UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

☒ QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2026

OR

☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 001-42750



NEXMETALS MINING CORP.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Province of British Columbia, Canada	N/A
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
1600-1021 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	V6E 0C3
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

1-866-794-6396
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

1111 West Hastings Street, 15th Floor, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6E 2J3
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Shares, no par value	NEXM	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	☐	Accelerated filer	☐
Non-accelerated filer	☒	Smaller reporting company	☒
		Emerging growth company	☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

As of November 16, 2026, there were 35,654,164 Common Shares issued and outstanding.

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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	As at September 30, 2026 $	As at December 31, 2025 $
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	10,360,483	39,780,384
Prepaid expenses		1,188,601	1,039,206
Other receivables	4	875,687	5,655,947
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**12,424,771**	**46,475,537**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Exploration and evaluation assets	5	41,653,037	42,730,629
Property, plant and equipment	6	8,240,641	9,312,414
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**49,893,678**	**52,043,043**
TOTAL ASSETS		**62,318,449**	**98,518,580**
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	7	4,385,652	9,459,971
Provision for severance – current	8	468,466	-
Vehicle financing – current		100,841	148,862
Mortgage payable – current	9	251,532	244,260
DSU liability – current	12(c)	69,737	104,720
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**5,276,228**	**9,957,813**
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provision for leave and severance – non-current	8	1,023,240	1,365,850
Vehicle financing – non-current		58,895	137,361
Mortgage payable – non-current	9	891,651	1,089,094
NSR option liability	11	2,750,000	2,750,000
DSU liability – non-current	12(c)	289,424	268,672
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**5,013,210**	**5,610,977**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**10,289,438**	**15,568,790**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Common Shares (no par value, unlimited Common Shares authorized) (issued and outstanding: September 30, 2026 – 35,654,164; December 31, 2025 – 35,502,754)	12	-	-
Preferred shares (no par value, 20,000,000 authorized) Series 1 Convertible Preferred Shares (no par value, 4,000,000 authorized) (issued and outstanding: September 30, 2026 – 118,186; December 31, 2025 – 118,186)	12	31,516	31,516
Additional paid-in capital		293,885,487	291,858,035
Deficit		(237,463,715)	(206,073,424)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(4,424,277)	(2,866,337)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**52,029,011**	**82,949,790**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**62,318,449**	**98,518,580**

Nature of Operations and Going Concern (Note 1)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	Three months ended September 30, 2026 $	Three months ended September 30, 2025 $	Nine months ended September 30, 2026 $	Nine months ended September 30, 2025 $
EXPENSES					
General exploration expenses	5	6,723,726	10,658,319	24,036,634	27,131,192
Depreciation and amortization	6	591,708	494,321	1,749,011	1,561,471
General and administrative expenses	17	1,360,350	2,726,180	4,759,719	6,301,584
Investor relations and communications		157,666	1,748,375	760,496	3,891,820
Director fees	13	263,506	105,943	616,391	354,059
Fair value movement of DSUs	12(c)	(138,208)	(442,727)	(268,247)	(73,792)
Net foreign exchange (gain) loss		(13,233)	282,941	27,678	566,184
LOSS FOR THE PERIOD BEFORE OTHER ITEMS		**8,945,515**	**15,573,352**	**31,681,682**	**39,732,518**
OTHER ITEMS					
Interest income, net		(41,958)	(70,381)	(291,391)	(323,276)
Interest expense and accretion on Term Loan	10	-	-	-	428,371
Impairment loss	5	-	501,497	-	501,497
Loss on Term Loan extinguishment	10	-	-	-	5,982,434
NET LOSS FOR THE PERIOD		**8,903,557**	**16,004,468**	**31,390,291**	**46,321,544**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS (INCOME)					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		1,398,969	(387,666)	1,557,940	2,654
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE PERIOD		**10,302,526**	**15,616,802**	**32,948,231**	**46,324,198**
Basic and diluted loss per share		**0.25**	**0.75**	**0.88**	**2.56**
Weighted average number of Common Shares outstanding – basic and diluted		**35,650,642**	**21,452,865**	**35,606,062**	**18,064,228**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

		Three months ended September 30					
	Notes	Number of shares	Preferred shares $	Additional paid-in capital $	Deficit $	Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income $	Total shareholders' equity (deficiency) $
BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2026		**35,648,164**	**31,516**	**293,293,107**	**(228,560,158)**	**(3,025,308)**	**61,739,157**
Net loss for the period		-	-	-	(8,903,557)	-	(8,903,557)
Exercise/settlement of share-based awards, net	12(c)	6,000	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based compensation	12(c)	-	-	592,380	-	-	592,380
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		-	-	-	-	(1,398,969)	(1,398,969)
BALANCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 2026		**35,654,164**	**31,516**	**293,885,487**	**(237,463,715)**	**(4,424,277)**	**52,029,011**
BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2025		**21,449,318**	**31,516**	**215,735,416**	**(177,304,175)**	**(1,907,130)**	**36,555,627**
Net loss for the period		-	-	-	(16,004,468)	-	(16,004,468)
Exercise/settlement of share-based awards, net		6,290	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based compensation		-	-	696,409	-	-	696,409
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		-	-	-	-	387,666	387,666
BALANCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 2025		**21,455,608**	**31,516**	**216,431,825**	**(193,308,643)**	**(1,519,464)**	**21,635,234**

		Nine months ended September 30					
	Notes	Number of shares	Preferred shares $	Additional paid-in capital $	Deficit $	Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income $	Total shareholders' equity (deficiency) $
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2025		**35,502,754**	**31,516**	**291,858,035**	**(206,073,424)**	**(2,866,337)**	**82,949,790**
Net loss for the period		-	-	-	(31,390,291)	-	(31,390,291)
Exercise/settlement of share-based awards, net	12(c)	151,410	-	(15,389)	-	-	(15,389)
Share-based compensation	12(c)	-	-	2,042,841	-	-	2,042,841
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		-	-	-	-	(1,557,940)	(1,557,940)
BALANCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 2026		**35,654,164**	**31,516**	**293,885,487**	**(237,463,715)**	**(4,424,277)**	**52,029,011**
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2024		**9,285,424**	**31,516**	**145,025,333**	**(146,987,099)**	**(1,516,810)**	**(3,447,060)**
Net loss for the period		-	-	-	(46,321,544)	-	(46,321,544)
Share capital issued through private placement		8,394,953	-	49,709,891	-	-	49,709,891
Share issue costs – private placement		-	-	(5,389,306)	-	-	(5,389,306)
Share capital issued through debt conversion		3,768,941	-	26,594,817	-	-	26,594,817
Share issue costs – debt conversion		-	-	(2,161,483)	-	-	(2,161,483)
Exercise/settlement of share-based awards, net		6,290	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based compensation		-	-	2,652,573	-	-	2,652,573
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		-	-	-	-	(2,654)	(2,654)
BALANCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 2025		**21,455,608**	**31,516**	**216,431,825**	**(193,308,643)**	**(1,519,464)**	**21,635,234**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	Nine months ended September 30, 2026 $	2025 $
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net loss for the period		(31,390,291)	(46,321,544)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
DSU expense amortization		368,699	-
Fair value movement of DSUs	12(c)	(268,247)	(73,792)
Share-based compensation	12(c)	2,042,841	2,652,573
Depreciation and amortization	6	1,749,011	1,561,471
Provision for leave and severance		125,856	330,373
Interest and accretion, net		150,601	190,753
Loss on Term Loan extinguishment	10	-	5,982,434
Unrealized foreign exchange loss		175,828	-
DSU redemption		-	(190,446)
Impairment loss		-	501,497
Changes in non-cash working capital			
Prepaid expenses and other receivables		4,573,928	(942,187)
Trade payables and accrued expenses		(5,082,357)	1,202,127
Net cash used in operating activities		**(27,554,131)**	**(35,106,741)**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6	(882,585)	(1,681,110)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(882,585)**	**(1,681,110)**
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issuance of units	12(a)	-	46,000,000
Share issue costs	10,12(a)	-	(2,371,203)
Taxes paid related to net settlement of RSUs and DSUs		(130,073)	-
Vehicle loan financing, net of payments		(138,168)	67,611
Mortgage (payments) proceeds	9	(229,254)	1,413,144
Net cash (used in)/provided by financing activities		**(497,495)**	**45,109,552**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		**(485,690)**	**(309,791)**
Change in cash and cash equivalents for the period		(29,419,901)	8,011,910
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		39,780,384	6,105,933
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		**10,360,483**	**14,117,843**
Supplemental cash flow information			
Non-cash financing activities:			
Fair value of Common Shares issued for conversion of Term Loan		-	17,727,018
Fair value of Settlement Warrants issued for conversion of Term Loan		-	7,398,104
Fair value of Common Shares issued for finder's fees and advisory services		-	5,179,586
Other cash flow information:			
Income taxes paid		-	-
Interest paid		85,623	301,156

See Note 10 and 12(a) for non-cash Financing Activities.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

a) Nature of Operations

NexMetals Mining Corp. and its wholly owned subsidiaries' (collectively, the "**Company**" or "**NEXM**") principal business activity is the exploration and evaluation of the Selebi and Selebi North copper-nickel-cobalt ("**Cu-Ni-Co**") mines in Botswana and related infrastructure (together, the "**Selebi Mines**"), as well as the exploration and evaluation of the copper, nickel, cobalt, platinum-group elements ("**Cu-Ni-Co-PGE**") Selkirk mine in Botswana, together with associated infrastructure and four surrounding prospecting licences (collectively, the "**Selkirk Mine**" and together with the Selebi Mines, the "**Mines**").

The common shares of NEXM ("**Common Shares**") are listed and posted for trading on the Nasdaq Capital Market (the "**Nasdaq**") and on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "**TSXV**") under the symbol "NEXM". The Company's head and registered office is located at 1600-1021 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6E 0C3.

b) Going Concern

The Company, being in the exploration and evaluation stage, is subject to certain risks. These risks include the challenges of securing adequate capital for exploration and advancement of the Company's material projects, operational risks inherent in the mining industry, and global economic and metal price volatility, and there is no assurance management will be successful in its endeavours.

These unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern, meaning it will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the ordinary course of operations. The ability of the Company to continue operations as a going concern is ultimately dependent upon achieving profitable operations and its ability to obtain adequate financing. The Company incurred a net loss of $8,903,557 and $31,390,291 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively. To date, the Company has not generated profitable operations from its resource activities and will need to invest additional funds in carrying out its planned evaluation, development and operational activities.

It is not possible to predict whether future financing efforts will be successful or if the Company will attain a profitable level of operations. These material uncertainties cast substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities and the reported expenses and comprehensive loss that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. These adjustments could be material.

The properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in pre-revenue stage. As such, the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out the planned activities and cover administrative costs, the Company will use its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed.

Although the Company has been successful in its past fundraising activities, the Company will need further funding to support advancement of the Selebi Mines and the Selkirk Mine toward the development stage and there is no assurance as to the success of future fundraising efforts or as to the sufficiency of funds raised in the future.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Statement of Compliance

These unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements reflect the accounts of the Company and have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("**US GAAP**") and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "**SEC**").

Certain information or footnote disclosures normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with US GAAP have been condensed or omitted, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC for interim financial reporting. Accordingly, they do not include all the information and footnotes necessary for a complete presentation of financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements include all adjustments, consisting of a normal recurring nature, which are necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position, operating results and cash flows for the periods presented.

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025. The interim period results do not necessarily indicate the results that may be expected for any other interim period or for the full fiscal year.

(b) Basis of Preparation

These unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified by the revaluation of any financial assets and financial liabilities where applicable. The preparation of these unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements in accordance with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates. The Company assessed certain accounting matters that generally require consideration of forecasted financial information in context with the information reasonably available to the Company as of September 30, 2026, and through the date of this Report filing.

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to executive management. The Company determined that it has one reportable operating segment being that of the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of mineral properties in three geographic segments, which are Canada, Barbados and Botswana (Note 15).

The Company's presentation currency is Canadian dollars. Reference herein of $ or CAD is to Canadian dollars, US$ or USD is to United States dollars, and BWP is to Botswana pula.

The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of these unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements are consistent with those used in the preparation of the audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025. There were no changes in significant accounting policies during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026.

(c) Basis of Consolidation

These unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated upon consolidation.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements and Disclosures Not Yet Adopted

(i) ASU 2024-03, Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures and ASU 2025-01 (Subtopic 220-40): Clarifying the Effective Date

In November 2024, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("**FASB**") issued an Accounting Standards Update ("**ASU**") which will require entities to provide disaggregated disclosure of specified categories of expenses that are included on the face of the income statement, including: purchases of inventory, employee compensation, depreciation, amortization and depletion. In January 2025, FASB clarified the effective dates of this ASU, which becomes effective January 1, 2027. The Company is assessing the impact of this ASU, and upon adoption, may be required to include certain additional disclosures in the notes to its consolidated financial statements.

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

A summary of the Company's cash and cash equivalents is detailed in the table below:

	September 30, 2026 $	December 31, 2025 $
Cash	10,072,983	39,492,884
Short-term deposits	287,500	287,500
Total cash and cash equivalents	**10,360,483**	**39,780,384**

4. OTHER RECEIVABLES

A summary of the Company's other receivables is detailed in the table below:

	September 30, 2026 $	December 31, 2025 $
HST on purchases	74,532	319,180
VAT on purchases	782,447	5,249,975
Other receivables	18,708	86,792
Total other receivables	**875,687**	**5,655,947**

VAT on purchases at December 31, 2025, includes a receivable in the amount of $4,813,564 (Note 7) arising from the second instalment payment in respect of the Selebi Mines and Selkirk Mine (Note 5), which the Company received on February 18, 2026.

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

The exploration and evaluation assets of the Company consist of the acquisition costs of mining assets located in Botswana:

	Botswana		
	Selebi	**Selkirk**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**
Balance, December 31, 2024	8,528,478	318,343	8,846,821
Impairment loss – Phikwe South and Southeast Extension	(501,497)	-	(501,497)
Addition – Selebi APA Second Instalment	34,441,488	-	34,441,488
Foreign currency translation	(60,249)	4,066	(56,183)
Balance, December 31, 2025	42,408,220	322,409	42,730,629
Foreign currency translation	(1,069,460)	(8,132)	(1,077,592)
Balance, September 30, 2026	**41,338,760**	**314,277**	**41,653,037**

The following is a description of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets and the related spending commitments:

Botswana Assets - Selebi and Selkirk

In September 2021, the Company executed the Selebi Asset Purchase Agreement ("**Selebi APA**") with the BCL Limited ("**BCL**") liquidator to acquire the Selebi Mines formerly operated by BCL. In January 2022, the Company closed the transaction and ownership of the Selebi Mines transferred to the Company.

Pursuant to the Selebi APA, the aggregate purchase price payable to the seller for the Selebi Mines shall be the sum of $79,092,318 (US$56,750,000), which amount shall be paid in three instalments:

- $2,086,830 (US$1,750,000) payable on the closing date. This payment has been made. The Company also made care and maintenance funding contributions in respect of the Selebi Mines from March 2021, to the closing date of $6,164,688 (US$5,178,747).

- $34,441,488 (US$25,000,000) payable upon the approval by the Botswana Ministry of Minerals and Energy ("**MMGE**") of the Company's Section 42 and Section 43 applications (for the further extension of the mining license and amendment of mining programme, respectively) which are to be submitted along with a compliant economic study on or prior to December 31, 2026. The Company prepaid the non-refundable $34,441,488, securing unencumbered title to both Selebi and Selkirk mines.

- $42,564,000 (US$30,000,000) payable on the earlier of completion of mine construction and production start-up (commissioning) by the Company, or December 1, 2029.

The total acquisition cost of the Selebi Mines includes the first instalment of $2,086,830 (US$ 1,750,000), the payment of the care and maintenance funding contribution of $6,164,688 (US$5,178,747), and the second instalment of $34,441,488 (US$25,000,000).

In addition to the Selebi APA, the purchase of the Selebi Mines is also subject to a royalty agreement as well as a contingent consideration agreement with the liquidator. The royalty agreement consists of a net smelter returns royalty (the "**Selebi NSR**") of 2% on the net value of sales of concentrate or other materials with respect to production from the Selebi mining licence, of which the Company has the right to buy-back 50% (Note 11). The contingent consideration agreement consists of two components: (i) a sliding scale payment of US$0.50/ tonne of ore up to US$1.40/tonne of ore with respect to the discovery of new mineable deposits greater than 25 million tonnes of ore from a base case of 15.9 million tonnes, with a minimum grade of 2.5% nickel equivalent, accrued at the time of a decision to mine; and (ii) price participation of 15% on post-tax net earnings directly attributable to an increase of 25% or more in commodity prices, on a quarterly basis, for a period of seven years from the date of first shipment of concentrate or other materials.

The Company also negotiated a separate asset purchase agreement (the "**Selkirk APA**") with the liquidator of Tati Nickel Mining Company ("**TNMC**") in January 2022 to acquire the Selkirk deposit and related infrastructure formerly operated by TNMC. The transaction closed in August 2022.

The Selkirk APA does not provide for a purchase price or initial payment for the purchase of the assets. The acquisition cost of the Selkirk Mine of $327,109 (US$244,954) was the care and maintenance funding contribution from April 2021, to the closing date of the Selkirk APA. The Selkirk APA provides that if the Company elects to develop the Selkirk Mine first, the payment of the second Selebi instalment of $34,441,488 (US$25,000,000) would be upon the approval by the MMGE of the Company's Section 42 and Section 43 applications (for the further extension of the Selkirk mining licence and amendment of the Selkirk mining program, respectively). The Company prepaid the non-refundable second Selebi instalment. For the third Selebi instalment of $42,564,000 (US$30,000,000), if the Selkirk Mine were to be commissioned earlier than the Selebi Mines, the payment would trigger on the Selkirk Mine's commission date.

The TNMC liquidator has provided an extension of the Selkirk APA study phase to coincide with the expiry of the Selebi APA study phase, being December 31, 2026.

In addition to the Selkirk APA, the purchase of the Selkirk Mine is also subject to a royalty agreement as well as a contingent consideration agreement with the liquidator. The royalty agreement consists of a net smelter returns royalty (the "**Selkirk NSR**") of 1% on the net value of sales of concentrate or other materials with respect to production from the Selkirk mining licence, which the Company has the right to buy-back in full (Note 11). The contingent consideration agreement is on similar terms as the Selebi Mines contingent consideration.

In August 2023, the Company entered into a binding commitment letter with the liquidator of BCL to acquire a 100% interest in two additional deposits ("**Phikwe South**" and the "**Southeast Extension**") located adjacent to and immediately north of the Selebi North shaft. The agreement has since lapsed and in August 2025, the Company informed the liquidator of BCL that it would no longer be pursuing the acquisition of the Phikwe South and the Southeast Extension deposits. As a result, the Company recorded an impairment loss of $501,497 during the year ended December 31, 2025, related to care and maintenance costs during the evaluation period of the properties in 2023, which had been previously capitalized as part of the Selebi Mines acquisition cost.

Both the Selebi Mines and Selkirk Mine are subject to a royalty payable to the Botswana Government of 5% of all precious metals sales and 3% of all base metals sales.

General Exploration Expenses

Details of the general exploration expenses by nature are presented as follows:

	Three months ended September 30, 2026				Three months ended September 30, 2025			
	Selebi	**Selkirk**	**Other**	**Total**	**Selebi**	**Selkirk**	**Other**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	$	$	**$**	**$**
Drilling	1,579,552	-	-	1,579,552	1,490,905	818,759	-	2,309,664
Site operations, administration, & overhead	804,160	36,872	17,993	859,025	1,108,662	213,844	107,576	1,430,082
Electricity	841,769	2,955	-	844,724	1,557,944	6,945	-	1,564,889
Engineering & technical studies	450,575	174,769	-	625,344	432,178	164,461	-	596,639
Infrastructure & equipment maintenance	1,138,689	-	-	1,138,689	770,407	100,497	-	870,904
Geology	474,038	74,058	-	548,096	1,089,997	535,669	-	1,625,666
Mine development	-	-	-	-	828,308	-	-	828,308
Freight, tools, supplies, & other consumables	542,086	47	-	542,133	631,199	27,744	-	658,943
Geophysics	228,834	3,953	-	232,787	124,688	148,161	-	272,849
Health & safety	119,070	580	-	119,650	133,997	474	-	134,471
Environmental, social & governance	99,539	-	-	99,539	206,729	-	-	206,729
Share-based compensation	120,768	13,419	-	134,187	90,841	68,334	-	159,175
Total	**6,399,080**	**306,653**	**17,993**	**6,723,726**	**8,465,855**	**2,084,888**	**107,576**	**10,658,319**

	Nine months ended September 30, 2026				Nine months ended September 30, 2025			
	Selebi	**Selkirk**	**Other**	**Total**	**Selebi**	**Selkirk**	**Other**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	$	$	**$**	**$**
Drilling	7,201,557	-	-	7,201,557	5,209,483	1,521,991	-	6,731,474
Site operations, administration, & overhead	2,689,755	219,994	45,487	2,955,236	3,402,903	600,316	260,318	4,263,537
Electricity	2,715,796	9,474	-	2,725,270	3,287,186	15,597	-	3,302,783
Infrastructure & equipment maintenance	2,642,260	-	-	2,642,260	2,212,685	100,498	-	2,313,183
Engineering & technical studies	1,980,132	330,871	-	2,311,003	1,770,926	192,056	-	1,962,982
Geology	1,434,015	591,059	-	2,025,074	2,109,834	865,740	-	2,975,574
Mine development	1,077,954	-	-	1,077,954	2,205,097	-	-	2,205,097
Freight, tools, supplies, & other consumables	1,293,913	2,359	-	1,296,272	1,153,992	115,345	-	1,269,337
Geophysics	697,819	16,254	-	714,073	594,456	169,100	-	763,556
Health & safety	346,046	1,779	-	347,825	354,612	4,103	-	358,715
Environmental, social & governance	274,134	-	-	274,134	367,508	-	-	367,508
Share-based compensation	419,378	46,598	-	465,976	411,631	205,815	-	617,446
Total	**22,772,759**	**1,218,388**	**45,487**	**24,036,634**	**23,080,313**	**3,790,561**	**260,318**	**27,131,192**

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The tables below set out costs and accumulated depreciation and amortization as at September 30, 2026, and December 31, 2025:

Cost	Land and Buildings $	Equipment $	Furniture & Fixtures $	Vehicles $	Computer & Software $	Total $
Balance – December 31, 2024	**3,068,950**	**6,583,695**	**225,877**	**521,222**	**609,267**	**11,009,011**
Additions	-	2,461,636	2,826	276,385	45,851	2,786,698
Foreign currency translation	39,191	30,335	2,234	7,485	8,275	87,520
Balance – December 31, 2025	**3,108,141**	**9,075,666**	**230,937**	**805,092**	**663,393**	**13,883,229**
Additions	-	864,992	-	-	17,593	882,585
Foreign currency translation	(78,380)	(222,027)	(4,506)	(20,303)	(16,729)	(341,945)
Balance – September 30, 2026	**3,029,761**	**9,718,631**	**226,431**	**784,789**	**664,257**	**14,423,869**

Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	Land and Buildings	Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Computer & Software	Total
Balance – December 31, 2024	**283,400**	**1,644,614**	**34,579**	**224,352**	**333,661**	**2,520,606**
Depreciation during the period	100,514	1,494,323	28,066	166,145	279,773	2,068,821
Foreign currency translation	4,703	(35,881)	631	4,657	7,278	(18,612)
Balance – December 31, 2025	**388,617**	**3,103,056**	**63,276**	**395,154**	**620,712**	**4,570,815**
Depreciation during the period	86,379	1,497,163	17,265	124,967	23,237	1,749,011
Foreign currency translation	(11,634)	(94,675)	(1,616)	(12,620)	(16,053)	(136,598)
Balance – September 30, 2026	**463,362**	**4,505,544**	**78,925**	**507,501**	**627,896**	**6,183,228**

Carrying Value	Land and Buildings	Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Computer & Software	Total
Balance – December 31, 2025	**2,719,524**	**5,972,610**	**167,661**	**409,938**	**42,681**	**9,312,414**
Balance – September 30, 2026	**2,566,399**	**5,213,087**	**147,506**	**277,288**	**36,361**	**8,240,641**

7. TRADE PAYABLES AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

A summary of trade payables and accrued liabilities is detailed in the table below:

	September 30, 2026 $	December 31, 2025 $
Amounts due to related parties (Note 13)	84,267	540,443
Trade payables	3,060,728	7,147,173
Accrued liabilities	1,094,566	751,511
Severance payable	146,091	1,020,844
Total	**4,385,652**	**9,459,971**

Amounts due to related parties at December 31, 2025, includes severance payable of $500,000 to the Company's former Chief Executive Officer in accordance with the succession plan announced on December 15, 2025, which was paid upon his departure in January 2026.

Trade payables at December 31, 2025, include $4,813,564 (Note 4) of VAT due to the BCL liquidator arising from the second instalment payment in respect of the Selebi Mines and Selkirk Mine (Note 5). The Company paid the VAT due in January 2026.

Severance payable at September 30, 2026, includes amounts due to the Company's former Chief Executive Officer who departed the Company in December 2024, of which $48,697 is payable in equal monthly instalments until December 31, 2026.

8. PROVISION FOR LEAVE AND SEVERANCE

The Company recognizes liabilities for annual leave and statutory severance benefits relating to its employees in Botswana as the employees render the services giving rise to those benefits.

Annual leave

Botswana's Employment and Labour Relations Act (the "**Act**") requires employers to provide paid annual leave of at least 1.25 working days per month of service. A portion of untaken leave may be accumulated subject to the limits prescribed by the Act. Accrued, unpaid leave is payable upon termination of employment. The Company accrues the cost of earned but unused leave, including any contractual entitlements exceeding the statutory minimum. Accrued leave is presented within non-current liabilities due to the uncertainty of when the accrued leave will be used.

Severance benefits

Botswana legislation provides eligible employees with statutory severance benefits based on their length of continuous service. The prescribed benefit is calculated at one day's basic pay for each month of service during the first 60 months and two days' basic pay for each subsequent month. Employees may elect to receive severance at the completion of each 60-month period of continuous service or defer payment until employment ends.

The Company accrues severance benefits attributable to services rendered through the reporting date. The current portion comprises accrued benefits that employees are entitled to require the Company to pay within the following 12 months, including amounts available for election at qualifying service anniversaries. The remaining obligation is classified as non-current.

Accrued leave and severance provision comprises:

	September 30, 2026 $	December 31, 2025 $
Provision for severance - current	468,466	-
Total current liabilities	**468,466**	-
Provision for severance – non-current	444,625	814,263
Provision for leave – non-current	578,615	551,587
Total non-current liabilities	**1,023,240**	**1,365,850**
Total provision for leave and severance	**1,491,706**	**1,365,850**

9. MORTGAGE PAYABLE

In August 2025, the Company's indirectly wholly owned Botswanan subsidiary, Premium Nickel Resources Proprietary Limited ("**PNRPL**"), entered into a mortgage in respect of the Company's previously acquired Syringa Lodge located near the Selebi Mines. The Company acquired the Syringa Lodge to house non-local personnel and consultants when visiting the Selebi Mines and for additional office space.

The remaining principal amount of the mortgage is $1,143,183 (BWP 11,374,963), is denominated in Botswanan pula, bears interest at Absa Prime Lending Rate (6.76% at September 30, 2026) plus 1.5% per annum, is repayable in forty-eight (48) remaining equal monthly blended instalments of principal and interest with a maturity date of August 20, 2030, and is secured by the Syringa Lodge. Interest paid during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, was $17,211 and $69,311 (September 30, 2025 – $9,652 and $9,652), respectively. There is no fee for prepayment, and the mortgage is subject to a cash flow to debt service covenant which takes into consideration parent company capital contributions and is to be assessed based on each calendar year. The Company was in compliance with this covenant as of December 31, 2025.

10. TERM LOAN

The Company had a three-year term loan (the "**Term Loan**") with Cymbria Corporation ("**Cymbria**"), the lender and an affiliate of the Company's largest shareholder, EdgePoint Investment Group Inc. ("**EdgePoint**"), in the amount of $20,882,353 which bore interest at a rate of 10% per annum and was to mature on June 28, 2026.

On March 18, 2025, the Company closed a financing transaction (the "**March 2025 Financing**") which included a non-brokered private placement (Note 12(a)) and the conversion of the Term Loan to equity (the "**Debt Conversion**").

The Company issued to Cymbria an aggregate of 3,480,392 units (each, a "**Settlement Unit**") at a deemed issue price of $6.00 per Settlement Unit in full satisfaction of the $20,882,353 principal amount outstanding under the Term Loan. Each Settlement Unit consisted of one Common Share of the Company and one Common Share purchase warrant (each, a "**Settlement Warrant**") of the Company. Accrued interest under the Term Loan, up to the date of the Debt Conversion, in the amount of $268,896, was settled in cash.

Each Settlement Warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional Common Share of the Company at a price of $8.00 per Common Share until March 18, 2028. If, at any time prior to the expiry date, the volume-weighted average trading price of the Common Shares is at least $40.00 per Common Share for a period of 20 trading days, the Company may, at its option, accelerate the expiry date with 30 days' notice to the Settlement Warrant holders.

The fair value of the Common Shares issued as part of the Settlement Units was estimated at $17,727,018 and was determined by applying an implied discount of 37.9% per Common Share for lack of marketability to the market observed price on the date of issuance. The fair value of the Settlement Warrants was estimated at $7,398,104 using a Monte Carlo model. The $5,982,434 difference between the fair value of the Settlement Units issued of $25,125,122 and the carrying amount of the Term Loan of $19,142,687 was recognized as a loss in March 2025.

The Monte Carlo model used to value the Settlement Warrants was based on the following assumptions:

	Settlement Warrants
Expected dividend yield	0%
Share price	$ 5.00
Expected share price volatility	81.8%
Risk free interest rate	2.57%
Expected life of warrant	3 years

The volatility was determined by calculating the historical volatility of the Company's share price over a 3-year period using daily closing prices. The formula used to compute historical volatility is the standard deviation of the logarithmic returns. The same implied discount for lack of marketability for purposes of the Common Shares valuation was also applied to the share price for the Settlement Warrants valuation.

In connection with the March 2025 Financing, the Company issued: (i) 200,000 Common Shares to TriView Capital Ltd. ("**TriView**") for its services as finder; (ii) 450,000 Common Shares to Fiore Management and Advisory Corp. ("**Fiore**") and 187,500 Common Shares to Bowering Projects Ltd. ("**Bowering**") for certain advisory services; and (iii) 179,335 Common Shares to a financial advisor for financial advisory services. The fair value of these shares was determined to be $5,179,586. In addition to the Common Shares, the Company incurred various legal, listing and financing fees payable in cash totalling $2,371,203. Certain of these fees were allocated between the non-brokered private placement (Note 12(a)) and Debt Conversion transactions based on the value of the units issued under each transaction.

All securities issued as part of the Debt Conversion were subject to a hold period, which expired July 19, 2025, with the exception of the Common Shares issued to Fiore and Bowering which had a hold period which expired March 18, 2026.

The following is a continuity of the Term Loan:

	$
Term Loan balance, December 31, 2024	18,983,212
Accrued interest	268,896
Accretion of warrant value and transaction costs	159,475
Interest paid	(268,896)
Debt Conversion	(19,142,687)
Term Loan balance, December 31, 2025	-

11. NSR OPTION

In 2023, Cymbria paid an aggregate of $2,750,000 ("**Option Payment**") to two subsidiaries of NEXM to acquire a right to participate with such subsidiaries in the exercise of certain contractual rights. The Option Payment was allocated to PNRPL and PNGPL (defined below) for $2,500,000 and $250,000, respectively.

As the NSR options are exercisable entirely at the discretion of Cymbria and the underlying projects are in the exploration stage, the fair value of the call and put on the options as at September 30, 2026, and December 31, 2025, is $nil. The Option Payment received in cash was recorded as a non-current liability.

NEXM's indirect wholly owned subsidiary, PNRPL, acquired the Selebi Mines in January 2022 out of liquidation. Pursuant to the acquisition agreement, the liquidator retained a 2% net smelter returns royalty on the Selebi Mines. PNRPL has a contractual right to repurchase one half of the Selebi NSR at a future time on payment by PNRPL to the liquidator of $28,376,000 (US$20,000,000).

NEXM's indirect wholly owned subsidiary, Premium Nickel Group Proprietary Limited ("**PNGPL**"), acquired the Selkirk Mine in August 2022 out of liquidation. Pursuant to the acquisition agreement, the liquidator retained a 1% net smelter returns royalty on the Selkirk Mine. PNGPL has a contractual right to repurchase the entirety of the Selkirk NSR at a future time on payment by PNGPL to the liquidator of $2,837,600 (US$2,000,000).

Each of PNRPL and PNGPL has agreed to grant Cymbria, in exchange for the Option Payment, an option to participate in any such repurchase of the applicable portion of its NSR from the relevant liquidator. Cymbria will, following the exercise of its option to participate in any such repurchase, acquire a 0.5% NSR royalty on the applicable property by paying an amount equal to one half of the repurchase price payable by PNRPL or PNGPL pursuant to the applicable NSR, less the Option Payment paid at closing pursuant to the relevant option agreement among Cymbria and PNRPL or PNGPL. Cymbria also has the right: (i) at any time following the date of any buyback exercise notice from PNRPL and/or PNGPL and prior to the first anniversary of sale of product, to terminate the option and receive from PNRPL and/or PNGPL a refund of the related option price paid by Cymbria; (ii) upon receipt from PNRPL and/or PNGPL of any termination, settlement or waiver of the buyback right or royalty agreement and prior to the first anniversary of sale of product, to exercise the option or terminate the option, and if terminated PNRPL and/or PNGPL shall refund the related option price paid by Cymbria; (iii) to exercise the option and compel PNRPL and/or PNGPL to exercise the buyback right at any time within the first nine months immediately following the first anniversary of sale of product upon a minimum of 60 days' notice; and (iv) to require PNRPL and/or PNGPL to repurchase the option from Cymbria for an amount equal to the option price at any time commencing on the first anniversary of sale of product, provided PNRPL and/or PNGPL have not provided a buyback exercise notice or notice of any termination, settlement or waiver of the buyback right or royalty agreement to Cymbria.

Under the NSR option purchase agreements, Cymbria could acquire a 0.5% net smelter returns royalty on the Selebi Mines and Selkirk Mine upon payment of $11,495,827 (US$8,102,500) and $1,149,583 (US$810,250), respectively.

12. SHARE CAPITAL

The authorized capital of the Company comprises an unlimited number of Common Shares without par value and 20,000,000 Preferred Shares, issuable in series, of which 4,000,000 are authorized to be designated as Series 1 Convertible Preferred Shares.

There are currently 118,186 Series 1 Convertible Preferred Shares outstanding, without par value, which are convertible at a ratio of 180:1, to 657 Common Shares.

a) Common Shares Issued and Outstanding

Nine months ended September 30, 2026

During the nine months ended September 30, 2026, 141,558 Common Shares were issued for the vesting and net settlement of restricted share units ("**RSUs**"), and 9,852 Common Shares were issued for the vesting and net settlement of deferred share units ("**DSUs**").

As at September 30, 2026, the Company had 35,654,164 Common Shares issued and outstanding (December 31, 2025 – 35,502,754).

Year ended December 31, 2025

During the year ended December 31, 2025, 2,124 Common Shares were issued for the net exercise of options to purchase Common Shares ("**Options**"), and 16,212 Common Shares were issued for the vesting and net settlement of RSUs.

November 2025 Financing

On November 17, 2025, the Company closed a brokered public offering in Canada (the "**November 2025 Financing**") which consisted of issuing 14,035,100 units (each, a "**November 2025 Unit**") of the Company at a price of $5.70 per unit for aggregate proceeds of $80,000,070. Each November 2025 Unit consisted of one Common share of the Company and one Common Share purchase warrant of the Company (each a "**November 2025 Warrant**"). Each November 2025 Warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional Common Share at a price of $8.00 per share until November 17, 2027.

In connection with the November 2025 Financing, the agents received a total cash fee of $4,512,017 equal to 6.0% of the gross proceeds and a reduced cash fee equal to 2.0% for sales to certain individuals. The Company also incurred various legal, listing and financing fees payable in cash totalling $821,864.

The relative fair value of the Common Shares issued under the November 2025 Financing was estimated at $61,884,376 and was determined based on the market observed price on the date of issuance. The relative fair value of the November 2025 Warrants was estimated at $18,115,694 using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model. Gross proceeds raised of $80,000,070 and related issuance costs were allocated to the Common Shares and warrants based on relative fair values.

The fair value of the November 2025 Warrants was calculated using the following assumptions:

	November 2025 Warrants
Expected dividend yield	0%
Share price	$ 4.91
Expected share price volatility	77.47%
Risk free interest rate	2.49%
Expected life of warrant	2 years

The volatility was determined by calculating the historical volatility of the Company's share price over a 2-year period using daily closing prices. The formula used to compute historical volatility is the standard deviation of the logarithmic returns.

March 2025 Financing

On March 18, 2025, the Company closed the March 2025 Financing which included a non-brokered private placement and the conversion of its $20,882,353 three-year Term Loan with Cymbria (Note 10).

The non-brokered private placement (the "**Private Placement**") consisted of issuing 7,666,667 units (each, a "**Private Placement Unit**") of the Company at a price of $6.00 per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of $46,000,000. Each Private Placement Unit consisted of one Common Share of the Company and one-half of one Common Share purchase warrant (each whole warrant, a "**Private Placement Warrant**") of the Company. Each Private Placement Warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional Common Share at a price of $11.00 per share until March 18, 2028.

In connection with the March 2025 Financing, the Company issued: (i) 200,000 Common Shares to TriView for its services as finder; (ii) 450,000 Common Shares to Fiore and 187,500 Common Shares to Bowering for certain advisory services; and (iii) 179,335 Common Shares to a financial advisor for financial advisory services. The fair value of these shares was determined to be $5,179,586. In addition to the Common Shares, the Company incurred various legal, listing and financing fees payable in cash totalling $2,371,203. Certain of these fees were allocated between the Private Placement and Debt Conversion (Note 10) transactions based on the value of the units issued under each transaction.

All securities issued as part of the Private Placement were subject to a hold period which expired July 19, 2025, with the exception of the Common Shares issued to Fiore and Bowering which had a hold period which expired March 18, 2026.

The fair value of the Common Shares issued under the Private Placement was estimated at $39,048,922 and was determined by applying an implied discount of 37.9% per Common Share for lack of marketability to the market observed price on the date of issuance. The fair value of the Private Placement Warrants was estimated at $6,951,078 using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model.

The fair value of the Private Placement Warrants was calculated using the following assumptions:

	Private Placement Warrants
Expected dividend yield	0%
Share price	$ 5.00
Expected share price volatility	81.8%
Risk free interest rate	2.57%
Expected life of warrant	3 years

The volatility was determined by calculating the historical volatility of the Company's share price over a 3-year period using daily closing prices. The formula used to compute historical volatility is the standard deviation of the logarithmic returns. The same implied discount for lack of marketability for purposes of the Common Shares valuation was also applied to the share price for the Private Placement Warrants valuation.

b) Warrants

The following summarizes Common Share purchase warrant activity:

	Nine months ended September 30, 2026		Year ended December 31, 2025	
	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price $	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price $
Outstanding, beginning of the year	23,464,096	9.84	2,126,342	23.02
Issued	-	-	21,348,826	8.54
Expired	(301,200)	28.75	(11,072)	35.00
Outstanding, end of the period	**23,162,896**	**9.59**	**23,464,096**	**9.84**

At September 30, 2026, the Company had outstanding Common Share purchase warrants exercisable to acquire Common Shares as follows:

Warrants Outstanding	Warrants Exercisable	Expiry Date	Exercise Price $	Intrinsic Value $
14,035,100	14,035,100	November 17, 2027	8.00	-
3,833,334	3,833,334	March 18, 2028	11.00	-
3,480,392	3,480,392	March 18, 2028	8.00	-
1,012,981	1,012,981	June 14, 2029	22.00	-
801,089	801,089	June 21, 2029	22.00	-
23,162,896	**23,162,896**			**-**

c) Omnibus Plan

The Company has a long-term omnibus incentive plan (the "**Omnibus Plan**") which provides for the award of RSUs, DSUs and Options (RSUs, DSUs, and Options collectively referred to herein as "**Awards**") to directors, officers, employees and consultants upon approval by the board of directors of the Company (the "**Board of Directors**" or the "**Board**"). The maximum aggregate number of Common Shares issuable in respect of all past and future Awards granted or issued, at any point, shall not exceed 10% of the total number of issued and outstanding Common Shares on a non-diluted basis at such point in time, subject to certain participation limits on grants. No Award granted or issued under the Omnibus Plan, other than Options, may vest before the date that is one year following the date it is granted or issued.

Options

An Option is an Award that gives a participant the right to purchase one Common Share at a specified price. The exercise price of each Option shall not be less than the discounted market price on the grant date and as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company. The Options can be granted for a maximum term of ten years.

The following summarizes the Option activity:

	Nine months ended September 30, 2026		Year ended December 31, 2025	
	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price $	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price $
Outstanding, beginning of the year	1,012,740	21.51	779,343	25.60
Granted	94,800	5.78	299,000	9.99
Exercised	-	-	(12,000)	9.00
Expired / Cancelled	(266,862)	14.97	(53,603)	19.58
Outstanding, end of the period	**840,678**	**21.81**	**1,012,740**	**21.51**

No Options were exercised for the nine months ended September 30, 2026. The total intrinsic value of Options exercised for the year ended December 31, 2025, was $30,996.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2026, the Company granted an aggregate of 94,800 Options to consultants. The Options have a weighted average exercise price of $5.78 per Common Share. Of the 94,800 Options granted, 50,000 vested immediately and have a term of two years and the remaining 44,800 vest in four equal quarterly increments starting three months from the date of grant and have a term of five years.

The fair value of Options granted was calculated using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model. The volatility was determined using the historical daily volatility over the expected life of the Options. The expected life of the Options considered the contractual term of the Options, as well as an estimate of the time to exercise. The Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model used the following assumptions:

	Nine months ended September 30, 2026	Year ended December 31, 2025
Share price	3.30 – 5.37	8.20 – 8.70
Strike price	3.30 – 8.00	9.80 – 10.00
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%
Expected forfeiture rate	0%	0%
Expected share price volatility range	73.4 – 77.4%	76.3 – 78.6%
Weighted average expected share price volatility	75.8%	77.5%
Risk free interest rate	2.56 – 2.85%	2.54% – 2.70%
Expected life of Options	2 – 3 years	2.5 – 3.5 years

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, a total of $89,678 and $481,075 (September 30, 2025 - $287,499 and $1,665,111), respectively, was recorded as share-based compensation expense within general exploration expense and general and administrative expense and credited to additional paid-in capital related to Options.

Details of Options outstanding as at September 30, 2026, are as follows:

Options Outstanding	Options Exercisable	Expiry Date	Exercise Price $	Intrinsic Value $
49,940	49,940	October 25, 2026	40.00	-
86,958	86,958	January 20, 2027	48.00	-
50,000	50,000	February 1, 2028	8.00	-
153,330	153,330	August 8, 2028	35.00	-
141,650	141,650	August 14, 2029	22.00	-
15,000	12,917	December 4, 2029	9.80	-
287,500	287,500	March 18, 2030	10.00	-
11,500	10,000	April 24, 2030	9.80	-
44,800	11,200	April 9, 2031	3.30	-
840,678	**803,495**			**-**

RSUs

An RSU is an Award that, upon settlement, entitles the recipient participant to receive one Common Share. The number, terms, and vesting conditions of RSUs awarded will be determined by the Board of Directors from time to time. The Company uses the fair value method of accounting for the recording of RSU grants, and the fair value of the RSUs is determined based on the closing price of the Company's Common Shares on the grant date.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2026, the Company granted an aggregate of 134,300 RSUs to employees, directors, officers and consultants with 47,800 vesting in full on the first anniversary of the date of grant, and the remaining 86,500 vesting in equal instalments on the second and third anniversary of the grant date.

The following is a continuity of the RSUs which are fixed and are not subject to vesting conditions other than service:

	Nine months ended September 30, 2026		Year ended December 31, 2025	
	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value Per Award $	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value Per Award $
Outstanding, beginning of the year	524,592	7.51	50,000	12.00
Granted	134,300	5.37	491,262	7.20
Vested / Settled	(164,750)	8.33	(16,670)	12.00
Expired / Cancelled	(23,153)	5.47	-	-
Outstanding, end of the period	**470,989**	**5.42**	**524,592**	**7.51**

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, a total of $502,702 and $1,561,766 (September 30, 2025 – $408,908 and $987,460), respectively, was recorded as share-based compensation expense within general exploration expense and general and administrative expense and credited to additional paid-in capital related to RSUs. The total intrinsic value of RSUs settled during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, was $21,960 and $528,860 (September 30, 2025 – $31,078 and $31,078), respectively, and intrinsic value of shares withheld for taxes for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, was $nil and $75,374 (September 30, 2025 – $nil and $nil), respectively.

DSUs

DSUs are granted annually by the Board of Directors and outstanding DSUs are historically settled in cash upon redemption. The number and vesting conditions of DSUs awarded will be determined by the Board of Directors from time to time. Each director may elect to receive any part or all of their cash-based portion of director fees in DSUs.

The DSUs credited to the account of a director may be redeemed no earlier than 90 days after the end of the year in which they ceased to be a director, and no later than the end of the calendar year following the year in which the holder ceases to be a director.

The following is a continuity of the DSUs:

	Number of Awards	Price[(1)] $
DSUs outstanding at December 31, 2024	108,236	8.70
Granted	46,600	4.91
Redeemed	(39,749)	7.49
Cancelled	(4,699)	4.90
DSUs outstanding at December 31, 2025	110,388	5.37
Granted	153,100	3.75
Redeemed	(19,501)	5.88
DSUs outstanding at September 30, 2026	**243,987**	**2.61**

Note:

(1) For DSUs granted/cancelled and outstanding, price represents the closing price of the Company's Common Shares on the grant date/cancellation date and balance sheet date, respectively. For DSUs redeemed, price represents the volume weighted average price on the TSXV for the last five trading days immediately preceding the redemption date.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, the Company granted nil and 153,100 DSUs, respectively, to Directors. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, the Company recorded a fair value adjustment gain of $138,208 and $268,247 (September 30, 2025 – gain of $442,727 and $73,792), respectively, on the outstanding DSUs. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, the DSU compensation, net of fair value adjustments was $64,174 and $100,452 (September 30, 2025 –$164,193 and $408,590), respectively. The total fair value of DSUs redeemed during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, was $nil and $114,683 (September 30, 2025 – $nil and $190,446), respectively, and fair value of shares withheld for taxes was $nil and $54,699 (September 30, 2025 – $nil and $nil), respectively.

The DSUs are classified as a derivative financial liability measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recorded in profit or loss. The fair value of the DSUs was determined based on the closing price of the Company's Common Shares on the respective balance sheet date. As at September 30, 2026, the Company reassessed the fair value of the DSUs at $359,161 (December 31, 2025 - $373,392).

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following amounts due to related parties are included in trade payables and accrued liabilities (Note 7).

	September 30, 2026 $	December 31, 2025 $
Directors and officers of the Company	84,267	540,443
Total	**84,267**	**540,443**

Amounts due to related parties at December 31, 2025, include severance payable of $500,000 due to the Company's former Chief Executive Officer in accordance with the succession plan announced on December 15, 2025, which was paid upon his departure in January 2026.

Key management personnel are defined as members of the Board of Directors and certain senior management.

Key management compensation was related to the following:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2026 $	2025 $	2026 $	2025 $
Salaries and management fees	184,800	186,145	574,606	646,654
Site operations and administration	146,817	337,566	532,779	1,173,023
Director fees, net of DSU fair value movements	125,298	(336,784)	348,144	280,267
Severance and transition costs	-	728,611	-	728,611
Share-based compensation	285,976	273,923	887,660	1,019,060
Total compensation	**742,891**	**1,189,461**	**2,343,189**	**3,847,615**

14. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

ASC 820 - Fair Value Measurement establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy's three tiers are based on the extent to which inputs used in measuring fair value are observable in the market, and are as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3: One or more significant inputs used in a valuation technique are unobservable in determining fair values of the asset or liability.

Determination of fair value and the resulting hierarchy requires the use of observable market data whenever available. The classification of an asset or liability in the hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the measurement of fair value.

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, trade payables, accrued liabilities, vehicle financing and mortgage payable approximate their fair value due to their short-term nature or are at market rates. A summary of the carrying value and fair value of other financial instruments were as follows:

		September 30, 2026		December 31, 2025	
	Classification	Carrying Value $	Fair Value $	Carrying Value $	Fair Value $
DSU liability[1]	Level 1	359,161	359,161	373,392	373,392
NSR option liability[2]	Level 3	2,750,000	2,750,000	2,750,000	2,750,000

Notes:

(1) For DSU liability, the fair value of the DSUs is measured using the closing price of the Company's Common Shares at the end of each reporting period.

(2) The fair value of the NSR options is determined using a valuation model that incorporates such factors as discounted cash flow projections, metal price volatility, and risk-free interest rate. As the NSR options are exercisable entirely at the discretion of Cymbria and the underlying projects are in the exploration stage, the fair value of the call and put on the options as at September 30, 2026, and December 31, 2025, is $nil. The Option Payment of $2,750,000 was recorded as a non-current liability.

The following represents a summary of the Company's future debt maturities based on the principal amounts outstanding for vehicle financing and mortgage payable at September 30, 2026:

2026 $	2027 $	2028 $	2029 $	2030 $	Total $
107,394	352,094	321,044	304,797	217,590	**1,302,919**

15. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company has identified its Chief Executive Officer as its Chief Operating Decision Maker ("**CODM**"). The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and segmented results based on Loss for the Period Before Other Items. The significant segment expenses reviewed by the CODM are consistent with the expense line items presented in Loss for the Period Before Other Items in the Company's unaudited condensed interim consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. The CODM uses Loss for the Period Before Other Items to assess segment performance against the Company's planned results, and to allocate capital investment.

The Company operates in one reportable operating segment being that of the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of mineral properties in three geographic segments, being Botswana, Barbados and Canada. The Company's geographic segments are as follows:

	September 30, 2026 $	December 31, 2025 $
Current assets		
Canada	7,192,271	33,301,948
Barbados	872,571	167,178
Botswana	4,359,929	13,006,411
Total	**12,424,771**	**46,475,537**
Exploration and evaluation assets		
Botswana	**41,653,037**	**42,730,629**
Property, plant and equipment		
Canada	13,195	-
Botswana	8,227,446	9,312,414
Total	**8,240,641**	**9,312,414**

16. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There are no environmental liabilities associated with the Mines as at the acquisition dates as all liabilities incurred prior to the acquisitions are the responsibility of the sellers, BCL and TNMC. The Company has an obligation for the rehabilitation costs arising subsequent to the acquisitions. As of September 30, 2026, there were no material rehabilitation costs for which the Company expects to incur, and management is not aware of or anticipating any contingent liabilities that could impact the financial position or performance of the Company related to its exploration and evaluation assets.

17. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Details of the general and administrative expenses are presented in the following table:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2026 $	2025 $	2026 $	2025 $
Advisory and consultancy	80,654	65,696	179,909	122,367
Filing fees	44,179	129,693	161,617	221,767
General office expenses	33,449	86,807	220,160	222,949
Insurance	171,579	184,625	523,507	337,975
Professional fees	226,713	615,249	891,859	1,345,853
Salaries and management fees	345,583	378,264	1,205,802	1,286,935
Severance and transition costs	-	728,611	-	728,611
Share-based compensation	458,193	537,235	1,576,865	2,035,127
Total	**1,360,350**	**2,726,180**	**4,759,719**	**6,301,584**

Item 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

CAUTIONARY NOTE TO U.S. RESIDENTS CONCERNING DISCLOSURE OF MINERAL RESOURCES

On October 31, 2018, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "**SEC**") adopted the Modernization of Property Disclosures for Mining Registrants (the "**New Rule**"), introducing significant changes to the existing mining disclosure framework to better align it with international industry and regulatory practice, including Canadian National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("**NI 43-101**"). The New Rule was codified as 17 CFR Subpart 229.1300 and 229.601(b)(96) (collectively, "**S-K 1300**") and replaced SEC Industry Guide 7. The New Rule became effective as of February 25, 2019, and issuers are required to comply with the New Rule as of the annual report for their first fiscal year beginning on or after January 1, 2021, and earlier in certain circumstances.

All mineral estimates constituting mining operations that are material to our business or financial condition included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (this "**Report**"), and in the documents incorporated by reference herein, have been prepared in accordance with S-K 1300 and are supported by technical report summaries prepared by qualified persons in accordance with the requirements of S-K 1300. S-K 1300 provides for the disclosure of: (i) "Inferred Mineral Resources", which investors should understand have the lowest level of geological confidence of all mineral resources and thus may not be considered when assessing the economic viability of a mining project and may not be converted to a Mineral Reserve; (ii) "Indicated Mineral Resources," which investors should understand have a lower level of confidence than that of a "Measured Mineral Resource" and thus may be converted only to a "Probable Mineral Reserve"; and (iii) "Measured Mineral Resources," which investors should understand have sufficient geological certainty to be converted to a "Proven Mineral Reserve" or to a "Probable Mineral Reserve". Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of Measured Mineral Resources or Indicated Mineral Resources will ever be converted into Mineral Reserves as defined by S-K 1300. Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource exists or is economically or legally mineable, or that an Inferred Mineral Resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. The Company also reports Mineral Resource Estimates in Canada in accordance with NI 43-101, which differs from S-K 1300 in certain respects. Accordingly, information contained in the Company's Canadian disclosure documents may not be comparable to the information contained in this Report.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANIES

We are an exploration stage issuer and do not currently have any known mineral reserves and cannot expect to have known mineral reserves unless and until an appropriate technical and economic study is completed for the Mines (as defined below) that shows "Proven Mineral Reserves" or "Probable Mineral Reserves" as defined by S-K 1300. We currently do not have any "Proven Mineral Reserves" or "Probable Mineral Reserves". There can be no assurance that the Mines or any of our other properties contains or will contain any such SEC-compliant "Proven Mineral Reserves" or "Probable Mineral Reserves" or that, even if such reserves are found, the quantities of any such reserves warrant continued operations or that we will be successful in economically recovering them.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Report for NexMetals Mining Corp. contains "forward-looking information" and "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of applicable Canadian and U.S. securities laws. Forward-looking information and forward-looking statements in this Report include, but are not limited to, those relating to: the estimated timing and anticipated costs for the Company's exploration, development and study activities at the Selebi Mines and Selkirk Mine for the period to December 31, 2026, including surface drilling programmes, the reallocation of funds from underground development to surface drilling, capital expenditures, metallurgical and economic study work, and operating costs; the Company's expected reporting on drill results and pending assays; the Company's advancement of Preliminary Economic Assessments for the Selebi Mines and Selkirk Mine, including their scope and anticipated timing, the potential refinement of the scope and approach of the Selebi PEA and the evaluation of alternative restart scenarios; expectations regarding improved capital efficiency resulting from the Company's in-house drilling fleet; the Company's intended metallurgical flowsheet and processing pathway, including the expectation, subject to further economic evaluation, that an on-site smelter or hydrometallurgical facility may not be required, and the anticipated resulting reductions in capital intensity, execution risk and operational complexity at the Selebi Mines; the potential continuity of the Selebi North and Selebi Main deposits through the interpreted "Hinge Zone"; the potential presence of an intrusive keel; the potential extension of the High-Grade Trend laterally and down plunge, and near-term drilling and geological modelling of the Main, Lower and Third Zones, including the Third Zone as a target for potential expansion; the potential for continued growth of Mineral Resources at the Selebi Mines; identification of additional nickel-copper exploration targets; the Company's plans to advance metallurgical test work, flowsheet development and optimization, and variability testing; the expectation that copper and nickel concentrates will meet industry-standard smelter acceptance criteria and contain deleterious elements below penalty thresholds, and the anticipated effect on marketability, payabilities and potential offtake terms, including the expected payability of gold, silver and cobalt in concentrates from the Selkirk Mine; planned regional exploration at the Selkirk Mine; the expectation that separate copper and nickel concentrates will be a viable alternative to bulk concentrate production; the expectation that negative operating cash flows will continue and that additional financing will be required to continue development of the Company's material projects; the anticipated benefits of TECT Geological Consulting's three-dimensional geological and structural model, including that the model will enhance the Company's understanding of the geological controls of mineralization across the mining license, support future resource growth and improve drill targeting of thicker, higher-grade zones, including between Selebi North and Selebi Main, and identify potential regional exploration targets; the expectation that the working capital on hand will be sufficient to fund planned activities, including the advancement of PEA studies for the Selebi Mines and Selkirk Mine, and cover administrative costs into the first quarter of 2027; the Company's evaluation of and intention to pursue one or more of a range of financing alternatives in advance of year-end 2026; the Company's focus on minimizing dilution to the existing shareholders; the anticipated timing of submission of the Company's Section 42 and 43 applications; and the potential range of strategic options for the Selkirk Mine, including potential partnerships or a spin-out. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking information by terminology such as "may," "will," "should," "expects," "plans," "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "predicts," "potential," "continue" or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. In addition, any statements that refer to expectations, intentions, projections or other characterizations of future events or circumstances contain forward-looking information. Statements containing forward-looking information are not historical facts but instead represent management's expectations, estimates and projections regarding future events or circumstances.

Forward-looking statements and forward-looking information are not guarantees of future performance and are based upon a number of estimates and assumptions of management at the date the statements are made. Such factors and assumptions may include, but are not limited to: the 2026 Selebi MRE and the 2026 Selkirk MRE, and the assumptions regarding tonnages, grades, recoveries, costs, and metal prices underlying those estimates, remain valid and reliable for purposes of the Company's exploration planning; exploration results and the Company's geological interpretations, including those relating to the High-Grade Trend, the Third Zone, the "Hinge Zone" and the potential intrusive keel, will be supported by further drilling; the Company's drill rigs, personnel and consumables will remain available as planned; the Preliminary Economic Assessments for the Selebi Mines and Selkirk Mine will be completed on a timely basis; the Company will be able to generate clean, high-grade separate copper and nickel concentrates at scale from the Mines that meet industry-standard smelter acceptance criteria, and metallurgical results are representative of results achievable at commercial scale; payabilities, marketability and offtake terms for the Company's concentrates will be consistent with management's expectations; working capital on hand will be sufficient to fund planned activities, including the advancement of PEA studies for the Mines, and cover administrative costs into the first quarter of 2027; the Company will be able to raise additional financing on acceptable terms to continue development beyond the current funding horizon; the Company's interpretation of what constitutes a "compliant economic study" under the Botswana Mines and Minerals Act will be accepted by regulators; Section 42 and Section 43 applications will be submitted by December 31 2026; the Selebi APA and Selkirk APA study phases will be complied with, and the Company's mining licences will remain in good standing and its mining and prospecting licences will be renewed as required; there will be no change to the timing or triggers of the final instalment payable under the Selebi APA; there will be no material changes to the Company's current operational plans, workforce, contractor arrangements, or input costs (including fuel, power, and labour costs in Botswana); metal prices, exchange rates, and economic conditions will remain consistent with those prevailing at the date of this Report or, in the case of long-term price assumptions used in CuEq calculations, as disclosed herein.

Forward-looking statements and forward-looking information involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. These risks and other factors include, without limitation, the following risk factors, which should be read in conjunction with the risks and uncertainties described in Part I, Item 1A under the heading "*Risk Factors*" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025, in addition to the other information included in this Quarterly Report: drilling results may not confirm the anticipated continuity, grade, or thickness of mineralization; Mineral Resource Estimates may require material downward revision; geological models and interpretations, including those relating to the High-Grade Trend, the Third Zone, the "Hinge Zone" and the potential intrusive keel, may prove to be incorrect; operational risks (including equipment failures, contractor underperformance and availability, weather, and supply chain disruptions) could delay programmes and increase costs; the Company may be unable to establish Mineral Reserves; the Selebi Mines and Selkirk Mine Preliminary Economic Assessments may be delayed, may change in scope, or may not demonstrate economic viability given the preliminary nature of the estimates and the significant expenses required to develop the Mines; metallurgical recoveries achieved in laboratory testing may not be reproducible at commercial scale; concentrates may not meet smelter acceptance criteria at larger production volumes; expected payabilities, marketability and offtake terms may not be realized; further economic evaluation may demonstrate that a hydrometallurgical facility or smelter is in fact required, materially increasing capital requirements; construction of a new processing facility and tailings storage facility may be subject to permitting delays, cost overruns, or infrastructure limitations; additional financing may not be available or may not be available on favourable terms; the Company's review of financing alternatives may not result in a transaction, and any transaction completed may result in significant dilution to existing shareholders; unfavourable economic conditions or investor sentiment may impair the Company's ability to obtain financing; changes to the operational plan may require expenditures in excess of current working capital, shortening the anticipated funding horizon; the Company may be unable to submit its Section 42 and Section 43 applications, together with a compliant economic study, by December 31, 2026, or to obtain an extension of the Selebi APA and Selkirk APA study phases; the Company's interpretation of a "compliant economic study" under the Botswana Mines and Minerals Act may not be accepted by regulators; evolving mining policies and related laws, regulations and regulatory practices in Botswana, including with respect to government or citizen participation, local ownership, in-country beneficiation or processing, fiscal terms and mineral tenure, may be adopted, interpreted, implemented or applied in a manner that increases costs, requires changes to the Company's ownership interests or operating arrangements, delays or restricts project development, or otherwise adversely affects project economics; the Company may be unable to obtain, renew or retain necessary permits and licences; the Company may be unable to fund the final instalment payable under the Selebi APA when it becomes due; the APA study phase extensions may be interpreted differently by the MMGE; changes to taxation or environmental requirements could further increase costs or preclude economic development; the Company is exposed to political, economic, and currency risks inherent in operating in Botswana; metal prices and exchange rates may differ materially from those assumed, which could render the Company's projects uneconomical and cause actual costs and economics to differ materially from those projected; and the other risk factors stated in the Company's other public filings available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and on EDGAR at www.sec.gov. Readers are cautioned that this list of risk factors should not be construed as exhaustive.

Given these uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements and forward-looking information. Also, forward-looking statements and forward-looking information represent our management's beliefs and assumptions only as of the date hereof. You should read this Report and the documents that we have filed as exhibits to this Report completely and with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect.

Except as required by law, we assume no obligation to update these forward-looking statements and forward-looking information publicly, or to update the reasons actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements, even if new information becomes available in the future. Given these risks and uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements.

Unless otherwise indicated, all references to "$", "C$" and "dollars" in this Report refer to Canadian dollars, references to "US$" in this Report refer to United States dollars and references to "BWP" in this Report refer to Botswanan pula. On September 30, 2026, the daily exchange rate: (i) for one United States dollar expressed in Canadian dollars was US$1.00 = C$1.419 (or C$1.00 = US$0.705); (ii) for one Botswanan pula expressed in Canadian dollars was BWP 1.00 = C$0.1005 (or C$1.00 = BWP 9.95); and (iii) for one Botswanan pula expressed in United States dollars was BWP 1.00 = US$0.0751 (or US$1.00 = BWP 13.32). "This quarter" or "the quarter" means the third quarter ("**Q3**") of 2026.

Introduction

The following management's discussion and analysis (this "**MD&A**") of our financial condition and results of operation should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Company and accompanying notes thereto for the quarters ended September 30, 2026, and 2025 (the "**Quarterly Financial Statements**") appearing elsewhere in this Report. This discussion and analysis below include forward-looking statements within the meaning of applicable securities laws that are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors described in the "*Risk Factors*" section in Part II, Item 1A and elsewhere in this Report that could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors. Additionally, our historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any period in the future. We caution you to read the "*Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements*" section of this Report.

This MD&A is intended to assist the reader to assess material changes in the financial condition of the Company during the quarter ended September 30, 2026, and the results of operations of the Company for the three-month and nine-months periods ended September 30, 2026, and September 30, 2025. The Quarterly Financial Statements and the financial information contained in this MD&A were prepared in accordance with US GAAP and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC.

In this MD&A, unless the context otherwise requires, references to "we", "our", "us", "the Company" or "NEXM" refer to NexMetals Mining Corp. and its consolidated subsidiaries. All monetary amounts in the discussion are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Company Overview

NEXM is a mineral exploration and development company focused on the discovery and advancement of high-quality Cu-Ni-Co-PGE resources. The principal assets of the Company are the Selebi Main and Selebi North Cu-Ni-Co mines in Botswana and related infrastructure, as well as the Cu-Ni-Co-PGE Selkirk mine in Botswana, together with associated infrastructure and four adjacent prospecting licenses.

The Company's principal business activity is the exploration and evaluation of the past producing Mines. The Selebi and Selkirk Mines are permitted with 10-year mining licences, granted in 2022, and renewable upon the submission of approved mine plans and other customary conditions, and benefit from significant local infrastructure. The Company's Selebi Mines include two shafts, the Selebi Main and Selebi North shafts, and related infrastructure such as rail, power and roads.

NEXM is headquartered in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada and its Common Shares are publicly traded on the Nasdaq and the TSXV under the symbol "NEXM".

Highlights and Key Developments:

- On January 15, 2026, Sean Whiteford, the Company's then President, assumed the role of Chief Executive Officer.
- The Company announced the following appointment, reappointment and election to the Board of Directors:
    - Warwick Morley-Jepson appointed on January 8, 2026;
    - Sean Whiteford, the Company's CEO, reappointed on February 9, 2026, replacing Morgan Lekstrom; and
    - Keith Marshall was elected on May 27, 2026.
- On February 2, 2026, the Company announced the appointment of David Eichenberg as Vice President, Geology.
- On March 19, 2026, the Company announced that it had engaged NH IR Advisory Corp. to provide investor relations and strategic advisory services.
- On April 9, 2026, the Company announced that Chris Leavy and James Gowans would not be standing for re-election as directors at the Company's annual general meeting to be held on May 27, 2026.
- On August 17, 2026, the Company filed the updated Mineral Resource Estimate ("**MRE**") for the Selkirk Mine ("**2026 Selkirk MRE**") in conformance with S-K 1300 and Item 601(b)(96) Technical Report Summary, entitled "S-K 1300 Technical Report Summary, Selkirk Nickel-Copper-PGE Project, Botswana" (the "**Selkirk TRS**") and dated August 17, 2026 (with an effective date of June 22, 2026) for its Selkirk Mine. The 2026 Selkirk MRE increases the project's contained copper equivalent ("**CuEq**") metal inventory by approximately 70%, establishing 1.1 billion pounds of copper equivalent in the Indicated category and 200 million pounds in the Inferred category. This reflects a significant conversion of Mineral Resources from the Inferred to Indicated category following a successful re-assaying and twin drilling campaign, and positive metallurgical results confirming the ability to produce separate high-grade, commercially saleable copper and nickel concentrates with higher expected payabilities.
- On November 16, 2026, the Company filed the updated MREs for the Selebi Main Mine ("**2026 Selebi Main MRE**") and Selebi North Mine ("**2026 Selebi North MRE**") (collectively, the "**2026 Selebi MRE**"), respectively, in conformance with S-K 1300 and Item 601(b)(96) Technical Report Summary, entitled "S-K 1300 Technical Report Summary, Selebi Mines Copper-Nickel-Cobalt Project, Botswana" (the "**Selebi TRS**") and dated November 16, 2026 (with an effective date of October 16, 2026) for the Selebi Mines.
    - The 2026 Selebi Main MRE increased total Inferred Mineral Resource tonnage to 32.47 million tonnes, an increase of approximately 72% compared with the Selebi Main portion of the Company's 2024 Selebi Mineral Resource Estimate ("**2024 Selebi Mines MRE**"), with 91% of resource growth driven by new drilling in the Flexure Zone. The 2026 Selebi Main MRE also increased contained copper to 495,400 tonnes, an increase of 55%, and contained nickel to 316,800 tonnes, an increase of 91%, from the 2024 Selebi Mines MRE. Cobalt is also now included in the 2026 Selebi Main MRE, adding a third reported metal to the MRE.
    - The 2026 Selebi North MRE nearly tripled Indicated Mineral Resources to 8.95 million tonnes and increased Inferred Mineral Resources by 63% to 9.48 million tonnes when compared to the Selebi North component of the 2024 Selebi Mines MRE.
    - As part of the 2026 Selebi MRE, the Company also announced the plunge of the Selebi North South Limb is shallowing at depth and turning toward Selebi Main, giving the first geological basis for a connection between the two deposits.
    - Further, interpretations of deep drilling, including the identification of magnesium-rich rocks, suggest the potential for an intrusive keel.

Corporate Social Responsibility

The Company is committed to conducting its business in a socially responsible and sustainable manner, with a focus on environmental stewardship, health and safety, community engagement and ethical conduct. The Company has established policies and procedures in its *Code of Business Conduct and Ethics* to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations, as well as industry standards for responsible mining. NEXM recognizes the importance of stakeholder engagement and works closely with local communities, indigenous groups and other stakeholders to ensure their concerns and perspectives are heard and addressed.

Mineral Properties

Statement on Disclosure Regarding Mineral Properties

The information that follows relating to the Selebi Mines is derived from, and in some instances is an extract from, the Selebi TRS entitled "*S-K 1300 Technical Report Summary, Selebi Mines Copper-Nickel-Cobalt Project, Botswana*" with an effective date of October 16, 2026, and a signature date of November 16, 2026, prepared by The MSA Group, prepared in compliance with the SEC's Modernization of Property Disclosures for Mining Registrants set forth in subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K.

The information that follows relating to the Selkirk Mine is derived from, and in some instances is an extract from, the Selkirk TRS entitled "*S-K 1300 Technical Report Summary, Selkirk Nickel-Copper-PGE Project, Botswana*" with an effective date of June 22, 2026, and a signature date of August 17, 2026, prepared by The MSA Group, prepared in compliance with the SEC's Modernization of Property Disclosures for Mining Registrants set forth in subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K.

The qualified persons of The MSA Group (Pty) Ltd. and Fuse Advisors, Inc. (part of SLR) ("**Fuse**") meet the qualifications specified under the definition of "qualified person" under Item 1300 of Regulation S-K. Fuse's involvement has consisted of providing oversight of the recent metallurgical testwork, reviewing and summarizing the results, and supporting the metallurgical recovery assumptions applied. Portions of the following information are based on assumptions, qualifications and procedures which are not fully described herein. Reference should be made to the full text of the Selebi TRS and Selkirk TRS, which have been included as Exhibit 96.1 to this Report and Exhibit 96.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2026, respectively. In the event that we determine that any modifying factors, estimates and other scientific and technical information in the reports materially change, we may update or file a new technical report in the future. The Selebi Mines and Selkirk Mine are exploration stage properties.

Further information on assay results can be found in the Company's news releases which are available on EDGAR (sec.gov/edgar), SEDAR+ (www.sedarplus.ca) and the Company's website (https://nexmetalsmining.com/). Information contained on the Company's website is not incorporated by reference into this Report. Assay results are publicly released as they are received and confirmed by the Company.

Exploration and Evaluation Activities

The following table outlines the key milestones, estimated timing and costs related to each of the Mines, based on the Company's reasonable expectations, intended courses of action and current assumptions and judgement, with information based as of September 30, 2026.

Key Milestones for Project	Expected Timing of Completion	Anticipated Costs
Exploration		
Selebi Main Surface Drilling Program	Ongoing, costs to December 31, 2026	$2.6 million to $2.9 million
Selebi Mines underground development[(1)]	Ongoing, costs to December 31, 2026	$nil
Capital expenditures	Ongoing, costs to December 31, 2026	$nil to $0.1 million
Studies & Operating Costs		
Advancing project economics[(2)]	Ongoing, costs to December 31, 2026	$1.1 million to $1.4 million
Operating costs	Ongoing, costs to December 31, 2026	$3.3 million to $3.6 million

Notes:

(1) The Company has reallocated funds originally planned for underground development works over the remainder of 2026 to expanding and extending the Selebi Main Surface Drilling Program.
(2) Includes advancing project economics through further metallurgical sampling and testing, trade-off studies and the Selebi Mines and Selkirk Mine Preliminary Economic Assessments.

