Technical Report on the 2021 Mineral Resource Estimates for the Stillwater West PGE-Ni-Cu-Co + Au Project, Montana, USA

Report Prepared for:

A Metallic Group Company

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Report and Mineral Resource Estimate Effective Date: October 7, 2021

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1 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction and Scope of Work

Group Ten Metals Inc. ("Group Ten" or "the Company") requested that Childs Geoscience Inc. ("CGI") prepare a Canadian National Instrument (NI) 43-101 compliant report (the "Report") on the Stillwater West property ("the Property"), located in the Stillwater Igneous Complex (SWC) of southern Montana, USA. SGS Geological Services. ("SGS") was contracted by Group Ten Metals Inc. ("Group Ten") to complete Mineral Resource Estimates ("MREs") for five PGE-Ni-Cu-Co+Au deposits on the Property. The SWC is a mafic to ultramafic layered intrusion that was emplaced approximately 2,700 million years (Ma) before present. The SWC has a long history of mineral exploration and development including historic chromium production and current production of palladium and platinum, together with nickel, copper, silver, and other commodities including other PGEs, by Sibanye-Stillwater adjacent to the Property. Sibanye-Stillwater currently mines the J-M Reef deposit in the SWC, which is the highest-grade, major PGE deposit in the world, and the largest outside of South Africa and Russia.

The Company has been evaluating the Property for Platreef-type bulk tonnage deposits of Platinum Group Elements (PGE), base metals (nickel, copper, and cobalt), gold, and other commodities, based on known parallels with the Bushveld Igneous Complex (BIC). Considerable work has been conducted by Group Ten since acquisition of the property in 2017, including surface soil and rock sampling, ground-based geophysics, reanalysis of historical drill core, geologic mapping, new drilling on several targets, enlarging the land position, and permitting. The results of this continuing work are described in the present report for the entire Stillwater West property. The Qualified Persons for this Report are Dr. John F. Childs, Arizona Registered Geologist (#19192) and Registered Founding Member of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration (#549400RM) and Dr. Allan Armitage, P. Geo. Dr. Armitage is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta and uses the title of Professional Geologist (P.Geol.) (License No. 64456; 1999); he is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia and uses the designation (P.Geo.) (License No. 38144; 2012); he is a member of The Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO) and uses the designation (P.Geo.) (License No. 2829; 2017).

The Report was prepared to detail Mineral Resource Estimates within an NI 43-101-compliant Technical Report to support the public disclosure of Mineral Resources by Group Ten, an exploration-stage company trading under the symbol "PGE" on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V"), in the US on the OTCQB exchange as "PGEZF", and on the Frankfurt exchange as "5D32". Group Ten's head office is located at 409 Granville Street, Suite 904, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6C 1T2.

The Effective Date of the Report and of the Mineral Resource Estimate is October 7, 2021. Dr. John Childs is responsible for all sections of the Report excluding Section 14, and Dr. Allan Armitage is responsible for Section 14. Where "the Authors" is used in the text, it indicates one or both of Dr. Childs and Dr. Armitage.

Dr. John Childs, visited the Property on August 22, 2019 and again on August 6, 2021. He also visited the Company office in Red Lodge, Montana and the core shed in Nye, Montana on March 13, 2020.

Dr. Allan Armitage, P. Geo. was contracted by the Company to complete Mineral Resource Estimates (MREs) for portions of the Stillwater West project. Armitage conducted a site visit to the Property on August 9 and 10, 2021.

Agreement between Group Ten and both Childs Geoscience Inc. and Dr. Allan Armitage permit Group Ten to file the Report with Canadian securities regulatory authorities pursuant to NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, and to publicly file, post and distribute the Report.

1.2 Property Location and Ownership

The Stillwater West property is owned 100% by Group Ten Metals and consists of 763 mineral claims covering the lower part of the SWC located in the Beartooth Mountains in south-central Montana, U.S.A. The Property lies approximately 47.5 kilometers (km) (29.5 miles (mi)) south of the town of Big Timber, in Sweet Grass County, Montana (Figure 1), and also includes claims in Stillwater and Park counties, Montana. The Property comprises four claim blocks located adjacent to Sibanye-Stillwater's Stillwater, East Boulder, and Blitz mining operations (Figure 2). Group Ten Metals' claim blocks together cover multiple exploration targets for PGEs, nickel, copper, cobalt, and gold. The Main Claim Block includes the Boulder, Wild West, Chrome Mountain, East Boulder, Iron Mountain, and East Crescent target areas. The Cathedral Claim Block covers the Cathedral target area, the East Claim Block covers the East target area, and the Picket Pin Claim Block covers the Picket Pin reef target. The Chrome Mountain and Iron Mountain target areas host the 2021 Inferred MREs and are the most advanced areas, so these areas form the focus of this Report. The Property is centered over Iron Mountain, in Section 12, Township 5 South, Range 13 East, Montana Principal Meridian. The Property is covered by the West Boulder Plateau, Chrome Mountain, Picket Pin, Meyer Mountain, Mount Wood, and Emerald Lake 7.5 Minute U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle sheets. The Property is on the Custer Gallatin National Forest, managed by the U.S. Forest Service.

On the basis of public data and information provided by Group Ten, the Authors confirm that all mineral claims comprising the Property are in good standing.

1.3 Accessibility, Climate, and Local Resources

The Property is located in Sweet Grass, Stillwater, and Park Counties in Montana, between the Boulder River on the west and West Rosebud Creek on the east. The county seat of Sweet Grass County is Big Timber, Montana located approximately 47.5 km (29.5 mi) north from the center of the Property. The county seat of Stillwater County is Columbus, located approximately 68 km (42.3 mi) from the center of the Property. The county seat of Park County is Livingston which is located approximately 48 km (30 mi) from the center of the Property.

Local access and infrastructure benefit from Sibanye-Stillwater's existing mining, concentrator, and processing operations, including the Stillwater mine and related Blitz Extension, which is located 8 km (5 mi) southwest of the small town of Nye, Montana, and the East Boulder Mine, which is located 23 km (14.3 mi) west-northwest from Nye. In addition, Sibanye-Stillwater operates a smelter, base metal refinery, and catalytic convertor recycling facility in Columbus Montana, 68 km (42.3 mi) northeast from the center of the Property.

Access to the Main Claim Block and the Picket Pin Claim Block on the Property is gained via well maintained to primitive gravel roads west of Nye. The target areas of the Main Claim Block are connected by unmaintained U.S. Forest Service roads. The Cathedral and East Claim Blocks are accessed by road from Nye. Portions of the Property are accessed by helicopter, horse, or on foot due to the lack of roads.

The Property ranges in elevation from approximately 1,585 - 3,048 meters (m) (5,200 - 10,000 feet (ft)) in elevation. The terrain is a mountainous plateau with moderately rolling topography that is dissected by deep, generally northerly flowing drainages. Vegetation is mostly evergreen forests that yield to meadows, rocky slopes and sparse stands of trees at higher elevations.

1.4 History

Copper-nickel mineralization was first recognized in the eastern part of the SWC as early as the 1880s, with the subsequent discovery of chromite seams in the 1890s. Starting in 1925, several companies began to explore for the copper-nickel resources in the lower SWC. Exploration efforts on the SWC throughout the mid to late 1900s by AMAX Exploration Inc. (AMAX), The Anaconda Company (Anaconda), Cyprus Minerals Corporation (Cyprus), and Lindgren Exploration Company (Lindgren) focused on the expansion of delineated base metal resources and discovery of new ones. Chromite seams in the lower zones of the complex were explored for and mined intermittently from 1905 to 1962. Anaconda, American Chrome Company, and Chrome Corporation of America (Chrome Corp.) did most of the exploration for chromium during the 1900s. Potential for finding reef-type PGE mineralization was recognized by a group from Princeton University by 1936, although major PGE exploration by Johns-Manville Corporation (Johns-Manville) did not begin until 1967 and by Anaconda in 1977. The only SWC deposit to be commercially mined without government support to date, the Johns-Manville (J-M) Reef, was discovered in 1973 and began producing ore at the Stillwater Mine by 1986. International Platinum Corporation (International Platinum) soon followed to pursue a separate reef horizon in the SWC during the 1980s. In the 1970s and 1980s exploration activity by Anaconda, Boulder Gold NL (Boulder Gold), and Chrome Corp. targeted PGE enriched chromite seams that were described by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in the mid-1970s. Exploration and mining companies carried out exploration work from the 1980s to 2011s.

Exploration on portions of what is now the Stillwater West property has been fairly continuous since the 1980s by various operators. The more recent work on the Property includes programs by Beartooth Platinum Corporation (Beartooth Platinum), Premium Exploration Incorporated (Premium Exploration), Starfield Resources Incorporated (Starfield), and Picket Pin Resources LLC (Picket Pin Resources). Core parts of the Property at Chrome Mountain and Iron Mountain were staked in 2011 by Picket Pin Resources and then acquired by the Company in 2017. The Company has expanded the land position substantially, compiled all available data, and conducted various exploration activities, including three diamond drill programs and large ground-based geophysical surveys.

The detailed history of the Property is presented in Section 6 of the Report.

1.5 Geology and Mineralization

The SWC is a layered mafic-ultramafic intrusive body that hosts magmatic mineralization variably enriched in chromium, nickel, copper, gold, and platinum group elements, similar to the Bushveld Igneous Complex (BIC) in South Africa. In addition, the SWC also contains cobalt, silver, iron, and other elements. The SWC intrudes metasedimentary rocks of the Archean Wyoming Province. The complex is located at the north edge of the Beartooth Mountains and is approximately 5.5 km (3.4 miles) in total thickness, with a strike length of approximately 48 km (30 mi). The complex consists of five main lithostratigraphic divisions or series: Basal series, Ultramafic series, Lower Banded series, Middle Banded series, and Upper Banded series. The Lower Banded series, Middle Banded series, and Upper Banded series are referred to collectively as the Banded series. The series are subdivided into fourteen to seventeen zones (depending on the author). The Basal series is variable in thickness and is up to approximately 122 m (400 ft) thick (Zientek and Parks, 2014). This series is made up of a lower norite and an upper bronzitite. The overlying Ultramafic series is 500 - 2,000 m (1,640 - 6,562 ft) thick and consists of a Peridotite zone overlain by a Bronzitite zone. The Peridotite zone hosts up to thirteen chromite horizons that are locally enriched in PGEs. The Ultramafic series is overlain by the Banded series consisting of norites, gabbronorites and anorthosites, all of which contain plagioclase as a cumulate phase.

To date, the J-M Reef is the most important of some nine reef-type sulphide horizons in the SWC and is located within the Lower Banded series, about 500 m (1,640 ft) above the contact with the underlying Ultramafic series. It is the highest-grade major PGE deposit in the world, and the largest outside of Africa and Russia. There has been expansion of mining operations on the J-M Reef since 1986 under Stillwater Mining and more recently Sibanye-Stillwater. The Olivine-bearing I layer (OB I) of the Lower Banded series in which the J-M Reef occurs is dominated by various proportions of olivine, augite, bronzite, and plagioclase in cumulate and pegmatoidal textures. Sulphide minerals in the J-M Reef include pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, marcasite, pentlandite, braggite, millerite, cooperite, and a variety of other PGE, nickel, and copper-bearing sulphides. A second concentration of PGE minerals termed the Picket Pin reef is found in anorthosite near the top of the SWC in the Middle Banded series. The Picket Pin reef is controlled by the Company but does not have a defined resource.

The SWC is in intrusive contact with Archean metasedimentary rocks on the south and is unconformably overlain by Paleozoic to Mesozoic sedimentary rocks on the north. The entire complex has been tilted approximately 50 - 70° to the north-northeast due to at least two periods of folding and faulting. The SWC has also been deformed by a series of north-dipping reverse faults that dip sub-parallel to the magmatic stratigraphy. Also, a series of south-dipping thrust faults have complicated the mining situation in the eastern part of the complex and are extensively altered. The easternmost part of the SWC has been complexly deformed, with magmatic stratigraphy locally overturned and dipping steeply to the south.

Stillwater West property covers mineralized zones in the Ultramafic and Basal series of the SWC as well as small parts of the Banded series and Archean country rocks. Group Ten claims also cover the Picket Pin reef belonging to the Middle Banded series. There are four main types of mineralization on the Property. These include: semi-massive to massive, disseminated, and net-textured nickel and copper sulphides of the Platreef or contact-type in the Basal and Ultramafic series; reef-type sulphides and chromite deposits enriched in PGEs that are generally stratiform within the cumulate layering of the Ultramafic series and in the upper strata of the Middle Banded series; a hybrid target that may be in part structurally controlled, associated with intrusive dunites and chromite in the Ultramafic series; and a structurally controlled, shear zone target that is enriched with gold. The 2021 MREs consist of bulk tonnage Platreef-style (including Hybrid-style mineralization) PGE-Ni-Cu-Co + Au deposits in the lower SWC.

Collaborative work between the Company and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) has identified a number of new mineralogical associations and structural controls on PGE and chromite mineralization (Bow and Andersen, 2021). This work is discussed in further detail in Section 7.4.

A number of the commodities that are present in the SWC and in the 2021 MREs are listed as 'Critical' by the U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Government, including nickel, cobalt, palladium, platinum, rhodium, iridium, osmium, ruthenium, and chromium.

1.6 Deposit Types

Mineralization on the Property consists of four main deposit types, three of which are the result of precipitation of magmatic sulphides or chromite as the magma of the SWC cooled and/or saw later influxes of sulphide saturated magmas. Platreef-type (contact-type) concentrations of base metals, PGEs, and iron sulphides are present in the Basal and Ultramafic series of the complex and have seen minor past production of nickel and copper. A second mineralization type consists of chromite horizons located in the Ultramafic series, which overlies the Basal series. The chromite seams can have associated PGEs and occur as reef-like stratigraphic horizons (Bow et al., 2020). These were important sources of chrome during World War II and the Korean War (Page et al., 1985b). The Property controls the same chromite-bearing stratigraphy from which historical production came. Chromite is a critical mineral and the chromite deposists of the Stillwater Complex are the largest known potential U.S. source of chromium (U.S. Congress, 1985). The association of relatively rich PGE and chromite values suggests potential for production of chromite as a co-product of PGEs in some areas. The third deposit type is the recently identified hybrid-type characterized by disrupted layering, intrusive dunite, and PGE associated chromite. The fourth deposit type is the structurally controlled hydrothermal PGE-gold of the Pine target.

Of these deposit types, the Company has placed a priority on advancing bulk tonnage mineralization that includes Hybrid-type and sulphide prospects in the lower SWC have similarities to deposits located on the northern limb of the BIC, an area known generally as the Platreef. This style of mineralization is defined by bulk tonnage, semi-massive to massive, disseminated, and net-textured sulphides that host base metals including nickel, copper, and cobalt along with PGEs including palladium, platinum, rhodium, and other rare PGEs along with gold.

Reef-type deposits occur in the Banded and Ultramafic series of the SWC, the most prominent being the J-M Reef that is in commercial production. Deposition of the reef horizons has been postulated to result from mixing between the magma already in the magma chamber and a younger magma that entered the chamber at relatively high velocity, mixed with the host magma and caused chromite and PGEs to settle out (Keays, 2011). However, a variety of other explanations for the origin of the mineralization in the SWC have been proposed. A summary of this research is presented by Boudreau et al. (2020) and by Jenkins et al. (2020). Various other theories have been proposed to account for the origin of the sulphide mineralization in the SWC including Keays (2011), Keays et al. (2011), Todd et al. (1982), Irvine et al. (1983), McCallum (1996), Boudreau et al. (2020), and others.

1.7 Exploration

On June 26, 2017 the Company announced that it had acquired a 100% interest in the Stillwater West project from Picket Pin Resources LLC, including a substantial exploration database of geologic, geochemical, and geophysical data including over 28,000 m (91,864 ft) of diamond drill data 11,788 m (38,675 ft) of physical core. A detailed description of the mineral rights and asset succession is provided in Section 4.2 and Section 6.2 of this report. The geochemical data is comprised of extensive soil and surface rock samples. The geophysical data was collected using a variety of methods including airborne and ground-based surveys that measured rock properties such as electromagnetic conductivity and magnetic susceptibility. Since the initial acquisition, the Company has nearly tripled its land position as well as completing geologic mapping, prospecting, surface rock sampling, ground-based geophysical surveys, and three diamond drill programs.

Early work by the Company from 2017 to 2019 involved ground-based geological programs and the compilation of all available historical exploration data collected from the Property into a geologic database. This included approximately 205 drill holes completed by both historic and more recent (2001-2011) operators, totaling around 28,000 m (91,864 ft) of drill core data. Additional drill data was provided by the USGS including limited geologic logs, assay results, and samples of historic core. During this period, Group Ten also reanalyzed and re-logged select intervals from approximately 1,160 m (3,806 ft) of drill core from 2004 to 2008. The goal of the re-assaying was to obtain full multi-element suite assay data for core with only partial analysis. In addition to the data compilation and reanalysis of core, the Company established a property-wide 3D geologic database to aid exploration and engaged GoldSpot Discoveries for application of their AI and machine-learning exploration techniques.

More recent work (2019-present), has included drilling, detailed mapping, surface rock and soil sampling, ground-based geophysical surveys, GPS location of historic drill holes, and an inaugural resource estimate (detailed in Section 14 of this report). Results from the historical work and work by the Company are provided in Section 9 of the Report.

Group Ten has focused on discovery of bulk minable PGE-gold-nickel-copper-cobalt mineralization based on known parallels to the BIC's Platreef deposits. By combining soil and rock surface geochemistry, surface and subsurface geophysical anomalies with drill data in a predictive 3D model, the Company has developed eight multi-kilometer-scale target areas with potential to host bulk tonnage, Platreef-style deposits. The Company began modeling drill-defined sulphide mineralization in the most advanced target areas in 2019, and most of these areas were successfully advanced to interred MREs in 2021. Section 9 of the Report describes the eight target areas in detail and provides a synopsis of the exploration work that has been done on each of them. Exploration efforts by the Company have also targeted potential reef-type deposits, hybrid deposits, and shear zone-hosted deposits as described in detail in Section 8 of this report.

1.8 Metallurgical Testing

Initial bench-scale metallurgical results from the CZ deposit area completed by AMAX are encouraging and demonstrate that, although the Property is still an exploration-stage asset, preliminary testing supports the potential for effective nickel and copper sulphide flotation along with recovery of a significant PGE component. The Company intends to conduct further bench-scale metallurgical tests in the near future.

Sibanye-Stillwater is processing sulphide ore from the J-M Reef at their flagship mine in Nye, Montana and at the East Boulder mine approximately 22 km (14 mi) to the west. The ore is run through a SAG mill and ball mill and then through flotation cells. Finally, the ore is brought to the Columbus Metallurgical Complex in Columbus, Montana, a smelting facility and base metal refinery. The facilities produce a 2E-rich (platinum and palladium) filter cake, including additional by-product metals, which is further refined by a third-party precious metal refiner. The Columbus Metallurgical Complex is also one of the world's largest producer of PGEs recycled from used automotive catalytic converters.

1.9 Mineral Resource Estimates

Inaugural Inferred Mineral Resource Estimates (MREs) were announced on October 21, 2021. The inferred MREs total 2.4 million ounces palladium, platinum, rhodium, and gold ("4E") and 1.1 billion pounds of nickel, copper, and cobalt in a constrained model totaling 157 million tonnes at an average grade of 0.45% total nickel equivalent ("NiEq") using a 0.20% NiEq cut-off. The inferred resources are comprised of five deposits over a strike length of 8.7 kilometers (5.4 mi) to a depth of 400 meter (1,312.3 feet) within the central area of the project. Deposits are defined by 83 drill holes out of a total of 216 holes drilled prior to 2021 on the Property. Assays are pending from 14 holes drilled as part of a 2021 campaign by the Company, which focused on expansion of three of the five deposits. The 2021 MREs were prepared by Dr. Allan Armitage of SGS, Canada and are described in Section 14 of this Report.

The 2021 MREs are the only current NI 43-101-compliant Mineral Resources on the Property. Drill-defined nickel-copper sulphide mineralization has been described historically at the CZ deposit in the Iron Mountain target area of the Property (Zientek et al., 2002).

1.10 Conclusions and Recommendations

Exploration on the Property dates back to the 1930s with various companies targeting nickel-copper sulphides. The Property has had sporadic exploration work done on it since then. Since 2017, Group Ten has more than doubled its land position and compiled all available data on mineralization in the lower part of the SWC and the Picket Pin reef into an extensive database in order to target large-scale Platreef-type mineralization based on demonstrated parallels with the BIC. The database now includes all available historic information and more recent drilling, geochemical, and geophysical work by the Company.

Drilling by Group Ten in 2019 and 2020, in addition to the substantial database of past work including physical core and rock samples, has enabled the modeling of inferred PGE-Ni-Cu-Co + Au mineral resources prepared by SGS in 2021 (see Section 14). Results from a 14-hole expansion drill campaign completed in 2021 are pending and not reported here.

The 2021 Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (MREs) delineates five deposits of bulk tonnage Platreef-style PGE-Ni-Cu-Co + Au mineralization that are situated within a core 9.2 km (5.7 mi) area of the Stillwater West Project as modeled in 3D by results of the 2020 IP survey. Each of these five deposits are open along strike and at depth into coincident adjacent targets shown in geophysical and geochemical (soil) surveys, and further corroborated by rock and/or drill data where available. Additional potential for expansion of existing mineralization exists elsewhere on the Property in earlier stage target areas as supported by less complete datasets.

Sample preparation, security and analysis are compliant with industry standards for work done by the Company and are adequate to support inferred (MREs) as defined under NI 43-101. Quality assurance and quality control with respect to the results received to date for the Stillwater West Project meet the standard of industry best practice, and protocols have been well documented for work done by Group Ten.

The company has developed a 3D geologic model which has greatly assisted exploration of the large and generally underexplored Property. Software being used for modeling and analysis include ArcGIS, Leapfrog, Geosoft Oasis, QGIS, machine learning, and AI work by Goldspot Technologies.

Group Ten is engaged in an ongoing aggressive exploration and evaluation program including detailed mapping, sampling, geophysical surveys (IP and ground mag), and drilling designed to expand on the 2021 MREs while also testing earlier stage targets in numerous mineralized zones of various types on the Property.

Given the amount of historical and new exploration and drill data available, the number of occurrences of strong PGE and other mineralization, and demonstrated endowment in base and precious metals, the Property warrants significant additional exploration for bulk tonnage sulphide, chromite-PGE, and shear zone-hosted deposits. A preliminary proposed budget for next-stage exploration work on the Property is presented in Table 43of Section 18 in the Report.

2 INTRODUCTION

This Report was prepared by Childs Geoscience Inc. ("CGI") and SGS, Canada ("SGS") at the request of Michael Rowley, President and CEO of Group Ten Metals Inc. ("Group Ten" or the "Company") as a National Instrument 43-101-compliant Technical Report on Mineral Resource Estimates on the Stillwater West Property (the "Property"), located in South Central Montana, USA. The Property adjoins Sibanye-Stillwater's mining operations and covers the lower part of the Stillwater Complex (SWC) including igneous stratigraphy with demonstrated nickel, copper, cobalt, Platinum Group Elements (PGEs, being palladium, platinum, rhodium, iridium, osmium, ruthenium), gold, chromium, and related elements.

2.1 Reference of Use

The Report was prepared for the purpose of describing Inferred Mineral Resource Estimates within a NI 43-
101 Technical Report to authenticate the public disclosure of Mineral Resources by Group Ten, an exploration-stage company trading under the symbol "PGE" on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V"), in the US on the OTCQB exchange as "PGEZF", and on the Frankfurt exchange as "5D32". Group Ten's head office is located at 409 Granville Street, Suite 904, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6C 1T2.

The Report, titled "Technical Report on the 2021 Mineral Resource Estimates for the Stillwater West PGE-Ni-Cu-Co + Au Project, Montana, USA", was prepared by Qualified Persons following the guidelines of NI 43-101, and in conformity with definitions of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (CIM, 2014) and CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (CIM, 2019).

Group Ten announced the initial acquisition of a 100% interest in the Stillwater West project, a property adjacent to the active Sibanye-Stillwater mining property in south-central Montana (Group Ten news release, June 26, 2017). The Company announced the 2021 MREs in a news release on October 21, 2021. The Effective Date of the Report and of the Mineral Resource Estimate is October 7, 2021.

The scope of work for this Report is covered by an agreement between CGI and Group Ten under which CGI has agreed to provide a report that is in accordance with NI 43-101 and is available as necessary for compliance with the proper securities agencies. Group Ten is free to file this Report with the Canadian Securities Regulatory Authorities as required by securities legislation. The Report is intended to be taken in context.

2.2 Qualifications of Consultants

Dr. John F. Childs is a Senior Geologist and President of Childs Geoscience Inc. based in Bozeman, Montana, and is the Qualified Person for the present report with the exception of Section 14. Dr. Childs is a Founding Registered Member of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration (# 00549400) and is a Registered Geologist with the State of Arizona (No. 19192). Childs has worked as a geologist for Sibanye-Stillwater in the past both underground and at surface. He has also conducted regional geologic reconnaissance in the SWC. This experience has provided a working knowledge of the geology of the complex. Childs visited the core facility and the Property on August 22, 2019 during which he conducted, mapping, sampling, and data and map review with company geologists on the property. Childs visited the Group Ten office in Red Lodge, Montana and the core facility in Nye, Montana on March 13, 2020 to review maps and reports, core procedures, and evaluate the core storage area. Childs visited the core facility again on August 6, 2021 and visited both core rigs that were drilling at that time. Rig 1 was drilling hole CM-2021-01 on the DR deposit area in the Chrome Mountain target area and Rig 2 was drilling hole CZ-2021-01 in the CZ deposit area on the northwestern ridge of Iron Mountain. This site visit involved discussions with geologists, and review of logging activities.

Dr. Allan Armitage, P.Geo., is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta and uses the title of Professional Geologist (P.Geol.) (License No. 64456; 1999); he is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia and uses the designation (P.Geo.) (License No. 38144; 2012); he is a member of The Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO) and uses the designation (P.Geo.) (License No. 2829; 2017). Dr. Armitage was contracted by the Company to complete Mineral Resource Estimates (MREs) for portions of the Stillwater West project. Dr. Armitage is an independent Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101. The Reporting of the MREs complies with all disclosure requirements for Mineral Resources set out in the NI 43-101 Standard of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (2016). Dr. Armitage conducted a site visit to the Property on August 9 and 10, 2021.

2.3 Units of Measure

Currency in the Report is expressed as US Dollars ($) unless otherwise specified. Areas are expressed in square kilometers (km^2) and equivalent acres, and geographic coordinates are reported in Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 12 projection using the North American Datum 1983 and the Montana Principal Meridian. Distances are expressed in kilometers (km) or meters (m) and equivalent miles (mi) or feet (ft). Areas are expressed in square kilometers, acres, and hectares. Elevations are expressed in meters and equivalent feet above mean sea level. Tonnage is expressed in metric tons (tonnes) and equivalent short (U.S.) tons. Grades for platinum, palladium, gold and rhodium are in grams per metric tonne (g/t) or parts per million (ppm) and ounces are troy ounces. Base metals are expressed as ppm or percent (%). Total equivalent (TotEq) language is used to designate combinations of base and precious metal elements on a value equivalent basis using stated prices, while simple equivalents (NiEq and PdEq) designate combinations of two or more listed elements. Wherever possible, the values for individual elements, presented as % or g/t, are also provided. Terminology

The Stillwater Igneous Complex is commonly abbreviated in this Report as the “SWC”. The Stillwater West property is referred to as “the Property”. The Bushveld Igneous Complex in South Africa is commonly abbreviated as the “BIC”.

Tables containing assays and geochemical analyses are presented throughout the exploration section of the present report. Results labelled ‘n/a’ indicate that the particular sample was not assayed for that element. Drill intervals are reported as drilled widths and may or may not represent true widths. Metal values have not been adjusted to reflect metallurgical recoveries.

The SWC is formed from magmatic layers made up of crystals that have settled out of magma as “cumulate” grains. These can be separated by interstitial minerals that have grown later and encompass the early-formed cumulate crystals and these are described as “inter-cumulate” or “post-cumulate”.

A shorthand has been developed by researchers and explorationists in describing the mafic and ultramafic (low silica, high iron and magnesium) rocks of the SWC (Zientek, 2014). The cumulate phases are shown as lower-case letters such as “o” for olivine, “b” for bronzite (an orthopyroxene), “a” for augite (a clinopyroxene), and “p” for plagioclase. The first letter indicates the dominant cumulate mineral species and is followed by less abundant minerals. This nomenclature is described more fully in Section 7 of the Report.

A reef, as used in the literature describing the SWC, is a layer that was deposited from magma containing significant sulphide that is rich in PGEs with or without chromite. The J-M Reef is the best-known reef and is the host rock for both of the Sibanye-Stillwater mines. The J-M Reef and some of the other sulphide-rich reefs tend to be “pegmatoidal”. Pegmatoid and pegmatoidal are terms used to describe layers in which the grain size is much coarser than that in the surrounding cumulates. Grain size can be up to several centimeters (inches) in pegmatoidal rocks and single crystals of interstitial material may also reach similar dimensions. Such intercumulate grains that are in optical continuity are termed “oikocrysts”.

The names of metallic elements will either be written out or abbreviated as the following:

PGEs: platinum (Pt), palladium (Pd), rhodium (Rh), osmium (Os), iridium (Ir), ruthenium (Rt)
**PGEs as used in the body of this Report refer only to those platinum group elements analyzed*

Nickel (Ni)	Sulphur (S)
Copper (Cu)	Selenium (Se)
Gold (Au)	Gold + Platinum + Palladium (3E)
Chromium (Cr)	Gold + Platinum + Palladium + Rhodium (4E)
Cobalt (Co)	Iron (Fe)

2.4 Sources of Information

The Report is based on internal Company reports and presentations as well as the abundant literature in the public domain on the SWC. Some material in the background sections of the present report has been taken from the two earlier technical reports on the Chrome Mountain property by Struck (2005) and Pfau (2011) as well as from other published and unpublished maps and reports. The reader is referred especially to the Report by Pfau (2011) for descriptions of work that was focused in the Chrome Mountain area in the west-central part of the Property prior to 2011. The literature on the SWC is voluminous and the complex remains the subject of active research, exploration, and mining, including on-going work by Group Ten and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). The geologic knowledge of the SWC is summarized in a comprehensive report published by the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology as Special Publication 92 (Czamanske and Zientek, 1985) summarizes the geologic understanding of the SWC at that time. An overview geologic map of the entire complex was published by Ennis Geraghty, the former Chief Geologist for the Sibanye-Stillwater Mining Company, as Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology Open-File Report 645 (Geraghty, 2013). A thorough study of variations in grade for the J-M reef was published by Jenkins et al. (2020). The numerous other sources used in the present report are cited individually in the appropriate sections of the Report.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The Authors have not relied on any other experts in preparing the present report. The Report has relied largely on maps and information provided by Group Ten, much of which is contained in news releases. Portions of the Property have undergone exploration and drilling starting a long ago as the 1960s. Group Ten inherited a large amount of information from previous operators and has spent considerable time and effort in compiling this information as well as conducting its own exploration. The conclusions and recommendations contained in this Report are those of the Authors and have evolved in part based upon consideration of various geologic hypotheses that were discussed and evaluated among Group Ten and CGI personnel. The work has especially benefitted from discussions with Dr. Craig Bow, Group Ten's Senior Technical Advisor.

Information concerning claim status, property ownership and permitting which is presented in Section 4 below has been provided to the Authors by the Company. The Authors have only reviewed the land tenure in a preliminary fashion, and has not independently verified the legal status or ownership of the Property or any underlying agreements. However, the Authors have no reason to doubt that the title situation is other than what is presented in this technical report. The Authors are not qualified to express any legal opinion with respect to Property titles or current ownership.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location of the Stillwater West Property

The Stillwater West PGE-Ni-Cu Property is located in the Stillwater Igneous Complex (SWC) in the Beartooth Mountains of south-central Montana, USA and includes 6,073.2 hectares of claims held by Group Ten Metals. The Property lies adjacent to Sibanye-Stillwater's producing PGE mining properties (East Boulder Mine, Stillwater Mine, and Blitz Extension) (Figure 1, Figure 2). The Property is located approximately 40 kilometers (km) (25 miles (mi)) south of the town of Big Timber, in Sweet Grass, Stillwater, and Park Counties, Montana, USA.

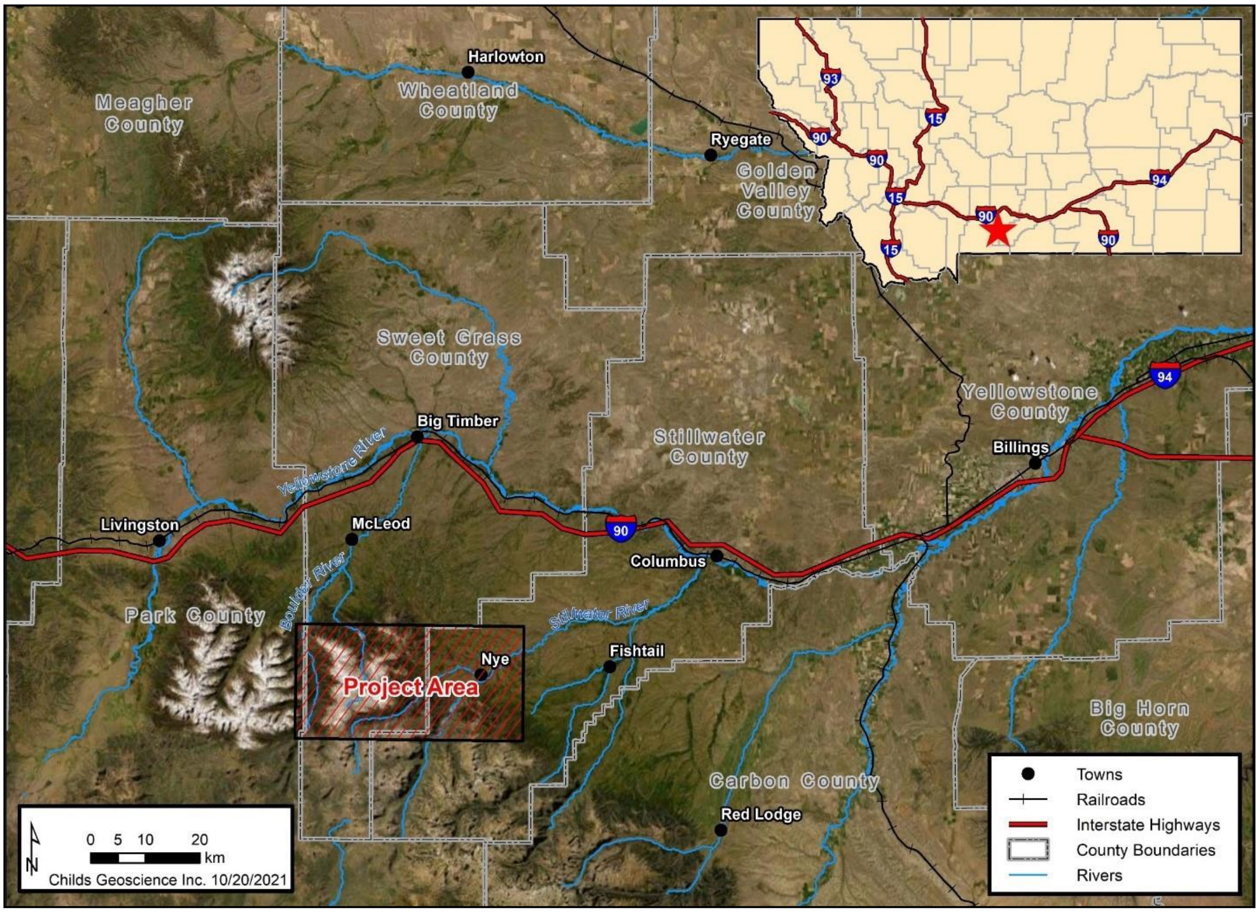


Figure 1. Location map of the Stillwater West Property.

The Stillwater West property is comprised of four claim blocks controlled by Group Ten Metals that extend over portions of the SWC. The Main Claim Block hosts the 2021 Inferred Mineral Resource Estimates and is the focus of this Report. Summaries are also provided on the Picket Pin, Cathedral and the East claim blocks in the Report. The Stillwater West property covers the lower magmatic stratigraphy of the SWC layered mafic-ultramafic intrusion (Figure 2). The Main Claim Block trends west-northwest following the strike of the basal strata of the SWC. The Stillwater West property lies between the Boulder River on the west, and the Stillwater River on the east. The Picket Pin Claim Block covers the Picket Pin reef found in the upper magmatic stratigraphy of the complex and is located north of the Main Claim Block. The Cathedral Claim Block lies east of the Main Claim Block and the East Claim Block covers ground in the geologically intricate eastern part of the complex, east of the Stillwater River (Figure 2 and Figure 3).

The East Boulder mine is an underground platinum-palladium mine currently operated by Sibanye-Stillwater with a concentrator located approximately 8 km (5 mi) north of the Property, on the East Boulder River. Sibanye-Stillwater also operates the Stillwater mine, located approximately 14 km (9 mi) east-northeast of Iron Mountain along the Stillwater River (Figure 2). An expansion to the Stillwater mine, known as the Blitz extension, has been producing ore since 2017. It is located northwest of Group Ten's East Claim Block.

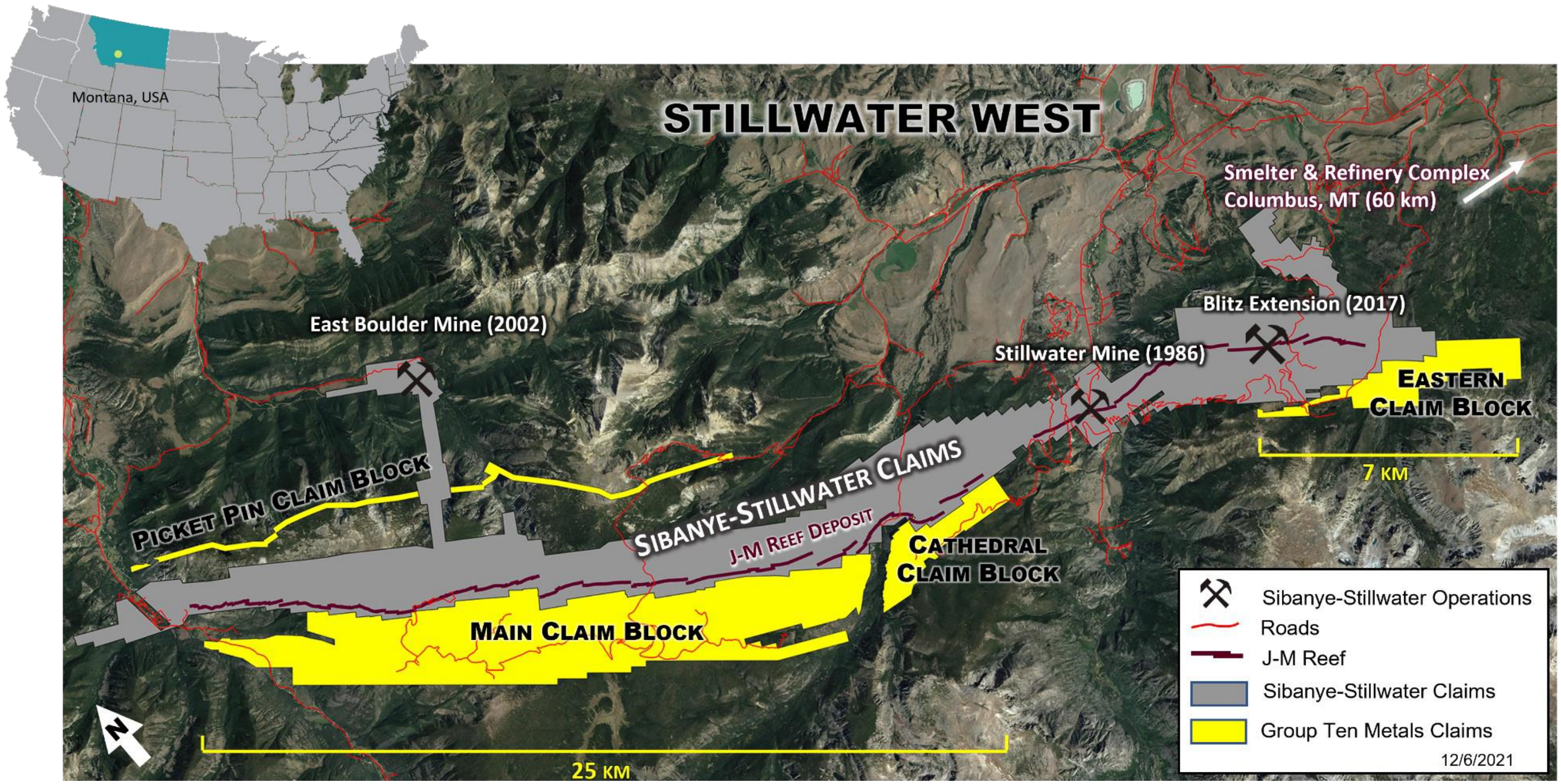


Figure 2. Overview of the Stillwater West property showing existing mines and the adjacent claims held by Sibanye-Stillwater (Modified from: Group Ten Presentation, September 23, 2021).

4.2 Mineral Tenure Details

Group Ten Metals controls a total of 763 unpatented, federal lode mining claims covering 6,073.2 hectares in the four claim blocks comprising the Stillwater West Property (Figure 2, Figure 3). Group Ten's claim blocks include the Main Claim Block, the Picket Pin Claim Block, the Cathedral Claim Block, and the East Claim Block. Appendix A provides a complete listing of the mining claims held by Group Ten Metals. Claim maintenance fees of $165.00 per claim are payable to the U.S. Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") before September 1st each year after an initial filing fee of $225.00 per claim. Claims must also be recorded with the county recorder when first staked for typical costs of $7.00 to $14.00.

Surface rights on the Property are administered by the U.S. Forest Service as part of the Custer-Gallatin National Forest with headquarters in Bozeman, Montana and a district ranger's office in Red Lodge, Montana. The Company's mining claims were laid out on the ground using hand-held Garmin GPS units and Trimble GPS devices. Four-inch (10 cm) diameter posts or blazed trees of similar or greater diameter were used to mark all claim corners. A discovery monument containing a notice of location is located on each claim and is marked by a post at least two inches (5 cm) in diameter or a tree of at least two inches in diameter. Figure 3 shows the claims held by Group Ten Metals as part of the Stillwater West property.

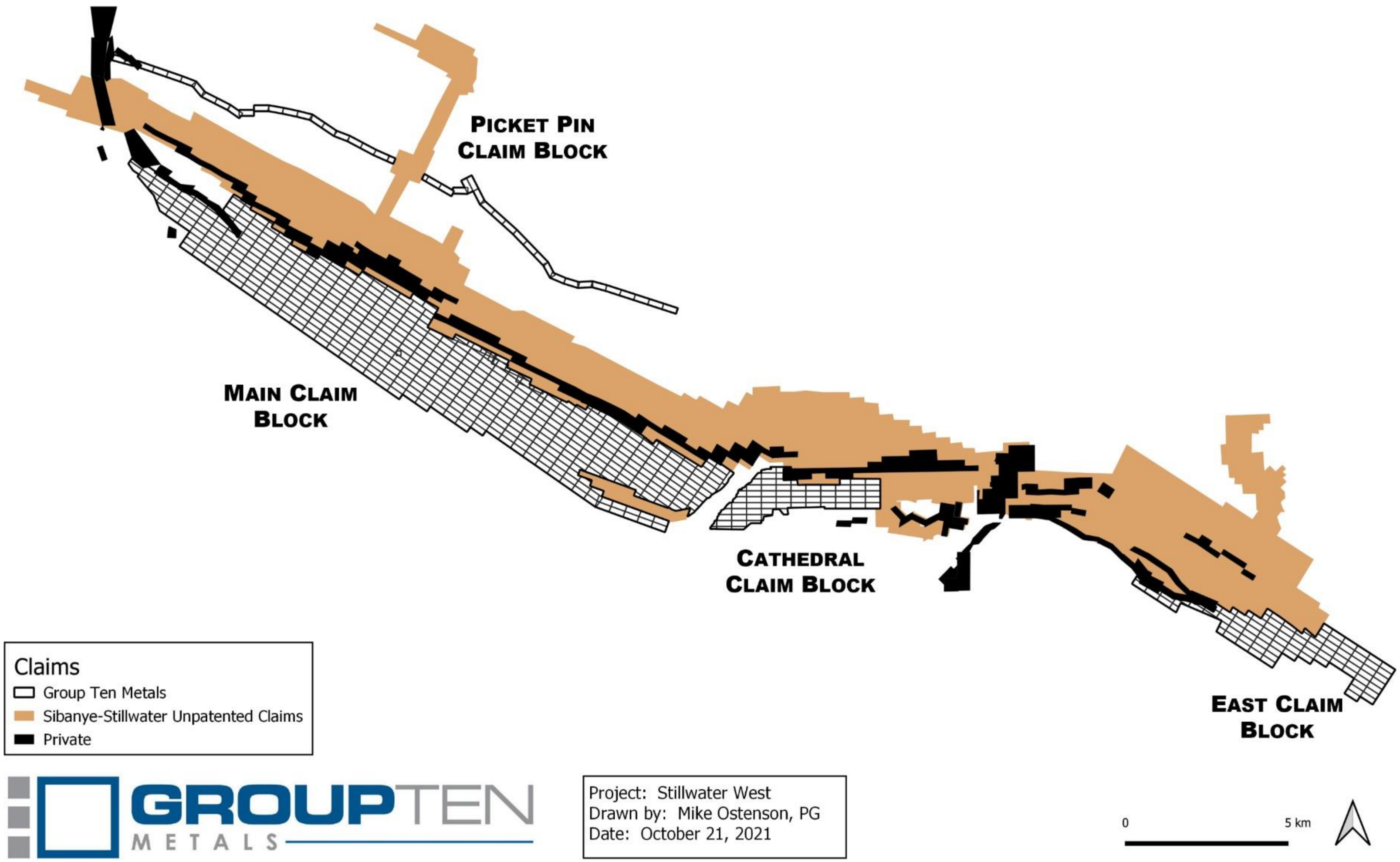


Figure 3. Claim map for the Stillwater West property owned 100% by Group Ten Metals.

4.3 Land Use and Other Permits

On June 4, 2019, Group Ten announced that it had received definitive decision memos from the U.S. Forest Service for drill permits in the priority target areas. Issuance of final permits is now subject to a standard review process prior to implementation in these areas. The Company has also submitted additional permit applications to allow for expanded drill coverage of the broader project area. This is discussed in more detail in Section 4.5 of this Report describing environmental baseline information. The brownfields nature of the Property simplifies the permit and regulatory process in many areas due to pre-existing roads, trails, and drill pads.

4.4 Environmental

The terrain of the Property ranges from forests to meadows and is home to a number of flora and fauna species. Large animals include deer, elk, moose, deer, black bear, grizzly bear and mountain lions. The whitebark pine is a high-elevation species of pine tree found across western North America. It is considered a keystone species because of its ability to regulate erosion by slowing the progress of snowmelt and by initiating early succession after fires and other disturbances. It also produces seeds that are a high-energy food source for mammals and birds such as the grizzly bear and the Clark's nutcracker. The whitebark pine population is declining due to infestation with the mountain pine beetle and a fungal disease known as white pine blister rust. For this reason, on December 2, 2020 the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service has proposed to list the species as threatened under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2021). The grizzly bear is listed as a threatened species in the lower 48 states, although there have been attempts in recent years by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service years to de-list the species.

Work done on the Property adheres strictly to the policies and regulations promulgated by the U.S. Forest Service, the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ), and Fish and Wildlife Service regarding threatened species and at-risk species such as the grizzly bear and whitebark pine. There are no other significant environmental issues involving the Property. Exploration activities are closely regulated by both the U.S. Forest Service and the MDEQ before any ground disturbance. A Plan of Operations must be filed with and approved by both the U.S. Forest Service and the MDEQ before any ground can be disturbed. A bond guaranteeing that reclamation will be done must then be placed with the MDEQ. Group Ten has a bond in place with MDEQ and follows all regulations closely.

4.5 Environmental Baseline Studies

Environmental assessments (EAs) have been conducted by the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) Air, Energy, & Mining Division, as part of the routine approval process for the Plan of Operations (POO) for Mineral Exploration submitted by Group Ten. The POO was submitted in two phases to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service and MDEQ. These phases are referred to as Amendments 1 and 2 (AMD1, AMD2).

An Environmental Assessment (EA) was prepared by the MDEQ during the review and permitting process. The EA took many potential environmental impacts into consideration including Project Timing, Access, Exploratory Drilling, Water Use, Reclamation, Monitoring, Cultural Resources, Noxious Weeds, Recreation and Access, Sensitive Plants, Water Resources, and Wildlife. The MDEQ evaluated the POO with respect to each of these individual categories and concluded that the POO met the required standards. The MDEQ therefore issued a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) and approved the POO (U.S. Forest Service, 2020).

Based upon the EAs and the two Amendments, the MDEQ has concluded that the Project is environmentally sound, with minimal disturbance to the landscape, air quality, water quality, and wildlife.

Sibanye-Stillwater is operating three mines in the SWC immediately to the north of the Property in the same U.S. Forest Service district, and has for many years been collecting baseline data, conducting ongoing environmental studies, and engaging in community outreach including a Good Neighbor Agreement that is exemplary in the industry. The results of this work are part of the public domain and that information will be directly applicable in monitoring environmental and community impacts in the Stillwater West project area.

4.6 Agreements and Encumbrances

Group Ten has gained 100% ownership of the claims that make up the Stillwater West land position as listed in Appendix A of this Report, subject only to a standard royalty interest which includes a buy-down provision. The history of ownership of the ground comprising the Property is presented in Table 1 in the History section of this Report (Section 6). Group Ten entered into an option agreement in 2017 under which it could acquire 100% of the Stillwater West project adjacent to the land position controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater. The claims were acquired from Picket Pin Resources LLC, a private company registered in Montana. The initial acquisition included 282 claims covering more than 22 km^2 (5,400 acres). The option agreement also covered an exploration database including extensive rock and soil sampling results, geologic maps and drill core. Under the terms of the Picket Pin agreement, the Company earned a 100% interest in the Stillwater West project completing the following (all US currency):

1. issuing a total of 3.6 million shares of the Company starting with 900,000 shares within ten days of regulatory approval and 900,000 shares on or before May 31 of each of 2018, 2019, and 2020;
2. completing $40,000 in cash payments with $20,000 on or before each of May 31, 2018 and 2019;
3. making advance royalty payments until commencement of commercial production of $15,000 within ten days of exchange approval, $30,000 on or before May 31, 2018, and $50,000 on or before May 31, 2019 and annually thereafter; and
4. executing a work contract for a minimum of $50,000 per year for the duration of the option agreement for technical and management work.

Upon completion of the option agreement in 2020, Group Ten owned 100% of the property subject to a 2% NSR royalty with a buy-down provision to purchase 1% of the NSR for $2 million (Group Ten Metals News Release, June 26, 2017). The 2% NSR royalty payable to Picket Pin Resources also applies to claims acquired within an area of interest of approximately 13 km (8.1 mi) by 60 km (37.2 mi) that includes the SWC.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Property is located in Sweet Grass, Stillwater, and Park Counties in south-central Montana, between the Boulder River on the west and West Rosebud Creek on the east. The county seat of Sweet Grass County is Big Timber, Montana and is located on Interstate-90 approximately 47.5 km (29.5 mi) north from the center of the Property. The county seat of Stillwater County is Columbus, also located along Interstate-90, approximately 68 km (42.3 mi) from the center of the Property. The county seat of Park County is Livingston which is located along Interstate-90 and approximately 48 km (30 mi) from the center of the Property.

5.1 Accessibility

The Project is road accessible from major airports at Billings and Bozeman, Montana which connect by Interstate, State Highways, and road to the town of Nye, near Sibanye-Stillwater's Stillwater mine.

