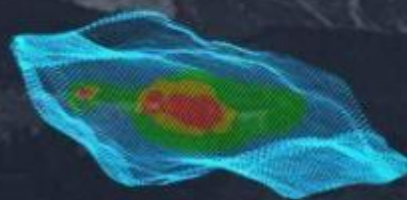


WINDFALL GEOTEK

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE
ENHANCING PRECISION TARGETING

SINCE 2005



INTERNAL PROJECT WORK SUMMARY

Cape Smith Belt
Ni-Cu-PGE Project
Quebec

March 2025

ZERO-IN
ON HIGH POTENTIAL TARGETS

WORK PROPOSAL SUMMARY

WINDFALL GEOTEK proposes to use its proprietary AI System to develop nickel, copper and PGE exploration targets over Cape Smith Belt Internal Project located located in Nunavik Territory, Quebec, approximately 90 kilometers south of the Village of Salluit, a regional community on the Arctic coast (Figure 1).

Geological Context

The Cape Smith Belt Ni-Cu-PGE Internal Project lies in the west central portion of the Cape Smith Belt, a linear belt of mafic and ultramafic magmatic rocks of Proterozoic age. This belt forms a part of the wider Circum-Superior LIP event which rings the Archean Superior Craton and is responsible for ultramafic magmatism hosting nickel sulphide ore bodies at Thompson, Manitoba and in the Labrador Trough, and platinum and nickel sulphide occurrences at Fox River, Manitoba (Jowitt and Ernst 2012, Desharnais 2005). *(from 2014 SGS West Raglan Technical Report submitted to True North Nickel Inc. & Royal Nickel Corp.)*

The geology of the project area comprises the volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Chukotat and Povungnituk Groups, intruded by the Lac Esker Suite of ultramafic rocks. The Chukotat Group consists of a thick succession of relatively undeformed komatiitic basalt massive flows and pillowed flows with numerous minor interflow sedimentary units. The lower part of the Chukotat Group is in transitional contact with the Povungnituk Group sulphide rich (semi-massive to massive pyrite and/or pyrrhotite) mudstones, siltstones and carbonatized volcanic detrital rocks (Dionne-Foster, 2007). *(from 2014 SGS West Raglan Technical Report submitted to True North Nickel Inc. & Royal Nickel Corp.)*

Ni, Cu & PGE sulphide deposits in the Cape Smith Belt are associated with ultramafic intrusions and komatiitic flows emplaced throughout the Povungnituk Group and in particular at its upper contact with the Chukotat Group. The individual ultramafic intrusions hosting the sulphide deposits are generally thinner than 150 meters stratigraphic thickness and can be traced for 1,000 to 10,000 meters. The sulphide deposits of the Raglan Mine are typically comprised of clusters of multiple distinct lenses. These are subdivided by Lesher, (2007) into three main types, based on location and geometry: contact mineralization, hanging wall mineralization and narrow vein type mineralization. *(from 2014 SGS West Raglan Technical Report submitted to True North Nickel Inc. & Royal Nickel Corp.)*

Available Data

Public Databases:

- Compilation des levés magnétiques dans la Ceinture de Cape Smith, Orogène de l'Ungava, DP 2024-06, Sigeom Database (Figure 2)
- 178 mineral occurrences data from Sigeom Database (Figures 3 to 5)
- 9 104 drillholes data from Sigeom Database (MRN, Quebec), containing 7 798 assays for Ni, Cu, Pt & Pd (Figures 3 to 5)
- 8 777 rock samples data from Sigeom Database (Figures 3 to 5)

Proposed AI Model

MODEL: Cape Smith Belt Compilation Mag 2024

Project Area: 7 751.84 sq/km

Model Resolution: 25 m

Total Variables: 160

Total Data Points: 12 388 489

Elements to identify: Three distinct signatures will be created:

1. Ni (threshold Ni \geq 2000 ppm)
2. Cu (threshold Cu \geq 2000 ppm)
3. Pt-Pd (thresholds Pt \geq 100 ppb & Pd \geq 200 ppb)

Proposed Work

Step 1: Data Verification

- Review of all the geophysical, drillhole assays, showings and rock samples data available in a digital format
- Ensure data characterize the similar geological context
- Verify the quality and quantity of the data for target generation

Step 2: Data Preparation

- Data prep. for magnetic data
- Data prep. for primary magnetic, derivative and neighbouring variables
- Compilation of variables dataset
- Compilation of training dataset using drillhole, showings and surface samples assays data

Step 3: Target Generation

- Use AI Proprietary method to perform high similarity nickel, copper and PGE exploration targets

For further information or explanation, don't hesitate to contact WINDFALL GEOTEK.

