

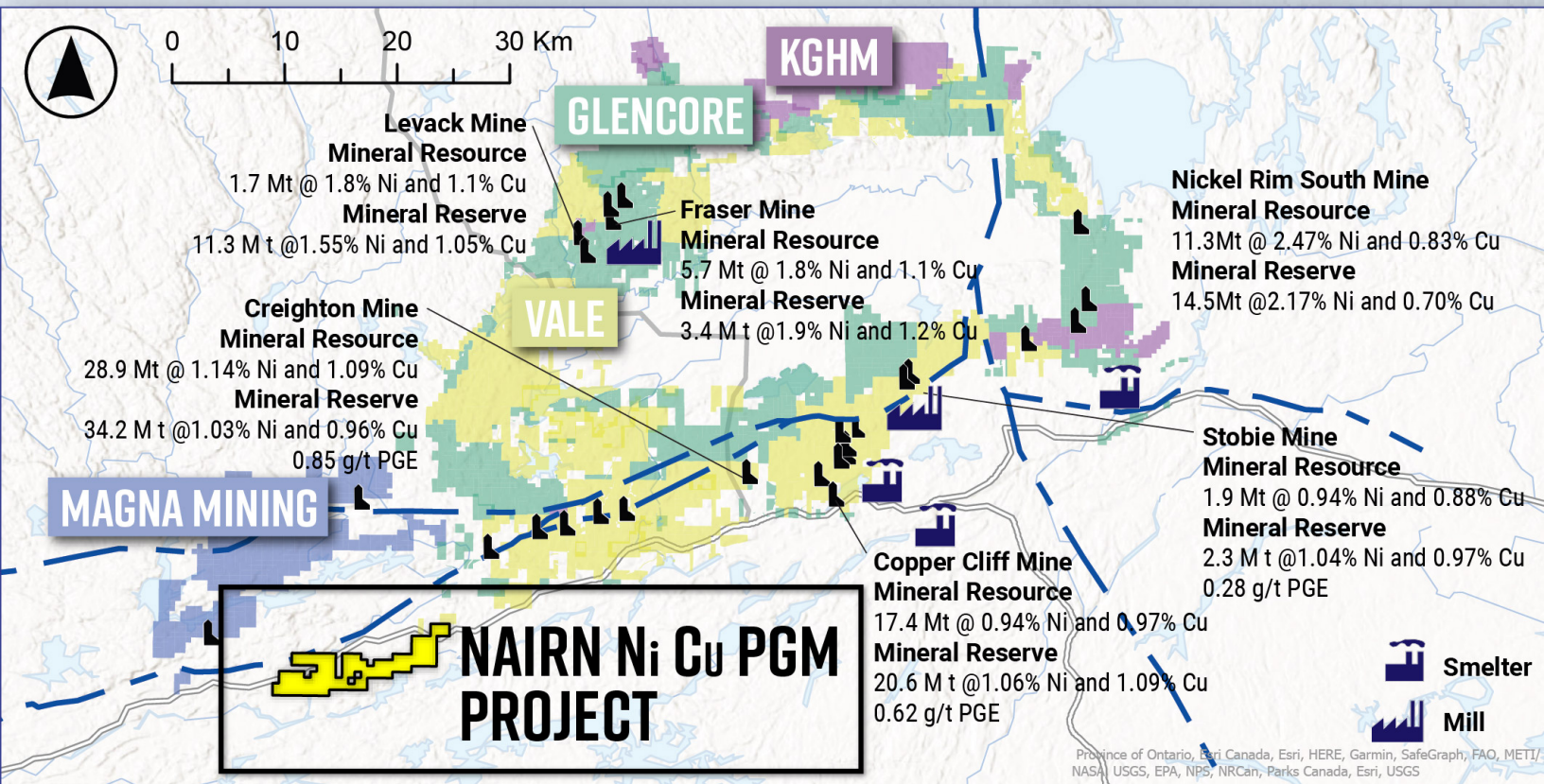
# SUDBURY - NAIRN Ni Cu PGE PROJECT

## 36 KM<sup>2</sup> / 148 CLAIMS IN THE SUDBURY BASIN



Chemical Element: Ni, Cu, PGE  
Region: Deposits of copper, nickel, cobalt, gold and platinum