Readers are cautioned that the above represents the opinions, assumptions and estimates of management considered reasonable at the date the statements are made and are inherently subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other known and unknown factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those described above. See *"Cautionary Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements."*

Selebi Mines, Botswana

The Selebi Mines are located in Botswana approximately 150 km southeast of the city of Francistown, and 410 km northeast of the national capital Gaborone. The Selebi Mines consist of a single mining licence covering an area of 11,504 hectares which expires January 30, 2032, and can be renewed. The mining licence is centred approximately at 22°03'00"S and 27°47'00"E. The Selebi Mines' current infrastructure includes two previously operating mines, Selebi Main (#2 Shaft) and Selebi North (#4 Shaft), and associated surface infrastructure.

Selebi Mines Mineral Resource Estimate as of October 16, 2026

		Tonnage	Grade			Contained Metal			
Classification	**Deposit**	**(Mt)**	**Cu (%)**	**Ni (%)**	**Co (%)**	**Cu (Mlbs)**	**Ni (Mlbs)**	**Co (Mlbs)**	**Total (Mlbs CuEq)[1]**
Indicated	Selebi North	8.95	1.03	1.08	0.06	204	214	11	**412**
	Total Indicated	**8.95**	**1.03**	**1.08**	**0.06**	**204**	**214**	**11**	**412**
Inferred	Selebi Main Upper Zone	23.52	1.61	1.05	0.05	834	546	28	**1,365**
	Selebi Main Lower Zone	8.95	1.31	0.77	0.04	259	153	8	**407**
	Selebi North	9.48	1.21	1.13	0.06	253	236	12	**483**
	Total Inferred	**41.95**	**1.45**	**1.01**	**0.05**	**1,345**	**935**	**48**	**2,255**

[1]Copper equivalent is calculated using the formula CuEq = (Cu%*96.4+Ni%*87.0+Co%*132.7)/96.4.

The key assumptions, parameters, and methods used to estimate the mineral resources are contained in the Selebi TRS. **Readers are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of Indicated Mineral Resources will ever be converted into Mineral Reserves as defined by S-K 1300. Readers are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource exists or that, if it exists, is economically or legally mineable, or that an Inferred Mineral Resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category.**

Selebi North

In October and November, the Company released the 2026 Selebi North MRE and Selebi TRS, respectively, which incorporate the results of the Company's underground drilling program at Selebi North. The program was a combination of infill and exploration drilling to follow the extension of the mineralization down-dip and down-plunge.

The 2026 Selebi North MRE represents a significant increase in Mineral Resources compared to the 2024 Selebi Mines MRE. Indicated Mineral Resources nearly tripled to 8.95 million tonnes grading 1.03% copper and 1.08% nickel, from 3.00 million tonnes grading 0.90% copper and 0.98% nickel. Inferred Mineral Resources increased by 63% to 9.48 million tonnes grading 1.21% copper and 1.13% nickel, from 5.83 million tonnes grading 0.90% copper and 1.07% nickel.

An additional 42,672 metres of drilling across 92 holes since the 2024 Selebi Mines MRE data cut-off has supported the expansion of Mineral Resources at Selebi North and the conversion of approximately 20% of previously classified Inferred Mineral Resources to the Indicated category, reflecting an increased level of confidence to support future mine planning.

Selebi Main & Flexure Zone

In October, the Company released the 2026 Selebi Main MRE which incorporates the results from the Company's surface drilling program targeting BHEM plates in the Flexure Zone at Selebi Main. The Flexure Zone was discovered when drilling the two kilometre gap between the Selebi North and Selebi Main Deposits.

Highlights of the Selebi Main MRE include an Inferred Resource increase of 72%, to 32.47 million tonnes grading 1.53% copper and 0.98% nickel, compared with 18.89 million tonnes grading 1.69% copper and 0.88% nickel in the 2024 Selebi Mines MRE. The updated estimate represents a 55% increase in contained copper to 495,400 tonnes and a 91% increase in contained nickel to 316,800 tonnes, with cobalt now also included as a third reported metal. Approximately 91% of the increase in resource tonnage is attributable to new drilling in the Flexure Zone.

Recent step-out drilling, completed after the 2026 Selebi Main MRE cut-off date, continues to support the Company's data-driven exploration model and highlights the potential for continued growth of the Selebi Main mineralized system. Drill hole SMD-26-219 intersected 7.55[1] metres grading 2.70% Cu and 1.83% Ni, along an emerging 1.5-kilometre trend of thick, high-grade massive sulphide mineralization ("**High-Grade Trend**"). Drill hole SMD-26-217 extended the High-Grade Trend a further 100 metres toward Selebi North, intersecting a combined 38.65[2] metres of disseminated to massive sulphide mineralization across three zones. The hole confirmed the Main and Lower Zones and identified a new Third Zone approximately 9 metres below the Lower Zone, representing the deepest significant intercept along the trend to date. Assays are pending. Descriptions of mineralization in drill hole SMD-26-217 are based on visual observations only; visual estimates of mineral abundance are not a substitute for laboratory analyses, which are required to determine grades.

To date, a total of 40,715 metres has been drilled as part of the Selebi Main surface program, comprising seventeen completed holes, one hole extension, six pre-collared holes, six abandoned holes and three holes currently in progress.

The program is being executed using five company-owned drill rigs comprising of three underground U5 drills which were converted into surface A5 drills, and two Marcotte HTM2500 drills capable of drilling to depths of 2,500 metres (NQ core). Operating a Company-owned drill fleet provides increased operational flexibility, cost efficiency, and scheduling control, while reducing reliance on third-party contractor availability. The Company also expects the in-house fleet to support improved capital efficiency over the longer term as drilling activity continues to scale across the Selebi Mines.

[1]Refers to drillhole length and not true width. True width is estimated at 7.45 metres.

[2] Refers to drillhole length and not true width. True width is estimated at 38.10 metres.

Studies

During the first quarter of 2026, the Company completed metallurgical studies at Blue Coast Research ("**BCR**") labs using the Selebi Mines master composite sample. The program comprised flowsheet development, optimization, and variability testing. Locked Cycle Tests ("**LCTs**"), which simulate full-scale plant performance, were successful in minimizing the nickel content in the copper concentrate and increasing nickel recoveries in the nickel concentrate. Preliminary LCTs achieved copper recovery of 87.0% at a grade of 27.6% copper in copper concentrate and nickel recovery of 55.9% at a grade of 10.5% nickel in nickel concentrate. Final LCTs aimed at reducing nickel in copper concentrate achieved copper recovery of 86.4% with nickel misplacement at less than 1%. Final concentrate assay results confirmed that both copper and nickel concentrates are expected to meet industry-standard smelter acceptance criteria, supporting a clear pathway to commercial sales. The concentrates exhibit very low levels of deleterious elements, expected to be below penalty thresholds, which enhances marketability and potential offtake terms.

Further metallurgical studies at BCR are planned, including a program to test metallurgical performance using the updated MRE grades and feed blend. The program will focus on improving nickel recovery.

The optionality to produce separate saleable concentrates supports potential restart scenarios with significantly lower capital intensity and decreased execution risk. Based on these results, and subject to further economic evaluation, the Company now expects to have an alternative path forward, in which an on-site smelter or hydrometallurgical facility may not be required, significantly derisking the capital requirements and operational complexity of future production at the Selebi Mines.

The Company commenced a Preliminary Economic Assessment ("**PEA**") in October 2025 for the Selebi Mines under the separate saleable concentrates scenario, the scope of which includes mine design and scheduling, process engineering, infrastructure planning, a processing facility and capital and operating cost estimation. As the Company advances the Selebi PEA, additional time is being allocated to better understand the scale and geometry of the 2026 expanded Mineral Resource, inform the placement of critical infrastructure and evaluate alternative restart scenarios. The structural study currently underway by TECT Geological Consulting is expected to further refine the understanding of the mineralization's geometry and structural controls and inform ongoing technical evaluations. The Company will provide further updates on the Selebi PEA, including its anticipated completion timing, as the study progresses. The Company may further refine the scope and approach of the PEA to ensure that it appropriately reflects the evolving scale and development alternatives for the Selebi Mines.

Costs

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, the Company incurred $6,399,080 and $22,772,759 (September 30, 2025 - $8,465,855 and $23,080,313), respectively, in exploration and evaluation expenditures on the Selebi Mines.

As of September 30, 2026, the Company incurred $43,176,889 to acquire the Selebi Mines, and a further $122,685,118 in exploration and evaluation expenditures project-to-date.

Outlook

The Company continues to execute on the Selebi Main Surface Drilling Program. The system remains open and recent BHEM surveying indicates that the High-Grade Trend continues beyond SMD-26-217, supporting further potential mineralization laterally and down plunge. Geological modelling and near-term drilling will add to the interpretation of the Main, Lower, and Third Zones, targeting additional areas of thick massive sulphide mineralization. The Third Zone introduces a new dimension to the geological model. Its discovery below the Lower Zone indicates that the system has more dimensions than previously interpreted and creates an additional target opportunity for potential expansion. Drill results will continue to be reported on a regular basis over the remainder of 2026.

Previously, known orientations of the Selebi North and Selebi Main deposits did not suggest convergence, leaving limited geological support for potential continuity through the interpreted "Hinge Zone". Recent drilling establishes the plunge of South Limb at Selebi North shallowing at depth and turning toward Selebi Main. That geometry is consistent with earlier BHEM surveys indicating continuity between the deposits. Both copper and nickel grades strengthen down plunge at Selebi North. The Company has engaged TECT Geological Consulting to develop an integrated three-dimensional geological and structural model for Selebi North and Selebi Main. The model is expected to: (i) enhance the Company's understanding of the geological and structural controls of mineralization across the mining license, (ii) support future resource growth and improve drill targeting of thicker, higher-grade zones, including between the two deposits, and (iii) identify potential regional exploration targets.

Ongoing work by Dr. Peter Lightfoot, Ph.D., P.Geo., the Company's consulting geologist, has refined the interpretation of the Selebi intrusive system. Rocks historically logged as "amphibolite" are now interpreted as altered primary igneous rocks, including olivine pyroxenite, pyroxenite, olivine melagabbronorite and gabbronorite. The most magnesium-rich examples, intersected in previously reported deep holes SMD-25-202 and SMD-25-204 down plunge of the Selebi North South Limb toward Selebi Main, retain fresh olivine and may indicate the presence of an intrusive keel where magmatic sulphides could accumulate. Together with the structural study by TECT Geological Consulting, this work is refining the understanding of the intrusive system and supporting the identification of additional nickel-copper exploration targets.

Underground development to support future infill drilling for economic studies at Selebi North was advanced in the first quarter of 2026. Key infrastructure milestones include the completion of critical ventilations, stormwater drainage works and development of a diamond drill bay. The Company paused underground development works in May to prioritize resources toward expanding and extending the Selebi Main Surface Drilling Program.

Selkirk Mine, Botswana

The Selkirk Mine is located in the northeast of Botswana approximately 28 km southeast of the city of Francistown, and 450 km northeast of the national capital Gaborone. The Selkirk Mine consists of a single mining licence (2022/7L) covering an area of 1,458 hectares (14.58 km^2) and four prospecting licences (PL050/2010, PL051/2010, PL210/2010, and PL071/2011) covering a total of 12,670 hectares (126.7 km^2). The mining and prospecting licences expire May 26, 2032, and March 30, 2027, respectively, and are renewable.

In June and August, the Company released the 2026 Selkirk MRE and Selkirk TRS, respectively, which incorporate the results of the Company's historical drill core re-sampling program. Highlights of the 2026 Selkirk MRE include approximately 1.1 billion pounds of CuEq Mineral Resources in the Indicated category with 78.2 Mt grading 0.66% CuEq[1] and approximately 200 million pounds of CuEq Mineral Resources in the Inferred category with 15.1 Mt grading 0.60% CuEq[1]. Selkirk has evolved into a strategically important, multi-commodity critical metals asset with the scale and development potential to drive additional value creation for shareholders.

Key drivers of the increase from the 2024 Mineral Resource Estimate (the "**2024 Selkirk MRE**") include: (i) significant improvement in metallurgical recoveries resulting in higher expected payabilities; (ii) inclusion of cobalt, silver and gold as payable metals, none of which were assigned value in the 2024 Selkirk MRE due to limited assaying; and (iii) expanded platinum, palladium, silver, cobalt and gold datasets from the historical core resampling program, supporting an expanded mineralized envelope and larger conceptual pit shell on a Net Smelter Return basis. Further, the strip ratio was reduced to 1.02:1 from 1.65:1, among the lowest strip ratios for copper development projects globally, resulting from the inclusion of additional tonnage sitting above and adjacent to the 2024 Selkirk MRE.

[1]CuEq% calculated using the formula: Cu(%)+Ni(%)*(85.1/91.4)+Co(%)*(93.8/91.4)+Pt(g/t)*(22.4/91.4)+ Pd(g/t)*(33.1/91.4)+Au(g/t)*(68.5/91.4)+Ag(g/t)*(0.8/91.4) from the Selkirk TRS.

Selkirk Mine Mineral Resource Estimate, June 22, 2026

Classification	Tonnage (Mt)	NSR (US$)	Grade (%CuEq)[1]	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Indicated	78.2	56	0.66	0.21	0.23	0.012	0.10	0.42	0.05	0.72
Inferred	15.1	51	0.60	0.18	0.21	0.010	0.09	0.40	0.05	0.77

Classification	Total Contained (Mlbs CuEq)[1]	Contained Metal Ni (kt)	Cu (kt)	Co (kt)	Pt (koz)	Pd (koz)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)
Indicated	1,138	163	181	9.2	245	1,066	120	1,818
Inferred	200	27	32	1.6	45	193	25	372

[1]CuEq% calculated using the formula: Cu(%)+Ni(%)*(85.1/91.4)+Co(%)*(93.8/91.4)+Pt(g/t)*(22.4/91.4)+ Pd(g/t)*(33.1/91.4)+Au(g/t)*(68.5/91.4)+Ag(g/t)*(0.8/91.4) from the Selkirk TRS.

The key assumptions, parameters, and methods used to estimate the mineral resources are contained in the Selkirk TRS. **Readers are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of Indicated Mineral Resources will ever be converted into Mineral Reserves as defined by S-K 1300. Readers are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource exists or that, if it exists, is economically or legally mineable or that an Inferred Mineral Resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category.**

Exploration

In July 2025, the Company commenced a 3-hole exploration program targeting untested historical Versatile Time-Domain Electromagnetic anomalies located immediately south of the Selkirk resource. The Company has completed the 3-hole exploration program, which consisted of 522 metres. All three drill holes are located along the same geological horizon of the Selkirk deposit and intersected intervals of disseminated sulphides. Assay results indicate narrow intervals of mineralization (up to 20 metres) with grades similar to those seen at Selkirk.

The results of the soil sampling program on the prospecting licences were analyzed and highlight multi-element anomalies as well as bedrock lithology. A large mafic intrusion (2.0 kilometres x 2.5 kilometres) was outlined as well as isolated high-priority multi-element anomalies which require further follow-up.

Studies

On April 27, 2026, the Company reported initial LCT results using large diameter core from the 2025 drill program which confirmed the ability to produce separate copper and nickel concentrates, supporting a viable alternative to historical bulk concentrate production. Copper concentrate achieved 81.3% recovery at a high 30.2% Cu grade with minimal nickel content (0.62%), while nickel concentrate achieved 54.4% recovery at a grade of 10.9% Ni. Beyond the core metals, the test work also uncovered additional value from metals that were not comprehensively assayed in historical datasets, including PGEs, cobalt and silver. When compared to the concentrate parameters used in the 2024 Selkirk MRE:

- Copper recovery in copper concentrate increased 16%, from 70.0% to 81.3%;
- Copper losses to tailings cut by 56%, from 26.2% to 11.4%;
- Nickel concentrate grade jumped 60%, from 6.8% to 10.9%;
- Copper concentrate grade held firm at approximately 30%; and
- Gold and Silver are expected to be payable in Copper concentrates and Silver and Cobalt in Nickel concentrates.

Ongoing metallurgical studies at BCR include a variability program designed to evaluate the performance of the master composite flowsheet on samples with different nickel tenors, followed by the optimization of the flowsheet to improve nickel recoveries in each tenor range.

With the 2026 Selkirk MRE complete, a PEA for Selkirk is now underway with DRA Global Limited.

Costs

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, the Company incurred $306,653 and $1,218,388 (September 30, 2025 - $2,084,888 and $3,790,561), respectively, in exploration and evaluation expenditures on the Selkirk Mine. The Company incurred $327,109 to acquire the Selkirk Mine and has incurred a further $9,469,301 in exploration and evaluation expenditures project-to-date as at September 30, 2026.

Outlook

The Company will continue with additional flowsheet development, including LCTs of the individual low, medium, and high tenor samples, to further improve recoveries and concentrate quality. Regional exploration will focus on the targets generated by the soil sampling program, both on the prospecting licences and the historical data collected on the mining licence.

With the material increase in metal inventory, substantial conversion to Indicated resources, clean concentrate quality, diversified polymetallic metal mix, and favourable open-pit mining characteristics, the Selkirk Mine is now well positioned as a meaningful contributor to the Company’s asset portfolio. In parallel with the Selkirk PEA, the Company continues to evaluate a range of strategic options for the asset, including potential partnerships, or a spin-out.

Other Properties

Canadian Nickel Projects - Sudbury, Ontario

Post Creek Property

The Post Creek property is located 35 kilometres east of Sudbury in Norman, Parkin, Aylmer and Rathburn townships and consists of 64 unpatented mining claim cells, covering a total area of 847 hectares held by the Company. The Company acquired the property through an option agreement in April 2010, which was subsequently amended in March 2013. As at the date of this Report, the Company holds a 100% interest in the Post Creek property and is obligated to pay advances on a net smelter return of $10,000 per annum, which will be deducted from any payments to be made under the net smelter return.

The claims have sufficient work credits to keep them in good standing until 2030. No exploration work was completed in 2026 on the Post Creek property, and no work is currently planned for the remainder of 2026.

Halcyon Property

The Halcyon property is located 35 kilometres northeast of Sudbury in the Parkin and Aylmer townships and consists of 62 unpatented mining claim cells for a total of 1,024 hectares. Halcyon is adjacent to the Post Creek property and is approximately two kilometres north of the Podolsky Mine. The property was acquired through an option agreement and as at the date of this Report, the Company holds a 100% interest in the Halcyon property and is obligated to pay advances on a net smelter return of $8,000 per annum, which will be deducted from any payments to be made under the net smelter return.

The claims are in good standing through 2030. No exploration work was completed in 2026 on the Halcyon property, and no work is currently planned for the remainder of 2026.

Overall Performance and Results of Operations

As at the date of this Report, the Company has not earned revenue nor proved the economic viability of its projects. The Company's expenses are not subject to seasonal fluctuations or general trends other than factors affecting costs such as inflation, input prices, and wider macroeconomic conditions. The Company's expenses and cash requirements will fluctuate from period to period depending on the level of activity at the projects, which may be influenced by the Company's ability to raise capital to fund these activities. Comparisons of activity made between periods should be viewed with this in mind. The Company's quarterly results may be affected by many factors such as timing of exploration and study activities, share-based compensation costs, capital raised, marketing activities and other factors that affect the Company's exploration and evaluation activities.

The following table summarizes the Company's operations for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026, and September 30, 2025:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2026 $	2025 $	2026 $	2025 $
EXPENSES				
General exploration expenses	6,723,726	10,658,319	24,036,634	27,131,192
Depreciation and amortization	591,708	494,321	1,749,011	1,561,471
General and administrative expenses	1,360,350	2,726,180	4,759,719	6,301,584
Investor relations and communications	157,666	1,748,375	760,496	3,891,820
Director fees	263,506	105,943	616,391	354,059
Fair value movement of DSUs	(138,208)	(442,727)	(268,247)	(73,792)
Net foreign exchange (gain) loss	(13,233)	282,941	27,678	566,184
LOSS FOR THE PERIOD BEFORE OTHER ITEMS	**8,945,515**	**15,573,352**	**31,681,682**	**39,732,518**
OTHER ITEMS				
Interest income, net	(41,958)	(70,381)	(291,391)	(323,276)
Interest expense and accretion on Term Loan	-	-	-	428,371
Impairment loss	-	501,497	-	501,497
Loss on Term Loan extinguishment	-	-	-	5,982,434
NET LOSS FOR THE PERIOD	**8,903,557**	**16,004,468**	**31,390,291**	**46,321,544**

- **General exploration expenses** decreased by $3,934,593 and $3,094,558 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively. The decrease for the three-month and nine-months periods was primarily attributable to: (i) reduced activity at the Selkirk Mine as the focus shifted from an active drilling and historical core resampling program in 2025 to study works in 2026, and (ii) the pausing of underground development works, including corresponding power consumption reductions, at the Selebi Mines in May 2026. The decrease for the nine-month period was partially offset by $2,095,715 of drilling consumables purchased in advance during the current-year period. These consumables are expected to be used during the remainder of 2026 in connection with the Selebi Main Surface Drilling Program. For additional information, see "Exploration and Evaluation Activities."

- **Depreciation and amortization** increased by $97,387 and $187,540 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively, due to significant property, plant and equipment acquisitions throughout 2025 and the first half of 2026 including the purchase of a Marcotte deep drill that was ready for use in Q2 2026.

- **General and administrative expenses** decreased by $1,365,830 and $1,541,865 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively. The decrease in both periods was primarily attributable to severance and transition costs incurred in 2025 in connection with the departure of the Company's former Chief Financial Officer, lower share-based compensation due to lower grant amounts in the current year, as well as lower professional fees as the 2025 comparable periods include fees associated with the Company's initial Nasdaq listing. The decrease in the nine-month period was partly offset by higher insurance premiums in the current year following the Company's Nasdaq listing partway through 2025.

- **Investor relations and communications expenses** decreased by $1,590,709 and $3,131,324 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively. The decrease reflects a shift from the broad-based investor awareness campaign undertaken in 2025 following the Company's rebranding and Nasdaq listing to a more targeted investor relations program in 2026.

- **Director fees** increased by $157,563 and $262,332 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively. The increases were primarily due to DSU expense amortization related to DSUs granted in November 2025 and May 2026, with no comparable DSU grants in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025.

- **Fair value movement of DSUs** reflects the mark-to-market revaluation of outstanding DSUs based on the Company's Common Share price as of September 30, 2026.

- **Net foreign exchange (gain) loss** decreased by $296,174 and $538,506 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively. The decrease is attributable to realized foreign exchange gains on US$ denominated cash balances, partly offset by unrealized foreign exchange losses on US$ denominated balances owing by PNRPL and PNGPL at period end, both of which are attributable to the weakening of the BWP against the US$.

- **Interest income, net** represents interest earned on cash and cash equivalent deposits and interest incurred on the Company's vehicle financing and mortgage payable. Net interest income decreased by $28,423 and $31,885 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively, due to lower cash balances during 2026, as well as interest expense from the Syringa Lodge mortgage which commenced part way through the third quarter of 2025.

- **Interest expense and accretion on Term Loan** comprises accrued interest and related accretion recognized prior to the conversion of the Term Loan to equity during the first quarter of 2025.

- **Loss on Term Loan extinguishment** represents the difference between the fair value of the Settlement Units issued and the carrying amount of the Term Loan on the date it was converted to equity in the first quarter of 2025.

Cash Flows

The following table summarizes the Company's cash flows:

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2026 **$**	**2025** **$**
Cash flows		
Operating activities	(27,554,131)	(35,106,741)
Investing activities	(882,585)	(1,681,110)
Financing activities	(497,495)	45,109,552
Change in cash and cash equivalents before effects of exchange rate changes	(28,934,211)	8,321,701
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(485,690)	(309,791)
Change in cash and cash equivalents for the period	**(29,419,901)**	**8,011,910**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	39,780,384	6,105,933
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**10,360,483**	**14,117,843**

Operating Activities

Net cash used in operating activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2026, decreased by $7,552,610 compared to the prior year comparable period. This decrease was primarily attributable to lower general exploration expenses at Selkirk and reduced investor relations and communications expenses, reflecting strategic changes in marketing spend compared to the prior period. The decrease in the current period was offset by net working capital movements, including current period settlement of accrued severance obligations from prior periods.

Investing Activities

Key investing activities relate to the acquisition of property, plant and equipment. Net cash used in investing activities decreased by $798,525 for the nine months ended September 30, 2026. Spend in 2026 primarily relates to the remaining payment on a second deep drill and additional mobile and electrical equipment. During 2025, investing activities included the purchase of the Company's first deep drill for the surface drilling programs, kits for converting two underground U5 drills into surface A5 drills, and light duty vehicles.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2026, decreased by $45,607,047 compared to the prior year comparable period. The decrease primarily reflects the closing of the Private Placement financing (as defined in Note 12(a) to the Quarterly Financial Statements) in March 2025 for gross proceeds of $46,000,000. The Company did not execute any public or private placements during the current year period.

Liquidity & Capital Resources

The Company, being in the exploration and evaluation stage, is subject to risks and challenges similar to companies in a comparable stage of exploration and evaluation. These risks include the challenges of securing adequate capital for exploration and advancement of the Company's material projects, operational risks inherent in the mining industry, and global economic and metal price volatility. There is no assurance management will be successful in its endeavours.

The properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the pre-revenue stage. Operating cash outflows are highly dependent upon the exploration and evaluation programs taking place at that time. As such, the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities and the advancement of its projects. In order to carry out the planned project advancement and cover administrative costs, the Company will need to use its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed.

As at September 30, 2026, the Company had $10,360,483 in available cash and cash equivalents (December 31, 2025 – $39,780,384), with no source of operating cash flows, nor any significant credit lines in place. As at September 30, 2026, the Company had working capital (calculated as total current assets less total current liabilities) of $7,148,543 (December 31, 2025 – $36,517,724). The decrease in working capital is a result of the use of cash in general exploration expenses and investment in drilling and other equipment.

Based on the Company's current operational plan, the Company has sufficient working capital to advance its currently planned activities and to fund administrative costs into the first quarter of 2027, including the advancement of PEAs for both the Selebi Mines and Selkirk Mine.

Earlier this year, the Company engaged National Bank of Canada Capital Markets as financial advisor to evaluate project funding alternatives for its assets, with a focus on minimizing dilution to existing shareholders. The Company is evaluating a range of financing alternatives that may include joint ventures, earn-in arrangements, strategic private placements or an offering of equity. To meet the Company's funding requirements for the continued advancement of the Selebi Mines and the Selkirk Mine toward development, it intends to announce one or more of these financing transactions prior to year-end 2026. The Company is working diligently to conclude its evaluations of available funding options.

Although the Company has been successful in prior financing activities, there can be no assurance that future financing efforts will be successful or that sufficient funds will be available on terms acceptable to the Company.

Going Concern

The ability of the Company to continue operations as a going concern is ultimately dependent upon achieving profitable operations and its ability to obtain adequate financing. The Company incurred a net loss of $8,903,557 and $31,390,291 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 (September 30, 2025 - $16,004,468 and $46,321,544), respectively. To date, the Company has not generated profitable operations from its resource activities. It is not possible to predict whether future financing efforts will be successful or if the Company will attain a profitable level of operations. These material uncertainties cast substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The accompanying unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities, and the reported expenses and comprehensive loss that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. These adjustments could be material. In assessing whether a going concern assumption is appropriate, management considers all available information about the future, which is at least, but not limited to, twelve months from the date of this Report.

Contractual Obligations and Contingencies

As of September 30, 2026, the Company had commitments for capital expenditures over the next 12 months of $nil and the following other contractual obligations and commitments:

Selebi Mines

As per the Selebi APA, the final US$30 million milestone payment remains outstanding and is payable on the earlier of completion of mine construction and production start-up (commissioning) by the Company, or December 1, 2029.

In addition to the Selebi APA, the purchase of the Selebi Mines is also subject to a royalty agreement as well as a contingent consideration agreement with the BCL liquidator. The royalty agreement consists of a NSR royalty of 2% on the net value of sales of concentrate or other materials with respect to production from the Selebi mining licence, of which the Company has the right to buy-back 50%. The contingent consideration agreement consists of two components: (i) a sliding scale payment of US$0.50/tonne of ore up to US$1.40/tonne of ore with respect to the discovery of new mineable deposits greater than 25 million tonnes of ore from a base case of 15.9 million tonnes, with a minimum grade of 2.5% nickel equivalent, accrued at the time of a decision to mine; and (ii) price participation of 15% on post-tax net earnings directly attributable to an increase of 25% or more in commodity prices, on a quarterly basis, for a period of seven years from the date of first shipment of concentrate or other materials.

Both the Selebi Mines and Selkirk Mine are subject to a royalty payable to the Botswana Government of 5% of all precious metals sales and 3% of all base metals sales.

The Selebi APA and the Selkirk APA study phases expire on December 31, 2026. By that date, the Company is required to submit its Section 42 and Section 43 applications to the MMGE together with a compliant economic study. The Company currently expects to submit the applications by December 31, 2026, with the studies well underway.

Selkirk Mine

The Selkirk APA does not provide for a purchase price or initial payment for the purchase of the assets. It instead provides that if Selkirk were commissioned earlier than Selebi, the payment of the third Selebi instalment of US$30 million would trigger on Selkirk's commission date. The Company was granted an extension of the Selkirk APA study phase to coincide with the expiry of the Selebi APA study phase, being December 31, 2026.

In addition to the Selkirk APA, the purchase of the Selkirk Mine is also subject to a royalty agreement as well as a contingent consideration agreement with the TNMC liquidator. The royalty agreement consists of an NSR of 1% on the net value of sales of concentrate or other materials with respect to production from the Selkirk mining licence, which the Company has the right to buy-back in full. The contingent consideration agreement is on similar terms as the Selebi Mines contingent consideration.

NSR Option

The Company received $2,750,000 from Cymbria for their right to participate in the Company's right to repurchase one-half of the Selebi NSR and the entirety of the Selkirk NSR. Cymbria also has the right: (i) at any time following the date of any buyback exercise notice from PNRPL and/or PNGPL and prior to the first anniversary of sale of product, to terminate the option and receive from PNRPL and/or PNGPL a refund of the related option price paid by Cymbria; (ii) upon receipt from PNRPL and/or PNGPL of any termination, settlement or waiver of the buyback right or royalty agreement and prior to the first anniversary of sale of product, to exercise the option or terminate the option, and if terminated PNRPL and/or PNGPL shall refund the related option price paid by Cymbria; (iii) to exercise the option and compel PNRPL and/or PNGPL to exercise the buyback right at any time within the first nine months immediately following the first anniversary of sale of product upon a minimum 60 days' notice; and (iv) to require PNRPL and/or PNGPL to repurchase the option from Cymbria for an amount equal to the option price at any time commencing on the first anniversary of sale of product, provided PNRPL and/or PNGPL have not provided a buyback exercise notice or notice of any termination, settlement or waiver of the buyback right or royalty agreement to Cymbria.

Contingencies

There are no environmental liabilities associated with the Mines as at the acquisition dates as all liabilities incurred prior to the acquisitions are the responsibility of the sellers, BCL and TNMC. The Company has an obligation for the rehabilitation costs arising subsequent to the acquisitions. As of September 30, 2026, there were no material rehabilitation costs that the Company expects to incur, and management is not aware of or anticipating any contingent liabilities that could impact the financial position or performance of the Company related to its exploration and evaluation assets.

The Company's exploration and evaluation assets are affected by the laws and environmental regulations that exist in the various jurisdictions in which the Company operates. It is not possible to estimate any future contingent liabilities and the impact on the Company's operating results due to future changes in the Company's development of its projects or future changes in such laws and environmental regulations. Such determinations are typically a component of a development project's impact assessment and permitting.

Segmented Disclosure

The Company operates in one reportable operating segment, being that of the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of mineral properties, in three geographic segments, being Canada, Barbados, and Botswana. The Company's geographic segments are as follows:

	September 30, 2026 $	December 31, 2025 $
Current assets		
Canada	7,192,271	33,301,948
Barbados	872,571	167,178
Botswana	4,359,929	13,006,411
Total	**12,424,771**	**46,475,537**
Exploration and evaluation assets		
Botswana	**41,653,037**	**42,730,629**
Property, plant and equipment		
Canada	13,195	-
Botswana	8,227,446	9,312,414
Total	**8,240,641**	**9,312,414**

The Company's exploration and evaluation activities are assessed at the individual project level. The Selebi and Selkirk projects below make up the Botswana geographic segment.

	Three months ended September 30, 2026				Three months ended September 30, 2025			
	Selebi $	Selkirk $	Other $	Total $	Selebi $	Selkirk $	Other $	Total $
Drilling	1,579,552	-	-	1,579,552	1,490,905	818,759	-	2,309,664
Site operations, administration, & overhead	804,160	36,872	17,993	859,025	1,108,662	213,844	107,576	1,430,082
Electricity	841,769	2,955	-	844,724	1,557,944	6,945	-	1,564,889
Engineering & technical studies	450,575	174,769	-	625,344	432,178	164,461	-	596,639
Infrastructure & equipment maintenance	1,138,689	-	-	1,138,689	770,407	100,497	-	870,904
Geology	474,038	74,058	-	548,096	1,089,997	535,669	-	1,625,666
Mine development	-	-	-	-	828,308	-	-	828,308
Freight, tools, supplies, & other consumables	542,086	47	-	542,133	631,199	27,744	-	658,943
Geophysics	228,834	3,953	-	232,787	124,688	148,161	-	272,849
Health & safety	119,070	580	-	119,650	133,997	474	-	134,471
Environmental, social & governance	99,539	-	-	99,539	206,729	-	-	206,729
Share-based compensation	120,768	13,419	-	134,187	90,841	68,334	-	159,175
Total	**6,399,080**	**306,653**	**17,993**	**6,723,726**	**8,465,855**	**2,084,888**	**107,576**	**10,658,319**

	Nine months ended September 30, 2026				Nine months ended September 30, 2025			
	Selebi $	Selkirk $	Other $	Total $	Selebi $	Selkirk $	Other $	Total $
Drilling	7,201,557	-	-	7,201,557	5,209,483	1,521,991	-	6,731,474
Site operations, administration, & overhead	2,689,755	219,994	45,487	2,955,236	3,402,903	600,316	260,318	4,263,537
Electricity	2,715,796	9,474	-	2,725,270	3,287,186	15,597	-	3,302,783
Infrastructure & equipment maintenance	2,642,260	-	-	2,642,260	2,212,685	100,498	-	2,313,183
Engineering & technical studies	1,980,132	330,871	-	2,311,003	1,770,926	192,056	-	1,962,982
Geology	1,434,015	591,059	-	2,025,074	2,109,834	865,740	-	2,975,574
Mine development	1,077,954	-	-	1,077,954	2,205,097	-	-	2,205,097
Freight, tools, supplies, & other consumables	1,293,913	2,359	-	1,296,272	1,153,992	115,345	-	1,269,337
Geophysics	697,819	16,254	-	714,073	594,456	169,100	-	763,556
Health & safety	346,046	1,779	-	347,825	354,612	4,103	-	358,715
Environmental, social & governance	274,134	-	-	274,134	367,508	-	-	367,508
Share-based compensation	419,378	46,598	-	465,976	411,631	205,815	-	617,446
Total	**22,772,759**	**1,218,388**	**45,487**	**24,036,634**	**23,080,313**	**3,790,561**	**260,318**	**27,131,192**

(a) Drilling expenses at the Selebi Mines for the nine months ended September 30, 2026, include the upfront purchase of $2,095,715 in drilling consumables required to execute the Selebi Main Surface Drilling Program over 2026.

Financial Instruments

ASC 820 - Fair Value Measurement establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy's three tiers are based on the extent to which inputs used in measuring fair value are observable in the market, and are as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
Level 3: One or more significant inputs used in a valuation technique are unobservable in determining fair values of the asset or liability.

Determination of fair value and the resulting hierarchy requires the use of observable market data whenever available. The classification of an asset or liability in the hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the measurement of fair value.

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, trade payables, accrued liabilities, vehicle financing and mortgage payable approximate their fair value due to their short-term nature or are at market rates. A summary of the carrying value and fair value of other financial instruments were as follows:

		September 30, 2026		December 31, 2025	
	Classification	Carrying Value $	Fair Value $	Carrying Value $	Fair Value $
DSU liability [1]	Level 1	359,161	359,161	373,392	373,392
NSR option liability [2]	Level 3	2,750,000	2,750,000	2,750,000	2,750,000

Notes:

[1] For DSU liability, the fair value of the DSUs is measured using the closing price of the Company's Common Shares at the end of each reporting period.

[2] The fair value of the NSR options is determined using a valuation model that incorporates such factors as discounted cash flow projections, metal price volatility, and risk-free interest rate. As the NSR options are exercisable entirely at the discretion of Cymbria and the underlying projects are in the exploration stage, the fair value of the call and put on the options as of September 30, 2026, and December 31, 2025, is $nil. The Option Payment of $2,750,000 was recorded as a non-current liability.

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain risks as discussed below:

Interest Rate Risk

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises from the interest rate impact on its cash and cash equivalents and debt facilities. Interest incurred on the vehicle financing and mortgage payable is based upon a variable base rate, being the lending institution's prime lending rate, plus a fixed rate margin. Each one percentage point change in interest rates would result in a $13,029 change in annual interest expense.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

The Company primarily operates in Canada, Barbados and Botswana and undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies such as the US dollar and Botswana pula and, consequently, is exposed to exchange rate risks. The value of cash and other financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies can fluctuate with changes in currency exchange rates. Exchange risks are managed by matching levels of foreign currency balances with the related obligations and by maintaining operating cash accounts in non-Canadian dollar currencies.

The following table illustrates the estimated impact a 5% USD and BWP change against the CAD would have on net loss before tax as a result of translating the Company's foreign denominated financial instruments:

Currency	Change	Effect on Net Loss (Earnings) Before Tax $	Change	Effect on Net Loss (Earnings) Before Tax $
USD	+5%	(97,278)	-5%	97,278
BWP	+5%	33,231	-5%	(33,231)

Credit Risk

The Company's credit risk is primarily associated with its cash and cash equivalents. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises from the potential default of the counterparty to its cash and cash equivalents, and the maximum exposure is limited to the carrying value of these instruments. The Company limits exposure to credit risk on its cash and cash equivalents by holding these instruments at highly rated financial institutions.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company manages the liquidity risk inherent in these financial obligations by regularly monitoring actual cash flows against its budget, which forecasts expected cash availability to meet future obligations. The Company will defer discretionary expenditures, as required, to manage and conserve cash required for current liabilities.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

This management's discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based on our unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The preparation of these unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities in our unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements. We base our estimates on historical experience, known trends and events, and other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, and we evaluate these estimates on an ongoing basis. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. We consider an accounting estimate or assumption to be material when it involves a higher degree of complexity or significant management judgement. Our significant accounting policies are described in greater detail in "Note 2 – Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies" of our audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025.

There have been no significant changes to the critical accounting estimates and judgements disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Item 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk have been omitted as permitted under rules applicable to smaller reporting companies.

Item 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and Rule 15d-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "**Exchange Act**") that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

We carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of September 30, 2026. Based on the evaluation of these disclosure controls and procedures, management concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of September 30, 2026.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the quarter ended September 30, 2026, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II — OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We have no knowledge of any material, active, pending or threatened legal, administrative or judicial proceeding against us or our subsidiaries, nor are we, or any subsidiary, involved as a plaintiff or defendant in any material proceeding or pending litigation.

Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

Risks and other factors include those listed under "Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025, and elsewhere in this Report.

We caution readers that our business activities involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those currently expected by management. We described the most significant risks that could impact our results in Part I, Item 1A. "Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Investing in our common shares involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described in Part I, Item 1A under the heading "Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025, in addition to the other information included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q before making an investment decision regarding our Common Shares. If any of these risks actually occur, our business, financial condition, or operating results would likely suffer, possibly materially, the trading price of our Common Shares could decline, and you could lose part or all of your investment.

Item 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

On August 25, 2026, the Company issued a total of 6,000 Common Shares to two consultants upon the vesting and settlement of RSUs granted under the Omnibus Plan. The Common Shares were issued in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Regulation S.

There were no unregistered sales of the Company's equity securities during the three months ended September 30, 2026, other than the foregoing and those previously reported in a Current Report on Form 8-K

Item 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

Item 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

Item 5. OTHER INFORMATION

Insider Trading Arrangements

During the three months ended September 30, 2026, none of our directors or officers (as defined in Rule 16a-1(f) of the Exchange Act) adopted, modified or terminated a Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement or non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement (as such terms are defined in Item 408(a) of Regulation S-K).

Item 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibit No.	Description of Exhibit
23.1*	Consent of Qualified Person in respect of the Selebi TRS (The MSA Group (Pty) Ltd)
23.2*	Consent of Qualified Person in respect of the Selebi TRS (Fuse Advisors Inc. (part of SLR))
23.3*	Consent of Qualified Person in respect of the Selkirk TRS (The MSA Group (Pty) Ltd)
23.4*	Consent of Qualified Person in respect of the Selkirk TRS (Fuse Advisors Inc. (part of SLR))
31.1*	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) certification of Chief Executive Officer
31.2*	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) certification of Chief Financial Officer
32.1**	Section 1350 certification, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
96.1*	S-K 1300 Technical Report Summary, Selebi Mines Copper-Nickel-Cobalt Project, Botswana with an effective date of October 16, 2026, and a signature date of November 16, 2026, prepared by The MSA Group
101. INS*	Inline XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels Linkbase Document
101.PRE*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)

* Filed herewith.
** Furnished herewith.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Date: November 16, 2026

NEXMETALS MINING CORP.
(Registrant)

By: */s/ Sean Whiteford*
Name: Sean Whiteford
Title: Chief Executive Officer
(principal executive officer)

By: */s/ Brett MacKay*
Name: Brett MacKay
Title: Chief Financial Officer
(principal financial and accounting officer)

Exhibit 23.1

Consent of Qualified Person

The MSA Group (Pty) Ltd ("**MSA**"), in connection with NexMetals Mining Corp.'s (the "**Company**") Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2026 (the "**Form 10-Q**"), consents to:

- the incorporation by reference by the Company and use of the technical report titled "S-K 1300 Technical Report Summary, Selebi Mines Copper-Nickel-Cobalt Project, Botswana" (the "**Technical Report Summary**"), with an effective date of October 16, 2026 and dated November 16, 2026, that was prepared in accordance with Subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K promulgated by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("**S-K 1300**"), as an exhibit to and referenced in the Form 10-Q;

- the use of and references to our name, including our status as an expert or "qualified person" (as defined in S-K 1300), in connection with the Form 10-Q and the Technical Report Summary; and

- any extracts from or a summary of the Technical Report Summary in the Form 10-Q and the use of any information derived, summarized, quoted, or referenced from the Technical Report Summary, or portions thereof, that was prepared by us, that we supervised the preparation of, and/or that was reviewed and approved by us, that is included or incorporated by reference in the Form 10-Q.

MSA is responsible for authoring, and this consent pertains to, the Technical Report Summary. MSA certifies that it has read the Form 10-Q and that it fairly and accurately represents the information in the Technical Report Summary for which it is responsible.

The MSA Group (Pty) Ltd.

Per:

/s/ Jeremy Witley
Jeremy Witley Pr. Sci. Nat
Head of Mineral Resources

Date: November 16, 2026

Exhibit 23.2

Consent of Qualified Person

Fuse Advisors Inc. (part of SLR) ("**Fuse**"), in connection with NexMetals Mining Corp.'s (the "**Company**") Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2026 (the "**Form 10-Q**"), consents to:

- the incorporation by reference by the Company and use of the technical report titled "S-K 1300 Technical Report Summary, Selebi Mines Copper-Nickel-Cobalt Project, Botswana" (the "**Technical Report Summary**"), with an effective date of October 16, 2026 and dated November 16, 2026, that was prepared in accordance with Subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K promulgated by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("**S-K 1300**"), as an exhibit to and referenced in the Form 10-Q;

- the use of and references to our name, including our status as an expert or "qualified person" (as defined in S-K 1300), in connection with the Form 10-Q and the Technical Report Summary; and

- any extracts from or a summary of the Technical Report Summary in the Form 10-Q and the use of any information derived, summarized, quoted, or referenced from the Technical Report Summary, or portions thereof, that was prepared by us, that we supervised the preparation of, and/or that was reviewed and approved by us, that is included or incorporated by reference in the Form 10-Q.

Fuse is responsible for authoring, and this consent pertains to, the Technical Report Summary. Fuse certifies that it has read the Form 10-Q and that it fairly and accurately represents the information in the Technical Report Summary for which it is responsible.

Fuse Advisors Inc. (part of SLR)

Per:

/s/ Ross Weymark
Ross Weymark, P.Eng.Vice President of Operations

Date: November 16, 2026

Exhibit 23.3

Consent of Qualified Person

The MSA Group (Pty) Ltd ("**MSA**"), in connection with NexMetals Mining Corp.'s (the Company") Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2026 (the "**Form 10-Q**"), consents to:

- the incorporation by reference by the Company and use of the technical report titled "S-K 1300 Technical Report Summary, Selkirk Nickel-Copper-PGE Project, Botswana" (the "**Technical Report Summary**"), with an effective date of June 22, 2026 and dated August 17, 2026, that was prepared in accordance with Subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K promulgated by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("**S-K 1300**"), as an exhibit to and referenced in the Form 10-Q;

- the use of and references to our name, including our status as an expert or "qualified person" (as defined in S-K 1300), in connection with the Form 10-Q and the Technical Report Summary; and

- any extracts from or a summary of the Technical Report Summary in the Form 10-Q and the use of any information derived, summarized, quoted, or referenced from the Technical Report Summary, or portions thereof, that was prepared by us, that we supervised the preparation of, and/or that was reviewed and approved by us, that is included or incorporated by reference in the Form 10-Q.

MSA is responsible for authoring, and this consent pertains to, the Technical Report Summary. MSA certifies that it has read the Form 10-Q and that it fairly and accurately represents the information in the Technical Report Summary for which it is responsible.

The MSA Group (Pty) Ltd.

Per:

/s/ Jeremy Witley
Jeremy Witley Pr. Sci. Nat
Head of Mineral Resources

Date: November 16, 2026

Exhibit 23.4

Consent of Qualified Person

Fuse Advisors Inc. (part of SLR) ("**Fuse**"), in connection with NexMetals Mining Corp.'s (the Company") Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2026 (the "**Form 10-Q**"), consents to:

- the incorporation by reference by the Company and use of the technical report titled "S-K 1300 Technical Report Summary, Selkirk Nickel-Copper-PGE Project, Botswana" (the "**Technical Report Summary**"), with an effective date of June 22, 2026 and dated August 17, 2026, that was prepared in accordance with Subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K promulgated by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("**S-K 1300**"), as an exhibit to and referenced in the Form 10-Q;

- the use of and references to our name, including our status as an expert or "qualified person" (as defined in S-K 1300), in connection with the Form 10-Q and the Technical Report Summary; and

- any extracts from or a summary of the Technical Report Summary in the Form 10-Q and the use of any information derived, summarized, quoted, or referenced from the Technical Report Summary, or portions thereof, that was prepared by us, that we supervised the preparation of, and/or that was reviewed and approved by us, that is included or incorporated by reference in the Form 10-Q.

Fuse is responsible for authoring, and this consent pertains to, the Technical Report Summary. Fuse certifies that it has read the Form 10-Q and that it fairly and accurately represents the information in the Technical Report Summary for which it is responsible.

Fuse Advisors Inc. (part of SLR)

Per:

/s/ Ross Weymark
Ross Weymark, P.Eng.
Vice President of Operations

Date: November 16, 2026

Exhibit 31.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
RULES 13a-14(a) AND 15d-14(a) UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Sean Whiteford, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of NexMetals Mining Corp;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 16, 2026

By: */s/ Sean Whiteford*
Sean Whiteford
Chief Executive Officer
(principal executive officer)

Exhibit 31.2

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
RULES 13a-14(a) AND 15d-14(a) UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Brett MacKay, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of NexMetals Mining Corp.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 16, 2026

By: */s/ Brett MacKay*
Brett MacKay
Chief Financial Officer
(principal financial and accounting officer)

Exhibit 32.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the report of NexMetals Mining Corp. (the "**Company**") on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2026, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "**Report**"), each of the undersigned, in the capacities and on the dates indicated below, hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to his knowledge:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: November 16, 2026

/s/ Sean Whiteford
Sean Whiteford
Chief Executive Officer
(principal executive officer)

Dated: November 16, 2026

/s/ Brett MacKay
Brett MacKay
Chief Financial Officer
(principal financial and accounting officer)

Exhibit 96.1

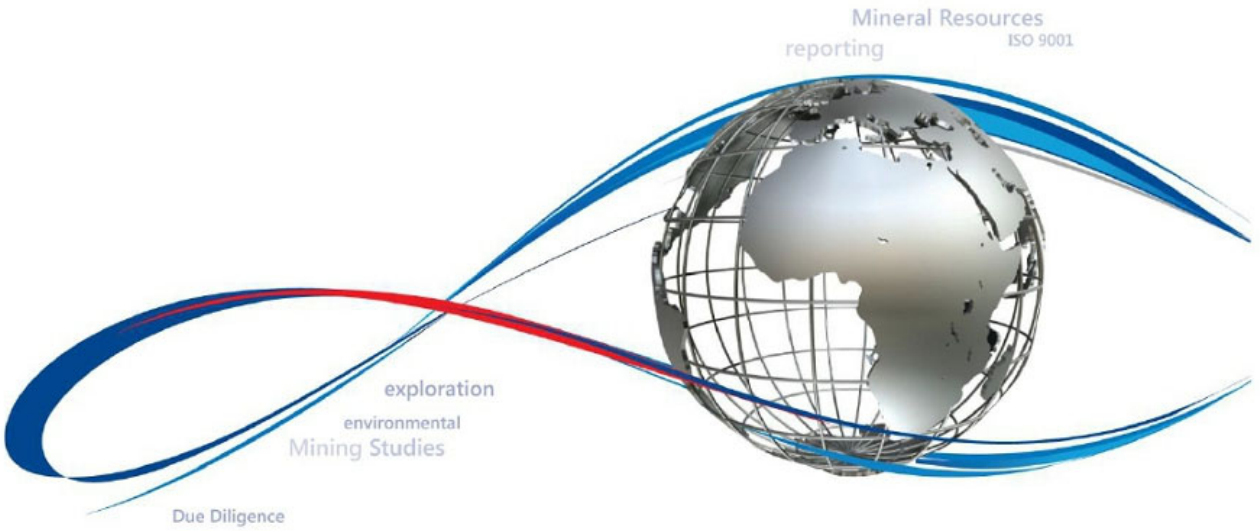
THE MSA GROUP

Specialist Consultants to the Mining Industry

NexMetals MINING CORP

S-K 1300 Technical Report Summary
Selebi Mines Copper-Nickel-Cobalt Project, Botswana

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Effective Date: 16 October 2026
Report Date: 16 November 2026

MSA Project No.: J5051

IMPORTANT NOTICE

This Technical Report Summary (TRS) has been prepared in accordance with Subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K promulgated by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) (S-K 1300). The TRS is based on the same technical work, information, analyses, interpretations and effective date as the corresponding technical report prepared in accordance with Canada's National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101), but has been presented and adapted, as required, to comply with the disclosure requirements, terminology and format prescribed under S-K 1300.

For clarity, this TRS is not intended to update, supersede or change the technical conclusions, assumptions, interpretations or effective date of the corresponding NI 43-101 technical report, except to the extent necessary to satisfy S-K 1300 requirements. References to NI 43-101, the NI 43-101 technical report or Canadian disclosure standards are included to identify the underlying source report and technical basis for this TRS. The mineral resource estimates and related technical disclosure in this TRS should be read and interpreted in accordance with S-K 1300.

The quality of information, conclusions and estimates contained in this TRS are consistent with the level of effort undertaken by The MSA Group (Pty) Ltd (MSA), South Africa, and the qualified persons, based on information available as at the effective date of the corresponding NI 43-101 technical report and this TRS, data supplied by NexMetals Mining Corp. (NexMetals) and other sources, and the assumptions, conditions, limitations and qualifications set out in this TRS. Differences between this TRS and the corresponding NI 43-101 technical report, if any, are intended to reflect differences between the applicable disclosure regimes and not a change in the underlying technical work or effective date.

Mineral resources disclosed in this TRS have been classified in accordance with S-K 1300 as inferred, indicated or measured mineral resources, as applicable. These classifications reflect the qualified person's judgement regarding the level of geological evidence, sampling support, geological and grade or quality continuity, data spacing, data quality and confidence in the estimate. Under S-K 1300, inferred mineral resources have the lowest level of geological confidence, indicated mineral resources have sufficient confidence to allow application of modifying factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of economic viability, and measured mineral resources have the highest level of geological confidence and may support more detailed mine planning and evaluation. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

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1. SUMMARY

The MSA Group (Pty) Ltd. (MSA) was retained by NexMetals Mining Corp. (NexMetals, NEXM, or the Company) to prepare a Technical Report Summary (TRS) on the formerly producing Selebi Main and Selebi North copper-nickel-cobalt mines (collectively Selebi Mines or the Project), located in the Bobirwa District (formerly part of the Central District) of the Republic of Botswana (Botswana).

The purpose of this TRS is to document the updated Mineral Resource Estimates (MRE) for the Selebi Main and Selebi North deposits and the technical information available on the Project as of October 16, 2026. This TRS conforms to the United States Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) Modernized Property Disclosure Requirements for Mining Registrants as described in Subpart 229.1300 of Regulation S-K, Disclosure by Registrants Engaged in Mining Operations (S-K 1300), and Item 601(b)(96) of Regulation S-K. The TRS and Mineral Resource Estimate has been prepared using diamond drilling sample assay data available up to and including September 22, 2026.

The conclusion, recommendations, and forward-looking statements made by Qualified Persons (QPs) are based on reasonable assumptions and results interpretations. Forward-looking statements cannot be relied upon to guarantee the Selebi Mine's performance or outcomes and naturally include inherent risks and risks relating to the industry and NEXM.

NEXM is a Vancouver based exploration and development company previously known as Premium Resources Limited and Premium Nickel Resources Ltd. NEXM was formed in 2022 by the amalgamation of North American Nickel Inc. (TSX-V: NAN), a Vancouver based junior mining company formed in 1983, and Premium Nickel Resources Corp. (PNRC), a private corporation formed under the laws of the Province of Ontario. NEXM's common shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSXV) in Canada under the symbol "NEXM" and on the Nasdaq Capital Market (the "Nasdaq") under the symbol "NEXM" in the USA. NEXM is a mineral exploration and development company that is focused on the exploration and redevelopment of the previously producing, copper nickel and cobalt resources mines owned by the Company in the Republic of Botswana. Its' exploration activities focus on copper and nickel, with exploration projects in Botswana and Canada.

The Project, including related infrastructure, was acquired on January 31, 2022, PNRC through its wholly owned indirect subsidiary, Premium Nickel Resources Proprietary Ltd (PNRPL). PNRPL's definitive asset purchase agreement pertains to the Selebi Mines only.

Exploration work completed by the Project team to date has consisted of the sourcing and digitization of existing historical information, confirming collar and downhole location information of selected historical holes, completing electromagnetic (EM) surveys (borehole electro-magnetic (BHEM)) on selected high priority historical exploration holes and new holes, surface drilling to evaluate and assess up-side potential of Selebi Main, drilling off brownfields targets within the Selebi Mining Licence, advancing infrastructure and development of seven drill bays at Selebi North, and resource definition and exploration drilling from these drill bays.

The Project is currently conceptualised as accessing copper-nickel-cobalt sulphide mineralization via the infrastructure of two formerly operating underground copper-nickel mines. Mineralization contained within the amphibolite host unit beyond the historic mining areas will be brought to surface and the run-of-mine material processed by milling and flotation to produce both a saleable copper and a saleable nickel concentrate.

The TRS is an update of NEXM's prior Technical Report Summary for the Property, with an effective date of June 30, 2024, prepared by SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd (SLR) for Premium Resources Ltd, named Premium Nickel Resources Ltd. (PNRL) at the time of the effective date of the TRS. Premium Resources Ltd. changed its name to NexMetals Mining Corp. on June 09, 2025. This October 2026 TRS is not reliant on the prior TRS and supersedes it.

1.1 Property Description

The Project is located in the Bobirwa District (formerly part of the Central District) of Botswana, approximately 150 km southeast of the city of Francistown, and 410 km northeast of the national capital Gaborone.

The Selebi Mines are readily accessed year-round via paved and gravel roads from the town of Selebi Phikwe, located just north of the mining licence. With a population of approximately 52,000, the town is accessed via a well-maintained paved road that branches due east from the major A1 highway at the town of Serule, 57 km from the Project area.

Project infrastructure includes two mines, Selebi Main and Selebi North, both currently on care and maintenance, each with an operational shaft, and associated surface infrastructure such as office buildings, rail, power and roads.

1.2 Land Tenure

The property consists of a single mining licence (2022/1L) covering an area of 11,504 ha (115.05 km^2). The mining licence is centred at approximately 22°03'00"S and 27°47'00"E.

Mining licence 2022/1L was granted to PNRPL on January 31, 2022. The original mining licence (4/72) which had been granted to BCL on March 7, 1972, included both the Selebi and Phikwe project areas, and hosts mine infrastructure, including the concentrator and smelter plants located near the Phikwe mine which were used to process ore from both Selebi and Phikwe. Mining licence 4/72 was amended several times and renewed once; it was set to expire on March 6, 2022.

The new mining licence is limited to the Selebi and Selebi North deposits and their surrounding areas and expires on January 30, 2032.

1.3 History

Exploration in the historical Project area was initiated in 1959 by Bamangwato Concessions Limited (Bamangwato) and included soil geochemistry, geological mapping, trenching, and diamond drilling over the then combined Selebi Phikwe area. The Selebi and Phikwe discoveries were made in 1963 and 1967, respectively, and a single mining lease was granted to Bamangwato in 1972 covering both areas.

Bamangwato changed its name to BCL in 1977 and operated the combined Selebi Phikwe mines from 1970 until its closure in 2016. Nickel and copper ore was mined from an open pit at Phikwe (1972 to 1980), as well as four distinct underground production areas, namely Phikwe (1981 to 2016), Southeast Extension (at Phikwe, 1997 to 2016), Selebi North (1990 to 2016) and Selebi (1980 to 2016). Head grades declined from 2010 to 2015 and in October 2016 BCL was placed into provisional liquidation and all of its operations put under care and maintenance. In total, 26.6 million tonnes (Mt) grading 0.58% Ni and 1.03% Cu were mined from Selebi (1980 to 2016), and 13.9 Mt grading 0.74% Ni and 0.66% Cu were mined from Selebi North (1990 to 2016).

PNRC submitted an indicative offer to the Liquidator in June 2020 for the purchase of select assets owned by BCL. On March 24, 2021, PNRC signed an exclusivity MOU with the Liquidator that would govern a six-month exclusivity period to complete additional due diligence and related purchase agreements on the Botswana Cu-Ni-Co assets formerly operated by BCL.

On September 28, 2021, PNRC announced that it had executed the definitive asset purchase agreement (the Selebi Purchase Agreement) with the Liquidator to acquire the Selebi Mines, including the related infrastructure and equipment formerly operated by BCL. The acquisition closed on January 31, 2022, transferring the Selebi Mines and new Selebi mining lease to PNRC, a private corporation formed under the laws of the Province of Ontario, on January 31, 2022, through its wholly owned indirect subsidiary, PNRPL.

PNRL was founded upon the closing of the RTO whereby PNRC and NAN Subco, a wholly owned subsidiary of NAN, amalgamated by way of a triangular amalgamation under the OBCA on August 3, 2022. In connection with the RTO, the Company was continued under the OBCA and changed its name from “North American Nickel Inc.” to “Premium Nickel Resources Ltd.” The company later changed its name to “Premium Resources Ltd.” and then “NexMetals Mining Corp.”

1.4 Geological Setting, Mineralization and Deposits

The eastern portion of Botswana forms part of the Limpopo Mobile Belt (LMB) which represents a deep crustal section through an orogenic province between the Kaapvaal and Zimbabwe Cratons.

The Project occurs in highly deformed and metamorphosed Archean gneisses near the north margin of the central zone (CZ) of the LMB. The CZ is characterized by complex structural fold patterns accompanied by regional and cataclastic metamorphism with grades ranging from amphibolite to granulite facies and cataclastic tectonites.

The deposits in the Project area are categorized as ortho-magmatic Ni-Cu sulphide-type deposits. They are hosted within amphibolite and understood as a tectono-metamorphically modified tholeiitic magma parents with an immiscible sulphide melt which has undergone all the phases of deformation that have affected the enclosing gneisses. They form part of the Selebi Phikwe belt of intrusions that also contain the Phikwe, Dikoloti, Lentswe, and Phokoje deposits.

All mineralization horizons pinch and swell, are conformable to the gneissic foliation, and are hosted within or at the hangingwall contact of amphibolite with the gneissic country rocks. Mineralization horizons range in thickness from very thin to over 20 m thick and are commonly one metre to three metres thick (deposit dependent). Orientation follows country rock foliation, and the zones can dip moderately to steeply, and individual zones can extend from 150 m to over 2,000 m.

The principal sulphide minerals are pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and pentlandite which occur in massive, semi-massive, and disseminated form. Pyrite occurs as localized overgrowth. Magnetite occurs as rounded inclusions in massive sulphides and as later overgrowths.

1.5 Exploration

Exploration work completed by the Project Team from 2021 to September 21, 2026, consisted of the sourcing and digitization of existing historical information, confirming collar and down hole location information of selected historical holes, and drilling. PNRPL also completed gyro, BHEM, televiewer, and downhole physical property surveys on selected high priority historical and recent exploration holes. A three-dimensional (3D) model of mineralization for use in targeting was created at Selebi North by SLR in 2022 and two focused structural studies over a portion of the Selebi Main and Selebi North deposit was developed by SRK Consulting Ltd. (SRK) in 2022 and 2025 respectively.

PNRPL drilled a total of 54,773 m in 48 surface holes and 8 extensions of BCL holes at Selebi Main between 2022 and September 21, 2026. A total of 36,700 m was drilled in 2025 and 2026 and were not included in the previous (2024) MRE. At Selebi North, PNRPL drilled a total of 72,655 m in 152 underground drillholes, of which 42,672 m were not included in the 2024 MRE.

The purpose of these programs was to:

- Validate information and interpretations collected and completed by historical operators.
- Demonstrate that the known mine horizons could host economic mineralization beyond the legacy infrastructure.
- Understand the size potential of the Selebi mines mineralizing systems.
- Collect sufficient data to support disclosure of MREs at each deposit.

Additionally, a regional exploration program in 2023 and 2025 was comprised of surface and BHEM surveys, and the drilling of 11 regional drillholes in 2,074m.

1.6 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

1.6.1 BCL drilling

BCL exploration core samples followed an industry standard sampling process. Samples were selected according to mineralization intensity. The entire length of the amphibolite unit and one metre either side was sampled. The core samples were cut in half longitudinally using a rotating diamond saw. The underground drillhole cores were generally of smaller diameter and were sampled as whole core. The bagged core samples were given a unique sample reference number, bagged and dispatched to the BCL laboratory.

QAQC samples were not routinely submitted as part of analytical programs prior to 2007. QAQC protocols were implemented by BCL in 2007. These included certified reference materials (at least 5%), blank samples (at least 5%), and pulp and coarse duplicate samples (at least 5% each). In addition to blind sample submissions to the laboratory by the BCL geological department, the BCL laboratory included certified reference material (CRM) samples for internal monitoring at a rate of 1 in 10, as well as duplicate samples.

Historical (BCL) drillhole data were prepared and analysed at the BCL Mine Laboratory. At the time of preparation and analysis, the laboratory was not independent of the operator. The BCL laboratory received accreditation from the Southern African Development Community Accreditation Service in accordance with the ISO/IEC 17025:2005 international standard for technical competence of nickel and copper analysis in March 2016 and the majority of assays were completed prior to then. At the BCL laboratory, samples were crushed in a two-step process to ±5 mm, then a ±300 g sample was riffle split and pulverized to <325 mesh (45 µm). The BCL laboratory used a four acid (HNO_3-$HClO_4$-HF-HCl) digestion to treat the samples, and surface and underground exploration samples were assayed for copper, nickel, iron and cobalt using flame atomic absorption spectroscopy (FAAS) as well as sulphur. Routine BCL underground drilling core samples were only assayed for copper and nickel.

All historical surface drillhole core for Selebi Mines is stored at the Selebi North core processing and storage facility near the town of Selebi Phikwe.

In the MSA QP's opinion, the sample preparation and analytical procedures for the BCL samples followed general industry standards at the time and the results can be used in conjunction with the PNPRL sample assays.

1.6.2 PNRPL drilling

The PNRPL standard operating procedures require sampling of the entire amphibolite host plus a minimum length of one metre in the hangingwall and footwall lithologies. Sample intervals range from a minimum of 0.25 m to a maximum 1.5 m in length, with the majority of sampling kept at one metre intervals. The core samples were cut in half longitudinally using a rotating diamond saw. The bagged core samples were given a unique sample reference number, bagged and dispatched to the laboratory.

Samples collected at the Project were submitted to ALS Chemex South Africa in Johannesburg, (ALS Johannesburg) for preparation and analysis. ALS Johannesburg is independent of PNRPL, and its facilities are accredited to the International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) 9001:2008 standards, for all quality management and to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 for all relevant procedures (SANAS Accredited Testing Laboratory, No. T0387).

The following analysis is undertaken at the ALS Johannesburg facilities:

- Sample Preparation: PREP-31 and PREP-32H. Samples are crushed to 70% less than 2 mm, riffle split to 250 g, pulverized split to greater than 85% passing 75 µm. PREP-32H provides a larger pulverized sample for pulp duplicates.
- Analysis: ME-ICP81. Samples are decomposed using a peroxide fusion with an ICP-AES finish to measure Ni, Cu, Co, As, Pb, Zn, S, Fe, Al_2O_3, CaO, Cr_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, K_2O, MgO, MnO, SiO_2 and TiO_2.
- Analysis PGM-ICP23. Analyses for Pt, Pd, and Au are by fire assay with an ICP-AES finish.

- Analysis ME-ICP61. Samples are analysed using four acid digestion with ICP-EAS finish to measure Ag.
- Analysis S-IR08. If sulphur over-runs occur, total S is determined by LECO furnace and infrared spectroscopy.

The PNRPL drilling and resampling was subjected to a comprehensive program of quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) by PNRPL, independent of the laboratories own QAQC measures, including certified reference materials (at least 5%), blank samples (at least 5%) and coarse duplicate samples (at least 5%).

A check assaying exercise was carried out in 2024 whereby pulp duplicates were assayed by SGS South Africa (PTY) Ltd. (SGS) of Johannesburg, South Africa for a set of the 2023-2024 Selebi Main samples. The results suggest a potentially significant positive bias of the ALS data (31% for Ni, 10% for Cu and 15% for Co), which is particularly apparent for the higher nickel and cobalt grades. This conclusion is not backed by results of CRMs assayed at ALS, which demonstrate acceptable accuracy by assay results from six different CRM's, sourced from two different manufacturers, that did not show consistent bias or of such magnitude. Further check assay work is recommended on a routine basis and retrospectively to check for any potential bias.

All core is stored at the Selebi North core processing and storage facility near the town of Selebi Phikwe.

In the MSA QP's opinion, the sample preparation and analytical procedures for the PNRPL samples are acceptable for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation.

1.7 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The historical BCL operations consisted of an integrated mining, concentrating, and smelting complex which operated for over 40 years over the Selebi Phikwe project area. The smelter processed mixed Selebi and Phikwe concentrates and toll treated nickel concentrates received from the Nkomati Nickel Mine (a joint venture (JV) between Norilsk Nickel Africa Pty. Ltd. and African Rainbow Minerals) and the Phoenix Mine (Tati Nickel Mining Company, later a subsidiary of BCL). The mine and processing complex were placed on care and maintenance in October 2016. The processing complex that was located adjacent to the historical Phikwe Mine, and outside the Selebi Project area, has since been demolished.

NexMetals intends to use flotation to produce separate nickel and copper concentrates for commercial sale.

During 2025 and 2026, the project team developed a flowsheet capable of producing separate saleable concentrates, using samples collected from blasted underground material from the Selebi Main and Selebi North deposits. The BCR testwork supported flowsheet development and informed the design of key unit operations, including crushing, grinding and flotation. Recoveries of copper (Cu), nickel (Ni), cobalt (Co), gold (Au) and silver (Ag) were estimated from locked-cycle test results on the Master and Resource composite samples. These estimates are considered suitable for a preliminary-level evaluation.

1.8 Data Verification

The MSA QP visited the Project for six days from 03 November 2025 to 08 November 2025. The scope of the personal inspection included:

- Examination of existing infrastructure on surface and underground as well as current drilling sites.
- Examination of mineralization in underground exposures, including the recently blasted metallurgical sample locations.
- Location of drillhole collars and verification of coordinates using hand-held GPS.
- Review of the drilling, surveying, logging, sampling and QAQC protocols.
- Inspection of historical written data records and historical core storage.
- Review of a number of NEXM drillhole cores and verification of the logging and sampling data.

Verification work has confirmed the audit trail of the historical BCL data. The checks demonstrate that the historical and recent data have been accurately captured by PNPRL, although with limitations largely related to the capture of lithological logging. Mineralization in the PNPRL drillholes was observed to be consistent with the logging and assaying.

Portions of the Selebi Main deposit have been drilled by PNPRL, that have verified the nature of the mineralization, although the natural grade variability and limited data set failed to conclusively verify the grades. PNPRL is encouraged to complete additional drilling verification to improve the confidence in the historical data.

The Selebi North BCL surface drillhole data has been replaced by the PNPRL underground drilling, and it was not necessary to use the historical surface drilling. The nature of the mineralization in the BCL drillholes was observed to be consistent with that of the PNPRL surface and underground data, although some positional discrepancies in the intercept positions were noted for the surface drillhole intercepts.

The MSA QP is of the opinion that the historical BCL data is suitable to use in conjunction with the recent PNPRL data. The lower confidence in the BCL data should be considered in the Mineral Resource classification.

1.9 Mineral Resource Estimates

The Mineral Resource was estimated in compliance with Subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K (17 CFR § 229.1300) (“Regulation S-K 1300”).

The 2026 Selebi Mines MREs were completed by The MSA Group (Pty) Ltd in Johannesburg, South Africa, separately for Selebi Main and Selebi North. Estimation comprises three-dimensional modelling of the mineralization contained within an amphibolite unit including drillhole sample intervals greater than a Net Smelter Return (NSR) value of USD70. A three-dimensional block model with appropriate sub-celling, was used to estimate metal grades and density by ordinary kriging (inverse distance for Selebi Main density) considering spatial trends of the mineralization. Volumes representing mined voids, areas sterilised by mining (e.g., remanent pillars) and dykes were removed from the model. NSR was then calculated for each block model cell using the estimated grades, metal prices, recoveries, off-site costs and payabilities. The mineral resource model was classified into the Indicated and Inferred categories, taking into account data quality, geological modelling uncertainty, mineralization continuity and drillhole spacing. The majority of the Indicated Mineral Resource is informed by drillholes closer than 50 m apart.

The Mineral Resource was reported for portions of the model with an NSR of greater than USD 75 per tonne over a minimum thickness of 1.5 m. Areas of the block model that do not satisfy these criteria were constrained by volumes with a minimum height of 10 m. Portions of the model below an NSR of USD 75 per tonne enclosed by higher grade blocks were considered as internal dilution that may necessarily be extracted together with the higher grade mineralization, and were included in the reported Mineral Resource. Using concentration costs of USD20/tonne, General and Administration (G&A) expenses of USD5.5 per tonne, a mining cost of USD47.6/tonne and royalites of 3% for base metals, the MSA QP considers that reasonable prospects for economic extraction (RPEE) for the Mineral Resource have been demonstrated.

Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues. There is no certainty that any Mineral Resources will be converted into Mineral Reserves. Inferred Mineral Resources have the lowest level of geological confidence of all Mineral Resources. Consistent with S-K 1302(d)(1)(iii)(B), the MSA QP has a reasonable expectation that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to as an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resources with continued exploration. All Inferred Mineral Resources are informed by diamond drilling intercepts, that, with sufficient infill drilling, could reasonably be expected to be upgraded.

In addition to MSA's internal peer and senior review processes, NEXM's technical team have reviewed the MRE.

The MSA QP is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Mineral Resource Estimate.

The Mineral Resource Estimates for the Selebi Mines are presented in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1
Selebi Mines Mineral Resource Estimates, October 16, 2026

Classification	Deposit	Tonnes	Grade			Contained metal		
		(millions)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	Co (%)	Cu (kt)	Ni (kt)	Co (kt)
Indicated	Selebi North	8.95	1.03	1.08	0.06	92.2	96.7	5.4
	Total Indicated	**8.95**	**1.03**	**1.08**	**0.06**	**92.2**	**96.7**	**5.4**
Inferred	Selebi Main	32.47	1.53	0.97	0.05	495.4	316.8	16.2
	Selebi North	9.48	1.21	1.13	0.06	114.7	107.0	5.5
	Total Inferred	**41.95**	**1.45**	**1.01**	**0.05**	**610.1**	**423.8**	**21.7**

Notes:

1. *Mineral Resources have been classified in accordance with SEC Regulation S-K 1300 and have been estimated under the supervision of the Qualified Person, MSA, a third-party firm comprising mining experts as defined by S-K 1300.*
2. *The 2026 MRE has been prepared in accordance with S-K 1300 definitions. Mineral Resources are exclusive of Mineral Reserves. There are no Mineral Reserves reported.*
3. *The 2026 MRE has an effective date of September 28, 2026, for Selebi Main and October 16, 2026, for Selebi North.*
4. *Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves, have no demonstrated economic viability. There is no guarantee that that all or any part of the Mineral Resource will be converted into a Mineral Reserve. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by geology, environment, permitting, legal title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.*
5. *It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will ever be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource.*
6. *The assessment is preliminary in nature; it includes Inferred Mineral Resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have modifying factors applied to them that would enable them to be categorised as Mineral Reserves, and there is no certainty that this economic assessment will be realised.*
7. *Mineral Resources reported on a 100% NEXM ownership basis.*
8. *All tabulated data have been rounded and as a result minor computational errors may occur.*
9. *kt = thousand tonnes, Mlbs = Million pounds, koz = thousand ounces.*
10. *Mineral Resources are reported in situ (point of reference).*
11. *The Mineral Resource is report as in situ dry tonnes; figures are reported in metric tonnes.*
12. *Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off value of USD75/t NSR (Net Smelter Return), defined as received value of final metal recovered minus off-site costs, and a minimum thickness of 1.5 metres. Block model estimates of less than USD75/t NSR are included within the Mineral Resource in areas where it was considered not feasible to mine selectively around them. Areas of the block model were excluded in low grade areas where there is no potential to define a mineable block above USD75/t NSR.*
13. *Mineral Resources are estimated using long-term prices of USD9.10/lb Ni, USD5.10/lb Cu, USD20.00/lb Co. The same metal prices were used in NSR calculations.*
14. *Mineral Resources are estimated using nickel, copper and cobalt recoveries of 55.6%, 96.1%, and 60.2%, respectively, derived from metallurgical studies which consider a two-concentrate scenario.*

15. *Payabilities and off-site treatment and refining costs were derived from an independent marketing study commissioned by NexMetals.*
16. *Bulk density has been estimated in the block model based on an extensive data set of measurements taken from drillhole cores. The average density for the mineralized zone is 3.47 t/m^3 for Selebi Main and 3.65 t/m^3 for Selebi North*
17. *Mineral Resources are reported using NSR values which assume mining costs of USD47.60/tonne, concentrate processing costs of USD20.00/tonne and G&A of USD5.50/tonne.*
18. *Areas depleted or sterilized by mining were removed from the Mineral Resource.*
19. *There are no Mineral Reserves.*

1.10 Conclusions

1.10.1 Geology and Mineral Resources

- There is good understanding of the geology and the nature of the mineralization at the Selebi Mines. The Selebi deposits were continuously mined for several decades, and the geology has been the subject of several academic studies.
- The Selebi Mines copper-nickel sulphide mineralization occurs within an amphibolite unit reaching more than 30 m in thickness, but more commonly less than 15 m. The mineralized unit is developed over a scale of hundreds of metres to approximately 2 km in strike from surface to a drilled depth of more than approximately 1.5 km. Both Selebi Main and Selebi North are open at depth.
- The Mineral Resource is underpinned by a combination of historical and recent data. Verification work that has taken place has confirmed the nature of the mineralization.
- There are no drilling, sampling or recovery factors identified that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results.
- The Mineral Resource is adequately drilled for the level of classification applied. The Mineral Resource at Selebi Main is classified as Inferred and at Selebi North the closer spaced drilling data, predominantly collected by PNRPL, allows for a portion of Indicated Mineral Resource to be declared.

1.10.2 Mineral Processing

Recent testwork utilized fresh samples obtained from underground blasting at multiple locations, including Selebi North (South Limb, N2, and N3) and Selebi Main. These samples were selected and prepared by Flowsheets and were used in both the XPS/Flowsheets and BCR testwork programs. The Fuse QP considers these samples to be representative of the early years of mine development and appropriate for initial flowsheet development. However, it is recommended that future work incorporate systematic drill core sampling that is spatially representative of the deposits. In particular, Selebi Main and potential expansion areas should be comprehensively sampled to assess potential mineralogical variability with depth and lateral extent.

Preliminary flotation results indicate that copper–nickel separation is achievable. However, more representative sampling and testwork are needed to confirm that target concentrate grades can be achieved consistently across all deposit areas and that nickel misplacement to the copper concentrate stays within acceptable limits. The primary grinding conditions that support effective separation also need to be better understood, to ensure the same performance can be reproduced at plant scale.

Furthermore, pre-concentration techniques have not been applied to Selebi materials in flotation testing to date. Should pre-concentration be advanced, further metallurgical testwork on upgraded material will be required to evaluate its impact on recovery and overall process performance.

1.11 Recommendations

The MSA QP considers that confidence in the Mineral Resource is sufficient to progress the Project to a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA).

Drilling is recommended at Selebi Main to better characterize the “Flexure Zone”. This comprises 14,000 m in nine holes that will be completed during the period of the PEA.

Contingent on the outcome of the PEA, an infill drilling program is required to increase the confidence of the Mineral Resource to allow for more advanced studies to take place. This has not been planned for at this stage.

Metallurgical testwork was completed on samples from underground workings that are spatially representative of early mine development. The results support the flotation recoveries assumed in this study. Further testwork is recommended to support the PEA:

- Investigate grinding conditions to better understand nickel misplacement to the copper concentrate.
- Complete variability testing to confirm metallurgical performance across the deposits.

1.11.1 Forward Work Program

The proposed forward work program comprises a PEA supported by additional metallurgical testwork. In parallel, exploration on the property is proposed to take place.

The forward work program is presented in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2
Forward work program – proposed budget

Item	Cost (CAD 000)	Cost (USD 000)
Geology and drilling ● Ongoing surface drilling (14,000 m in 9 holes) ● Geological support, gyro surveys, assays ● BHEM surveys	3,000	2,130
Metallurgical testing ● Remaining Metallurgical Testwork to support the PEA	100	71
PEA including Engineering and trade-off studies	925	657
General site and administration costs ● Maintain mine infrastructure, power, water, equipment repair and maintenance	2,600	1,846
Subtotal	**6,625**	**4,704**
Contingency (5%)	331	235
Total	**6,956**	**4,939**

Note: *Exchange rate as of 16 October 2026 = USD 0.71 to CAD 1.00*

The QPs support progressing to a PEA and further exploration work and consider that the approximate costs outlined in the proposed budget (Table 1-2) are justified for the current stage of the Project.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background, Terms of Reference and Purpose of the Report

The MSA Group (Pty) Ltd. (MSA) was retained by NexMetals Mining Corp. (NEXM; the Company) to prepare a Technical Report Summary (TRS) on the Selebi Mines Copper-Nickel-Cobalt Project (Selebi, the Selebi Project or the Project), located in the Bobirwa District (formerly part of the Central District) of the Republic of Botswana (Botswana).

The Selebi Project comprises the formerly producing Selebi Main and Selebi North mines. The purpose of this TRS is to document the updated Mineral Resource Estimates (MRE) for the Selebi Main and Selebi North deposits and the technical information available on the Project as of 16 October 2026.

This TRS conforms to the United States Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) Modernized Property Disclosure Requirements for Mining Registrants as described in Subpart 229.1300 of Regulation S-K, Disclosure by Registrants Engaged in Mining Operations (S-K 1300) and Item 601 (b)(96) Technical Report Summary. The reported Mineral Resources are based on data collected up to September 22, 2026. NEXM is a Vancouver based exploration and development company. Its' exploration activities focus on copper and nickel, with exploration projects in Botswana and Canada. Prior to June 9, 2025, the Company was named Premium Resources Ltd (PREM), prior to that, PNRL, and prior to that, NAN. NEXM's common shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSXV: NEXM) in Canada and the Nasdaq Capital Market (NASDAQ: NEXM) in the USA. NEXM began trading on the Nasdaq on July 16, 2025.

Premium Nickel Resources Ltd (PNRL) was founded upon the closing of a reverse takeover transaction (the RTO) whereby PNRC and 1000178269 Ontario Inc. (NAN Subco), a wholly owned subsidiary of North American Nickel Inc. (NAN), amalgamated by way of a triangular amalgamation under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) (OBCA) on August 3, 2022. In connection with the RTO, the Company was continued under the OBCA and changed its name from "North American Nickel Inc." to "Premium Nickel Resources Ltd".

The Project, including related infrastructure, was acquired on January 31, 2022, by Premium Nickel Resources Corp. (PNRC), a private corporation formed under the laws of the Province of Ontario, through its wholly owned indirect subsidiary, Premium Nickel Resources Proprietary Ltd (PNRPL).

PNRC submitted an indicative offer to the BCL Limited (BCL) liquidation trustee (the Liquidator) in June 2020 for the purchase of selected assets owned by BCL. On March 24, 2021, PNRC signed an exclusivity Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Liquidator that would govern a six-month exclusivity period to complete additional due diligence and related purchase agreements on the Botswana Cu-Ni-Co assets formerly operated by BCL.

On September 28, 2021, PNRC announced that it had executed the definitive asset purchase agreement (the Selebi Purchase Agreement) with the Liquidator to acquire the Selebi Mines including the related infrastructure and equipment formerly operated by BCL. The acquisition closed on January 31, 2022, transferring the Selebi Mines and new Selebi mining lease to PNRPL.

BCL operated the combined Selebi and Phikwe mines from 1970 until their closure in 2016. Ore was mined from four distinct underground production areas namely Phikwe (1 Shaft, Phikwe Central and Phikwe South), Southeast Extension, Selebi North, and Selebi (now known as Selebi Main). PNRL's definitive asset purchase agreement pertains to the Selebi Mines only. In total, 26.6 million tonnes (Mt) grading 0.58% Ni and 1.03% Cu were mined from Selebi (1980 to 2016), and 13.9 Mt grading 0.74% Ni and 0.66% Cu were mined from Selebi North (1990 to 2016).

The Project is currently conceptualised as accessing copper-nickel-cobalt sulphide mineralization via the infrastructure of two formerly operating underground copper-nickel mines. Mineralization contained within the amphibolite host unit beyond the historic mining areas will be brought to surface and the run-of-mine material processed by milling and flotation to produce both a saleable copper and a saleable nickel concentrate.

2.2 Registrant for Whom the Technical Report Summary was Prepared

This report was prepared as a TRS in accordance with the SEC S-K regulations (Title 17, Part 229, Items 601 and 1300 through 1305) for NexMetals Mining Corp.

2.3 Corporate Structure

PNRPL is an indirect subsidiary of NEXM, being a wholly owned subsidiary of Premium Resources Selebi (Barbados) Limited, which is in turn wholly owned by Premium Resources International Limited, which is in turn wholly owned by PNR Amalco Ltd., a direct wholly owned subsidiary of NEXM.

Throughout this report references are made to PNRPL as the local operating company and NEXM as the ultimate Project owner and issuer of the report, and in some instances references to either entity are interchangeable.

2.4 Principal Sources of Information

MSA has based its review of the Property on information provided by NEXM/ PNRPL, along with technical reports by the current and previous tenement holders, and other relevant published and unpublished data as listed in the References section of this Report.

MSA has endeavoured, by making all reasonable enquiries, to confirm the authenticity and completeness of the technical data upon which the TRS is based. The TRS and Mineral Resource Estimate has been prepared using diamond drilling sample assay data available up to and including 22 September 2026.

During the site visit and during the preparation of this TRS, discussions were held online and onsite with personnel from NEXM:

- Sharon Taylor, P.Geo., Vice President Geophysics, NEXM.
- Gerry Katchen, P.Geo., former Exploration Manager, NEXM.

The principal sources of information used in the Mineral Resource include an extensive drillhole database compiled by PNRPL. These include drilling completed by PNPRL between 2022 and 2026 and data sourced from campaigns by the previous owner (BCL) have been validated and included where appropriate.

Previous technical reports on the Project include:

- A Technical Report on the Project was filed in Canada in 2022 (SLR, 2022). This report did not include a Mineral Resource Estimate.
- Technical Report on the Project that included a Mineral Resource Estimate with an effective date of June 30, 2024, that was filed in Canada on September 20, 2024 (SLR, 2024).
- A TRS on the Project that included a Mineral Resource Estimate with an effective date of June 30, 2024, was filed in the United States on December 17, 2024 (SLR, 2024).

MSA has reviewed the aforementioned previous technical reports and, where appropriate, referenced information from these reports.

This TRS supersedes the previous report: S-K 1300 Technical Report Summary. Selebi Mines, Central District, Republic of Botswana, dated December 17, 2024, prepared by SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd which had previously been filed in accordance with U.S. SEC (Regulation S-K Subpart 1300 ("S-K 1300").

2.5 Qualifications, Experience and Independence

MSA is an exploration and resource consulting and contracting firm, which has been providing services and advice to the international mineral industry and financial institutions since 1983. The MSA Group is independent of NEXM, its respective directors, senior management and advisers.

Neither MSA, nor the author of this report, has or has had previously, any material interest in NEXM or the mineral properties in which NEXM has an interest. Our relationship with NEXM is solely one of professional association between client and independent consultants. This report is prepared in return for professional fees based upon agreed commercial rates and the payment of these fees is in no way contingent on the results of this report. The QPs and authors have no bias with respect to the asset that is the subject of the Report, or to the parties involved with the assignment. There is no conflict of interest in MSA or Fuse Advisors undertaking the QP Report as contained in this document.

Jeremy Witley of MSA was employed at the BCL Mines as a geologist from 1994 to 2004. Neither Mr Witley nor MSA has any affiliation with an entity holding a royalty or other interest in the property.

2.5.1 Qualified Persons

This report was compiled by MSA, with sub-sections authored by Fuse Advisors, a part of SLR Consulting. Both firms are third-party firms comprising mining experts in accordance with 17 CFR § 229.1302(b)(1). NEXM has determined that both firms meet the qualifications specified under the definition of Qualified Person in 17 CFR § 229.1300. The list of firms responsible for each report section is presented in Table 2-1.

References to the Qualified Person, or QP, in this report are references to MSA or Fuse Advisors and not to any individual employed by MSA or Fuse Advisors. In the case of instances referring to geology, exploration, Mineral Resources and direct relations, the QP refers to MSA and not to any individual employed by MSA. In the instances referring to mineral processing and metallurgical testing, the QP refers to Fuse Advisors and not to any individual employed by Fuse Advisors.



Table 2-1
Responsibilities of the Qualified Persons

Qualified Person	Items Responsible for	Items Co-Responsible for
MSA	4 – 12, 14 - 23	1, 2, 3, 24, 25, 26, 27
Fuse Advisors	1.7, 13	1, 2, 3, 24, 25, 26, 27

2.6 Site Visits and Scope of Personal Inspection

Site visits were performed as follows:

- The MSA QP visited the Project for six days from 03 November 2025 to 08 November 2025. The scope of the personal inspection included:
  - Examination of existing infrastructure on surface and underground as well as current drilling sites.
  - Examination of mineralization in underground exposures, including the recently blasted metallurgical sample locations.
  - Location of drillhole collars and verification of coordinates using hand-held GPS.
  - Review of the drilling, surveying, logging, sampling and QAQC protocols.
  - Inspection of historical written data records and historical core storage.
  - Review of a number of NEXM drillhole cores and verification of the logging and sampling data. The magnitude of the nickel and copper grades was verified against the assay sheets for several intercepts by visual inspection.
- Fuse Advisors did not visit the project as no metallurgical testwork has been completed on the site and there are currently no processing facilities on site.



2.7 Effective Date

The Effective Date of this TRS is October 16, 2026.

2.8 Units and Currency

The International System of Units (SI) is used throughout the report, and currency information is based on the Canadian Dollar (CAD), United States Dollar (USD) or Botswana Pula (BWP) unless otherwise stated. The exchange rate as of 16 October 2026 is 9.38 BWP per CAD, 13.28 BWP per USD and 1.42 CAD per USD.

A table, summarizing units of measure and abbreviations specific to this TRS, is set out in Section 2.9 below.

Unless indicated otherwise, all of the coordinates stated in this report are in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) 1984 World Geodetic System (WGS84) datum, with a Zone 35 South projection and geoidal elevations. For certain sections of the report, particularly those pertaining to Mineral Resources (Section 14), the local BCL Mine Grid was used.

The conversion from BCL Mine grid to UTM WGS84 is:

*Y = -0.99985747 *X + 7600674.21*

*X = 0.99981507 *Y + 499950.69*

2.9 Units of Measurement and Abbreviations

Units of measurement and abbreviations used in this TRS are listed below.

≈ / ~	Approximately equal to
°	Degree
°C	Degrees Celsius
%	Per cent
µm	micron
BWP	Botswana Pula
CAD	Canadian Dollar
dmt	Dry metric tonne
g	gram
g/cm^3	Gram per cubic centimetre
g/t	Grams per tonne
Ga	Giga annum / billion (10^9) years
ha	Hectare
HQ	96.0 mm diameter drillhole producing 63.5 mm core
kg	Kilogram
km	Kilometre
km^2	Square kilometre
koz	Thousand ounces
kt	Kilo tonne / thousand tonnes
kWh/t	Kilowatt-hours per tonne

m	metre
Ma	Million years
mE	Metres east
Mlbs	Million pounds
mm	Millimetre
mN	Metres north
Mt	Million tonnes
mV	millivolts
NQ	75.7 mm diameter drillhole producing 47.6. mm core
ppb	Parts per billion
ppm	Parts per million
tpd	Tonnes per day
tpa	Tonnes per annum
t/m^3	Tonne per cubic metre
USD	United States Dollar
USD/lb	United States Dollars per pound
USD/t	United States Dollars per tonne
Vol%	Volume per cent
wmt	Wet metric tonne
wt%	Weight per cent

3. RELIANCE ON INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE REGISTRANT

This TRS has been prepared by MSA for NEXM. The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based on:

- Information available to MSA at the time of preparation of this TRS.
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this TRS.

MSA has not independently verified, nor is it qualified to verify, the legal status of the Project property. The present status of tenements listed in this Report is based on information provided by NEXM, and the Report has been prepared on the assumption that the tenements will prove lawfully accessible for evaluation. Information that MSA has relied on, as provided by NEXM, is detailed in the following sections of this TRS:

- 1.2 Land Tenure
- 4.2 Mineral Tenure, Permitting, Rights and Agreements
- 4.4 Royalties and Encumbrances

The aforementioned sections have been reviewed by NEXM's legal counsel in Botswana (Bookbinder Business Law, Gaborone).

MSA has not independently verified the environmental permitting and liability for the Project. Information that MSA has relied on, as provided by NEXM, is detailed in the following section of this TRS:

- 4.3 Environmental Liabilities.

The MSA QP has relied on the marketing study by Aird (Aird,2006) for the NSR calculation and assessment of reasonable prospects for economic extraction (Section 14.3.3, 14.3.13 and 14.4.13).

Exploration information, which forms the basis of the Mineral Resource Estimate, has been provided by NEXM. The MSA QP has accepted this information following various checks as outlined in the report (Section 12).

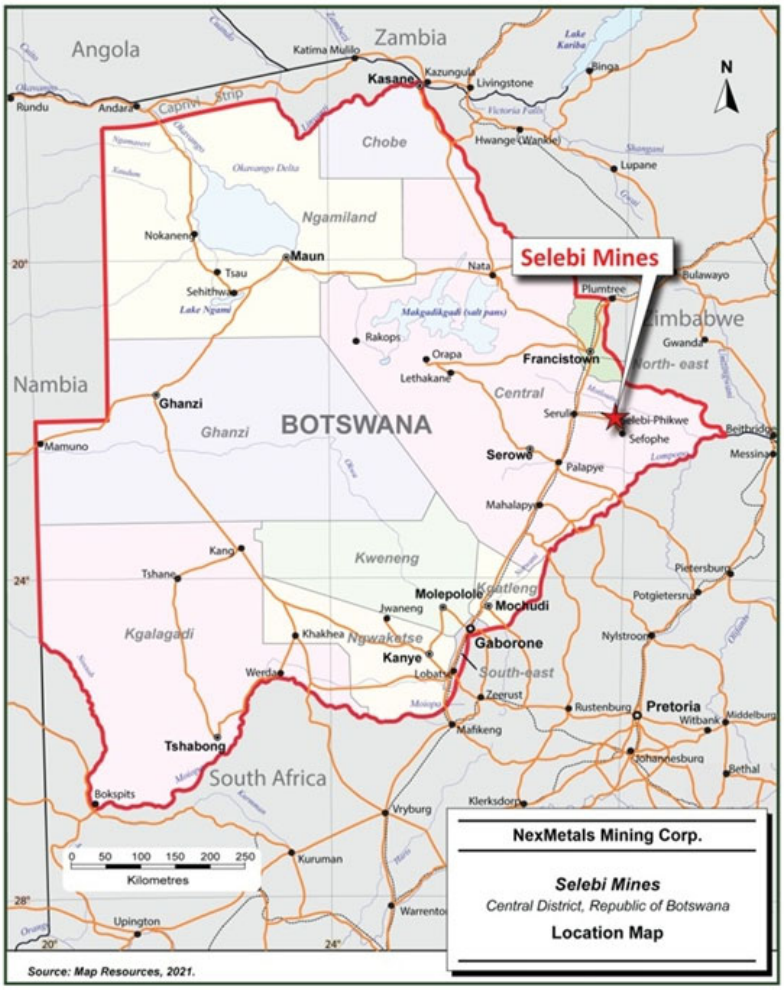
Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities laws, any use of this TRS by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location

The Project consists of a single mining licence (2022/1L) covering an area of 11,504 ha located near the town of Selebi Phikwe, approximately 150 km southeast of the city of Francistown, and 410 km northeast of the national capital of Gaborone. The mining licence is centred at approximately 22°03'00" S and 27°47'00" E and is presented in Figure 4-1.

Figure 4-1
Location of Selebi Mines



This mining licence gives PNRPL the right to mine copper and nickel ores and associated minerals contained in these mined ores. The licence is limited to the Selebi Main and Selebi North deposits and their surrounding areas and expires January 30, 2032.

4.2 Mineral Tenure, Permitting, Rights and Agreements

Mining licence 2022/1L was granted to PNRPL on January 31, 2022, and includes the Selebi Mines deposits. The original licence (4/72) had been granted to BCL on March 7, 1972, and included both the Selebi and Phikwe mines areas, as well as associated infrastructure, including the concentrator and smelter plants used to process ore from both Selebi and Phikwe. Mining licence 4/72 was amended several times and renewed once and was set to expire on March 6, 2022. The current mining licence is limited to the Selebi Main and Selebi North deposits and their surrounding areas and expires January 30, 2032. The licence allows PNRPL to mine copper and nickel ores and associated minerals contained in the mined ores.

Section 42 of the Mines Act (the Act) states that "The holder of a mining licence may apply to the Minister for the renewal of his licence at any time not later than one year before the expiry of such licence…..". The terms and conditions for the renewal of the mining licence are framed by the relevant sub-sections of Section 42 of the Act and indicate that:

1. The Minister shall grant an application for renewal if satisfied that:
    a) the applicant is not in default;
    b) development of the mining area has proceeded with reasonable diligence;
    c) the proposed program of mining operations will ensure the most efficient and beneficial use of the mineral resources in the mining area.
2. The Minister shall not reject an application on the ground referred to in:
    a) paragraph 1.a) above, unless the applicant has been given details of the default and has failed to remedy the same within three months of such notification;
    b) paragraph 1.b) above, unless the applicant has been given reasonable opportunity to make written representations thereon to the Minister; or
    c) paragraph 1.c) above, unless the applicant has been so notified and has failed to propose amendments to his proposed program of mining operations satisfactory to the Minister within three months of such notification.
3. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the period of renewal of a mining licence shall be such period, not exceeding 25 years, as is reasonably required to carry out the mining program.
4. On the renewal of a mining licence, the Minister shall append thereto the program of mining operations to be carried out in the period of renewal.

In order to maintain the mining licence in good order, the holder must make annual licence payments on its anniversary date in accordance with Section 71 of the Act, and monthly royalty payments according to Section 66 of the Act, if appropriate, in each case to the Government of Botswana. The royalties payable are percentages of the gross market value of mineral or mineral products as follows: precious stones (10%), precious metals (5%), and other minerals or mineral products (3%). The term gross market value is defined in the Act as the sale value receivable at the mine gate in an arms-length transaction without discounts, commissions, or deductions for the mineral or mineral product on disposal. Annual fees are calculated as BWP 200/km^2 of part thereof subject to a minimum of BWP 1,000.

4.2.1 Mineral Rights

In Botswana, mining activities are regulated under the Act, which is administered by the Ministry of Minerals and Energy (MME). The Act regulates the issuance of exploration and mining licences as well as harmonizing mining activities and environmental impacts.

With regards to environmental issues, the Act stipulates that the holder of the mineral concession shall:

- in accordance with Botswana law and good mining industry practice, conduct operations in such manner as to preserve in as far as possible the natural environment, minimize and control waste or undue loss or damage to natural and biological resources, to prevent and where unavoidable, promptly treat pollution and contamination of the environment and shall take no steps which may unnecessarily or unreasonably restrict or limit further development of the natural resources of the concession area or adjacent areas.
- in the event of an emergency or extraordinary circumstances requiring immediate action, the holder of a mineral concession shall forthwith notify the Director of Mines and shall take all immediate action in accordance with the reasonable directions of the Director of Mines.
- prepare and submit an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report as part of a mining licence or retention licence application or renewal.
- ensure that his concession area is rehabilitated from time to time and ultimately reclaimed in so far as is practicable in a manner acceptable to the Director of Mines.
- during and at the end of operations in any mine, excavation, waste dump or pond, the holder of a mineral concession shall take such measures as are required from time to time to maintain and restore the top soil of affected areas and otherwise to restore the land substantially to the condition in which it was prior to the commencement of operations.
- make adequate ongoing financial provision for compliance with environmental obligations as stipulated by the Act.

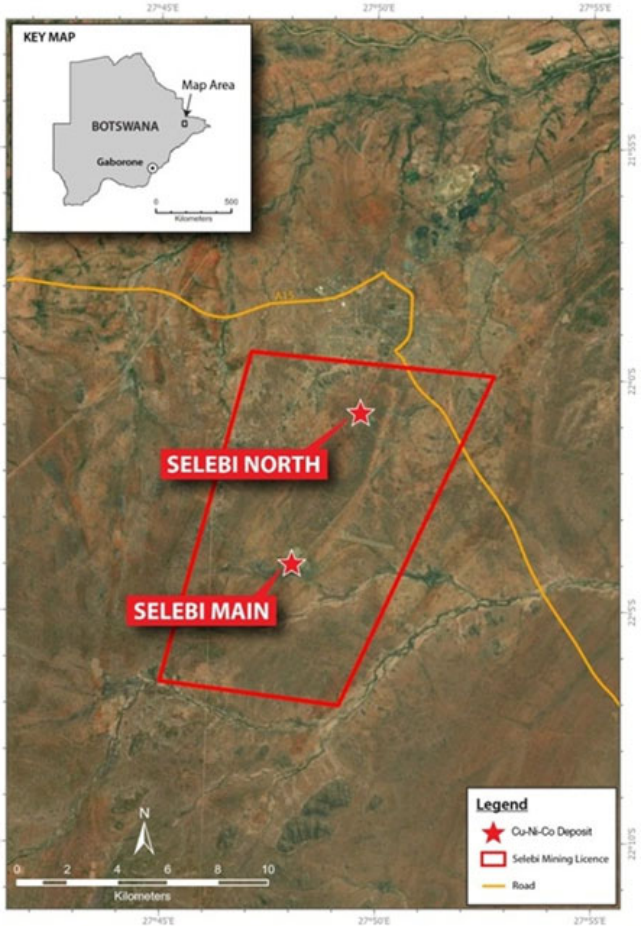
Any abstraction of water in Botswana is regulated through the Water Act of 1967.

PNRPL was granted a mining licence to permit the ongoing care and maintenance activities at the Selebi Mines and to conduct exploration work from both surface and underground.

4.2.2 Surface Rights

The Project is subject to two land tenure systems namely, State Land within the Township boundary and Tribal Land for the remaining portions. The two land tenure systems are administered by the Department of Lands and governed by the Ngwato Land Board, respectively. PNRPL holds a lease agreement granting exclusive surface rights (Grant of Lease) for 1,800 ha within the mining licence area that includes the Selebi Mines. The lease agreement is deemed effective January 31, 2022, and is valid for a period of 10 years, equivalent to the duration of mining licence 2022/1L. If the mining licence is renewed, then the Grant of Lease shall automatically be renewed for the period equivalent to the renewed mining licence, subject to the conditions prevailing during the period of renewal. The current rental amount for the Grant of Lease is Botswana Pula (BWP) 915,204.7 per annum (approximately USD 68,916 based on a USD 1 = 13.28 BWP exchange rate), and if renewed, the Land Board and PNRPL shall negotiate the appropriate fee for the renewed period. PNRPL also holds the surface rights to a 181 ha strip of land for rail and power service. The rental amount on the rail and power servitude is BWP 105,521.10 per annum (approximately USD 7,946 per annum) for the first term of the Grant of Lease, and the Land Board and PNRPL shall negotiate the appropriate rental for any renewed period. Figure 4-2 illustrates the disposition of the surface rights.

Figure 4-2
Land tenure and surface rights



Source: *NEXM, 2026*



4.3 Environmental Liabilities

The MSA QP is not aware of any environmental liabilities on the Selebi Mines property, which was assumed by PNRPL pursuant to the Selebi Purchase Agreement.

4.3.1 Environmental Permitting

PNRPL holds a Mining Licence and an approved Environmental Management Plan (EMP) from the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) that currently gives it the right to carry out surface and underground exploration work as well as underground care and maintenance activities. PRNPL also has an approved Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) from the Department of National Museum and Monuments (DNMM). The Project area is situated on Tribal lands and surface rights have been secured through an agreement with the Ngwato Land Board.

Prior to the construction of a processing facility and tailing storage facility (TSF), PNRPL requires an approved Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) from the DEP, permits for water management and waste management from the DEP and permission from the Bobirwa District Council for the construction of permanent buildings.

PNRPL would need to also require additional surface rights from the Ngwato Land Board.

There are no expected obstacles to obtaining all the required permits.

4.4 Royalties and Encumbrances

In order to maintain the mining licence in good order, the holder must make annual licence payments on its anniversary date in accordance with Section 71 of the Act and monthly royalty payments according to Section 66 of the Act, if appropriate, in each case to the Government of Botswana. The royalties payable are percentages of the gross market value of mineral or mineral products as follows: precious stones (10%), precious metals (5%), and other minerals or mineral products (3%). The term gross market value is defined in the Act as the sale value receivable at the mine gate in an arms-length transaction without discounts, commissions, or deductions for the mineral or mineral product on disposal.

PNRPL has signed a royalty agreement and contingent compensation agreement with the Liquidator.

A 2% net smelter return (NSR) exists on the sale of concentrates (or any other economic mineral resource material produced and sold) subject to specific rights of purchase by the purchaser and the Government of Botswana:

- A reduction to a 1% NSR for a payment of USD 20 million on or before the two-year anniversary date of the first shipment. Cymbria Corporation (“Cymbria”), an affiliate of the Company’s largest shareholder, EdgePoint Investment Group Inc., has an option to participate in the repurchase which would provide Cymbria with a 0.5% NSR royalty.
- A general first right of purchase shared between the purchaser and the Government of Botswana.

There is also a contingent compensation agreement whereby PNRPL would pay additional compensation to the Government of Botswana if and when it discovers additional resources over and above the base case scenario of 15.9 Mt:

- New resource discovery up until the end of the seven-year mine life of the base case resource of 15.9 Mt (minimum grade of 2.5% NiEq, at Decision to Mine):
  - 25 Mt < new deposit > 50 Mt - USD0.50 per tonne.
  - 50 Mt < new deposit> 75 Mt - USD0.20 additional per incremental tonne.
  - 75 Mt < new deposit> 100 Mt - USD0.30 additional per incremental tonne.
  - New deposit >100 Mt - USD0.40 additional per incremental tonne.

The payment of contingent compensation shall be made from operating cash flow of the mine(s) once in operation and subject to adequate liquidity.

4.5 Other Significant Factors and Risks

The QP is not aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform the proposed work program on the Property.

5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The Selebi Mines are readily accessed via paved and gravel roads from the town of Selebi Phikwe, located just north of the mining licence. With a population of approximately 52,000, the town is accessed via a well-maintained paved road that branches due east from the major A1 highway at the town of Serule, 57 km from the Project.

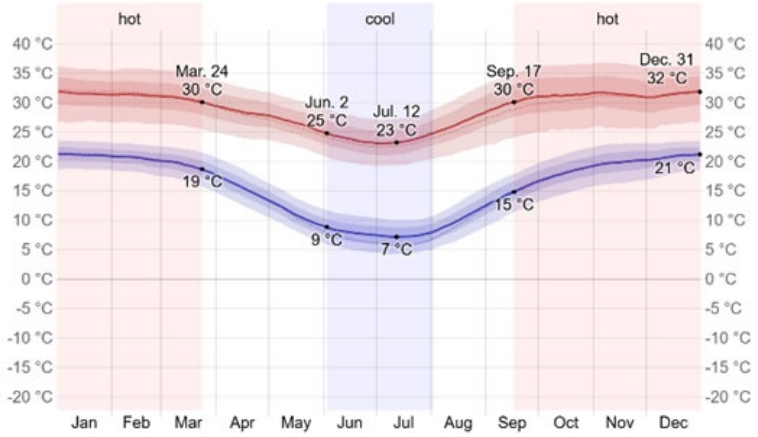
5.2 Climate

The Project has a semi-arid climate with temperatures that typically vary from 7 °C to 37 °C. The warm season lasts from September to March with an average daily temperature above 30 °C, while the colder season lasts from June to the end of July with an average low temperature of 7 °C and average high temperature of 24 °C. The wet season occurs from November to mid-March. The wettest month is typically January, with an average of 10 days with at least one millimetre of precipitation (Weatherspark.com,2026).

No climatic risks exist that would affect the year-round exploitation of the resources delineated in the future.

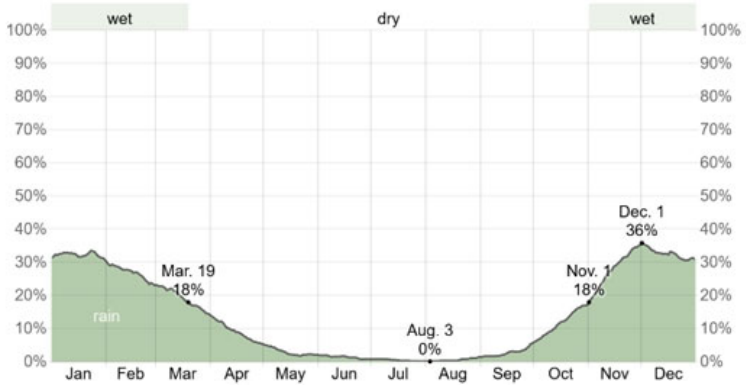
Figure 5-1 illustrates the average annual temperature and Figure 5-2 shows the average annual rainfall for the Project area.

Figure 5-1
Average annual temperature profiles for the Project area



Notes: *The daily average high (red line) and low (blue line) temperature, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands. The thin dotted lines are the corresponding average perceived temperatures.*
Source: *WeatherSpark.com, 2026*

Figure 5-2
Average rainfall profile for the Project area



Source: *WeatherSpark.com, 2026*

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

5.3.1 Human Resources

No specific deficiencies in the general labour resource have been identified as the former mining company BCL had engaged in the training and development of local Botswana skills. With the exception of highly specialized technical experts required during the construction phase, PNRPL believes that there is a local skills base with sufficient capacity to cater for its further needs with regard to the Project and its general organizational development requirements.

5.3.2 Infrastructure, Power, Water and Supply

The town of Selebi Phikwe is serviced by a paved road, and a railway line runs from Selebi Phikwe to Serule where it joins the main line from Gaborone to Francistown. The railway line is predominately used for the freighting of materials and goods to and from Selebi Phikwe.

Selebi Phikwe is serviced by a government run airport situated near the Project on the outskirts of town. The airport is open daily; however, it has no fuelling facility onsite and no commercial flights.

Reliable landline telephone communication, using the Botswana Telecommunications Corporation (BTC) network, is available throughout most of the country. BTC, as well as other private cellular network providers, also provide reliable cellphone coverage over most of the country.

Although, Botswana is situated in a semi-arid terrain, the town of Selebi Phikwe is adequately serviced by the Water Utilities Corporation which supplies treated water to the community as well as to the Project. Several government managed dams exist in the area, including Letsibogo Dam, (located near Mmadinare, approximately 17 km from Selebi Phikwe) and Shashe Dam (located 80 km to the northwest of Selebi Phikwe). Dikgatlhong Dam, is located approximately 40 km to the north and supplies the southern regions of Botswana, including Gaborone.

Shashe Dam was originally built to supply water to Selebi Phikwe and the historical BCL operations. The historical operation was able to source much of its water from an underground aquifer at #3 Shaft.

All electricity and power supply in Botswana is transmitted and managed by the Botswana Power Corporation (BPC). The Project is supplied through the National Grid, via a 220/66/11KV substation. The 220 KV substation is fed by two 220 KV overhead lines that run 7.6 km from the Phokoje substation.

5.3.2.1 Selebi mines infrastructure

The purchased infrastructure at the Selebi Mines includes two mines currently on care and maintenance, namely Selebi (#2 Shaft) and Selebi North (#4 Shaft), and associated surface infrastructure.

The Selebi Mine has a vertical rock/service shaft down to the 300 m level, and a cable belt conveyor decline from the 300 m level to the 850 level. Stations are at 50 m vertical intervals, commencing on the 100 m level. A jaw crusher is located on the 300 m level, loading boxes are located on the 340 m level, and a spillage box is located on the 367 m level.

The -18° decline currently runs from the 250 m level to the 850 m level providing access to deposits between the 300 m level and 800 m level horizons. A single drum winder at the top of the decline enables transport of personnel and material and is also used for waste rock handling from decline development. Stations are cut at 50 m vertical intervals, with a crusher station on the 850 m level and a cable belt loading facility on the 875 m level. A tertiary sub inclined shaft equipped with twin rails extends from the 850 m level to the 1,050 m level. This shaft provides access to the levels below the 850 m level. A 4.8 m diameter, concrete lined, ventilation shaft is located approximately 1,000 m north of the rock/service shaft.

The Selebi North Mine is serviced by a 3.5 m diameter shaft down to the 745 m level and a twin 7° decline trucking ramp that is currently down to the 900 m level. The shaft is equipped with a Koepe winder with a two cage/six tonne skip. The cage has a four-person capacity. The shaft limitation suggests that it was primarily used for ore skipping, and that material and personnel were mainly transported via the ramp.

The Selebi Mines are powered by two overhead lines. Power is supplied by the Botswana Power Corporation (BPC).

5.3.2.2 Tailings/waste/plant sites

The Project is at an MRE stage and potential tailings storage areas, waste disposal areas, and processing plant sites have not been assessed in detail. Both Selebi Main and Selebi North are historical mines under care and maintenance. Existing waste dumps exist on the property, and the flat topography provides locations for further waste dumps. The existing waste dump facilities would require investigation as to their sufficiency for future requirements. Although, there are no historical tailings storage facilities, historical or currently permitted, on the property, the flat lying topography and lack of built-up populated areas within the property allow for locations for potential tailings storage facilities. These would need to be permitted.

5.4 Physiography

5.4.1 Topography

The topography of the Project area is generally flat and typical of the basement system of Botswana. The Project lies at an altitude between 780 metres above mean sea level (mamsl) and 980 mamsl, with a gentle gradient from southwest to northeast. A number of hills, ridges, kopjes, and inselbergs of granitoid rocks are found within the mining licence and surrounding areas, with the most prominent hill being Selebi Hill located at the southwest corner of the township boundary.

5.4.2 Surface Water

Selebi Phikwe lies on the fringe of the semi-arid Kalahari and has a hot dry climate. Selebi Phikwe receives an annual average rainfall of 416.4 mm/year and over 90% of the annual rainfall occurs during the summer months from November to April. The Letlhakane River is situated approximately 10 km north of the Project site. This river and its tributaries are ephemeral, i.e., they contain water only in the rainy season for a few hours or days after rainstorms.

5.4.3 Groundwater

Groundwater continuously seeps into the underground workings of the former producing Selebi and Selebi North mines, necessitating active dewatering. Selebi Mine pumps approximately 1,000 m^3/day, while Selebi North pumps approximately 400 m^3/day. Mine water discharges are monitored monthly through water quality sampling, while groundwater quality is assessed annually through sampling of mine and surrounding farmers' boreholes in both areas.

5.4.4 Flora and Fauna

Vegetation of the project area is described as Mopane woodland and shrub woodland biome, comprised of grasses, shrubs and large leaf trees. Grass is generally sparse. One protected tree species, the Baobab, was identified within the Project area.

Reptile diversity at the project site is very low. Even the areas where reptiles were to be commonly expected to frequent, are lacking in any reptilian presence. Project snake handlers have captured four species of snakes. For amphibians, three species of frogs have been identified near the evaporation ponds. Only twelve wild species of mammals were identified, including rabbits, squirrels, jackals, brown hyenas, and bats. Domesticated animals (cattle, dogs, goats and sheep) are also present. Many common bird species can be observed within the project area. The area is not a critical habitat for any of the bird species of conservation concern.

6. HISTORY

The following paragraphs regarding the history of the Project are largely extracted from a previous TRS prepared by SLR (SLR, 2024).

6.1 Prior and Current Ownership

Discussions between the Roan Selection Trust and the Bamangwato tribal chiefs, initiated in 1956, culminated in the signing of an agreement in 1959 that formed Bamangwato Concessions Limited (Bamangwato), allowing for the exploration and exploitation of the nickel and copper deposits in the Project area (Lungu, 2016).

In 1972, the Government of Botswana issued mining lease 13-NQ (State Grant 4/72), covering an area of 27,310.43 ha, to Bamangwato. This mining lease was granted for copper and nickel ore and associated minerals contained in these mined ores for a period of 25 years, with the option to renew.

In 1977, Bamangwato changed its name to BCL. BCL and predecessor Bamangwato operated the combined Selebi and Phikwe Mines from 1973 until its closure in 2016. Ore was mined from an open pit at Phikwe, as well as from four distinct underground production areas, namely Phikwe (1 Shaft, Phikwe Central, and Phikwe South), Southeast Extension, Selebi North, and Selebi. BCL was placed under provisional liquidation in October 2016, with all operations placed on care and maintenance.

PNRC submitted an indicative offer for the purchase of select assets owned by BCL to the Liquidator in June 2020. On March 24, 2021, PNRC signed an exclusivity Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Liquidator. The MOU granted PNRC a six-month exclusivity period, allowing for the completion of additional Due Diligence and the drafting of related purchase agreements for the Botswana Ni-Cu-Co assets formerly operated by BCL.

The Project was acquired by PNRC, a private corporation formed under the laws of the Province of Ontario, on January 31, 2022, through its wholly owned indirect subsidiary PNRPL.

On September 28, 2021, PNRC announced that it had executed the Selebi Purchase Agreement to acquire the Selebi Mines, including the related infrastructure and equipment formerly operated by BCL, with the Liquidator. The acquisition closed on January 31, 2022, transferring the Selebi Mines and the new Selebi mining licence 2022/1L to PNRPL.

The current mining licence 2022/1L is smaller than the previous licence (State Grant 4/72), including only the Selebi Mines and their surrounding areas. The original State Grant 4/72 also included the Phikwe mines and associated infrastructure, including the concentrator and smelter plants used to process ore from both Selebi and Phikwe mines.

6.2 Exploration and Development History

The information below describes work completed over the historical BCL Selebi Phikwe project and is largely summarized from Lungu (2016). As regional exploration was undertaken concurrently on both the Selebi and Phikwe projects, information relevant to Phikwe has been retained as extracting information from the exploration reporting which is pertinent to Selebi only is difficult. Where possible, MSA has noted where information is relevant to either Selebi or Phikwe.

6.2.1 Early Exploration (1959-1990)

Exploration in the Project area was initiated by Bamangwato in 1959.

The anomalous copper and nickel occurrences in the Selebi Phikwe area were all discovered through geochemical soil surveys (Gordon, 1973). The geochemical soil sampling was conducted in stages from reconnaissance to close interval sampling on identified targets. The 1.6 km long Ni-Cu geochemical anomaly at Selebi was defined in March/ April 1963 and classified as a mineral occurrence in May/June 1963. Mineralization was found to outcrop as gossans at the three main target areas of Selebi, Selebi North, and Phikwe. Trenching and mapping were undertaken to determine the lateral extent and geology of the mineralization and associated lithologies. To test for sulphide mineralization at depth, wagon and diamond drilling was conducted on the most favourable targets. Magnetic surveying to define sub-cropping mineralization was also undertaken.

This early stage of exploration is not well documented.

6.2.1.1 Geological mapping

The discovery of the Selebi and Phikwe deposits in 1963 and 1967 respectively, triggered scientific research work by groups and individuals in the vicinity of Selebi Phikwe, encompassing the current Project area. From 1964 to 1975, the Botswana Geological Survey conducted geological mapping and produced geological maps of the rock units and regional structures at a scale of 1:1,000,000 and 1:125,000. The mapping was completed concurrently with scholarly work by Gordon in 1973, Wakefield in 1974, and Gallon in 1986 which focussed on interpreting the structure and tectonics of the amphibolites hosting the Selebi and Phikwe deposits.

6.2.1.2 Diamond drilling

Drilling was first conducted at Selebi Main in 1964, and was suspended due to poor results (Gordon, 1973). However, drilling resumed, in 1965 confirming improvement of the sulphide mineralization grades with depth.

Drilling at the Selebi and Phikwe copper and nickel anomalies continued until 1971, with the subsequent opening of the Phikwe open pit. At the end of this drilling campaign, 124 holes totalling 34,206 m and 73 holes totalling 19,294 m were completed at Phikwe and Selebi respectively (Gordon, 1973).

6.2.2 Exploration (2005 to 2012)

Despite the time that had elapsed since the deposits were discovered, remarkably little exploration took place on the Mining Lease outside of the immediate area of deposits, probably because the company saw no need for surface exploration because additional reserves were easily defined by drilling the extensions of deposits.

However, as the new resources became increasingly deeper, the company saw the need for surface exploration. Beginning in 2005, BCL completed airborne geophysics, outcrop mapping, a 2D desktop structural study, a Titan24 DCIP/MT survey, surface and BHEM surveys and diamond drilling.

6.2.2.1 Surface diamond drilling

Diamond drilling was undertaken within the Project area from 2007 to 2012. A two-tier approach was adopted targeting on-mine/brownfields and exploration targets. On-mine drilling was undertaken with the objective of defining down dip and strike extensions of existing operations while exploration work targeted areas outside the mining infrastructure to test geochemical, geophysical, and geological targets in order to delineate stand-alone deposits.

A more detailed description of the diamond drilling on the Project can be found in Section 10 of this TRS. As of the effective date of this TRS, PNRPL had not sourced a complete database of regional exploration drilling over the Selebi Mines property.

6.3 Past Production

Construction of the Phikwe processing plant began in 1970, at the same time as the sinking of the Phikwe (#1Shaft) and Selebi shaft (#2Shaft). In 1972, development work at Selebi was suspended in favour of open pit mining at Phikwe. The concentrator began operations in 1973 at a rate of 6,000 tpd, with the capacity increased to 10,000 tpd over time. In 1980, the Phikwe open pit was exhausted and the underground operations at Selebi were phased in. Selebi North Mine was commissioned in 1990. Production at all operations abruptly ceased in October 2016 when BCL was placed in liquidation.

A total of 26.6 Mt at grades of 1.03% Cu and 0.58% Ni were mined from Selebi Main between 1980 and 2016, and 13.9 Mt at grades of 0.66 % Cu and 0.74 % Ni were mined from Selebi North between 1990 and 2016 (BCL records and Morgan, 1982).

It should be noted that previous production is not necessarily an indication of future production and should not construed as such. The grade and tonnage of produced ore is a function of numerous factors *inter alia* mining method, operational controls, Mineral Resource shape, size and attitude, and the ability of the mine to control dilution.

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

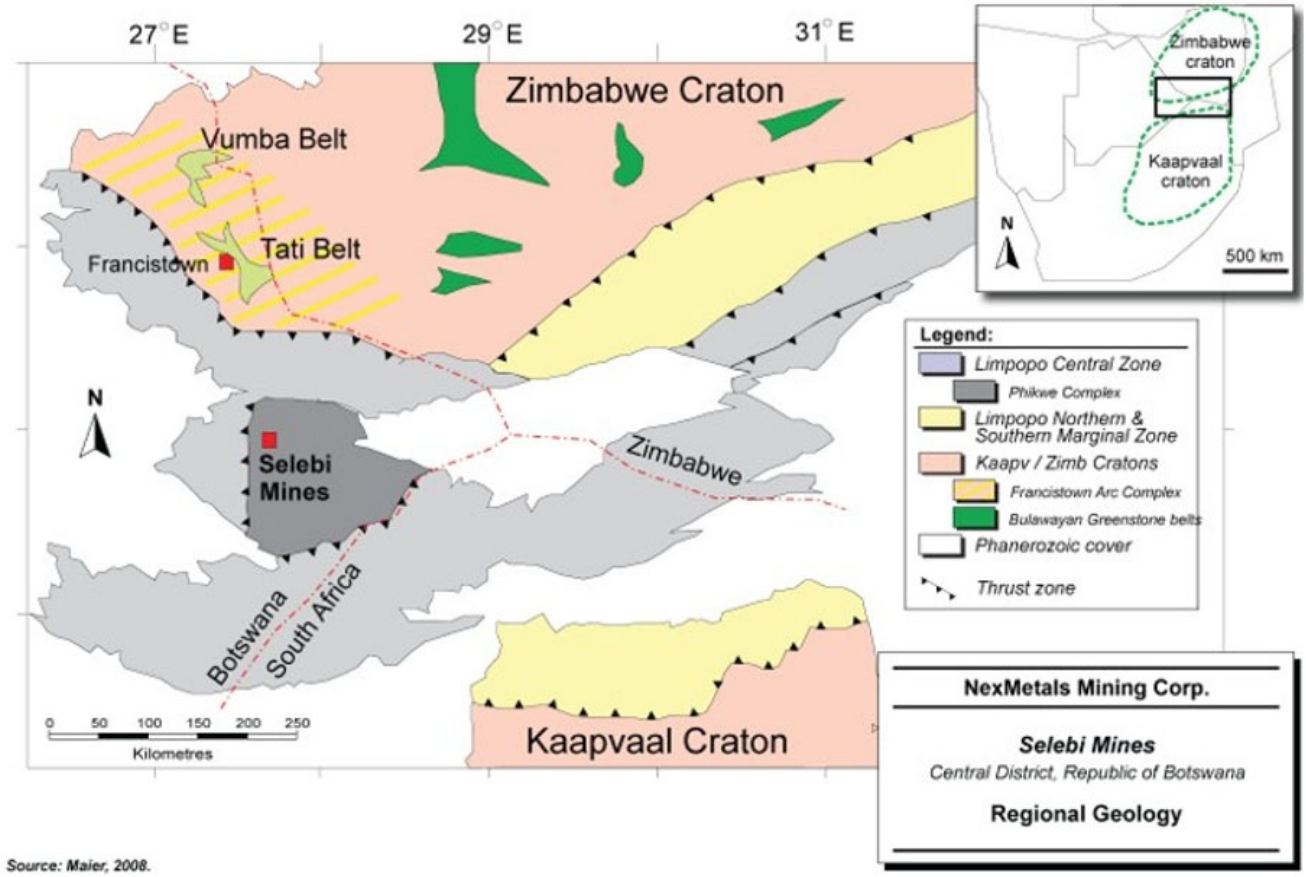
The eastern portion of Botswana forms part of the Limpopo Mobile Belt (LMB) which represents a deep crustal section through an orogenic province between the Kaapvaal and Zimbabwe cratons (Carney *et al*., 1994). The LMB extends as a broad zone of tectonically deformed and metamorphosed rocks for approximately 900 km, between the stable Zimbabwe and Kaapvaal cratons. Geochronological studies indicate the age of major periods of folding and metamorphism are between 2.0 Ga to 2.69 Ga (Kampunzu *et al.*, 2000).

The LMB is divided into three structural zones: two linear zones trending parallel to the belt, the northern and southern marginal zones, and the complex folded central zone (CZ) (Carney *et al*., 1994). The CZ region is characterized by complex structural fold patterns accompanied by regional and cataclastic metamorphism, with grades ranging from amphibolite to granulite facies and cataclastic tectonites (Carney *et al*., 1994).

The marginal zones are characterized by predominately metamorphosed igneous rocks whereas the CZ contains significant amounts of metasedimentary rocks (paragneisses, metapelites, quartzites, and marbles) coexisting with a variety of deformed and metamorphosed igneous rocks (Kampunzu *et al.*, 2000).

The Project area described in this TRS lies in the northern portion of the CZ, just south of an east-northeast trending shear zone marked by the Letlhakane fault, at the boundary between the north marginal and central zones. Figure 7-1 illustrates the regional geological context of the Project area.

Figure 7-1
Regional geology

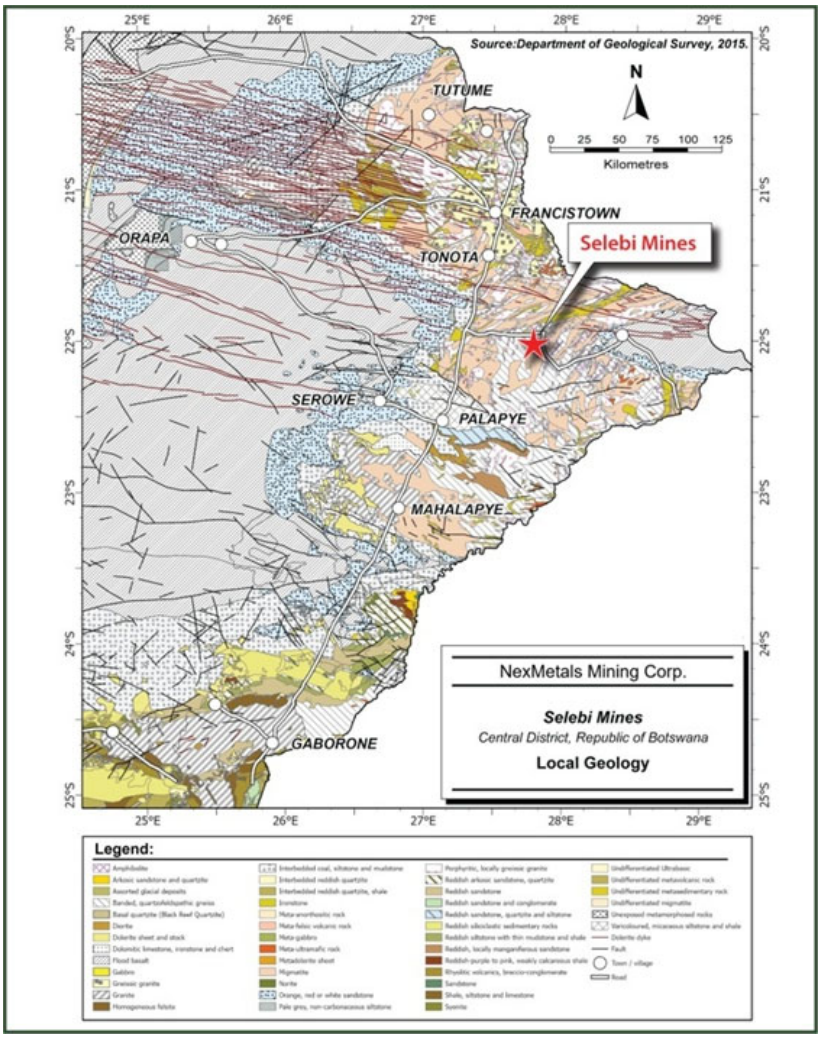


Source: Maier, 2008.

7.2 Local Geology

The Project occurs in the Phikwe Complex that is located within the CZ of the LMB, consisting predominately of Archean hornblende bearing tonalitic and trondhjemitic gneisses. The Phikwe Complex also contains the Selebi Phikwe belt of mafic–ultramafic intrusions hosted by medium to coarse grained, massive to weakly foliated, granoblastic to porphyroblastic granite gneiss and a variety of banded supracrustal gneisses comprising hornblende-gneiss, quartzo-feldspathic gneiss, and anorthositic gneiss. The protoliths to the hornblende gneisses are believed to be volcanics and shallow intrusions of tholeiitic basaltic and titanium rich ferrobasaltic composition, whereas the protoliths to the quartzo-feldspathic gneisses may have been calcalkaline volcano-sedimentary rocks (Brown, 1987). Subordinate amounts of pelitic schists, marbles, impure quartzites, and ironstones are also observed. Most of the aforementioned rocks are very sulphide poor (<200 ppm sulphur (S)) (Maier *et al*., 2008). A map of the local geology is presented in Figure 7-2.

Figure 7-2
Local geology



A few age determinations constrain relationships in the Selebi Phikwe area. Samples of the granite gneisses have been dated at 2.6 Ga to 2.65 Ga (U-Pb SHRIMP method; McCourt *et al.,* 2004). According to Wright (1977) and Brown (1987), the granite gneisses have intrusive relationships with the supracrustal rocks, implying that the latter are older than 2.6 Ga. The absolute and relative ages of the mafic–ultramafic intrusions remain unclear, as lithological contacts are mostly tectonic, however, it is clear that that they are older than 2.0 Ga.

7.3 Property Geology

A schematic geological map of the Selebi Phikwe area and a north-south section across the Selebi Phikwe nickel belt (along dense stippled line) is presented in Figure 7-3.

A structural and geological map was developed by Williams (2005) and is the most recent geological and structural map of the Project area (Figure 7-4). The map was developed using a combination of detailed mapping, GIS interpretation of remotely sensed images, integration of existing stratigraphic drill core, and geochemical datasets (Dirks, 2005). Within the Project area, all mineralized zones lie within the Selebi Synformal Basin.

The Selebi and Selebi North deposits form part of the Selebi Phikwe belt of intrusions that also contain the Phikwe, Dikoloti, Lentswe, and Phokoje deposits. In all of these deposits, the sulphide mineralization is predominately associated with boudinaged lenses and layers of fine to medium grained amphibolite interlayered with various types of gneisses (Gordon (1973), Wakefield (1976), Key (1976), Gallon (1986) and Brown (1987)). The ore bearing intrusions are generally relatively thin (e.g., on average 11 m in the Phikwe area), however, this may largely be the result of intense folding and shearing (Lear, 1979). The amphibolites predominately consist of hornblende, feldspar, gedrite, and mica. Minor metamorphic orthopyroxene and olivine also occur. Based on whole rock compositional data and Cross, Iddings, Pirsson, and Washington (CIPW) norms of a large number of samples, Brown (1987) estimated that the parental magmas to the intrusions were tholeiitic basalts (with approximately 8 wt% MgO) that crystallized variable proportions of olivine, pyroxene, and plagioclase (Maier *et al*., 2008).

Figure 7-3
Schematic map and cross section of the Selebi Phikwe Area

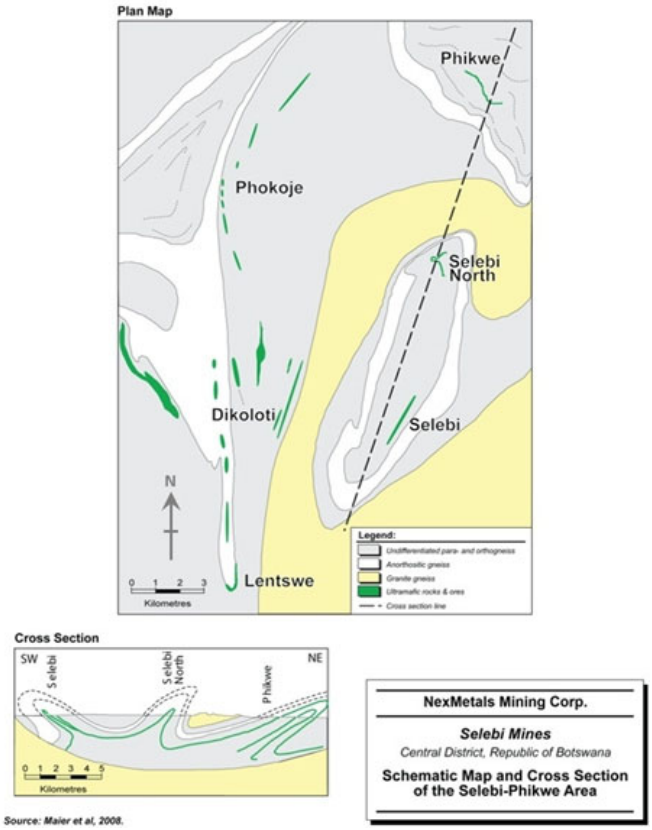
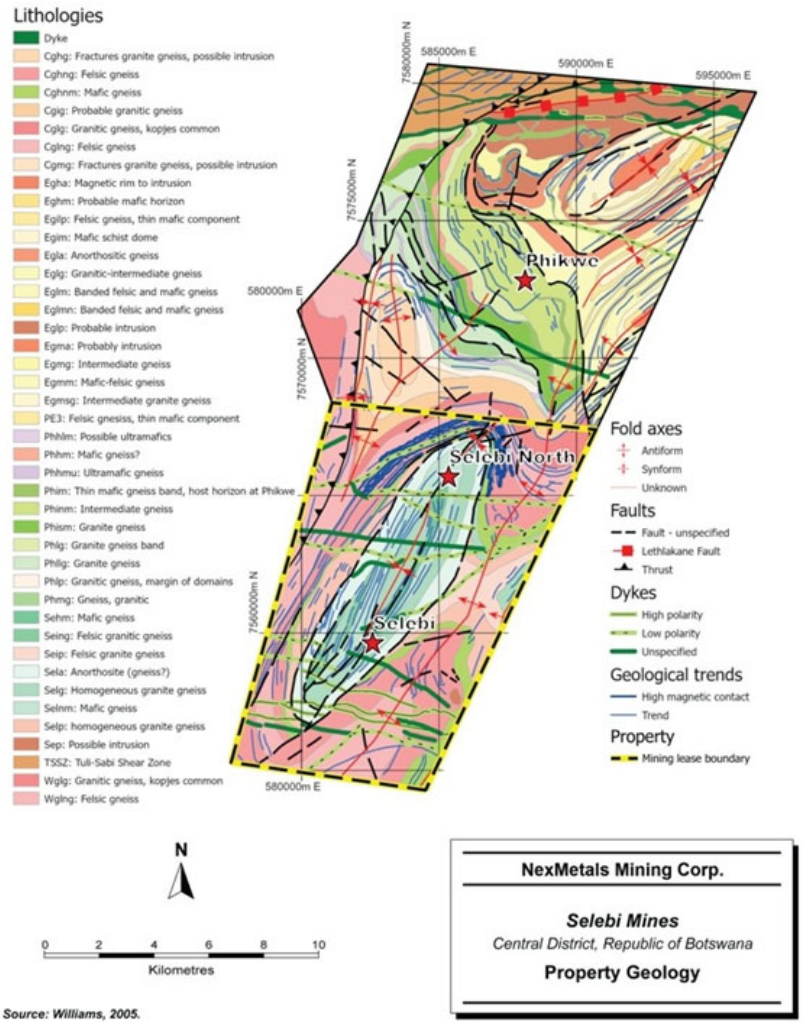


Figure 7-4
Property geology



Source: Williams, 2005.

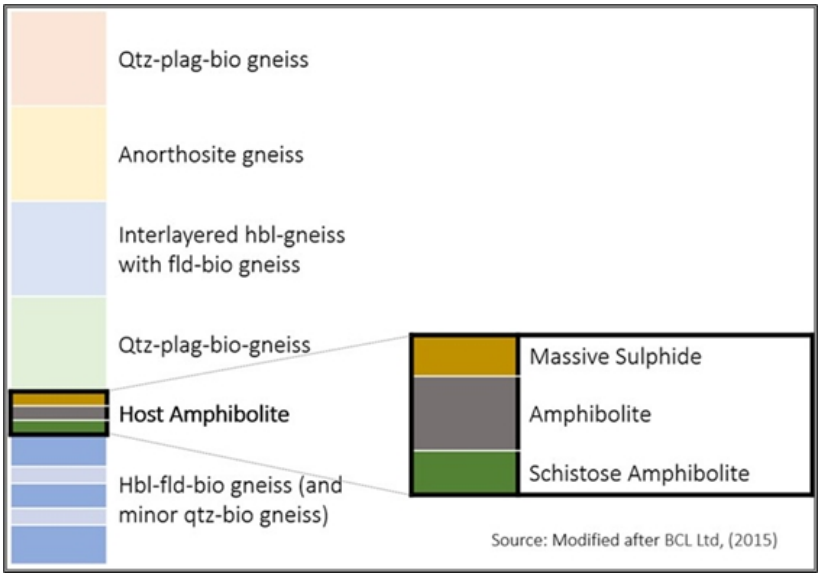
The mafic, hornblende rich mineralogy of the Selebi Phikwe host rocks, their association with Ni-Cu mineralization, and their geochemistry has been used to infer an igneous protolith of troctolitic-noritic gabbros locally associated with ortho-pyroxenite (Brown, 1987). Trace element geochemistry suggests a tholeiitic protolith, and the wide ranging and locally high chromium content is indicative of a cumulate intrusive rather than extrusive origin. Geochemical modelling suggests that the parent intrusive body of the Selebi Phikwe deposits was a mixture of cumulus phases (plagioclase, olivine, pyroxene, and chromite), intercumulus liquid, and an immiscible sulphide liquid (Brown, 1987).

All of the mined deposits over the Project area are observed within, or at the hangingwall contact of the hosting amphibolite with gneisses. The gneisses forming the country rock of the Selebi Phikwe deposits can be divided into two main groups. The first group is a suite of well-banded hornblende gneiss, grey quartzo-feldspathic gneiss, with anorthosite, minor magnetite quartzite, and marble, and the second group is composed of granitic gneisses.

All mineralized horizons are conformable to the gneissic foliation. The contacts of the host amphibolite with the surrounding grey gneiss are conformable but typically sheared, with the development of abundant mica locally in the host amphibolite and coarse cataclastic textures in the grey gneiss (Brown, 1987).

Figure 7-5 illustrates the generalized stratigraphic column of the Phikwe Complex.

Figure 7-5
Generalized Stratigraphic Column



7.4 Mineralization

The following sections are modified from Lungu (2016) by MSA.

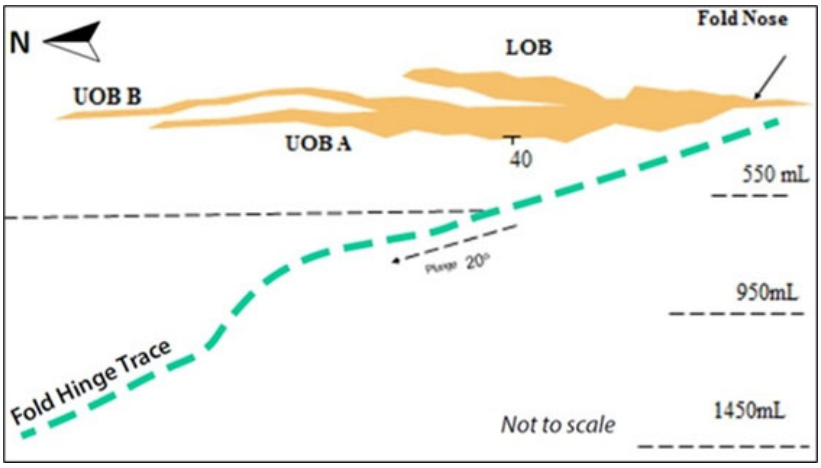
The Ni-Cu mineralization in the Selebi North and Selebi Main deposits is hosted by hornblende rich amphibolites with varying amounts of plagioclase (labradorite to bytownite), gedrite, phlogopite, biotite, garnet, and sulphides (Gordon (1973) and Brown (1987)). Spinel, olivine, and orthopyroxene have been reported (Brown, 1987). The principal sulphide minerals are pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and pentlandite which occur in massive sulphides (70% to 100% sulphides), semi-massive and disseminated/stringer sulphides (up to 30% sulphide). Pyrite occurs as localized overgrowth. Magnetite occurs as rounded inclusions in massive sulphides and as later overgrowths.

7.4.1 Selebi Main

The Selebi Main deposit is an amphibolite-massive sulphide sill one metre to 35 m thick and approximately 2 km along strike. Within the deposit, three distinct interconnected, mineralized horizons were mined: the LOB, the Upper B (UB), and the Upper A (UA). The LOB was considered by BCL to be the eastern limb of an F1 age isoclinal fold plunging 20° towards N10°E that links the UB to the LOB. Towards the north, the UB splits creating the UA, which continues for approximately 150 m before pinching out. From the UA-UB split, the UB sulphide horizon continues, much thinner, for approximately 450 m, eventually changing into a barren amphibolitic schist two metres to three metres thick. BCL considered that hangingwall drag folding formed the UA as well as several minor splits north of the UA (Figure 7 6).

The Selebi Main deposit can be divided into two distinct areas. The southern half of the Selebi Main deposit is characterized by thick amphibolite while the north fringe area is composed of multiple sulphide horizons rarely thicker than three metres. In the north fringe area drag folds and a pinch and swell habit within the sulphide horizon are commonly observed. Pinch and swell features, common in the Selebi deposit, are predominately due to D1 boudinage and not a result of D2 folding (Brown, 1987).

Figure 7-6
Longitudinal sketch of the Selebi Deposit showing the fold plunge



Source: *Lungu, 2016*

Within the UB deposit, the host amphibolites exhibit clear sulphide zonation. Massive sulphides occur at the hangingwall contact. Along the actual contact centimetre scale cummingtonite crystals form an alteration fringe growing into the hangingwall quartzo-feldspathic gneisses. The massive sulphides are underlain by a massive amphibolite consisting of gedrite-hornblende-phlogopite with very little to no plagioclase and stringers of sulphide as well as disseminated sulphide. The gedrite crystals are coarse grained and orientated in the regional mineral lineation, which plunges shallowly to the north. This unit likely represents a highly altered and recrystallized metapyroxenite (Brown, 1987). Progressing into the footwall, the rocks contain increasingly less phlogopite, gedrite, and disseminated sulphide and increasing amounts of hornblende and plagioclase, thus, gradually transitioning into a hornblende-plagioclase amphibolite, i.e., the type of amphibolite that is characteristic within the banded gneiss suite (Dirks, 2005).