Respectfully submitted

Grigor Heba, Principal Geologist, P.Geo., Ph.D.



Figure 1: Cape Smith Belt Ni-Cu-PGE Internal Project Location

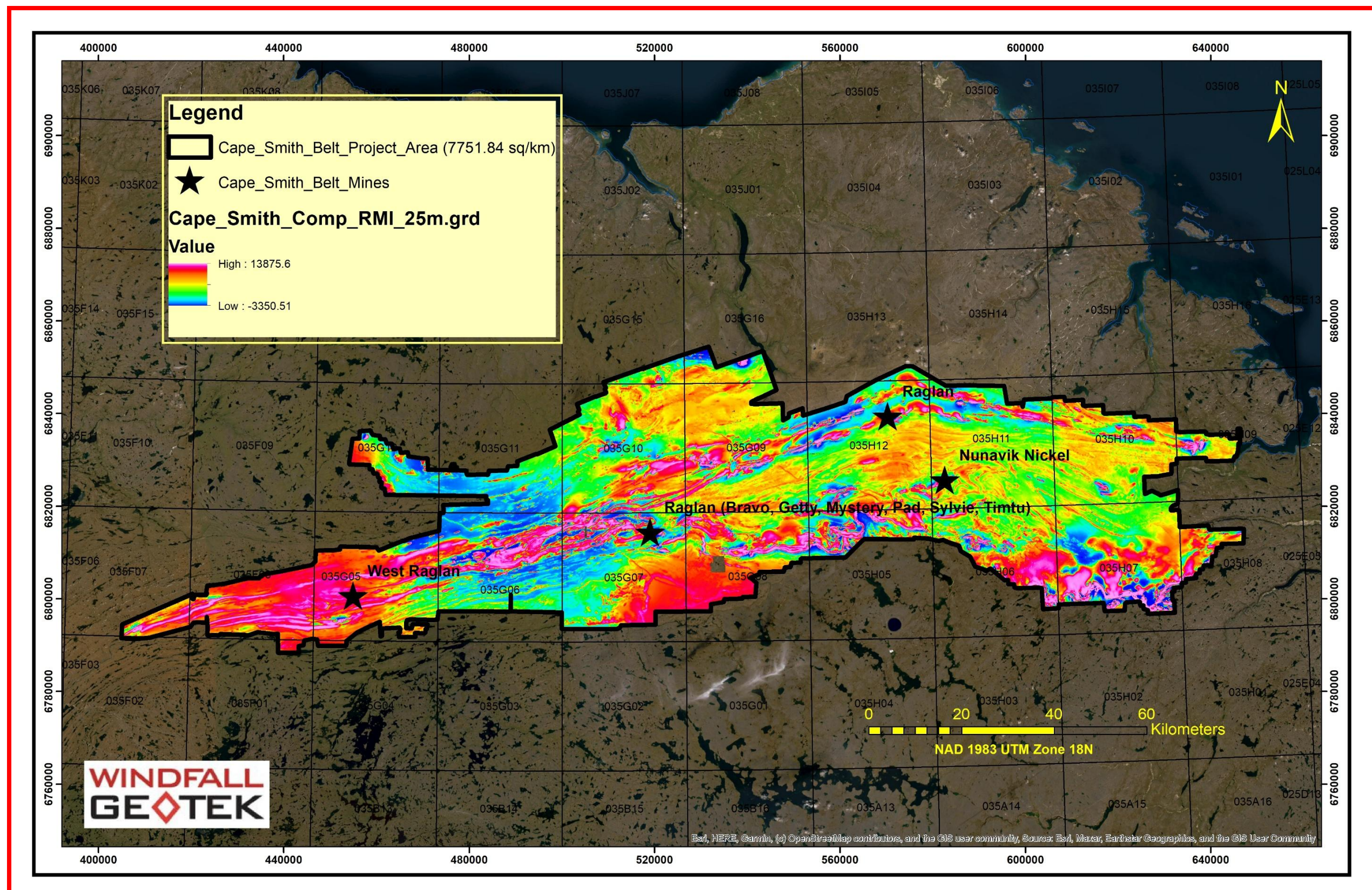


Figure 2: Magnetic data from Compilation des levés magnétiques dans la Ceinture de Cape Smith, Orogène de l'Ungava, DP 2024-06 (Sigeom) at 25m resolution