- 85km sq in Sudbury basin
- A region hosting of 23% of world's current nickel production
- 5 mines within a 50 km radius, 2 smelters
- Reports estimate that the Sudbury Basin contains approximately 1.7 billion tonnes of copper-nickel ore, with an average nickel content of 0.25%
- Based on these estimates, there is still approximately 4.3 million tonnes of nickel remaining in the Sudbury Basin
- On the property there are numerous target areas, trenches, drill intercepts, historical workings and adits with mineralized intercepts at 3.0+ m and 1.5% Ni

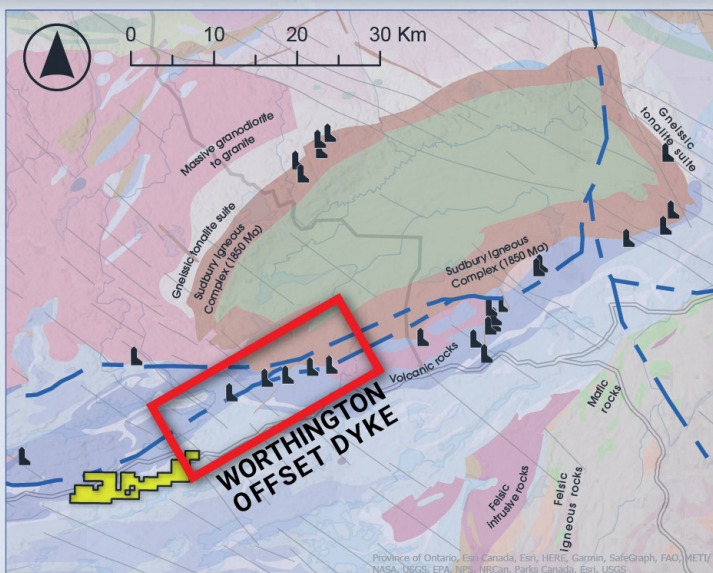
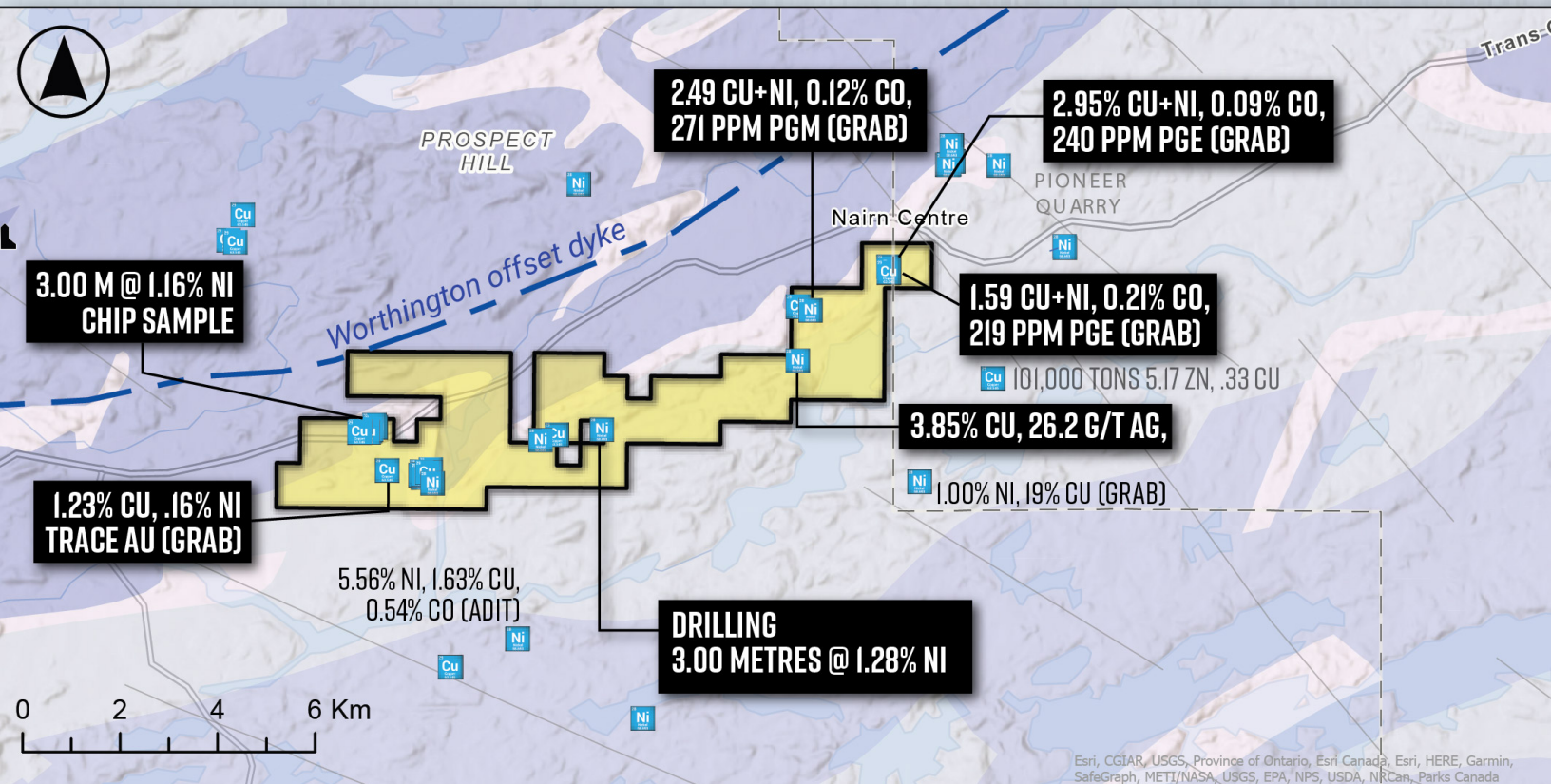


