

**National Instrument 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate
on the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Deposit and
Technical Report, Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project**

Timmins-Cochrane Area
Ontario, Canada

Report Prepared for:



CANADA NICKEL
COMPANY

Canada Nickel Company Inc.
130 King Street West, Suite 1900
Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5X 1E3

Report Prepared by:



Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc.
1721 Bancroft Drive
Sudbury, Ontario, Canada, P3B 1R9

Effective: 23 July 2026
Issued: 8 September 2026

Qualified Persons:

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

John Siriunas (P.Eng., MSc)
Independent Consultant
Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc.

David Penswick (P.Eng., MSc)
Mining Engineer

Project: 767.26.00

DATE AND SIGNATURE

The Report, "National Instrument 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate on the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Deposit and Technical Report, Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project, Timmins-Cochrane Area, Ontario, Canada", issued 8 September 2026 and with an Effective Date of 23 July 2026, was prepared for Canada Nickel Company Inc. and authored by the following:

/s/ Scott Jobin-Bevans

Scott Jobin-Bevans (P.Geo. PGO #0183, PhD, PMP)
Principal Author and Principal Geoscientist
Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc.

/s/ John Siriunas

John M. Siriunas (P.Eng. Ontario #42706010, MASC)
Co-Author and Professional Engineer
Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc.

/s/ David Penswick

David Penswick (P.Eng. Ontario #100111644, MSc)
Independent Consultant
Mining Engineer

Dated: 8 September 2026

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

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

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

- 1.0 I am an independent consultant and Principal Geoscientist with Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc., with an office at 1721 Bancroft Drive, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada.
- 2.0 I graduated from the University of Manitoba (Winnipeg, Manitoba), BSc. Geosciences (Hons) in 1995 and from the University of Western Ontario (London, Ontario), PhD. (Geology) in 2004.
- 3.0 I am a registered member, in good standing, of the Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (PGO), License Number 0183 (since June 2002).
- 4.0 I have practiced my profession continuously for more than 30 years, having worked mainly in mineral exploration but also having experience in mine site geology, mineral resource and reserve estimations, preliminary economic assessments, pre-feasibility studies, due diligence, valuation and evaluation reporting. I have authored, co-authored or contributed to numerous NI 43-101 and JORC Code reports on a multitude of commodities including nickel-copper-platinum group elements, base metals, gold, silver, vanadium, and lithium projects in Canada, the United States, China, Central and South America, Europe, Africa, and Australia.
- 5.0 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.
- 6.0 I am responsible for sections 3.0 to 10.0 and 12.0 to 27.0 and sub-sections 1.1, 1.1.1 to 1.1.4, 1.3 to 1.9, 1.11, 1.12, 1.13.2, 1.14, 2.0 to 2.4, 2.6 to 2.7, 14.1 to 14.10, and 14.12 to 14.13 in the technical report titled, “National Instrument 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate on the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Deposit and Technical Report, Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project, Timmins-Cochrane Area, Ontario, Canada” (the “Technical Report”), issued 8 September 2026 and with a Mineral Resource Estimate and Report Effective 23 July 2026.
- 7.0 I have not visited the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project (Nesbitt Deposit), the subject of the Technical Report.
- 8.0 I am independent of Canada Nickel Company Inc., applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and Companion Policy 43-101CP.
- 9.0 Other than acting as an Independent Consultant to the Issuer, I have had no prior involvement with the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project that is the subject of the current Technical Report.
- 10.0 I have read NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and confirm the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
- 11.0 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 8th day of September 2026.

/s/ Scott Jobin-Bevans

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

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

John M. Siriunas (P.Eng., MASc)

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

- 1.0 I am an Associate Independent Consultant with Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. (Caracle) and have an address at 25 3rd Side Road, Milton, Ontario, Canada, L9T 2W5.
- 2.0 I graduated from the University of Toronto (Toronto, Ontario) with a BSc (Geological Engineering) in 1976 and from the University of Toronto (Toronto, Ontario) with an MASc (Applied Geology and Geochemistry) in 1979.
- 3.0 I have been a member, in good standing, of the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario since June 1980 (Licence Number 42706010) and possess a Certificate of Authorization to practice my profession.
- 4.0 I have practiced my profession continuously for 39 years and have been involved in mineral exploration, mine site geology, mineral resource and reserve estimations, preliminary economic assessments, pre-feasibility studies, due diligence, valuation and evaluation reporting, and have authored or co-authored numerous reports on a multitude of commodities including nickel-copper-platinum group element, base metals, precious metals, lithium, iron ore and coal projects in the Americas.
- 5.0 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.
- 6.0 I am responsible for sections 3.0, 11.0, 23.0, 24.0, and 26.0 and sub-sections 1.1.4, 1.1.5, 1.2, 1.10, 1.11, 1.13, 1.14, 1.15, 1.16, 1.17, 2.5, 12.2, 25.4, and 25.6 in the technical report titled, “National Instrument 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate on the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Deposit and Technical Report, Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project, Timmins-Cochrane Area, Ontario, Canada” (the “Technical Report”), issued 8 September 2026 and with a Mineral Resource Estimate and Report Effective 23 July 2026.
- 7.0 I visited the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project (Nesbitt Deposit), the subject of this Report, for 2 days on 6 and 7 July 2026.
- 8.0 I am independent of Canada Nickel Company Inc., applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and Companion Policy 43-101CP.
- 9.0 Other than acting as an Independent Consultant to the Issuer, I have had no prior involvement with the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project that is the subject of the current Technical Report.
- 10.0 I have read NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and confirm the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
- 11.0 As of the Effective Date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed at Milton, Ontario this 8th day of September 2026.

/s/ John Siriunas

John M. Siriunas (P.Eng., MASc)

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

David Penswick (P.Eng., MSc)

I, David Penswick, P.Eng., do hereby certify that:

- 1.0 I am self-employed as an independent consultant. The operating name of my consultancy is Gibsonian Inc., and it is located in Toronto, Canada.
- 2.0 I graduated from Queens' University in Kingston Canada with a BSc – Mining Engineering in 1989. I graduated from University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, South Africa with a MSc – Mining Engineering in 1993.
- 3.0 I am a professional engineer in good standing with the Professional Engineers Ontario (PEO) in Canada (license# 100111644).
- 4.0 I have practiced my profession continuously as a mining engineer in various capacities since 1989. I have been continuously self-employed as a consultant since 2002.
- 5.0 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.
- 6.0 I am responsible for sections 1.11, 1.13, 1.14, 2.4, 2.6, 12.1, 12.3, 14.11, 25.4, and 25.6 in the technical report titled, titled, "National Instrument 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate on the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Deposit and Technical Report, Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project, Timmins-Cochrane Area, Ontario, Canada" (the "Technical Report"), issued 8 September 2026 and with a Mineral Resource Estimate and Report Effective 23 July 2026.
- 7.0 I have not visited the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project (Nesbitt Deposit), the subject of the Technical Report.
- 8.0 I am independent of Canada Nickel Company Inc. applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
- 9.0 Other than acting as an Independent Consultant to the Issuer, I have had no prior involvement with the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project that is the subject of the Technical Report.
- 10.0 I have read NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and confirm the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
- 11.0 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 Toronto, Ontario this 8th day of September 2026.

/s/ David Penswick

David Penswick (P.Eng., MSc)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents	v
List of Tables	viii
List of Figures	ix
1.0 Summary	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.1.1 Purpose of the Technical Report	1
1.1.2 Previous Technical Reports	1
1.1.3 Effective Date	1
1.1.4 Qualifications of Consultants	1
1.1.5 Personal Inspection	2
1.2 Reliance on Other Experts	2
1.3 Property Description and Location	3
1.3.1 Claim Status and Holding Cost	3
1.3.2 Transaction Terms and Agreements	3
1.3.3 Surface Rights and Legal Access	3
1.3.4 Community Consultation	4
1.3.5 Environmental Liabilities and Studies	4
1.3.6 Royalties and Obligations	4
1.3.7 Other Significant Factors and Risks	4
1.4 Access to Property, Climate and Operating Season	4
1.4.1 Climate and Operating Season	4
1.5 Exploration History	4
1.5.1 Prior Ownership and Ownership Changes	5
1.5.2 Historical Exploration Work	5
1.5.3 Historical Drilling	5
1.6 Geological Setting and Mineralization	6
1.6.1 Property Geology	6
1.6.2 Nesbitt Ultramafic Complex (NUC)	6
1.7 Deposit Types	7
1.7.1 Exploration Targeting	7
1.8 Exploration – Current	8
1.9 Drilling	8
1.10 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security	8
1.11 Data Verification	8
1.12 Mineral Resource Estimates	9
1.12.1 Resource Database	9
1.12.2 Pit Optimization and Cut-off Grade	10
1.12.3 Mineral Resource Statement	11
1.12.4 Exploration Potential	11
1.13 Interpretation and Conclusions	12
1.14 Recommendations	12
2.0 Introduction	14
2.1 Purpose of the Technical Report	14
2.2 Previous Technical Reports	14
2.3 Effective Date	14

2.4	Qualifications of Consultants.....	15
2.5	Personal Inspection	16
2.6	Sources of Information and Data.....	18
2.7	Commonly Used Terms and Units of Measure.....	19
3.0	Reliance on Other Experts	21
4.0	Property Description and Location	22
4.1	Property Location	23
4.2	Mineral Disposition.....	23
4.3	Claim Status and Holding Cost.....	25
4.4	Transaction Terms and Agreements.....	25
4.5	Mining Lands Tenure System in Ontario	26
4.5.1	Mining Lease.....	26
4.5.2	Freehold Mining Lands	27
4.5.3	Licence of Occupation	27
4.5.4	Land Use Permit	27
4.6	Mining Law - Province of Ontario	27
4.6.1	Required Plans and Permits.....	28
4.7	Surface Rights and Legal Access	29
4.8	Current Permits and Work Status.....	29
4.9	Community Consultation.....	29
4.10	Environmental Liabilities and Studies.....	29
4.11	Royalties and Obligations	29
4.12	Other Significant Factors and Risks	30
5.0	Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography.....	31
5.1	Access to Property.....	31
5.2	Access and Surface Rights	31
5.3	Climate and Operating Season	31
5.4	Local Resources and Infrastructure	32
5.4.1	Sufficiency of Potential Surface Rights.....	32
5.5	Physiography	32
5.5.1	Topography.....	32
5.5.2	Water Availability	32
5.5.3	Flora and Fauna	32
6.0	History.....	34
6.1	Prior Ownership and Ownership Changes.....	34
6.2	Historical Exploration Work.....	35
6.2.1	Historical Drilling	35
7.0	Geological Setting and Mineralization.....	38
7.1	Regional Geology	38
7.1.1	Regional Structures	41
7.1.2	Regional Metamorphism	42
7.2	Property Geology.....	42
7.2.1	Property Structures	44
7.2.2	Nesbitt Ultramafic Complex (NUC).....	44
7.2.3	Alteration.....	44
7.3	Nesbitt Deposit Geology and Ni-Co-(PGE) Mineralization	44
8.0	Deposit Types	46

8.1	Komatiite-Associated Deposits.....	46
8.2	Komatiite Geological Models.....	48
8.2.1	Komatiite Volcanic Flow Facies	49
8.2.2	Komatiite Flow Facies and Prospective Environments.....	50
8.3	Exploration Targeting	51
9.0	Exploration.....	53
10.0	Drilling.....	54
10.1	Drilling Process and Drill Core Handling	55
10.2	Drill Rig Alignment	55
10.3	Drill Collar Surveys.....	56
10.4	Drill Hole Surveys.....	56
10.5	Analytical Results.....	56
11.0	Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security	58
11.1	Introduction	58
11.2	Sample Collection and Transportation	58
11.3	Core Logging and Sampling Procedures	58
11.4	Analytical	59
11.5	QA/QC – Control Samples.....	61
11.6	QA/QC – Data Verification.....	61
11.6.1	Certified Reference Material	61
11.6.2	Duplicate Samples – “Field Duplicates”	64
11.6.3	Blank Material	68
11.7	Sample Security and Sample Storage	68
12.0	Data Verification	70
12.1	Internal-External Data Verification.....	70
12.2	Verification Performed by the QPs.....	70
12.3	Comments on Data Verification	70
13.0	Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing.....	71
14.0	Mineral Resource Estimates	72
14.1	Introduction	72
14.2	Resource Database	72
14.3	Methodology	73
14.4	Geological Interpretation and Modelling	74
14.4.1	Overburden and Topography	74
14.4.2	Lithology	75
14.4.3	Alteration.....	80
14.5	Data Analysis and Estimation Domains	82
14.5.1	Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA).....	82
14.5.2	Estimation Domains.....	86
14.5.3	Compositing and Capping.....	88
14.6	Block Modelling	88
14.7	Estimation Strategy	89
14.7.1	Estimation Methodology	89
14.7.2	Estimation Parameters	91
14.8	Variography	91
14.9	Block Model Validation.....	94
14.9.1	Visual Validation	94

14.9.2	Statistical Validation	95
14.9.3	Moving Window Validation	96
14.10	Mineral Resource Classification and Estimate.....	98
14.10.1	Mineral Resource Classification	99
14.11	Pit Optimization and Cut-off Grade.....	101
14.12	Mineral Resource Statement.....	104
14.13	Exploration Potential	104
15.0	Mineral Reserve Estimates	105
16.0	Mining Methods	105
17.0	Recovery Methods.....	105
18.0	Project Infrastructure	105
19.0	Market Studies and Contracts	105
20.0	Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact	105
21.0	Capital and Operating Costs	105
22.0	Economic Analysis	105
23.0	Adjacent Properties	106
24.0	Other Relevant Data and Information.....	107
25.0	Interpretation and Conclusions	108
25.1	Nesbitt Ultramafic Complex (NUC).....	108
25.2	Deposit Model	109
25.3	Diamond Drilling (2021, 2024 and 2026).....	109
25.4	Resource Database	110
25.5	Mineral Resource Estimate.....	111
25.6	Risks and Opportunities.....	112
26.0	Recommendations.....	113
27.0	References	115

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1-1.	Responsibility matrix showing assignment of sections and sub-sections in the Report.	2
Table 1-2.	Summary of historical exploration work within the boundary of the Nesbitt Project.....	5
Table 1-3.	Mineral Resource Statement for the pit-constrained MRE, Nesbitt Ni-Co Deposit.	11
Table 1-4.	Budget estimate, recommended single phase exploration program, Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project.	12
Table 2-1.	Responsibility matrix showing assignment of sections and sub-sections in the Report.	16
Table 2-2.	Diamond drill hole collar locations as noted in the field (Field UTM Coords NAD83 Zone 17N).	17
Table 2-3.	Commonly used units, abbreviations and initialisms.....	19
Table 4-1.	Summary of the 23 patented lands (MRO) for the Nesbitt Project.	23
Table 4-2.	Summary of the 28 unpatented mining claims that comprise the Nesbitt Project.	24
Table 6-1.	Summary of historical exploration work within the boundary of the Nesbitt Project.....	35
Table 6-2.	Summary of historical drill holes completed within the Nesbitt Project boundary.....	36
Table 7-1.	Summary of significant mines and deposits in the AGB and their hosting assemblages (after Houlié <i>et al.</i> , 2010).	40
Table 7-2.	Pre-mining geological resource estimates plus mined ore, komatiite-hosted Ni-Cu-(PGE) mines and deposits, Timmins Mining Camp, Ontario (after Atkinson <i>et al.</i> , 2010).	41
Table 8-1.	Features of komatiite volcanic flow facies (Barnes <i>et al.</i> , 2004).	49
Table 10-1.	Summary of 2021, 2024, and 2026 diamond drill holes completed by Canada Nickel, Nesbitt Project.	54
Table 10-2.	Selected core assay results, 2021, 2024, and 2026 diamond drilling programs.	56

Table 11-1. Lower Limits of Detection for Elements Measured at Actlabs.	60
Table 11-2. Lower Limits of Detection for Elements Measured at SGS.	60
Table 11-3. Average Concentrations of Certain Elements Reported in Various CRM Material.	62
Table 11-4. Analytical results from the 301 blank samples introduced by CNC into their QA/QC program.	68
Table 14-1. Summary of the lithological grouping criteria, with original rock names and lengths logged by CNC.	76
Table 14-2. Sample vs composite statistics by element and estimation domain.	88
Table 14-3. Block model parameters for the Nesbitt MRE.	89
Table 14-4. Search neighbourhood parameters and ranges for all variables.	91
Table 14-5. Capping ellipsoid thresholds and dimensions by element and domain.	91
Table 14-6. Global statistical comparisons between declustered composites and estimates.	95
Table 14-7. Kriging neighbourhoods, search parameters and ranges for preliminary classification.	100
Table 14-8. Mineral Resource Statement for the pit-constrained MRE, Nesbitt Ni-Co Deposit.	104
Table 25-1. Mineral Resource Statement for the pit-constrained MRE, Nesbitt Ni-Co Deposit.	111
Table 26-1. Budget estimate, recommended single phase exploration program, Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project.	113
Table 26-2. Summary of drill hole parameters for proposed Phase 3 diamond drill holes.	113

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2-1. Province-scale location of the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project (red marker) in the Timmins-Cochrane Mining Camp, northeastern Ontario, Canada (Caracle Creek, 2026).	15
Figure 2-2. Left: Collar location of DDH NES24-12, looking southeast. Right: Typical access to the Property area, looking east (Caracle Creek, 2026).	17
Figure 2-3. Left: Collar location of DDH NES26-27. Casing was damaged during egress of the drilling equipment from the site. Right: Collar location of DDH NES21-07 (Caracle Creek, 2026).	17
Figure 2-4. Top: Close up of drill core from DDH NES26-24 at a depth of approximately 170 metres. Disseminated metallic mineralization includes pentlandite, heazlewoodite and awaruite hosted in the dunite. Bottom: Dunite drill core from DDH NES26-24. Section from 169.5 m to 171 m (sample C1767119) graded 0.545% Ni (by weight) over 1.5 metres (Caracle Creek, 2026).	18
Figure 4-1. Township-scale location of the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project (red boundary), Nesbitt Township, Timmins-Cochrane Area, Ontario, Canada. The City of Timmins is located about 50 km southeast of the Property (Caracle Creek, 2026).	22
Figure 4-2. Land tenure of the Nesbitt Project showing the unpatented mining claims and Crown Patents. The Property comprises the Crown Patents (red boundaries) and the unpatented mining claims (orange cells) (Caracle Creek, 2026).	25
Figure 5-1. Average annual temperature, precipitation and daylight hours, Timmins, Ontario (climate.top website, 2024).	31
Figure 6-1. Location of historical drill holes and collars from the 2021, 2024, and 2026 drill holes completed by CNC, within the Nesbitt Property (Canada Nickel, 2024).	37
Figure 7-1. Regional geological setting of the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project (red star) in the Abitibi Subprovince, Ontario, showing the distribution of the volcanic assemblages (after Thurston <i>et al.</i> , 2008).	39
Figure 7-2. Township-scale generalized geology (geological base from the Ontario Geological Survey) for the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project, showing the outline of the Property boundary (red), the regional structures, and the total field (TF) magnetics (Caracle Creek, 2026).	43
Figure 8-1. Map of Canada showing the distribution of magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide deposits with resources greater than 100,000 tonnes (after Wheeler <i>et al.</i> , 1996).	46
Figure 8-2. Komatiite flow facies and prospective environments for nickel-copper-cobalt sulphide formation. (A) Komatiitic flow showing the prospective environment for nickel sulphide accumulation. (B) Cross-section through a nickel sulphide mineralized channel (Donaghy and Puritch, 2020).	51

Figure 10-1. Plan view showing diamond drill hole traces from the NES-series 2021 (11-hole, with one additional abandoned), 2024 (8-hole), and 2026 (8-hole) diamond drilling programs, Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project (Canada Nickel, 2024).....	54
Figure 11-1. CRM OREAS 70b – Number of Standard Deviations Difference for Ni Analysis from the Average Value for Various Analytical Runs (Caracle Creek, 2026).....	62
Figure 11-2. CRM OREAS 70b – Distribution of Standard Deviations Difference for Ni Analysis from the Average Value (Caracle Creek, 2026).....	63
Figure 11-3. CRM OREAS 683 – Number of Standard Deviations Difference for Ni Analysis from the Average Value for Various Analytical Runs (Caracle Creek, 2026).....	63
Figure 11-4. CRM OREAS 683 – Distribution of Standard Deviations Difference for Ni Analysis from the Average Value (Caracle Creek, 2026).....	64
Figure 11-5. Plot of Absolute Concentrations of Pairs of Duplicate Samples Analyzed for Ni (Caracle Creek, 2026).....	65
Figure 11-6. Plot of Absolute Concentrations of Pairs of Duplicate Samples Analyzed for Co (Caracle Creek, 2026).....	65
Figure 11-7. Plot of Absolute Concentrations of Pairs of Duplicate Samples Analyzed for S (Caracle Creek, 2026).	66
Figure 11-8. Plot of Absolute Concentrations (capped) of Pairs of Duplicate Samples Analyzed for Au (Caracle Creek, 2016).....	66
Figure 11-9. Plot of Absolute Concentrations of Pairs of Duplicate Samples Analyzed for Pt (Caracle Creek, 2026).	67
Figure 11-10. Plot of Absolute Concentrations of Pairs of Duplicate Samples Analyzed for Cu (Caracle Creek, 2026).....	67
Figure 11-11. Plot of Absolute Concentrations of Pairs of Duplicate Samples Analyzed for Fe (Caracle Creek, 2026).....	68
Figure 14-1. Implicit Modelling technique. Two sets of intervals (upper panel), converted into positive (“+ve” or inside) and negative (“-ve” or outside) distance points (middle panel) and the resulting interpolation through zero distance (“0” or contact) value points (lower panel) (modified after Cowan <i>et al.</i> , 2003).	74
Figure 14-2. Longitudinal view (Looking North) of the Nesbitt Project showing the overburden volume (transparent yellow) as well as historical and CNC drill holes showing the main rock types, including the ultramafic package (UM) coloured in purple. Broader traces represent CNC holes while narrower ones are historical holes (Caracle Creek, 2026).....	75
Figure 14-3. Plan view of the Nesbitt Deposit with historical and CNC drill hole intervals showing the main rock types. Background lithology from OGS (Ayer <i>et al.</i> , 2005). The UM package is coloured purple in the map and drill traces. Broader traces represent CNC holes while narrower ones are historical holes. The black rectangle represents the resource boundary and main modelling area (Caracle Creek, 2026).....	76
Figure 14-4. Plan view of the Nesbitt Deposit with MRE drill hole intervals showing the final lithology codes for modelling. Background lithology from OGS (Hall <i>et al.</i> , 2002). The black rectangle represents the resource boundary and main modelling area (Caracle Creek, 2026).	78
Figure 14-5. Plan section (RL 110) of the Nesbitt lithology model and coded drill hole intercepts. The black rectangle represents the resource boundary and main modelling area, and the dashed line is the trace of the vertical section presented in Figure 14-6 (Caracle Creek, 2026).	79
Figure 14-6. Vertical section 468,460 E (looking west) of the Nesbitt lithology model and coded drill hole intervals. Some intervals may not precisely match their corresponding feature due to the 300 m section width. The black outline represents the estimation domain boundary, and the dashed line is the trace of the plan section presented in Figure 14-5 (Caracle Creek, 2026).....	80
Figure 14-7. Plan section (RL 90) of the Nesbitt alteration model and coded drill hole intercepts (limited to the DUN/PER envelope). The black rectangle represents the current resource boundary and main modelling area. The dashed line is the trace of the plan section presented in Figure 14-8 (Caracle Creek, 2026).....	81

Figure 14-8. Vertical section 468,460 E (looking west) of the Nesbitt alteration model and coded drill hole intervals (limited to the DUN/PER envelope). Some intervals may not precisely match their corresponding feature due to the 300 m section width. The dashed line is the trace of the plan section presented in Figure 14-7 (Caracle Creek, 2026).	82
Figure 14-9. Nickel grade boxplot according to model lithologies (Caracle Creek, 2026).	83
Figure 14-10. Oblique view (looking downwards with -70° plunge) of the EST domain (transparent grey) and nickel grade drill hole intervals (Caracle Creek, 2026).	83
Figure 14-11. Nickel grade histograms within: A) EST Domain, B) PER Domain and C) DUN domain (Caracle Creek, 2026).	84
Figure 14-12. Chromium grade histograms within: A) EST Domain, B) LCR Domain and C) HCR domain (Caracle Creek, 2026).	84
Figure 14-13. Iron grade histograms within: A) EST Domain, B) LCR Domain and C) HCR domain (Caracle Creek, 2026).	85
Figure 14-14. Grade histograms within the EST Domain for: A) Cobalt, B) Sulphur, C) Palladium and D) Platinum (Caracle Creek, 2026).	85
Figure 14-15. Density histograms within: A) EST Domain, B) Serp domain, C) Talc domain, D) Serp PER domain and E) Serp DUN domain (Caracle Creek, 2026).	86
Figure 14-16. Plan section (RL 110) of the Nesbitt nickel estimation domains and coded drill hole intercepts. Background and drill trace colours represent the HG (red) and LG (blue) estimation domains (Caracle Creek, 2026).	87
Figure 14-17. Plan section (RL 110) of the Nesbitt chromium/iron estimation domains and coded drill hole intercepts. Background and drill trace colours represent the HCR (red) and LCR (blue) estimation domains (Caracle Creek, 2026).	87
Figure 14-18. Contact analysis plot of nickel composites at the LG/HG (PER/DUN) domain boundary (Caracle Creek, 2026).	89
Figure 14-19. Contact analysis plots of chromium (left) and iron (right) composites at the HCR/LCR domain boundary (Caracle Creek, 2026).	90
Figure 14-20. Contact analysis plot of density values at the Serp Per/Serp Dun alteration-rock domain boundary (Caracle Creek, 2026).	90
Figure 14-21. Nickel variograms for the HG (left) and LG (right) domains (Caracle Creek, 2026).	92
Figure 14-22. Iron variograms for the LCR (left) and HCR (right) domains (Caracle Creek, 2026).	93
Figure 14-23. Chromium variograms for the LCR (left) and HCR (right) domains (Caracle Creek, 2026).	93
Figure 14-24. Variograms for the EST Domain: A) Cobalt, B) Sulphur, C) Palladium and D) Platinum (Caracle Creek, 2026).	94
Figure 14-25. Plan Section (RL 110) of Nesbitt nickel grade blocks against composites within the EST domain. The dashed line is the trace of the vertical section presented in Figure 14-26 (Caracle Creek, 2026).	94
Figure 14-26. Vertical section 468,460 E (looking west) of Nesbitt nickel grade blocks against composites within the EST domain. Some intervals may not precisely match their corresponding feature due to the 300 m section width. The dashed line is the trace of the plan section presented in Figure 14-25 (Caracle Creek, 2026).	95
Figure 14-27. Nickel swath plots for the HG (left) and LG (right) domains (Caracle Creek, 2026).	97
Figure 14-28. Iron swath plots for the LCR (left) and HCR (right) domains (Caracle Creek, 2026).	97
Figure 14-29. Chromium swath plots for the LCR (left) and HCR (right) domains (Caracle Creek, 2026).	97
Figure 14-30. Swath plots for the EST Domain: A) Cobalt, B) Sulphur, C) Palladium and D) Platinum (Caracle Creek, 2026).	98
Figure 14-31. Nickel variogram within the EST Domain for resource classification (Caracle Creek, 2026).	99
Figure 14-32. Plan section (RL 157.5) of the Nesbitt resource classification against drill hole intercepts within the EST domain. Block colours represent indicated (green) and inferred (blue) resource classes, as well as unclassified potential (grey). The dashed line is the trace of the vertical section presented in Figure 14-33 (Caracle Creek, 2026).	100

Figure 14-33. Vertical section 468,460 E (looking west) of the Nesbitt resource classification against drill hole intercepts within the EST domain. Intercepts shown within a 300 m section width. Block colours represent indicated (green) and inferred (blue) resource classes, as well as unclassified potential (grey). The dashed line is the trace of the plan section presented in Figure 14-32 (Caracle Creek, 2026).....	101
Figure 14-34. 3D Perspective (Looking NE) of the Nesbitt pit shell (yellow) and resource class blocks: Indicated (green), Inferred (blue) and unclassified potential (transparent grey). The box-shaped edges represent the current resource boundary and main modelling volume (Caracle Creek, 2026)..	103
Figure 14-35. Nickel grade-tonnage curve for the pit-constrained Nesbitt Deposit. Not equivalent to a mineral resource statement as by necessity it comprises all mineralized blocks above the pit, regardless of class (Caracle Creek, 2026).	103
Figure 26-1. Isometric view of the 5 proposed diamond drill holes (black collars and traces) and unlabelled drill holes (with Ni% plotted) used in the current MRE, Nesbitt Project (Caracle Creek, 2026).....	114
Figure 26-2. Isometric view of the 5 proposed diamond drill holes (black traces) within shaded area of the optimized pit shell and unlabelled drill holes (with Ni%) used in the current mineral resource estimate, Nesbitt Project (Caracle Creek, 2026).....	114

1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

At the request of Canada Nickel Company Inc. (“Canada Nickel”, “CNC”, the “Company”, or the “Issuer”), Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. (“Caracle” or the “Consultant”), has prepared a mineral resource estimate and technical report as per National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) (the “Report”) on the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Deposit (the “Deposit” or the “Nesbitt Deposit”) within the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project (the “Project”, the “Property”, the “Nesbitt Project”, or the “Nesbitt Property”), located in the Timmins-Cochrane Mining camp, about 50 km northwest of the City of Timmins, 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).

The Nesbitt Project is an advanced exploration project (maiden mineral resource estimate) focused on nickel, cobalt, palladium, and platinum, one of several projects being developed in the Timmins area by Canada Nickel.

1.1.1 Purpose of the Technical Report

The Report was prepared for the purpose of describing a Mineral Resource Estimate within an NI 43-101 Technical Report to support the public disclosure of Mineral Resources by Canada Nickel, a Canadian based exploration company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX-V”) under the trading symbol “CNC”, with its head office at 130 King Street West, Suite 1900, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5X 1E3.

This Report verifies the data and information related to historical and current mineral exploration and mineral resources on the Project and presents a report on data and information available from the Company and in the public domain.

1.1.2 Previous Technical Reports

There are no previous NI 43-10 Technical Reports or Mineral Resource Estimates prepared for the Issuer for the Issuer’s Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project and the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Deposit, and as such this Report is the current NI 43-101 for the Project.

1.1.3 Effective Date

The effective date of the Mineral Resource Estimate (“MRE”) and the Technical Report is 23 July 2026 (the “Effective Date”).

1.1.4 Qualifications of Consultants

The Report has been completed by Dr. Scott Jobin-Bevans and Mr. John Siriunas of Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc., based in Sudbury, Ontario, Canada, and Mr. David Penswick, Independent Consultant, based in Toronto, Ontario, Canada (together the “Consultants” or the “Authors”).

Dr. Jobin-Bevans is a Professional Geoscientist (PGO #0183, P.Geo.) with experience in geology, mineral exploration, Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation and classification, land tenure management, metallurgical testing, QA/QC, mineral processing, capital and operating cost estimation, and mineral economics.

Mr. Siriunas is a Professional Engineer (PEO #42706010, P.Eng.) with experience in geology, geochemistry, mineral exploration, Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation and classification, QA/QC, land tenure management, and mineral economics.

Mr. Penswick is a Professional Mining Engineer (PEO #100111644), Mining Engineer (Independent Consultant) with Gibsonian Inc., (B.Sc., Queen's University (Canada) and M.Sc., University of the Witwatersrand (South Africa)), has over 30 years of mining industry experience in operations, projects, technology and finance, and is responsible for providing the pit optimization parameters for the Lerchs-Grossmann pit optimization models used for the Mineral Resource Estimates.

Dr. Scott Jobin-Bevans, Mr. John Siriunas, and Mr. David Penswick, by virtue of their education, experience, and professional association, are each considered to be a Qualified Person ("QP"), as that term is defined in NI 43-101, for the Report. A responsibility matrix showing the report sections and sub-sections assigned to the QPs is provided in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1. Responsibility matrix showing assignment of sections and sub-sections in the Report.

Author	Complete Section Responsibility	Sub-Section Responsibility
Scott Jobin-Bevans P.Geo., Caracle Creek	3.0 to 10.0, 12.0 to 27.0	1.1, 1.1.1 to 1.1.4, 1.3 to 1.9, 1.11, 1.12, 1.13.2, 1.14, 2.0 to 2.4, 2.6 to 2.7, 14.1 to 14.10, 14.12 to 14.13
John Siriunas P.Eng., Caracle Creek	3.0, 11.0, 23.0, 24.0, 26.0	1.1.4, 1.1.5, 1.2, 1.10, 1.11, 1.13, 1.14, 2.5, 12.2, 25.4, 25.6
David Penswick P.Eng.	3.0, 23.0, 24.0, 26.0	1.11, 1.13, 1.14, 2.4, 2.6, 12.1, 12.3, 14.11, 25.4, 25.6

1.1.5 Personal Inspection

Mr. John Siriunas (P.Eng., MASc) visited the Project on 6 and 7 July 2026, accompanied by Mr. Edwin Escarraga, CNC's Project Manager. The Personal Inspection (site visit) on 6 July 2026, was made to observe the general property conditions and access, and to verify the locations of some of the recent drill hole collars from the work carried out by CNC (Table 2-2). Travel from the City of Timmins, Ontario to the Project area (about 60 km via Hwy. 655) takes approximately 45 minutes; the Project area lies about 10 km to the north-northwest of CNC's flagship Crawford Nickel Project.

During the site visit on 7 July 2026, diamond drilling procedures were discussed and a review of the on-site logging and sampling facilities for processing the drill core were carried out. The Company's secure storage and logging facility is located at CNC's Exploration Office at 170 Jaguar Drive, Timmins. The locations of some of the readily accessible drill collars were verified.

As there is minimal outcrop on the Property, no surface grab samples of target mineralization/lithologies were collected. After verification of existing core logs and assay results against drill core observations, Mr. Siriunas did not feel it necessary to resample the drill core.

1.2 Reliance on Other Experts

The Report has been prepared by Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. for the Issuer, Canada Nickel Company Inc. The Authors (QPs) have not relied on any other report, opinion or statement of another expert

who is not a qualified person, or on information provided by the Issuer concerning legal, political, environmental or tax matters relevant to the Report.

1.3 Property Description and Location

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

The Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project is located in the Timmins Mining Division, Nesbitt Township, about 50 km northwest of the City of Timmins, and on 1:50 000 NTS map sheet 042A14 - Timmins, Ontario. The approximate centre of the Property is at UTM coordinates 468153 mE, 5416920 mN (NAD83, UTM Zone 17 North; EPSG:32617) and elevation within the Property ranges from about 260 to 275 m above sea level ("ASL").

The Property comprises 23 Crown Patents (freehold patented lands) that cover approximately 1463.10 ha and 28 single cell mining claims ("SCMC"s) that cover approximately 588 hectares.

1.3.1 Claim Status and Holding Cost

The required annual assessment work for the 28 unpatented mining claims is approximately \$6,400. On the basis of the information provided by the Company and from what is available in the public domain, the QP (Scott Jobin-Bevans) can confirm that all of the unpatented and patented mining lands which comprise the Nesbitt Project are in good standing.

1.3.2 Transaction Terms and Agreements

In a purchase and sale agreement dated 16 November 2021, Canada Nickel acquired approximately 1,231 patented properties and single cell mining claims in Crawford, Lucas, Nesbitt, Aubin, Mahaffy, Kingsmill, Mabee, MacDiarmid, Dargavel, and Bradburn townships from Noble Mineral Exploration Inc. ("Noble"). The transaction closed in December 2021.

Canada Nickel and Noble entered into an Implementation Agreement dated January 6, 2025, under which Noble agreed to transfer the "Noble Transferred Properties," including certain parcels within the Nesbitt Property, to Canada Nickel. Per the Implementation Agreement, Canada Nickel was responsible for 50% of mining land taxes payable on the Noble Transferred Properties for 2024 and for the portion of 2025 up to the Closing Date, and for 100% of such taxes from and after Closing.

1.3.3 Surface Rights and Legal Access

The surface rights associated with the unpatented mining claims that comprise the Property are owned by the Government of Ontario (Crown Land) and access to these areas of the Property is unrestricted.

For the lands that are not Crown Land and that the Company does not hold the surface right to, including the 23 patents that are Mining Rights Only (MRO), the Company is required to provide official notification to the surface rights holder which is done through the Ontario Government's MLAS online portal. If the exploration work requires an Exploration Plan or Permit then the notification is to include complete Notice of Intent to Submit an Exploration Plan or Exploration Permit Application (Notice of Intent), a copy of a proposed Exploration Plan or Exploration Permit Application, and a map that shows the location of the proposed exploration activities. The surface rights owner has 30 days to review the information and the ministry has 50 days after the circulation date to make a decision on the permit.

1.3.4 Community Consultation

The Company will maintain an open dialogue with all stakeholders associated with the Property, including private landowners, government officials and representatives of the First Nations identified by the MEM during the permitting process.

1.3.5 Environmental Liabilities and Studies

The QP (Scott Jobin-Bevans) is not aware of any environmental liabilities on the Property.

1.3.6 Royalties and Obligations

Per the January 2025 Implementation Agreement with Noble, two patents within the Nesbitt Property (PAT-49355 and PAT-49356) are subject to a 2% NSR in favour of Franco-Nevada Corporation, arising under the Franco-Nevada NSR Agreements (defined as the existing royalty agreements encumbering the Noble Transferred Properties).

None of the remaining 21 patents are subject to an NSR. None of the 28 claims which make up the Nesbitt Property are subject to an NSR.

1.3.7 Other Significant Factors and Risks

The QP (Scott Jobin-Bevans) is not aware of any significant factors that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform the proposed work program.

1.4 Access to Property, Climate and Operating Season

The Property is accessible year-round by driving north from the City of Timmins along Highway 655 for approximately 48 km, then turning west onto Camp 40 Rd, a gravel logging road. The edge of the Property begins approximately 1.6 km along Camp 40 Rd, which then continues for another kilometre before splitting off north and south, where it extends in both directions beyond the edge of the Property. The remainder of the Property can be accessed via an off-road vehicle and a series of recent logging trails (*e.g.*, 4 x 4 truck).

1.4.1 Climate and Operating Season

The local climate is typical of northeastern Ontario, categorized as a continental climate with cold winters and relatively short hot summers. The Project is easily accessible and exploration work can continue year-round. Occasionally, fieldwork is not permitted between May and August due to forest fire danger, at which time the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (“MNR”) may prohibit access.

1.5 Exploration History

The Porcupine Mining District of Ontario was founded in 1908 after the discovery of gold in the Ontario portion of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt (“AGB”) near Timmins. Since then, gold production in the region has been substantial and the Timmins region is one of the richest goldfields in the world, producing more gold than any other mining camp in Canada (about 2,400 tonnes).

The advent of airborne geophysics post-World War Two allowed for new and renewed exploration campaigns in the AGB. Starting in the early 1960s, subsidiaries of the International Nickel Company of Canada Ltd. (“INCO”), private and public companies, and the Ontario and Canadian governments flew airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys across the AGB looking for nickel sulphide deposits. The targets were magnetic

anomalies reflected by a magnetic response from pyrrhotite-dominated nickel sulphide mineralization. Since many, but not all, nickel sulphide ores are dominated by semi-massive to massive pyrrhotite with associated chalcopyrite, they generate coincident magnetic-electromagnetic anomalies which are high priority targets in nickel sulphide exploration. This geophysical signature (coincident MAG-EM targets) led to the discovery of the “Type IV hydrothermal-metamorphic” nickel sulphide deposits (Layton-Matthews *et al.*, 2010) at and near Thompson, Manitoba in the 1950s and in subsequent decades.

The enormous number of magnetic and conductive anomalies generated by airborne and ground geophysical surveys and the masking of a “clean” response from potential nickel sulphide deposits, by both magnetic and electromagnetic effects, means that not all targets may have been tested and/or delineated (Jobin-Bevans *et al.*, 2020). In the Timmins region of the AGB and specifically in Nesbitt Township, given the lack of outcrop and extensive overburden, the only solution is to drill-test targets and trends.

1.5.1 Prior Ownership and Ownership Changes

The 28 unpatented mining claims were staked by Ring of Fire Resources Inc. (now called Noble Mineral Exploration Inc.) in October 2011. The 23 patents that comprise the Property were part of a larger freehold land package that Ring of Fire Resources acquired from AbiNow Canada Inc. in 2011. Both patents and claims were acquired by Canada Nickel in December 2021 under a purchase and sale agreement with Noble Mineral Exploration dated 16 November 2021.

1.5.2 Historical Exploration Work

A summary of the most significant historical exploration within the current Property boundary is provided in Table 1-2. This list is not exhaustive as some of the assessment work filed and available through the MEM occurs near, partially or insignificantly within the Property Boundary.

Historical results from exploration work on or proximal to the Project have not been verified by the QP (Scott Jobin-Bevans) or a Qualified Person associated with the Company and as such are not necessarily indicative of the results to be found within the Project.

Table 1-2. Summary of historical exploration work within the boundary of the Nesbitt Project.

Period	Reference ID	Company/Prospector	Type	Description
1964	42A14NW0005	Ghislau Mining Corporation Ltd.	Geophysics	Line cutting, ground magnetometer and EM survey
1964-1966	42A14NW0011	International Nickel Co. of Canada Ltd. (INCO)	Diamond Drilling	Ten diamond drill holes
1990-1991	42A14NW0007	Rio Algom Exploration Inc.	OB Drilling	Six reverse-circulation (sonic) overburden holes
2011	2_53773_10 / 2_53773_11	Ring of Fire Resources Inc. / Noble Mineral Exploration Inc.	Geophysics	Helicopter EM-magnetic (HTEM) survey

1.5.3 Historical Drilling

Between 1964 to 1966, ten diamond drill holes were completed by International Nickel Co. of Canada Ltd. (“INCO”) (totalling 2,415 metres, about 7,923 feet). Holes 25023 and 25028 flagged copper and nickel presence at or above 0.1%; hole 27070 flagged copper, gold (500 to 3,000 ppb), and platinum group elements (at least 500 ppb) together; hole 27081 flagged platinum group elements; and hole 27083 flagged 0.28% Ni over 535ft.

A 1990–91 reverse-circulation and sonic overburden drilling program by Rio Algom Exploration Inc. consisted of six holes within the Property Boundary across two programs: three holes in February 1990 and three in January 1991. The most significant result came from ATR-90-41, which assayed 5,060 ppb Au with associated copper enrichment. ATR-91-206 returned a more modest gold presence of 500 to 3,000 ppb.

1.6 Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Nesbitt Property lies within the southwestern part of the Neoproterozoic (2.75 to 2.67 Ga) Abitibi Subprovince, or Abitibi Greenstone Belt (“AGB”), of the southern Superior Province. The granite-greenstone dominated Abitibi Subprovince extends some 700 km along the southeastern edge of the Archean Superior Craton and is the world’s largest and best-preserved example of an Archean supracrustal sequence. The volcanic stratigraphy of the Abitibi Subprovince is divided into seven episodes, or assemblages, based on similarity of age intervals, stratigraphy and geochemistry

The Timmins Nickel District has a long history of nickel production and exploration from komatiite-associated Ni-Cu-(PGE) deposits. Deposits of this type have been identified within the Kidd-Munro Assemblage (for example, Alexo, Dundonald, Mickel and Marbridge) and within the Tisdale Assemblage (for example, Hart, Langmuir, Redstone, Texmont and Sothman), and the contact between the Deloro and Tisdale assemblages hosts several komatiite-associated Ni-Cu-(PGE) deposits (Houlé *et al.*, 2010; Mercier-Langevin *et al.*, 2017). Almost all komatiite-associated Ni-Cu-(PGE) deposits in the AGB are interpreted to be localized in lava channels or channelized sheet flows (for example, Alexo, Hart, Langmuir, Marbridge and Texmont), or in channelized sheet sills (for example, Sothman, Dumont and Kelex-Dundead-Dundonald South). One exception is the McWatters deposit, which occurs within a thick mesocumulate to adcumulate peridotite interpreted to be a synvolcanic dike (Houlé and Leshar, 2011).

1.6.1 Property Geology

Bedrock exposure within the Property boundary is essentially absent and the Property geology is defined principally by geophysical interpretation, by historical and current diamond drilling, and by regional Ontario Geological Survey compilation mapping. The principal sources used for the Property geology are the Ontario Geological Survey bedrock compilations MRD 126 and MRD 155, the geological compilation of the Timmins area (Ontario Geological Survey, 1998, Map P.3379), and the regional synthesis of Ayer *et al.* (2005).

On the basis of these compilations, the Property is interpreted to be underlain principally by mafic and ultramafic volcanic and intrusive rocks of the Kidd-Munro Assemblage (2719 to 2711 Ma), with rocks of the younger Blake River Assemblage (2704 to 2696 Ma) occurring in the surrounding area.

The host succession comprises mafic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks, consisting of basaltic to andesitic flows, tuffs and breccias, with lesser felsic volcanic rocks and clastic to chemical sedimentary interflow units. These rocks are intruded by the differentiated mafic to ultramafic sills that constitute the Nesbitt Ultramafic Complex. A swarm of younger Proterozoic mafic (diabase) dikes crosses the Property, and narrow late felsic to intermediate dikes have been logged cutting the ultramafic sequence in Canada Nickel drill core.

1.6.2 Nesbitt Ultramafic Complex (NUC)

The main geological target on the Property is the Nesbitt Ultramafic Complex (“NUC”), a differentiated Archean mafic to ultramafic intrusive complex comprising two east-west striking sills. The NUC is almost entirely covered

by overburden and is defined principally by its geophysical signature, a coincident total magnetic intensity high and gravity low, and by historical and Canada Nickel diamond drilling.

The larger, southern sill has an interpreted strike length of approximately 3.7 km and an initial width estimate of 100 to 300 m based on total magnetic intensity data (Canada Nickel news releases dated 29 June 2021 and 10 May 2022). The northern sill was tested by drill hole NES21-06, which intersected 483.8 m of peridotite containing minor dunite.

Drilling has demonstrated a differentiated intrusive sequence of gabbro, pyroxenite, peridotite and dunite. The dunitic core of the main sill is flanked by peridotite, with pyroxenite and gabbro developed towards the intrusive contacts with the enclosing metavolcanic rocks. This is a similar lithological sequence developed on the north contact of the Crawford Main Zone, which hosts the Crawford PGM Zone (Canada Nickel news release dated 29 June 2021). Drill holes NES21-01 and NES21-02 were both collared on the south side of the intrusion and drilled back into the enclosing volcanic rocks in order to test the pyroxenite-peridotite contact for platinum-group mineral mineralization.

1.7 Deposit Types

The Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project and the Nesbitt Deposit consist mainly of nickel sulphides and nickel-iron alloy (awaruite, heazlewoodite, pentlandite, millerite, pyrrhotite), lesser copper sulphide minerals (chalcopyrite) and PGE minerals, hosted by intrusive komatiitic rocks (magnesium-rich, high-temperature ultramafic rocks). The deposit falls within the high-tonnage, low-grade region of nickel deposit types.

The Nesbitt Deposit is interpreted to be most closely associated with a Type II Mt. Keith style of ultramafic intrusive komatiite-hosted Ni-Cu-Co-(PGE) deposit type, being a broad, low-grade, disseminated nickel sulphide and nickel alloy accumulation hosted within the strongly serpentinized dunitic core of a thick, differentiated ultramafic sill.

1.7.1 Exploration Targeting

The ultramafic bodies on the Property are strongly serpentinized, which releases nickel from the primary cumulate olivine structure and upgrades and redistributes it into the nickel sulphides pentlandite, heazlewoodite and millerite and into the nickel-iron alloy awaruite across the ultramafic complex. During serpentinization, magnetite and potentially awaruite are generated, increasing the magnetic susceptibility of these bodies, while the hydration of the rock decreases its overall density (Gole, 2014; Sciortino *et al.*, 2015). The result is a coincident magnetic high and gravity low that can be targeted by geophysical surveys.

Because of the relatively thick overburden and the absence of outcrop on the Property, geophysical surveys are the key targeting tool for this deposit type. The two Nesbitt discovery holes drilled in 2021 were collared on a coincident magnetic high and gravity low identified during Canada Nickel's regional geophysical interpretation, and both intersected visible disseminated nickel sulphides in serpentinized dunite (Canada Nickel news release dated 29 June 2021). The Crawford Nickel Sulphide Deposit, located approximately 8 to 9 km to the south-southeast, was used as the analogue for targeting and for understanding the Nesbitt Deposit mineralization (Jobin-Bevans *et al.*, 2020; Lane *et al.*, 2022).

1.8 Exploration – Current

Other than diamond drilling, Canada Nickel has not completed any other exploration work on the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project.

1.9 Drilling

Three phases of diamond drilling have been completed at the Nesbitt Property.

- From 12 June 2021 to 1 October 2021, Canada Nickel completed 4,863.1 m (12 NQ-size holes, including one hole abandoned at 45 m).
- From 3 October 2024 to 25 October 2024, Canada Nickel completed 2,906 m (8 NQ-size holes).
- From 27 January 2026 to 17 February 2026, Canada Nickel completed 2,262 m (8 NQ-size holes).