7.4.2 Selebi Central

An area termed Selebi Central was identified and explored by BCL. Nickel and copper mineralization occur at a number of positions within the host amphibolite, and occasionally within the hangingwall gneiss. Three zones within the host amphibolite were identified by BCL as follows:

- Zone A: Developed at the contact between the hangingwall gneiss and the host amphibolite.
- Zone B: Developed generally within the middle of the host amphibolite.
- Zone C: Developed at or near the base of the host amphibolite.

Of the three mineralized zones, Zone C is the most consistent, covering most of the areal extent of the Selebi Central deposit. Mineralization occurs generally as sulphide stringers or disseminations with grades averaging 0.6 % Ni and 0.7 %Cu.

Similar to the Selebi deposit, the Selebi Central deposit dips approximately 40° to the west.

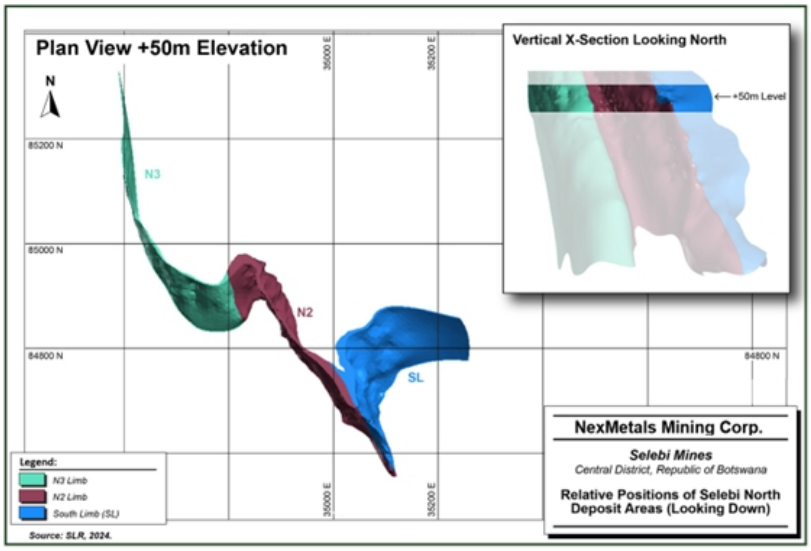
The Selebi Central deposit is characterized by narrow zones within a host amphibolite package which ranges in thickness from zero metres to 40 m. Although a Mineral Resource was historically reported for the Selebi Central area by BCL, both MSA and NEXM consider that the narrow discontinuous mineralization does not have reasonable prospects for economic extraction and does not form part of the Mineral Resource for the Selebi Mines.

7.4.3 Selebi North

The Selebi North structure consists of a South Limb that is connected to the North 2 (N2) Limb through an antiformal fold closure (commonly referred to as the fold nose), which is in turn connected to the North 3 (N3) Limb by a second fold structure (Figure 7-7). The fold structures comprise a synformal component and an antiformal component to form two S-shaped structures. The detailed structure has varied from surface with high levels of complexity being observed in certain areas, particularly between N3 and N2. In the upper areas of the mine, the South-Limb-N2 structure was termed the South Limb–N1 structure however the N1 Limb attenuated with depth, the N2 limb became dominant, and the N2 nomenclature was adopted in the deeper areas.

The folds plunge to the southwest at approximately 45°, however at depth the South Limb-N2 fold axis veers towards the south. The northern libs to the antiformal structures dip sub vertically, with dips lessening towards the synformal zones. The host amphibolite is conformable with the surrounding grey gneiss. Tight folding within the footwall gneiss is evident close to the amphibolite contacts, however, does not affect the structure and dip of the deposit.

Figure 7-7
Relative positions of Selebi North deposit areas



In the South Limb and N2, massive sulphide lenses commonly 2 m to 5 m wide are concentrated in amphibolite at or near the contact with the hangingwall gneiss. These can continue along strike for several tens of metres and can be traced for longer distances down-plunge, however, have a pinch and swell characteristic. Less continuous lenses of massive sulphide occur with variably mineralized amphibolite away from the hangingwall. The crystalline amphibolite transitions to a schistose amphibolite which is poorly mineralized, although a variably mineralized zone can occur along the footwall contact of the amphibolite with the footwall gneiss.

The South Limb dips 35° to 80° south and the amphibolite thickness ranges from 0.10 m on the fringes to 40 m in the central portion. The South Limb deposit is shallow dipping on the eastern extremity and steep towards the fold nose. Two segments can be defined and are separated by an open synformal structure. The western limb is predominately thick massive sulphides with relatively high nickel grades while the eastern limb is predominantly disseminated sulphides and discontinuous lenses of massive sulphides. The strike length of the South Limb in the historically mined areas is approximately 200 m.

The N2 Limb dips from 60° to 90° west with mineralization thicknesses ranging from 0.20 m to 3.5 m wide below the 828 m level. Structurally, the N2 Limb is aligned along a shear zone that has resulted in the separation of the N3 Limb and South Limb, however, remains connected to the South Limb through the fold nose. The N2 Limb and South Limb were previously mined and modelled separately, split along the fold nose (Figure 7-7).

Economic mineralization in the N2 Limb can be less continuous towards the N3 particularly in the broadly synformal area. Shear structures are observed separating the western limit of the N3 Limb and northern limit of the N2 Limb in places.

The N3 limb is characterized by a continuous massive sulphide lens that pinches and swells from a few centimetres to over 5 metres thick. Unlike the South Limb-N2 area, amphibolite is not always present and where is present is discontinuous. Generally, the N3 mineralization is massive sulphide with a footwall and hangingwall gneiss contact and therefore in-situ grades are high, commonly over 2% Ni. A strike length of approximately 300 m was developed on the 828 m level. Dips of the limb vary from 70° N to 90°. There is a marked decrease in grade towards the eastern extremity of the N3 Limb with the mineralization occurring as poorly mineralized to barren amphibolite. The western extremity of the mined area is characterized by an open synform with mineralization thinning out to sub-economic thicknesses in places and a generally increase in amphibolite proportion. Zones of shearing separate the N2 from the N3, however they are connected in places with drillhole evidence suggesting a continuous zone of potentially economic grades and thicknesses.

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

The following section is modified from Lungu (2016).

The deposits in the Project area are categorized as ortho-magmatic Ni-Cu sulphide-type deposits. They are hosted within amphibolite and understood as a tectono-metamorphically modified tholeiitic magma parents with an immiscible sulphide melt (Brown, 1987) which has undergone all the phases of deformation that have affected the enclosing gneisses.

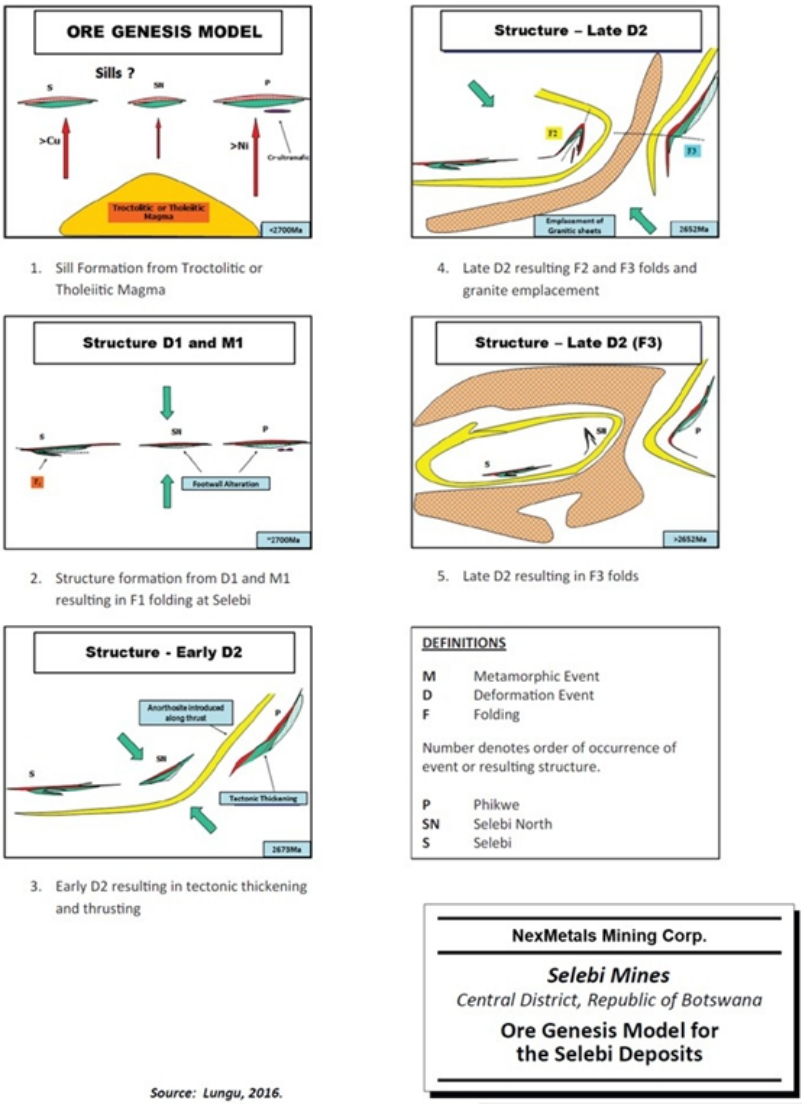
The mineralogical composition of the host rock bodies, the suggested geochemistry of the basaltic intercumulus liquid, and the Ni-Cu content of the sulphide ores are consistent with the formation of the host rocks and sulphide ore bodies from a fractionating tholeiitic basaltic magma that intruded as a liquid mush (Gordon, 1973; Wakefield, 1976; and Brown, 1987) likely between 2,700 Ma to 2,650 Ma ago.

Intrusion of the host magma was followed by several phases of deformation and metamorphism which resulted in the ductile dismemberment and folding of the original intrusive complex as well as the massive sulphide lenses. The postulated genesis model (Figure 8-1) was originally suggested by Gordon, and later supported by Brown (Gordon, 1973; Wakefield, 1976; and Brown, 1987). The ages of syn-tectonic granitic gneiss units in the area vary between 2,650 Ma to 2,600 Ma indicating that deformation was concomitant with that recorded in the Zimbabwe Craton to the North (McCourt and Armstrong, 1998 and Jelsma and Dirks, 2002).

Both the Selebi North and Selebi Ni-Cu sulphide deposits are associated with an amphibolite layer which occurs within grey gneiss and lesser hornblende gneiss of Unit E of the Selebi Sequence (Brown, 1987). The sulphides mainly occur as massive sulphide, usually containing >70% sulphides with small amounts of silicate inclusions or as disseminated sulphides, usually <30% sulphides, with higher amounts of inclusions. Stringer sulphides are generally thin, <10 cm veins typically crosscutting the foliation in the amphibolite (Brown, 1987).

The Selebi Phikwe sulphides have been interpreted as having formed as an immiscible sulphide fluid in a deeper lying, crystallizing, mafic magma body, from which sills were injected to higher crustal levels, transporting the sulphide fluids. The host sill is now metamorphosed to amphibolite. Quartz-feldspar gneisses form the hangingwall and footwall.

Figure 8-1
Ore genesis model for the Selebi deposits



Source: Lungu, 2016.

9. EXPLORATION

Exploration work completed by PNRPL from 2021 to September 2026 has consisted of surface and underground drilling supported by the development of an exploration drift and drill bays, the sourcing and digitization of existing historical information, the confirmation of collar and down hole location information of selected holes, and the completion of downhole location (gyro) surveys, televiewer surveys, and surface and BHEM surveys on high priority historical exploration holes. Three small, focused structural modelling studies were completed by SRK at Selebi (Lebrun and Tuitz, 2022), Selebi North (Hrabi, 2024) and the Hinge Zone (Hrabi, 2026). A 3D model of mine workings from 2D level plans and survey information was also completed. A summary is presented in Table 9-1.

Table 9-1
Summary of exploration activities

Activity	Description	Dates	Contractor
Surface Diamond Drilling	39,181 m to October 16, 2026 17 holes intersected the target horizon	June 2025 and ongoing	PNRPL employees assisted by Fusion Drilling
Diamond Drilling Underground at Selebi North	177 holes, 72,655m resource and expansion drilling	August 2023 to January 2025	PNRPL employees assisted by Fusion Drilling
Diamond Drilling Regional Targets	11 holes, 2,074 m four VTEM anomalies tested	September 2023 to November 2023 & August 2025	Discovery Drilling (2023) PNRPL assisted by Fusion (2025)
Diamond and RAB Surface Drilling	15,074 m, 9 holes intersected the target horizon	Mar 2022 to January 2023	Mitchell Drilling
Diamond Drilling and Reaming	60 holes reamed open, 2 holes extended to test amphibolite horizons, 2 wedged holes, 1 abandoned, 1 step-out hole for resource in-fill drilling	Oct 2021 to September 2024	Discovery Drilling
Gyro Surveys	62 historical holes plus all new drillholes	November 2021 and ongoing	Genway/Reflex and PNRPL employees
BHEM Surveys	60 historical holes (includes extensions 33 PNRL surface holes (22 at Selebi Main and 11 regional) 75 PNRL underground holes	April 2022 to September 2026	PNRPL employees using equipment rented from Crone Geophysics
Surface EM Surveys	7 grids covering VTEM anomalies	July 2023 to June 2025	PNRPL employees using equipment rented from Crone Geophysics
Televiewer/ Physical Properties Survey	5 holes: 3 historical holes, and two 2022 holes	June 2022 to August 2022	Wireline Workshop
Selebi North Mineralization Model	Wireframe of folded Selebi North mineralization	August 2022 to November 2022. Updated April 2024	SLR Canada
Structural Modelling	Focused structural study at Selebi	October 2022 to November 2022	SRK Canada and SRK South Africa
Structural Modelling	Focused structural study at Selebi North	February 2024	SRK Canada
Structural Modelling	Focused structural study at Hinge Zone	May 2025	SRK Canada
Database Management	Data entry of assays, lithologies, structural data and verification	April 2021 (ongoing)	PNRPL employees
Digitization of Mine Workings and Underground Geology	Selebi and Selebi North underground infrastructure and stopes at Selebi North. Digitization of geology is ongoing.	2021 (ongoing)	PNRPL employees

For historical exploration work (pre-2016) completed at the Project, refer to Section 6.2 of this TRS.

9.1 Digitization of Existing Information

Collection, sorting, and digitization of hard copy reports, maps, and drill logs found within the Geology offices at the BCL administration building is ongoing and to date has included:

- Scanning and digitization of original drill logbooks including descriptive lithology logging, some structural information, and analytical results of secondary elements (iron, cobalt, sulphur).
- Scanning and georeferencing of level plans at Selebi and Selebi North.
- Digitization of underground development drilling and channel samples.
- Digitization of detailed level plans with mapped mineralization, lithology, and structure.
- Georeferencing of surficial maps and surveys.
- 3D digitization of mine development, ventilation raises, conveyors, production stopes, and ramps has been completed at Selebi and Selebi North. Scanning of geological level plans and digitization of geological and structural data is ongoing.
- Digital survey capture of the Selebi North ramp and lowest underground development levels has also been completed by PNRPL. These areas were not previously surveyed because of the sudden closure of operations in 2016.

9.2 Collar, Downhole, BHEM, Televiewer, and Physical Property Surveys

9.2.1 Collar Location (DGPS)

Location and re-entry of selected existing drillholes with the purpose of confirming collar and downhole survey information commenced in May 2021 and is ongoing. Holes were initially located using handheld GPS units and later confirmed using either Leica GS12 and Leica GS10 GPS units, or Trimble R8 DGPS equipment. A total of 335 collars, including 281 historical holes, have been accurately positioned. In general, only a small deviation from the original historical hole location was observed, with more significant differences noted at Selebi Central. Coordinates were provided in WGS84, UTM zone 35 South, with geoidal heights. Evidence of drilling was observed at a further 99 locations; however, the original collar location was not found.

9.2.2 Downhole Reaming and Surveying (GYRO)

Discovery Drilling, contractors hired by the Project Team, began work in October 2021 to re-open high-priority holes. GEN WAY T/A/Mining Surveying Systems was contracted to provide gyro surveys and AEGIS was contracted to carry out the initial BHEM surveys.

The drill arrived on site on October 17, 2021, and hole cleaning continued through October 2023. As of the effective date of this TRS, 60 holes have been re-opened.

Gyro surveys utilized the Reflex EZ-Gyro/Sprint Gyro, and due to the vertical nature of the holes, data was collected every 30 m in 'Multi-Shot Mode'. Readings within each survey are individual and independent of the other readings above and below. Surveys were completed both entering and exiting the hole. As of the effective date of this TRS, downhole survey information has been collected in 60 re-opened holes, and all new drillholes.

9.2.3 BHEM Surveys

The BHEM survey work program using the Crone PEM 3D BHEM system commenced on April 1, 2022, and is ongoing (Figure 9-1). As of September 21, 2026, BHEM surveys have been completed in 168 holes (60 historical surface holes, including extensions and wedges, 33 new surface holes (22 at Selebi and 11 regional) and 75 underground holes).

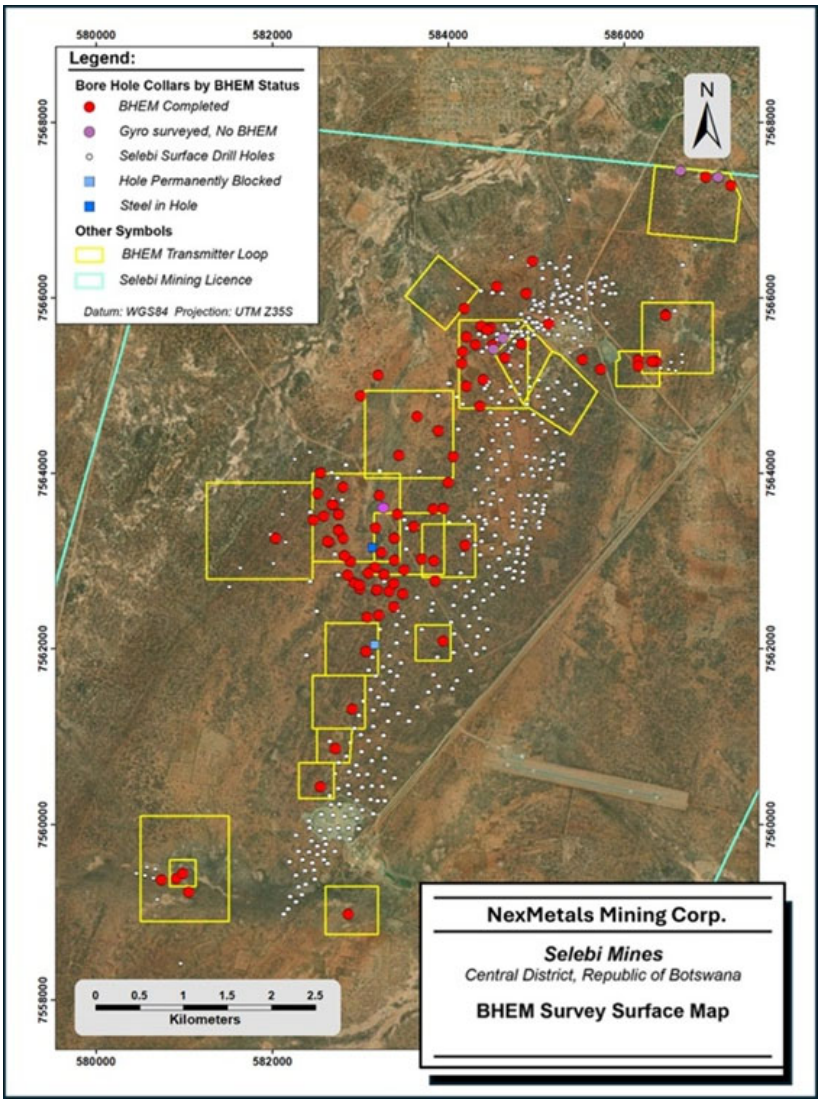
The BHEM surveys utilized the Crone PEM system, rented from Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd., in Mississauga, Ontario, Canada, and operated by local Botswana staff trained by Canadian operators. The system consisted of a transmitter powered by a 10 kW generator, a receiver capable of collecting full waveform data, and a three-component fluxgate magnetometer probe.

The transmitter loop consisted of a single turn 10-gauge wire placed on the ground; loop size varied from 400 m x 400 m to 1,000 m x 1,000 m and current varied from 10 A to 12 A. Surveys have been carried out using timebases between 50 and 1,000 ms (0.25 Hz to 5Hz). The receiver recorded full waveform data which was delivered at specified time gates. The data has been processed to a calculated residual step response to better quantify the conductive sources. This added processing has been beneficial due to the size of the highly conductive mineralized system.

In the current surveys, positional information for the loop and drillhole collars were collected by Drysdale and Associates Ltd or PNRPL employees using differential global positioning system (DGPS) equipment with post-processing using a local base station. Positional information was provided in the UTM projection Zone 35 South utilizing the WGS 1984 datum and the WGS84 geoidal elevation. Data were collected at survey intervals between five metres and 50 m.

Interpretation of the results was carried out using Maxwell, a commercially available modelling software package available from Electromagnetic Technologies (EMIT) of Australia. This software uses thin and thick plates to approximate conductive sources.

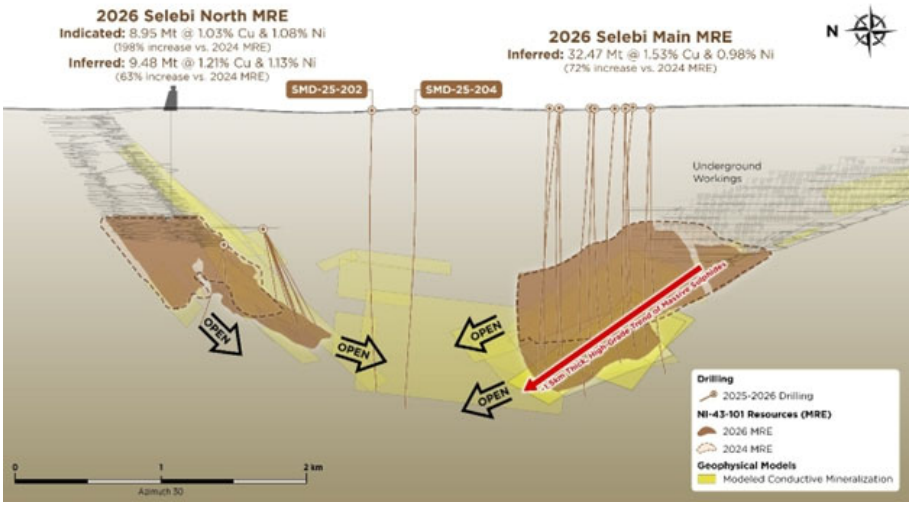
Figure 9-1
BHEM surface map



Source: *NEXM, 2026*

The results of the 2022 BHEM surveys at Selebi indicated that the highest conductivity sat at the lower edge of the historical resource outlined by BCL in 2016, down-plunge of the previous mine workings. The 2025 and 2026 BHEM have subsequently outlined this highest conductivity area. The survey results also suggest that: (i) Selebi and Selebi North may be part of one continuous mineralized system, and (ii) there are multiple stacked conductors. The location and orientation of modelled BHEM plates are presented in Figure 9-2

Figure 9-2
Modelled BHEM plates



Source: *NEXM, 2026*

9.2.4 Surface EM Surveys

Seven surface EM surveys were carried out over six clusters of VTEM anomalies between July 2023 and June 2025. The EM surveys utilized the Crone PEM system, rented from Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd. in Mississauga, Ontario, Canada, and operated by local Botswana staff trained by Canadian operators. The system consisted of a transmitter powered by a 10 kW generator, a receiver capable of collecting full waveform data, and an inductive coil mounted on a tripod.

Surveys were carried out using a timebase of 50 ms (5Hz). The receiver recorded full waveform data which was delivered in specified time gates. The data has been processed to a calculated residual step response to better quantify the conductive sources. This added processing has been beneficial due to the size of the highly conductive mineralized system.

Positional information for the loop and drillhole collars were collected by PNRPL employees using DGPS equipment with post-processing using a local base station. Positional information was provided in the UTM projection Zone 35 South utilizing the WGS 1984 datum and the WGS84 geoidal elevation. Data were collected at survey intervals of 25 m on 100 m spaced lines.

Drill targets were defined on four of the seven grids. Results are included in Section 10.1.2.1.

9.2.5 Televiewer and Physical Property Surveys

Televiewer and physical property logging data were collected by contractor Wireline Workshop of South Africa between June 25 and August 4, 2022. Data were collected in three historical holes (sd141, sd119, and sd129b) and two 2022 drillholes (SMD-22-001-W1 and SMD 22 002). A shallow drillhole within Selebi Central was used as a test hole to determine which physical properties were useful to optimize data collection in deeper holes.

Logging tools included the optical televiewer (OTV), ultraviolet optical televiewer, acoustic televiewer (ATV), full waveform sonic (FWS), natural gamma (NGAM), magnetic susceptibility (MSUS), density (SSDD), thermal neutron, conductivity, induced Polarization (IP), and resistivity (RLLS and RLLD). Other tools included a caliper to measure variations in hole diameter and a differential temperature probe.

9.3 Technical Studies

9.3.1 2022 Selebi Main Structural Study

Televiewer data from five holes and a drillhole database was provided to SRK (Canada) to identify possible controls on mineralization down-plunge of the historical Selebi Mine, and to determine the relationship between the upper and lower mineralized amphibolite horizons, historically interpreted as two limbs of a tight isoclinal fold.

This work was supported by SRK (South Africa) through a review of drill core and underground exposures on site.

Through this work, no evidence was found for folding that could duplicate mineralization by tightened limbs or thicken mineralization within hinge zones; however, the following principal observations were made:

- Most mineralized zones are either bound or spatially associated with shear zones or fault breccias.
- Visible folding is rare and found outside mineralized zones.
- The distribution of alpha angles related to foliation/layering highlights structural domains and can be used to identify fold hinges.
- The upper portions of the holes are in a low alpha angle domain.
- The lower portions of the holes are a moderate to high alpha angle domain.
- The transition between the two domains is sharp, suggesting southwest dipping shears subparallel to mineralization (approximately 40° towards 210°, mine grid).

Televiewer data identified two main orientations of foliation/layering dipping at approximately 76° from one another in opposite directions. The main set is sub-parallel to foliation and oriented 55° towards 204° (mine grid) and a minor set is oriented around 22° towards 000° (mine grid). Field work is required to understand the characteristics of the minor set.

Televiewer data showed that the intersection of the high and low alpha angle domains produced a shallowly northwest plunging lineation of 15° towards 286°, which is coaxial with the plunge of mineralization in the historical Selebi Mine (15° towards 292°), suggesting the plunge of the mineralization is controlled by structure bounding the low and high alpha domains and/or their splays.

Folding was mostly observed in the leucocratic neosome layers; folded layers were likely less competent than the surrounding rock and were preferentially buckled forming drag or possible sheath folds.

The plunge of mineralization in longitudinal section is approximately 15° towards 292°. Two moderate southwest dipping shear zones are interpreted to control the distribution of anomalous copper grades; mineralization thickens at their intersection (approximately 15° towards 280°), which is subparallel to the mineralization plunge at the historical Selebi Mine.

9.3.2 2022 Selebi North Structural Study

In 2022, in preparation for the underground drill program at Selebi North, SLR modelled the fold structure at Selebi North using drillhole data and selected level plans. This geometry was extrapolated down plunge and used to assist in drill planning. Some of the early drillholes did not intersected mineralization where the model predicted and SRK (Canada) was asked to review the information for ongoing drill planning.

The SRK desktop study used PNRPL's oriented core data and geological mapping on mine level plans. The oriented core data for contacts and foliation were found to be inconsistent with the modelled N2 Limb. SRK interpreted the Selebi North structure to have complex moderate scale folding with better continuity down plunge and lower continuity along limbs, resulting in a down plunge variation in the width of mineralized domains. The geometry of the mineralized domains is modified by shearing along the limbs, and the shearing overprint locally cuts out mineralization on the limbs of folds (Hrabi, 2024).

9.3.3 2025 Selebi Mines Structural Study

In preparation for drilling the 2 km gap between the Selebi North and Selebi Main deposits, the Company commissioned a structural study to assist in drillhole planning. SRK (Canada) visited site May 2-13, 2025, and mapped at 23 stations in the lowest levels underground at Selebi North and Selebi Main and made observations on 22 drillholes.

A distinctive sequence was observed in both drill core and underground between the sulphide horizons at the N2 hinge. A sharp bounded contact marked by high strain divides the HW gneisses from the amphibolite and sulphide horizons. On the footwall side the sulphides are irregularly distributed with many examples of xenoliths of amphibolite and sulphide mutually engulfing one another.

SRK concluded that the down plunge extent of the Selebi North N2 closure remains open and the down plunge continuation of the Upper and Lower Selebi Main zones project to the west towards the projection of the South Limb eastward and the geometry of the domain between these zones should be defined through drilling.

9.3.4 Petrological Studies by Peter Lightfoot

Between September 2023 and October 2026, consulting geologist Peter Lightfoot of Lightfoot Geoscience Inc. (LGI) carried out nineteen focused studies on the Selebi Main and Selebi North Ni–Cu–Co deposits for NexMetals Mining Corp. The work progressed from a review of historic studies and a site visit in 2023, through mineralogy and mineral chemistry in 2024 and geometallurgy in 2025, to a re-examination of the full 2026 drillhole compilation and a report on the igneous protolith (Lightfoot, 2026). Key findings include:

Nickel tenor studies: Nickel tenor (nickel content recalculated to 100% sulphide) is the same across textures and between amphibolite and gneiss hosts, so it is a robust magmatic signature. Studies have shown that the apparent low tenor population is actually chalcopyrite dilution. With copper-corrected tenor, the 2026 compilation shows a uniform 2.96–2.97% Ni in copper-free sulfide, with no change from surface to 2,017 m downhole depth. Instead, tenor varies laterally; three compact domains, two at Selebi North (around SNUG-23-013 and SNUG-24-077) and one in the Flexure Zone of Selebi Main, run 3.21–3.44%.

Mineralogy studies: The mineral assemblage is pyrrhotite–pentlandite–chalcopyrite throughout the host-rock series, with magnetite and minor pyrite. Pentlandite occurs as granular grains, as loops around pyrrhotite and as fine flames within it. Pyrrhotite carries 0.29–0.95% Ni, varying within single samples, possibly because hexagonal and monoclinic pyrrhotite are intergrown. Pentlandite carries about 35% Ni and 1.6–2.2% Co, with cobalt rising as nickel falls; Ni/Co in pentlandite is about 16 at Selebi North and 22 at Selebi Main. Platinum-group metals are depleted.

Host Rock studies: The 2026 work quantified the host amphibolite at 10–12% MgO. The thickest, most magnesian ultramafic intervals lie in the under-drilled structural keel between Selebi and Selebi North, which is identified as a drilling target. Immobile-element ratios show that both deposits are parts of one intrusion fed by one chromium-poor, crust-contaminated tholeiitic magma.

Deposit Analogy: The Thompson Nickel Belt was presented as an analogue. At Thompson, komatiitic magma intruded sediments on a rifted continental margin and picked up sulfur from sulfide-bearing sediments, forming nickel sulfide. Later thrusting and folding moved the soft sulfide, so the ore now sits in fold structures rather than where it first formed. The talk introduced two ideas later applied at Selebi: a productive sedimentary horizon that hosts the intrusions, and structural stacking that thickens the ore.

9.3.5 Data Management and Drillhole Re-Logging

The original drillhole database provided by BCL was limited to broad lithological units and nickel and copper assay results for Selebi Main and Selebi North. Handwritten detailed lithology logs and analytical results for cobalt, iron, and sulphur, in addition to nickel and copper were located and have been scanned and digitized. Examination of core and relogging of the BCL historical holes is ongoing. In total, there are 296 Selebi Main and Selebi North surface holes and 152 Selebi Central holes, and 4,164 underground holes. Underground holes are not available for re-logging. As part of this work, errors related to collar elevations and from and to readings were identified and corrected.

9.4 Exploration Potential

The exploration potential of the Selebi Mine is based on the hypothesis that the mineralizing systems which supported the Selebi North and Selebi Main mines are connected at depth. Exploration efforts by PNRPL indicate potential for mineralization continuity along strike, down dip and down plunge of the historical mine workings.

Interpretation of the geophysical (BHEM) anomalies, televiewer surveys, structural modelling and surface drilling supports the hypothesis that the Selebi Main and Selebi North deposits are connected at depth and may represent a continuous system of mineralization.

The conductivity defined to date through BHEM surveys correlates well with known Ni-Cu mineralization intersected in drillholes.

The plunge of the Selebi North mineralization is shallowing at depth and also turning toward Selebi Main, providing the first geological evidence that the two deposits could join at depth. Mineralization remains open at depth at both the Selebi Main and Selebi North deposits, and there is potential to establish Mineral Resources in the gap.

The borehole geophysics has been very successful in imaging highly conductive metallic mineralization along the down-dip structure and early tests support the possibility that the two deposits connect over a length greater than 2,000 m within a single mineralized system and that mineralization may be present in at least two mineralized amphibolite hosted horizons identified as the Upper Interval and Lower Interval.

The 2022 and 2026 drill programs at Selebi Main have resulted in 23 new intercepts of mineralized amphibolite over a down-plunge distance of 1,500 m. The new mineralization remains open at depth and shows that there is potential to increase the size of the resource. Recent drill results in SMD-25-205, SMD-26-209 and SMD-26-212-W1 returned greater than 10 m intervals of massive sulphide. With the exception of sd119, these thicknesses are wider and more consistent than the results reported from the historical drilling, confirming up-side potential. This thickening down dip towards the down-dip extent is the primary reason for the increase in tonnage between the current MRE and the 2024 MRE (see Section 14.1).

10. DRILLING

In addition to reaming described in Section 9.2.2, PNRPL has drilled 235 drillholes, including wedges and abandoned holes, on the Project as of the effective date of this TRS. Drilling completed by the historical and current operators is summarized in Table 10-1, shown in Figure 10-1, and described below. The historical summary is not considered to be complete, and, at minimum, is missing some regional exploration target drilling completed by BCL.

In addition, PNRPL has added from historical records 1,789 channels totalling 2884.65 m at Selebi, and 3,035 channels totalling 12,503.52 m at Selebi North.

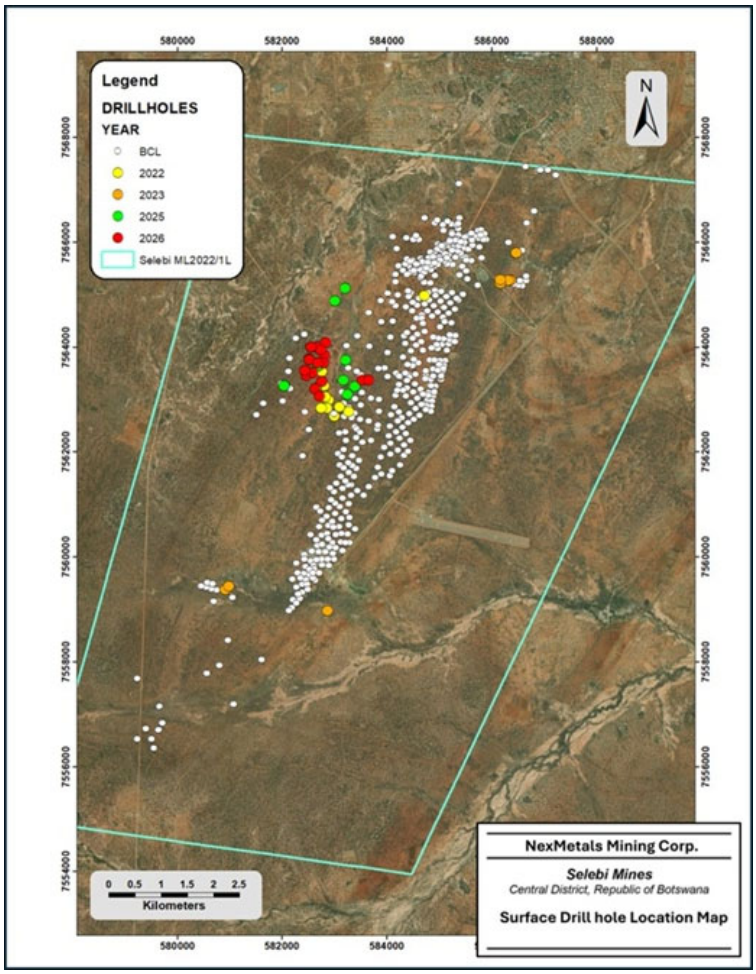
Table 10-1
Summary of drilling

Deposit	Surface RAB[3] Drill Holes		Surface DDH[4] Drill Holes		Underground Drill Holes	
Operator	**Count**	**Length (m)**	**Count**	**Length (m)**	**Count**	**Length (m)**
Selebi						
Historical (BCL)			134	104,156	2,619	86,696
PNRPL	2	707	50[1]	51,852		
Total	**2**	**707**	**184**	**156,008**	**2,619**	**86,696**
Selebi North						
Historical (BCL)			151	86,607	1,642	55,221
PNRPL			5[2]	1,174	177	72,655
Total			**156**	**87,781**	**1,819**	**127,872**
Selebi Central						
Historical			152	65,018		
Total			**152**	**65,018**		
Regional						
Historical			43	21,863		
PNRPL			11	2074		
Total			**57**	**5,220**		

Notes:

1. *Of these 50 drillholes, nine totaling 3,838 m, are wedged from a pilot hole.*
2. *Of these 5 holes, 4 holes totaling 821m, were wedged from the pilot hole. None of the holes reached target depth.*
3. *This table is not considered to be complete, and, at minimum, is missing some historical regional exploration target drilling.*
4. *RAB = Rotary Air Blast*
5. *DDH = Diamond Drill Holes*

Figure 10-1
Drillhole collar locations



Source: *NEXM, November 2026*

10.1.1 Historical Drilling

10.1.1.1 Early drilling (1964 to 1994)

The earliest diamond drilling on the Project area is reported to have been completed in 1964 (Lungu, 2016). Gordon (1973) reports that by the end of 1971, drilling on the Selebi targets totalled 73 holes for 19,294 m. Drilling is reported to have continued between 1980 and 1994 to confirm the down-dip and northerly continuation of the mineralization at Selebi (Lungu, 2016).

Documentation related to this early diamond drilling was not available for review. The MSA QP is not aware of the sample preparation, analyses, and security procedures followed for the drilling completed prior to 2007.

A summary of historical intercepts beyond the existing Selebi Main MRE is included in Table 10-2 and demonstrate existence of mineralization in a potentially contiguous area outside of the current MRE. Both sd133 and sd138/b fall along the down plunge extension of the existing Mineral Resource area, whereas sd134/b and sd135/b lie to the north and are predictably of relatively low grade and thickness.

Table 10-2
Summary of historical intercepts outside the MRE area

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Estimated True Thickness[1] (m)	Grade	
					(% Cu)	(% Ni)
sd133	1559.10	1560.30	1.20	1.09	1.14	1.57
sd134	1254.60	1256.18	1.58	1.49	0.58	0.55
sd134b	1253.62	1255.48	1.86	1.76	0.90	0.30
sd136	1301.24	1302.81	1.57	1.44	0.45	0.54
sd136b	1302.22	1304.07	1.85	1.75	0.30	0.23
sd138	1509.10	1513.70	4.60	4.52	2.01	0.54
Incl.	1511.10	1513.70	2.60	2.56	3.19	0.85
Incl.	1511.10	1513.10	2.00	11.97	3.96	1.05
sd138b	1508.30	1509.2	0.90	0.87	2.51	1.64

Note: *Estimated true thickness is based on the drillhole intersection angle with average dip and strike.*

10.1.1.2 2007 to 2010

Diamond drilling was undertaken within the Selebi area from 2007 to 2010. A two-tier approach was adopted targeting on-mine/brownfield and greenfield targets. On-mine drilling was undertaken with the objective of defining down dip and strike extensions of existing deposits while greenfield work targeted areas away from the mining infrastructure.

Greenfield drilling was conducted on areas a considerable distance from the mining operations but within the Project area. The sole purpose of this drilling was to delineate new standalone ore bodies. Drilling was undertaken at nine sites as follow-up to combinations of geophysical, geochemical, and geological anomalies.

Selebi Main

One drillhole, sdn145, from the post 2007 period is within the current Mineral Resource area close to the currently drilling defined down-plunge limit. This intersected two zones of mineralization. Note that true thicknesses are estimated based on intersection angle with modelled mineralization.

- sdn145
  - 1517.90 to 1520.05 m; 0.17% Cu and 0.54% Ni over 2.15 m drilled length (2.08 m estimated true thickness); and
  - 1578.00 m to 1580.75 m; 1.95% Cu and 0.30% Ni over 2.75 m drilled length (2.69 m estimated true thickness).

Selebi Central

On-mine or brownfield drilling within the current Selebi Mining Licence was focused at Selebi Central. Drilling at Selebi Central commenced as follow-up to a VTEM anomaly. A total of 65,018 m was drilled in 152 holes, testing the area along strike from Selebi Main and Selebi North at depths ranging from 49 m to 1,358 m over an area of approximately 4,500 ha.

Selebi Central mineralization ranges from massive to disseminated sulphides hosted by amphibolite with an average thickness of one metre. Selebi Central forms the link between Selebi Main and Selebi North with the Selebi Central deposit joining the Selebi deposit at depth and Selebi North on strike to the north.

Selebi North

All of the drilling at Selebi North completed by BCL from 2007 to 2010 is within the currently defined extent of the Mineral Resource.

10.1.2 Current Drilling

Surface drilling by PNRPL has to date consisted of testing the down dip extension at Selebi Main, testing the 2 km gap between Selebi Main and Selebi North, and a limited number of regional exploration drillholes. Drilling from underground at Selebi North was infilling and expansion drilling.

10.1.2.1 Surface drilling

Selebi Project (March 2022 to January 2023)

Surface drilling at the Project was completed by contractors to PNRPL from March 14, 2022 to January 23, 2023. The primary purpose of the program was to test the down plunge extension of mineralization at Selebi Main. In total, PNRPL completed 24 diamond and two rotary air blast (RAB) surface drillholes (including wedges) totaling 15,074 m. A summary of significant intercepts at Selebi outside the defined Mineral Resource area is presented in Table 10 3.

Regional exploration (2023)

Concurrently with the underground drill program at Selebi North, the regional potential of the Selebi Mining Licence was evaluated through drilling of three, previously untested EM anomalies. A total of 10 drillholes were completed using a Boyles 56 drill retrieving NQ (47.6 mm) diameter core, totaling 1,852.89 m.

Mineralization was encountered in eight of the 10 holes, and with BHEM, demonstrated that the conductive sulphides were the source of the EM anomalies. Although no economically significant grades and widths of Ni-Cu mineralization were intersected, these results have established the presence of additional sulphidic horizons that warrant further exploration for down-dip and down-plunge potential. Stratigraphy similar to the Selebi deposit was intersected in SMWD-23-045 at VTEM Anomaly 5, located 1.5 km west of Selebi, where a 10 cm sulphide interval returned an assay of 0.77% Ni and 0.80% Cu. This hole targeted the near surface southern extent of a weak conductor with a 400 m down plunge extent that remains untested at depth.

Surface exploration (2025-2026)

In January 2025, two of the three Zinex U5 drills that were operating underground at Selebi North were brought to surface and converted to surface A5 drills. Additionally, the company purchased a Marcotte HTM2500 drill capable of drilling to depths of 2,550 metres (NQ core). In January 2026, the third Zinex U5 was converted to a surface A5 rig and a second Marcotte HTM2500 drill was purchased by the Company. These drills were operated and maintained in-house using support from Fusion Drilling of Hawkesbury, Ontario, Canada.

The initial drilling program tested the two-kilometre gap between the Selebi Main and Selebi North deposits. Drilling then focused on the area down-dip of Selebi Main, called the Flexure Zone. To September 21, 2026, the data cut-off date, a total of 37,188 m in 28 holes were completed.

This drill program successfully intersected significant intervals of mineralization down-plunge of Selebi Main and defined a 1.5 long trend of thicker massive sulphide intersections.

Of significance are the results of SMD-25-202 and SMD-25-204, drilled in the 2 km gap between Selebi and Selebi North, shown in Table 10-3. These holes showed narrow intervals with low copper grade and high nickel grade in the upper intercept and narrow intervals of high copper grade and lower nickel grade in the lower intercepts.

Table 10-3
Summary of 2025 intercepts in the 2 km gap between Selebi and Selebi North

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Estimated True Thickness[1] (m)	Grade	
					(% Cu)	(% Ni)
Hinge Zone – 2 km gap between Selebi and Selebi North						
SMD-26-202	1753.95	1754.65	0.70	0.63	0.81	2.39
SMD-26-202	1773.20	1773.70	0.50	0.45	6.33	0.64
SMD-26-204	1853.95	1854.30	0.35	0.31	0.42	2.40
SMD-26-204	1855.65	1856.50	0.85	0.76	4.29	0.95

Note: *[1]Estimated true thickness is based on a correction of 90% from drilled length.*

Regional exploration (2025)

Using the A5 drill owned and operated in-house with assistance from Forage Fusion Drilling, one NQ sized drillhole tested a VTEM and Surface EM anomaly located on the west side of the Selebi Basin. BHEM confirmed the anomaly to be caused by a fault.

10.1.2.2 Underground drilling (July 2023 to January 2025)

The 2023-2025 Selebi North Underground (SNUG) drilling program was initiated in August 2023 by Forage Fusion Drilling Ltd. of Hawkesbury, Ontario, Canada, who provided three Zinex U-5 drills and training of local operators. The purpose of this ongoing underground drilling campaign is to extend and infill existing mineralization in support of a MRE at Selebi North. To date, drilling has been conducted on levels 935 mL, 925 mL, 895 mL, 880 mL, and 810 mL, and 37,953 m of drilling has been completed in 177 holes, recovering BQTK (40.7 mm) diameter diamond drill core. Analytical results of the lower intersection in SNUG-25-200, located 155 m outside the MRE are shown in Table 10 4. The intersection indicates that the geometry of N3 is consistent with the geometry at higher levels.

Table 10-4
Summary of PNRPL intercepted mineralization at Selebi North outside MRE area

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Estimated True Thickness[1] (m)	Grade	
					(% Cu)	(% Ni)
N3 – step out drilling						
SNUG-25-200	633.30	633.65	0.35	-	0.91	0.88

Notes:

1. *True thickness cannot be estimated because of the low density of drilling.*

10.2 Historical Drilling and Handling Protocols

The following section describes work undertaken by former operator BCL from 2007 to 2016.

10.2.1 Surface Drilling

The following is taken from Lungu (2016).

Routine procedures were completed to a reasonable standard for the data to be acceptable for use in the interpretation of the geology and modelling of the mineralization. All data acquisition protocols, outlined below, were completed, or supervised by non-registered but adequately qualified BCL geologists and surveyors.

10.2.1.1 Collar and down hole surveying

Collar positions were surveyed using a Trimble Differential GPS, models XT and XP, with ± 10 cm and ± 50 cm precision, respectively by qualified BCL geologists. Some collar positions were surveyed using Leica Total Station by qualified BCL surveyors.

Except for a few holes, downhole surveys were carried out immediately upon completion of a drillhole, by an external contractor using either the Reflex EZ-Shot or Gyro survey tool. Holes prior to 2007 were surveyed using a Sperry Sun multishot downhole camera. Both the Reflex EZ shot and the Sperry Sun rely on magnetic north.

In some cases, a time lag between drillhole completion and downhole survey opportunities rendered the survey impossible as holes collapsed in the interim period. These holes were flagged in the database and excluded from any Mineral Resource estimation work.

Where core orientation was measured, it was completed using a spear core marking tool.

10.2.1.2 Core logging

All core logging was completed by degree qualified BCL geologists. Core was logged on paper log sheets and later uploaded in Century System's Fusion database (now owned by Datamine). Core logging included identification of lithology, structure, alteration, mineralization, core recoveries, and other notable characteristics. Geotechnical logging was completed on selected holes.

Core was initially cleaned and metreage marked before delineating lithological contacts and marking sample intervals. Sample intervals were drawn based on different petrological and physical characteristics of each sample length.

All cores were photographed with the start, end and intermediate intervals clearly marked on each box. Core was photographed after sampling and marked clearly before storage.

The MSA QP considers the lithological logging procedures for BCL surface exploration holes to be consistent with standard industry practice.

10.2.1.3 Core recovery

Qualified, non-registered BCL exploration geologists regularly monitored core recoveries by daily visits to the drill rigs. Core recovered was reconciled at the drill rig and then entered into formatted Microsoft Excel spreadsheets.

The drilling contract stipulated 100% core recovery with ±5% deviation. Where anomalies were observed, immediate corrections were sought from the drillers. The recoveries for mineralized zones were good, ranging from 90% to 100%. Most of the lithologies in the Project area were competent gneisses which yielded good recoveries. There were only a few scenarios where core was lost due to collapsing formations or bad ground. In the weathered zone, to approximately the first 50 m below surface, core recoveries were generally poor and holes were commonly steel cased to avoid collapse.

Core recovery is generally high (above 95%) in the host lithology and core losses are therefore considered to have minimal effect on the quality of the Project drillhole database.

10.2.1.4 Core sampling

The BCL standard operating procedures required sampling of the entire amphibolite host plus a minimum length of one metre in the hangingwall and footwall lithologies. The minimum sample length for exploration samples was set at 0.3 m, although approximately 7% of samples in the database are shorter than this threshold. Approximately 95% of all samples at Selebi are sampled at or below 1.5 m length. Chosen sample length was at the discretion of the logging geologist and selected based on the style of mineralization and whether the sample was within or adjacent to visible mineralization.

Samples were marked directly on the core, which was cut and split longitudinally using a diamond saw. Sample bags and ticket books were prepared prior to sample cutting. Core was cut from bottom to top (down hole to up hole) with the orientation line facing vertically upwards. One core half was submitted for analysis in most cases, however, where a resubmission was requested, the remaining half core was quartered, and a quarter was sent for duplicate or re-analysis.

The MSA QP considers the sampling procedures for BCL surface exploration holes to be consistent with standard industry practice.

10.2.1.5 Core photography

Two photographs of core were taken, one wet and one dry, prior to core cutting. After cutting the procedure was repeated.

10.2.1.6 Sample shipping

Following the review of the relative density results by the geologist, a BCL technician completed the following steps prior to sample shipment to the laboratory:

- Secured the individual sample bags with cable tie to avoid sample loss.
- Packaged smaller secured bags into 430 mm x 760 mm x 250 mm plastic bags.
- Secured large bags with cable ties for added protection.
- Prepared sample dispatch documents (analytical services request sheet) in duplicate that listed sample numbers, elements to be analysed, and any other instructions.
- Transferred samples to a BCL driver for transportation to the onsite laboratory.

10.2.1.7 Core and sample storage

It was a statutory requirement that all core obtained from exploration drilling be kept in storage for future reference. All BCL core was thus stored at the BCL core shed at the Phikwe Mine site.

All production pulp and coarse rejects from the BCL laboratory were kept in storage at the laboratory for three weeks before they were discarded. Coarse rejects from surface exploration campaigns were returned to the geology department and kept in secured storage at the core shed for one year after the campaign prior to being discarded.

10.2.1.8 Database

Data were stored in Century System's Fusion database (now owned by Datamine).

10.2.2 Underground Drilling and Channel Sampling

The following is modified from Lungu (2016).

Underground drilling was used for either ore body profiling, grade control, hazard identification, and/or service holes. Drilling information was collected by BCL diamond drill crews consisting of a Foreman, Miner-in-Charge, Operator and Workman. BCL underground drilling used an AXT bit size (48 mm diameter hole and 33 mm core) for core sampling. Diamond drilling was carried out with slow rotation and gentle pressure with water used to lubricate and cool the bit. The U2 and U3 Pneumatic Kempe Diamond Drilling machines were used at the BCL underground mines to drill AXT size holes. The smaller sized U2 machine was predominantly used in stone raises for pre-stoping evaluation drilling (footwall delineation) while the larger U3 machine was used for all other exploration drilling including haulage exploration drilling, cover drilling for water and other service holes.

The drilled core was extracted and placed in core boxes, which could hold up to six metres of core. The core boxes were then transported from the drilling sites to the Geology core yard on surface where core logging was undertaken. Drillers were trained to take extra care when drilling through structurally weak ground caused by faulting and shearing.

Geologists planned and designed diamond drilling layouts, providing the drill site information, site name, location, measurements with reference to the nearest pegs, planned metres, borehole inclinations, and identities. It was the responsibility of the driller to track the progress of the drillhole and report the progress to the shift boss. The section geologist also checked this progress daily to verify the expected target. A copy of the drill layout was provided to the surveyor for collar survey to be completed. The daily drilling progress was captured on the drill ledger and any problems highlighted for prompt resolution.

Underground borehole spacing along strike at Selebi Main was generally as fans 25 m apart along the footwall development. Up to eight holes were drilled from each position at various angles (-20° to +90°) generally close to perpendicular to the strike. Drilling was also carried out from secondary developments such as stope-raises and sill-drives where the deposit was not fully exposed from footwall contact to hangingwall contact.

At Selebi North, horizontal fan drilling from footwall development was carried out to guide drill-drive positions. Drilling into the sidewalls was completed where the drill-drives did not expose the full thickness of mineralization, predominantly into the footwall. Twelve drillholes were drilled by BCL steeply downwards from an underground exploration drilling drive; sn29001, sn29004 to sn29009 and sn29050 to 29054. Drilling employed a U8 Diamec drill rig for drilling BQ holes (56 mm diameter) up to 300 m long. Drilling was performed from the 810 m level hangingwall exploration drive to confirm the down dip extension of the South Limb and N2 beyond the 850 m level resource model limit to the 1,100 m level and were surveyed down-the hole.

At the drill site, drilled core was placed in secure core boxes capable of storing up to six metres of drilled core. The core boxes were then transported by the BCL drilling crew from the underground drilling site to the Geology surface core yard.

Core logging was undertaken by qualified BCL geologists. Core was logged in appropriate detail including identification of lithology, structure, alteration, mineralization, and other notable characteristics. A geologist identified and marked the section of the core to be sampled. The entire host rock amphibolite was sampled together with one metre of the adjacent footwall and one metre of the adjacent hangingwall gneiss.

Channel sampling was performed underground predominately from stope raises mined on dip, along the hangingwall contact or drill/sill drives mined within the mineralization exposing the hangingwall contact. These were predominately used for grade estimation for the mining stope, however at Selebi North, combined with the extension drillhole into the sidewall, where required, they were routinely used for resource estimation. Channel sampling used an air powered diamond saw with rotating diamond impregnated blades. A 5 cm wide groove was cut across the exposure and one metre into the hangingwall or footwall gneiss where exposed. The sample between the grooves was chipped out, placed in numbered plastic bags and assayed at the BCL laboratory. Sampling was carried out by dedicated sampling teams with supervision and quality control of the channel sampling by the mine geologists.

10.2.2.1 Collar and down hole surveying

Underground drillholes were surveyed for the collar position and orientation using a Total Station Theodolite instrument, with a ±20 mm accuracy. The survey was carried out by trained BCL surveyors. Shorter holes drilled for ore body delineation were not routinely surveyed downhole. These holes were generally less than 50 m long, and it was assumed that no deviation occurred that warranted downhole surveying.

Longer underground exploration holes drilled using the U8 Diamec drill at Selebi North were downhole surveyed by an external contractor, using the AUSLOG Model A698 nonmagnetic gyroscope with survey readings every 20 mm. The output survey log was then composited to provide readings over specified intervals, e.g., every 10 m, depending on any observed deviations.

10.2.2.2 Core logging

Qualified BCL geologists recorded lithology, structure, alteration, mineralization, and other notable characteristics on BCL geology log sheets for each drillhole. Core photographs were taken on some drillholes. Below are the logging stages completed by the geologist:

- Core laid out on logging table.
- Metreage marking for core recovery.
- Detailed logging for lithology and mineralization.
- Core marking for sampling.

After the manual logging was completed as detailed above, the BCL geologist digitally captured the logging details in the Fusion Database using the DHLogger interface. Apart from being used for resource modelling, ore delineation drilling was used to inform the ore production department on ore body position and size to allow them to plan for eventual extraction. The logging detail thus captured was limited to defining the ore body and was sufficient for resource modelling and estimation, however, was of insufficient detail to permit detailed lithological or mineralogical studies.

10.2.2.3 Core recovery

Core recovery reconciliation was completed during the logging process to check the discrepancy between the drilled metres and the recovered metres. Intersections used in BCL resource estimation should have a core recovery of at least 95%. Geotechnically, the Selebi Mines rock quality designation was generally high given the competent lithologies drilled through, e.g., gneissic footwall and hangingwall and amphibolite host. The core recovery within the mineralized zone was generally above 90%. Drillholes with low core recovery, mostly encountered when drilling through weak fracture zones, were not captured for resource estimation.

Drillers were always advised to drill slowly when experiencing blockages encountered when drilling through fractured or weak zones. In rare occurrences, where excessive core recovery was experienced, attempts were made to determine the reason during onsite core inspection by the geologist.

Core losses were generally very low and therefore not likely to affect the outcome of the MRE.

10.2.2.4 Core sampling

Underground ore delineation drill core was subjected to whole core sampling over a variety of lengths as dictated by lithological contacts within the host rock. The main purpose of core sampling was to collect a sufficient number of representative samples to support resource evaluation and estimation.

Sections of the core to be sampled were marked in red/white wax-based markers during logging. The entire host rock (amphibolite) was sampled together with at least one metre into the hangingwall gneiss in contact with the host, and similarly on the footwall gneiss. The minimum and maximum lengths of samples are 0.15 m and one metre, respectively.

All drill cores arising from underground ore delineation drilling were not split prior to sampling and density determination and grade analysis were completed on whole AXT size core.

Underground exploration core, drilled using the U8 Diamec drill rig at Selebi North, was first marked for sampling and then cut in half using a diamond saw. One half was sampled for density determination and grade analysis. The other half was kept in storage for future reference and re-submission, if required.

10.2.2.5 Core photography

Drill core was not routinely photographed unless the responsible geologist required a photo of the core for discussion or reference.

10.2.2.6 Sample shipping

Underground samples were transported to the laboratory using the same procedures as the surface samples.

10.2.2.7 Database

Underground data were stored in a Fusion database.

10.3 PNRPL Drilling and Handling Protocols

10.3.1 Surface Drilling

The drill rigs were positioned on prepared drill pads over a surveyed and pegged collar location and oriented by alignment by positioned front sights. The drill head was then fine-tuned and set to the desired azimuth and inclination utilizing a Reflex TN-14 gyrocompass instrument (±0.2 azimuth latitude dependent and ±0.05° dip latitude dependent). Inclination was double checked using an inclinometer.

Holes were cased with HW casing through overburden or cored with PQ (85.0 mm). Once the core barrel was through the overburden, a reduction to recover HQ sized core (63.5 mm) was completed through the weathered zone until seated in competent rock and beyond. Depth of weathering typically ranged from 15 m to 30 m. The top of the hole was drilled using HQ sized rods, typically 100 m in recent drillholes, and up to 700 m in 2022 drillholes, then the rod string was reduced to pass through the HQ rods and drilled to target depth recovering NQ core (47.6 mm). For selected deep holes drilled by the Zinex A5, the rod string was further reduced to recover BQ core (36.5 mm).

Upon completion of the hole, the BQ and NQ rods were fully extracted, and HQ rods were extracted to a depth of between 9 m and 12 m beyond the base of weathering in order to keep the hole open for possible borehole surveys or re-entry. The HQ rod strings were capped (welded) with a steel base to prevent sinkage during rainy seasons.

The drilled core was extracted and placed in metal core boxes, which, depending on core diameter, could hold up to five metres of core (NQ). The core boxes were then transported from the drilling sites to the geology core yard where core processing and logging was carried out by qualified PNRPL geologists.

10.3.1.1 Collar and down hole survey

Collar positions were initially surveyed by external contractor, Drysdale and Associates Limited (Drysdale) of Francistown, Botswana, using a Leica Differential GPS system with current Leica Blue Certificates and provided to PNRPL in WGS84 coordinate system, UTM zone 35 South format with geoidal elevations. Collars are currently surveyed by trained PNRPL operators using a PNRPL owned Trimble R8 Differential GPS with ±0.08 cm horizonal precision and ±0.15 cm vertical precision.

Downhole surveys were carried out by Mitchell personnel using a Reflex EZ-Gyro and a Reflex Sprint IQ Gyro (±1.0° Az and ±0.3° dip, which are latitude dependent). Systematic readings, taken approximately every 30 m, tracked the hole trace so directional wedges could be used to redirect the hole if needed. Immediately upon completion of a drillhole, a PNRPL employee surveyed the hole using an alternate Reflex Sprint IQ instrument in continuous “sprint” mode, set to take readings every five metres.

Readings were taken when the survey tool was lowered, and a new hole survey was completed on the way up. The “in” and “out” surveys were compared to ensure the instrument was functioning properly and as an additional validation step. Reflex software automatically compares the two surveys, and the survey is considered successfully ‘closed’ if the difference is <1% between the two surveys.

Oriented core measurements were made at the drill by Mitchell personnel using a Reflex ACTIII tool.

10.3.2 Underground Drilling

The underground drill rigs are positioned in drill bays, and the drill head is set to the desired azimuth and inclination utilizing a Reflex TN-14 gyrocompass instrument (±0.2° azimuth latitude dependent and ±0.05° dip latitude dependent) and double checked using an inclinometer.

All holes are cased with NW casing (88.9 mm) into the wall or floor of drill bay and drilled using BQTK sized core (40.7 mm). Upon completion of the hole, the casing is capped with aluminium cap with the drillhole name punched into it.

The drilled core is recovered and placed in metal core boxes, which are transported each shift to the geology core yard.

10.3.2.1 Collar and down hole survey

Down hole surveys are carried out by PNRPL and Fusion Drilling personnel using an Axis-Champ-Gyro (±0.75° Az and ±0.15° dip). An initial shallow reading (less than 17 m) is taken to allow redirection if needed. After the first reading, systematic readings are taken approximately every five metres and upon completion the driller surveys the hole in continuous mode. Similar to the surface drilling protocol, “in” and “out” surveys are compared.

Axis-Camp-Gyro instruments are brought to surface once every week to be checked by PNRPL survey personnel. When the instrument fails checks, it is returned to the supplier for replacement.

Oriented core measurements are made at the drill by PNRPL and Fusion drilling personnel using a Reflex ACTIII tool.

10.3.3 Core Processing Routines (Surface and Underground)

10.3.3.1 Core recovery

Qualified unregistered PNRPL exploration geologists regularly monitor core recoveries by daily visits to the drill rigs. Drillers are instructed to drill at a slower rate when experiencing blockages encountered at fractured or weak zones. Core recovery is reconciled at the core shed, recorded in formatted Microsoft Excel spreadsheets, and then imported into DHLogger.

Geotechnical logging, including rock quality designation (RQD), magnetic susceptibility, and conductivity, using a TerraPlus KT-10 is completed on all holes.

The rock quality designation at the Project is generally high due to the competent lithologies drilled through, e.g., gneissic footwall and hangingwall, and amphibolite host. Core recovery in the weathered zone near surface (up to 50 m depth) is poor and holes are steel cased to avoid hole collapse. The recoveries in the mineralized zones are good, ranging from 90% to 100%. Core loss is very low.

10.3.3.2 Core logging

Core is initially cleaned and metreage marked before delineating lithological contacts and marking sample intervals. All core logging and sample selection are completed by degree qualified PNRPL geologists. Core is logged digitally into the Fusion database using the DHLogger interface. Core logging includes identification of lithology, structure, alteration, mineralization, core recoveries, and other notable characteristics. Logging is completed in sufficient detail to permit detailed lithological and mineralogical studies. Sample intervals are drawn based on different petrological and physical characteristics of each sample length.

10.3.3.3 Core photography

All core is photographed with the start, end, and intermediate intervals clearly marked on each box. Core is photographed both wet and dry, and before and after sampling, and marked clearly before storage.

10.3.3.4 Core sampling

The PNRPL standard operating procedures require sampling of the entire amphibolite host plus a minimum length of one metre in the hangingwall and footwall lithologies. Sample intervals range from a minimum of 0.25 m to a maximum 1.5 m in length, with the majority of sampling kept at one metre intervals. Samples below 0.5 m are taken to reflect mineralization and geological contacts, at the discretion of the site geologists. Approximately 10% of samples in the PNR 2023-2024 underground drillhole database are less than 0.50 m, and greater than 99% of all 2023-2024 underground core samples at Selebi North are sampled at or below 1.5 m length.

Prior to cutting, the core is aligned in the box and photographed. Samples are marked directly on the core, which is cut longitudinally using a diamond saw. Core is cut from bottom to top (up hole) with the orientation line facing vertically upwards. After cutting, one half of the sawn core sample is placed in an individual plastic sample bag along with its sample number and sent for analysis in sample batches. The remaining half core is placed back in the core box and retained for reference purposes, i.e., quartered for duplicates or re-analysis.

Sample tag books recording the drillhole number, estimated sulphides, lithology, and the sample interval are maintained at the core shed at the Selebi North Mine site.

10.3.3.5 Sample shipping

Following the review of the density results by the geologist, the following steps are completed prior to sample shipment to the laboratory:

- Secured the individual sample bags with cable tie to avoid sample loss.
- Packaged smaller secured bags into 430 mm x 760 mm x 250 mm polyweave bags.
- Secured large bags with cable ties for added protection.
- Prepared sample dispatch documents (analytical services request sheet) in duplicate listing sample numbers, elements to be analysed, and any other instructions.
- Transferred samples to a PNRPL driver for transport to the laboratory.

10.3.3.6 Core and sample storage

It is a statutory requirement that all core obtained from exploration drilling be kept in storage for future reference. All drill core was thus stored at the PNRPL core processing facility at the Selebi North Mine site. Mineralized intervals are stored in a sea container for protection from the weather and non-mineralized core is stored outside on concrete slabs.

For the analyzed sample material, all coarse rejects were placed in storage at the ALS laboratory in Johannesburg for a period of 45 days and were then disposed of. The 'Master Pulps' were stored at the laboratory for 90 days in case re-analysis was required, and then periodically shipped from the ALS laboratory to Selebi Phikwe, Botswana for long term storage by PNRPL. Pulps are kept in secured storage in sea containers at the Selebi North Mine site.

The MSA QP considers the core processing routines and lithological logging procedures for exploration holes to be consistent with standard industry practice.

10.3.3.7 Database

PNRPL drill hole logging data are maintained in DHlogger software, with regular backups. Analytical data is currently maintained in spreadsheets outside of DHLogger. Historical databases are maintained separately in a series of MS Access, mining software (Datamine), or MS Excel file types. The MSA QP recommends that a comprehensive and validated database representing historical drill holes be prepared and merged with the current database, and that analytical results be imported directly into and maintained within a data management software.

10.4 MSA QP Opinion on Drilling Campaigns at Selebi

The MSA QP considers that the PNRPL drilling, surveying, logging and sampling work is of a high standard consistent with modern good practices. All drilling is diamond drilling, recoveries are generally high (particularly in the mineralised zones), and modern survey techniques are employed.

Recoveries for historical underground BCL drilling data were logged and sampling practices were similar to those used by PNRPL. Although local inaccuracies may arise due to the lack of down-hole survey data for most of the BCL underground holes, the holes are short and such inaccuracies are not material to the global Mineral Resource estimate. Despite the controls in place, the historical underground data should be carefully validated spatially prior to use in Mineral Resource estimation.

The surface drilling completed by BCL was over a period of several decades. Examination of historical records reveal that largely consistent practices were in place from one campaign to the next. Down-hole survey techniques were less sophisticated than modern practices and errors may occur. Given the approximately 200 m spacing at Selebi Main, and the tabular nature of the deposit, minor survey accuracies are unlikely to have a material impact on the Mineral Resource Estimate. Resurveying of the Selebi Main holes has mitigated some risk in this aspect, although not all holes were re-surveyed. At Selebi North, the folded structure is more sensitive to spatial inaccuracy, and the positions of mineralised intercepts should be closely examined to ensure they are spatially consistent with the PNRPL holes and underground exposures, prior to use in Mineral Resource estimation.

All historical drilling data considered for inclusion in the Mineral Resource is from diamond drill core drilling, similarly to that completed by PNRPL

The MSA QP is of the opinion that there are no drilling, sampling, or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results globally, however, should local estimates be required for detailed mine planning more extensive spatial validation of the historical data is required.

10.5 Hydrogeology Data

GCS Botswana (Pty) Ltd (GCS) was appointed by BCL in Liquidation to conduct a specialist hydrogeological study to complement a mine closure process for the BCL Complex (BCL and TNMC Mines) and the following information is summarized from their 2020 report entitled “BCL Complex Hydrogeological Study; Selebi Phikwe and Tati).

GCS conducted a series of data driven and field investigations, including groundwater and surface water sampling, geophysical investigations, borehole drilling, and aquifer testing. The data collected were used to create a conceptual hydrogeological model over the area and to explore closure management plans and risks for the Project.

Selebi and Selebi North mines are actively dewatered, with water pumped to the Million Gallon Dam (MGD) within Phikwe. In 2020, a cumulative volume of approximately 1,400 m^3/day was pumped from Selebi North and Selebi. With the cessation of mine dewatering, flooding periods for Selebi and Selebi North are estimated to be between 12 and 13 years, and 33 and 53 years, respectively. The potential exists for the mine workings to flood to a level that may encroach the upper shallow aquifer and surface water rivers and streams. It is GCS' opinion that after cessation of mine dewatering, the workings will flood, but that the water table will stabilize below the upper geological strata and that none of this water will decant from any of the shafts (Labuschagne and Stapelberg, 2020).

The MSA QP considers that the quantity of water ingress is relatively small and has no impact on the initial assessment.

10.6 Geotechnical Data

The MSA QP understands that geotechnical (RQD) data has been acquired over several years and has been used to support the mine development at Selebi. As of the date of this TRS, these reports were not available for review. The lack of geotechnical data is a limitation as it does not allow for quantitative or semi-quantitative assessment of dilution, support and extraction parameters.

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

11.1 BCL Sample Preparation, Analysis, and Security

The following sections describe work undertaken by former operator BCL from 2007 to 2016.

11.1.1 Sample Preparation and Analysis

Core samples from both surface and underground drilling were delivered by BCL personnel to the onsite BCL laboratory, which served as the primary laboratory, for analysis. The BCL laboratory received accreditation from the Southern African Development Community Accreditation Service in accordance with the ISO/IEC 17025:2005 international standard for technical competence of nickel and copper analysis in March 2016. While most samples in the historical database were analyzed prior to this accreditation, in the years prior to accreditation the laboratory had been actively working with the Botswana Bureau of Standards to achieve this goal. As part of this work, a selection of samples was sent to ALS Chemex (ALS) Tati-Phoenix and Nkomati laboratories for quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) purposes. The ALS laboratories are independent and were accredited according to the South African National Accreditation System.

At the BCL laboratory, samples were crushed in a two-step process to ±5 mm, then a ±300 g sample was riffle split and pulverized to <325 mesh (45 µm).

The BCL laboratory used a four acid (HNO_3-$HClO_4$-HF-HCl) digestion to treat the samples.

At the BCL laboratory, surface samples were assayed for copper, nickel, iron, sulphur, and cobalt using flame atomic absorption spectroscopy (FAAS). ALS analyzed the samples by inductively coupled plasma (ICP)–atomic emission spectroscopy (AES) for a suite of 33 elements (including platinum group elements) according to its analytical code ME-ICP61. ALS analyzed samples with copper and nickel values >1% (>10,000 ppm) by ICP-atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) according to its analytical codes Cu-OG62 and Ni-OG62, respectively.

Underground samples were routinely analyzed by FAAS for nickel and copper, however, provisions were available for analysis of other elements including cobalt, iron, and sulphur, as required.

11.1.2 Density Determination

Bulk density (density) determination was completed using the water immersion method (Archimedes method) by a trained BCL geological technician. The method entails the weighing of a dry sample in air and in water. Density determinations of all samples were carried out in a closed environment at the core shed to avoid external disturbances that may affect the scale reading. Dry samples were weighed using an electronic scale sensitive to 0.1 g and capable of measuring weights up to 3,100 g.