The Copper Cliff Smelter is located approximately 50 km southwest of the Nairn Ni Project, while the Sudbury Smelter is located about 25 km southwest of the project area.



# THE NAIRN Ni Cu PGE PROJECT

Lying within 5 to 10 km west southwest from the Sudbury Camp's historical Worthington Dyke and Mystery Dyke (hosting the Victoria, McIntyre, AER, Worthington and Totten mine complexes) the 36 sq kms Ni Cu PGM Property was thoughtfully assembled over the past 6 years and has excellent potential to host Sudbury Offset Dyke type mineralization.



In recent years there have been numerous discoveries and advancement of offset dykes at a number of locations around the Sudbury Igneous Complex (SIC), to the north of, to the east, and as far away as the Temagami area (150km North).

The known surface outcropping of the Mystery Dyke's SW extents is located within 2 kms from the Property's NE boundary.

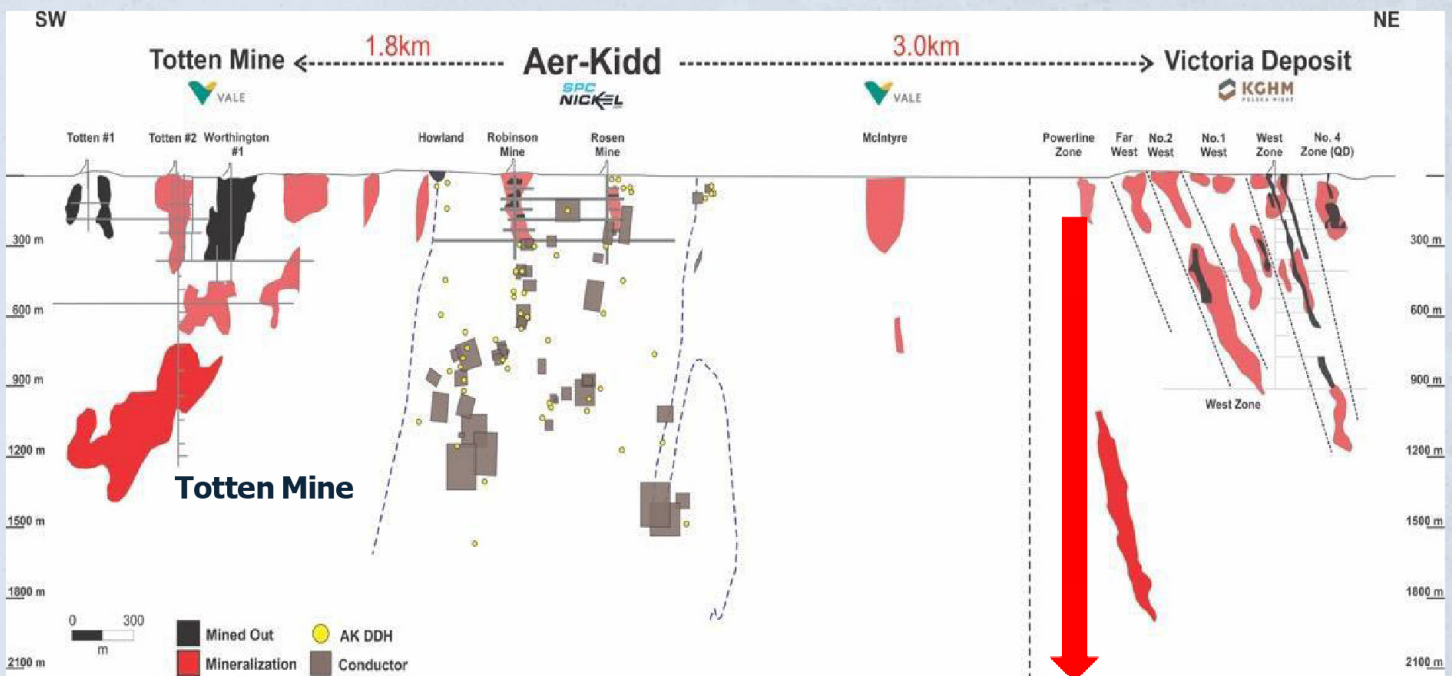
Offset dykes are geological structures that are commonly found in mafic and ultramafic igneous rocks. They are formed horizontally when there is a displacement of a section of a dyke in an underground rock formation.

In the context of mineral exploration, Sudbury Offset Dykes (SOD) are a type of offset dyke that is associated with mineral deposits of nickel, copper, platinum and palladium. The Sudbury Offset Dykes are an important part of the geology of the Sudbury Basin, which is one of the largest and oldest meteorite impact structures on Earth, located in Ontario, Canada.

Offset dykes are important to explore for mineral deposits because they can act as pathways for mineral-bearing fluids to migrate through the rock and accumulate in deposits. With regard to the Nairn Ni Cu PGE project, the presence of Sudbury Offset Dyke type mineralization is one of the factors that make the property a promising opportunity for exploration and potential development.