The Main and Picket Pin claim blocks can be accessed by turning north off State Highway 419 (Nye Road) in Nye and traveling approximately 10.8 km (6.8 mi) to Picket Pin Road (U.S. Forest Service Road NF-2140), which becomes more primitive (4x4 vehicles are strongly recommended) and skirts along the southeast side of Picket Pin Mountain before passing northwest of Iron Mountain. Once on the Property, much of the rest of the Main Claim Block can be accessed by additional U.S. Forest Service roads, although road access is limited in some areas. Chrome Mountain in the west-central part of the Property is connected by unmaintained U.S. Forest Service roads to various other parts of the Property including Iron Mountain approximately 7km (4.4mi) to the east. The westernmost portion of the Main Claim Block can also be reached via the Main Boulder Road south of Big Timber.

The Cathedral Claim Block is accessed by driving 8.9 km (5.6 mi) southwest from Nye on State Highway 419 (Nye Road) and taking progressively more primitive roads for 8.9 km (5.6 mi) past the historic Mountain View Mine.

The East Claim Block is accessed by driving 10.5 km (6.5 mi) to the east on State Highway 419 (Nye Road) from Nye and turning south onto Benbow Road (NF-1414). Further road access to the East Claim Block is limited.

The Company uses a combination of road, helicopter, horse, and foot access for work on the Property.

5.2 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Local infrastructure is dominated by Sibanye-Stillwater, who operate two major mines in the SWC with a third mine, the Blitz Expansion, operating as an eastward extension of the original Stillwater mine. Sibanye-Stillwater also operate a smelter and base refinery complex 77 km (48 mi) to the northeast of the Property in Columbus, MT. A well-trained and experienced workforce of approximately 2,300 supports Sibanye-Stillwater's operations, and qualified workers are available in the immediate area. The town of Nye Montana, 24.3 km (15.1 mi) from the center of the Main Claim Block of the Property, was founded in the late 1800s to supply miners and that continues to this day. Group Ten's crews are housed in and supplied from Nye and also Red Lodge, located approximately 52 km (32 mi) to the southeast. The towns of Columbus and Absarokee are additional places where housing and supplies can be sourced. A major commercial hub and international airport are located in Billings, MT, the largest city in

Montana with a population of approximately 110,000 people. Billings is located approximately 137 km (85 mi) east-northeast of the Property on Interstate-90. Burlington Northern and RailLink operate freight train service through Billings. Billings is also a primary hub for Montana's oil and gas industry, with three major oil refineries and other related operations.

5.3 Climate

The typical climate of the Beartooth Mountains is a continental climate with warm dry summers and cold winters. Gusty winds are common. Temperatures in the summer months can get above 27 ^{o}C (80 ^{o}F) in the summer months, and drop below -18 ^{o}C (sub-zero ^{o}F) in the winter months, with heavy snowfall, especially from February to May. A U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS) weather station exits at Placer Basin near the center of the Property, at an elevation of 2691 m (8830 ft), and has been in operation since 1979. The average annual snowfall in Nye, Montana is 204.5 cm (80.5 in) and 45.5 cm (17.9 in) of rainfall annually.

5.4 Physiography

The Property ranges from 3,080 m (10,106 ft) in elevation at Iron Mountain to approximately 1,585 m (5,200 ft) in the Boulder River drainage at the western end of the Property. The terrain is a high-elevation plateau with moderately rolling topography that is dissected by deep, generally northerly flowing drainages. Vegetation is mostly evergreen forests that yield to meadows, rocky slopes and sparse stands of trees at higher elevations. Tree species include lodgepole pine, whitebark pine, Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir.

6 HISTORY

6.1 Stillwater Complex Exploration History

The Stillwater Complex has a long history of mineral exploration and production starting in the late 1800s when prospectors identified and mined nickel and copper mineralization. In subsequent decades this grew to include exploration for and advancement of chromium deposits in the 1930s, iron ore in the 1940s and 1950s, and then, starting in the 1970s, a focus on PGEs based on parallels with the Bushveld Complex that lead to the Stillwater Mine opening in 1986 (Page et al., 1985a).

Nickel and copper sulphide mineralization occurs in the Basal and Ultramafic series of the Stillwater Complex. Interest in these sulphides dates as far back as 1883. By 1985, more than 60,960 m (200,000 ft) of drilling in 275 holes and 1,219 m (4,000 ft) of underground workings had been completed (Page et al., 1985a). From 1937 through the 1940s, The Anaconda Company (Anaconda) and others conducted drilling and mapping. Anaconda launched renewed work in 1967 including drilling, driving the Mouat tunnel, mapping, Induced Polarization (IP) geophysics, and geochemistry. By 1970, sulphide mineralization containing 0.25% Cu and 0.25% Ni had been identified in the eastern third of the SWC (Page et al., 1985a). Other companies including Freeport Exploration Company, Cyprus Mines Corporation (Cyprus), Amoco Minerals Company and AMAX Exploration Inc. (AMAX) continued with geologic work, geophysical surveys and drilling in other areas of the complex. This continued into the early 1980s and included work in the underlying country rocks. Much of this early work focused on anomalies identified in the Chrome Mountain, Iron Mountain, and Benbow areas, including lower-grade copper-nickel mineralization in the Chrome Lake area south of the Benbow mine (Page et al., 1985a).

Chromium was designated as a strategic metal and chromite was intermittently mined to secure a domestic source of the metal starting in the late 1930s (Page, 1985a). Chromite horizons were first identified in the Little Rocky Creek area in the eastern part of the complex (Page et al., 1985a). During World War I, chromite was mined on a small scale in the Benbow area in the eastern part of the complex and at the Gish mine on the west. Sporadic mining followed until World War II when Anaconda mined chromite at the Benbow mine, the Mouat mine, and the Gish mine. Anaconda mined 330,393 tonnes (364,196 short tons) of chromite ore until 1943 (Page et al., 1985a). During and after the Korean War (1953-1961), the American Chrome Company mined 1.9 million tonnes (2.1 million short tons) from the Mouat mine in the Mountain View area, with chromium concentrate averaging 38.5% Cr_2O_3. It is estimated that 13.6 million tonnes (15 million U.S. tons) of ore containing 20 – 22% Cr_2O_3 remains at the Mouat and Benbow mines (Page et al., 1985a). Other companies that conducted historic work on the chromite seams are Chrome Corporation (Chrome Corp.) and Boulder Gold NL.

Platinum and palladium-bearing minerals were first discovered in rocks of the Stillwater Complex in 1936 by Professor Arthur Buddington of Princeton University and his students including A.L. Howland. Buddington speculated that the Stillwater Complex could be an analog to the Merensky Reef PGE deposit (Page and Zientek, 1985a, Boudreau et al., 2020). In 1967, an exploration program was initiated by Johns-Manville (Manville) that focused on identifying PGE mineralization in the Stillwater Complex that was analogous with that of the Merensky Reef. PGE mineralization along a distinctive stratigraphic horizon was first discovered in 1973 by trenching and drilling of the Camp Zone, southwest of the Brass Monkey Exploration Camp (Boudreau et al., 2020). In 1976, Manville conducted test mining on this PGE-enriched zone at the West Fork adit. In 1979 Chevron Minerals Company Joined Manville in a JV exploration program on the PGE-enriched zone of interest. In 1981, Anaconda conducted test mining on the Howland Reef at the Minneapolis adit. That same year, the Chevron-Manville JV conducted test mining on the PGE zone at the Frog Pond adit. This PGE-enriched zone was officially named the J-M reef in 1982 (Boudreau et al., 2020). In 1983, Anaconda joined Manville and Chevron in a tri-venture on the J-M Reef. This tri-venture was named the Stillwater Mining Company. The Stillwater Mining Company (Stillwater) conducted test mining of the J-M Reef at the Minneapolis adit, and in 1985 mining commenced at the Stillwater Mine (Page et al., 1985a). LAC minerals bought out Anaconda's portion of the tri-venture in 1985, and in 1989, Chevron bought out LAC Mineral's portion of the tri-venture. In 2002, the Stillwater Mining Company opened the East Boulder mine, located west of the Stillwater mine along the East Boulder River (Boudreau et al., 2020). In 2003, Norilsk Nickel, a Russian nickel mining company bought a majority interest in the Stillwater Mining Company, and later sold its interest in 2010. In 2017, Sibanye Gold, a South African gold and PGE miner purchased the Stillwater Mining Company and re-named the merged companies Sibanye-Stillwater. Since 2017, Sibanye-Stillwater has overseen steady production from the Stillwater, Blitz, and East Boulder mines, and the related smelter and refinery complex in Columbus, Montana.

Historical exploration on the Stillwater West property focused largely on copper, nickel, and chromium mineralization beginning in the 1940s. Modern era exploration of the Stillwater West property began in the 1960s and 1970s with programs by AMAX, Anaconda, Cyprus, Lindgren, Johns-Manville, U.S. Steel and others. Targets were Ni-Cu-bearing magmatic sulphide deposits near the base of the SWC. In general PGEs were not a focus of historical exploration conducted in the basal strata of the SWC and historical sampling typically did not assay for PGEs.

Zientek and Parks (2014) present an overview of the spatial database that has been developed over the years for the SWC. Figure 4 is a reproduction of Figures 6 and 7 from Zientek and Parks (2014) and shows the distribution of bulk samples and drill holes that have been excavated and drilled in the complex throughout the exploration history of the SWC. These maps show the commodities that have been explored in different levels in the magmatic stratigraphy and also the names of various mines and prospects. The same paper presents a concise history of exploration in the SWC and the reader is referred to that summary for a useful overview.

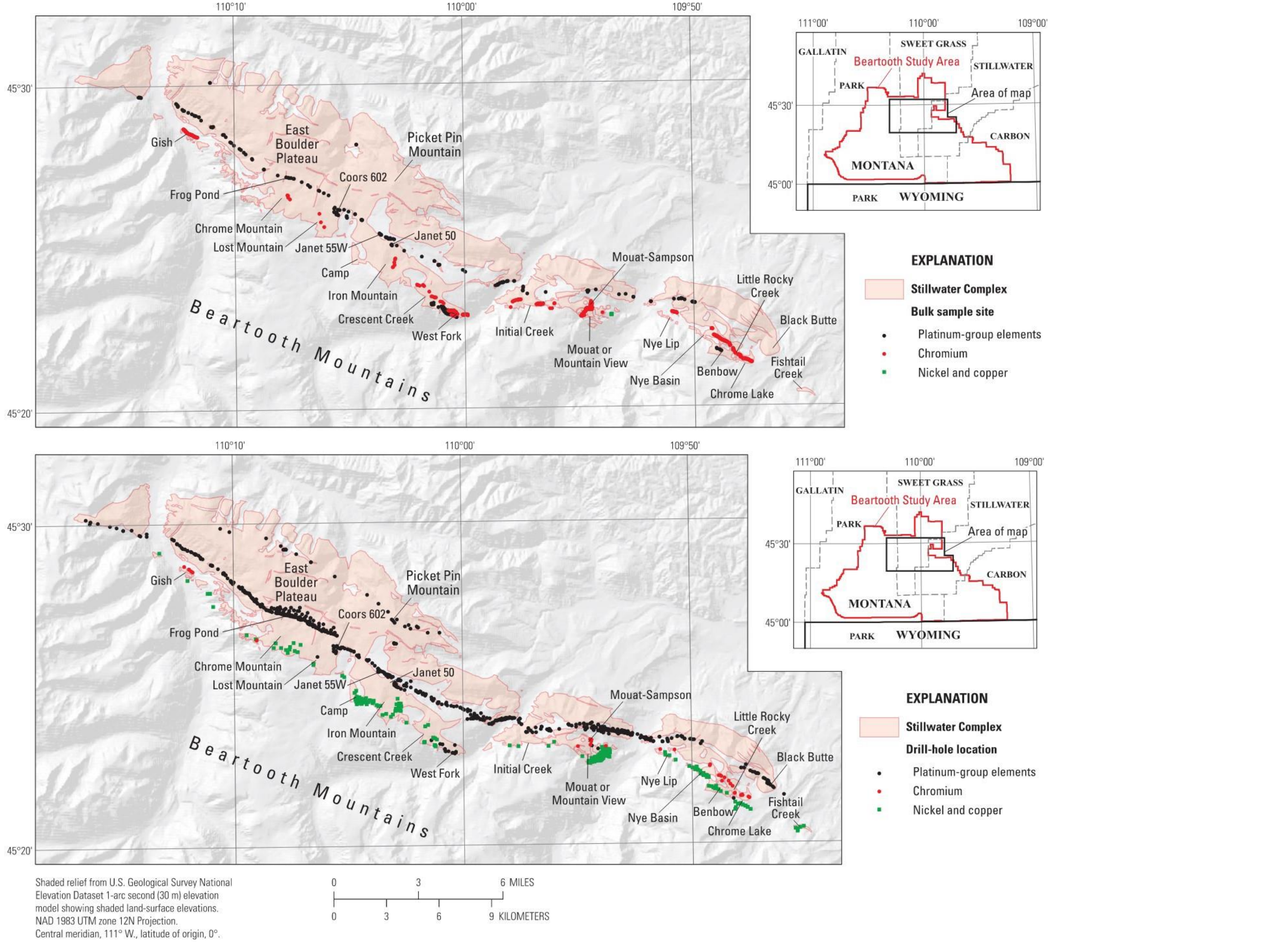


Figure 4. Maps showing selected surface drill hole collar locations (lower panel) and bulk sample sites (upper panel) in the SWC. (Source: Zientek and Parks, 2014)

6.2 Stillwater West Exploration and Property History

Historic exploration work on the Stillwater West property includes drilling in the 1960s by AMAX, U.S. Steel, and Lindgren; drilling in the 1970s by Anaconda, AMAX, and Cyprus; drilling in the 1980s by Cyprus, Chrome Corp., International Platinum Corp., and Platinum Fox LLC; and drilling in the 1990s conducted by Anaconda and Chrome Corp. Work conducted by AMAX in the late 1960s and 1970s was focused on copper-nickel sulphide mineralization in the Basal and Ultramafic series on Iron and Chrome Mountains, including the Camp target (now CZ deposit). Work by U.S. Steel was focused on iron resources. In 1983 and 1984, Platinum Fox LLC drilled west of Chrome Mountain at the Pine Shear Zone, located in the Main Claim Block of the Stillwater West property. Most of these drill programs were supplemented with additional exploration efforts including surface rock and soil geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys, geologic mapping, and prospecting.

Work on the Property from 1998 to 2011, was conducted by Idaho Consolidated Metals Corporation (ICMC) and their successor company Beartooth Platinum Corporation (Beartooth Platinum), Premium Exploration Inc. (Premium), and limited work by Starfield Resources Inc. (Starfield).

Idaho Consolidated Metals Corp., in a joint venture (JV) with Platinum Fox, conducted work on the Chrome Mountain property from 1998 through 2003. Work by these companies was concentrated in the western portion of the Stillwater West property, formerly known as the Chrome Mountain property. This work included extensive mapping, surface rock and soil geochemical sampling, and an airborne geophysical survey. The JV ended in 2003 and the Chrome Mountain property was returned to the underlying owners. Premium Exploration picked up the Chrome Mountain property from Platinum Fox in 2004. Beartooth Platinum continued work on the eastern portion of the Stillwater West property, formerly known as the Iron Mountain property, until 2009 when it entered a series of deals that resulted in Starfield Resources holding claims in the Stillwater West area. Starfield sold some claims to Stillwater and the remainder were allowed to lapse in 2011, including portions of the current Stillwater West Property.

In October of 2006, Beartooth and Premium entered a Strategic Exploration Alliance (SEA) to explore for PGEs. In 2006 a major soil geochemical survey was conducted, consisting of over 11,000 samples. The soils program generated anomalies for copper up to 500 m (1,640 ft) wide and included copper values up to 3,322 ppm in the Peridotite zone (Keays, 2011). PGE anomalies in soils were similar in size and coincident with those for copper. The largest PGE anomaly is centered on the Chrome Mountain target area in Group Ten's Main Claim Block.

Premium Exploration held claims west of the East Boulder River from 2004 to 2013. A technical report prepared by W. J. Struck provides an overview of exploration work conducted on land held by Premium Exploration centered on Chrome Mountain and extending from the Boulder River on the West to the Iron Mountain area on the east (Struck, 2005). Premium Exploration drilled the Pine Shear Zone (now Pine target) at Chrome Mountain in 2004 and intersected numerous intervals of high-grade gold (Keays, 2011). In 2007, Premium Exploration formed a JV with Beartooth Platinum and commenced drilling on soil anomalies.

Starting in 2009, deteriorating market conditions lead to a series of deals that resulted in Beartooth Platinum's SWC assets being owned by Starfield Resources, who conducted limited work before selling certain claims to Stillwater Mining Company and allowing all other claims to lapse in 2011. Premium Exploration's claims were also allowed to lapse leading to all claims being dropped by 2015.

Picket Pin Resources LLC, a private company registered in Montana, began staking claims in the Chrome and Iron Mountain areas starting in 2011, and by 2017 had consolidated much of the Iron Mountain and Chrome Mountain properties for the first time.

On June 26, 2017, Group Ten announced that it had entered into an option agreement under which it could acquire 100% of the Stillwater West project from Picket Pin Resources by completing a series of commitments. Initially, the Property included 282 claims covering more than 22 km^2 (5,400 acres). The option agreement also included an exploration database with extensive rock and soil sampling results, geologic mapping, drill core, and drill core data. In this manner, and with subsequent land expansion through additional staking, the lower SWC, including the historic Chrome Mountain and Iron Mountain targets and databases, were effectively consolidated and named the Stillwater West property.

Upon completion of the option agreement in 2020, Group Ten owned 100% of the property subject to a 2% NSR royalty with a buy-down provision to purchase 1% of the NSR for $2 million (Group Ten Metals News Release, June 26, 2017).

Group Ten subsequently announced four expansions to the Property by direct staking on November 15, 2017, January 10, 2018, July 9, 2018, and January 12, 2021 to arrive at the present 6,073-hectare size, being approximately 2.7 times the original Property area in 2017.

Also in 2017, Sibanye Gold, a South African gold and PGE miner, acquired Stillwater Mining for USD $2.2B, creating Sibanye-Stillwater. Sibanye-Stillwater controls lands to the north of the Property, where they have actively mined the J-M Reef for palladium, platinum, rhodium, nickel, copper, gold, silver, and other elements since 1986.

By 2019, the Company had acquired data from 205 historical drill holes totaling over 28,000 m (91,864 ft) and had nearly 12,000 m (36,089 ft) of drill core from the Iron Mountain and Chrome Mountain areas. Table 1 provides a summary of the Stillwater West Property history.

Also in 2017, Sibanye Gold, a South African gold and PGE miner, acquired Stillwater Mining for USD $2.2B, creating Sibanye-Stillwater. Sibanye-Stillwater controls lands to the north of the Property, where they have actively mined the J-M Reef for palladium, platinum, rhodium, nickel, copper, gold, silver, and other elements since 1986 Group Ten Metals has conducted three drill programs on the Property, one in each of the years 2019, 2020, and 2021. Assay results from 2019 and 2020 are presented in this Report but results from the 2021 drilling were not available at the effective date. Drilling conducted by Group Ten Metals will be discussed further in Section 9.10.

Table 1. Generalized Property History Summary

Stillwater West Land Acquisition History	
Late 1800s-mid-1990s	Holders of claims on the Property area included *AMAX, Anaconda, Cyprus, and* smaller operators.
1998-2003	*Idaho Consolidated Metals Corp. (ICMC)* in a JV with *Platinum Fox* controls the Chrome Mountain Property until 2003. *ICMC* changes name to *Beartooth Platinum Corp*. in 2002. JV is active from 1999-2003.
1998-2009	*Beartooth Platinum Corp.* controls the Iron Mountain Property.
2004-2015	*Premium Exploration Inc.* controls Chrome Mountain Property and purchases *Platinum Fox* ground (Pine Shear Zone) in 2004.
2006-2009	*Premium* and *Beartooth Platinum* announce a Strategic Exploration Alliance in 2006 that leads to a JV in June of 2007. JV ends in 2009.
2009-2011	*Nevoro Montana,* subsequently acquired by *Starfield Resources,* purchases and holds *Beartooth Platinum's* property until claims expire in 2011.
2011-2017	*Picket Pin Resources LLC* stakes claims on the Picket Pin, Chrome, and Iron Mountain properties.
2017	*Group Ten Metals* signs agreement with *Picket Pin Resources*
2017-2021	*Group Ten Metals* stakes additional ground for a total of ~61 km^2

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

There are five major geotectonic assemblages in and adjacent to the SWC. Listed from oldest to youngest, they are: Archean granitic gneisses and associated metasedimentary rocks, metasedimentary hornfels associated with the emplacement of the Stillwater Complex magmas, mafic and ultramafic intrusive igneous rocks of the SWC, Archean intrusive quartz monzonite, and sedimentary rocks of Paleozoic and Mesozoic age (Figure 5)(Page, 1979). All of these rocks are intruded by dikes and larger mafic to felsic igneous bodies ranging in age from Proterozoic to Tertiary (Jenkins et al., 2020).

The high-grade Archean metamorphic rocks of the northern Wyoming Province are exposed in the uplifted Laramide tectonic blocks of northwestern Wyoming and southwestern Montana, including the Beartooth uplift. This Archean province has been subdivided into several major crustal blocks, each with its own, unique depositional, tectonic, and metamorphic history. Mueller et al., (1985), Mogk et al., (2020), and many other researchers have summarized the evolution of the Wyoming Province. The province exposes rocks up to 3.5 billion years old and zircons in these oldest rocks record events even older (Mogk et al., 2020). The history of the province includes major tectonic, metamorphic, magmatic, and continent-building events at roughly 4.0 - 3.5, 3.5 - 3.1, 2.8 - 2.9, 2.7, 2.45 - 2.5, and 1.78 billion years before present (Mogk et al., 2020). These episodes are separated by intervening periods of relative quiescence during which shallow and deep-water sediments were deposited. The metasedimentary rocks in the contact aureole at the base of the SWC have not been subjected to the isoclinal folding, tectonic intermixing with meta-igneous rocks, and amphibolite-granulite grade metamorphism that characterizes the Archean rocks to the south, across the Mill Creek-Stillwater fault in the Beartooth Block.

The SWC is a 2.709 billion year old (Ga) (Wall et al., 2018) Neoarchean layered mafic-ultramafic intrusive body that is approximately 48 km (30 mi) long. The SWC intruded metasedimentary and meta-igneous rocks of the Archean Wyoming Province (Jenkins et al., 2020). Geissman and Mogk (1986) proposed that the SWC separated from the main Beartooth massif along the Mill Creek-Stillwater fault zone in the Late Archean. Following emplacement of the SWC and faulting along the Mill Creek-Stillwater fault zone, there were at least two periods of deformation that affected the complex: one episode in the Precambrian tilted the complex, producing a high-angle unconformity between the steep to overturned layers of the complex and the Cambrian sedimentary rocks which overlie it; and a second episode of deformation resulting from Cretaceous to Early Tertiary Laramide faulting along the Beartooth range front (Geissman and Mogk, 1986).

The meta-sedimentary rocks into which the SWC magmas were emplaced were likely originally deposited in a high-energy, shallow-water sedimentary basin. The source area for the sediments likely contained an abundance of mafic and ultramafic rocks that enriched the basin with high levels chromium, nickel, iron, and magnesium (Page and Zientek, 1985a). Rock types include amphibolite, schist, iron formation, quartzite, sandstone, diamictite, and other rocks. These metasedimentary rock units underwent contact metamorphism to hornfels during emplacement of the SWC. Relict clastic quartz and feldspar found in the hornfels suggest the presence of siliceous rocks in the source area as well (Czamanske and Zientek, 1985). Complex folding, and possible regional metamorphism, of the metasedimentary country rock predates the emplacement of the Stillwater magmas. The latest set of folds are N-S striking and east dipping, with northwest plunging fold axes. The orientation of earlier fold sets is difficult to determine due to the rotation that occurred during subsequent folding episodes.

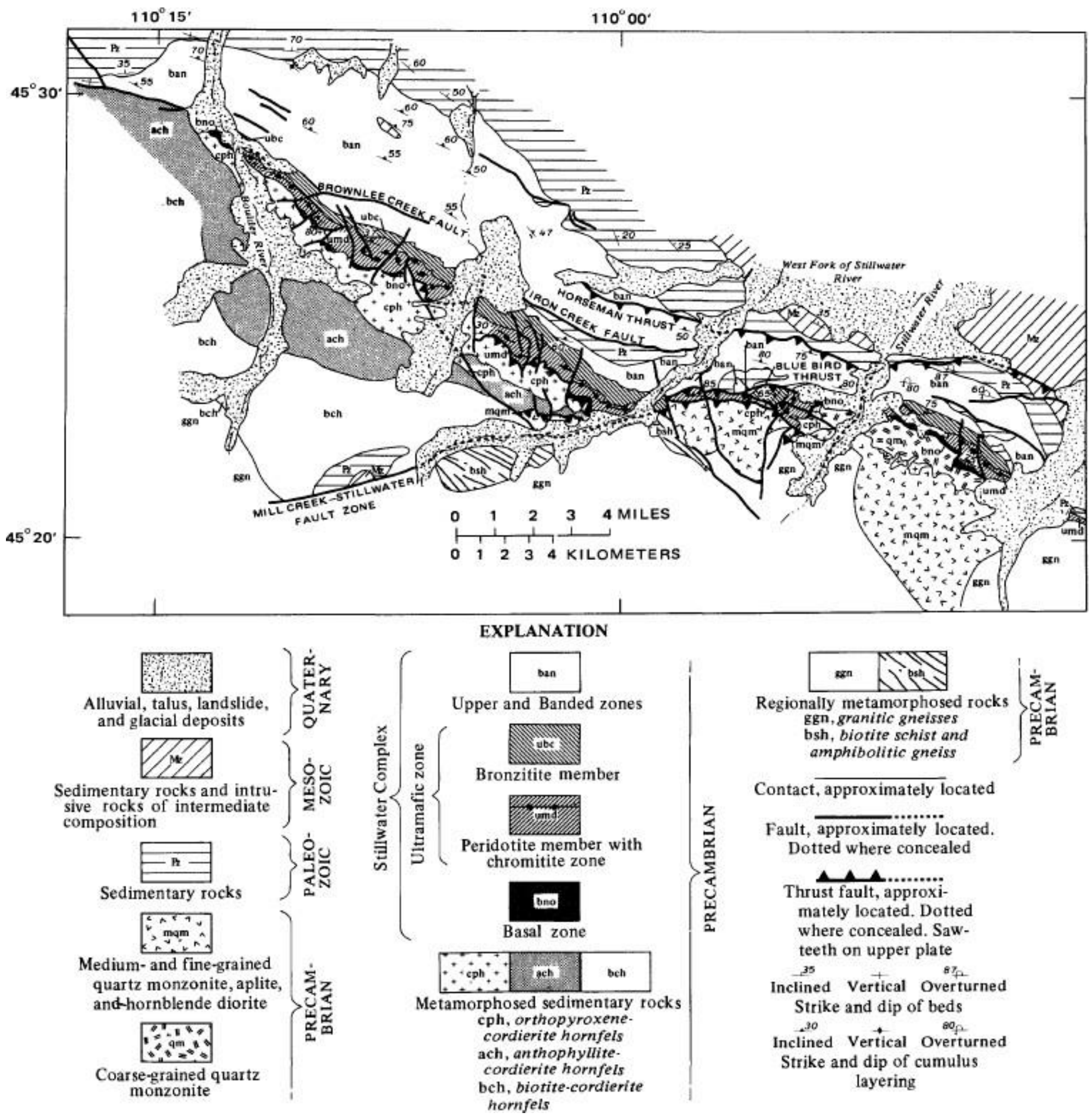


Figure 5. Regional geologic map of the SWC (Source: Page, 1979).

The SWC is overlain on the north by folded sedimentary rocks ranging from Cambrian to Cretaceous in age that include thick Paleozoic carbonate sections. The complex is cut by granitic rocks that yield approximately the same 2.7 Ga radiometric dates as the complex. The layered complex and the 2.7 Ga granites that intrude it exhibit a penetrative east-west foliation due to deformation in the Proterozoic. The complex has been deformed by at least two generations of reverse and thrust faults. It is also cut by, northerly trending, steep faults, and by later reactivation of some of these faults by normal movement. A complex of Cretaceous granitic bodies intrudes the Paleozoic-Mesozoic sedimentary sequence. The older metamorphic rocks and the lower parts of the complex are cut by numerous mafic dikes (Page and Zientek, 1985a).

7.2 Stillwater Complex Geology

The SWC is one of the largest and best-studied layered mafic-ultramafic intrusive complexes in the world. However, the lower SWC, including the Property, has seen less exploration, and large areas remain untested. The SWC hosts magmatic mineralization variably enriched in chromium, nickel, copper, cobalt, gold, and the platinum group elements (PGEs). Many excellent research papers and summaries of the geology of the complex have been published. Recent summaries include reports by Zientek et al. (2002), Keays (2011), Zientek and Parks (2014), Boudreau et al. (2020), and a geologic map of the entire complex by Geraghty (2013). An excellent summary of the Archean geology of Montana is found in Mogk et al., (2020).

The SWC is in intrusive contact with Archean metasedimentary rocks of the Wyoming Province on the south and is unconformably overlain by Paleozoic to Mesozoic sedimentary rocks on the north. The SWC has been dated at 2.701 billion years, at the boundary between the Archean and Proterozoic eons of the Precambrian era. However, a new date of 2.709 billion years has been reported based on zircon and baddeleyite U-Pb methods (Wall and Scoates, 2016; Wall et al., 2018). The entire complex has been tilted approximately 50 - 70^{o} to the north-northeast due to at least two periods of folding and faulting. The easternmost part of the SWC has been complexly deformed, with magmatic stratigraphy locally overturned and dipping steeply to the south (Zientek et al., 2002). The complex is 5.5 km (3.4 mi) thick and 48 km (30 mi) in exposed strike length (Figure 7).

The layered complex can be divided into a hierarchy of mappable stratigraphic units based on the mineral composition, texture, and sequence of layered strata. Thin magmatic stratigraphic layers and cumulate textures that can be traced for kilometers across the complex indicate that the layered complex was originally horizontal at the time of intrusion and crystallization (Zientek and Parks, 2014). The complex consists of five main lithostratigraphic divisions or series: Basal series, Ultramafic series, Lower Banded series, Middle Banded series, and Upper Banded series. The Lower Banded series, Middle Banded series, and Upper Banded series are sometimes grouped and referred to collectively as the Banded series The series are subdivided into between 14 and 17 zones (depending on the author). The Basal series is variable in thickness and is up to approximately 122 m (400 ft) thick (Zientek and Parks, 2014). This series is made up of the basal norite and the overlying basal bronzitite. The overlying Ultramafic series is 500 - 2,000 m (1,640 - 6,562 ft) thick and consists of a Peridotite zone overlain by a Bronzitite zone. The Peridotite zone up to hosts thirteen chromite horizons (labeled A-K) that are locally enriched in PGEs. The Ultramafic series is overlain by the Banded series consisting of norites, gabbronorites, troctolites, and anorthosites, all of which contain plagioclase as a cumulate phase.

The SWC has not been subjected to the high-grade regional metamorphism that affected the Archean wall rocks that form the floor of the complex. The wall rocks that form the floor of the SWC consist of various metasedimentary rock types including banded iron formation (BIF), hornfels, and quartzite. Amphibolite and pelitic hornfels in the footwall of the SWC contain orthopyroxene, anthophyllite, cordierite, olivine and quartz. These mineral assemblages indicate pressures conditions during metamorphism that are on the order of three kilobars lower than the high-grade gneisses of the Lakes Plateau to the south of the complex across the Mill Creek-Stillwater fault zone (Page and Zientek, 1985b).

The generalized stratigraphy of the SWC is shown in Figure 6 and a more detailed stratigraphic section is shown in Figure 8. A shorthand has been developed by researchers and explorationists in describing the rocks of the SWC (Zientek and Parks, 2014). The cumulate phases are shown as lower-case letters such as “o” for olivine, “b” for bronzite (an orthopyroxene), “a” for augite (a clinopyroxene), and “p” for plagioclase. The cumulate phases are listed in order from most abundant to least abundant. These are followed by capital letters that describe the rock texture such as “C” for cumulate, and “P” for pegmatoidal. The first letter indicates the dominant mineral species and is followed by less abundant minerals. Thus, a rock described as a boC, would be a cumulate textured rock in which the cumulate grains are bronzite and olivine with a greater abundance of bronzite than olivine.

Where the pyroxene mineral bronzite predominates in a rock, the rock is referred to as a bronzitite bronzite cumulate (bC). A second pyroxene called augite is also abundant in the SWC, particularly as a late crystallizing phase within the Bronzitite zone of the Ultramafic series and in the Banded series. Where olivine predominates in a rock, the rock is called a dunite or olivine cumulate (oC). Anorthosite is a rock made up mostly of plagioclase (pC), norite is made up of plagioclase and bronzite (pbC), troctolite is made up of plagioclase and olivine (poC), gabbro is made up of plagioclase and pyroxene (pbaC, pabC), peridotite is made up of olivine with pyroxene (obaC, oabC), and pyroxenite is made up of pyroxenes with some olivine (baoC, aboC). A rock in which chromite is the predominant mineral phase is termed a chromitite (cC). Table 2 presents traditional and short-hand nomenclature for the various rock types in the SWC.

Table 2. Nomenclature and lithology rock codes for the SWC.

Name	Mineralogy	Code
Dunite or Peridotite	>90% Olivine Cumulate	oC
Dunite or Peridotite	>90% Olivine Cumulate with post cumulate Bronzite Oikiocrysts	oCb
Dunite or Peridotite	>90% Olivine Cumulate with post cumulate Bronzite Oikiocrysts and plagioclase	oCbp
Dunite or Peridotite	>90% Olivine Cumulate with post cumulate plagioclase	oCp
Dunite or Peridotite	Intrusive >90% Olivine Cumulate	IoC
Chromitite Peridotite	Olivine>Chromite Cumulate	ocC
Olivine Chromitite	Chromite>Olivine Cumulate	coC
Chromitite	>90% Chromite Cumulate	cC or Cr
Hartzburgite	Olivine>Bronzite Cumulate	obC
Olivine Orthopyroxenite	Bronzite>Olivine Cumulate	boC
Wehrlite	Olivine>Augite Cumulate	oaC
Websterite	Bronzite>Augite Cumulate	baC
Websterite	Augite>Bronzite Cumulate	abC
Iherzolite	Olivine>Augite>Bronzite Cumulate	oabC
Magnetite	>90% Magnetite Cumulate	mC
Bronzitite	>90% Bronzite Cumulate	bC
Bronzitite	>90% Bronzite Cumulate with post cumulate plagioclase	bCp
Bronzitite	Pegmatoidal >90% Bronzite Cumulate	bC peg
Bronzitite w/Cr	Bronzite with accessory chromite	bcC
Clinopyroxenite	>90% Augite Cumulate	aC
Gabbro	Plagioclase>Augite Cumulate	paC
Norite	Plagioclase>Bronzite Cumulate	pbC
Olvine Gabbro Norite	Plagioclase>Augite>Olivine>Bronzite Cumulate	paobC
Olivine Gabbro	Plagioclase>Augite>Olivine Cumulate	paoC
Noritic Gabbro	Plagioclase>Augite>Bronzite Cumulate	pbaC
Gabbro Norite	Plagioclase>Augite>Bronzite Cumulate	pabC
Troctolite	Plagioclase>Olivine Cumulate	poC
Anorthosite	>90% Plagioclase Cumulate	pC

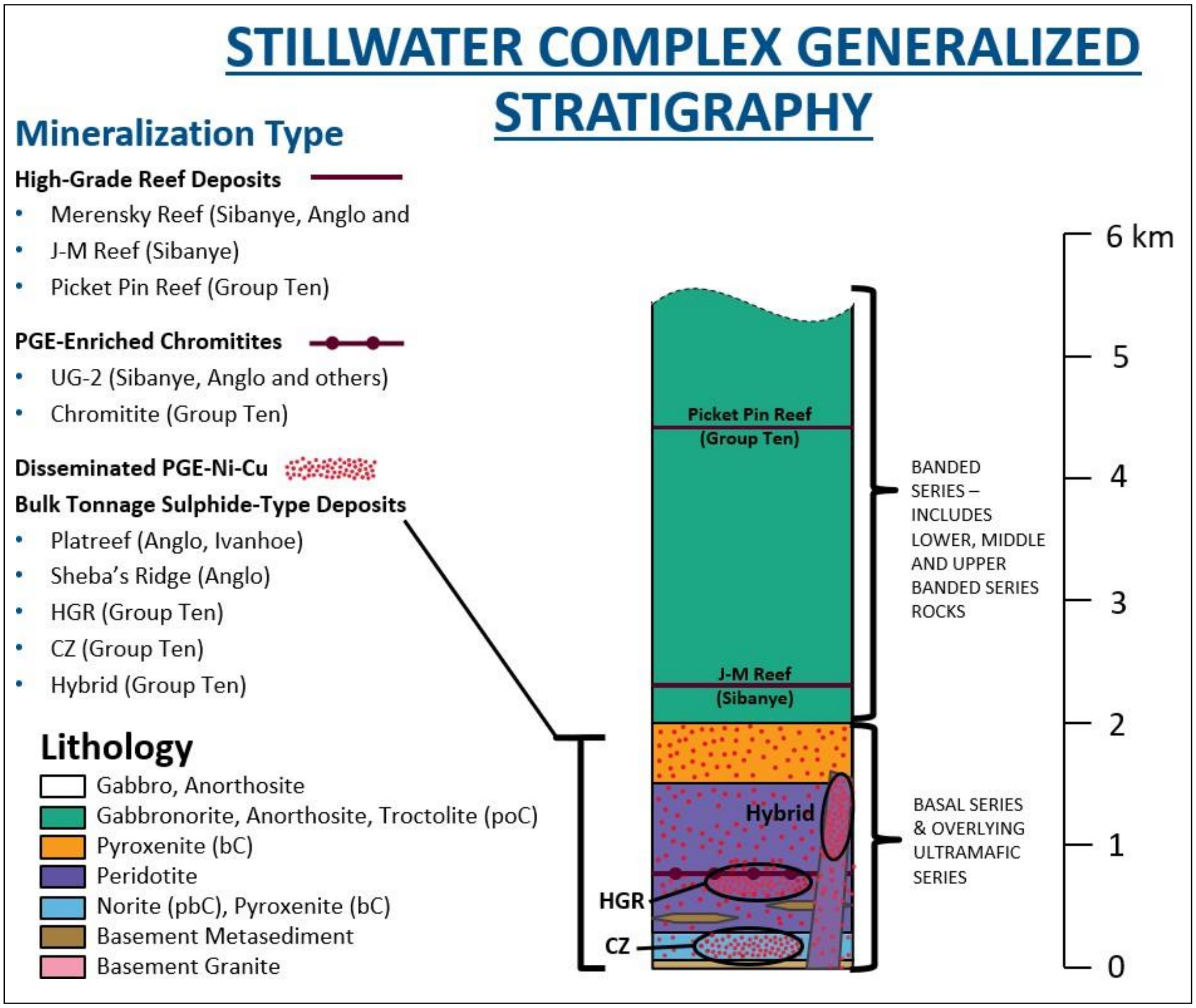


Figure 6. Generalized stratigraphic section of the SWC (Modified from: Group Ten Presentation, September 23, 2021).

Detailed descriptions of the SWC geology are found in Czamanske and Zientek, 1985 and other publications in the public domain. Many of these appear in the references section of this Report. The readers are referred to those sources and Figure 7 for more information regarding SWC geology.

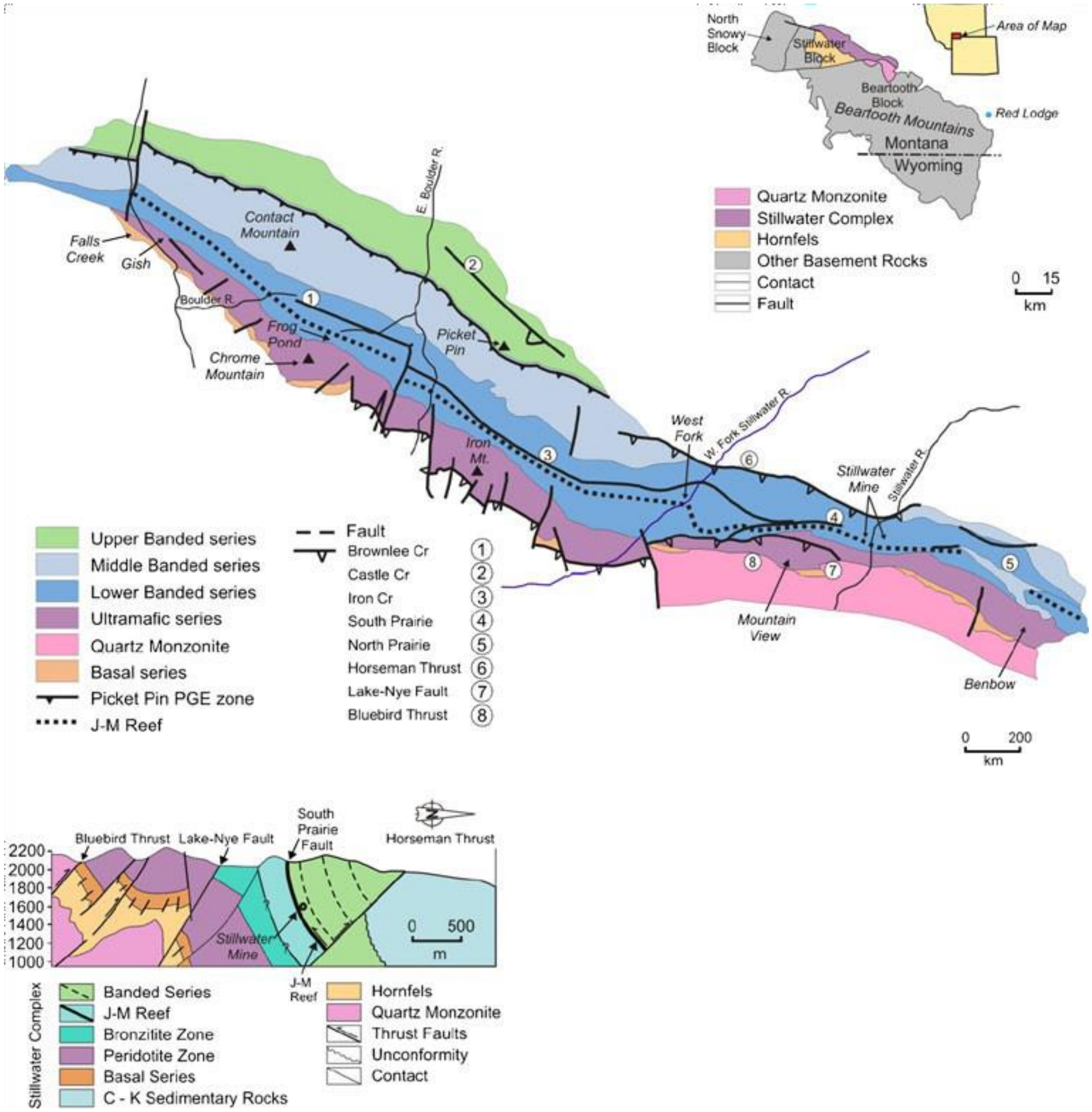


Figure 7. Major rock units and structural setting of the Stillwater Complex (Source: Keays et al., 2011).

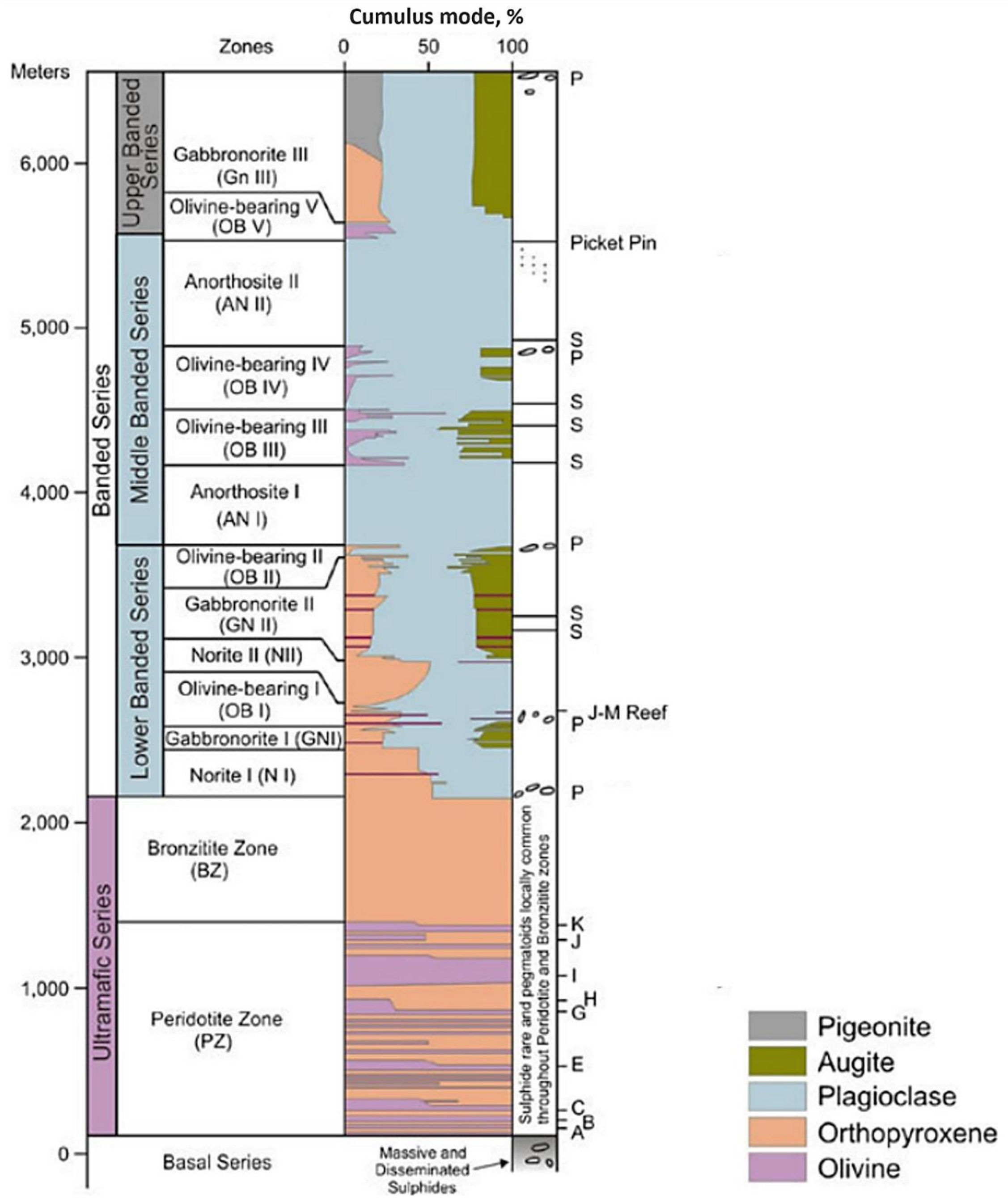


Figure 8. Stratigraphic column of the SWC (Source: Keays et al., 2011).

A variety of magma types and crystallization mechanisms have been proposed for the complex but none of these fully explains all of the features observed. A komatiitic basaltic magma that was contaminated by tonalitic wall rocks of the Wyoming Province is likely for the Ultramafic series and possibly the J-M reef (Jenkins at al., 2020). Geissman and Mogk (1986) have proposed that the entire complex is allochthonous and has been displaced from its original position by movement on the Mill Creek-Stillwater fault. The complex is cut by numerous northeast and north-northeast trending steeply dipping faults, many of which appear to dissipate upward into the SWC. Some of these structures are mineralized with gold, base metals, and PGEs (Warchola, 1986). Examples include the Pine Shear Zone in the western part of the Property.

The SWC has been deformed by a series of north-dipping reverse faults that dip sub-parallel to the magmatic stratigraphy as well as by a series of south-dipping thrust faults that have disrupted the magmatic stratigraphy. The eastern part of the SWC has been complexly deformed by folding and faulting, with overturned strata dipping steeply to the south, and extensive alteration of wall rocks along major faults.

7.3 Stillwater West Property Geology

Geological understanding of the lower SWC continues to evolve, and large areas remain underexplored and poorly understood. Group Ten's work, including its collaboration with the U.S. Geological Survey, is bringing new understanding to the district. The following presents a summary of the current understanding.

The Main, Cathedral, and East claim blocks of the Stillwater West property cover the lower portions of the SWC including the Basal series, the overlying Ultramafic series, small sections of the Banded series, as well as the adjacent hornfelsed metasedimentary sequence that makes up the floor of the SWC. These rocks are cut by various mafic dikes and generally northerly striking, steeply dipping faults that displace the magmatic layers. The 2021 MREs are hosted largely within the Peridotite zone of the Ultramafic series.

The metasedimentary rocks that make up the floor of the Stillwater Complex host a complex assemblage of generally contemporaneous gabbronorites and norites occurring as sills, dikes and podiform to pipe-like intrusive bodies. These igneous bodies are associated with small podiform bodies of massive sulphide that increase in frequency towards the base of the complex (Boudreau et al., 2020).

The Basal series comprises the lowermost sequence of rocks in the Stillwater Complex proper. The lower contact of the Basal series with the underlying metasedimentary rocks is defined as the base of the first laterally continuous norite or orthopyroxenite (Boudreau et al., 2020). The norite grades upward with decreasing amounts of plagioclase and increasing amounts of orthopyroxene. The Basal series consists of bronzite-rich cumulates that contain minor segregations of non-cumulate rocks and inclusions of Archaean metasedimentary rocks as rafts and xenoliths. The Basal series is divided into a lower Basal norite hosting massive and disseminated sulphides high Fe/Ni+Cu and generally low precious metal content. The Basal norite is overlain by the Basal bronzitite (Keays et al., 2011). Mafic dikes and sills in the Basal series cut both the cumulate layers and the blocks of horfelsed country rock (Heltz, 1985). The Basal norite is intruded by the same suite of dikes that intrude the adjacent metasedimentary rocks that comprise the floor of the complex. Thickness of the Basal series typically ranges from 60 to 240 meters (Page and Zientek, 1985b).

The base of the overlying Ultramafic series is marked by the first significant appearance of olivine, and the top of the series occurs at the base of the norite which defines the overlying Lower Banded series. The Ultramafic series comprises cumulus dunites, harzburgites, bronzitites, and numerous chromite seams. The series is divided into a lower Peridotite zone and an overlying Bronzitite zone. The Peridotite zone is characterized by cyclic repetitions of peridotite/poikilitic harzburgite, which grades to granular harzburgite and then to orthopyroxenite (Raedeke and McCallum, 1984). There are 21 of these repeated cyclic units in the Mountain View area. Chromitite layers often occur near the base of cyclic units and are designated the A-K chromite seams with letter designations increasing upward from the bottom of the Peridotite zone (Figure 8) (Keays et al., 2011). The thickest and most laterally continuous chromite seams are the G and H. The seam sequence contains varying PGE values, with the highest values occurring in the stratigraphically lowermost A-B seams. The Bronzitite zone at the top of the Ultramafic series comprises a generally uniform orthopyroxenite with local interstitial plagioclase and augite, along with minor chromite, quartz, and rare phlogopite, apatite and sulfides (Boudreau et al., 2020). The top of the Bronzite zone contains thin layers of olivine and chromite as well as pegmatoidal pods that are anomalous in PGEs and can be laterally contiguous for short distances (Janet 50 and Coors 602 occurrences).

Dunite bodies outcrop at various locations within the Peridotite zone which are demonstrably discordant to igneous layering. Variously described as discordant dunite, secondary dunite, or intrusive olivine cumulate (ioC), these distinctive rocks were first described by Hess (1960). These usually fine-grained and extensively serpentinized rocks are often in sharp, discordant contacts where they intrude into the primary cumulate rocks of the Peridotite zone (Figure 10). The intrusive masses have been variably interpreted as replacement bodies of regenerated olivine at metamorphic temperatures, or as remobilized olivine cumulates (Raedeke & McCallum, 1984). They commonly enclose relict patches of ultramafic cumulates and forms cross-cutting pipes, fingers, and pods in the surrounding lithology. Field observations have recognized pegmatoidal bronzite that commonly occurs along the margins of the intruding/ remobilized dunite. Chromite occurs as schlieren, pods, and disseminations in the surrounding pegmatoids, as well as in the ioC. Although discordant dunite is most common on Chrome Mountain, it is not restricted to this area; similar bodies have been mapped in the Peridotite zone at Iron Mountain, Mountain View, and in the Boulder River sector (Gish Mine). The ioC has been recognized in outcrop and limited drill core to be variably enriched in sulphides and lenses of highly magnetic chromite.