Density of a particular sample lithology was reviewed for correspondence with the sample description of the lithology on the log sheet and if there were any marked discrepancies, the process was repeated and the density recalculated.

The recorded bulk density was validated by a geologist to confirm if it corresponded to the lithology as logged. If correct, the geologist approved the batch for dispatch to the laboratory and the density measurements were recorded on a log sheet, otherwise the whole process was repeated.

The MSA QP considers the historical density determination procedure to be adequate and consistent with standard practices.

11.1.3 Sample Security

11.1.3.1 Sample shipping

Following the review of the density results by the geologist, a BCL technician completed the following steps prior to sample shipment to the laboratory:

- Secured the individual sample bags with cable tie to avoid sample loss.
- Packaged smaller secured bags into 430 mm x 760 mm x 250 mm plastic bags.
- Secured large bags with cable ties for added protection.
- Prepared sample dispatch documents (analytical services request sheet) in duplicate listing sample numbers, elements to be analysed plus any other instructions.
- Transferred samples to a BCL driver for transportation to the onsite laboratory.

11.1.3.2 Core and sample storage

It was a statutory requirement that all core obtained from exploration drilling be kept in storage for future reference. All BCL exploration core was thus stored at the BCL core shed at the Phikwe Mine site. For core from underground drilling, the whole core sample was prepared for analysis within the interval selected for sampling. Hangingwall and footwall cores were discarded.

All production pulp and coarse rejects from the BCL laboratory were kept in storage at the laboratory for three weeks before they were discarded. Coarse rejects from surface exploration campaigns were returned to the Geology department and kept in secured storage at the core shed for one year after the campaign before being discarded.

11.1.4 QAQC Protocols

There is no evidence that QAQC samples were submitted as part of analytical programs prior to 2007.

QAQC protocols including insertion rates as presented in Table 11-1 were implemented by BCL in 2007 and are summarized from Lungu (2016). The QAQC procedures were applied to all aspects of geological sampling; surface exploration, underground channel sampling and underground drilling.

Table 11-1
Historical QAQC sample insertion rates

QAQC Sample Type	Frequency	Placement
Field Duplicate	1 in 20[1]	Random, Preference for Within Mineralized Zone
Check Assay (Pulp Return)	0 to 5 in 20	Random
Coarse Rejects (Coarse Return)	0 to 5 in 20	Random
Blank	1 in 20	Random, Preference for Within Mineralized Zone
Certified Reference Material (CRM)	1 in 20	Random

Notes:

1. *Source: modified from Lungu, 2016*
2. *Field duplicate submission was limited to surface and Selebi North underground exploration holes only. Small diameter underground drill holes were submitted whole to the laboratory for analytical testing*

CRMs comprised:

- AMIS0060; accepted mean value of 0.3356% Cu and 0.3117% Ni
- AMIS006; accepted mean value of 1.306% Cu and 3.549% Ni

The blank material comprised of hangingwall gneiss from cores taken away from the mineralized zones.

In addition to blind sample submissions to the laboratory by the BCL geological department, the BCL laboratory included certified reference material (CRM) samples for internal monitoring at a rate of 1 in 10, as well as duplicate samples (rate unknown).

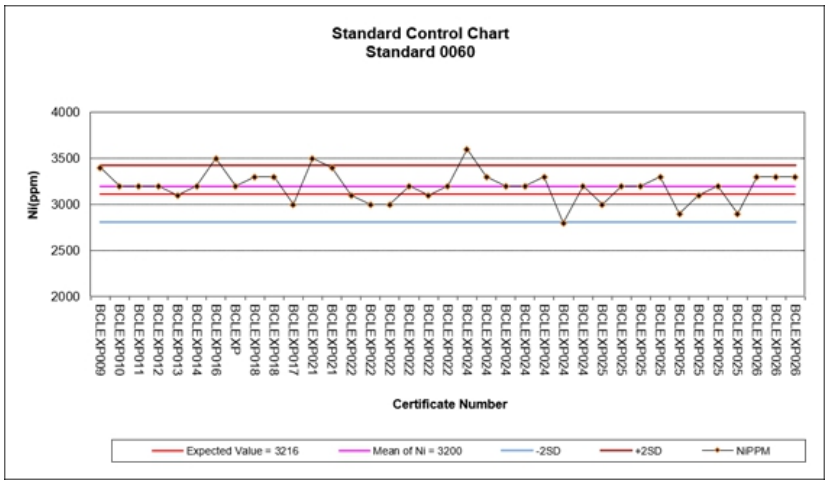
The BCL laboratory participated in a “Round Robin” check assay program with Tati Nickel and Nkomati laboratories.

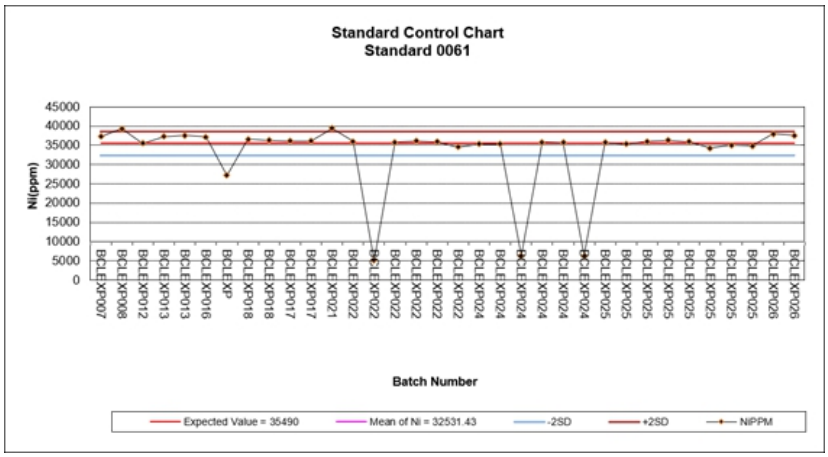
11.1.5 QAQC Results

Lungu (2016) concluded that BCL’s QAQC protocols were inconsistently followed both temporally and in different parts of BCL mines, however, he reviewed available results and observed them to be sufficient to support the estimation of Mineral Resources. Lungu (2016) recommended that QAQC protocols be standardized across the site and for all sample types and that sample support from drillholes be delineated spatially and used to support classification criteria.

A sample of the CRM data was made available to MSA in a spreadsheet format for nickel assays (Figure 11-1). Three low outlier values were noted for AMIS0061, which are potentially mislabeled samples. The remaining assays of the two CRMs indicate that BCL was capable of producing accurate assays for nickel.

Figure 11-1
BCL CRM AMIS060 and AMIS060 control charts





Source: *BCL Archive (server)*

The report (as sourced from BCL Archive (server)) provided for the "Round Robin" exercise between BCL, Tati Nickel and Nkomati laboratories concluded "there was insufficient agreement between the three laboratories. There was no clear warranty of rejection because of the limited amount of data to assign the best value.".

11.2 PNRPL Sample Preparation, Analysis, and Security

11.2.1 Sample Preparation and Analysis

Samples collected at the Project are submitted to ALS Chemex South Africa in Johannesburg, (ALS Johannesburg) for preparation and analysis. ALS Johannesburg is independent of PNRPL, and its facilities are accredited to the International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) 9001:2008 standards, for all quality management and to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 for all relevant procedures.

A check assaying exercise was carried out in 2024 whereby pulp duplicates were assayed by SGS South Africa (PTY) Ltd. (SGS) of Johannesburg, South Africa for a set of the 2023-2024 Selebi Main samples. This facility is also an accredited facility to SANAS ISO 17025 by SANAS.

The following analysis is undertaken at the ALS Johannesburg facilities:

- Sample Preparation: PREP-31 and PREP-32H. Samples are crushed to 70% less than 2 mm, riffle split to 250 g, pulverized split to greater than 85% passing 75 µm. PREP-32H provides a larger pulverized sample for pulp duplicates.
- Analysis: ME-ICP81. Samples are decomposed using a peroxide fusion with an ICP-AES finish to measure Ni, Cu, Co, As, Pb, Zn, S, Fe, Al_2O_3, CaO, Cr_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, K_2O, MgO, MnO, SiO_2, TiO_2.
- Analysis PGM-ICP23. Analyses for Pt, Pd, and Au are by fire assay with an ICP-AES finish.
- Analysis ME-ICP61. Samples are analysed using four acid digestion with ICP-EAS finish are completed to measure Ag.
- Analysis S-IR08. If sulphur over-runs occur, total S is determined by LECO furnace and infrared spectroscopy.

In the MSA QP's opinion, the sample preparation and analytical procedures for the PNRPL samples are acceptable for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation.

11.2.2 Density Determination

Bulk density (density) determination was completed using the water immersion method (Archimedes method) by a trained PNRPL geological technician. All determinations were carried out in a closed environment at the core shed to avoid external disturbances that may affect the scale reading. Dry samples were weighed using an electronic scale sensitive to 0.1 g and capable of measuring weights up to 3,100 g.

Density of a particular sample lithology was reviewed for correspondence with the sample description of the lithology on the log sheet and if there were any marked discrepancies, the process was repeated and recalculated.

The recorded densities were validated by a geologist to confirm if they correspond to the lithology as logged. If correct, the geologist approved the batch for dispatch to the laboratory and the density measurements were recorded on a log sheet, otherwise the whole process was repeated.

The MSA QP considers the density determination procedure to be adequate and consistent with standard practices. Density measurements were recorded on all core samples in 2022, 2023 and 2024 to build a database to support the interpolation of density during resource estimation.

11.2.3 Sample Security

Samples are handled and transported by PNRPL personnel or contractors. Drill core is stored at the onsite core storage facility, the grounds of which are locked. The storage facilities are open with 2022 mineralized intervals stored in a locked sea container. A core storage map is maintained by PNRPL. Sample rejects are stored at the ALS site and then are disposed.

Residual coarse rejects are placed in air proof plastic bags and stored on pallets at the ALS prep lab in South Africa. The coarse rejects are stored for a period of 90 days and then they are disposed. The 'Master Pulps' in ALS Johannesburg are periodically shipped to Selebi Phikwe, Botswana for long term storage by PNRPL.

In the MSA QP's opinion, the sample security procedures are adequate for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation when considered alongside additional verification tests completed by the MSA QP, however, improvements are warranted, specifically with reference to the historical data.

11.2.4 QAQC Protocols

CRM samples (standards) are inserted regularly at a rate of one per 20 samples within a batch not exceeding 200 samples. CRM samples were chosen based on anticipated nickel content of the proximal mineralized core sample. Six different CRMs were used:

- CFRM-100, CFRM-101 and CFRM-102:
    - These CRMs were primarily used. These were sourced from Sudbury nickel-copper sulphide mineralization and manufactured by CF Reference Materials Inc., Ontario.
- AMIS0283, AMIS0316 and AMIS0385:
    - These CRMS are manufactured by African Mineral Standards in South Africa.
    - AMIS0283 was sourced from Sudbury, AMIS0316 was sourced from Nkomati Cu-Ni-PGM mine in South Africa, and AMIS0385 was sourced from the Savannah Nickel Mine in Western Australia.

Blank samples (blanks) are inserted regularly at a rate of one per 20 samples. Two types of blank material were used:

- Field blank – chips sourced from a quartzite quarry near Mmadinare.
- Certified blank – pulverized silica blank from CF Reference Materials Inc. (CFRM-900).

A coarse reject duplicate was assayed every 7% for Selebi Main and every 10% for Selebi North.

Pulp duplicates were assayed at SGS for 6% of the Selebi Main samples.

QAQC sample insertions maintain consecutive numerical order. All CRMs are certified for nickel and copper and are matrix matched. QAQC sample results are reviewed upon receipt by the corporate geology team and re-assaying is done when a batch fails the initial QAQC.

The QAQC database for Selebi contains approximately 2,324 QAQC samples from 183 drillholes drilled between 2022 and 2026. A summary of the QAQC sample statistics is presented in Table 11-2.

Table 11-2
QAQC sample statistics

Project	QAQC Type	Count	Assay Frequency
Selebi Main	Standard	79	6%
	Blank	57	5%
	Interlaboratory Pulp Duplicate	72	6%
	Coarse Duplicate	88	7%
Selebi North	Standard	612	6%
	Blank	385	4%
	Interlaboratory Pulp Duplicate	0	-
	Coarse Duplicate	1031	10%

11.2.5 QAQC Results

11.2.5.1 Blanks

The QAQC dataset contained 442 blanks, comprising a mix between field blanks and certified blanks. Most of the assays were below the failure limit of 0.01%. Some minor contamination or trace amounts of the analytes in the field blank is evident. Blanks' statistics and performance is presented in Table 11-3.

Table 11-3
QAQC blanks performance summary - PNRPL samples at ALS

Assay	Mean	Min	Max	Count	Fail Count	Fail %
Ni %	0.003	0.0001	0.030	442	5	1.1%
Cu %	0.003	0.0001	0.088	442	19	4.3%
Co %	0.001	0.0001	0.013	442	2	0.5%

11.2.5.2 Standards

For the principal CRMs (CFRM-100, CFRM-101, CFRM-102), failure rates were less than 3% except for Co assays of CFRM-100 (24% failure rate) and Ni assays of CFRM-102 (10% failure rate) based on a three standard deviation tolerance. Cobalt performance is expected based on the low expected Co grade. Most of the Ni failures of CFRM-102 occurred in 2023, with significant performance improvement since then. Mean bias is relatively low with no preferential positive or negative bias. Co assays exhibited the highest mean bias. The low values of two assays for CFRM-100 suggest some errors potentially related sample names or blanks.

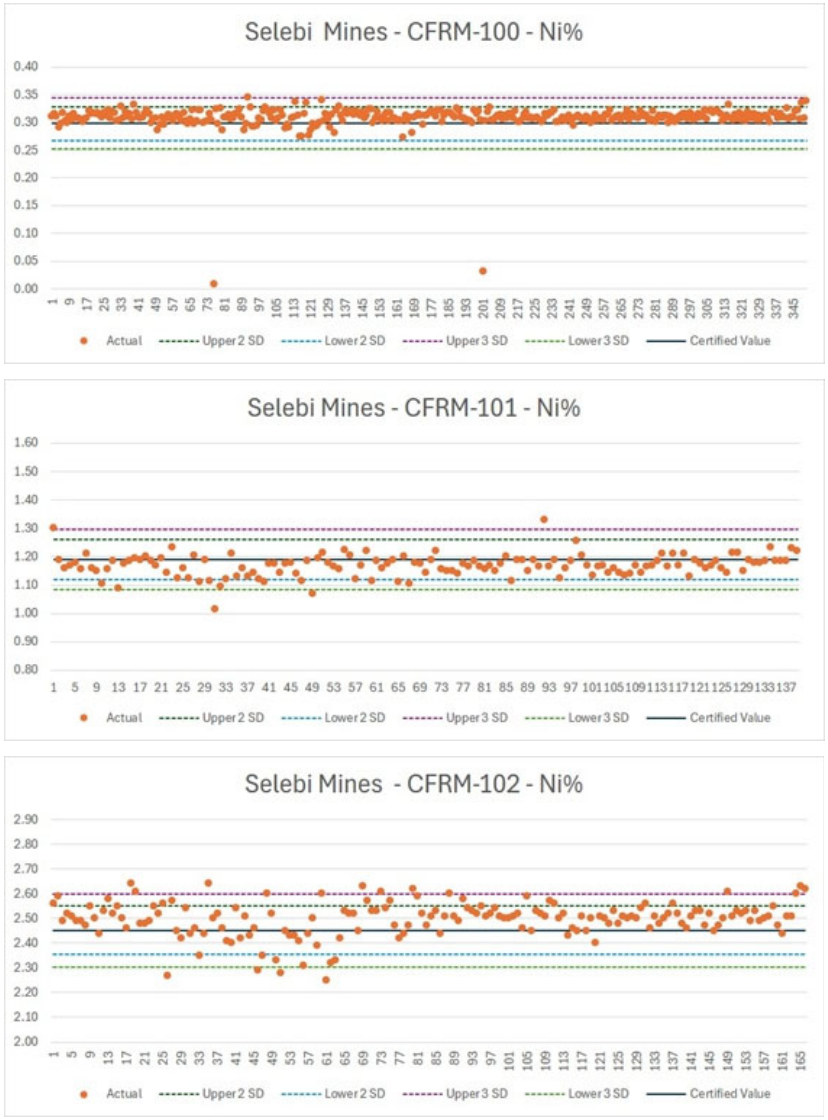
The AMIS standards were less frequently inserted hence the failure rates are not considered meaningful. No concerns were noted.

CRM statistics and performance is presented in Table 11-4, and selected control charts for the CFRM standards Ni analyses are shown in Figure 11-2.

Table 11-4
QAQC - CRM performance summary PNRPL samples at ALS

CRM	Assay	CRM value	Mean value	Bias %	Count	Fail number	Fail %
AMIS0283	Ni%	2.26	2.27	0%	2	0	0%
	Cu%	2.74	2.80	2%	2	0	0%
	Co%	0.09	0.10	10%	2	0	0%
AMIS0316	Ni%	0.59	0.60	1%	10	2	20%
	Cu%	0.21	0.22	4%	10	2	20%
	Co%	0.03	0.03	-8%	10	3	30%
AMIS0385	Ni%	1.77	1.87	5%	4	1	25%
	Cu%	0.96	1.03	7%	4	1	25%
	Co%	0.10	0.10	3%	4	1	25%
CFRM-100	Ni%	0.30	0.31	3%	351	3	1%
	Cu%	0.35	0.35	-1%	351	6	2%
	Co%	0.02	0.02	3%	351	83	24%
CFRM-101	Ni%	1.19	1.17	-2%	139	4	3%
	Cu%	0.88	0.90	2%	139	1	1%
	Co%	0.04	0.03	-10%	139	2	1%
CFRM-102	Ni%	2.45	2.50	2%	166	17	10%
	Cu%	1.69	1.73	2%	166	2	1%
	Co%	0.06	0.05	-8%	166	0	0%

Figure 11-2
CRM control charts for Ni (CRFM100, 101 & 102)



Source: *MSA, 2016, compiled from NEXM data*

11.2.5.3 Duplicates

The QAQC database contained 1,191 duplicates of which 1,119 were coarse reject duplicates and 72 were pulp duplicates (check assays).

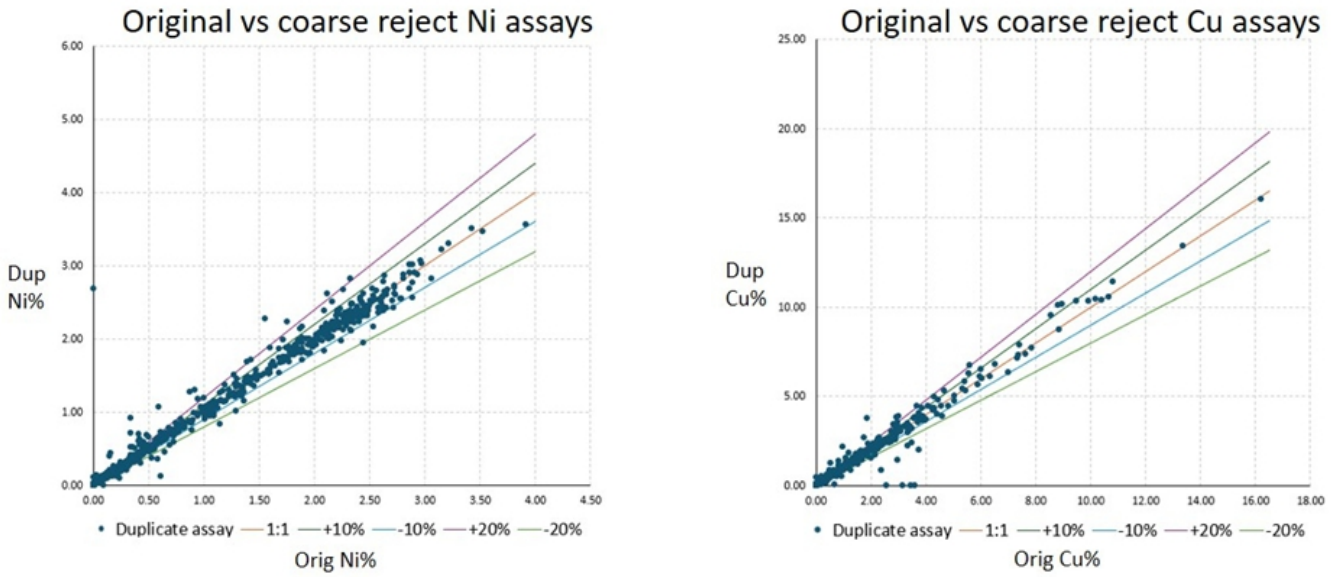
Coarse Duplicates

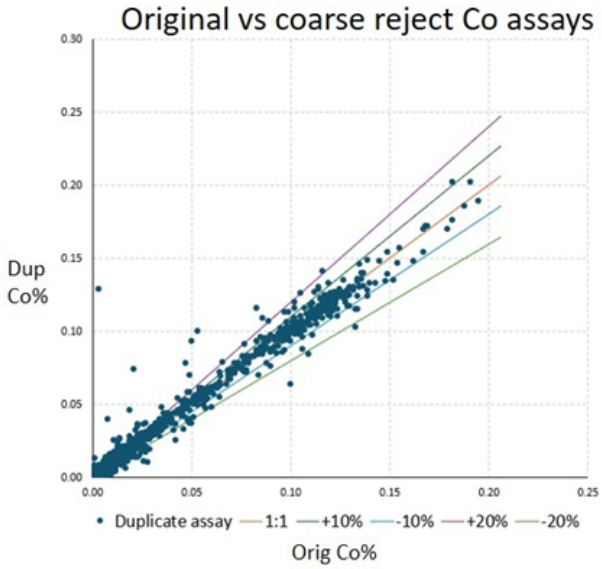
Coarse reject (preparation) duplicate samples are submitted for analysis to evaluate sample homogeneity at the coarse crush stage during sample preparation, and analytical precision. Samples represent a second 250 g sample portion from a riffle splitter. Results for Cu and Ni were generally good, with Co displaying greater variability at the lower grade range (less than 0.02% Co; Figure 11-3). Four errors were observed with respect to Cu assays, where the first leg returned between 2% and 4% Cu and the second leg was barren. Generally coarse rejects are acceptable where 80% of the assays have a half absolute relative difference (HARD) of less than 10% or 90% have a HARD of less than 20%. This was achieved for copper and nickel. Cobalt assays did not achieve the pass criteria, however removal of the very low-grade samples within the "method precision" or "noise range" would improve the HARD values to acceptable levels.

Table 11-5
2025 Duplicates Statistics

Type	Assay	Count	Percentage HARD < 10%	Percentage HARD < 20%
Coarse Reject	Ni%	1119	86%	94%
	Cu%	1119	81%	89%
	Co%	1119	71%	85%

Figure 11-3
Scatter plots for coarse duplicate samples





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Source: *MSA, 2016, compiled from NEXM data*

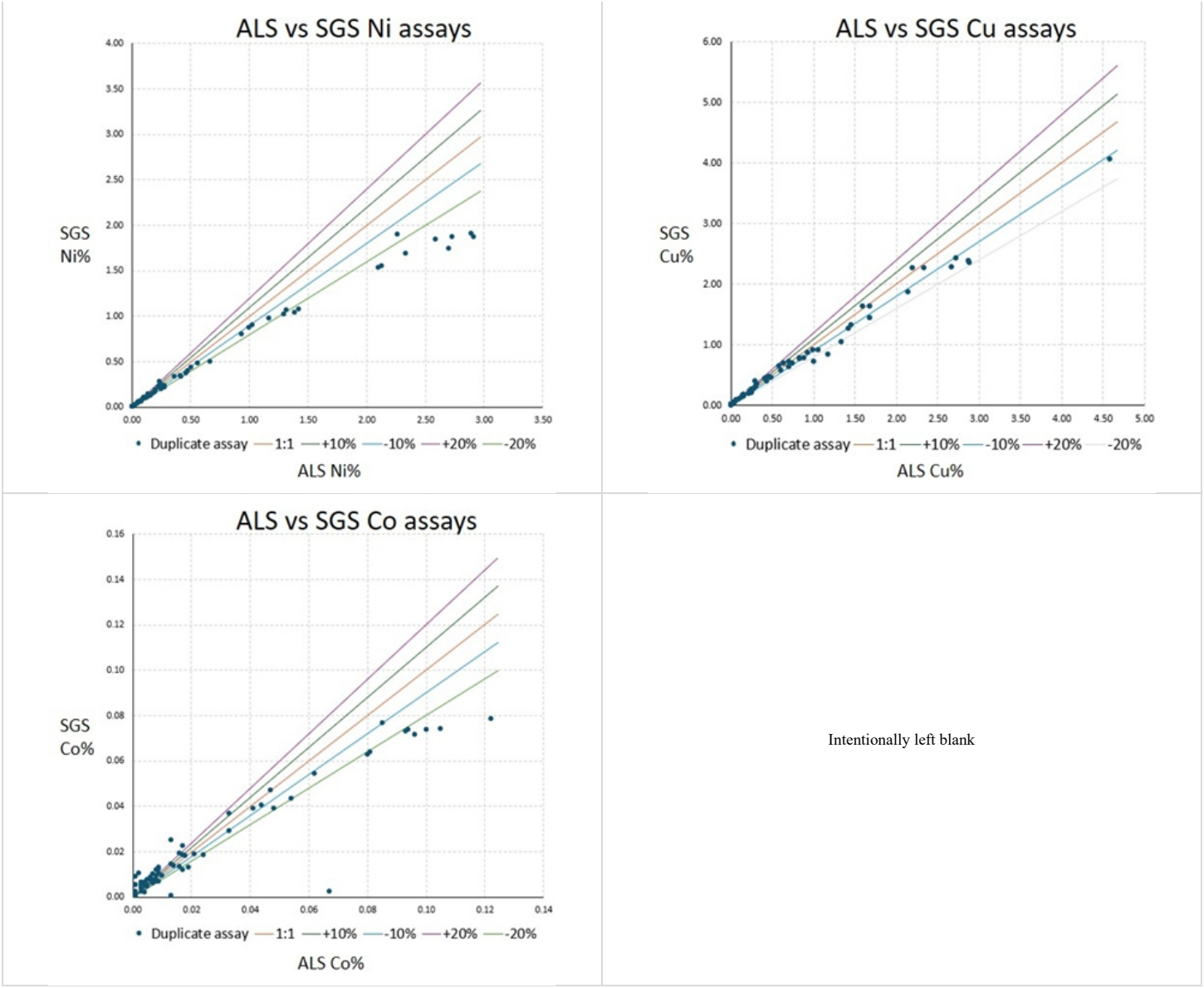
Intra-laboratory Pulp Duplicates (Check Assays)

A check assaying exercise was carried out in 2024 whereby pulp duplicates were assayed by SGS South Africa (PTY) Ltd. (SGS) of Johannesburg, South Africa for a set of the 2023-2024 Selebi Main samples. SGS is also an accredited facility to ISO 17025 by SANAS. The pulp duplicate results indicated that the primary laboratory (ALS) reported consistently higher values for copper, nickel and cobalt than the secondary laboratory (SGS), which is particularly apparent for the higher nickel and cobalt grades (Table 11-6 and Figure 11-4). This suggests a potentially significant positive bias of the ALS data (31% for Ni, 10% for Cu and 15% for Co). This conclusion is not backed by results of CRMs assayed at ALS, which demonstrate acceptable accuracy by assay results from six different CRM's, sourced from two different manufacturers, that did not show consistent bias or of such magnitude. PNRPL technical staff proposed that the results could be caused by a resettling of the pulp sample over the extended time between preparation and submission to SGS, and that the bias could be resolved through remixing of the pulp prior to splitting and resampling. Further check assay work is recommended on a routine basis and retrospectively to check the potential bias.

Table 11-6
2025 Inter-laboratory duplicates statistics (ALS vs SGS)

Type	Assay	Count	Mean SGS	Mean ALS	SGS Bias	Percentage HARD < 10%	Percentage HARD < 20%
Interlaboratory (ALS vs SGS)	Ni%	72	0.435	0.569	-31%	57%	85%
	Cu%	70	0.647	0.710	-10%	76%	90%
	Co%	72	0.020	0.023	-15%	33%	74%

Figure 11-4
Scatter plots for pulp duplicate samples (check assays)



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Source: *MSA, 2016, compiled from NEXM data*

11.3 MSA QP opinion on Adequacy of the Sample Preparation, Security and Analytical Procedures

In the MSA QP's opinion, the sample preparation procedures for nickel, copper and cobalt are acceptable. Sufficient sample security is in place. Based on the QAQC results, copper and nickel assays have shown acceptable performance at the ALS Laboratory.

A check assaying exercise resulted in a difference between the pulp duplicates assayed by SGS (secondary laboratory) and those by ALS (primary laboratory). The difference is significant and particularly apparent for the higher nickel and cobalt grades. Such inaccuracy in the ALS results is not backed by results of CRMs assayed at ALS, which demonstrate acceptable accuracy by assay results from six different CRM's, sourced from two different manufacturers, that did not show consistent bias or of such magnitude. Further check assay work is recommended on a routine basis and retrospectively to check for any potential bias.

The processes used to collect the BCL data are well documented and conform to industry norms. Although the BCL QAQC data does not appear to be comprehensive, sufficient evidence that QAQC was in place from 2007 onwards and that QAQC was being actively managed by BCL. A subset of the historical BCL assay data, largely Selebi Main BCL surface drilling was not subjected to modern QAQC.

The MSA QP considers that the PNRPL assay data can be confidently used in a Mineral Resource Estimate. The lack of independent QAQC protocols for pre-2007 BCL assays and incomplete QAQC data for the BCL data should be considered in the Mineral Resource classification, with estimates based largely on BCL data, particularly pre-2007, being assigned relatively low confidence.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

A site visit was carried out to the Selebi Mines project by the MSA QP from 03 November 2025 to 08 November 2025. During the site visit, existing infrastructure was examined, and current drilling sites and the underground workings were inspected. At Selebi Main, the freshly blasted mineralization in several of the metallurgical sampling areas was observed.

Drilling exploration by PNRPL at both Selebi Main and Selbi North was in progress during the time of the site visit. The drilling, surveying logging, sampling and QAQC protocols were reviewed by the MSA QP.

For both Selebi Main and Selebi North, a selection of the drillhole sample assays in the PNRPL data were checked against independently accessed assay certificates. MSA was provided with original assay certificates for the PNRPL drillholes and has access to the ALS Web retrieve system where assay results can be obtained directly from the laboratory. MSA cross-checked the assays certificates for several assay batches against the values in the Excel database. No transcription errors were found.

A selection of historical (BCL) database assay results were compared against current digital records. No material issues were found.

Where possible, historical surface holes were re-accessed, down-hole surveys were completed using a gyroscopic tool and downhole geophysics was completed by PNRPL. Where holes were re-surveyed, the new survey replaced the old survey. In general, the gyroscopic survey confirmed the surveys completed at Selebi Main using magnetic survey tools. Newer holes drilled by BCL in the post-2010 campaign, mostly at Selebi North, tended to exhibit larger discrepancies.

12.1 Selebi Main

12.1.1 Drilling verification

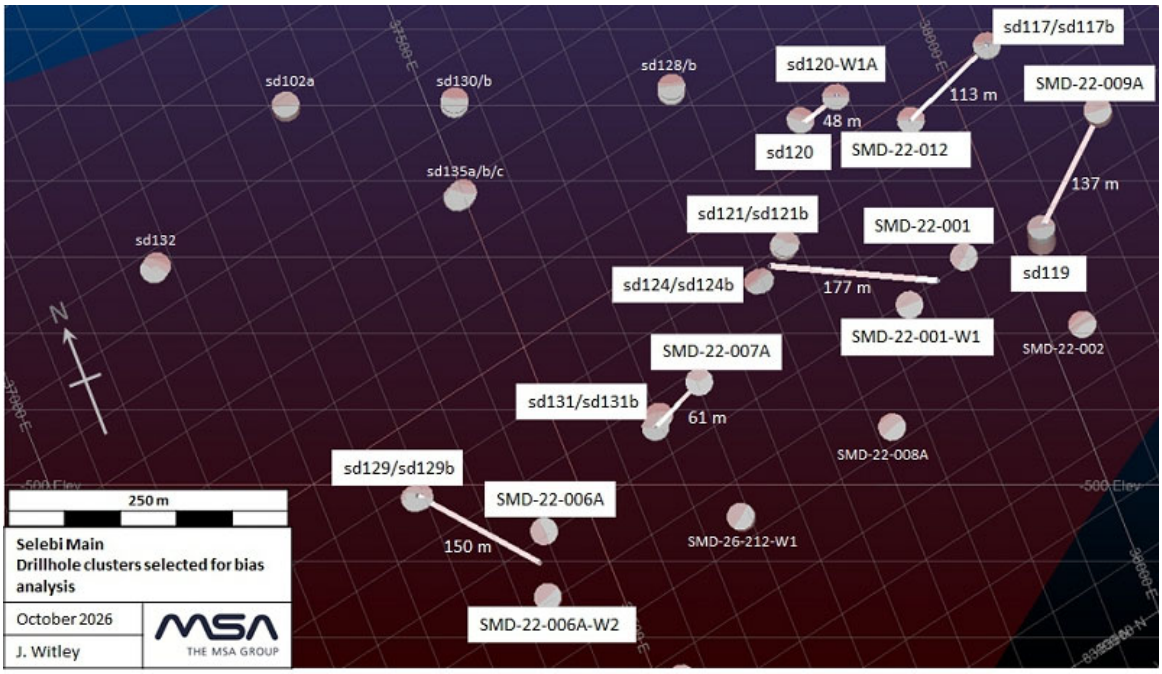
The historical data was verified through drilling of new holes between historical holes, and a twin intercept was achieved by drilling from a wedge from one BCL surface hole that was accessed. It should be noted that the following comparisons state drilled thicknesses, which are not true thicknesses. All drillholes were collared vertically from surface and therefore the apparent thickness comparisons are reasonable.

Drillhole intercept for sd120 (BCL) compared with sd120-W1A (PNRPL):

- sd120: 2.74% Cu, 1.16% Ni over 3.47 m
- sd120-W1A: 2.98% Cu, 1.56% Ni over 2.55 m
- The distance between the intercepts is approximately 48 m.

In attempting a bias test, clusters of BCL and PNPRL data that occurred relatively close to one another were identified by MSA. These are shown in Figure 12-1; the white line between clusters representing the approximate distance between them (i.e., between 48 m and 177 m).

Figure 12-1
Data clusters selected for bias test



Note: *Holes used in bias test shown as hole names with white border*

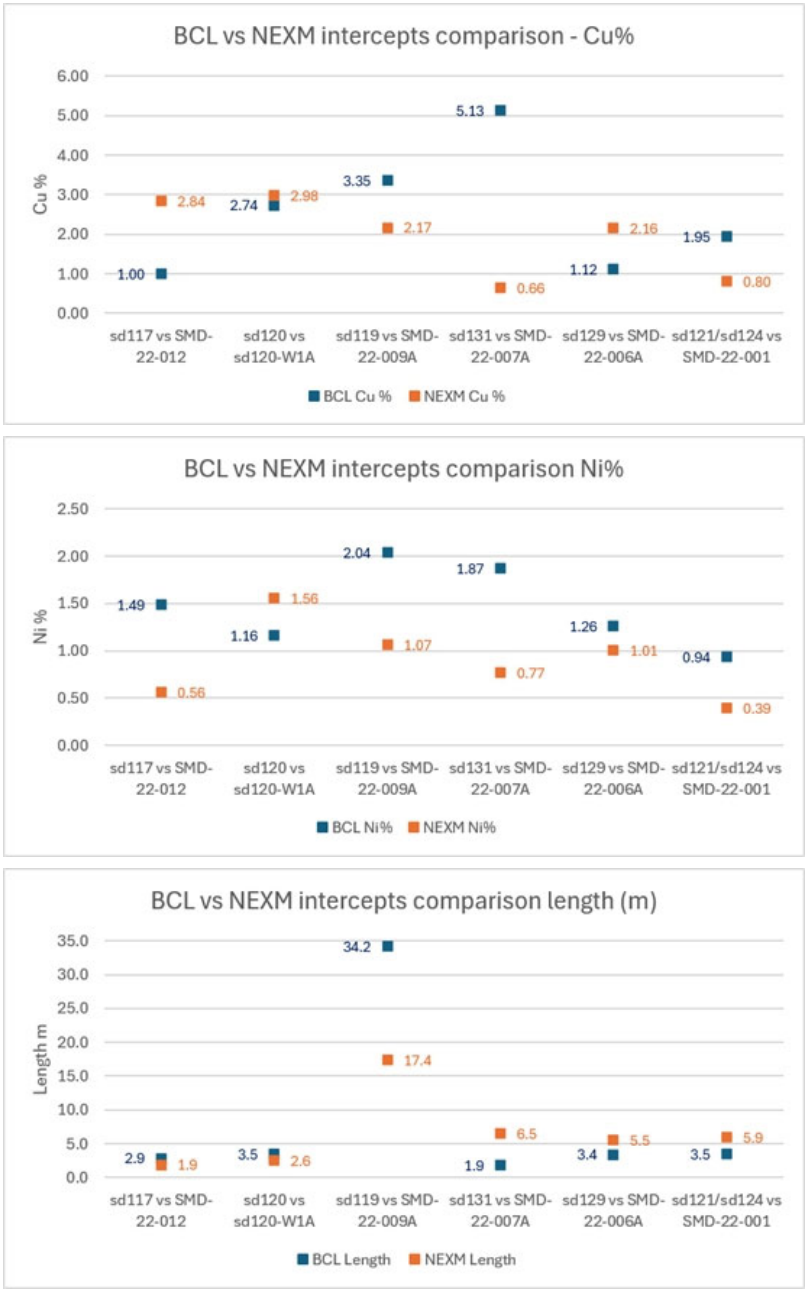
The differences in copper grade, nickel grade and intercept length between the clusters of PNRPL and BCL data are shown in Figure 12-2. There is no consistent bias between the length and copper grade of the BCL intercepts and the PNPRL intercepts. However, the BCL intercepts are generally higher in nickel grade with five out of the six BCL intercepts having higher nickel grade.

The length weighted mean of the BCL data is higher for both copper grade and nickel grade (Table 12-1). The length weighted mean is skewed by the high grade and thick sdn119 intercept. Removal of the sdn119 / SMD-22-009 pair gives a closer comparison, and then the PNPRL data mean is 21% lower for Cu, 36% lower for Ni and 15% higher for length.

Table 12-1
Comparison of BCL with PNRPL intercepts

Company	Length-density weighted			Data mean		
	Cu%	Ni%	Length	Cu%	Ni%	Length
All						
BCL	3.04	1.83	8.22	2.55	1.46	8.22
PNRPL	1.82	0.93	6.63	1.93	0.89	6.63
sdn119 and SMD-22-009 removed						
BCL	2.22	1.30	6.7	2.39	1.34	3.02
PNRPL	1.55	0.82	6.9	1.89	0.86	4.47

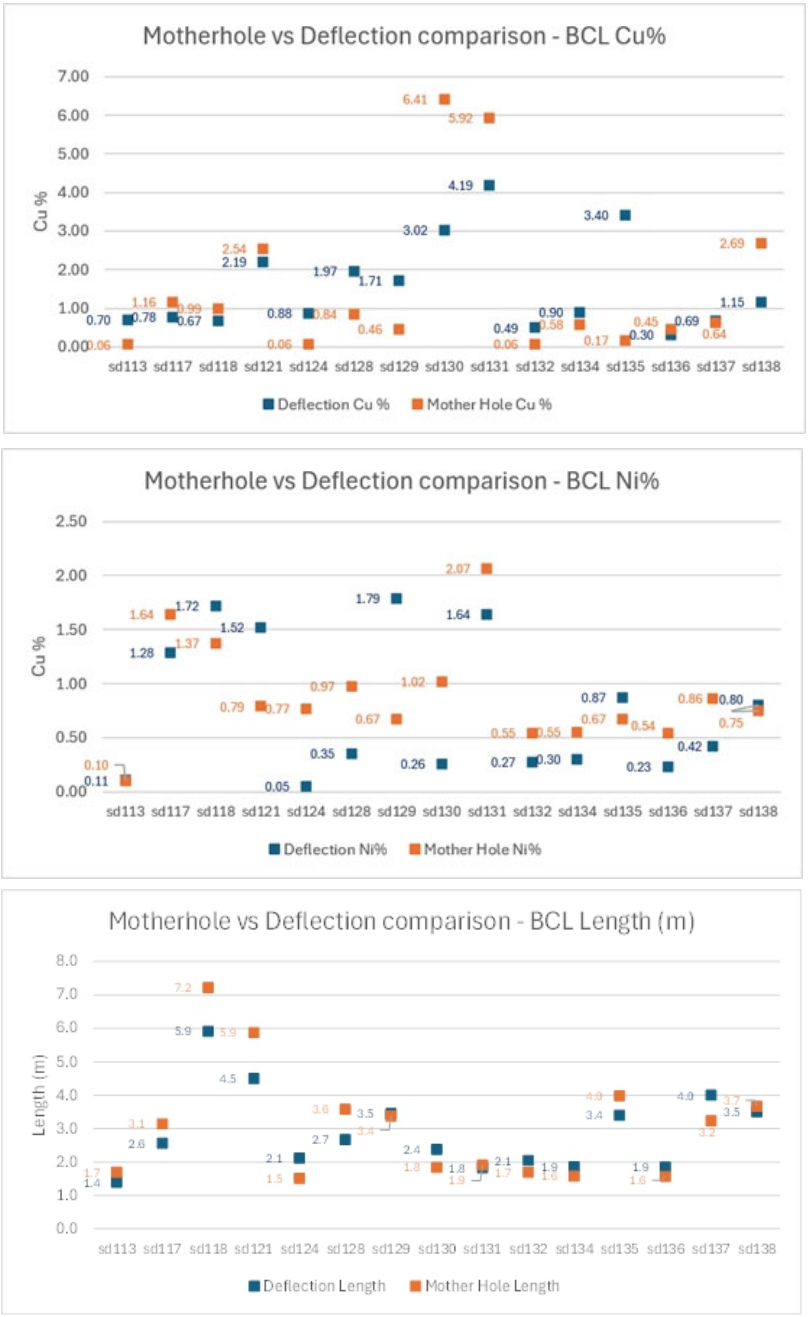
Figure 12-2
Comparison between drillhole clusters selected for bias analysis between BCL and PNRPL intercepts



Source: *MSA, 2016*

Recognizing the high mineralization variability, BCL generally drilled a second intersection by wedging a deflection from the mother hole. The short deflections generally achieved an intersection within 5 m of the mother hole. High variability is observed between the mother hole and deflection in many cases (Figure 12-3) and therefore higher differences are expected when pairs are significantly further apart as seen in the six comparisons for the bias analysis.

Figure 12-3
Comparison between BCL mother hole and deflection



Source: *MSA, 2016*

The Selebi Main deposit exhibits trend and generally high variability, therefore the validity of the bias test based on relatively widely spaced data is tenuous. However, the analysis served to confirm the relatively thick area between SMD-22-009A and sd119, and sd120 compared well with the verification deflection (sd120-W1A) given the variability of the mineralization.

12.1.2 Site visit verification by the MSA QP

During the November 2025 site visit, the following verification work was performed.

- Historical hard copy records were located.
- The metallurgical sample positions, broken mineralization and fresh mineralization in the recently blasted sample positions was observed for three of the samples along 950 sill drive. Although no underground drilling was taking place during the site visit, several cross-cuts had been developed into the hangingwall of the deeper sill-drives for future underground drilling purposes (Figure 12-4).
- The BCL drillhole cores covering the PNPRL leases have been transported from the BCL central storage facility at Phikwe to PNPRL's storage area at Selebi North. Mineralization is clearly discernible in the historical cores; however, the sulphide material has oxidized, and the condition of the remaining cores is variable (Figure 6 4).

- PNPRL surface drillhole mineralized intercepts were examined for the following holes:
    - SMD-22-001, SMD-22-001-W1, SMD-22-006AW2, SMD-22-009A
    - SMD25-201 (drilled in the extension area / “Flexure Zone”), SMD-25-202 (drilled in the deep extension area / “Flexure Zone” outside MRE)

The mineralization was observed to be consistent with the logged descriptions, and the magnitude of the nickel and copper grades was verified against the assay sheets by visual inspection.

- Drillhole collars were located in the field and hand-held GPS readings were taken to verify their positions against the PNPRL database entries for the following:
    - Drillholes SMD-25-203, SMD-25-204, SMD-25-205 and SMD-25-207 (Figure 12-4). These were being drilled at the time of the site-visit in the extension area / "Flexure Zone" of the MRE.
    - The drill sites of completed holes; SMD22-006 and SMD-25-202 (Figure 12-4) were inspected.
    - The historical hole collars of sd144, that was later extended for a depth of 1,200 m to 1,400 m by PNPRL, and sd135C, that was also extended, were located.

The handheld GPS readings confirmed the drillhole coordinates within reasonable limits.

Figure 12-4
Selebi Main site visit photos

(top left to bottom right: PNPRL drilling platform, blasted undergound metallurgical sample, capped collar of SMD-22-006, Marcote HM2500 rig at SMD-25-207, BCL Selebi Main core stored at Selebi North coreyard, PNRPL core storage, logging and sampling area)



Source: *Witley, November 2025*

12.1.3 Logging and sampling verification of historical records

PNRPL re-captured the Selebi Main hard copy logging and sampling data. The MSA QP compared the PNRPL captured data for 52 exploration drillhole intercepts, comprising 635 records, against a database export from 2004. Minor inconsistencies in the start and end of sample intervals within the intercept were noted. One drillhole, sd133, had significantly different data. The original hard copy data was then investigated, and it was found that the PNRPL data is correct relative the historical record. It is unsure why the 2004 data differ in this case and further investigation is required. It should be noted that sd133 is outside of the Mineral Resource area. A value of 3.03 % Ni and trace copper was shown on the original handwritten log for sd34. This is considered an error in the original data and was already corrected by PNRPL to 0.03% Ni following examination of the logging data. The MSA QP agrees with this edit.

A basic transcription of the main lithologies described in the logs has been completed. MSA considers that further work is required to validate the logging data.

12.2 Selebi North

12.2.1 Drilling verification

No specific re-sampling of twin drilling was carried out. However, examination of the underground results by the MSA QP demonstrated that the PNRPL drilling results are consistent with those in the BCL data, aside from spatial issues described in a later section.

12.2.2 Site visit verification by the MSA QP

During the November 2025 site visit the following verification work was performed.

- Historical hard copy records were located (Figure 12-5). These are stored in fire-proof vault at the Selebi North offices. Historical exploration drillhole records were available as hand logs and transcribed assays as well as for grade control underground holes.
- Drilling in progress, previous PNRPL drillhole sites and the collars of completed drillholes were observed underground (Figure 12-5)).
- The BCL drillhole cores covering the PNRPL leases have been transported from the BCL central storage facility at Phikwe to PNRPL's storage area at Selebi North. Mineralization is clearly discernible in the historical cores; however, the sulphide material has oxidized, and the condition of the remaining cores is variable (Figure 12-5)). The entire core was sampled for underground drillholes and therefore there are no remaining cores, and other no residual material was kept.
- PNRPL surface drillhole mineralized intercepts were examined for the following holes:
    - SNUG-24- series; 094, 096-W1, 102, 110, 113, 114, 119, 141, 144, 158, 165 & 179
    - SNUG-25- series; 184, 186, 189, 191 & 192

The drillholes were independently selected by the MSA QP for verification purposes spatially across the deposit and to provide insight on specific geological structures. The mineralization was observed to be consistent with the logged descriptions, and the magnitude of the nickel and copper grades was verified against the assay sheets by visual inspection.

Figure 12-5
Selebi North site visit photos

(top left to bottom right: historical intercept sdn15, SNUG-24-119 (N2 intercept), desnity measuring apparatus, rig in progress underground, collars of undergound holes in drill bay, historical log sheet of SDN134a, vault at Selebi North)









Source: *Witley, November 2025*

12.2.3 Logging and sampling verification of historical records

Hard copy records of four BCL surface exploration holes were examined against the PNRPL database. Nickel, cobalt and copper assays, and density had been correctly transcribed. A basic transcription of the main lithologies described in the logs has been completed. MSA considers that further work is required to validate the logging data.

12.3 Summary and Opinion of the MSA QP on the Data Verification

The verification work has confirmed the audit trail of the historical BCL data. The verification demonstrates that the historical and recent data have been accurately captured by PNPRL, although with limitations largely related to the capture of lithological logging. Mineralization in the PNPRL drillholes was observed to be consistent with the logging and assaying.

Portions of the Selebi Main deposit have been drilled by PNPRL, that have verified the nature of the mineralization, although the natural grade variability and limited data set failed to conclusively verify the grades. PNPRL is encouraged to complete additional drilling verification in order to improve the confidence in the historical data.

The Selebi North BCL surface drillhole data has been replaced by the PNPRL underground drilling, and it was not necessary to use the historical surface drilling. The nature of the mineralization in the BCL drillholes was observed to be consistent with that of the PNPRL surface and underground data, although some positional discrepancies in the intercept positions were noted for the surface drillhole intercepts.

The MSA QP is of the opinion that the historical BCL data is suitable to use in conjunction with the recent PNPRL data. The lower confidence in the BCL data should be considered in the Mineral Resource classification.

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The BCL concentrator and smelter plants located on the nearby Phikwe property operated for over 40 years, processing ore from both Selebi and Phikwe until the operations were placed on care and maintenance in October 2016. The processing complex that was located adjacent to the historical Phikwe Mine, and outside the Selebi Project area, has since been demolished.

The concentrator operated at capacities ranging from 6,000 tpd up to a maximum of 10,000 tpd. The preferred technology adopted for the concentrator was designed to produce a low-grade bulk sulphide nickel-copper concentrate.

The Outokumpu flash smelting furnace was commissioned in 1973 and processed mixed Selebi and Phikwe concentrates. The smelting equipment was upgraded over the years to facilitate the incorporation of nickel-copper concentrates received from the Nkomati Nickel Mine (a joint venture (JV) between Norilsk Nickel Africa Pty. Ltd. and African Rainbow Minerals) and the Phoenix Mine (Tati Nickel Mining Company, later a subsidiary of BCL). The smelter produced a high-grade sulphide matte containing nickel, copper, and cobalt, which was shipped off-site to refineries for further processing.

NexMetals metallurgical current objectives are significantly different than those of the historical BCL operations. NexMetals considered the previous smelter on the adjacent Phikwe property to be outdated, in poor condition, and not consistent with current environmental standards. NexMetals current plan is to use flotation to produce a marketable product.

13.1 Historical Metallurgical Testwork

Several metallurgical testwork programs have been completed on the Selebi deposits. Table 13-1 summarizes the programs described in previous reports.

Table 13-1
Summary of previous metallurgical testwork carried out by NexMetals

Year	Company	Program	Description	Reference
2021	SGS Canada Inc. (SGS)	Separate Concentrate Study	Conceptual-level metallurgical testwork assessing production of separate copper and nickel concentrates (SGS, 2021).	SLR, 2022
2023	Stark Resources (Stark)	Ore Sorting Testwork	Preliminary assessment of pre-concentration methods to upgrade Selebi material (Stark, 2024).	SLR, 2024
2023	SGS	Flotation Optimization Testwork	Testwork to improve nickel recovery and to produce concentrates for downstream hydrometallurgical testing, using the remaining Selebi Main (S Comp) and Selebi North (SN Comp) composites from the 2021 program.	SLR, 2024
2023	DRA Projects (Pty) Ltd. (DRA)	Front End Solutions (FES) Study	Conceptual study evaluating process options for concentrate production and processing (DRA, 2023).	DRA, 2023

13.2 Recent Testwork

In 2024, NexMetals engaged Flowsheets Metallurgical Consultants Inc. (Flowsheets) to develop a process flowsheet for the Selebi material. Flowsheets selected and collected the metallurgical samples and evaluated two flowsheet options: one producing separate copper and nickel concentrates, and one producing a bulk copper-nickel concentrate. The testwork was carried out at the Glencore XPS laboratory in Sudbury, Ontario.

In 2025, NexMetals initiated two further programs. Metso was engaged to evaluate whether the Selebi bulk concentrate could be treated by pressure oxidation, as part of further development of the bulk concentrate flowsheet. IMS Engineering was also engaged to run sensor-based ore sorting tests on a Selebi bulk sample to assess whether waste could be rejected ahead of processing.

Additionally in 2025, NexMetals appointed Fuse Advisors Inc. (Fuse) to oversee the metallurgical testwork programs. At that time, the project strategy was to produce a bulk concentrate as feed for an onsite hydrometallurgical facility. After reviewing the data room and completing a risk assessment, Fuse recommended that the metallurgical focus return to producing separate saleable concentrates. Blue Coast Research (BCR) was then engaged to carry out a flotation testwork program to assess the production of saleable copper and nickel concentrates.

Based on the results of these recent programs and a review of historical data, NexMetals is developing a process flowsheet to produce separate saleable copper and nickel concentrates. The following sections summarize the recent testwork that supports this approach.

13.2.1 2024/2025 XPS TESTWORK PROGRAM

The 2024–2025 XPS metallurgical test work program was carried out at XPS Expert Process Solutions (XPS), a commercial metallurgical laboratory in Falconbridge, Ontario, under the supervision of Flowsheets Metallurgical Consulting Inc. (Flowsheets). The primary objective was to develop a flowsheet capable of producing separate copper and nickel concentrates. The program also investigated optimization of a bulk concentrate flowsheet.

The program was structured into three phases:

- Phase 1: Geometallurgical unit studies, including mineralogical characterization
- Phase 2: Preparation of the Master Composite, flowsheet development, and variability test work
- Phase 3: Pilot plant campaign (not completed)
- Additional Scope: Bulk concentrate production for Metso hydrometallurgical testwork program

13.2.1.1 Sampling and sample preparation

Four geometallurgical units were identified with input from project staff at site: Selebi Main, Selebi South Limb, Selebi N2 and Selebi N3. The unit names reflect geographic location, but each unit showed distinct mineralogical differences.

Primary samples of approximately 10 tonnes were collected from the underground workings in the Selebi mining areas. A subset of the collected samples was selected by Flowsheets for blending (Table 13-2).

Table 13-2
Source of samples for the 2024 processing program

Unit	Workplace	Sample ID	Brief Description	Local X	Local Y	Local Z	Tonnes Blended	Composite Tonn
N3 Limb	856mL -1700	Sample A	Massive sulphide, Moderate grade	34632.8	85014.6	36.9	10	30
	856mL -1700	Sample B	Narrow massive sulphide, Low grade	34656.4	84971.4	37.5	10	
	826mL- 1700	Sample C	Massive sulphide, High grade	34670.3	84967.6	69.5	10	
N2 Limb	895mL -2100	Sample B	Disseminated sulphide with minor massive, overall moderate grade	34918.6	84846.7	-3.3	9.69	24.69
	910mL -2100	Sample E	Poor to barren schistose amphibolite rock, low grade	35003.9	84680.8	-20.1	5	
	925mL -2100	Sample D	Massive sulphide, High grade	35111.0	84553.5	-38.9	10	
South Limb	895mL -800 FW	Sample A	Disseminated sulphide with minor massive, overall moderate grade	35093.0	84629.6	-7.0	3.75	22.5
	910mL -700 FW	Sample B	Massive sulphide, High grade	35090.6	84690.4	-23.3	10	
	925mL -800 Access	Sample C	Poor to barren amphibolite rock, Low grade	35112.4	84567.8	-39.0	8.75	
Selebi Main	950mL-3775	Sample A	Thick massive sulphide band (65%) Weakly mineralized amphibole schist (30%) Footwall grey gneiss (5%)	38404.9	83475.7	-28.8	6	18
	1050mL-3895	Sample B	Weakly mineralized amphibolite (70%) Narrow massive sulphide bands (25%) Hangingwall grey gneiss (5%)	38233.8	83459.7	-128.5	6	
	1050mL-4120	Sample C	Narrow sulphide bands (25%) Semi-massive sulphides (25%) Weakly mineralized amphibole schist (20%) Footwall grey gneiss (30%)	38031.4	83566.0	-128.5	6	
	1000mL-3825	Sample D	Pegmatite				50 kg	
	950mL-3960	Sample E	Dolerite Dyke				50 kg	

The samples were crushed to a 36 mm top size and subsampled using Gy's fractional shovelling method (Gy, 1978), following Gy's Safety Line to maintain sample representativity. The resulting subsamples were shipped to Mintek in Johannesburg, South Africa for crushing to 12 mm top size and further blending, with sub-samples sent to XPS in Sudbury, Ontario, Canada. Net weights were 652 kg for Selebi Main, 361 kg for Selebi South Limb, 412 kg for Selebi N2 and 502 kg for Selebi N3.

At XPS, each sample was crushed, blended and subsampled. A 10 kg split at a 3.5 mm top size was taken for work index testing. Approximately 85 kg was then crushed to a 1.7 mm top size and blended into replicate 2 kg charges for flotation testwork.

13.2.1.2 Mineralogy

For the mineralogy analysis of the geometallurgical samples, microprobe (EPMA) compositional analysis, X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) and TIMA quantitative mineral measurement were used. The assay head results are shown in Table 13-3.

Table 13-3
Assay head grades: Selebi geometallurgical units

Method	8-Peroxide ICP-OES							1C-OES		
Analyte	Cu %	Ni %	Co %	Fe %	S %	Si %	Mg %	Au ppb	Pd ppb	Pt ppb
Main	2.25	1.46	0.053	34.5	17.9	10.5	2.74	84	245	206
South Limb	1.14	1.04	0.056	30.4	14.7	11.7	4.58	33	58	28
N2	0.59	0.96	0.052	28.9	13.6	13.4	4.02	24	49	46
N3	1.49	1.99	0.108	43.6	26.0	7.6	0.70	28	52	69

EPMA Data

The initial EPMA data reported as shown in Table 13-4.

Table 13-4
Initial EPMA data

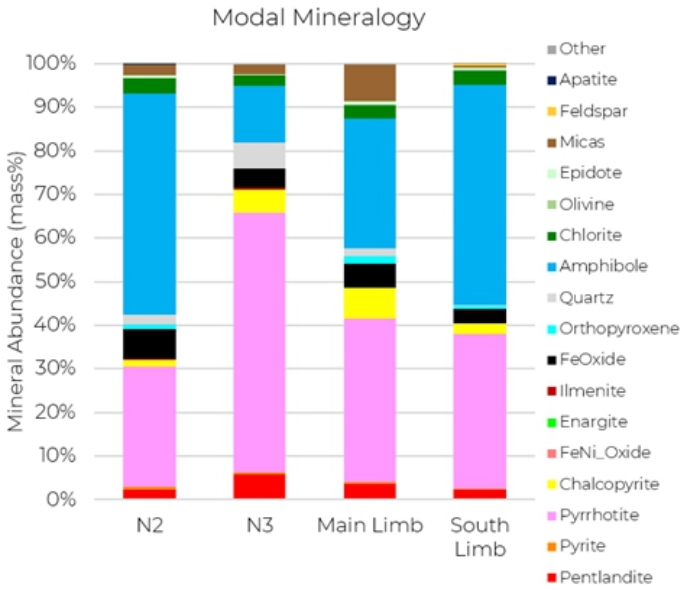
Mineral	S %	Fe%	Co%	Ni%	Cu%
Chalcopyrite	34.68	30.43	-0.01	0.01	35.10
Pentlandite	32.77	30.21	1.63	35.33	-0.02
Pyrrhotite	38.77	60.23	-0.01	0.64	0.01
Pyrite	53.21	47.23	-0.01	0.03	0.01

Inspection of Table 13-4 suggests that the cobalt in solid solution, relative to other known pentlandites in other mining regions, is unusually high, suggesting that at least some of the pentlandite will have enhanced flotation characteristics.

Bulk Modal Assembly

The bulk modal assembly of the geometallurgical units is shown in Figure 13-1.

Figure 13-1
Bulk modal assembly: Selebi geometallurgical units



Pyrrhotite occurs as a sulphide gangue in the range of 30-65%. Amphibole follows the abundance of pyrrhotite at 12-50%.

Sulphide Mineralogy

The nickel and copper deportment by host mineral is shown in Figure 13-2. It is clear that 20-30% of the pentlandite is texturally held in pyrrhotite as flame pentlandite and chalcopyrite shows very little textural association with other sulphides.

Figure 13-2
Nickel and copper deportment: Selebi geometallurgical units



Sulphide grain size distribution

The grain size distributions of pentlandite and chalcopyrite are shown in Figure 13-3.

Figure 13-3
Nickel and copper deportment: Selebi geometallurgical units

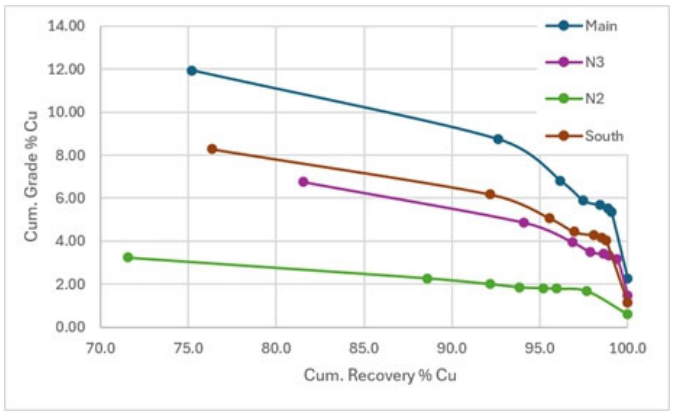


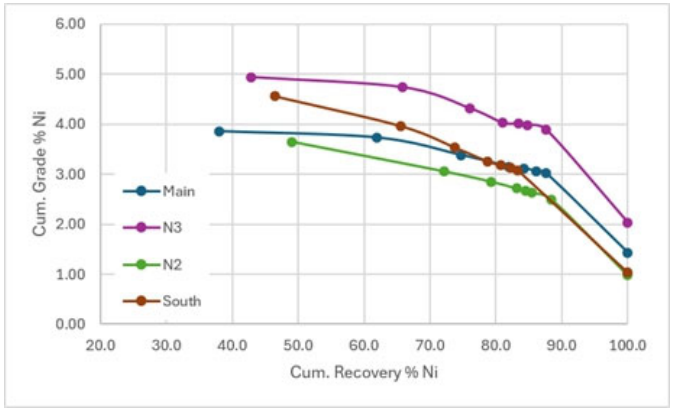
13.2.1.3 Flotation

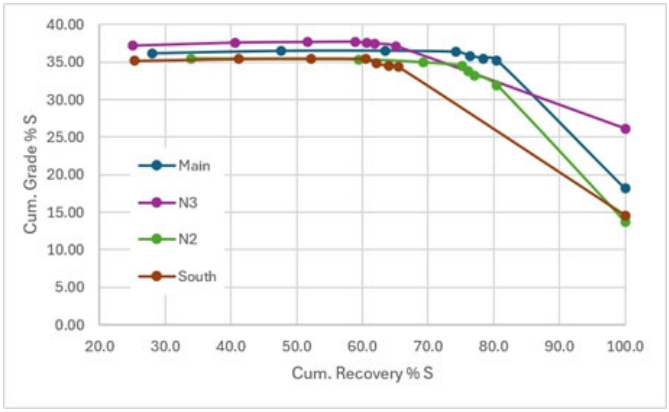
Geometallurgical unit testing

The four individual geometallurgical units listed in Item 13.2.1.2 were tested in duplicate using a rougher flotation test. The averaged grade-recovery curves for each duplicate set are shown in Figure 13-4. Inspection of Figure 13-4 shows that each geometallurgical unit has its own flotation behaviour.

Figure 13-4
Copper and nickel and sulphur grade-recovery curves for geometallurgical units







Master composite preparation

The Master Composite was prepared from information at the mine site regarding the relative tonnages of each geometallurgical unit. This composition is shown in Table 13-5. This composite will be used for flowsheet development.

Table 13-5
Formulation of Master Composite

Geometallurgical Unit	Mass kg	Mass %
Selebi Main	50.0	50.0
Selebi South	22.5	22.5
Selebi N2	16.0	16.0
Selebi N3	11.5	11.5
Totals	100.0	100.0

Development of a selective flowsheet

Three flowsheet configurations were tested on the Master Composite. The aim was a saleable copper concentrate grading 28% Cu with less than 0.5% Ni, followed by a bulk nickel–cobalt concentrate. The development changed one or two variables at each stage. The first test identified excessive nickel recovery to the copper circuit. Rev E, demonstrated below in Figure 13-5, then addressed collector selectivity and liberation, and Rev F tested a finer primary grind and finer regrinds. The key results are compared in Table 13-6.

Figure 13-5
Simplified selective flowsheet – Rev E

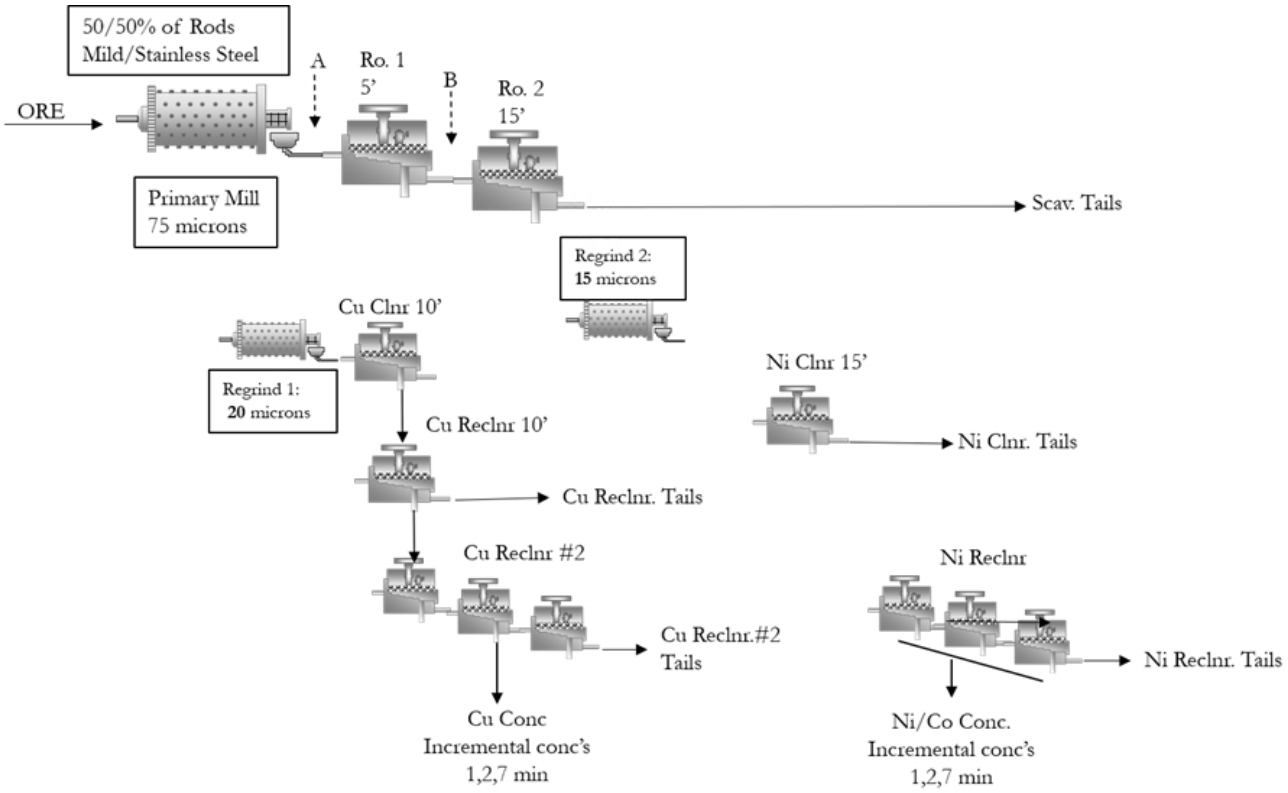


Table 13-6
Summary of Master Composite saleable copper concentrate testwork

Flowsheet	Primary grind	Cu conc Cu grade %	Cu conc Cu rec %	Cu conc Ni grade %	Ni rec to Cu conc %	Ni conc Ni grade %	Ni conc Ni rec %
Baseline	100 µm	13.26	89.4	5.31	44.7	2.83	16.7
Rev E	75 µm	17.52	81.7	4.91	27.9	4.32	20.2
Rev F	53 µm	19.37	81.3	4.5	23.1	4.06	29

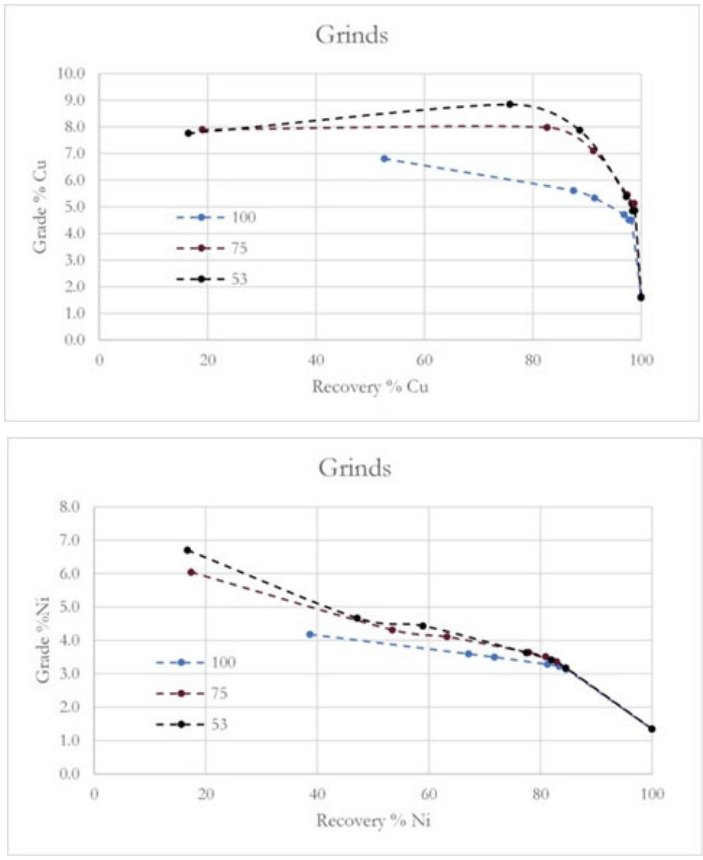
The initial baseline test gave high copper recovery of 89.4%, which showed that chalcopyrite responds well to flotation. It also gave a clear baseline for the selectivity problem. The copper concentrate graded only 13.26% Cu and carried 5.31% Ni, with 44.7% of the nickel reporting to the copper circuit. Further investigation traced part of this to the 3894 collector used in the copper rougher, which is also a strong nickel collector. Even so, pentlandite flotation this aggressive in direct competition with chalcopyrite is unusual.

Three comparative rougher–scavenger tests were then run at primary grinds of 100, 75 and 53 µm (Figure 13-6) to assess whether liberation was a limiting factor. Based on these results, Rev E adopted a primary grind of d80 = 75 µm and removed the 3894 collector from the copper circuit. These two changes raised the copper concentrate grade to 17.52% Cu and reduced nickel recovery to the copper concentrate by 38%, from 44.7% to 27.9%. The nickel concentrate grade also improved, to 4.32% Ni. Copper recovery fell to 81.7%.

Rev F reduced the primary grind to 53 µm, with regrinds at 20 and 15 µm. This improved the copper concentrate grade further, to 19.37% Cu, while holding copper recovery steady at 81.3%. Nickel recovery to the copper concentrate fell to 23.1%, and recovery to the nickel concentrate rose to 29.0%.

Overall, each revision improved copper–nickel selectivity, and Rev F gave the best overall performance. However, none of the configurations met or came close to the 28% Cu, <0.5% Ni target. The amount of nickel still reporting to the copper concentrate at 53 µm suggests that natural pentlandite floatability and further flowsheet development is required.