## Worthington Dyke - Resources & Grades

NOTE: Grades typically increase at depth



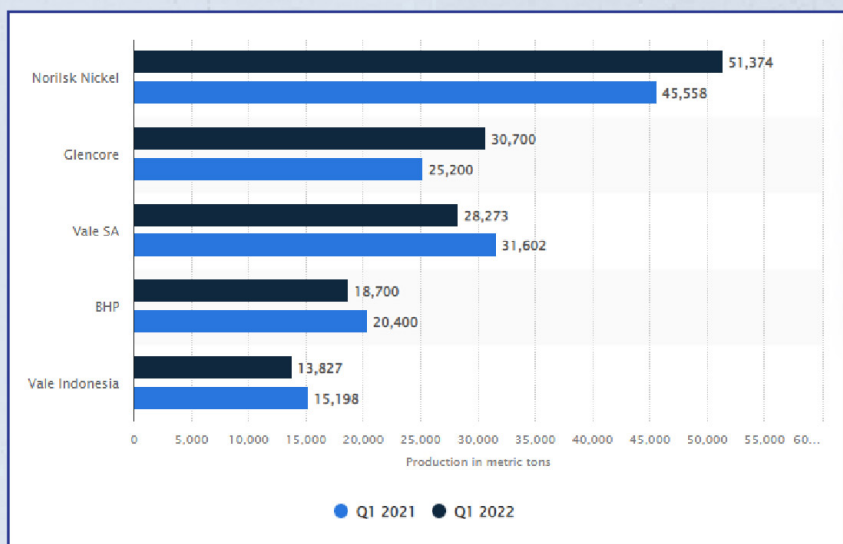
10.5Mt @ 1.5% Ni, 2.0% Cu, 4.8g/t PGM

14.5Mt @ 2.5% Ni, 2.5% Cu, 7.8g/t PGM

Q1 2022

Since 1900, the top nickel producing countries have changed over time due to various factors such as resource depletion, government policies, and shifts in global demand. However, here are the top five nickel producing countries from 1900 to 2021:

1. Canada - Canada was the top producer of nickel from 1900 to 1944, accounting for over 50% of global production during that period. The country's large nickel deposits in Sudbury, Ontario, were a major contributor to its dominance in nickel production.
2. Russia - Russia became the top nickel producing country in the world by the 1950s, largely due to the massive nickel deposits located in Siberia.
3. New Caledonia - New Caledonia emerged as a major nickel producer in the 1970s, thanks to its large deposits of lateritic nickel ores.
4. Australia - Australia became a significant nickel producer in the 1980s, with the opening of the Murrin Murrin nickel mine in Western Australia.
5. Indonesia - Indonesia has risen to become the world's largest producer of nickel today, accounting for about 27% of global production in 2021. The country's vast reserves of nickel and inexpensive labor have helped it become a dominant player in the nickel market.

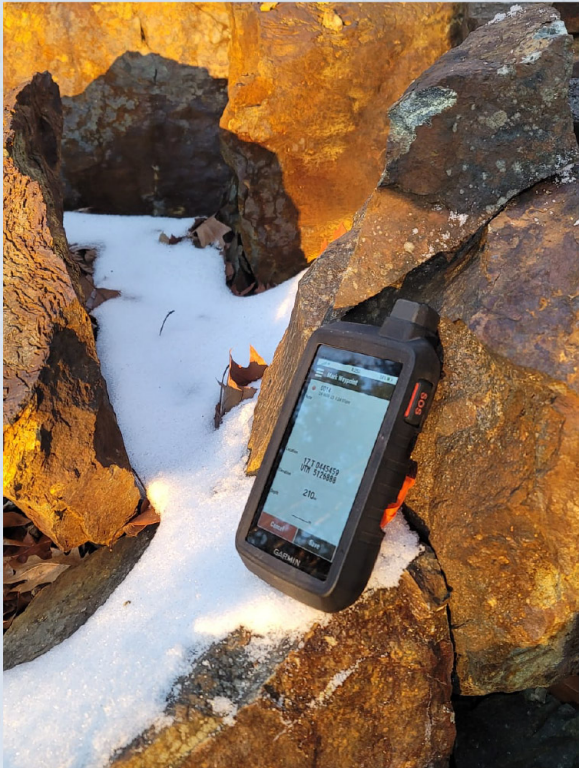


<https://www.statista.com/statistics/260812/leading-nickel-miners/>

The top nickel deposits in the world are:

1. Norilsk-Talnakh deposit in Russia - the largest known deposit with over 10 million tonnes of nickel.
2. Sudbury Basin in Canada - one of the largest nickel deposits in the world, producing between 60,000 and 65,000 tonnes of nickel annually.
3. Jinchuan deposit in China - one of the largest nickel-copper deposits in the world, accounting for over 70% of China's primary nickel production.

Stripping and prospecting at Nairn, resulting in copper-gold values and massive sulphides.



