CORAZON MINING LIMITED

HIGH GRADE NICKEL AND COPPER CONCENTRATES PRODUCED AT LYNN LAKE PROJECT

- ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION -

- **Additional Information is provided in relation to the recently announced Lynn Lake metallurgical results**
- **Metallurgical testwork on Lynn Lake sulphide mineralisation has produced separate high-value and high-purity nickel and copper concentrates:**
  - **Results far surpass those delivered by the historical processing methods**
  - **New nickel concentrate grades at 26% nickel with recoveries of 71%**
  - **New copper concentrate grades at 27% copper with recoveries of 77%**
  - **On-going work is expected to optimise and improve these excellent results**
- **Exceptional results mean Lynn Lake may deliver separate high-value nickel and copper products – providing greater optionality for processing methods and product sale points associated with any future development of Lynn Lake**
- **Outstanding results support Corazon's beliefs that modern processing techniques have the potential to deliver meaningful operational improvements**

Corazon Mining Limited (ASX: CZN) (**Corazon** or **Company**) is pleased to announce additional information and results from its initial metallurgical testwork completed at the Lynn Lake Nickel-Copper-Cobalt Sulphide Project (**Project** or **Lynn Lake**) in Canada.

The initial results from the metallurgical testwork program at Lynn Lake have been exceptional and, for the first time, have delivered separate high-value nickel and copper concentrates. The results include;

- New nickel concentrate with a grade of **26% nickel with recoveries of 71%**
- New copper concentrate with a grade of **27% copper with recoveries of 77%**

These results have not been fully optimised and it is expected that on-going work will deliver further improvements.

This significant technical breakthrough represents an important step forward in Corazon's development pathway for Lynn Lake. It supports the production and dispatch of separate copper and nickel concentrates from site to smelters and removes the need for potentially costly secondary processing from a bulk (nickel-copper) concentrate onsite.

Historical operations and metallurgical testwork completed since mine closure, as far as is reported, were neither able to achieve the nickel grades observed in this current testwork, or able to produce separate nickel and copper concentrates with the purity of this testwork.

Current Testwork

Testwork currently underway is focused on ore characterisation, flotation and product definition for down-stream processing, and is designed to provide key data for future mining and development studies for the possible re-commencement of mining at Lynn Lake.

Approximately 500 kilograms of fresh broken, mineralised fist-sized pieces of rock sample was transported from site to Australia for analysis. The sample was delivered to ALS Metallurgy, Balcatta, Western Australia, and internationally recognised metallurgical consultants, METS Engineering, have managed the testwork.

The sulphide sample is a portion of a bulk sample taken from outcrops (Figure 2) in 2011 by Prophecy Platinum Corp (a Canadian company) as part of their 2011 flotation and bioleach metallurgical testwork program (conducted by Mintek in South Africa).

The samples for Corazon's testwork were dressed by cutting off any oxidized material ("oxidized rind") on-site prior to shipment. In Perth, the sample was crushed and homogenized with representative subsampled splits taken for testwork and analysis. This work is reported in greater detail in Table 3, appended.

The testwork included an initial flotation process to concentrate the copper and a subsequent flotation process to concentrate the nickel and cobalt. Modern advances in processing technologies and reagents have delivered substantial benefits and efficiencies with respect to metal recoveries and product quality, which may in turn deliver significant reductions in both operating and capital costs associated with any future development of Lynn Lake.

Results from this recent testwork are presented in the tables 1 to 3 below.

BF1414			
Ni Grade (%)	Ni Rec (%)	Co Grade (%)	Co Rec (%)
29.0	43.4	0.69	42.1
27.1	65.1	0.65	63.6
25.8	71.1	0.62	69.6
13.2	80.2	0.33	81.6
9.8	85.3	0.24	86.7
1.9	97.6	0.05	97.5

