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ASX RELEASE
19 November 2018

STRATEGIC ACQUISITION OF ADDITIONAL ADVANCED NICKEL-COPPER SULPHIDE PROJECTS IN CANADA

Highlights

- 100% acquisition of Canadian Nickel Corporation Pty Ltd;
- Strategic acquisition consisting of three Advanced Nickel-Copper Sulphide projects, **Midrim, Lac Kelly and LaForce** which lie in the same district as the Company's existing **Alotta Project**, where the Company has announced broad high-grade nickel and copper intersections from its recently completed diamond drilling programme (ASX 13 November 2018);
- Acquisition more than doubles TopTung's land holding in the Belleterre Angliers Greenstone Belt;
- The first time these highly prospective project areas in the Belleterre Angliers Greenstone Belt have been consolidated since the takeover of Aurora Platinum by FNX Mining, which ultimately saw the projects disbursed to different vendors after FNX Mining made the largest discovery in the Sudbury region in 40 years;
- The acquisition fast tracks and supports the Company's focus on developing mining and low-cost toll milling operations by acquiring further advanced near surface high-grade deposits;
- High-grade intercepts **at the Midrim Deposit include:**
    - **4.35m @ 6.29% Ni, 2.90% Cu and 6.21g/t PGE** from 46.65m – MR00-05;
    - **4.30m @ 6.57% Ni, 5.15% Cu and 7.15g/t PGE** from 57.15m - MR00-05;
    - **4.60m @ 5.97% Ni, 4.91% Cu and 3.38g/t PGE** from 48.00m - MR00-37; and,
    - **5.4m @ 5.32% Ni, 6.14% Cu and 6.46g/t PGE** from 56.6m **-** MR17-01.
- Broad intersects **at Midrim include**:
    - **39.4m @ 1.91% Ni, 1.85% Cu and 2.57g/t PGE** from 30m **-** MR00-05;
    - **19.7m @ 1.85% Ni, 2.98% Cu and 2.74g/t PGE** from 15.5m - MR00-01;
    - **22.1m @ 1.64% Ni, 2.38% Cu and 2.56g/t PGE** from 28m - MR17-01; and,
    - **18.9m @ 1.49% Ni, 2.11% Cu and 2.43g/t PGE** from 17.6m - MR01-29.
- Broad intersects **at LaForce include**:
    - **100m @ 0.87% Ni and 0.38% Cu** from 3m - LF06-04
- Exceptional Nickel and Copper recoveries from preliminary metallurgical test work at Midrim, with up to 95% Cu and 80% Ni recoveries after just 10 minutes of simple flotation;
- Scoping study commissioned by Canadian Nickel Corporation to assess the viability of a low-cost toll milling and mining operation based on Midrim with anticipated completion Q4 2018; and,
- TopTung Limited to change its name to Chase Mining Corporation Limited to better reflect the Company's new direction.

TopTung Limited ("TTW:" or "the Company") is pleased to announce entering a conditional agreement to acquire 100% of Canadian Nickel Corporation Pty Limited ("CNC"), which has entered into conditional agreements to acquire three **Advanced Nickel-Copper Sulphide** projects in the same mineral belt as TTW's exciting Alotta Project area, within the mining friendly jurisdiction of Quebec, Canada.

- The project areas contain a number of drill proven occurrences of **Nickel-Copper Sulphide** (Ni-Cu) mineralisation with associated Platinum Group Elements (PGE) and Cobalt (Co) credits, which will have a significant impact on the economics of the projects going forward;
- The acquisition fast tracks and supports the Company's focus on becoming a mining and low cost toll milling operation with the acquisition of further advanced deposits. The Midrim deposit which is located only 1.5km east of the Company's existing Alotta project will bolster the Company's portfolio of projects and fits well strategically in the Company's "business model" of seeking to identify multiple near surface ore bodies amenable to open pit mining for a simple toll milling operation; and,
- The acquisition is also of significance due to a third-party scoping study that has been commissioned by CNC to assess the viability and profitability of a simple mining, trucking and toll milling operation based on Midrim. This study which is nearing completion will allow the Company to determine what scale of operation and grade of mineralisation is required for its business model to be viable in respect of future projects it may define in the general area.

The CNC Project portfolio comprises three highly prospective and advanced Ni-Cu-PGE-Co projects which have a strategic fit for the Company. Namely, **Midrim, LaForce and Lac Kelly** located within the Belleterre-Angliers Greenstone Belt (BAGB). The CNC acquisition has a strategic fit with the Company's Zeus Project acquisition (Ni-Cu-PGE-Co) announced earlier this year (Figures 1 and 2), and where the Company recently completed the 9-hole diamond drilling programme at the Alotta Project (ASX 13 November 2018).

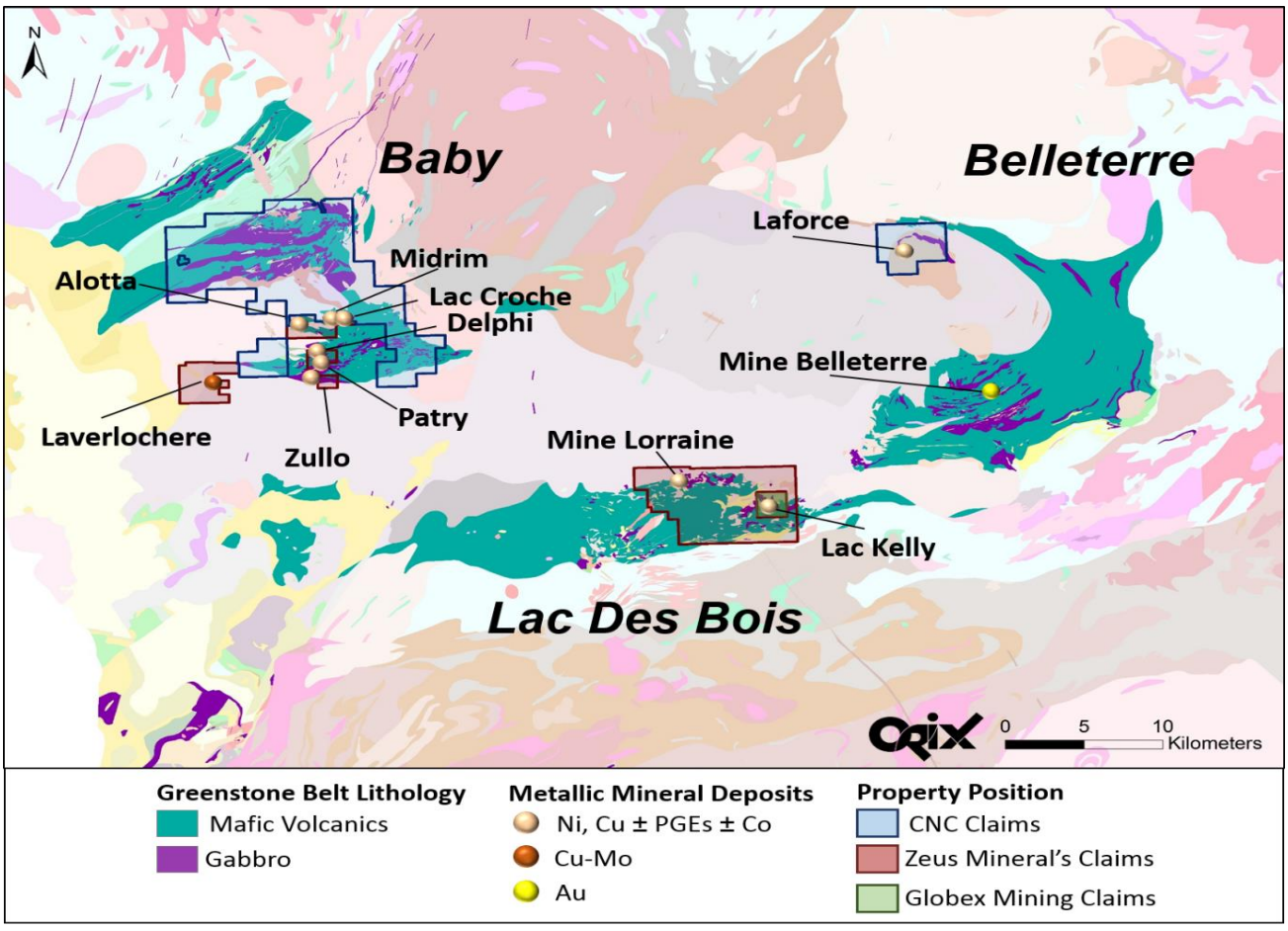

Figure 1: Alotta Project Location and newly acquired Midrim, LaForce and Lac Kelly Projects

The Midrim and LaForce Projects are currently owned by Meteoric Resources NL (ASX: MEI) ("Meteoric") and the Lac Kelly Project is currently owned by Globex Mining Enterprises Inc (TSX: GMX) ("Globex").