# Summary of the exploration data and past work for the Nairn Ni-Cu-PGE Project

- **Pits, Shafts, and Trenching: Early exploration (pre-1940)** included development of the Berry Shaft (two water-filled shafts with an ore dump) and the Barry South Pit. Additional historical pits and trenches exist, such as those at the Alanen Showing, with evidence of limited old channel sampling in trenches. Commodities targeted included Cu, Ni, Co, and PGE, with mineralization in gabbro and diabase hosts showing pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, pentlandite, and pyrite.
- **Sampling and Assays:** Historical grab and trench samples from the 2000s (e.g., by Mustang Minerals Ltd. in 2002-03 and A. Barry in 2001) returned high-grade results, including up to 5.42% Cu, 1.28% Ni, 0.142% Co, 213 ppb Pt, and 254 ppb Pd from the Berry Shaft muck pile; 0.99% Cu, 0.64% Ni, 0.083% Co, 27 ppb Pt, and 96 ppb Pd from a trench sample; and up to 1.59% Cu+Ni, 0.21% Co, and 219 ppb PGE from the Barry South Pit. Earlier composite grabs (e.g., by OGS) showed 2.92% Cu and 0.41% Ni at Berry Shaft.
- **Geophysical Surveys:** Ground geophysics (magnetometer and VLF) was conducted in 2001-02 by A. Barry. No major stripping or new channel sampling noted in these periods. 2012-2013 Work (Sino Minerals Corp.)
- **Geophysical Surveys:** A Titan-24 DC-IP (induced polarization) survey covered 19.2 km across 8 lines (pole-dipole configuration, 100m dipoles) to map chargeability and resistivity for mineralization targets. Key findings included high chargeability zones (e.g., IP8 at 1100S/L400W) and conductivity lows aligned with geological contacts, potentially linked to mafic dikes and NE-trending gabbro sills. Integration with prior 2011 Titan-24 IP data was noted.
- **Sampling and Assays:** A concurrent geochemical survey identified mineralized occurrences, but no specific assay details or new sampling volumes provided in the report.

## 2022 Work (Vale Canada Ltd.)

- **Geophysical Surveys:** Beep-mat reconnaissance investigated a prior VTEM (versatile time domain electromagnetic) anomaly, potentially tied to the Worthington Offset. No conductive/magnetic sources detected; a follow-up ground EM survey was recommended over 600m lines.
- **Mapping and Sampling:** 0.25 km<sup>2</sup> mapped, focusing on metasedimentary and metagabbroic rocks. 26 grab samples collected (21 assayed for whole rock, PGE, and 33 elements); no anomalous Ni, Cu, or PGE results, with only trace pyrite observed.
- **Other:** No stripping or channel sampling. The VTEM anomaly remains unexplained, and no quartz diorite (a key target) was located.

## 2023-2024 Work (Steven Anderson / Vision Exploration)

- **Prospecting and Rock Sampling:**
  - **2023:** One field day on claim 548887 located historic N-S trenches (trending E-W) at the Alanen Showing, with abundant pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite in diabase. 4 grab samples collected for Cu, Ni, and PGE assays (results not detailed in report).
  - **2024:** One field day on claim 214048 located the Berry Shaft and ore dump. 4 grab samples from gabbro with 50-75% sulphides sent for assay (results not detailed).
- **Channel Samples and Stripping:** Evidence of limited historical channel sampling in trenches, but no new channel work or stripping conducted.
- **Geophysical Surveys:** None performed, but recommendations include IP surveys (2023) and magnetometer/VLF (2024) to outline mineralization extent.
- **Key Findings:** Confirmed historical mineralization sites with visible sulphides; builds on prior high-grade assays. Overall, the project has a mix of historical surface workings (pits, shafts, trenches with some old channel samples) and modern data from geophysics (IP, beep-mat, prior VTEM) and grab sampling, but limited recent assays or deeper exploration. For full details, refer to the assessment files on GeologyOntario (e.g., IDs 20000022000, 20000022112, 20000021235, 20000008521).