Alteration of the SWC rocks on the Property is moderate to pervasive. The major alteration phases observed in drill core and in surface exposures are serpentine and a combination of talc, tremolite, and magnetite (TTM). Where pervasive, alteration is texturally-destructive, completely overprinting primary cumulate textures. In other rocks, it is less intense and occurs as veins, veinlets, and stockworks that cross-cut the cumulate minerals. It is not uncommon for carbonate minerals and pyrite to form in the serpentine veins. The olivine grains are often strongly altered to magnetite and serpentine, whereas orthopyroxene is susceptible to talc alteration.

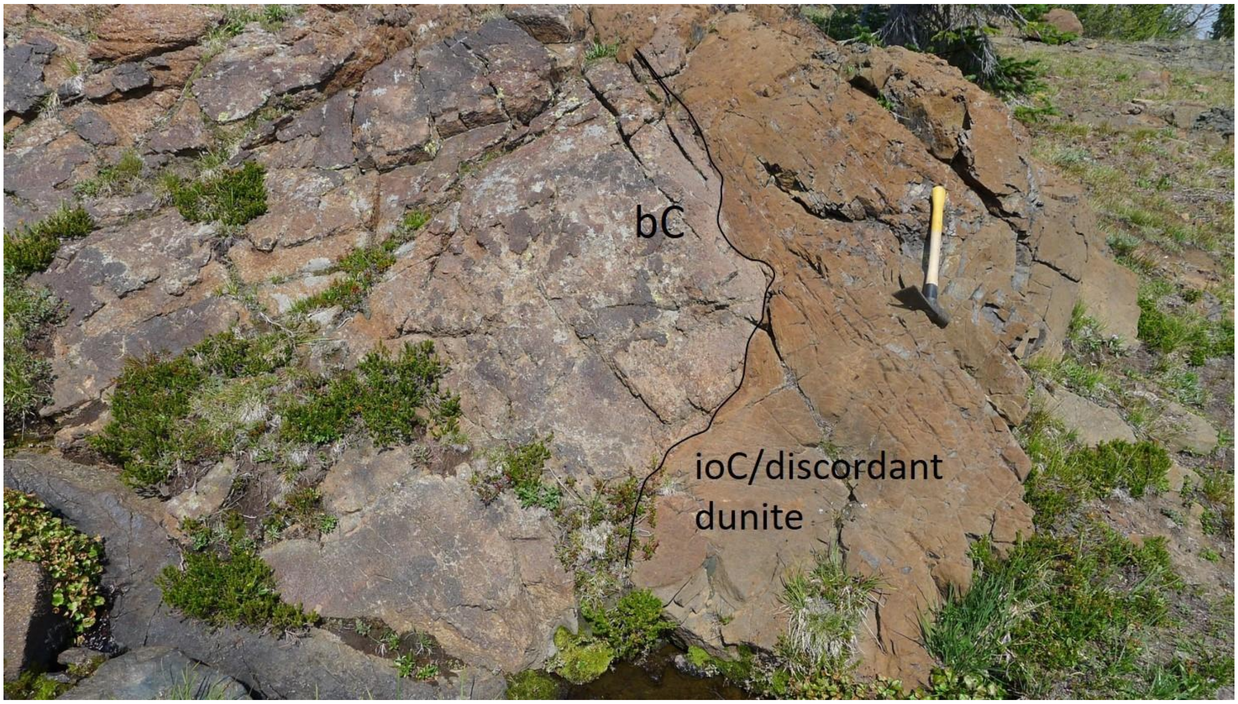


Figure 9. Field photograph of discordant dunite in a sharp contact with bronzite cumulate from the Chrome Mountain target area (Modified from a photo by Craig Bow).

7.4 Property Mineralization

The distribution and types of mineralization on the Property are described in some detail in Sections 0 and 9.10 of this Report. A generalized summary of the mineralization is presented in below.

Nickel and copper sulphide mineralization with PGEs occurs in both the Basal and Ultramafic series. Mineralization consists of broad zones of magmatic sulfide mineralization up to 400 meters in thickness hosted by olivine rich cumulate rocks and associated rafts of xenoliths of country rock, including iron formation and hornfels with textures that range from disseminated to net textured to semi-massive and massive suphides. PGE-Ni-Cu mineralization is also associated with disseminated chromite, pegmatoidal textures, and complex magmatic breccia textures (Bow 2019).

Chromite mineralization is concentrated in the Peridotite zone of the Ultramafic series occurring in thirteen seams or layers; the G and H chromite seams are thickest and were mined in the 1950s as chromium ores whereas the A and B chromite seams commonly contain strongly anomalous PGE values. Chromite seams typically contain less than 0.01% sulphides (Zientek et al., 2002). Historically, some of the best PGE values were found by the Anaconda Company in the Crescent Creek area, where they reported a 1,600 m (2,520 ft) strike length averaging 3.7 g/t Pd and 2.3 g/t Pt (Keays, 2011).

Shear zones, such as the Pine Shear Zone, host structurally controlled high-grade gold mineralization in metasedimentary country rock at the base of the SWC, the Basal series and the Ultramafic series. The gold and lesser silver occur with chromite and PGEs in a hydrothermal alteration zone containing hematite, muscovite, serpentine, biotite, chlorite, talc and other secondary minerals. Gold, with or without PGEs, appears to have been remobilized and re-precipitated in the shear zone, possibly having originated in Iron Formation in the country rock (Warchola, 1986). Gold values are common in the PGE and base metal mineralization in the wall rocks, Basal series, and Ultramafic series in many other parts of the Property as described elsewhere in this Report. Minor gold and silver values are present in the J-M Reef and both metals are currently recovered as by-products (Sibanye-Stillwater, 2021).

A number of reef-type sulphide-enriched zones have been identified to date across the SWC, largely occurring at discrete stratigraphic levels that can be traced along strike across the entire length of the complex. These include the J-M reef, and the Picket Pin reef (Boudreau et al., 2020; Keays et al., 2011). Many but not all of the sulphide-bearing horizons are hosted in anorthosite-troctolite-olivine gabbro units (Keays et al., 2011).

The J-M Reef is generally strata-bound and extends along the entire SWC. It occurs in the Olivine-bearing zone 1 (OB I) of the Lower Banded series, approximately 500 m (1,640 ft) above the contact with the underlying Ultramafic series (Page et al., 1985a). The reef package comprises troctolites, dunites, anorthosites and norites displaying coarse-grained pegmatoidal textures (Keays et al., 2011). Mineralization consists of sparsely disseminated sulphides, mainly pyrrhotite, pentlandite and chalcopyrite. Discrete PGE minerals are associated mainly with chalcopyrite and pentlandite (up to 3.3 wt %) (Todd et al., 1982). The reef averages about 16.56 g/t Pt+Pd and is the richest deposit of its kind in the world (Table 42), and the largest outside South Africa and Russia.

The Picket Pin reef is an interval of disseminated PGE-enriched sulphide mineralization hosted in the Anorthosite II zone (Keays et al., 2011) that extends along strike for 22 km. Drilling at Picket Pin is fairly limited, however, sulphides have returned multi-gram PGE values(Boudreau, 1981).

An excellent summary of various proposals for the origin of the J-M Reef, Picket Pin reef and other mineralization in the SWC is presented in Boudreau et al. (2020). Boudreau et al. (2020) describe endmember models for mineralization. One endmember would have the magma become saturated in sulphur over time with the sulphur raining down through the magma column and scavenging ore elements as it descends before settling to create an ore horizon. The other endmember calls for fluids and metals being exsolved from a crystalizing mush and moving up through the column before being trapped by stratigraphic discontinuities.

Group Ten obtained and has now re-analyzed select intervals of the core drilled by previous companies for complete analyses where needed, and is finding PGE and gold mineralization, as described in Section 9 of this Report.

The Company has collaborated with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in an innovative program to better define mineralization in the Ultramafic and Basal series. Preliminary research indicates that metal tenors are affected by sulfide liquid fractionation trends. It is hypothesized that the percentage of sulfide is inversely proportional to the tenor of PGEs. After recalculating metal concentrations to 100% sulphur, Andersen (2021) found that if the weight percent was less than 2.5% with or without chromite, the tenor of precious metals, especially PGEs, was higher (Figure 10). This effect is magnified in samples where chromite is present. Anderson (2021) also found that the mineralization in the Iron Mountain area was enriched in PGEs relative to similar mineralization elsewhere in the Basal and Ultramafic series of the complex.

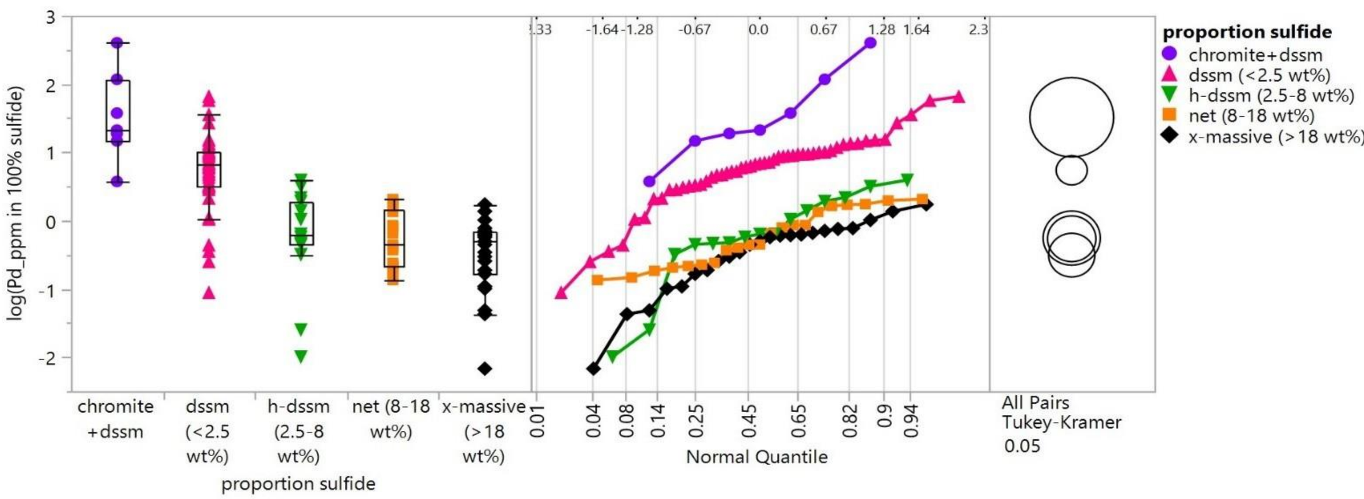


Figure 10. Box plot and normal quantile chart of reanalyzed samples where metal concentration was recalculated to 100% sulfide (Source: Andersen, USGS, 2021).

At Iron Mountain, the research indicates an association of PGEs and chromite as well as elevated gold values. There is strong evidence of metasomatic alteration of sulfide globules and some evidence for a metasomatic origin of the chromite schlieren. Evidence also indicates that sulfide globules were enriched in PGEs as part of an early differentiation process.

A strong association of PGEs with chromite schlieren has been documented (Figure 11). Nearly 200 PGE mineral species have been identified at Chrome Mountain where previous work has found that most of the PGEs were hosted in the mineral laurite. New laser ablation research indicates a wide variety of PGE bearing minerals, most of which are bismuth tellurides, arsenides, and arsenosulfides.

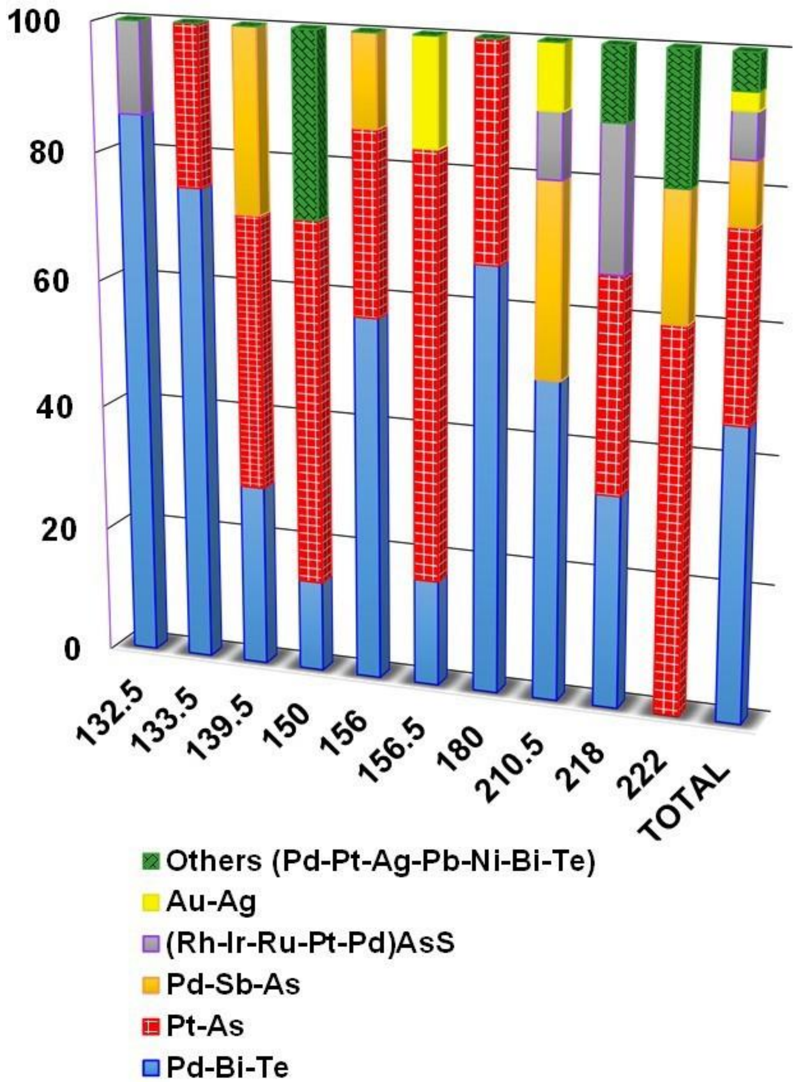


Figure 11. Bar chart showing results from ten different thin sections from one drill hole where nearly 200 different platinum group minerals have been identified (Source: Andersen, USGS, 2021).

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

8.1 Overview

There are four broad target deposit types on the Stillwater West property:

- Magmatic sulphides hosted by olivine-rich cumulates and basement rock rafts (contact-type or "Platreef" type) in the Basal and the Ultramafic series;
- Reef-type sulphide / chromite deposits that are stratiform within Ultramafic and Banded series rocks, and are variably enriched in PGEs, base metals, and chrome;
- High PGE / low base metal mineralization associated with schlieren and disseminated chromite in non-layered, complexly-textured mixes of olivine and orthopyroxene rich rock within the Ultramafic series ("Hybrid type"); and
- Gold-enriched chromitite and tectonized ultramafic rock within the Peridotite zone (Pine target).

The geology and mineralization in the SWC bear similarities to the Bushveld Intrusive Complex (BIC) (Figure 12, Figure 14). Both contain PGE-enriched reefs located in plagioclase bearing and/or chromite enriched mafic cumulates and bulk tonnage sulphide deposits at or near the base of the intrusions. The 2021 MREs consist of bulk tonnage magmatic sulphide and hybrid-type mineralization, and also incorporate reef-type mineralization within some of the block models.

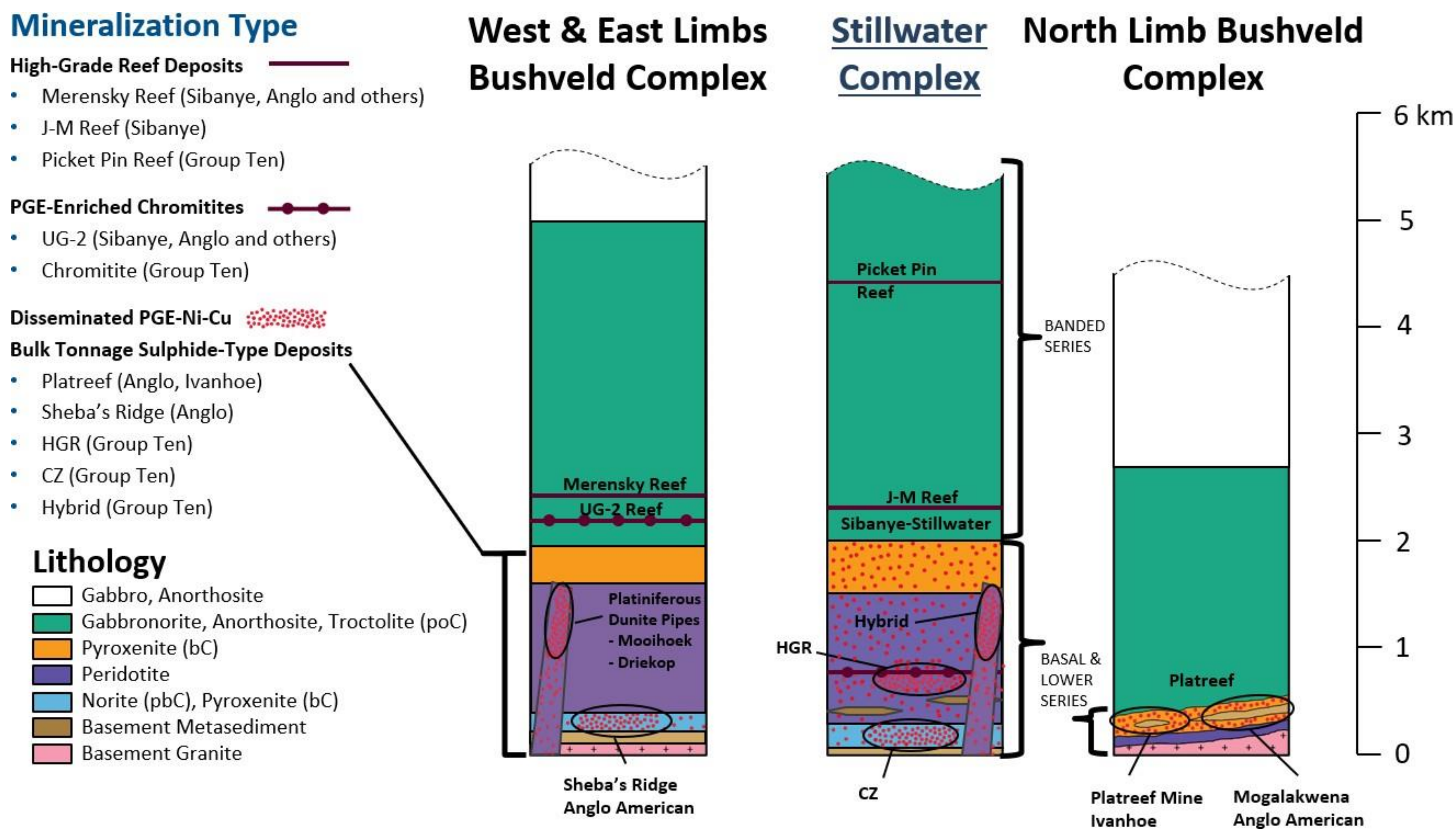


Figure 12. Comparative stratigraphy and major PGE occurrences in the Stillwater and Bushveld Complexes (Modified from: Group Ten Presentation, September 23, 2021).

Various theories have been proposed to account for the origin of the sulphide mineralization in the SWC (Keays, 2011, Keays et al., 2011, Todd et al., 1982, Irvine et al., 1983, McCallum, 1996, and Boudreau et al., 2020). Earlier work proposed that two magmas were involved in formation of the SWC, one of which formed the Basal, Ultramafic, and Lower Banded series, and the other formed the Middle Banded series, OB I and the J-M Reef. The first was a siliceous high-magnesian basalt and the second was a tholeiite (Sun et al., 1989). An explanation for the development of the SWC and the contained mineralized zones that is consistent with all of the available evidence has proved elusive (Boudreau et al., 2020). Pegmatoidal textures, the presence of hydrous phases in the J-M Reef and other evidence cited by Boudreau (2016) indicate the presence of volatiles in the magma.

Keays (2011) looked in detail at Drill Hole CM-2007-04, which was drilled for 244 m (800 ft) into Hybrid mineralization on Chrome Mountain in 2007 (now the Hybrid deposit). Keays determined that the tenor of platinum, palladium and copper increased upward in the Peridotite zone to a maximum at the chromite horizons (Keays, 2011). This study also examined a hole that drilled into the J-M Reef at the Frog Pond adit, and samples across the entire complex stratigraphy. A number of assumptions were made including loss of sulphur during serpentinization and rates of exposure of sulphide droplets to the surrounding magma. Keays concluded that, as with the BIC, the sulphides were formed elsewhere and picked up platinum, palladium and copper by interacting with the magma, and that the degree of this interaction was dependent on the rate of flow of the new magma itself. Keays found a strong correlation among four individual PGEs, as well PGE-chromium and PGE-copper correlations. Hole CM-2007-04 also had broad intercepts exceeding 1 g/t 3E. It was determined that PGE grade decreased as the thickness of the interval increased. Keays also determined that rhodium contents within the Hybrid Unit are approximately 11% of the Pt content and that Rh/Pt ratios increased with increasing platinum content.

Deposition of the Merensky Reef and chromite horizons in the BIC and, by analogy, the J-M Reef and chromite seams in the SWC, is postulated to result from mixing between the magma already in the magma chamber and a younger magma that entered the chamber at relatively high velocity, mixed with the host magma and caused chromite and PGEs to settle out. Support for this theory comes from S/Se ratios as discussed in detail by Keays (2011) and Keays et al. (2011). The younger magma is postulated to have interacted with the country rock to produce a relatively high S/Se ratio and iron rich sulphides, and then to have moved upward with increasing velocity as it scavenged selenium, copper, PGEs and gold from the host magma. This process is shown diagrammatically in Figure 13 (Keays, 2011).

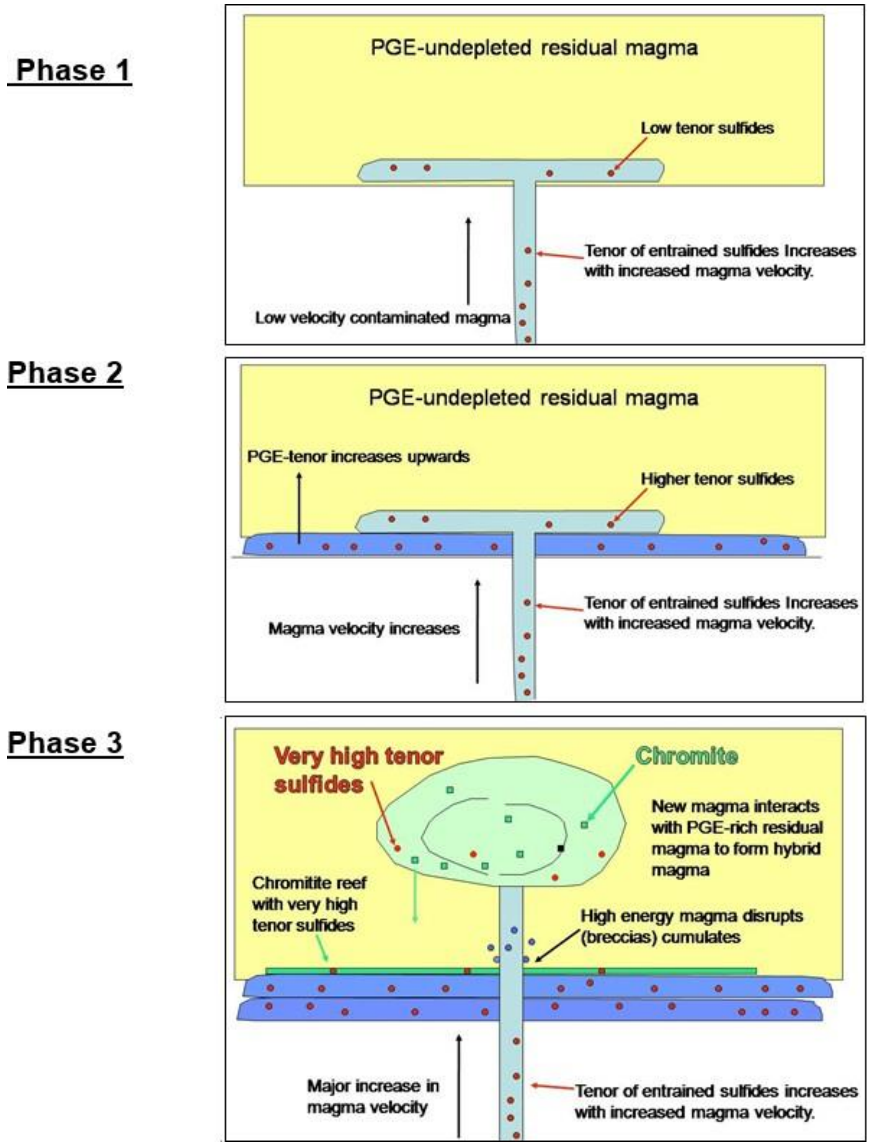


Figure 13. Model of the formation of sulphide mineralization in the Ultramafic series of the SWC (Source: Keays, 2011).

With increasing velocity of injection, the new magma becomes a plume rising into the host magma, enhancing magma mixing and causing co-precipitation of chromium, copper, gold, and PGEs in the Peridotite zone. Keays et al., (2011) postulate a similar injection of a pulse of magma that was enriched in PGEs to explain the precipitation of the J-M Reef. Keays (2011) concluded that, although no wide zones of PGE mineralization had been discovered by 2011, there is a strong possibility of discovering a large, bulk tonnage PGE-base metal deposit.

The J-M Reef occurs at a level in the SWC where Pt/Pd, and Pd/S and Pt/Pd ratios change abruptly (Keays et al., 2011). Similar changes take place at three other levels above the J-M Reef and these are coincident with laterally extensive, but sub-economic, sulphide horizons. The Picket Pin reef is the uppermost of these anomalies. After formation of the J-M Reef, the magma remained sulphide saturated during deposition of the rest of the Lower Banded series and this resulted in depletion of PGEs in the remaining magma during deposition of the Middle and Upper Banded series.

The model developed by Keays (2011) has been described in some detail above because his conclusions were based on sampling and analysis of the Basal and Ultramafic series on the Stillwater West property. However, various alternative models have been proposed over the years, including by Page et al. (1985b), Naldrett (1989), Hulbert et al. (1988), Campbell et al. (1983), Barnes and Naldrett (1985), Boudreau et al. (2020) and other investigators. Older models hypothesized that Platreef and related mineralization occurred as the result of primitive magmas mixing with resident magmas within the magma chamber. The role of water and other volatiles in the evolution of the SWC and the contained mineralization is emphasized by Boudreau (2016).

8.2 Platreef- or Contact-type Deposits

In the Iron Mountain target area, the Company has intersected broad zones of magmatic sulfide mineralization hosted by olivine rich cumulate rocks and associated rafts of xenoliths of country rock iron formation and hornfels (CZ 2019-3; Table 22). Iron-nickel-copper sulphides in the Basal series and in the Peridotite zone of the Ultramafic series in the SWC are disseminated or network to massive and consist predominantly of pyrrhotite (Figure 15). Base metal sulphides are also commonly found along the lower contact of the complex and in the adjacent country rock. These have relatively low-PGE content and high ratios of iron to nickel plus copper (Zientek, 2012).

The general stratigraphic position of this mineralization, at or near the base of the SWC, and evidence for interaction between magma and country rocks, suggests similarities with contact type deposits in other layered intrusions (Kontijarvi, Finland; Kevitsa Finland, River Valley Ontario, and deposits which occur along the northern limb of the BIC, or Platreef).

While generally lower grade than PGE reefs, contact type deposits are typically bulk tonnage systems amendable to large-scale, low-cost mining such as that employed at Anglo American’s Mogalakwena PGE-nickel-copper mine, and Ivanhoe’s Platreef PGE-nickel-copper mine that is now under construction in the BIC (Figure 14).

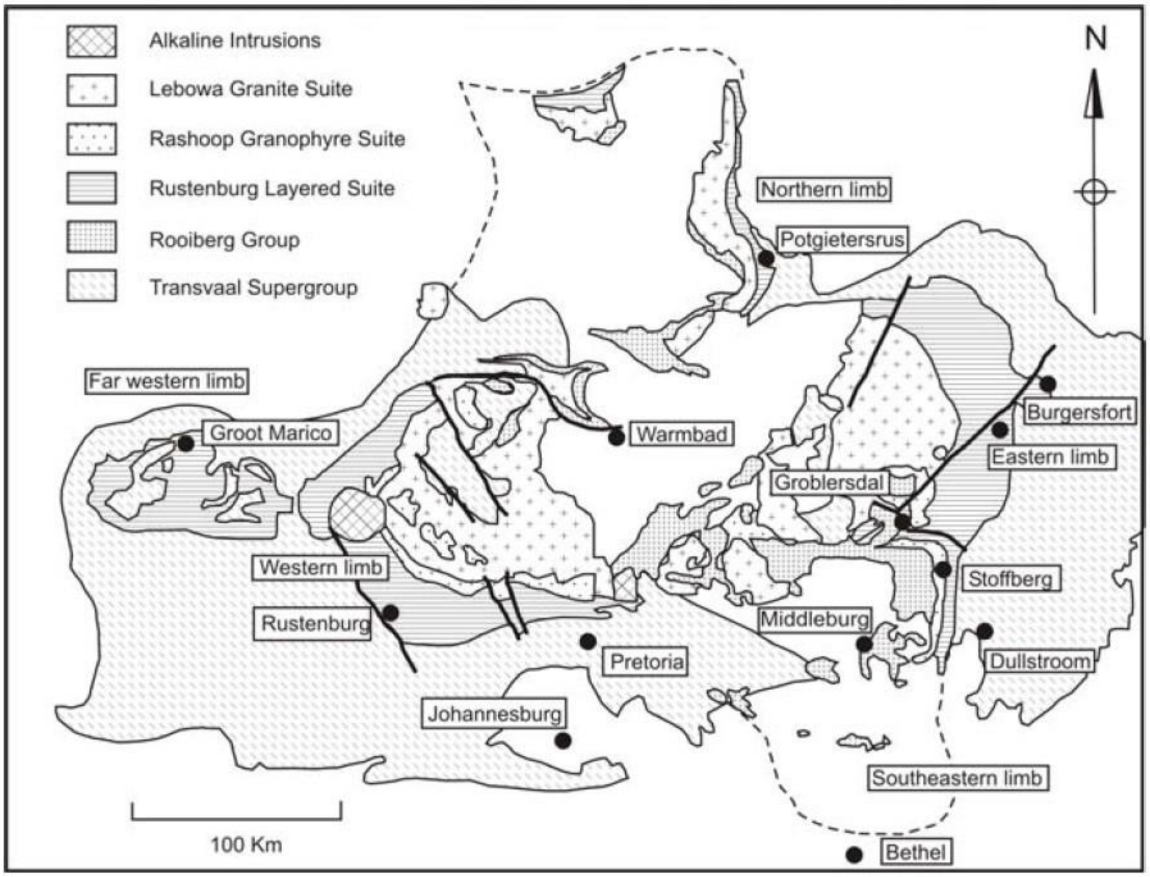


Figure 14. Generalized geology of the Bushveld Intrusive Complex (BIC). The Rustenburg Layered Suite is part of the BIC (Source: Kinnaird, 2005).

Mineralization of the Platreef in the BIC varies between the lower and upper portions of the formation. The upper Platreef exhibits Pt/Pd ratios greater than 1, with local ratios exceeding 2 in some zones (Parker et al., 2013). The Platreef has a typical PGE grade of 4 g/t, but grade can vary significantly from less than 1 g/t to higher than 10 g/t. Sulphide content can reach 20%, with overall grades of 0.1 - 0.6% Ni+Cu. Massive sulphides tend to be localized near the contact with the metasedimentary rock of the footwall. Ivanhoe mines reported in 2017 a “3PE + Au” grade of 3.77 g/t, with individual elements amounting to 45% Pt, 45% Pd, 3% Rh, and 7% Au, and 0.32% Ni. Table 3 below shows the Platreef mineral resources as reported by Ivanhoe Mines in 2016 (OreWin Pty Ltd., 2017).

Table 3. Platreef mineral resources (Source: OreWin Pty Ltd., 2017).

Indicated Mineral Resources Tonnage and Grades								
Cut-off 3PE+Au	Mt	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Rh (g/t)	3PE+Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)
3 g/t	204	2.11	2.11	0.34	0.14	4.70	0.18	0.35
2 g/t	346	1.68	1.70	0.28	0.11	3.77	0.16	0.32
1 g/t	716	1.11	1.16	0.19	0.08	2.55	0.13	0.26
Indicated Mineral Resources Contained Metal								
Cut-off 3PE+Au	–	Pt (Moz)	Pd (Moz)	Au (Moz)	Rh (Moz)	3PE+Au (Moz)	Cu (Mlbs)	Ni (Mlbs)
3 g/t	–	13.9	13.9	2.2	0.9	30.9	800	1,597
2 g/t	–	18.7	18.9	3.1	1.2	41.9	1,226	2,438
1 g/t	–	25.6	26.8	4.5	1.8	58.8	2,076	4,108
Inferred Mineral Resources Tonnage and Grades								
Cut-off 3PE+Au	Mt	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Rh (g/t)	3PE+Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)
3 g/t	225	1.91	1.93	0.32	0.13	4.29	0.17	0.35
2 g/t	506	1.42	1.46	0.26	0.10	3.24	0.16	0.31
1 g/t	1,431	0.88	0.94	0.17	0.07	2.05	0.13	0.25
Inferred Mineral Resources Contained Metal								
Cut-off 3PE+Au	–	Pt (Moz)	Pd (Moz)	Au (Moz)	Rh (Moz)	3PE+Au (Moz)	Cu (Mlbs)	Ni (Mlbs)
3 g/t	–	13.8	14.0	2.3	1.0	31.0	865	1,736
2 g/t	–	23.2	23.8	4.3	1.6	52.8	1,775	3,440
1 g/t	–	40.4	43.0	7.8	3.1	94.3	4,129	7,759

1. Mineral Resources have an effective date of (22 April 2016). The Qualified Persons for the estimate are Dr Harry Parker, RM SME, and Mr Timothy Kuhl, RM SME. Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Mineral Reserves. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
2. The 2 g/t 3PE+Au cut-off is considered the base case estimate and is highlighted. The rows are not additive.
3. Mineral Resources are reported on a 100% basis. Mineral Resources are stated from approximately –200 m to 650 m elevation (from 500 m to 1,350 m depth). Indicated Mineral Resources are drilled on approximately 100 x 100 m spacing; Inferred Mineral Resources are drilled on 400 x 400 m (locally to 400 x 200 m and 200 x 200 m) spacing.
4. Reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction were determined using the following assumptions. Assumed commodity prices are Pt: $1,600/oz, Pd: $815/oz, Au: $1,300/oz, Rh: $1,500/oz, Cu: $3.00/lb and Ni: $8.90/lb. It has been assumed that payable metals would be 82% from smelter/refinery and that mining costs (average $34.27/t) and process, G&A, and concentrate transport costs (average $15.83/t of mill feed for a 4 Mtpa operation) would be covered. The processing recoveries vary with block grade but typically would be 80%–90% for Pt, Pd and Rh; 70-90% for Au, 60-90% for Cu, and 65-75% for Ni.
5. 3PE+Au = (Pt + Pd + Rh) + Au.
6. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Figure 15. Net-textured to massive sulphide interval at 533 to 542 feet in core hole CZ-2019-1 (Photo by J. Modroo).

8.3 Hybrid-Type Deposits

The Hybrid deposit type was first defined by Group Ten in the Chrome Mountain Sector, and is hosted by complexly-textured, non-layered Peridotite zone rocks. Mineralization is PGE-dominant, although discrete platinoid mineral phases most often occur in close proximity to rare sulphide globules (Bow, 2020). Mineralization is clearly associated with disseminations and schlieren of fine-grained chromite. In detail, host rocks are characterized by complex mixtures of olivine rich and bronzite rich domains, often with fine grained disseminated chromite concentrated near domain boundaries (Figure 16). Pegmatoidal patches of bronzite and inter-cumulus plagioclase are typical. The lack of layering may be the result of magma mixing or magmatic brecciation, which created broad PGE and base metal enriched intervals not previously identified in the SWC. In these intervals, highly anomalous PGE levels are associated with chromite, nickel, and copper sulphides. The Chrome Mountain resource area including the Hybrid deposit is the single largest deposit of the 2021 MREs presented in Section 14.

Figure 16. PGE-Ni-Cu-Co associated with disseminated chromite and rare sulfide in re-mobilized and/or metasomatized cumulates and magmatic breccias: Hybrid Type. CM-2007-02 (46.6m). 7866 ppb (Au+Pt+Pd), 1580 ppm Ni, 290 ppm Cu, 1.8% Cr (Photo: Craig Bow).

Intrusive dunite occurs in close physical proximity to Hybrid type rocks, suggesting a possible genetic relationship. Detailed mapping and drilling of this distinctive stratigraphic package have led to new interpretations of the relationship between PGEs, metasomatism, chromite, and tectonized cumulates (Bow and Andersen, 2021).

8.4 Reef-Type Deposits

Production from, and interest in, the SWC has primarily focused on reef-type deposits to date, in particular the J-M Reef currently owned and mined by Sibanye-Stillwater. The following presents a summary of reef mineralization in the SWC, including reef mineralization on the Stillwater West property, however mineralization of this type has not been the main area of focus for the Company.

The term "reef" originates from Australian and South African literature referring to mineralized rock layers that have distinctive textures, mineralogy, and stratigraphy. Reef-type mineralization is generally restricted to relatively narrow widths but is typically laterally continuous along strike (Zientek, 2012). Production from the J-M Reef includes palladium, platinum, gold, rhodium, copper, and nickel, with an average combined palladium and platinum grade of 18.86 ppm (Zientek and Parks, 2014). A more recent statement of mined grade by Sibanye-Stillwater (2021) states a grade of 16.56 g/t. The ratio of palladium to platinum is 3.4:1 (Zientek et al., 2002). In addition to the J-M Reef, PGE bearing reef deposits include the Merensky Reef and the UG2 chromitite of the BIC, the Main Sulphide Layer of the Great Dyke, the Sompujarvi Reef of the Penikat Intrusion, and the Ferguson Reef of the Munni Panipat Complex. Group Ten claims include two reef deposits of quite different character: the A-B chromitite seams of the Peridotite zone, and the Picket Pin reef at the contact between the Middle and Upper Banded series.

The A-B chromitite seams are currently being drilled by the Company in the Dunite Ridge sector of Chrome Mountain, and were extensively drilled by Beartooth Platinum on and to the east of Iron Mountain (2004-2006). PGE mineralization up to several grams/tonne occurs within and adjacent to the chromite seams, often associated with base metal sulfides and pegmatoidal silicate textures. In addition to platinum and palladium, rhodium is enriched in this target. In the eastern part of the SWC, the A and B chromite seams are comprised of one or more massive chromitite layers in a 1.5 m (4.9 ft) to 4.6 m (15.1 ft) interval with disseminated chromite in olivine cumulate. The lower A chromite seam is laterally discontinuous and finer grained, while the overlying B chromite seam is a group of chromite-enriched layers that are generally more continuous along strike and coarser grained (Zientek et al., 2002).

Chromite has been proposed as a a critical mineral in the U.S. and the chromite deposits of the Stillwater Complex are the largest known potential U.S. source of chromium (U.S. Congress, 1985). The Property controls the same chromite-bearing stratigraphy from which historical production came. The association of relatively rich PGE and chromite values on the Property suggests potential for production of chromite and possibly other critical minerals, as a co-products with PGEs. Up to thirteen chromite horizons are found in the Ultramafic series, which overlies the Basal series. The chromitites have associated PGEs and occur as reef-like stratigraphic horizons (Bow et al., 2020). These were important sources of chrome during World War II and the Korean War (Page et al., 1985b). Resources reported by Page (Page et al., 1985b) in the Mouat and Benbow areas are 15 million tons averaging 20 to 22 percent chromium oxide. In 1985 this represented approximately 80 percent of the identified chrome reserve in the United States. The Company is monitoring the need for a domestic source of chromium in the United States and is considering chromium as a possible co-product as exploration and development progresses.

According to Keays (2011), the formation of chromite and chromitite reefs enriched in PGEs is also the result of the mixing of resident magma and newer magma entering at a higher velocity. On the other hand, Boudreau and others have suggested that chromite horizons were precipitated as a result of phase segregation over long cooling rates that led to well-defined, fine-scale modal layering (Boudreau et al., 2020).

The Picket Pin reef occurs near the top of the Anorthosite II zone in the Middle Banded series and was one of the first PGE-enriched sulphide occurrences recognized in the SWC. Mineralization typically consists of 1 - 5 volume percent of disseminated sulphides that occur in association with quartz- and apatite-bearing, pyroxene-free interstitial mineral assemblages (Zientek and Parks, 2014). Mineralized zones are crudely concentrated along a 10.0 m (32.8 ft) interval near a grain-size contact in the upper AN II zone, however scattered pockets of mineralization can be found up to 150.0 m (492 ft) below this contact with a crudely pipe-like geometry. Sulfide content is about an order of magnitude less than in the J-M Reef, with values rarely more than 1-2 ppm Pt+Pd (Boudreau, 2020).

8.5 Shear Zone-Type Deposits

The Pine target, located in the far west area of the Property, is another instance of PGEs occurring with base metals and chromite; in this case, however, there are elevated gold values as well. The shear is a fault zone located approximately 0.8 km (0.5 mi) west of Chrome Mountain. This north-south trending fault zone cross-cuts and offsets magmatic layering. The fault zone is associated with brecciation, shearing, and associated hydrothermal alteration; high grade gold also occurs within bleached and altered chromitite. Evidence suggests that gold and PGEs were transported via mineralized fluid through the fractures before being redeposited in this zone (Warchola, 1986). Petrographic results from Warchola (1986) identified secondary minerals produced from hydrothermal alteration such as talc, pyrophyllite, fluorite, green biotite, chlorite, hematite, anthophyllite, and clinozoisite. Native gold fills fractures in chromite and secondary anthophyllite. It was speculated that the gold was amalgamated with minor silver. To date, mineralization in this zone is open to expansion. After compiling the limited, yet significant, drill core and surface rock sample data, the Company has designated this shear zone as a potential priority target.

The Company has designated the Pine target as a priority area for follow-up exploration based on the compilation of historic drill and surface rock sample data which demonstrates drill-defined PGE mineralization, along with nickel, copper, cobalt, and high-grade gold that is open for expansion into untested adjacent anomalies. In particular, anomalous precious metals are shown in soil geochemistry survey results up to 2 km (1.2 mi) to the west of drill-defined high-grade gold at the Pine target.

9 EXPLORATION

The following section summarizes work completed by the Company with the exception of drill campaigns conducted by Group Ten, which are presented in Section 10. Information presented in this section of the Report is derived from news releases by Group Ten supplemented by published and unpublished reports that are referenced in the text. On June 26, 2017, the Company announced the acquisition from Picket Pin Resources of a 100% interest in the Stillwater West project, which consisted of 282 claims as well as a substantial exploration database (Group Ten news release, June 26, 2017). The database included information generated by Beartooth Platinum, Premium Exploration, and Platinum Fox, and others.

9.1 Exploration Overview

Group Ten has conducted successively larger field programs in each year since acquisition in 2017, including drill campaigns in 2019, 2020, and 2021, and Induced Polarization geophysical surveys in 2020 and 2021, among other programs.

Starting in 2017, Group Ten launched the systematic compilation of the substantial historic database including drill results, geophysical surveys, geologic data, soil surveys, and surface rock geochemistry in a Phase One work program with the objective of compiling all data into the first property-wide 3D geologic database and developing a predictive geological model.

Historic drill data was obtained from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), from public documents, and from the initial asset acquisition from Picket Pin Resources that included original assays and geologic logs. Most of the historic core data was originally assayed for base metals and not precious metals. The USGS provided results of re-assayed historic AMAX drill core data. Select sulphide and chromite bearing hand samples from AMAX core were archived at the USGS and re-assayed for precious metals.

Other work completed in 2018 as part of Phase One included detailed geologic mapping, surface rock sampling, prospecting, land expansion by staking more claims, and characterization of physical rock properties on representative core and grab samples (Group Ten news releases, July 9 and December 17, 2018). The drill database compiled by the Company included a total of approximately 29,400 m (96,457 ft), derived from 205 drill holes prior to Group Ten's first drill campaign in 2019.

Phase Two exploration efforts commenced in 2019 with the first drilling done by the Company as well as detailed mapping, surface rock sampling, and continued re-logging and re-assaying of drill core obtained from previous operators. In addition to newly generated core, approximately 1,160 meters (3,806 ft) of past core obtained by the Company was re-assayed for complete multi-element geochemistry and additional core was re-logged to target new deposit models. Group Ten completed analyses of samples collected during soil a geochemical survey over the western portion of the Main Claim Block by Beartooth Platinum that had never previously been assayed. In November 2019 Group Ten engaged GoldSpot Discoveries Inc. to apply their proprietary AI and Machine-Learning technologies to the Property.

Work during the 2020 season included drilling at the Chrome Mountain target area, detailed mapping, surface rock sampling, and completion of the Company's first Induced Polarization (IP) geophysical survey over the core project area.

In 2021, the Company completed a multi-rig drill program focused on advancing block models of drill-defined mineralization to inaugural inferred resource estimates in the Main Claim Block as detailed in Section 14 of the present Report. The 2021 season also included expansion of the 2020 IP survey, detailed mapping, surface rock sampling, GPS re-location of historic AMAX drill hole locations, and continued compilation of historic and recent data into the drill database. Additionally, the Company conducted preliminary surface sampling and orientation surveys in the East target area. Assays are still pending from the 2021 drilling season at the time of writing this Report.

The Stillwater West Property has been divided into eight main target areas based on their exploration history, geology, and geochemical and geophysical signatures (Figure 21 and Figure 22). The target areas are as follows: Boulder, Wild West, Chrome Mountain, East Boulder, Iron Mountain, East Crescent, Cathedral, Picket Pin, and East (Figure 21 and Figure 22). The Cathedral, Picket Pin and East target areas are allocated to their respective claim blocks, the Cathedral Claim Block, Picket Pin Claim Block and the East Claim Block. The Main Claim Block, which has been the focus of exploration by the Company, is comprised of the Boulder, Wild West, Chrome Mountain, East Boulder, Iron Mountain, and East Crescent target areas.

9.1.1 Geochemistry

Group Ten has compiled a large amount of surface geochemical data including soil samples and surface rock samples from previous operators, including analysis of a large soil survey started but not completed by Beartooth Platinum. A total of 14,142 soil samples have been collected and assayed from various campaigns by preceding companies including Idaho Consolidated Metals Corp. (ICMC), Beartooth Platinum, Premium Exploration, and the Company. These data have been incorporated into the Company's soils database and used for exploration purposes (Figure 17). Most surface soil samples were analyzed for platinum, palladium, gold, copper, nickel, and chromium. Additional elements that have been assayed in soils during select field seasons include cobalt, titanium, vanadium, aluminum, and others.

The 2006 soil sampling program by Premium and Beartooth Platinum is the largest soil survey conducted on the Property to date, covering both Chrome Mountain and Iron Mountain, as well as surrounding ground in the Main Claim Block (Figure 17). Samples were taken on a grid with 100-meter line spacing and 25-meter sample spacing. Soil samples typically consisted of 2 kg (4 lbs) of weakly developed C-horizon material above bedrock.

On January 10, 2018, the Company announced results of the compilation effort with the identification of elevated PGE, nickel, copper, and chromium in soils that were collected on the Property over multiple years by previous operators. The anomalous soil values extend approximately 18 km (11.2 mi) along strike over the Ultramafic and Basal series of the SWC and include more than 13,500 soil assays.

In 2019, the Company completed the analysis of samples from a soil survey over the Boulder and Wild West target areas covering a total of eight square kilometers (Figure 17). A total of 1,316 soil samples were collected at 25-meter sample spacing and 200-meter line spacing by Beartooth Platinum but were never assayed. The 2019 work expanded the 2006 soil survey to the west, resulting in identification of four new, kilometer-scale anomalies with elevated palladium, platinum, gold, nickel, and copper with precious metal values up to 1.16 g/t Pt, 0.46 g/t Pd, 0.46 g/t Au in soil (Figure 17). The new soil anomalies correlate with kilometer-scale conductive high areas identified in electromagnetic (EM) geophysical surveys, and with drill-defined high-grade gold at the Pine target.

Soil geochemical surveys have proven to be an effective tool for exploration on the Property because of the exposure of wide mineralized horizons at or near the surface. In particular, the prospective Peridotite zone (PZ on map images), which hosts the 2021 MREs, shows a strong correlation with the Ni-Cu soil survey results. Further detail regarding soil sampling procedures can be found in Section 11 of this Report.

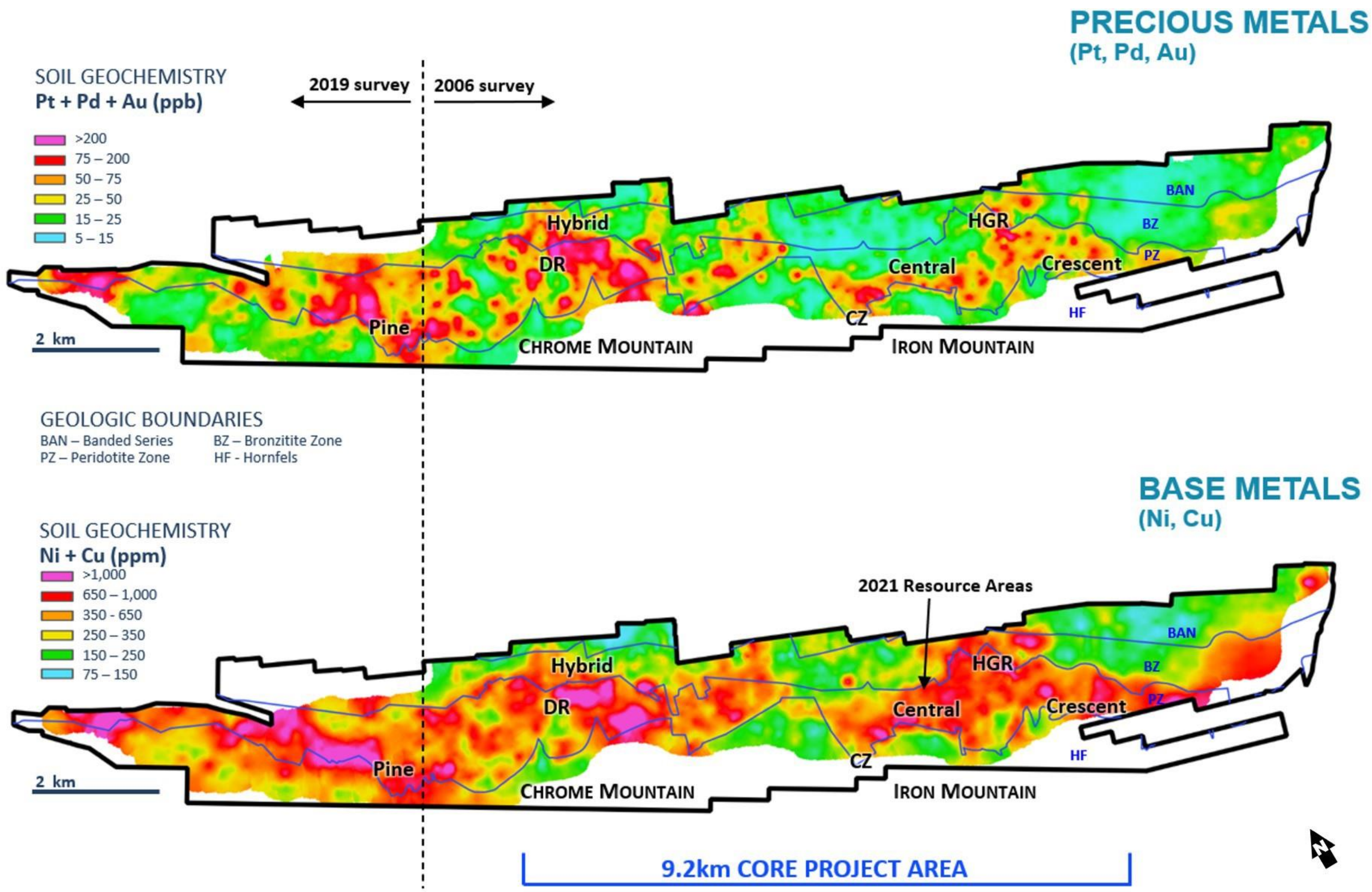


Figure 17. Soil Geochemical anomalies for base and precious metals extend 25 km along strike of the lower Stillwater Complex stratigraphy, as defined by previous soil campaigns and Group Ten's 2019 soil geochemistry program. (BAN = Banded series, BZ = Bronzitite zone, PZ = Peridotite zone, HF=Hornfels) (Modified from: Group Ten Presentation, September 23, 2021).