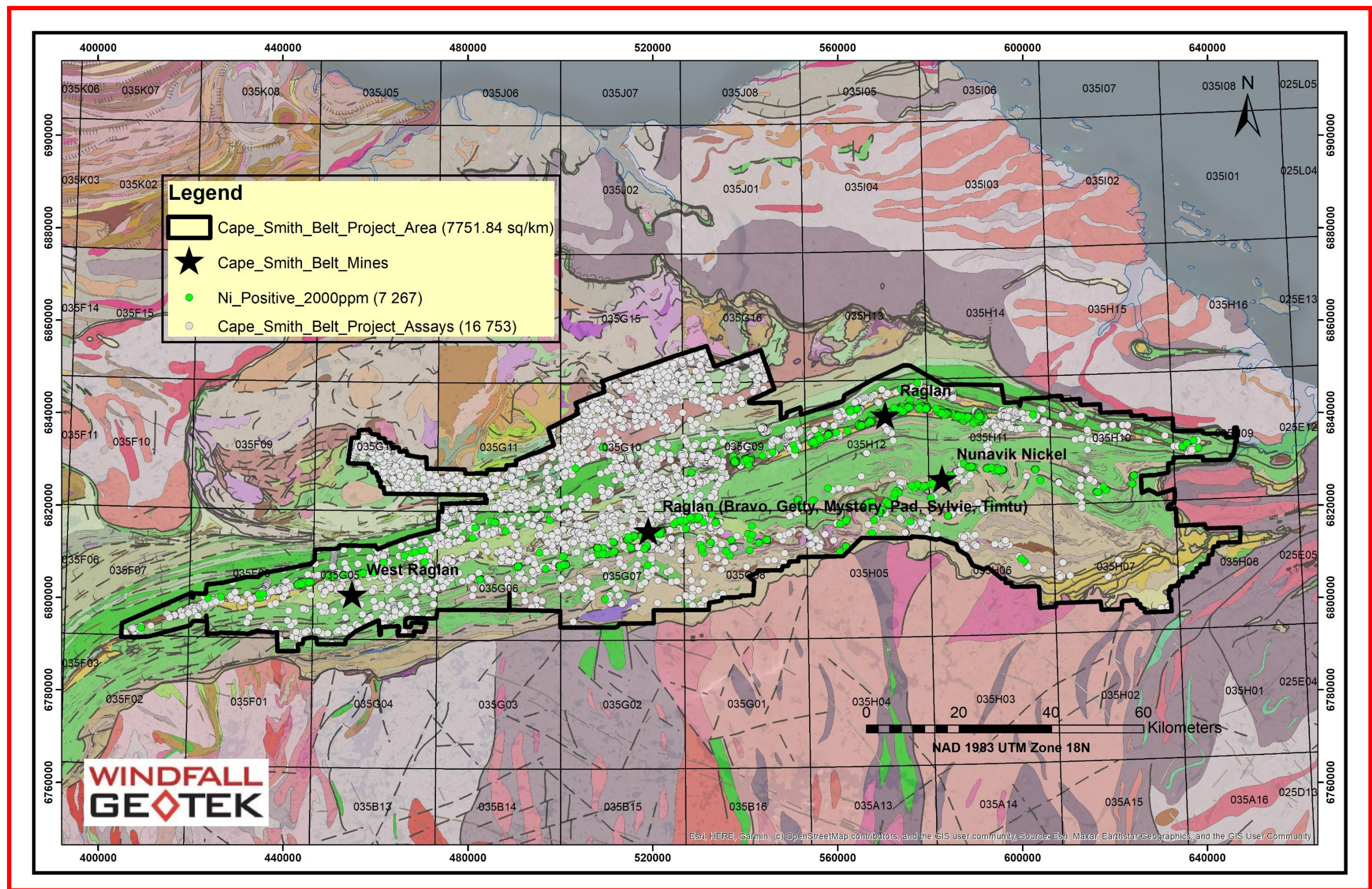


Figure 3: Distribution of Nickel assays (from Sigeom compiled data)