The drilling programs were successful in testing and delineating a broad, east-west trending ultramafic complex (NUC), originally identified from aeromagnetic data and regional geological maps (Ferron, 2022 and 2024).

1.10 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

Mr. Steve Balch (P.Geo.), a qualified person as defined by NI 43-101, is responsible for the ongoing drilling and sampling program, including quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC), together QA/QC. The Company has successfully completed a total of 27 diamond drill holes on the Nesbitt Property, 11 in 2021, 8 in 2024 and 8 more in 2026; the results for a total of 5,908 multi-element analyses from these programs (drill core samples and those samples included for QA/QC purposes) were available at the time of this report. All analyses are reported on a “weight-by-weight” basis (*e.g.* ppb or parts per billion = ng/g).

The core is marked and sampled at primarily 1.5-metre lengths and cut with diamond blade saws or a hydraulic core splitter. Samples are bagged with QA/QC samples inserted into the sample stream at the recommended rate in each batch of 20 samples. Each batch of 20 samples therefore includes: i) one sample selected from the various Certified Reference Materials used; ii) one sample of blank material; and iii) a sample tag indicating which laboratory-prepared sample pulp is to be reanalyzed as a duplicate sample. Samples (60 per lot) are transported in secure bags directly from the company core shack to Activation Laboratories Ltd. (Actlabs) in Timmins or by commercial truck transport (Manitoulin Transport Inc.) to SGS Canada Inc. (SGS) in Lakefield, ON. In general, the core recovery for the diamond drill holes on the property has been better than 95% and little core loss due to poor drilling methods or procedures has been experienced.

In the opinion of the Authors, the assay data is adequate for the purpose of verifying drill core assays, estimating mineral resources, and for a preliminary economic assessment.

1.11 Data Verification

The Authors (QPs) have reviewed historical and current data and information regarding past and current exploration work on the Property. More recent exploration work (*i.e.*, 2021, 2024, and 2026), having complete databases and documentation such as assay certificates, was thoroughly reviewed. However, older historical records are not as complete and so the Authors do not know the exact methodologies used in the data collection in all cases. Nonetheless, the QPs have no reason to doubt the adequacy of the historical sample preparation, security and analytical procedures and have complete confidence in all historical information and data that was reviewed.

In the opinion of the Authors (QPs), the procedures, policies and protocols for drilling verification are sufficient and appropriate and the core sampling, core handling and core assaying methods used at the Project are consistent with good exploration and operational practices such that the data is therefore reliable for the purpose of Mineral Resource Estimation.

1.12 Mineral Resource Estimates

Caracle Creek was retained by CNC to prepare an updated NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource estimate (“MRE”) supported by a technical report, for the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Deposit, located within the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project. The MRE has an effective date of 23 July 2026. The updated MRE incorporates all current and historical diamond drilling for which the drill hole data and information could be confidently confirmed. Drill hole information utilized in the preparation of the estimates was confidently confirmed up to 13 March 2026, the database closure date.

The MRE was completed by Miguel Vera (B.Sc., Geology; Resource Geologist) from L&M Geociencias, based in Santiago, Chile, under the supervision of Principal Author and QP Dr. Scott Jobin-Bevans (P.Geo.). Co-Author and QP Mr. David Penswick (P.Eng.), Toronto, Ontario, completed the work with respect to determining the Reasonable Prospects of Eventual Economic Extraction (“RPEEE”).

The Report discloses results for nickel, cobalt, palladium, platinum, iron, chromium, and sulphur mineral resources, considered to be contained within the Nesbitt Ultramafic Complex (NUC), interpreted to be a relatively large and homogenous body of ultramafic rock.

The deposit type being considered for nickel mineralization discovered to date in the NUC, is Komatiite-Hosted Type II Ni-Cu-Co-(PGE). The Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Deposit is hosted by a thick differentiated body of serpentinized ultramafic rocks (*i.e.*, dunite > peridotite > pyroxenite) with primary disseminated and bleb nickel sulphide, commonly pentlandite and heazlewoodite with minor pyrrhotite.

The QP (Scott Jobin-Bevans) is not aware of any legal, political, environmental, or other risks that could materially affect the potential development of the mineral resources.

1.12.1 Resource Database

The drill hole database provided by CNC was validated and refined (*e.g.*, ignored duplicate data, unreliable historical holes or statistical outliers that are clear mistakes, among other correction measures) for geological modelling and resource estimation purposes. A summary of the diamond drill holes used in the MRE is provided in Table 10-1 (*see* Section 10.0 – Drilling).

Within an area of approximately 2.5 km along strike (east-west direction, including a 700 m drilling gap), 100 to 200 m in width, and 450 m deep, the working database of the Nesbitt Project contains the following:

- Collar: 28 drill holes amounting to 10,031.10 m, including one abandoned hole and one hole outside of the resource area, with an approximate mean depth of 370 m and a maximum of 531 metres.
- Survey: 28 drill holes measured by gyroscope tool.
- Lithology: 28 drill holes with 16 unique rock codes, grouped into 7 codes for modelling purposes (*see* Section 14.4 – Geological Interpretation and Modelling).
- Assays: 27 drill holes with 5,014 core samples of 1.5 m average length; 35 elements reported.

- Magnetic Susceptibility: 27 drill holes with 9,162 handheld magnetic susceptibility (“mag-sus”) measurements on drill core, taken every 1 metre.
- Specific Gravity: 27 drill holes with 1,096 density measurements (by water displacement) from drill core, taken every several metres, averaging 8.5 metres.
- Mineralogy (TIMA/QEMSCAN): 9 drill holes with 88 core samples of 1.5 m average length, taken every 25 m; 34 mineral contents reported.

Secondary data sources include alteration, mineralization, and structural drill hole logs, as well as historical drill holes, geophysical surveys and geological maps from the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS).

1.12.2 Pit Optimization and Cut-off Grade

According to CIM (2019), for a mineral deposit to be considered a mineral resource it must be shown that there are Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (“RPEEE”). As Nesbitt will be mined using open pit mining methods, the ‘reasonable prospects’ are considered satisfied by limiting mineral resources to those constrained within a conceptual pit shell and above a cut-off grade.

The pit shell (Figure 14-34) was generated under the supervision of Independent Consultant David Penswick (P.Eng. and Qualified Person), using the Lerchs-Grossmann (“LG”) algorithm, which is the industry standard tool to define the limits of, and mining sequence for an open pit. It is important to note that the results from the pit optimization exercise are used solely for testing the “RPEEE” by open pit mining methods and do not represent an economic study.

Specific inputs to the LG algorithm include the following:

- Nickel price of US\$21,000/t and payability of 91% (Ni would generate 71% of total metal revenue).
- Iron price of US\$325/t and payability of 50% (Fe would generate 20% of total metal revenue), which is equivalent to US\$100/t for iron ore grading 62% Fe.
- Chromium price of US\$3,860/t and payability of 65% (Cr would generate 7% of total metal revenue).
- Cobalt price of US\$40,000/t and payability of 60% (Co would generate 2% of total metal revenue).
- Palladium and Platinum prices of US\$1,350/oz and US\$1,150/oz, respectively. Combined Palladium and Platinum payability was based on a deduction of 1 g/t 2E PGE and expected to average 53% (the combined metal revenue from Pd and Pt would be 0.4% of the total).

Process and administration costs are expected to average C\$13.16/t ore. Royalties would average C\$1.12/t ore. Average mining costs are expected to range as follows:

- C\$4.04/t for overburden that would be mined using a mixed fleet of 40 t articulated trucks for clay and 90 t trucks for sand. The combined fleet would operate at an average depth of 18 m below the average surface elevation of RL 270.
- C\$1.92/t for rock that would be mined using 290 t autonomous trucks operating at an average depth of 136 m.

The cut-off grade was calculated using the following parameters:

- Estimated average recoveries for Ni of 47%, Fe of 55%, Cr of 30%, Co of 20% and combined Pd and Pt of 32%.
- Metal prices and payability as reported above.

- Marginal costs of C\$13.16, as reported above.
- A long-term C\$ f/x of US\$0.76.

Based on these parameters, the marginal cut-off can be achieved with approximately 2.4 lb of *in situ* nickel per tonne of ore processed. This has been rounded to an *in situ* grade of 0.10% Ni.

It is the opinion of the QP (David Penswick) that the calculated cut-off grade of 0.10% Ni from pit optimization is relevant to the grade distribution of this Property and that the mineralization exhibits sufficient continuity for economic extraction under this cut-off value.

Based on the combined block model and constrained by the conceptual pit shell and cut-off grade from the previous analysis, a nickel grade-tonnage curve was calculated for the EST Domain. The reader is cautioned that these G-T Curve values should not be misconstrued as a mineral resource statement.

1.12.3 Mineral Resource Statement

The mineral resources disclosed herein (Table 1-3) are constrained to the Nesbitt pit shell and to the 0.10% Ni cut-off grade developed from the pit optimization analysis discussed above. The MRE is characterized by domain, class, mineral grades (rounded to 2 significant figures) and contained metal. The effective date of the MRE is 23 July 2026.

Table 1-3. Mineral Resource Statement for the pit-constrained MRE, Nesbitt Ni-Co Deposit.

Domain	Class	Tonnage (Mt)	Ni (%)	Ni (kt)	Co (%)	Co (kt)	Fe (%)	Fe (Mt)	Cr (%)	Cr (kt)	S (%)	S (kt)	Pd (g/t)	Pd (koz)	Pt (g/t)	Pt (koz)
Dunite (HG)	Indicated	19.1	0.24	46.1	0.010	2.0	5.6	1.1	0.21	39.3	0.078	15.0	0.006	3.9	0.007	4.2
	Inferred	99.8	0.24	242.6	0.011	10.5	5.7	5.7	0.20	199.8	0.072	72.1	0.008	24.5	0.007	22.2
Peridotite (LG)	Indicated	5.4	0.21	11.4	0.011	0.6	6.4	0.3	0.30	16.0	0.088	4.8	0.007	1.2	0.007	1.3
	Inferred	52.3	0.21	108.4	0.011	5.8	6.6	3.5	0.31	163.1	0.068	35.4	0.009	14.7	0.007	12.2
Total	Indicated	24.5	0.23	57.5	0.010	2.6	5.8	1.4	0.23	55.3	0.081	19.8	0.021	5.2	0.022	5.4
	Inferred	152.1	0.23	351.0	0.011	16.3	6.0	9.2	0.24	362.9	0.071	107.5	0.026	39.2	0.023	34.4

1.12.4 Exploration Potential

The Nesbitt Deposit is open along strike to the west and possibly at depth. With additional drilling it is likely that the current MRE will be expanded from exploration potential (CAT 4) to Inferred (CAT 3) and from Inferred to Indicated (CAT 2), depending on the results of the infill drilling.

Other potential targets are the northern ultramafic intrusion and the displaced portion of the Nesbitt ultramafic package that is presumed to be in the eastern block of the regional fault, where the northernmost CNC hole (NES21-06) was drilled.

1.13 Interpretation and Conclusions

The objectives of the Report were to prepare a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Deposit, along with a supporting independent NI 43-101 Technical Report, capturing historical information available from the Project area, evaluating this information with respect to the prospectivity of the Project, and presenting recommendations for future exploration and development on the Project.

The Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project, within the Timmins-Cochrane Mining Camp, is located in the Timmins Mining Division, Nesbitt Township, about 50 km northwest of the City of Timmins, Ontario

The ultramafic bodies on the Property are strongly serpentized, which releases nickel from the primary cumulate olivine structure and upgrades and redistributes it into the nickel sulphides pentlandite, heazlewoodite and millerite and into the nickel-iron alloy awaruite across the ultramafic complex. During serpentization, magnetite and potentially awaruite are generated, increasing the magnetic susceptibility of these bodies, while the hydration of the rock decreases its overall density (Gole, 2014; Sciortino *et al.*, 2015). The result is a coincident magnetic high and gravity low that can be targeted by geophysical surveys.

Because of the relatively thick overburden and the absence of outcrop on the Property, geophysical surveys are the key targeting tool for this deposit type. The two Nesbitt discovery holes drilled in 2021 were collared on a coincident magnetic high and gravity low identified during Canada Nickel's regional geophysical interpretation, and both intersected visible disseminated nickel sulphides in serpentized dunite (Canada Nickel news release dated 29 June 2021). The Crawford Nickel Sulphide Deposit, located approximately 8 to 9 km to the south-southeast, was used as the analogue for targeting and for understanding the Nesbitt Deposit mineralization (Jobin-Bevans *et al.*, 2020; Lane *et al.*, 2022).

The Authors (QPs) are not aware of any known environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political or relevant issues could be expected to materially affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information and Mineral Resource discussed herein or the right or ability to perform future work on the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project.

1.14 Recommendations

It is the opinion of the Authors (QPs) that the geological setting and character of nickel-cobalt sulphide mineralization discovered to date on the Nesbitt Project is of sufficient merit to justify additional exploration expenditures. A recommended work program, arising through the preparation of the Report and consultation with Canada Nickel, is provided below.

The QPs recommend a single-phase program of exploration diamond drilling (Phase 3; C\$468,000), designed to follow up on the previous drilling programs (Table 1-4).

Table 1-4. Budget estimate, recommended single phase exploration program, Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project.

Item	Description	Unit	No. Units	C\$/Unit	Amount (C\$)
Data and Information Compilation/Review	review of all data and information	hr	8	\$225	\$1,800
Modelling (2D/3D) and Targeting	drill hole targeting/planning	hr	8	\$225	\$1,800
Diamond Drilling	5 holes; 1,550 m (NQ); all-in cost	m	1,550	\$155	\$240,250
Assays (multi-element) - drill core	~65% of total metres (1.5 m samples)	ea.	1,008	\$95	\$95,760

Item	Description	Unit	No. Units	C\$/Unit	Amount (C\$)
QA/QC	CRMs and duplicates (~15% of primary samples)	ea.	151	\$90	\$13,590
QEMSCAN Mineralogy	1 in every 20 th geochemical sample	ea.	50	\$250	\$12,500
Personnel - drilling program	1 geologist and 2 assistants	day	25	\$960	\$24,000
G&A	food, accommodation, vehicles, fuel, supplies, etc. (~10% of program)	ea.	1	\$38,970	\$38,970
Contingency (10%)	on the program and not G&A	ea.	1	\$38,970	\$38,970
				Total (C\$):	\$467,640

2.0 INTRODUCTION

At the request of Canada Nickel Company Inc. (“Canada Nickel”, “CNC”, the “Company”, or the “Issuer”), Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. (“Caracle” or the “Consultant”), has prepared a mineral resource estimate and technical report as per National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) (the “Report”) on the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Deposit (the “Deposit” or the “Nesbitt Deposit”) within the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project (the “Project”, the “Property”, the “Nesbitt Project”, or the “Nesbitt Property”), located in the Timmins-Cochrane Mining camp, about 50 km northwest of the City of Timmins, 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).

The Nesbitt Project is an advanced exploration project (maiden mineral resource estimate) focused on nickel, cobalt, palladium, and platinum, one of several projects being developed in the Timmins area by Canada Nickel.

2.1 Purpose of the Technical Report

The Report was prepared for the purpose of describing Mineral Resource Estimates within an NI 43-101 Technical Report to support the public disclosure of Mineral Resources by Canada Nickel, a Canadian based exploration company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX-V”) under the trading symbol “CNC”, with its head office at 130 King Street West, Suite 1900, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5X 1E3.

This Report verifies the data and information related to historical and current mineral exploration and mineral resources on the Project and presents a report on data and information available from the Company and in the public domain.

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 2.6 - Sources of Information and Data and Section 27.0 - References.

2.2 Previous Technical Reports

There are no previous NI 43-101 Technical Reports or Mineral Resource Estimates prepared for the Issuer for the Issuer’s Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project and the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Deposit, and as such this Report is the current NI 43-101 for the Project.

2.3 Effective Date

The effective date of the Mineral Resource Estimate (“MRE”) and the Technical Report is 23 July 2026 (the “Effective Date”).

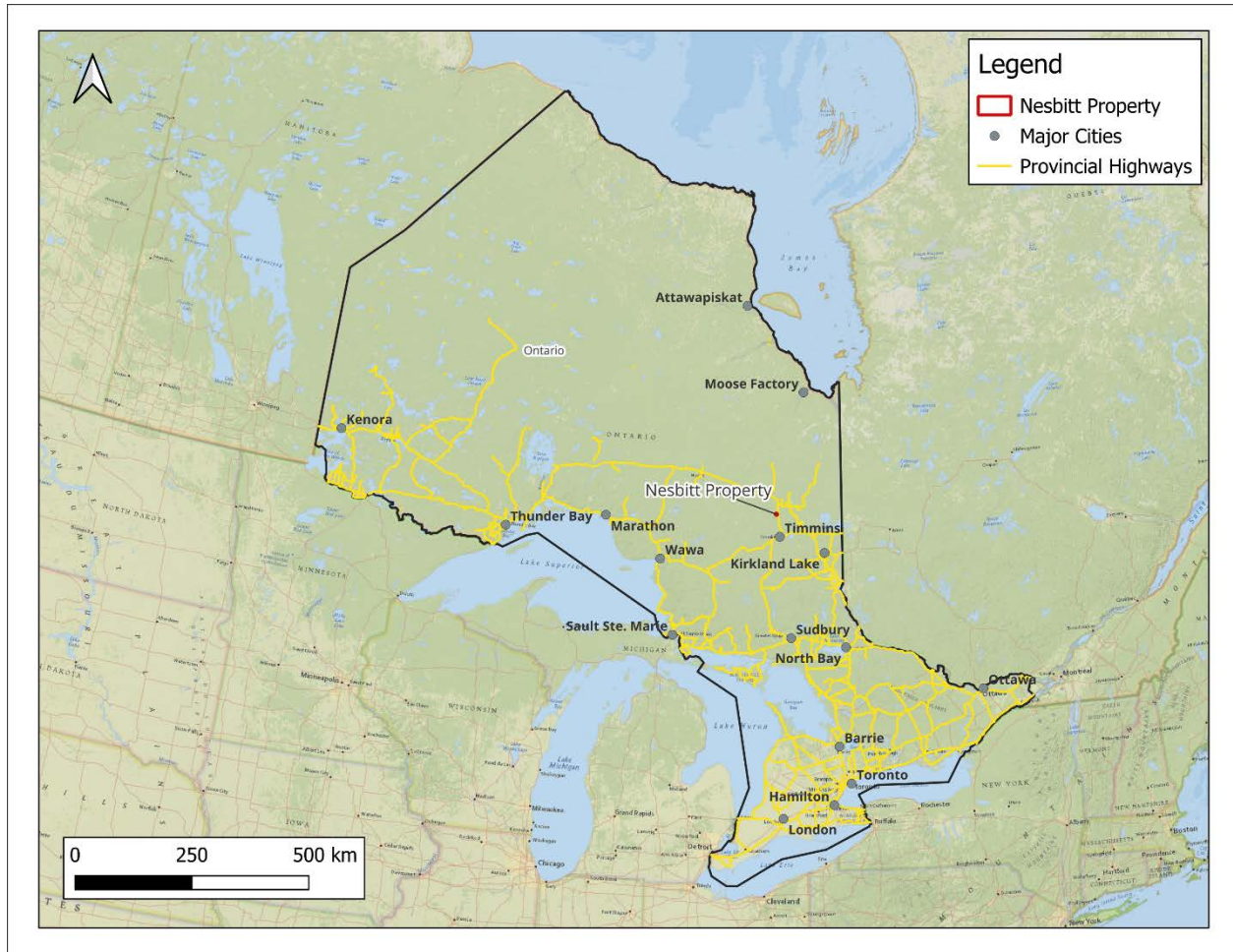


Figure 2-1. Province-scale location of the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project (red marker) in the Timmins-Cochrane Mining Camp, northeastern Ontario, Canada (Caracle Creek, 2026).

2.4 Qualifications of Consultants

The Report has been completed by Dr. Scott Jobin-Bevans and Mr. John Siriunas of Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc., based in Sudbury, Ontario, Canada, and Mr. David Penswick, Independent Consultant, based in Toronto, Ontario, Canada (together the “Consultants” or the “Authors”).

Dr. Jobin-Bevans is a Professional Geoscientist (PGO #0183, P.Geo.) with experience in geology, mineral exploration, Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation and classification, land tenure management, metallurgical testing, QA/QC, mineral processing, capital and operating cost estimation, and mineral economics.

Mr. Siriunas is a Professional Engineer (PEO #42706010, P.Eng.) with experience in geology, geochemistry, mineral exploration, Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation and classification, QA/QC, land tenure management, and mineral economics.

Mr. Penswick is a Professional Mining Engineer (PEO #100111644), Mining Engineer (Independent Consultant) with Gibsonian Inc., (B.Sc., Queen’s University (Canada) and M.Sc., University of the Witwatersrand (South Africa)), has over 30 years of mining industry experience in operations, projects, technology and finance, and is responsible for providing the pit optimization parameters for the Lerchs-Grossmann pit optimization models used for the Mineral Resource Estimates.

Dr. Scott Jobin-Bevans, Mr. John Siriunas, and Mr. David Penswick, by virtue of their education, experience, and professional association, are each considered to be a Qualified Person (“QP”), as that term is defined in NI 43-101, for the Report. A responsibility matrix showing the report sections and sub-sections assigned to the QPs is provided in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1. Responsibility matrix showing assignment of sections and sub-sections in the Report.

Author	Complete Section Responsibility	Sub-Section Responsibility
Scott Jobin-Bevans P.Geo., Caracle Creek	3.0 to 10.0, 12.0 to 27.0	1.1, 1.1.1 to 1.1.4, 1.3 to 1.9, 1.11, 1.12, 1.13.2, 1.14, 2.0 to 2.4, 2.6 to 2.7, 14.1 to 14.10, 14.12 to 14.13
John Siriunas P.Eng., Caracle Creek	3.0, 11.0, 23.0, 24.0, 26.0	1.1.4, 1.1.5, 1.2, 1.10, 1.11, 1.13, 1.14, 2.5, 12.2, 25.4, 25.6
David Penswick P.Eng.	3.0, 23.0, 24.0, 26.0	1.11, 1.13, 1.14, 2.4, 2.6, 12.1, 12.3, 14.11, 25.4, 25.6

The Consultants employed in the preparation of the Report have no beneficial interest in Canada Nickel Company Inc., and are not an insider, associate, or affiliate of Canada Nickel. 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 Canada Nickel and the Consultants. The Consultants are being paid a fee for their work in accordance with normal professional consulting practices.

2.5 Personal Inspection

Mr. John Siriunas (P.Eng., MASc) visited the Project on 6 and 7 July 2026, accompanied by Mr. Edwin Escarraga, CNC’s Project Manager. The Personal Inspection (site visit) on 6 July 2026, was made to observe the general property conditions and access, and to verify the locations of some of the recent drill hole collars from the work carried out by CNC (Table 2-2). Travel from the City of Timmins, Ontario to the Project area (about 60 km via Hwy. 655) takes approximately 45 minutes; the Project area lies about 10 km to the north-northwest of CNC’s flagship Crawford Nickel Project.

During the site visit on 7 July 2026, diamond drilling procedures were discussed and a review of the on-site logging and sampling facilities for processing the drill core were carried out. The Company’s secure storage and logging facility is located at CNC’s Exploration Office at 170 Jaguar Drive, Timmins.

In the field, access to various areas of the property was by truck and on foot along existing drill roads/trails (Figure 2-2). Drill hole collars are marked and labelled with metal “flags” (e.g. Figure 2-2 and Figure 2-3). The locations of some of the readily accessible drill collars were verified using a handheld GPS device, in this case an iPhone 12 Pro running the *GPS Tracks Pro* app by DM Software Solutions LLC; horizontal accuracy was typically ± 5 metres. The surveyed locations were found to be well within the limits of the GPS accuracy (Table 2-2).

As there is minimal outcrop on the Property, no surface grab samples of target mineralization/lithologies were collected. After verification of existing core logs and assay results against drill core observations (Figure 2-4), Mr. Siriunas did not feel it necessary to resample the drill core.

Table 2-2. Diamond drill hole collar locations as noted in the field (Field UTM Coords NAD83 Zone 17N).

WP Ref #	DDH ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Δ (m)
29	NES21-07	468910	5417037	468910	5417037	0.3
28	NES24-12	468997	5417045	468998	5417045	1.3
27	NES26-27	468993	5416956	468994	5416956	0.6

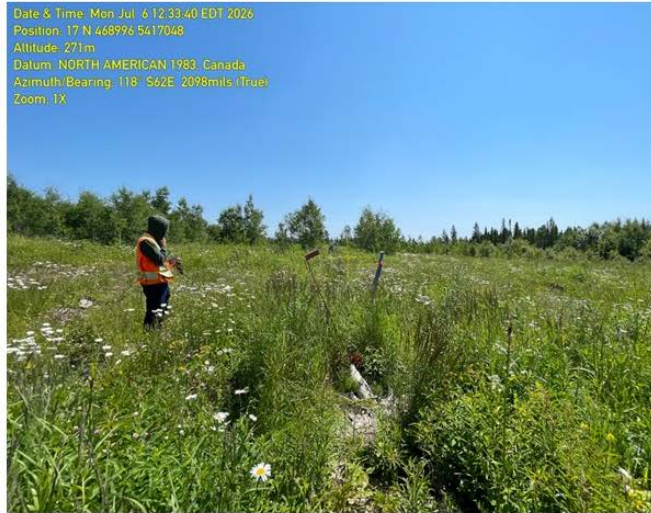


Figure 2-2. Left: Collar location of DDH NES24-12, looking southeast. Right: Typical access to the Property area, looking east (Caracle Creek, 2026).



Figure 2-3. Left: Collar location of DDH NES26-27. Casing was damaged during egress of the drilling equipment from the site. Right: Collar location of DDH NES21-07 (Caracle Creek, 2026).

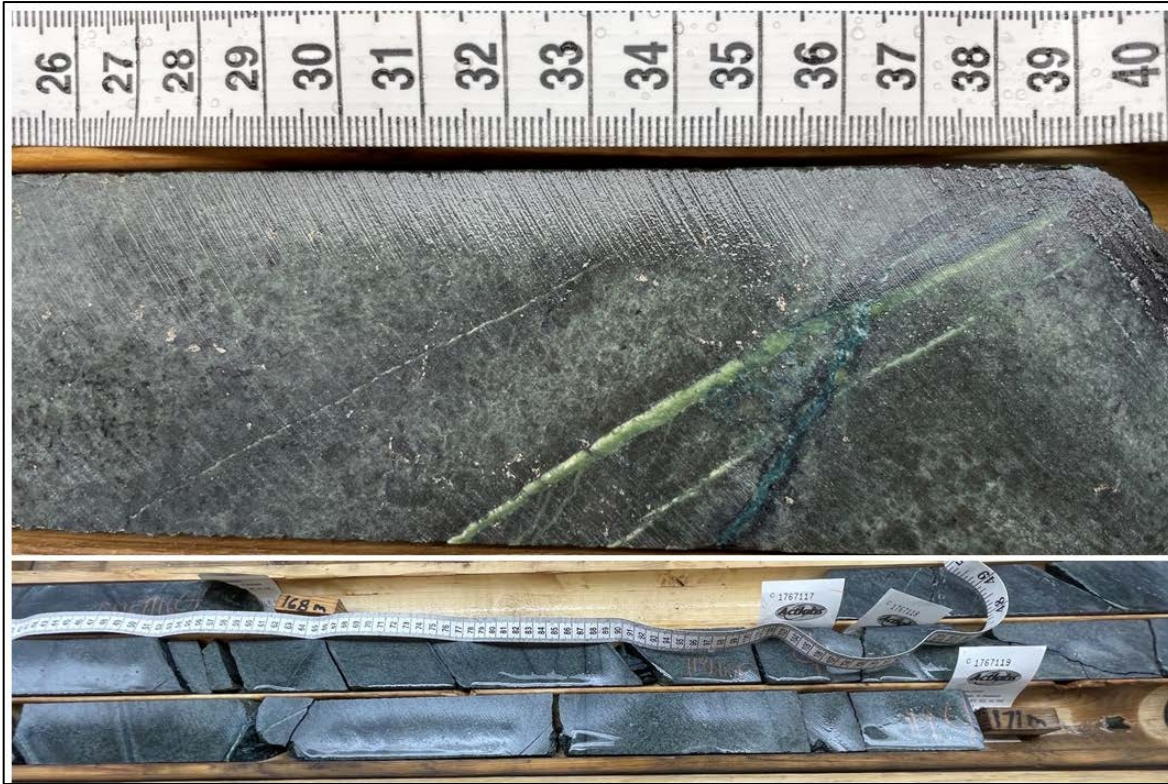


Figure 2-4. Top: Close up of drill core from DDH NES26-24 at a depth of approximately 170 metres. Disseminated metallic mineralization includes pentlandite, heazlewoodite and awaruite hosted in the dunite. Bottom: Dunite drill core from DDH NES26-24. Section from 169.5 m to 171 m (sample C1767119) graded 0.545% Ni (by weight) over 1.5 metres (Caracle Creek, 2026).

2.6 Sources of Information and Data

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

Company personnel were actively consulted post and during report preparation, as well as during the Property site visit. Company personnel include Mr. Mark Selby (CEO), Mr. Stephen Balch (Vice President Exploration), Mr. Edwin Escarraga (Director of Exploration), Mr. Curtis Ferron (Project Geologist), and Jennifer Gignac (Geologist-Database Manager).

The QPs have relied on information and data supplied by the Company, including that from geological, geochemical, assay, mineralogical, metallurgical, diamond drilling, and geophysical work programs. The Report is based on internal Company technical reports, previous studies, maps, published government reports, Company letters and memoranda, and public information as cited throughout the Report and listed in Section 27.0 - References.

The mining lands system for Ontario was accessed online through the Mining Lands Administration System ("MLAS") online platform. Digital data and historical work reports (assessment reports) were accessed online through the Ontario Ministry of Energy and Mines ("MEM").

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

The QP (Scott Jobin-Bevans) has not researched legal Property title or mineral rights for the Nesbitt Property and expresses no opinion as to the ownership status of the Property.

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

Work completed by the Consultants was supported by geological consultants Mr. Miguel Vera (BSc, Eng.), a Senior Geologist, Geo-modeller and Resource Geologist with Atticus Chile S.A., based in Santiago, Chile and Yordi Aguilar Buguña, a Mining Engineer and Geologist with Atticus Geoscience Consulting S.A.C., based in Lima, Peru.

2.7 Commonly Used Terms and Units of Measure

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

Unless specified otherwise, the currency used is Canadian Dollars ("C\$") and coordinates are given in North American Datum 83 ("NAD83"), UTM Zone 17N (EPSG:32617; suitable between 84°W and 78°W).

Table 2-3. Commonly used units, abbreviations and initialisms.

Units of Measure/ Abbreviations		Initialisms/ Abbreviations	
above sea level	ASL	AA	Atomic Absorption
annum (year)	a	AGB	Abitibi Greenstone Belt
billion years ago	Ga	APGO	Association Professional Geoscientists of Ontario
centimetre	cm	ATV	All-Terrain Vehicle
degree	°	BCMC	Boundary Claim Mining Claim
degrees Celsius	°C	CRM	Certified Reference Material
dollar (Canadian)	C\$	DDH	Diamond Drill Hole
foot	ft	DFO	Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada
gram	g	EM	Electromagnetic
grams per tonne	g/t	EOH	End of Hole
greater than	>	EPSG	European Petroleum Survey Group
hectares	ha	FA	Fire Assay
hour	hr	GSC	Geological Survey of Canada
inch	in	ICP	Inductively Coupled Plasma
kilo (thousand)	K	Int.	Interval
kilogram	kg	LDL	Lower Detection Limit
kilometre	km	LLD	Lower Limit of Detection
less than	<	LOI	Letter of Intent
litre	L	LUP	Land Use Permit
megawatt	Mw	MAG	Magnetics or Magnetometer
metre	m	MEM	Ontario Ministry of Energy and Mines
millimetre	mm	MLO	Mining Licences of Occupation
million	M	MND	Ministry of Northern Development
million years ago	Ma	MNR	Ministry of Natural Resources
nanotesla	nT	MRO	Mining Rights Only
not analyzed	na	MSR	Mining and Surface Rights
ounce	oz	NAD83	North American Datum 83
parts per million	ppm	NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101

Units of Measure/ Abbreviations		Initialisms/ Abbreviations	
parts per billion	ppb	NSR	Net Smelter Return (Royalty)
percent	%	OGS	Ontario Geological Survey
pound(s)	lb	PEO	Professional Engineers Ontario
short ton (2,000 lb)	st	P.Geo.	Professional Geoscientist or Professional Geologist
specific gravity	SG	QA/QC	Quality Assurance / Quality Control
square kilometre	km ²	QP	Qualified Person
square metre	m ²	RC	Reverse Circulation
three-dimensional	3D	ROFR	Right of First Refusal
tonne (1,000 kg) (metric tonne)	t	SCMC	Single Cell Mining Claim
Elements		SEM	Scanning Electron Microscope
cobalt	Co	SG	Specific Gravity
copper	Cu	SI	International System of Units
gold	Au	SRM	Standard Reference Material
lead	Pb	SRO	Surface Rights Only
magnesium	Mg	Twp	Township
nickel	Ni	UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
platinum group elements	PGE	VMS	Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide
silver	Ag	VMS	Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide
sulphur	S		
zinc	Zn		

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The Report has been prepared by Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. for the Issuer, Canada Nickel Company Inc. The Authors (QPs) have not relied on any other report, opinion or statement of another expert who is not a qualified person, or on information provided by the Issuer concerning legal, political, environmental or tax matters relevant to the Report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project is situated within the Timmins-Cochrane Mining Camp in northeastern, Ontario, Canada (see Figure 2-1; Figure 4-1), a region with a strong mining history (gold, nickel, zinc, lead etc.), and a pro-mining Canadian province with regulations that reflect that history.

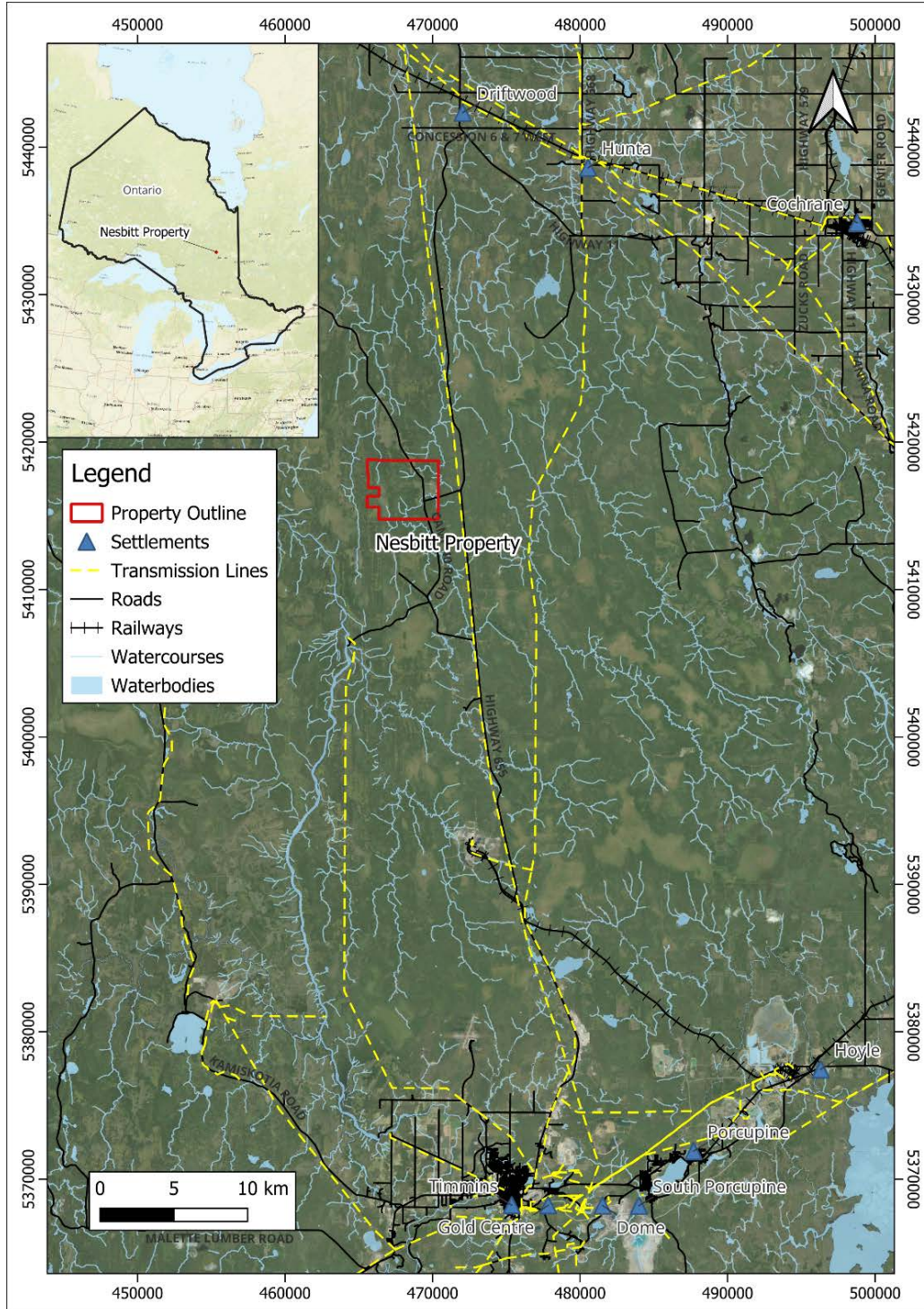


Figure 4-1. Township-scale location of the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project (red boundary), Nesbitt Township, Timmins-Cochrane Area, Ontario, Canada. The City of Timmins is located about 50 km southeast of the Property (Caracle Creek, 2026).

All known mineralization, economic or potentially economic, that is the focus of the Report and that of CNC, is located within the boundary of the mining lands that comprise the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project.

4.1 Property Location

The Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project is located in the Timmins Mining Division, Nesbitt Township, about 50 km northwest of the City of Timmins, and on 1:50 000 NTS map sheet 042A14 - Timmins, Ontario (see Figure 4-1). The approximate centre of the Property is at UTM coordinates 468153 mE, 5416920 mN (NAD83, UTM Zone 17 North; EPSG:32617) and elevation within the Property ranges from about 260 to 275 m above sea level (“ASL”).

4.2 Mineral Disposition

The Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project comprises approximately 1,807 ha (18.07 km²), consisting of a combination of unpatented mining claims (“staked claims”) and patented lands (Crown Patents), as summarized in Table 4-1 and Table 4-2, and shown in Figure 4-2. The patents and the mining claims are registered 100% by Canada Nickel Company Inc. and all show “active” status. All patents and unpatented claims are contiguous.

Specifically, the Property comprises 23 Crown Patents (freehold patented lands) (Table 4-1) that cover approximately 1463.10 ha and 28 single cell mining claims (“SCMC”s) (Table 4-2) that cover approximately 588 hectares.

Table 4-1. Summary of the 23 patented lands (MRO) for the Nesbitt Project.

Patent	Disposition	Area (ha)	Reserve (\$)
PAT-49358	MRO	64.952	\$0
PAT-49374	MRO	62.524	\$0
PAT-49363	MRO	64.345	\$0
PAT-49365	MRO	64.345	\$0
PAT-49377	MRO	62.524	\$0
PAT-49366	MRO	64.547	\$0
PAT-49368	MRO	62.524	\$0
PAT-49360	MRO	64.345	\$0
PAT-49371	MRO	62.524	\$0
PAT-49367	MRO	64.345	\$0
PAT-49370	MRO	62.524	\$0
PAT-49362	MRO	64.345	\$0
PAT-49357	MRO	64.547	\$0
PAT-49376	MRO	62.726	\$0
PAT-49355	MRO	64.345	\$0
PAT-49369	MRO	62.726	\$0
PAT-49373	MRO	62.484	\$0
PAT-49372	MRO	62.524	\$0
PAT-49356	MRO	63.940	\$0
PAT-49359	MRO	64.547	\$0
PAT-49361	MRO	64.547	\$0
PAT-49364	MRO	64.345	\$0
PAT-49375	MRO	62.524	\$0

Table 4-2. Summary of the 28 unpatented mining claims that comprise the Nesbitt Project.

Tenure ID	Anniversary	Tenure Type	Work Required (C\$)	Work Applied (C\$)	Exploration Reserve (C\$)
333461	2026-11-03	SCMC	\$400	\$0	\$0
111357	2026-11-03	SCMC	\$200	\$0	\$0
138542	2026-11-03	SCMC	\$200	\$0	\$0
151080	2026-11-03	SCMC	\$200	\$0	\$0
154053	2026-11-03	SCMC	\$400	\$0	\$0
154054	2026-11-03	SCMC	\$200	\$0	\$0
158036	2026-11-03	SCMC	\$200	\$0	\$0
163349	2026-11-03	SCMC	\$200	\$0	\$0
163351	2026-11-03	SCMC	\$400	\$0	\$0
169240	2026-11-03	SCMC	\$200	\$0	\$0
185831	2026-11-03	SCMC	\$200	\$0	\$0
211397	2026-11-03	SCMC	\$200	\$0	\$0
223458	2026-11-03	SCMC	\$200	\$0	\$0
223459	2026-11-03	SCMC	\$200	\$0	\$0
247245	2026-11-03	SCMC	\$200	\$0	\$0
253166	2026-11-03	SCMC	\$200	\$0	\$0
258708	2026-11-03	SCMC	\$200	\$0	\$0
265947	2026-11-03	SCMC	\$200	\$0	\$0
302554	2026-11-03	SCMC	\$200	\$0	\$0
302555	2026-11-03	SCMC	\$400	\$0	\$0
302556	2026-11-03	SCMC	\$200	\$0	\$0
302557	2026-11-03	SCMC	\$200	\$0	\$0
302558	2026-11-03	SCMC	\$200	\$0	\$0
322058	2026-11-03	SCMC	\$200	\$0	\$0
322059	2026-11-03	SCMC	\$200	\$0	\$0
319134	2026-11-03	SCMC	\$200	\$0	\$0
326726	2026-11-03	SCMC	\$200	\$0	\$0
333026	2026-11-03	SCMC	\$200	\$0	\$0
		Totals:	\$6,400	\$0	\$0

The 23 Crown Patents are all Mining Rights Only (“MRO”) (CNC does not control the surface rights) (see Table 4-1). The status of patented lands can be verified online through Teranet Express and ONLAND (Ontario Land Registry Access).

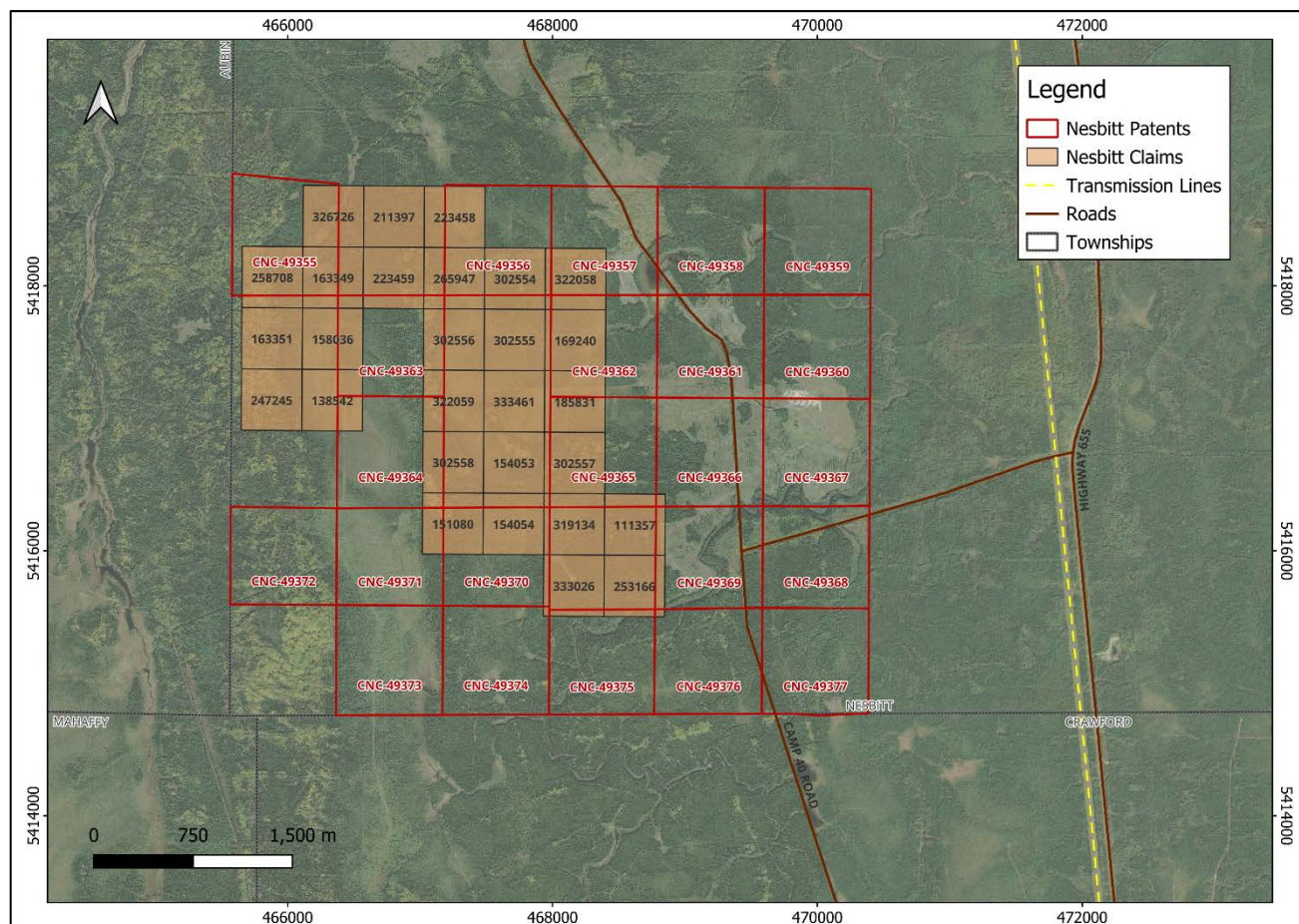


Figure 4-2. Land tenure of the Nesbitt Project showing the unpatented mining claims and Crown Patents. The Property comprises the Crown Patents (red boundaries) and the unpatented mining claims (orange cells) (Caracle Creek, 2026).

4.3 Claim Status and Holding Cost

The required annual assessment work for the 28 unpatented mining claims is approximately \$6,400.

On the basis of the information provided by the Company and from what is available in the public domain, the QP (Scott Jobin-Bevans) can confirm that all of the unpatented and patented mining lands which comprise the Nesbitt Project are in good standing.

4.4 Transaction Terms and Agreements

In a purchase and sale agreement dated 16 November 2021, Canada Nickel acquired approximately 1,231 patented properties and single cell mining claims in Crawford, Lucas, Nesbitt, Aubin, Mahaffy, Kingsmill, Mabee, MacDiarmid, Dargavel, and Bradburn townships from Noble Mineral Exploration Inc. ("Noble"). The transaction closed in December 2021. The Net Smelter Return Royalties ("NSR"s) are detailed in Section 4.11 - Royalties and Obligations.

Canada Nickel and Noble entered into an Implementation Agreement dated January 6, 2025, under which Noble agreed to transfer the "Noble Transferred Properties," including certain parcels within the Nesbitt Property, to Canada Nickel. Per the Implementation Agreement, Canada Nickel was responsible for 50% of mining land taxes

payable on the Noble Transferred Properties for 2024 and for the portion of 2025 up to the Closing Date, and for 100% of such taxes from and after Closing.

4.5 Mining Lands Tenure System in Ontario

Traditional claim staking (physical staking) in Ontario came to an end on 8 January 2018 and on 10 April 2018 the Ontario Government converted all existing claims (referred to as Legacy Claims) into one or more “cell” claims (Single Cell Mining Claim or SCMC) or “boundary” claims (Boundary Cell Mining Claim or BCMC) 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 Northern Ontario to 24 ha in Southern Ontario. A Boundary Cell Mining Claim means that the mining claim cell is a partial cell and that the cell is shared with another claim holder. If, at any time, the other claim holder was to abandon or forfeit their portion of any of the BCMC, it would be converted to a SCMC and the balance of the map cell would become part of the Property.

Dispositions such as leases, patents, and licences of occupation were not affected by the new system. Mining claims are registered and administrated through the Ontario Mining Lands Administration System (“MLAS”), which is the online electronic system established by the Ontario Government for this purpose.

Mining claims can only be obtained by an entity (person or company) that holds a Prospector’s Licence granted by the MEM (a “prospector”). A licenced prospector is permitted to enter onto provincial Crown and private lands that are open for exploration and stake a claim on those lands. Notice of the staked claim can then be recorded in the mining register maintained by the MEM. Once the mining claim has been recorded, the prospector is permitted to conduct exploratory and assessment work on the subject lands. To maintain the mining claim and keep it properly staked, the prospector must adhere to relevant staking regulations and conduct all prescribed work thereon. The prescribed work is currently set at \$400 per annum per claim unit (cell). As of 2018, claim units are no longer a fixed 16 hectares, but now refer to cells that are 17.7 ha in Northern Ontario to 24 ha in Southern Ontario. The prescribed work must be completed as no payments in lieu of work can be made. No minerals may be extracted from lands that are the subject of a mining claim – the prospector must possess either a mining lease or a freehold interest to mine the land, subject to all provisions of the Ontario Mining Act.