The scale of these soil anomalies and coincident geophysical anomalies, together with the similarities to the Bushveld complex of South Africa, demonstrates the potential for expansion of the bulk-tonnage, Platreef-style Ni-Cu-PGE deposits presented in the 2021 MREs in the lower Stillwater Complex stratigraphy. Strong correlations are demonstrated between large-scale, high-level geophysical anomalies shown in the 2020 IP survey, and soils surveys. In addition, the Ni-Cu soil survey results show a particularly strong correlation with the prospective Peridotite zone, which hosts most of the 2021 MREs.

The Company has also conducted geochemical analyses of surface rock samples and has compiled surface rock sample data from previous operators. A total of 596 rock samples have been collected by the Company since 2017, for a total of approximately 27,400 surface rock sample assays collected from various rock types over the Property the Company and previous entities. Surface rock samples include grab samples, chip samples, channel samples, and trench samples. As with the soil samples, the surface rock samples have been analyzed for platinum, palladium, gold, copper, nickel, and chromium. Select samples have been analyzed for other elements such as rhodium. All rock samples collected by the Company since 2017 have been analyzed for the full fifteen-element suite (Al, Ca, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Ni, Pb, S, Zn, Au, Pd, Pt).

Group Ten analyzed select surface and drill core samples for rhodium (Rh) as part of a reconnaissance-scale analytical program representing the first known evaluation of rhodium content in Peridotite zone rocks in the SWC west of Iron Mountain. This program involved analysis of a total of 51 surface samples and 207 core samples selected for rhodium. The significant results from the core sample analyses are displayed in Table 19. Analysis focused on chromite-bearing rocks exposed on the Property, based on the relative enrichment of rhodium in chromite-rich units observed further to the east in the A-B chromite layers. Rhodium grade was observed to correlate with platinum and palladium content.

Rhodium assays of rock samples from the Hybrid deposit returned results up to 1.07 g/t Rh at the Bald Hills target, 0.541 g/t Rh at the Pine Target, and 0.572 g/t Rh at the DR (Dunite Ridge) target (Group Ten news release, June 11, 2020). Samples from DR and Bald Hills yielded multiple assays with significant platinum and palladium values, ranging up to 11.42 g/t Pt+Pd. Highlighted rock sample analytical results are discussed below in the sections corresponding with the target areas from which select samples were collected. Further detail on surface rock sampling methods and procedures are discussed in Section 11 of this Report.

Select Beartooth Platinum drill core from the Chrome Mountain area were also analyzed for rhodium. The significant results are discussed further in Section 9.3.3. In addition, the 2019 and 2020 drilling programs have selectively assayed for rhodium. These results are shown in Section 10. Higher values were noted to occur in chromite-rich intervals and in sulphide-rich intercepts with highly anomalous platinum and palladium.

9.1.2 Geophysics

A variety of geophysical data have been compiled or collected by the Company. Geophysical data held by the Company include historical Induced Polarization (IP) data from AMAX, electromagnetic (EM) data from ICMC, magnetic data from multiple ground-based surveys, and more recent IP data. The AMAX IP data was the first geophysical data to correlate conductive and chargeability anomalies with soil anomalies. This data indicated the need for the collection of physical rock property data and confirmed the IP expression of mineralized rocks.

In 2000, a 1,914-line kilometer (1,189-line miles) high-resolution EM survey was flown by helicopter over the entire Stillwater Complex (SWC) (Figure 18). The survey was flown with 200-meter line spacing at 30 meters flight elevation. The EM survey used a DIGHEM electromagnetic system with a high-sensitivity cesium magnetometer, employed by Fugro Airborne Surveys. The Fugro EM data has been reprocessed twice since 2000. The objective of the latter reprocessing in 2019, was to derive magnetic data using edge detection filters such as the tilt derivate and resulted in the modeling of potentially favorable magmatic stratigraphy extending several kilometers in depth below known mineralization (Figure 21).

Results of the original Fugro EM data are shown in Figure 18 and its associated reports became a foundational component of the multi-kilometer-scale target areas produced by the compilation and modeling effort discussed below (Figure 22).

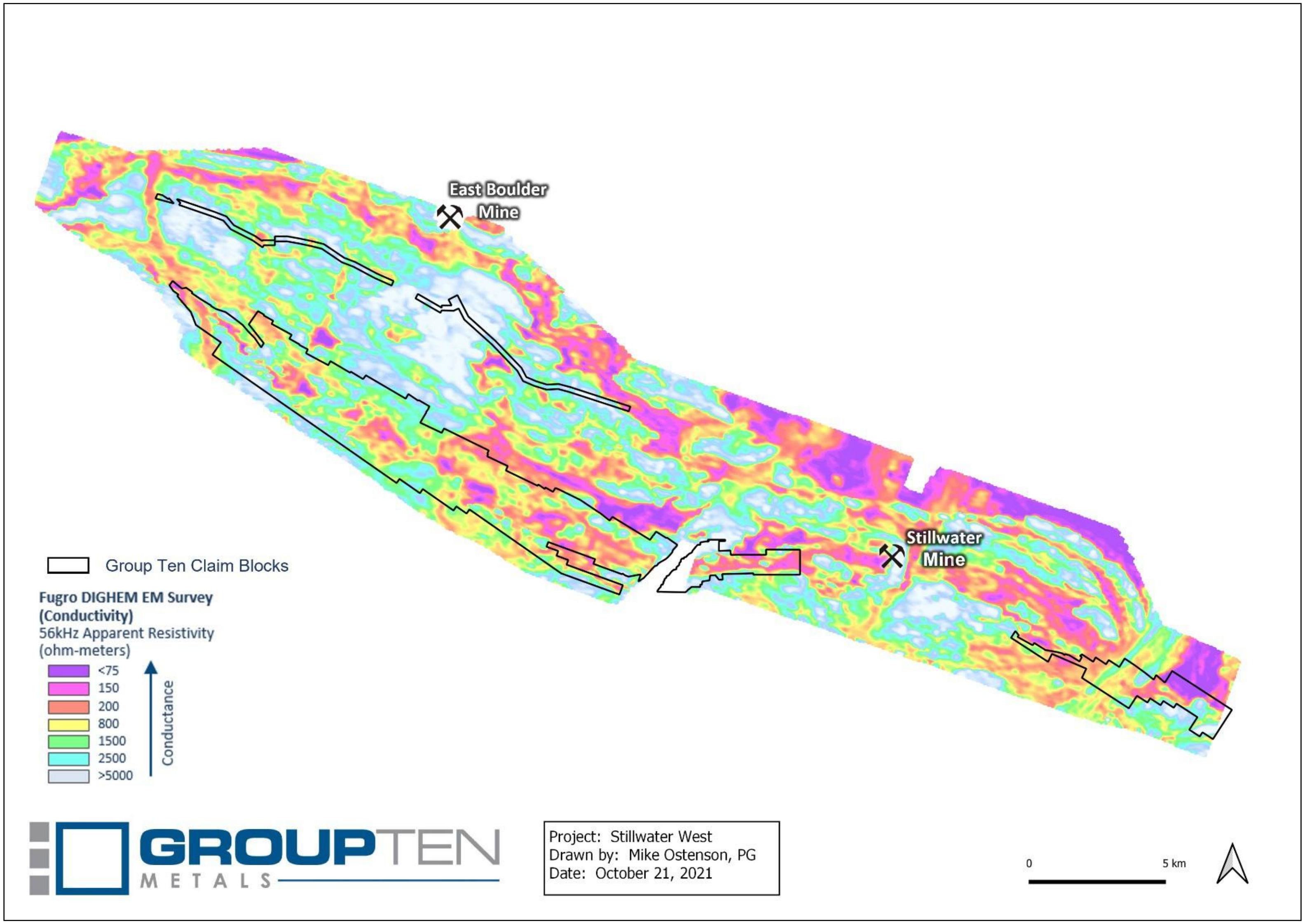


Figure 18. Fugro DIGHEM results from Beartooth Platinum's work in 2000 showing regional-scale anomalous EM signatures throughout the SWC.

Group Ten completed a ground IP survey in 2020 that has proven to be a valuable exploration tool for targeting sulphide mineralization in the lower SWC. An expansion survey was completed in 2021, and additional coverage in planned for 2022.

The 2020 Alpha IP wireless time domain IP survey conducted by Simcoe Geoscience Ltd. (Simcoe) covered the core Chrome Mountain, East Boulder, and Iron Mountain target areas, and a portion of the Wild West area. This was the largest IP geophysical survey ever completed in the lower SWC at 33 square kilometers, totaling over 75.5-line-kilometers with imaging to a depth of 800 meters (2624.7 ft). The survey involved in-line single deployment, dipole-pole-dipole configuration with 29 lines and 100-meter (328.1 ft) station spacing (Figure 19). The line intensity was increased over the most advanced targets to identify signatures from drill-defined sulphide mineralization. A metal factor was calculated that was interpreted to represent chargeable material within conductive zones such as would be expected of massive sulphides. A resistivity scaled chargeability factor was also calculated and this is interpreted to reflect chargeable material in resistive zones such as disseminated sulphides or oxides in unaltered/unfractured rock. On this basis, a series of sulphide and chromite targets were generated.

The results demonstrate exceptional continuity in conductivity and chargeability anomalies across the 11 km (6.8 mi) length of the survey, including a 9.2 km (5.7 mi) long core area that was modeled in 3D (Figure 20). Preliminary results were used in the field to guide the 2020 drill campaign at Chrome Mountain. The high-level, large-scale geophysical anomalies identified in the 2020 IP survey are consistent with large bodies of sulphide mineralization and show a strong correlation with the 2021 MREs as well as coinciding with the Fugro EM anomalies, geochemical soil anomalies, and rock and drill data (where available).

The 2021 IP survey expanded on the 2020 IP survey area, covering a portion of the Wild West target area, including the Pine target with approximately 25-line kilometers. This survey was done with a dipole-dipole configuration and the same Alpha IP system as in 2020. A total of 11 lines with 100-meter (328.1 ft) station spacing were completed. Line spacing was approximately 200 meters (656.2 ft) apart.

A third phase IP survey is planned for 2022 to fill in the middle portion of the 2020 survey and extend it to the east.

Results from the 2020 IP survey have been incorporated into the 3D geologic and geophysical models that guide the exploration effort. IP data collected on core has also been incorporated to augment the 3D model. Figure 20 displays an overview of the model for the more advanced part of the Property showing the conductivity and chargeability anomalies identified in the 2020 IP geophysical survey.

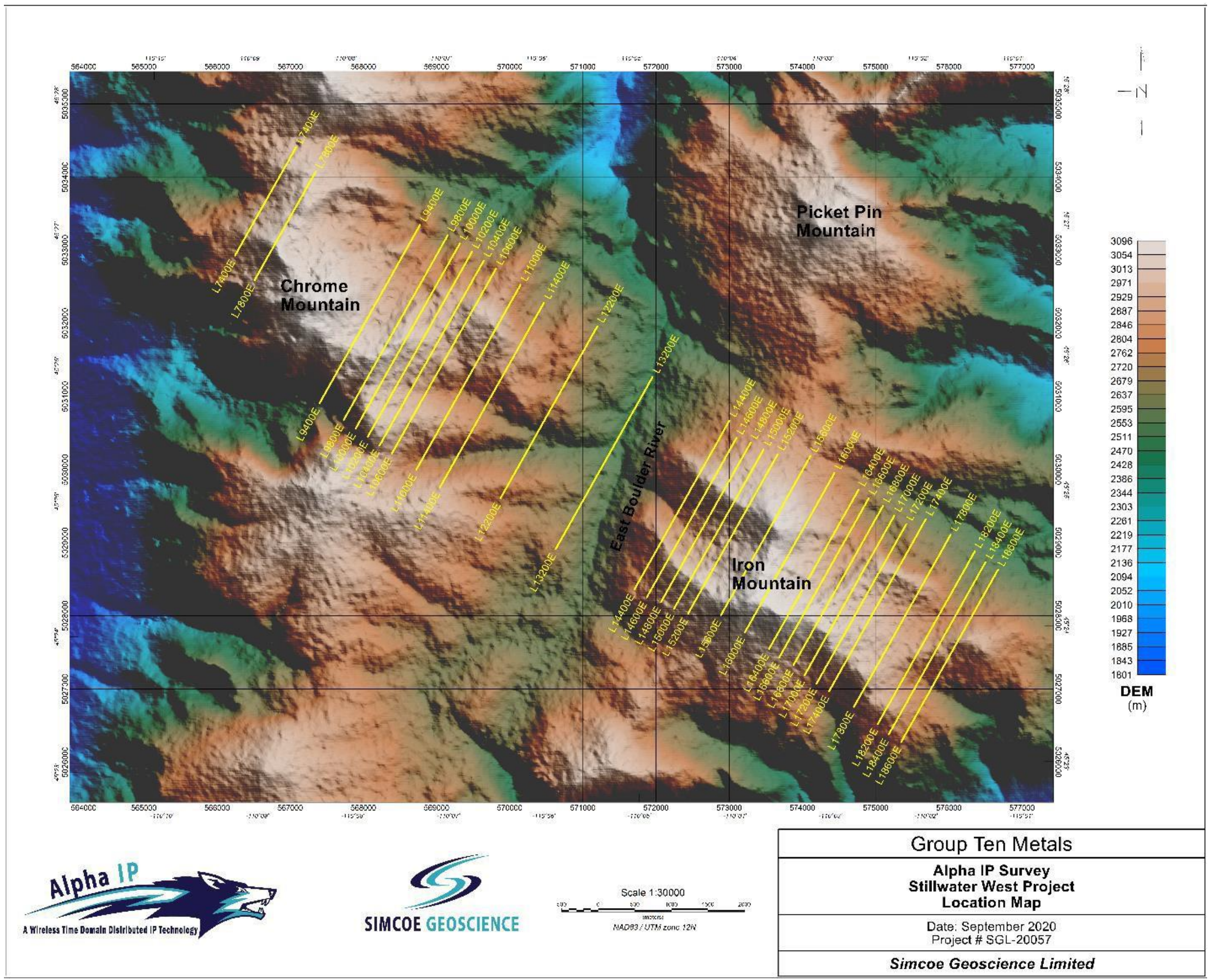


Figure 19. Map showing locations of IP lines from the 2020 Simcoe Geoscience Ltd. IP survey (Source: Simcoe Geoscience Ltd., 2020).

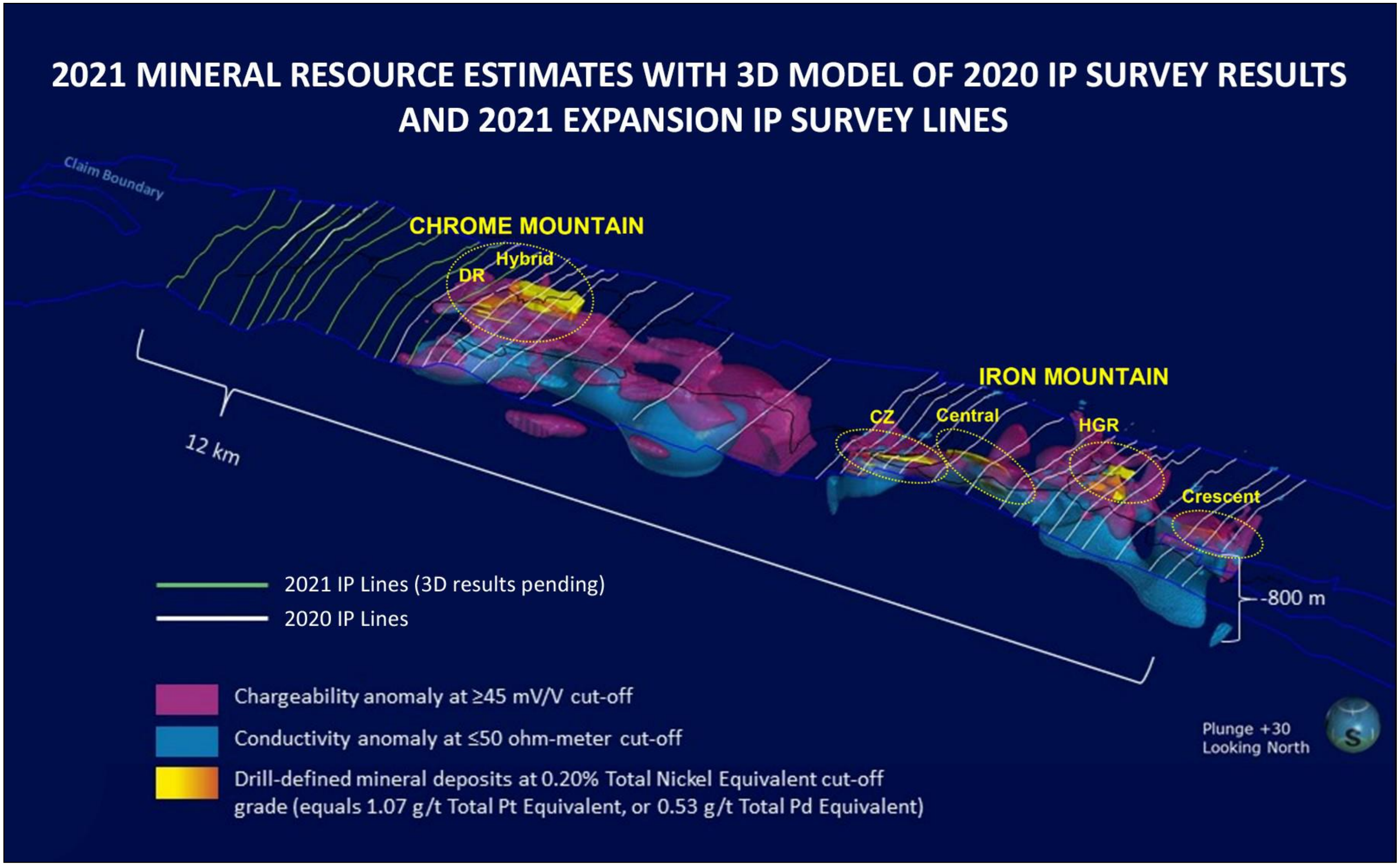


Figure 20. 3D model of 2020 IP geophysical survey results at Stillwater West, with the 2021 MREs and 2021 expansion survey shown in green (results pending).

In addition to EM and IP data, the Company has also incorporated previous ground-based magnetic survey data across various parts of the Property into its geologic model. Ground-based magnetic surveys were conducted in 2005, 2006, and 2021. The results from the 2021 survey are pending. The 2005 survey covered parts of the Property including Iron Mountain and East Boulder. It also included a grid that partially covers the East target area. The survey totaled approximately 120-line kilometers (74.6 mi) with 100 m (328.1 ft) line spacing. Data was collected using the Geometrics G-858 cesium vapor magnetometer for both the base station and rover unit. The rover was also equipped with a Trimble AG132 differential GPS unit to measure location. The 2006 survey was conducted over various parts of the property including Chrome Mountain, Iron Mountain, and the Picket Pin reef. The survey also covered areas that are not on the Stillwater West property. A total of approximately 275-line kilometers (170.8-line miles) of data was collected with 100 m (328.1 ft) line spacing. This survey utilized the Geometrics G-859 magnetometer as the rover unit, and the Geometrics G-856 magnetometer as the base station. Group Ten has integrated the ground-based magnetic data with the reprocessed Fugro magnetic data to create a 3D Magnetic Vector Inversion (MVI) model using Geosoft Oasis Montai 3D modeling software produced by Seequent Ltd. The MVI model highlights the magmatic horizons, potentially indicating that mineralization may extend to several kilometers below known mineralization (Figure 21).

Group Ten's compilation and targeting work has resulted in the 14 multi-kilometer target areas presented in Figure 22. Six areas targeting reef-type mineralization are shown in red, along with eight areas (blue ellipses) in that target bulk tonnage Platreef-style mineralization lower in the stratigraphy. These target areas are characterized by coincident geophysical (Figure 22) and geochemical anomalies (Figure 17), with further correlations seen in drill, rock, and IP results where available.
The following sections summarize the eight bulk tonnage target areas including the advanced Chrome Mountain and Iron Mountain target areas that host the 2021 Inferred Mineral Resource Estimates, in addition to earlier stage target areas.

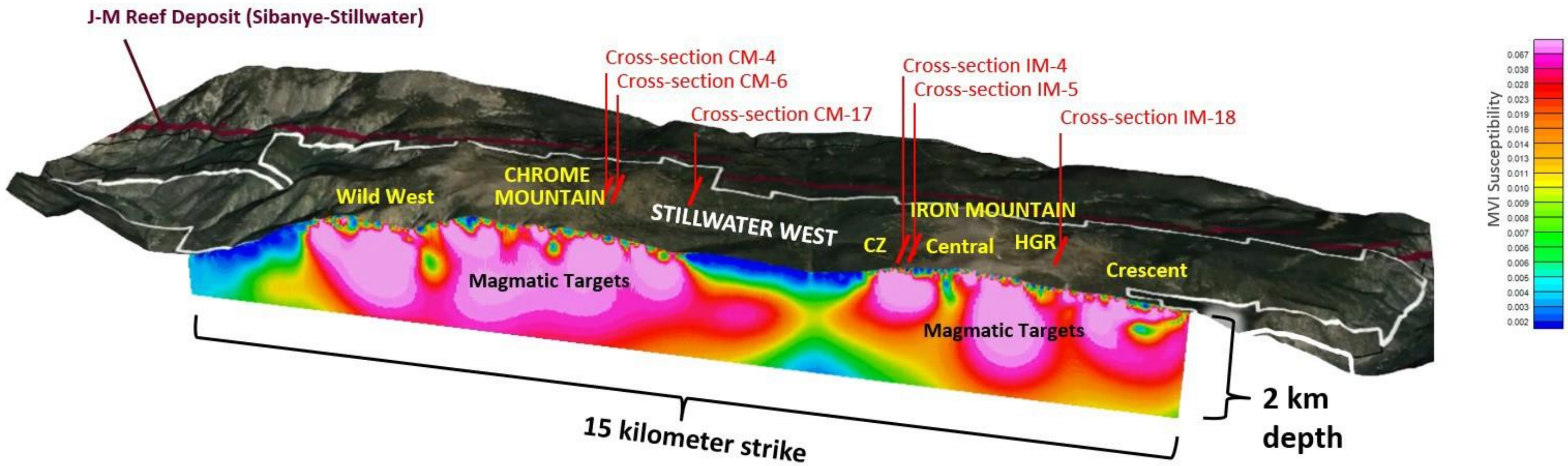


Figure 21. 3D Magnetic Vector Inversion (MVI) model of the Main Claim Block reveals kilometer-scale magmatic targets (in pink) continuous with known mineralized zones (in yellow text) identified in shallow drilling up to 2019. (Source: Group Ten Presentation, September 23, 2021).

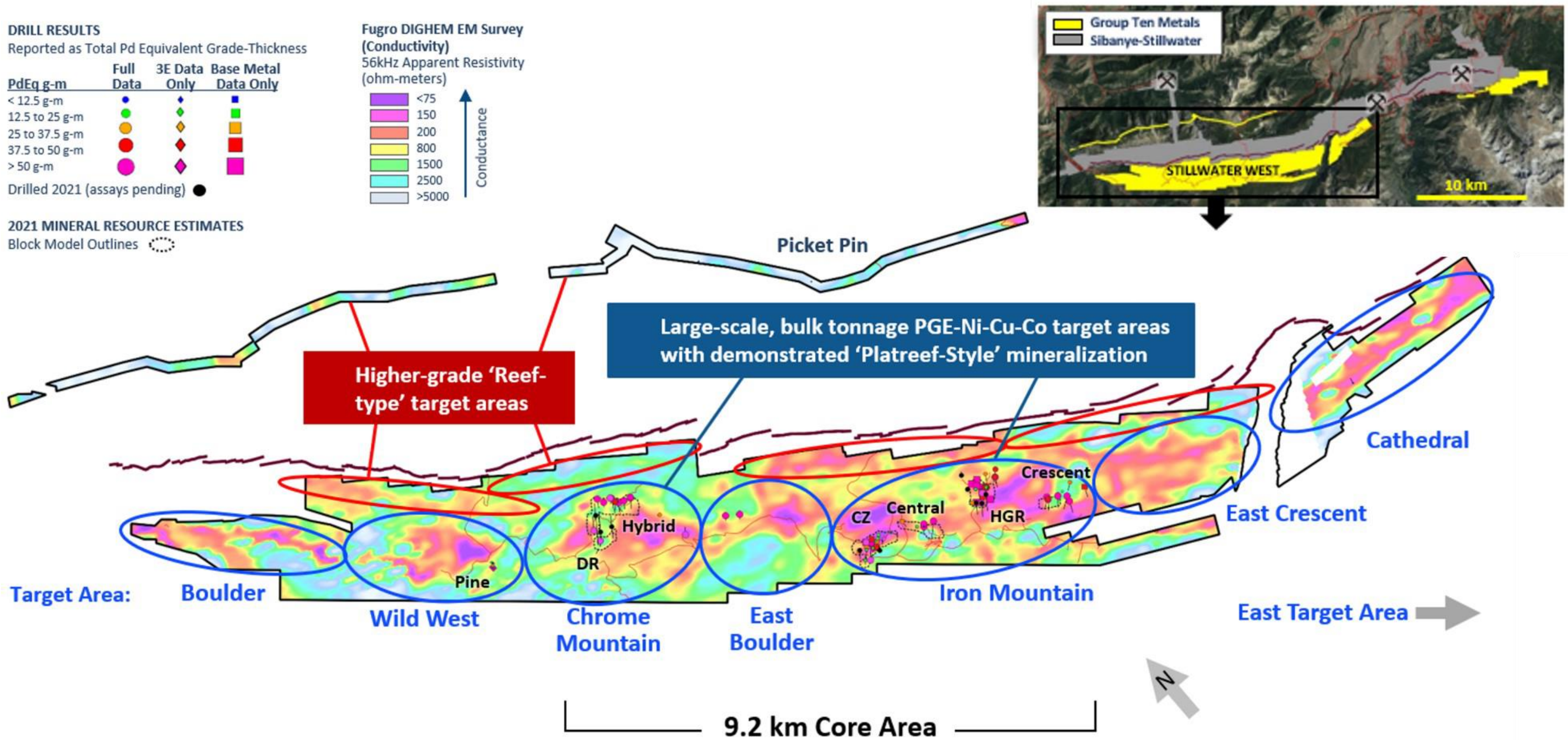


Figure 22. Stillwater West target areas with 2021 Inferred Mineral Resource Estimates and highlight drill results over Fugro DIGHEM electro-magnetic survey geophysics. (Modified from: Group Ten News Release, October 21, 2021)

9.2 Chrome Mountain Target Area (2021 Inferred Mineral Resource Area)

9.2.1 Overview

Chrome Mountain is an advanced and priority target area which hosts the Hybrid and DR deposits, along with multiple other targets identified by the Company within the Ultramafic and Basal series of the SWC. The Hybrid and DR deposits form the Chrome Mountain deposit in the 2021 Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate. PGE, gold, nickel, copper and cobalt mineralization in the Chrome Mountain target area shows a strong correlation with chargeability and conductivity anomalies modeled in the 2020 IP survey, which in turn show strong correlations with an EM geophysical conductor that is approximately 2.9 m (1.8mi) in length, and broad coincident soil geochemical anomalies (Figure 24,Figure 25, and Figure 26). Rock and drill data outside of the resource areas confirms the presence of widespread PGE-Ni-Cu mineralization in these large-scale geophysical and geochemical targets, while other areas remain untested.

Moderately abundant outcrops of the Ultramafic series dominate the Chrome Mountain exposures with limited exposure of the Basal series. The G chromite horizon outcrops near the summit of Chrome Mountain, and several other chromite layers are exposed elsewhere in this target area. Magmatic layering is disrupted over large parts of the Chrome Mountain target area and igneous stratigraphy has locally been intruded or replaced by dunite masses (also referred to as intrusive olivine cumulate), pyroxene pegmatoids, and magmatic breccias. Exploration in this target area is focused on Platreef- or contact-type, hybrid, and reef-type mineralization styles (see Sections 7 and 8 for details on the mineralization styles and deposit types).

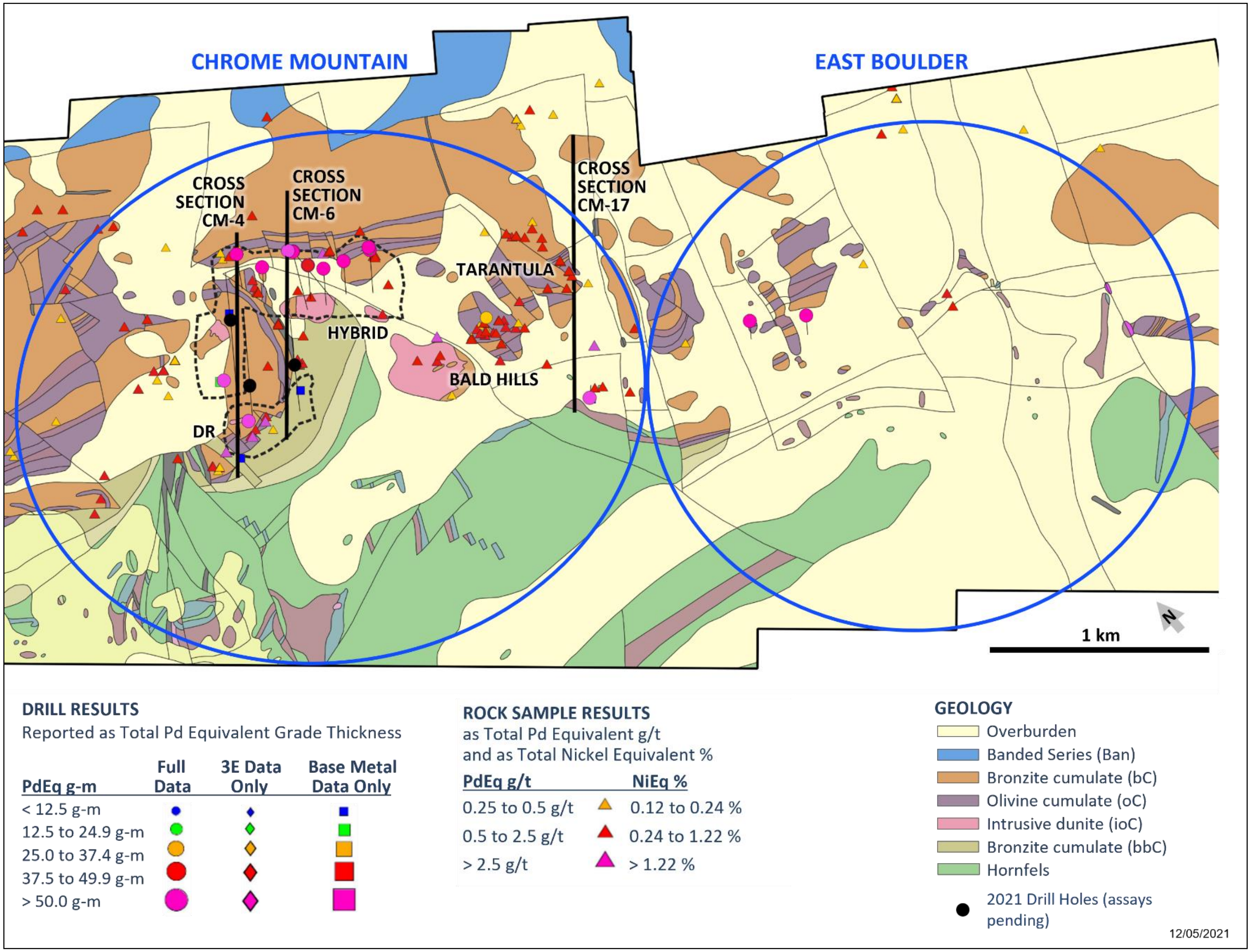


Figure 23. Geology of the Chrome Mountain and East Boulder target areas.

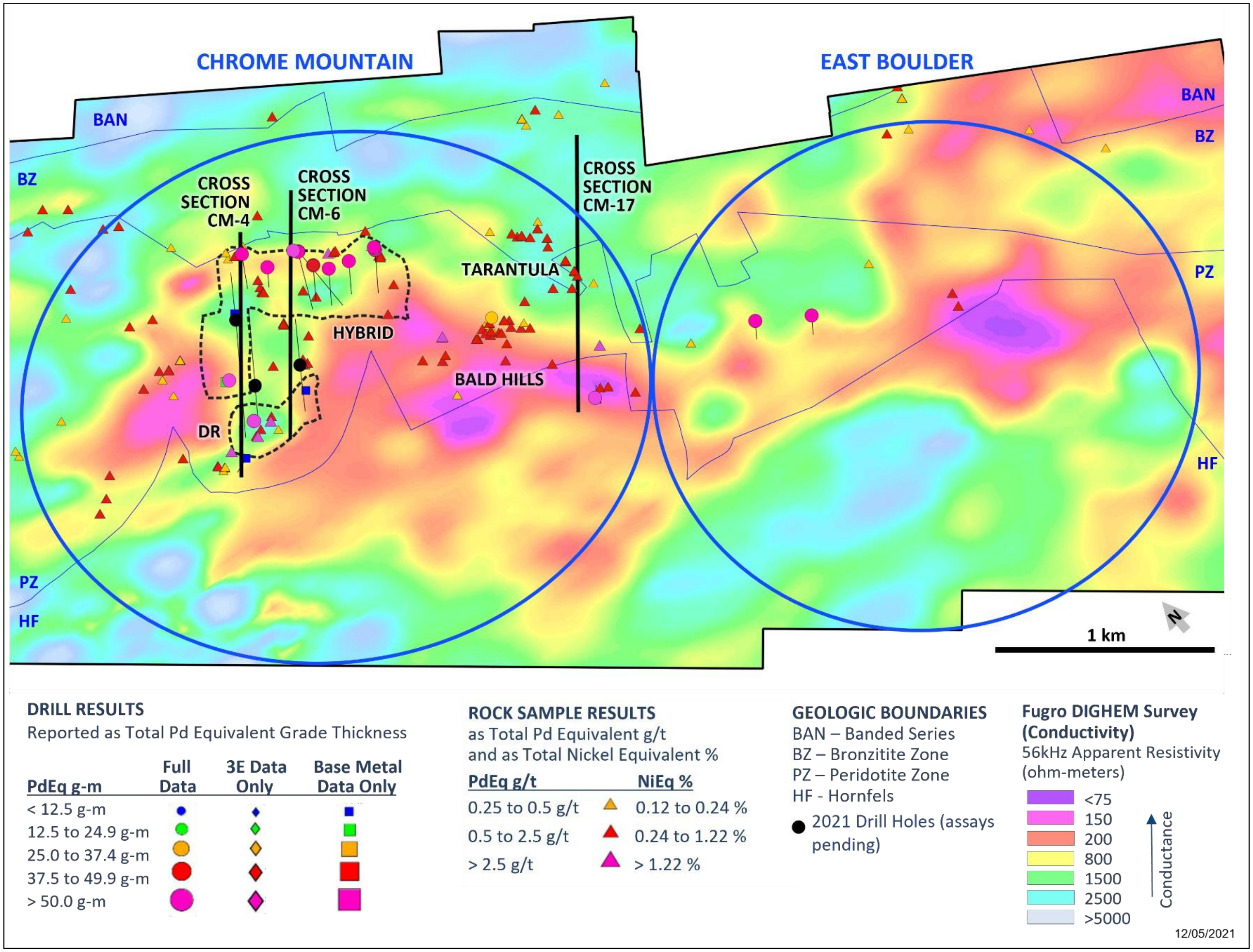


Figure 24. Fugro EM results for the Chrome Mountain and East Boulder target areas.

Chrome Mountain has been explored by various operators since the 1960s, including U.S. Steel, AMAX, Lindgren, Platinum Fox, Premium Exploration, Beartooth Platinum, and Starfield. Past exploration has included diamond drilling, multiple soil and rock geochemistry programs, geologic mapping, prospecting, and geophysical surveys. Historical exploration work is discussed in Section 6 of this Report. The Company has geophysical data covering the Chrome Mountain target area including AMAX's IP survey, the Fugro DIGHEM EM survey, data from a ground based magnetic survey in 2006, and the 2020 IP survey data. A total of approximately 350 surface rock samples have been collected in this target area. Table 4 displays the significant values of the surface rock geochemistry from the Chrome Mountain target area.

The Chrome Mountain target area is one of the most advanced areas of the Property, and is a priority area for the Company. However, large areas remain untested by drilling, leaving significant potential to expand the drill defined mineralized zones. To date, little systematic drilling, such as drill fences has been done in this area (Keays, 2011). The work conducted on the Chrome Mountain target area through 2011 has been described in detail in three previous technical reports by Pfau (2011), Price (2010) and Struck (2005). A total of approximately forty-six drills holes have been drilled across the Chrome Mountain target area by various companies including Group Ten. Twenty-eight of these holes were drilled by the Company or by Beartooth Platinum. Select samples from two of the Beartooth drill holes were re-assayed in 2019. The Company has also obtained historic drill data from Chrome Mountain including logs and assays from AMAX and Lindgren. However, much of the historic core was not assayed for PGEs.

The Chrome Mountain target area has been divided into two drill-defined deposits and two less developed targets to date: DR (formerly Dunite Ridge) deposit, Hybrid deposit, Tarantula target, and Bald Hills target (Figure 23, Figure 24, Figure 25, and Figure 26). Drilling has largely focused on the Hybrid and DR deposits, with few holes drilled on the other two targets to date. Additional historic holes are also located in other areas surrounding Chrome Mountain. Figure 23 provides a general map of the drill holes on the Chrome Mountain target area. Table 4 presents significant rock sample results from reconnaissance prospecting and geological mapping programs by Group Ten and preceding companies in the Chrome Mountain and East Boulder target areas. These results confirm the presence of significant platinum, palladium, nickel, copper and cobalt mineralization with grades up to 3.56 g/t Pd, 0.618% Ni, and 0.049% Co that are coincident with geophysical and geochemical anomalies.

The 2021 Chrome Mountain deposit models (Hybrid and DR) are defined by 18 drill holes and include multiple horizons of mineralization which extend for up to 900 m along strike to the southeast, and to a depth of approximately 320 m (see Section 14). The reader is referred to Section 10.2 for a summary of drilling by Group Ten at the Chrome Mountain target area.

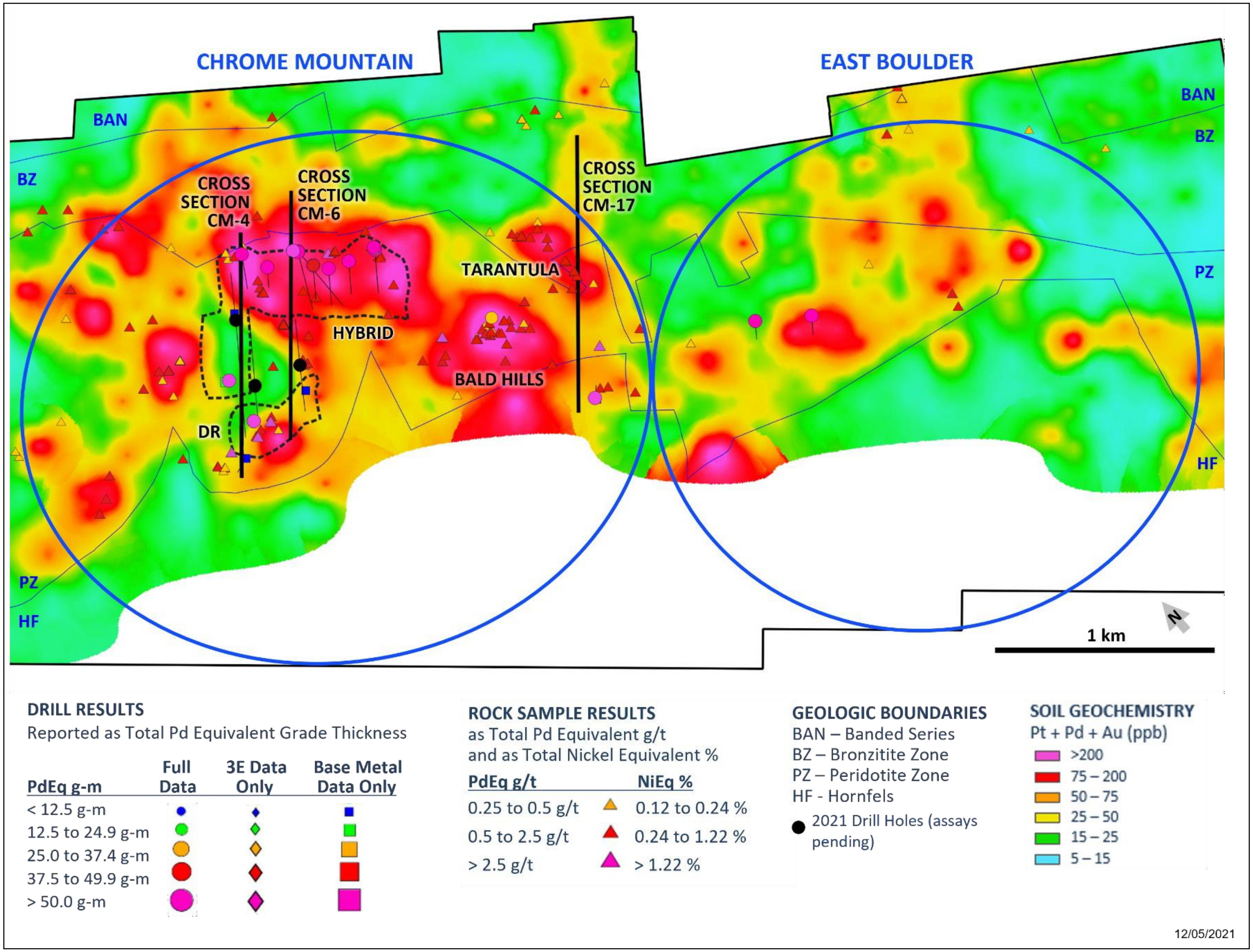


Figure 25. 3E Soil geochemical survey results for the Chrome Mountain and East Boulder target areas.

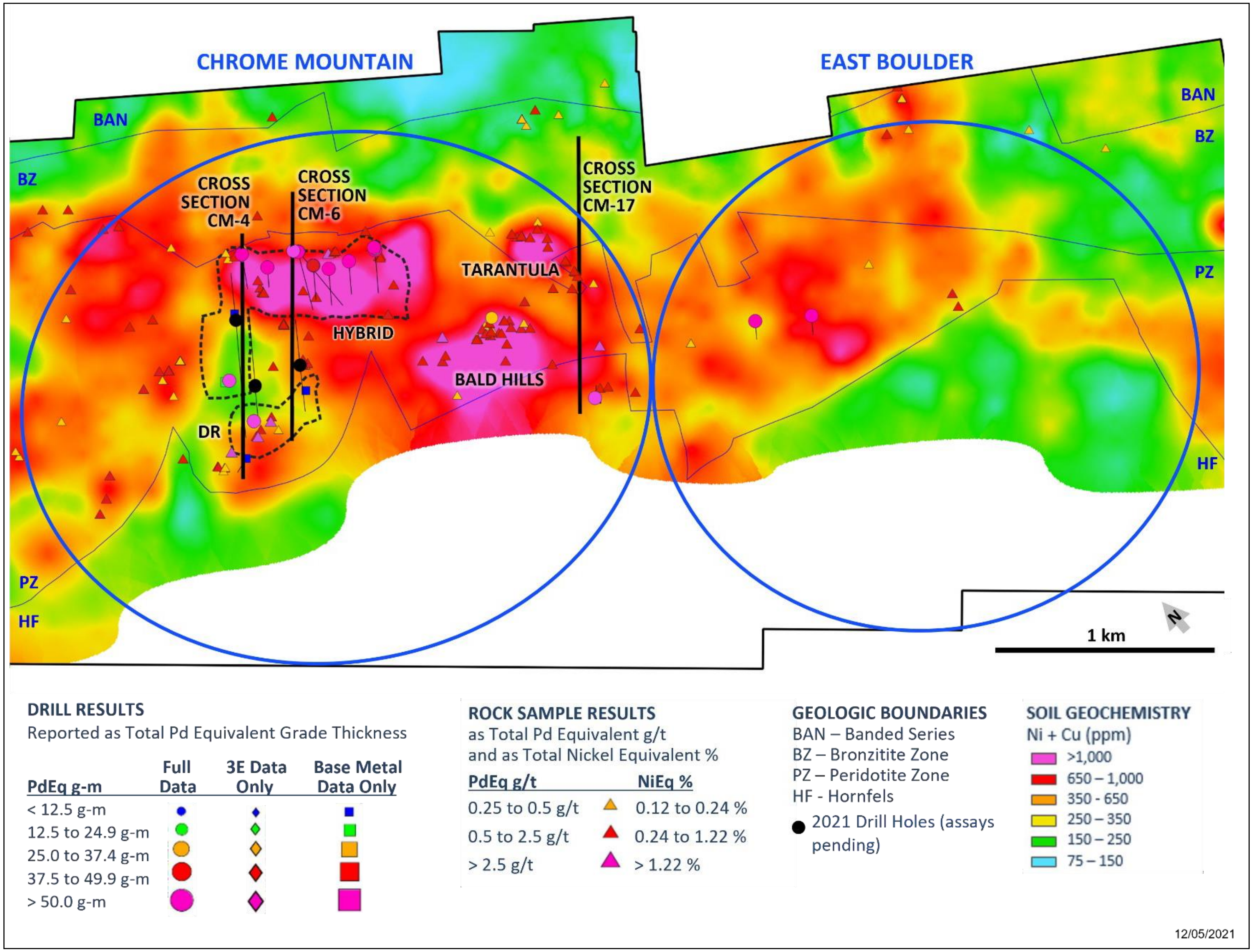


Figure 26. Ni-Cu soil geochemical survey results for the Chrome Mountain and East Boulder target areas.

Samples from outcrops thought to represent the stratigraphically lowermost chromite (A and B chromites) occurrences in the Chrome Mountain target area returned anomalous rhodium ranging to a high of 0.572 g/t Rh in sample 3190343, which also contained 4.420 g/t Pt+Pd. The significant results out of approximately 350 samples from Chrome Mountain are displayed in the table below.

Table 4. Highlight surface rock sample results from the Chrome Mountain target area.

Sample ID	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Au (g/t)	3E (g/t)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Total NiEq (Ni %)
337388	**8.724**	**7.247**	0.027	**15.998**	0.106	0.020	0.016	**4.524**
498693	**3.540**	**7.520**	0.033	**11.093**	0.122	0.000	0.013	**3.654**
1409950	**2.323**	**5.104**	0.022	**7.449**	0.093	0.000	0.012	**2.484**
1409864	**2.834**	**2.967**	0.142	**5.943**	0.163	0.020	0.022	**1.927**
3190364	0.989	**3.563**	0.055	**4.607**	0.084	0.000	0.011	**1.655**
3190343	**2.150**	**2.270**	0.018	**4.438**	0.105	0.008	0.014	**1.409**
3191231	**1.980**	**1.820**	0.303	**4.103**	0.190	0.167	0.012	**1.463**
3190372	**1.532**	**2.337**	0.006	**3.875**	0.088	0.000	0.018	**1.305**
1409947	0.774	**2.918**	0.126	**3.818**	0.180	0.052	0.019	**1.542**
1409948	**1.681**	**2.085**	0.013	**3.779**	0.058	0.000	0.012	**1.194**
3190397	**1.436**	**1.877**	0.142	**3.455**	0.100	0.007	0.010	**1.153**
337389	**2.800**	0.470	0.028	**3.298**	0.067	0.017	0.023	**0.852**
1409857	**1.025**	**2.169**	0.066	**3.260**	0.111	0.051	0.020	**1.221**
3190471	0.709	**2.483**	0.057	**3.249**	0.243	0.030	0.020	**1.398**
1409853	**1.003**	**2.155**	0.050	**3.208**	0.054	0.025	0.016	**1.125**
3190368	**1.782**	**1.415**	0.009	**3.206**	0.156	0.000	0.017	**1.072**
498686	**1.450**	**1.710**	0.007	**3.167**	0.066	0.000	0.015	**1.024**
3190461	**1.035**	**1.813**	0.243	**3.091**	**0.336**	0.027	0.030	**1.390**
3190306	0.923	**2.156**	0.012	**3.091**	0.111	0.000	0.016	**1.142**
3190351	0.873	**2.154**	0.061	**3.088**	0.139	0.019	0.019	**1.195**

Average 3E (g/t)	Min 3E (g/t)	Max 3E (g/t)	# of 3E Assays
0.682	0.000	15.998	347

Average Ni (%)	Min Ni (%)	Max Ni (%)	Average Cu (%)	Min Cu (%)	Max Cu (%)	Average Co (%)	Min Co (%)	Max Co (%)
0.100	0.000	0.618	0.023	0.000	0.976	0.014	0.000	0.124

**Values have not been adjusted to reflect metallurgical recoveries.*

9.2.2 DR (Dunite Ridge) Deposit

DR is an arcuate topographic high which exposes portions of the lower Peridotite Zone, including segments of the A-B chromitite sequences. These layered rocks are complexly intermixed with widespread intrusive dunite and orthopyroxene pegmatoids in outcrop and core at the DR deposit. Elevated soil numbers in PGE-Cu-Ni and a moderately high conductive signature from geophysical EM data are complemented by limited surface rock samples with high PGE numbers. Rock sample 3190343 contained 4.44 g/t 3E, including 2.27 g/t Pd and 2.15 g/t Pt. Also, at DR, rock samples 498693 and 1409950 ran 11.09 g/t 3E including 7.52 g/t Pd and 3.54 g/t Pt and 15.99 g/t 3E including 7.25 g/t Pd and 8.72 g/t Pt respectively. Since 2020, ten holes have been drilled on the Chrome Mountain deposit (DR & Hybrid). The Company also has data from six historic AMAX drill holes from DR, including logs and limited assay results (no 3E values). Figure 27 is a schematic cross-section that cuts through a portion of the DR deposit and into the Hybrid deposit.