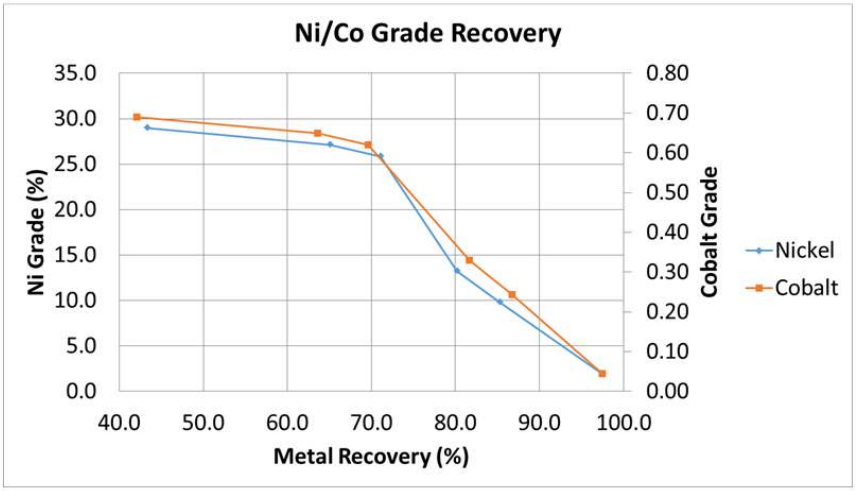

Table 1: Nickel and Cobalt concentrate grades and recoveries

Nickel recovery = Nickel in concentrate / nickel in feed
= Nickel concentrate grade × concentrate mass yield / nickel grade in feed
= 25.8%×5.07% / 1.84%
= 71.1%

BF1421	
Cu Grade (%)	Cu Rec (%)
32.0	31.9
31.6	51.9
30.7	66.0
29.3	73.0
27.1	77.5
25.0	80.6
15.5	91.1
0.67	100.0

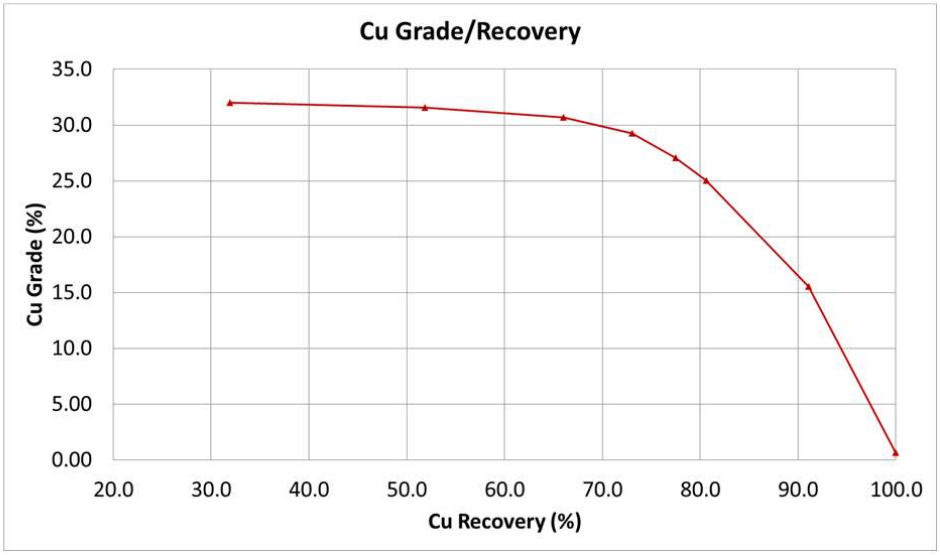

Table 2: Copper concentrate grades and recoveries

Copper recovery = Copper in concentrate / copper in feed
= Copper concentrate grade × Concentrate mass yield / copper grade in feed
= 27.1%×1.92% / 0.67%
= 77.5%

Copper sulphides are captured separately from the nickel and cobalt in the flotation process. However, the copper concentrate retains a small amount of nickel and the nickel concentrate does contain a small amount of copper. As such, Corazon's on-going work aims to determine how much the recoveries can be improved while maintaining high concentrate grades. Historically, the recovery of copper remained relatively constant, irrespective of the feed grade, while there was a reduction in recovery of nickel at lower feed grades (under 0.65% nickel). It is expected additional testwork will be required to further optimise recoveries for variable feed grades.

Historical Processing and Testwork at Lynn Lake

Lynn Lake is historically one of Canada's most prolific nickel producing mining centres and was active for more than 24 years before closing in 1976. The processing technology used for the extraction of nickel, copper and cobalt metals at Lynn Lake was developed in the 1950's and 1960's. Corazon's work represents the first detailed, comprehensive flotation testwork completed on the Lynn Lake mineralisation since mine closure.