The CNC acquisition more than doubles the Company's foothold in the area and consolidates its position in the BAGB, making it the first time the project areas have been consolidated since the takeover of Aurora Platinum by FNX Mining in 2005, which ultimately saw the projects disbursed to separate owners after FNX Mining made the largest discovery in the Sudbury region in 40 years (13.7Mt at 2.2% Ni and 2.3% Cu) and concentrated on the their new discovery.

The Midrim deposit lies 1.5km east of the Company's recently announced **Nickel-Copper Massive Sulphide intersections at Alotta** (Figures 2 and 3). The LaForce deposit comprises a non-JORC historic Ni-Cu resource estimate Which the Company will disclose in accordance with Listing Rule 5.12 in due course.

In addition, the Lac Kelly option further consolidates the known defined and partly-defined Ni-Cu deposits within the Company's Lorraine Project claims and brings with it another non-JORC resource estimate, which the Company will disclose in accordance with Listing Rule 5.12 in due course (Fig 6).

The regional landholdings resulting from the CNC acquisition together with the extensive database of historic exploration (Figure 4) places the Company **in an ideal position for the discovery of new Nickel-Copper (+ PGE-Co-Au) deposits,** a task Falconbridge set out to do **by targeting 3–5 Mt deposits** before they were taken over by Glencore in 2007. The acquisition will also allow the Company to compile and digitise the data from the region so providing a more systematic exploration programme approach picking up where Falconbridge left off, while the acquisition of the Midrim deposit will complement the Alotta project as they are in close proximity and of similar nature in terms of their being high-grade, near surface and having high value by-products (PGE and Co).

Significant Ni-Cu Sulphide drill intersections from Midrim and LaForce are summarised below:

Hole #	From	To	Interval	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	PGE (g/t)
MR17-01	28.0m	50.1m	**22.1m**	1.64	2.38	2.56
including	43.0m	50.1m	**7.1m**	3.22	4.43	4.08
MR17-01	56.6m	66.0m	**9.4m**	3.52	4.25	4.59
including	56.6m	62.0m	**5.4m**	5.32	6.15	6.46
MR00-01	15.5m	35.2m	**19.7m**	1.85	2.98	2.74
MR00-05	30.9m	51.0m	**20.1m**	2.06	1.93	2.74
including	46.6m	51.0m	**4.4m**	6.29	2.9	6.21
MR00-05	57.2m	61.5m	**4.3m**	6.57	5.15	7.15
MR01-17	10.2m	19.4m	**9.2m**	2.74	2.47	2.94
MR01-25	50.0m	57.0m	**7.0m**	1.12	1.59	2.34
MR01-25	64.3m	79.0m	**14.7m**	1.77	2.14	2.89
MR01-28	54.5m	56.8m	**2.3m**	1.21	2.2	2.79
MR01-29	17.6m	36.5m	**18.9m**	1.49	2.11	2.43
MR01-37	48.0m	52.6m	**4.6m**	5.97	4.92	3.4
MR01-38	41.4m	54.0m	**12.6m**	1.38	2.52	2.97
MR17-05	23.0m	39.8m	**16.8m**	1.01	1.79	2.95
including	25.6m	28.0m	**2.4m**	1.00	2.00	1.79
including	34.0m	39.8m	**5.8m**	1.03	2.12	3.52

Table 1: Midrim Deposit Significant Ni-Cu Sulphide Intersections

Hole #	From	To	Interval	Ni (%)	Cu (%)
LF06-04	3.0m	103m	**100m**	**0.87**	0.38
LF52-88	39.0m	79.0m	**40m**	**0.82**	0.46
LF07-10	52.9m	74.2m	**21.3m**	**0.9**	0.66

Table 2: LaForce Deposit Significant Ni-Cu Sulphide Intersections

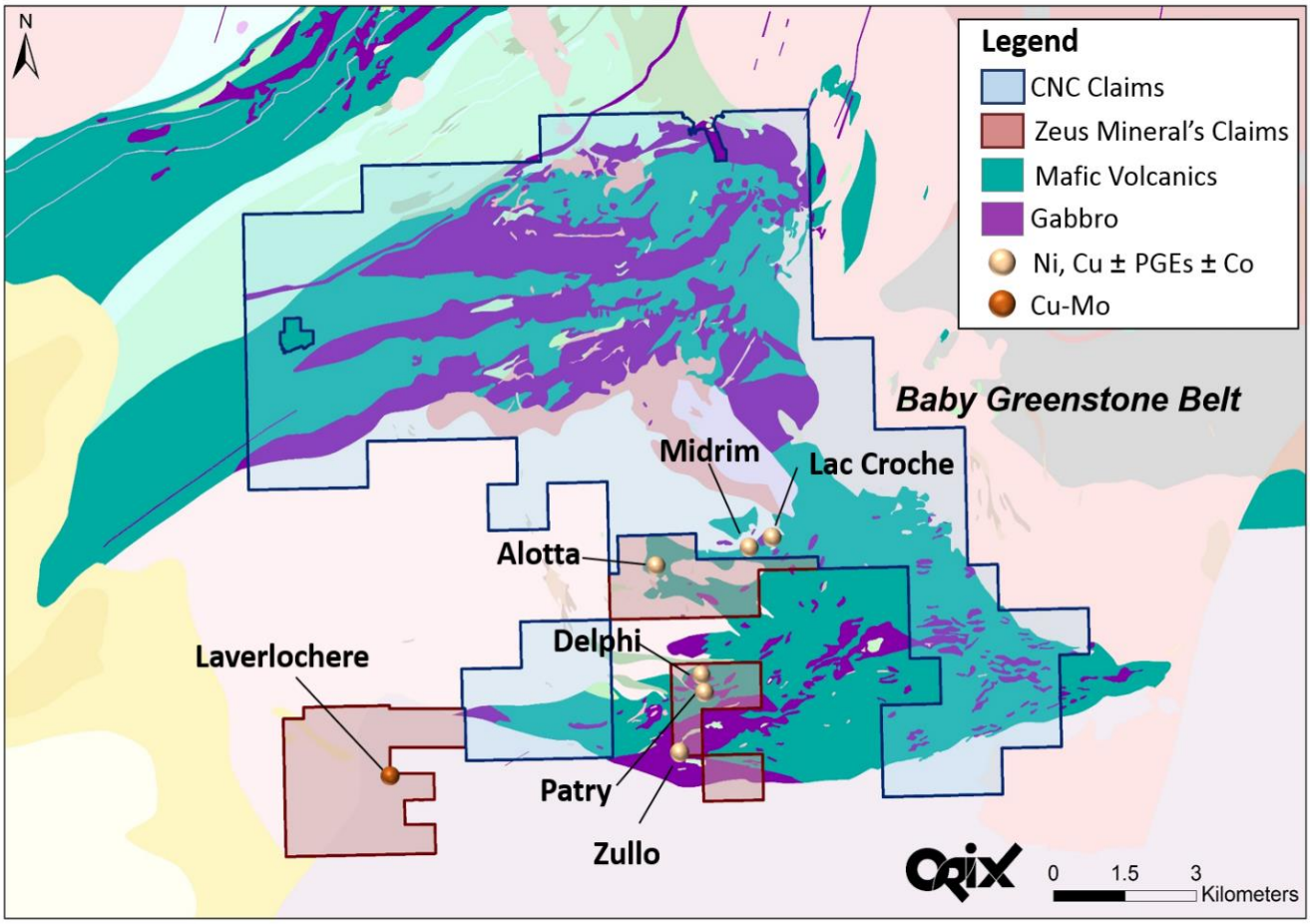

Figure 2: Strategic Fit of the Company's Alotta-Delphi-Patry-Zullo and CNC's Midrim Project

Midrim Deposit[1]

The Midrim Deposit (Midrim) occurs in the Baby Segment of the BAGB (Figures 2 and 3) and is hosted within an elongate, WNW-ESE trending gabbroic intrusion approximately 330m long and 85m wide. The gabbro is hosted in a thick package of mafic volcanics and tuffaceous sedimentary rocks.