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

4.5.1 Mining Lease

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

4.5.2 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.

4.5.3 Licence of Occupation

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

4.5.4 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.

4.6 Mining Law - Province of Ontario

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

4.6.1 Required Plans and Permits

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

4.6.1.1 Exploration Plans

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

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

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

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

4.6.1.2 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 MEM.

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 MEM 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 Environmental Registry of Ontario (“ERO”) for 30 days.

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

- Line cutting that is a width greater than 1.5 metres;
- Mechanized stripping of a total surface area of greater than 100 square metres within a 200-metre radius (and below advanced exploration thresholds);

- Excavation of bedrock that removes more than three cubic metres of material within a 200-metre radius; and
- Use of a drill that weighs more than 150 kilograms.

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

4.7 Surface Rights and Legal Access

The surface rights associated with the unpatented mining claims that comprise the Property are owned by the Government of Ontario (Crown Land) and access to these areas of the Property is unrestricted.

For the lands that are not Crown Land and that the Company does not hold the surface right to, including the 23 patents that are Mining Rights Only (MRO), the Company is required to provide official notification to the surface rights holder which is done through the Ontario Government's MLAS online portal. If the exploration work requires an Exploration Plan or Permit then the notification is to include complete Notice of Intent to Submit an Exploration Plan or Exploration Permit Application (Notice of Intent), a copy of a proposed Exploration Plan or Exploration Permit Application, and a map that shows the location of the proposed exploration activities. The surface rights owner has 30 days to review the information and the ministry has 50 days after the circulation date to make a decision on the permit.

4.8 Current Permits and Work Status

The Patents on which the Company holds the mining rights only do not require a permit, though conducting work on those patents does require notification to the surface rights owner.

Work programs completed by the Issuer on the Property have been conducted on patented land; as such, no permits have been obtained by the Issuer as of the Effective Date of this Report.

4.9 Community Consultation

The Company will maintain an open dialogue with all stakeholders associated with the Property, including private landowners, government officials and representatives of the First Nations identified by the MEM during the permitting process.

4.10 Environmental Liabilities and Studies

The QP (Scott Jobin-Bevans) is not aware of any environmental liabilities on the Property.

4.11 Royalties and Obligations

Per the January 2025 Implementation Agreement with Noble, two patents within the Nesbitt Property (PAT-49355 and PAT-49356) are subject to a 2% NSR in favour of Franco-Nevada Corporation, arising under the Franco-Nevada NSR Agreements (defined as the existing royalty agreements encumbering the Noble Transferred Properties).

None of the remaining 21 patents are subject to an NSR. None of the 28 claims which make up the Nesbitt Property are subject to an NSR.

4.12 Other Significant Factors and Risks

The QP (Scott Jobin-Bevans) is not aware of any significant factors that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform the proposed work program (see Section 26.0 – Recommendations).

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access to Property

The Property is accessible year-round by driving north from the City of Timmins along Highway 655 for approximately 48 km, then turning west onto Camp 40 Rd, a gravel logging road (see Figure 4-1). The edge of the Property begins approximately 1.6 km along Camp 40 Rd, which then continues for another kilometre before splitting off north and south, where it extends in both directions beyond the edge of the Property. The remainder of the Property can be accessed via an off-road vehicle and a series of recent logging trails (*e.g.*, 4 x 4 truck).

5.2 Access and Surface Rights

The surface rights associated with the unpatented mining claims that comprise the Property are owned by the Government of Ontario (Crown Land) and access to these areas of the Property is unrestricted. For the lands that are not Crown Land and that the Company does not hold the surface right to, the Company is required to provide official notification to the surface rights holder which is done through the Ontario Government's MLAS online portal (see Section 4.7 – Surface Rights and Legal Access).

5.3 Climate and Operating Season

The local climate is typical of northeastern Ontario, categorized as a continental climate with cold winters and relatively short hot summers (Figure 5-1).

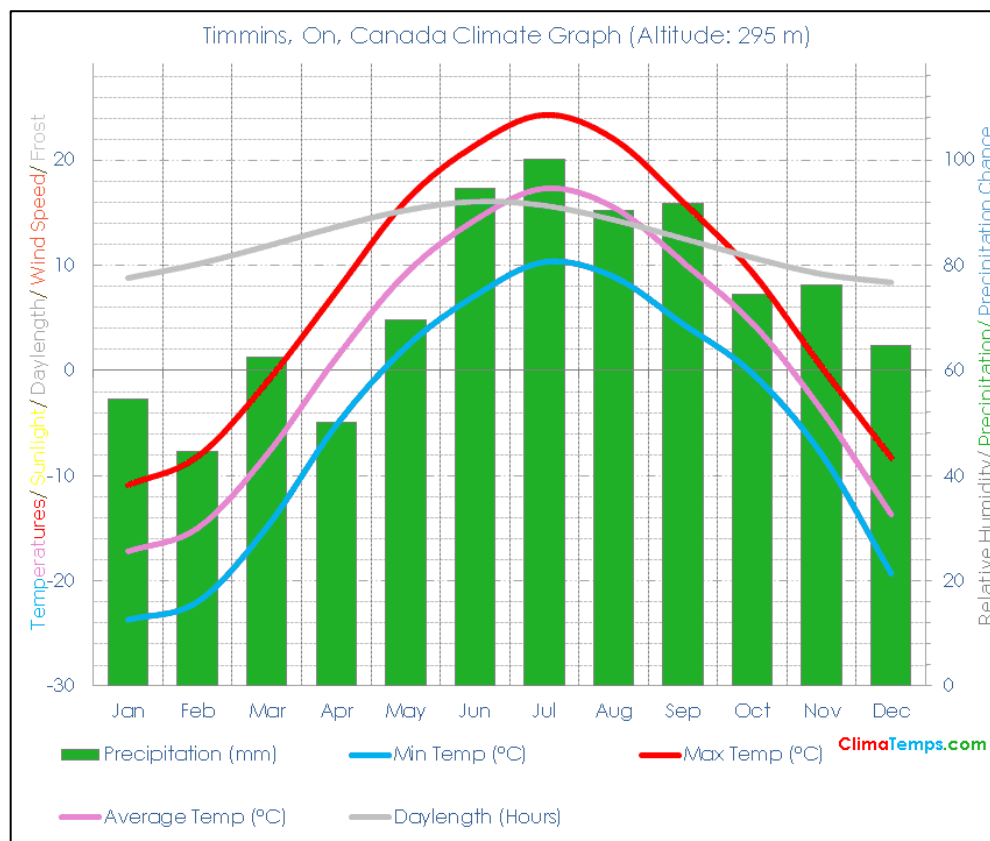


Figure 5-1. Average annual temperature, precipitation and daylight hours, Timmins, Ontario (climate.top website, 2024).

The Project is easily accessible and exploration work can continue year-round. Occasionally, fieldwork is not permitted between May and August due to forest fire danger, at which time the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) may prohibit access.

5.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Supplies, food, fuel, lodgings and the full range of equipment, supplies and services that are required for exploration and mining work are available in Timmins, the fourth-largest city in northeastern Ontario (population of 41,145 in 2021). A major hydro transmission line runs north approximately 1.6 km east of the Property boundary (*see* Figure 4-1).

5.4.1 Sufficiency of Potential Surface Rights

Although a relatively early-stage project in terms of a mining decision, there is sufficient suitable land area available within the current Project boundary and within the region in general, for any future tailings disposal, mine waste disposal, and potential processing plant sites.

5.5 Physiography

The Property lies within the Abitibi upland physiographic region and has a typical “Laurentian Shield” landscape, composed of forest covered ridges, relatively few rock outcrops (approx. 5% exposure and concentrated in the northern half of the target area), boulder and gravel tills, as well as swampy tracts, ephemeral spring-runoff stream beds and swales, beaver ponds, and small lakes.

Thick fine-grained, glaciolacustrine deposits subdue local landscape and form terrain characterized by broad, poorly drained, swampy conditions. Overburden is predominantly glacial till consisting of sand, clay, loose gravel and boulders.

5.5.1 Topography

In general, the area is well drained with moderate topographic relief and minor, steep depressions along river and stream routes. It is largely a low relief, bedrock- dominated peneplain with isolated, lithologically controlled topographic highs. Locally, glacial landforms add to relief which is generally less than 10 metres. Elevations on the Property range from 260 to 275 m ASL.

5.5.2 Water Availability

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

5.5.3 Flora and Fauna

The Property lies within the Boreal Shield Ecozone, as defined by the Commission for Environmental Cooperation (“CEC”) and is the largest ecozone in Canada.

Tree species include white and black spruce, balsam fir, tamarack, trembling aspen (poplar), white and red pine, jack pine, maple, eastern red cedar, eastern hemlock, paper birch, speckled alder, pin cherry, and mountain ash. Many of the forests in the area have been designated for cutting or have already been cut by forestry companies, leaving a majority of secondary growth forests. Other plants include ericaceous shrubs, sphagnum moss, willow,

Labrador tea, blueberries, feathermoss, cotton grass, sedges, kalmia heath, shield fern, goldenrod, water lilies, horsetails and cattails.

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

6.0 HISTORY

The Porcupine Mining District of Ontario was founded in 1908 after the discovery of gold in the Ontario portion of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt (“AGB”) near Timmins. Since then, gold production in the region has been substantial and the Timmins region is one of the richest goldfields in the world, producing more gold than any other mining camp in Canada (about 2,400 tonnes).

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

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

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

The enormous number of magnetic and conductive anomalies generated by airborne and ground geophysical surveys and the masking of a “clean” response from potential nickel sulphide deposits, by both magnetic and electromagnetic effects, means that not all targets may have been tested and/or delineated (Jobin-Bevens *et al.*, 2020). In the Timmins region of the AGB and specifically in Nesbitt Township, given the lack of outcrop and extensive overburden, the only solution is to drill-test targets and trends.

6.1 Prior Ownership and Ownership Changes

The 28 unpatented mining claims were staked by Ring of Fire Resources Inc. (now called Noble Mineral Exploration Inc.) in October 2011. The 23 patents that comprise the Property were part of a larger freehold land

package that Ring of Fire Resources acquired from AbiNow Canada Inc. in 2011. Both patents and claims were acquired by Canada Nickel in December 2021 under a purchase and sale agreement with Noble Mineral Exploration dated 16 November 2021 (see Section 4.4 - Transaction Terms and Agreements).

6.2 Historical Exploration Work

A summary of the most significant historical exploration within the current Property boundary is provided in Table 6-1. This list is not exhaustive as some of the assessment work filed and available through the MEM occurs near, partially or insignificantly within the Property Boundary.

Historical results from exploration work on or proximal to the Project have not been verified by the QP (Scott Jobin-Bevans) or a Qualified Person associated with the Company and as such are not necessarily indicative of the results to be found within the Project.

Table 6-1. Summary of historical exploration work within the boundary of the Nesbitt Project.

Period	Reference ID	Company/Prospector	Type	Description
1964	42A14NW0005	Ghislaui Mining Corporation Ltd.	Geophysics	Line cutting, ground magnetometer and EM survey
1964-1966	42A14NW0011	International Nickel Co. of Canada Ltd. (INCO)	Diamond Drilling	Ten diamond drill holes
1990-1991	42A14NW0007	Rio Algom Exploration Inc.	OB Drilling	Six reverse-circulation (sonic) overburden holes
2011	2_53773_10 / 2_53773_11	Ring of Fire Resources Inc. / Noble Mineral Exploration Inc.	Geophysics	Helicopter EM-magnetic (HTEM) survey

Exploration in Nesbitt Township dates to 1961, when Canadian Nickel Company Ltd. (Canico) began an airborne and ground EM-magnetic survey and diamond drilling program (NI 43-101 Technical Report, Kretschmar, 2011). Also in 1964, Ghislaui Mining Corporation Ltd. completed a ground magnetometer and EM survey over claims in Beck and Nesbitt Townships (AFRI 42A14NW0005), and Cincinnati-Porcupine Mines Ltd. flew an airborne EM-magnetic survey over the Nesbitt-Mahaffy area in 1965 (AFRI 42A14NW2001).

McIntyre Porcupine Mines Limited continued exploration of the Abitibi lands from 1967 to 1973, including ground geophysics, trenching, and diamond drilling in Nesbitt Township in 1970 (AFRI 42A14SE0106). Between 1975 to 2000, several companies conducted scattered diamond and overburden drill programs and ground and induced polarization geophysics surveys in areas outside the Property boundary but within Nesbitt township (AFRI 42A14NW2001, 42A14NW2002). Ring of Fire Resources Inc. (renamed Noble Mineral Exploration Inc. in 2012) staked claims and flew a helicopter EM-magnetic survey in late 2011 (NI 43-101 Technical Report, Kretschmar, 2011).

6.2.1 Historical Drilling

A summary of historical diamond drilling completed within the boundary of the Nesbitt Property is provided in Table 6-2 and shown in Figure 6-1.

Between 1964 to 1966, ten diamond drill holes were completed by International Nickel Co. of Canada Ltd. ("INCO") (totalling 2,415 metres, about 7,923 feet). Holes 25023 and 25028 flagged copper and nickel presence

at or above 0.1%; hole 27070 flagged copper, gold (500 to 3,000 ppb), and platinum group elements (at least 500 ppb) together; hole 27081 flagged platinum group elements; and hole 27083 flagged 0.28% Ni over 535ft.

A 1990–91 reverse-circulation and sonic overburden drilling program by Rio Algom Exploration Inc. consisted of six holes within the Property Boundary across two programs: three holes in February 1990 and three in January 1991. The most significant result came from ATR-90-41, which assayed 5,060 ppb Au with associated copper enrichment. ATR-91-206 returned a more modest gold presence of 500 to 3,000 ppb.

Table 6-2. Summary of historical drill holes completed within the Nesbitt Project boundary.

Year	Drill Hole	Company	Type	UTMX (mE)	UTMY (mN)	Dip	Az	Length (m)	Overburden (m)
1990	ATR-90-41	Rio Algom Expl Inc	OB	467166.95	5417512	-90	0	26.20	24.60
1990	ATR-90-04	Rio Algom Expl Inc	OB	467851.15	5416712	-90	0	20.50	18.80
1990	ATR-90-05	Rio Algom Expl Inc	OB	467317.60	5416695	-90	0	39.70	38.4
1991	ATR-91-205	Rio Algom Expl Inc	OB	466702.94	5418168	-90	0	22.50	21.00
1991	ATR-91-206	Rio Algom Expl Inc	OB	466883.65	5418182	-90	0	28.00	27.00
1991	ATR-91-207	Rio Algom Expl Inc	OB	467083.00	5418182	-90	0	36.00	34.70
1966	27083	Intl Nickel Co Of Can Ltd	DD	467929.80	5416298	-50	360	502.74	61.59
1966	27070	Intl Nickel Co Of Can Ltd	DD	469696.79	5417089	-55	180	312.20	40.55
1966	27081	Intl Nickel Co Of Can Ltd	DD	469810.56	5417086	-50	180	166.46	32.01
1965	27060	Intl Nickel Co Of Can Ltd	DD	466872.52	5415210	-50	360	177.13	26.22
1964	25028	Intl Nickel Co Of Can Ltd	DD	469940.05	5416888	-45	180	213.11	4.88
1964	25023	Intl Nickel Co Of Can Ltd	DD	469947.58	5416844	-45	180	75.91	0.30
1964	25022	Intl Nickel Co Of Can Ltd	DD	469918.84	5418227	-55	180	192.07	11.59
1964	25027	Intl Nickel Co Of Can Ltd	DD	469970.44	5417776	-45	360	260.67	22.26
1964	25026	Intl Nickel Co Of Can Ltd	DD	470050.91	5418458	-50	360	121.65	13.72
1964	25024	Intl Nickel Co Of Can Ltd	DD	469927.97	5418186	-45	180	392.68	23.17
Total:								2,587.52	

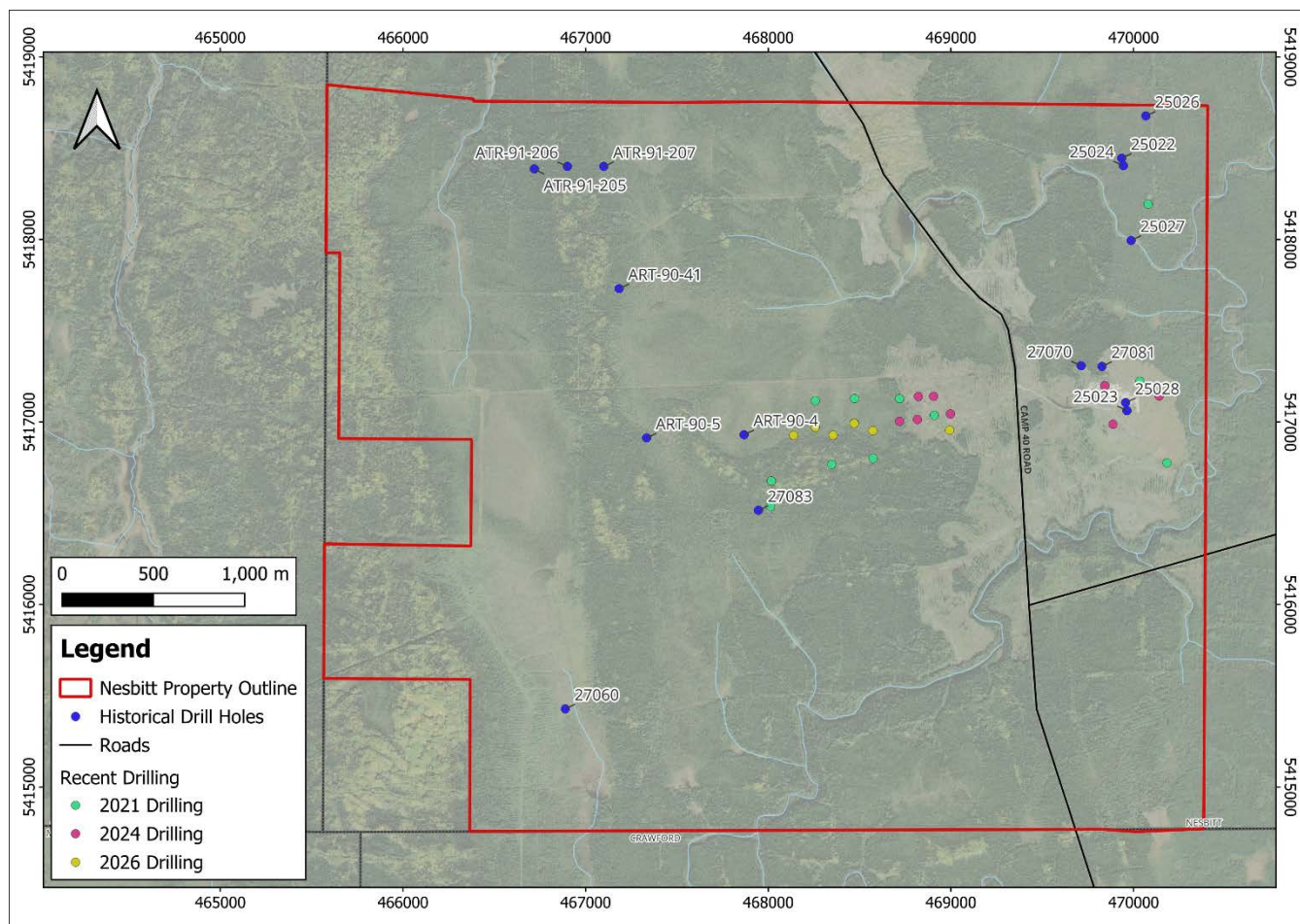


Figure 6-1. Location of historical drill holes and collars from the 2021, 2024, and 2026 drill holes completed by CNC, within the Nesbitt Property (Canada Nickel, 2024).

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The regional geological setting of the Property has been described by numerous authors, including Pyke (1982), Jackson and Fyon (1991), Ayer *et al.* (2002, 2005), Sproule *et al.* (2002, 2005), Thurston *et al.* (2008), Houlié *et al.* (2010), Houlié and Leshner (2011), and Monecke *et al.* (2017, 2019).

The Property lies within the southwestern part of the Neoproterozoic (2.75 to 2.67 Ga) Abitibi Subprovince, or Abitibi Greenstone Belt ("AGB"), of the southern Superior Province (Figure 7-1). The granite-greenstone dominated Abitibi Subprovince extends some 700 km along the southeastern edge of the Archean Superior Craton and is the world's largest and best-preserved example of an Archean supracrustal sequence. The volcanic stratigraphy of the Abitibi Subprovince is divided into seven episodes, or assemblages, based on similarity of age intervals, stratigraphy and geochemistry (Ayer *et al.*, 2005; Thurston *et al.*, 2008) (Figure 7-1):

- Pre-2750 Ma unnamed assemblage.
- 2750 to 2735 Ma Pacaud Assemblage.
- 2734 to 2724 Ma Deloro Assemblage.
- 2723 to 2720 Ma Stoughton-Roquemaure Assemblage.
- 2719 to 2711 Ma Kidd-Munro Assemblage.
- 2710 to 2704 Ma Tisdale Assemblage.
- 2704 to 2695 Ma Blake River Assemblage.

While the assemblages are correlated by age and geochemistry across the Abitibi Subprovince, the local lithological packages that comprise the correlated volcanic episodes in individual areas are commonly laterally discontinuous. The volcanic assemblages generally do not contain marker horizons traceable from one region to the next, but instead record local deposition around separate volcanic centres across the belt in similar tectonic settings, reflecting the interaction of contemporaneous pulses of convergent margin arc-derived and mantle plume-derived magmas (Thurston *et al.*, 2008).

Many of the volcanic episodes are intercalated with, and capped by, a relatively thin sedimentary interface zone dominated by chemical sedimentary rock units. These consist of up to 200 m of iron formation, chert breccia, heterolithic debris flows of volcanic provenance, sandstone and (or) argillite and conglomerate, and record discontinuous deposition with localized gaps of up to 27 million years between volcanic episodes. The sedimentary interface zones are interpreted as condensed sections, zones with very low rates of sedimentation in a basinal setting, or zones with negligible rates of sedimentation marked by silicification of rock types in submarine correlative conformities, disconformities or unconformities separating the equivalent of group-level volcano-sedimentary stratigraphic and lithotectonic units (Thurston *et al.*, 2008).

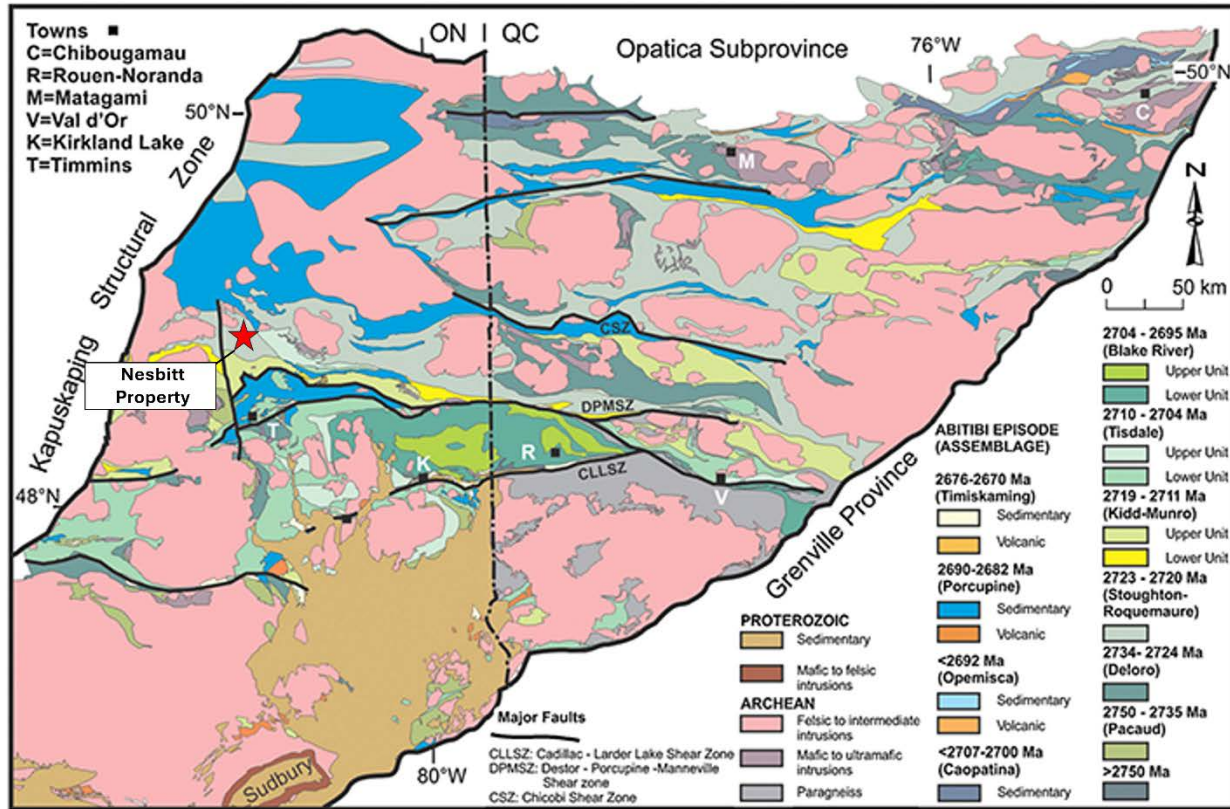


Figure 7-1. Regional geological setting of the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project (red star) in the Abitibi Subprovince, Ontario, showing the distribution of the volcanic assemblages (after Thurston *et al.*, 2008).

Proterozoic mafic dikes of the Matachewan and Abitibi dike swarms intrude all rocks in the region. Matachewan dikes generally trend north-northwest, whereas the younger Abitibi dike swarm trends northeast.

Granitoid intrusive rocks that penetrate the Abitibi Subprovince sequences include:

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

Of the assemblages defined in the AGB, only four are generally accepted to contain komatiitic rocks (mantle-derived ultramafic rocks with ≥ 18 wt% MgO) and are therefore considered prospective for komatiite-associated Ni-Cu-(PGE) sulphide deposits (Sproule *et al.*, 2002, 2005; Arndt *et al.*, 2008; Houlié and Leshner, 2011). These four assemblages differ considerably in the physical volcanology and geochemistry of their komatiitic flows and subvolcanic sills, and have distinct and well-defined ages and spatial distributions:

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

The Kidd-Munro and Tisdale assemblages contain a much greater abundance of cumulate komatiites than the Pacaud and Stoughton-Roquemaure assemblages (Sproule *et al.*, 2005; Houlié *et al.*, 2010).

The Kidd-Munro Assemblage strikes east to southeast and comprises komatiitic flows, magnesium-rich to iron-rich mafic volcanic rocks, thin rhyolite units (FIII-type to calc-alkaline), clastic sedimentary rocks (argillite and greywacke, many graphitic), and chemical sedimentary rocks (limestone, dolomite) occurring as interflow horizons. These units are intruded by mafic to ultramafic bodies and minor felsic dikes (Ayer *et al.*, 2002, 2005; Sproule *et al.*, 2005). The assemblage is subdivided into a lower part (2719 to 2717 Ma), consisting of localized, regionally discontinuous depositional centres of predominantly intermediate to felsic calc-alkaline volcanic rocks, and an upper part (2717 to 2711 Ma), consisting of tholeiitic and komatiitic volcanic rocks with minor centimetre-scale to metre-scale graphitic metasedimentary rocks and localized felsic volcanic centres. The upper Kidd-Munro Assemblage has been interpreted to reflect the impact of widespread mantle plume-related magmatism on localized lower Kidd-Munro arc volcanic centres (Ayer *et al.*, 2005).

The lower part of the Tisdale Assemblage (2710 to 2706 Ma) consists of tholeiitic mafic flows with locally developed komatiites, intermediate to felsic calc-alkalic volcanic rocks, and oxide-facies and sulphide-facies iron formation. Locally, the lowermost part of the lower Tisdale Assemblage is underlain by calc-alkalic felsic to intermediate volcanoclastic rocks interleaved with komatiitic subvolcanic sills and komatiite flows. Over most of its exposed length the main part of the assemblage directly overlies the Deloro Assemblage, marking a stratigraphic gap of approximately 15 million years (Ayer *et al.*, 2002; Houlé *et al.*, 2010).

The younger Blake River Assemblage is dominated by mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks and is the host to volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits such as Glencore's Kidd Creek deposit.

The Timmins Nickel District has a long history of nickel production and exploration from komatiite-associated Ni-Cu-(PGE) deposits (Figure 7-2; Table 7-1; Table 7-2). Deposits of this type have been identified within the Kidd-Munro Assemblage (for example, Alexo, Dundonald, Mickel and Marbridge) and within the Tisdale Assemblage (for example, Hart, Langmuir, Redstone, Texmont and Sothman), and the contact between the Deloro and Tisdale assemblages hosts several komatiite-associated Ni-Cu-(PGE) deposits (Houlé *et al.*, 2010; Mercier-Langevin *et al.*, 2017). Almost all komatiite-associated Ni-Cu-(PGE) deposits in the AGB are interpreted to be localized in lava channels or channelized sheet flows (for example, Alexo, Hart, Langmuir, Marbridge and Texmont), or in channelized sheet sills (for example, Sothman, Dumont and Kelex-Dundead-Dundonald South). One exception is the McWatters deposit, which occurs within a thick mesocumulate to adcumulate peridotite interpreted to be a synvolcanic dike (Houlé and Leshner, 2011).

Table 7-1. Summary of significant mines and deposits in the AGB and their hosting assemblages (after Houlé *et al.*, 2010).

Assemblage	Location	Deposit	Source
Tisdale (ON)	Shaw Dome	Hart	Houle et al, 2010
Tisdale (ON)	Shaw Dome	Langmuir	Houle et al, 2010
Tisdale (ON)	Shaw Dome	McWatters	Houle et al, 2010
Tisdale (ON)	Shaw Dome	Redstone	Houle et al, 2010
Tisdale (ON)	Bartlett Dome	Texmont	Houle et al, 2010
Tisdale (ON)	Halliday Dome	Sothman	Houle et al, 2010
Tisdale (ON)	Bannockburn	C Zone	Houle et al, 2010
Tisdale-Deloro (ON)	Shaw Dome	Deloro	current report
Deloro (ON)	Crawford Twp.	Crawford	Jobin-Bevans <i>et al.</i> , 2020
Kidd-Munro (ON)	Dundonald Twp.	Alexo-Dundonald	Houle et al, 2010
Kidd-Munro (ON)	Munro Twp.	Mickel	Houle et al, 2010

Assemblage	Location	Deposit	Source
Malartic Group (QC)	La Motte Twp.	Marbridge	Houle et al, 2010
Malartic Group (QC)	La Motte Twp.	Bilson	Houle et al, 2010
Malartic Group (QC)	Amos Area	Dumont	Houle et al, 2010

Table 7-2. Pre-mining geological resource estimates plus mined ore, komatiite-hosted Ni-Cu-(PGE) mines and deposits, Timmins Mining Camp, Ontario (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		

The QP (Scott Jobin-Bevans) has been unable to verify the information presented in Table 7-1 and Table 7-2, and this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property that is the subject of the Report.

In addition to nickel, the Timmins-Porcupine Gold Camp of northeastern Ontario represents the largest Archean orogenic greenstone-hosted gold camp in the world in terms of total gold production (Monecke *et al.*, 2017, 2019).

7.1.1 Regional Structures

The AGB consists of east-trending successions of folded and faulted volcanic and sedimentary rocks with intervening domes of felsic to intermediate plutons (Ayer *et al.*, 2002, 2005; Thurston *et al.*, 2008; Monecke *et al.*, 2017, 2019). Crustal-scale faults such as the Porcupine-Destor and Cadillac-Larder Lake deformation zones cut across the AGB, displacing units tens to hundreds of kilometres along these transform structures. These structures are interpreted as failed rift zones that were later filled with unconformable Timiskaming-style sedimentary successions consisting of generally upward-fining sedimentary units.

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

7.1.2 Regional Metamorphism

Rocks in the region have been metamorphosed to lower greenschist facies, with minor isolated areas of prehnite-pumpellyite facies and local amphibolite facies developed at intrusive contacts. Ultramafic rocks are altered to talc or serpentine, with or without magnetite, calcite, tremolite and chlorite. Mafic rocks are altered to chlorite-tremolite. Primary structures and textures are well preserved, and the lithologies are therefore described in this Report using pre-metamorphic igneous and volcanic nomenclature (Houlé *et al.*, 2010).

7.2 Property Geology

Bedrock exposure within the Property boundary is essentially absent and the Property geology is defined principally by geophysical interpretation, by historical and current diamond drilling, and by regional Ontario Geological Survey compilation mapping. The principal sources used for the Property geology are the Ontario Geological Survey bedrock compilations MRD 126 and MRD 155, the geological compilation of the Timmins area (Ontario Geological Survey, 1998, Map P.3379), and the regional synthesis of Ayer *et al.* (2005).

On the basis of these compilations, the Property is interpreted to be underlain principally by mafic and ultramafic volcanic and intrusive rocks of the Kidd-Munro Assemblage (2719 to 2711 Ma), with rocks of the younger Blake River Assemblage (2704 to 2696 Ma) occurring in the surrounding area (Figure 7-2).

The host succession comprises mafic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks, consisting of basaltic to andesitic flows, tuffs and breccias, with lesser felsic volcanic rocks and clastic to chemical sedimentary interflow units. These rocks are intruded by the differentiated mafic to ultramafic sills that constitute the Nesbitt Ultramafic Complex (see Section 7.2.2 – Nesbitt Ultramafic Complex (NUC)). A swarm of younger Proterozoic mafic (diabase) dikes crosses the Property, and narrow late felsic to intermediate dikes have been logged cutting the ultramafic sequence in Canada Nickel drill core.

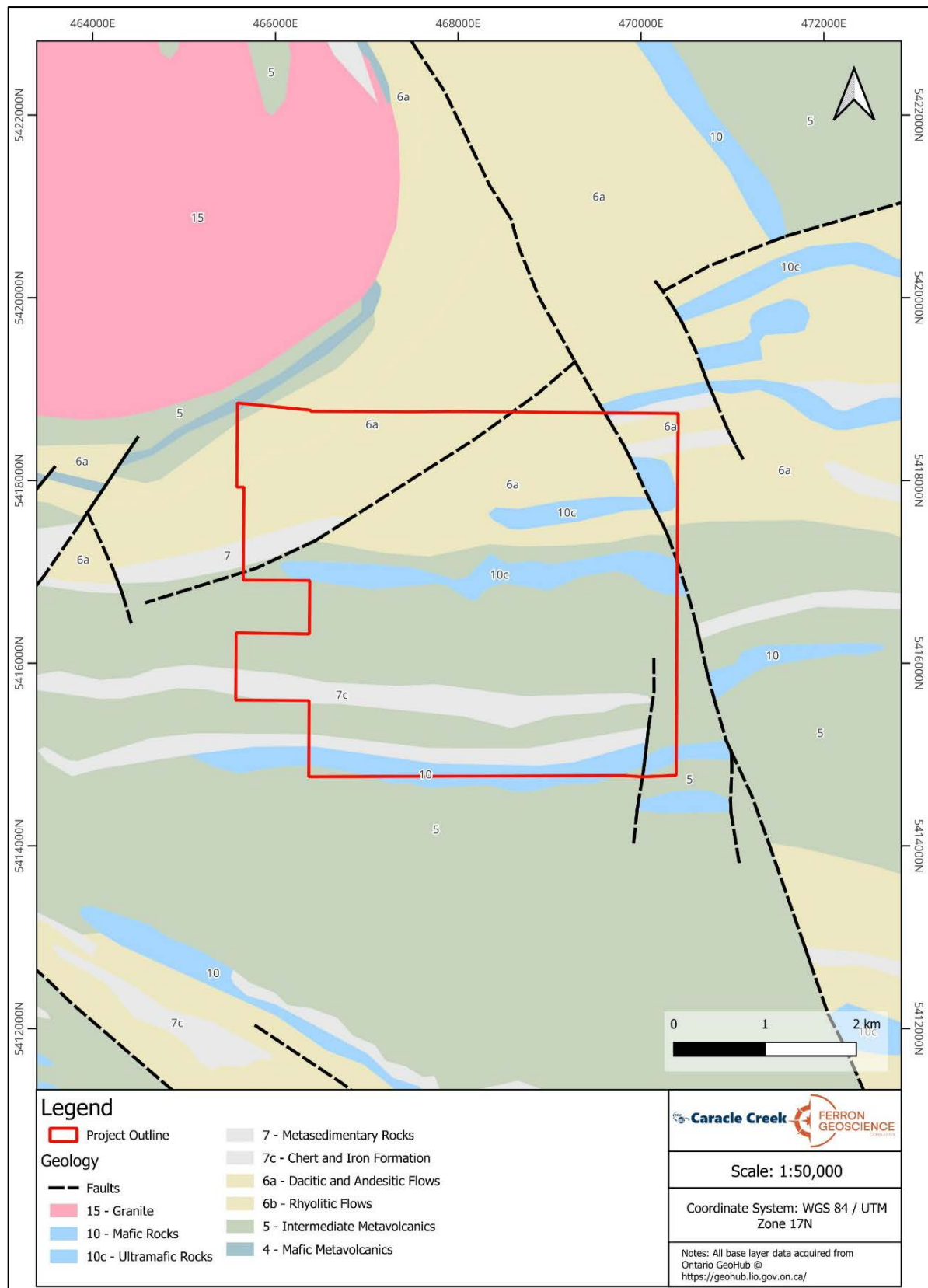


Figure 7-2. Township-scale generalized geology (geological base from the Ontario Geological Survey) for the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project, showing the outline of the Property boundary (red), the regional structures, and the total field (TF) magnetics (Caracle Creek, 2026).

7.2.1 Property Structures

Several northwest-trending and northeast-trending faults are interpreted to cross the Property and to displace the local lithologies (see Figure 7-2). Canada Nickel reported an apparent break in the main ultramafic sill immediately east of drill hole NES21-08 that had not been drill-tested at the time of reporting (Canada Nickel news release dated 10 May 2022), and noted that the area around the Nesbitt sills may have been subject to faulting of unknown displacement (Canada Nickel news release dated 29 June 2021).

7.2.2 Nesbitt Ultramafic Complex (NUC)

The main geological target on the Property is the Nesbitt Ultramafic Complex (“NUC”), a differentiated Archean mafic to ultramafic intrusive complex comprising two east-west striking sills (see Figure 7-2). The NUC is almost entirely covered by overburden and is defined principally by its geophysical signature, a coincident total magnetic intensity high and gravity low, and by historical and Canada Nickel diamond drilling.

The larger, southern sill has an interpreted strike length of approximately 3.7 km and an initial width estimate of 100 to 300 m based on total magnetic intensity data (Canada Nickel news releases dated 29 June 2021 and 10 May 2022). The northern sill was tested by drill hole NES21-06, which intersected 483.8 m of peridotite containing minor dunite.

Drilling has demonstrated a differentiated intrusive sequence of gabbro, pyroxenite, peridotite and dunite. The dunitic core of the main sill is flanked by peridotite, with pyroxenite and gabbro developed towards the intrusive contacts with the enclosing metavolcanic rocks. This is a similar lithological sequence developed on the north contact of the Crawford Main Zone, which hosts the Crawford PGM Zone (Canada Nickel news release dated 29 June 2021). Drill holes NES21-01 and NES21-02 were both collared on the south side of the intrusion and drilled back into the enclosing volcanic rocks in order to test the pyroxenite-peridotite contact for platinum-group mineral mineralization.

7.2.3 Alteration

Rocks on the Property have undergone greenschist facies metamorphism, with widespread carbonate, chlorite and sericite alteration in the volcanic rocks and pervasive serpentinization of the ultramafic rocks (dunite and peridotite).

Serpentinization involves the introduction of water into the rock and results in a substantial volume increase. Fresh, unaltered dunite and peridotite typically have a specific gravity (“SG”) ranging from 3.2 to 3.4 g/cm³. Serpentinization breaks down olivine and the other primary silicate minerals under strongly reducing conditions, liberating nickel and iron. Nickel released from the olivine lattice is partitioned into the low-sulphur sulphide heazlewoodite, into the nickel-iron alloy awaruite, and into the hydrothermal nickel sulphide millerite, with the phase present depending on the sulphur available (Gole, 2014; Sciortino *et al.*, 2015). Iron that is not incorporated into the serpentine lattice precipitates as secondary magnetite. Serpentinization therefore increases the magnetic susceptibility of the ultramafic rocks while reducing their bulk density, producing the coincident magnetic high and gravity low that defines the NUC and that formed the basis for Canada Nickel’s geophysical targeting on the Property.

7.3 Nesbitt Deposit Geology and Ni-Co-(PGE) Mineralization

Like several other ultramafic to mafic bodies within the Timmins Nickel District, the NUC contains magmatic nickel, cobalt, copper and platinum-group element (PGE) sulphide mineralization hosted within highly

serpentinized komatiitic ultramafic rocks. This mineralization forms the principal target deposit type for the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project (see Section 8.0 - Deposit Types).

Nickel, cobalt, copper and PGE mineralization within the NUC is interpreted to be the result of a combination of two processes, and occurs in two forms:

Original or “primary” mineralization occurs as disseminated sulphides, or in rare cases as semi-massive to massive sulphides, at or near the base of the komatiitic sequence or within structural or proto-topographic traps developed within the magmatic flows. Primary nickel mineralization is dominated by pentlandite, with associated pyrrhotite and lesser chalcopyrite. Visible disseminated pentlandite and pyrrhotite were logged in serpentinized dunite in the first Nesbitt discovery holes (Canada Nickel news release dated 29 June 2021).

Secondary mineralization occurs within strongly altered and serpentinized ultramafic rocks (dunite > peridotite > pyroxenite). The serpentinization process releases nickel that was held in the silicate mineral phases, principally olivine, creating a series of new nickeliferous minerals (heazlewoodite, awaruite, millerite, pentlandite), with the mineral phase dependent on the amount of sulphur available. This secondary process is interpreted to be the principal cause of the broad, low-grade nickel mineralization within the NUC and within other komatiitic intrusions in the Timmins Nickel District.

The target minerals for potential economic recovery are the nickeliferous minerals heazlewoodite, awaruite, millerite and pentlandite. Ultramafic rocks of the NUC also contain ancillary pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Mineralogical work completed on drill core from Canada Nickel’s nearby Crawford, Reid and Deloro projects has confirmed a heazlewoodite-pentlandite-awaruite assemblage (Canada Nickel news release dated 10 May 2022).

Nickel mineralization at Nesbitt is characteristically broad and low grade and extends from close to the base of overburden to the limit of drilling. Assays reported for the 2021 drilling program returned core-length intervals of 131.5 m to 483.8 m grading 0.17% to 0.27% Ni, with cobalt between 0.010% and 0.012%, sulphur between 0.03% and 0.16%, chromium between 0.13% and 0.46%, and iron between 4.98% and 7.38% (Canada Nickel news release dated 10 May 2022). Comparable widths and tenors were returned by the 2024 and 2026 drilling programs (see Section 10.0 - Drilling). Higher-grade intervals occur within the dunitic core of the main sill, for example 30.6 m grading 0.33% Ni within drill hole NES21-08, and are interpreted to correspond to the most strongly serpentinized, olivine-rich parts of the complex.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The distribution of magmatic nickel-copper-platinum-group element (Ni-Cu-PGE) sulphide deposits within Canada with a resource size greater than 100,000 tonnes is shown in Figure 8-1.

The Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project and the Nesbitt Deposit consist mainly of nickel sulphides and nickel-iron alloy (awaruite, heazlewoodite, pentlandite, millerite, pyrrhotite), lesser copper sulphide minerals (chalcopyrite) and PGE minerals, hosted by intrusive komatiitic rocks (magnesium-rich, high-temperature ultramafic rocks). The deposit falls within the high-tonnage, low-grade region of nickel deposit types.

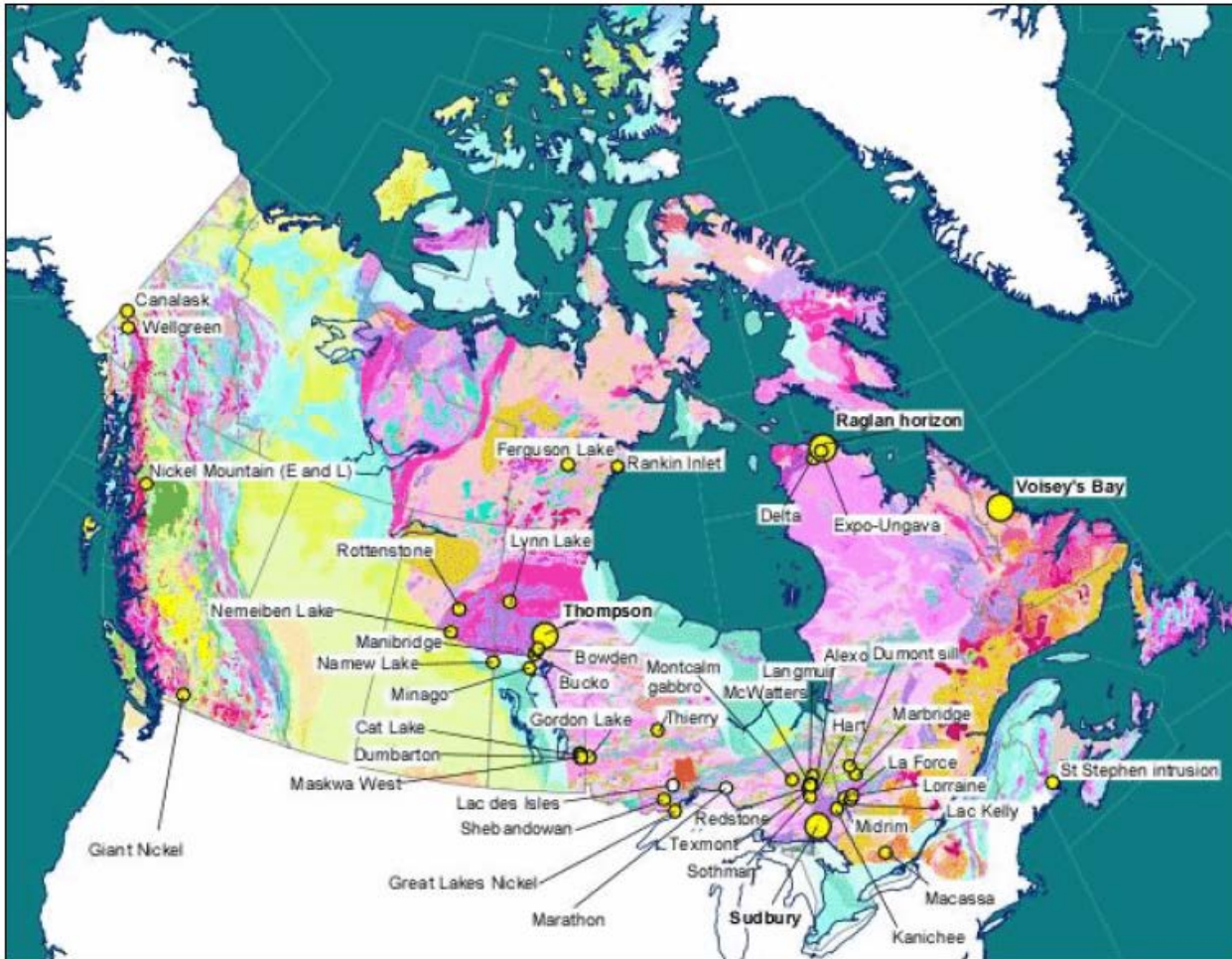


Figure 8-1. Map of Canada showing the distribution of magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide deposits with resources greater than 100,000 tonnes (after Wheeler *et al.*, 1996).

8.1 Komatiite-Associated Deposits

Considerable research over the years (for example, Green and Naldrett, 1981; Leshner and Keays, 2002; Sproule *et al.*, 2005; Houlié *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Houlié and Leshner, 2011) indicates that komatiite-hosted nickel deposits in the Timmins Nickel District are similar to the Archean-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 and lavas are mantle-derived and are emplaced at very high temperatures. Deposits of this association are mined primarily for their nickel content,

but they contain economically significant amounts of copper, cobalt and PGE (Lesher and Keays, 2002; Sproule *et al.*, 2005).

Much of the Australian Yilgarn komatiite resource consists of small, high-grade deposits, which are attractive but difficult exploration targets. The largest komatiite deposits, Perseverance and Mt. Keith, and the Kambalda Camp as a whole, are world-class deposits comparable in metal content to giant deposits elsewhere in the world such as Pechenga, Thompson and Voisey's Bay.

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 Nesbitt Property can be characterized as an ultramafic intrusive komatiite-hosted Ni-Cu-Co-(PGE) deposit type, of which two sub-types or styles are recognized (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, tens to hundreds of metres in down-dip extent, and metres to tens of metres in thickness; generally on the order of a million tonnes (usually less than 1 Mt) with nickel grades typically much greater than 1% Ni; tend to occur in clusters (for example, 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; contains the more common nickel sulphides pyrrhotite and pentlandite, but also the sulphur-poor mineral heazlewoodite (Ni₃S₂) and nickel-iron alloys such as awaruite (Ni₃Fe); generally on the order of tens to hundreds of millions of tonnes with nickel grades of less than 1% Ni (for example, Mt. Keith, Australia; Dumont Deposit, Quebec).