Historical flotation processing at the Lynn Lake mining operation produced a nickel concentrate of approximately 10-15% nickel, with up to approximately 1.5% copper and 0.35% cobalt and a copper concentrate of up to 30% copper, including up to approximately 0.6% nickel. While historical reports are not complete, these two circuits reportedly accounted for 85%, 93% and 80% of the nickel, copper and cobalt respectively. Past operator of the mining centre (Skerritt Gordon) was a vertically integrated company with down-stream smelting and refining capacity. Recoveries of the metals from off-site smelting have not been reported. Today, the sale of such concentrates from the Lynn Lake operation would not be viable, and, as such, the production of separate high-quality nickel and copper concentrates is considered a major advancement for the Project.

Modern processing studies have been completed by PRA (Canadian consultancy) on behalf of Independent Nickel Corp (Canadian company) in 2007 and Mintek (South African consultancy) for

Prophecy Platinum Corp (Canadian company) in 2011. The results of these works are summarised in Table 3 and provide evidence for the significant improvements delivered by the results of Corazon's most recent work at Lynn Lake.

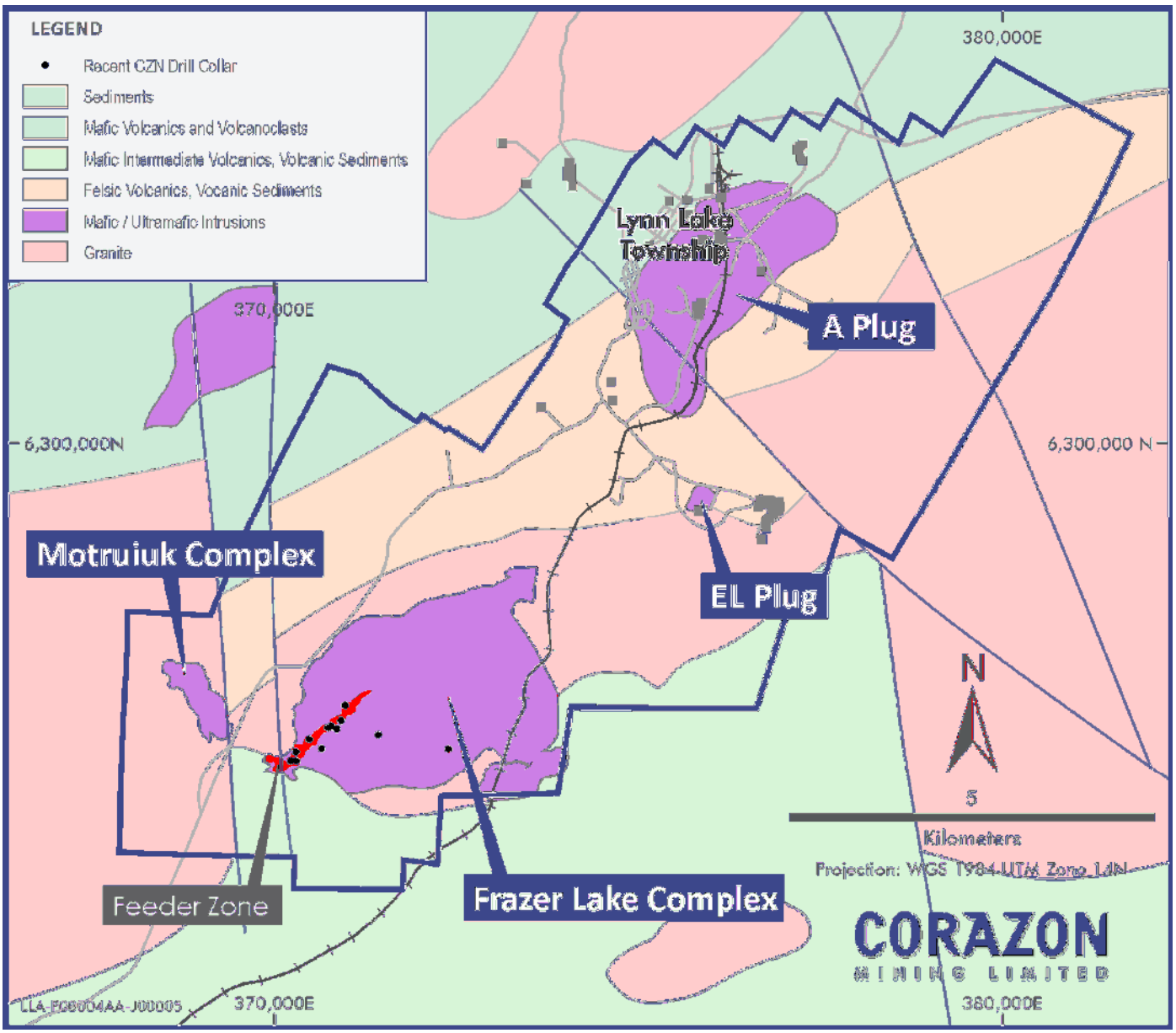

Figure 1 – Lynn Lake Project – Interpreted Geology

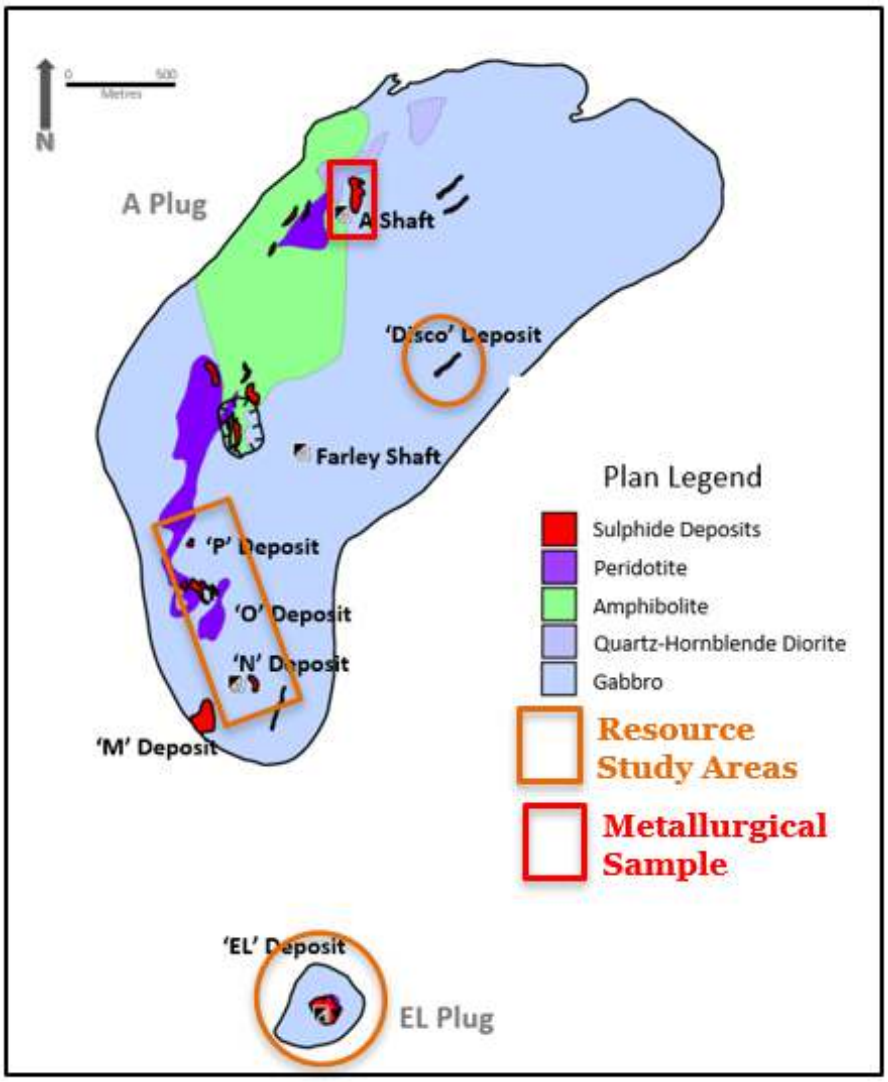

Figure 2 – A Plug – Interpreted Geology and Study Area Outlines

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For further information visit www.corazon.com.au or contact:

Brett Smith
Managing Director
Corazon Mining Limited
P: +61 (8) 6142 6366
E: info@corazonmining.com.au

James Moses
Media & Investor Relations
Mandate Corporate
M: +61 (0) 420 991 574
E: james@mandatecorporate.com.au