Historical drilling (2001) at Midrim defined multiple zones of massive to semi-massive and net-textured to disseminated sulphides at the base of a differentiated gabbro sill. The mineralisation is terminated to the south by a west-striking, steeply north-dipping fault. The No. 1 Zone; intersected in drill hole MR00-01 consists of massive sulphides surrounded by a net-textured to disseminated halo. Down plunge, 100m to the west, the No. 5 Zone contains high grade massive sulphide mineralisation intersected in drill hole MR00-05. These two massive sulphide zones are separated by a zone containing net-textured to disseminated sulphides and cross faults. At the Central West Zone, a further 60m to the west mineralisation is hosted in shear zones within felsic volcaniclastic units. Midrim mineralisation consists mainly of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, millerite, violarite, pentlandite and pyrite.

Historical mineralised intersections from the Midrim deposit include:

- 21.2m @ 1.75% Ni, 2.81% Cu and 2.58g/t PGE from 14m in MR00-01;
- 39.4m @ 1.91% Ni, 1.85% Cu and 2.57g/t PGE from 30m in MR00-05;

  Inc. 4.35m @ 6.29% Ni, 2.90% Cu and 6.21g/t PGE from 46.65m;

  Inc. 4.30m @ 6.57% Ni, 5.15% Cu and 7.15g/t PGE from 57.15m; and,
- 4.6m @ 5.97% Ni, 4.91% Cu and 3.38g/t PGE from 48m in MR00-37.

Drilling by Meteoric Resources in November – December 2017 intersected the following mineralised intervals in a verification programme:

- 22.1m @ 1.64% Ni, 2.38% Cu and 2.56g/t PGE from 28m in MR-17-01;
- 9.4m @ 3.52% Ni, 4.25% Cu and 4.59g/t PGE from 56m in MR-17-01;

  Inc. 5.4m at 5.32% Ni, 6.14% Cu and 6.46g/t PGE from 56.6m; and,
- 16.8m @ 1.01% Ni, 1.79% Cu and 2.95g/t PGE from 23m in MR-17-05.

Midrim Regional Project[1]

The Midrim Regional Project area covers 118km² of the Baby sector of the BAGB. As well as including the Midrim and Lac Croche Ni-Cu-PGE prospects the claims contain extensive gabbro bodies prospective for Ni-Cu mineralisation as well as 24 historic EM anomalies identified by Falconbridge in 2001 (Figure 3) including the undrilled Alotta North prospect that requires follow-up testing.

- Two EM targets have historically been drill tested with mineralisation being intercepted at the Midrim and Lac Croche prospects;
- There was 32,000m of historical drilling conducted within the CNC claims being acquired. The core is reported to be in good condition and available for re-assay as required; and,
- Consultants Orix Geoscience compiled an extensive geological, geophysical, geochemical and drilling database for Meteoric which the Company will have access to and will be merged with the Zeus database compilation.

LaForce Project²

The LaForce project lies on the northern extent of the BAGB, which is also host to the historical Belleterre gold mine (Figure 1). The LaForce claims cover part of an elongate, east-west trending gabbroic intrusion approximately 4.6km long and 0.15km wide (Figure 4). The gabbro body occurs near the northern margin of a 4.2km wide diorite plug (Figure 5), which is cut by several NNE - NE trending faults.

The main LaForce Ni-Cu mineralisation occurs within the western segment of the gabbro. The mineralisation is hosted within amphibolite (a metagabbro) which is enveloped by porphyritic gabbro that grades into porphyritic diorite and gabbro. Known gold mineralisation occurs in quartz veins developed along or adjacent to sheared volcanic-gabbro or granitoid-volcanic contacts.

The Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation at LaForce occurs within brecciated and non-brecciated amphibolite. Sulphides comprise up to 30% of the unit and occur as 1-3mm blebs and veinlets of pyrrhotite, pentlandite, chalcopyrite, pyrite and trace millerite. Sulphide mineralisation has also been identified in other parts of the property as trace pyrite in gabbro and pyroxenite. A number of anomalous zones have been identified within the claim area using surface geochemistry and ground induced polarisation surveys.

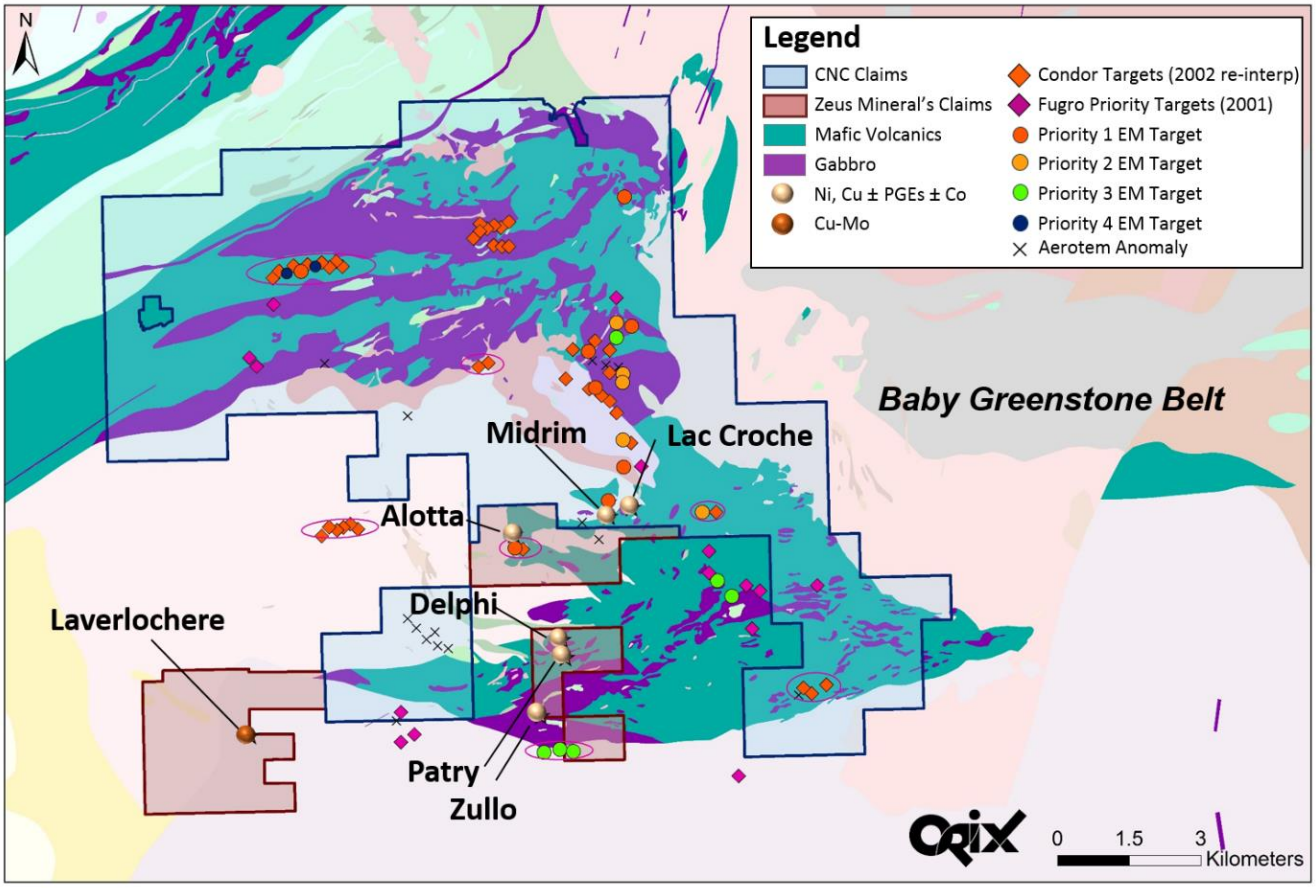

Figure 3: Priority Historic Undrilled Geophysical Targets in the Midrim Regional Project Area