The Nesbitt Deposit is interpreted to be most closely associated with the Type II Mt. Keith style, being a broad, low-grade, disseminated nickel sulphide and nickel alloy accumulation hosted within the strongly serpentinized dunitic core of a thick, differentiated ultramafic sill.

The Mt. Keith deposit (also known as MKD5), located in the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia, was first drill-tested in 1968 and was put into production in 1993 (Butt and Brand, 2003). The MKD5 deposit is hosted by a serpentinized dunite within a larger, lenticular peridotite-dunite komatiite body, the Mt. Keith Ultramafic Complex, and has a complex residual regolith profile more than 75 m thick (up to a 120 m weathering profile). Ultramafic-hosted disseminated nickel sulphide mineralization strikes for 2 km, is 350 m wide, and is open below 600 m depth. In 2002 the deposit had proven and probable reserves of 299 Mt grading 0.56% Ni at a 0.4% Ni cut-off (Butt and Brand, 2003).

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

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

- Geological mapping of komatiite flow units.
- Presence of sulphidic footwall rocks.
- Identification of aluminum-undepleted komatiite through lithogeochemical sampling.
- Airborne and ground electromagnetic surveys to detect massive sulphide mineralization.
- Airborne and ground magnetic geophysical surveys to detect pyrrhotite-rich and magnetite-rich mineralization.
- Gravity surveys to detect the density reduction associated with pervasive serpentinization.

8.2 Komatiite Geological Models

Following the discovery of the Kambalda and Mt. Keith Ni-Cu-Co-(PGE) deposits in Australia (circa 1971), geological models were developed for these ultramafic extrusive komatiite-hosted deposits (for example, Gole and Hill, 1990; Hill *et al.*, 1995; Leshner and Keays, 2002; Butt and Brand, 2003; Barnes *et al.*, 2004).

Komatiitic rocks are derived from high degrees of partial melting of the Earth's mantle. As a result of 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. Because of this low viscosity, the lavas tended to concentrate in topographic lows. Komatiitic eruptions are envisaged to have had a high effusion rate and to have produced large volumes of lava and magma. The Mt. Keith style of deposit is no exception, being interpreted to occupy large-volume sheet flows several hundreds of metres thick and several kilometres to tens of kilometres long, composed primarily of olivine adcumulate to mesocumulate.

More distal from the eruptive source the komatiitic flows become channelized and begin to erode the substrate, forming a more defined channel feature. This channelization is the cornerstone of the Kambalda model. Denser sulphides tend to accumulate at the bottom of the channel-like features under the influence of gravity, and as the eruption continues the channel fills with olivine mesocumulate to adcumulate from the constantly replenished magnesium-rich komatiitic melt.

As the eruption wanes the channel is capped by a sequence of regressive komatiitic flows composed of komatiitic pyroxenite and basalt. 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 by assimilation of a sulphide-rich lithology, or by differentiation or contamination of the melt until the sulphur content exceeds the saturation point. A strong relationship exists between the presence of sulphide-rich footwall lithologies and the development of Ni-Cu sulphide deposits in the overlying komatiitic flows, and this association is strongest in the Kambalda-style deposits. Differentiation, or the assimilation of rocks rich in certain elements, may result in the oversaturation of the komatiitic melt in sulphur, and this is the mechanism related to the development of the Mt. Keith style of deposit.

Komatiite-hosted nickel sulphide deposits, whether Archean (for example, Kambalda, Australia) or Proterozoic (for example, Thompson, Manitoba; Raglan, Quebec), occur in clusters of small sulphide bodies that are generally less than 1 Mt. At 1:250 000 scale these deposits usually occur at a pronounced thickening of ultramafic stratigraphy, and at 1:5 000 scale they 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.

8.2.1 Komatiite Volcanic Flow Facies

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

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

The DCSF 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 the DCSF and CSF facies are known to host economic nickel sulphide mineralization (Burley and Barnes, 2019), this does not discount the prospectivity of the other facies, particularly the thick sheets and sills associated with the DSF and LLLS types.

As a preliminary interpretation, the NUC is considered to be most similar to the dunitic compound sheet flow (DCSF) facies, the same flow field facies interpreted for Mt. Keith. The DCSF facies represents high-volume magma pathways characterized by thick olivine-rich cumulates, which is consistent with the dunite-cored, peridotite-flanked architecture intersected in drilling at Nesbitt.

Table 8-1. Features of komatiite volcanic flow 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 <i>et al.</i> , 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 (Leshner <i>et al.</i> , 1984)
Dunitic Compound Sheet Flows (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 <i>et al.</i> (1995).	Perseverance and Mount Keith (Hill <i>et al.</i> , 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 <i>et al.</i> , 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 pyroxenite and gabbro, up to several hundred metres in total thickness	Kurrajong Formation (Gole and Hill, 1990; Hill <i>et al.</i> , 1995)

8.2.2 Komatiite Flow Facies and Prospective Environments

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

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

Komatiite lava channels favourable for sulphide accumulation also accumulated olivine crystals from the melt under the same gravitational settling model. These lava channels have subsequently experienced serpentinization of the olivine in the presence of metamorphic, hydrothermal or meteoric water, which breaks down the olivine crystal structure to the hydrous mineral serpentine. Iron present in the olivine mineral lattice is not readily incorporated into the serpentine lattice and instead precipitates as magnetite. Originally olivine-rich channelized environments favourable for nickel sulphide accumulation therefore contain significant secondary magnetite after serpentinization of the olivine. This secondary magnetite results in a high magnetic susceptibility and a prominent anomaly in response to magnetic survey techniques. Subsequent talc-carbonate alteration of serpentinized lava channels destroys magnetite and enhances rheological contrast during structural deformation, metamorphism and intrusion, allowing for potential remobilization of the sulphides.

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

These closed systems are bounded within the confines of the volcanic channel, with little to no alteration halo or geochemical exchange with the surrounding wall rock, except for potential leakage of metal-bearing fluids along faults or penetrative deformation fabrics that intersect the sulphide deposits. Electromagnetic surveys remain the preferred tool for direct detection of nickel sulphide mineralization of sufficient quantity and quality for economic extraction, because favourable conductive responses require sulphide contents of approximately 18% to 20% by volume. Broad, low-grade, disseminated deposits of the Mt. Keith style, including the Nesbitt Deposit, contain sulphide well below this threshold and are not directly detectable by electromagnetic methods.

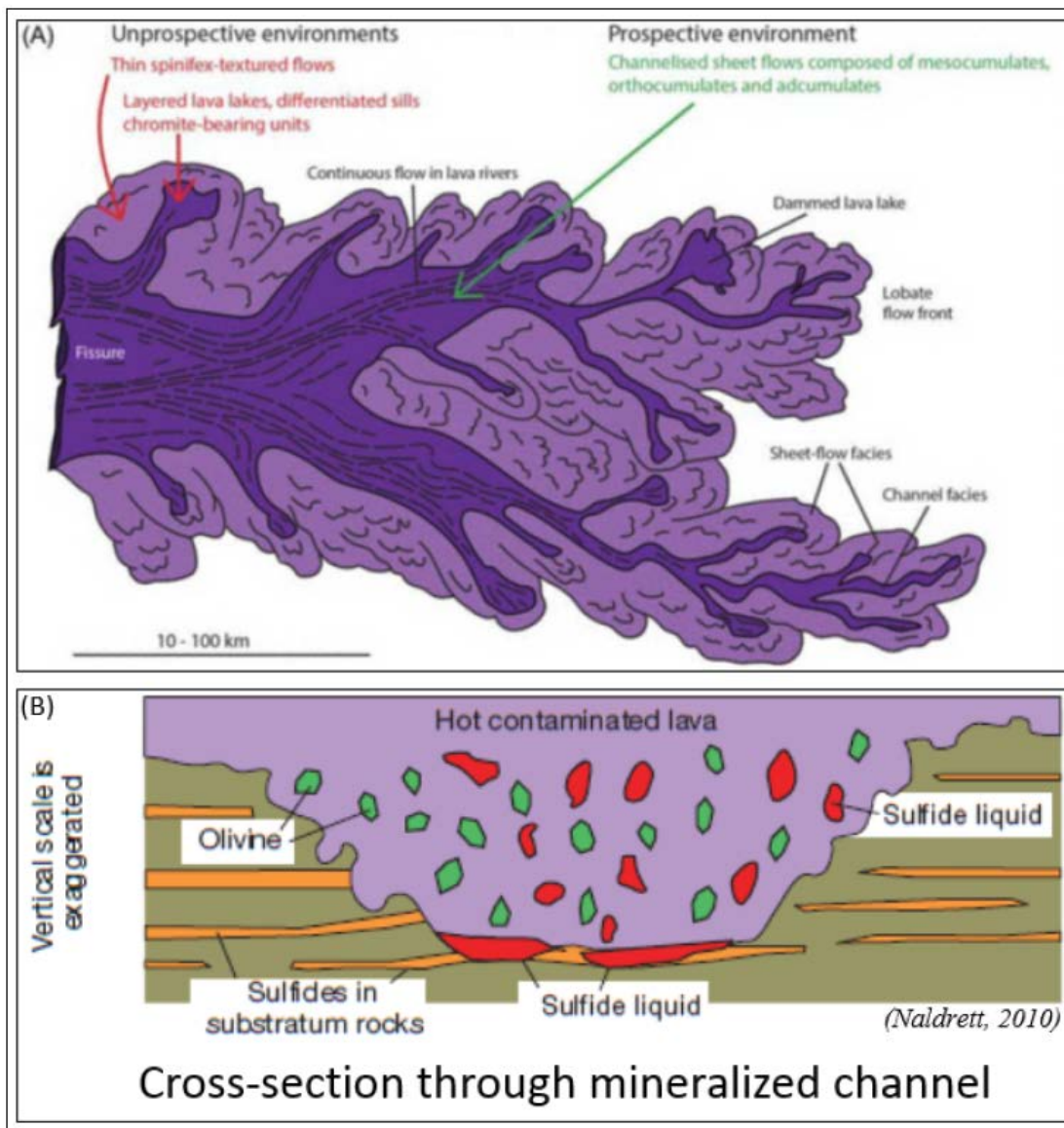


Figure 8-2. Komatiite flow facies and prospective environments for nickel-copper-cobalt sulphide formation. (A) Komatiitic flow showing the prospective environment for nickel sulphide accumulation. (B) Cross-section through a nickel sulphide mineralized channel (Donaghy and Puritch, 2020).

8.3 Exploration Targeting

The ultramafic bodies on the Property are strongly serpentinized, which releases nickel from the primary cumulate olivine structure and upgrades and redistributes it into the nickel sulphides pentlandite, heazlewoodite and millerite and into the nickel-iron alloy awaruite across the ultramafic complex. During serpentinization, magnetite and potentially awaruite are generated, increasing the magnetic susceptibility of these bodies, while the hydration of the rock decreases its overall density (Gole, 2014; Sciortino *et al.*, 2015). The result is a coincident magnetic high and gravity low that can be targeted by geophysical surveys.

Because of the relatively thick overburden and the absence of outcrop on the Property, geophysical surveys are the key targeting tool for this deposit type. The two Nesbitt discovery holes drilled in 2021 were collared on a coincident magnetic high and gravity low identified during Canada Nickel's regional geophysical interpretation, and both intersected visible disseminated nickel sulphides in serpentinized dunite (Canada Nickel news release

dated 29 June 2021). The Crawford Nickel Sulphide Deposit, located approximately 8 to 9 km to the south-southeast, was used as the analogue for targeting and for understanding the Nesbitt Deposit mineralization (Jobin-Bevans *et al.*, 2020; Lane *et al.*, 2022).

9.0 EXPLORATION

Other than diamond drilling (*see* Section 10.0 - Drilling), Canada Nickel has not completed any other exploration work on the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project.

10.0 DRILLING

Three phases of diamond drilling have been completed at the Nesbitt Property (Figure 10-1; Table 10-1).

- From 12 June 2021 to 1 October 2021, Canada Nickel completed 4,863.1 m (12 NQ-size holes, including one hole abandoned at 45 m).
- From 3 October 2024 to 25 October 2024, Canada Nickel completed 2,906 m (8 NQ-size holes).
- From 27 January 2026 to 17 February 2026, Canada Nickel completed 2,262 m (8 NQ-size holes).

The drilling programs were successful in testing and delineating a broad, east-west trending ultramafic complex (NUC), originally identified from aeromagnetic data and regional geological maps (Ferron, 2022 and 2024).

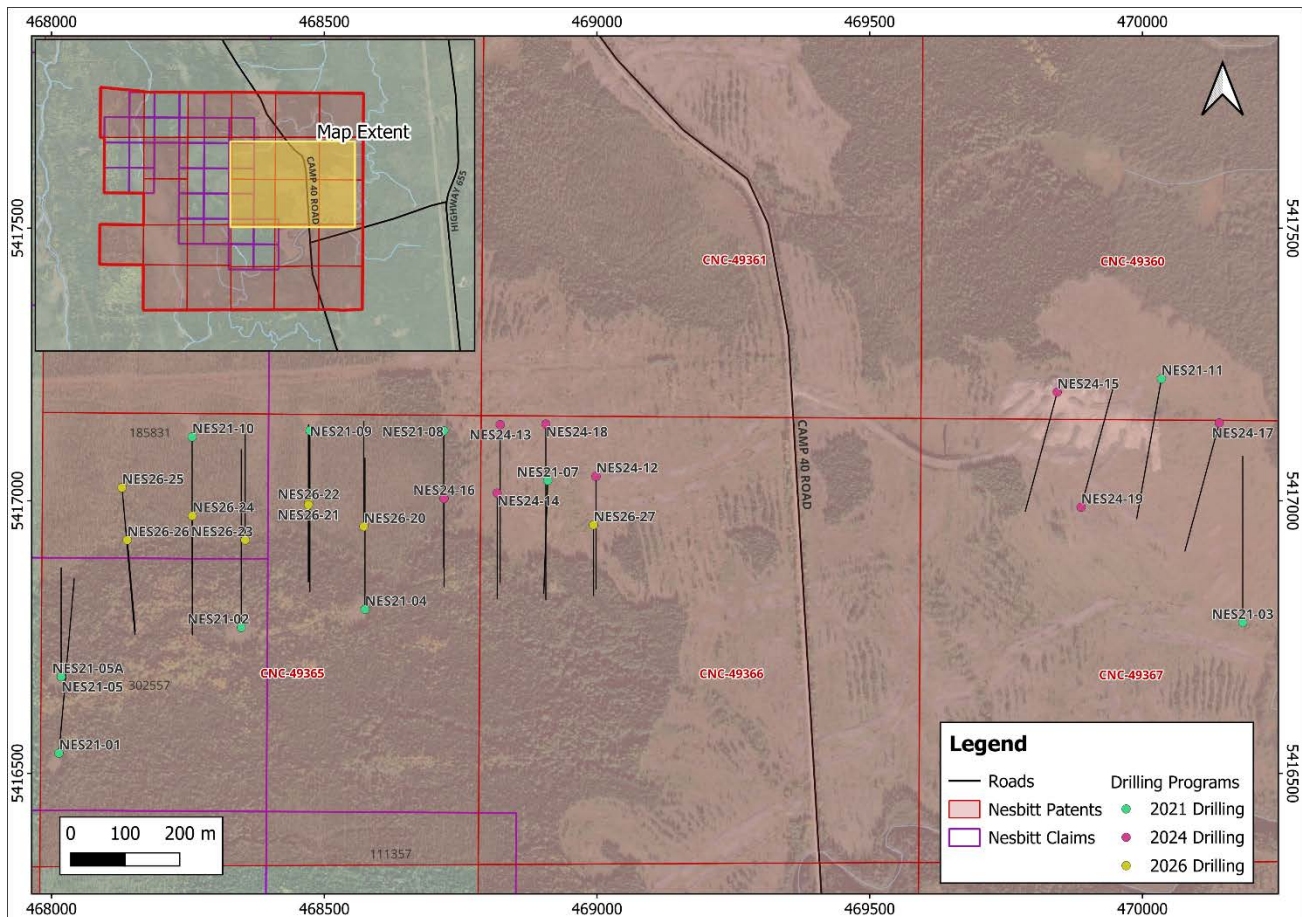


Figure 10-1. Plan view showing diamond drill hole traces from the NES-series 2021 (11-hole, with one additional abandoned), 2024 (8-hole), and 2026 (8-hole) diamond drilling programs, Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project (Canada Nickel, 2024).

Table 10-1. Summary of 2021, 2024, and 2026 diamond drill holes completed by Canada Nickel, Nesbitt Project.

Drill Hole	UTMX (mE)	UTMY (mN)	UTMZ (m)	Length (m)	Az	Dip
NES26-27	468993.54	5416955.71	269.05	201.00	180	-50
NES26-26	468138.90	5416928.01	270.74	261.00	175	-50
NES26-25	468129.27	5417024.22	270.82	420.00	175	-50
NES26-24	468257.98	5416972.46	270.71	339.00	180	-50
NES26-23	468355.10	5416928.07	270.89	300.00	360	-50
NES26-22	468471.06	5416996.37	270.68	222.00	360	-50

Drill Hole	UTMX (mE)	UTMY (mN)	UTMZ (m)	Length (m)	Az	Dip
NES26-21	468470.92	5416992.54	270.60	219.00	180	-50
NES26-20	468572.45	5416952.78	270.54	300.00	360	-50
NES24-19	469887.47	5416988.18	267.31	353.00	15	-50
NES24-18	468906.13	5417140.72	271.94	501.00	180	-50
NES24-17	470140.79	5417142.83	265.57	378.00	195	-50
NES24-16	468719.61	5417004.19	270.32	252.00	180	-50
NES24-15	469843.69	5417199.23	276.10	351.00	195	-50
NES24-14	468817.00	5417014.01	270.57	300.00	180	-50
NES24-13	468822.57	5417139.64	272.18	450.00	180	-50
NES24-12	468998.25	5417044.85	271.55	321.00	180	-50
NES21-11	470034.70	5417223.86	269.11	405.00	190	-50
NES21-10	468257.75	5417117.13	270.84	402.00	180	-50
NES21-09	468473.65	5417128.83	270.21	459.00	180	-50
NES21-08	468719.04	5417128.35	270.93	390.00	180	-50
NES21-07	468909.68	5417037.08	272.68	321.00	182	-50
NES21-06	470080.00	5418194.00	267.00	531.00	180	-50
NES21-05A	468017.70	5416677.33	271.21	399.00	360	-60
NES21-05*	468017.79	5416677.25	271.01	45.00	360	-50
NES21-04	468574.64	5416800.95	270.80	431.10	360	-50
NES21-03	470183.81	5416776.62	261.92	474.00	360	-50
NES21-02	468347.91	5416767.52	271.78	507.00	360	-50
NES21-01	468013.64	5416537.01	269.17	499.00	5	-50
			Total	10031.10		

*Abandoned

All of the drill holes in Table 10-1 were used in the calculation of the current Mineral Resource Estimate (see Section 14.0 – Mineral Resource Estimates).

10.1 Drilling Process and Drill Core Handling

Drilling was completed in three programs across 2021, 2024, and 2026, all contracted to NPLH drilling company.

The recovered drill core was placed in sequential order into marked and measured wooden core trays. The core boxes were transported from the drill rig to a drill lay-down at the Nesbitt site by the NPLH foreman on shift. CNC personnel picked up the core and delivered it to the Canada Nickel core shack at 170 Jaguar Drive, Timmins, where the core was quick-logged (same day) and programmed for detailed logging and sampling by the CNC geologists and geotechnicians.

10.2 Drill Rig Alignment

Alignment of the drill rig begins with front and/or back sight pickets placed at roughly 25 m from the planned collar location. The front/back sights indicate the general azimuth for orienting the pad on which the drill will be placed. Once the drill rig has been mobilized to the collar location, the true alignment is determined using a REFLEX TN14 Gyrocompass (north-seeking), which makes use of a continuously driven gyroscope to seek the direction of true (geographic) north. The TN14 has a visual interface built into a handheld unit, that provides the

alignment data for the geologist on shift to confirm the orientation. Inclination or dip is measured using a manual clinometer and confirmed with the TN14 tool as well. The TN14 data is then synced to the Company's cloud (referred to as IMDEXHUB), which can then be accessible remotely.

10.3 Drill Collar Surveys

All the drill hole collar locations were determined through a differential GPS (DGPS) survey with sub-metre accuracy. DGPS drill hole collar surveys were carried out by contractor Talbot Surveys Inc. of Timmins, Ontario after the drill hole was completed. All collars surveyed are top of casing at ground elevation. The database records the original handheld GPS location (accuracy of approximately ± 3 m), and the final DGPS surveyed location.

10.4 Drill Hole Surveys

Down-the-hole drill hole surveys are initiated immediately following the placement of the casing and then every 50 m afterward, using a Reflex gyrocompass system (SPRINT-IQ). These preliminary surveys serve the purpose of informing the geologists on deviation in real time. After the hole is finished, a survey is completed before removing the rods, in this case the final survey is a "continuous" survey, taking measurements approximately every 5 metres. The data is synced and accessed through the IMDEXHUB.

10.5 Analytical Results

The diamond drilling programs at the Nesbitt property returned broad, consistently anomalous nickel mineralisation in ultramafic host rocks across all three campaigns. Twenty-two diamond drill holes were fully assayed (all holes from the 2021 and 2024 and three from 2026), and nineteen of these returned continuous intervals grading at or above 0.20% Ni over 20 m or more. A summary of selected core assay results is provided in Table 10-2.

Table 10-2. Selected core assay results, 2021, 2024, and 2026 diamond drilling programs.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	*Interval (m)	Ni (%)	Co (%)	Pd (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Cr (%)	Fe (%)	S (%)
NES21-01	315.50	466.50	151.00	0.23	0.010	0.007	0.007	0.18	5.38	0.126
<i>incl</i>	315.50	328.50	13.00	0.26	0.011	0.012	0.008	0.16	5.40	0.208
<i>incl</i>	412.50	447.00	34.50	0.25	0.011	0.007	0.008	0.18	5.31	0.113
NES21-02	133.50	430.00	296.50	0.23	0.010	0.005	0.006	0.16	5.79	0.069
<i>incl</i>	151.00	193.00	42.00	0.26	0.011	0.005	0.008	0.22	5.75	0.090
<i>incl</i>	361.00	403.00	42.00	0.26	0.010	0.017	0.010	0.17	5.54	0.125
NES21-03	267.00	440.00	173.00	0.21	0.011	0.010	0.008	0.28	6.25	0.078
NES21-04	229.50	367.50	138.00	0.23	0.010	0.012	0.009	0.15	5.36	0.052
<i>incl</i>	234.00	252.00	18.00	0.25	0.013	0.027	0.018	0.20	5.48	0.033
<i>incl</i>	280.50	310.50	30.00	0.29	0.012	0.017	0.008	0.13	5.09	0.110
NES21-05A	193.00	373.00	180.00	0.23	0.010	0.006	0.007	0.17	5.41	0.095
<i>incl</i>	193.00	203.50	10.50	0.26	0.011	0.011	0.010	0.17	4.66	0.274
NES21-07	113.00	288.50	175.50	0.22	0.011	0.006	0.007	0.20	5.72	0.072
<i>incl</i>	140.00	153.50	13.50	0.25	0.010	0.003	0.005	0.12	5.12	0.075
NES21-08	30.00	357.50	327.50	0.27	0.011	0.009	0.008	0.15	5.69	0.100
<i>incl</i>	64.50	219.00	154.50	0.27	0.010	0.011	0.009	0.14	5.88	0.105
<i>incl</i>	226.50	324.60	98.10	0.29	0.011	0.011	0.008	0.14	5.14	0.112

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	*Interval (m)	Ni (%)	Co (%)	Pd (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Cr (%)	Fe (%)	S (%)
NES21-09	41.70	457.00	415.30	0.26	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.19	5.33	0.063
incl	41.70	122.50	80.80	0.28	0.011	0.006	0.006	0.21	5.84	0.042
incl	187.00	290.50	103.50	0.27	0.010	0.017	0.013	0.20	5.57	0.061
NES21-10	23.90	185.50	161.60	0.21	0.010	0.005	0.004	0.15	6.34	0.041
and	209.50	402.00	192.50	0.23	0.011	0.003	0.004	0.14	6.15	0.043
NES21-11	74.00	405.00	331.00	0.22	0.012	0.018	0.012	0.48	7.23	0.037
incl	126.50	138.50	12.00	0.29	0.014	0.049	0.028	0.31	7.17	0.070
NES24-12	27.00	271.50	244.50	0.24	0.012	0.008	0.008	0.30	6.02	0.095
incl	183.00	214.50	31.50	0.28	0.012	0.012	0.011	0.20	5.79	0.134
incl	222.00	253.50	31.50	0.28	0.011	0.019	0.017	0.21	5.68	0.145
NES24-13	136.50	450.00	313.50	0.23	0.011	0.007	0.007	0.31	6.10	0.078
incl	238.50	339.00	100.50	0.26	0.011	0.005	0.005	0.16	5.16	0.136
incl	424.50	450.00	25.50	0.26	0.011	0.003	0.004	0.13	4.84	0.093
NES24-14	24.40	300.00	275.60	0.24	0.011	0.006	0.009	0.19	5.52	0.096
incl	39.00	51.00	12.00	0.25	0.011	0.007	0.008	0.13	5.61	0.059
incl	60.00	219.00	159.00	0.26	0.011	0.006	0.007	0.18	5.43	0.106
NES24-15	82.00	351.00	269.00	0.24	0.011	0.003	0.005	0.22	5.46	0.066
incl	192.00	202.50	10.50	0.25	0.010	0.003	0.004	0.16	4.97	0.074
incl	288.00	348.00	60.00	0.26	0.011	0.003	0.004	0.13	4.86	0.074
NES24-16	25.50	73.50	48.00	0.24	0.012	0.010	0.008	0.25	6.23	0.066
incl	38.00	55.50	17.50	0.25	0.012	0.003	0.003	0.22	5.16	0.074
NES24-17	15.00	66.00	51.00	0.22	0.012	0.015	0.012	0.30	6.56	0.099
and	87.00	147.00	60.00	0.20	0.013	0.027	0.023	0.31	7.07	0.076
NES24-19	127.50	308.00	180.50	0.22	0.011	0.009	0.006	0.28	6.29	0.052
incl	157.50	171.00	13.50	0.27	0.012	0.003	0.003	0.18	5.80	0.088
incl	218.00	272.00	54.00	0.25	0.011	0.010	0.006	0.22	5.66	0.054
NES26-23	30.70	276.00	245.30	0.24	0.010	0.004	0.005	0.17	5.63	0.054
incl	39.00	81.00	42.00	0.27	0.011	0.007	0.008	0.20	5.51	0.101
incl	120.00	183.00	63.00	0.25	0.009	0.003	0.004	0.15	5.46	0.042
NES26-24	24.00	339.00	315.00	0.25	0.010	0.007	0.006	0.17	5.78	0.101
incl	120.00	213.00	93.00	0.29	0.010	0.013	0.011	0.16	5.35	0.132
incl	225.00	247.50	22.50	0.27	0.008	0.012	0.009	0.13	5.29	0.141

*intervals are core lengths and are not true widths

Composited intervals are consistently broad, commonly exceeding 150 m and in several holes extending over more than 300 m from near surface to depth (for example, NES21-09 returned 415.3 m at 0.26% Ni from 41.7 m, and NES26-24 returned 315.0 m at 0.25% Ni from 24.0 m). Nickel grades within these intervals are accompanied by consistent cobalt (typically 0.010 to 0.013% Co), low sulphur (generally below 0.15% S), and low but locally elevated palladium and platinum, with the highest platinum-group element values recorded in NES21-11 (for example, 12.0 m at 0.049 g/t Pd and 0.028 g/t Pt from 126.5 m). Chromium and iron values are consistent with the ultramafic host and range from approximately 0.13 to 0.48% Cr and 4.7 to 7.2% Fe across the reported intervals.

These consistently broad intervals (100s of metres) of anomalous nickel (>0.20% Ni) from near surface to depth are similar to those reported in the Crawford Deposit (e.g., Canada Nickel news releases dated 4 April 2022 and 26 October 2021; Lane *et al.*, 2022), also being explored by the Company.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

11.1 Introduction

Mr. Steve Balch (P.Geo.), a qualified person as defined by NI 43-101, is responsible for the ongoing drilling and sampling program, including quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC), together QA/QC. The Company has successfully completed a total of 27 diamond drill holes on the Nesbitt Property, 11 in 2021, 8 in 2024 and 8 more in 2026; the results for a total of 5,908 multi-element analyses from these programs (drill core samples and those samples included for QA/QC purposes) were available at the time of this report. All analyses are reported on a “weight-by-weight” basis (*e.g.* ppb or parts per billion = ng/g).

The core is marked and sampled at primarily 1.5-metre lengths and cut with diamond blade saws or a hydraulic core splitter. Samples are bagged with QA/QC samples inserted into the sample stream at the recommended rate in each batch of 20 samples. Each batch of 20 samples therefore includes: i) one sample selected from the various Certified Reference Materials used; ii) one sample of blank material; and iii) a sample tag indicating which laboratory-prepared sample pulp is to be reanalyzed as a duplicate sample. Samples (60 per lot) are transported in secure bags directly from the company core shack to Activation Laboratories Ltd. (Actlabs) in Timmins or by commercial truck transport (Manitoulin Transport Inc.) to SGS Canada Inc. (SGS) in Lakefield, ON. In general, the core recovery for the diamond drill holes on the property has been better than 95% and little core loss due to poor drilling methods or procedures has been experienced.

In the opinion of the Authors, the assay data is adequate for the purpose of verifying drill core assays, estimating mineral resources, and for a preliminary economic assessment.

11.2 Sample Collection and Transportation

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

Core was delivered by the drilling contractor at site as the drilling progressed. CNC personnel transport the core to the core shack from that location. Casing is being left in the completed drill holes with the casing capped and marked with a metal flag (photo examples are presented in Section 2.5 – Personal Inspection).

11.3 Core Logging and Sampling Procedures

CNC leases logging, sample preparation and exploration office space at 170 Jaguar Drive in Timmins, ON, which is approximately 65 km from the Project area. This section describes the protocols followed at the latter facility.

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

Core is first turned and aligned to be sure the same side of the core is being marked, cut and sampled. Core is measured and the nominal sampling interval of 1.5 metres is marked and tagged for the entirety of the drill hole by a geotechnician. Samples are identified by inserting two identical prefabricated, sequentially numbered,

weather-resistant sample tags at the end of each sample interval. Magnetic susceptibility is measured at every three-metre block, taking a minimum of two readings (averaged) and a third reading if the first two readings are significantly different. The relative density of core samples (specific gravity or SG) is calculated from core in one out of every four core boxes that contain the target ultramafic rocks. The logging geologist determines if additional SG measurements need to be made. The geotechnician writes the SG measurement directly on the core that was measured. Core is stored sequentially, hole by hole, in racks ahead of the logging process.

Geological core logging records the lithology, alteration, texture, colour, mineralization, structure and sample intervals and pays particular attention to the target rock types (dunite and/or peridotite). As the core is logged, the target rock type (dunite and/or peridotite) is marked for sampling at a nominal sample interval of 1.5 metres, with the entire intercept of ultramafic rocks sampled in each drill hole.

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

Sections marked for sampling are cut in half with a diamond saw located in a separate cutting room adjacent to the logging area; three saws are available for use. The core-cutting room has been modified with a ventilation system to mitigate the possible circulation of “asbestos” mineral fibres in the air. Personnel working in the room are also required to wear appropriate PPE. Once the core is cut in half it is returned to the core box. A geotechnician consistently selects the same half of the core in each interval/hole, placing the half core in a sample bag with one of the corresponding sample tags, and sealing the bag with a cable tie. Bags are also marked externally with the sample tag number. The boxes containing the remaining half core are transferred to outdoor core racks on site in the secure core storage facility.

Due to recent backlogs with regard to the logging and sampling of the drill core from various Company projects, additional ATCO-type trailer space has been, on occasion, set-up at the Exploration Office to provide extra throughput capacity for logging and sampling (hydraulic core splitter) purposes.

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

11.4 Analytical

Activation Laboratories Ltd., a geochemical services company accredited to international standards, with assay lab ISO 17025 certification, certification to ISO 9001:2008 and CAN-P-1579 (Mineral Analysis), was used for the majority of the analytical requirements related to the Project. The Actlabs laboratory in Timmins, Ontario carried out the sample login/registration, sample weighing, sample preparation and analyses. Actlabs certificates and report numbers are prefixed with an “A” and year designation (*e.g.*, A21-, A24- *etc.*)

SGS Canada Inc., likewise a geochemical services company accredited to the same international standards as Actlabs, was used for some of the analytical requirements as the Actlabs facility became overtaxed with service requests. Sample preparation by SGS was carried out in Lakefield, Ontario while analyses were performed at SGS’ facilities in Burnaby, BC with some analyses being performed at SGS’ facilities in Lima, Perú. SGS certificates and report numbers are prefixed with a “BBM” and year designation (*e.g.*, BBM21-) for the Burnaby lab or “GQ” for the lab in Lima.

Actlabs and SGS are both independent the Authors and Canada Nickel.

Platinum group elements (PGEs) palladium (Pd) and platinum (Pt), and precious metal gold (Au) were analyzed using a fire assay (FA) digestion of 30 g of sample material followed by an ICP-OES determination of concentration. Base metals and other elements (total of 20 elements are reported herein including Al, As, Be, Ca, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Li, Mg, Mn, Ni, Pb, S, Sb, Si, Ti, W, Zn) were determined by ICP-OES following a sodium peroxide (Na₂O₂) fusion digestion. The sodium peroxide fusion method is suitable for the “total” digestion of refractory minerals and samples with high sulphide content. Select samples have been analyzed for total S by combustion and infrared absorption techniques (SGS labs only). Detection limits for all elements at Actlabs and SGS are summarized in Table 11-1 and Table 11-2. Differences between the instrumental detection limits can have a profound influence on the relative difference between analyses at low levels of elemental concentration. Samples from recent (2024) diamond drilling also include total carbon analyses by infrared absorption methods; these sample results will ultimately be included in carbon sequestration studies being initiated by CNC.

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

Table 11-1. Lower Limits of Detection for Elements Measured at Actlabs.

Element	Method	LLD	Unit	Element	Method	LLD	Unit
Au	FA-ICP	2	ppb	Li	FUS-Na-2O2	0.01	%
Pt	FA-ICP	5	ppb	Mg	FUS-Na-2O2	0.01	%
Pd	FA-ICP	5	ppb	Mn	FUS-Na-2O2	0.01	%
Al	FUS-Na-2O2	0.01	%	Ni	FUS-Na-2O2	0.005	%
As	FUS-Na-2O2	0.01	%	Pb	FUS-Na-2O2	0.01	%
Be	FUS-Na-2O2	0.001	%	S	FUS-Na-2O2	0.01	%
Ca	FUS-Na-2O2	0.01	%	Sb	FUS-Na-2O2	0.01	%
Co	FUS-Na-2O2	0.002	%	Si	FUS-Na-2O2	0.01	%
Cr	FUS-Na-2O2	0.01	%	Ti	FUS-Na-2O2	0.01	%
Cu	FUS-Na-2O2	0.005	%	W	FUS-Na-2O2	0.005	%
Fe	FUS-Na-2O2	0.05	%	Zn	FUS-Na-2O2	0.01	%
K	FUS-Na-2O2	0.1	%				

Notes: FA-ICP=fire assay with ICP-OES finish. FUS-Na₂O₂=sodium peroxide fusion digestion with ICP-OES finish. %= per cent by weight. ppb=parts per billion by weight (ng/g).

Table 11-2. Lower Limits of Detection for Elements Measured at SGS.

Element	Method	LLD	Unit	Element	Method	LLD	Unit
Au	FA-ICP	5	ppb	Li	FUS-Na-2O2	0.001	%
Pt	FA-ICP	10	ppb	Mg	FUS-Na-2O2	0.01	%
Pd	FA-ICP	5	ppb	Mn	FUS-Na-2O2	0.001	%
Al	FUS-Na-2O2	0.01	%	Ni	FUS-Na-2O2	0.001	%
As	FUS-Na-2O2	0.003	%	Pb	FUS-Na-2O2	0.002	%
Be	FUS-Na-2O2	0.0005	%	S	FUS-Na-2O2	0.01	%
Ca	FUS-Na-2O2	0.1	%	S	IR	0.005	%

Element	Method	LLD	Unit	Element	Method	LLD	Unit
Co	FUS-Na-2O2	0.001	%	Sb	FUS-Na-2O2	0.005	%
Cr	FUS-Na-2O2	0.001	%	Si	FUS-Na-2O2	0.1	%
Cu	FUS-Na-2O2	0.001	%	Ti	FUS-Na-2O2	0.01	%
Fe	FUS-Na-2O2	0.01	%	W	FUS-Na-2O2	0.005	%
K	FUS-Na-2O2	0.1	%	Zn	FUS-Na-2O2	0.001	%

Notes: FA-ICP=fire assay with ICP-OES finish. FUS-Na₂O₂=sodium peroxide fusion digestion with ICP-OES finish. IR=infrared combustion method. %= per cent by weight. ppb=parts per billion by weight (ng/g).

11.5 QA/QC – Control Samples

CNC submitted a total of 5,908 samples related to the Nesbitt Project for analysis. Included in the sample total are 599 “control” samples (either a blank or CRM sample) and 295 duplicates for a total inclusion rate of 15%. The current rates of QA/QC sample submission are completely in-line with that recommended for the Project.

Actlabs and SGS insert internal certified reference material into the sample stream, run blank aliquots and also carry out duplicate and replicate (“preparation split”) analyses within each sample batch as part of their own internal monitoring of quality control. While CNC previously relied solely on the laboratory-provided control results to monitor the quality of the analytical results, the Company now carries out sufficient QA/QC monitoring of the laboratory results on its own account.

CNC has inserted seven (7) different samples of CRM into the nominal sample stream: OREAS 683 (PGE ore; 69 samples), OREAS 70b (nickel sulphide ore; 132 samples), OREAS 72a (nickel sulphide ore; 6 samples), OREAS 72b (nickel sulphide ore; 10 samples), OREAS 180 (lateritic nickel-cobalt ore; 30 samples), OREAS 181 (lateritic nickel-cobalt ore; 40 samples) and OREAS CNC24_CRM1 (custom ore blend, 11 samples).

CNC also introduced 301 samples of blank material (“blank silica”) into the sample stream.

CNC requested that each laboratory carry out a duplicate analysis on prepared pulps for Company-selected samples. This was carried out at a rate of one (1) duplicate in each batch of 20 samples; 295 sample-duplicate pairs were generated in this manner. The authors are not aware of any samples being submitted to a referee lab; this is likely due to the fact that there are no domestic laboratories (other than Actlabs and SGS) that are capable/equipped/willing to handle sample material that could potentially include “asbestos” minerals.

11.6 QA/QC – Data Verification

11.6.1 Certified Reference Material

Certified reference materials are used by CNC to monitor the accuracy of the analyses performed by Actlabs and SGS. Several different reference materials for different combinations of elements were used during the course of the analytical work being reported on herein. For the purposes of the report, we have focused on the results of the most frequently used reference materials submitted for analysis by CNC, namely OREAS 70b and OREAS 683; they report certified values in the expected concentration ranges similar to the samples of drill core that was submitted to for analysis.

It is observed that in general the analyses for the certified reference material examined in detail averaged within two standard deviations of the average concentration for each element over the span of the laboratory work with rare (and inconsistent) occurrences of analyses greater than more or less three standard deviations; this

gives reason to believe that the precision of the analyses be considered as acceptable. Average concentrations of the various elements analyzed were also very close to the reported certified concentrations for each element (Table 11-3) with a variable bias depending on the CRM and the element analyzed. Overall, the results give cause to believing that the analyses can be considered as being “accurate”. Examples of the CRM responses are shown in Figure 11-1 to Figure 11-4.

Table 11-3. Average Concentrations of Certain Elements Reported in Various CRM Material.

CRM	Element	Certified Value	Analytical Average	Units (by weight)
OREAS 683	Ni	0.1215	0.124	%
OREAS 70b	Ni	0.222	0.221	%
OREAS 180	Ni	0.3038	0.302	%
OREAS CRM1	Ni	0.27	0.271	%
OREAS 683	Au	207	200.9	ppb
OREAS 683	Pd	853	848.3	ppb
OREAS 70b	Co	0.0078	0.008	%
OREAS 70b	S	0.309	0.288	%

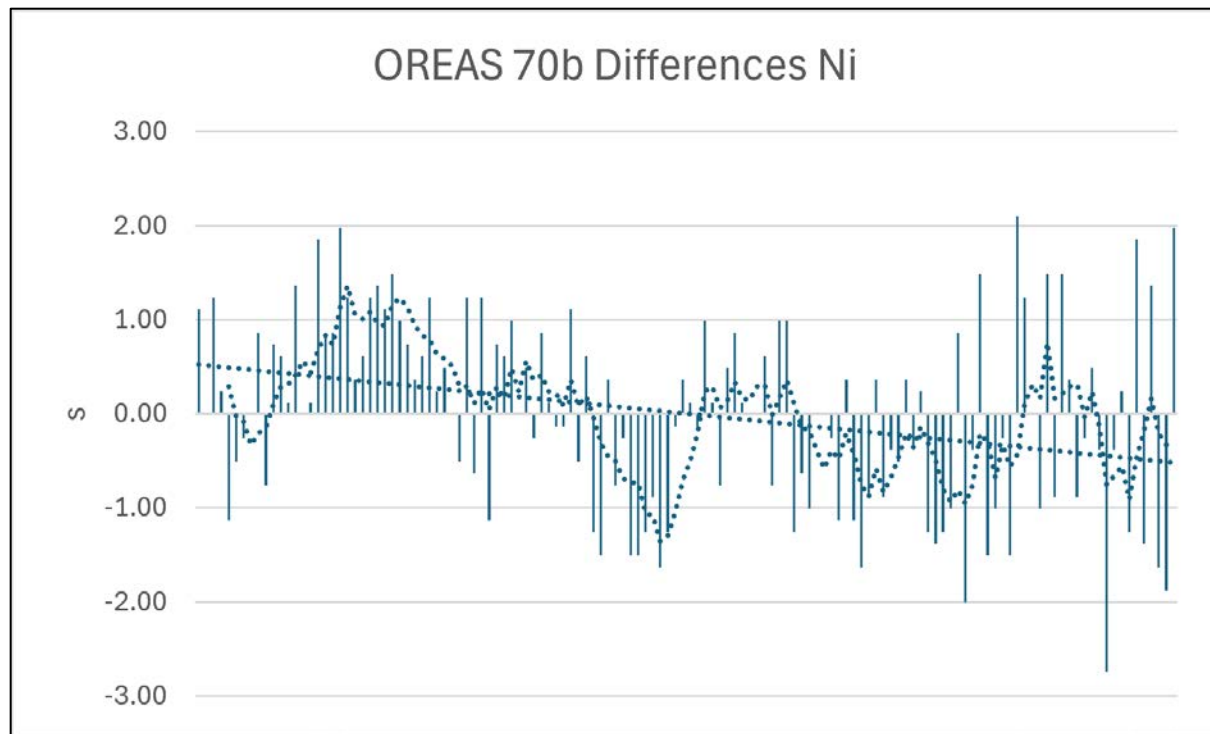


Figure 11-1. CRM OREAS 70b – Number of Standard Deviations Difference for Ni Analysis from the Average Value for Various Analytical Runs (Caracle Creek, 2026).

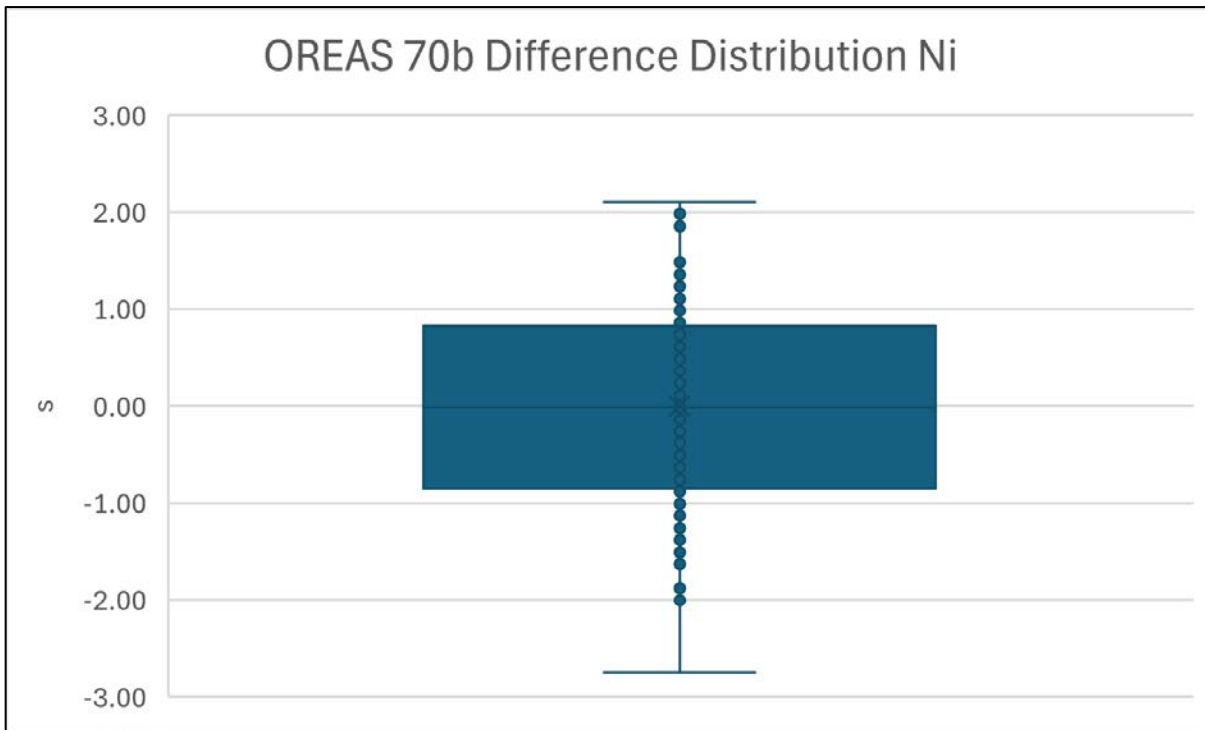


Figure 11-2. CRM OREAS 70b – Distribution of Standard Deviations Difference for Ni Analysis from the Average Value (Caracle Creek, 2026).

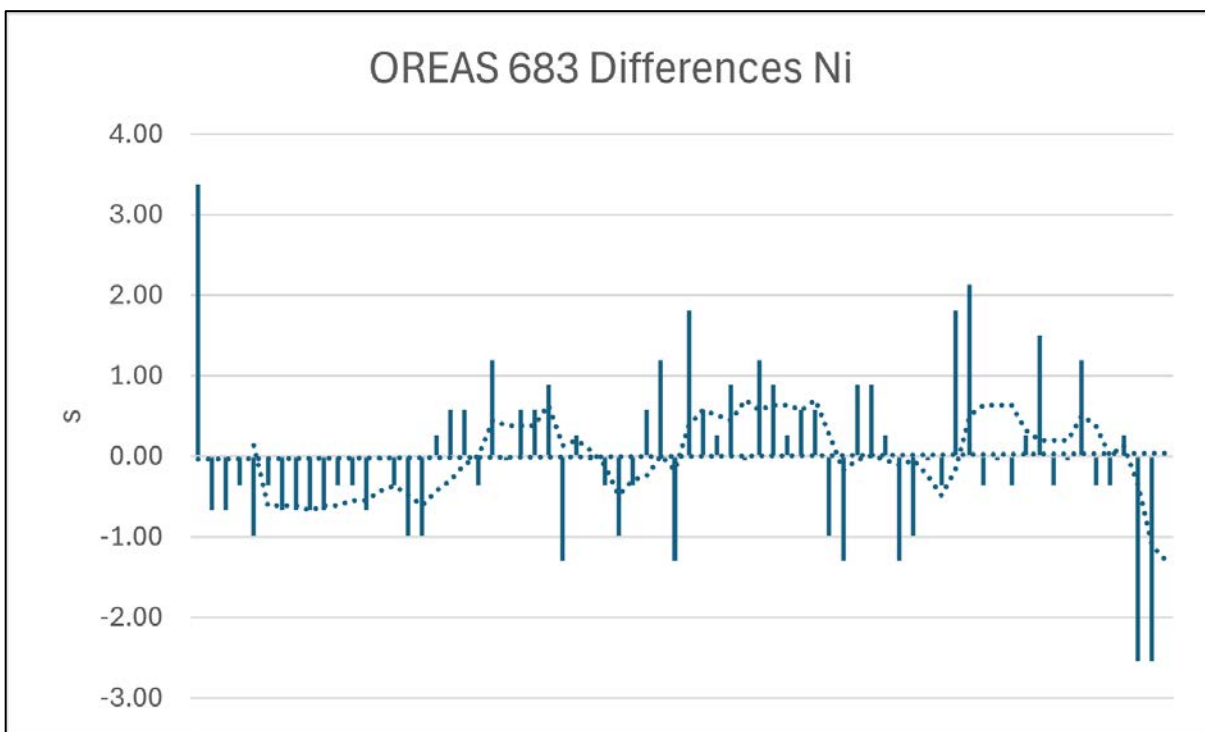


Figure 11-3. CRM OREAS 683 – Number of Standard Deviations Difference for Ni Analysis from the Average Value for Various Analytical Runs (Caracle Creek, 2026).