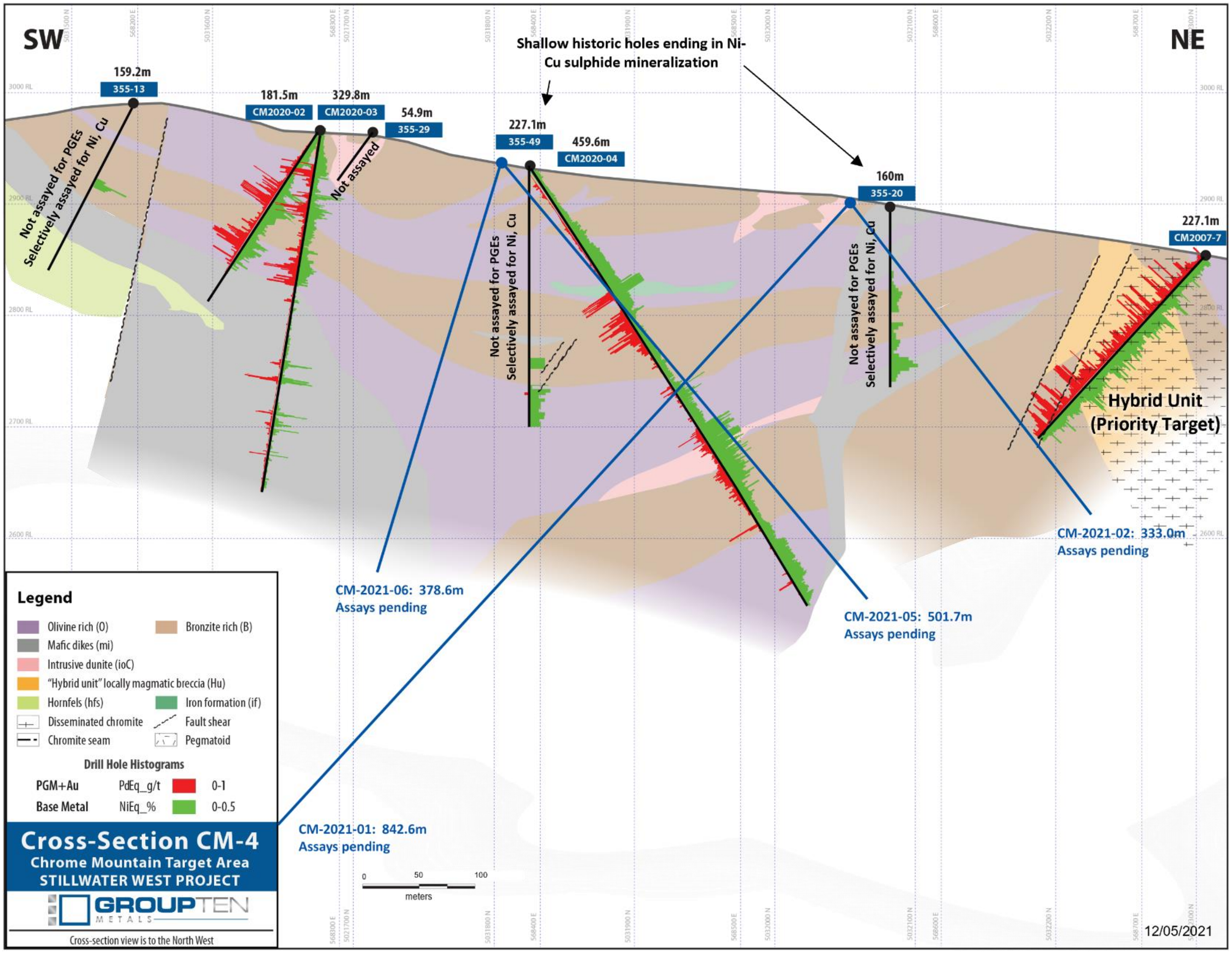


Figure 27. Cross-section CM-4 showing three of the five holes drilled in 2020 by the Company as well as four holes from their 2021 drill program. Also shown are four historic AMAX holes (355 series), and one 2007 Beartooth Platinum hole in the Hybrid Unit.

9.2.3 Hybrid Deposit

The Hybrid deposit is one of the better explored areas on Chrome Mountain and was formerly known as the Discovery target before being renamed to reflect the Hybrid mineralization style that is prevalent in drill core. The Hybrid deposit is underlain by a broad area of elevated PGE, nickel, and copper in soils that is approximately 1 km (0.6 mi) wide and at least 2 km (1.2 mi) long (Figure 25, Figure 26) that guided the 2007 drill campaign. The soil values show excellent correlation with the underlying hybrid-style mineralization. The hybrid deposit shows a distinctive EM low signature which contrasts with the DR zone which is an EM conductive high (Figure 24**)**. Although outcrops are lacking, subsequent drilling has shown the soil anomaly to be associated with chromite, nickel, and copper sulphides hosted by complex pegmatoids and magmatic breccias. Hybrid mineralization has been traced in drill core over a strike length of approximately one kilometer (0.6 mi) to date. Drill data indicates that the Hybrid deposit occupies a major bend in the magmatic stratigraphy. Broad intervals of hybrid-style PGE mineralization are associated with magmatic breccias, chromite schlieren and disseminations, and sparse base metal sulphides (Bow et al., 2020). Work by the U.S. Geological Survey (Anderson et al., 2019a, 2019b) indicates that the highest concentrations of PGE in the Hybrid Unit correlate with occurrences of chromite schlieren and sulphide globules.

Figure 28. Pegmatoidal Bronzite with lenses of chromite from the Hybrid deposit. A sample from this outcrop carried 4,606 ppb 3E (Photo by C. Bow).

Table 5 presents highlight intercepts from the ten holes drilled on the Hybrid deposit in 2007 by Beartooth Platinum, where nine separate intercepts exceeded 100 m (328 ft) in thickness with continuous elevated PGE, nickel, copper, and cobalt mineralization starting at surface (Group Ten News release, February 21, 2019). In addition, six individual drill holes across a strike length of approximately 600 m (1,969 ft) returned composite mineralization that is over 200 m (656 ft) thick (Table 5). Figure 30 presents a schematic cross section representing the current understanding of the Hybrid zone and surrounding stratigraphy. The cross-section shows base metal mineralization in AMAX hole 355-65 extending down into hornfels country rock. Beartooth Platinum holes CM-2007-01 and CM-2007-02 encountered similar base metal mineralization. The upper parts of these 2007 holes are also strongly enriched in PGEs where they intercept the Hybrid zone.

Figure 29. Well layered ultramafic rocks from Chrome Mountain Ridge. Layering like this is lacking in the Hybrid deposit (Photo by C. Bow).

Table 5. Highlight mineralized drill intercepts from the Hybrid deposit drilled in 2007 and re-logged by Group Ten.

	INTERVAL			PRECIOUS METALS				BASE METALS				TOTAL METAL EQUIVALENTS	
HOLE ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Pt (g/t)**	**Pd (g/t)**	**Au (g/t)**	**3E (g/t)**	**Ni (%)**	**Cu (%)**	**Co (%)**	**NiEq (%)**	**PdEq (Pd g/t)**	**NiEq (Ni %)**
CM2007-01	3.1	148.1	**145.1**	0.24	0.21	0.01	0.46	0.07	0.01	0.009	0.10	0.61	0.23
including	7.9	25.9	18.0	0.46	0.54	0.02	**1.02**	0.08	0.01	0.010	0.12	1.10	0.41
including	56.7	77.4	20.7	0.34	0.35	0.01	0.70	0.07	0.00	0.010	0.10	0.81	0.30
AND	261.5	448.1	**186.5**	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.08	0.12	0.02	0.014	0.17	0.52	0.20
including	294.4	362.7	68.3	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.17	0.16	0.04	0.016	0.23	0.74	0.28
including	305.4	334.7	29.3	0.10	0.10	0.02	0.22	0.18	0.06	0.018	**0.26**	0.87	0.33
CM2007-02	0.0	210.6	**210.6**	0.20	0.28	0.02	0.49	0.10	0.01	0.011	0.14	0.75	0.28
including	13.4	109.4	96.0	0.37	0.56	0.03	0.96	0.12	0.02	0.012	0.16	1.20	0.45
including	38.7	68.6	29.9	0.60	**1.25**	0.09	**1.93**	0.19	0.04	0.014	**0.25**	**2.30**	**0.86**
AND	300.8	387.7	86.9	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.10	0.02	0.010	0.14	0.42	0.16
CM2007-03	0.0	47.5	47.5	0.30	0.44	0.13	0.87	0.13	0.05	0.010	0.18	1.20	0.45
including	0.0	17.7	17.7	0.33	0.42	0.16	0.92	0.14	0.06	0.011	0.20	1.28	0.48
including	23.5	41.8	18.3	0.38	0.62	0.13	**1.13**	0.15	0.06	0.010	0.21	**1.47**	**0.55**
CM2007-04	1.5	119.5	**118.0**	0.36	0.56	0.09	**1.00**	0.12	0.03	0.010	0.17	1.26	0.47
including	1.5	18.9	17.4	0.40	0.52	0.15	**1.06**	0.12	0.04	0.010	0.17	1.30	0.49
including	33.5	51.8	18.3	0.52	0.91	0.10	**1.54**	0.16	0.06	0.011	0.22	**1.84**	**0.69**
including	34.8	43.3	8.5	0.55	0.94	0.14	**1.63**	0.22	0.10	0.012	**0.30**	**2.15**	**0.81**
including	71.3	118.3	46.9	0.45	0.71	0.11	**1.27**	0.13	0.04	0.011	0.18	**1.50**	**0.56**
AND	151.2	242.6	91.4	0.21	0.21	0.02	0.44	0.12	0.02	0.012	0.17	0.77	0.29
CM2007-05	1.2	239.3	**238.1**	0.14	0.22	0.04	0.40	0.12	0.03	0.011	0.17	0.77	0.29
including	64.6	128.3	63.7	0.19	0.33	0.07	0.60	0.15	0.05	0.012	0.21	1.06	0.40
including	85.3	107.6	22.3	0.26	0.41	0.10	0.77	0.18	0.07	0.012	**0.25**	1.29	0.48
CM2007-06	0.0	128.0	**128.0**	0.15	0.18	0.06	0.40	0.19	0.07	0.014	**0.26**	1.01	0.38
including	8.8	119.5	**110.6**	0.16	0.20	0.07	0.43	0.20	0.08	0.015	**0.28**	1.09	0.41
CM2007-07	1.5	227.1	**225.6**	0.15	0.32	0.05	0.52	0.13	0.04	0.011	0.18	0.92	0.35
including	42.1	55.5	**13.4**	0.19	0.45	0.06	0.70	0.14	0.05	0.010	0.20	1.12	0.42
including	68.3	172.5	**104.2**	0.19	0.36	0.06	0.61	0.16	0.06	0.013	0.23	1.12	0.42
including	76.2	93.3	17.1	0.22	0.34	0.06	0.62	0.16	0.04	0.015	0.23	1.11	0.42
including	121.3	137.8	16.5	0.17	0.19	0.06	0.42	0.18	0.09	0.012	**0.26**	1.02	0.38
including	148.7	172.5	23.8	0.26	0.70	0.08	**1.04**	0.18	0.08	0.013	**0.26**	**1.59**	**0.60**
CM2007-08	0.0	209.7	**209.7**	0.20	0.26	0.07	0.52	0.14	0.04	0.013	0.20	0.95	0.36
including	18.3	143.9	**125.6**	0.27	0.38	0.10	0.75	0.16	0.05	0.013	0.22	1.20	0.45
including	52.1	75.6	23.5	0.21	0.32	0.13	0.66	0.19	0.07	0.013	**0.26**	1.23	0.46
including	81.5	100.6	19.1	0.30	0.48	0.10	0.88	0.21	0.06	0.018	**0.29**	**1.49**	**0.56**
including	123.1	142.7	19.5	0.54	0.78	0.07	**1.39**	0.14	0.04	0.013	0.19	**1.63**	**0.61**
CM2007-09	3.7	22.9	19.2	0.37	0.60	0.10	**1.07**	0.14	0.04	0.011	0.20	1.39	0.52
including	9.5	22.9	13.4	0.45	0.75	0.13	**1.32**	0.17	0.06	0.012	0.23	**1.69**	**0.63**
CM2007-10	3.4	255.7	**252.4**	0.14	0.18	0.02	0.34	0.14	0.02	0.013	0.19	0.78	0.29
including	9.5	44.8	35.4	0.39	0.58	0.06	**1.04**	0.15	0.05	0.012	0.21	1.40	0.52
including	92.4	108.2	15.9	0.35	0.48	0.07	0.91	0.24	0.08	0.016	**0.32**	**1.59**	**0.60**

**Intervals are reported as drilled widths and may or may not represent true widths. Values have not been adjusted to reflect metallurgical recoveries.*

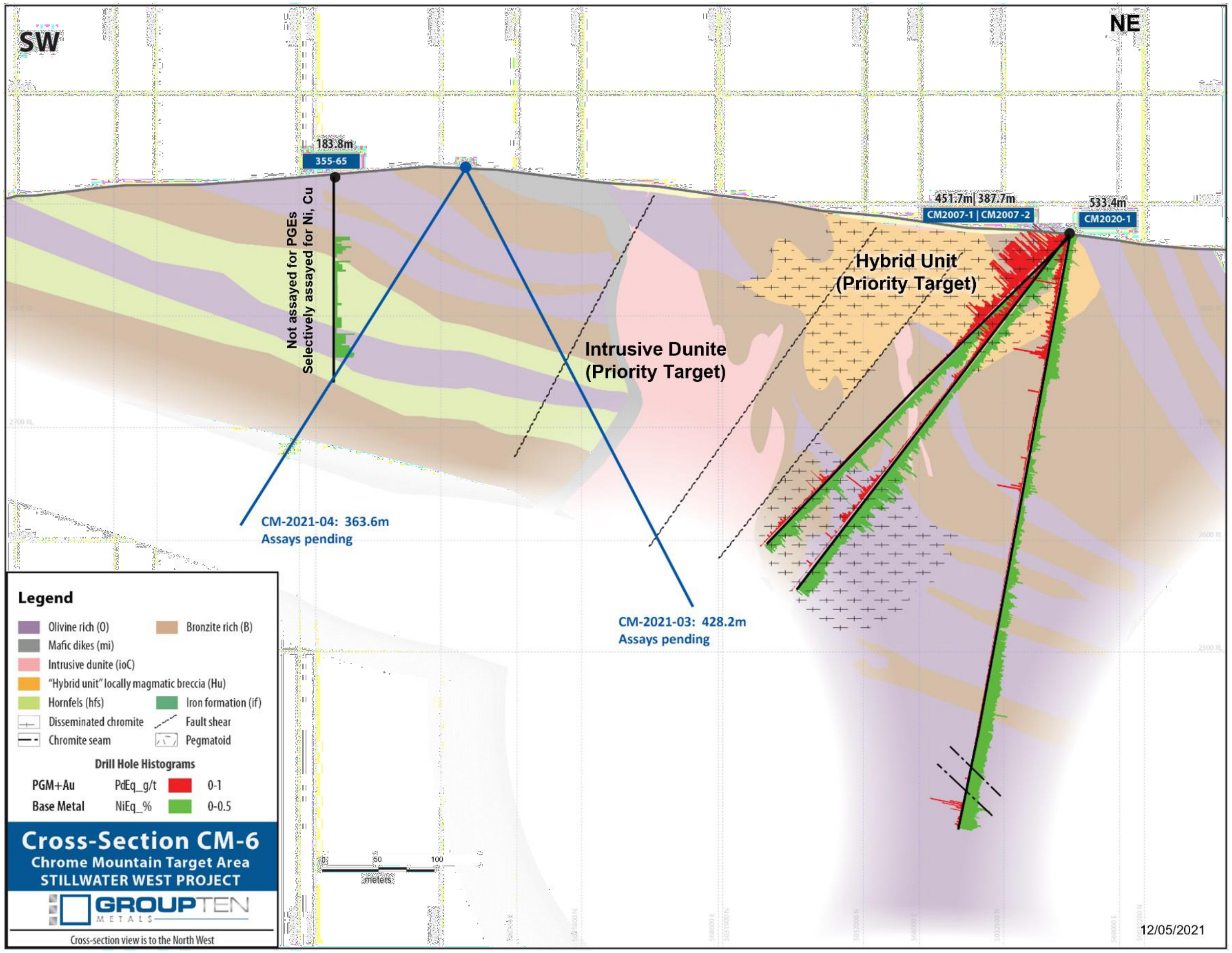


Figure 30. Cross-section CM-6.

9.2.4 Tarantula and Bald Hills Targets

Two relatively underexplored areas on Chrome Mountain with confirmed PGE-Cu-Ni-Co + Au mineralization are the Tarantula and Bald Hills targets. These areas are broadly similar to the rest of Chrome Mountain with widespread pegmatoidal bronzite and discordant, serpentinized dunite, both of which contain lens shaped and disseminated chromite as well as base metal sulphides.

The Tarantula target displays anomalous 3E and Cu-Ni values in soils, and, like the Hybrid deposit shows a low EM response (Figure 24, Figure 25, and Figure 26). Work by the Company since 2017 on this target is limited to prospecting, surface rock sampling, and geologic mapping. A total of fifty-one channel samples were taken as panels from a chromitite outcrop in 2018. Two of these samples (3191104 and 3191090) returned assay results over 1 g/t 3E. The surface rock sample that has returned the highest 3E values from the Tarantula target is sample 3190471 collected in 2018 from a chromite-rich outcrop. This sample returned 3.25 g/t 3E, including 0.71 g/t Pt, 2.48 g/t Pd, and 0.06 g/t Au (Table 4). Additionally, high chromium levels are noted in this area with fourteen samples to date returning grades of 10.0 to 26.8% Cr (Group Ten News Release, February 21, 2019). The Tarantula zone pegmatoid contains persistent disseminations and clots of chromite. A single drilled north of outcropping Tarantula zone mineralization by Beartooth Platinum in 2008 did not intercept any significant PGE-Ni-Cu mineralization.

The Bald Hills is centered on large outcrops of serpentinized intrusive dunite which contain disseminations and lenses of highly magnetic chromite. Select rock chip samples of this material are consistently anomalous in PGE at the g/t level. The target is coincident with a conductive high anomaly and corresponding elevated values of 3E and Cu-Ni soil geochemistry that extends roughly 750 meters east to west. Three holes have been drilled on the Bald Hills target, two in 2008 by Beartooth Platinum and one by the Company in 2020 (hole CM-2020-05). None of these holes tested the chromite-bearing intrusive dunite outcrops. Results from hole CM-2020-05 are discussed in detail in Section 10.

In addition to the chromite bearing intrusive dunite, the Bald Hills target also includes Basal series sulphide mineralization exposed in the vicinity of the Whittaker Cabin. Rock sample geochemistry from samples collected in 2018 in the area of historical Lindgren drilling in this area confirms the presence of PGE, nickel, and copper mineralization with results of 0.315% Ni, 0.976% Cu, and 0.030% Co (0.94% NiEq) in sample 337365 and 0.342% Ni, 0.054% Cu and 0.034% Co (0.56% NiEq) in sample 337368 (Table 4). Hole CM-2020-05 was drilled close to one of the Lindgren holes and is now included in the Bald Hills target.

9.3 East Boulder Target Area

Despite historic small-scale placer mining in the East Boulder target area, known locally as Placer Basin, the area has seen relatively little exploration compared to other parts of the Property. This early-stage target area centers on a highly conductive EM anomaly (Figure 24) and demonstrates strong correlation with large-scale high-level conductivity and chargeability anomalies shown in the 2020 IP survey. These coincident geophysical anomalies are also coincident with moderate to high levels of Pd-Pt-Au and Ni-Cu values in soils that cover an area of approximately 2.6 km by 1.9 km (Figure 25 and Figure 26).

Work completed by the Company in the East Boulder target area includes soil sampling, prospecting, and surface rock sampling, although the lack of outcrop exposure limits detailed mapping efforts. Beartooth Platinum drilled three holes in the East Boulder target area in 2008, and Group Ten has the core from those drillholes. Select intervals from two of the Beartooth Platinum drill holes were re-logged and re-assayed as part of work completed by the Company in 2018 and 2019. Results returned base metal values in intervals that had only been analyzed for 3E geochemistry previously. Additionally, five historical holes, three from U.S. Steel and two from Lindgren, have been drilled in this target area. The Company has data including assay results for Lindgren holes. Surface rock sampling in this target area highlights the potential for additional bulk-tonnage, Platreef-style mineralization in the Ultramafic series, with two samples over 1.4 g/t 3E (Table 6). The Company plans to pursue Platreef-style bulk tonnage PGE-Cu-Ni-Co + Au mineralization between the Chrome Mountain deposits (DR and Hybrid) to the west, and CZ to the east. Future work will include detailed mapping and rock sampling to refine drill targets within the already delineated soil and geophysical anomalies.

Table 6. Highlight surface rock sample results for the East Boulder target area.

Sample ID	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Au (g/t)	3E (g/t)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Total NiEq (Ni %)
1409933	0.679	**2.581**	0.151	**3.411**	0.212	0.152	0.015	**1.476**
3190452	0.439	**1.056**	0.011	**1.506**	0.162	0.000	0.016	**0.690**
3661	0.523	0.578	0.297	**1.398**	0.000	0.000	0.010	**0.443**
4000	0.171	0.331	0.148	0.650	0.000	0.000	0.013	0.242
97518	0.201	0.219	0.051	0.471	0.069	0.053	0.003	0.240
1237	0.183	0.140	0.031	0.354	0.216	0.054	0.015	**0.384**
3191239	0.121	0.150	0.034	0.305	0.096	0.038	0.010	0.234
97520	0.099	0.164	0.029	0.292	0.061	0.043	0.003	0.181
97517	0.122	0.098	0.047	0.267	0.137	0.057	0.004	**0.250**
7662	0.110	0.066	0.063	0.239	0.103	0.007	0.000	0.173
3191240	0.100	0.101	0.017	0.218	0.135	0.031	0.011	0.244
3662	0.074	0.072	0.070	0.216	0.000	0.000	0.012	0.098
337364	0.104	0.066	0.007	0.177	0.087	0.000	0.019	0.188
1238	0.062	0.098	0.015	0.175	0.049	0.030	0.003	0.124
3998	0.061	0.047	0.025	0.133	0.000	0.000	0.010	0.067
7660	0.080	0.034	0.004	0.118	0.084	0.001	0.000	0.114
7661	0.060	0.051	0.001	0.112	0.086	0.000	0.000	0.117
97519	0.053	0.040	0.018	0.111	0.042	0.035	0.003	0.099
3663	0.041	0.035	0.026	0.102	0.000	0.000	0.008	0.053
7658	0.040	0.027	0.001	0.068	0.074	0.000	0.000	0.092

Average 3E (g/t)	Min 3E (g/t)	Max 3E (g/t)	# of 3E Assays
0.321	0.002	3.411	33

Average Ni (%)	Min Ni (%)	Max Ni (%)	Average Cu (%)	Min Cu (%)	Max Cu (%)	Average Co (%)	Min Co (%)	Max Co (%)
0.069	0.000	0.216	0.018	0.000	0.152	0.010	0.000	0.061

**Values have not been adjusted to reflect metallurgical recoveries.*

9.4 Iron Mountain Target Area (2021 Inferred Mineral Resource Area)

9.4.1 Overview

Iron Mountain is an advanced, priority target area which hosts four of the deposits modeled in the 2021 MRE, being the CZ, HGR, Central, and Crescent deposits as described in Section 14. The Company is targeting expansion of Platreef-style mineralization in both the Basal and Ultramafic series in this target area, and the area also has well-documented reef-type mineralization. Similar to Chrome Mountain, multiple large-scale and correlated anomalies define this area with the strongest electromagnetic (EM) geophysical anomalies proximal to the CZ and HGR deposits (Figure 32) and further corroborated by large-scale high-level conductivity and chargeability anomalies in the 2020 IP survey. All deposits have corresponding Pd-Pt-Au and Cu-Ni soil anomalies (Figure 33 and Figure 34). Exploration work completed in the Iron Mountain target area includes detailed mapping, prospecting, soil sampling, surface rock sampling, ground-based geophysical (IP) survey, and drilling.

Table 7. Highlight surface rock sample results from the Iron Mountain target area.

Sample ID	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Au (g/t)	3E (g/t)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Total NiEq (Ni %)
CW092499-1	5.006	8.091	n/a	13.097	0.079	0.008	0.004	**6.211**
IM-78-13	0.210	11.725	n/a	11.935	0.000	0.000	0.000	**4.436**
7293	**1.470**	7.640	0.106	9.216	0.207	0.071	0.022	**3.481**
CW092499-3	**3.429**	**4.046**	n/a	7.474	0.050	0.007	0.003	**3.935**
CW090499-8	**2.469**	**4.937**	n/a	7.406	0.143	0.062	0.004	**3.572**
CW092499-6	**2.263**	**4.663**	n/a	6.926	0.039	0.008	0.002	**3.080**
1090	0.615	5.738	n/a	6.353	0.000	0.000	0.120	**3.146**
1410015	0.870	**3.913**	0.054	**4.837**	0.158	0.072	0.027	**1.920**
7301	**1.760**	**2.670**	0.034	**4.464**	0.092	0.000	0.000	**1.435**
7296	0.690	**3.440**	0.109	**4.239**	0.177	0.067	0.022	**1.729**
7269	**2.160**	**1.970**	0.016	**4.146**	0.112	0.009	0.024	**1.334**
3190405	**2.060**	**1.649**	0.062	**3.771**	0.099	0.018	0.018	**1.185**
CW090399-8	**1.029**	**2.674**	n/a	**3.703**	0.069	0.002	0.004	**1.919**
205	**1.540**	**1.980**	0.108	**3.628**	0.088	0.040	0.005	**1.833**
14	0.775	**2.553**	0.272	**3.600**	0.181	0.058	0.011	**1.650**
CW090999-1	**1.029**	**2.057**	n/a	**3.086**	0.028	0.008	0.002	**2.074**
207	**1.530**	**1.440**	0.084	**3.054**	0.035	0.020	0.002	**1.478**
CW092499-8	**1.714**	**1.303**	n/a	**3.017**	0.090	0.002	0.007	**1.779**
203	0.975	**1.495**	0.046	**2.516**	0.121	0.025	0.008	**1.415**
1500	0.003	0.002	**2.500**	**2.505**	0.000	0.001	0.068	**1.029**

Average 3E (g/t)	Min 3E (g/t)	Max 3E (g/t)	# of 3E Assays
0.490	0.000	13.097	453

Average Ni (%)	Min Ni (%)	Max Ni (%)	Average Cu (%)	Min Cu (%)	Max Cu (%)	Average Co (%)	Min Co (%)	Max Co (%)
0.070	0.000	0.432	0.011	0.000	0.192	0.015	0.000	0.143

**Results labelled ‘n/a’ indicate that the sample was not assayed for that metal. Values have not been adjusted to reflect metallurgical recoveries.*

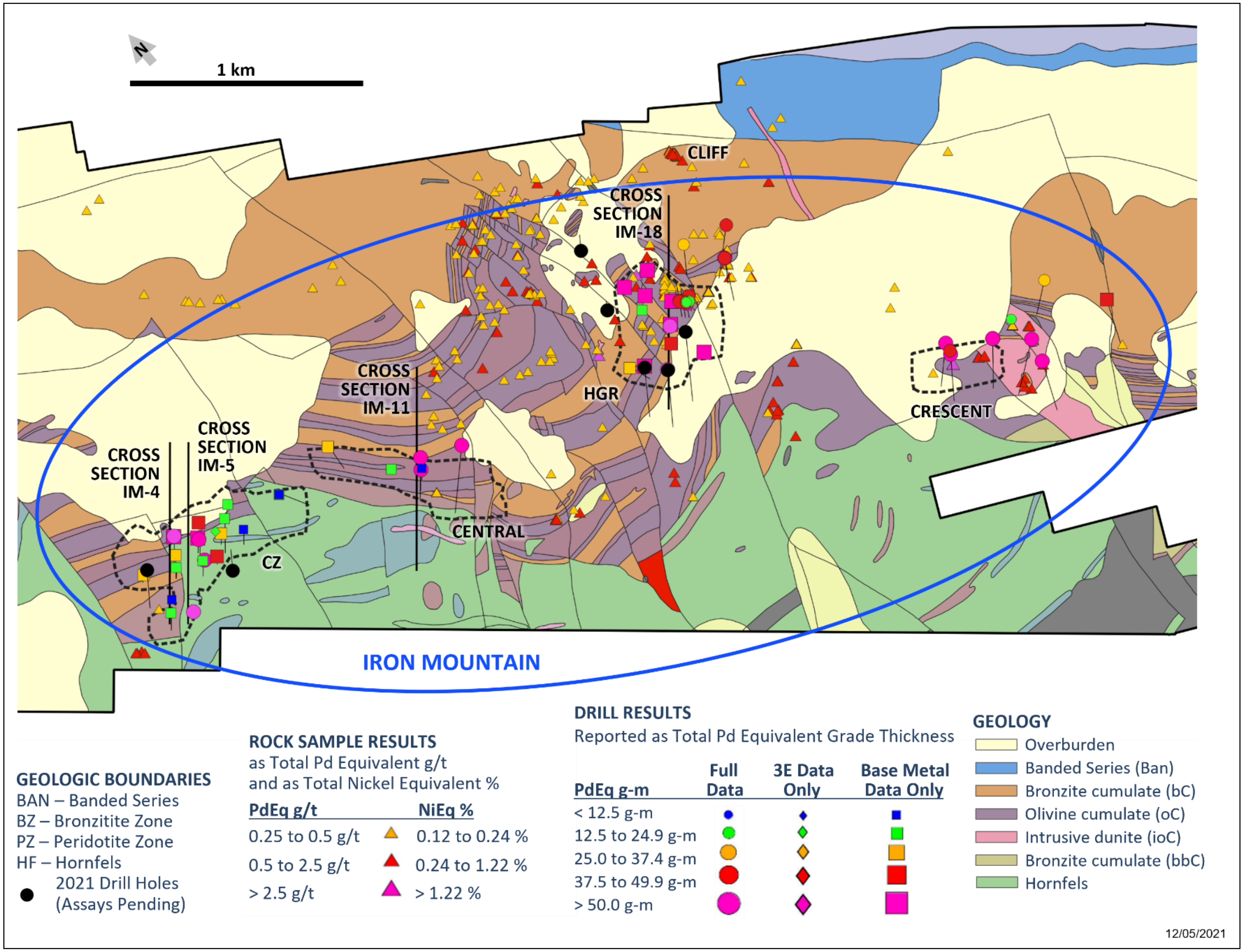


Figure 31. Geology of the Iron Mountain target area with 2021 MREs with drill and rock results.

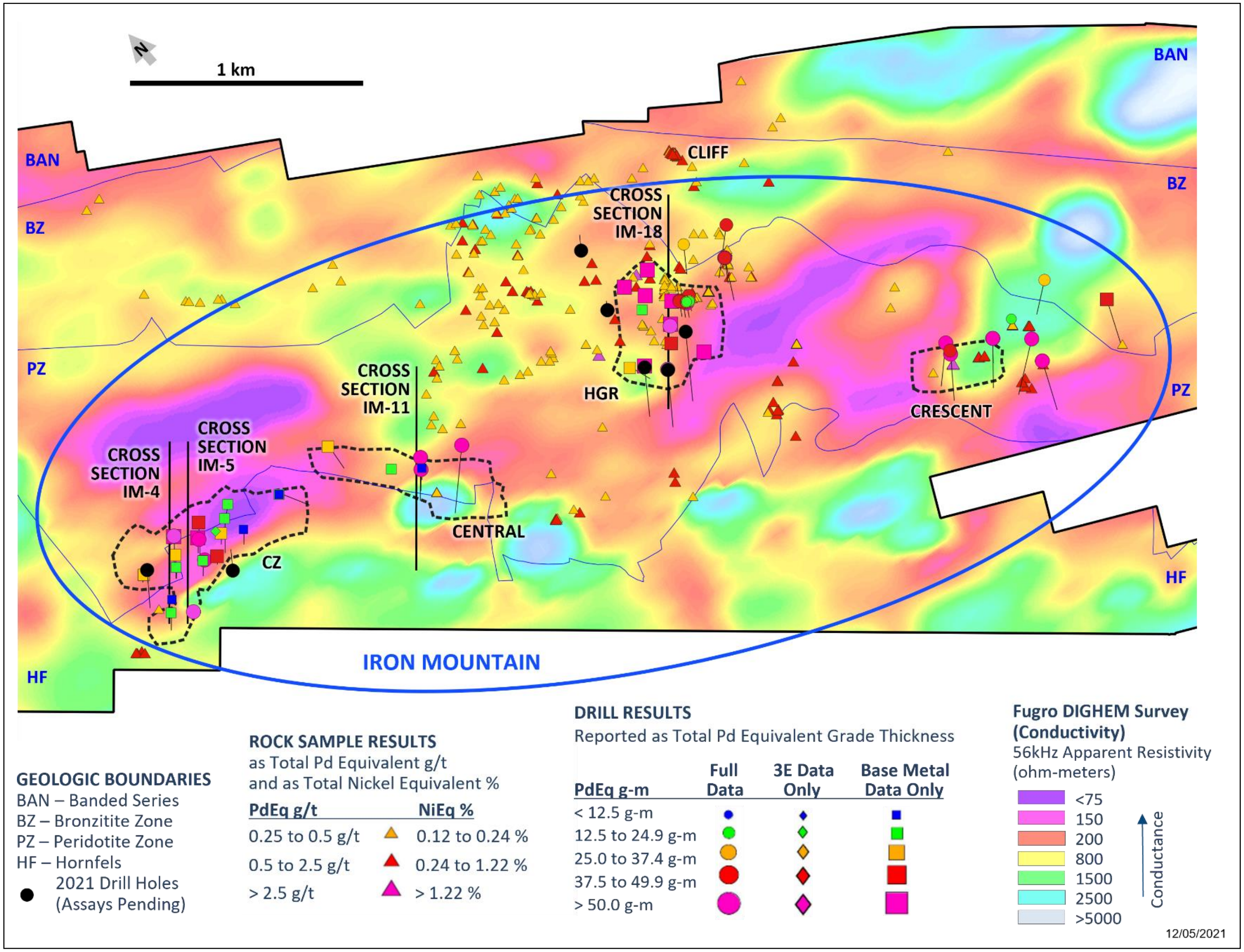


Figure 32. Fugro EM results for the Iron Mountain target area with 2021 MREs with drill and rock results.

The presence of nickel and copper sulphide mineralization associated with the geophysical anomalies within this target area is confirmed by historic drill assay results, recent re-analysis of core, and drilling done by the Company (Figure 32, Figure 33, and Figure 34). Assay data is lacking for some elements, including 3E, where historic core was not available for re-assay, although intervals enriched in platinum, palladium, gold, cobalt and chromium are demonstrated in holes where data exists. Drill-defined mineralization in this target area is open for expansion in all directions. No systematic drill test of the conductive high geophysical anomalies has been conducted to date. The CZ, HGR, and Central deposits are some of the most compelling examples of the potential for expansion of bulk-tonnage mineralization seen across the Property.

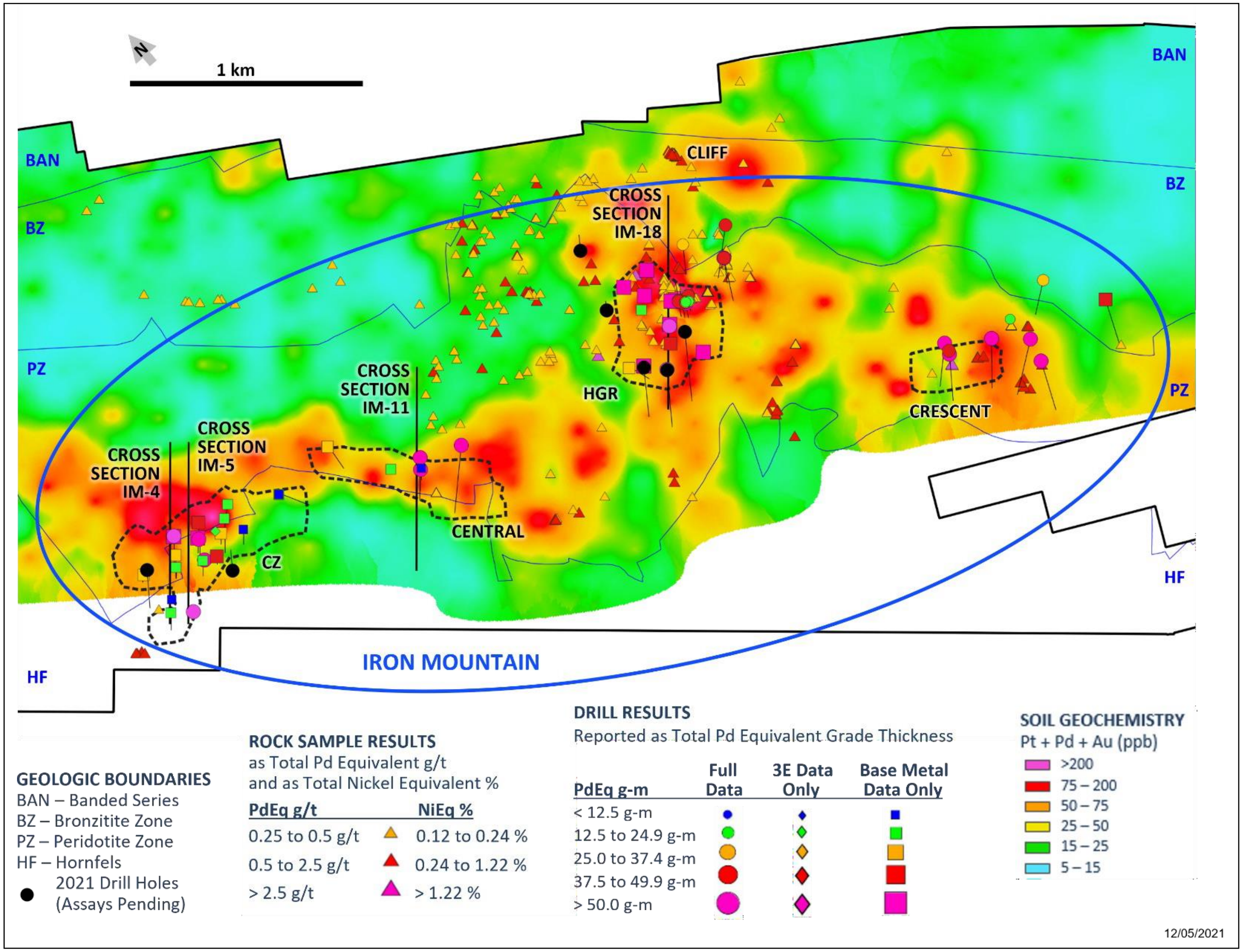


Figure 33. 3E geochemical soil survey results for the Iron Mountain target area with 2021 MREs with drill and rock results.

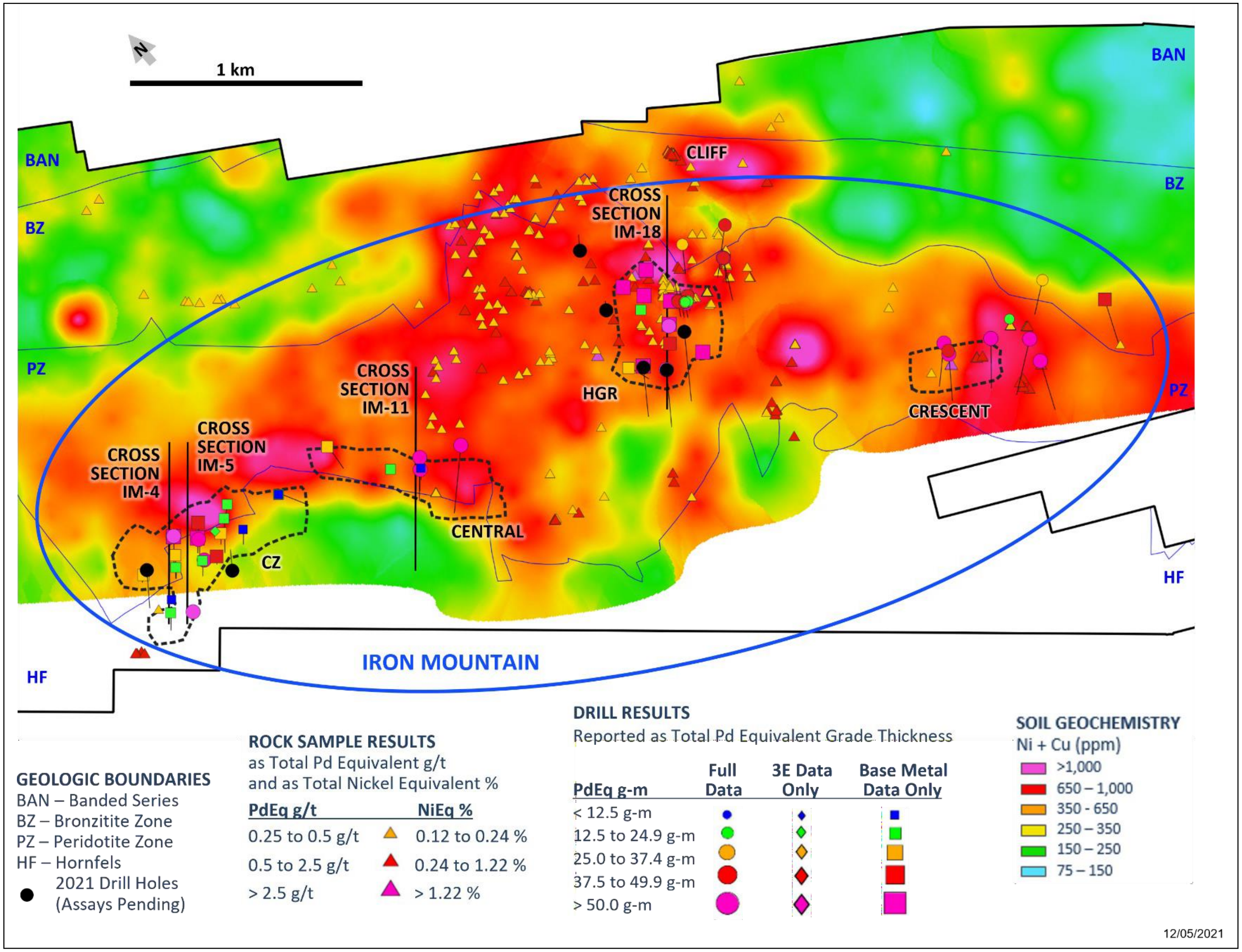


Figure 34. Ni-Cu soil geochemical survey results for the Iron Mountain target area with 2021 MREs with drill and rock results.

Figure 35. Drill rig on core Hole IM-2019-1 at the HGR target in 2019 (Photo by J. Modroo).

Early compilation and interpretation work by Group Ten indicated that the mineralized system at Iron Mountain is larger than previously recognized. Further work done in 2018 included mapping and rock sampling, and the Company launched its first drilling program at Iron Mountain in 2019 on the CZ and HGR deposits. Drilling resumed in the Iron Mountain target area in 2021. Three of the five targets comprise high-sulphide PGE-nickel-copper targets with coincident geochemical and geophysical (IP and EM) anomalies, across an 8 km (5 mi) wide area. The targets are also supported by results from historic drilling and from re-analysis by Group Ten that has confirmed significant PGE-nickel-copper mineralization in drilling completed by AMAX and Beartooth Platinum.

Group Ten also identified an area 2.7 by 1.1 km (1.7 by 0.7 mi) with elevated cobalt and nickel values in soil and rock samples. Cobalt in soils ranges from 75 - 220 ppm and rock samples assay up to 0.14% cobalt in 155 rock samples with a lower detection limit of 0.005% (Group Ten News Release, May 8, 2018).

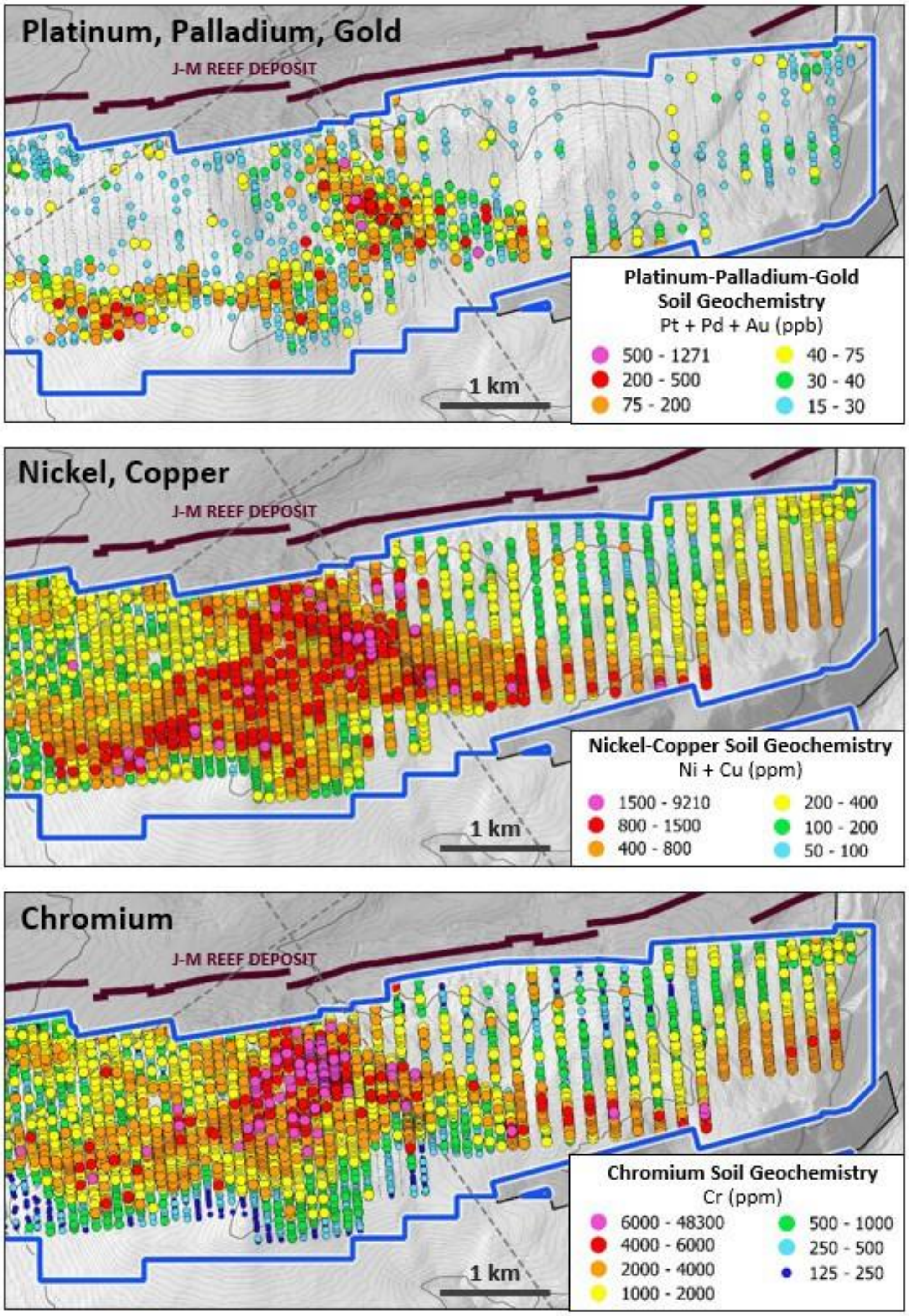


Figure 36. Soil geochemistry for the eastern half of the Main Claim Block, including the Iron Mountain target area (Source: Group Ten News Release, May 8, 2018).

9.4.2 CZ Deposit

The CZ deposit is one of the best documented areas on the Property and has formerly been referred to as the Camp Zone, Camp Creek, or simply Camp. The CZ deposit shows a strong correlation with large-scale and high-level conductivity and chargeability anomalies identified in the 2020 IP survey (Figure 20) and is situated within a major EM geophysical conductor which covers approximately 1.8 km (1.1 mi) along strike (Figure 32). Corresponding elevated 3E and Cu-Ni values are present in the soils (Figure 33 and Figure 34). Drilling at the CZ deposit in the Camp Creek area began with 36 holes by AMAX in the late 1960s and early 1970s, focusing on nickel and copper. This was followed by drill campaigns in 2004, 2007, and 2008 by Beartooth Platinum and finally in 2019 and 2021 by Group Ten. The AMAX holes include nine holes that portray a continuous zone of Cu-Ni sulphide mineralization ranging from 15 to 110 meters (49.2 to 360.9 feet) in thickness over approximately 1.5 km (0.9 mi) of strike with average grades of 0.42 % Ni and 0.23 % Cu (Table 8). Historic platinum and palladium values, only available as composite samples over a few select intervals, demonstrate intervals of enrichment with values up to 1.4 g/t Pt + Pd (Group Ten News Release, April 11, 2019).

Beartooth Platinum's 2004 drilling campaign confirmed the presence of nickel and copper sulphides and also identified significant associated precious metal and cobalt mineralization with hole CZ04-01. Significant results from these holes are displayed in Table 8. Like the Hybrid zone at Chrome Mountain, past work at the CZ deposit indicates drill-defined intervals of mineralization that have typically only been tested to less than 150 m (492 ft) of depth. These mineralized zones remain open and the adjacent soil and geophysical anomalies remain untested (Figure 32). Group Ten drilled three holes in 2019 at CZ within banded iron formation (BIF). Work in 2019 included re-assaying of five previous holes to generate new base metal and PGE results. The results for drill holes IM-2008-01, CZ-2004-01, and CZ-2004-2, and historic AMAX holes are shown on Table 8. Drilling at the CZ target intersected broad zones of disseminated nickel and copper sulphides (pentlandite, chalcopyrite, and pyrrhotite).

The Company is targeting a Platreef-type setting at the CZ deposit, where bulk-tonnage sulphide mineralization in the Basal and Ultramafic series may be associated with interaction between the layered basal magmatic system and the country rocks. The CZ deposit is open at depth where PGE-nickel-copper mineralization was intercepted in 2019 drilling, and to the northeast towards a conductive high anomaly that has not been systematically tested to date (Figure 32). These drill holes confirm that geophysical signatures in this area are delineating high-sulphide mineralization which remains open along strike, including to the east towards the Central Deposit, and also to depth, with untested parallel conductive zones. Expansion of the CZ deposit was one of the objectives of the 2021 drilling program (assays pending).

The 2021 CZ deposit model is defined by 23 drill holes and includes multiple horizons of mineralization which extend for up to 850 m along strike to the southeast, and to a depth of approximately 270 m. The reader is referred to Section 10.3 for a summary of Group Ten drilling on the CZ deposit.

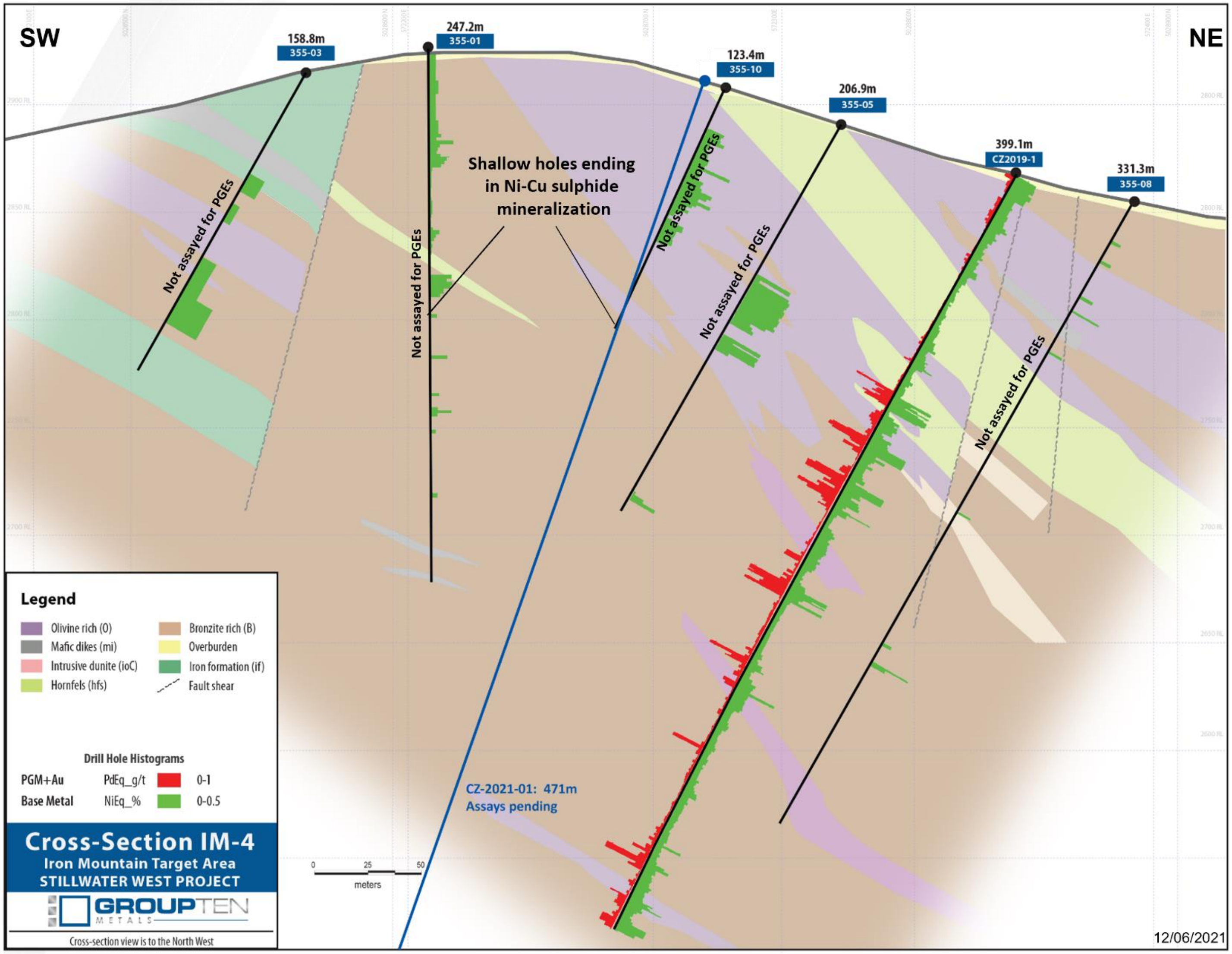


Figure 37. Cross-section IM-4 through the CZ deposit, Iron Mountain target area.