***Competent Persons Statement*:**

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Targets is based on information compiled by Mr. Brett Smith, B.Sc Hons (Geol), Member AusIMM, Member AIG and an employee of Corazon Mining Limited. Mr. Smith has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Smith consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to the Processing and Metallurgy for the Lynn Lake Project is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Damian Connelly who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a full time employee of METS Engineering (METS). Damian Connelly has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Damian Connelly consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains certain statements that may constitute "forward looking statement". Such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual values, results, performance achievements to differ materially from those expressed, implied or projected in any forward looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. Words such as "expect(s)", "feel(s)", "believe(s)", "will", "may", "anticipate(s)" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: (i) those relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, (ii) risks relating to possible variations in reserves, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, (iii) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies, (iv) risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, (v) risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities, and (vi) other risks and uncertainties related to the Company's prospects, properties and business strategy. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.

The Company believes that it has a reasonable basis for making the forward-looking Statements in the announcement based on the information contained in this and previous ASX announcements.

The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this ASX release, and the Company confirms that, to the best of its knowledge, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the exploration results in this release continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Table 3: Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

12th February 2019

Lynn Lake Project, Manitoba, Canada.

Metallurgical Testwork – Rock Sample

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	Approximately 500 kg of fresh broken mineralised fist-sized pieces of rock sample was transported to Australia from site for analysis. The sample was delivered to ALS Metallurgy, Balcatta, Western Australia, with the testwork managed by internationally recognised metallurgical consultants, METS Engineering. The sulphide sample is a portion of a bulk sample taken from outcrops (Figure 2) by Prophecy Platinum Corp (a Canadian company) for their 2011 flotation and bioleach testwork metallurgical testwork program (conducted by Mintek in South Africa). The samples for Corazon's testwork were dressed by cutting off any oxidized material ("oxidized rind") on site prior to shipment. In Perth the sample was crushed, homogenized, with representative subsampled splits taken for testwork and analysis. This work is reported in greater detail below.
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).*	N/A
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*	N/A

Table 3: Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

12th February 2019

Lynn Lake Project, Manitoba, Canada.

Metallurgical Testwork – Rock Sample

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.*	Samples were not logged by the Company. All samples were of typical Lynn Lake sulphide material, specifically the A Deposit within the A Plug (Figures 1 and 2).
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.*	The rock samples are typically "fist-size" fragments of rock broken (with a pile driver) from an outcrop of the A Deposit within the Mining Centre (Figures 1 and 2). Rock samples were sorted and grouped on the basis of sulphide content (by an experienced geologist) and stored in sealed plastic pails on site. This work has been verified by the previous Manager of Prophecy Platinum Corp's Lynn Lake Project in correspondence with Corazon's employees. The samples for Corazon's testwork are an agglomeration of the lowest grade samples remaining from Prophecy Platinum Corp's work. Individual rock samples were dressed by cutting off any oxidized material ("oxidized rind") on site prior to shipment. In Perth the sample was crushed, homogenized, with representative subsampled splits taken for testwork and analysis. A composite of was formed by control crushing the rock samples to -12.7 mm. A representative portion was split from the crushed material and further crushed to -3.35 mm, from which an additional representative portion was split for assaying of a head grade. Another representative split of the -12.7 mm crushed sample was control crushed to -3.35 mm. A representative split underwent a grind establishment in a standard laboratory rod mill. Once a grind size was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		selected, a 10 kg representative portion of -3.35 mm material was ground to P_{80} 75 µm. The material underwent copper rougher flotation testwork. Subsequent to this, the rougher tail underwent nickel rougher flotation. The nickel rougher concentrate underwent regrinding to P_{80} 45 µm and cleaning/recleaning.
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 (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	**Metallurgical Testwork** Metallurgical testwork has been managed by internationally recognised Metallurgical consultants, METS Engineering and independently carried out at ALS laboratories in Perth, Western Australia. Testwork remains in progress with work completed to date including: - • Compositing of rock samples • Comminution Testing • Grind Liberation testing • Reagent Testing • Flotation testwork Sample Preparation Sample preparation and compositing is covered in the sections above. A composite of was formed by control crushing the rock samples to -12.7 mm. Head Grade Assay A representative portion was split from the -12.7mm crushed material and further crushed to -3.35 mm. A representative portion was split for assaying of a head grade. Results and analysis method are detailed below:

Table 3: Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

12th February 2019

Lynn Lake Project, Manitoba, Canada.