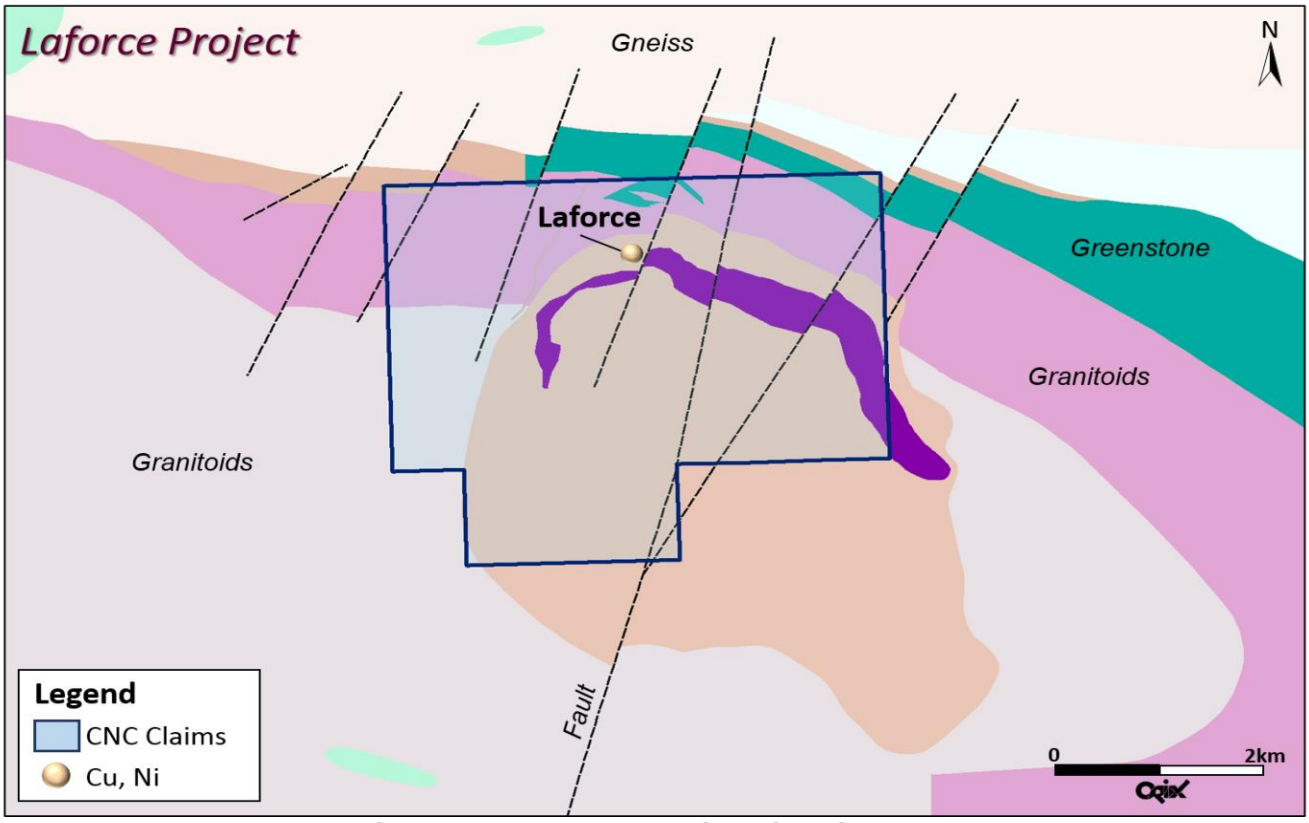

Figure 4: LaForce Deposit and Project Area

Historical exploration at Laforce was focused directly around the deposit. Exploration potential remains within the Project area with numerous untested targets, including widespread anomalous copper and nickel soil geochemistry (from 1,500 samples) and two high priority induced polarisation (IP) geophysical targets that mimic responses of the Laforce deposit, these targets cover the ~4km strike of the meta-gabbro bodies within the diorite plug. Follow-up drilling/exploration was proposed but not completed by the previous claim holders.

The historical drilling within the claims that needs to be reassessed comprises:

- Total of **14,600m** of historical core drilling conducted on the property;
- A core library containing **35** of the historic **108** diamond drill holes, representing **5,438m** of core is in good standing and is available for inspection.

Drill collar locations have been confirmed and original geological logs of the drilling has been sourced, along with a large amount of hard copy geological data which will be digitised and assessed.

Lac Kelly Project [3]

The Lac Kelly Project is located in the southern part of the BAGB and comprises six Claims held by Globex Mining Enterprises Inc (TSX: GMX) totally within the Company's Lorraine Project claim block (Figures 1 & 5). Rocks underlying the property are E-W to ENE-WSW striking series of primarily tholeiitic basalt with secondary calc-alkaline volcanic rocks and a number of gabbroic to dioritic intrusive bodies.

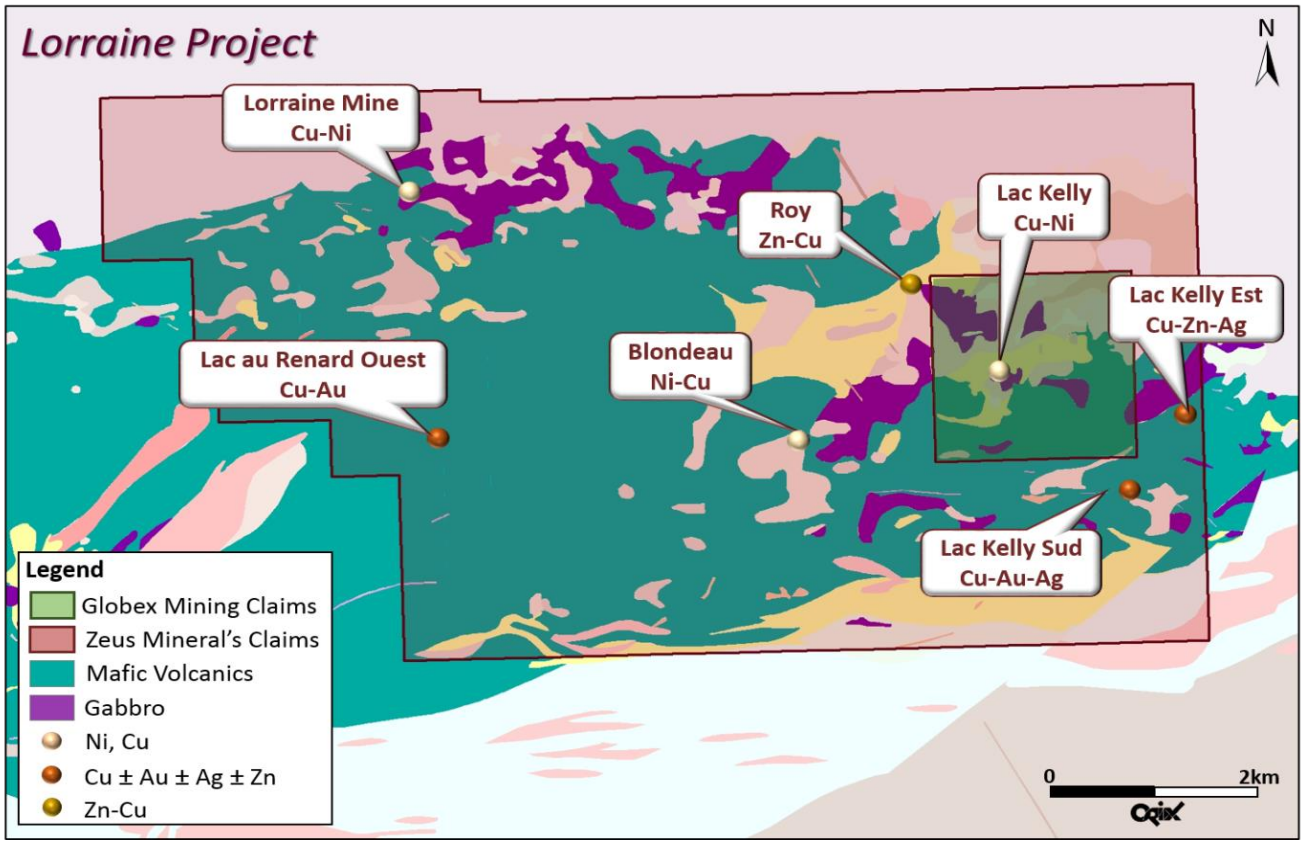

Figure 5: Lac Kelly Project Location Plan

The Lac Kelly deposit is intimately associated with gabbroic intrusive rocks and rhyolite (Figure 6). Principal sulphide mineralogy consists of pyrrhotite, pyrite, pentlandite (violarite) and chalcopyrite. The bulk of the sulphide mineralization is contained in the gabbro intrusive. Primary sulphides textures are noted within the gabbro body as mineralisation grades from disseminated, to net textured to massive as the felsic volcanic contact is approached (Figure 7). No significant evidence of remobilisation has been noted through this zone. In general, the more massive mineralization is, the higher the grade. This is especially true for PGE mineralisation, which is found solely within massive sections.