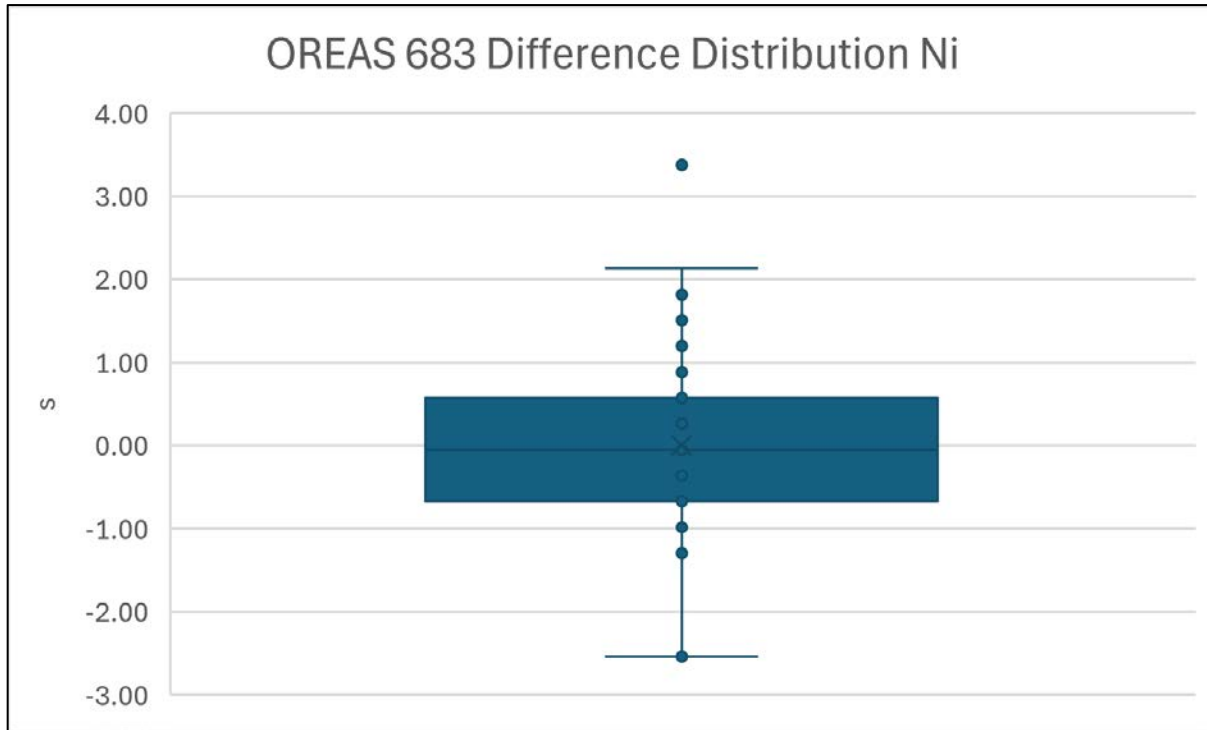


Figure 11-4. CRM OREAS 683 – Distribution of Standard Deviations Difference for Ni Analysis from the Average Value (Caracle Creek, 2026).

11.6.2 Duplicate Samples – “Field Duplicates”

Canada Nickel had the laboratory-prepared pulps from a total of 295 sample intervals reanalyzed to generate duplicate sample pairs to monitor the reproducibility of the sample preparation procedures.

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

The duplicate pairs for most elements exhibited good correlation (Figure 11-5 to Figure 11-11). Relatively poor overall correlations for Au and Cu can be attributed to outlier pairs of samples representing only 0.1% of the total population.

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

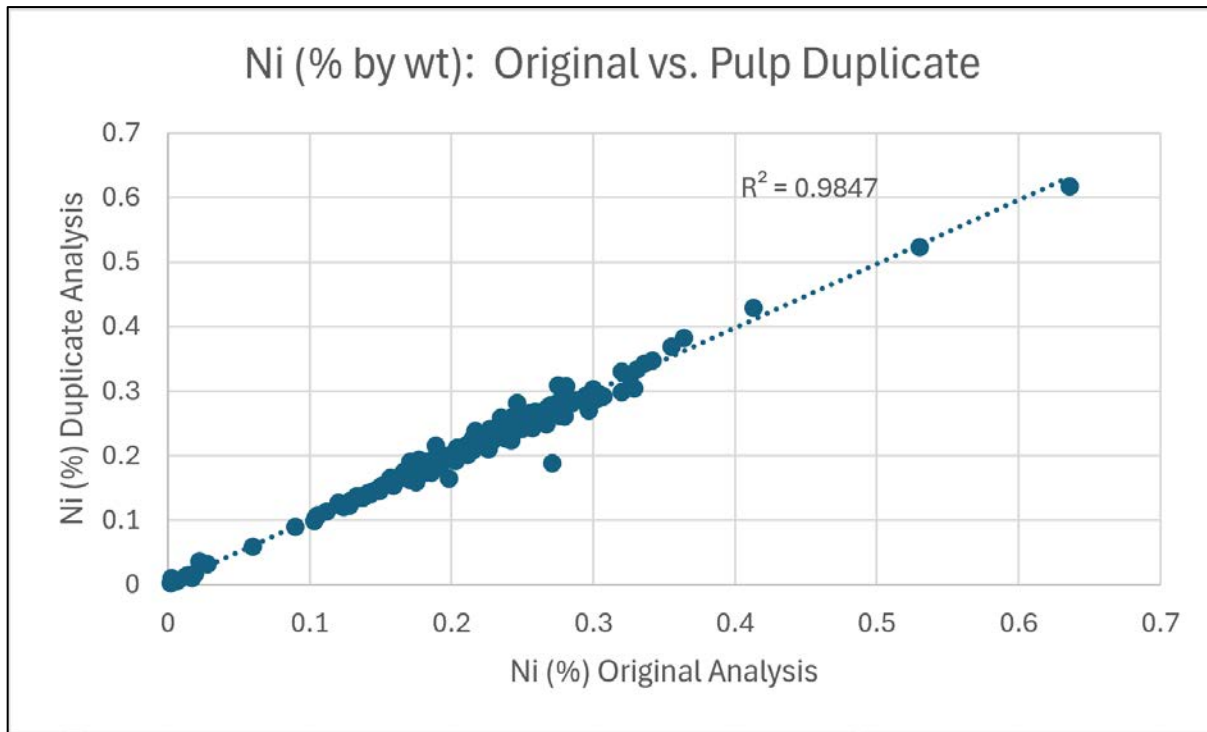


Figure 11-5. Plot of Absolute Concentrations of Pairs of Duplicate Samples Analyzed for Ni (Caracle Creek, 2026).

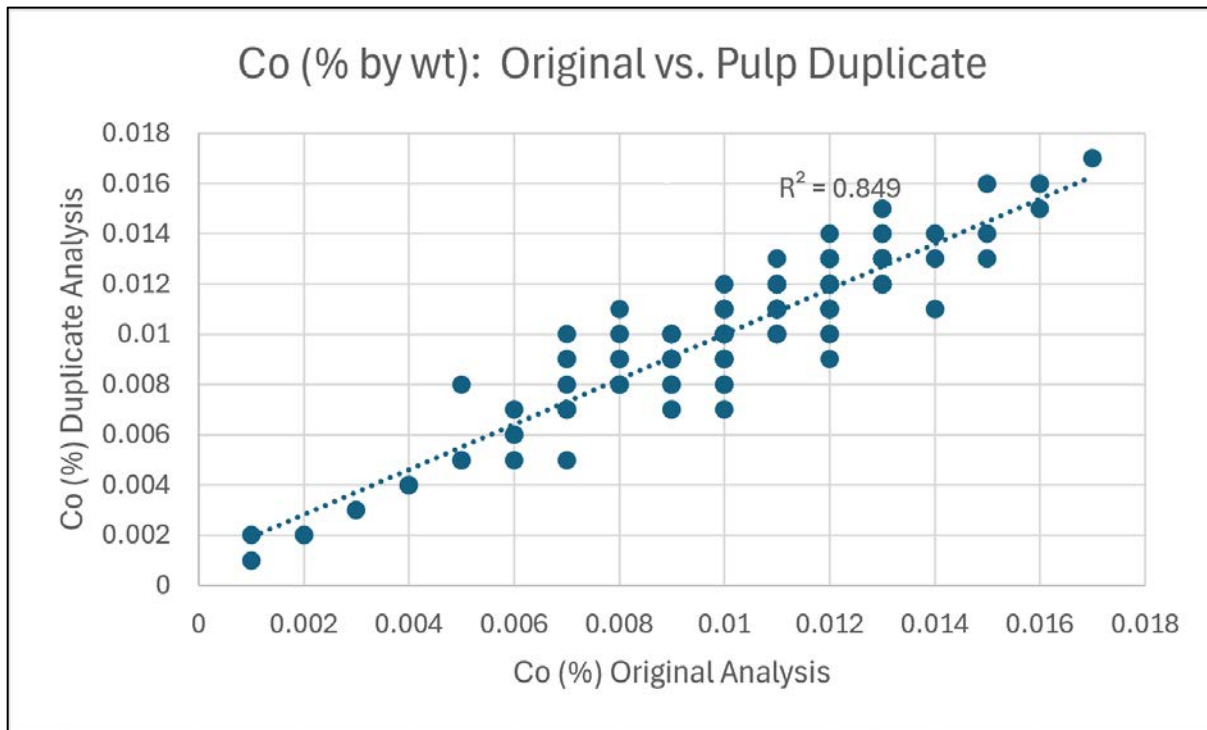


Figure 11-6. Plot of Absolute Concentrations of Pairs of Duplicate Samples Analyzed for Co (Caracle Creek, 2026).

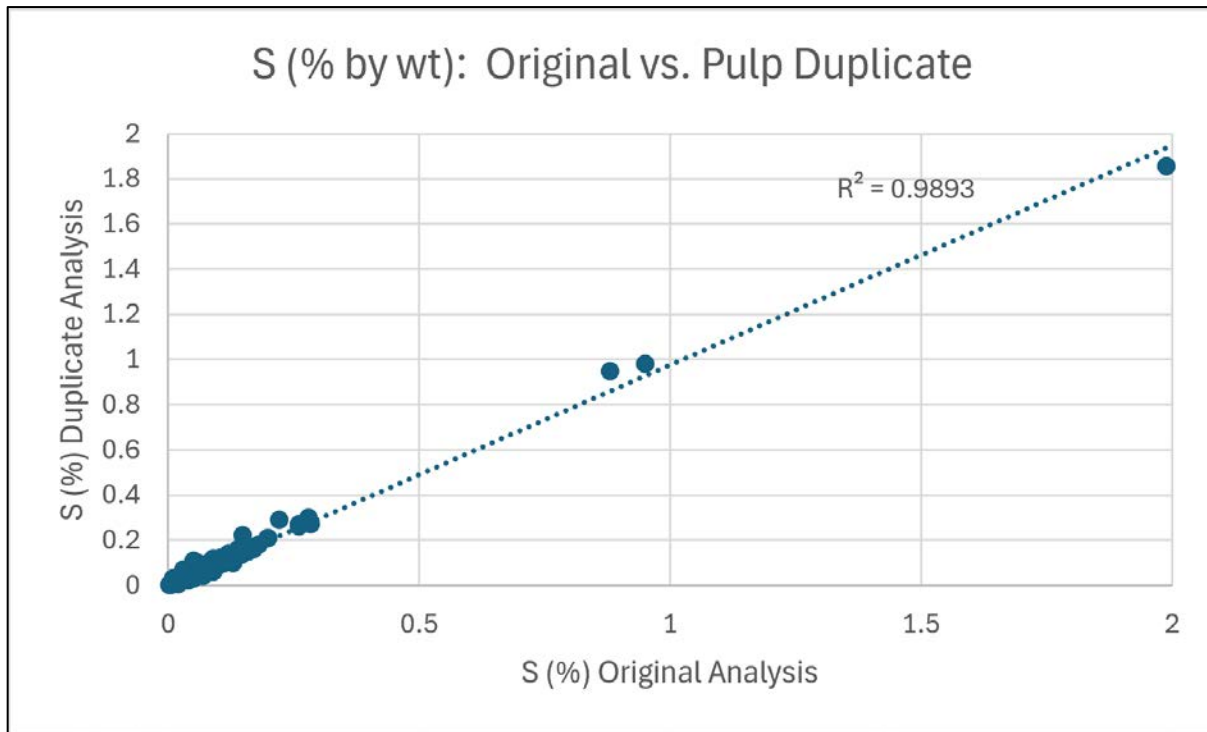


Figure 11-7. Plot of Absolute Concentrations of Pairs of Duplicate Samples Analyzed for S (Caracle Creek, 2026).

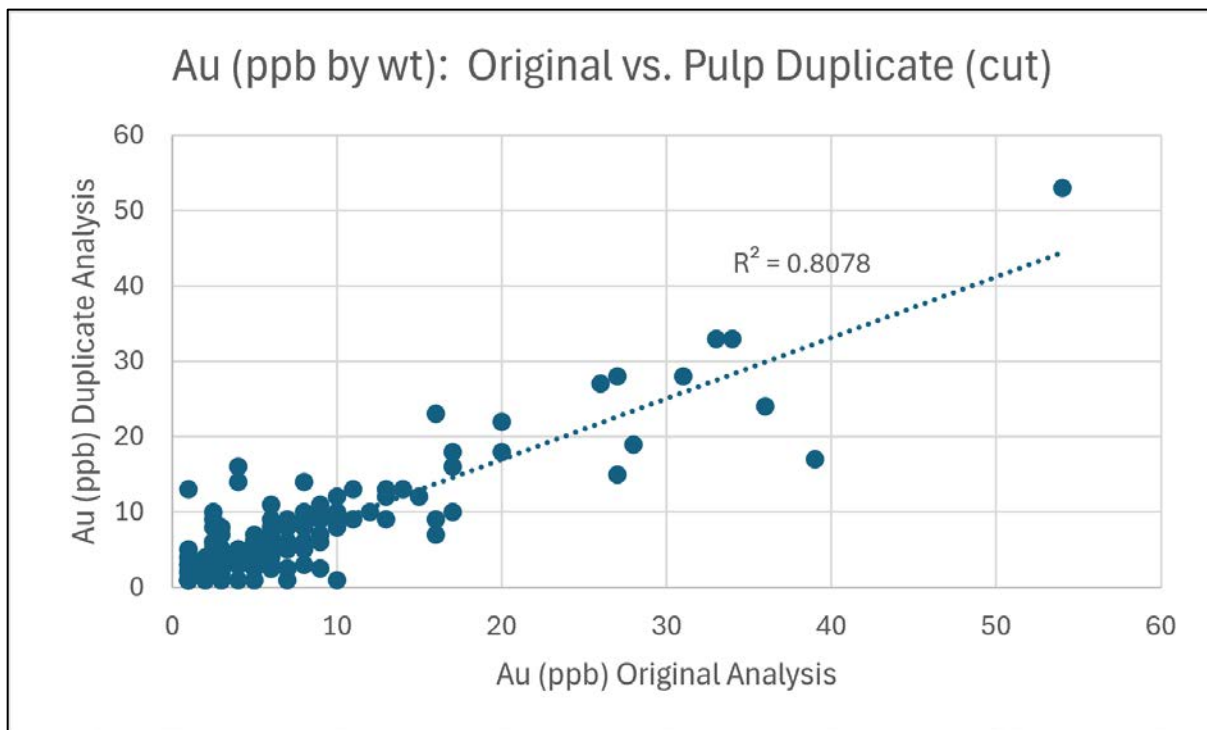


Figure 11-8. Plot of Absolute Concentrations (capped) of Pairs of Duplicate Samples Analyzed for Au (Caracle Creek, 2016).

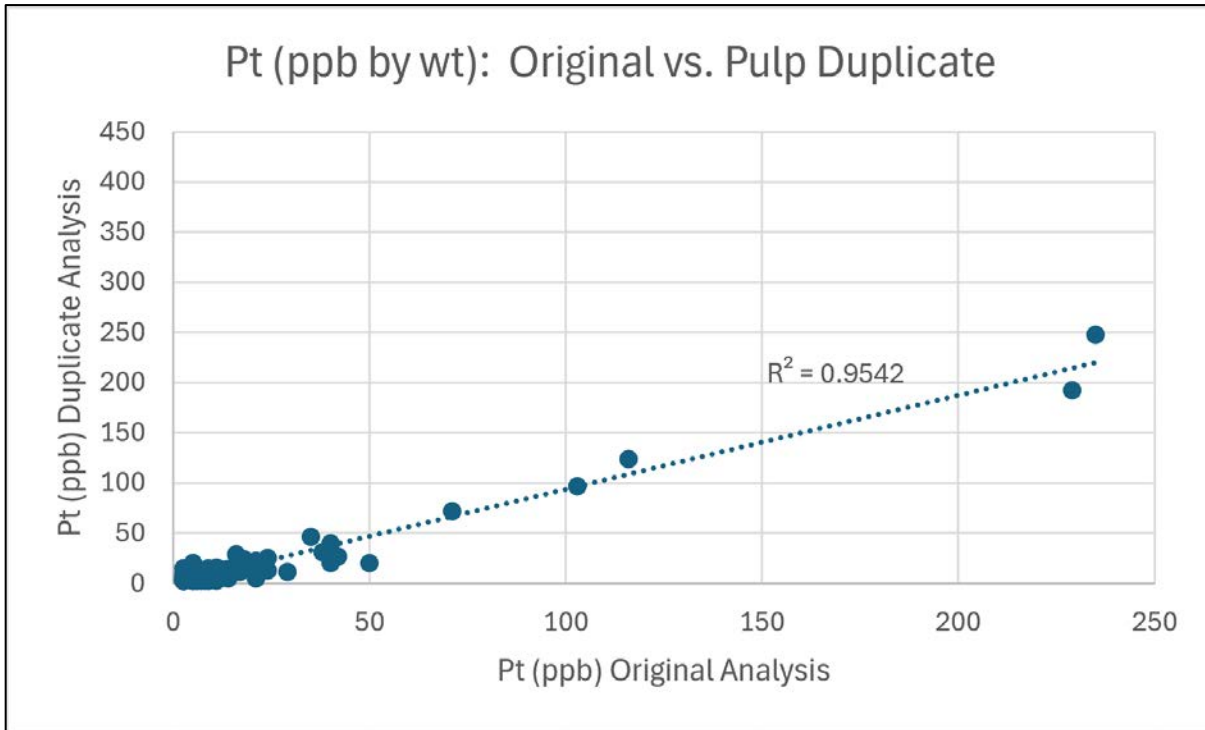


Figure 11-9. Plot of Absolute Concentrations of Pairs of Duplicate Samples Analyzed for Pt (Caracle Creek, 2026).

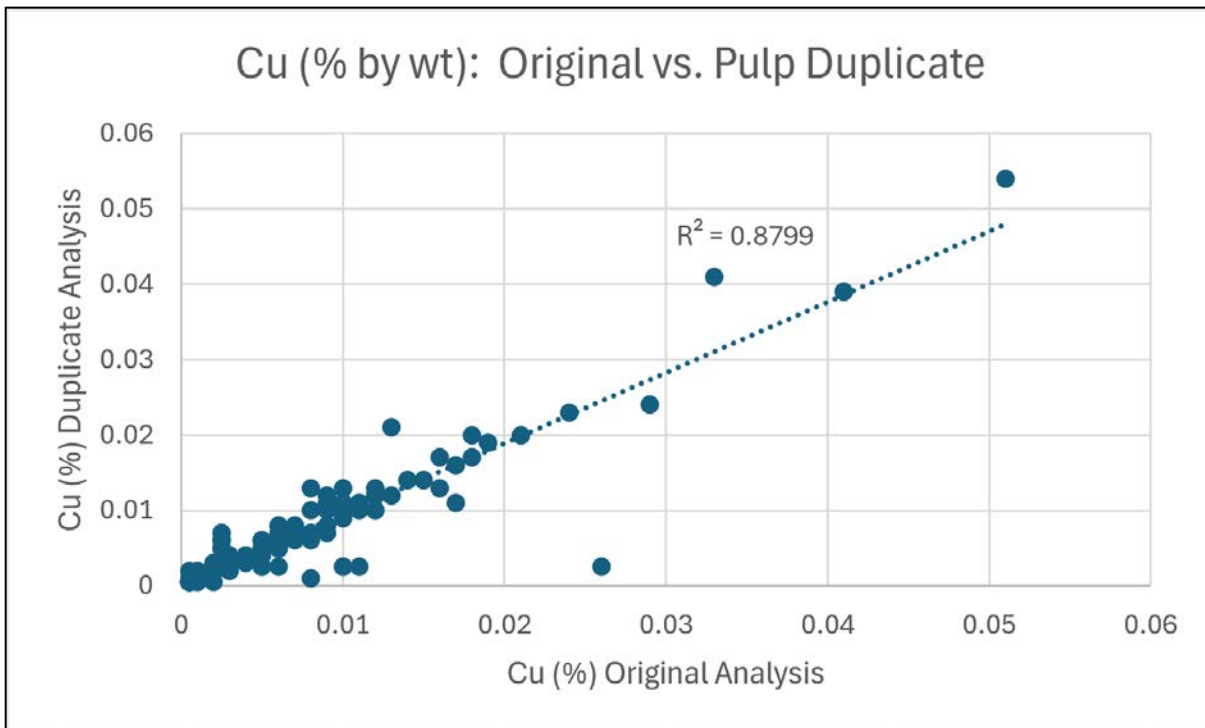


Figure 11-10. Plot of Absolute Concentrations of Pairs of Duplicate Samples Analyzed for Cu (Caracle Creek, 2026).

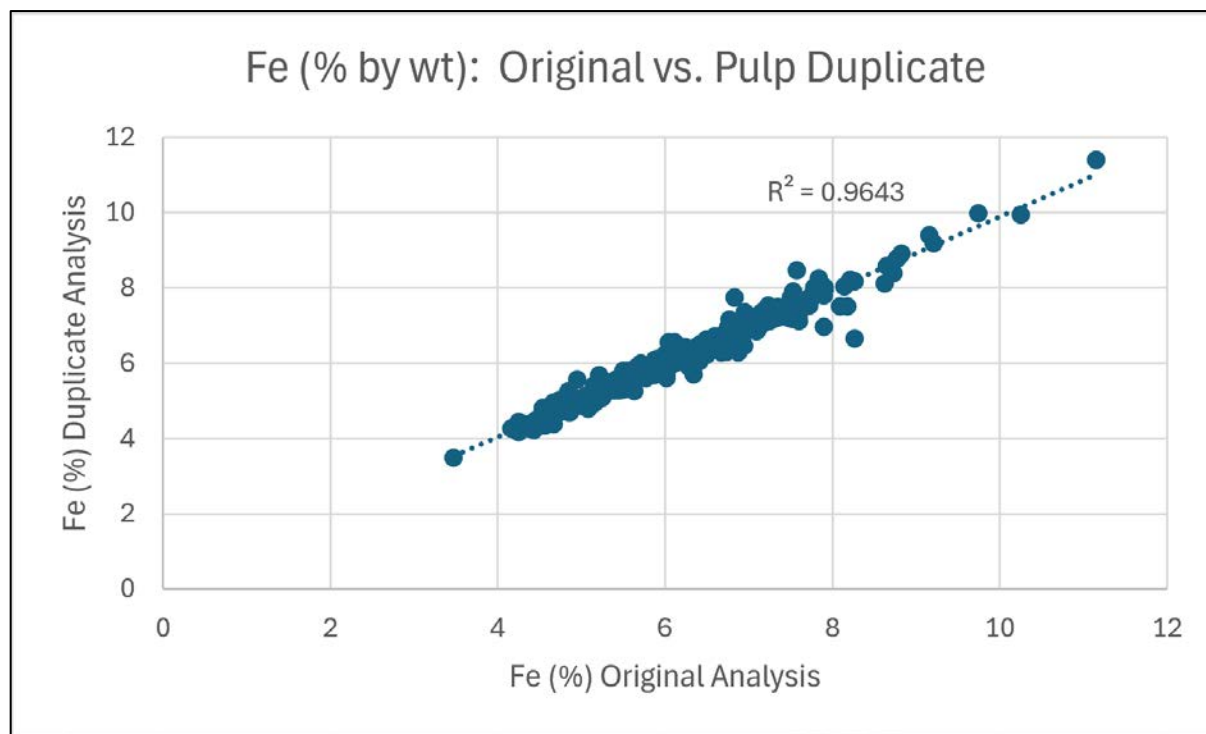


Figure 11-11. Plot of Absolute Concentrations of Pairs of Duplicate Samples Analyzed for Fe (Caracle Creek, 2026).

11.6.3 Blank Material

The analytical results from the 301 blank samples introduced by CNC into their QA/QC program (“blank silica”) are considered to be acceptable as the results were observed to report low or negligible variance for each element examined (Table 11-4).

Table 11-4. Analytical results from the 301 blank samples introduced by CNC into their QA/QC program.

	Ni %	Co %	S %	Au ng/g	Pd ng/g	Pt ng/g	Cu %	Fe %	Cr %
Average	0.0022	0.0008	0.0064	1.9153	2.5731	3.5581	0.0019	0.6801	0.0062
s	0.0011	0.0002	0.0053	1.1777	0.7151	1.7328	0.0011	0.1389	0.0065
+2.5 s	0.0051	0.0014	0.0196	4.8595	4.3607	7.8900	0.0047	1.0272	0.0224
-2.5 s								0.3329	
Max	0.009	0.001	0.05	8	13	20	0.009	1.6	0.07

Several Au analyses are above the +2.5 s but none exceed 8 ppb by weight (ng/g). None of the analyses of blank material is considered to be an absolute “failure”. Ni analyses could occasionally range as high as 0.009% in the blank material; the Ni analyses exceeded +2.5 s of the average blank analysis (0.0022% Ni) 3.0% of the time.

In the opinion of the Authors, the assay data is adequate for the purpose of verifying drill core assays, estimating mineral resources, and for a preliminary economic assessment.

11.7 Sample Security and Sample Storage

CNC uses a secure storage and logging facility, which includes office space for the professional and technical staff, located at 170 Jaguar Drive, Timmins, Ontario. The drill core is brought to the facility from the field by CNC personnel and unloaded within the confines of the logging/office building. Once logged and sampling sections are identified, the core is split/cut by diamond saws in a room dedicated to this purpose within the facility; these

sample cutting facilities have been significantly upgraded over the life of the project. Three pneumatic-feed saws are currently available for use at any given time. Individual bagged and sealed samples are stored at the facility until groups of samples are transferred to a lab.

Archived core is stored in covered racks, outdoors, on the grounds of the facility. Sometimes the core is cross-stacked in palletized piles containing up to 160 boxes prior to additional storage racks being organized.

Sample pulps and rejects that have been returned from the laboratories are also stored on site. Pulps are stored protected in intermodal shipping containers (“sea-cans”) while coarse crushed reject material is currently stored out of doors.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Internal-External Data Verification

The Authors (QPs) have reviewed historical and current data and information regarding past and current exploration work on the Property. More recent exploration work (*i.e.*, 2021, 2024, and 2026), having complete databases and documentation such as assay certificates, was thoroughly reviewed. However, older historical records are not as complete and so the Authors do not know the exact methodologies used in the data collection in all cases. Nonetheless, the QPs have no reason to doubt the adequacy of the historical sample preparation, security and analytical procedures and have complete confidence in all historical information and data that was reviewed.

12.2 Verification Performed by the QPs

Mr. John Siriunas (MAsc, P.Eng.) visited the Project on 6 and 7 July 2026, accompanied by Mr. Edwin Escarraga, CNC's Project Manager. The visit was made to observe the general Property conditions and access, and to verify the locations of some of the recent drill hole collars from the work carried out by CNC (*see* Section 2.5 – Personal Inspection). During the site visits, diamond drilling procedures were discussed and a review of the on-site logging and sampling facilities for processing the drill core was carried out. After verification of existing core logs and assay results against drill core observations, QP, Mr. Siriunas, did not feel it necessary to re-sample the drill core.

12.3 Comments on Data Verification

In the opinion of the Authors (QPs), the procedures, policies and protocols for drilling verification are sufficient and appropriate and the core sampling, core handling and core assaying methods used at the Project are consistent with good exploration and operational practices such that the data is therefore reliable for the purpose of Mineral Resource Estimation.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

As of the Effective Date, the Company has not completed any metallurgical test work on material from the Property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

14.1 Introduction

Caracle Creek was retained by CNC to prepare an updated NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource estimate (“MRE”) supported by a technical report, for the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Deposit, located within the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project. The MRE has an effective date of 23 July 2026.

The updated MRE incorporates all current and historical diamond drilling for which the drill hole data and information could be confidently confirmed. Drill hole information utilized in the preparation of the estimates was confidently confirmed up to 13 March 2026, the database closure date.

The MRE was completed by Miguel Vera (B.Sc., Geology; Resource Geologist) from L&M Geociencias, based in Santiago, Chile, under the supervision of Principal Author and QP Dr. Scott Jobin-Bevans (P.Geo.). Co-Author and QP Mr. David Penswick (P.Eng.), Toronto, Ontario, completed the work with respect to determining the Reasonable Prospects of Eventual Economic Extraction (“RPEEE”).

These resources are classified into Indicated and Inferred resource categories, interpreted on the assumption that the mineralization has RPEEE using open pit mining methods. The mineral resources herein are not mineral reserves as they do not have demonstrated economic viability.

The MRE presented in this Report has been prepared in strict accordance with the disclosure requirements of National Instrument 43-101 and adheres to the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (2014) and the CIM Best Practice Guidelines for the Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (2019).

The Report discloses results for nickel, cobalt, palladium, platinum, iron, chromium, and sulphur mineral resources, considered to be contained within the Nesbitt Ultramafic Complex (NUC), interpreted to be a relatively large and homogenous body of ultramafic rock.

The deposit type being considered for nickel mineralization discovered to date in the NUC, is Komatiite-Hosted Type II Ni-Cu-Co-(PGE). The Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Deposit is hosted by a thick differentiated body of serpentinized ultramafic rocks (*i.e.*, dunite > peridotite > pyroxenite) with primary disseminated and bleb nickel sulphide, commonly pentlandite and heazlewoodite with minor pyrrhotite.

The QP (Scott Jobin-Bevans) is not aware of any legal, political, environmental, or other risks that could materially affect the potential development of the mineral resources.

14.2 Resource Database

The drill hole database provided by CNC was validated and refined (*e.g.*, ignored duplicate data, unreliable historical holes or statistical outliers that are clear mistakes, among other correction measures) for geological modelling and resource estimation purposes. A summary of the diamond drill holes used in the MRE is provided in Table 10-1 (see Section 10.0 – Drilling).

Within an area of approximately 2.5 km along strike (east-west direction, including a 700 m drilling gap), 100 to 200 m in width, and 450 m deep, the working database of the Nesbitt Project contains the following:

- Collar: 28 drill holes amounting to 10,031.10 m, including one abandoned hole and one hole outside of the resource area, with an approximate mean depth of 370 m and a maximum of 531 metres.

- Survey: 28 drill holes measured by gyroscope tool.
- Lithology: 28 drill holes with 16 unique rock codes, grouped into 7 codes for modelling purposes (see Section 14.4 – Geological Interpretation and Modelling).
- Assays: 27 drill holes with 5,014 core samples of 1.5 m average length; 35 elements reported.
- Magnetic Susceptibility: 27 drill holes with 9,162 handheld magnetic susceptibility (“mag-sus”) measurements on drill core, taken every 1 metre.
- Specific Gravity: 27 drill holes with 1,096 density measurements (by water displacement) from drill core, taken every several metres, averaging 8.5 metres.
- Mineralogy (TIMA/QEMSCAN): 9 drill holes with 88 core samples of 1.5 m average length, taken every 25 m; 34 minerals reported.

Secondary data sources include alteration, mineralization, and structural drill hole logs, as well as historical drill holes, geophysical surveys and geological maps from the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS).

14.3 Methodology

The main stages of the MRE are very generally described below:

- Compilation of historical and CNC drill hole databases; generation of the working database for subsequent stages.
- 3D modelling of geological (rock types, alterations) and mineralized domains based on revised lithological codes, densities, magnetic susceptibility, and assay grades.
- Exploratory data analysis (EDA), capping, compositing, declustering of assay grades within the modelled domains; estimation strategy definition.
- Variogram modelling and cross-validation.
- Block modelling, grade interpolations (kriging, IDW, NN) and validations (visual, statistical, swath plots, RMA).
- Resource classification and class smoothing.

These steps involve the use of mining software packages such as Leapfrog Geo 2025.3 (3D modelling) and Isatis.neo 2025.3 (geostatistics).

Leapfrog Geo operates through implicit modelling techniques (Cowan *et al.*, 2003). Implicit modelling uses interval and/or point data along with structural trends and other user-defined parameters to interpolate geological surfaces and volumes (Figure 14-1), which can then be improved through manual editing. To work with categorical data, the software converts it into distance points relative to a zero value that usually corresponds to a lithological contact. Volumes can then be extracted through Boolean operations against a primary model box or previous volumes.

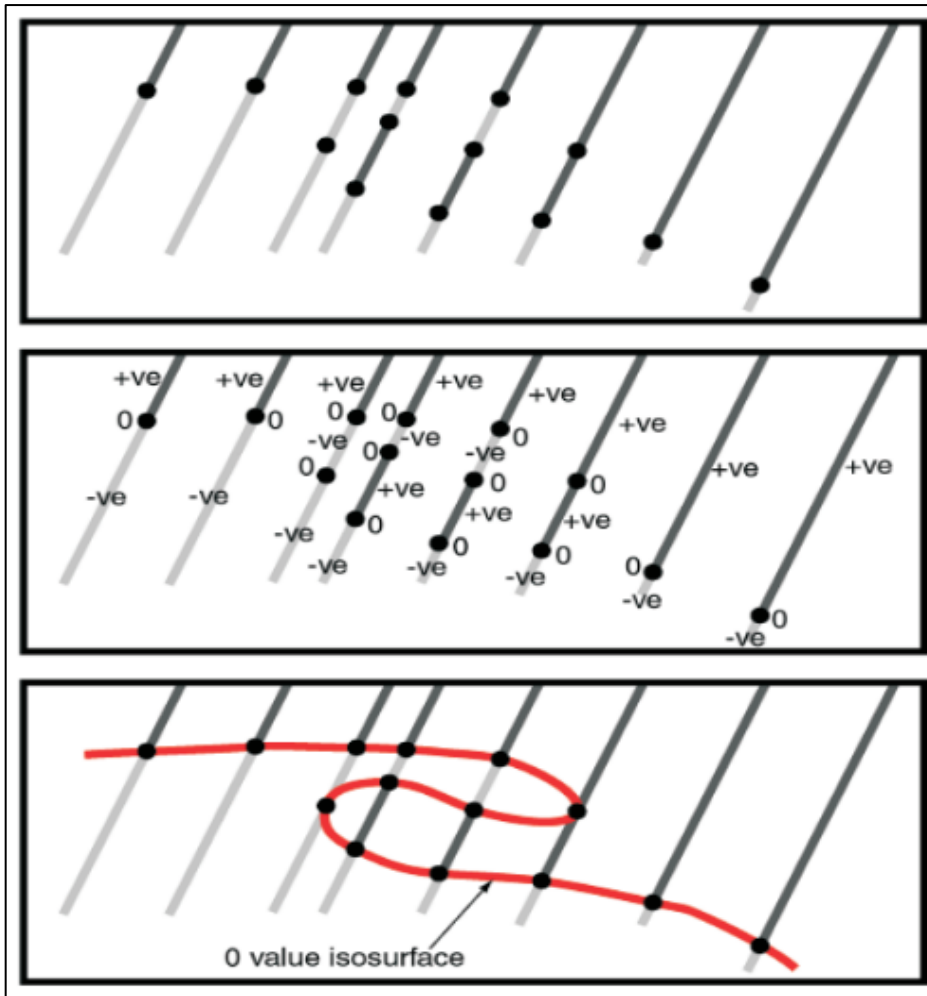


Figure 14-1. Implicit Modelling technique. Two sets of intervals (upper panel), converted into positive (“+ve” or inside) and negative (“-ve” or outside) distance points (middle panel) and the resulting interpolation through zero distance (“0” or contact) value points (lower panel) (modified after Cowan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

14.4 Geological Interpretation and Modelling

14.4.1 Overburden and Topography

The Nesbitt Project area is mostly covered by a barren overburden layer (likely clay and gravels) except for a zone of rock outcrops in the eastern zone, outside of which the overburden reaches up to 25 m in depth, while in the western zone it ranges from 15 to 50 m in depth and averages 25 m, based on available drill hole data (Figure 14-2).

The overburden volume was modelled using the topographic and the “top of bedrock” surfaces. The topography was obtained from a public dataset, presenting a good match with collar heights (RL), while the bedrock surface was obtained by interpolating through the base of overburden intervals (“OVB”) logged in CNC drill holes and their equivalent in historical holes within or near the Project area.

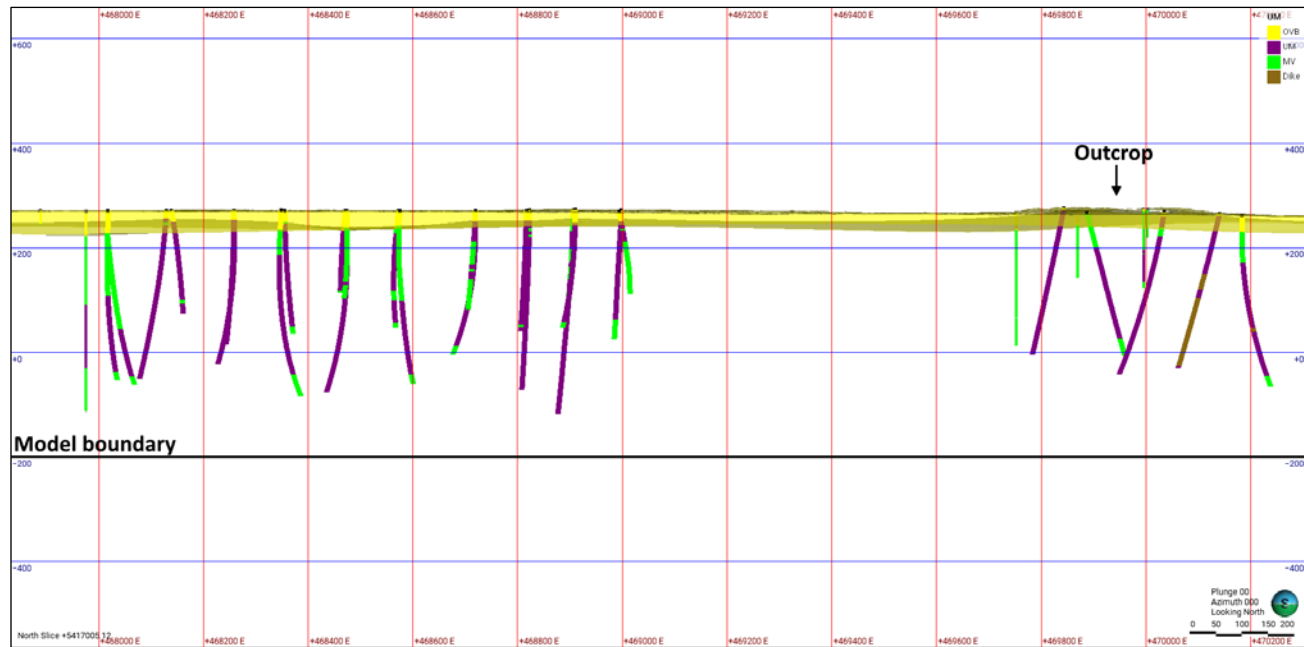


Figure 14-2. Longitudinal view (Looking North) of the Nesbitt Project showing the overburden volume (transparent yellow) as well as historical and CNC drill holes showing the main rock types, including the ultramafic package (UM) coloured in purple. Broader traces represent CNC holes while narrower ones are historical holes (Caracle Creek, 2026).

14.4.2 Lithology

The approach to lithological interpretation and modelling was adapted by Caracle Creek from CNC's analogous deposit, the Crawford Nickel-Cobalt (PGE) Deposit (*e.g.*, Jobin-Bevans *et al.*, 2020; Lane *et al.*, 2022), given that it shares common features with the Nesbitt Deposit, such as:

- A subvertical ultramafic intrusive, with a dunite core transitioning first to peridotite and then to pyroxenite to the north and south, as the main feature.
- Mafic metavolcanics and lesser metasediments as host rocks to the ultramafic package.

These lithologies encompass most of the deposit (Figure 14-3), the remaining one corresponding to a mafic dike.

Lithologies in the core logging database were initially grouped into broader categories based on compositional and spatial affinity as well as length (Table 14-1), followed by a validation and interpretation/correlation process aided by complementary datasets such as density, mag-sus, mineral grades and aluminum/magnesium ratios.

Other datasets, such as regional geophysics, geological maps, as well as historical drill holes provided further information to interpret the overall shape and dimensions of all lithologies in the deeper and outer extents of the model.

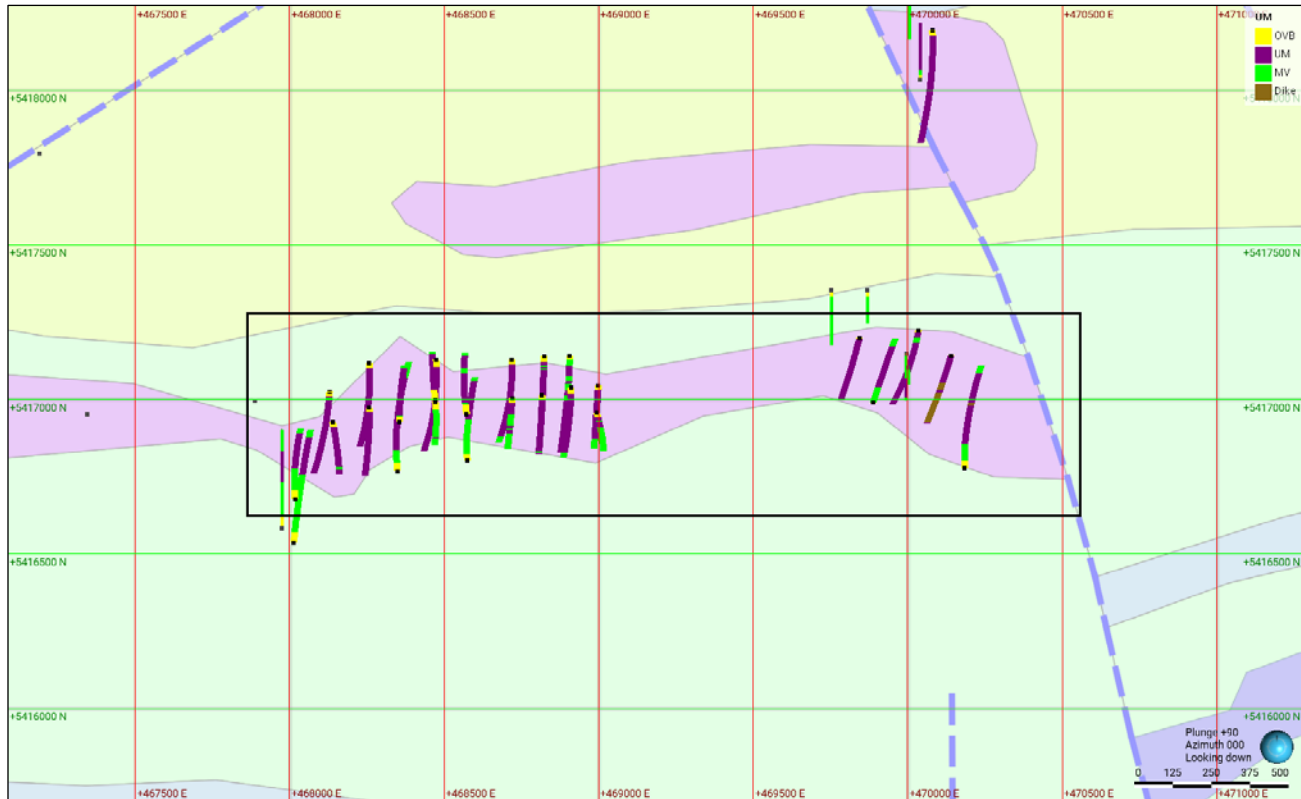


Figure 14-3. Plan view of the Nesbitt Deposit with historical and CNC drill hole intervals showing the main rock types. Background lithology from OGS (Ayer *et al.*, 2005). The UM package is coloured purple in the map and drill traces. Broader traces represent CNC holes while narrower ones are historical holes. The black rectangle represents the resource boundary and main modelling area (Caracle Creek, 2026).

Table 14-1. Summary of the lithological grouping criteria, with original rock names and lengths logged by CNC.

LITHOLOGY	LENGTH (m)	ROCK GROUP	
Overburden	844.0	OVB	
Mafic Intrusive	69.6	MP	Dike
Mafic Metavolcanics	1,741.1	MSED	
Intermediate Metavolcanics	40.7	MV	
Intermediate Intrusive	50.5		
Gabbro	207.8		
Pyroxenite	26.5	PYX	
Talcose Ultramafics	467.6		
Peridotite	3,966.7	PER	UM
Carbonatized Peridotite	200.1	DUN	
Dunite	2,399.0		
Bleached Dunite	1.5		
Rodingite Vein	0.7		
Anorthosite	7.0		
Talcose Komatiite	3.0	Not modelled	
Major Fault	5.4		

This process resulted in six final rock units (plus overburden) coded into the database for subsequent modelling (see Table 14-1; Figure 14-4). From outermost to innermost, these are:

- **Metavolcanics (MV):** Unmineralized unit hosting the ultramafic package, with which it forms a south-dipping contact (Figure 14-6). Supported by numerous drilling intercepts in current and historical drill holes at the northern and southern ends of the deposit, along with the OGS lithology map (Figure 14-3) and geophysical datasets. Two distinct subunits were interpreted (north and south) based on density values and rock-forming element grades, given that they were not differentiated in lithology logs. They were individualized under the following codes:
 - **MV-1:** Generally found at the northern end of the deposit, likely of mafic composition (basalt?) based on its high density (2.90-3.10 g/cm³) as well as higher average Mg (4%), Fe (7.5%), Ca (9%) and lower average Si (22.5%) and K (0.3%) grades. In this regard, this unit is almost undistinguishable from the mafic intrusive unit (MP) identified in the eastern zone of the deposit, meaning that the latter is probably a metavolcanics lens as opposed to a dike. This is further supported by the presence of a presumed lens of the MV-1 unit in the western zone, with trend and continuity matching that of the MP unit dike. However, this is still open to interpretation until further drilling is completed. In addition, some gabbro intercepts were incorporated into this unit as there is currently insufficient information to model them independently.
 - **MV-2:** Found at the southern end of the deposit, likely of intermediate composition (dacite/andesite?) based on its notably lower density compared to the MV-1 unit (2.76-2.86 g/cm³) as well as lower average Mg (2.5%), Fe (5.9%), Ca (5.4%) and higher average Si (25.5%) and K (0.6%) grades. For practical purposes, this unit was also established as the background MV lithology further north of the deposit (beyond the MSED unit).
- **Metasediments (MSED):** Unmineralized metasedimentary unit, north of and in contact with the MV-1 unit, with an interpreted southern dip. This is technically another MV subunit as it was not individualized in lithology logs (where it is part of the “mafic metavolcanics” rock type) and its characteristics are mostly inferred from the same criteria used to differentiate the metavolcanics: Lower relative density (2.70-2.74 g/cm³) as well as very low average Mg (0.8%), Fe (3.5%), Ca (2.8%) and high average Si (29.3%) and K (1.1%) grades compared to the MV unit. This is further supported by the presence of metasediments in historical drill holes immediately north of what is presumed to be the displaced ultramafic package in the eastern block of the regional fault, where the northernmost CNC hole (NES21-06) was drilled (Figure 14-4).
- **Pyroxenite (PYX):** Outermost unmineralized ultramafic unit. It transitions from peridotite and in a few instances into gabbro. Generally present as the last ultramafic lithology before the metavolcanics contact, supported by narrow but prevalent intercepts in CNC and historical drill holes at both ends of the deposit. Some gabbro intercepts were incorporated into this unit as there is currently insufficient information to model them independently.
- **Peridotite (PER):** Lower-grade, nickel-mineralized ultramafic unit. It transitions from dunite and into pyroxenite towards the north and south, supported by numerous intercepts in CNC and historical drill holes across the deposit. This unit is interpreted to occupy the drilling gap in the deposit based on the OGS lithology map (Figure 14-3); however, geophysical data suggests an interruption of the ultramafic package, meaning that it is open to interpretation until further drilling is completed.
- **Dunite (DUN):** Higher-grade, nickel-mineralized and central ultramafic unit. It comprises the largest volume in the western zone of the deposit, whereas peridotite is more predominant in the eastern zone. It transitions into peridotite to the north and south, supported by long intercepts in CNC and historical drill holes across the deposit. Likely absent in the drilling gap, based on available data.