Metallurgical Testwork – Rock Sample

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Analyte	Method	Master Composite
Ag (ppm)	ICP	<2
Al (%)	ICP	6.00
Al2O3 (%)	XRF	11.4
As (ppm)	ICP	<10
As (%)	XRF	<0.01
Au (g/t)	FA	0.12 / 0.12
Ba (ppm)	ICP	<5
BaO (%)	XRF	<0.01
Be (ppm)	ICP	<5
Bi (ppm)	ICP	10
Bi (%)	XRF	<0.002
C (%)	CS2000	0.06
C org (%)	CS2000	0.06
Ca (%)	ICP	5.80
CaO (%)	XRF	8.02
Cd (ppm)	ICP	<5

Table 3: Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

12th February 2019

Lynn Lake Project, Manitoba, Canada.

Metallurgical Testwork – Rock Sample

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary		
		Co (ppm)	ICP	400
		Co (%)	XRF	0.044
		Cr (ppm)	ICP	600
		Cr (%)	XRF	0.04
		Cu (ppm)	ICP	7120
		Cu (%)	XRF	0.68
		Fe (%)	ICP	19.2
		Fe (%)	XRF	19.4
		Hg (ppm)	ICP	0.4
		K (ppm)	ICP	1400
		K2O (%)	XRF	0.15
		Li (ppm)	ICP	5
		Mg (%)	ICP	4.44
		MgO (%)	XRF	7.25
		Mn (ppm)	ICP	1200
		Mn (%)	XRF	0.12
		Mo (ppm)	ICP	<5

Table 3: Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

12th February 2019

Lynn Lake Project, Manitoba, Canada.

Metallurgical Testwork – Rock Sample

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary		
		Na (ppm)	ICP	8280
		Ni (ppm)	ICP	17300
		Ni (%)	XRF	1.85
		P (ppm)	ICP	400
		P2O5 (%)	XRF	0.05
		Pb (ppm)	ICP	60
		Pb (%)	XRF	<0.01
		Rb (ppm)	ICP	2.8
		Rb (%)	XRF	<0.001
		S (%)	CS2000	9.34
		S (%)	XRF	9.44
		S-2 (%)	CS2000	9.06
		Sb (ppm)	ICP	0.1
		Sb (%)	XRF	<0.01
		SiO2 (%)	XRF	36.2
		SiO2 (%)	ICP	35.0
		Sn (%)	XRF	<0.01

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Sr (ppm)	ICP	154
Sr (%)	XRF	0.017
Th (ppm)	ICP	<2
Ti (ppm)	ICP	2600
TiO2 (%)	XRF	0.47
U (ppm)	ICP	<2
U (%)	XRF	<0.002
V (ppm)	ICP	126
V (%)	XRF	0.014
Y (ppm)	ICP	<100
Y (ppm)	ICP	5
Zn (ppm)	ICP	168
Zn (%)	XRF	0.02
Zr (%)	XRF	<0.002

<u>Copper Flotation</u>

- 10 kg representative portion of -3.35 mm material was ground to P_{80} 75 µm. The material underwent copper rougher flotation using the following reagents: Na2S, A3418, Dow200 and lime. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		copper rougher concentrate underwent regrinding to P_{80} 45 µm, cleaning using Dow200 and recleaning using Dow200. ○ The recleaner concentrate graded at 27.1% copper (a weighted calculation based on 5 recleaner concentrates, their masses and respective XRF assays), the recleaner mass yield was 1.92% of the original 10 kg feed. ○ The formula used in the calculation of the copper recovery is: Copper recovery = Copper in concentrate / copper in feed = Copper concentrate grade × concentrate mass yield / copper grade in feed = 27.1%×1.92% / 0.67% = 77.5% <u>Nickel Flotation</u> ○ As previously described above the nickel cleaning stage was detrimental to the grades/recoveries, with better nickel results observed in a previous test where only a nickel rougher was performed using the same methodology as the rougher in the rougher-regrind-cleaner-recleaner test. ○ 1 kg representative portion of -3.35 mm material was ground to P_{80} 75 µm. The material underwent copper rougher flotation using the following reagents: Na2S, A3418, Dow200 and lime. The copper rougher tail underwent nickel rougher flotation using TETA, SMBS and PAX. ○ The nickel rougher concentrate graded 25.8% nickel (a weighted calculation based on 3 rougher concentrates, their masses and respective XRF assays). The nickel rougher concentrate mass yield was 5.07% of the original 1 kg feed. ○ The formula used in the calculation of the nickel recovery is: Nickel recovery = Nickel in concentrate / nickel in feed = Nickel concentrate grade × concentrate mass yield / nickel grade in feed = 25.8%×5.07% / 1.84% = 71.1%

Table 3: Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

12th February 2019

Lynn Lake Project, Manitoba, Canada.

