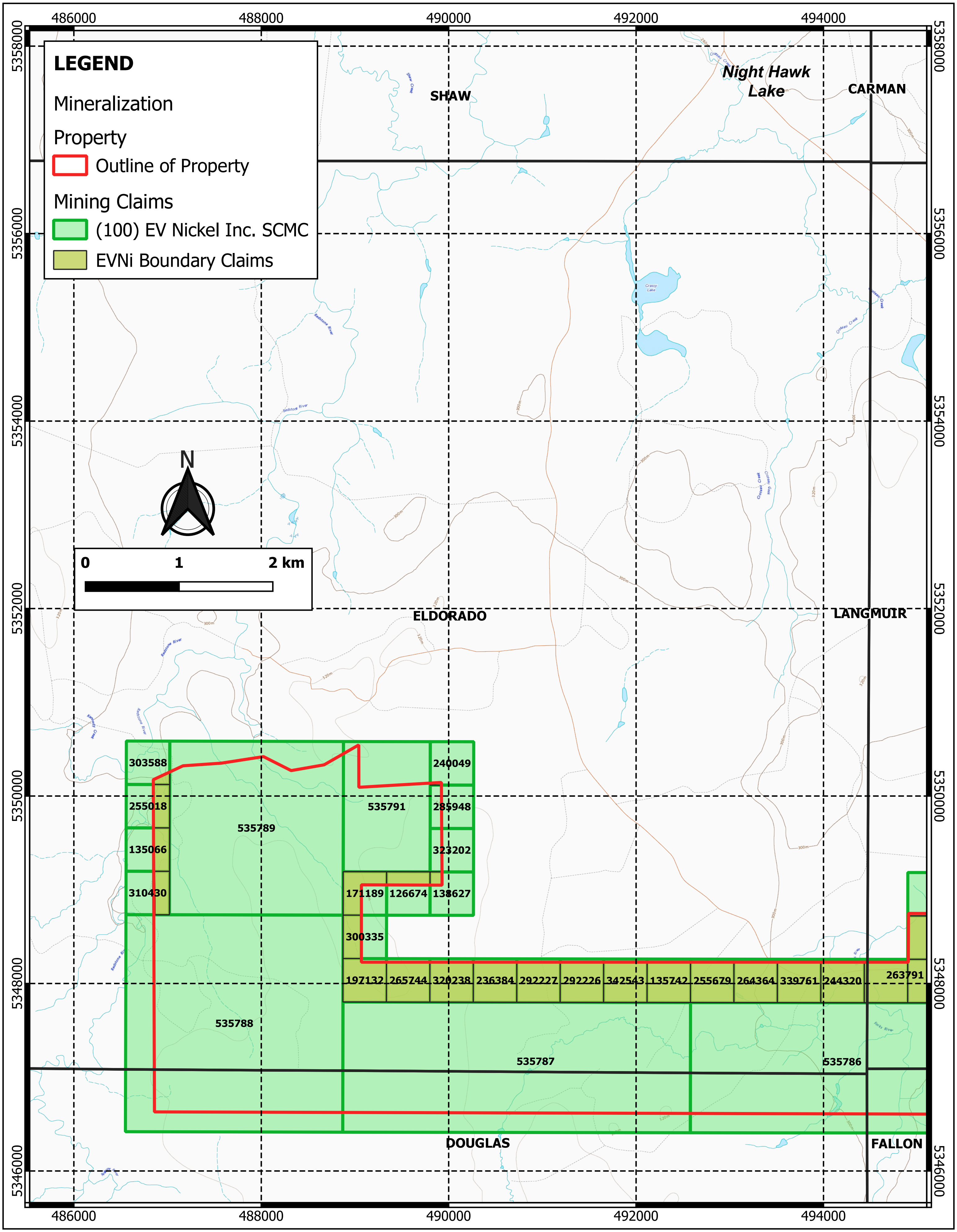
LEGEND
Mineralization
Property
Outline of Property
Mining Claims
(100) EV Nickel Inc. SCMC
EVNi Boundary Claims
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2 km
SHAW
Night Hawk Lake
CARMAN
ELDORADO
LANGMUIR
DOUGLAS
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