- Mafic intrusive (MP): Unmineralized mafic unit only present in the eastern zone of the deposit and interpreted as a narrow, subvertical dike with an east-west trend. However, as previously discussed, due to its almost identical nature to the MV-1 unit, it's possible that they are the same unit.

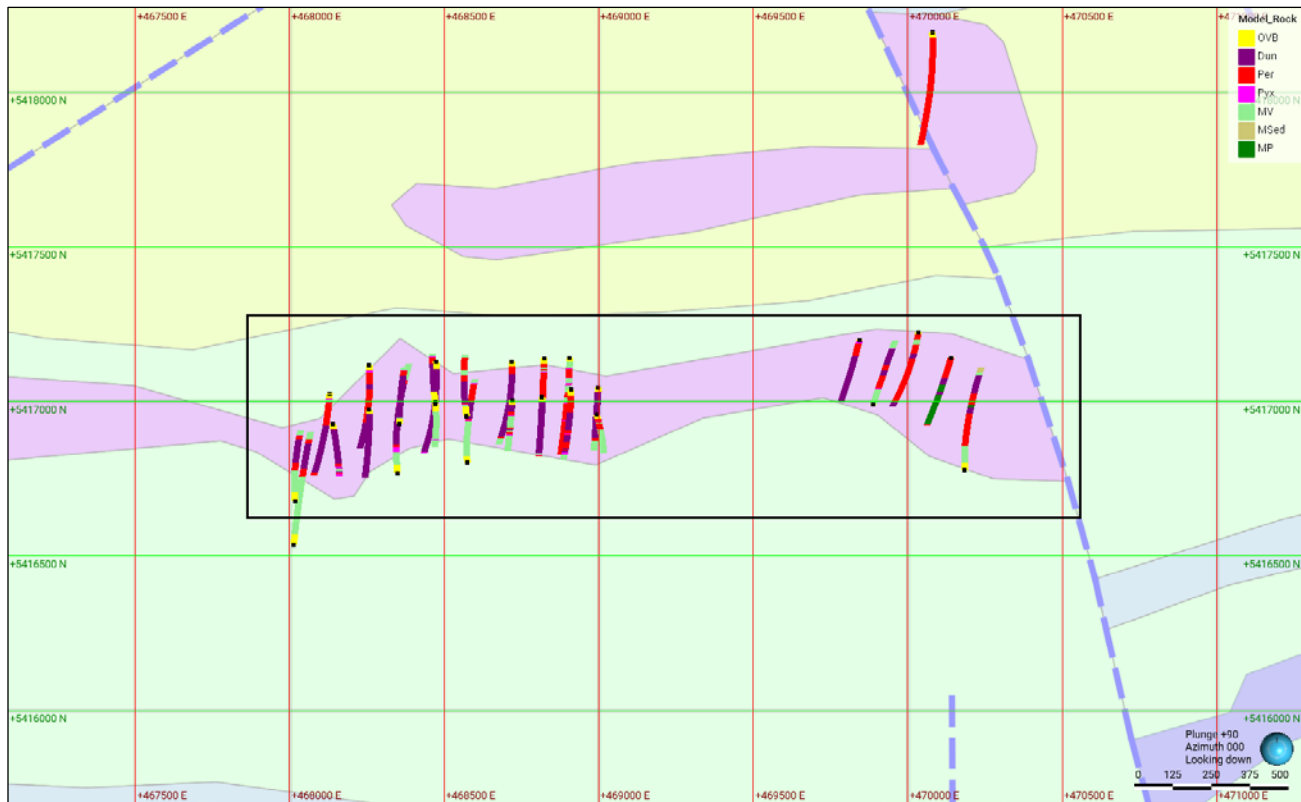


Figure 14-4. Plan view of the Nesbitt Deposit with MRE drill hole intervals showing the final lithology codes for modelling. Background lithology from OGS (Hall *et al.*, 2002). The black rectangle represents the resource boundary and main modelling area (Caracle Creek, 2026).

The main modelling area and resource boundary (rectangle in Figure 14-4) is 2.7 km long (from 467860 mE to 470560 mE) by 1.36 km wide (from 5416620 mN to 5417280 mN), with a maximum depth set at RL -200, approximately 450 m below overburden (*see* Figure 14-2). These dimensions are mostly based on drill hole distribution, quantity and depth, leaving a northern exploratory hole (NES21-06) outside of the resource.

An extended modelling area 800 to 1,000 m beyond the resource boundary in horizontal direction (area depicted outside of the rectangle in Figure 14-3 and Figure 14-4), was defined for waste management and pit optimization purposes, but also for definition of future exploration targets, such as the northern intrusion and the potential western extension of the current drilled area.

Cross-section interpretation was deemed unnecessary given the relatively simple nature of the lithological sequence, opting instead for a direct implicit modelling approach (*see* Section 14.3 – Methodology). Lithological contacts within resource boundaries were interpolated individually and sequentially using the previously codified units in drill hole data, adding polylines to control their shape and applying trends with varying intensities where necessary.

Contacts in the extended modelling area were generated using mostly polylines, extrapolating from the main modelling area while maintaining the geological trends and criteria and, further beyond, following the general geometries interpreted from the OGS lithology map, historical drill holes and geophysical datasets. This process

helped improve the predictability of the model and, to some extent, compensates for the lack of information both within the main modelling area, such as in deeper zones, and outside of it.

Prior to lithological modelling, two structural domains were defined based on a regional fault with significant left-lateral displacement (the same that divides the Crawford Project further to the south), interpreted from the OGS lithology map (*see* Figure 14-3 and Figure 14-4) and geophysical datasets, given that there are no drilling intersections at this stage. This fault sets the eastern limit of the deposit. In addition, it seems possible that the deformation of the ultramafic package in its western zone could be fault-related, with at least one fault intercept identified in this area. However, there is currently insufficient evidence to confidently model it.

The resulting lithology model developed by Caracle Creek (Figure 14-5 and Figure 14-6) constitutes the basis for the interpretation of mineralization and the corresponding mineral estimation domains.

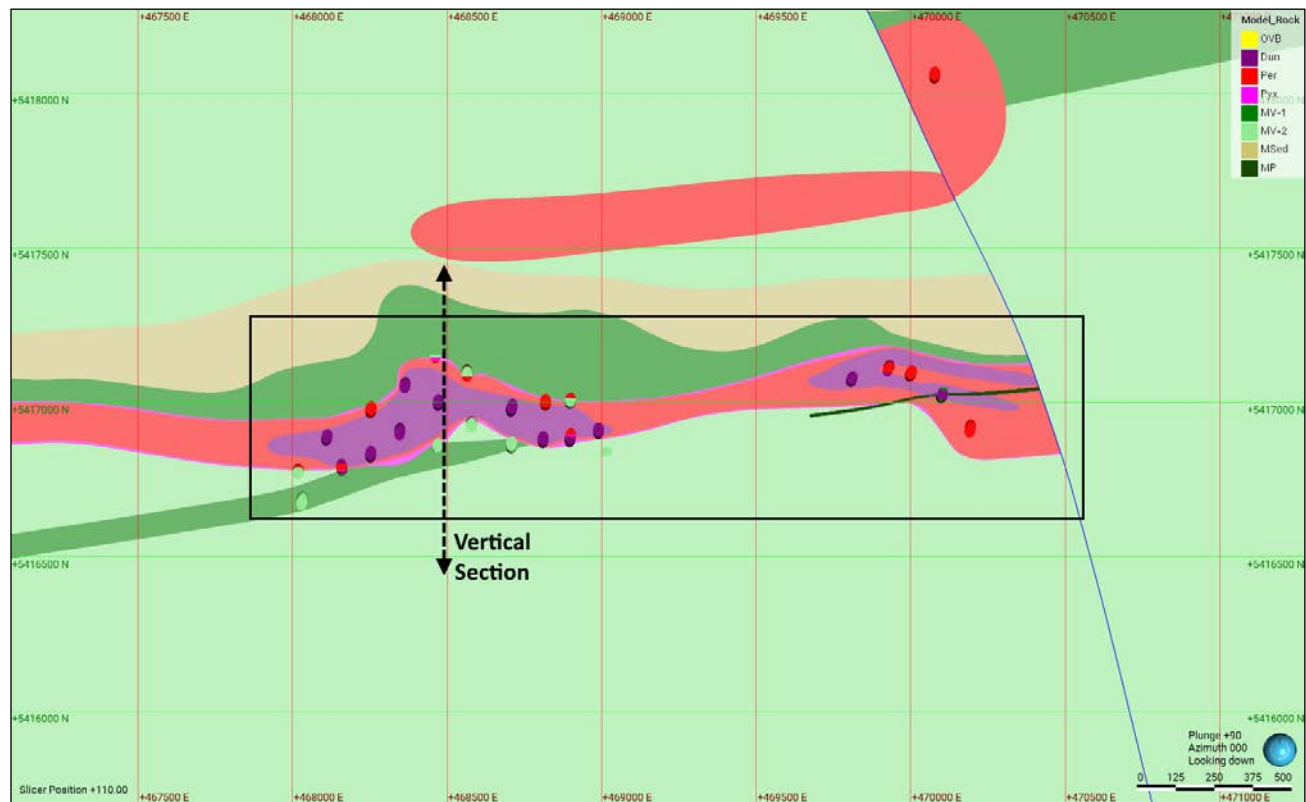


Figure 14-5. Plan section (RL 110) of the Nesbitt lithology model and coded drill hole intercepts. The black rectangle represents the resource boundary and main modelling area, and the dashed line is the trace of the vertical section presented in Figure 14-6 (Caracle Creek, 2026).

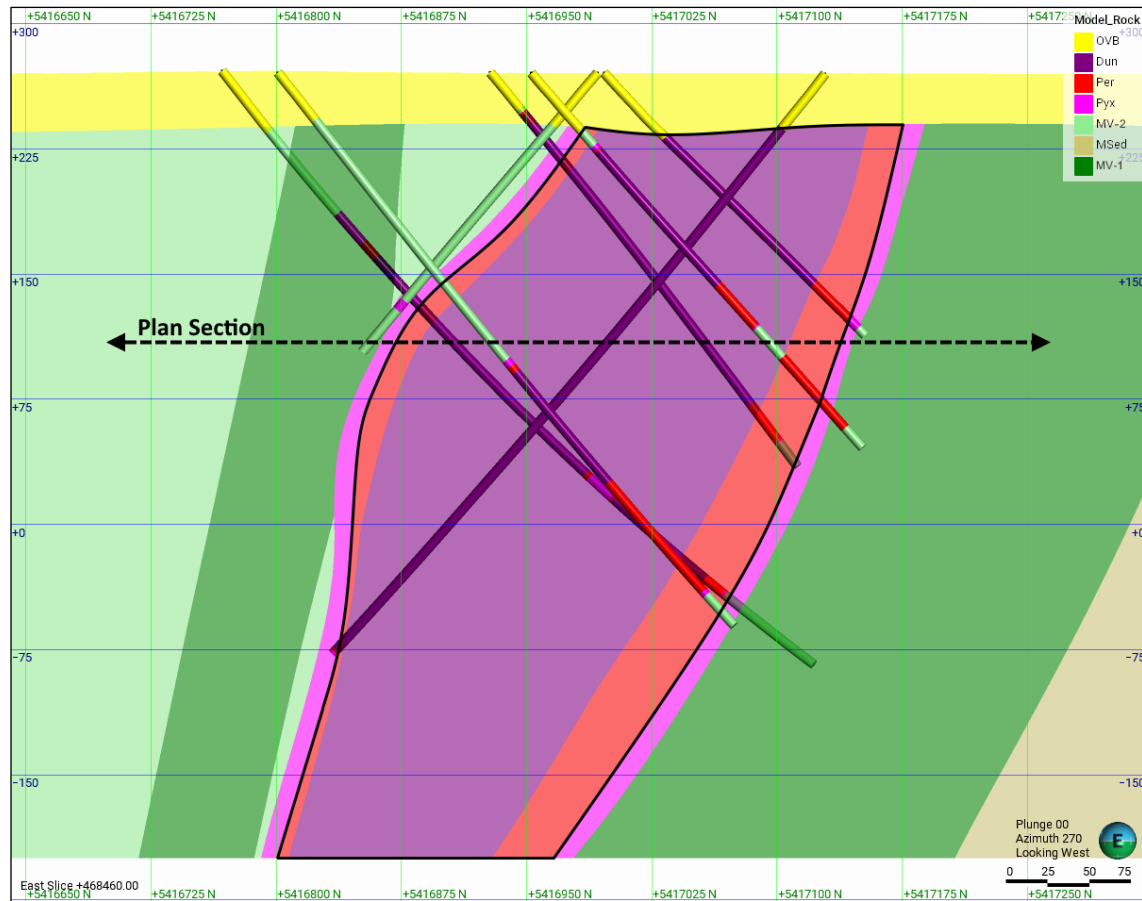


Figure 14-6. Vertical section 468,460 E (looking west) of the Nesbitt lithology model and coded drill hole intervals. Some intervals may not precisely match their corresponding feature due to the 300 m section width. The black outline represents the estimation domain boundary, and the dashed line is the trace of the plan section presented in Figure 14-5 (Caracle Creek, 2026).

14.4.3 Alteration

The most prevalent alteration in the Nesbitt Deposit is serpentinization, given the predominance of ultramafic rocks, with talc-carbonation as a secondary occurrence. Other alteration types (silicification, sericitization, albitization, etc.) are seldom found and are seen to affect very limited areas so as to become relevant for study. Therefore, interpretation and modelling were limited to the area of influence of the two prevalent alteration types, represented by the dunite-peridotite envelope (DUN/PER).

As with lithology, the framework for alteration analysis was adapted by Caracle Creek from CNC's analogous Crawford Deposit (*e.g.*, Jobin-Bevans *et al.*, 2020; Lane *et al.*, 2022), given that it shares common features with the Nesbitt Deposit.

The datasets used in this analysis were alteration and lithology logs along with mineralogy (QEMSCAN/TIMA), density and magnetic susceptibility. Mineralogy is relevant for serpentine/olivine/magnetite/talc contents, density is a useful proxy for serpentinization degree due to the rock mass expansion triggered by this alteration (with $\sim 3.25 \text{ g/cm}^3$ for fresh unaltered dunite and $\sim 2.52 \text{ g/cm}^3$ as the theoretical limit for fully serpentinized dunite), while mag-sus is a complementary measure of magnetite content.

The alteration study concluded with the definition of two mineralogically and spatially consistent domains (Figure 14-7 and Figure 14-8):

- Talc-carbonation domain (“Talc”): Averages 20% total serpentine, 28% talc, 10% magnesite, 9% calcite/dolomite, no fresh olivine and 2.4% magnetite (or 22 mag-sus). Densities usually range from 2.85 to 2.95 g/cm³, consistent with a moderate to weak serpentinization stage. It is present in two styles: The main one is an apparent talc dike/shear, extending across the deposit’s centre with significant width (up to 40 m) near the current western limit of the deposit, progressively decreasing towards the east until it seemingly disappears after 500 m; while the other style comprises two minor, marginal talc occurrences near the contact with the metavolcanic (MV) host rock.
- Serpentinization domain (“Serp”, 75-85% serpentinized dunite/peridotite): Averages 61% Mg-rich serpentine, 18% Fe-rich serpentine, no fresh olivine and 6.6% magnetite (or 129 mag-sus). Densities usually range from 2.64 to 2.70 g/cm³ in dunite and from 2.70 to 2.80 g/cm³ in peridotite, consistent with advanced serpentinization stages. It is present across the deposit’s strike and depth, with little to no vertical differentiation and some lateral variation regarding the Fe-rich serpentine content, which is lower in the centre (dunite) and moderately higher to the sides (peridotite).

It should also be mentioned that there is some evidence of dunite weathering, but more information is necessary to determine if this occurrence is significant enough to characterize it as a separate domain.

Alteration contacts were interpolated individually and sequentially using the previously codified units in drill hole data, adding polylines to control their shape and applying trends where necessary. The resulting alteration model developed by Caracle Creek (Figure 14-7 and Figure 14-8) constitutes the basis for density and magnetic susceptibility estimations.

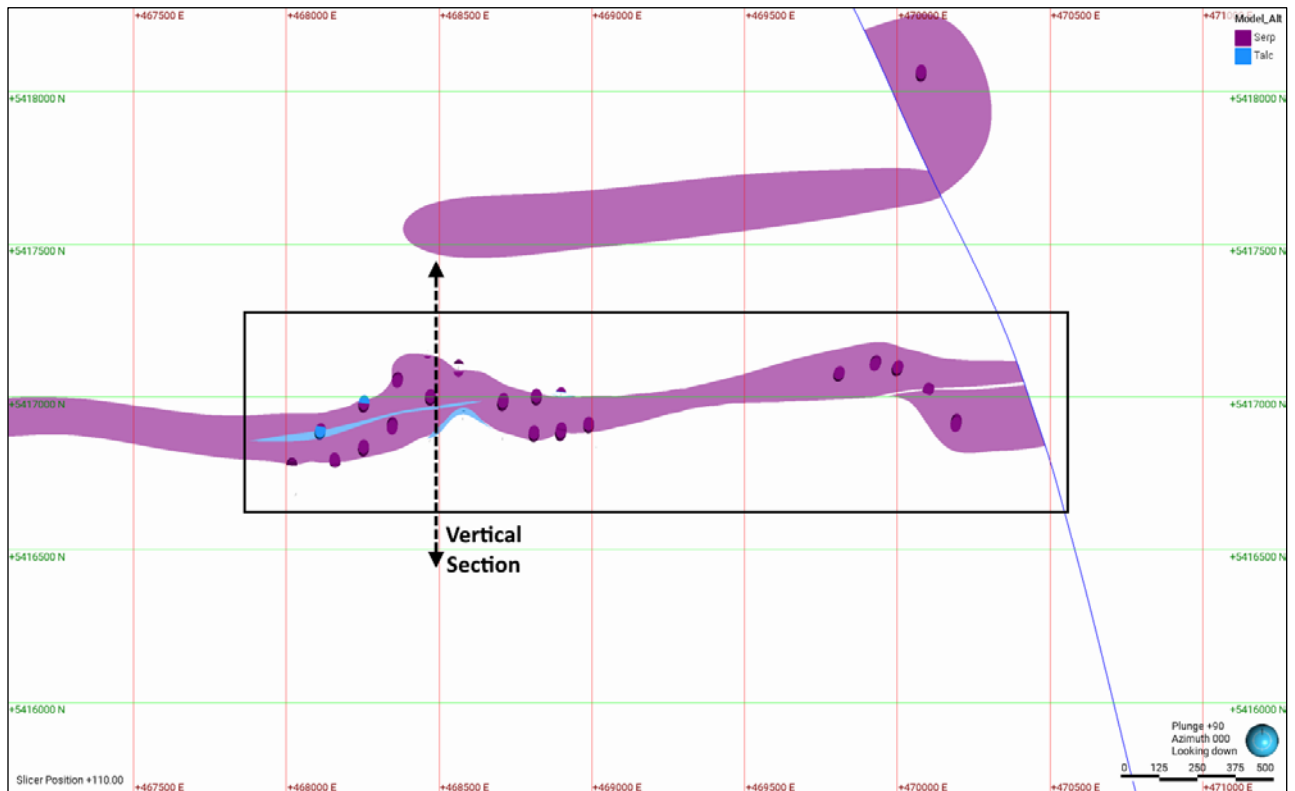


Figure 14-7. Plan section (RL 90) of the Nesbitt alteration model and coded drill hole intercepts (limited to the DUN/PER envelope). The black rectangle represents the current resource boundary and main modelling area. The dashed line is the trace of the plan section presented in Figure 14-8 (Caracle Creek, 2026).

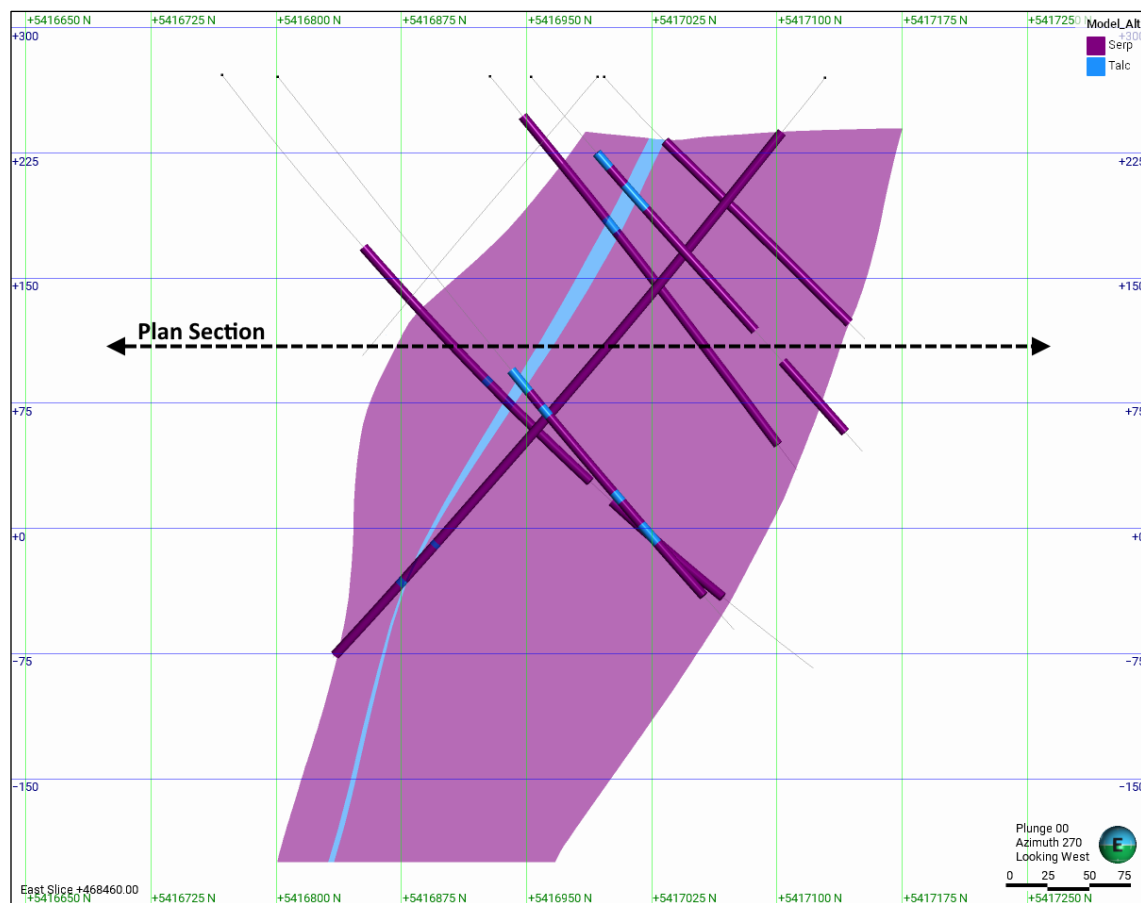


Figure 14-8. Vertical section 468,460 E (looking west) of the Nesbitt alteration model and coded drill hole intervals (limited to the DUN/PER envelope). Some intervals may not precisely match their corresponding feature due to the 300 m section width. The dashed line is the trace of the plan section presented in Figure 14-7 (Caracle Creek, 2026).

14.5 Data Analysis and Estimation Domains

14.5.1 Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

The Nesbitt Project drill hole database was closed with 5,014 assay samples and 1,096 density measurements available. Seven assayed elements were selected to assess the Project's economic value and thus took part in the EDA: Nickel (Ni) being the main one, together with cobalt (Co), iron (Fe), chromium (Cr), sulphur (S), palladium (Pd) and platinum (Pt).

Density values are a useful supporting variable for EDA in these deposit types, given that they tend to follow a distinct and rather predictable pattern (mainly an expression of varying levels of rock mass expansion brought about by serpentinization) that correlates reasonably well with nickel grades in fully serpentinized rock. This also means that, despite typically being seen as non-additive, they can be considered suitable for estimation.

Mag-sus values provided further support for the EDA but were not included in this or the following sections because they do not contribute to the resource directly. Rather than an economic variable, they conform more to a geometallurgical variable.

The EDA was spatially constrained to the resource boundary (rectangle in Figure 14-4). Within these limits, visual and statistical inspection of nickel grades filtered by lithology (Figure 14-9), along with the supporting variables, showed that the dunite-peridotite envelope (DUN/PER) contained the bulk of the mineralization, hence

becoming the general estimation domain (deemed “EST Domain”, Figure 14-10). With this, the final resource database was left with 4,318 assay samples and 772 density measurements.

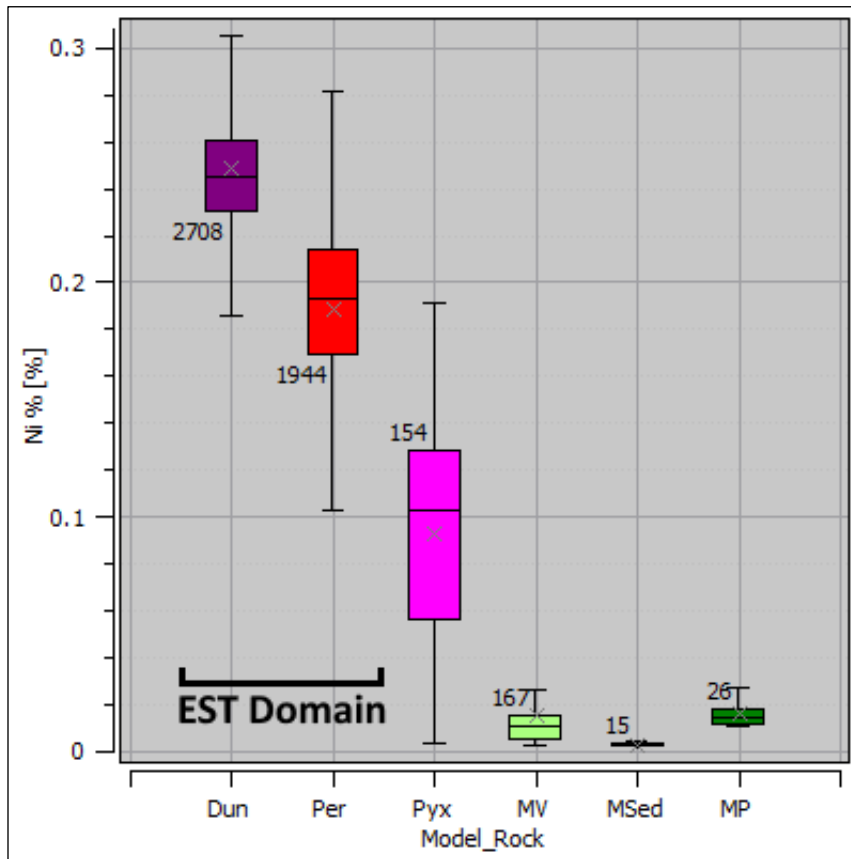


Figure 14-9. Nickel grade boxplot according to model lithologies (Caracle Creek, 2026).

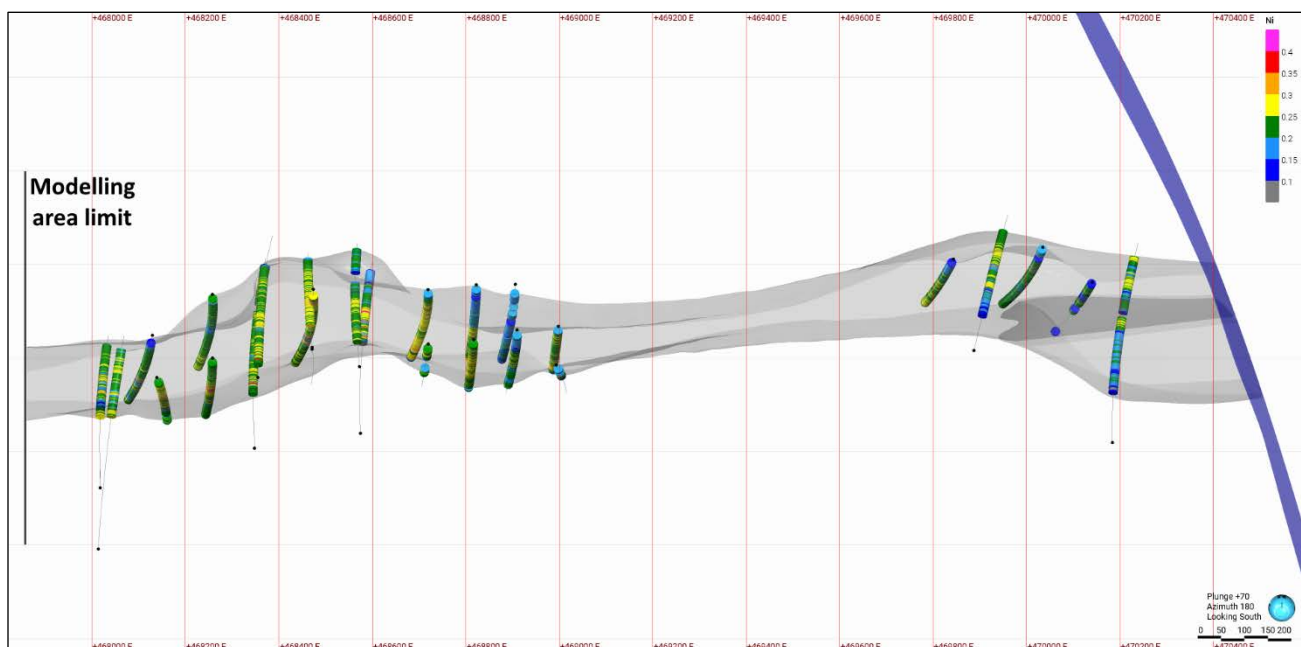


Figure 14-10. Oblique view (looking downwards with -70° plunge) of the EST domain (transparent grey) and nickel grade drill hole intervals (Caracle Creek, 2026).

Nickel grades within the EST Domain presented a slightly left-skewed, almost unimodal distribution (Figure 14-11A). Even though bimodality could not be confidently interpreted from this general distribution, a comparison of nickel grade distributions within dunite and peridotite (box plot in Figure 14-9) showed a clear separation, with a lower-grade population of 0.17-0.22% Ni within peridotite (Figure 14-11B), and a higher-grade population of 0.22-0.28% Ni within dunite (Figure 14-11C), meaning that the lithological domains could be used as estimation domains.

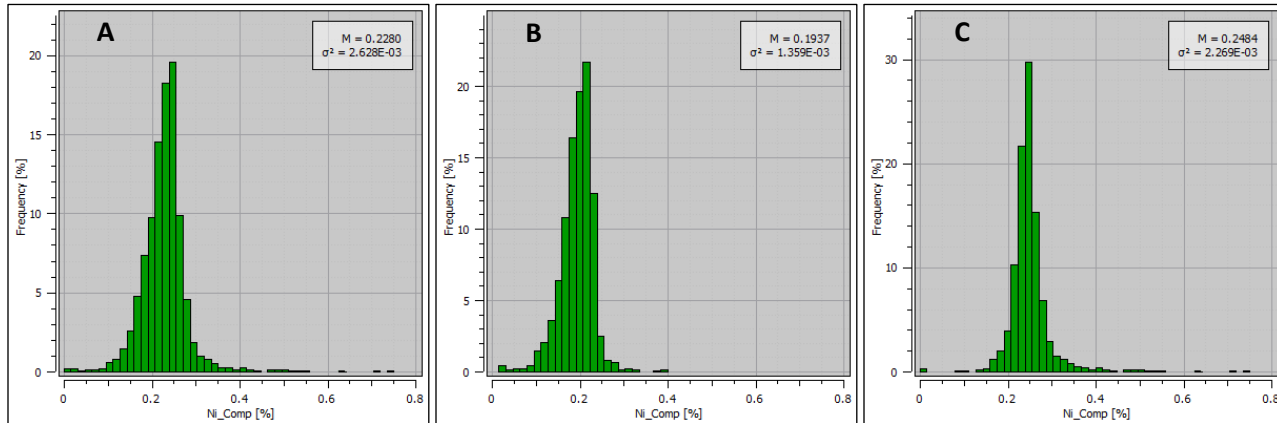


Figure 14-11. Nickel grade histograms within: A) EST Domain, B) PER Domain and C) DUN domain (Caracle Creek, 2026).

Chromium grades within the EST Domain presented a significant bimodal distribution (Figure 14-12A), with a lower-grade population of 0.10-0.30% Cr (Figure 14-12B), and a higher-grade population of 0.30-0.50% Cr (Figure 14-12C). However, this grade distribution only correlated with lithology (low Cr in dunite and high Cr in peridotite) in the eastern zone of the deposit, including part of the eastern end in the western zone, while most of the western zone presented lower grades regardless of lithology. Thus, further subdivision of the EST Domain was required to properly set apart both populations (see Section 14.5.2 – Estimation Domains).

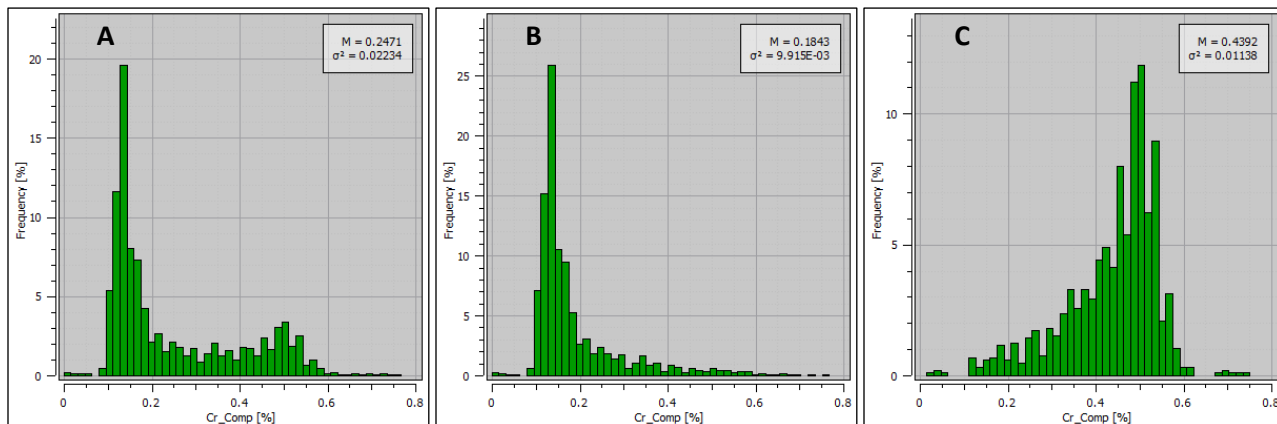


Figure 14-12. Chromium grade histograms within: A) EST Domain, B) LCR Domain and C) HCR domain (Caracle Creek, 2026).

Iron grades within the EST Domain also presented a bimodal distribution (Figure 14-13A), with a lower-grade population of 4.5-6.5% Fe (Figure 14-13B), and a higher-grade population of 6.5-8.5% Fe (Figure 14-13C). This grade distribution followed the same tendency of chromium grades, correlating with lithology (low Fe in dunite and high Fe in peridotite) in the eastern zone of the deposit up until the eastern end of the western zone, after which only lower grades were present. Thus, both populations were set apart under the same criteria used for chromium grades (see Section 14.5.2 – Estimation Domains).

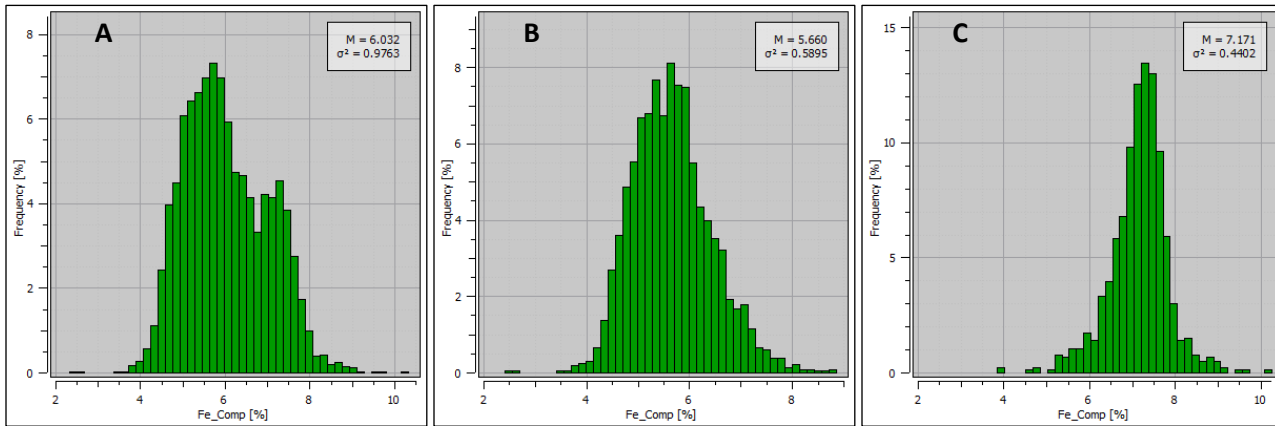


Figure 14-13. Iron grade histograms within: A) EST Domain, B) LCR Domain and C) HCR domain (Caracle Creek, 2026).

Cobalt grades within the EST Domain presented a unimodal distribution (Figure 14-14A) and were treated as a single population. Sulphur, palladium and platinum grades showed seemingly unimodal log-normal distributions (Figure 14-14b to Figure 14-14d) and were also treated as single populations.

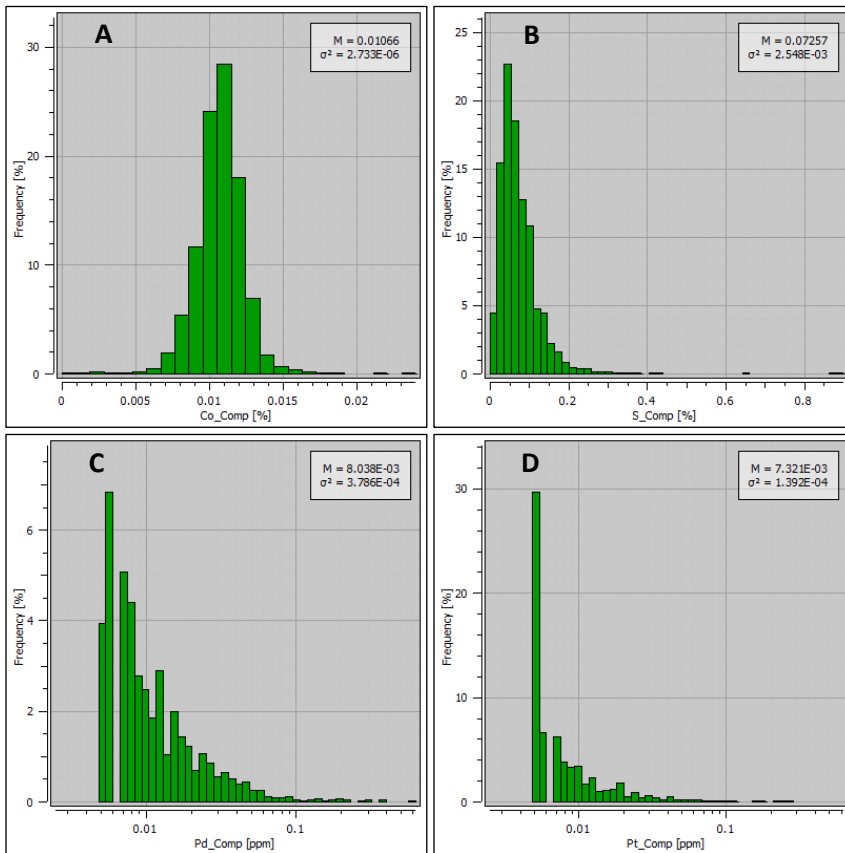


Figure 14-14. Grade histograms within the EST Domain for: A) Cobalt, B) Sulphur, C) Palladium and D) Platinum (Caracle Creek, 2026).

Density values within the EST Domain presented a multimodal distribution (Figure 14-15A) owed in principle to previously discussed differences (see Section 14.4.3 – Alteration) between the Serp alteration, with 2.64-2.80 g/cm³ (Figure 14-15B) and the Talc alteration, with 2.85-2.95 g/cm³ (Figure 14-15C), which meant that they could be used as estimation domains.

However, the Serp domain maintained a bimodal distribution, explained by the differences between dunite, with 2.64-2.70 g/cm³ (Figure 14-15E) and peridotite, with 2.70-2.80 g/cm³ (Figure 14-15D), meaning that the lithological domains could also be used as estimations domains.

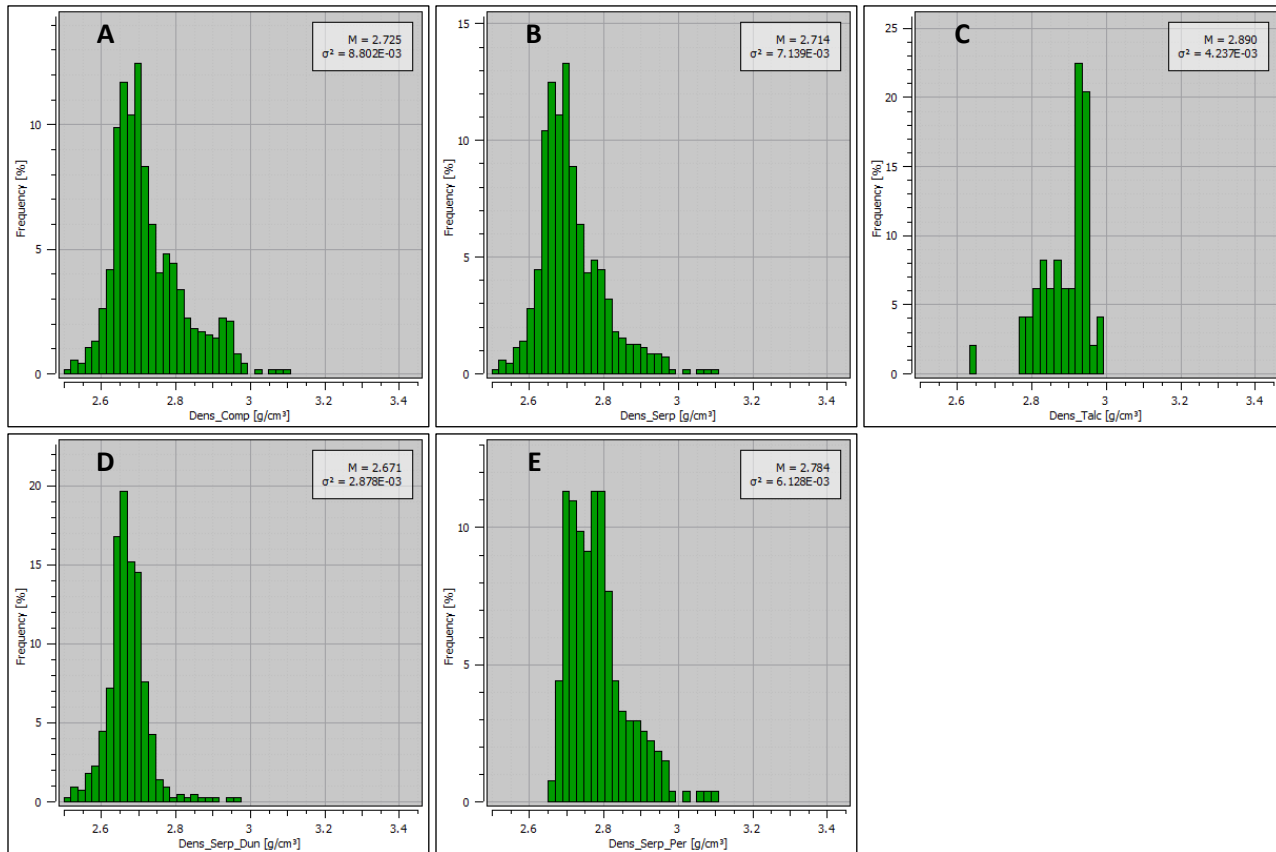


Figure 14-15. Density histograms within: A) EST Domain, B) Serp domain, C) Talc domain, D) Serp PER domain and E) Serp DUN domain (Caracle Creek, 2026).

14.5.2 Estimation Domains

Estimation domains were generated, when necessary, within the bounds of the EST Domain by the same interpolation process used for the geological models, following the set of rules defined in the EDA to allow for separate geostatistical treatment of different populations.

The nickel population subdivision was based on a direct lithological correlation, with the dunite (DUN) and peridotite (PER) domains serving as higher-grade (HG) and lower-grade (LG) estimation domains respectively (Figure 14-16).

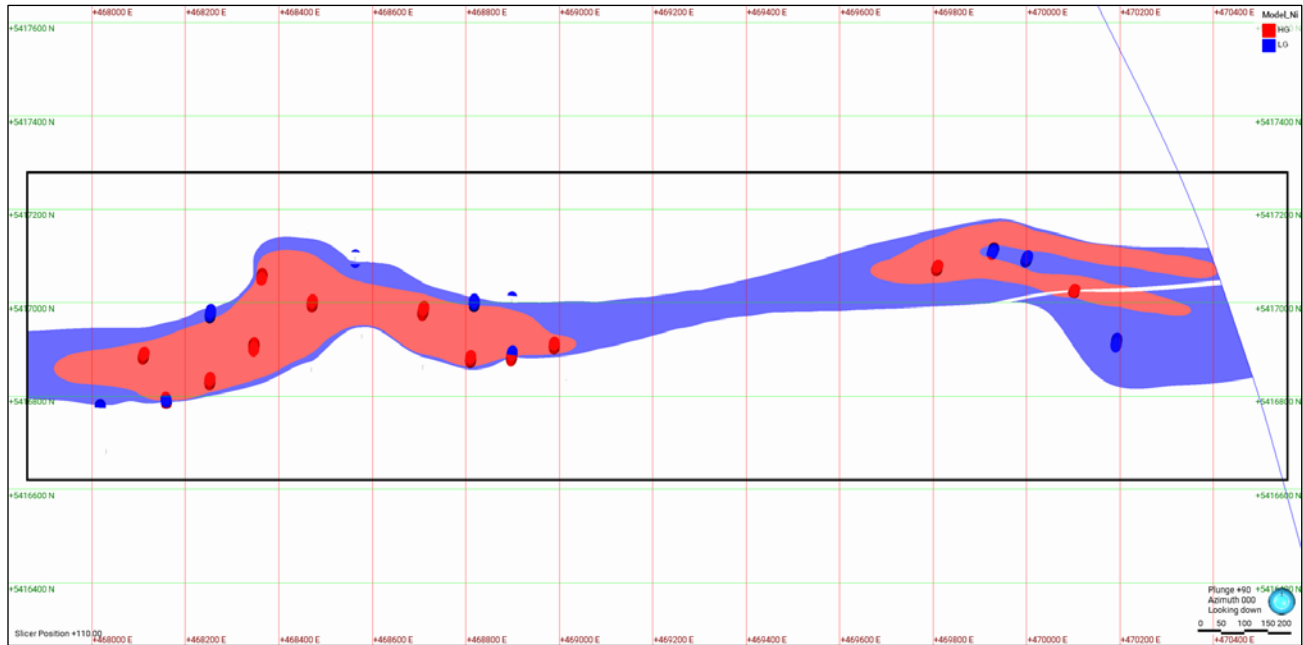


Figure 14-16. Plan section (RL 110) of the Nesbitt nickel estimation domains and coded drill hole intercepts. Background and drill trace colours represent the HG (red) and LG (blue) estimation domains (Caracle Creek, 2026).

Chromium and iron required further subdomaining (Figure 14-17) as both correlated with lithology in the eastern zone of the deposit up until the eastern end of the western zone. Thus, a surface was modelled at this end, enveloping the easternmost higher-grade intervals after which lower grades prevail regardless of lithology. This resulted in a higher-grade domain (HCR) occupying most of the centre-east zone of the deposit and a lower-grade domain (LCR) occupying the west zone of the deposit and the dunite envelope in the eastern zone (where grades correlate with lithology).