Metallurgical Testwork – Rock Sample

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Sampling and analytical methods are of a good standard and as such the results are considered representative of the mineralisation within the A Plug. Multiple tests and re-runs of the processing and testing methodology were conducted as a process of verification and optimisation. Further deposit specific metallurgical testwork is expected to be completed in the future. Sample security has been controlled by the Company or ALS Minerals. Internal auditing of these results by ALS and METS have determined accuracies within acceptable industry standards.
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.*	Samples have been taken from one outcrop. Sample location is identified on Mine Site maps and records. The outcrop from which samples were taken remains (in part) accessible. The location of the sampled area is shown in Figure 2.
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.*	A single point sample location.
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*	N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Original sample collection on behalf of Prophecy Platinum Corp was supervised and recorded by a geologist (verified by correspondence). Collation and preparation of a sub-sample of 500kg was supervised and undertaken by Corazon Mining Limited's site manager. As a security and quarantine measure, sample containers were sealed for the transport process. An independent and certified courier transported the samples by air to Brisbane, where ALS assumed control of the sample.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audit of results has yet been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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.*	The Lynn Lake Project is covered by an area pertaining to two agreements in which Corazon has 100% beneficial equity in the ground. These agreements are titled the Dunlop Agreement (which includes the EL Deposit) and the Victory Agreement (which cover the main historical Mining Centre). The tenure includes multiple Mineral Claims, Mineral Leases and Mining Claims, as defined by the Provincial Government of Manitoba. All claims are currently in good standing. The main mining centre is cover by an agreement between Victory Nickel Inc and Corazon, which was announced on 1 April 2015. This agreement saw Corazon acquire 100% equity in the tenure, with expenditure commitments of $3.5M to be complete by 19 December 2020.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Corazon works closely with First Nation groups and several government organizations responsible for mining and the environment. Work Permits are currently in place for the Fraser Lake Complex within the Project area and covers activities such as ground geophysics and land-based drilling.
	• *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*	The Project tenements are in good standing and with no impediment to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. There is a long history of mining and processing within the Project. A number of agreements have been signed between Corazon and previous/current owners of the property which require certain payments and royalties to be paid to other companies, which would need to be satisfied to undertake mining operations

Table 3: Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

12th February 2019

Lynn Lake Project, Manitoba, Canada.

Metallurgical Testwork – Rock Sample

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	1941	Austin McVeigh located the discovery outcrop.
		1945-1946	Sherritt Gordon (Sherritt) staked 353 claims and conducted exploration
		1948-1950	Sherritt began sinking the A shaft. This, along with geophysical exploration and drilling increased the resource to 14 million tons averaging 1.22% nickel and 0.62% copper (1)
		1953-1976	Sherritt operated the Lynn Lake Nickel Mine from 1953-1976. During this time they discovered/developed additional zones and commissioned the Farley Shaft in 1961. The mine produced over 22 million tons of ore at a grade of 1.023% Ni and 0.535% copper (1)
		1988-1989	Lynn Gold Resources Inc., owned by Hayes Resources Inc., conducted an assessment of Sherritt's stated historic reserve of 19.3 million tons grading 0.61% nickel and 0.32% copper (1).
		1993-2005	Black Hawk Mining Inc. used the Property mill from 1993-2000 to process ore from the Farley Lake open pit gold mine, approximately 36 km east of Lynn Lake. The gold tailings were pumped into the B pit and then into open stopes of the abandoned underground workings.
		2005-2008	Independent Nickel conducted the following exploration activities on the A Plug area: re-established the historic mine grid at 1000 foot intervals, line-cutting of 41.75 total line kilometres, an electromagnetic ground survey, a ground magnetometer survey, borehole EM surveys, an induced polarisation survey, drilled 87 boreholes totalling >28,000m.
		2007	Independent Nickel filed a Preliminary Economic Assessment and a Pre-Feasibility Study on the A Plug area. Both studies are available on SEDAR.
		2009-2014	Prophecy Resources Inc. entered into an agreement with Victory Nickel Inc. to acquire the A Plug area. Prophecy subsequently withdrew from this agreement.