Figure 13-6
Effect of primary grind on copper and nickel flotation, Master Composite



Cobalt in pentlandite investigation

As a result of the strong pentlandite flotation seen in the copper circuit, electron probe microanalysis (EPMA) was carried out on each geometallurgical unit to determine the cobalt content of the pentlandite. The results are presented in Table 13-7.

Table 13-7
Cobalt in pentlandite by geometallurgical unit

Geometallurgical Unit	% Ni in Pentlandite	% Co in Pentlandite
Selebi Main	35.33	1.63
Selebi South	34.89	2.34
Selebi N2	35.05	2.02
Selebi N3	35.03	2.24

Cobalt in the Selebi pentlandite ranges from 1.63% to 2.34%. This is approximately two to three times the levels typically reported for copper–nickel deposits where clean copper concentrates are produced. Cobalt substitution in the pentlandite lattice can increase electrical conductivity and enhance flotation response (Lotter *et al*., 2016). This enrichment is therefore considered a likely contributor to the strong pentlandite flotation observed, and to the difficulty of rejecting nickel from the copper concentrate. On this basis, a bulk copper–nickel flowsheet was selected for further development, in preference to a separate saleable copper concentrate.

Development of a bulk flowsheet

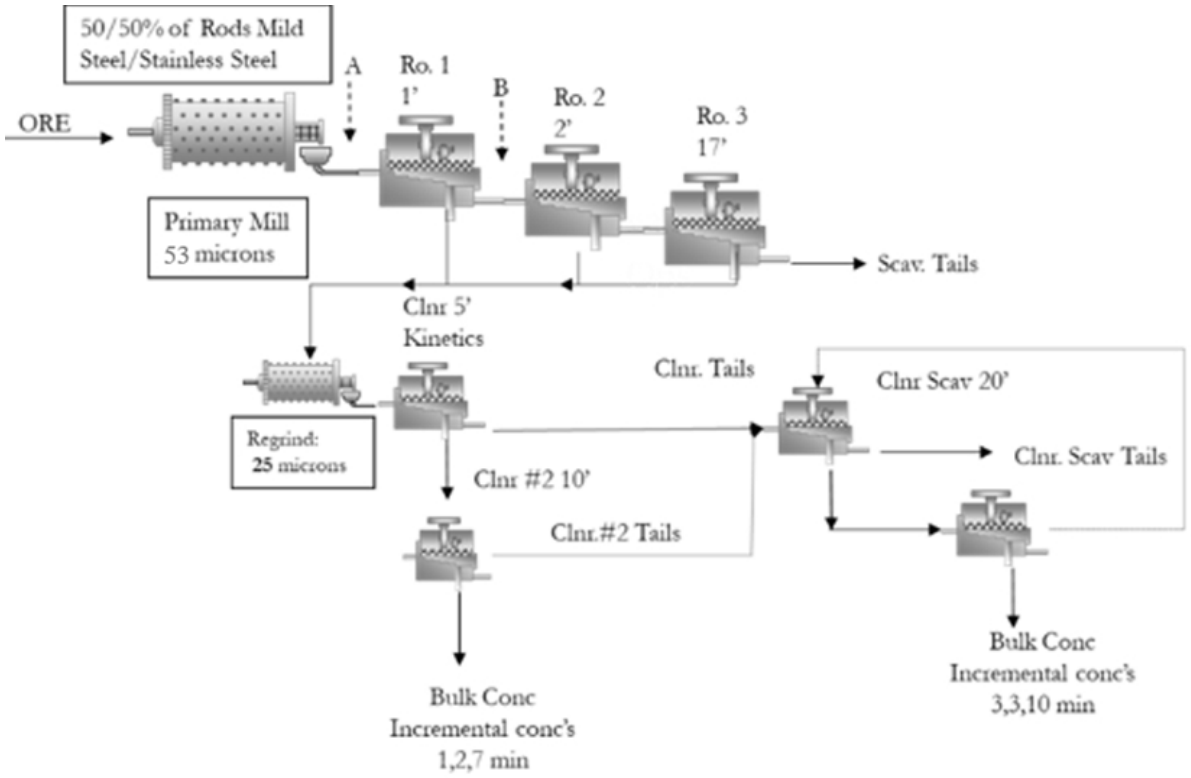
Given pentlandite floated so strongly into the copper concentrate, development moved to a bulk flowsheet. The aim was a combined copper–nickel concentrate with minimal pyrrhotite recovery. The flowsheet allows for two flotation rates within the sulphides: a fast-floating fraction (chalcopyrite and more strongly doped pentlandite) and a slower-floating fraction (less doped pentlandite).

The bulk flowsheet was developed in three stages on the Master Composite:

- Rev Ga tested the base bulk circuit, including a nickel scavenger on the first cleaner tailings.
- Rev Gb added a cleaner stage for the scavenger concentrate and was run in duplicate.
- A simulated locked cycle estimated the effect of recycling the cleaner tailings.

The bulk flowsheet is demonstrated below in Figure 13-7.

Figure 13-7
Simplified bulk flowsheet



Key results are summarized in Table 13-8.

Table 13-8
Summary of Master Composite saleable copper concentrate testwork

Flowsheet	Mass %	Cu Grade %	Cu Rec %	Ni Grade %	Ni Rec %	Co Grade %	Co Rec %
Rev Ga – Bulk cleaner conc (BCC)	18.2	8.5	95.3	4.51	61.7	0.217	65.7
Rev Ga – BCC + scavenger conc	29.3	5.45	98.6	3.68	81.3	0.172	84.1
Rev Gb – Final conc (average of duplicates)	19.5	8	96.1	4.38	65	0.21	67.1
Rev Gb – Simulated locked cycle (average)	22	7.25	98.2	4.35	72.4	0.21	75.2

Rev Ga (Table 13-8) used a primary grind of d80 = 53 µm, a rougher concentrate regrind to d80 = 25 µm, and a first cleaner at pH 9.5. The first cleaner tailings were retreated in a nickel scavenger. The test showed that the slower-floating pentlandite could be recovered. Adding the scavenger concentrate raised nickel recovery from 61.7% to 81.3%, but the bulk concentrate grade fell to 3.68% Ni.

Rev Gb (Figure 13-7 and Table 13-8) added a cleaner stage to upgrade the scavenger concentrate. The combined final concentrate averaged 8.00% Cu and 4.38% Ni, at recoveries of 96.1% Cu and 65.0% Ni. The duplicate tests agreed closely, which shows the flowsheet's performance is reproducible. The second and third cleaner tailings and the scavenger cleaner tailings were not recycled in this open-circuit format. Together they carried 8.2% of the feed mass, 2.5% of the Cu, 15.8% of the Ni and 14.9% of the Co.

Recycling these cleaner tailings was simulated in Excel over six cycles (Table 13-8). The simulation estimated a final bulk concentrate grading 7.25% Cu and 4.35% Ni at 22.0% mass pull. Recoveries were 98.2% Cu, 72.4% Ni and 75.2% Co, which is a gain over the open-circuit Rev Gb results of about 2.1% Cu, 7.4% Ni and 8.1% Co. Nickel grade stayed close to the open-circuit value.

The bulk flowsheet addresses the copper–nickel selectivity problem by recovering both metals into one concentrate, with high copper recovery and improved nickel and cobalt recovery. The simulated Rev Gb product is considered representative of a bulk concentrate that could be produced at site. The recycle results are based on a mathematical simulation, so they should be confirmed by physical locked cycle testing.

13.2.1.4 Conclusions

This work has sampled and characterized four geometallurgical units sampled from the Selebi project. A Master Composite was prepared in alignment with the potential production tonnages of these units. This Master Composite was used as test material for flowsheet development. Two flowsheet formats were developed and tested. These were: a selective flowsheet producing a saleable copper concentrate and a bulk base metal concentrate; and a bulk flowsheet producing one base metal concentrate. It was found that some of the pentlandite in this ore floated unusually fast in competition with the chalcopyrite and contaminated the saleable copper concentrate. Investigation showed that this was due to unusually high cobalt tenors in the pentlandite, which had doped the pentlandite and likely increased its flotation capabilities.

13.2.2 Stark Ventures ore sorting program

In 2024, Stark Ventures were engaged by NEXM to investigate whether the Selebi Mines material bulk sample could be upgraded using X-Ray Transmission (XRT) ore sorting technology, following up on the 2023 preliminary amenability study (Stark, 2024). The key objectives were to:

- Use XRT to remove low-grade waste material from the bulk sample
- Keep metal losses to the rejects to a minimum

The information presented in this section is largely derived from the 2025 Stark XRT Test Work Report (Fundikwa, 2025).

13.2.2.1 Sample and sample preparation

In 2024, NexMetals provided a 5,983 kg bulk sample with the same source as the sample sent to Mintek. top size was 36 mm.

13.2.2.2 Results

Sighter tests at TOMRA and allmineral were used to choose the most suitable original equipment manufacturer (OEM), and allmineral was selected to carry out the bulk test work.

The bulk test reduced mass by 15.2% by ejecting low-grade reject material, losing 2.1% of the nickel and 2.2% of the copper to the rejects. From a metallurgical perspective, these results show that XRT ore sorting can be considered for removing coarse waste particles upstream of milling and flotation.

13.2.2.3 Conclusion

The bulk test was successfully conducted at allmineral, with comprehensive data collection and analysis confirming the potential of the ore material for XRT sorting.

13.2.3 2025 IMS Ore Sorting Program

In 2025, NEXM engaged IMS Engineering, an independent engineering company to carry out an ore sorting test work program under the supervision of NEXM. The program investigated whether Selebi material can be pre-concentrated by rejecting waste early in the process. The specific objective was to utilize X-Ray Transmission (XRT) to obtain a minimum Ni recovery target of 95.0% and a minimum waste ejection of 20.0%

The information presented in this section is largely derived from the 2025 IMS Selebi Mine Sensor Sorting Report (Lusinga, 2025).

13.2.3.1 Sample and sample preparation

NexMetals provided a 5,983 kg sample from Selebi Main for X-ray transmission (XRT) ore sorting testwork. It was taken from blasted underground material and on-site geologists hand-picked the sample from the five 4 tonne samples, targeting an overall head grade of 1.35% Cu and 0.70% Ni (Table 13-9).

Table 13-9
Selebi Main sample description

Unit	Workplace	Sample ID	Brief Description	Local X	Local Y	Local Z	Tonnes Collected
Selebi Main	**950mL-4040**	Sample 1	Massive sulphide band (15%) Amphibolite schist <5% Sulphides (50%) Footwall grey gneiss (35%)	38166.6	83610.7	-34.0	4
	950mL-4130	Sample 2	Narrow massive sulphide bands (10%) Amphibolite schist <5% Sulphides (50%) Hangingwall grey gneiss (40%)	38085.6	83654.3	-34.0	4
	950mL - 3920	Sample 3	Narrow sulphide bands (15%) Semi-massive sulphides (5%) Weakly mineralized amphibole schist <5% sulphides (40%) Footwall grey gneiss (40%)	38276.0	83543.9	-34.0	4
	1050mL-3775	Sample 4	Massive, semi-massive and disseminates (15%) Amphibolite schist <5% Sulphides (50%) Footwall grey gneiss (35%)	38348.1	83409.4	-128.6	4
	1050mL-3980	Sample5	Massive, semi-massive and disseminates (15%) Amphibolite schist <5% Sulphides (50%) Footwall grey gneiss (35%)	38148.0	83487.2	-128.5	4

Results

Sensor sorting tests were conducted on two size fractions, -75 mm +30 mm and -30 mm +10 mm. The -10 mm fraction was analysed for valuable metal deportment to the finer size fractions. Based on the tests that were conducted at IMS Engineering, the following results were found:

- For the -30 mm +10 mm fraction, a 95.1% Ni recovery was achieved by ejecting 32.3% of the feed material in that size range as waste. A 97.4% Ni recovery was achieved through an ejection rate of 24.9%.
- For the -75 mm +30 mm fraction, a 94.7% Ni recovery was achieved by ejecting 39.9% of the feed material in that size range as waste. To achieve a 97.0% to 98.0% Ni recovery an ejection rate of 25.0% - 30.0% is expected, based on the grade recovery curve created in the beginning of the test campaign.
- Analysis of the -10 mm fraction indicated there was no clear deportment to the fine spectrum of the PSD of Ni, Cu or any of the precious metals i.e. Ag, Au, Pt, and Pd.

13.2.3.2 Conclusion

The sensor-based sorting testwork showed that the Selebi material responds well to upfront waste rejection (pre-concentration), and the program met its initial target criteria. However, financial evaluations of both an underground and a surface ore sorting plant did not show a favourable economic case. Ore sorting has therefore not been included in the current process flowsheet.

13.2.4 2024/2025 Metso Testwork Program

In 2025, NexMetals engaged Metso to conduct metallurgical test work under the supervision of Fuse Advisors Inc. (Fuse). The testwork was carried out at the Metso Research Center in Pori, Finland. The primary objective of the program was to evaluate the amenability of the Selebi bulk concentrate to pressure oxidation (POX). The specific objectives were to:

- Determine the extraction of Cu, Ni, Co, Au, Ag and major impurity elements under varying process conditions.
- Assess the impact of key variables, including feed particle size and feed solution composition.

The information presented in this section is derived from the 2025 Metso summary presentation. The test work program was discontinued at an intermediate stage as project priorities shifted back to the production of two saleable concentrates.

13.2.4.1 Sample and sample preparation

A bulk Selebi concentrate was produced by XPS under the oversight of Flowsheets Metallurgical Consulting Inc. More than 5 kg of concentrate was generated from the Selebi Master Composite using the bulk flowsheet developed during the 2024–2025 XPS/Flowsheets testwork program. The resulting concentrate sample was shipped to the Metso Research Center in Pori, Finland, for hydrometallurgical testing.

Results

Test 1 was completed using the as-received feed material with a P80 of approximately 24 µm. The sample was first subjected to pulping in an open autoclave at pH 2 for 30 minutes to dissolve carbonates, using a solution containing 6 g/L Cl^- and 2.5 g/L Fe^{3+}. This was followed by pressure oxidation (POX) conducted at 220°C, under an oxygen partial pressure of 7 bar, at 9.1% solids, and with a residence time of 2 hours. The test achieved high extraction (solids), yielding 99.8% Cu, 99.7% Ni, and 97.5% Co.

13.2.4.2 Conclusion

Process conditions were unstable during the initial 20 minutes of the test; however, the operation subsequently stabilized and achieved excellent leach recoveries on the Master Composite concentrate. These results confirm the amenability of the Selebi material to pressure oxidation (POX). No further optimization or downstream hydrometallurgical testwork was conducted following this test, as the metallurgical program was reprioritized to focus on the production of two saleable concentrates.

13.2.5 2025/2026 Blue Coast Research Testwork Program

In 2025, NexMetals engaged Blue Coast Research (BCR), a commercial metallurgical laboratory, to carry out a test work program under the supervision of Fuse. The program further assessed the potential to produce separate marketable copper and nickel concentrates. The key targets were to reduce nickel misplacement in the copper concentrate to below 1% and to achieve a nickel concentrate grade exceeding 10%. Residual samples from the initial XPS test work program were sent to BCR to replicate the Master Composite and establish a benchmark for comparison.

The program comprised the following components:

- Flowsheet development using the geometallurgical sample set, blend, and grind size established during the XPS program.
- Flowsheet optimization, with particular focus on primary grind size and nickel recovery.
- Flowsheet development using a diluted feed and revised blend to better represent the resource.
- Variability test work based on the optimized flowsheet.

13.2.5.1 Sample and sample preparation

Initial exploratory testwork at BCR involved combining the geometallurgical samples using the same blending ratios as those applied in the Flowsheets program to replicate the Master Composite. The samples were received at a top size of 3.5 mm, crushed to a final top size of 1.7 mm, and then blended into 2 kg replicate batches for testwork. The resulting head grades were consistent, confirming that the samples were successfully replicated and suitable for benchmarking purposes.

During the later stages of the testwork program, two of the geometallurgical samples were blended with waste material from the corresponding geological domains. This dilution was applied to better represent the overall resource head grade and to evaluate the impact of lower feed grades on metallurgical performance and recoveries.

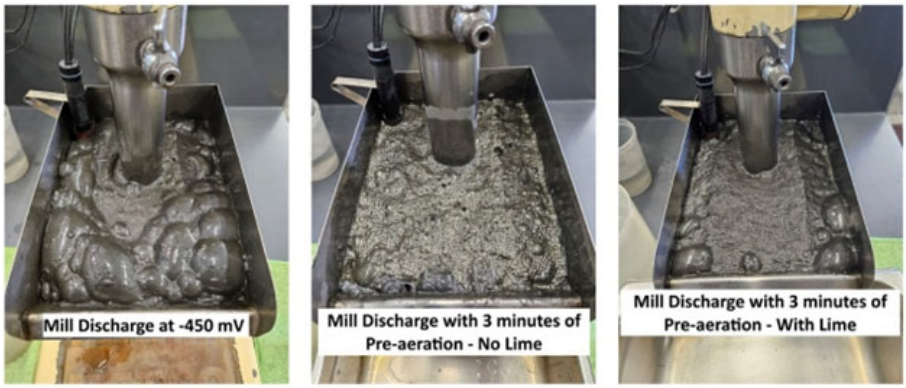
13.2.5.2 Initial flowsheet development

During the initial programs at SGS, a bulk flotation flowsheet followed by copper–nickel separation was developed to produce saleable concentrate grades. The Flowsheets program subsequently adopted a sequential Cu Ni flotation approach. BCR elected to continue with the sequential flowsheet to enable a more detailed evaluation of the individual circuit performance.

Copper Concentrate Optimization

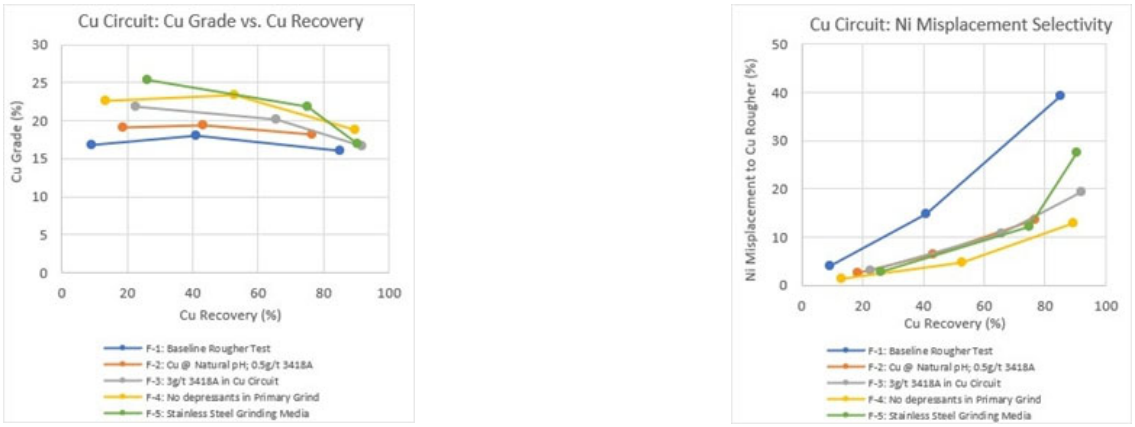
Rougher flotation tests were conducted at the 75µm primary grind as used in the Flowsheets testwork program. Initial observations indicated that highly reducing conditions (ORP approximately -450 mV) at the mill discharge suppressed copper flotation, producing a dense froth with no visible mineralization. Aeration raised the ORP toward neutral conditions, restoring copper floatability and enabling recovery even without collector addition as seen below in Figure 13-8. The use of lime and soda ash was found to further depress copper recoveries. These results suggest that excessively reducing conditions inhibit sulphide mineral flotation by limiting surface oxidation, and that maintaining a moderately oxidizing environment is critical for effective copper recovery.

Figure 13-8
Selebi mill discharge



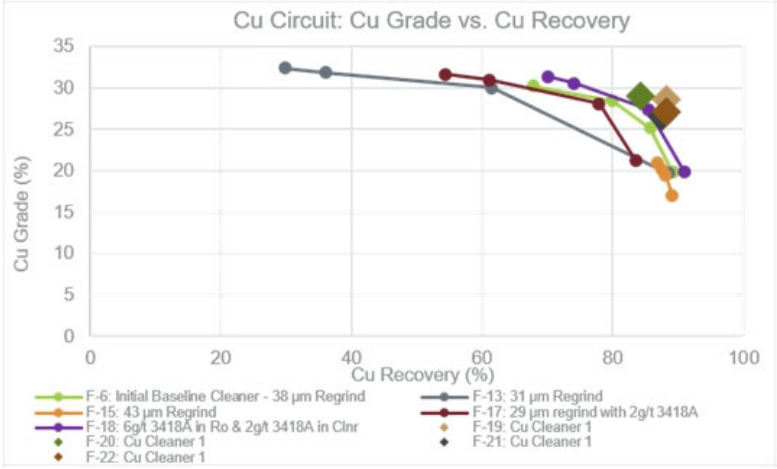
Referring to Figure 13-9, copper rougher and cleaner baseline tests (blue) were conducted under standard parameters using sodium sulphite and TETA as depressants, with pH adjusted to 10.0. These conditions resulted in moderate copper rougher recovery of 85% and significant nickel misplacement of 40%. In contrast, the pre-aeration test at natural pH without depressants (yellow) achieved higher copper recovery of 90% and grade, while achieving the lowest nickel misplacement of 13%. When stainless steel grinding media was used (green), copper recovery was similar to the natural pH condition; however, nickel misplacement increased.

Figure 13-9
Copper grade versus recovery and nickel misplacement



Maintaining copper nickel selectivity in the cleaner circuit proved challenging, with performance shown to be highly sensitive to both collector dosage and pull rate. The best combination of copper recovery, concentrate grade, and minimized nickel misplacement was achieved under natural pH conditions, with a regrind size of 38 µm and conservative dosage of 2 grams per tonne (g/t) Aerophine 3418A. 2-kilogram (kg) batch tests achieved 85% copper recovery at a 27% Cu concentrate grade, with 1% Ni at a grade of less than 1% Ni reporting to the concentrate, as shown in Figure 13-10.

Figure 13-10
Copper grade versus recovery

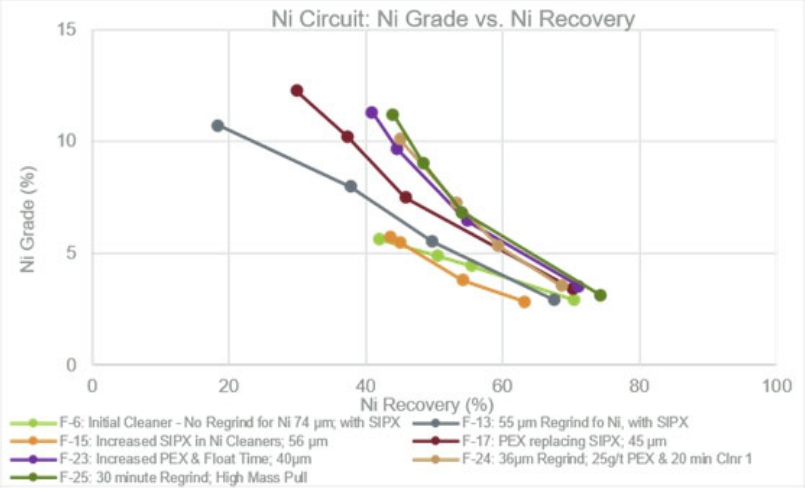


Nickel concentrate optimization

Previous mineralogy indicated pyrrhotite as an abundant sulphide gangue mineral. The close textural association with pentlandite was suspected to limit nickel liberation and reducing overall recovery efficiency.

Initial test work using sodium isopropyl xanthate (SIPX) as the primary nickel collector demonstrated limited selectivity, particularly at higher dosages during cleaner stages. Potassium ethyl xanthate (PEX) was subsequently identified as a more selective collector, achieving improved cleaner-stage recoveries. Early results also showed significant nickel losses to Cleaner 1 tails; however, finer regrinding enhanced mineral liberation, improving both grade and recovery. Further gains were achieved by increasing PEX dosage to 40 g/t and extending cleaner flotation time. Overall, the optimized conditions enabled the production of saleable nickel concentrates exceeding 10% grade (Figure 13-11).

Figure 13-11
Copper grade versus recovery



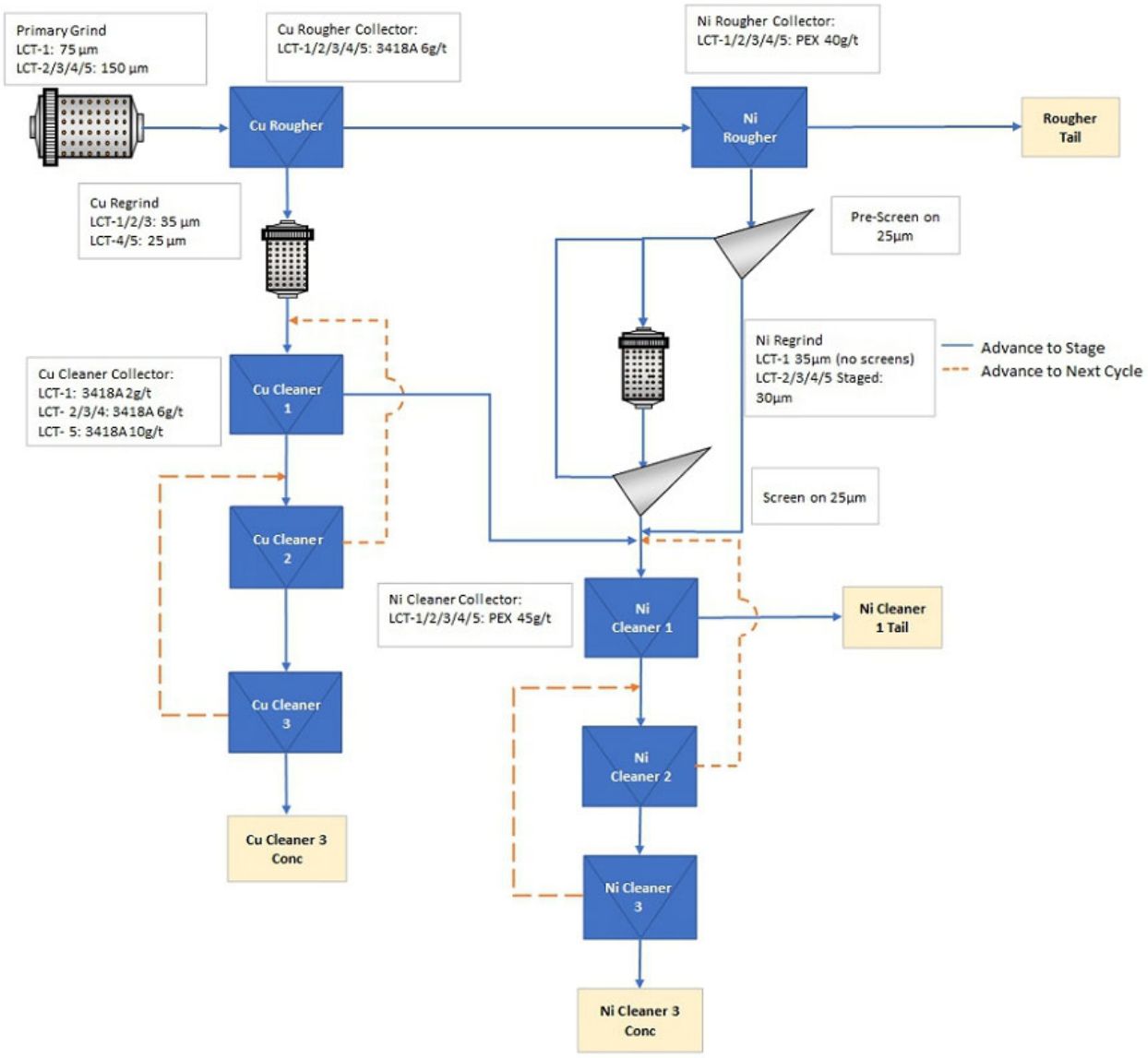
Locked cycle testwork (LCT-1)

The flowsheet developed for the locked cycle test (LCT) is presented in Figure 13-12. The LCT was conducted under the conditions that achieved the highest grades and recoveries in the batch testwork. The locked-cycle test passed all stability checks, with mass and metal stability averaging approximately 100% across Cycles 4–6. Nickel cleaning in the copper concentrate improved, yielding 0.64% Ni, while copper results aligned with forecasts at 27.6% Cu with 87% recovery. Nickel exceeded expectations, achieving 10.5% Ni at 56% recovery, with cobalt closely tracking nickel and averaging 102% stability. The final nickel concentrate graded 0.59% Co with a recovery of 64.7%. Table 13-10 summarizes the mass and metal balance of the LCT.

Table 13-10
LCT-1: Projected metallurgy – based on cycles 4-6

Product	Weight		Assays					% Distribution				
	g	%	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	Co (%)	Fe (%)	S (%)	Cu	Ni	Co	Fe	S
Cu Cleaner 3 Conc.	307.9	5.11	27.6	0.64	0.03	36.5	35.0	87.0	2.48	2.2	5.4	10.3
Ni Cleaner 3 Conc.	421.7	7.00	2.43	10.5	0.59	51.0	36.5	10.5	55.9	64.7	10.4	14.8
Ni Cleaner 1 Tail	1,199.3	19.9	0.05	1.16	0.04	58.8	35.8	0.6	17.6	12.8	34.2	41.3
Rougher Tail	4,095.1	68.0	0.05	0.46	0.02	25.2	8.53	1.9	24.0	20.4	50.0	33.6
Calculated Head	6,024.0	100.0	1.62	1.31	0.06	34.3	17.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 13-12
LCT flowsheet progression



13.2.5.3 Flowsheet optimization

LCT-1 successfully produced two saleable concentrates and supported advancement to flowsheet optimization. Table 13-11 summarizes a series of subsequent locked cycle tests and batch variability testwork conducted to further refine the flowsheet and align it with the projected mine plan.

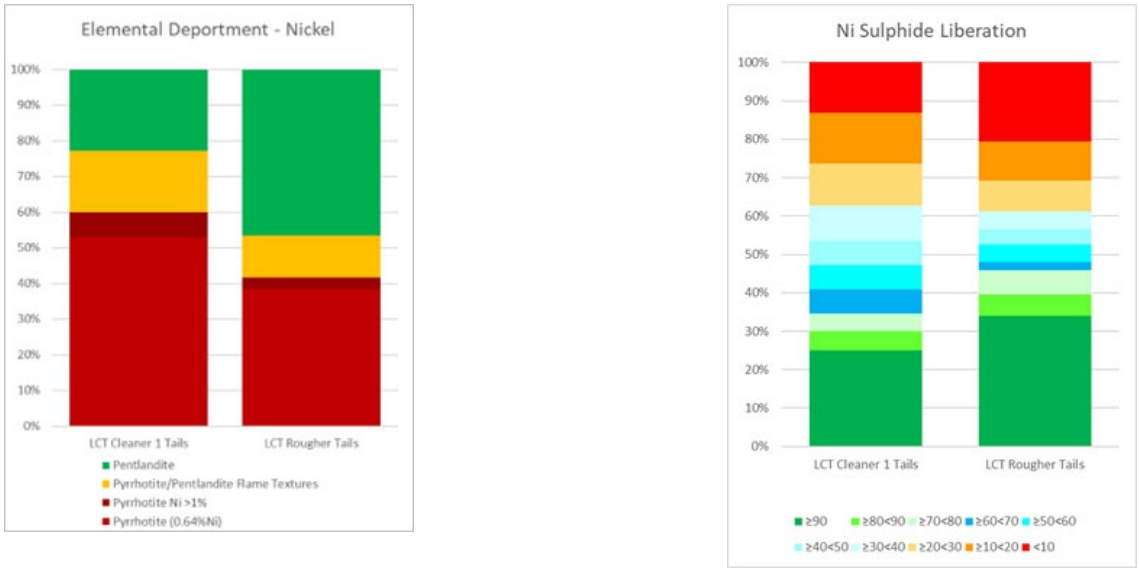
Table 13-11
LCT-1: Projected metallurgy – based on cycles 4-6

Test ID	Comp ID	Purpose
LCT-1	Master Composite	Produce 2 saleable concentrates on Master Composite at 75 µm
LCT-2	Master Composite	Optimize flowsheet: primary grind (150 µm) and nickel recovery
LCT-3	Resource Composite	Dilute Selebi Main and N3 samples, adjusted geometallurgical blend to match mine plan
Batch Test (F41-F48)	Resource Composite	Variability testwork Selebi Main, N2, N3 and South Limb
LCT-4	Resource Composite	Adjusted Cu regrind to 25 µm, to improve nickel misplacement in copper concentrate. *Results not reported, due to not meeting stability requirements
LCT-5	Resource Composite	Adjusted Cu regrind to 25 µm increased collector addition in copper cleaner 1

LCT-2 grind and nickel recovery optimization

To investigate nickel losses and guide further optimization, the rougher and cleaner tails from the LCT underwent mineralogical analysis, results provided in Figure 13-13. Analysis revealed that a large portion of the rougher and cleaner tails were fine liberated nickel sulphides.

Figure 13-13
Nickel deportment and sulphide liberation



Batch testwork focused on coarsening the primary grind and managing fines in the nickel cleaner to improve overall nickel recovery. LCT-2 demonstrated that the primary grind size can be coarsened to 150 µm without materially impacting copper performance, while also yielding an improvement in final nickel recovery screening to nickel regrinding to minimize fines generation and recovery loss. The test produced a Cu concentrate grading 27.5% Cu at 86.5% recovery, with nickel misplacement of 1.04%. The Ni concentrate assayed 11.1% nickel at 58.2% recovery (Table 13-12.

Table 13-12
LCT-2: Projected metallurgical – based on cycles 4-6

Product	Weight		Assays					% Distribution				
	g	%	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	Co (%)	Fe (%)	S (%)	Cu	Ni	Co	Fe	S
Cu Cleaner 3 Conc.	292.6	4.78	27.5	1.04	0.05	35.0	35.6	86.5	3.70	3.6	4.8	9.7
Ni Cleaner 3 Conc.	432.7	7.07	2.24	11.1	0.57	49.2	37.1	10.4	58.2	63.9	10.1	15.0
Ni Cleaner 1 Tail	1747.8	28.6	0.03	1.05	0.04	59.2	35.1	0.6	22.3	16.6	48.9	57.4
Rougher Tail	3648.9	59.6	0.06	0.36	0.02	21.0	5.23	2.5	15.8	16.0	36.2	17.8
Calculated Head	6122.0	100.0	1.52	1.35	0.06	34.6	17.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

LCT-3 resource composite

Following initial optimization of the Master Composite, the high-grade geometallurgical units were diluted with gneiss and weakly mineralized amphibolite from Selebi Main and gneiss from the N3 limb to better align with projected mill feed grades. The blend was further adjusted to more accurately reflect the anticipated mining profile, notably increasing the contribution of Selebi Main from 50% to 67% (Table 13-13). These modifications were designed to further challenge the flowsheet and confirm that key performance targets could be achieved at the required concentrate grades.

Table 13-13
Master versus resource composite

Geometallurgical Unit	Master Composite			Resource Grade		
	Mass, %	%Cu	%Ni	Mass, %	%Cu	%Ni
Selebi Main	50	2.25	1.46	67	1.21	0.76
Selebi South	22.5	1.14	1.04	15	1.17	1.01
Selebi N2	16	0.59	0.96	10.5	0.61	0.92
Selebi N3	11.5	1.49	1.99	7.5	0.89	1.15
Composite (Actual)	100	1.56	1.28	100	**1.12**	**0.87**

LCT-3 was subjected to the same LCT conditions as LCT-2. The nickel circuit met the 10% Ni grade target, with 53% recovery to final concentrate, consistent with the lower nickel head grade. The copper circuit produced a final copper concentrate grading over 29% Cu at an overall recovery of 81%. Nickel content reporting to the copper concentrate averaged 1.3% Ni, slightly above the targeted specification (Table 13-14).

Table 13-14
LCT-3: Projected metallurgical – based on cycles 4-6

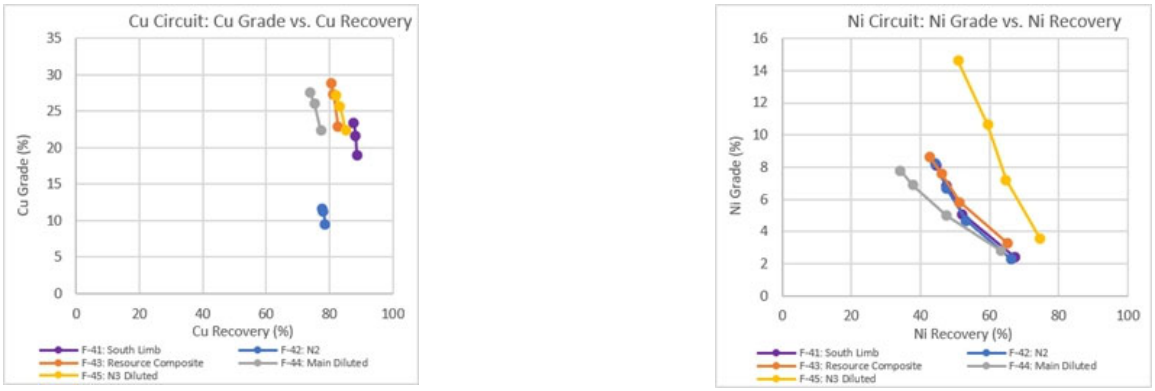
Product	Weight		Assays					% Distribution				
	g	%	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	Co (%)	Fe (%)	S (%)	Cu	Ni	Co	Fe	S
Cu Cleaner 3 Conc.	195.2	3.26	29.4	1.31	0.06	32.5	34.5	80.6	4.87	5.0	4.4	9.6
Ni Cleaner 3 Conc.	276.6	4.62	3.78	10.0	0.50	47.1	36.5	14.7	53.0	56.5	8.9	14.3
Ni Cleaner 1 Tail	943.5	15.8	0.06	1.18	0.04	58.3	35.4	0.7	21.2	16.7	37.7	47.5
Rougher Tail	4565.5	76.3	0.06	0.24	0.01	15.6	4.41	3.9	20.9	21.8	49.0	28.6
Calculated Head	5980.7	100.0	1.19	0.88	0.04	24.4	11.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Variability testwork

Variability testwork was conducted on N2 and South Limb samples, as well as on diluted Selebi Main and N3 materials. The N2 and South Limb samples exhibited difficulty in achieving the target copper concentrate grade within the copper circuit, accompanied by higher than target nickel misplacement.

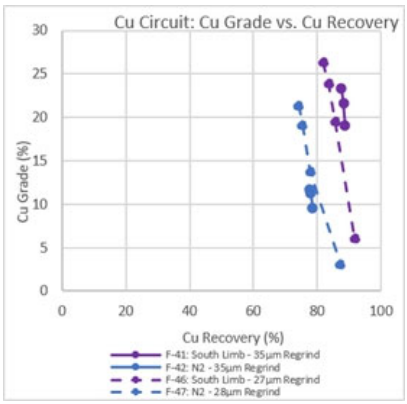
Selebi Main, which has the lower nickel head grade, was unable to achieve final concentrate grade targets without incurring reduced recoveries (Figure 13-14).

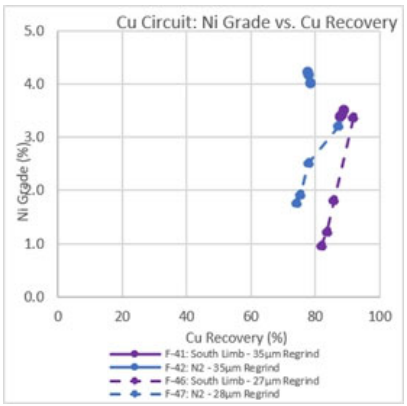
Figure 13-14
Individual geometallurgical unit Cu and Ni grade versus recovery



Due to limited sample availability, only a restricted number of investigation tests could be conducted on each geometallurgical sample; however, additional testwork was completed for the South Limb and N2 zones. Reducing the copper regrind size from 35 µm to approximately 27 µm resulted in a significant improvement in copper concentrate grade, along with a notable reduction in nickel misplacement. For the South Limb (F-41 and F-46), the finer regrind increased the copper concentrate grade from 23% to 26% Cu and reduced the nickel grade in the copper concentrate to below 1% (Figure 13-15). Similarly, in the N2 zone, the finer regrind increased the copper concentrate grade from 11% to 21% Cu and decreased the nickel grade in the copper concentrate from 4.2% to 1.7% Ni (Figure 13-15).

Figure 13-15
South Limb and N2 unit Cu grade versus recovery and Ni grade versus Cu rec





LCT-4/5 resource composite

Due to the elevated nickel misplacement of 1.3% in the LCT-3 copper concentrate, and informed by the variability optimization results, an additional locked cycle test (LCT) was conducted at a finer copper regrind to better control nickel misplacement and improve copper grade and recovery. LCT-4 did not meet stability criteria and is therefore excluded from this report; however, it indicated that increased collector addition in Copper Cleaner 1 was required to maintain copper recovery when reducing the regrind size from 35 µm to 25 µm.

LCT-5 was subsequently conducted at a 25 µm copper regrind with an increased Aerophine 3418A dosage in Copper Cleaner 1 (from 6 g/t to 10 g/t). The test produced a copper concentrate grading 30.2% Cu at 86.4% recovery, with Ni reduced to 0.91%, achieving the target for nickel misplacement. The nickel concentrate assayed 9.07% Ni at 47.4% recovery (Table 13-15). The improvement in copper grade and reduction in nickel misplacement confirm the effectiveness of the finer regrind. However, as conditions in the nickel circuit were not optimized in parallel, a decrease in nickel grade and recovery was observed. Further investigation into nickel circuit reagent selection and dosage is recommended in subsequent testwork to ensure nickel performance targets are achieved under the revised conditions.

Table 13-15
LCT-5: Projected metallurgical – based on cycles 3-5

Product	Weight							Assays				
	g	%	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	Co (%)	Fe (%)	S (%)	Cu	Ni	Co	Fe	S
Cu Cleaner 3 Conc.	194.6	3.26	30.2	0.91	0.04	33.0	35.0	86.4	3.42	3.3	4.4	9.7
Ni Cleaner 3 Conc.	270.1	4.53	2.11	9.07	0.46	50.1	36.7	8.4	47.4	52.7	9.3	14.2
Ni Cleaner 1 Tail	887.1	14.9	0.05	1.36	0.05	55.8	35.1	0.7	23.3	18.8	34.0	44.5
Rougher Tail	4611.6	77.3	0.07	0.29	0.01	16.5	4.78	4.6	25.9	25.2	52.3	31.6
Calculated Head	5963.4	100.0	1.14	0.87	0.04	24.4	11.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

13.2.5.4 Concentrate Quality

Final concentrate assays from LCT 1 (Table 13-16) indicate that both the copper and nickel concentrates are likely to meet typical commercial smelter acceptance specifications, supporting their marketability. For copper concentrates, elements that commonly attract smelter penalties include arsenic, antimony, bismuth, lead + zinc, mercury, nickel + cobalt, fluorine + chlorine, cadmium, selenium + tellurium, and insolubles (e.g., SiO_2, Al_2O_3 and MgO). For nickel concentrates, they include arsenic, lead, mercury, zinc, chlorine + fluorine, and magnesia (MgO). With the exception of nickel + cobalt in the copper concentrate (0.77% combined), which may exceed the penalty threshold of some smelters, all analysed impurities are below typical penalty thresholds. The nickel concentrate's very low MgO content is also favourable for smelting. Overall, the results suggest no significant smelter-related concerns with concentrate quality, although lock cycle test results are indicative only and should be confirmed on variability samples.

Table 13-16
Lock cycle-1 copper and nickel concentrate quality assessment

Analyte	Analytical Method	Unit	Copper Concentrate	Nickel Concentrate
Potentially Payable Metals				
Ni	4AD-ICP	%	0.744	10.593
Cu	4AD-ICP	%	27.772	2.491
Co	4AD-ICP	%	0.023	0.546
Ag	4AD-ICP	g/t	47.5	20.2
Au	FA-ICP	g/t	0.75	0.27
Pd	FA-ICP	g/t	0.57	0.64
Pt	FA-ICP	g/t	0.36	0.84
Other Elements				
As	4AD-ICP	ppm	4	2
Sb	4AD-ICP	ppm	51	20
Bi	4AD-ICP	ppm	10	34
Cd	4AD-ICP	ppm	33.9	9.7
Cl	INAA	%	0.01	< 0.01
Ctot	Eltra	%	0.26	0.05
F	FUS-ISE	%	< 0.01	< 0.01
Fe	4AD-ICP	%	36.21	50.15
Pb	4AD-ICP	ppm	44	29
MgO	FUS-XRF	%	0.26	< 0.01
Hg	1G	ppb	19	11
Mo	4AD-ICP	ppm	<1	3
Se	4AD-ICP	ppm	25	<10
SiO2	FUS-XRF/FUS-ICP	%	0.04	0.57
Al2O3	FUS-XRF/FUS-ICP	%	0.71	0.23
Stot	Eltra	%	34.88	35.73
Te	4AD-ICP	ppm	58	48
Zn	4AD-ICP	ppm	670	358

13.2.5.5 BCR testwork summary

The 2025–2026 Blue Coast Research (BCR) testwork program was undertaken to evaluate the ability to produce marketable copper and nickel concentrates while reducing nickel misplacement in the copper concentrate to below 1% and achieving a nickel concentrate grade above 10%. The program included flowsheet development, optimization, and variability testing using both master and resource composites representative of the Selebi deposit. Initial locked cycle testwork (LCT-1) successfully produced saleable concentrates, while subsequent optimization (LCT-2 and LCT-3) refined grind size and feed composition to improve nickel recovery and align with the mine plan. Variability testing highlighted challenges in copper grade and nickel misplacement for certain zones, which were mitigated through finer copper regrinding. Final testing (LCT-5) demonstrated that a finer regrind combined with increased collector addition improved copper grade, reduced nickel misplacement to below 1%, and maintained overall metallurgical performance in the copper circuit. The final concentrate assays from (LCT 1) suggest that both the copper and nickel concentrates are likely to be clean, marketable products, with no penalties for deleterious elements expected.

13.2.6 Metallurgical Estimate and Assumptions

Recoveries for the Selebi deposit were estimated from the most recent testwork program completed at BCR.

The test samples were collected from blasted material in the underground workings, taken from the Selebi Main and Selebi North (SL, N2 and N3) domains. These samples are considered to be reasonably reflective of the early years of mine production and are considered appropriate for developing preliminary metallurgical assumptions.

The BCR program included a series of locked cycle tests that progressively developed and optimized the sequential copper–nickel flotation flowsheet. Grind size, reagent regime and feed composition were evaluated across the series. The metallurgical assumptions are based on the average of LCT 2 and LCT 3. Both tests were run at a grind size of 150 µm and cover a range of feed grades representative of the updated MRE grades.

Silver was not tracked through the LCT program for recovery determination. Silver recovery was therefore estimated from the mass pull, head and concentrate assays.

Table 13-16
Metallurgical recovery assumptions – average of LCT-2 and LCT-3

Product	Assays						% Distribution					
	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	Co (%)	Ag (ppm)	Fe (%)	S (%)	Cu	Ni	Co	Ag	Fe	S
Cu Cleaner 3 Conc.	28.5	1.17	0.06	55	33.8	35.1	83.6	4.28	4.3	40.5	4.6	9.7
Ni Cleaner 3 Conc.	3	10.6	0.54	25	48.1	36.8	12.6	55.6	60.2	26	9.5	14.7

13.3 Conclusions and QP Recommendations

Recent testwork utilized fresh samples obtained from underground blasting at multiple locations, including Selebi North (South Limb, N2, and N3) and Selebi Main. These samples were selected and prepared by Flowsheets and were used in both the XPS/Flowsheets and BCR testwork programs. The Fuse QP considers these samples to be representative of the early years of mine development and appropriate initial flowsheet development. However, it is recommended that future work incorporate systematic drill core sampling that is spatially representative of the deposits. In particular, Selebi Main and potential expansion areas should be comprehensively sampled to assess potential mineralogical variability with depth and lateral extent.

Preliminary flotation results indicate that copper–nickel separation is achievable. However, more representative sampling and testwork are needed to confirm that target concentrate grades can be achieved consistently across all deposit areas and that nickel misplacement to the copper concentrate stays within acceptable limits. The primary grinding conditions that support effective separation also need to be better understood, to ensure the same performance can be reproduced at plant scale.

Furthermore, pre-concentration techniques have not been applied to Selebi materials in flotation testing to date. Should pre-concentration be advanced, further metallurgical testwork on upgraded material will be required to evaluate its impact on recovery and overall process performance.

14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATION

14.1 Introduction

The Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) was prepared and completed in October 2026 by MSA, a third-party firm comprising mining experts in accordance with 17 CFR § 229.1302(b)(1).

The MRE was undertaken using the following software: Leapfrog Geo for selected lithological modelling; Datamine Studio RM for selected lithological modelling, block modelling, and grade estimation; and Datamine Supervisor for statistical and geostatistical evaluation.

14.2 Mineral Resource Disclosure Basis

Selebi Main and Selebi North are spatially separate deposits with their own unique characteristics. Separate Mineral Resource models were prepared for Selebi Main and Selebi North.

The Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") for the Selebi Mines Project was prepared by MSA.

For the purposes of this Technical Report Summary ("TRS"), the Mineral Resources are prepared and reported in accordance with SEC Regulation S-K 1300. MSA is the QP, as defined by Subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K, responsible for the Mineral Resource disclosure presented herein. The MSA QP has reviewed the estimation methodology, classification criteria and supporting technical information and considers the Mineral Resource Estimate suitable for disclosure under SEC Regulation S-K 1300. The MSA QP has reviewed and approved the scientific and technical information summarised in this section.

14.3 Selebi Main

14.3.1 Mineral Resource Estimation Database

The final date of acceptance of data into the MRE was 21 September 2026. A summary of the data received is tabulated in Table 14-1.

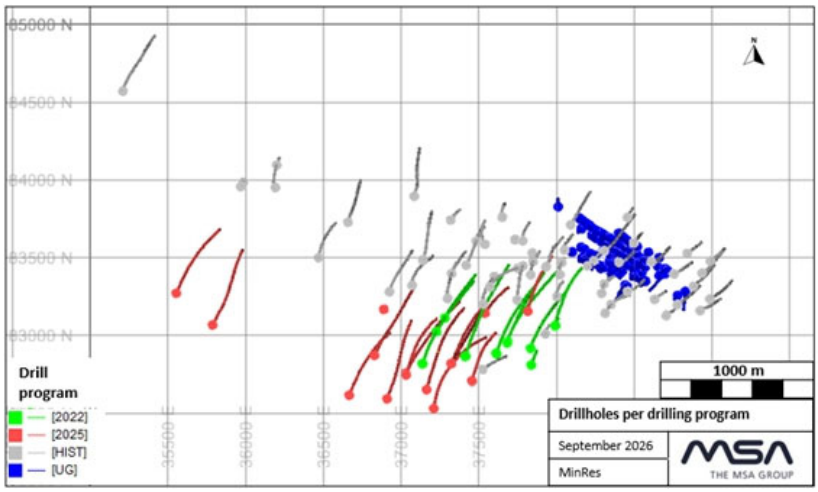
Of the 270 drillholes in the database, 254 intersected mineralization. The others were mainly of in insufficient depth while one drillhole, sd112, intersected a dolerite dyke and is unmineralized. The database contained 31 wedges and deflections, and these were used for geological modelling and grade estimation following the relevant data analysis.

Table 14-1
Database Summary

Program	Number of Drillholes	Total Metres
BCL Surface (pre-2010)	69	81,869
BCL Underground (2007 – 2010)	171	5,653
PNRPL 2022 - 2023	15	14,293
PNRPL 2025 - 2026	15	26,739
Total Drillholes	**270**	**128,554**

Drillhole spacing within the area of interest ranges from approximately 200 m x 200 m to a spacing of as close as approximately 25 m strike by 10 m dip for the underground fan drilling.

Figure 14-1
Plan showing location of drillhole collar by drilling program



Note: *Coordinates as local mine grid*

14.3.2 Data Validation and Preparation

The data validation process included the following checks:

- Examining the sample assay, collar, down-hole survey and geology data to ensure that the data are complete for all the drillholes.
- Examining the de-surveyed data in three dimensions to check for spatial errors.
- Examination of the assay and density data to ascertain whether they are within expected ranges.
- Checks for "FROM-TO" errors, to ensure that the sample data do not overlap one another or that there are no unexplained gaps in the sampling.

14.3.2.1 Spatial location of historical data

BCL Underground Drilling and Sampling

Down hole surveys were not completed for the BCL short underground drillholes and typically the dip and dip-direction were surveyed at the collar, else the set-up inclination and direction was accepted. Drillhole collar surveys were completed after the holes had been drilled and potential for errors exists. MSA examined the drillhole data spatially and drillholes were rejected where obvious errors were encountered, which typically included:

- Collars outside of underground excavations.
- Holes with directions 180 degrees to the planned drilling direction.

- Drillhole fans where positive dips were incorrectly assigned to down-holes and negative dips to up-holes.

Underground holes drilled from the sill drives were not included as they provided partial intercept data and would not add any value to the data set. Underground channel data were also not included.

Due to the lack of drillhole survey data, and the sensitivity of the Mineral Resource to low intersection angles, underground holes drilled downwards were rejected as well as those holes that were not drilled orthogonal to strike. Holes that were accepted were from sets of fan drilled holes collared from the footwall haulage beneath the sill-drive. Specifically, these included horizontal holes orthogonal to strike, vertical up-holes and the inclined hole in a fan drilled closest to a normal intersection with the mineralization.

BCL Surface Holes

Surface holes at Selebi Main are relatively widely spaced and the majority of the drilling of relevance to the MRE is outside of the near mined area that has extensive underground drilling coverage. Spatial issues are less obvious in the absence of closely spaced underground data and underground excavations. The mineralized intercepts of BCL surface drillholes were examined for alignment with the mineralized structures and no issues were found. The MRE is not sensitive to subtle errors in the surface drilling intercepts outside of the underground areas due to the relatively consistent general dip and strike. Discrepancies between intercepts from multiple deflections obtained from wedges were noted on a scale of less than 5 m, some of which may be due to local irregularities in the mineralization, which are common at Selebi Main. None of the BCL surface drillholes were rejected due to spatial errors.

14.3.2.2 Treatment of unsampled or missing assays

Two historical drillholes, sd38 and sd74, contained missing assays for either Ni or Cu for eight samples. These were set to 0.001 % for both Ni and Cu based on adjacent samples not reflecting mineralization. Approximately 56 underground drillhole samples contained zero values for Ni and Cu, and these were retained as zero values. The underground drillholes did not contain Co assays, and 302 samples did not have density values. Regression formulas were used in these instances to ensure that relationships between highly correlated attributes are locally retained. A summary of the data availability, including for other assays not used in the MRE, is shown in Table 14-2.

Table 14-2
Assay availability in final dataset

Total Samples	Ni	Cu	Co	Pd	Pt	Au	Ag	S	SG
5,453	5,396	5,394	2,328	1,228	1,228	1,228	1,228	2,328	5,151
Percentage of Total	**99%**	**99%**	**43%**	**23%**	**23%**	**23%**	**23%**	**43%**	**94%**

14.3.2.3 Regression Analysis

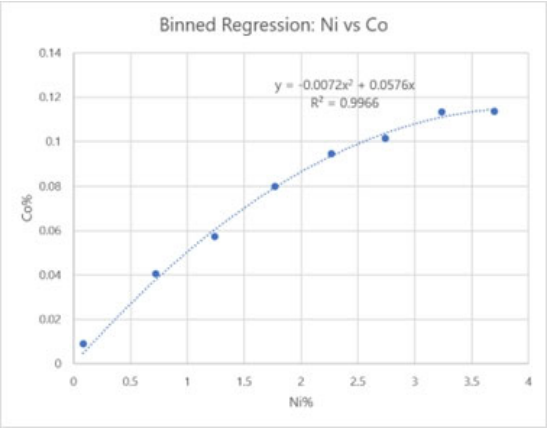
A regression analysis was conducted to be able to assign values for the missing Co and relative density values. BCL developed a regression formula for Selebi Main relative density based on the Ni grade and density of thousands of underground drillhole core samples. This regression was verified as reasonable and used by MSA to assign any missing density values. The Selebi Main regression formula is:

*Density = 0.3696*Ni + 2.9469*

Ni and Co displayed a strong correlation, and the following polynomial regression formula was derived (Figure 14-2):

$$Co = -0.0072*Ni^2 + 0.0576*Ni$$

Figure 14-2
Ni-Co regression analysis



Source: *MSA, 2026*

The regression for Co was largely applied to the underground drillhole data, which informs a small area of the Mineral Resource.

14.3.3 Mineralization Criteria

A Net Smelter Return (NSR) value of greater or equal to USD 70/t was used as a threshold to create a mineralized volume. The parameters for NSR are tabulated in Table 14-3.

Metal prices were based on the previous three to five years, while also considering long-term forecasts sourced from industry and broker research. The nickel price is subject to large fluctuations, primarily driven by Indonesian supply that dominates world markets. Given the fluctuations, the nickel price assumption was based on a five-year average (January 2022 to August 2026) LME spot price rounded up to the nearest 1,000 USD/t (20,000 USD/t or 9.1 USD/lb). The price for cobalt was based on the LME average spot price over the same time period. Copper has shown a general upward trend in price over the past two years, from average LME prices of approximately USD4.2/lb in 2024 to approximately 6.1USD/lb in 2026 up until the end of August. The approximate average three-year price of 5.1 USD/lb for copper for 2024, 2025 and 2026 (to end August 2026) was therefore used.

Other parameters were based on metallurgical test work and a marketing study completed for NEXM (Aird, 2026). The NSR calculation assumes the production and sale of two concentrates, one for nickel and the other for copper.

Table 14-3
NSR parameters (two concentrate option)

Parameter	Nickel	Copper	Cobalt
Cu Concentrate Recovery (%)	4.28	83.6	4.3
Ni Concentrate Recovery (%)	55.6	12.6	60.2
Cu Concentrate Grade	0.75	27.7	0.023
Ni Concentrate Grade	10.5	2.5	0.5
Cu/Ni Concentrate Moisture Percent			8
Concentrate Transport USD/wmt			160
Treatment Charge Cu Concentrate USD/dmt			82.5
Treatment Charge Ni Concentrate USD/dmt			0
Metal from Cu Concentrate: Payability (%)			96.5
Metal from Ni Concentrate: Payability (%)	78	40	50
Metal from Cu Concentrate: Refining Cost USD/lb (on payable metal)			0.08
Metal; from Ni Concentrate: Refining Cost USD/lb (on payable metal)			0
Metal Price per lb	9.1	5.1	20.0

A copper equivalent (CuEq) value is stated in certain tables of this report. CuEq was calculated based on relative recovered value received for each metal excluding costs. Received value for each metal was calculated using the formula: in-situ grade*concentrator recovery*payability*metal price. The ratio between received copper value and total other metal value was then used to calculate CuEq using the formula CuEq =(Cu%*96.4+Ni%*87.0+Co%*132.7)/96.4.

14.3.4 Geological Modelling and Estimation Domains

Geological modelling was undertaken in Datamine Studio RM3 utilizing implicit vein modelling techniques. The surface and underground drillhole intercepts were coded as either Upper or Lower domain based on thickness, spatial relationship, lithology and grade. Domain codes targeted a minimum thickness of 1.5 m inclusive of dilution and a minimum NSR of USD70/t to ensure the mineralization model incorporated principles of reasonable prospects for economic extraction (RPEE). Any intercepts that were less than 1.5 m wide using the USD70/t threshold were diluted with the surrounding low-grade samples until the minimum thickness criterion was achieved.

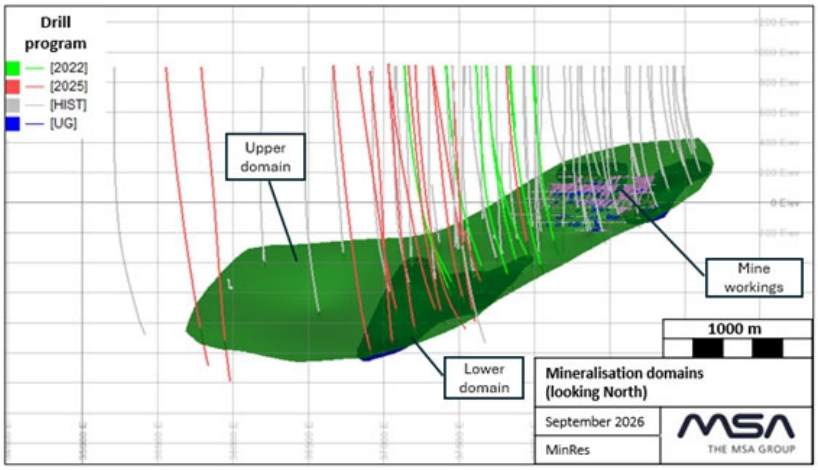
The following three-dimensional models were created:

- Upper Domain mineralization. This is the most continuous domain and always existed in the model.

- Lower Domain mineralization. This is a discontinuous domain and was modelled in areas where several contiguous intercepts occur.
- Dyke using interpretation by PNRPL.
- Mined out underground. PNRPL provided the available underground digital survey data. MSA digitized an area to enclose the stoped-out area (including any remnant pillars) and separately the development. The mined-out area assumes that the entire thickness of mineralization has been mined/sterilized and all areas above the stoped-out digital survey data are depleted.

A view of the modelled mineralized zones is presented in Figure 14-3.

Figure 14-3
Mineralization domains relative to surveyed mined aras and drillhole data (view looking north)



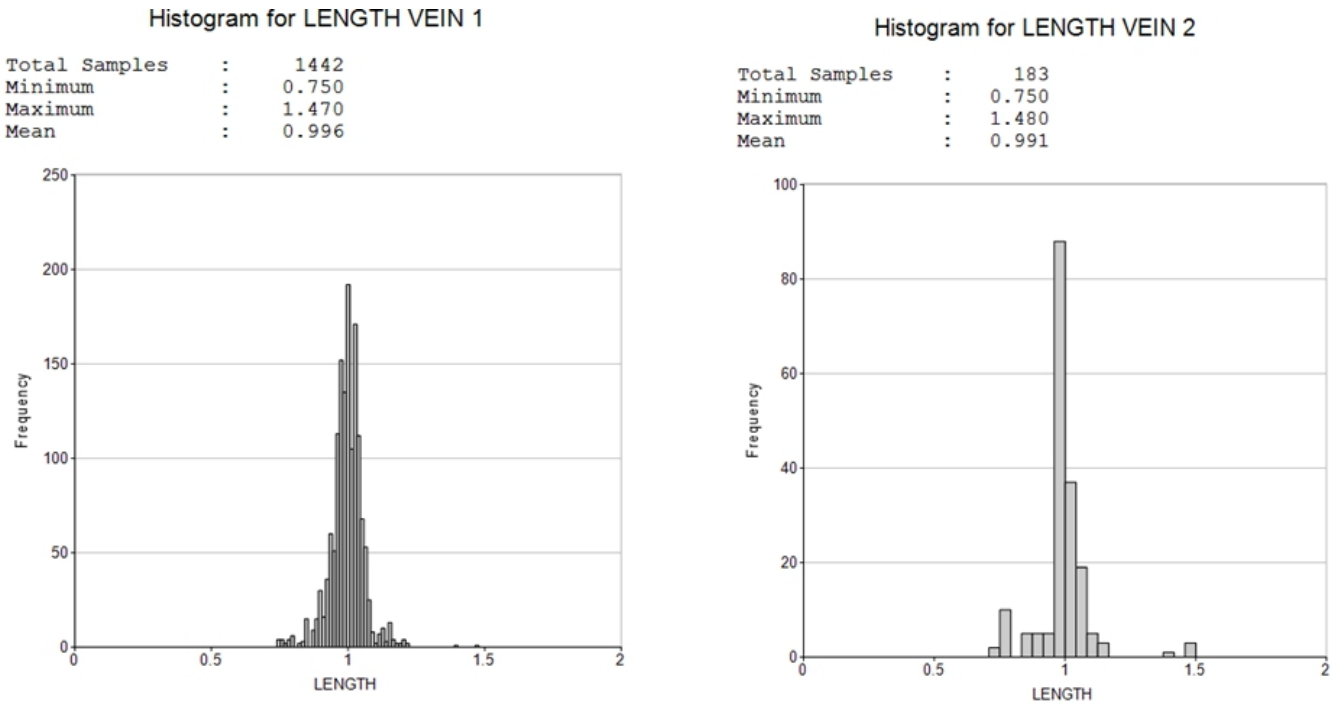
Note: *Coordinates as local mine grid*

14.3.5 Statistical and Geostatistical Analysis

14.3.5.1 Sample Compositing

All samples within the mineralized zones were composited to 1 m by length and density weighting, based on the dominant sample length. Figure 14-4 illustrates the sample length distribution of the uncomposited drillhole data within the mineralized zones. A statistical comparison between the composited and uncomposited data within the mineralization zones is summarized in Table 14-4.

Figure 14-4
Histogram of sample interval length



Source: *MSA, 2026*

Table 14-4
Composited vs uncomposited statistics

Domain	Assay	Uncomposited					1 m composites				
		Samples	Min	Max	Mean	CV	Samples	Min	Max	Mean	CV
Upper Domain	Ni %	1874	0.00	6.83	0.80	1.26	1431	0.00	5.44	0.76	1.12
	Cu %	1874	0.01	18.93	1.64	1.67	1431	0.01	14.20	1.50	1.30
	Co %	492	0.00	0.18	0.04	0.91	341	0.00	0.16	0.05	0.76
	Pt g/t	162	0.00	0.55	0.05	1.60	138	0.00	0.55	0.06	1.40
	Pd g/t	162	0.00	0.48	0.09	1.00	138	0.00	0.34	0.09	0.81
	Au g/t	162	0.00	0.88	0.07	1.65	138	0.00	0.68	0.06	1.28
	Ag g/t	162	0.25	32.10	4.89	1.06	138	0.25	23.82	5.11	0.87
	S %	489	0.01	37.50	12.47	1.02	340	0.04	37.30	13.77	0.86
	SG	1817	0.00	5.07	3.30	0.17	1408	0.00	4.94	3.29	0.16
Lower Domain	Ni %	234	0.00	3.64	0.84	1.14	183	0.02	3.44	0.78	0.98
	Cu %	232	0.00	18.25	1.35	1.78	182	0.01	9.18	1.27	1.28
	Co %	225	0.00	0.15	0.04	0.95	180	0.00	0.14	0.04	0.82
	Pt g/t	141	0.00	0.52	0.05	1.25	118	0.00	0.50	0.05	1.16
	Pd g/t	141	0.00	0.71	0.07	1.24	118	0.00	0.69	0.07	1.12
	Au g/t	141	0.00	0.40	0.04	1.30	118	0.00	0.38	0.04	1.20
	Ag g/t	141	0.25	53.40	4.82	1.51	118	0.25	35.80	4.64	1.18
	S %	225	0.01	34.40	10.32	1.09	180	0.05	34.27	9.72	0.98
	SG	226	2.51	5.13	3.43	0.16	177	2.60	5.13	3.43	0.14

14.3.5.2 Evaluation of Outliers (Grade Capping)

Grade capping was applied to the 1 m composite samples for Ni, Cu, Co and density to restrict the influence of outliers that have a low probability of occurrence. Selection of the top cut (grade capping) values was based on histograms and log-probability plots. A summary of the grade capping applied is presented in Table 14-5.

Table 14-5
Global top-cap statistics

Variable	Data	Mean	Max	CV	Samples	Top-cap value	Percentile	Number capped
Ni %	Raw	0.21	5.44	2.43	7321			
	Capped	0.21	3.20	2.41	7312	3.2	99.9	9
	Change %	0.3	41.1	0.6	0.1			
Cu %	Raw	0.37	14.2	2.93	7321			
	Capped	0.37	9.2	2.85	7305	9.2	99.8	16
	Change %	1.1	35.2	2.5	0.2			
Co %	Raw	0.02	0.16	1.42	2121			
	Capped	0.02	0.12	1.41	2113	0.12	99.6	8
	Change %	0.3	25.0	0.8	0.4			
SG	Raw	2.77	5.13	0.29	7643			
	Capped	2.77	4.5	0.29	7592	4.5	99.3	51
	Change %	0.0	12.3	0.20	0.7			

14.3.6 Core Recovery

The fresh igneous rock at Selebi Main is competent and the MSA QP observed that the core loss was minimal.

14.3.7 Density

For the mineralized zones, in-situ density values were estimated into the block model using the relative density measured on site using the Archimedes method, and the regressed values.

14.3.8 Moisture

All estimates are on a dry basis.

14.3.9 Variography

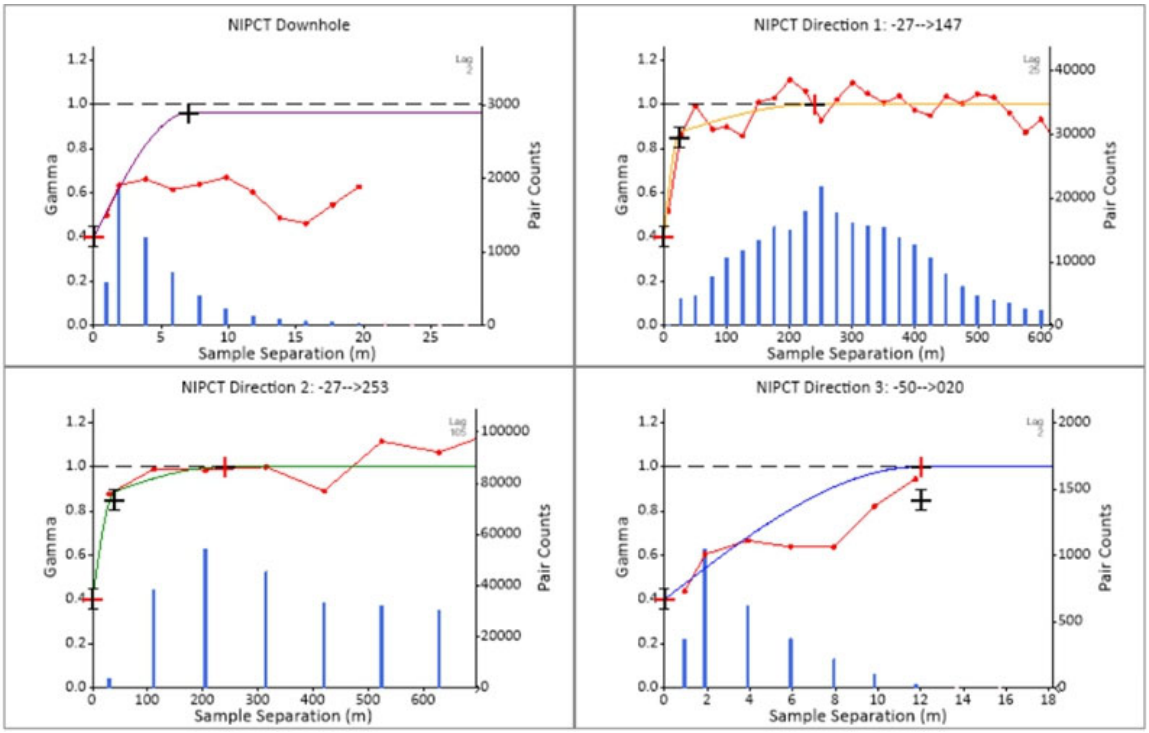
Variography was undertaken in Datamine's Supervisor software. Data were transformed to normal scores and the modelled variances were back transformed for grade estimation. The variogram rotation was aligned with the down-plunge direction and in the mineralized plane, although it was observed that Ni has a slightly different plunge to Cu (Table 14-10).