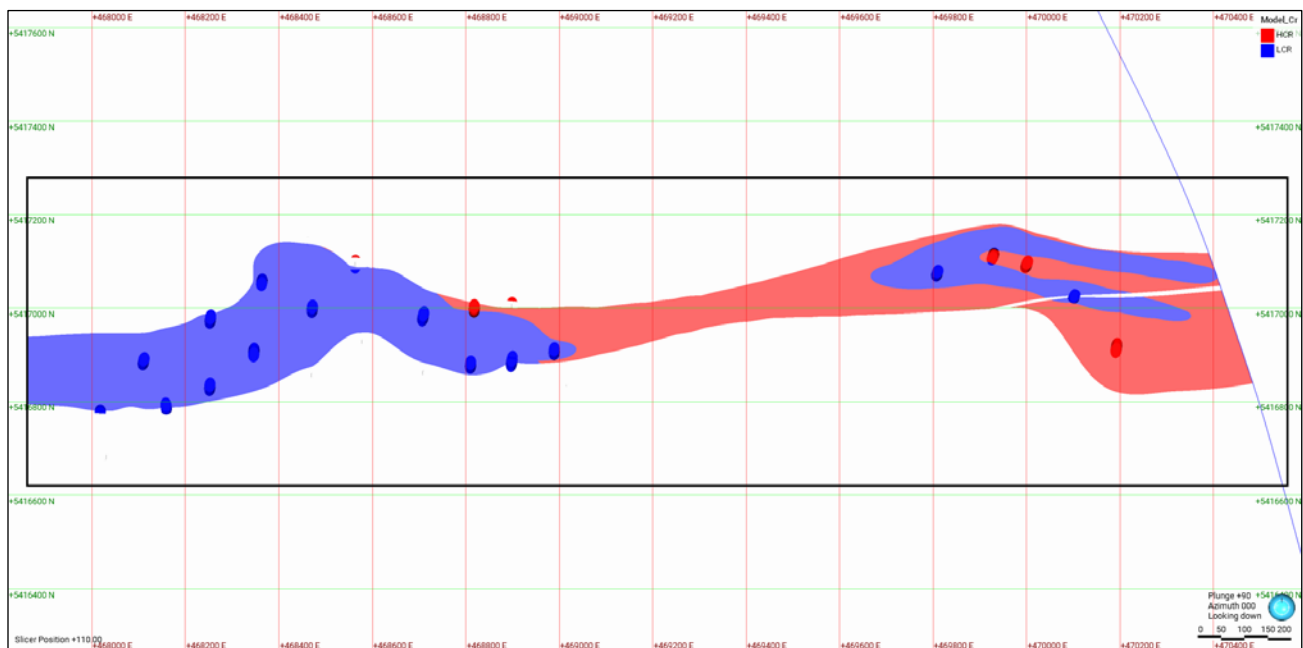


Figure 14-17. Plan section (RL 110) of the Nesbitt chromium/iron estimation domains and coded drill hole intercepts. Background and drill trace colours represent the HCR (red) and LCR (blue) estimation domains (Caracle Creek, 2026).

No additional estimation domains were generated. Elements with unimodal distributions such as cobalt, sulphur, palladium and platinum only required the EST domain, while density estimation domains were obtained by combining previously modelled alteration and lithology domains.

14.5.3 Compositing and Capping

The compositing criteria mainly considered three parameters: The resource database size of 4,318 samples (enough for a rather large compositing length), the predominant drilling length of 1.5 m (98% of samples) and the block height of 15.0 m (see Section 14.6 – Block Modelling). Based on these, a 7.5 m compositing length was deemed the most appropriate. Composites were generated within the corresponding estimation domains and subdomains for the seven studied elements (Ni, Co, Fe, Cr, S, Pd, Pt).

Density values could not be composited given that they are data points as opposed to intervals; therefore, the points themselves were treated as composites for all intents and purposes.

No capping was applied at this stage. Composites maintaining any anomalous grades had their influence limited to a fixed distance during estimation (see Section 14.7.2 – Estimation Parameters).

The resulting composites (Table 14-2) showed more than adequate distributions and statistical parameters for most elements to undergo estimation within the EST Domain and its subdomains, with Pd and Pt presenting slight complexities due to their somewhat high CV values.

Table 14-2. Sample vs composite statistics by element and estimation domain.

Element	Domain	1.5 m Drill Hole Samples					7.5 m Composites (Except Density)				
		Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	CV	Med	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	CV	Med
Ni %	HG	2,708	0.25	0.04	0.18	0.25	547	0.25	0.03	0.12	0.25
	LG	1,610	0.19	0.04	0.19	0.20	330	0.19	0.03	0.15	0.20
Fe %	HCR	1,063	7.2	0.7	0.1	7.2	219	7.2	0.5	0.1	7.2
	LCR	3,255	5.7	0.8	0.1	5.6	653	5.7	0.6	0.1	5.6
Cr %	HCR	1,063	0.44	0.11	0.24	0.47	219	0.44	0.09	0.21	0.47
	LCR	3,255	0.18	0.10	0.54	0.15	653	0.18	0.08	0.43	0.16
Co %	EST	4,318	0.011	0.002	0.15	0.011	866	0.011	0.001	0.12	0.011
S %		4,318	0.07	0.05	0.69	0.06	866	0.07	0.04	0.61	0.06
Pd ppm		4,318	0.008	0.018	2.28	0.003	866	0.008	0.011	1.39	0.005
Pt ppm		4,318	0.007	0.011	1.56	0.005	866	0.007	0.008	1.06	0.005
Density	Serp Dun	448	2.67	0.05	0.02	2.67					
	Serp Per	335	2.79	0.08	0.03	2.78					
	Talc	49	2.89	0.07	0.02	2.91					

14.6 Block Modelling

The block size definition for the Nesbitt Project was mostly based on drill spacing and used CNC's analogous Crawford Deposit as a reference, arriving to a 20 m x 20 m x 15 m size as the more optimal choice.

The block model dimensions (Table 14-3) were adjusted to the extended modelling area (see Section 14.4.2 - Lithology), reaching 800 to 1000 m beyond the resource boundary (rectangle in Figure 14-4) to be able to accommodate a conceptual pit shell. Vertical constraints come from the topographic surface at the top, and from the modelling depth at the bottom (RL -200).

For tonnage calculation purposes, a column of fill percentage was generated for each geological volume flagged into the block model.

Table 14-3. Block model parameters for the Nesbitt MRE.

Nesbitt Block Model	X (m)	Y (m)	Z (m)
Base Corner Coordinates	467,000	5,415,600	-200
Box Extents	4,300	2,700	495
Block Size	20	20	15
Number of Blocks	215	135	33
Rotation	-	-	-

14.7 Estimation Strategy

14.7.1 Estimation Methodology

Composite EDA showed successful replication of previously established working hypotheses (see Section 14.5 – Data Analysis and Estimation Domains), with contact analyses serving as a complement to this and as a tool for classifying grade behavior at domain boundaries into three types: a) Hard, meaning grades at either side are independent of each other (large break, no transition) and thus composites should be kept to their corresponding domain for estimation; b) Soft, meaning grades at either side are mutually dependent (smooth, mostly unbroken transition) and thus composites should be integrated into a single domain for estimation; c) Semi-soft (intermediate), meaning grades at either side are not completely independent of each other (modest break, partial transition) and thus some composites should be shared between domains for estimation, in order to reasonably reproduce such a transition.

Nickel grades displayed a modest break at the LG/HG (PER/DUN) domain boundary (Figure 14-18), making it a semi-soft boundary, with composites shared between domains up to 2.5m from their respective boundaries.

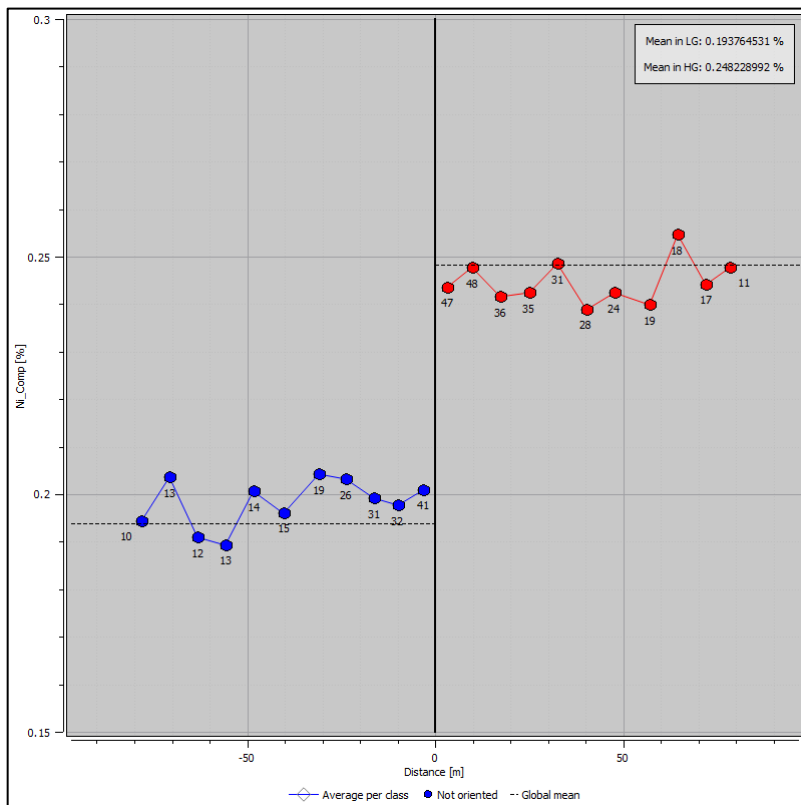


Figure 14-18. Contact analysis plot of nickel composites at the LG/HG (PER/DUN) domain boundary (Caracle Creek, 2026).

Chromium and iron grades displayed rather large breaks (especially chromium) at the HCR/LCR domain boundary (Figure 14-19), making them hard boundaries. However, to moderate potentially unrealistic grade disparities between the independent estimates, these boundaries were treated as semi-soft, with composites shared between domains up to 2.5 m from their respective boundaries.

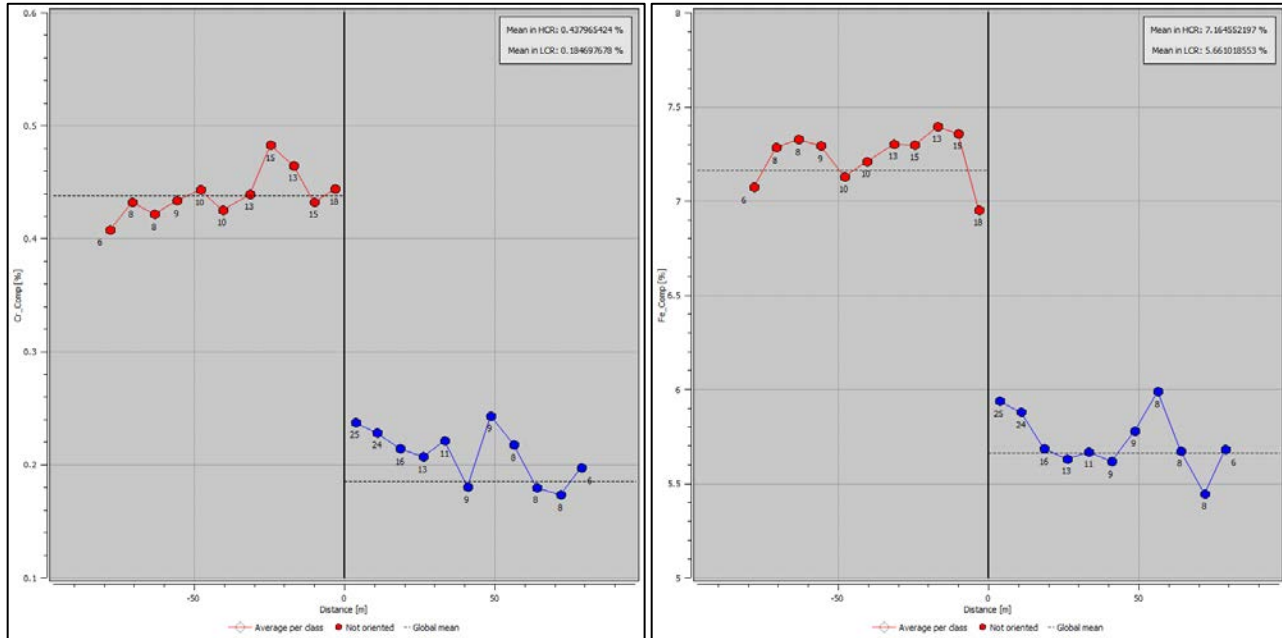


Figure 14-19. Contact analysis plots of chromium (left) and iron (right) composites at the HCR/LCR domain boundary (Caracle Creek, 2026).

Density values displayed a very modest break at the PER/DUN domain boundary (Figure 14-20), making it a semi-soft boundary, with composites shared between domains up to 2.5 m from their respective boundaries.

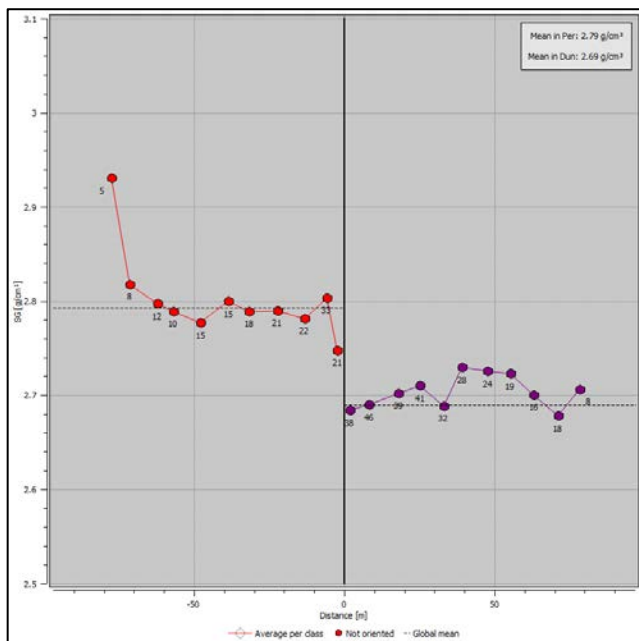


Figure 14-20. Contact analysis plot of density values at the Serp Per/Serp Dun alteration-rock domain boundary (Caracle Creek, 2026).

Having completed the final composite and domain definitions, all variables were set for variography and subsequent ordinary kriging (OK) estimation in their respective domain configurations (see Section 14.8 – Variography). The exception were density values in the Talc domain due to insufficient data, being limited to squared weighted inverse distance (IDW2) interpolation.

14.7.2 Estimation Parameters

MRE blocks were discretized to a 4 x 4 x 3 ratio for estimation. A single-pass kriging routine was implemented, with a neighbourhood search range that covered about two thirds of the EST Domain, followed by a complementary “infinite” range pass for blocks that did not meet previous criteria. The main search ellipsoid ranges were based on a combination of variography and deposit geometry, and their values were fixed for all variables, as were most estimation parameters (Table 14-4) save for capping ellipsoids (Table 14-5).

Table 14-4. Search neighbourhood parameters and ranges for all variables.

Parameter	Neighbourhood	
Pass	1 st	2 nd
Sector Search	Single	
Minimum Sectors	NO	
Maximum Points per Sector	20	20
Minimum Total Points	8	1
Maximum Points per Drill Hole	4	4
Minimum Points per Drill Hole	-	-
Minimum Drill Holes	2	1
Search Radius Directions	90° Az / 70°S Dip / 0° Pitch	
Search Radius Axis 1	300	∞
Search Radius Axis 2	200	∞
Search Radius Axis 3	100	∞

Table 14-5. Capping ellipsoid thresholds and dimensions by element and domain.

Element	Domain	Top Cut	Low Cut	Ellipsoid Size (m)		
				Axis 1	Axis 2	Axis 3
Ni %	HG	-	0.10	75	50	25
	LG	0.29	-	75	50	25
Fe %	HCR	-	5.0	75	50	25
	LCR	8.0	-	75	50	25
Cr %	HCR	0.70	0.20	75	50	25
	LCR	0.55	0.05	75	50	25
Co %	EST	-	0.006	75	50	25
S %		0.4	-	75	50	25
Pd ppm		0.1	-	75	50	25
Pt ppm		0.1	-	75	50	25
Density	Serp Dun	2.79	-	75	50	25
	Serp Per	2.95	-	75	50	25
	Talc	-	2.70	75	50	25

14.8 Variography

Variography was carried out for the seven studied elements and density within their corresponding domains or sub-domains, according to the following plan:

- Nickel: HG (DUN) and LG (PER) domains (Figure 14-21), and EST Domain for resource classification (see Figure 14-31).
- Cobalt: HG domain (see Figure 14-24).
- Iron: HG domain (Figure 14-22).
- Chromium: HCR, MCR and LCR domains (Figure 14-23).
- Sulphur: HG domain (Figure 14-24).
- Palladium: HG domain (Figure 14-24).
- Platinum: HG domain (Figure 14-24).
- Density: Serp DUN and Serp PER domains. The Talc domain did not require variography.

Down-the-hole variograms were modelled first for an initial approach to the nugget value. Disruptive grade outliers were excluded in a few instances to reduce noise.

A general preferential direction of 90° azimuth (east-west) and 70°S dip was defined based on geological and mineral trends as well as drilling orientations, with variogram maps as the main analysis tool.

In most cases multidirectional variograms were modelled considering zonal anisotropies (independent sills in each axis) due to the significant grade variability differences between directions. In the other cases only omnidirectional variograms were modelled, such as with iron and chromium in the HCR domain, due to the low number of composites. No variogram was modelled for the Talc domain, as it was estimated by inverse distance weighting squared (IDW2) interpolation.

Finally, cross-validation was carried out for variogram robustness evaluation and, in case of substandard results, recalibration of variogram nugget and/or ranges in order to improve them.

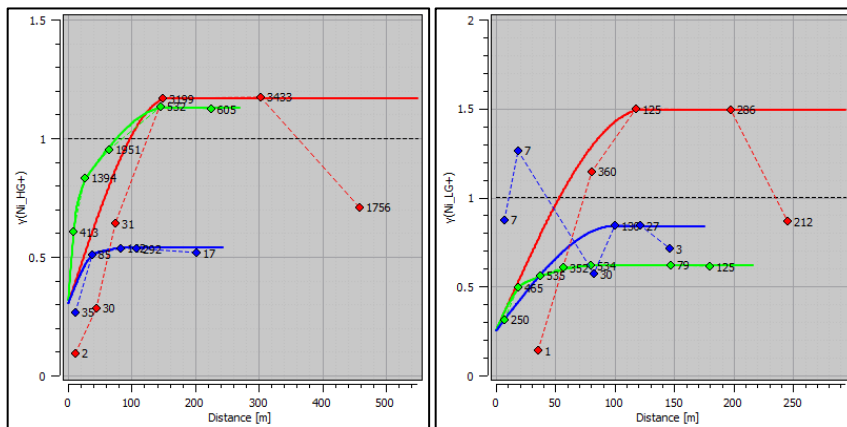


Figure 14-21. Nickel variograms for the HG (left) and LG (right) domains (Caracle Creek, 2026).

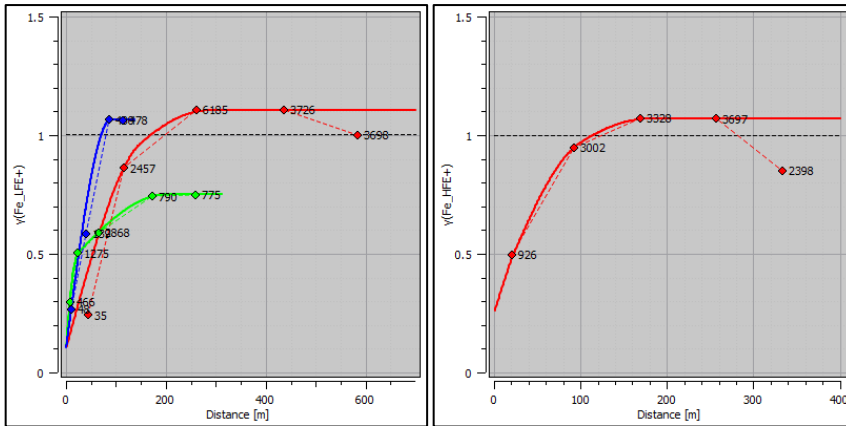


Figure 14-22. Iron variograms for the LCR (left) and HCR (right) domains (Caracle Creek, 2026).

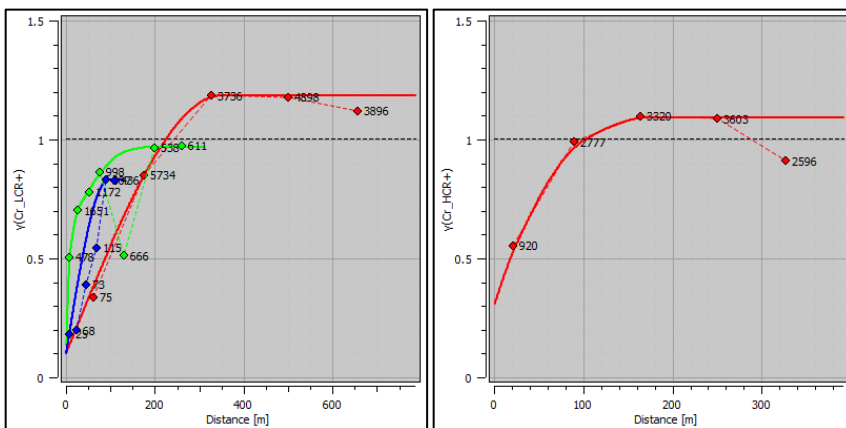
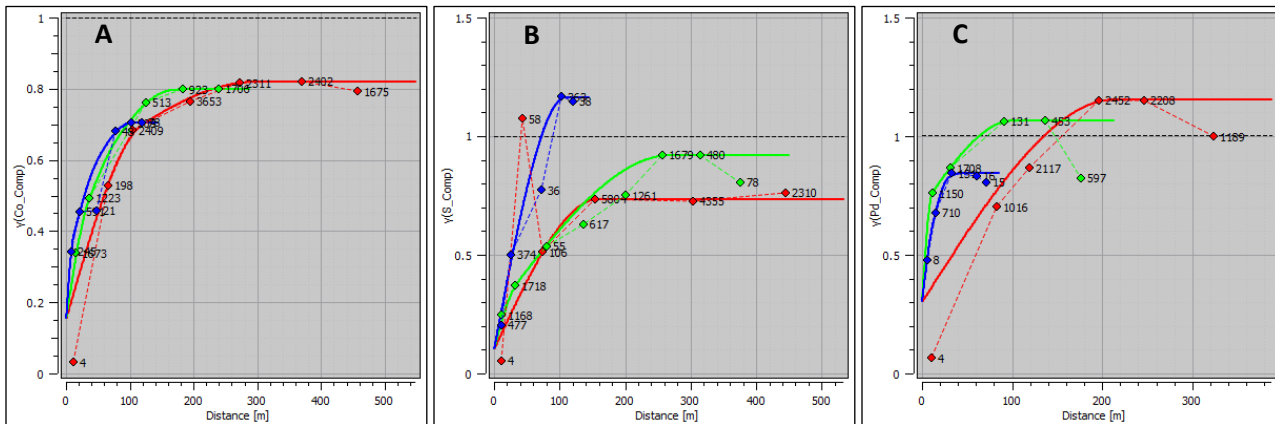


Figure 14-23. Chromium variograms for the LCR (left) and HCR (right) domains (Caracle Creek, 2026).



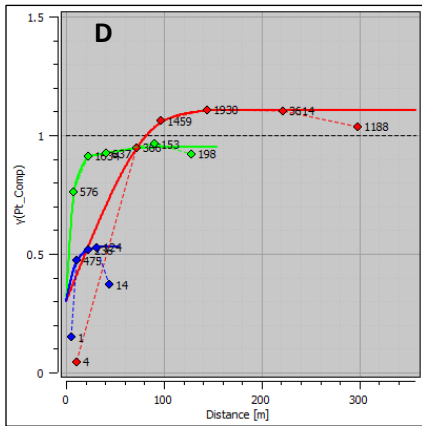


Figure 14-24. Variograms for the EST Domain: A) Cobalt, B) Sulphur, C) Palladium and D) Platinum (Caracle Creek, 2026).

14.9 Block Model Validation

Estimation results were validated by three methods: (1) Visual; (2) statistical; and (3) moving window mean plots (or swath plots). Examples are shown mainly for nickel and only when possible, for other elements.

14.9.1 Visual Validation

Plan views and predefined sections (Figure 14-25 and Figure 14-26) based on drill hole direction and location were used for visual comparison of block models and composites, showing generally good consistency.

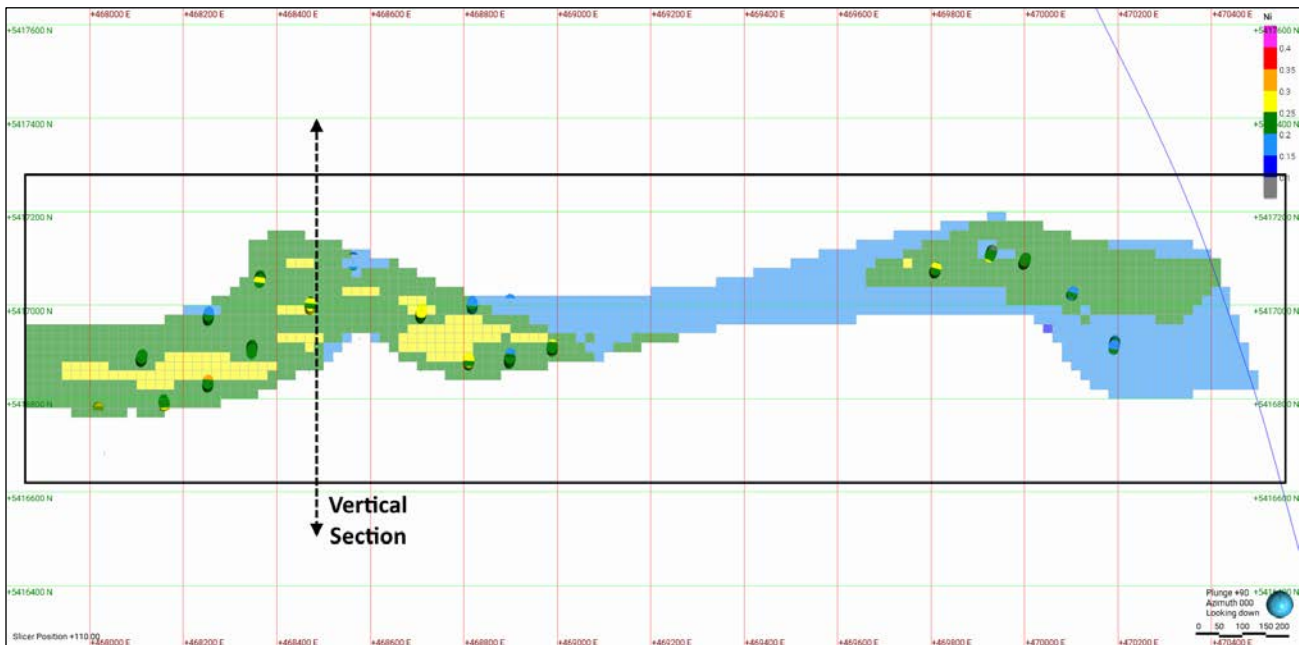


Figure 14-25. Plan Section (RL 110) of Nesbitt nickel grade blocks against composites within the EST domain. The dashed line is the trace of the vertical section presented in Figure 14-26 (Caracle Creek, 2026).

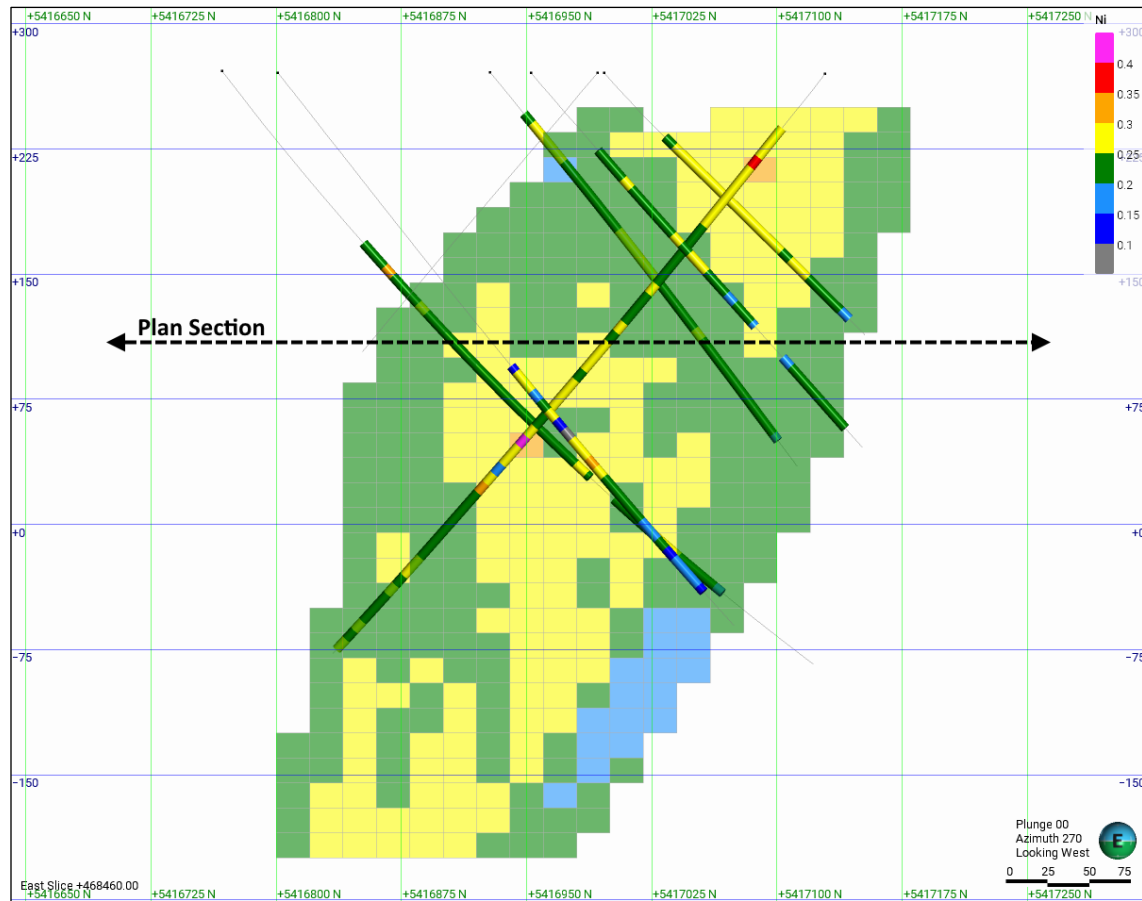


Figure 14-26. Vertical section 468,460 E (looking west) of Nesbitt nickel grade blocks against composites within the EST domain. Some intervals may not precisely match their corresponding feature due to the 300 m section width. The dashed line is the trace of the plan section presented in Figure 14-25 (Caracle Creek, 2026).

14.9.2 Statistical Validation

Global bias measures percentage differences between declustered composites and estimate means (OK, IDW2 and NN), which preferably should not exceed 5%, with a maximum tolerance of 10%. Complementary statistical parameters are included for further comparison.

Under this criterion, all variables show generally good consistency (Table 14-6). It should be noted that, even though values are rounded, calculations are based on non-rounded values, and that very low grades tend to produce large percentage differences, as is the case for the palladium and platinum estimates.

Table 14-6. Global statistical comparisons between declustered composites and estimates.

Element	Domain	Count	Mean	Bias	Std. Dev.	CV
Ni %	HG	Composites	0.24	-	0.03	0.12
		OK	0.24	-0.55%	0.01	0.05
		IDW2	0.24	-0.25%	0.01	0.06
		NN	0.24	-0.75%	0.03	0.12
	LG	Composites	0.20	-	0.04	0.18
		OK	0.19	-3.17%	0.02	0.10
		IDW2	0.20	-2.52%	0.02	0.09
		NN	0.19	-7.51%	0.04	0.23
Fe %	LCR	Composites	5.9	-	0.8	0.14
		OK	5.8	-0.51%	0.4	0.08
		IDW2	5.8	-1.18%	0.5	0.08

Element	Domain	Count	Mean	Bias	Std. Dev.	CV
		NN	5.8	-0.66%	0.8	0.14
	HCR	Composites	7.1	-	0.6	0.09
		OK	7.3	1.94%	0.3	0.05
		IDW2	7.3	1.64%	0.4	0.05
		NN	7.3	2.30%	0.6	0.08
Cr %	LCR	Composites	0.21	-	0.11	0.52
		OK	0.22	2.79%	0.07	0.32
		IDW2	0.22	2.35%	0.07	0.34
		NN	0.21	0.93%	0.11	0.52
	HCR	Composites	0.41	-	0.11	0.28
		OK	0.42	1.59%	0.03	0.08
		IDW2	0.43	3.65%	0.04	0.10
		NN	0.40	-1.85%	0.11	0.27
Co %	EST	Composites	0.011	-	0.001	0.12
		OK	0.011	1.81%	0.001	0.07
		IDW2	0.011	1.68%	0.001	0.08
		NN	0.011	1.10%	0.001	0.11
S %		Composites	0.07	-	0.04	0.63
		OK	0.07	0.77%	0.02	0.35
		IDW2	0.07	1.32%	0.02	0.34
		NN	0.07	3.83%	0.04	0.55
Pd ppm		Composites	0.008	-	0.010	1.31
		OK	0.008	7.25%	0.003	0.40
		IDW2	0.009	9.07%	0.004	0.48
		NN	0.008	8.06%	0.010	1.19
Pt ppm		Composites	0.007	-	0.007	1.01
		OK	0.007	0.78%	0.002	0.29
		IDW2	0.007	2.12%	0.002	0.34
		NN	0.008	6.22%	0.007	0.97
Density	Serp Dun	Composites	2.67	-	0.05	0.02
		OK	2.67	0.02%	0.03	0.01
		IDW2	2.68	0.07%	0.03	0.01
		NN	2.68	0.13%	0.06	0.02
	Serp Per	Composites	2.79	-	0.10	0.04
		OK	2.81	0.72%	0.04	0.02
		IDW2	2.80	0.37%	0.04	0.02
		NN	2.82	1.15%	0.12	0.04

14.9.3 Moving Window Validation

Swath plots allow for localized statistical comparisons by averaging grades in sequential slices (or windows) across the estimation domain. The main slicing direction was aligned with that of the variograms, namely 90° Az with a 100 m slice width. The resulting plots (Figure 14-27 to Figure 14-30) run from west (left) to east (right) showing mean grade of declustered composites (black), OK (red), IDW2 (green) and NN (blue) estimates, as well as histograms of sample/block numbers.

All variables show good consistency between datasets considering the high variability of composite value means between slices in some cases, which is mostly due to the limited drilling available at this stage.

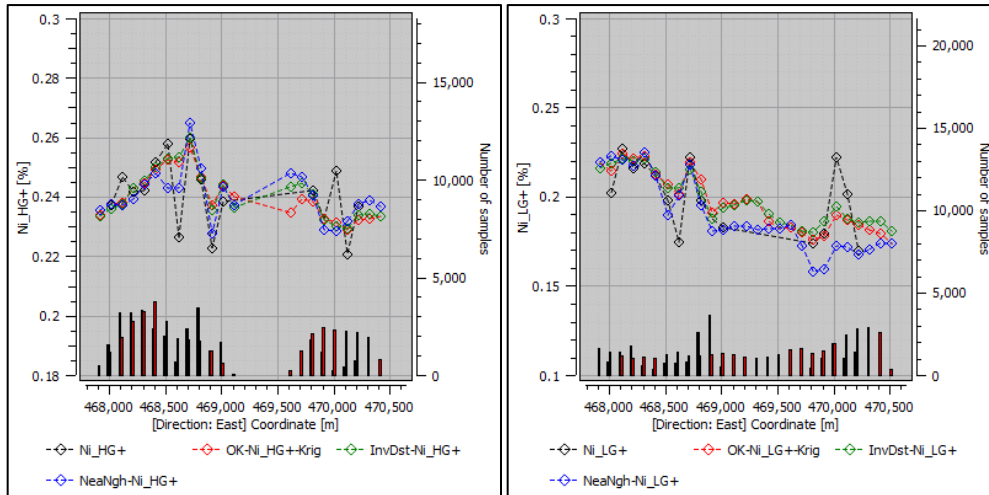


Figure 14-27. Nickel swath plots for the HG (left) and LG (right) domains (Caracle Creek, 2026).

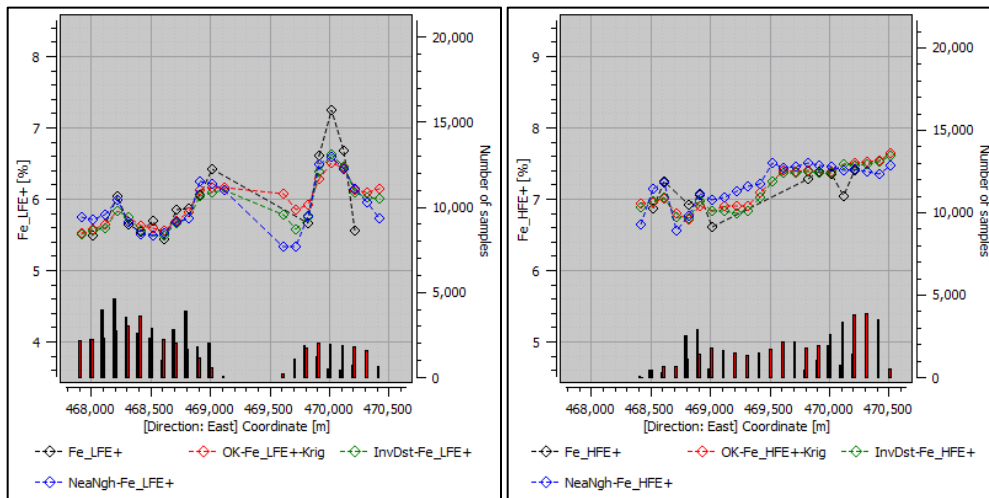


Figure 14-28. Iron swath plots for the LCR (left) and HCR (right) domains (Caracle Creek, 2026).

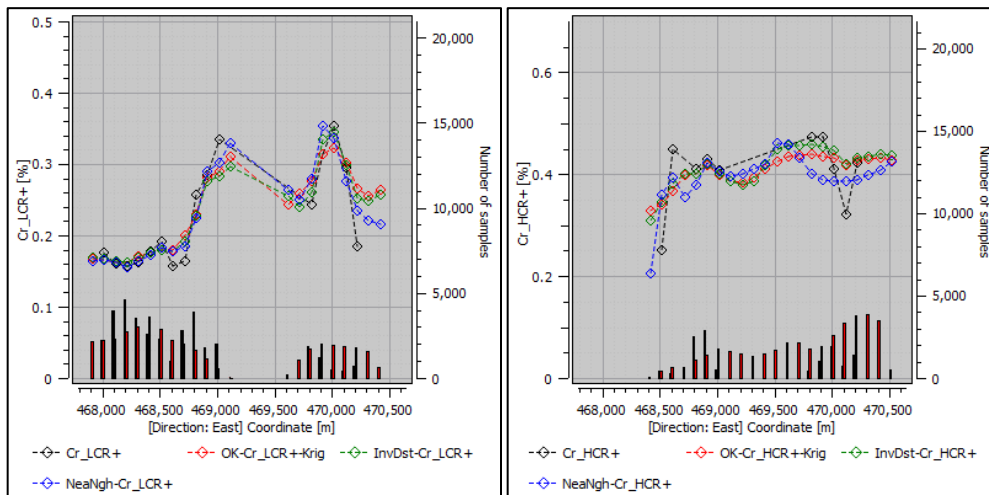


Figure 14-29. Chromium swath plots for the LCR (left) and HCR (right) domains (Caracle Creek, 2026).

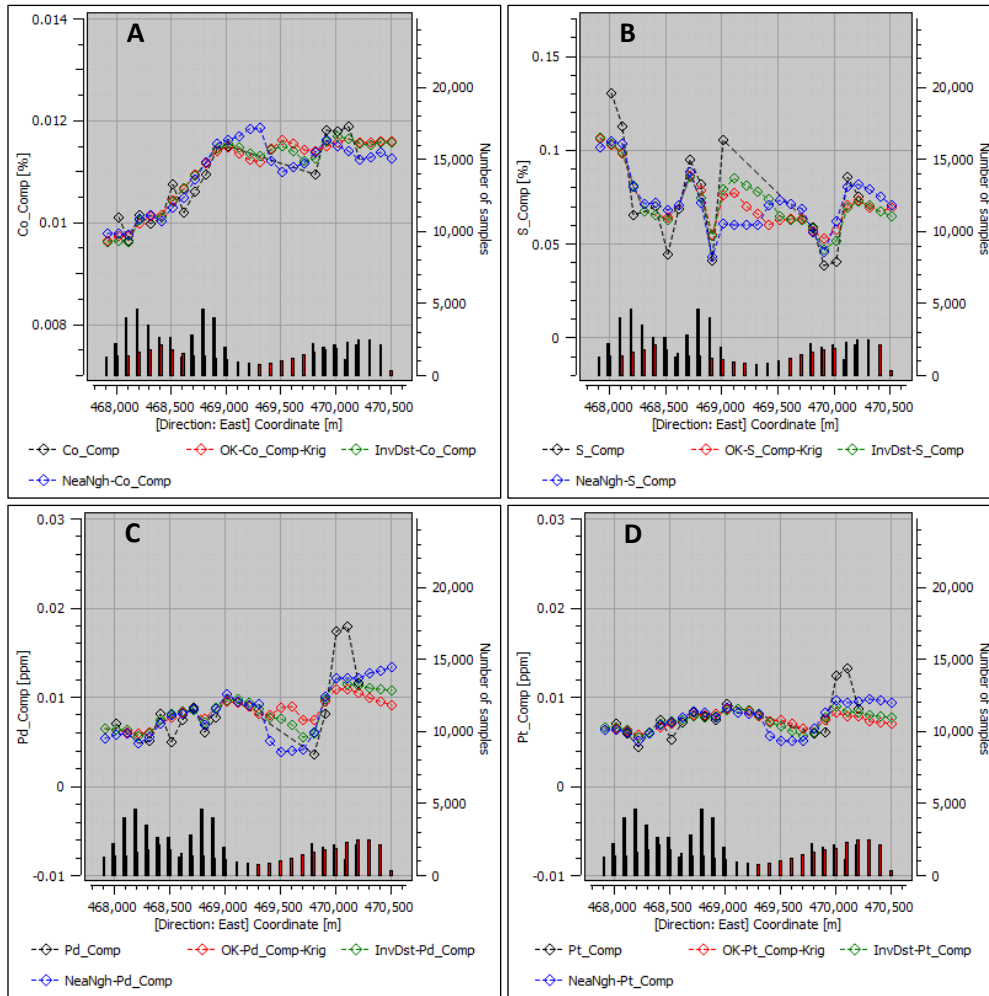


Figure 14-30. Swath plots for the EST Domain: A) Cobalt, B) Sulphur, C) Palladium and D) Platinum (Caracle Creek, 2026).

14.10 Mineral Resource Classification and Estimate

The mineral resources for the Nesbitt Project were classified in accordance with the most current CIM Definition Standards (CIM, 2019) and the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves (CIM, 2014). The “CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Reserves” prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Resource Definitions and adopted by the CIM council on November 29, 2019, provides standards for the classification of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves estimates as follows:

Inferred Mineral Resource: an inferred mineral resource is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated based on limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity. An inferred mineral resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an indicated mineral resource and must not be converted to a mineral reserve. It is reasonably expected that most inferred mineral resources could be upgraded to indicated mineral resources with continued exploration.

Indicated Mineral Resource: an indicated mineral resource is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of modifying factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration,

sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. An indicated mineral resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to a measured mineral resource and may only be converted to a probable mineral reserve.

Measured Mineral Resource: a measured mineral resource is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of modifying factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. A measured mineral resource has a higher level of confidence than that applying to either an indicated mineral resource or an inferred mineral resource. It may be converted to a proven mineral reserve or to a probable mineral reserve.

14.10.1 Mineral Resource Classification

The resource classification process, comprising the general EST Domain, considered an initial stage involving software evaluation of block estimate qualities (preliminary classes) depending on their proximity to drill hole composites, which served as the basis of the method, followed by a complementary human revision and smoothing stage.

Preliminary block classes were assigned through successive kriging neighbourhood search passes, first set to stricter parameters than the ones used for resource estimation and subsequently loosening them with each pass (Table 14-7). Neighbourhood dimensions conform to a set of range values measured along the curves of the nickel variogram (Figure 14-31) at different steps from the sill, namely 75% of the sill to assign indicated resources (CAT 2) and 90% of the sill for inferred resources (CAT 3). Any blocks that did not meet previous criteria were classified as “potential” (CAT 4).

An additional test pass (the first in Table 14-7) with range at 60% of the sill to evaluate measured resources (CAT 1) resulted in a small number of blocks that could not be assembled into a proper resource volume. Thus, at this stage there is not enough information or confidence to reach measured mineral resources.

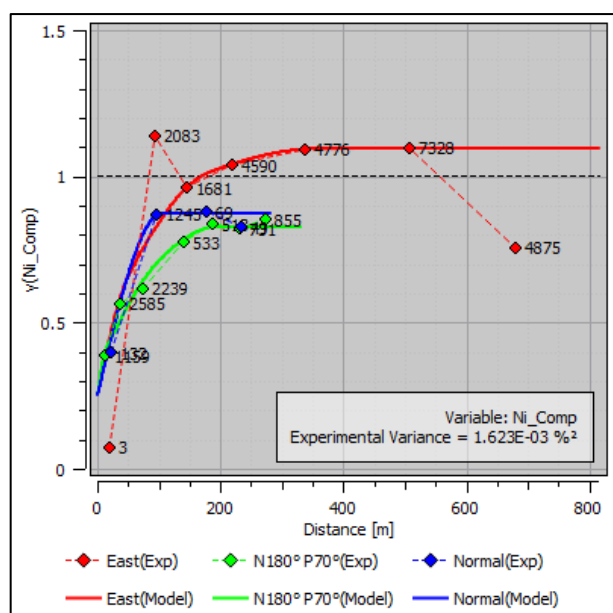


Figure 14-31. Nickel variogram within the EST Domain for resource classification (Caracle Creek, 2026).

Smoothing was carried out by digitizing rough cross-section outlines of the block distribution of each preliminary class every 50 m, with some geological interpretation involved, and subsequently modelling them into shells that could provide coherent class volumes, which were then flagged into the block model, and with this the final classification was completed (Figure 14-32 and Figure 14-33).

Table 14-7. Kriging neighbourhoods, search parameters and ranges for preliminary classification.

Parameter	Neighbourhood			
Pass (Preliminary Class)	1 st (MEA)	2 nd (IND)	3 rd (INF)	4 th (POT)
Sector Search	Single			
Minimum Sectors	NO			
Maximum Points per Sector	20	20	20	20
Minimum Total Points	10	8	6	1
Maximum Points per Drill Hole	4	4	4	4
Minimum Points per Drill Hole	-	-	-	-
Minimum Drill Holes	3	2	2	1
Search Radius Directions	90° Az / 70°S Dip / 0° Pitch			
Search Radius Axis 1	50	95	160	∞
Search Radius Axis 2	45	85	145	∞
Search Radius Axis 3	30	45	65	∞

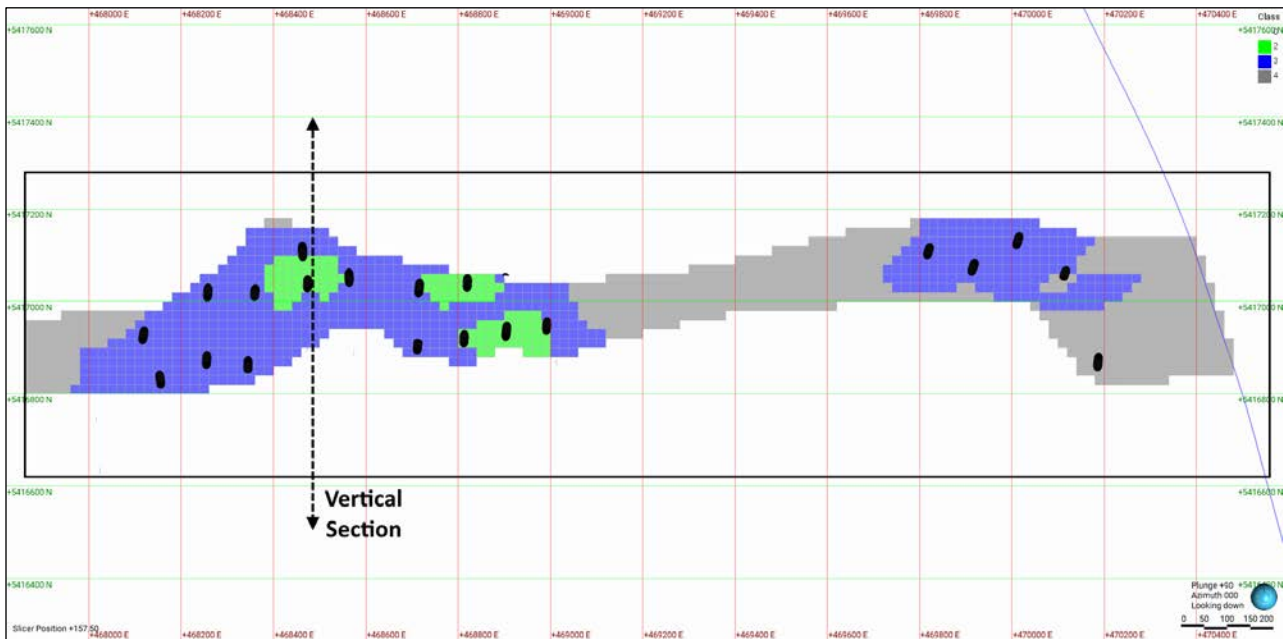


Figure 14-32. Plan section (RL 157.5) of the Nesbitt resource classification against drill hole intercepts within the EST domain. Block colours represent indicated (green) and inferred (blue) resource classes, as well as unclassified potential (grey). The dashed line is the trace of the vertical section presented in Figure 14-33 (Caracle Creek, 2026).