A total 98 holes intersected the mineralisation outlining a sulphide body approximately 150m long, 10m thick, 335m deep, with a steep westerly dip and south-west plunge. The deposit is open to depth. Though the PGE content was not rigorously studied, intersections up to **7.93m (true width) at 4.80g/t Pt** were encountered. Most PGE values returned vary between **0.5 to 1.0 g/t Pt + Pd.**

Of interest, is a 1.4km long helicopter-borne EM (HEM) conductor that has the deposit in its centre. This target, as well as the property in general may require HEM testing with targeted follow-up drilling. The Company will undertake due diligence on the data provided by Globex. The data includes a number of reports on metallurgical testwork which will be assessed.

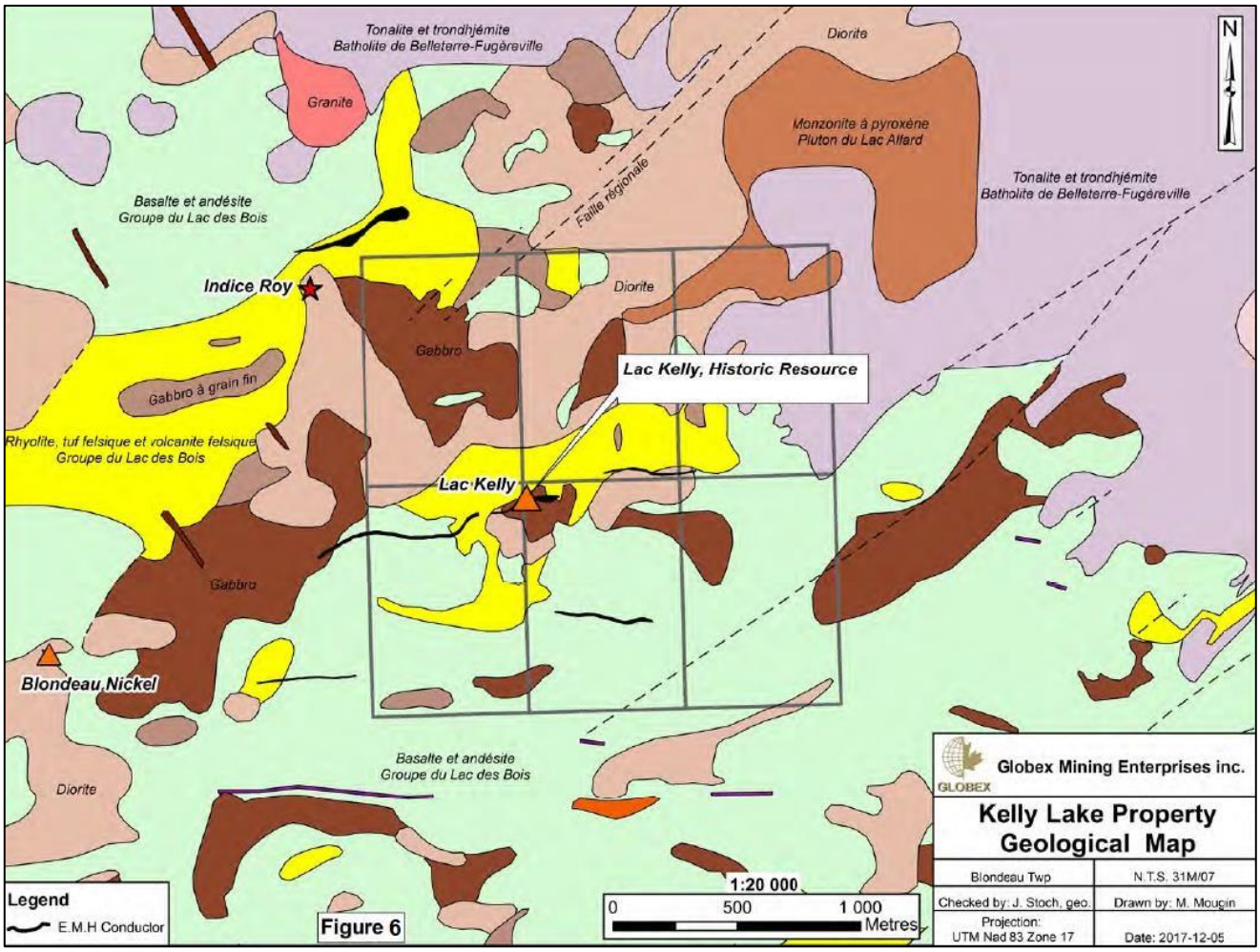

Figure 6: Lac Kelly Detail Geological Plan

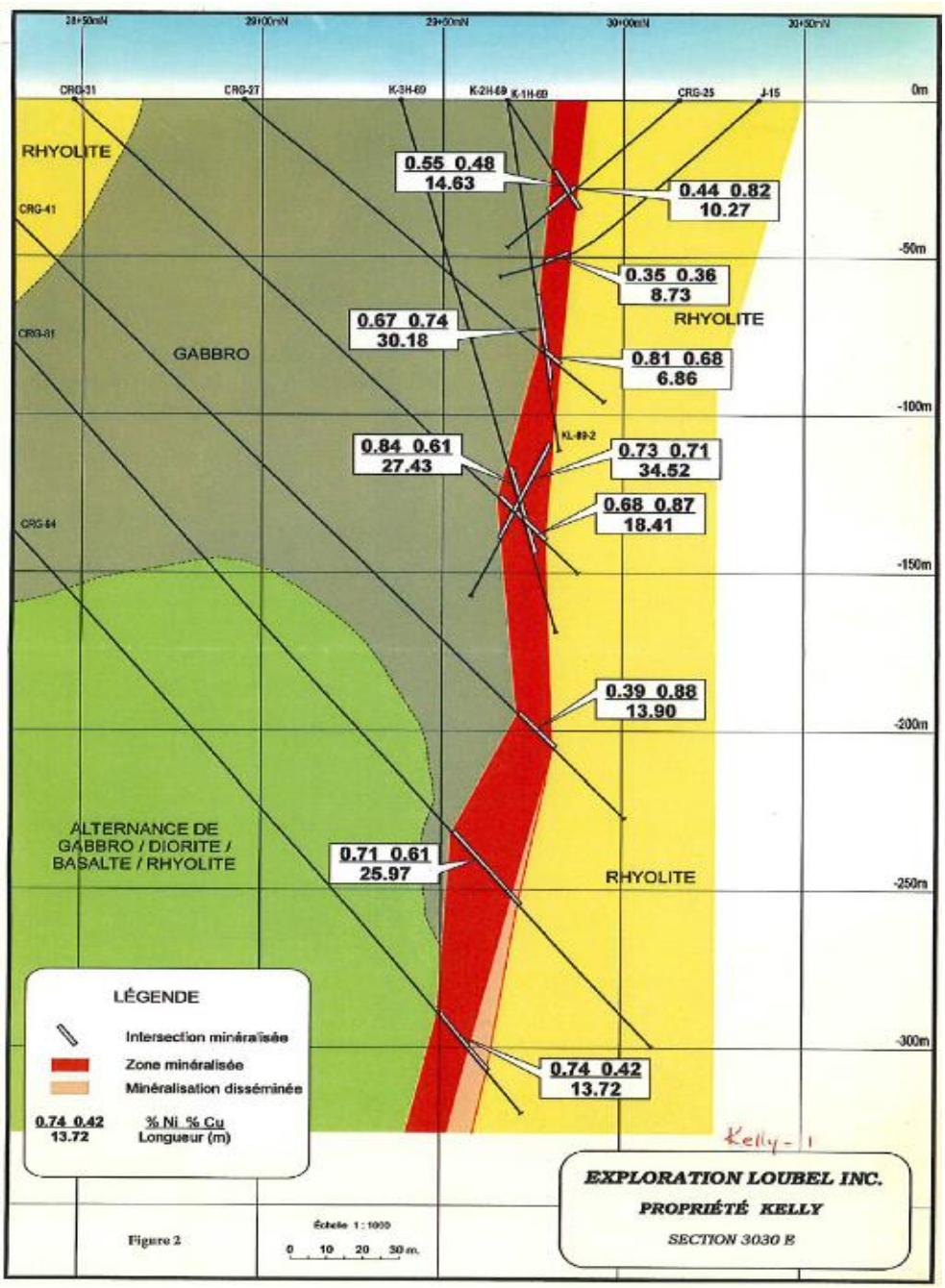

Figure 7: Lac Kelly Deposit – Section 3030

Source References:

[1] ***Midrim Project*** *– Meteoric (ASX: MEI) announcements 15 June 2017, 6 July 2017, 21 August 2017, 1 September 2017, 3 November 2017, 21 December 2017,19 February 2018.*

[2] ***LaForce Project*** *– Meteoric ASX Announcement 6 July 2017.*

[3] ***Globex*** *(TSX – GMX): Press release 12 April 2017 and at*

https://www.globexmining.com/property.php?id=248

Key Commercial Terms:

Under a conditional share sale and purchase agreement between TopTung and CNC's shareholders ("TTW-CNC Agreement") TopTung has agreed to purchase CNC by issuing 15,750,000 fully paid ordinary shares in the capital of TopTung ("TTW Shares") to CNC shareholders (all of whom are unrelated parties). Under a conditional claim agreement between Meteoric, CNC and TopTung ("CNC-Meteoric Agreement") TopTung has agreed to issue a further 31,250,000 TTW Shares to Meteoric for the acquisition of Meteoric's Midrim and LaForce projects.