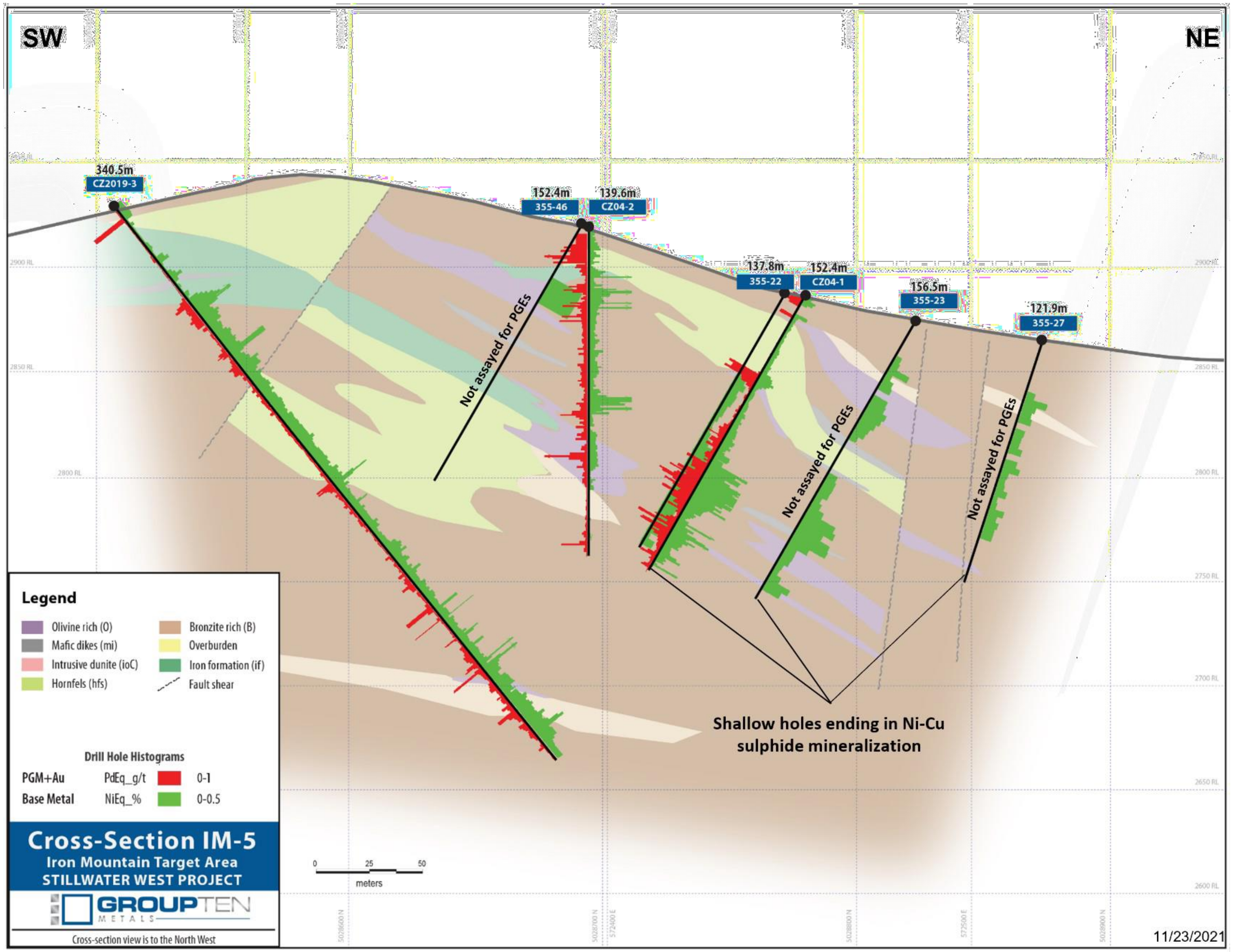


Figure 38. Cross-section IM-5 through the CZ deposit in the Iron Mountain target area showing historical drilling results and Group Ten's DDH CZ2019-3.

Table 8. Highlight mineralized drill intercepts from the CZ target. Intervals with 2E data were provided by the U.S. Geological Survey from AMAX core and data.

	INTERVAL			PRECIOUS METALS				BASE METALS				TOTAL METAL	
HOLE ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Au (g/t)	3E (g/t)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	NiEq (%)	PdEq (Pd g/t)	NiEq (Ni %)
IM-2008-01	3.0	121.9	**118.9**	0.09	0.14	0.08	**0.31**	0.15	0.05	0.015	**0.22**	**0.83**	**0.31**
including	7.0	62.2	**55.2**	0.16	0.28	0.16	**0.59**	0.26	0.09	0.021	**0.36**	**1.47**	**0.55**
including	7.6	24.7	**17.1**	0.16	0.23	0.14	**0.53**	0.35	0.14	0.027	**0.50**	**1.77**	**0.66**
including	27.7	53.6	**25.9**	0.18	0.37	0.20	**0.75**	0.27	0.09	0.019	**0.37**	**1.64**	**0.61**
including	31.4	43.0	**11.6**	0.21	0.30	0.29	**0.80**	0.38	0.10	0.024	**0.50**	**1.99**	**0.75**
CZ04-1	44.1	150.3	**106.2**	0.09	0.21	0.05	**0.34**	0.18	0.11	0.019	**0.28**	**1.05**	**0.39**
including	74.3	150.3	**76.0**	0.11	0.23	0.05	**0.39**	0.22	0.14	0.021	**0.35**	**1.25**	**0.47**
including	93.9	116.5	**22.6**	0.16	0.39	0.08	**0.64**	0.40	0.22	0.032	**0.60**	**2.15**	**0.81**
CZ04-2	0.0	118.6	**118.6**	0.05	0.17	0.04	**0.26**	0.12	0.07	0.013	**0.19**	**0.74**	**0.28**
including	5.0	44.5	**39.5**	0.06	0.24	0.06	**0.36**	0.12	0.08	0.013	**0.20**	**0.86**	**0.32**
355-03	57.9	134.1	76.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.12	0.07	n/a	0.15	0.41	0.15
355-05	77.4	116.1	38.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	**0.28**	0.27	n/a	0.42	1.12	0.42
including	80.8	99.1	18.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	**0.37**	0.24	n/a	0.49	1.31	0.49
355-06	16.0	30.5	14.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	**0.39**	0.22	n/a	**0.50**	1.34	0.50
355-10	20.1	63.1	43.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.19	0.08	n/a	0.22	0.60	0.22
including	38.4	63.1	24.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.22	0.09	n/a	0.27	0.72	0.27
355-12	41.6	97.5	56.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.16	0.08	n/a	0.20	0.53	0.20
355-15	20.1	63.1	43.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.16	0.03	n/a	0.17	0.46	0.17
355-16	94.5	128.0	33.5	0.17	0.50	n/a	0.67 (2E)	**0.65**	0.26	n/a	**0.78**	2.67	1.00
including	97.5	125.0	27.4	0.21	0.62	n/a	0.82 (2E)	**0.75**	0.28	n/a	**0.89**	3.09	1.16
355-22	79.2	137.8	58.5	0.09	0.26	n/a	0.35 (2E)	**0.26**	0.16	n/a	0.34	1.20	0.45
including	91.4	115.8	24.4	0.21	0.63	n/a	0.83 (2E)	**0.39**	0.21	n/a	0.49	2.04	0.76
355-23	30.5	70.1	39.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.12	0.08	n/a	0.16	0.42	0.16
AND	88.4	152.4	64.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.17	0.08	n/a	0.21	0.55	0.21
including	106.7	128.0	21.3	0.31	0.41	n/a	0.72 (2E)	0.28	0.15	n/a	0.35	1.50	0.56
355-32	76.2	185.9	**109.7**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.07	0.12	n/a	0.13	0.36	0.13
355-36	24.4	57.0	32.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	**0.40**	0.25	n/a	**0.52**	2.78	1.04
including	32.0	57.0	25.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	**0.48**	0.28	n/a	**0.63**	3.34	1.25
355-44	61.0	88.4	27.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	**0.34**	0.19	n/a	0.43	2.31	0.87
355-46	32.0	45.7	13.7	0.04	0.36	n/a	0.40 (2E)	**0.36**	0.18	n/a	0.45	1.58	0.59
355-48	17.7	61.0	43.3	0.01	0.07	n/a	0.08 (2E)	**0.31**	0.21	n/a	0.41	1.17	0.44

**Results labelled 'n/a' indicate that the sample was not assayed for that metal. Intervals are reported as drilled widths and may or may not represent true widths. Values have not been adjusted to reflect metallurgical recoveries.*

9.4.3 Central Deposit

Exploration work completed on the Iron Mountain Central deposit includes detailed mapping, prospecting, soil and rock sampling, and drilling. Large-scale, high-level conductivity and chargeability anomalies were returned in the 2020 IP survey that demonstrate a strong correlation with mineralization in the deposit area, although the area lacks the strong EM conductive anomaly at the surface that typifies many of the other targets on the Property (Figure 32). The area does present anomalous 3E and Cu-Ni levels in the soils (Figure 33 and Figure 34).

The 2021 Central deposit model is defined by 7 drill holes and includes multiple horizons of mineralization which extend for up to 870 m along strike to the southeast, and to a depth of approximately 400 m (see Section 10). It is open for expansion in all directions including to the east towards the HGR Deposit, and to the west towards the CZ deposit. Work to date at the Central deposit centers on three drill holes from 2007 that returned significant results as shown in Table 9. Consistent cobalt values ranging from 0.013% to 0.016% are shown across these intervals.

Table 9. Original Beartooth Platinum drill results from the Iron Mountain Central target that have been compiled and selectively re-logged by Group Ten. (Source: Group Ten News Release, May 7, 2019)

	INTERVAL			PRECIOUS METALS				BASE METALS				TOTAL METAL	
HOLE ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Au (g/t)	3E (g/t)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	NiEq (%)	PdEq (Pd g/t)	NiEq (Ni %)
355-53	64.0	155.4	91.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.07	0.12	n/a	0.13	**0.35**	**0.13**
IM2007-01	31.7	111.0	79.3	0.05	0.14	0.01	0.20	0.09	0.02	0.010	0.13	**0.52**	**0.20**
and	62.2	95.1	32.9	0.07	0.23	0.02	0.31	0.11	0.04	0.011	0.16	**0.71**	**0.27**
and	121.9	348.1	**226.2**	0.06	0.12	0.03	0.22	0.12	0.04	0.013	0.18	**0.67**	**0.25**
including	171.9	201.8	29.9	0.10	0.16	0.10	0.36	0.14	0.07	0.015	0.22	**0.89**	**0.33**
including	262.7	293.8	31.1	0.07	0.14	0.02	0.23	0.15	0.05	0.015	0.22	**0.78**	**0.29**
including	312.1	348.1	36.0	0.11	0.26	0.04	0.41	0.17	0.06	0.016	0.24	**1.00**	**0.37**
IM2007-02	16.5	56.7	40.2	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.06	0.11	0.00	0.012	0.14	**0.42**	**0.16**
and	78.3	201.8	**123.5**	0.07	0.15	0.02	0.23	0.12	0.05	0.016	0.19	**0.71**	**0.27**
including	108.5	128.0	19.5	0.10	0.23	0.02	0.34	0.15	0.07	0.017	0.23	**0.91**	**0.34**
IM2007-03	0.0	124.4	**124.4**	0.07	0.18	0.02	0.27	0.12	0.04	0.013	0.18	**0.70**	**0.26**
including	48.8	100.6	51.8	0.12	0.29	0.02	0.44	0.15	0.06	0.015	0.23	**0.97**	**0.37**

**Results labelled ‘n/a’ indicate that the sample was not assayed for that metal. Intervals are reported as drilled widths and may or may not represent true widths. Values have not been adjusted to reflect metallurgical recoveries.*

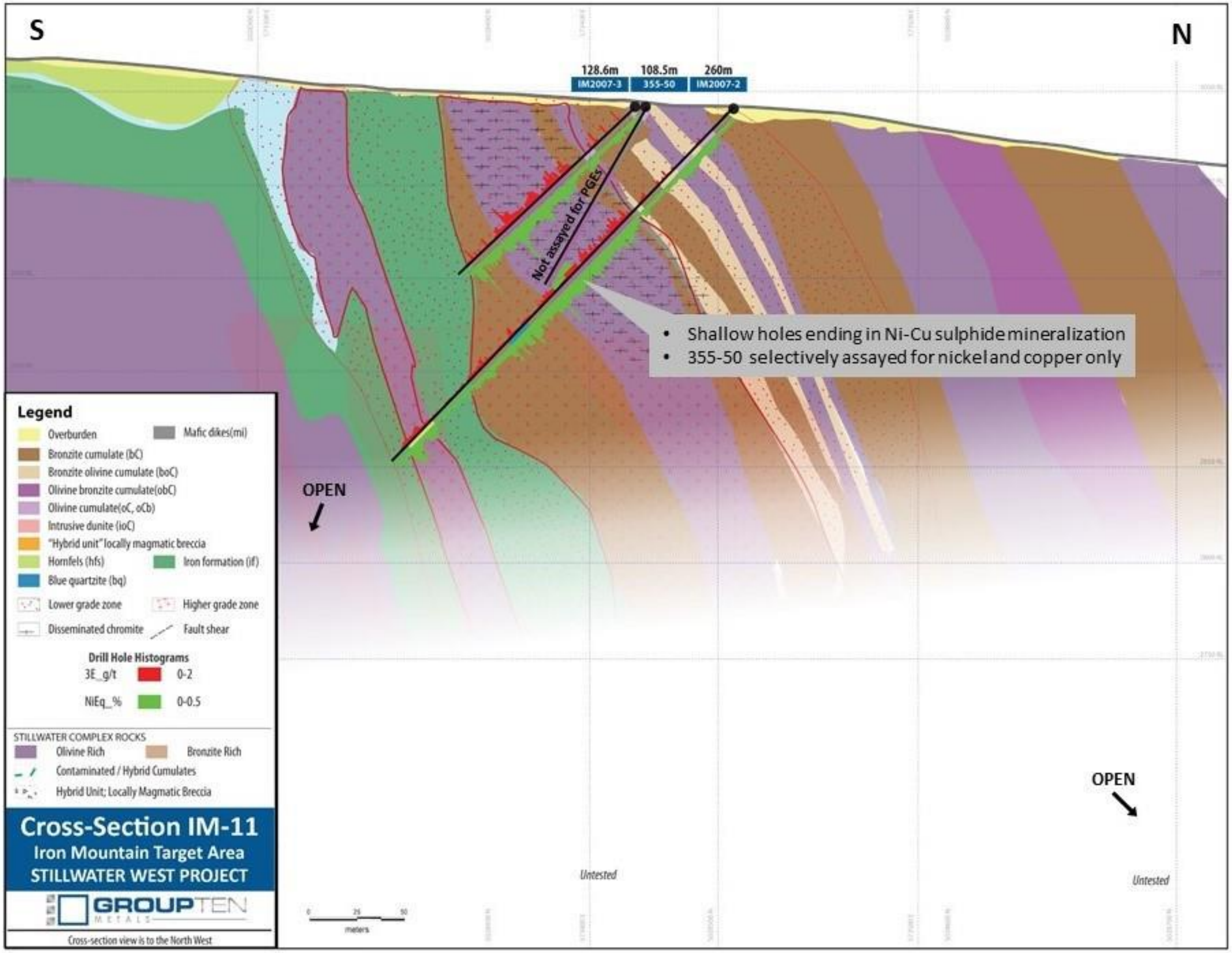


Figure 39. Cross-section IM-11 in the Iron Mountain Central target showing historical drilling results (Source: Group Ten News Release, May 7, 2019).

9.4.4 HGR Deposit

HGR is a high priority target that is one of the most advanced areas on the Property and hosts the HGR deposit as defined by 30 drill holes in the 2021 MRE. HGR includes multiple horizons of mineralization which extend for up to 450 m along strike to the southeast, and to a depth of approximately 270 m (see Section 14). Coincident geophysical and geochemical soil anomalies outline a larger area that encompasses the defined mineralization (Figure 32, Figure 33, and Figure 34), and it is situated within very large-scale and high-level conductivity and chargeability anomalies shown in 3D modeling of the 2020 IP survey. The HGR deposit is open for expansion in all directions, including to the west toward the Central Deposit, and to the east toward the Crescent deposit.

Drilling in the 1970s by AMAX returned long intervals of nickel-copper sulphide mineralization near the basal contact of the SWC. These included hole 355-59, which returned 33.5 m (109.9 ft) of 0.77% Ni and 0.65% Cu. Hole 355-64 was drilled approximately 160 m (525 ft) south of 355-59 and returned 26.8 m (87.9 ft) of 0.98% Ni and 0.45% Cu within a broader interval of 259.1 m (850.0 ft) of 0.25% Ni and 0.20% Cu that starts at a depth of 15.2 m (49.9 ft). Although AMAX did not systematically analyze for PGEs, subsequent re-assaying of small core splits provided by the U.S. Geological Survey reported values ranging up to 2.7 g/t Pd in Hole 355-64 (Group Ten News Release, May 7, 2019).

Holes drilled by Beartooth Platinum with complete assay data provide confirmation of the PGE and base metal potential of the HGR target. Results include 8.0 m (26.2 ft) of 3.65 g/t 3E and 0.14% Ni, 0.03% Cu and 0.013% Co starting at surface in Hole IM-2002-07, and an 84.5 m (277-ft) hole drilled in 2002 about 110 m (361 ft) from 355-64. Hole IM-2002-07 is also about 60 m (197 ft) from Hole 355-62, which returned 220.8 m (724.4 ft) of 0.16% Ni and 0.03% Cu (Table 10). The PGE potential of the HGR target is further confirmed by hole IM-2002-12 which returned 4.1 m (13.5 ft) of 3.09 g/t 3E plus 0.14% Ni, 0.02% Cu, and 0.009% Co. Drilling by Group Ten returned some of the widest and highest-grade intercepts drilled to date on the Property (Group Ten New Release, May 7, 2019). The Group Ten drilling results are discussed in further detail in Section 10. Some of the holes mentioned above are included in cross-section IM-18 (Figure 40). Table 10 provides results from AMAX and Beartooth Platinum drilling at HGR.

Out of the 138 surface rock samples from the HGR deposit area, 16 samples returned significant results with over 2 g/t PGE + Au. In addition, test work indicates a consistently high ratio of rhodium content relative to platinum values, with twelve samples returning rhodium results of 0.47 g/t or higher (Group Ten News Release, May 5, 2019). Mineralized intervals in the HGR deposit range from 26.7 to 259.1 m (88 - 850 ft) with grades ranging from 0.12% to- 1.43% Ni + Cu, with an average length of 94 m (308 ft) at 0.26% Ni + Cu. Assay data for other commodities are limited as the older holes were generally assayed only selectively for nickel and copper, although subsequent PGE re-assaying was completed on select intervals. More recent, shallow holes provide complete assay data. Results of recent holes drilled by Group Ten will be discussed further in Section 10 of this Report.

Geologic compilation and mapping by Group Ten, as summarized in Figure 31, appears to demonstrate that the layered magmatic stratigraphy runs laterally through both the Central and HGR areas, potentially connecting the high-grade results within specific layers at both targets and highlighting the potential of the intervening area which has not been drill tested.

Table 10. Original AMAX and Beartooth Platinum drill results from the HGR target as compiled by Group Ten including selective re-assays and re-logging of past core.

	INTERVAL			PRECIOUS METALS				BASE METALS				TOTAL METAL	
HOLE ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Au (g/t)	3E (g/t)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	NiEq (%)	PdEq (Pd g/t)	NiEq (Ni %)
355-18	79.2	125.0	45.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25	0.17	n/a	0.33	0.89	0.33
355-59	171.6	205.1	33.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.77	0.65	n/a	1.10	2.94	1.10
355-61	194.2	254.8	60.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.11	0.11	n/a	0.16	0.43	0.16
355-62	15.2	236.1	220.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.16	0.03	n/a	0.17	0.46	0.17
355-63	2.4	170.1	167.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.16	0.06	n/a	0.19	0.51	0.19
355-63	76.2	150.0	73.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.26	0.09	n/a	0.30	0.81	0.30
355-64	15.2	274.3	259.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25	0.20	n/a	0.35	0.93	0.35
including	152.4	265.2	112.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.39	0.41	n/a	0.59	1.58	0.59
including	207.9	234.7	26.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.98	0.45	n/a	1.21	3.22	1.21
355-66	4.6	141.4	136.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.14	0.35	n/a	0.31	0.83	0.31
355-67	143.3	173.7	30.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.22	0.22	n/a	0.33	0.87	0.33
and	185.9	238.1	52.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.30	0.28	n/a	0.44	1.18	0.44
355-68	182.9	243.8	61.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.23	0.14	n/a	0.30	0.80	0.30
including	198.1	207.3	9.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.63	0.19	n/a	0.72	1.93	0.72
355-70	15.2	210.3	195.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.16	0.11	n/a	0.21	0.56	0.21
including	182.9	210.3	27.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.26	0.39	n/a	0.46	1.23	0.46
IM2002-01	0.0	26.7	26.7	0.08	0.12	0.01	0.22	0.15	0.04	0.013	0.21	0.73	0.27
IM2002-02	0.0	50.3	50.3	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.12	0.12	0.03	0.012	0.17	0.54	0.20
IM2002-03	0.0	78.3	78.3	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.10	0.03	0.010	0.15	0.48	0.18
IM2002-04	0.0	91.4	91.4	0.10	0.14	0.01	0.25	0.13	0.03	0.013	0.18	0.67	0.25
including	0.0	18.6	18.6	0.21	0.45	0.03	0.68	0.16	0.04	0.013	0.22	1.16	0.44
IM2002-05	0.0	45.7	45.7	0.09	0.15	0.01	0.24	0.12	0.03	0.011	0.17	0.64	0.24
IM2002-06	0.0	68.9	68.9	0.06	0.09	0.01	0.17	0.12	0.03	0.012	0.17	0.60	0.22
IM2002-07	0.0	84.5	84.5	0.16	0.27	0.01	0.44	0.12	0.02	0.013	0.17	0.81	0.31
including	0.0	8.0	8.0	1.24	2.35	0.06	3.65	0.14	0.03	0.013	0.19	3.52	1.32
IM2002-08	0.0	96.6	96.6	0.09	0.18	0.02	0.29	0.13	0.05	0.015	0.20	0.78	0.29
including	8.6	22.0	13.4	0.28	0.63	0.04	0.95	0.19	0.05	0.023	0.28	1.56	0.58
including	9.2	11.0	1.7	1.18	2.58	0.13	3.90	0.28	0.07	0.030	0.40	4.36	1.63
IM2002-09	0.0	76.2	76.2	0.08	0.13	0.01	0.22	0.14	0.02	0.013	0.18	0.67	0.25
IM2002-10	0.0	91.4	91.4	0.06	0.08	0.01	0.16	0.13	0.04	0.012	0.18	0.60	0.22
IM2002-11	0.0	89.6	89.6	0.05	0.09	0.02	0.16	0.13	0.04	0.012	0.18	0.62	0.23
IM2002-12	11.3	93.4	82.1	0.13	0.32	0.02	0.47	0.12	0.03	0.010	0.16	0.85	0.32
including	51.2	86.8	35.7	0.27	0.70	0.05	1.02	0.16	0.05	0.011	0.21	1.45	0.54
including	59.9	71.1	11.1	0.45	1.04	0.05	1.54	0.15	0.03	0.011	0.20	1.84	0.69
including	65.5	69.7	4.1	0.92	2.12	0.05	3.09	0.14	0.02	0.009	0.18	3.11	1.17
IM2002-13	0.0	78.4	78.4	0.06	0.11	0.01	0.18	0.14	0.05	0.016	0.21	0.71	0.27
including	22.7	67.4	44.8	0.07	0.15	0.02	0.24	0.16	0.07	0.020	0.25	0.86	0.32
IM2002-14	0.0	103.7	103.7	0.06	0.09	0.01	0.17	0.13	0.02	0.012	0.17	0.60	0.23
including	18.6	45.5	26.9	0.15	0.23	0.02	0.41	0.13	0.02	0.012	0.18	0.80	0.30
IM2006-08	50.9	114.9	64.0	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.13	0.002	n/a	0.13	0.36	0.14
and	219.5	269.7	50.2	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.13	0.001	n/a	0.13	0.36	0.14
IM2006-09	20.7	201.2	180.4	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.14	0.01	n/a	0.14	0.39	0.15
IM2006-10	111.0	166.4	55.5	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.12	0.002	n/a	0.12	0.33	0.12
and	246.3	312.1	65.8	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.13	0.002	n/a	0.13	0.37	0.14
IM2006-11	27.4	81.1	53.7	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.13	0.02	n/a	0.14	0.42	0.16

**Results labelled 'n/a' indicate that the sample was not assayed for that metal. Intervals are reported as drilled widths and may or may not represent true widths. Values have not been adjusted to reflect metallurgical recoveries.*

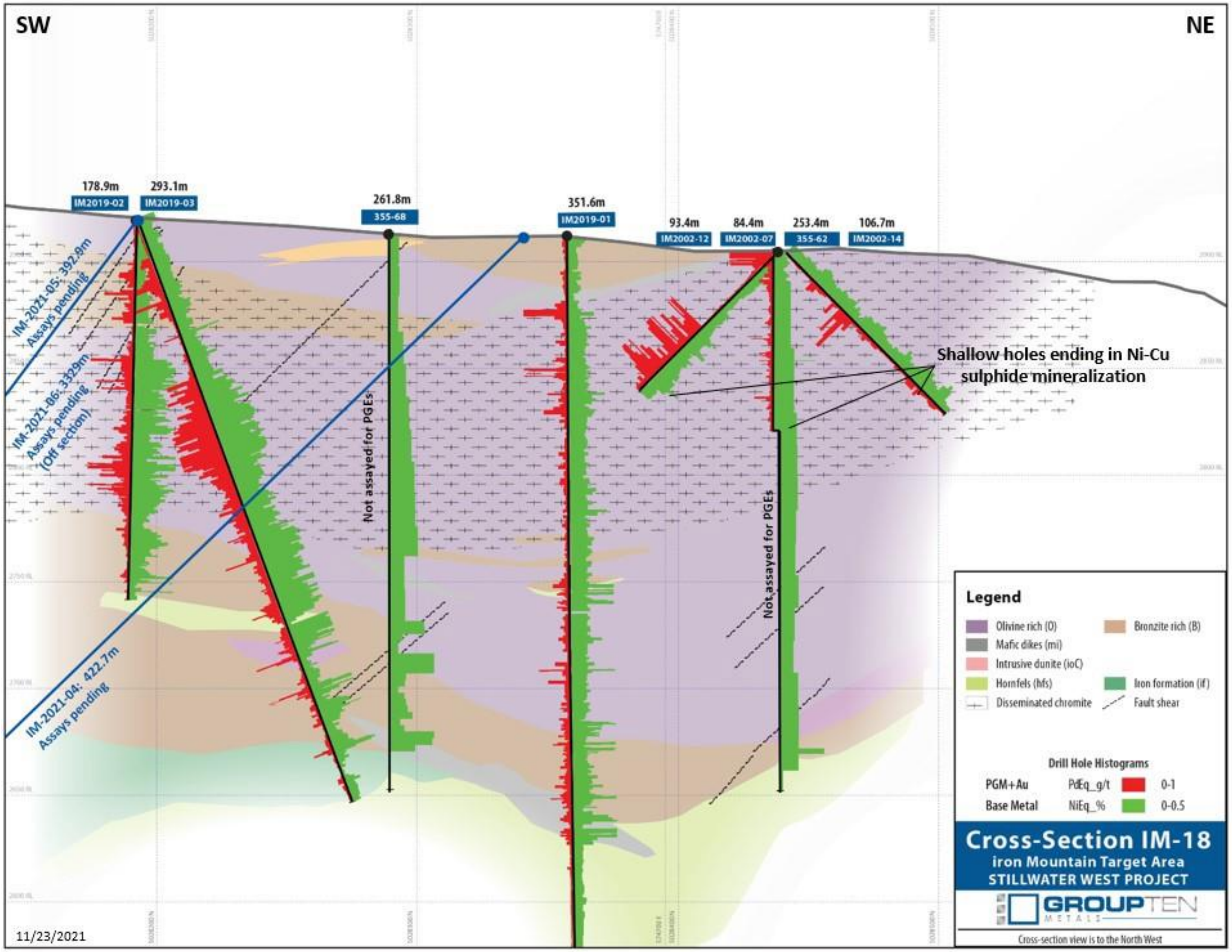


Figure 40. Cross-section IM-18 of the Iron Mountain target area showing historical drilling results in addition to three holes by Group Ten's 2019 campaign, and pending holes from the 2021 program (some out-of-section).

9.4.5 Crescent Deposit

The Crescent deposit area has seen moderate exploration since the 1970s. The deposit is located at the eastern edge of the 11km span of the 2020 IP survey, which forms the most recent work conducted on this target area. Large, coincident high-level conductivity and chargeability anomalies were reported that show a strong correlation with the Crescent deposit and an EM conductive anomaly and coincident soil geochemical anomalies (Figure 32). The soils show a moderately strong anomaly for Cu-Ni values and moderate 3E values (Figure 34 and Figure 33). As shown in Table 11 and Figure 31, ten shallow drill holes define an area approximately 250 by 500 m (820 by 1,640 ft) in the western portion of the area in which all holes returned significant mineralized intercepts.

The 2021 Crescent deposit model is defined by 5 drill holes and extends for up to 400 m along strike to the southeast, and to a depth of approximately 250 m (see Section 14). The Crescent deposit is open for expansion in all directions, including to the west towards HGR and Central.

Hole IM-2006-02, drilled by Beartooth Platinum, returned 4.3 m (14.1 ft) of 2.94 g/t 3E plus 0.24% Ni+Cu starting at 28.3 m (92.8 ft) depth. Hole IM-2006-02 also returned other mineralized intercepts including 1.0 m (3.28 ft) at 11 g/t 3E and 4.7 m (15.4 ft) of 0.68 g/t 3E and 0.63% Ni+Cu (Table 11). Hole CC2, drilled by the Anaconda Company in 1990, located approximately 700 m (2,297 ft) to the east of IM-2006-02, confirmed mineralization laterally along the layered magmatic system, while also providing a deeper test in the Basal series. This hole reached a depth of 569 m (1,867 ft) and returned multiple mineralized intervals including 1.2 m (3.9 ft) grading 0.13% Ni and 4.08% Cu, and 8.9 m (29.2 ft) grading 0.39% Ni and 0.12% Cu, starting at 532 m (1,745 ft). Precious metals were not analyzed in this historical drill hole, but they would be expected to occur with the base metal sulphides.

Rock sampling and geological mapping by Group Ten in 2018 and as part of previous campaigns confirm PGE mineralization in the Crescent area (Table 11). Palladium results in rock samples include up to 5.74 g/t Pt and 7.64 g/t Pd with base metal results of up to 0.377% Cu and 0.391% Ni, and 0.12% Co.

Table 11. Significant intercepts from historic drilling results in the Crescent deposit, as compiled by Group Ten including selective re-assaying and re-logging of past core.

HOLE ID	INTERVAL From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	PRECIOUS METALS Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Au (g/t)	3E (g/t)	BASE METALS Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	NiEq (%)	TOTAL METAL PdEq (Pd g/t)	NiEq (Ni %)
IM2006-01	33.1	176.9	**143.9**	0.05	0.08	0.02	0.14	0.14	0.02	n/a	0.16	**0.53**	**0.20**
including	155.8	175.9	20.1	0.16	0.23	0.07	0.46	0.17	0.07	n/a	0.21	**0.93**	**0.35**
AND	199.8	235.0	35.2	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.30	**0.29**	0.12	n/a	**0.34**	**1.14**	**0.43**
including	208.6	228.0	19.4	0.21	0.12	0.12	0.46	**0.44**	0.18	n/a	**0.53**	**1.75**	**0.66**
IM2006-02	8.3	203.0	**194.7**	0.05	0.11	0.02	0.18	0.15	0.03	n/a	0.16	**0.59**	**0.22**
including	28.3	32.6	4.3	0.59	**2.26**	0.09	**2.94**	0.20	0.04	n/a	0.22	**3.23**	**1.21**
including	28.6	29.6	1.0	**2.28**	**8.45**	0.28	**11.00**	0.24	0.05	n/a	**0.26**	**10.54**	**3.95**
including	152.5	184.7	32.2	0.07	0.12	0.05	0.24	0.19	0.09	n/a	0.23	**0.83**	**0.31**
AND	212.8	251.8	39.0	0.05	0.10	0.07	0.22	0.17	0.09	n/a	0.22	**0.78**	**0.29**
including	229.5	234.2	4.7	0.06	0.35	0.27	0.68	**0.41**	0.22	n/a	**0.52**	**2.01**	**0.75**
including	249.3	251.8	2.4	0.03	0.14	0.08	0.26	0.21	0.05	n/a	0.24	**0.87**	**0.32**
IM2006-03	12.2	66.5	54.3	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.12	0.12	0.02	n/a	0.13	**0.43**	**0.16**
AND	72.5	197.8	**125.3**	0.08	0.09	0.05	0.22	0.15	0.05	n/a	0.18	**0.64**	**0.24**
IM2006-04	11.0	46.4	35.5	0.09	0.11	0.01	0.21	0.14	0.01	n/a	0.14	**0.54**	**0.20**
AND	79.5	243.8	**164.3**	0.06	0.11	0.05	0.22	0.17	0.04	n/a	0.19	**0.70**	**0.26**
including	168.7	240.2	71.5	0.11	0.17	0.10	0.37	0.22	0.07	n/a	**0.26**	**0.99**	**0.37**
IM2006-05	0.0	76.8	76.8	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.11	0.20	0.04	n/a	0.22	**0.66**	**0.25**
AND	213.7	308.5	94.8	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.15	0.19	0.04	n/a	0.20	**0.67**	**0.25**
IM2006-06	1.2	58.5	57.3	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.18	0.02	n/a	0.19	**0.54**	**0.20**
AND	171.3	315.2	**143.9**	0.04	0.08	0.01	0.13	0.14	0.02	n/a	0.14	**0.49**	**0.18**
IM2006-07	17.7	43.3	25.6	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.23	0.06	n/a	0.26	**0.71**	**0.27**
including	42.1	43.3	1.2	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	**2.33**	**1.26**	n/a	**2.96**	**7.92**	**2.97**
IMC04-1	0.0	96.9	96.9	0.04	0.10	0.01	0.15	0.12	0.01	0.011	0.16	**0.55**	**0.21**
including	19.5	27.5	8.0	0.23	0.72	0.04	0.99	0.20	0.06	0.014	**0.27**	**1.58**	**0.59**
including	23.4	26.5	3.1	0.49	**1.42**	0.07	**1.98**	0.19	0.05	0.013	**0.25**	**2.40**	**0.90**
IMC04-2	0.0	67.7	67.7	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.05	0.13	0.01	0.010	0.16	**0.46**	**0.17**
CC2	129.8	143.0	13.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.16	0.10	n/a	0.21	**0.56**	**0.21**
AND	223.0	240.2	17.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.18	0.06	n/a	0.21	**0.56**	**0.21**
including	223.0	232.3	9.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.24	0.07	n/a	**0.28**	**0.75**	**0.28**
AND	346.9	348.1	1.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.13	**4.08**	n/a	**2.17**	**5.78**	**2.17**
AND	531.6	540.5	8.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	**0.39**	0.12	n/a	**0.45**	**1.20**	**0.45**

**Results labelled 'n/a' indicate that the sample was not assayed for that metal. Intervals are reported as drilled widths and may or may not represent true widths. Values have not been adjusted to reflect metallurgical recoveries.*

9.5 Wild West and Boulder Target Areas

Group Ten's completion of the expanded soil survey resulted in identification of four new kilometer-scale targets with elevated metals in soils within the Boulder and Wild West target areas which are 4.0

and 3.8 km (2.5 and 2.4 mi) in length respectively. Both areas returned significant PGE-Au-Cu-Ni-Co values in both soil and surface rock geochemistry, with the best results reported from the Pegmatoid Ridge and Pine targets (Figure 41, Figure 43, and Figure 44).

Mineralization in the Boulder and Wild West target areas includes Platreef-type and reef-type mineralization as well as structurally controlled PGE plus gold in the Pine target (formerly referred to as the Pine Claim or Pine Shear target). Drilling by Platinum Fox and Premium Exploration in the area of the Pine target includes 31.02 g/t 3E (28.7 g/t Au, 1.06 g/t Pt, 1.27 g/t Pd) over 2.6 meters in hole PC-5 and 16.94 g/t 3E (16.19 g/t Au, 0.24 g/t Pt, 0.50 g/t Pd) over 7.98 meters in hole PC-2 (Table 12) and is described in detail by Struck (2005) and later summarized in by Pfau (2011). A total of twenty-two holes in the Wild West target area and seven holes in the Boulder target area have been drilled by previous companies. Group Ten retains core from the Wild West target area drilled by Premium Exploration, along with the historical assay results from Platinum Fox. The Company has acquired limited historic drill data from a single hole drilled by Anaconda in the Boulder target area.

Work conducted by the Company in these target areas involved re-assaying and re-logging of old core, detailed geologic mapping, surface rock sampling, prospecting, and coverage of the Pine target in the 2021 IP survey. Approximately 168 surface rock samples and 1,316 soil samples have been collected by Beartooth Platinum, Premium, and the Company in these two target areas.

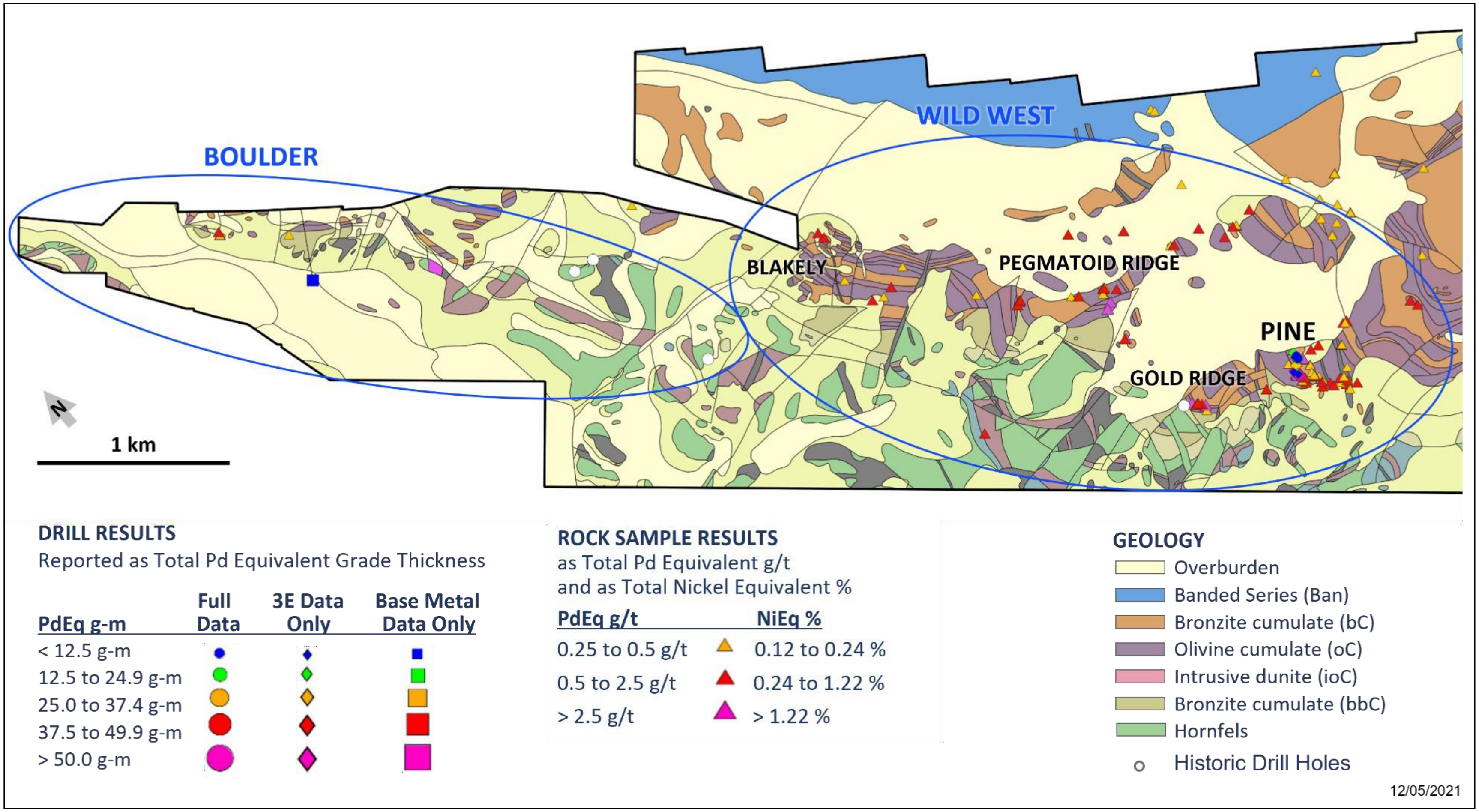


Figure 41. Geology of the Boulder and Wild West target areas showing targets, rock sample, and drill results.

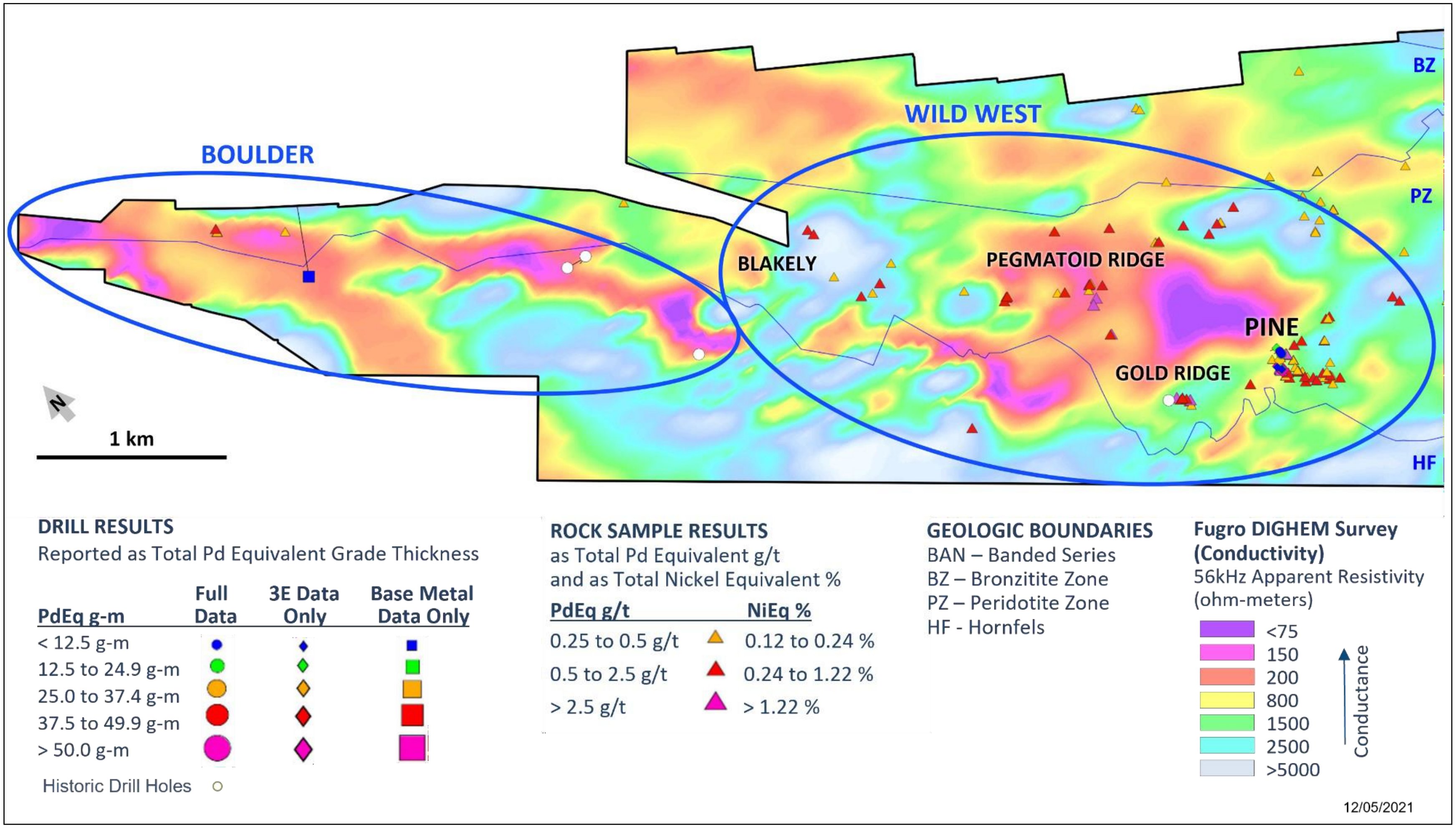


Figure 42. Surface sample geochemical results and historical drill results over Fugro EM geophysical survey in the Boulder and Wild West target areas.

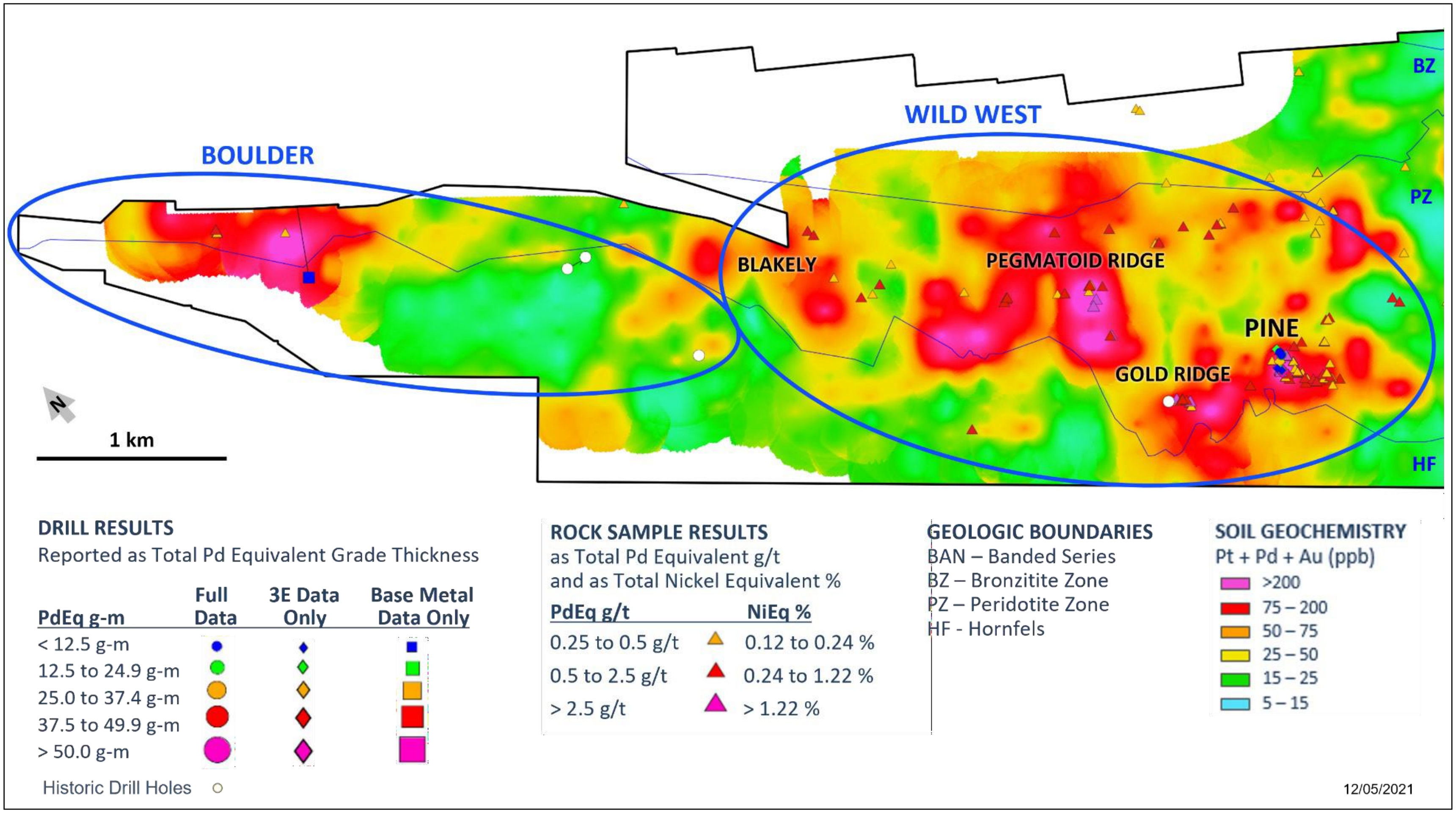


Figure 43. Precious metals soil geochemistry for the Wild West and Boulder target area showing strong correlation with drill defined high-grade gold mineralization at the Pine target.

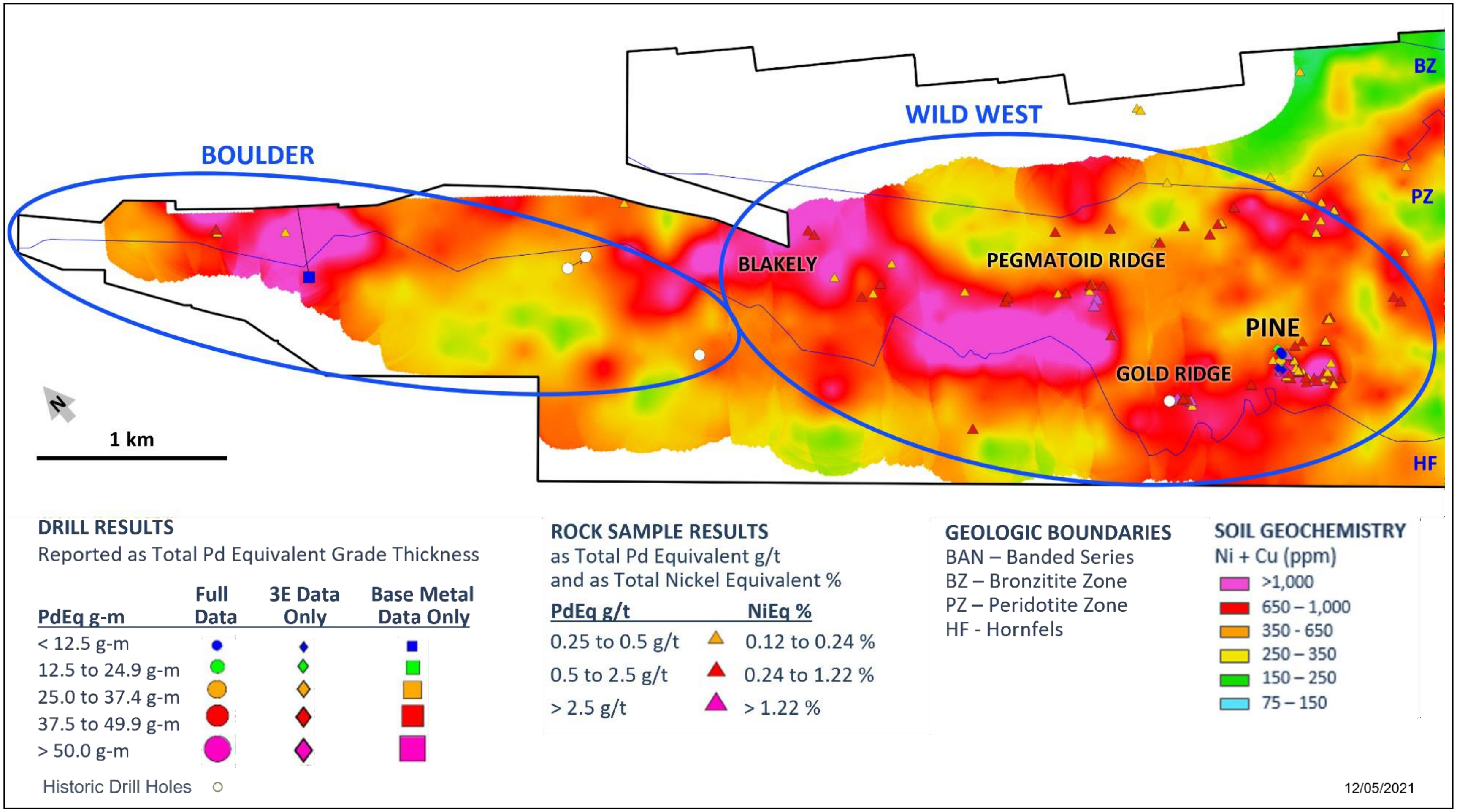


Figure 44. Soil geochemistry for the Wild West and Boulder target area showing large-scale Ni+Cu soil anomalies coincident with drill defined high-grade gold mineralization at the Pine target.