Table 3: Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

12th February 2019

Lynn Lake Project, Manitoba, Canada.

Metallurgical Testwork – Rock Sample

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		2009-2015 Corazon Mining Limited acquired an option over the EL Plug area from Dunlop and carried out an updated resource estimate for the EL-Plug deposit during 2015. 2014-2015 Corazon Mining Limited acquired the A Plug area from Victory Nickel Inc.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The nickel, copper and cobalt deposits of Lynn Lake are concentrations of sulphides occurring within intrusive plugs mafic to ultramafic igneous rocks. These host rocks are derived from a large intermediate to ultramafic igneous pluton that has been intruded into Wasekwan Group metavolcanic strata. Classification of the magmatic origin is of the tholeiitic affinity. The mineralisation in both plugs typically occurs within structurally controlled vertical to subvertical pipe intrusions of remobilised peridotite and amphibolite, displaying four types of mineralisation: massive sulphide, disseminated sulphides, cemented breccia sulphides and stockworks of sulphide stringers. The nickel and copper mineralisation of the Lynn Lake plugs consists primarily of pyrrhotite, pentlandite and chalcopyrite with minor amounts of pyrite and trace of sphalerite, magnetite and ilmenite. Cobalt distribution appears coincident to nickel. Disseminated sulphides consist of interstitial and fine-grained sulphides that are distributed in a homogenous structureless nature. Plutonic breccia material occurs at the contact of the mineralised intrusive pipe and the barren gabbro country rock displaying sub-rounded xenoliths of either diorite or gabbro. There has been a significant amount of structural deformation to the deposits. Although the strongest spatial association of mineralisation is occurring in ultramafic to mafic intrusive rocks, there is also a strong spatial association of mineralisation with areas of faulting or intense fracturing. Higher grade mineralisation occurs in areas of intensely fractured or brecciated mafic intrusive rock and ore minerals are found in all types of material within the fracture zone, including late acid dykes. Faulting within the basic plugs is believed to be related to the regional north-south faults, which resulted from a thrust from the west.

Table 3: Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

12th February 2019

Lynn Lake Project, Manitoba, Canada.

Metallurgical Testwork – Rock Sample

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.*
		N/A to this report.

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.*	N/A to this report.
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').*	N/A to this report.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being*	No diagrams provided.

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12th February 2019

Lynn Lake Project, Manitoba, Canada.

Metallurgical Testwork – Rock Sample

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	Not applicable to this report. All data, assumptions and resource estimated have previously 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 rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Historical exploration results have been previously reported by Corazon Mining Limited. This work included rock-chip sampling, soil geochemistry, geophysics and drilling. Reliance has been placed on historical reports as an indicator of potential only. Mining and processing records from Skerritt Gordon and subsequent authors who have summarized the Sherritt Gordon Lynn Lake operation are a matter of public record. In 2007 PRA (metallurgical consultancy in Burnaby, British Columbia) were retained by Independent Nickel Corp to undertake testwork on a bulk sample of composited drill core from 2006/2007 drilling programs. Following a bulk rougher flotation, the preliminary concentrate was passed through three cleaning stages before separating the nickel and copper minerals. The nickel concentrate grade varied between 4.73% and 13.04%, the copper grade between 5.20% and 12.85% and the cobalt grade between 0.17% and 0.43%. Reported recoveries were nickel 81.46%, Copper 92.06% and Cobalt 80.45%. In 2011 Mintek (metallurgical consultancy) completed flotation and bioleach testwork of the Lynn lake mineralisation for Prophecy Platinum Corp. This work was subsequently used in a pre-feasibility study for the Lynn Lake operation. This testwork was aimed at producing a mixed nickel-copper concentrate containing 10% Ni and 7% Cu at acceptable recoveries. Flotation test work completed confirmed that it would be possible to upgrade the Lynn Lake ore by flotation from 1% Ni and 0.6%

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Cu at a grind of 80%-75µm to a bulk sulphide-rich product grading at 5.2% Ni and 3.1% Cu at metal recoveries of 90% for both Ni and Cu. The bioleach testwork results has no relevance to this report.
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.*	Infill verification drilling of all areas, stated in the previously reported Resource Estimation, is warranted before decisions are made with respect to future mine planning. It is envisaged this work will also include additional "deposit specific" metallurgical testwork.