CNC also has an option ("Globex Option") to acquire the Lac Kelly Project from Globex by making the following cash payments and share issues to Globex, and spending C$2 million on exploration and development of the Lac Kelly Project:

- Paying Globex C$50,000 and issuing C$50,000 of TTW Shares at an issue price equal to TTW's 5 traded day VWAP;
- Paying Globex C$75,000 and issuing C$60,000 of TTW Shares (at an issue price equal to the 5 traded Day VWAP) by no later than 25 September 2019;
- Paying Globex C$100,000 and issuing C$100,000 of TTW Shares (at an issue price equal to the 5 traded Day VWAP) by no later than 25 September 2020; and,
- Paying Globex C$250,000 and issuing C$250,000 of TTW Shares (at an issue price equal to the 5 traded Day VWAP) by no later than 25 September 2021.

CNC will also pay Globex a 2% gross metal royalty on all revenue received from the sale of metal from the Lac Kelly project.

Completion of the acquisition by CNC of the Midrim and Laforce projects from Meteroric is subject to various conditions including:

- Holders of certain royalties applicable to the Midrim and Laforce projects agreeing to the assignment of such royalties.
- TTW obtaining all required shareholder and regulatory approvals to complete the acquisition and transfer the Midrim and Laforce projects from Meteoric to CNC.
- All conditions to the TTW-CNC Agreement being satisfied or waived (other than the condition in that agreement relating to satisfaction or waiver of the conditions in the CNC-Meteoric Agreement).

Completion of the acquisition of CNC is subject to various conditions, including the following:

- TopTung and Globex agreeing to certain variations to the Globex Option, and certain conditions to the Globex Option (relating to third party approvals) being satisfied.
- All conditions to the CNC-Meteoric Agreement being satisfied or waived (other than the condition in that agreement relating to satisfaction or waiver of the conditions in the TTW-CNC Agreement).
- TTW completing due diligence on CNC to its sole satisfaction.
- TTW obtaining all required regulatory approvals to complete the acquisition of CNC, including but not limited to obtaining all required shareholder and other approvals under Listing Rule 7.1.
- No material adverse change or material breach of warranty.

Completion of the acquisition of the Midrim and LaForce projects from Meteoric and the acquisition of CNC by TTW are dependent on completion of each occurring such that completion under the CNC-Meteoric and TTW-CNC Agreement must occur simultaneously.

The Company has also agreed, subject to shareholder approval, to issue GTT Ventures (who has a corporate mandate with the Company) 2,350,000 Shares in consideration for corporate services relating to the transaction.

TopTung will seek shareholder approval to issue shares to CNC's shareholders and GTT, with a notice of meeting to approve the transaction being dispatched shortly.

Proposed Company Name Change:

The Company plans to change its name from TopTung Ltd to Chase Mining Corporation Limited to reflect the Company's new found direction. The name change will be subject to shareholder approval.

Chase Mining Corporation Limited Logo:

(Logo is subject to change)

For, and on behalf of, the Board of Directors of TopTung Limited,

Dr Leon Pretorius
Executive Chairman
TopTung Limited
19 November 2018

For any technical enquiries please contact:

Martin Kavanagh on 0419 429 974, or Marnus Bothma on 0408 198 749

For any corporate of financial enquiries please contact:

Charles Thomas 0402 058 770

Competent Person Statements

Information in this ASX announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Martin Kavanagh. Mr Kavanagh is a Non-Executive Director of TopTung Ltd and is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM), a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG) and a Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM). Mr Kavanagh has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities, which he is undertaking. This qualifies Mr Kavanagh as a "Competent Person" as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012). Mr Kavanagh consents to the inclusion of information in this announcement in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Kavanagh holds shares TopTung Ltd

Further, the technical information in regard exploration programmes and drilling presented in the body the announcement was compiled by Mr Martin Kavanagh from publicly available ASX announcements made by Meteoric Resources NL. This information is further qualified by the Meteoric Competent Person Mr Jonathon King as indicated below in various JORC Tables for Midrim and LaForce.

The technical information in regard geology and Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation for the Lac Kelly Project was sourced from the Globex Mining Enterprises Inc (TSX: GMX) website www.globexmining.com.
On 'completion' of the CNC acquisition CNC/Globex will make available all historic reports to be reviewed during the due diligence period.

The information that relates to the Midrim, Midrim Historical Work and LaForce Projects is based on information compiled and fairly represented by Mr Jonathan King, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a consultant to Meteoric Resources Limited. Mr King, a fulltime employee of Collective Prosperity Pty Ltd, has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he has undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr King consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears

Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1 – Midrim Project 2017 Drilling Programme

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	Comments
Sampling techniques	*Most recent drilling completed in November-December 2017; location and length of sampled core was selected by geologist. No sample was longer than 1 metre and not less than 0.4 metres and designed to not cross any major lithological boundaries. Samples were then cut in half using a core saw by trained technical support staff. Half core was sent to lab and the remaining half kept for verification.* *Samples were analysed by ALS-Chemex Canada Ltd. It is a fully accredited lab and complies with international standards ISO 9001:2000 and ISO 17025:2005.* *Mineralisation was logged by a competent geologist.*
Drilling techniques	*Only NQ-sized diamond drilling has been performed across all the Projects that comprise the Baby Project* *Drilling in 2017 was NQ sized diamond drill core.*
Drill sample recovery	*A drilling contractor was responsible for good core recovery. If core was lost or grinded, it was noted by drill operator and recorded by geologist during core description.* *Recovery was good. Core has been assayed and no sample bias noted.*