9.5.1 Wild West Target Area

The priority target within the Wild West target area is the Pine target, which has been described by Warchola (1986) as a hydrothermal gold deposit hosted in a shear zone. Table 12 presents significant high-grade gold intercepts from drilling on the Pine target that targeted gold and PGE mineralization along with nickel, copper, and cobalt. Mineralization is hosted in a structural zone within a chromite-rich portion of the Ultramafic series. The results displayed in Table 13 include one Premium Exploration hole, PC2004-04, that was re-assayed by the Company along select intervals. The rest of the results are original assays from Premium and Platinum Fox.

A third mineralization type in this target area, in addition to the reef-type and structurally controlled mineralization mentioned above, is bulk-tonnage Platreef-type PGE-nickel-copper mineralization. The Wild West electromagnetic conductor target covers an area approximately 3.8 by 1.7 km (2.4 by 1.1 mi) (Figure 22) with limited drilling completed on the southeastern edge of the conductor at the Pine target. These same conductive zones covering parts of the Basal and Ultramafic series farther east have been shown to be an expression of network, disseminated and massive sulphide mineralization.

Table 12. Highlight original and re-assayed mineralized drill intercepts from the Pine target in the Wild West target area, as compiled by Group Ten.

	INTERVAL			PRECIOUS METALS				BASE METALS				TOTAL METAL EQUIVALENT
HOLE ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Au (g/t)	3E (g/t)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	NiEq (%)	AuEq (Au g/t)
PC2004-04	0.00	20.73	20.73	0.21	0.34	0.08	0.64	0.12	0.06	0.009	0.17	1.10
including	0.00	7.92	7.92	0.36	0.66	0.08	1.10	0.16	0.08	0.01	0.23	1.71
PC2004-07	19.20	46.63	27.43	0.25	0.76	0.09	1.10	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.09
including	33.83	40.54	6.71	0.47	1.74	0.18	2.38	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.40
PC-2	11.09	22.46	**11.37**	0.17	0.35	**11.77**	**12.30**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	**12.27**
including	14.48	22.46	**7.98**	0.24	0.50	**16.19**	**16.94**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	**16.90**
PC-3	0.15	9.72	9.57	0.16	0.16	3.77	4.09	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.04
including	5.70	9.72	4.02	0.38	0.39	7.27	8.04	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.92
PC-5	3.05	6.28	**3.23**	0.89	1.04	**23.49**	**25.43**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	**25.17**
including	3.05	5.67	**2.62**	1.06	1.27	**28.69**	**31.02**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	**30.71**
PC-6	29.87	39.84	9.97	0.12	0.12	4.36	4.60	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.57
PC-9	4.39	5.76	1.37	0.34	0.34	**15.87**	**16.56**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	**16.45**

**Results labelled 'n/a' indicate that the sample was not assayed for that metal. Intervals are reported as drilled widths and may or may not represent true widths. Values have not been adjusted to reflect metallurgical recoveries.*

In addition to the historical analysis of drill data described above, the Company conducted rock sampling in 2018, 2019, and 2020 in the Wild West target area. Some of these samples from the Pine target returned palladium grades of over 10 g/t while also confirming high-grade gold with the highest grab sample assaying 23.1 g/t 3E (21.8 g/t Au, 0.64 g/t Pt and 0.72 g/t Pd). Select rock samples from the Wild West target were analyzed for rhodium and returned a high of 0.195 g/t Rh in sample 3190497, which also included 3.554 g/t Pd and 2.106 g/t Pt (Table 13). Outside of the Pine target in the broader Wild West target area, reconnaissance rock chip and surface rock samples confirm the presence of significant PGE, nickel, copper and cobalt mineralization in the Ultramafic series.

The Pegmatoid Ridge and the Gold Ridge targets were identified upon completion of the soil survey in 2019 (Figure 43, and Figure 44). The Pegmatoid Ridge target comprises a one km^2 soil anomaly coincident with a conductive high geophysical anomaly (Figure 42, Figure 43, and Figure 44). In addition to elevated palladium, platinum, nickel, and copper values in soils, Pegmatoid Ridge returned gold values of up to 500 ppb Au in soil approximately two km northwest of drill-defined high-grade gold at the Pine target. The Gold Ridge target comprises a 1.5-kilometer-long soil anomaly, which is proximal to a conductive high geophysical anomaly and contiguous to the east with the Pine target (Figure 42). Surface rock sampling at Gold Ridge returned values up to 11.53 g/t 3E (as 1.24 g/t Pt, 10.05 g/t Pd, and 0.23 g/t Au) in the Ultramafic series (Table 13). Another Wild West target, the Blakely target, is a 1.0-km soil anomaly that is also coincident with a geophysical conductive high. This area produced a 7.1 g/t 3E (4.25 g/t Pt, 1.97 g/t Pd, and .88 g/t Au) in sample 3191471.

Table 13. Highlight surface rock sample results from the Wild West target area.

Sample ID	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Au (g/t)	3E (g/t)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Total NiEq (Ni %)
3190318	0.635	0.720	**21.800**	**23.155**	**0.260**	0.071	0.018	**7.997**
3190321	**1.280**	**1.100**	**13.800**	**16.180**	**0.268**	0.174	0.023	**5.670**
3190322	0.923	0.980	**10.500**	**12.403**	0.189	0.085	0.016	**4.315**
3190498	**1.242**	**10.000**	0.234	**11.476**	0.162	0.006	0.013	**4.263**
3190486	0.241	0.494	**7.925**	**8.660**	**0.475**	**0.313**	0.027	**3.579**
1409888	**1.815**	**6.011**	0.201	**8.027**	0.157	0.029	0.040	**2.947**
3190317	0.370	0.306	**7.309**	**7.985**	**0.551**	0.034	0.028	**3.267**
498672	0.192	0.257	**5.940**	**6.389**	**0.700**	0.060	0.024	**2.909**
3190497	**2.106**	**3.554**	0.010	**5.670**	0.100	0.017	0.017	**1.888**
3190408	0.584	**1.352**	**3.194**	**5.130**	0.119	0.223	0.020	**1.968**
3190326	**1.170**	**3.810**	0.144	**5.124**	**0.269**	0.009	0.018	**2.021**
3190508	**1.092**	**3.201**	0.271	**4.564**	0.217	0.067	0.024	**1.814**
3190320	**1.025**	**2.946**	0.440	**4.411**	0.138	0.011	0.018	**1.638**
3191217	**1.260**	**2.890**	0.023	**4.173**	0.076	0.016	0.013	**1.449**
3190509	**1.120**	**2.826**	0.136	**4.082**	0.142	0.000	0.026	**1.531**
3190334	0.853	**2.400**	0.041	**3.294**	0.123	0.047	0.019	**1.274**
3191224	0.928	**2.280**	0.044	**3.252**	0.135	0.000	0.032	**1.270**
1050	**1.250**	**1.841**	0.155	**3.246**	0.062	0.009	0.003	**1.050**
337315	0.763	**2.008**	0.232	**3.003**	**0.259**	0.084	0.030	**1.360**
3191210	0.634	**2.110**	0.210	**2.954**	0.196	0.080	0.013	**1.253**

Average 3E (g/t)	Min 3E (g/t)	Max 3E (g/t)	# of 3E Assays
0.926	0.000	23.155	174

Average Ni (%)	Min Ni (%)	Max Ni (%)	Average Cu (%)	Min Cu (%)	Max Cu (%)	Average Co (%)	Min Co (%)	Max Co (%)
0.115	0.000	0.700	0.035	0.000	0.456	0.013	0.000	0.049

**Values have not been adjusted to reflect metallurgical recoveries.*

9.5.2 Boulder Target Area

The Boulder target area, located immediately west of the Wild West target area and extending to the Boulder River, is the western-most target area on the Property and one of the least explored. The target area contains a soil anomaly 1.2 km in length that is coincident with a conductive high geophysical EM anomaly (Figure 42, Figure 43,Figure 44). Nickel-copper mineralization at the Boulder target area is confirmed by historic drill results from one hole by Anaconda in the 1970s (Group Ten news release, January 25, 2019). Anaconda's drilling targeted nickel and copper sulphides and chromite in the Basal and Ultramafic series. Historical data from drill hole BR-2 reported three intervals grading between 0.42 and 1.5% Ni+Cu. Precious metals were not assayed for by Anaconda. Select surface rock sample results for the Boulder target area are shown in Table 14.

PGE, base metal, and chromium results from rock, soil, and drill samples show elevated values coincident with the EM geophysical anomalies in the Boulder and Wild West target areas. Mineralization is exposed at surface, but the limited historical drilling is restricted to the area of the Pine target and no systematic drilling has been done outward along strike of the magmatic stratigraphy.

The Pine target in the Wild West is the most advanced in the two target areas and will be a priority target for near-term exploration activities. Recently collected IP data from the 2021 season over the Wild West target area will aid further exploration activities.

Table 14. Highlight surface rock sample results for the Boulder target area.

Sample ID	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Au (g/t)	3E (g/t)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Total NiEq (Ni %)
3191471	**4.250**	**1.970**	0.877	**7.097**	0.060	0.013	0.024	**1.963**
3191472	0.488	**1.270**	0.160	**1.918**	0.057	0.030	0.010	**0.722**
3191461	0.880	0.854	0.132	**1.866**	0.070	0.028	0.011	**0.645**
3191473	0.331	1.000	0.088	**1.419**	0.075	0.088	0.007	**0.605**
3191456	0.119	0.453	0.039	0.611	0.117	0.029	0.012	**0.371**
1410017	0.505	0.072	0.012	0.589	**0.449**	0.117	0.117	**0.967**
3191474	0.104	0.336	0.030	0.470	0.079	0.059	0.009	**0.290**
1409998	0.267	0.095	0.003	0.365	0.058	0.000	0.023	0.210
1409997	0.009	0.190	0.139	0.338	0.000	0.025	0.000	0.132
1409918	0.054	0.253	0.027	0.334	0.065	0.065	0.010	0.240
1409996	0.095	0.168	0.053	0.316	0.000	0.043	0.000	0.120
3191476	0.000	0.148	0.116	0.264	0.032	0.047	0.008	0.172
337303	0.050	0.119	0.041	0.210	0.012	0.000	0.000	0.080
1409932	0.055	0.092	0.006	0.153	0.049	0.019	0.012	0.140
3191469	0.034	0.096	0.019	0.149	0.117	0.082	0.011	0.238
3191468	0.040	0.076	0.031	0.147	0.032	0.022	0.007	0.109
3191459	0.000	0.121	0.025	0.146	**0.416**	0.034	0.043	**0.610**
3191458	0.008	0.113	0.019	0.140	**0.489**	**0.264**	0.047	**0.805**
3191478	0.070	0.042	0.006	0.118	0.080	0.038	0.016	0.176
3191477	0.009	0.056	0.033	0.098	0.032	0.089	0.006	0.127

Average 3E (g/t)	Min 3E (g/t)	Max 3E (g/t)	# of 3E Assays
0.477	0.010	7.097	37

Average Ni (%)	Min Ni (%)	Max Ni (%)	Average Cu (%)	Min Cu (%)	Max Cu (%)	Average Co (%)	Min Co (%)	Max Co (%)
0.085	0.000	0.489	0.050	0.000	0.264	0.014	0.000	0.117

**Values have not been adjusted to reflect metallurgical recoveries.*

9.6 East Crescent Target Area

The East Crescent target area has not been a focus for the Company. However, historical exploration efforts have been made in this area and the surrounding area. Anaconda and Chrome Corp. both drilled for PGE-enriched chromite horizons and for nickel-copper sulphides along Crescent Creek (Table 15). Most of these historical holes are located on claims held by Sibanye-Stillwater that form a reentrant into

Group Ten's Main Claim Block. Past work here led to the development of drill-defined zone of palladium-platinum mineralization (Group Ten news release, May 29, 2019).

The Company has acquired soil geochemistry data for this target area that was part of Beartooth Platinum's extensive soil campaigns. In addition to the soil geochemistry, the Company has conducted mapping and prospecting in this area.

Table 15. Highlight surface rock sample results for the East Crescent target area.

Sample ID	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Au (g/t)	3E (g/t)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Total NiEq (Ni %)
IC-78-4	**4.550**	**5.875**	n/a	**10.425**	0.000	0.000	0.000	**3.056**
136	**3.990**	**6.100**	0.132	**10.222**	0.053	0.010	0.003	**5.002**
IC-78-1	**5.076**	**1.950**	n/a	**7.026**	0.000	0.000	0.000	**1.683**
CW061100-1	**1.140**	**4.850**	0.120	**6.110**	0.108	0.069	0.003	**3.079**
145	**2.970**	**2.330**	0.252	**5.552**	0.213	0.063	0.010	**2.789**
CW061100-12	**2.160**	**3.060**	0.072	**5.292**	0.079	0.029	0.006	**2.973**
CM061100-2	**1.170**	**3.940**	0.108	**5.218**	0.140	0.103	0.003	**1.933**
IC-78-5	0.905	**3.975**	n/a	**4.880**	0.000	0.000	0.000	**1.660**
3190521	**1.050**	**3.577**	0.107	**4.734**	0.155	0.071	0.023	**1.830**
84	**1.380**	**3.240**	0.098	**4.718**	0.085	0.012	0.004	**2.893**
IC-78-8	**1.925**	**2.775**	n/a	**4.700**	0.000	0.000	0.000	**1.402**
85	**1.930**	**2.040**	0.032	**4.002**	0.108	0.006	0.007	**2.981**
CM061100-4	**1.170**	**2.500**	0.108	**3.778**	0.083	0.035	0.002	**2.158**
3190527	**1.010**	**1.953**	0.122	**3.085**	**0.290**	0.006	0.020	**1.313**
CW061100-7	0.510	**2.260**	0.048	**2.818**	0.064	0.022	0.002	**1.468**
CM061100-8	**1.350**	**1.235**	0.024	**2.609**	0.066	0.009	0.009	**2.105**
337326	0.763	**1.713**	0.055	**2.531**	0.207	0.000	0.028	**1.091**
81	0.530	**1.765**	0.064	**2.359**	0.123	0.048	0.003	**1.367**
CW061100-14	0.450	**1.715**	0.084	**2.249**	0.136	0.037	0.007	**1.357**
140	0.540	**1.525**	0.096	**2.161**	0.083	0.037	0.003	**1.386**

Average 3E (g/t)	Min 3E (g/t)	Max 3E (g/t)	# of 3E Assays
1.211	0.002	10.425	103

Average Ni (%)	Min Ni (%)	Max Ni (%)	Average Cu (%)	Min Cu (%)	Max Cu (%)	Average Co (%)	Min Co (%)	Max Co (%)
0.082	0.000	0.290	0.022	0.000	0.486	0.007	0.000	0.031

**Results labelled 'n/a' indicate that the sample was not assayed for that metal. Values have not been adjusted to reflect metallurgical recoveries.*

9.7 Cathedral Target Area

Although the Cathedral target area is one of the least advanced on the Property, existing data has reported significant PGE results in surface rock samples (Table 16). Cathedral also displays a geophysical EM conductive anomaly that is similar to the other target areas on the Property (Figure 45). No soil geochemical grid has yet been done in the Cathedral area. However, the Company has completed reconnaissance geologic mapping, prospecting, and surface rock sampling. Historic drill data for one of four holes drilled by Anaconda in the 1970s, hole IC-01, has been acquired by the Company. This hole intercepted significant base metals, reporting 6.2 m (20.3 ft) of 0.15% Ni and 0.33% Cu. Precious metals were not analyzed.

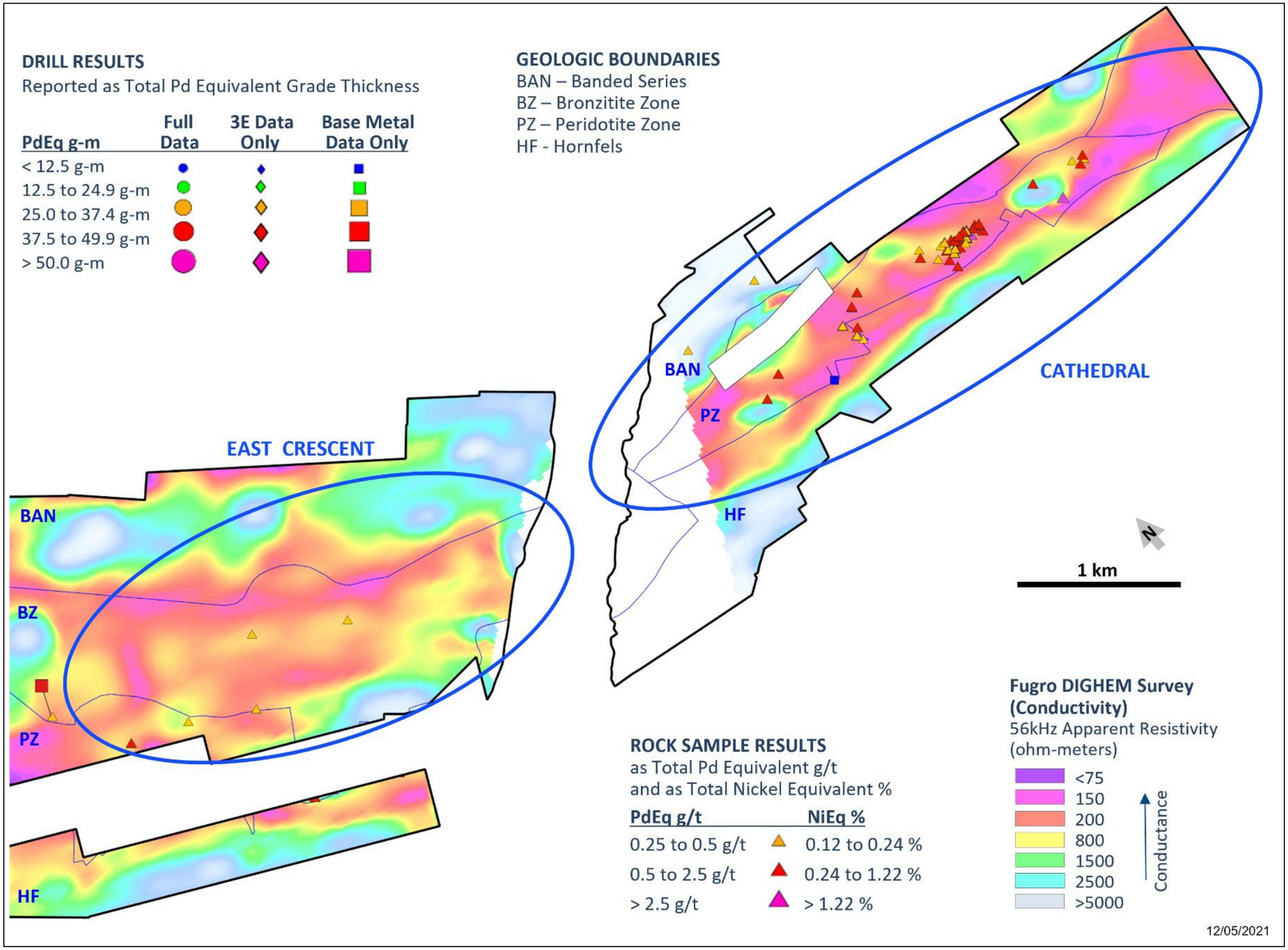


Figure 45. Fugro EM results for the East Crescent and Cathedral target areas with rock and limited drill data.

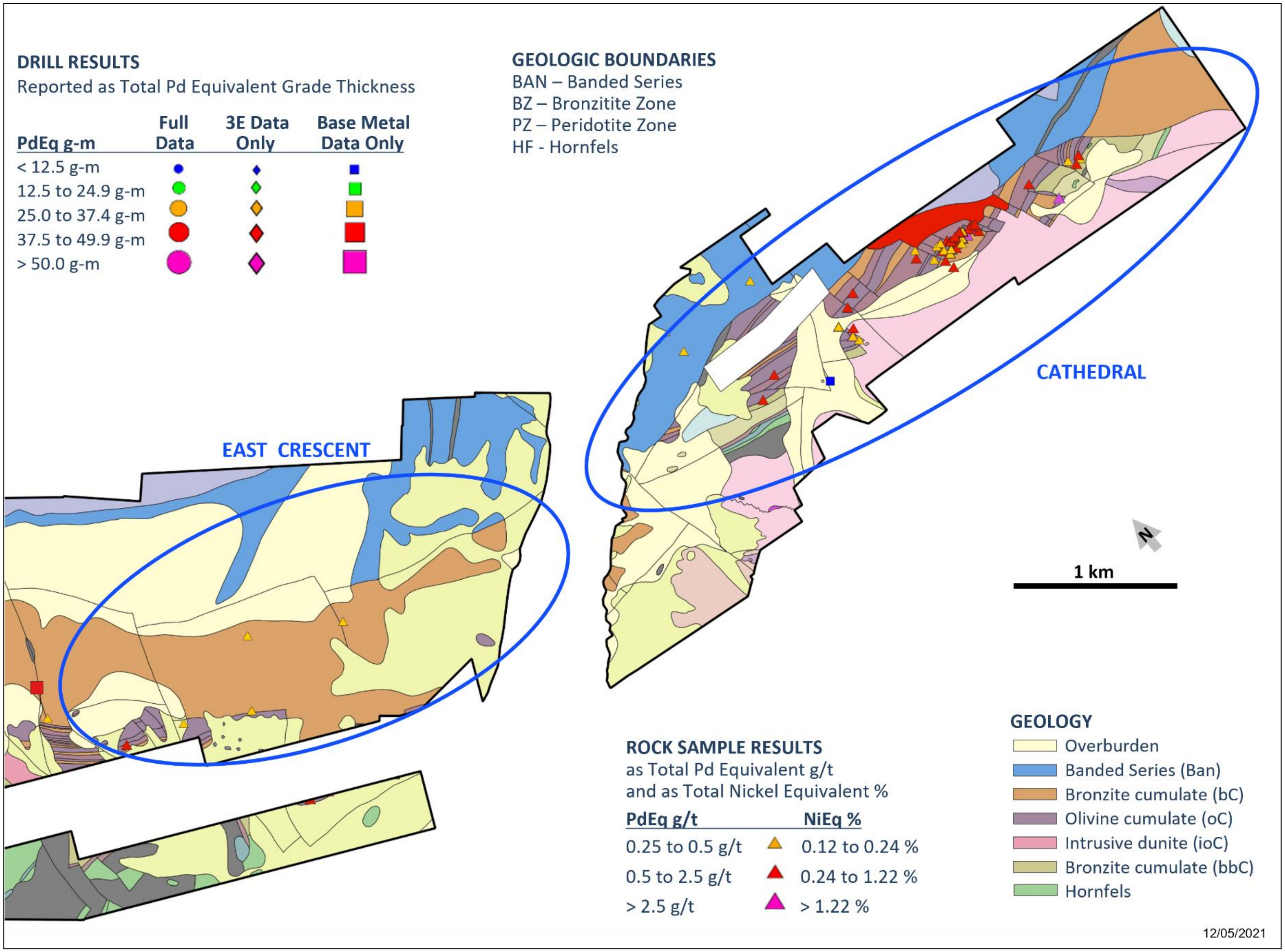


Figure 46. Geology of the East Crescent and Cathedral target areas with rock and limited drill data.

Reconnaissance surface rock sampling, presented in Table 16, returned seven samples with over 5 g/t 3 E. Five of the seven samples have returned more than 0.55 g/t Rh. Much of the rock sampling and prospecting in this target area has been directed toward chromite seams, including the A and B chromite horizons described in Section 8.2.

Table 16. Highlight surface rock sample results for the Cathedral target area.

Sample ID	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Au (g/t)	3E (g/t)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Total NiEq (Ni %)
139	**1.170**	**3.940**	0.108	5.218	0.140	0.103	0.003	**1.933**
CM060900-1	**1.170**	**3.810**	0.144	5.124	**0.269**	0.009	0.018	**2.021**
BL-78-2	**1.955**	**2.520**	n/a	**4.685**	0.140	**0.308**	0.006	**1.691**
80	**3.030**	**1.220**	0.000	**4.250**	**0.260**	**0.370**	0.000	**1.471**
3190520	0.690	**3.440**	0.109	**4.239**	0.177	0.067	0.022	**1.729**
3190518	**1.660**	**1.835**	0.000	**3.495**	0.082	0.250	0.000	**1.206**
89	0.799	**2.210**	0.007	**3.016**	0.094	0.000	0.012	**1.109**
CW061100-11	**1.220**	**1.680**	0.000	**2.900**	0.072	**0.255**	0.000	**1.058**
138	**1.635**	**1.105**	0.000	**2.740**	**0.330**	**0.380**	0.000	**1.241**
128	**1.450**	0.816	0.184	**2.450**	0.207	**0.287**	0.007	**1.008**
337325	**1.660**	0.741	0.008	**2.409**	0.074	0.000	0.013	**0.703**
CM061400-2	**1.320**	0.940	0.000	**2.260**	0.006	0.045	0.000	**0.628**
127	0.435	**1.613**	0.190	**2.238**	0.183	0.245	0.022	**1.118**
CM061100-8	**1.029**	**1.029**	0.000	**2.057**	0.032	0.000	0.003	**1.691**
IC-78-6	0.630	**1.305**	n/a	**1.935**	0.064	0.112	0.000	**0.728**
3190522	0.472	**1.166**	0.039	**1.677**	0.104	0.000	0.020	**0.700**
CM061400-3	0.520	**1.130**	0.000	**1.650**	0.066	0.250	0.000	**0.712**
87	0.439	**1.056**	0.011	**1.506**	0.162	0.000	0.016	**0.690**
CM061400-1	0.646	0.763	0.005	**1.414**	0.084	0.011	0.014	**0.538**
CW061100-10	0.025	0.025	**1.190**	**1.240**	0.040	**3.920**	0.000	**2.410**

Average 3E (g/t)	Min 3E (g/t)	Max 3E (g/t)	# of 3E Assays
0.674	0.000	5.218	103

Average Ni (%)	Min Ni (%)	Max Ni (%)	Average Cu (%)	Min Cu (%)	Max Cu (%)	Average Co (%)	Min Co (%)	Max Co (%)
0.078	0.000	0.330	0.085	0.000	3.920	0.009	0.000	0.054

Values have not been adjusted to reflect metallurgical recoveries.

9.8 East Target Area

In February of 2020, Group Ten announced it had staked 72 claims in the East target area. This area is located near the historic Benbow chrome mine and the new Blitz expansion of the Stillwater mine. Nine historic holes were drilled on this target area by Cyprus, Anaconda, and Chrome Corp. in the late 1970s and early 1980s. The Company has limited drill data for these historic holes including assay results from the Cyprus holes (Zientek and Parks, 2014). Surface grab samples at Stillwater East taken by the Company near the historic Fishtail adit ran up to 0.886% nickel, 0.662% copper, and 0.405 g/t 3E (Pt, Pd, Au) in rock samples (Group Ten News Release, January 12, 2021) (Figure 47, Table 17). The Company sees potential for both Platreef- and reef-type targets in the East target area. Minimal work has been done in this target area by the Company thus far, other than orientation surveys as a follow-on to reconnaissance surface rock sampling (results pending).

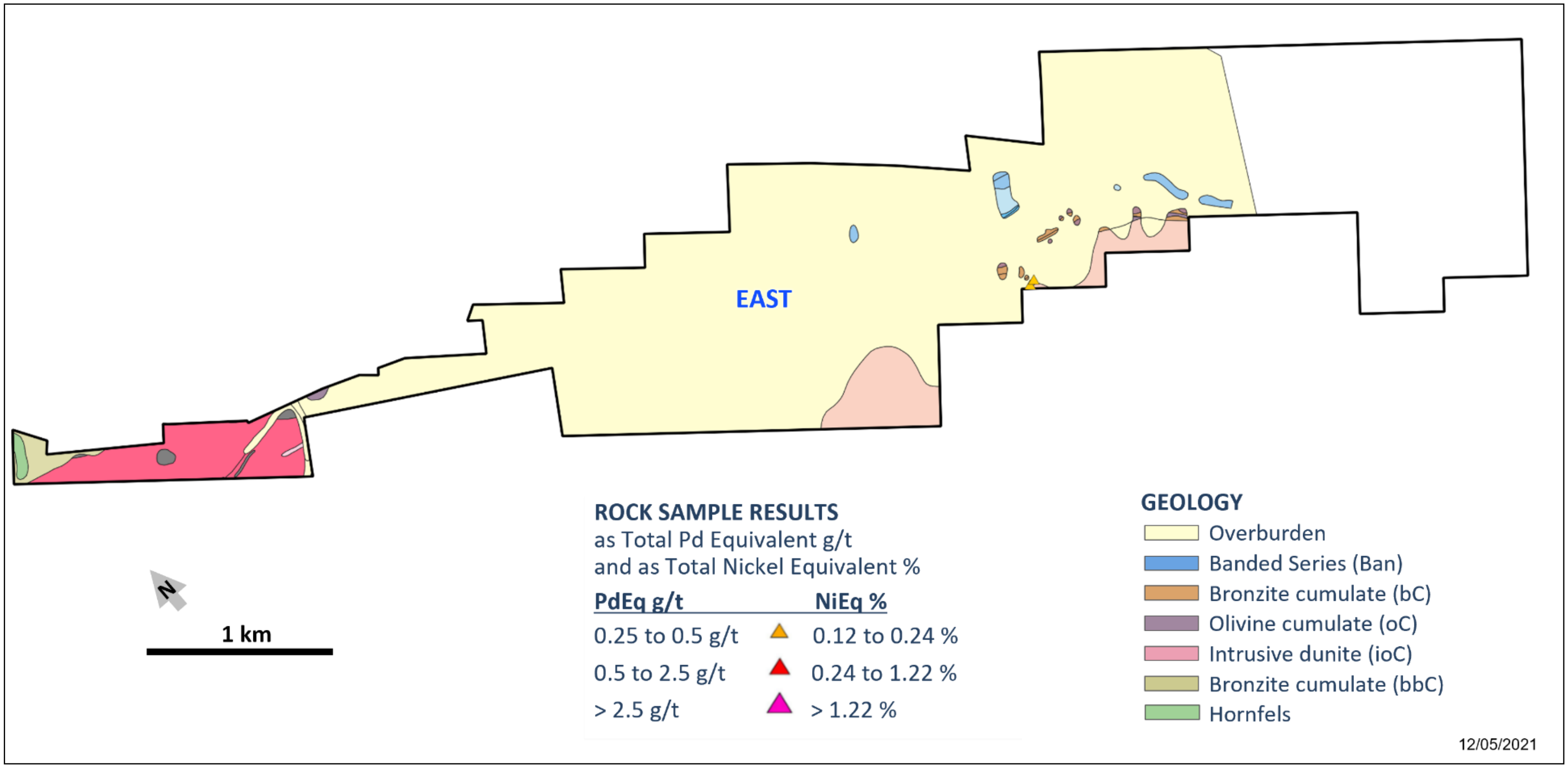


Figure 47. Geology of the East target area.

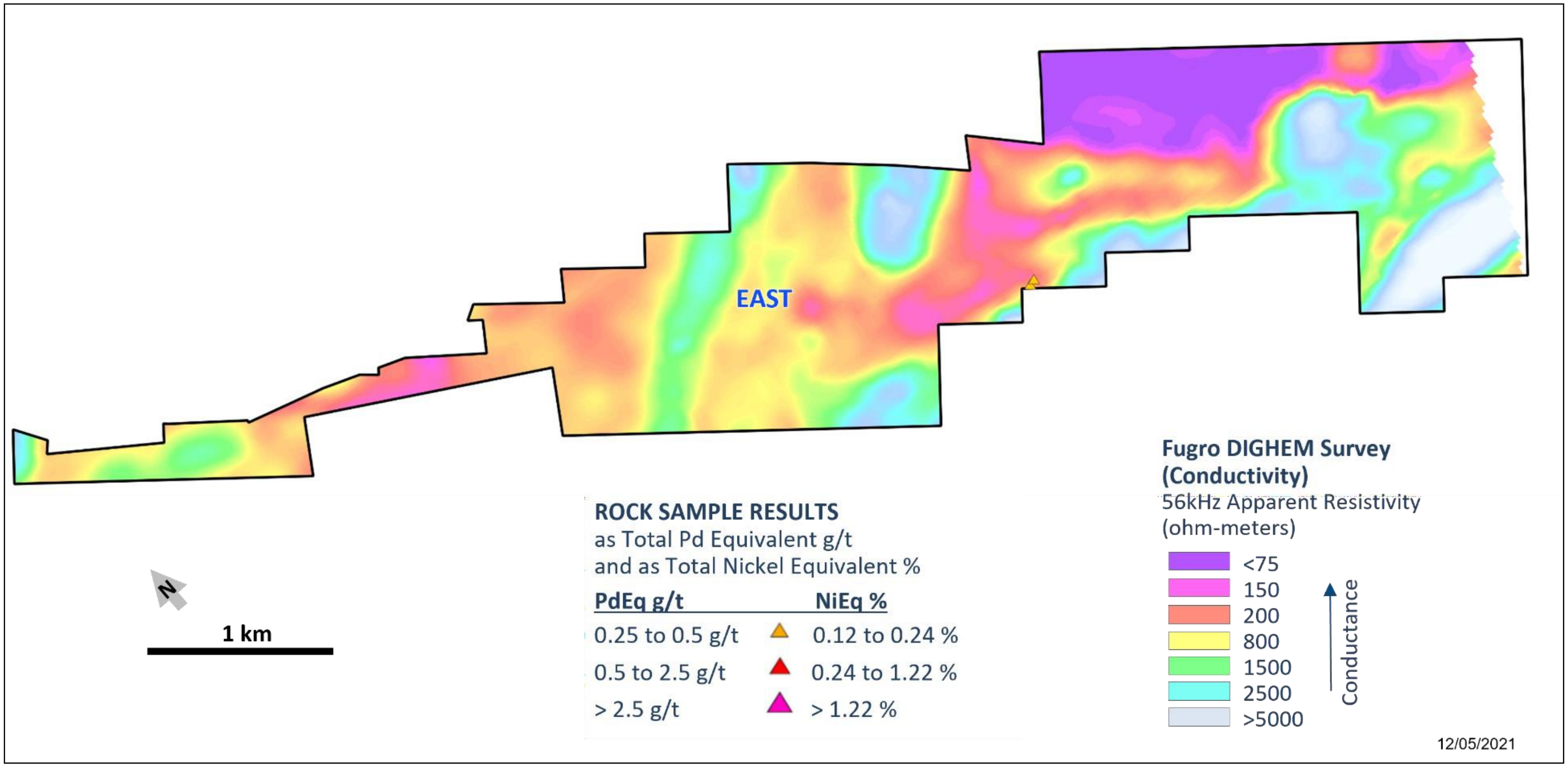


Figure 48. Fugro EM survey results for the East target area.

Table 17. Surface Rock sample results for the East target area.

Sample ID	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Au (g/t)	3E (g/t)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Total NiEq (Ni %)
3191356	0.288	0.081	0.036	0.405	**0.886**	**0.662**	0.069	**1.511**
3191354	0.101	0.265	0.023	0.389	**0.473**	**0.283**	0.037	**0.846**
3191351	0.212	0.037	0.000	0.249	0.145	0.006	0.020	**0.259**
3191352	0.025	0.038	0.028	0.091	**0.360**	0.121	0.029	**0.532**
3191355	0.007	0.018	0.018	0.043	0.053	0.124	0.004	0.140
3191353	0.007	0.018	0.013	0.038	0.042	0.183	0.005	0.160

Average 3E (g/t)	Min 3E (g/t)	Max 3E (g/t)	# of 3E Assays
0.203	0.038	0.405	6

Average Ni (%)	Min Ni (%)	Max Ni (%)	Average Cu (%)	Min Cu (%)	Max Cu (%)	Average Co (%)	Min Co (%)	Max Co (%)
0.327	0.042	0.886	0.230	0.006	0.662	0.027	0.004	0.069

**Values have not been adjusted to reflect metallurgical recoveries.*

9.9 Picket Pin Reef Target

The Picket Pin reef is an interval of disseminated PGE-enriched sulphide mineralization hosted in the Anorthosite II zone (Keays et al., 2011) near the contact between the Middle and Upper Banded series, above the J-M Reef in the layered stratigraphy of the SWC. The Picket Pin reef extends along strike for 22 km. Sulfides are disseminated to podiform and are locally associated with pegmatoidal textures in the enclosing anorthosites. The Company plans additional follow up work at the Picket Pin reef target in the future.

Group Ten has compiled historic data including past shallow drilling which returned 6.25 meters of 5.05 g/t Pt, Pd, and Au (“3E”), plus 0.157% Ni and 0.265% Cu in drill hole WDH-CM-16, starting at surface (1.83 meters estimated true width) (Boudreau, 1981). Two bulk samples of approximately 1,600 pounds each were collected in 1980 from two sites, approximately seven kilometers apart, returning an average of 2.37 g/t 3E, 0.68% Cu+Ni, and 2.06 g/t Ag. Flotation processing of these samples returned a sulphide concentrate containing 32.5 g/t 3E, 12.0% Cu+Ni, and 13.4 g/t Ag. Past surface rock channel samples include 2.13 meters of 3.09 g/t (3E),0.80% Cu+Ni and 0.85 meters of 6.17 g/t 3E plus 0.54% Cu+Ni, and rock grab samples up to 7.05 g/t Pt+Pd and 0.68% Cu (Williams, 1981).

Geological sampling by Group Ten in 2019 confirmed the potential of the Picket Pin reef with multiple rock samples returning multi-gram PGE values of up to 5.09 g/t 3E (2.86 g/t Pt, 1.99 g/t Pd, 0.24 g/t Au), plus 0.29% Ni, 0.54% Cu, and 0.008% Co).

Highlight surface rock sample results for the Picket Pin target area are shown in Table 18.

Table 18. Highlight surface rock sample results for the Picket Pin reef target area.

Sample ID	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Au (g/t)	3E (g/t)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Total NiEq (Ni %)
102	7.770	10.000	1.120	18.890	0.175	0.144	0.004	6.267
EB-15d	3.810	4.160	n/a	7.970	0.100	0.350	0.000	2.549
CM81-56	2.290	4.760	n/a	7.050	0.027	0.680	0.000	2.581
EB-15a	1.805	4.380	n/a	6.185	0.110	0.540	0.000	2.361
CM-30	3.670	2.300	n/a	5.970	0.015	0.134	0.000	1.633
PP81-11	3.380	2.290	n/a	5.670	0.280	0.543	0.000	2.044
PP-14a	2.060	3.520	n/a	5.580	0.152	0.200	0.000	1.958
CM81-48	1.805	3.580	n/a	5.385	0.012	0.170	0.000	1.777
EB-15b	1.705	3.620	n/a	5.325	0.123	0.540	0.000	2.070
CM81-67	2.155	2.950	n/a	5.105	0.205	0.510	0.000	1.970
3191359	2.860	1.990	0.243	5.093	0.294	0.540	0.008	2.288
PP81-9	2.310	2.440	n/a	4.750	0.122	0.664	0.000	1.802
1110	1.955	2.520	0.210	4.685	0.140	0.308	0.006	1.691
CM81-57	1.910	2.500	n/a	4.410	0.090	0.345	0.000	1.558
EB-4c	3.030	1.220	n/a	4.250	0.260	0.370	0.000	1.471
CM81-31	1.700	2.540	n/a	4.240	0.076	0.245	0.000	1.470
PP-4h	1.930	2.285	n/a	4.215	0.040	0.310	0.000	1.414
PP-5a	2.180	1.765	n/a	3.945	0.310	0.490	0.000	1.626
EB-16d	2.345	1.585	n/a	3.930	0.410	0.640	0.000	1.764
PP-14b	1.715	2.205	n/a	3.920	0.210	0.235	0.000	1.476

Average 3E (g/t)	Min 3E (g/t)	Max 3E (g/t)	# of 3E Assays
1.337	0.000	18.890	214

Average Ni (%)	Min Ni (%)	Max Ni (%)	Average Cu (%)	Min Cu (%)	Max Cu (%)	Average Co (%)	Min Co (%)	Max Co (%)
0.098	0.001	0.480	0.224	0.000	3.920	0.001	0.000	0.015

**Results labelled 'n/a' indicate that the sample was not assayed for that metal. Values have not been adjusted to reflect metallurgical recoveries.*

9.10 Rhodium

Group Ten has confirmed and expanded known occurrences of rhodium on the Property. The Company has placed increasing emphasis on assaying fresh and past core for rhodium and has also been confirmed in reconnaissance-scale rock sampling programs as reported in news releases June 11, 2020 and May 18, 2021. Adequate rhodium data from these surface rock samples were not available to the Authors and the results are not included in this Report. Further work is planned to better define the understanding of rhodium and other PGEs on the Property.

The Company has assayed select drill intervals for rhodium based upon visual inspection and on initial assay results that returned significant mineralization. The rhodium samples were sent to Actlabs in Ancaster, Ontario, Canada for analysis. The Company has also obtained limited historical rhodium results from Beartooth Platinum. Highlight rhodium results from assays by the Company on Beartooth drill core are displayed in Table 19. The rhodium results from drilling conducted by Group Ten are included in Section 10 of this Report.

The lesser and more rare PGEs iridium, osmium, and ruthenium are known to occur in the SWC and are recovered currently by Sibanye-Stillwater, although exact quantities are not reported. However, data provided to the Authors by the Company on these three PGEs was not received in time to be included in this Report.

Table 19. Highlight rhodium results from Group Ten's work re-assaying Beartooth Platinum drill core.

	INTERVAL			PRECIOUS METALS					BASE METALS				TOTAL METAL EQUIVALENT	
HOLE ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Rh (g/t)	4E (g/t)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	NiEq (%)	PdEq (Pd g/t)	NiEq (Ni %)
CM2007-02	0.0	387.7	387.7	0.12	0.16	0.01	-	0.29	0.09	0.015	0.010	0.13	0.57	0.21
including	24.1	74.1	50.0	0.49	0.91	0.06	0.042	1.50	0.14	0.028	0.012	0.19	1.96	0.73
including	41.2	47.2	6.1	0.92	1.94	0.12	0.100	3.07	0.19	0.040	0.013	0.25	3.72	1.39
CM2007-04	1.5	244.4	242.9	0.26	0.35	0.05	-	0.67	0.11	0.026	0.011	0.15	0.94	0.35
including	1.5	119.5	118.0	0.36	0.56	0.09	0.023	1.03	0.12	0.035	0.010	0.17	1.39	0.52
including	34.8	44.8	10.1	0.60	1.10	0.13	0.034	1.87	0.19	0.086	0.012	0.27	2.43	0.91
including	76.8	117.0	40.2	0.50	0.79	0.12	0.034	1.44	0.12	0.036	0.010	0.17	1.78	0.67
including	88.1	95.1	7.0	0.88	1.76	0.18	0.058	2.88	0.15	0.042	0.012	0.20	3.22	1.21
including	170.7	178.0	7.3	0.83	1.54	0.13	0.049	2.54	0.12	0.044	0.011	0.18	2.81	1.05
CM2007-10	3.4	255.7	252.4	0.14	0.18	0.02	-	0.34	0.14	0.025	0.013	0.19	0.78	0.29
including	9.5	44.8	35.4	0.39	0.58	0.06	0.056	1.09	0.15	0.053	0.012	0.21	1.70	0.64
CM2008-08	0.0	76.2	76.2	0.22	0.29	0.03	-	0.53	0.10	0.017	0.010	0.13	0.77	0.29
including	13.4	29.3	15.9	0.32	0.56	0.08	0.046	1.01	0.09	0.023	0.009	0.13	1.38	0.52

**Results labelled 'n/a' indicate that the sample was not assayed for that metal. Intervals are reported as drilled widths and may or may not represent true widths. Values have not been adjusted to reflect metallurgical recoveries.*

9.11 Chromium

As mentioned above, the SWC has been an important source of chromium in the US in the past and is known to contain significant inventories today. The Property covers a series of chromitite layers that have been mined along strike in the past. Chromium is discussed in more detail in Section 8.2 of the Report.

9.12 Gold

Although the SWC has historically been known for platinum group, nickel, copper, chrome, and iron mineralization, areas of the Project have demonstrated high-grade gold occurrences, in addition to gold that is present at potential co-product levels more broadly across the Project. Drill-defined high-grade gold at the Pine target is a priority for follow-up by the Company. Work by Group Ten and the U.S. Geological survey also identified high-grade gold in short intervals of historic drill core in the HGR deposit, as reported May 29, 2020, in a Group Ten news release.

10 DRILLING

10.1 Drilling Overview

The drill database for the Property consists of a total of 230 drill holes to date, of which the Company has drilled 25 in three diamond drill programs, one in each of the years 2019, 2020, and 2021. 83 drill holes are included in the 2021 MREs, including all 11 holes from the Company's 2019 and 2020 campaigns. Assay results from all 14 holes in the 2021 program are pending and were not included in the 2021 MRE. The remaining 133 holes in the database lie outside the 2021 MREs and provide valuable insight for the exploration and resource expansion effort.

A total of 25 holes have been drilled by the Company to date, in three programs totaling 8,577 m (28,139 ft) of core. All three campaigns focused on drilling high priority targets in the advanced Chrome and Iron Mountain target areas in order to step out from known, drill-defined mineralization into adjacent target areas. Drilling is guided by a 3D geological model developed by the Company, as seen in Figure 49. The 2020 IP survey has been found to be particularly effective in targeting Platreef-style mineralization in the SWC.

The Company has a secure core facility located 2.7 km (1.7 mi) east of the town of Nye. 11,788 meters (38,674.6 ft) of historic core are stored here along with the recently generated 8,577 meters (28,139.8 ft) of core drilled by the Company. Geological and structural logging, core sampling, geotechnical logging, and core cutting are conducted in this core facility. Geotechnical results include recovery and rock quality designation (RQD). Sampling methods are described in further detail in Section 11 of this Report. The Company started to do quality control and assurance (QA/QC) of the orientation line for the last two holes of the 2021 drilling program. Data regarding physical properties and hyperspectral imaging is also collected. The physical properties collected include magnetic susceptibility and electromagnetic conductivity measurements using a MPP probe, specific gravity using a densimeter, and chargeability properties using a Sample Core Induced Polarization Tester (SCIP). Analysis using the ASD TerraSpec 4 High-Resolution mineral spectrometer is also been conducted to gather information on hyperspectral signatures of alteration phases.

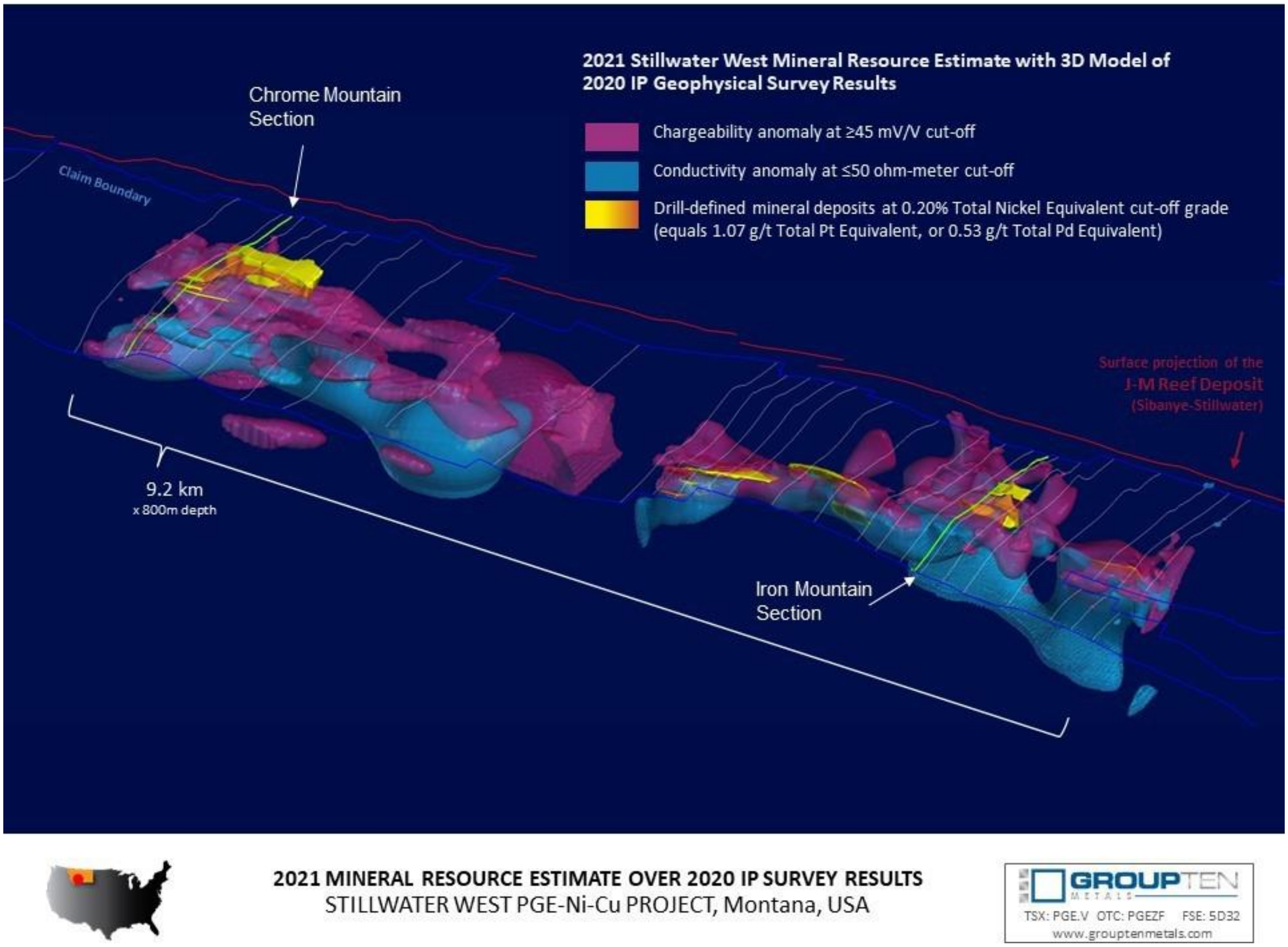


Figure 49. 3D IP geophysical model with block models of the 2021 Mineral Resource Estimates shown in yellow. The two pseudo-sections presented in Figure 50 and Figure 56 are identified by the green lines.

10.2 Chrome Mountain (2021 Inferred Mineral Resource Area)

The Company drilled five HQ3 sized holes totaling 1,822 m (5,979 ft) in the Chrome Mountain target area in the 2020 field season, and an additional six holes were drilled in 2021 with assay results pending. Figure 52 displays the drill holes on the Chrome Mountain target area, with the Group Ten holes labeled according to Hole ID. The objective of 2020 drilling was to expand areas of known mineralization and to advance these areas to formal mineral resources. Targets were prioritized using the Company's 3D geological model with particular emphasis on conductive and chargeability anomalies identified in the 2020 IP survey in areas (Figure 50). The significant results for these holes are included in Table 20 below. Data from shallow, historic holes with incomplete assay data by AMAX in the 1960s and 1970s is especially informative in this target area (see 355 series holes). Both the DR and Hybrid deposits are open for expansion along strike and down dip, into untested and coincident adjacent anomalies.