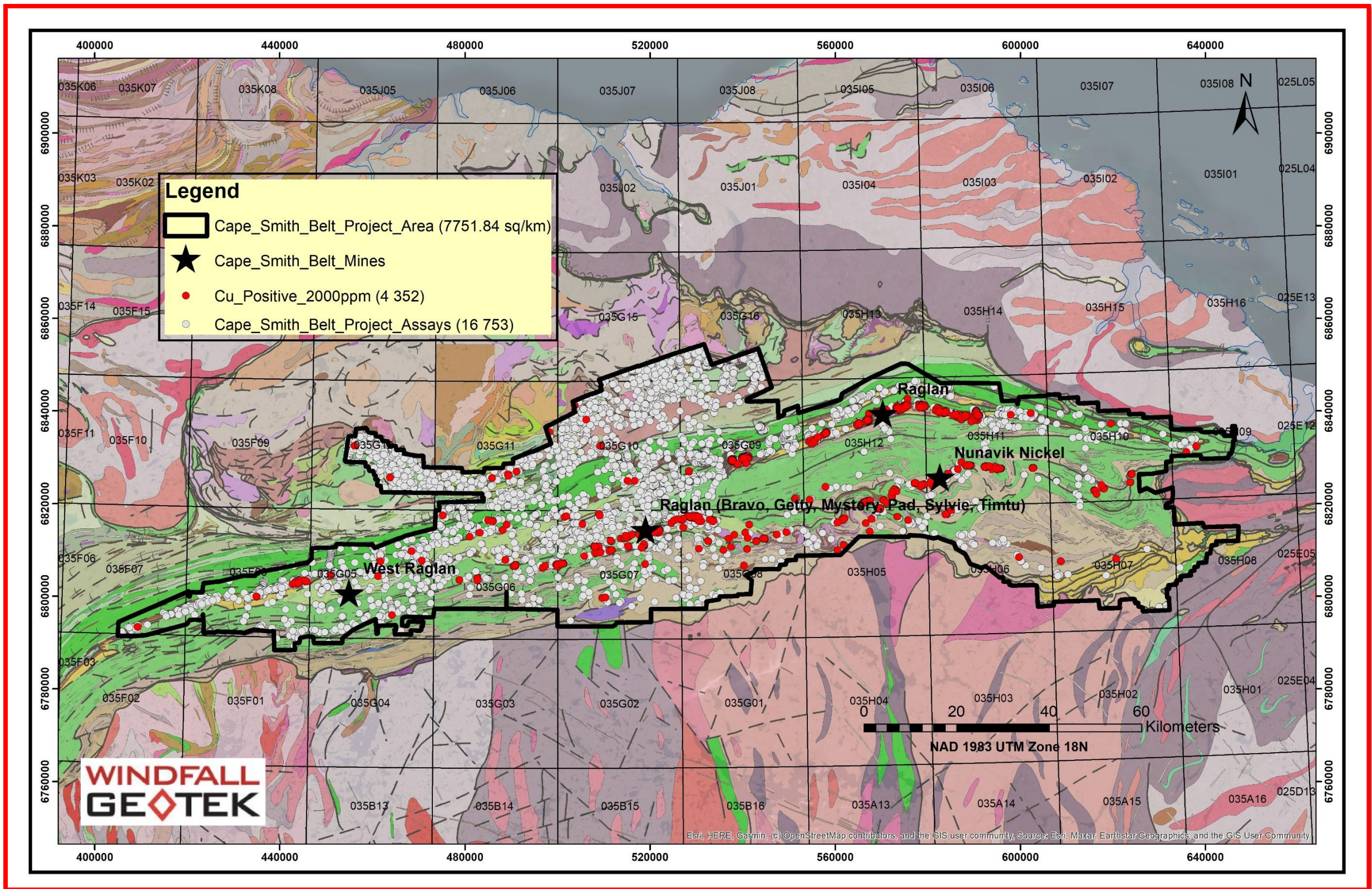


Figure 4: Distribution of Copper assays (from Sigeom compiled data)