Criteria	Comments
Logging	*Geological logging is quantitative based on visually identifying the metavolcanic, and mafic and felsic intrusive rocks.* *Logging of geological characteristics is qualitative. Sulphide abundances are visually estimated by the geologist.* *All the 2017 core was photographed, as part of the logging process.* *The total length of all holes was logged except where no core was recovered due to casing*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*Since 2001 core has been sawn in half. Half core was submitted for assay.* *No non-core sampling was undertaken.* *The 2017 samples were sent to ALS-Chemex Canada Ltd. Sample preparation was performed in Sudbury, Ontario, Canada and analysis was performed in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.* *All 2017 samples were crushed up to 70% passing 2mm, a 250 g split was taken and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. The samples were analysed using ME-MS61, which combines a four-acid digestion with ICP-MS for the 48 element analysis. Ore grade samples were repeated using ICP-AES. A 30 g sub sample was taken for analyses for Pd, Pt & Au by fire assay and ICP-AES finish.* *Industry standard QA/QC protocols were implemented for 2017 drill core sampling. Certified reference material (CRM) standards (14) and blanks (12) were inserted for routine assaying along with the 512 core samples.* *Prior to 2017, no duplicates were taken. A total of 13 duplicates were inserted for routine assaying along with the 512 core samples.* *Samples were no longer than 1 metre and not less than 0.4 metres.*
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*2017 core samples were analysed by ALS-Chemex Canada Ltd, a fully accredited lab that complies with international standards ISO 9001:2000 and ISO 17025:2005. The core samples were dissolved using a four-acid digestion, which can be considered as dissolving nearly all minerals. Analysis was by ICPMS and ICP-AES and fire assay with an ICP-AES finish.* *ALS-Chemex performed internal QAQC and values fell within acceptable ranges. Company's consultants performed QAQC checks on the standards and blanks, values fell within acceptable range. External laboratory checks have not been conducted as they are not deemed material to these results.*
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The 2017 drilling twinned 3 historical holes.* *Logging of the 2017 drill core was entered directly into purpose designed spreadsheets in Microsoft Excel. An Excel spreadsheet with all sample numbers was received electronically by the labs. A master database Excel spreadsheet was created for all the logging fields, samples, assay results and CRM's. The database has undergone extensive QAQC reviews by both company staff and consultants.* *No adjustments were made to the assay data.*
Location of data points	*2017 drill holes have been located with reference to UTM NAD83 Zone 17N.* *All 2017 drill hole collars were surveyed using a DGPS providing cm accuracy.*
Data spacing and distribution	*No record of data spacing was made available for the purposes of this announcement.* *No resource estimation is made within this announcement.* *2017 drill samples have not been composited.*
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Drilling has been done to maximise true width of mineralised section.*
Sample security	*Samples were delivered to the laboratory by company staff or consultants.*
Audits or reviews	*No results or reviews are available.*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*CNC warrants the Mineral Claims are in good standing* *No issues or impediments. Tenure will be reviewed during the due diligence period.*
Exploration done by other parties	*Information on the project's history has been sourced from Québec government files and Fieldex exploration records. Exploration work done on* *the Midrim deposit from 2001-2006 has been largely done by Laurent Hallé P. Geo member of the Ordre des géologues du Québec no. 388.*
Geology	*Ni-Cu-PGM-bearing gabbro bodies which intrude a sequence of mafic volcanic rocks at or near the contact with overlying felsic volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks in the Belleterre-Angliers Greenstone Belt. The mineralisation occurs as disseminated to massive sulphides near the base of the gabbro bodies and as remobilised sulphides along shears.*
Drill hole Information	*Dip and azimuth of the 2017 drill program was determined by a competent geologist and confirmed in field with drilling contractor.*
Data aggregation methods	*No aggregation methods applied* *No aggregation methods applied* *No metal equivalence reported*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*Drill holes were designed to cut mineralized zone as much close to 90 degree. The number of drill intercept was sufficient to keep good control between ore and drill angle*
Diagrams	*A plan view and drill sections are not available at the time of this report. The company will provide updates as due diligence is completed*
Balanced reporting	*No other available exploration data is considered meaningful and material to this announcement*
Other substantive exploration data	*The other material exploration data inclusive of various types of geophysical survey information has been documented in this report. Mostly general in nature and provides support as to the mineral prospectivity remaining in the ground and as such is not considered as material.*
Further work	*Further exploration work has not been decided at this stage and will require appropriate initial geophysical and geochemical exploration techniques within the claims* *Work is anticipated to commence after completion of the compilation and review phase*

Appendix 2: JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1 – Midrim Project Historical Work

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• *No data prior 2001, since 2001 core to be sample, location and length was taken in mineralized zone by geologist. No sample was longer than 1 meter and not less than 0.5 meter. (exception may exist but are marginal). Sample was then cut with saw by a technical support staff.* • *No data prior 2001. Since 2001, half core was sent to lab and the remaining half kept for verification. Any unusual result was checked visually, verification match assay and sulfide content.* • *No data prior 2001. Mineralization was appreciated visually by competent geologist.* • *No data prior 2001. Since 2001, no special procedure was necessary for the kind of mineralisation. Sulphide was identified visually by geologist and submits for assay, generally for any core containing more than a trace. This was done especially for PGE element.*
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• *Historical drilling is reported as core, drilling in 2001 was NQ size core.*
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• *No record prior 2001, Drilling contractor was responsible for recording and assessing core.* • *No record prior 2001. Drilling contractor was responsible for good core recovery. If core was lost or grinded, it was noted by drill operator and recorded by geologist during core description.* • *No record prior 2001. Recovery was good and do not affect assay*
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• *No record of drilling prior to 2001. Since 2001 drilling, logging, sampling and sample submittal was managed by a competent geologist.*

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• *No record before 2001. Since 2001 core has been saw in half, half core submitted for assay.* • *No non-core sampling was undertaken.* • *No record before 2001. Since 2001 sample were sent to qualified Lab (Chimitec of Val D'Or, Québec, Canada)* • *No Quality control was done.* • *No record prior 2001. Since 2001 no duplicate was taken.* • *No record prior 2001, Since 2001 not applicable.*
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• *No record prior 2001. Since 2001. Sample was sent to Chimitec Val D'Or, technique unknown.* • *No record prior 2001. Since 2001. Sample was sent to Chimitec Val D'Or, analytical tool parameters unknown.* • *No record prior 2001, Since 2001 no QAQC were applied.*
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• *No record prior 2001, Since 2001, No verification by independent or alternative company personnel.* • *Data prior 2001 are available at the Ministère de resources naturelles du Québec as assessment files. Since 2001, data are available at the Ministère de resources naturelles and at Fieldex files in Rouyn-Noranda, Québec, Canada.*
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• *No record prior 2001. Sine 2001 drill location was done with gps and ground grid originally locates according with government survey.* • *Topographic control was from government 1:20 000 topographic map*
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• *No record of data spacing was made available for the purposes of this announcement.* • *Not applicable as no resource estimation is made within this announcement.* • *No record of sample compositing is available.*
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be*	• *No record prior 2001. Since 2001. Drilling has been done to maximize true width of mineralized sections.* • *Drilling has been done to maximize true width of mineralized section.*

	assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *No record prior 2001, samples sent to the lab by company's staff*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *No results or reviews are available*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• *CNC warrants the Mineral Claims are in good standing* • *No issues or impediments. Tenure will be reviewed during the due diligence period.*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *Information utilized within this release is sourced from Québec government files and by Fieldex exploration records. Exploration work done on Midrim deposit since 2001 has been largely done by Laurent Hallé P. Geo member of the Ordre des géologues du Québec no. 388*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *Midrim is a magmatic Copper-Nickel PGE deposit. The host of mineralization is a fine to medium grained gabbro with glomeroporphyritic texture. The gabbro intruded to the volcano-sedimentary Archaean belt of Baby. Several others nickel-copper small deposits are known in the area, among them, the Lorrain deposit, Alotta, Kelly Lake, etc.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• *No record prior 2001* • *Recent and old collar when find was located by local grid line reference with government survey lot and range post.* • *Dip and azimuth were determined by professional geologist and check on field with driller contractor* • *The company expects to receive the historical drill logs as part of the due diligence process, any significant finding will be reported* • *All available information has been released*
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• *No aggregation methods applied* • *No metal equivalence reported*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• *No record prior 2001, drill holes were design to cut mineralized zone as much close to 90 degree. The number of drill intercept was sufficient to keep good control between ore and drill angle*
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• *Maps have been included in the report, however sections were not available at the time of writing. Any relevant information generated through the due diligence process will be reported*
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• *All available results have been reported*
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and*	• *No other available exploration data is considered meaningful and material to this announcement*

	rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• *Further exploration work has not been decided at this stage and will require appropriate initial geophysical and geochemical exploration techniques within the claims* • *Work is anticipated to commence after completion of the compilation and review phase*

Appendix 3: JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1 – LaForce Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• *No sampling has been undertaken by the author.* • *Collection methods and survey parameters not reported.* • *Samples were submitted to a certified laboratory (ALS in Sudbury and Vancouver) though individual lab job numbers are not reported.* • *No material issues resulted from sampling*
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• *Diamond drilling was performed however the drill size was not recorded in the assessment file referenced above* • *Half core was submitted for assay*
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• *There was no RQD measurements taken in the drilling thus recovery is unknown at this time* • *This was not recorded in the drill logs or the assessment file.* • *This was not recorded in the drill logs or the assessment file.*
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• *Core has been logged in sufficient detail to permit calculation of a tonnage estimate*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*	• *Sampled as half core in selected intervals for assay* • *The assay data and qualified assurance procedures were prepared under the supervision of a QP, other than this nothing is reported*