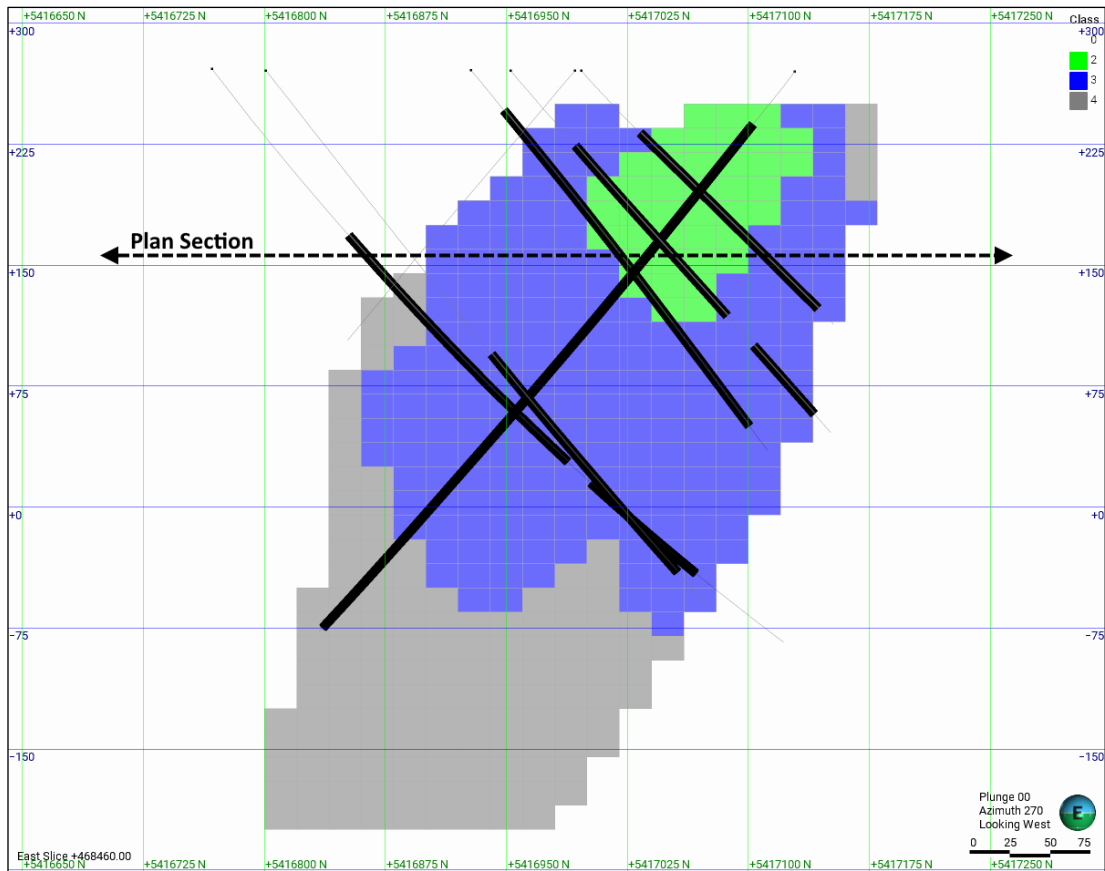


Figure 14-33. Vertical section 468,460 E (looking west) of the Nesbitt resource classification against drill hole intercepts within the EST domain. Intercepts shown within a 300 m section width. Block colours represent indicated (green) and inferred (blue) resource classes, as well as unclassified potential (grey). The dashed line is the trace of the plan section presented in Figure 14-32 (Caracle Creek, 2026).

14.11 Pit Optimization and Cut-off Grade

According to CIM (2019), for a mineral deposit to be considered a mineral resource it must be shown that there are Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (“RPEEE”). As Nesbitt will be mined using open pit mining methods, the ‘reasonable prospects’ are considered satisfied by limiting mineral resources to those constrained within a conceptual pit shell and above a cut-off grade.

The pit shell (Figure 14-34) was generated under the supervision of Independent Consultant David Penswick (P.Eng. and Qualified Person), using the Lerchs-Grossmann (“LG”) algorithm, which is the industry standard tool to define the limits of, and mining sequence for an open pit. It is important to note that the results from the pit optimization exercise are used solely for testing the “RPEEE” by open pit mining methods and do not represent an economic study.

Specific inputs to the LG algorithm include the following:

- Nickel price of US\$21,000/t and payability of 91% (Ni would generate 71% of total metal revenue).
- Iron price of US\$325/t and payability of 50% (Fe would generate 20% of total metal revenue), which is equivalent to US\$100/t for iron ore grading 62% Fe.
- Chromium price of US\$3,860/t and payability of 65% (Cr would generate 7% of total metal revenue).
- Cobalt price of US\$40,000/t and payability of 60% (Co would generate 2% of total metal revenue).

- Palladium and Platinum prices of US\$1,350/oz and US\$1,150/oz, respectively. Combined Palladium and Platinum payability was based on a deduction of 1 g/t 2E PGE and expected to average 53% (the combined metal revenue from Pd and Pt would be 0.4% of the total).

Process and administration costs are expected to average C\$13.16/t ore. Royalties would average C\$1.12/t ore. Average mining costs are expected to range as follows:

- C\$4.04/t for overburden that would be mined using a mixed fleet of 40 t articulated trucks for clay and 90 t trucks for sand. The combined fleet would operate at an average depth of 18 m below the average surface elevation of RL 270.
- C\$1.92/t for rock that would be mined using 290 t autonomous trucks operating at an average depth of 136 m.

The cut-off grade was calculated using the following parameters:

- Estimated average recoveries for Ni of 47%, Fe of 55%, Cr of 30%, Co of 20% and combined Pd and Pt of 32%.
- Metal prices and payability as reported above.
- Marginal costs of C\$13.16, as reported above.
- A long-term C\$ f/x of US\$0.76.

Based on these parameters, the marginal cut-off can be achieved with approximately 2.4 lb of *in situ* nickel per tonne of ore processed. This has been rounded to an *in situ* grade of 0.10% Ni.

It is the opinion of the QP (David Penswick) that the calculated cut-off grade of 0.10% Ni from pit optimization is relevant to the grade distribution of this Property and that the mineralization exhibits sufficient continuity for economic extraction under this cut-off value.

Based on the resource block model (Section 14.10.1 – Mineral Resource Classification) and constrained by the conceptual pit shell and cut-off grade from the previous analysis, a nickel grade-tonnage curve was calculated for the EST Domain (Figure 14-35). The reader is cautioned that the values presented in Figure 14-35 should not be misconstrued as a mineral resource statement (see Section 14.12 – Mineral Resource Statement).

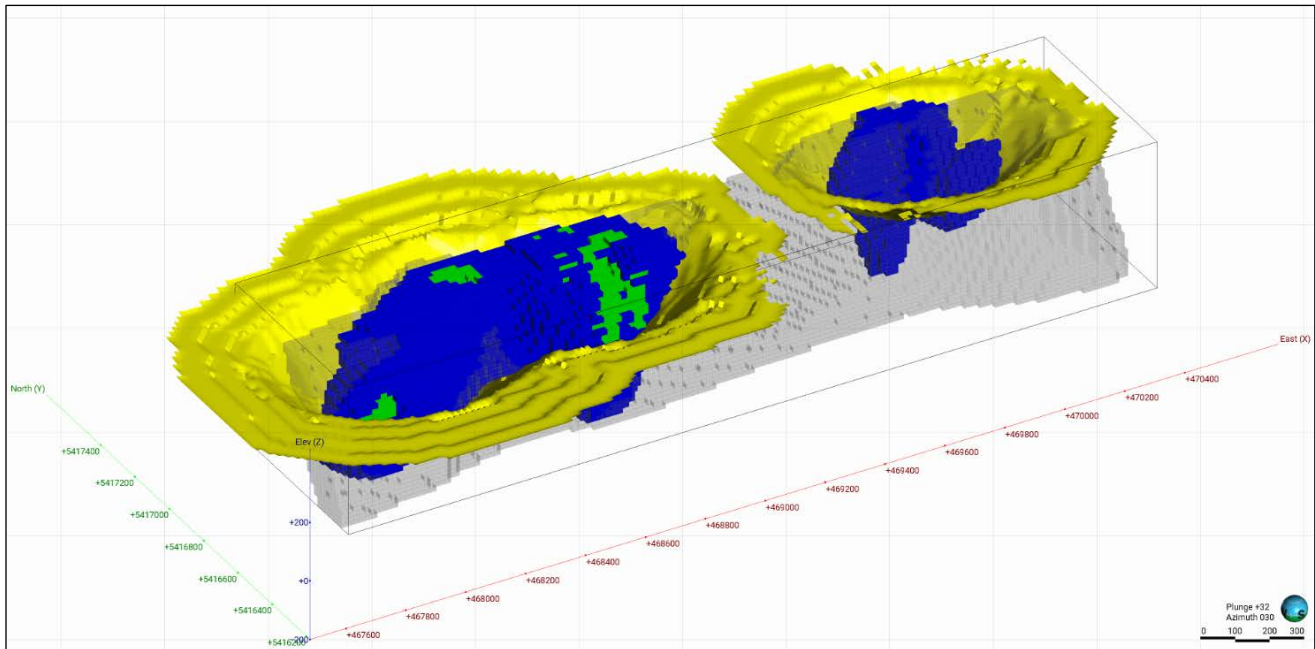


Figure 14-34. 3D Perspective (Looking NE) of the Nesbitt pit shell (yellow) and resource class blocks: Indicated (green), Inferred (blue) and unclassified potential (transparent grey). The box-shaped edges represent the current resource boundary and main modelling volume (Caracle Creek, 2026).

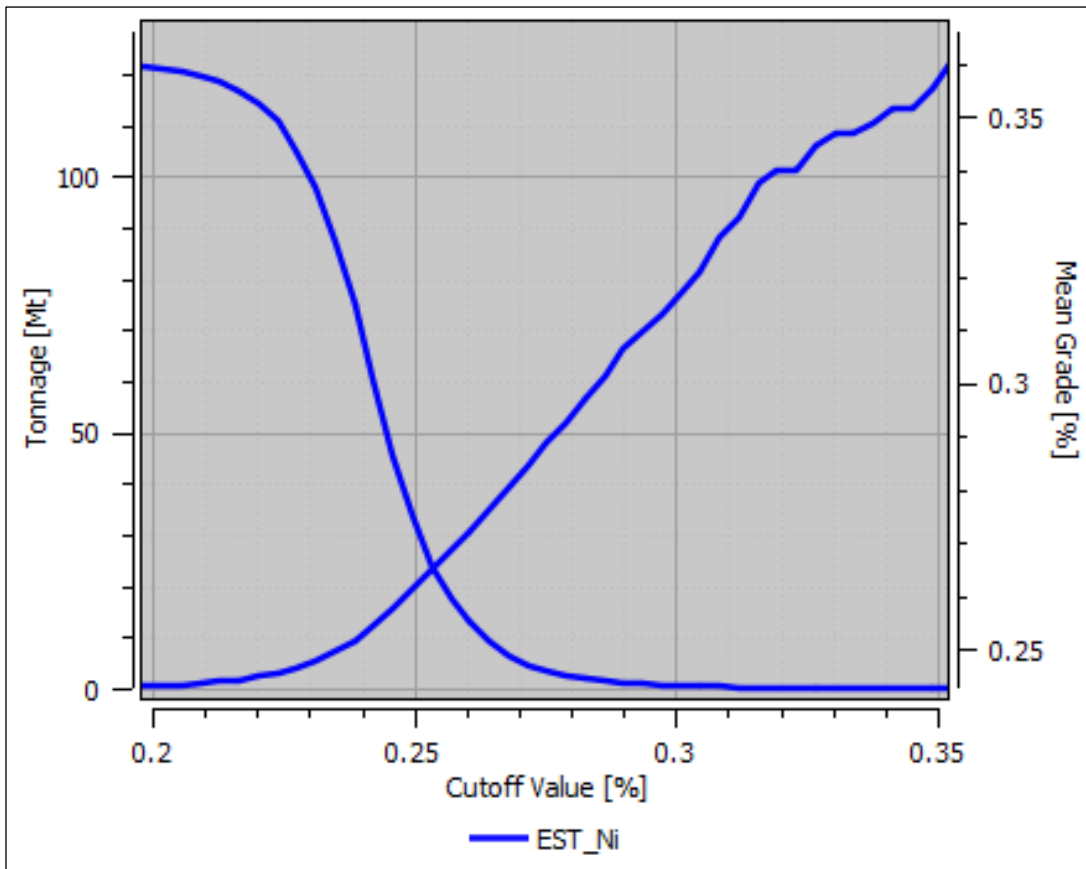


Figure 14-35. Nickel grade-tonnage curve for the pit-constrained Nesbitt Deposit. Not equivalent to a mineral resource statement as by necessity it comprises all mineralized blocks above the pit, regardless of class (Caracle Creek, 2026).

14.12 Mineral Resource Statement

The mineral resources disclosed herein (Table 14-8) are constrained to the Nesbitt pit shell and to the 0.10% Ni cut-off grade developed from the pit optimization analysis discussed above. The MRE is characterized by domain, class, mineral grades (rounded to 2 significant figures) and contained metal. The effective date of the MRE is 23 July 2026.

Table 14-8. Mineral Resource Statement for the pit-constrained MRE, Nesbitt Ni-Co Deposit.

Domain	Class	Tonnage (Mt)	Ni (%)	Ni (kt)	Co (%)	Co (kt)	Fe (%)	Fe (Mt)	Cr (%)	Cr (kt)	S (%)	S (kt)	Pd (g/t)	Pd (koz)	Pt (g/t)	Pt (koz)
Dunite (HG)	Indicated	19.1	0.24	46.1	0.010	2.0	5.6	1.1	0.21	39.3	0.078	15.0	0.006	3.9	0.007	4.2
	Inferred	99.8	0.24	242.6	0.011	10.5	5.7	5.7	0.20	199.8	0.072	72.1	0.008	24.5	0.007	22.2
Peridotite (LG)	Indicated	5.4	0.21	11.4	0.011	0.6	6.4	0.3	0.30	16.0	0.088	4.8	0.007	1.2	0.007	1.3
	Inferred	52.3	0.21	108.4	0.011	5.8	6.6	3.5	0.31	163.1	0.068	35.4	0.009	14.7	0.007	12.2
Total	Indicated	24.5	0.23	57.5	0.010	2.6	5.8	1.4	0.23	55.3	0.081	19.8	0.021	5.2	0.022	5.4
	Inferred	152.1	0.23	351.0	0.011	16.3	6.0	9.2	0.24	362.9	0.071	107.5	0.026	39.2	0.023	34.4

14.13 Exploration Potential

The Nesbitt Deposit is open along strike to the west and possibly at depth. With additional drilling it is likely that the current MRE will be expanded from exploration potential (CAT 4) to Inferred (CAT 3) and from Inferred to Indicated (CAT 2), depending on the results of the infill drilling.

Other potential targets are the northern ultramafic intrusion and the displaced portion of the Nesbitt ultramafic package that is presumed to be in the eastern block of the regional fault, where the northernmost CNC hole (NES21-06) was drilled.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

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

16.0 MINING METHODS

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

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

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

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

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

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

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

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

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

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

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

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

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

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no adjacent properties that are actively being explored that would materially affect the Authors' (QPs) understanding of the Project or the interpretations and conclusions presented in the Report.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

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

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The objectives of the Report were to prepare a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Deposit, along with a supporting independent NI 43-101 Technical Report, capturing historical information available from the Project area, evaluating this information with respect to the prospectivity of the Project, and presenting recommendations for future exploration and development on the Project.

The Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project, within the Timmins-Cochrane Mining Camp, is located in the Timmins Mining Division, Nesbitt Township, about 50 km northwest of the City of Timmins, Ontario

The Project comprises approximately 1,807 ha (18.07 km²), consisting of a contiguous combination of unpatented mining claims (“staked claims”) and patented lands (Crown Patents). The patents and the mining claims are registered 100% by Canada Nickel Company Inc. and all show “active” status.

Specifically, the Property comprises 23 Crown Patents (freehold patented lands) that cover approximately 1,463.10 ha and 28 single cell mining claims (“SCMC”s) that cover approximately 588 hectares.

The Project is easily accessible and exploration work can continue year-round.

25.1 Nesbitt Ultramafic Complex (NUC)

The main geological target on the Property is the Archean-age Nesbitt Ultramafic Complex (“NUC”), a differentiated mafic to ultramafic intrusive complex comprising two east-west striking sills (*see* Figure 7-2). The Property is interpreted to be underlain principally by mafic and ultramafic volcanic and intrusive rocks of the Kidd-Munro Assemblage (2719 to 2711 Ma).

Bedrock exposure within the Property boundary is essentially absent. The NUC is almost entirely covered by overburden and is defined principally by its geophysical signature, a coincident total magnetic intensity high and gravity low, by historical diamond drill holes, and by the 2021, 2024 and 2026 drilling completed by the Company.

The larger, southern sill has an interpreted strike length of approximately 3.7 km and an initial width estimate of 100 to 300 m based on total magnetic intensity data. The northern sill was tested by drill hole NES21-06, which intersected 483.8 m of peridotite containing minor dunite.

Drilling has demonstrated a differentiated intrusive sequence of gabbro, pyroxenite, peridotite and dunite. The dunitic core of the main sill is flanked by peridotite, with pyroxenite and gabbro developed towards the intrusive contacts with the enclosing metavolcanic rocks. This is a similar lithological sequence to that developed on the north contact of the Crawford Main Zone, which hosts the Crawford PGM Zone.

The ultramafic rocks (dunite and peridotite) of the NUC have, for the most part, undergone pervasive serpentinization, resulting in a substantial volume increase and the liberation of nickel and iron. Nickel released from the olivine lattice is partitioned into the low-sulphur sulphide heazlewoodite, into the nickel-iron alloy awaruite, and into the hydrothermal nickel sulphide millerite, with the phase present depending on the sulphur available. Iron that is not incorporated into the serpentine lattice precipitates as secondary magnetite, which increases the magnetic susceptibility of the ultramafic rocks while reducing their bulk density, producing the coincident magnetic high and gravity low that defines the NUC. Primary sulphides such as pentlandite, pyrrhotite and lesser chalcopyrite also occur within the NUC.

25.2 Deposit Model

Sulphide mineralization discovered to date on the Nesbitt Project can be characterized as a komatiite-hosted Ni-Cu-Co-(PGE) deposit Type II, most similar to the sub-type typified by the Mt. Keith style (Leshner and Keays, 2002). The Nesbitt Deposit is interpreted to be a broad, low-grade, disseminated nickel sulphide and nickel alloy accumulation hosted within the strongly serpentinized dunitic core of a thick, differentiated ultramafic sill, and falls within the high-tonnage, low-grade region of nickel deposit types.

Although a preliminary interpretation, of the five major volcanic facies for komatiitic flow fields suggested by Barnes *et al.* (2004), the NUC is interpreted to be most similar to the dunitic compound sheet flow (DCSF) facies, the same flow field facies interpreted for Mt. Keith (*see* Table 8-1). The DCSF facies represents high-volume magma pathways characterized by thick olivine-rich cumulates, which is consistent with the dunite-cored, peridotite-flanked architecture intersected in drilling at Nesbitt.

Nickel, cobalt, copper and PGE mineralization within the NUC is interpreted to be the result of a combination of two processes. Primary mineralization occurs as disseminated sulphides, or in rare cases as semi-massive to massive sulphides, at or near the base of the komatiitic sequence or within structural or proto-topographic traps, and is dominated by pentlandite with associated pyrrhotite and lesser chalcopyrite. Secondary mineralization occurs within strongly altered and serpentinized ultramafic rocks (dunite > peridotite > pyroxenite), where serpentinization has released nickel held in the silicate mineral phases to form heazlewoodite, awaruite, millerite and pentlandite. This secondary process is interpreted to be the principal cause of the broad, low-grade nickel mineralization within the NUC.

The geological analogue for the NUC is at least in part the Crawford Nickel Sulphide Deposit, which is also being explored by Canada Nickel; the Nesbitt Project area lies about 10 km to the north-northwest of the Crawford Project (*e.g.*, Jobin-Bevans *et al.*, 2020; Lane *et al.*, 2022).

The ultramafic bodies on the Property are strongly serpentinized, which releases nickel from the primary cumulate olivine structure and upgrades and redistributes it into the nickel sulphides pentlandite, heazlewoodite and millerite and into the nickel-iron alloy awaruite across the ultramafic complex. During serpentinization, magnetite and potentially awaruite are generated, increasing the magnetic susceptibility of these bodies, while the hydration of the rock decreases its overall density (Gole, 2014; Sciortino *et al.*, 2015). The result is a coincident magnetic high and gravity low that can be targeted by geophysical surveys.

Because of the relatively thick overburden and the absence of outcrop on the Property, geophysical surveys are the key targeting tool for this deposit type. The two Nesbitt discovery holes drilled in 2021 were collared on a coincident magnetic high and gravity low identified during Canada Nickel's regional geophysical interpretation, and both intersected visible disseminated nickel sulphides in serpentinized dunite (Canada Nickel news release dated 29 June 2021). The Crawford Nickel Sulphide Deposit, located approximately 8 to 9 km to the south-southeast, was used as the analogue for targeting and for understanding the Nesbitt Deposit mineralization (Jobin-Bevans *et al.*, 2020; Lane *et al.*, 2022).

25.3 Diamond Drilling (2021, 2024 and 2026)

Three phases of diamond drilling have been completed by Canada Nickel at the Nesbitt Property, totalling 10,031.10 m in 28 drill hole collars (*see* Table 10-1):

- From 12 June 2021 to 1 October 2021, 4,863.1 m in 12 NQ-size holes, including one hole (NES21-05) abandoned at 45 m.
- From 3 October 2024 to 25 October 2024, 2,906 m in 8 NQ-size holes.
- From 27 January 2026 to 17 February 2026, 2,262 m in 8 NQ-size holes.

The drilling programs were successful in testing and delineating a broad, east-west trending ultramafic complex (the NUC), originally identified from aeromagnetic data and regional geological maps (Ferron, 2022 and 2024). All of the drill holes listed in Table 10-1 were used in the calculation of the current Mineral Resource Estimate (see Section 14.0 – Mineral Resource Estimates).

Twenty-two diamond drill holes have been fully assayed (all holes from the 2021 and 2024 programs and three from 2026), and nineteen of these returned continuous intervals grading at or above 0.20% Ni over 20 m or more. Composited intervals are consistently broad, commonly exceeding 150 m and in several holes extending over more than 300 m from near surface to depth (for example, NES21-09 returned 415.3 m at 0.26% Ni from 41.7 m, and NES26-24 returned 315.0 m at 0.25% Ni from 24.0 m).

Nickel grades within these intervals are accompanied by consistent cobalt (typically 0.010 to 0.013% Co), low sulphur (generally below 0.15% S), and low but locally elevated palladium and platinum, with the highest platinum-group element values recorded in NES21-11. Chromium and iron values are consistent with the ultramafic host and range from approximately 0.13 to 0.48% Cr and 4.7 to 7.2% Fe across the reported intervals.

25.4 Resource Database

The drill hole and Project database provided by CNC was validated and refined (*e.g.*, ignored duplicate data, unreliable historical holes or statistical outliers that are clear mistakes, among other correction measures) for geological modelling and resource estimation purposes.

Within an area of approximately 2.5 km along strike (east-west direction, including a 700 m drilling gap), 100 to 200 m in width, and 450 m deep, the working database of the Nesbitt Project contains the following:

- Collar: 28 drill holes amounting to 10,031.10 m, including one abandoned hole and one hole outside of the resource area, with an approximate mean depth of 370 m and a maximum of 531 metres.
- Survey: 28 drill holes measured by gyroscope tool.
- Lithology: 28 drill holes with 16 unique rock codes, grouped into 7 codes for modelling purposes (see Section 14.4 – Geological Interpretation and Modelling).
- Assays: 27 drill holes with 5,014 core samples of 1.5 m average length; 35 elements reported.
- Magnetic Susceptibility: 27 drill holes with 9,162 handheld magnetic susceptibility (“mag-sus”) measurements on drill core, taken every 1 metre.
- Specific Gravity: 27 drill holes with 1,096 density measurements (by water displacement) from drill core, taken every several metres, averaging 8.5 metres.
- Mineralogy (TIMA/QEMSCAN): 9 drill holes with 88 core samples of 1.5 m average length, taken every 25 m; 34 mineral contents reported.

Secondary data sources include alteration, mineralization, and structural drill hole logs, as well as historical drill holes, geophysical surveys and geological maps from the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS).

The QP (John Siriunas) has reviewed the drilling, logging and sampling, quality assurance-quality control, analytical and security procedures for the 2021, 2024, and 2026 drilling programs and concluded that the observed failure rates are within acceptable ranges and that no significant assay biases or issues are present.

The QP (John Siriunas) is of the opinion that the protocols in place are adequate and in general, to industry standards. The Authors (QPs) also find that the database for the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project is of good overall quality and is appropriate for the purposes of the Mineral Resource Estimation.

The measured density of the host ultramafic rock units and sampling density allows for a reliable estimate to be made of the size, tonnage and grade of the mineralization in accordance with the level of confidence established by the Mineral Resource categories in the CIM Definition Standards (CIM, 2014).

25.5 Mineral Resource Estimate

The mineral resources for the Nesbitt Project were classified in accordance with the most current CIM Definition Standards (CIM, 2019) and following the “CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Reserves”, November 29, 2019, which provides standards for the classification of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves estimates.

The mineral resources disclosed in Table 25-1 are constrained to the Nesbitt pit shell and to the 0.10% Ni cut-off grade. The MRE is characterized by domain, class, mineral grades (rounded to 2 significant figures) and contained metal. The effective date of the MRE is 23 July 2026.

They are presented characterized by class and mineral grades rounded to 2 significant figures.

Table 25-1. Mineral Resource Statement for the pit-constrained MRE, Nesbitt Ni-Co Deposit.

Domain	Class	Tonnage (Mt)	Ni (%)	Ni (kt)	Co (%)	Co (kt)	Fe (%)	Fe (Mt)	Cr (%)	Cr (kt)	S (%)	S (kt)	Pd (g/t)	Pd (koz)	Pt (g/t)	Pt (koz)
Dunite (HG)	Indicated	19.1	0.24	46.1	0.010	2.0	5.6	1.1	0.21	39.3	0.078	15.0	0.006	3.9	0.007	4.2
	Inferred	99.8	0.24	242.6	0.011	10.5	5.7	5.7	0.20	199.8	0.072	72.1	0.008	24.5	0.007	22.2
Peridotite (LG)	Indicated	5.4	0.21	11.4	0.011	0.6	6.4	0.3	0.30	16.0	0.088	4.8	0.007	1.2	0.007	1.3
	Inferred	52.3	0.21	108.4	0.011	5.8	6.6	3.5	0.31	163.1	0.068	35.4	0.009	14.7	0.007	12.2
Total	Indicated	24.5	0.23	57.5	0.010	2.6	5.8	1.4	0.23	55.3	0.081	19.8	0.021	5.2	0.022	5.4
	Inferred	152.1	0.23	351.0	0.011	16.3	6.0	9.2	0.24	362.9	0.071	107.5	0.026	39.2	0.023	34.4

The estimate is categorized as Inferred and Indicated resources based on data density, geological and grade continuity, search ellipse criteria, drill hole intersection spacing and specific interpolation parameters.

- 24.5 Mt of Indicated Resources at 0.23% Ni, containing 57.5 kt of Ni.
- 152.1 Mt of Inferred Resources at 0.23% Ni, containing 351.0 kt of Ni.

The Effective Date of the mineral resource estimate is 23 July 2026, based on the drill hole data compilation status, cut-off grade parameters and pit optimization.

25.6 Risks and Opportunities

The Authors (QPs) are not aware of any known environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political or relevant issues could be expected to materially affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information and Mineral Resource discussed herein or the right or ability to perform future work on the Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project.

External risks are, to a certain extent, beyond the control of the Project proponents and are much more difficult to anticipate and mitigate, although, in many instances, some risk reduction can be achieved. External risks are things such as the political situation in the Project's region, metal prices, exchange rates and government legislation. These external risks are generally applicable to all mining projects. Negative variance to these items from the assumptions made in the economic model would reduce the profitability of the mine and the mineral resource estimates.

As with all mineral exploration projects, there is an inherent risk associated with mineral exploration. Many of these risks are based on a lack of detailed knowledge and can be managed as more sampling, testing, design, and engineering are conducted at each of the next study stages. The mineral resources may be affected by a future conceptual study assessment of mining, processing, environmental, permitting, taxation, socio-economic, and other factors.

Excluding opportunities that are universal to all mining projects, such as improvements in grade and tonnage, higher metal prices, improved exchange rates, etc., there are several opportunities, mostly technical, that could enhance the Project. The DUC offers good potential for developing a low-grade, large tonnage nickel (Co, Pt, Pd, Fe) resource and should be investigated further.

As of the Effective Date, the Company has not completed any metallurgical test work on material from the Property. Whether an economic size and grade of deposit can be developed from the NUC will be predicated largely on the success of metallurgical test work and the price of nickel and other recoverable metals. The Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project is still early-stage and critical to the success of this Project is completing thorough metallurgical test work to determine if the nickel can be economically extracted.

Given that the NUC is almost entirely covered by overburden, and with 27 completed drill holes (NES21-, NES24- and NES26-series) of which 22 have been fully assayed, there is much additional sampling (*i.e.*, diamond drilling), metallurgical, and mineralogical test work and studies required in order to understand the geology, mineralization, geochemistry, and geometry of the NUC.

It is the opinion of the Authors (QPs), that at this stage of the Project, there are no reasonably foreseen contributions from risks and uncertainties identified in the Report that could affect the Project's continuance at its current stage of exploration and specifically to complete the exploration program proposed in Section 26.0 – Recommendations.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is the opinion of the Authors (QPs) that the geological setting and character of nickel-cobalt sulphide mineralization discovered to date on the Nesbitt Project is of sufficient merit to justify additional exploration expenditures. A recommended work program, arising through the preparation of the Report and consultation with Canada Nickel, is provided below.

The QPs recommend a single-phase program of exploration diamond drilling (Phase 3), designed to follow up on the previous drilling programs (Table 26-1; Table 26-2; Figure 26-1; Figure 26-2).

The planned Phase 3 drilling program (1,550 m) is focussed on in-fill drilling in order to determine the lateral continuity of the interpreted ultramafic body, which could potentially remove the need of two adjacent pits. The planned drilling should confirm the extent and volume of the target ultramafic body, as well as its extensions to the east and west.

The estimated cost for the recommended single phase program is approximately C\$468,000 and this exploration program should be able to be completed within a 12 month period. The final location and parameters of the proposed Phase 3 drill holes should be determined following a review of all of the available data and information.

Table 26-1. Budget estimate, recommended single phase exploration program, Nesbitt Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project.

Item	Description	Unit	No. Units	C\$/Unit	Amount (C\$)
Data and Information Compilation/Review	review of all data and information	hr	8	\$225	\$1,800
Modelling (2D/3D) and Targeting	drill hole targeting/planning	hr	8	\$225	\$1,800
Diamond Drilling	5 holes; 1,550 m (NQ); all-in cost	m	1,550	\$155	\$240,250
Assays (multi-element) - drill core	~65% of total metres (1.5 m samples)	ea.	1,008	\$95	\$95,760
QA/QC	CRMs and duplicates (~15% of primary samples)	ea.	151	\$90	\$13,590
QEMSCAN Mineralogy	1 in every 20 th geochemical sample	ea.	50	\$250	\$12,500
Personnel - drilling program	1 geologist and 2 assistants	day	25	\$960	\$24,000
G&A	food, accommodation, vehicles, fuel, supplies, etc. (~10% of program)	ea.	1	\$38,970	\$38,970
Contingency (10%)	on the program and not G&A	ea.	1	\$38,970	\$38,970
				Total (C\$):	\$467,640

Table 26-2. Summary of drill hole parameters for proposed Phase 3 diamond drill holes.

Drill Hole	UTMX (mE)	UTMY (mN)	UTMZ (m)	Az	Dip	Length (m)
NES27-A	469431	5416970	267	0	-50	200
NES27-B	469235	5416940	267	0	-50	200
NES27-C	469632	5417000	266	0	-50	250
NES27-D	470372	5417230	261	180	-45	700
NES27-E	467877	5416830	271	0	-50	200
					Total:	1,550

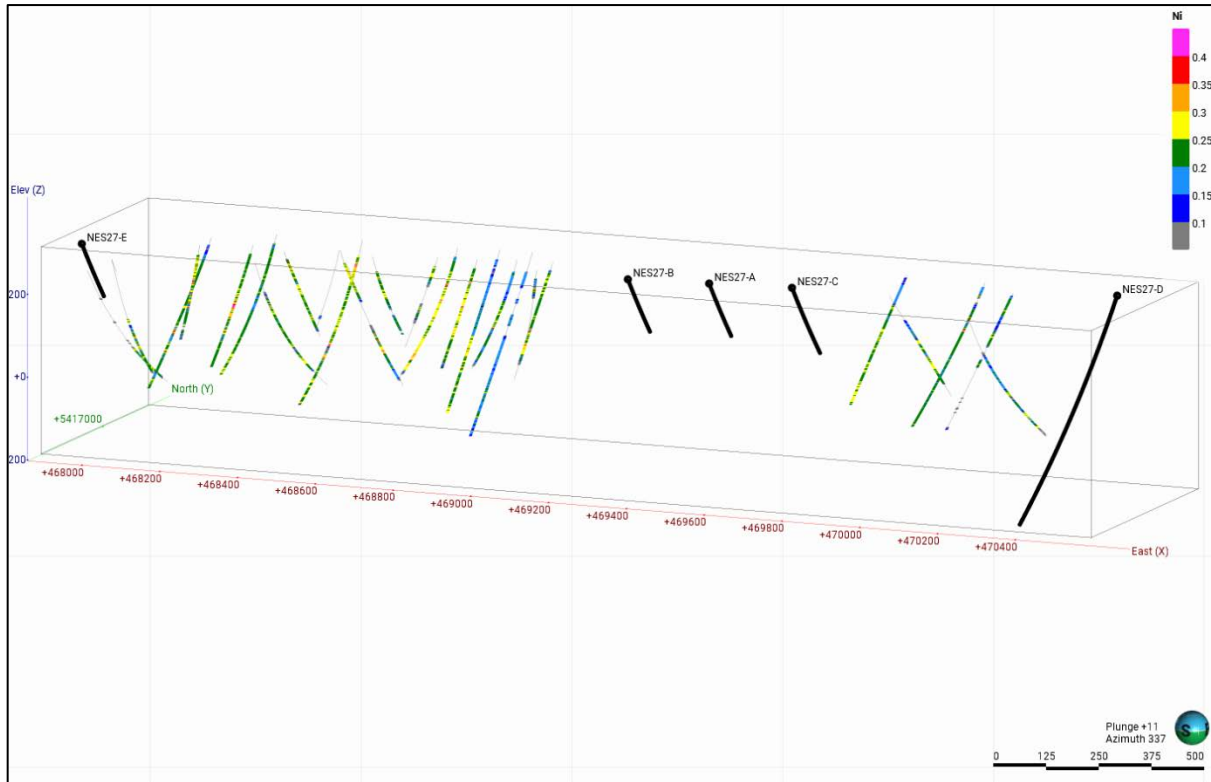


Figure 26-1. Isometric view of the 5 proposed diamond drill holes (black collars and traces) and unlabelled drill holes (with Ni% plotted) used in the current MRE, Nesbitt Project (Caracle Creek, 2026).

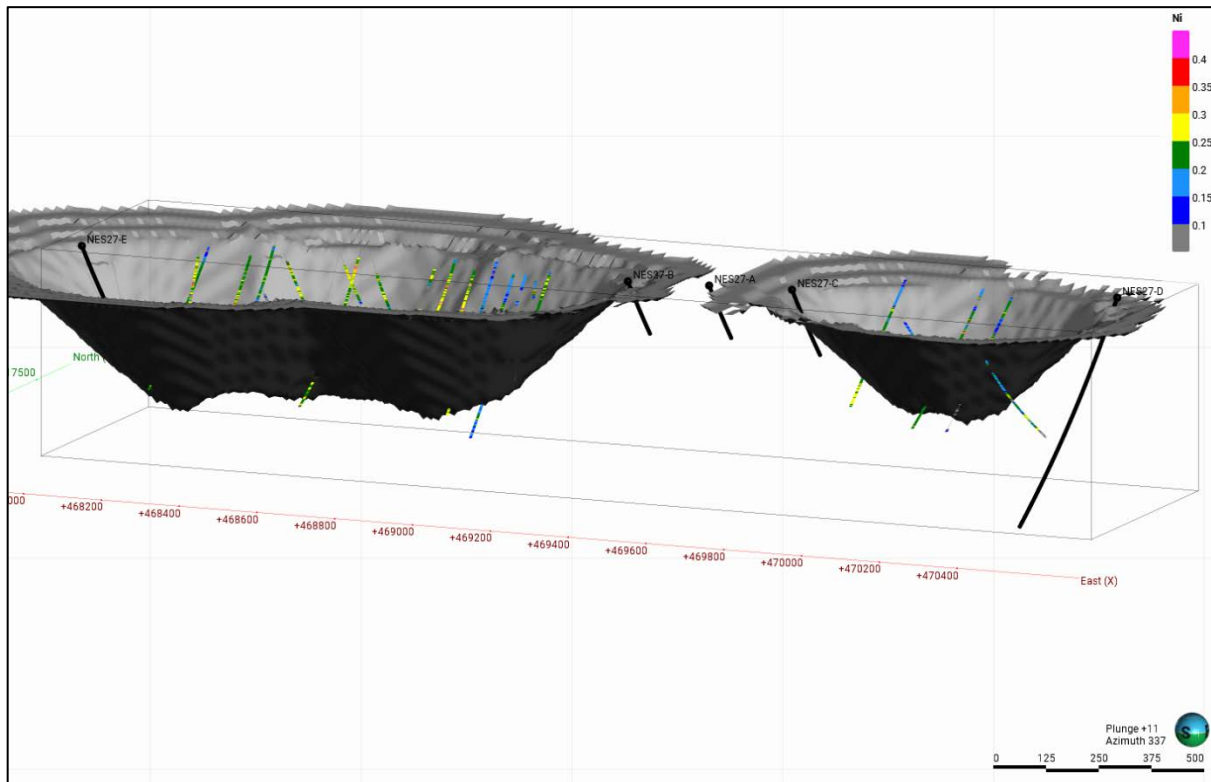


Figure 26-2. Isometric view of the 5 proposed diamond drill holes (black traces) within shaded area of the optimized pit shell and unlabelled drill holes (with Ni%) used in the current mineral resource estimate, Nesbitt Project (Caracle Creek, 2026).

27.0 REFERENCES

- Arndt, N.T, Leshner, C.M. and Barnes, S.J. (2008): Komatiites. Cambridge University Press, 469p.
- Atkinson, B.T., Pace, A., Beauchamp, S.A., Bousquet, P., Butorac, S., Draper, D.M. and Wilson, A.C., 2010. Report of Activities 2009, Resident Geologist Program, Timmins Regional Resident Geologist Report: Timmins and Sault Ste. Marie Districts; Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 6247, 99p.
- Ayer, J.A., Thurston, P.C., Bateman, R., Dubé, B., Gibson, H.L., Hamilton, M.A., Hathway, B., Hocker, S.M., Houlié, M.G., Hudak, G., Ispolatov, V.O., Lafrance, B., Leshner, C.M., MacDonald, P.J., Péloquin, A.S., Piercey, S.J., Reed, L.E. and Thompson, P.H. (2005): Overview of results from the Greenstone Architecture Project: Discover Abitibi Initiative; Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 6154, 175p.
- Ayer, J.A., Amelin, Y., Corfu, F., Kamo, S.L., Ketchum, J.W.F., Kwok, K. and Trowell, N.F. (2002): Evolution of the southern Abitibi greenstone belt based on U-Pb geochronology: autochthonous volcanic construction followed by plutonism, regional deformation and sedimentation; Precambrian Research, v115, pp. 63-95.
- Barnes, S.J., Hill, R.E.T., Perring, C.S. and Dowling, S.E. (2004): Lithogeochemical exploration of komatiite-associated Ni-sulphide deposits: strategies and limitations: Mineralogy and Petrology, v. 82, pp.259–293.
- Burley, L.L. and Barnes, S.J. (2019): Komatiite characteristics of the Fisher East nickel sulfide prospects: implications for nickel prospectivity in the northeastern Yilgarn Craton: Geological Survey of Western Australia, Report 198, 20p.
- Butt, C.R.M. and Brand, N.W. (2003): Mt. Keith Nickel Sulphide Deposit, Western Australia. Cooperative Research Centre for Landscape Environments and Mineral Exploration (CRCLEME), 3p.
- CIM (2019): CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines. Prepared by the CIM Mineral Resource & Mineral reserve Committee, Adopted by CIM Council November 29, 2019.
- CIM (2014): CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves. Prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions, Adopted by CIM Council May 19, 2014.
- Coad, P.R. (1976): MP067 No. 38 - Nickel deposits associated with ultramafic rocks within the Abitibi greenstone belt, 4p.
- Cowan, J., Beatson, R., Ross, H.J., Fright, W.R., McLennan, T.J., Evans, T.R., Carr, J.C., Lane, R.G., Bright, D.V., Gillman, A.J., Oshurst, P.A. and Titley, M. (2003): Practical Implicit Geological Modelling. 5th International Mining Geology Conference.
- Gole, M. J. (2014): Leaching of S, Cu, and Fe from disseminated Ni-(Fe)-(Cu) sulphide ore during serpentinization of dunite host rocks at Mount Keith, Agnew-Wiluna belt, Western Australia. Mineralium Deposita, 49(7), pp. 821–842.
- Gole, M.J. and Hill, M.J. (1990): The Refinement of Extrusive Models for the Genesis of Nickel Deposits: Implications from Case Studies at Honeymoon Well and the Walter Williams Formation', Minerals and Energy Research Institute of Western Australia Report No.68, 161p.

- Gordon, J.B., Lovell, H.L., de Grijps, J.W. and Davie, R.F. (1979): MDC018 - Gold deposits of Ontario, part 2, part of District of Cochrane, districts of Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry Sound, Sudbury, Timiskaming, and counties of southern Ontario.
- Green, A.H. and Naldrett, A.J. (1981): The Langmuir volcanic peridotite associated nickel deposits: Canadian equivalents of the Western Australian occurrences. *Economic Geology*, v76, pp. 1503–1523.
- Hill, R.E.T., Barnes, S.J., Gole, M.J. and Dowling, S.E. (1995): The volcanology of komatiites as deduced from field relationships in the Norseman-Wiluna greenstone belt, Western Australia, *Lithos*, v34, pp. 159-188.
- Houlé, M.G., Leshner, C.M. and Prefontaine, S. (2017): Physical Volcanology of Komatiites and Ni-Cu-(PGE) Deposits of the Southern Abitibi Greenstone Belt; In *Archean Base and Precious Metal deposits, Southern Abitibi Greenstone Belt, Canada, Reviews in Economic Geology*, v19, pp. 103-132.
- Houlé, M.G., Leshner, C.M., Préfontaine, S., Ayer, J.A., Berger, B.R., Taranovic, V., Davis, P.C. and Atkinson, B. (2010): Stratigraphy and physical volcanology of komatiites and associated Ni-Cu-(PGE) mineralization in the western Abitibi greenstone belt, Timmins area, Ontario: a field trip for the 11th International Platinum Symposium; Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 6255, 99p.
- Houlé, M. G. and Hall, L.A.F. (2007): Geological Compilation of the Shaw Dome Area, Northeastern Ontario, Preliminary Map Series P3595.
- Houlé, M.G. and Leshner, C.M. (2011): Komatiite-Associated Ni-Cu-(PGE) Deposits, Abitibi Greenstone Belt, Superior Province, Canada; *Reviews in Economic Geology*, v17, pp. 89–121.
- Jackson, S.L. and Fyon, A.J. (1991): The western Abitibi Subprovince in Ontario; In *Geology of Ontario*, edited by P.C. Thurston, H.R. Williams, R.H. Sutcliffe and G.M. Stott, Ontario Geological Survey, Special Volume 4, pp. 405-482.
- Jobin-Bevans, S., Siriunas, J. and Penswick, D. (2020): Independent Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimates, Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project, Timmins-Cochrane Area, Ontario, Canada: Unpublished report prepared for Canada Nickel Company Inc. by Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc., December 31, 2020, 222p.
- Lane, G., Penswick, D., Jobin-Bevans, S., Siriunas, J., Staples, P., Ellen Daniel, S. and Van Zyl, K. (2022): Crawford Nickel Sulphide Project Preliminary Economic Assessment and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate.
- Layton-Matthews, D., Leshner, C.M., Burnham, O.M., Hulbert, L., Peck, D.C., Golightly, J.P. and Keays, R.R. (2010): Exploration for Komatiite-Associated Ni-Cu-(PGE) Mineralization in the Thompson Nickel Belt, Manitoba; In *The Challenge of Finding New Mineral Resources: Global Metallogeny, Innovative Exploration, and New Discoveries*, Goldfarb R.J., Marsh, E.E., and Monecke, T, Society of Economic Geologists, 300p.
- Leshner, M. and Keays, R. (2002). Komatiite-associated Ni-Cu-PGE deposits: Geology, mineralogy, geochemistry and genesis. *The Geology, Geochemistry Mineralogy and Mineral Beneficiation of Platinum Group Elements*.
- MERC (2017): 2017 Field Trip Guide, Transects: Malartic - Rouyn Noranda - Larder Lake – Swayze, 76p.
- Mercier-Langevin, P., Goutier, J. and Dubé, B. (ed.) (2017): Precious- and base-metal deposits of the southern Abitibi greenstone belt, Superior Province, Ontario and Quebec: 14th Biennial Society for Geology

Applied to Mineral Deposits meeting field trip guidebook; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 8317, 86p.

Monecke, T., Mercier-Langevin, P., Dubé, B. and Frieman, B. M. (2019): Geology of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. In Archean Base and Precious Metal Deposits, Southern Abitibi Greenstone Belt, Canada.

Monecke, T., Mercier-Langevin, P., Dube, B. and Frieman, B.M. (2017): Geology of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt (Chapter 1); In Archean Base and Precious Metal deposits, Southern Abitibi Greenstone Belt, Canada, Reviews in Economic Geology, v19, pp. 7-49.

MDI (2024): Mineral Deposit Inventory; Ontario Geological Survey, online database.

MRD 126 (2011): Miscellaneous Release–Data 126 - Revision 1; Ontario Geological Survey, 1:250 000 scale bedrock geology of Ontario, Ontario Geological Survey.

MRD 155 (2005): Miscellaneous Release - Data - Digital Compilation of Maps and Data from the Greenstone Architecture Project in the Timmins-Kirkland Lake Region, Ontario Geological Survey.

ODHD (2024): Ontario Drill Hole Database - Mines and Minerals Division, online database.

Ontario Geological Survey (1998): Geological Compilation of the Timmins Area, Abitibi Greenstone Belt, Precambrian Geology, Map P.3379.

Pyke, D.R. (1982): Geology of the Timmins area, District of Cochrane; Ontario Geological Survey, Report 219 (accompanied by Map 2455), 141p.

Pyke, D.R. and Middleton, R.S. (1970): MP041 - Distribution and characteristics of the sulphide ores of the Timmins area, 29p.

Sciortino, M., Mungall, J.E. and Muinonen, J. (2015): Generation of high-Ni sulfide and alloy phases during serpentinization of dunite in the Dumont Sill, Quebec. Economic Geology, 110, pp. 733-761.

Sproule, R.A., Leshner, C.M., Houle, M.G., Keays, R.R., Ayer, J.A. and Thurston, P.C. (2005): Chalcophile Element Geochemistry and Metallogenesis of Komatiitic Rocks in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, Canada. Economic Geology, v100, pp. 1169-1190.

Sproule, R.A., Leshner, C.M., Ayer, J.A. and Thurston, P.C. (2003): Geochemistry and Metallogenesis of Komatiitic Rocks in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, Ontario. Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 6073, 119p.

Sproule, R.A., Leshner, C.M., Ayer, J.A., Thurston, P.C. and Herzberg, C.T. (2002): Spatial and temporal variations in the geochemistry of komatiites and komatiitic basalts in the Abitibi greenstone belt. Precambrian Research, v115, pp. 153-186.

Thurston, P.C., Ayer, J.A., Goutier, J. and Hamilton, M.A. (2008): Depositional Gaps in Abitibi Greenstone Belt Stratigraphy: A Key to Exploration for Syngenetic Mineralization. Economic Geology v103, pp. 1097-1134.

Wolfe, W.J. (1973): MP056-No. 27 - Geochemistry of ultramafic rocks in the Abitibi greenstone belt, districts of Cochrane and Timiskaming, 2p.