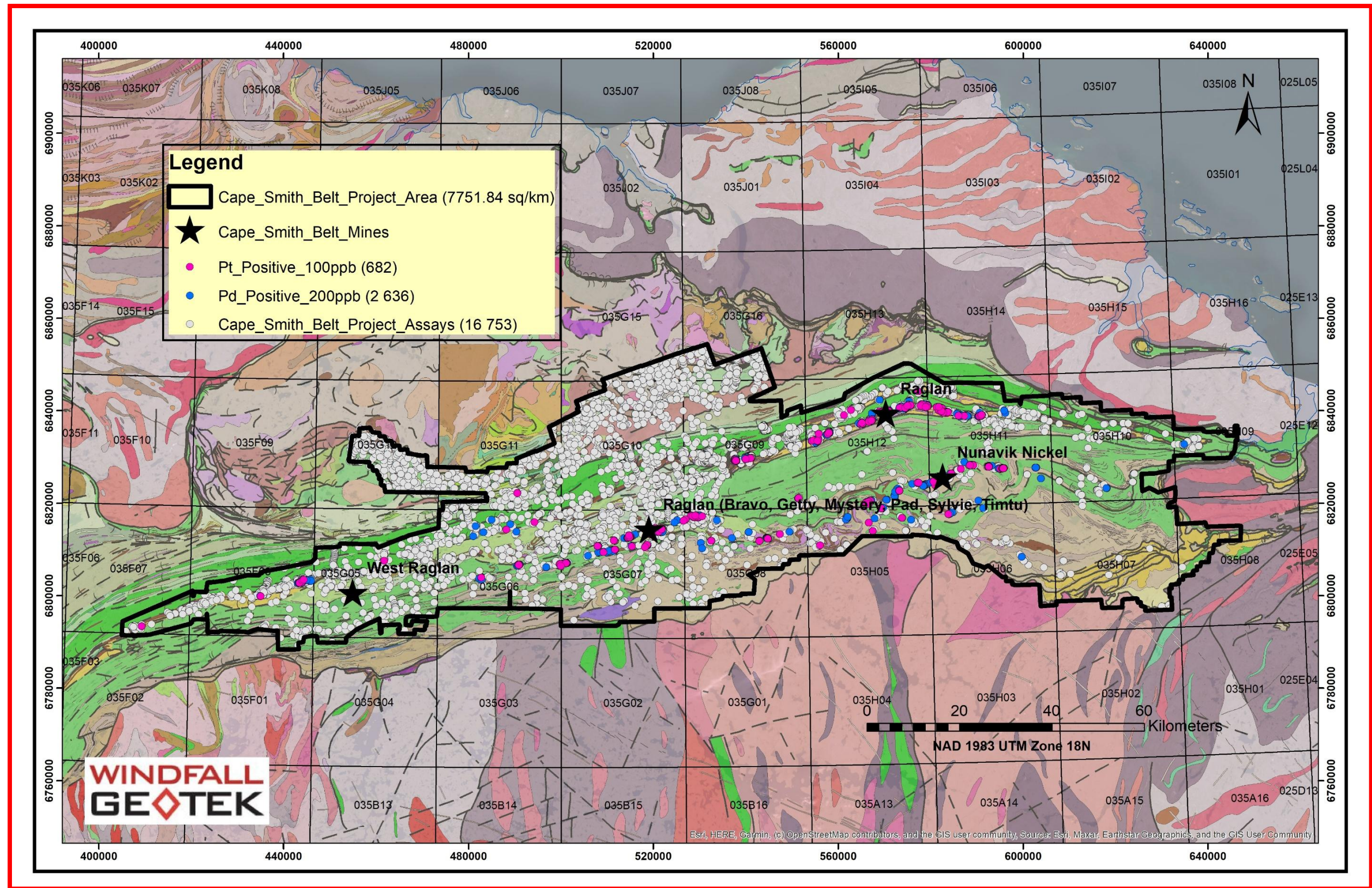


Figure 5: Distribution of Platinum-Palladium assays (from Sigeom compiled data)