	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• *Samples were submitted to ALS Chemex in Sudbury and for assay to ALS Chemex in Vancouver where they were analysed for Au, Pt, Pd, Ag, Cu, Pb, Ni, and Co. Precious metals were analysed using an inductively-coupled plasma mass spectrometer (ICP-MS). Base metals were analysed using an atomic absorption spectrometer (AA).* • *No geophysical or other tools were used in the hole's development* • *This information was not recorded in the logs or the attached non-technical assessment file as listed above.*
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• *No independent verification by alternative personnel.* • *This is not recorded in the government assessment files.* • *This is not recorded in the government assessment files.* • *This is not recorded in the government assessment files.*
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• *Original collar placement is unknown* • *There is no known grid system that was used.* • *Given the early stage of the work, no RL control was necessary*
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• *This information is yet to be obtained from the various sources.* • *There are no mineral resources on this property.* • *There appears to be no compositing for grassroot exploration drilling.*
• ***Orientation of data in relation to geological structure***	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• *There are no known structures at this time affecting mineralization.* • *Yet to be ascertained from past exploration*
• ***Sample security***	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *This was not recorded.*
• ***Audits or reviews***	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *No audits or reviews performed*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*· Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	*CNC warrants the Mineral Claims are in good standing*
	· The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	*No issues or impediments. Tenure will be reviewed during the due diligence period.*
Exploration done by other parties	*· Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	*Work completed at LaForce has been supervised at all times by a QP.*
Geology	*· Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	*LaForce represents a nickel-copper-PGE sulphide occurrence associated with gabbroic intrusive rock. The claims cover part of an elongate, east-west trending gabbroic intrusion approximately 4.6 km long and 0.15 km wide. The gabbro body occurs near the northern margin of a 4.2 km wide dioritic plug.* *The main LaForce nickel and copper mineralisation occurs within the western segment of the gabbro. The mineralisation is hosted within amphibolite which is enveloped by porphyritic gabbro that grades into porphyritic diorite and gabbro. Known gold mineralisation occurs in quartz veins developed along or adjacent to sheared volcanic-gabbro or granitoid-volcanic contacts.*
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *dip and azimuth of the hole* *down hole length and interception depth* *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	*No record prior 2001* *Recent and old collar when find was located by local grid line reference with government survey lot and range post.* *Dip and azimuth were determined by professional geologist and check on field with driller contractor* *The company will compile additional data throughout the due diligence process*
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such*	*No aggregation methods applied* *No metal equivalence reported*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	aggregations should be shown in detail. *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	*No record prior 2001, drill holes was design to cut mineralized zone as much close to 90 degree. The number of drill intercept was sufficient to keep good control between ore and drill angle*
Diagrams	*· Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	*The company is currently conducting due diligence on the property any significant findings will be reported*
Balanced reporting	*· Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	*The project is limited by the availability of public domain information given the relative age of the project and the then voluntary reporting obligations on companies.* *The author included as much information as he could find from multiple sources in the public domain in a best effort to provide balanced reporting.*
Other substantive exploration data	*· Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	*No other available exploration data is considered meaningful and material to this announcement. The company is currently conducting due diligence on the property any significant findings will be reported*
Further work	*· The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	*Further exploration work has not been decided at this stage and will require appropriate initial geophysical and geochemical exploration techniques within the claims*

Appendix 4 - Lac Kelly Project Competent Person

Information** that relates to Lac Kelly deposit has been reviewed by Mr Martin Kavanagh. Mr Kavanagh is a Non-Executive Director of TopTung Ltd and is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM), a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG) and a Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM). Mr Kavanagh has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities, which he is undertaking. This qualifies Mr Kavanagh as a "Competent Person" as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012). Mr Kavanagh consents to the inclusion of information in this announcement in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Kavanagh holds shares TopTung Ltd

**Information on the Lac Kelly deposit was compiled by TopTung Non-Executive Director Mr Marnus Bothma from publicly available sources

Appendix 4: JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1 – Lac Kelly Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	***The legacy data associated with the project will be reviewed during the due diligence period.*** *The reported results come from historical public domain exploration reports* *The property has been subject to numerous exploration programs dating back to 1948. Sampling methods include diamond drilling and subsequent assay using ICP and fire assay methods and channel sampling as well as chip sampling. Metallurgical sampling conducted in 1989-1990 compiled mineralised sections from 4 NQ sized drill holes.*
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	*Not reported*
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	*Reported sampling methods from a 1989-1990 drill program targeting the project area include generating composite samples from mineralised intercepts for Cu, Ni, Pt, Pd, Au and Ag assay. Assaying methods used were Pd bead fire assay and Ni bead fire assay.* *Further information on historical sampling methods will be compiled during the due diligence period*
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	*Between 1948 and 2002, 133 holes were drilled with a major diamond drilling program conducted in 1956 totalling 107 holes for 16,750m, core diameter not available in reports available to the company at the present time. Further information on historical drilling will be compiled during the due diligence period*
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	*Historical logs captured as paper logs* *Sample recoveries not reported in reports available to the company at the present time.*
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	*Not reported*
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	*Not reported*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	*Geologically logged, historical resources estimated utilising 1956 drilling data. This information is still being acquired, compiled and assessed.*
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	*Available paper logs of the 1956 drilling indicate qualitative logging. Consequent reports indicate that this program was the basis of numerous resource calculations. Further information on the quantitative nature of the logging will be investigated during due diligence of the assets*
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	*Information to be compiled during due diligence*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	*Information available on the 1989 drilling campaign indicate core was halved then quartered and a composite was generated for assay from this data.*
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	*Where specific data is available on drilling programs only diamond drilling has been performed.*
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	*Not reported. The appropriateness of sampling techniques will be investigated during due diligence*
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	*Unknown at the time of this report*
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	*1989 metallurgical sampling was conducted through compilation of mineralised intersections from 4 different HQ diamond drill holes in an attempt to generate a representative sample. The appropriateness of this sampling method is unknown at the time of this report.*
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	*Unknown at the time of this report*
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	*Unknown at the time of this report*
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	*Unknown at the time of this report*
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	*Unknown at the time of this report*
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	*Not known at this time*
	The use of twinned holes.	*Not reported*
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	*Paper logs for all details*
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	*Not reported*
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	*Not reported*
	Specification of the grid system used.	*Not reported*
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	*Not reported*
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	*Not known at this time*
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	***Historical data will be compiled through the due diligence process**. Further remarks will be made in subsequent announcements by the Company after the compilation and review is complete.*
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	*Not reported*
Orientation of data in relation to	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit*	*Not reported.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	*type.*	
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	*Not reported*
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	*Not reported*
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	*No audits identified*

APPENDIX 4: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION- SECTION 2- LAC KELLY PROJECT

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	*The Lac Kelly Project is located 600km northwest of Montreal and 50km east-southeast of Ville Marie in the Témiscamingue area, south-western Québec, Canada.* *The designated claim package held by Globex Mining Enterprises In (TSX:GMX) consists of 6 claims. Canadian Nickel Corporation has a binding option agreement to gain an interest in the Lac Kelly property. As part of the due diligence process the company will investigate the validity of tenure.* *CNC warrants the Mineral Claims are in good standing*
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	*To be determined as a part of the due diligence process*
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	*Several TSX-listed and unlisted companies have reviewed the asset, including Globex Mining Enterprises, Conrego Nickel Mines and Moneta Porcupine Mines*
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	*The Lac Kelly deposit is intimately associated with gabbroic intrusive rocks and rhyolite. Principle sulphide mineralogy consists of pyrrhotite, pyrite, pentlandite and chalcopyrite. The bulk of the sulphide mineralisation is contained in the gabbro intrusive. Primary textures of sulphides are noted within the gabbro, as mineralisation change from disseminated to patches which then increase in concentration to become massive as the felsic volcanic contact is approached. No significant evidence of remobilisation has been noted through the zone.*
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*	*The historical drilling data has not been compiled into a workable format, the data will be interrogated by the company as part of the due diligence process.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	o easting and northing of the drill hole collar	*Reported on logs, still be to be captured digitally*
	o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	*Reported on logs, still be to be captured digitally*
	o dip and azimuth of the hole	*Reported on logs, still be to be captured digitally*
	o down hole length and interception depth	*Reported on logs, still be to be captured digitally*
	o hole length.	*Reported on logs, still be to be captured digitally*
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	*Not Known at this time*
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	*Not Known at this time*
	· Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	*Not known at this time*
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	*No metal equivalent values stated*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	*Not known at this time*
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	*Mineralisation orientation reported as a steep westerly dip. Variable dip and orientation of historical drill programs with data compilation yet to be completed. Majority of drilling conducted between 1950-1960 was drilled at an angle of 45-50˚ on variable bearings*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	*Not known at this time*
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	*Historical data is still being compiled*
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	*The project is limited by the availability of public domain information given the relative age of the project and the then voluntary reporting obligations on companies.* *The company will conduct due diligence on the property and report updated results*
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	*The company will conduct due diligence on the property and report relevant updated results*
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	*The company will initially conduct due diligence on the property, no further work has been planned pending results from due diligence*
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	*The company will update the market with the results of the due diligence process.*