Table 14-6
Semivariogram rotation angles – Selebi Main

Domain	Variable	Rotation Angle			Rotation Axis		
Upper	Ni %	20	140	45	3 (Z)	1 (X)	3 (Z)
	Cu %	20	140	25	3 (Z)	1 (X)	3 (Z)

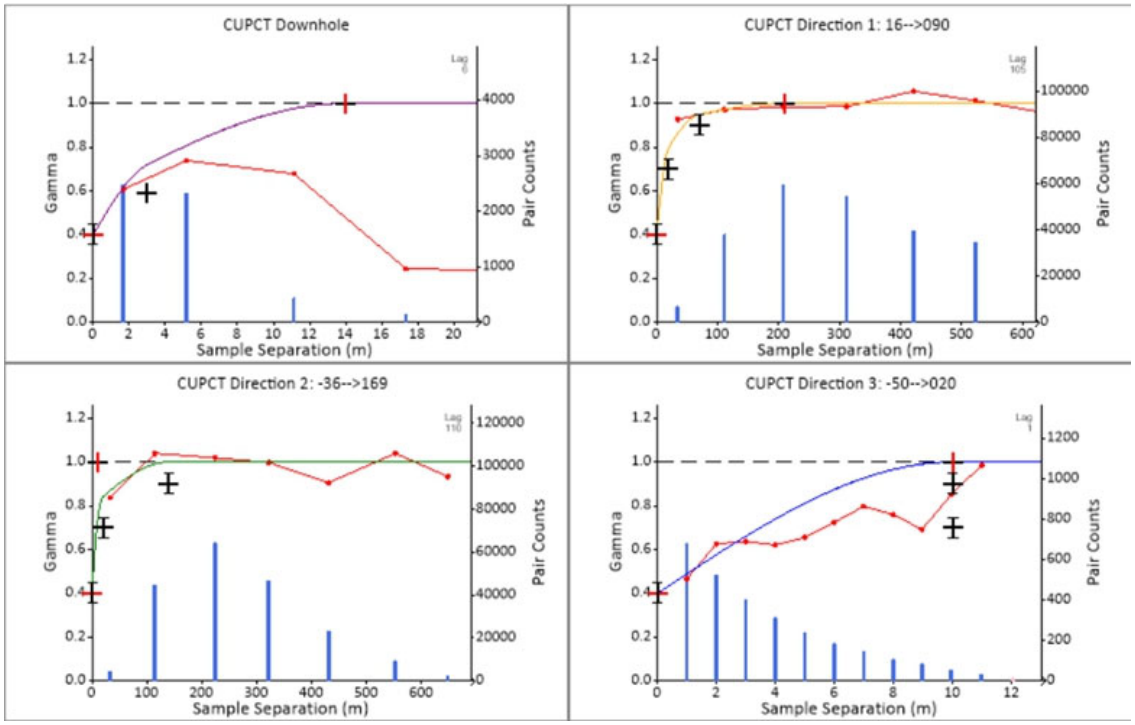
The spherical variogram models are not well structured and show a high proportion of short-range variability (Figure 14-5 and Figure 14-6). A summary of the variogram parameters is presented in Table 14-7.

Figure 14-5
Ni grade semivariograms for Upper domain



Source: *MSA, 2026*

Figure 14-6
Cu grade variograms for Upper domain



Source: *MSA, 2026*

Table 14-7
Semivariogram parameters – Selebi Main

Variable	Nugget Effect	Sill 1	Range of the First Structure (m)			Sill 2	Range of the Second Structure (m)			Sill 3	Range of the Third Structure (m)		
			1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3
Upper domain													
Ni %	0.46	0.40	25	40	12	0.40	240	240	12	-	-	-	-
Cu %	0.46	0.33	20	20	10	0.33	70	140	10	0.09	210	320	10

Co data were not available for the closely spaced underground drillholes rendering short distance continuity analysis less effective. Due to the strong correlation between Ni and Co, the Ni variograms were used for Co.

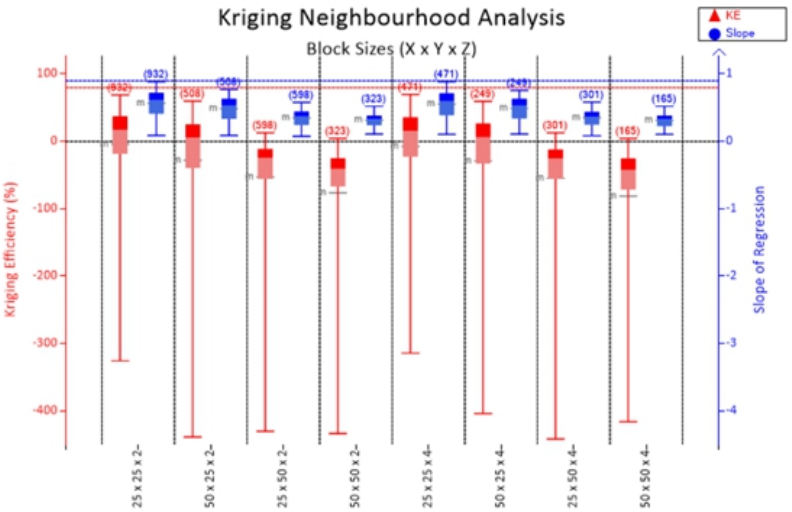
14.3.10 Block Model and Grade Estimation

14.3.10.1 Block Model Parameters

A rotated block model (204 degrees on X and 40 degrees on Z) was produced, with a parent block size of 25 mX by 25 mY by 2 mZ. The X (easting) and Y (northing) dimensions accommodate locally varying dip where there are closely spaced data and consider the results of a kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA; Figure 14-7). Sub-celling of up to 1/5th of the parent block size was used to ensure adequate resolution on the edges of geological domains.

The primary block model attributes relate to the estimated attributes; Ni, Cu, Co and density. Wireframe dip, dip direction, and true thickness were included to allow for dynamic anisotropy and mining considerations.

Figure 14-7
KNA block size analysis



Source: *MSA, 2026*

14.3.10.2 Search parameters and number of samples

The search ellipsoid parameters were based on the variography results.

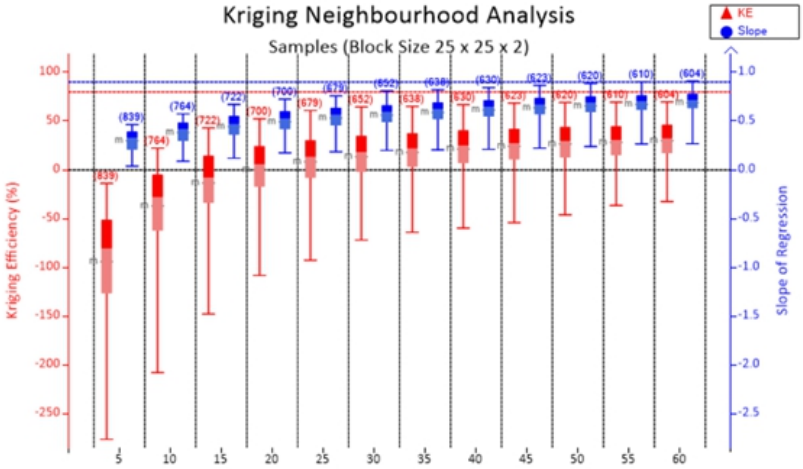
The final search ellipsoid parameters are as follows:

- Search Distances: 150 m (major), 100 m (semi-major), 20 m (minor).
- Ellipsoid rotation angles: 20° about Z, 140° about X, 45° about Z for Ni and Co and 25° for Cu.

Where a block estimate was not achieved with enough sample composites in the first search ellipsoid, the ellipsoid was expanded by a factor of 2 and then 3.

A kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) was carried out on the 1 m composite sample nickel grade to guide the selection of the number of sample composites used for block estimation (Figure 14-8). A minimum of 15 composite samples and maximum of 40 composite samples was used for the first search, a minimum of 10 and maximum of 20 for the second search, and a minimum of 5 and maximum of 20 samples for the third search. Maximum composites allowed from an individual drillhole for block estimation was set at 4 to ensure estimates were achieved from an array of drillholes.

Figure 14-8
KNA number of samples analysis



Source: *MSA, 2026*

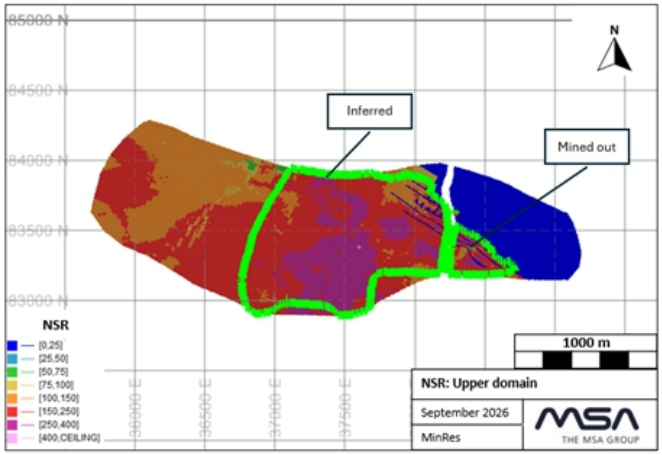
14.3.10.3 Grade Estimation

Nickel, copper, and cobalt grades were interpolated into the rotated block model using ordinary kriging. Relative density and true thickness were estimated using inverse distance squared. Gold, silver, platinum and palladium were not estimated due to low data coverage (23%) and they not being spatially representative as grades for these elements were only available for the PNRPL holes that were predominantly drilled in the southern area.

The search volume was aligned with the semivariogram orientation, and dynamic anisotropy was applied to accommodate variations in the strike and dip of the mineralization.

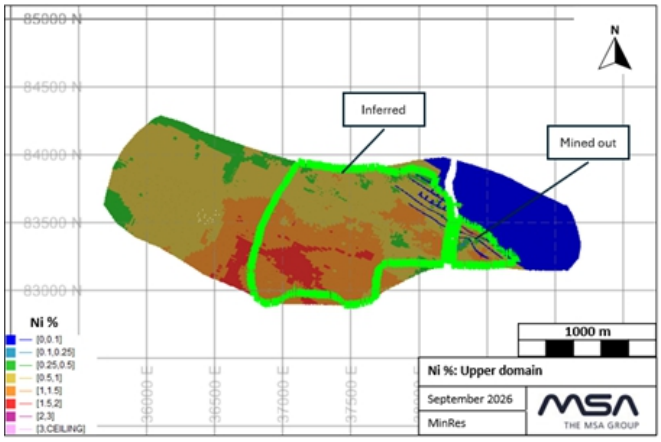
Hard boundaries were utilized so that only samples within each domain were used for the estimation of the grade within that domain. An NSR value was calculated within the block model, using the estimated grades, utilizing the same parameters as used for the drillhole data NSR calculation. Block model grade and NSR value distribution plots are presented in Figure 14-9 to Figure 14-14.

Figure 14-9
Upper Domain NSR (USD/t) distribution – plan view



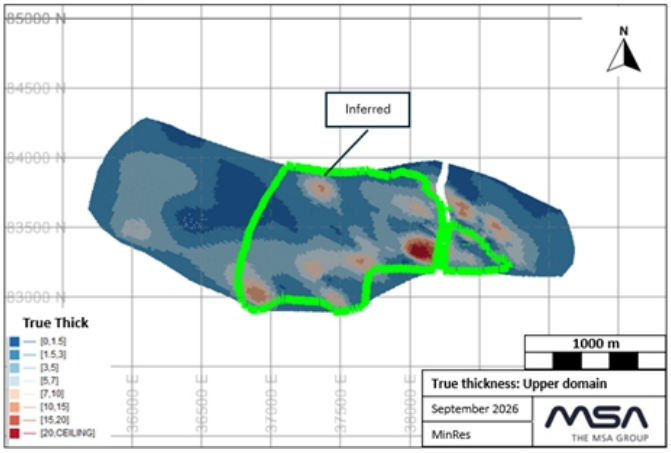
Note: *Coordinates as local mine grid*

Figure 14-10
Upper Domain Ni (%) distribution - plan view



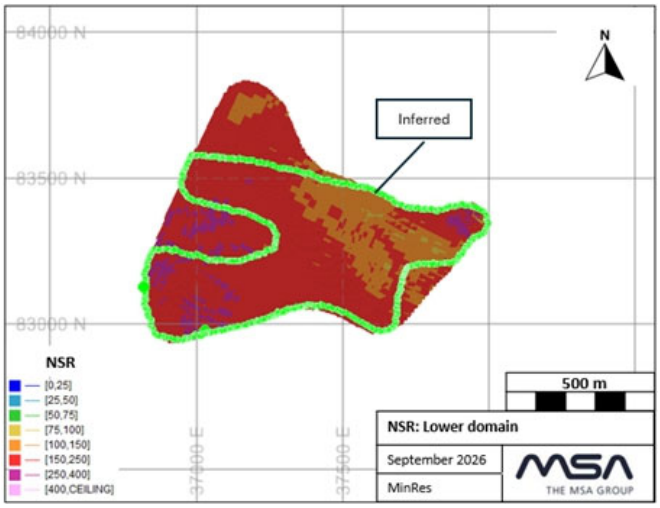
Note: *Coordinates as local mine grid*

Figure 14-11
Upper Domain True Thickness (m) distribution – plan view



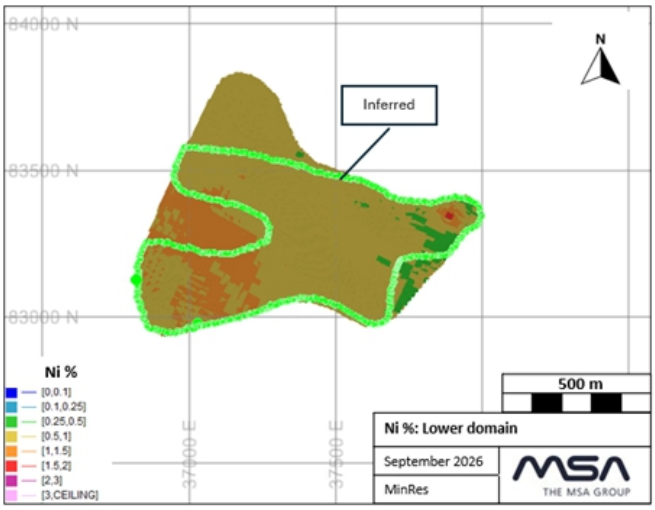
Note: *Coordinates as local mine grid*

Figure 14-12
Lower Domain NSR (USD/t) distribution – plan view



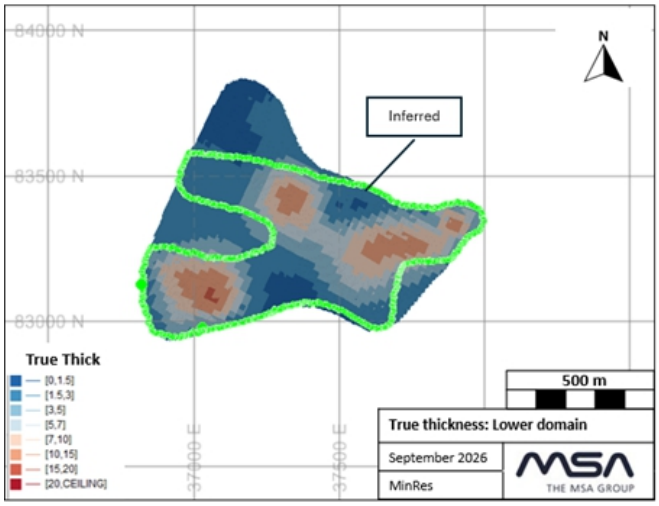
Note: *Coordinates as local mine grid*

Figure 14-13
Lower Domain Ni (%) distribution: plan view



Note: *Coordinates as local mine grid*

Figure 14-14
Lower Domain True Thickness (m) distribution – plan view

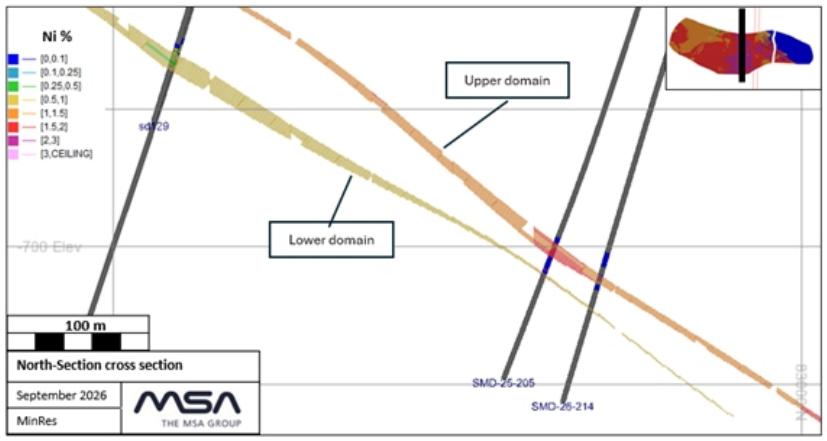


Note: *Coordinates as local mine grid*

14.3.11 Block Model Validation

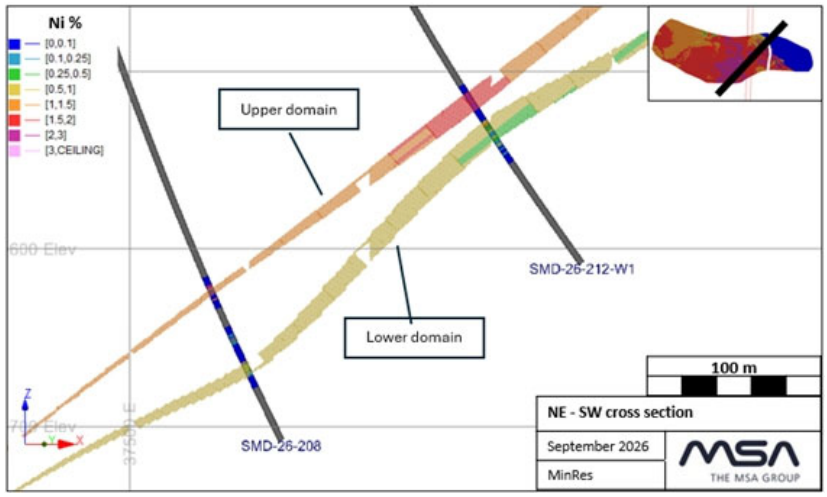
Validation of block-models was carried out by visual comparison of drillhole and block grades in sections (Figure 14-15 and Figure 14-16), global average grade comparison and swath plots.

Figure 14-15
Block model NS cross section



Note: *Coordinates as local mine grid*

Figure 14-16
Block model NE-SW cross section



Note: *Coordinates as local mine grid*

14.3.11.1 Swath Plots

The swath plots confirmed that the model reflects grade trends with no consistent bias for nickel, copper, and cobalt. Swath plots for the Upper Domain are presented in Figure 14-17.

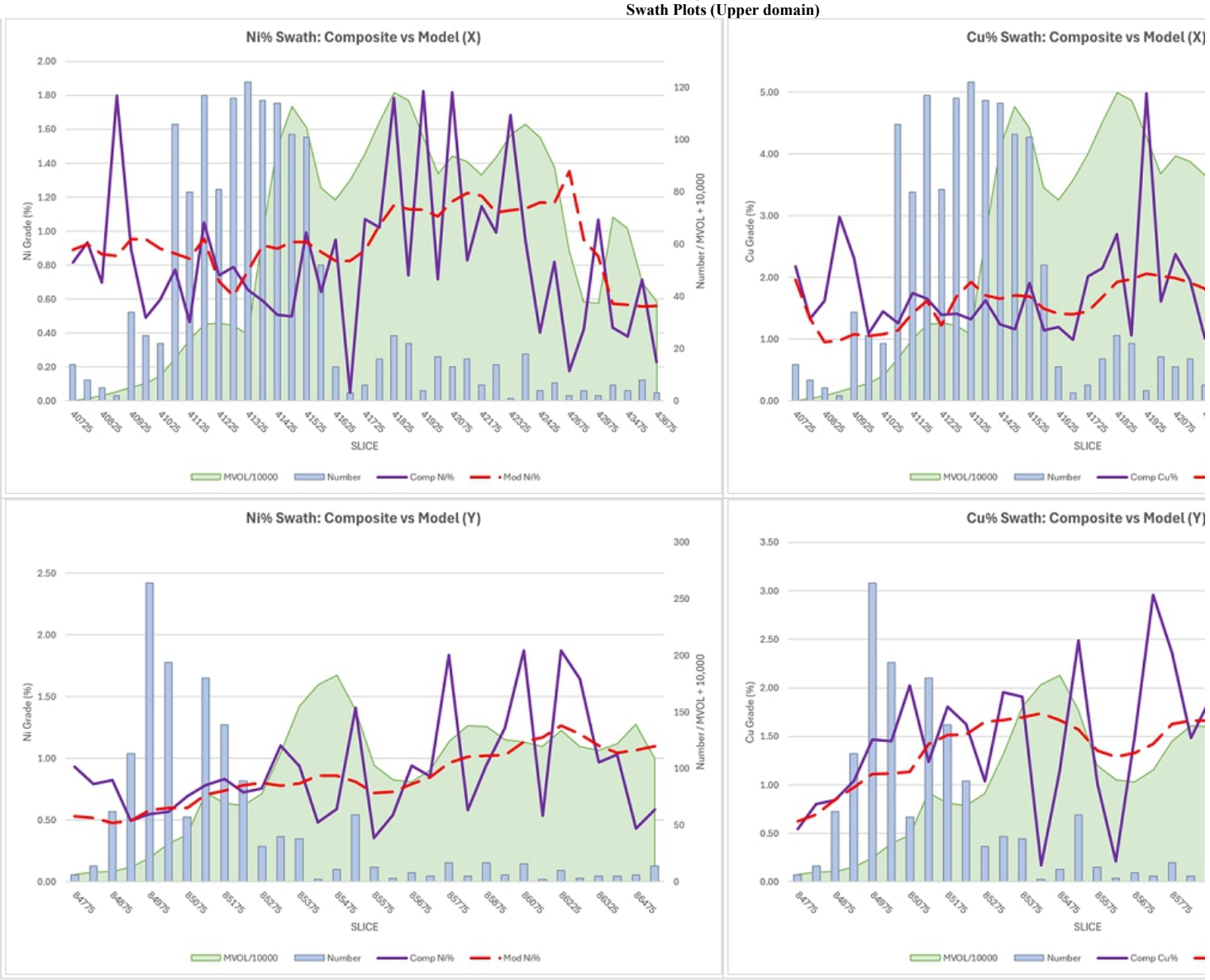
14.3.11.2 Statistical Validation

A comparison between the mean block model and 1 m composite sample grades (capped) is presented in Table 14-8 for both mineralization domains within the Inferred area. The differences between the data and model are well within acceptable limits and generally less than 5% except for Cu, which was 10%. This was examined further and explained by some lower copper grade intercepts in sparser drilled areas having a larger influence on the model than the better drilled areas.

Table 14-8
Statistical comparison of block model and composite means

Domain	Assay	1 m Composite Mean	Block model Mean	Percent difference (block model to data)
Upper Domain	Ni %	0.92	0.95	3%
	Cu %	1.62	1.46	-10%
	Co %	0.06	0.06	-3%
	SG	3.42	3.33	-2%
Lower Domain	Ni %	0.75	0.77	3%
	Cu %	1.37	1.33	-3%
	Co %	0.04	0.04	3%
	SG	3.43	3.40	-1%

Figure 14-17
Swath Plots (Upper domain)



Note: *Coordinates as local mine grid,* ***Source:*** *MSA, 2016*

14.3.12 Mineral Resource Classification

The Selebi Main MRE has been classified as Measured, Indicated or Inferred Mineral Resource in accordance with SEC Regulation S-K 1300. No Measured Mineral Resources were declared for the Project.

14.3.12.1 Approach to Classification

Classification of the Selebi Main Mineral Resource was based on the degree of geological uncertainty, grade continuity and variability, frequency of the drilling data and confidence in the data.

The main considerations in terms of the Mineral Resource classification are as follows:

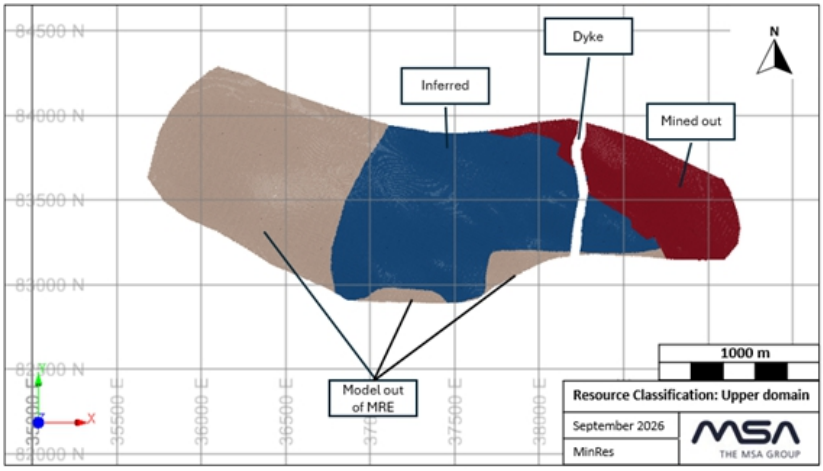
- Confidence of the geological and mineralization model:
  - The confidence in the mineralization model (NSR) is good on a broad scale it being informed by adequate drilling and constrained to a distinct geological unit. The Upper domain occurring in a planar unit that extends between approximately 1.5 km and 2.5 km along strike, and from surface to approximately 4.5 km down plunge (approximately 1.9 km vertically), remaining open at depth.
  - Local variability occurs, over a scale of metres and tens of metres that cannot be captured in the geological model with the current drillhole spacing.
  - The mineralized zones are continuous, occurring in a folded unit that extends between approximately 1.5 and 2.5 km along strike and from surface to approximately 2.7 km down plunge (approximately 2.0 km vertically), remaining open at depth.
  - Structural, discontinuities are not common. A single large dyke has been modelled.
- Database quality including presence and performance of QAQC:
  - The data collected by PNRPL passes QAQC tests. The quality of the BCL assays is less certain.
  - The similarity of grade distributions between the BCL data and the PNRPL data has not been confirmed due to relatively large distances between BCL and PNPRL drillhole intercepts. An intercept from a single deflection drilled from a BCL drillhole by PNPRL compared well with the nearby BCL intercept.
  - The upper portion of the Mineral Resource is informed by close spaced fan drilling on sections 25 m apart in near mined areas that were completed by BCL. Their positions are confirmed by their alignment with underground workings. The BCL underground data informs a small area of the Mineral Resource to approximately 150 m deeper than the mined out area.
- Grade shell continuity is high for the Upper domain and sporadic for the Lower domain. Thickness variability of the grade shell and grade within the grade shell is high over short distances and cannot be captured at the current drillhole spacing.
- The grade model validation is acceptable.

14.3.12.2 Summary of Mineral Resource Classification

Considering the aforementioned factors, the Selebi Main Mineral Resource has been classified as Inferred taking into account data quality, geological modelling uncertainty, drillhole spacing and kriging outputs:

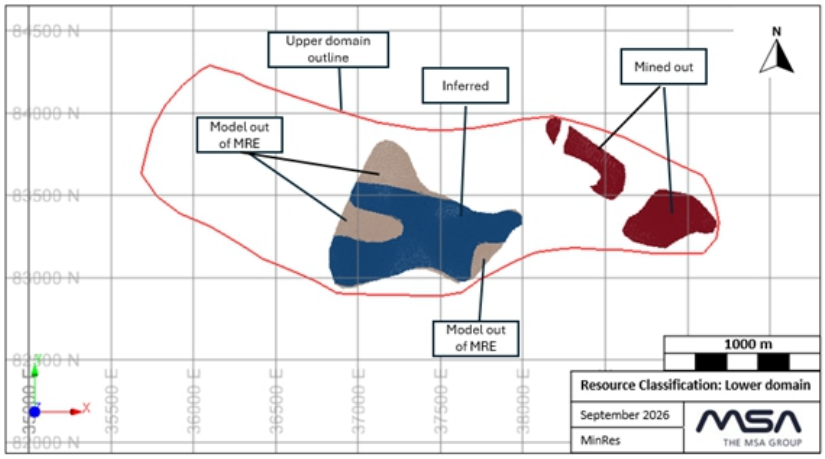
- The majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource is informed by drillholes with an approximate spacing of 200 metres or significantly less in and around the mined areas.
- The Mineral Resource extent was extrapolated a maximum of 100 metres along strike, 150 metres down plunge or the lesser of halfway to a below threshold drillhole intercept.
- Areas of potential exist in the block model outside the classified area that have been intercepted by historical and PNRPL drillholes (refer to Section 10); however, the data are sparse and do not allow for reporting of a Mineral Resource. Classification plots for the individual domains are presented in Figure 14-18 and Figure 14-19.

Figure 14-18
Plan view of Upper domain classification



Note: *Coordinates as local mine grid*

Figure 14-19
Plan view of Lower domain classification



Note: *Coordinates as local mine grid*

14.3.13 Assessment of Reasonable Prospects for Economic Extraction (RPEE)

The MSA QP considers that given the depth, thickness and dip of the Mineral Resource a likely primary method of mining will be underground sub-level open stoping. Current metallurgical testwork supports flotation to produce separate copper and nickel concentrates.

A cut-off NSR value of USD75/t was applied based on mining costs, concentration costs and general and administration costs (G&A) as shown in Table 14-9. In assessing "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" (RPEE), the Mineral Resource was queried to ensure that at a minimum vein thickness of 1.5 m an NSR cut-off value of USD75/t was achieved. All of the block model within the Inferred boundary passes this constraint. Block model cells of less than USD75/t NSR occur within the mineralization model, however, they are included as internal dilution that must necessarily be included to extract the higher grade mineralization around them and are reported as part of the Mineral Resource. It is the MSA QP's opinion that, due to irregular massive sulphide veining, opportunities to separate out the below cut-off value material requires close spaced drilling before such selectivity within the vein can be applied.

Table 14-9
NSR cut-off value parameters

Parameter	Unit	Value
Mining Cost	USD/t mined	47.6
Concentrate production cost	USD/t milled	20.0
G&A	USD/t milled	5.5

The reader is advised that the assessment of economic potential that is incorporated in the Mineral Resource is a high-level assessment and is solely for the purpose of reporting Mineral Resources with reasonable prospects for economic extraction and does not represent an attempt to estimate Mineral Reserves.

14.3.14 Mineral Resource Statement

For the purposes of this Technical Report Summary ("TRS"), the Mineral Resources are prepared and reported in accordance with SEC Regulation S-K 1300. MSA is the QP, as defined by Subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K, responsible for the Mineral Resource disclosure presented herein. The MSA QP has reviewed the estimation methodology, classification criteria and supporting technical information and considers the Mineral Resource Estimate suitable for disclosure under SEC Regulation S-K 1300.

Definitions for resource categories used in this TRS are aligned with those defined by SEC in S-K 1300. Mineral Resources are classified into Measured, Indicated, and Inferred categories. No Measured Mineral Resources were declared for the Project.

The Mineral Resource after the removal of narrow low-grade areas that do not honour RPEE is presented in Table 14-9.

Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and have not demonstrated economic viability. The reported Inferred Mineral Resources are considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorised as Mineral Reserves as defined by S-K 1300. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will ever be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource category.

Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off value of USD75/t NSR and a minimum thickness of 1.5 metres. The assessment to satisfy the criteria of RPEE is a high-level estimate and is not an attempt to estimate Mineral Reserves.

A summary of the Mineral Resource estimate is presented in Table 14-10.

Table 14-10
Selebi Main Mineral Resource Statement as of 28 September 2026

Class	Deposit	Tonnes (millions)	Grade			Contained metal			Total contained CuEq (Mlbs)
			Cu (%)	Ni (%)	Co (%)	Cu (kt)	Ni (kt)	Co (kt)	
Inferred	Upper Domain	23.52	1.61	1.05	0.05	377.9	247.5	12.8	1,365
	Lower Domain	8.95	1.31	0.77	0.04	117.4	69.4	3.4	407
	Total	**32.47**	**1.53**	**0.97**	**0.05**	**495.4**	**316.8**	**16.2**	**1,772**

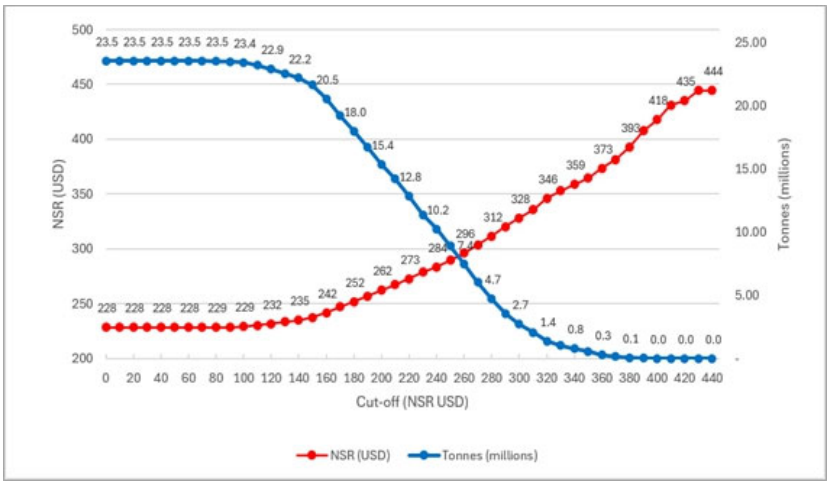
Notes:

1. *Mineral Resources have been classified in accordance with SEC Regulation S-K 1300 and have been estimated under the supervision of the Qualified Person, MSA, a third-party firm comprising mining experts as defined by S-K 1300.*
2. *The 2026 MRE has been prepared in accordance with S-K 1300 definitions. Mineral Resources are exclusive of Mineral Reserves. There are no Mineral Reserves reported.*
3. *Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves, have no demonstrated economic viability. There is no guarantee that all or any part of the Mineral Resource will be converted into a Mineral Reserve. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by geology, environment, permitting, legal title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.*
4. *It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will ever be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource.*
5. *Mineral Resources reported on a 100% NEXM ownership basis.*
6. *All tabulated data have been rounded and as a result minor computational errors may occur.*
7. *kt = thousand tonnes, Mt = Million tonnes, Mlbs = million pounds*
8. *Mineral Resources are reported in situ (point of reference).*
9. *The Mineral Resource is report as in situ dry tonnes; figures are reported in metric tonnes.*
10. *Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off value of USD75/t NSR (Net Smelter Return), defined as received value of final metal recovered minus off-site costs, and a minimum practical mining thickness of 1.5 metres. Blocks with values of less than USD75/t NSR were included as internal dilution, where enclosed by higher grade mineralization.*
11. *Mineral Resources are estimated using long-term prices of USD9.10/lb Ni, USD5.10/lb Cu, USD20.00/lb Co. The same metal prices were used in NSR calculations.*
12. *Mineral Resources are estimated using nickel, copper and cobalt recoveries of 55.6%, 96.1%, and 60.2%, respectively, derived from metallurgical studies which consider a two-concentrate scenario.*
13. *Payabilities and off-site treatment and refining costs were derived from an independent marketing study commissioned by NEXM.*
14. *Bulk density has been estimated in the block model based on an extensive data set of measurements taken from drillhole cores by BCL. The average density is 3.51 t/m3 for the Upper vein and 3.38 t/m3 for the Lower vein.*
15. *Mineral Resources are reported using NSR values which assume mining costs of USD47.60/tonne, concentrate processing costs of USD20.00/tonne and G&A of USD5.50/tonne.*
16. *Areas depleted or sterilized by mining were removed from the mineral resource as well as an interpreted dyke.*
17. *The copper equivalent (CuEq) value was calculated based on relative recovered value received for each metal excluding costs. Received value for each metal was calculated using the formula: in-situ grade*concentrator recovery*payability*metal price. The ratio between received copper value and total other metal value was then used to calculate CuEq. Formula is: CuEq =(Cu%*96.4+Ni%*87.0+Co%*132.7)/96.4.*
18. *The effective date of the Selebi Main Mineral Resource is 28 September 2026, this being the date the Selebi Main MRE was concluded and reported shortly thereafter. This is earlier than effective date of the Selebi North MRE, hence earlier than the effective date for this TRS.*

14.3.15 Grade Tonnage Curves

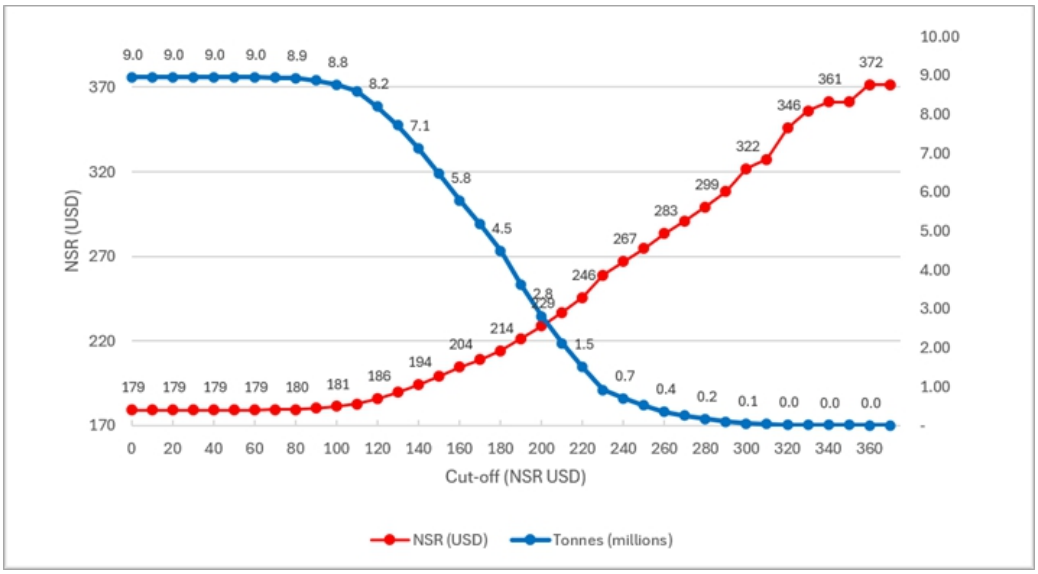
The grade-tonnage curves for the Upper and Lower domains are presented in Figure 14-20 and Figure 14-21, respectively.

Figure 14-20
Grade-Tonnage Curve: Upper domain Inferred



Source: *MSA, 2026*

Figure 14-21
Grade-Tonnage Curve: Lower domain Inferred



Source: *MSA, 2026*

14.3.16 Comparison with Previous Estimates

On behalf of Premium Nickel Resources Ltd. (now known as NEXM), a Mineral Resource estimate for Selebi Main was prepared by SLR using available drill hole data as of June 30, 2024.

The MRE was prepared using results from BCL historical drill holes completed and the PNRPL drilling data. Mineral Resource domain and block modelling work was completed using Seequent's Leapfrog Geo and Edge software. The MRE targeted mineralization above an NSR threshold of USD70/t.

The Mineral Resource estimates as prepared by SLR are tabulated in Table 14-11. **The information regarding the mineral resource estimate prepared by SLR (September 20, 2024) reported herein should be considered as historical in nature. NEXM is not treating the SLR September 20, 2024, mineral resource estimate as current.**

Table 14-11
Previous Selebi Main mineral resource estimate, SLR September 20, 2024

Classification	Deposit	Tonnes	Grade		Contained metal	
		(millions)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	Cu (kt)	Ni (kt)
Inferred	Selebi Main	18.89	1.69	0.88	319.2	165.5
	Total Inferred	**18.89**	**1.69**	**0.88**	**319.2**	**165.5**

Notes:
1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated at a net smelter return (NSR) value of USD70/t.
3. Mineral Resources are estimated using a long-term prices of USD10.50/lb Ni and USD4.75/lb Cu, and a USD:BWP exchange rate of 1.00:13.23.
4. Mineral Resources are estimated using nickel and copper recoveries of 72.0% and 92.4%, respectively, derived from metallurgical studies, which consider a conceptual bulk concentrate scenario.
5. Bulk density has been estimated.
6. Mineral Resources are reported within conceptual underground reporting shapes considering a minimum thickness of 1.5 m.
7. There are no Mineral Reserves.
8. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
9. Totals may not add or multiply accurately due to rounding.

The MSA QP notes that considerable amounts of drilling work have been completed since the SLR (2024) estimates that has resulted in a remodelled and expanded Mineral Resource footprint. Furthermore, MSA has included cobalt in the updated estimate and has calculated NSR using updated assumptions.

Previous resource estimates for the Project were prepared under different assumptions, databases, drilling densities and economic parameters. Direct comparison between estimates may not be appropriate without consideration of these differences.

The current Mineral Resource Estimate reflects additional verification drilling, revised geological interpretations, updated estimation methodologies, revised economic assumptions and reporting in accordance with SEC Regulation S-K 1300.

14.3.17 Mineral Resource Uncertainty Discussion

The principal sources of uncertainty affecting the Mineral Resource Estimate include geological interpretation, continuity of mineralization, grade interpolation, bulk density assumptions, metallurgical recovery assumptions, commodity price assumptions, geotechnical conditions, the ability of the mine to control dilution, and future mining selectivity. Additional infill drilling, production data and operating experience may result in future revisions to Mineral Resources.

The MSA QP notes that future economic assessment could result in a change in the NSR cut-off value applied, which would result in a change in the tonnage of the Mineral Resource. The MSA QP did not independently audit recovery, processing costs, or other assumptions for deriving the NSR cut-off value but does consider the inputs to be reasonable for the purposes of declaring a Mineral Resource.

Portions of the deposit remain sparsely drilled, that should be investigated through more-closely spaced sample intervals, which would improve understanding of the grade distribution and continuity.

With the exception of these potential risks to Mineral Resources, the MSA QP is not aware of any other factors to which the mineral resource estimates could be materially affected, such as environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors.

Specific issues relating the Inferred Mineral Resource data and interpretation are discussed as follows:

- The Selebi Main Mineral Resource is informed by PNRPL drilling data of high confidence and BCL data of lesser confidence, due to it being historical in nature. The BCL surface drilling was carried out using processes similar to those used by PNRPL but prior to the application of modern QAQC on pre-2007 assays.

- At Selebi Main, a significant extension (the “Flexure Zone”) to the historically defined mineral resource area is entirely informed by PNRPL drilling data collected from 2025 to 2026. This accounts for approximately 40% of the Selebi Main Mineral Resource. Outside of the extension area, PNPRL drilling from 2022 to 2023 and 2026, combined with BCL surface drilling, informs most of the southern area accounting for approximately 25% of the total Mineral Resource area. Approximately 35% of the Mineral Resource is largely reliant on BCL surface and underground drilling data that has not been conclusively verified by PNRPL drilling. Portions informed by BCL data that have yet to be conclusively verified by infill and/or twin drilling lie on the downward extent of an area that has been defined by mining for approximately 2 km from surface in plunge extent and vertically to 1.1 km. Although the entire Selebi Main Mineral Resource has been classified as Inferred, the MSA QP considers that the portions largely informed by the historical BCL drilling data have a higher level of uncertainty than those informed by PNRPL data.

- One of the BCL surface drilling intercepts at Selebi Main is particularly thick and of high-grade (sdn119). This occurs within an area covered by both BCL and PNRPL drilling, with the PNRPL drilling confirming a thick high-grade trend, although the sdn119 intercept thickness remains anomalous. Three-dimensional modelling using the surrounding drillholes, restricted the impact of the intersection, although the risk to the Mineral Resource volume could be of significance (5% to 10%) but within the tolerance expected for Inferred Mineral Resources.

- An unresolved issue exists with regards to confirmation of ALS assays by a second laboratory (SGS). Both laboratories are reputable ISO17025 SANAS accredited commercial laboratories independent of PNPRL. The results suggest a potentially significant positive bias of the ALS data (31% for Ni, 10% for Cu and 15% for Co), which is particularly apparent for the higher nickel and cobalt grades. This conclusion is not backed by results of CRMs assayed at ALS, which demonstrate acceptable accuracy by assay results from six different CRM’s, sourced from two different manufacturers, that did not show consistent bias or of such magnitude. Further check assay work is recommended on a routine basis and retrospectively to check for any potential bias.

- The general shape of Selebi Main is tabular comprising two parallel tabular bodies, the lowermost of which is less continuously developed. Additional mineralisation has been intersected, particularly in the “Flexure Zone” that indicates an additional layer may be sporadically developed. Correlation of the layers is not definitive at the drillhole spacing at Selebi Main and the grades and tonnages may be impacted positively or negatively by changes in interpretation with additional drilling.

- The Selebi main interpretation is simplistic due to the relatively widely spaced data. Historical mining at Selebi Main experienced short scale dip, strike, grade and thickness variability in some areas. While this does not impact significantly on the overall grade and tonnage of the Mineral Resource, the grade of the mined production from future mining operations that may be contemplated could be negatively affected by higher dilution in the more complex areas.

- The Inferred Mineral Resource is informed by widely spaced drillhole data. While the general shape of the deposit is well informed there is insufficient data to accurately estimate the grade and thickness of the mineralisation locally.

14.3.18 MSA QP Opinion

The MSA Qualified Person is of the opinion that:

- the drilling, sampling, analytical and database information are adequate to support the Mineral Resource Estimate at an Inferred level of classification;

- the geological interpretation appropriately reflects the style and continuity of mineralization;

- the estimation methodology is suitable for the deposit type and available data;

- the Mineral Resource models presented in this report are representative of the informing data and that the data is of sufficient quality and quantity to support the Mineral Resource estimate to the classifications applied (Inferred);

- the classification appropriately reflects the confidence in the estimate; and the reported Mineral Resources have reasonable prospects for economic extraction;

- the resource estimation reported herein is an appropriate representation of the Ni, Cu and Co Mineral Resources found at Selebi Main;

- the Mineral Resource Estimate has been prepared in accordance with SEC Regulation S-K 1300; and

- the MSA QP is of the opinion that with consideration of the recommendations summarized in Section 1.0 and 26.0 of this TRS, any issues relating to all relevant technical and economic factors likely to influence the prospect of economic extraction can be resolved with further work.

14.4 Selebi North

14.4.1 Mineral Resource Estimation Database

The final validated Selebi North database was used as of 22 September 2026. The dataset comprises channel samples and surface and underground drillholes, which includes the SNUG drilling campaign recently completed by PNPRL. A summary of the complete Selebi North dataset provided is provided in Table 14-12.

Table 14-12
Selebi North Data Summary

Data type	Number of samples	Total metres
BCL Channel	3,035	12,535
BCL Surface	151	87,311
BCL Underground	1,748	97,738
PNPRL Underground	177	73,220

14.4.2 Data Validation

The data validation process included the following checks:

- Examining the sample assay, collar, down-hole survey and geology data to ensure that the data are complete for all the drillholes
- Examining the de-surveyed data in three dimensions to check for spatial errors
- Examination of the assay and density data to ascertain whether they are within expected ranges
- Checks for “FROM-TO” errors, to ensure that the sample data do not overlap one another or that there are no unexplained gaps in the sampling.

14.4.2.1 Spatial location of historical data

BCL Underground Drilling and Sampling

BCL drilled holes and completed diamond saw-cut channel samples to locally evaluate the mineralization during mining operations. Drilling consisted of flat drillholes from the footwall development and into the sidewalls of the sublevel drill-drives. Drill-drive development was generally along the contact between the mineralized amphibolite unit and the hangingwall grey gneiss. The drill-drive drilling was largely to evaluate mineralization in the footwall of the drill-drives. Combined with the diamond-sawn channel, a complete intersection was obtained. Inclusion of both the channel sample and drillhole is important, else the data can be biased towards either the high-grade zone towards the hangingwall or the lower grade zone towards the footwall. MSA examined this BCL data relative to the position of the drill-drives and surrounding data. Where holes were collared within development, rather than at the sidewall, or were collared outside of a surveyed excavation, they were discarded. The majority of the data were accepted. The BCL underground evaluation data informs an area of 50 m vertically from the stoped-out area to the base of mining development, which accounts for less than 10% of the Mineral Resource.

Twelve drillholes were drilled by BCL steeply downwards from an underground exploration drilling drive; these being sn29001, sn29004 to sn29009 and sn29050 to sn29054. The holes were for the purposes of exploring below current development and were surveyed down-the hole. Assaying was for copper, nickel and cobalt. Two of the holes, sn29050 and sd29051 drilled over the South-Limb / N2 fold closure and the other 10 holes intersected South Limb or N2 Limb mineralization at positions consistent with those intersected by the PNRPL holes. These holes were accepted for use in the MRE. They cover a relatively small area up to 200 m below the stoped-out portion of the South Limb in an area that is also drilled by PNRPL holes.

BCL Surface Holes

A number of BCL surface hole intercepts were located close to the mine development and PNRPL drillholes. In general, significant discrepancies of several metres between the position of the BCL surface hole intercepts and those of the recent drilling and underground data was observed.

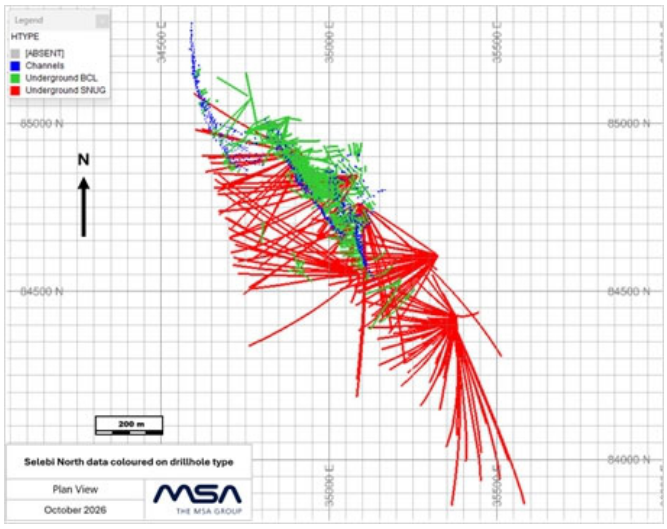
Inclusion of the BCL surface drillhole data would have resulted in unnatural irregularities to the shape of the mineralized structure and therefore all the BCL surface drillholes were discarded, i.e., were not used to guide either the position or grade of the mineralization. Surface drilling at Selebi North is sparse and the complex structure is sensitive to spatially incorrect data, even on a relatively small scale of several metres. Ten surface holes were discarded that occurred within the Mineral Resource area (four in the N3 area and six in the South Limb), which is insignificant compared to the large numbers of PNRPL underground exploration holes.

14.4.2.2 Estimation dataset

Data above an elevation of 169 m RL was excluded from the database, as drillholes above this elevation fall well within the mining depleted area of the deposit. BCL surface drillholes were excluded from the estimates as well as thirty-two underground BCL drillholes, due to misalignment between their position and the modelled mineralization or due to unusually long sample intervals. Twenty-nine PNRPL drillholes, some which did not contain assay data while others representing failed holes, were also excluded. Hole SNUG-23-017 was excluded because it was drilled down the plane of mineralization and sampling was therefore inappropriate.

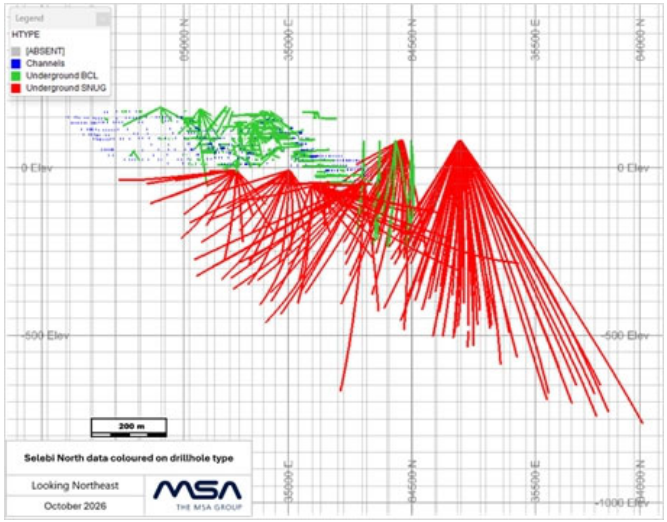
The final dataset used to estimate the Mineral Resource comprises 714 BCL channels, 386 BCL underground diamond drillholes and 147 SNUG series holes drilled from underground by PNRPL. A plan and oblique view of the Selebi North data used in the MRE is shown in Figure 14-22 and Figure 14-23 respectively.

Figure 14-22
Plan view of Selebi North drilling and channel data



Note: *Coordinates as local mine grid*

Figure 14-23
Oblique view of Selebi North drilling and channel data looking northeast



Note: *Coordinates as local mine grid*

Nickel and copper assays are available throughout the underground datasets while cobalt, silver, gold, palladium and platinum assays are confined to the PNRPL drilling. Despite the lack of cobalt assays in the BCL data, the strong linear relationship between cobalt and nickel grade, allows for confident regression and therefore cobalt was included in the MRE. Summaries of the raw assay data and the total density data available are presented in Table 14-13 and Table 14-14, respectively.

Table 14-13
Summary of assay data

Data Type	Number of Ni assays	Metres assayed for Ni	Number of Cu assays	Metres assayed for Cu	Number of Co assays	Metres assayed for Co
BCL channel	6,109	2,814	6,109	2,814	0	0
BCL underground drillhole	18,839	21,226	18,839	21,226	0	0
PNRPL underground drillhole	9,794	9,523	9,794	9,523	9,794	9,523

Table 14-14
Summary of density data

Data Type	Number of samples	Total metres
BCL channel	6,109	2,814
BCL underground drillhole	10,347	13,719
PNRPL underground drillhole	9,794	9,255

The density dataset included both measured and calculated values. All previously assigned density values were excluded from the data. In addition, 8,921 records containing zero density values were excluded, together with anomalous values (exceeding a density of 5.0 g/cm^3).

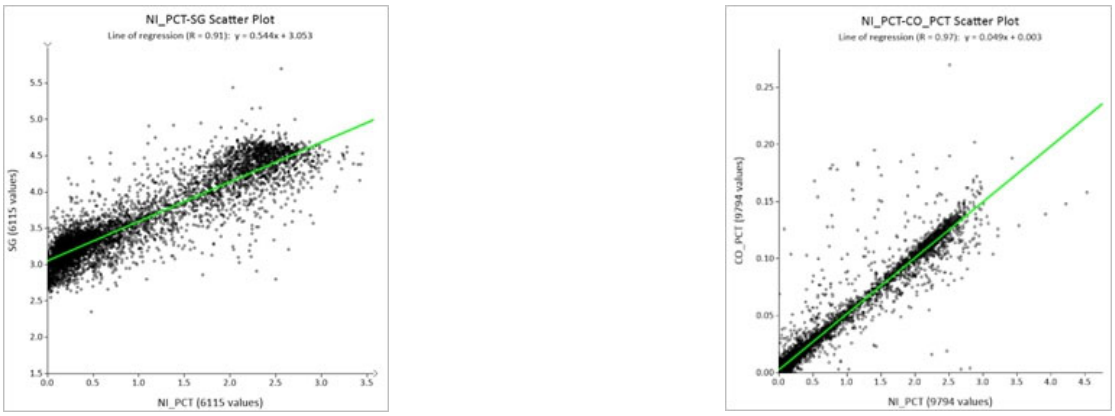
14.4.2.3 Regression Analysis

There is a strong linear relationship between nickel and cobalt grade, and nickel grade and density (Figure 14-24). The correlation coefficient (R value) between nickel grade and density is 0.91 and between nickel grade and cobalt grade is 0.90, both indicating a strong positive correlation. This allowed for regression formulas to calculate values for missing Co grade and density to ensure that relationships between highly correlated attributes are locally retained:

*Density = 0.544*Ni + 3.053*

*Co % = 0.049*Ni + 0.003*

Figure 14-24
Scatter plots showing regression analysis for Selebi North



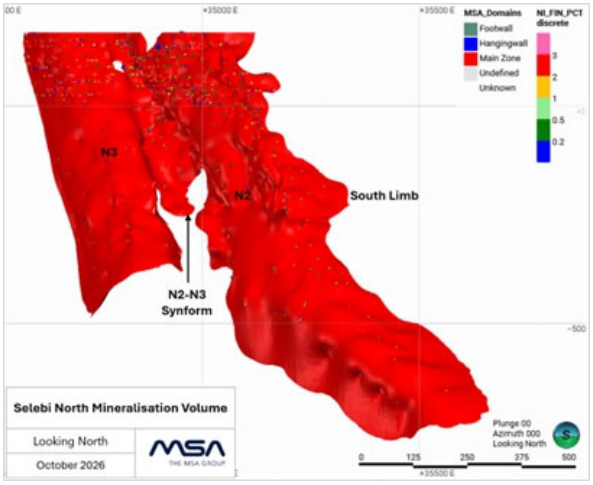
Source: *MSA, 2026*

14.4.3 Geological Modelling

The Selebi North mineralization model was completed using Leapfrog Geo software (version 2026.1) using Leapfrog's intrusion tool. The mineralization model was initially based on a nickel threshold value of 0.20% Ni. The grade data was coded interactively into a mineralized zone and unmineralized hangingwall and footwall zones. This was an iterative process, with the initial model incorporating some potentially sub-economic grade intercepts. The model was subsequently refined, using a guideline of 70 USD/t NSR threshold to remove zones with contiguous, low-grade intercepts originally included. The mineralization model was constrained to elevations below 169 m RL and included an area between 169 m RL and −45 m RL representing a partially mined-out zone which was later excluded from the Mineral Resource.

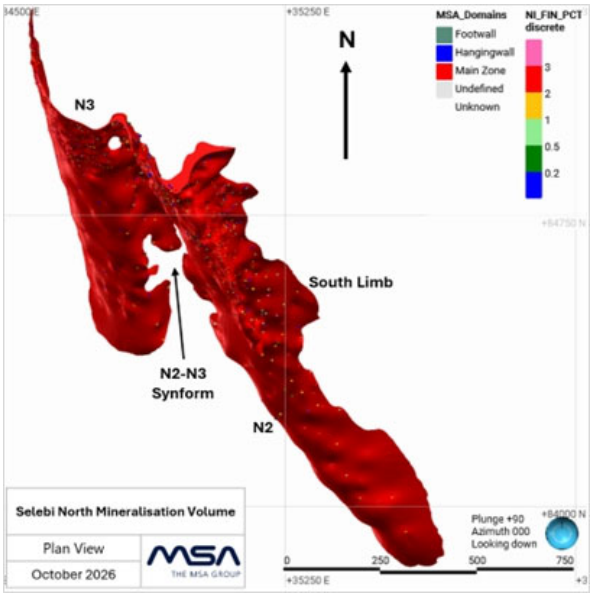
A north-looking and plan view of the mineralized zone is presented in Figure 14-25 and Figure 14-26.

Figure 14-25
Selebi North mineralization model (view looking north)



Note: *Coordinates as local mine grid*

Figure 14-26
Selebi North mineralization model (plan view)



Note: *Coordinates as local mine grid*

14.4.4 Statistical Analysis

14.4.4.1 Statistics of the raw data

Statistics for the final MRE dataset are presented in Table 14-15.

Table 14-15
Drillhole sample grade and density statistics

Assay	Number of Samples	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	CV
Ni %	34,742	0.00	11.10	0.44	1.78
Cu %	34,742	0.00	21.00	0.43	2.55
Co %	9,794	0.00	0.27	0.02	1.60
SG	20,137	1.40	5.00	3.15	0.14

There is equal coverage of nickel and copper data over the Mineral Resource area, however there are fewer cobalt assays and density measurements available.

14.4.4.2 Estimation Domains

The drillhole samples were selected within the mineralized zone, and descriptive statistics were calculated for nickel, copper, cobalt and density as shown in Table 14-16.

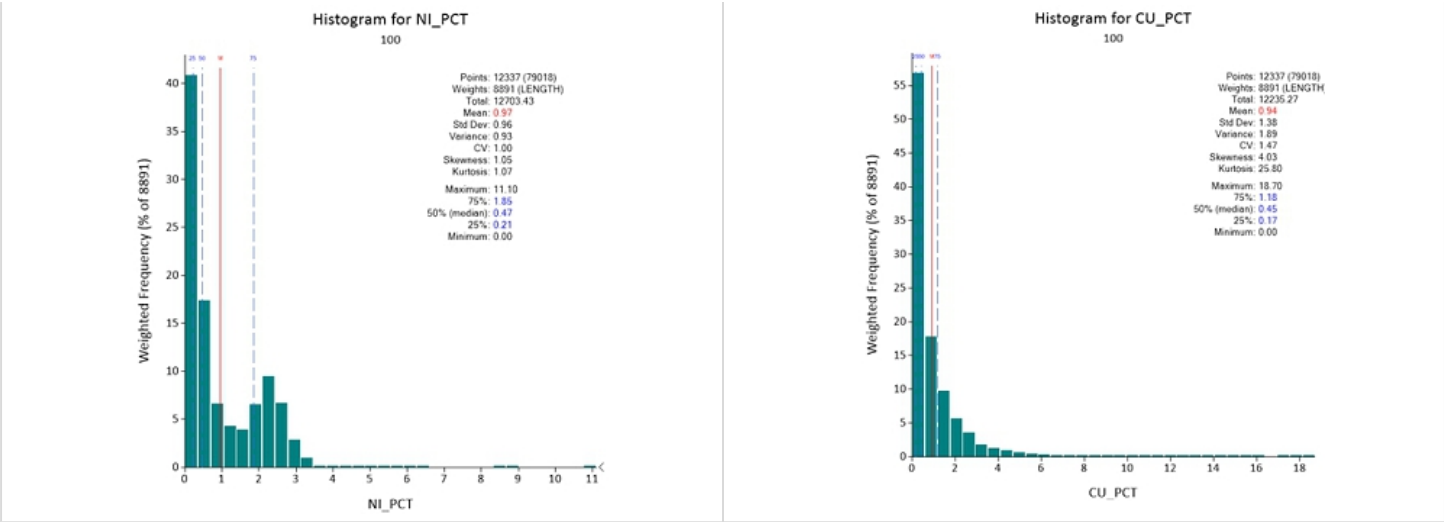
Table 14-16
Mineralized domain sample grade statistics

Assay	Number of Samples	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	CV
Ni %	12,337	0	11.1	0.97	0.96
Cu %	12,337	0	18.7	0.94	1.38
Co %	12,337	0.001	0.53	0.05	0.92
Density	12,333	2.35	9.09	3.58	0.16

The mean sample grades within the mineralized zone are 0.97% Ni, 0.94% Cu and 0.05% Co, with maximum values of 11.1% Ni, 18.7% Cu and 0.53% Co. Nickel and particularly copper display high variability with Coefficient of Variation (CV) values of 0.96 and 1.38 respectively, whereas density is less variable, with a mean of 3.58 and a CV of 0.16.

Histograms for nickel and copper are shown in Figure 14-27.

Figure 14-27
Histogram of sample nickel and copper grade

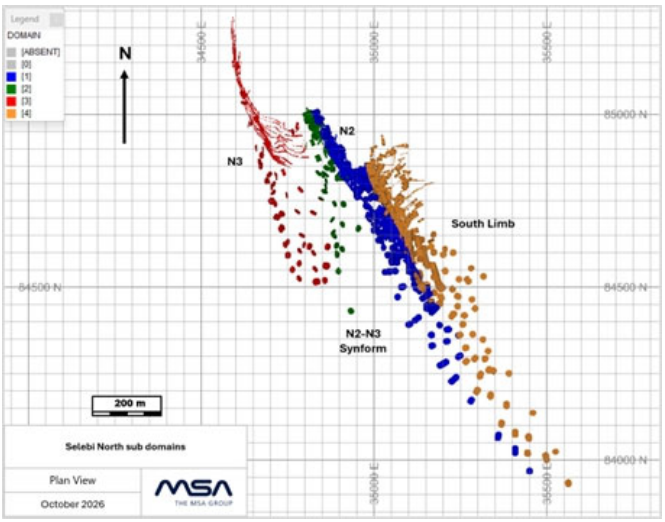


Source: *MSA, 2026*

The nickel and copper grade distributions are both positively skewed and characterized by long high-grade tails. The nickel histogram also displays a strongly bimodal distribution, comprising a lower-grade population below 1% Ni and a higher-grade population largely between approximately 2% and 3% Ni. The different structural zones of the deposit have different geological characteristics and therefore samples were categorized into four domains according to their location within each limb of the mineralized zone (Figure 14-28). This subdivision also supported the modelling of directional semivariograms.

- Zone 1 N2
- Zone 2: N2-N3 synform
- Zone 3: N3
- Zone 4: South Limb

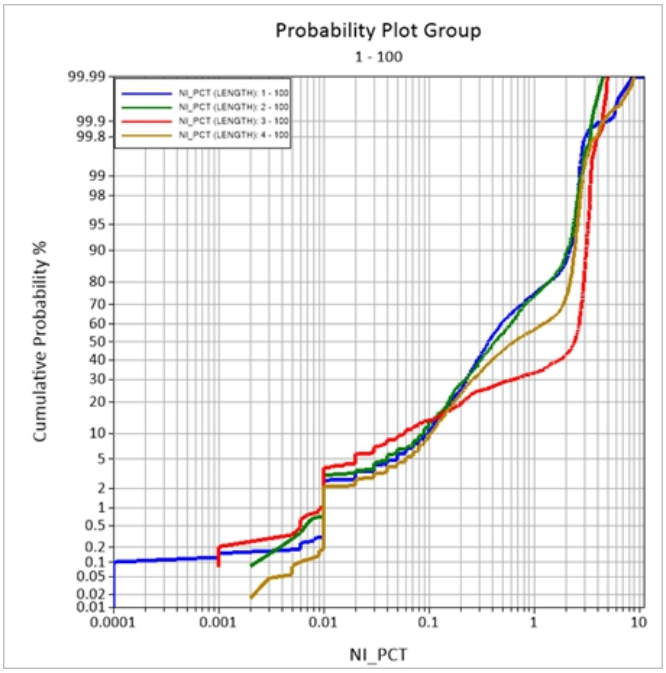
Figure 14-28
Selebi North mineralized samples sub-domains



Note: *Coordinates as local mine grid*

A comparison of the log-probability plots for the four domains indicates that Domains 1 and 2 (N2 and N2-N3 synform) exhibit broadly similar nickel grade distributions (Figure 14-29). Domain 4 (South Limb) reflects a higher-grade Ni population that is associated with lenses of massive sulphide occurring along the hangingwall contact, however this population cannot be reliably delineated as a separate domain. Furthermore, as Domain 4 is structurally continuous with Domain 1, separating the two domains was not considered geologically justified. In contrast, Domain 3 exhibits a distinctly different grade distribution, supporting its treatment as a separate estimation domain. Therefore, while the data were separated into four domains to facilitate directional semivariogram modelling, for grade estimation purposes, Domain 3 was treated separately as estimation zone 1 (ESTZON 1) whereas Domains 1, 2 and 4 were combined into a single estimation domain (ESTZON 2).

Figure 14-29
Log probability plots for sub-domained mineralized samples



Source: *MSA, 2026*

Descriptive statistics for the estimation domains are presented in Table 14-17, which show that the mean grades and density for ESTZON 1 is higher, while variability is lower when compared to ESTZON 2.

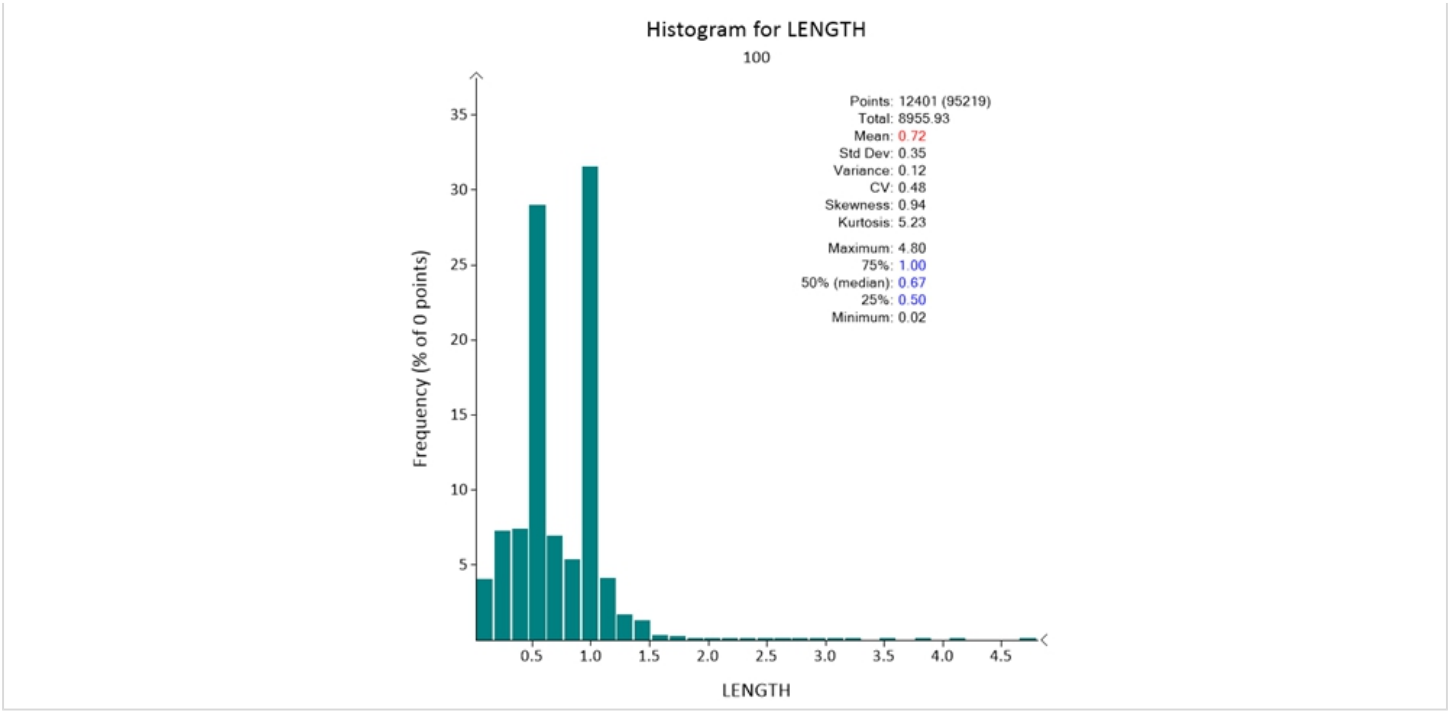
Table 14-17
Mineralized sample grade statistics by estimation domain (ESTZON)

ESTZON	Variable	Number of Samples	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	CV
1 (N3)	Ni %	1,531	0.001	4.97	1.79	0.69
	Cu %	1,531	0.001	16.32	1.33	1.07
	Co %	1,531	0.001	0.27	0.09	0.67
	Density	1,531	2.55	5.69	3.99	0.17
2 (South Limb to N2)	Ni %	10,806	0.00	11.10	0.88	1.01
	Cu %	10,806	0.00	18.70	0.90	1.52
	Co %	10,806	0.001	0.54	0.05	0.93
	Density	10,802	2.35	9.09	3.53	0.15

14.4.4.3 Sample Compositing

The sample-length distribution is bimodal (Figure 14-30), with 0.50 m and 1.00 m peaks corresponding to channel and drillhole samples, respectively. The samples were composited to 1 m for use in grade estimation, based on the dominant longest sample interval.

Figure 14-30
Histogram of interval length



Source: *MSA, 2026*

A statistical comparison between the composited and uncomposited data within the mineralization zones is summarized in Table 14-18. The compositing has had a minimal impact on the mean grades while reducing grade variability by between 11% and 23%.

Table 14-18
Composited vs uncomposited statistics

ESTZON	Variable	Uncomposited					1 m composites				
		Samples	Min	Max	Mean	CV	Samples	Min	Max	Mean	CV
1	Ni %	1,531	0.001	4.97	1.79	0.69	881	0.001	3.83	1.78	0.60
	Cu %	1,531	0.001	16.32	1.33	1.07	881	0.001	7.16	1.33	0.83
	Co %	1,531	0.001	0.27	0.09	0.67	881	0.001	0.26	0.09	0.58
	Density	1,531	2.55	5.69	3.99	0.17	881	2.55	5.14	3.99	0.15
2	Ni %	10,806	0	11.10	0.88	1.01	8,052	0	8.33	0.88	0.89
	Cu %	10,806	0	18.70	0.90	1.52	8,052	0	14.70	0.90	1.25
	Co %	10,806	0.001	0.54	0.05	0.93	8,052	0.001	0.40	0.05	0.83
	Density	10,802	2.35	9.09	3.53	0.15	8,052	2.44	7.19	3.53	0.13

14.4.4.4 Evaluation of Outliers (Grade Capping)

An evaluation of grade and density outliers was undertaken for each estimation domain. Grade capping was applied primarily to ESTZON 2, while in ESTZON 1 capping was limited to cobalt grades. The impact of capping was minimal, with changes in the mean grades of less than 1% and reductions in CV ranging from 0.3% to 2.8%.

A summary of the grade capping applied is presented in Table 14-19.

Table 14-19
Global top-cap statistics

ESTZON	Variable	Mean	CV	Cap Value	Number of Capped Samples	Mean	CV	Percentage Difference (Mean)	Percentage Difference (CV)
1	Co %	0.09	0.58	0.195	1	0.09	0.58	-0.1%	-0.3%
2	Ni %	0.88	0.89	3.57	10	0.88	0.88	0.1%	-1.2%
	Cu %	0.90	1.25	7.77	19	0.89	1.22	-0.4%	-2.8%
	Co %	0.05	0.83	0.16	14	0.05	0.81	0.0%	-1.3%
	Density	3.53	0.13	4.83	11	3.53	0.13	0.0%	-0.6%

14.4.5 Core Recovery

The fresh igneous rock at Selebi North is competent and the MSA QP observed that the core loss was minimal.

14.4.6 Moisture

Grade and tonnage were estimated on a dry basis.

14.4.7 Variography

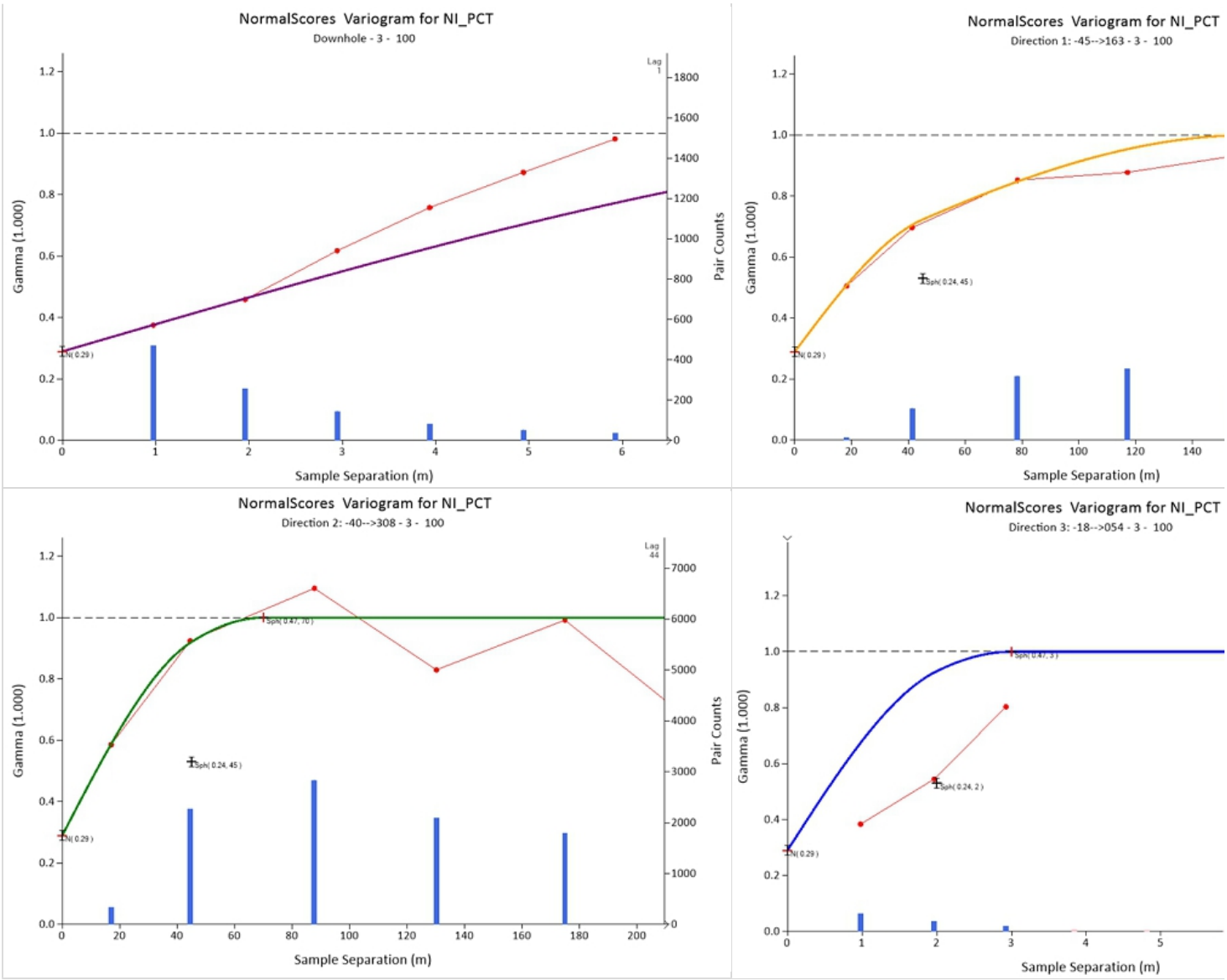
Experimental semivariograms were calculated using the normal score transformed composite nickel and copper grade data for each estimation domain. Semivariogram models were fitted to the experimental data with the models aligned using the rotation angles shown in Table 14-20. The same semivariogram model was applied to cobalt and density due to the strong linear relationship between them.

Table 14-20
Semivariogram rotation angles – Selebi North

ESTZON	Variable	Rotation Angle			Rotation Axis		
1	Ni %	54	108	-48	3	1	3
	Cu %	62	102	-42	3	1	3
2	Ni %	60	96	-45	3	1	3
	Cu %	60	96	-45	3	1	3

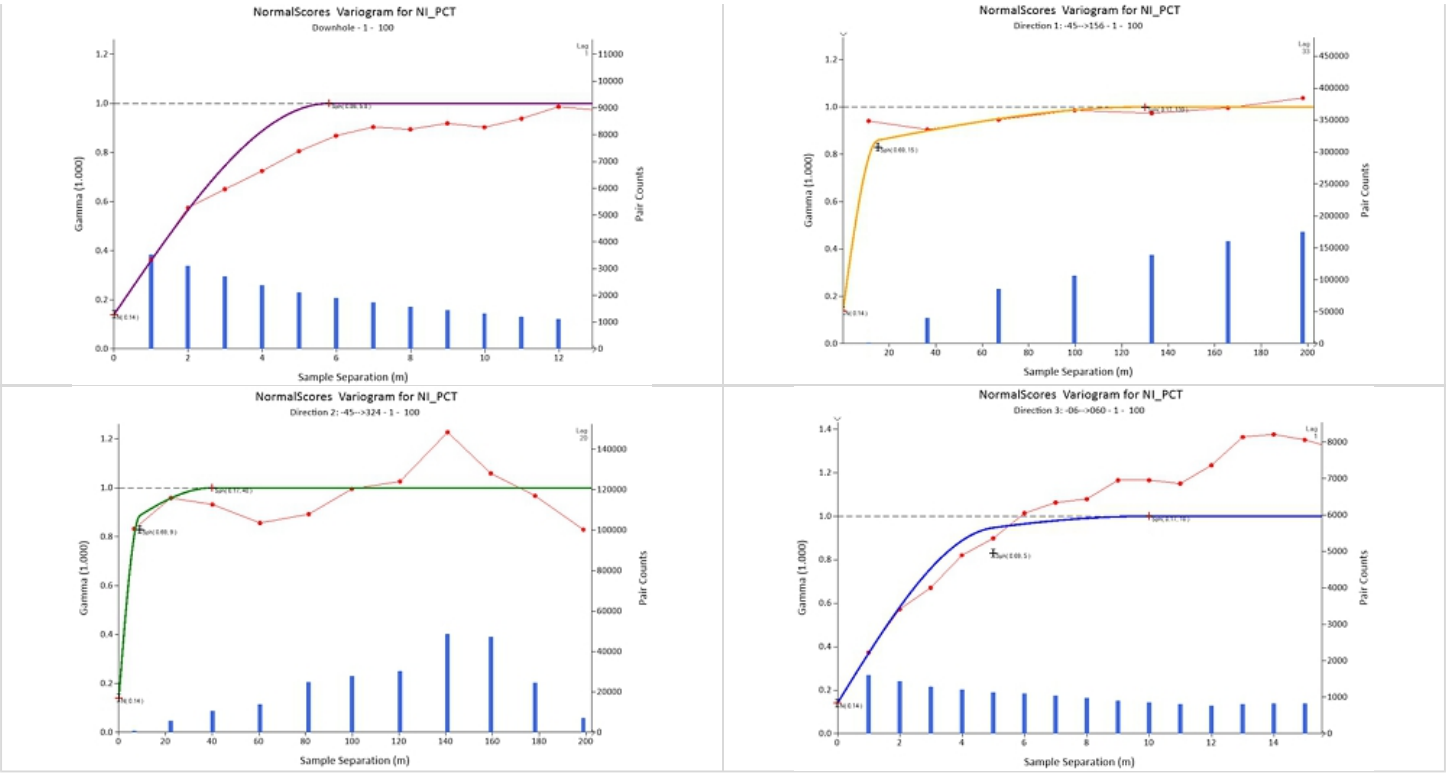
Semivariogram models for ESTZON 1 are well structured, with the nugget effect accounting for 29% and 35% of the total variance for nickel and copper grades respectively. In contrast, for ESTZON 2, the nugget effect accounts for 14% of the total variance for both nickel and copper grades and the short-range continuity is dominant, indicating high variability over short distances (~20 m) Semivariogram models for nickel are shown in Figure 14-31 for ESTZON 1 and in Figure 14-32 for ESTZON 2. A summary of the semivariogram parameters is presented in Table 14-21.

Figure 14-31
Ni grade semivariogram models for ESTZON 1



Source: *MSA, 2026*

Figure 14-32
Ni grade semivariogram models for ESTZON 2



Source: *MSA, 2026*

Table 14-21
Semivariogram parameters

Variable	Nugget Effect	Sill 1	Range of the First Structure (m)			Sill 2	Range of the Second Structure (m)		
			1	2	3		1	2	3
ESTZON 1									
Ni %	0.29	0.24	45	45	2	0.47	160	70	3
Cu %	0.35	0.34	45	30	3	0.31	277	70	5
ESTZON 2									
Ni %	0.14	0.69	15	9	5	0.17	130	40	10
Cu %	0.14	0.70	20	7	5	0.16	145	30	6

14.4.8 Block Model and Grade Estimation

14.4.8.1 Block Model Parameters

A block model was generated covering the extents of the deposit using a parent cell size of 5 mX by 5mY by 5mZ. Sub-celling was applied to optimally honour the wireframe volumes, resulting in a minimum sub-cell size of 0.5 mX by 0.5 mY by 0.5 mZ. The block model is not rotated.

The Selebi North block model parameters are summarized in Table 14-22.

Table 14-22
Selebi North block model parameters

Model Origins			Parent Cell Size (m)			Number of Cells		
X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z
34,500	83,700	-800	5	5	5	260	340	200

14.4.8.2 Grade Estimation

Nickel, copper and cobalt grades and density were estimated into the block model using ordinary kriging (OK) and a three-pass search strategy.

The search volume was aligned with the semivariogram orientation, and dynamic anisotropy was applied to accommodate variations in the strike and dip of the mineralization. For the first pass grade estimates, search distances along the major and semi-major axes were extended beyond the range of the first semivariogram structure to provide sufficient numbers of samples. The minor-axis search distance was set to 10 m, exceeding the semivariogram range in that direction. This allowed for a larger ellipse for sample selection, however the number of samples in the minor direction was then limited to a maximum number of two samples per drillhole (MaxKey) for ESTZON 1 and three for ESTZON 2.

First-pass estimates required a minimum of 6 and a maximum of 10 samples for ESTZON 1, and a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 14 samples for ESTZON 2. For the second pass, the search volume was expanded by a factor of 1.5, with the minimum and maximum sample requirements unchanged. An expansion factor of 8 was used in the third pass, the minimum sample requirement was reduced to 8 for both estimation domains, with a maximum of 10 samples for ESTZON 1 and 12 samples for ESTZON 2. Cobalt and density estimates used the same parameters as those for the nickel grade estimates.

A summary of the search volume and sample selection parameters is presented in Table 14-23 and Table 14-24.

Table 14-23
Selebi North search volume orientation and distances

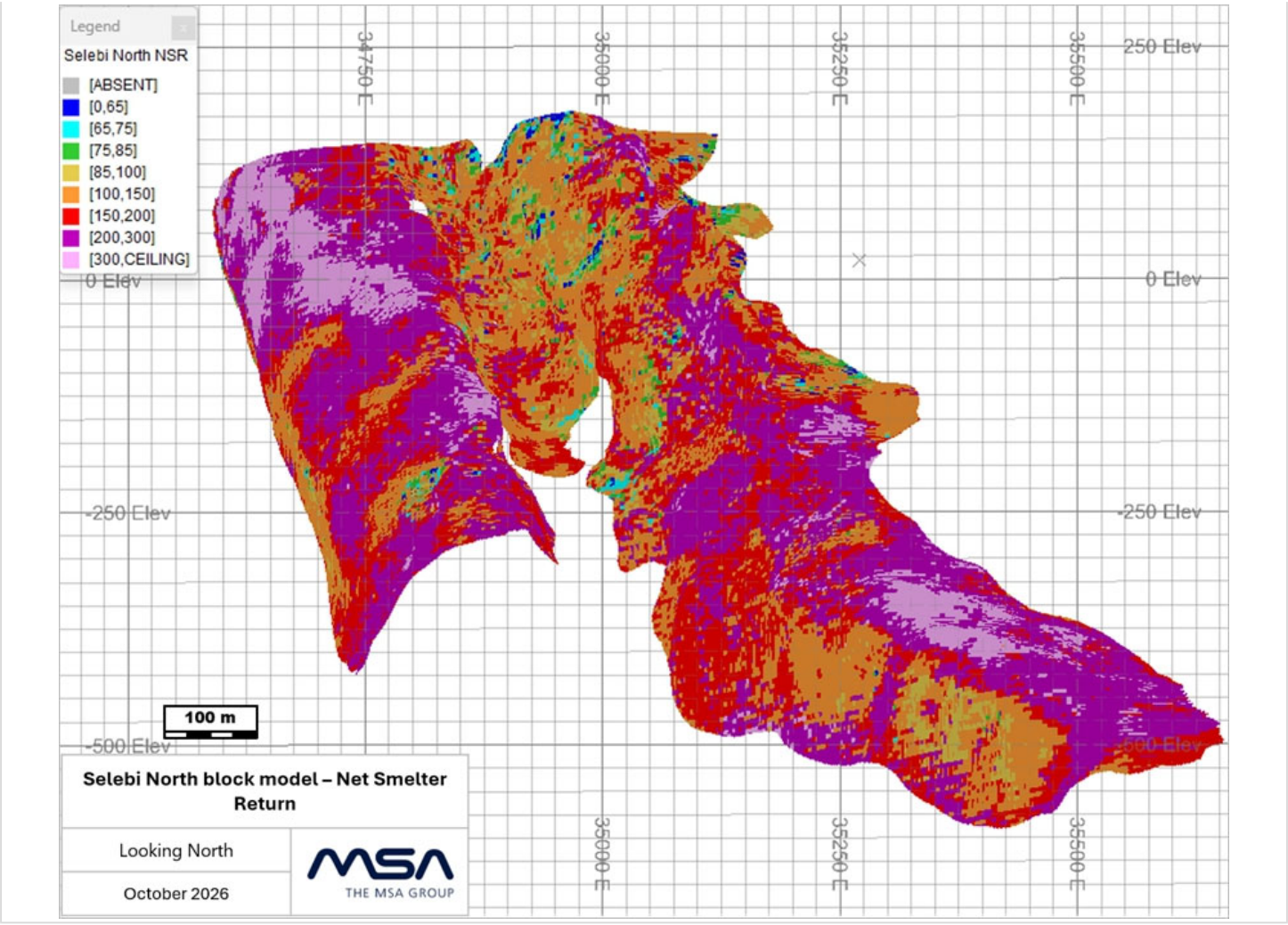
Attribute	Search Angles			Search Axis			Search Volume		
ESTZON 1									
Ni %	54	108	-48	Z	X	Z	80	50	10
Cu %	62	102	-42	Z	X	Z	80	70	10
ESTZON 2									
Ni %	60	96	-45	Z	X	Z	80	35	10
Cu %	60	96	-45	Z	X	Z	80	30	10

Table 14-24
Selebi North search volume sample selection parameters

Attribute	Pass 1		Pass 2			Pass 3			Max Key
	Min	Max	Expansion Factor	Min	Max	Expansion Factor	Min	Max	
ESTZON 1									
Ni %	6	10	1.5	6	10	8	5	10	2
Cu %	6	10	1.5	6	10	8	5	10	2
ESTZON 2									
Ni %	8	14	1.5	8	14	8	5	12	3
Cu %	8	14	1.5	8	14	8	5	12	3

An NSR value was calculated in the block model based on the estimated grades, as shown in Figure 14-33) utilizing the same parameters as for Selebi Main (Table 14-3).

Figure 14-33
Selebi North block model coloured on NSR



Note: *Coordinates as local mine grid*

14.4.9 Block Model Validation

The block model was validated by:

- Visually examining the input data against the estimated block model grades.
- Comparison of the global mean estimates against the mean of the composite sample grades.
- Swath plot validation in the X, Y and Z directions.

14.4.9.1 Global Validation

A global validation of the block model was undertaken by comparing the mean of the estimated block grades against the mean of the declustered, capped drillhole composites using a declustering cell of 55 mX by 55 mY by 10 mZ.

The comparison in Table 14-25 Shows that the estimated grades compare closely to the input data, with all variables reporting percentage differences less than 10%. Overall, ESTZON 1 estimates tend to be lower than the input data, while ESTZON 2 estimates tend to be higher.

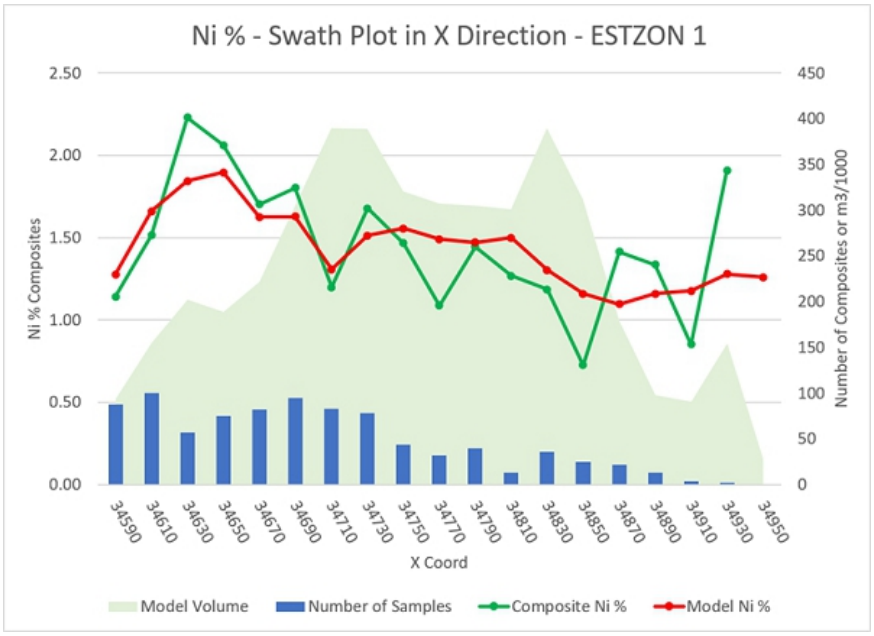
Table 14-25
Global validation comparing declustered mean composite grades against block estimates

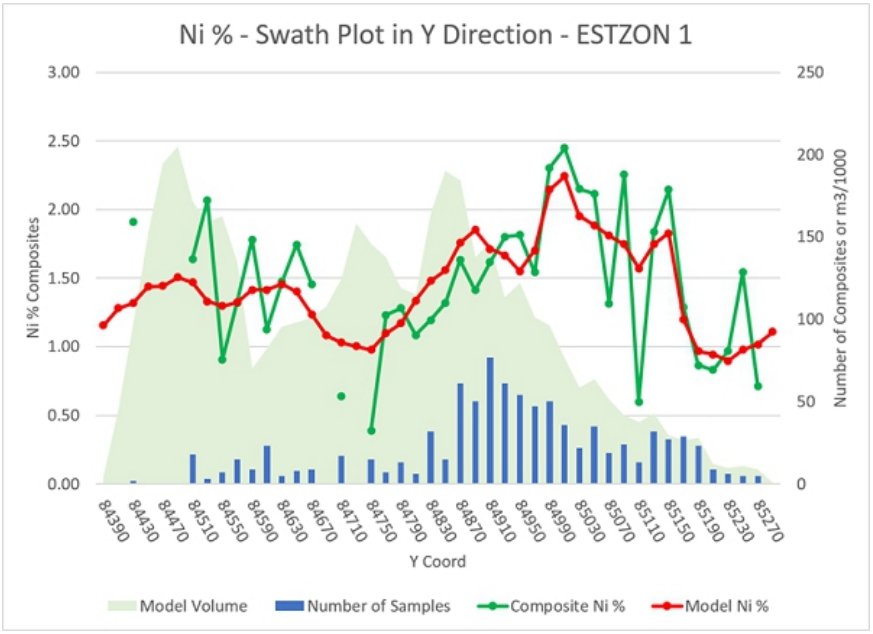
ESTZON	Variable	1 m composite mean	Block model mean	Percent difference
1	Ni %	1.52	1.43	-6%
	Cu %	1.14	1.12	-2%
	Co %	0.08	0.07	-6%
	Density	3.80	3.74	-2%
2	Ni %	0.92	0.97	6%
	Cu %	0.94	0.98	4%
	Co %	0.05	0.05	6%
	Density	3.55	3.60	1%

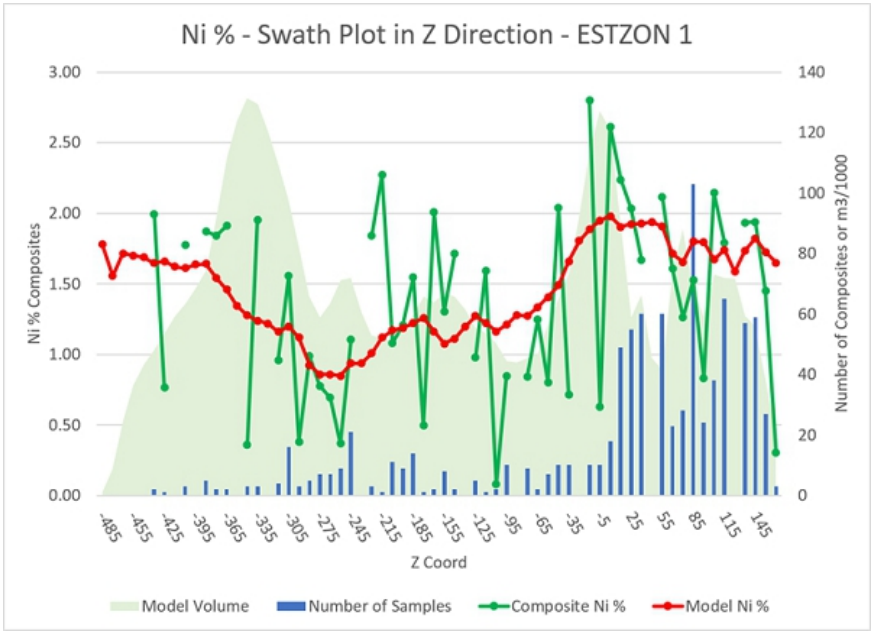
14.4.10 Swath Plots

Swath plots were used to assess local differences between the block model grade estimates and the input composite grades along three orthogonal directions. No significant deviations were observed between the estimated and composite grades for nickel, copper or cobalt. Selected nickel swath plots for ESTZON 1 and ESTZON 2 are presented in Figure 14-34 and Figure 14-35 respectively.

Figure 14-34
Swath plot validation for Ni – ESTZON 1

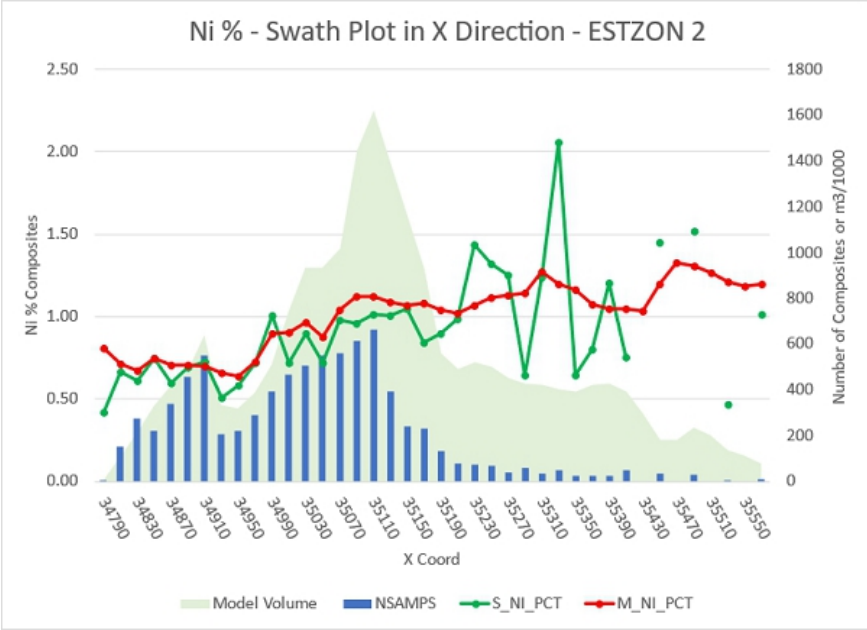


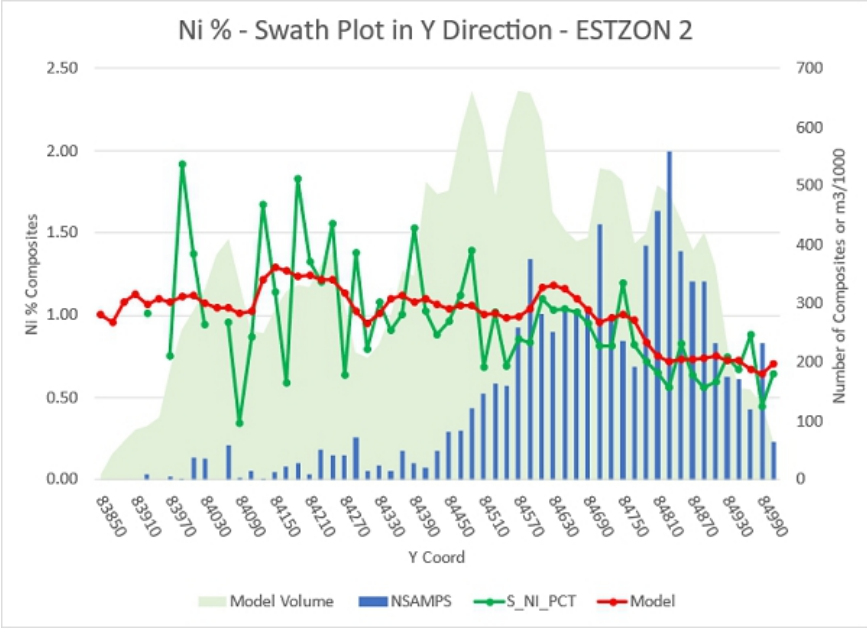


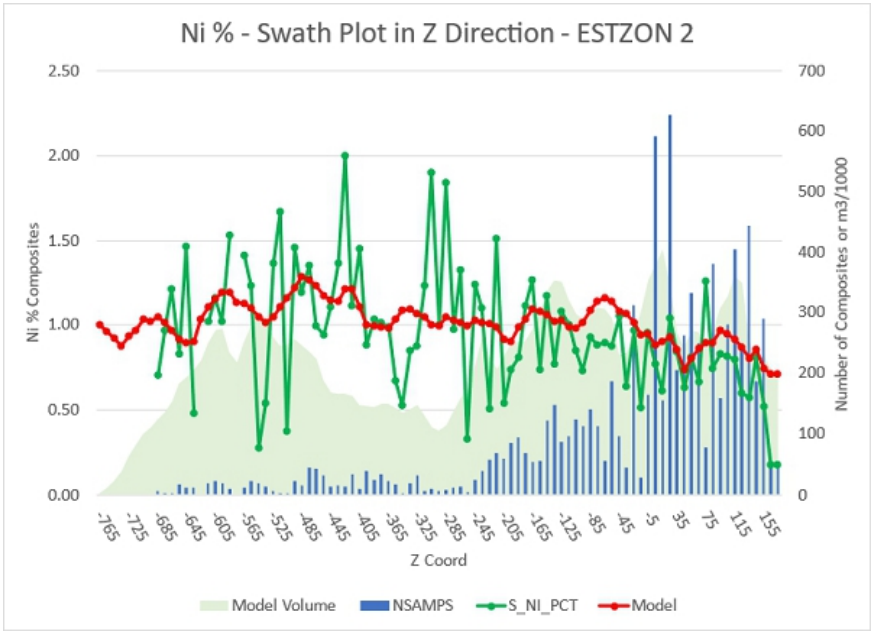


Source: *MSA, 2026* ***Note:*** *Coordinates as local mine grid*

Figure 14-35
Swath plot validation for Ni – ESTZON 2







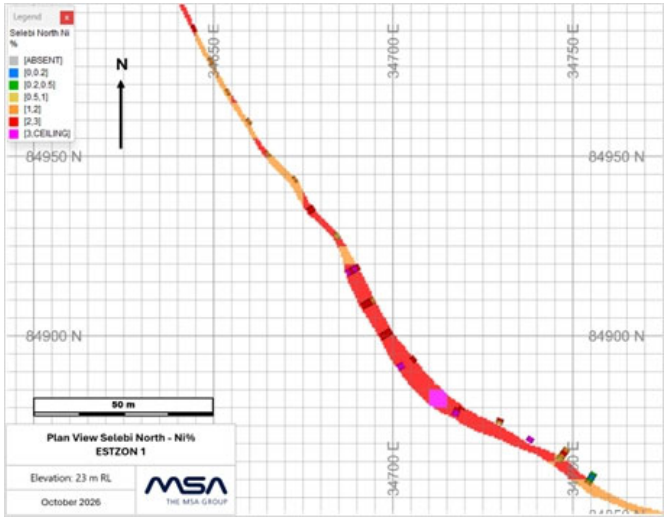
Source: *MSA, 2026* ***Note:*** *Coordinates as local mine grid*

14.4.11 Visual Validation

A visual validation was undertaken by comparing the block estimates against the drillhole composites in both cross-section, plan view and three-dimensions to assess if the local grades are appropriately represented in the block model.

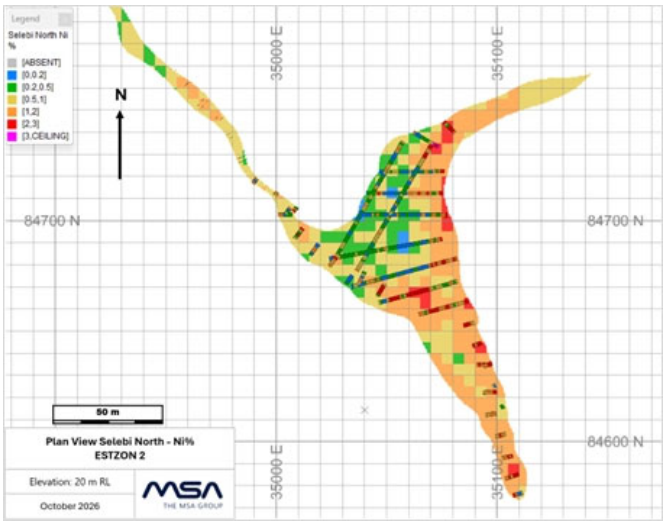
Plan view images of the Selebi North block model are shown in Figure 14-36 for ESTZON 2 and Figure 14-37 for ESTZON 2. Three-dimensional views of the block model are shown for nickel, copper and cobalt in Figure 14-38, Figure 14-39 and Figure 14-40 respectively.

Figure 14-36
Plan view of Selebi North block model (ESTZON 1) – Elevation 23 mRL



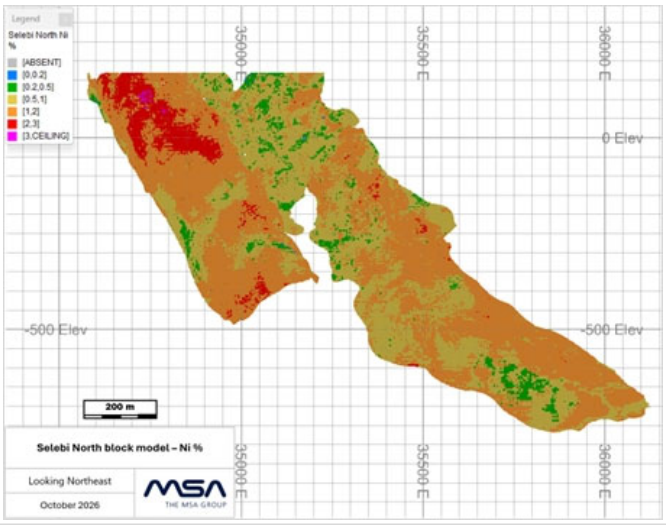
Note: *Coordinates as local mine grid*

Figure 14-37
Plan view of Selebi North block model (ESTZON 2) – Elevation 20 mRL



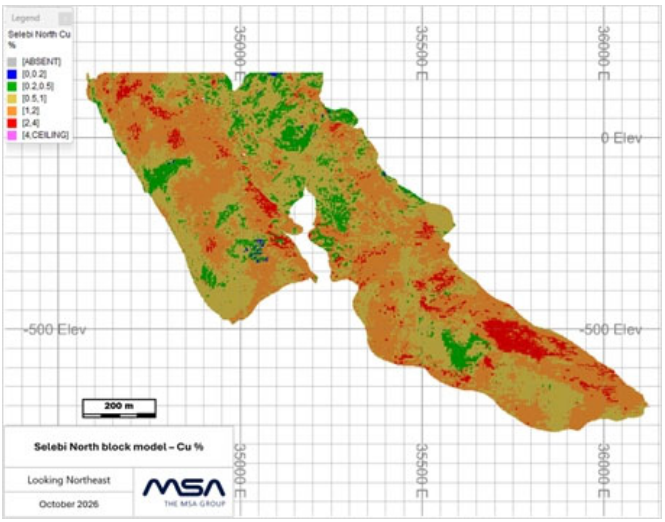
Note: *Coordinates as local mine grid*

Figure 14-38
Block model three-dimensional view – Ni %



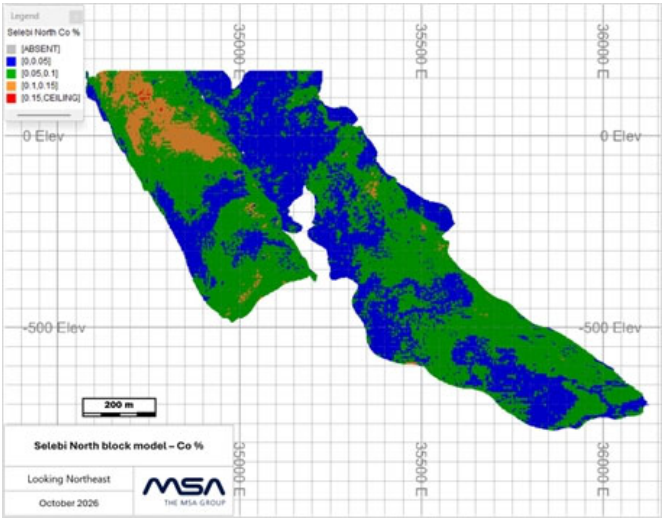
Note: *Coordinates as local mine grid*

Figure 14-39
Block model three-dimensional view – Cu %



Note: *Coordinates as local mine grid*

Figure 14-40
Block model three-dimensional view – Co %



Note: *Coordinates as local mine grid*

14.4.12 Mineral Resource Classification

The Selebi North MRE has been classified as Measured, Indicated or Inferred Mineral Resource in accordance with SEC Regulation S-K 1300. No Measured Mineral Resources were declared for the Project.

14.4.12.1 Approach to Classification

Classification of the Selebi North Mineral Resource was based on the degree of geological uncertainty, grade continuity and variability, frequency of the drilling data and confidence in the data.

The main considerations in terms of the Mineral Resource classification are as follows:

- Confidence of the geological and mineralization model:
  - The confidence in the mineralization model (NSR) is good, it being informed by adequate drilling and constrained to a distinct geological unit.
  - Breaks in the continuity of the modelled grade-shell occur between the N3 and N2 limbs, which may be related to shearing / faulting.
  - The structural framework of the mineralization is well defined.
  - The mineralized zones are continuous, occurring in a folded unit that extends approximately 1 km along strike (unfolded), and from surface to approximately 2.7 km down plunge (approximately 1.7 km vertically), remaining open at depth.
- Database quality including presence and performance of QAQC:
  - The majority of the Mineral Resource is informed by PNRPL data from underground drilling from an irregular drilling grid. that is of demonstrated high quality.
  - The quality of the BCL assays is less certain.
  - The Mineral Resource is informed by close spaced (10 m) channel samples and short evaluation drillholes in near mined areas that were completed by BCL. Their positions are confirmed by their alignment with underground workings. Several BCL underground exploration holes intercept mineralization in the same area as the PNPRL drillholes and show mineralization consistent with that intercepted by PNPRL. The BCL data informs a small area of the Mineral Resource to approximately 50 m deeper than the mined out area.
  - No BCL surface drillholes were included.
- The grade model validation is acceptable.

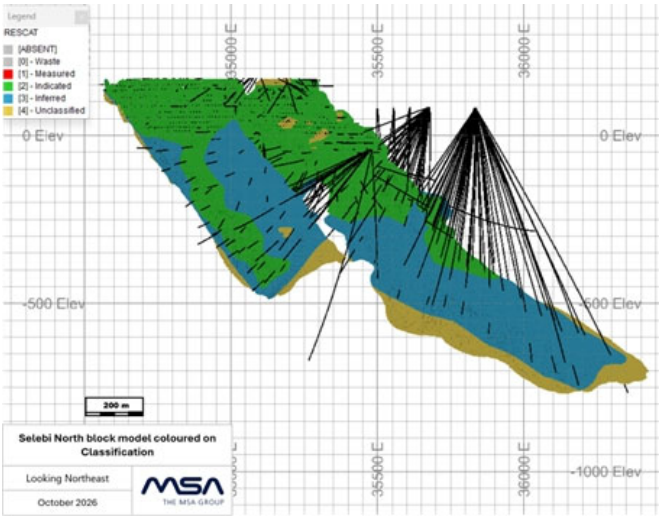
14.4.12.2 Summary of Mineral Resource Classification

Mineral Resource classification was as follows:

- The model was classified in the Indicated category where estimates were completed in the first two estimation passes which approximately corresponds to a drillhole spacing ranging from 40 m to 60 m.

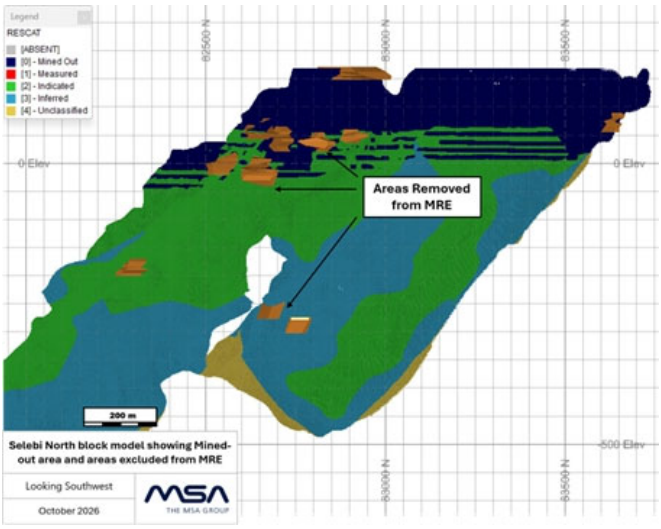
- The model was classified in the Inferred category where blocks were estimated in the third pass which corresponds to areas informed by drilling spaced up to 100 m apart.
- In most areas, the strike extents are defined by low grade intercepts below the 70 USD/t modelling threshold. Areas of high variability or extrapolated along strike past the general trend of the data were not considered part of the Mineral Resource. Therefore, strike extrapolation was generally limited to short distances.
- The Mineral Resource displays strong down plunge continuity and is open at depth. Extrapolation down plunge of drilled intercepts was limited to 50 m.
- Mineral Resource classification plots for both domains are presented in Figure 14-41 and Figure 14-42.

Figure 14-41
Three-dimensional view of the block model coloured on classification



Note: *Coordinates as local mine grid*

Figure 14-42
Three-dimensional view of the block model showing mined out and areas excluded from MRE – looking southwest



Note: *Coordinates as local mine grid*

14.4.13 Assessment of Reasonable Prospects for Economic Extraction (RPEE)

The MSA QP considers that given the depth, thickness and dip of the Mineral Resource a likely primary method of mining will be underground sub-level open stoping. Current metallurgical testwork supports flotation to produce separate copper and nickel concentrates.

A cut-off NSR value of USD75/t was applied based on mining costs, concentration costs and general and administration costs (G&A) as shown in Table 14-9. In assessing "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" (RPEE), the Mineral Resource model was queried to ensure that at a minimum vein thickness of 1.5 m an NSR cut-off value of USD75/t was achieved. Constraining shapes were modelled encompassing areas that do not meet these criteria (Figure 14-42), while considering sub-level open stope panels of at least 10 m high, generally 20 m. Block model cells of less than USD75/t NSR occur within the mineralization model, however, they are included as dilution that must necessarily be included to extract the higher grade mineralization around them and are reported as part of the Mineral Resource.

The reader is advised that the assessment of economic potential that is incorporated in the Mineral Resource is a high-level assessment and is solely for the purpose of reporting Mineral Resources with reasonable prospects for economic extraction and does not represent an attempt to estimate Mineral Reserves.

14.4.14 Mineral Resource Statement

For the purposes of this Technical Report Summary ("TRS"), the Mineral Resources are prepared and reported in accordance with SEC Regulation S-K 1300. MSA is the QP, as defined by Subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K, responsible for the Mineral Resource disclosure presented herein. The MSA QP has reviewed the estimation methodology, classification criteria and supporting technical information and considers the Mineral Resource Estimate suitable for disclosure under SEC Regulation S-K 1300.

Definitions for resource categories used in this TRS are aligned with those defined by SEC in S-K 1300. Mineral Resources are classified into Measured, Indicated, and Inferred categories. No Measured Mineral Resources were declared for the Project.

The Mineral Resource, after the removal of narrow low-grade areas that do not honour RPEE, is presented in Table 14-26

Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and have not demonstrated economic viability. The reported Inferred Mineral Resources are considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorised as Mineral Reserves as defined by S-K 1300. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will ever be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource category.

Mineral Resources are reported for areas that meet a cut-off value of USD75/t NSR and a minimum thickness of 1.5 metres. The assessment to satisfy the criteria of RPEE is a high-level estimate and is not an attempt to estimate Mineral Reserves.

A summary of the Mineral Resource estimate is presented in Table 14-26.

Table 14-26
Selebi North Mineral Resource Statement as of 16 October 2026

Classification	Tonnes (millions)	Grade			Contained metal			Total contained CuEq (Mlbs)
		Cu %	Ni %	Co %	Cu kt	Ni kt	Co kt	
Indicated	8.95	1.03	1.08	0.06	92.2	96.7	5.4	412
Inferred	9.48	1.21	1.13	0.06	114.7	107.0	5.5	483

Notes:

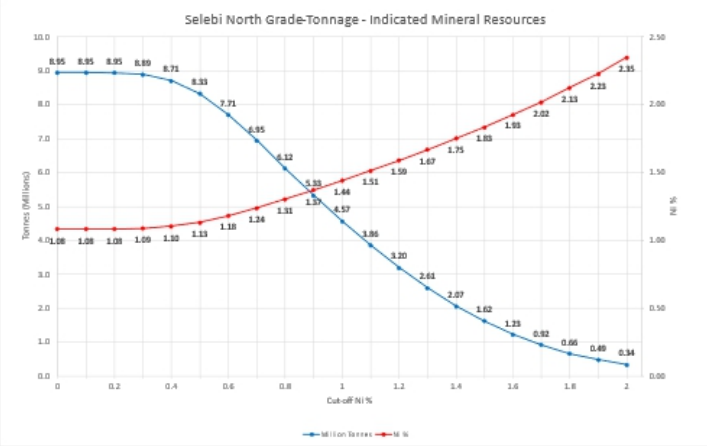
1. *Mineral Resources have been classified in accordance with SEC Regulation S-K 1300 and have been estimated under the supervision of the Qualified Person, MSA, a third-party firm comprising mining experts as defined by S-K 1300.*
2. *The 2026 MRE has been prepared in accordance with S-K 1300 definitions. Mineral Resources are exclusive of Mineral Reserves. There are no Mineral Reserves reported.*
3. *Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves, have no demonstrated economic viability. There is no guarantee that that all or any part of the Mineral Resource will be converted into a Mineral Reserve. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by geology, environment, permitting, legal title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.*
4. *It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will ever be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource.*

5. *The assessment is preliminary in nature; it includes Inferred Mineral Resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have modifying factors applied to them that would enable them to be categorised as Mineral Reserves, and there is no certainty that this economic assessment will be realised.*
6. *Mineral Resources reported on a 100% NEXM ownership basis.*
7. *All tabulated data have been rounded and as a result minor computational errors may occur.*
8. *kt = thousand tonnes, Mt = Million tonnes, Mlbs = million pounds.*
9. *Mineral Resources are reported in situ (point of reference).*
10. *The Mineral Resource is report as in situ dry tonnes; figures are reported in metric tonnes.*
11. *Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off value of USD75/t NSR (Net Smelter Return), defined as received value of final metal recovered minus off-site costs, and a minimum practical mining thickness of 1.5 metres. Constraining volumes were modelled that removed areas that did not meet these criteria, where large enough to be selectively mined, otherwise included as internal dilution.*
12. *Mineral Resources are estimated using long-term prices of USD9.10/lb Ni, USD5.10/lb Cu, USD20.00/lb Co. The same metal prices were used in NSR calculations.*
13. *Mineral Resources are estimated using nickel, copper and cobalt recoveries of 55.6%, 96.1%, and 60.2%, respectively, derived from metallurgical studies which consider a two-concentrate scenario.*
14. *Payabilities and off-site treatment and refining costs were derived from an independent marketing study commissioned by NEXM.*
15. *Bulk density has been estimated in the block model based on an extensive data set of measurements taken from drillhole cores. The average density is 3.65 t/m3.*
16. *Mineral Resources are reported using NSR values which assume mining costs of USD47.60/tonne, concentrate processing costs of USD20.00/tonne and G&A of USD5.50/tonne.*
17. *Areas depleted or sterilized by mining were removed from the mineral resource.*
18. *The copper equivalent (CuEq) value was calculated based on relative recovered value received for each metal excluding costs. Received value for each metal was calculated using the formula: in-situ grade*concentrator recovery*payability*metal price. The ratio between received copper value and total other metal value was then used to calculate CuEq. Formula is: CuEq =(Cu%*96.4+Ni%*87.0+Co%*132.7)/96.4.*
19. *The effective date of the Mineral Resource estimate is 16 October 2026.*

14.4.15 Grade Tonnage Curves

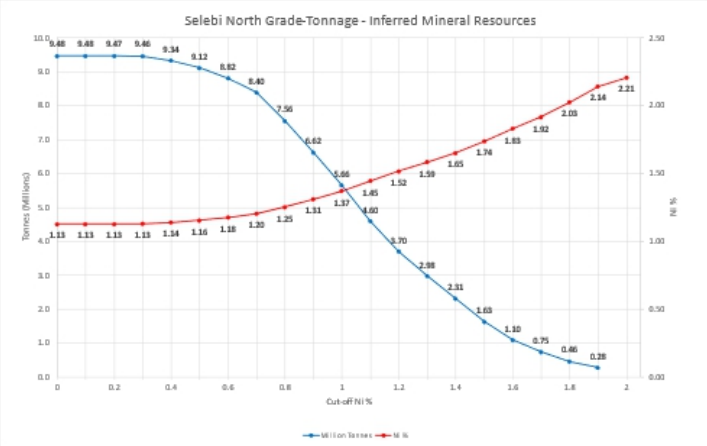
Grade-tonnage curves for the Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources are presented in Figure 14-43 and Figure 14-44).

Figure 14-43
Grade-tonnage curve – Indicated Mineral Resources



Source: *MSA, 2026*

Figure 14-44
Grade-tonnage curve – Inferred Mineral Resources



Source: *MSA, 2026*

14.4.16 Comparison with Previous Estimates

On behalf of Premium Nickel Resources Ltd. (now known as NEXM), a Mineral Resource estimate for Selebi North was prepared by SLR using available drill hole data as of June 30, 2024.

The MRE was prepared using results from BCL historical drill holes completed and the PNRPL drilling data. Mineral Resource domain and block modelling work was completed using Seequent's Leapfrog Geo and Edge software. The MRE targeted mineralization above an NSR threshold of USD70/t.

The Mineral Resource estimates as prepared by SLR are tabulated in Table 14-27. **The information regarding the mineral resource estimate prepared by SLR (September 20, 2024) reported herein should be considered as historical in nature. NEXM is not treating the SLR September 20, 2024, mineral resource estimate as current.**

Table 14-27
Previous Selebi North mineral resource estimates, SLR September 20, 2024

Classification	Deposit	Tonnes	Grade		Contained metal	
		(millions)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	Cu (kt)	Ni (kt)
Indicated	Selebi North	3.00	0.90	0.98	27.1	29.5
	Total Indicated	**3.00**	**0.90**	**0.98**	**27.1**	**29.5**
Inferred	Selebi North	5.83	0.90	1.07	52.5	62.4
	Total Inferred	**5.83**	**0.90**	**1.07**	**52.5**	**62.4**

Notes:
1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated at a net smelter return (NSR) value of USD70/t.
3. Mineral Resources are estimated using a long-term prices of USD10.50/lb Ni and USD4.75/lb Cu, and a USDBWP exchange rate of 1.00:13.23.
4. Mineral Resources are estimated using nickel and copper recoveries of 72.0% and 92.4%, respectively, derived from metallurgical studies, which consider a conceptual bulk concentrate scenario.
5. Bulk density has been estimated.
6. Mineral Resources are reported within conceptual underground reporting shapes considering a minimum thickness of 1.5 m.
7. There are no Mineral Reserves.
8. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
9. Totals may not add or multiply accurately due to rounding.

The MSA QP notes that considerable amounts of drilling work have been completed since the SLR (2024) estimates that has resulted in a remodelled and expanded Mineral Resource footprint. Furthermore, MSA has included cobalt in the updated estimate and has calculated NSR using updated assumptions.

14.4.17 Mineral Resource Uncertainty Discussion

The principal sources of uncertainty affecting the Mineral Resource Estimate include geological interpretation, continuity of mineralization, grade interpolation, bulk density assumptions, metallurgical recovery assumptions, commodity price assumptions, geotechnical conditions, the ability of the mine to control dilution, and future mining selectivity. Additional infill drilling, production data and operating experience may result in future revisions to Mineral Resources.

The MSA QP notes that future economic assessment could result in a change in the NSR cut-off value applied, which would result in a change in the tonnage of the Mineral Resource. The MSA QP did not independently audit recovery, processing costs, or other assumptions for deriving the NSR cut-off value but does consider the inputs to be reasonable for the purposes of declaring a Mineral Resource.

Portions of the deposit remain sparsely drilled, that should be investigated through more-closely spaced sample intervals, which would improve understanding of the grade distribution and continuity.

With the exception of these potential risks to Mineral Resources, the MSA QP is not aware of any other factors to which the mineral resource estimates could be materially affected, such as environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors.

Specific issues relating the Inferred Mineral Resource data and interpretation are discussed as follows:

- The Inferred Mineral Resource is informed by widely spaced drillhole data. While the general shape of the deposit is well informed there is insufficient data to assign sufficient confidence to the grade and thickness of the mineralisation, particularly in the deeper areas where interaction angles between the drillhole and interpreted dip of the mineralization is not ideal.

- Mineralisation shapes are complex at Selebi North, however the general shape of the deposit is predictable, and mining has exposed the deposit from surface down plunge for approximately 1.4 km to a depth of approximately 900 m below surface. Underground drilling by PNRPL has defined the Mineral Resource for approximately 1.3 km down plunge and vertically by approximately 750 m, with a change in the deposit structure indicated by the drilling. Structural complexity at Selebi North may result in portions of the deposit being more challenging to mine than others and the grade of the mined production from future mining operations that may be contemplated could be negatively affected by higher dilution in the more complex areas.

- The Inferred Mineral Resource is informed by widely spaced drillhole data. While the general shape of the deposit is well informed there is insufficient data to accurately estimate the grade and thickness of the mineralisation locally. In the deeper areas of Selebi North intersection angles between the drillhole and interpreted dip of the mineralization is not ideal and local inaccuracies in thickness estimates may result.

Indicated Mineral Resource are of higher confidence than Indicated Mineral Resources and allow for the application of “modifying factors” should a Mineral Reserve be contemplated in future.

14.4.18 MSA QP Opinion

The MSA Qualified Person is of the opinion that:

- the drilling, sampling, analytical and database information are adequate to support the Mineral Resource Estimate;

- the geological interpretation appropriately reflects the style and continuity of mineralization;
- the estimation methodology is suitable for the deposit type and available data;
- the Mineral Resource models presented in this report are representative of the informing data and that the data is of sufficient quality and quantity to support the Mineral Resource estimate to the classifications applied;
- the classification appropriately reflects the confidence in the estimate; and the reported Mineral Resources have reasonable prospects for economic extraction;
- the resource estimation reported herein is an appropriate representation of the Ni, Cu and Co Mineral Resources found at Selebi North;
- the Mineral Resource Estimate has been prepared in accordance with SEC Regulation S-K 1300; and
- the MSA QP is of the opinion that with consideration of the recommendations summarized in Section 1.0 and 26.0 of this TRS, any issues relating to all relevant technical and economic factors likely to influence the prospect of economic extraction can be resolved with further work.

15. MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

This section is not applicable. The Project is at the MRE stage with no Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) or Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) completed.

16. MINING METHODS

The Project is at the MRE stage with no Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) or Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) completed. Refer to Sections14.3.13 and 14.4.14.

17. RECOVERY METHODS

The Project is at the MRE stage with no Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) or Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) completed. Recovery methods are discussed under Section 13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing.

18. PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

The Project is at the MRE stage with no Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) or Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) completed. Refer to Section 5.3.2 Infrastructure, Power, Water and Supply.

19. MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

The Project is at the MRE stage with no Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) or Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) completed. A marketing study commissioned by NEXM (Aird, 2025) was used to inform the assessment of RPEE. Refer to Section 14.3.3.

20. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

Refer to Sections 4.3 and 5.3.

21. CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

The Project is at the MRE stage with no Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) or Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) completed. Refer to Sections 14.3.13 and 14.4.13.

22. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

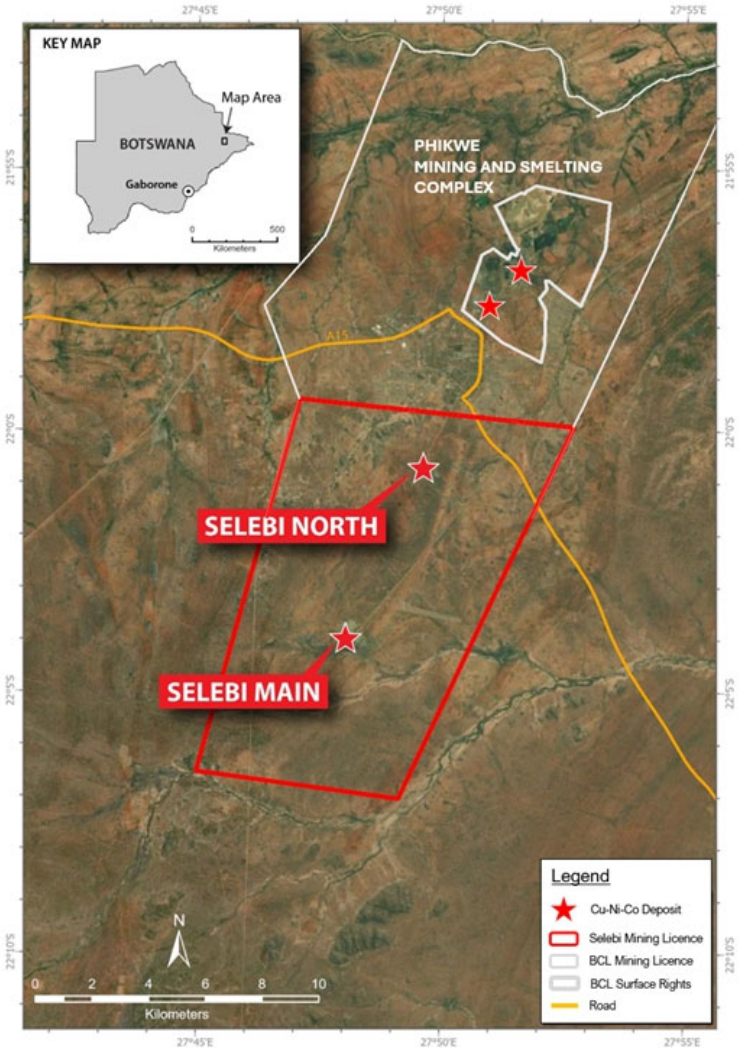
This section is not applicable. The Project is at the MRE stage with no Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) or Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) completed.

23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Mining licence 2022/1L was granted to PNRPL on January 31, 2022, and includes the Selebi Mines deposits. The original licence (4/72) had been granted to BCL on March 7, 1972, and included both the Selebi and Phikwe project areas as well as associated infrastructure, including the concentrator and smelter plants at Phikwe used to process ore from both Selebi and Phikwe. The new mining licence expires on January 30, 2032, however, BCL operated the combined Selebi Phikwe Project from 1970 until its closure in 2016. Ore was mined from four distinct underground production areas namely the Phikwe (1 Shaft, Phikwe Central, and Phikwe South), and Southeast Extension mines located on the Phikwe project area, and the Selebi North and Selebi mines located on the Selebi Mines project area (Figure 23-1).

The QP has not relied on information from adjacent properties in the writing of this Technical Report and has not verified the information relevant to the Phikwe mines. The information presented for the Phikwe mines is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this TRS.

Figure 23-1
Location of Phikwe historical operations relative to Selebi Mines



Source: *NEXM, 2026*

24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No additional information or explanation is necessary to make this TRS understandable and not misleading.

The QPs are not aware of other data to disclose.

25. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

This section contains forward-looking information related to Mineral Resources and the mineral processing for the Project. The material factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the conclusions, estimates, designs, forecasts or projections in the forward-looking information include any significant differences from one or more of the material factors or assumptions that were set forth in this sub-section including geological and grade interpretations and controls and assumptions and forecasts associated with establishing the prospects for economic extraction; grade continuity analysis and assumptions; Mineral Resource model tonnes and grade; prevailing economic conditions, commodity markets and prices; environmental, social or government approvals.

The Project is an Exploration Stage Property 100% owned by NEXM. The Project includes the historical Selebi and Selebi North mines.

25.1 Geology and Mineral Resources

The geology of the Selebi Mines deposits is well understood in the near mine areas through decades of mining and brownfields exploration. The drilling completed by PNRPL since the 2024 MRE (SLR, 2024) has been successful in confirming down dip extensions and has identified changes to the historical trend, including the "Flexure Zone" area at Selebi Main and the more southerly trend to the Selebi North South Limb-N2 fold axis. Significant increases to the Inferred Mineral Resource at both Selebi Main and Selebi North have resulted from the additional drilling and, at Selebi North infill drilling has allowed for a considerable increase in Indicated Mineral resources since the 2024 MRE.

The Mineral Resource Estimates for the Selebi Mines are presented in Table 1-1.

Table 25-1
Selebi Mines Mineral Resource Estimates, October 16, 2026

Classification	Deposit	Tonnes	Grade			Contained metal		
		(millions)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	Co (%)	Cu (kt)	Ni (kt)	Co (kt)
Indicated	Selebi North	8.95	1.03	1.08	0.06	92.2	96.7	5.4
	Total Indicated	**8.95**	**1.03**	**1.08**	**0.06**	**92.2**	**96.7**	**5.4**
Inferred	Selebi Main	32.47	1.53	0.97	0.05	495.4	316.8	16.2
	Selebi North	9.48	1.21	1.13	0.06	114.7	107.0	5.5
	Total Inferred	**41.95**	**1.45**	**1.01**	**0.05**	**610.1**	**423.8**	**21.7**

Notes:

1. *Mineral Resources have been classified in accordance with SEC Regulation S-K 1300 and have been estimated under the supervision of the Qualified Person, MSA, a third-party firm comprising mining experts as defined by S-K 1300.*

2. *The 2026 MRE has been prepared in accordance with S-K 1300 definitions. Mineral Resources are exclusive of Mineral Reserves. There are no Mineral Reserves reported.*
3. *The 2026 MRE has an effective date of September 28, 2026, for Selebi Main and October 16, 2026, for Selebi North.*
4. *Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves, have no demonstrated economic viability. There is no guarantee that that all or any part of the Mineral Resource will be converted into a Mineral Reserve. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by geology, environment, permitting, legal title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.*
5. *It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will ever be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource.*
6. *The assessment is preliminary in nature; it includes Inferred Mineral Resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have modifying factors applied to them that would enable them to be categorised as Mineral Reserves, and there is no certainty that this economic assessment will be realised.*
7. *Mineral Resources reported on a 100% NEXM ownership basis.*
8. *All tabulated data have been rounded and as a result minor computational errors may occur.*
9. *kt = thousand tonnes, Mlbs = Million pounds, koz = thousand ounces.*
10. *Mineral Resources are reported in situ (point of reference).*
11. *The Mineral Resource is report as in situ dry tonnes; figures are reported in metric tonnes.*
12. *Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off value of USD75/t NSR (Net Smelter Return), defined as received value of final metal recovered minus off-site costs, and a minimum thickness of 1.5 metres. Block model estimates of less than USD75/t NSR are included within the Mineral Resource in areas where it was considered not feasible to mine selectively around them. Areas of the block model were excluded in low grade areas where there is no potential to define a mineable block above USD75/t NSR.*
13. *Mineral Resources are estimated using long-term prices of USD9.10/lb Ni, USD5.10/lb Cu, USD20.00/lb Co. The same metal prices were used in NSR calculations.*
14. *Mineral Resources are estimated using nickel, copper and cobalt recoveries of 55.6%, 96.1%, and 60.2%, respectively, derived from metallurgical studies which consider a two-concentrate scenario.*
15. *Payabilities and off-site treatment and refining costs were derived from an independent marketing study commissioned by NexMetals.*
16. *Bulk density has been estimated in the block model based on an extensive data set of measurements taken from drillhole cores. The average density for the mineralized zone is 3.47 t/m^3 for Selebi Main and 3.65 t/m^3 for Selebi North*
17. *Mineral Resources are reported using NSR values which assume mining costs of USD47.60/tonne, concentrate processing costs of USD20.00/tonne and G&A of USD5.50/tonne.*
18. *Areas depleted or sterilized by mining were removed from the Mineral Resource.*
19. *There are no Mineral Reserves.*

25.1.1 Mineral Resource Risk Factors

The MSA QP is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Mineral Resource Estimates or the potential development of the Mineral Resources.

There are no drilling, sampling, or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results globally, however, should local estimates be required for detailed mine planning more extensive spatial validation of the historical data is required.

The lack of geotechnical data is a limitation in this assessment as it does not allow for quantitative or semi-quantitative assessment of dilution, support and extraction parameters, which could impact detrimentally on reasonable prospects for economic extraction.

The Mineral Resource is adequately drilled for the level of classification applied.

Specific issues relating the Mineral Resource data and interpretation are discussed as follows:

- The Selebi Main Mineral Resource is informed by PNRPL drilling data of high confidence and BCL data of lesser confidence, due to it being historical in nature. The BCL surface drilling was carried out using processes similar to those used by PNRPL but prior to the application of modern QAQC on pre-2007 assays.

- At Selebi Main, a significant extension (the “Flexure Zone”) to the historically defined mineral resource area is entirely informed by PNRPL drilling data collected from 2025 to 2026. This accounts for approximately 40% of the Selebi Main Mineral Resource. Outside of the extension area, PNPRL drilling from 2022 to 2023 and 2026, combined with BCL surface drilling, informs most of the southern area accounting for approximately 25% of the total Mineral Resource area. Approximately 35% of the Mineral Resource is largely reliant on BCL surface and underground drilling data that has not been conclusively verified by PNRPL drilling. Portions informed by BCL data that have yet to be conclusively verified by infill and/or twin drilling lie on the downward extent of an area that has been defined by mining for approximately 2 km from surface in plunge extent and vertically to 1.1 km. Although the entire Selebi Main Mineral Resource has been classified as Inferred, the MSA QP considers that the portions largely informed by the historical BCL drilling data have a higher level of uncertainty than those informed by PNRPL data.

- One of the BCL surface drilling intercepts at Selebi Main is particularly thick and of high-grade (sdn119). This occurs within an area covered by both BCL and PNRPL drilling, with the PNRPL drilling confirming a thick high-grade trend, although the sdn119 intercept thickness remains anomalous. Three-dimensional modelling using the surrounding drillholes, restricted the impact of the intersection, although the risk to the Mineral Resource volume could be of significance (5% to 10%) but within the tolerance expected for Inferred Mineral Resources.

- An unresolved issue exists with regards to confirmation of ALS assays by a second laboratory (SGS). Both laboratories are reputable ISO17025 SANAS accredited commercial laboratories independent of PNPRL. The results suggest a potentially significant positive bias of the ALS data (31% for Ni, 10% for Cu and 15% for Co), which is particularly apparent for the higher nickel and cobalt grades. This conclusion is not backed by results of CRMs assayed at ALS, which demonstrate acceptable accuracy by assay results from six different CRM’s, sourced from two different manufacturers, that did not show consistent bias or of such magnitude. Further check assay work is recommended on a routine basis and retrospectively to check for any potential bias.

- The top 50 m of the remaining Mineral Resource at Selebi North, from the stoped-out area to the base of mining development, is informed by closely spaced historical BCL underground drilling and channel sampling data. Although the historical data have been extensively validated and display mineralisation consistent with historical mining trends, historical data is considered to carry more risk than recent data. This area accounts less than 10% of the Mineral Resource. By far the largest portion of the Selebi North Mineral Resource is informed by data obtained by diamond drilling by PNRPL. Historical BCL surface drillhole intercepts are insignificant in amount and were not used due to spatial inaccuracy relative to the more recent data and surveyed mine workings.

- The general shape of Selebi Main is tabular comprising two parallel tabular bodies, the lowermost of which is less continuously developed. Additional mineralisation has been intersected, particularly in the “Flexure Zone” that indicates an additional layer may be sporadically developed. Correlation of the layers is not definitive at the drillhole spacing at Selebi Main and the grades and tonnages may be impacted positively or negatively by changes in interpretation with additional drilling.

- The Selebi main interpretation is simplistic due to the relatively widely spaced data. Historical mining at Selebi Main experienced short scale dip, strike, grade and thickness variability in some areas. While this does not impact significantly on the overall grade and tonnage of the Mineral Resource, the grade of the mined production from future mining operations that may be contemplated could be negatively affected by higher dilution in the more complex areas.

- Mineralisation shapes are complex at Selebi North, however the general shape of the deposit is predictable, and mining has exposed the deposit from surface down plunge for approximately 1.4 km to a depth of approximately 900 m below surface. Underground drilling by PNRPL has defined the Mineral Resource for approximately 1.3 km down plunge and vertically by approximately 750 m, with a change in the deposit structure indicated by the drilling. Structural complexity at Selebi North may result in portions of the deposit being more challenging to mine than others and the grade of the mined production from future mining operations that may be contemplated could be negatively affected by higher dilution in the more complex areas.

- The Inferred Mineral Resource is informed by widely spaced drillhole data. While the general shape of the deposit is well informed there is insufficient data to accurately estimate the grade and thickness of the mineralisation locally. In the deeper areas of Selebi North intersection angles between the drillhole and interpreted dip of the mineralization is not ideal and local inaccuracies in thickness estimates may result.

25.2 Mineral Processing

Recent testwork utilized fresh samples obtained from underground blasting at multiple locations, including Selebi North (South Limb, N2, and N3) and Selebi Main. These samples were selected and prepared by Flowsheets and were used in both the XPS/Flowsheets and BCR testwork programs. The Fuse QP considers these samples to be representative of the early years of mine development and appropriate for initial flowsheet development. However, it is recommended that future work incorporate systematic drill core sampling that is spatially representative of the deposits. In particular, Selebi Main and potential expansion areas should be comprehensively sampled to assess potential mineralogical variability with depth and lateral extent.

Preliminary flotation results indicate that copper–nickel separation is achievable. However, more representative sampling and testwork are needed to confirm that target concentrate grades can be achieved consistently across all deposit areas and that nickel misplacement to the copper concentrate stays within acceptable limits. The primary grinding conditions that support effective separation also need to be better understood, to ensure the same performance can be reproduced at plant scale.

Furthermore, pre-concentration techniques have not been applied to Selebi materials in flotation testing to date. Should pre-concentration be advanced, further metallurgical testwork on upgraded material will be required to evaluate its impact on recovery and overall process performance.

26. RECOMMENDATIONS

The QPs recommend that the project advances to a preliminary economic assessment (PEA).

Drilling is in progress at Selebi Main to better characterize the “Flexure Zone”. This comprises 14,000m in 9 holes that will be completed during the period of the PEA.

Contingent on the outcome of the PEA, an infill drilling program is required to increase the confidence of the Mineral Resource to allow for more advanced studies to take place. This has not been planned for at this stage.

Metallurgical testwork was completed on samples from underground workings that are spatially representative of early mine development. The results support the flotation recoveries assumed in this study. Further testwork is recommended to support the PEA:

- Investigate grinding conditions to better understand nickel misplacement to the copper concentrate.
- Complete variability testing to confirm metallurgical performance across the deposits.

26.1.1 Forward Work Program

The proposed forward work program comprises a PEA supported by additional metallurgical testwork. In parallel, exploration on the property is proposed to take place.

The forward work program is presented in Table 26-1.

Table 26-1
Forward work program – proposed budget

Item	Cost (CAD 000)	Cost (USD 000)
Geology and drilling ● Ongoing surface drilling (14,000 m in 9 holes) ● Geological support, gyro surveys, assays ● BHEM surveys	3,000	2,130
Metallurgical testing ● Remaining Metallurgical Testwork to support the PEA	100	71
PEA including Engineering and trade-off studies	925	657
General site and administration costs ● Maintain mine infrastructure, power, water, equipment repair and maintenance	2,600	1,846
Subtotal	**6,625**	**4,704**
Contingency (5%)	331	235
Total	**6,956**	**4,939**

Note: *Exchange rate as of 16 October 2026 = USD 0.71 to CAD 1.00*

The QPs support progressing to a PEA and further exploration work and consider that the approximate costs outlined in the proposed budget (Table 26-1) are justified for the current stage of the Project.

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28. DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled “S-K 1300 Technical Report Summary, Selebi Mines Copper-Nickel-Cobalt Project, Botswana” for NexMetals Mining Corp. with an effective date of 16 October 2026 was prepared and signed by the following authors:

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