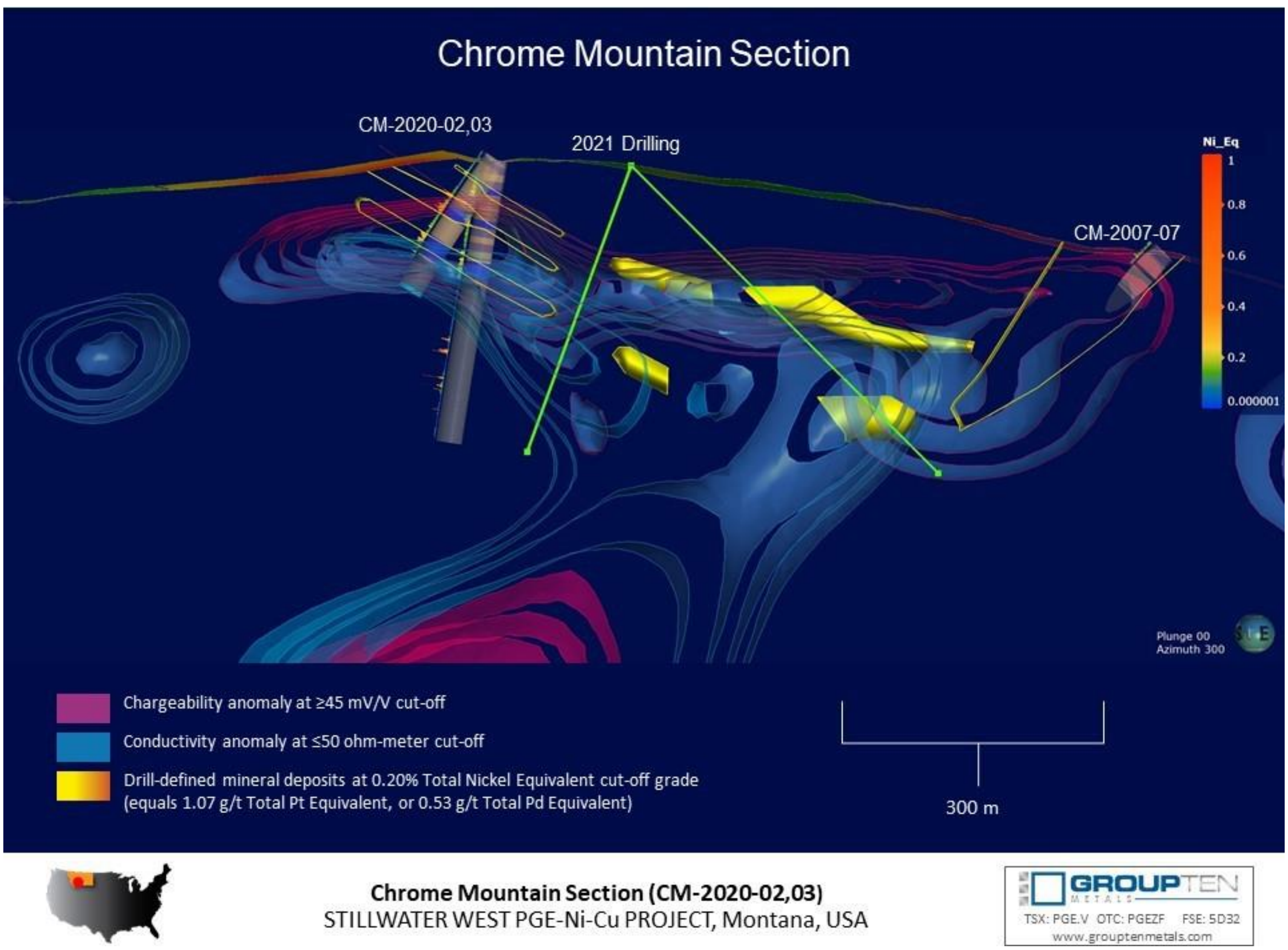


Figure 50. Pseudo-section on the Chrome Mountain target area, cutting portions of the DR and Hybrid areas.

Table 20. Significant results from the 2020 drilling program on the Chrome Mountain and East Boulder target areas.

HOLE ID	**INTERVAL**			**PRECIOUS METALS**					**BASE METALS**				**TOTAL METAL EQUIVALENT**	
	From (m)	**To (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Pt (g/t)**	**Pd (g/t)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Rh (g/t)**	**4E (g/t)**	**Ni (%)**	**Cu (%)**	**Co (%)**	**NiEq (%)**	**PdEq (Pd g/t)**	**NiEq (Ni %)**
CM2020-01	0.0	533.4	**533.4**	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.003	0.08	0.10	0.004	0.011	0.13	0.43	0.16
including	100.0	109.7	9.8	0.51	0.07	0.00	0.035	0.62	0.11	0.003	0.015	0.16	**0.94**	**0.35**
including	403.6	533.4	**129.8**	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.004	0.03	0.15	0.004	0.015	0.19	0.54	0.20
CM2020-02	20.1	145.7	**125.6**	0.08	0.19	0.03	0.009	0.31	0.12	0.028	0.012	0.17	**0.75**	**0.28**
including	59.7	143.3	**83.5**	0.12	0.26	0.04	0.013	0.43	0.14	0.038	0.014	0.20	**0.96**	**0.36**
including	60.8	84.7	23.9	0.12	0.50	0.06	0.019	**0.71**	**0.22**	0.072	0.018	**0.31**	**1.55**	**0.58**
including	76.2	82.3	6.1	0.25	**1.13**	0.16	0.043	**1.59**	**0.23**	0.113	0.016	**0.34**	**2.53**	**0.95**
including	114.6	129.2	14.6	0.28	0.47	0.08	0.029	**0.85**	0.18	0.041	0.015	**0.24**	**1.47**	**0.55**
CM2020-03	20.7	142.6	**121.9**	0.11	0.17	0.02	0.015	0.32	0.10	0.022	0.012	0.15	**0.72**	**0.27**
including	39.0	45.1	6.1	0.41	**0.97**	0.05	0.053	**1.48**	0.12	0.048	0.011	0.18	**1.98**	**0.74**
including	68.3	80.5	12.2	0.22	0.38	0.03	0.029	**0.67**	0.15	0.047	0.015	0.21	**1.26**	**0.47**
including	118.3	141.4	23.2	0.19	0.21	0.02	0.026	0.45	0.13	0.021	0.013	0.18	**0.94**	**0.35**
including	124.4	141.4	17.1	0.23	0.25	0.02	0.030	0.53	0.13	0.016	0.013	0.17	**1.02**	**0.38**
CM2020-04	0.0	454.8	**454.8**	0.04	0.07	0.02	0.007	0.14	0.14	0.020	0.014	0.19	**0.64**	**0.24**
including	99.4	182.3	**82.9**	0.08	0.17	0.08	0.022	0.36	**0.22**	0.025	0.016	**0.28**	**1.15**	**0.43**
including	123.7	177.4	**53.6**	0.11	0.25	0.12	0.032	**0.51**	**0.27**	0.036	0.018	**0.34**	**1.48**	**0.55**
including	128.6	137.2	8.5	0.08	0.32	0.69	0.011	**1.10**	**1.11**	**0.188**	**0.053**	**1.35**	**4.64**	**1.74**
including	273.1	333.5	**60.4**	0.06	0.09	0.04	0.012	0.20	**0.28**	0.082	0.024	**0.39**	**1.26**	**0.47**
CM2020-05	169.5	318.5	**149.0**	0.06	0.08	0.01	0.010	0.16	0.14	0.013	0.013	0.19	**0.68**	**0.25**
including	170.7	279.5	**108.8**	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.002	0.08	0.17	0.014	0.015	**0.22**	**0.66**	**0.25**
including	289.0	300.5	11.6	0.41	0.54	0.02	**0.083**	**1.06**	0.11	0.028	0.009	0.15	**1.63**	**0.61**

**Results labelled 'n/a' indicate that the sample was not assayed for that metal. Intervals are reported as drilled widths and may or may not represent true widths. Values have not been adjusted to reflect metallurgical recoveries.*

The 2021 Chrome Mountain deposit models (Hybrid and DR) are defined by 18 drill holes and include multiple horizons of mineralization which extend for up to 900 m along strike to the southeast, and to a depth of approximately 320 m (see Section 14).

10.2.1 Dunite Ridge (DR) Deposit

The three holes were drilled on the DR Deposit in 2020 targeting base-metal and PGE mineralization returned in surface samples and supported by previous work such as soil surveys, while also targeting deeper geophysical anomalies identified in the 2020 IP. These holes (CM-2020-02, 03, and 04) identified several new mineralized horizons, with mineralization extending to depths of more than 120 m (393.7 ft) down-hole starting near surface. Multiple intervals confirmed the elevated nickel tenor that had been reported in previous studies. Hole CM-2020-04 was one of the best holes of the 2020 program. This hole targeted a large IP anomaly and offset hole 355-49, a historic AMAX hole drilled in 1973 that returned significant nickel and copper values. CM-2020-04 intercepted significant intervals of precious and base metal mineralization. Table 20 above displays significant intercepts of the 2020 drilling.

The Company drilled six holes in the area between the DR and Hybrid deposits during the 2021 season (assays pending). The DR deposit is open for expansion along strike and down dip, into untested and coincident adjacent anomalies.

Figure 51: Drill Hole CM-2021-01 at DR with Chrome Mountain in the background (Photo: John Bailey).

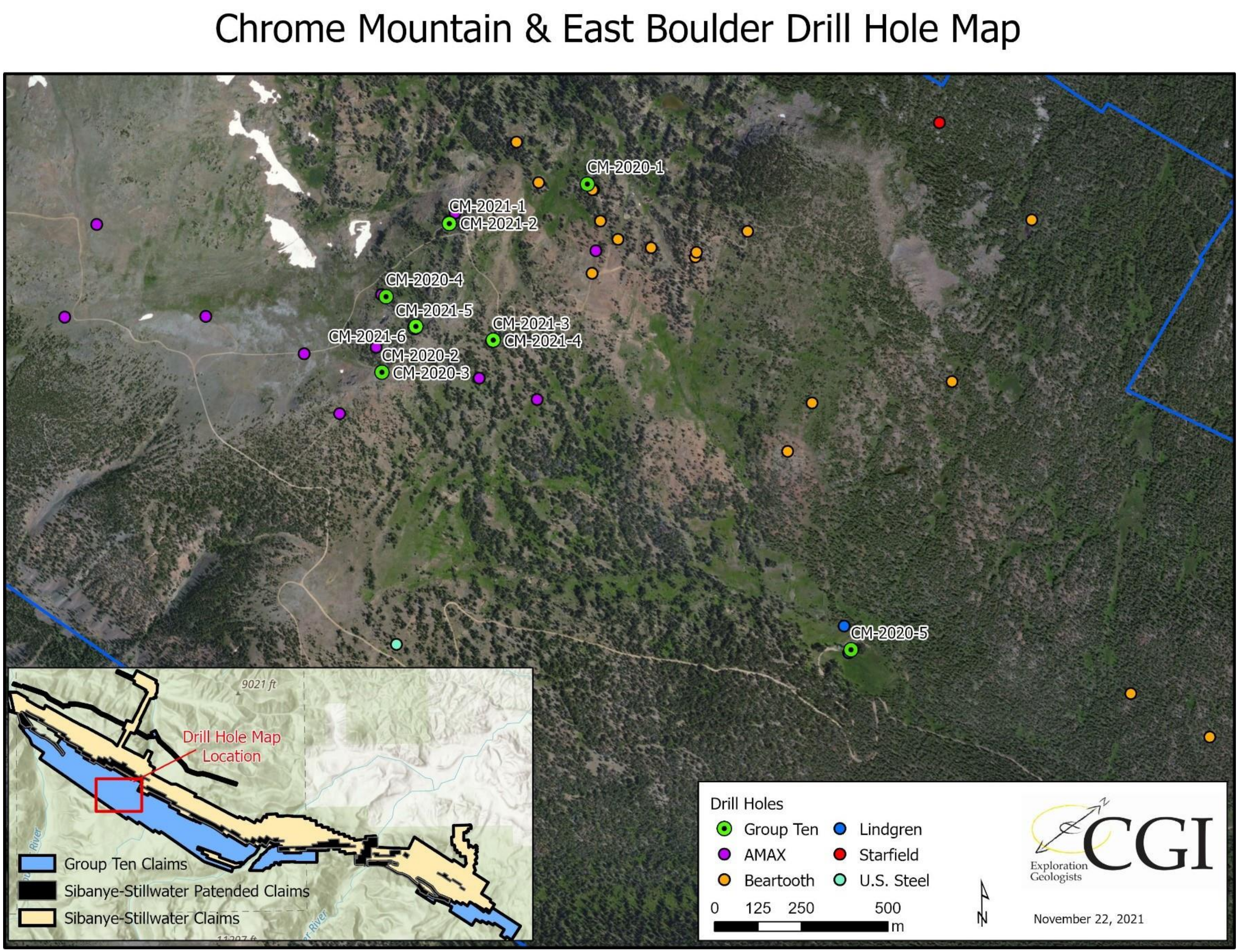


Figure 52: Chrome Mountain and East Boulder drill hole Location Map.

10.2.2 Hybrid Deposit

The Company completed one drill hole on the Hybrid deposit in 2020 and drilled six holes in 2021 in the area between the DR and Hybrid deposits (Figure 52). Past drilling by Beartooth Platinum and AMAX complete the 2021 MREs, as described in Section 14. Assays are pending from the 2021 drill campaign which focused on expansion of drill-defined mineralization into untested adjacent targets. In the 2020 drilling program, CM-2020-01 expanded Hybrid Unit mineralization, while also targeting deeper IP geophysical anomalies. This hole was mineralized over its entire length of 533 m (1,748.7 ft). CM2020-01 returned 533 meters of 0.76 g/t 0.17% TotNiEq starting at surface and including 130 meters of 0.21% TotNiEq. The Hybrid deposit is open for expansion along strike and down dip, into untested and coincident adjacent anomalies.

10.3 East Boulder Target Area

The Company has drilled one hole, CM-2020-05, at the East Boulder target area. This hole was drilled near two historic Lindgren holes that targeted basal Cu-Ni sulphides. The new hole targeted IP geophysical anomalies at depth and an EM conductive anomaly near surface. CM-2020-05 returned strong nickel and PGE mineralization in multiple intercepts (Figure 53). One of these identified a new PGE-rich horizon with rhodium values of .083 g/t over 11.6 m (38.1 ft), similar to the grades in the Platreef district of the BIC. This interval also ran .41 g/t Pt, .54 g/t Pd, and .11% Ni. The highlights from this hole are included in Table 20 above.

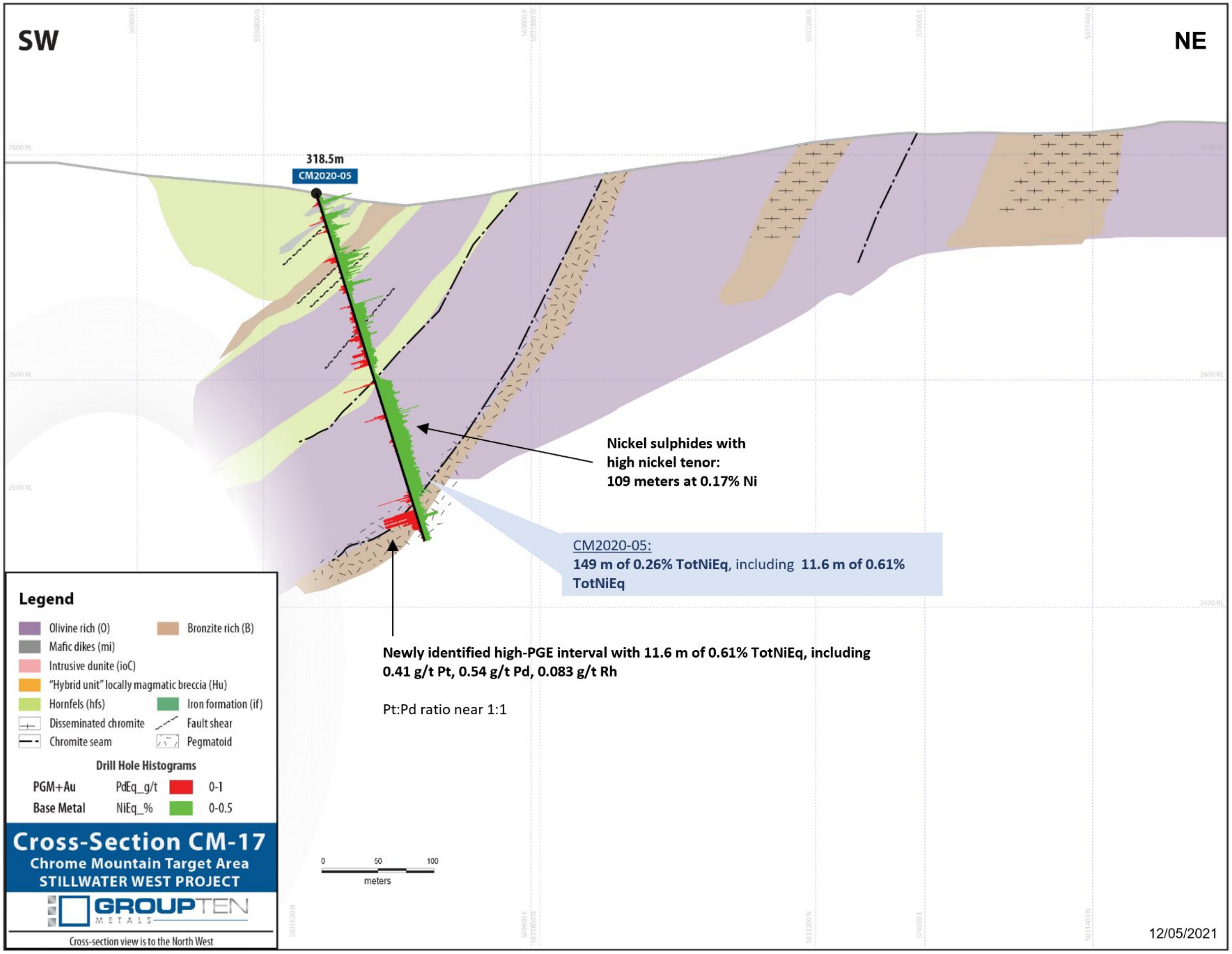


Figure 53. Cross-section CM-17.

10.4 Iron Mountain Target Area (2021 Inferred Mineral Resource Area)

The Company's main objective for the 2019 drilling campaign was to expand known mineralized zones that were developed in block models based on past drilling in the advanced HGR and CZ target areas, and advance those areas towards delineation of formal mineral resources. This was accomplished by offsetting and stepping out from higher grade intercepts and testing targets identified in 3D modeling work. The 2019 campaign was successful, resulting in the definition of bulk tonnage Platreef-style mineralization at the CZ and HGR deposit areas. Given the historic nature of some of the drill data, one of the objectives of the 2019 campaign was to better define the PGE content within the known, significant nickel and copper mineralized zones. The Company drilled a total of six holes with NQ sized core in 2019; three holes at CZ, and three at HGR.

In 2021, the Company's objective was to expand on known areas of drill defined mineralization. Eight holes were drilled with HQ3 size core in a resource expansion campaign in the Iron Mountain target area; two at CZ and six at HGR. Assay results are pending from these holes. The four deposits at Iron Mountain are open for expansion along strike and down dip, into untested and coincident adjacent anomalies.

10.4.1 HGR Deposit

The three holes drilled at the HGR deposit in 2019 (Figure 55) were designed to expand drill-defined mineralization and verify the presence of PGEs in previously recognized broad zones of Cu-Ni sulphides that had not been previously analyzed for precious metals. The results from these holes confirmed and expanded the areas of known mineralization at HGR and informed the 2021 MRE. All three holes were drilled from historic AMAX drill pads. Drilling also returned reef-style mineralization in the upper portion of the holes before testing the lower Peridotite zone and the Basal series. Mineralization included chromitite reefs, layered and schlieren chromite, and disseminated to net-textured, locally massive sulphides comprised mostly of magmatic pyrrhotite with lesser pentlandite and chalcopyrite.

Figure 54. Photograph showing drilling in progress at the HGR deposit area during Group Ten's 2019 exploration program (Source: Group Ten News Release; September 25, 2019).

Hole IM-2019-1 drilled the Lower Peridotite zone, the A-B chromite horizons, the Basal bronzitite, and terminated in hornfels. Hole IM-2019-2 drilled Lower Peridotite zone, through Basal bronzitite, and terminated in hornfels. IM-2019-3 drilled stratigraphy similar to that in IM 2019-1 and IM 2019-2 but terminated in Iron Formation. Several high angle faults and significant sulphides were encountered in each of the three holes. The drill hole locations on the HGR and Central deposits are displayed in Figure 55.

Mineralization in all three 2019 drill holes is characterized by continuous intervals of disseminated to net-texture to massive sulphides. Higher-grade intervals within the broader packages of mineralization are characterized by higher sulphide contents such as hole IM-2019-3 with 26.8 m (88 ft) of 1.19 g/t 3E (as 0.33 g/t Pt, 0.77 g/t Pd, plus 0.08 g/t Au) plus 0.34% Ni, 0.15% Cu, and 0.019% Co, starting at 94.5 m (310 ft) depth. Table 21 shows the significant intercepts from the three holes drilled on HGR in 2019. A total of 158 samples selected from 2019 drill core at the HGR target were analyzed for rhodium. The highest value from the rhodium analysis was 0.167 g/t from sample 3191557 in hole IM-2019-01.

Table 21. Highlighted intercepts from the 2019 drilling at the HGR target in the Iron Mountain target area.

	INTERVAL			PRECIOUS METALS				BASE METALS				TOTAL METAL EQUIVALENT	
HOLE ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Au (g/t)	3E (g/t)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	NiEq (%)	PdEq (Pd g/t)	NiEq (Ni %)
IM2019-01	0.0	326.9	**326.9**	0.06	0.11	0.02	**0.18**	0.14	0.05	0.014	**0.20**	**0.69**	**0.26**
including	31.0	284.7	**253.7**	0.07	0.13	0.02	**0.31**	0.16	0.06	0.015	**0.23**	**0.80**	**0.30**
including	33.8	36.9	**3.0**	0.49	1.99	0.13	**2.61**	0.16	0.05	0.013	**0.22**	**2.94**	**1.10**
IM2019-02	0.0	175.1	**175.1**	0.07	0.13	0.05	**0.25**	0.16	0.09	0.014	**0.24**	**0.86**	**0.32**
including	64.6	154.8	**90.2**	0.09	0.18	0.09	**0.36**	0.21	0.14	0.015	**0.33**	**1.18**	**0.44**
including	115.2	118.3	**3.0**	0.24	0.44	0.67	**1.35**	0.51	0.17	0.015	**0.64**	**2.85**	**1.07**
IM2019-03	0.0	272.5	**272.5**	0.11	0.22	0.03	**0.36**	0.20	0.11	0.016	**0.30**	**1.10**	**0.41**
including	79.9	220.7	**140.8**	0.16	0.34	0.05	**0.55**	0.26	0.16	0.018	**0.39**	**1.50**	**0.56**
including	79.9	133.5	**53.6**	0.26	0.59	0.07	**0.92**	0.28	0.13	0.019	**0.40**	**1.85**	**0.69**
including	94.5	121.3	**26.8**	0.33	0.77	0.08	**1.19**	0.34	0.15	0.019	**0.47**	**2.26**	**0.85**
AND	140.8	215.8	**75.0**	0.09	0.18	0.04	**0.31**	0.25	0.20	0.017	**0.40**	**1.34**	**0.50**

**Results labelled ‘n/a’ indicate that the sample was not assayed for that metal. Intervals are reported as drilled widths and may or may not represent true widths. Values have not been adjusted to reflect metallurgical recoveries.*

HGR/Central Deposit Area Drill Hole Map

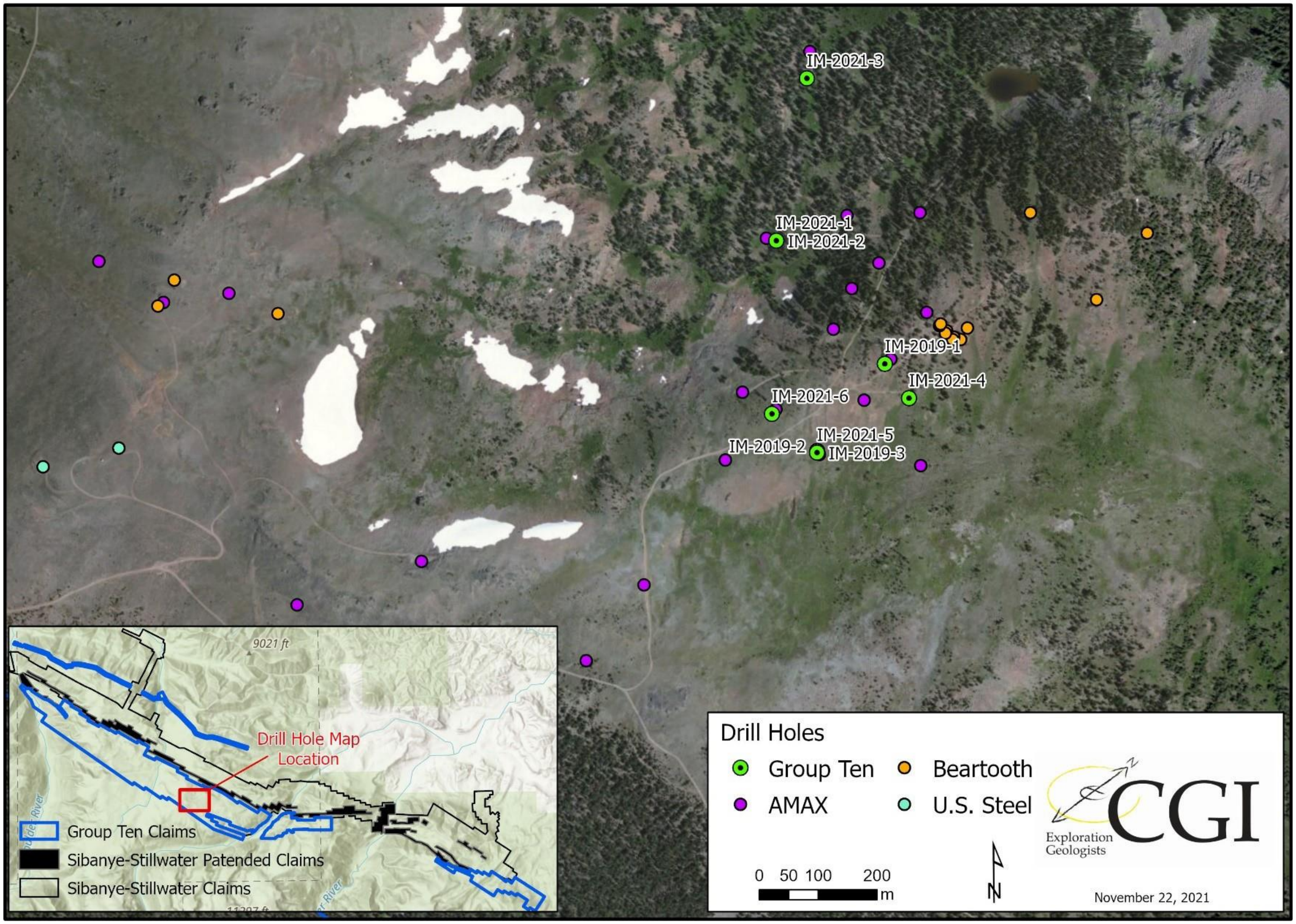


Figure 55: Drill Hole Location Map of HGR and Central deposit areas.

The Company drilled six more holes on the HGR deposit area in the 2021 campaign. The assay results from these holes were pending as of this Report. The objectives of these holes were to step out from known mineralization and test new geophysical targets derived from the 2020 IP survey which had not been completed when the Company first drilled Iron Mountain in 2019. An example of such geophysical targets is portrayed in Figure 56 where the blue shells present conductive anomalies and the purple/red shells present chargeability anomalies. The 2021 MREs are presented as yellow shells. The HGR deposit is open for expansion along strike the west towards Central, to the east towards Crescent, and down dip, into untested and coincident adjacent anomalies.

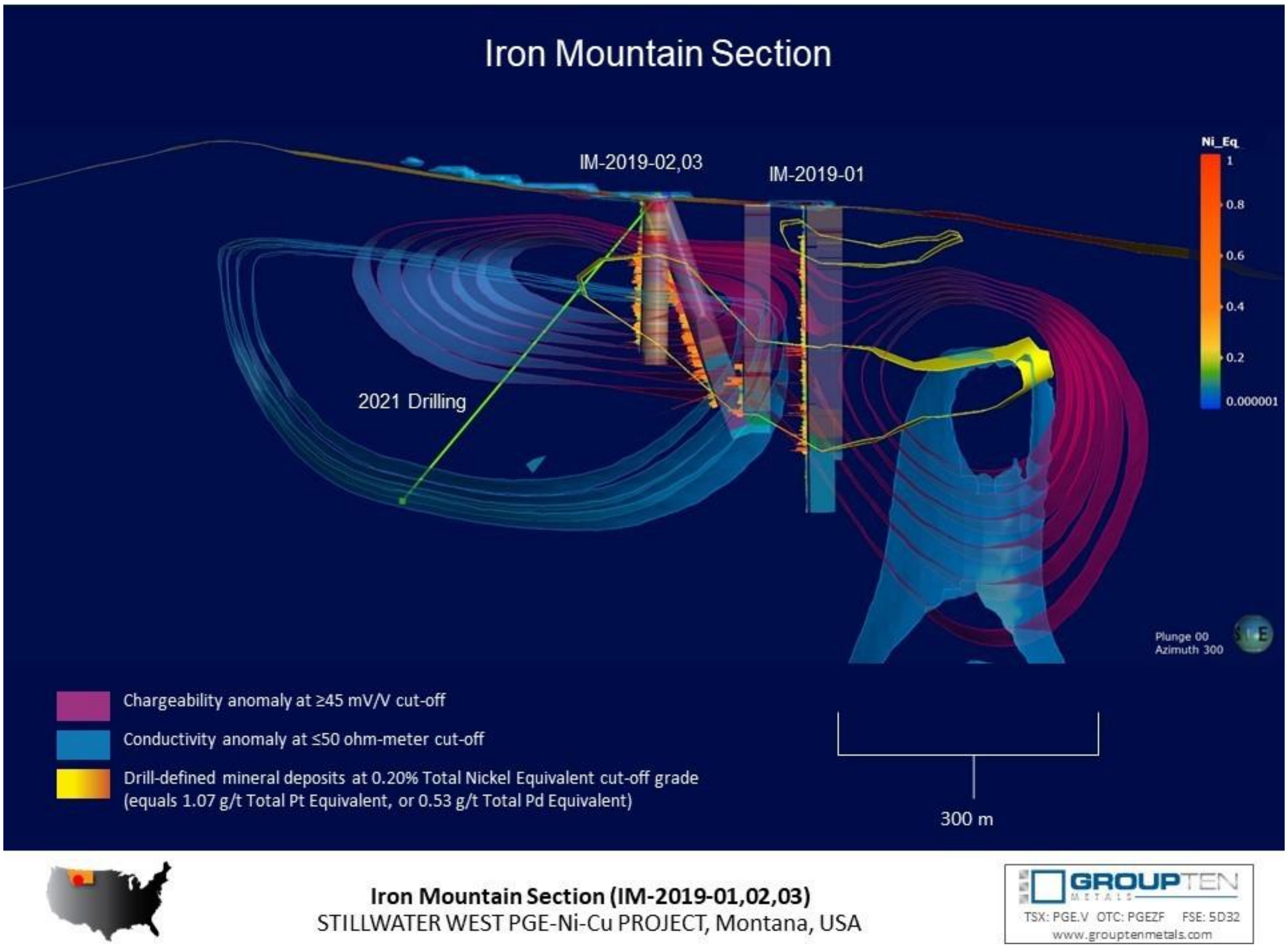


Figure 56: Iron Mountain pseudo-section from the 3D IP geophysical model displaying a portion of the HGR deposit area.

10.4.2 CZ Deposit

The CZ deposit includes a number of drill holes by AMAX, U.S. Steel, and Beartooth Platinum, demonstrating a significant base metal and PGE mineralized system. Although, broadly distributed nickel-copper sulphides had been intercepted in these historical programs, very little precious metals data had been obtained previously. The Company completed drill programs at the CZ deposit in 2019 and 2021. Assays are pending from the 2021 program.

The Company drilled three holes on CZ in 2019, including CZ-2019-02 which was abandoned at a depth of 53 m (174 ft). All three holes on CZ occupied historic AMAX and U.S. Steel drill pads. The two holes that drilled to the targeted total depth intercepted long intervals of continuous mineralization. Table 22 presents highlight drill results from this program and Figure 57 shows the drill hole locations at the CZ deposit.

Hole CZ-2019-1 drilled through Lower Peridotite zone, Basal series bronzite cumulates, and norite to terminate in a strong fault zone which may be a structural contact. Several “rafts” of hornfels were intersected. Numerous faults and disrupted stratigraphy were encountered in this hole indicating structural complexity. CZ-2019-2 drilled through Iron Formation to 53 meters where steel casing from a U.S. Steel drill hole IM-1 was encountered. The hole was terminated and re-started as IM-2019-3 due to continuing problems. CZ-2019-3, which drilled through intervals of iron formation and hornfels, into a mix of olivine and bronzite rich cumulates with associated norite of the Basal series. Numerous faults were encountered in this hole with apparent disrupted stratigraphy. Significant sulphide mineralization was found in holes IM-2019-1 and 3. Significant assay results from the 2019 CZ holes are displayed in Table 22.

Table 22. Highlight drilling results from 2019 drilling at the CZ deposit in the Iron Mountain target area.

	INTERVAL			PRECIOUS METALS				BASE METALS				TOTAL METAL EQUIVALENT	
HOLE ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Au (g/t)	3E (g/t)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	NiEq (%)	PdEq (Pd g/t)	NiEq (Ni %)
CZ-2019-01	0.0	398.5	**398.5**	0.07	0.13	0.02	**0.23**	0.11	0.04	0.014	**0.17**	**0.65**	**0.24**
including	80.8	230.7	**150.0**	0.12	0.22	0.04	**0.39**	0.18	0.08	0.017	**0.26**	**1.03**	**0.39**
including	117.2	179.2	**62.0**	0.18	0.34	0.05	**0.57**	0.30	0.13	0.025	**0.43**	**1.63**	**0.61**
including	117.2	125.0	**7.8**	0.24	0.48	0.04	**0.76**	0.50	0.20	0.042	**0.72**	**2.56**	**0.96**
including	162.6	179.2	**16.6**	0.49	0.64	0.09	**1.22**	0.44	0.19	0.031	**0.62**	**2.62**	**0.98**
including	162.9	166.4	**3.5**	1.76	1.44	0.25	**3.45**	1.53	0.49	0.099	**2.06**	**8.03**	**3.01**
including	218.8	225.6	**6.7**	0.70	1.38	0.24	**2.32**	0.31	0.34	0.013	**0.51**	**3.31**	**1.24**
CZ-2019-03	5.8	332.8	**327.1**	0.03	0.06	0.02	**0.11**	0.08	0.03	0.010	**0.13**	**0.43**	**0.16**
including	58.8	103.0	**44.2**	0.05	0.10	0.02	**0.17**	0.14	0.06	0.017	**0.22**	**0.74**	**0.28**
including	265.8	325.5	**59.7**	0.05	0.11	0.02	**0.18**	0.12	0.04	0.013	**0.17**	**0.61**	**0.23**

**Results labelled ‘n/a’ indicate that the sample was not assayed for that metal. Intervals are reported as drilled widths and may or may not represent true widths. Values have not been adjusted to reflect metallurgical recoveries.*

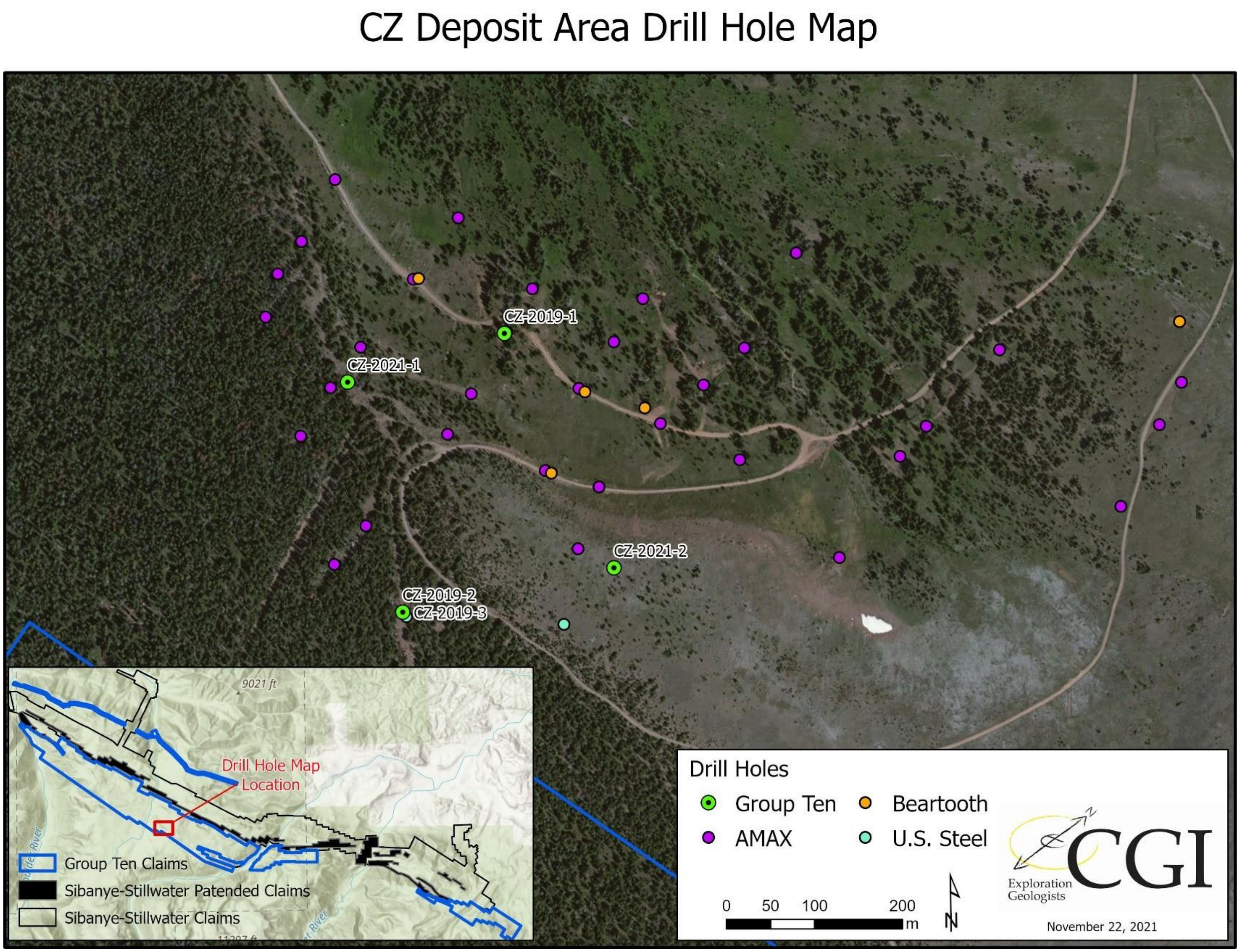


Figure 57: Drill Hole Location Map of the CZ deposit area.

Figure 58. Core drill rig on hole CZ-2021-01 in the CZ deposit on the northwestern ridge of Iron Mountain (Photo: John Childs).

The Company drilled two additional holes at the CZ deposit in 2021 with the objective of expanding drill-defined mineralization into adjacent target areas. Assay results from these holes were pending at the time this Report was written. The CZ deposit is open for expansion along strike to the west towards Chrome Mountain, to the east towards Central, and down dip, into untested and coincident adjacent anomalies.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Current sampling methods, preparation, analysis, and security are discussed in this section. Only sampling methods, preparation, and security pertaining to Beartooth Platinum Corp., Premium Exploration Inc., and Group Ten Metals Inc. are included in this Report because similar data from previous exploration programs is incomplete or missing. All core drilled by the Company was geologically, geotechnically and structurally logged, sampled, photographed, cut, and stored at the Group Ten core facility in Nye, Montana. In addition, past core was re-logged and re-sampled at this facility by the Company. The rock and soil samples were also stored there before being shipped to the labs. The appropriate chain of custody procedures were followed when shipping samples from the Company facility to the lab.

11.1 Sampling and Cutting Methodology

Core sampling procedures of Group Ten and previous companies including Beartooth Platinum, and Premium Exploration are summarized as follows: Since 2018, Group Ten has maintained consistent methods and practices for core sampling. In 2019, drilling consisted of NQ, oriented, split tube, diamond drill core. The 2020 and 2021 drilling seasons consisted of HQ3, oriented, split tube diamond drill core. Sample intervals and cut lines were determined by the core logger. Core sample intervals were a maximum of 1.2 m (4 ft) with occasional larger intervals in non-mineralized zones, the minimum sample length was .60 m (2 ft). Areas of stronger mineralization were sampled at 2 ft (0.6 m) intervals with some samples as short as 8 inches (20 cm) in strongly mineralized horizons. Following industry QA/QC standards, blanks, duplicate samples, and certified standards were also assayed. Samples with notable amounts of chromite were given orange flagging tape in the sample bags. This was to notify the lab so they could adjust the flux to fully dissolve the chromite for analysis. All recovered core was cut in half with an electric diamond saw at the facility; one half was sampled and the other half, with the orientation line preserved, was kept for future reference. When the core was too friable to cut, the core was cleaved or divided in half with a putty knife. Protocols to minimize cross contamination were taken such as cleaning the saw after mineralized zones and end of shifts, as well as, by making shallow cuts with the saw blade through a brick. The core was photographed with the hole ID, box number, and interval shown before being cut.

A variety of methods and sample types were used to take surface rock samples by the Company and preceding operators. All samples were collected by an experienced geologist or under the supervision of one. The sample number and description are always collected with the sample. Plastic, fabric, or cambric bags are used to collect samples. The surface rock sample types include:

- Grab Samples – collected by breaking up larger rocks or collecting a single piece of rock, representative of a specific type of rock or mineralization
- Composite Samples – consist of small chips of uniform/ homogenous rock material taken from a large area (> 2.5 m across)
- Chip Samples – collected by cutting a grove or chipping along the edge of an exposed rock outcrop with a chisel or geologic hammer and pick. The goal is to obtain the most representative sample for the specified interval
- Channel Samples – cutting a channel across a rock face or outcrop with a portable diamond saw. Can be cut vertically, horizontally, or at an angle to the mineralization or layering, typically along trend to capture the most homogenous sample
- Trench Samples – these samples were collected by digging trenches and pits with hand-held tools such as a shovel and pick axe.

Soil sampling procedures for Beartooth Platinum and the Company are consistent. The procedures included locating the sample site with a hand-held GPS and using a shovel, small hoe, or geologic pick to collect soil in an unbleached kraft bag provided by Miner's Supply. The bags are never reused. A cordless drill with an auger bit was also used to excavate soil in some cases. The C horizon is collected where possible after the organic material is scraped off. The sample number is written on the outside of the bag with a sample tag placed inside the bag. Samples from Beartooth Platinum were taken on a grid with 100-meter line spacing and 25-meter sample spacing. Soil samples typically consisted of 2 kg (4 lbs.) of weakly developed C-horizon material above bedrock. Samples completed for assaying in 2019 by the Company were spaced 25 meters apart with 200-meter line spacing.

Figure 59. Photo of the core logging area on the left and the core archive on the right in the secure Group Ten logging facility located in Nye, Montana (Photo by John Childs).

Figure 60. Photo showing the core archive located in the Company's core facility (Photo by John Childs).

11.2 Security Measures

Prior to shipment, the samples are secured at the Company's core facility which remains locked when no one is present and is also enclosed in a fenced property with a locked gate.

After being cut, samples are put into heavy duty plastic bags. The bags are put into cardboard banker boxes in groups of four to six samples, depending on lengths of samples, and put onto a wood pallet. Each individual box with four to six samples typically weighs around 22 kg (50 lbs.). Individual pallets are wrapped tightly in plastic and typically weigh around 544 kg (1,200 lbs.). Geologists are responsible for loading the sample shipments into the contracted carrier's trailer. A sample dispatch form and bill of lading (BOL) accompanies the sample shipment to the lab. The lab(s) provide certification of analysis that is signed by the Quality Control Coordinator.

Drill core, surface rock, and soil samples from previous programs on the Property were stored in a secure storage space in Nye. Samples from 2011 were stored in Red Lodge by Picket Pin Resources prior to being transferred to the Group Ten core shed in Nye in 2017.

11.3 Sample Preparation and Analysis

Table 23 provides a summary of the assay laboratories utilized since 2001 on the Property, along with the time periods, operators, and assay techniques used.

Beartooth Platinum and Premium used various laboratories and analytical methods between 2002 and 2008. The assay methods were consistent throughout. Gold, platinum, and palladium (3E) were analyzed by fire assay with inductively coupled plasma (ICP) finish. Major and trace elements were analyzed by peroxide fusion with ICP or Aqua Regia ICP-AES. From 2001 to 2008, Beartooth and their partner, Premium utilized different labs and analyzed for different elements depending on the year. In 2001, they used Bondar Clegg lab in Sparks, Nevada and assayed for 39 elements, including 3E. In 2002, ACME Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver, B.C. was used to analyze soil and surface rock samples. 40 elements were assayed for, including 3E. For the drill core samples in 2002, ALS Chemex Labs Inc., Vancouver, B.C. was used, assaying for 37 elements including 3E. In 2004, ALS Canada Ltd. in Vancouver B.C. was used for assaying 37 elements, including 3E. During the 2004 season, the core drilled by Premium was only assayed for 3E. In the 2005, 2006, and 2007 seasons, Beartooth used SGS Canada Inc., Toronto, ON for 31 elements including 3E, however, in 2006 only 6 elements were assayed for. In 2008, ACME labs in Vancouver, B.C. was used again, except drill core samples were only analyzed for 3E.

2018 surface rock samples were analyzed by Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories in Vancouver, B.C. A few samples from 2019 were also sent here prior to the drilling program. Samples were crushed and split, and a 250 g split was pulverized with 85% passing 200 mesh. Gold, platinum, and palladium were analyzed by fire assay (FA350) with ICP finish. Selected major and trace elements were analyzed by peroxide fusion with ICP-EB finish to insure complete dissolution of resistate minerals. The major and trace elements include: Al, As, Ca, Cr, Co, Cu, Fe, K, Li, Mg, Mn, Ni, Pb, S, Sn, Ti, and Zn. Following industry QA/QC standards, blanks, duplicate samples, and certified standards were also assayed.

Drill core samples, soil samples, and surface rock samples from the 2019, 2020, and 2021 seasons, including re-assayed core from 2004 and 2008 programs, were analyzed by Activation Laboratories Ltd. (Actlabs) Labs in Kamloops, B.C. Sample preparation included: crush (< 7 kg) up to 80% passing 2 mm, riffle split (250 g) and pulverize (mild steel) to 95% passing 105 µm included cleaner sand. Gold, platinum, and palladium were analyzed by fire assay (1C-OES) with ICP finish. Selected major and trace elements were analyzed by peroxide fusion with 8-Peroxide ICP-OES finish to ensure complete dissolution of resistate minerals. The major and trace elements include: Al, Ca, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mg, Ni, Pb, S, and Zn. Following accepted industry norms and QA/QC standards, blanks, duplicate samples, and certified reference material were also assayed as described above.

Table 23. Summary of Analytical labs used by Beartooth Platinum, Premium Exploration and Group Ten Metals.

Company	Year	Laboratory	Location	Sample Type	3E Assay Methods	Fire Assay Code	Multi-element Analytical Method	Multi-element Code	Number of Elements
Beartooth Platinum	2002	ACME Labs	Vancouver, BC	Soils & Surface Rock	Fire assay ICP-ES	-	-	-	40
Beartooth Platinum	2002	ALS Chemex	Vancouver, BC	Drill Core	Fire assay ICP-AES	PGM-ICP23	Aqua regia ICP-AES	ME-ICP41	37
Premium Exploration	2004	ALS Labs	Vancouver, BC	Drill Core + Surface	Fire assay ICP-AES	PGM-ICP23	Aqua regia ICP-AES	ME-ICP41	3
Beartooth Platinum	2004	ALS Labs	Vancouver, BC	Drill Core + Surface	Fire assay ICP-AES	PGM-ICP23	Aqua regia ICP-AES	ME-ICP41	37
Beartooth Platinum	2005	SGS Labs	Toronto, ON	Soil & Surface Rock	Fire assay ICP-ES	FAI30P	Na peroxide fusion digestion ICP-ES	ICP90A	31
Beartooth Platinum	2006	SGS Labs	Toronto, ON	Drill Core + Surface	Fire assay ICP-ES	FAI313	Na peroxide fusion digestion ICP-ES	ICP90A	6
Beartooth Platinum	2007	SGS Labs	Toronto, ON	Drill Core + Surface	Fire assay ICP-ES	FAI314	Na peroxide fusion digestion ICP-ES	ICP90A	31
Beartooth Platinum	2008	ACME Labs	Vancouver, BC	Drill Core + Surface	Fire assay ICP-ES	3B	-	-	3
Group Ten	2018	Bureau Veritas	Vancouver, BC	Soil & Surface Rock	Fire assay ICP-EB	FA350	Na peroxide fusion digestion ICP-ES	PF370	19
Group Ten	2019	Bureau Veritas	Vancouver, BC	Soil & Surface Rock	Fire assay ICP-EB	FA350	Na peroxide fusion digestion ICP-ES	PF370	19
Group Ten	2019	Actlabs	Kamloops, BC Ancaster, ON	Drill Core + Surface	Fire assay ICP-OES	FA-ICP	Na peroxide fusion digestion ICP-ES	FUS-Na2O2	15
Group Ten	2020	Actlabs	Kamloops, BC Ancaster, ON	Drill Core + Surface	Fire assay ICP-OES	FA-ICP	Na peroxide fusion digestion ICP-ES	FUS-Na2O2	23
Group Ten	2021	Actlabs	Kamloops, BC Ancaster, ON	Drill Core + Surface	Fire assay ICP-OES	FA-ICP	Na peroxide fusion digestion ICP-ES	FUS-Na2O2	23

12 DATA VERIFICATION

CGI has reviewed Group Ten's methods and procedures for geologic surveys and core handling. Both appear to be in compliance with industry best practices and meet or exceed the requirements of the Canadian Institute of Mining (CIM) Mineral Exploration Best Practice Guidelines. CGI personnel have accompanied Group Ten personnel in the field, have reviewed and spot-checked analytical results and are familiar with the laboratories that Group Ten has employed. Geologic mapping, core logging, sample collection, and processing procedures appear to meet best industry standards.

Group Ten's quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC) measurements meet or exceed the industry standard. Standards (supplied by Ore Research & Exploration), duplicates, or blanks were included every twenty core samples for the 2019 drilling program and every ten core samples for the 2020 and 2021 drilling programs. CGI was provided with analytical results for the 2021 rhodium (Rh) evaluation. Actlabs analyses for Rh tracked closely with the certified values for blanks and Standard OREAS 681 with a certified value of 32ppb. However, where there were occasional deviations in the Actlabs reported values for Rh, the Actlabs values were consistently lower that the certified value of 280 ppb for OREAS 681. This may have resulted in understating the Rh values. CGI personnel have cross referenced the QA/QC results for the core samples and conclude that the results stated by the assay lab were within an acceptable range of error for the standards, blanks, and duplicates. All soil and rock surface samples, except for some collected in 2005, relied only on laboratory QA/QC procedures rather than internal company QA/QC.

Other standards used by Group Ten include MEG- Pt.09.11, MEG-Pt.10.02, MEG-Pt.10.05, OREAS 681, OREAS 683, OREAS 684, OREAS 13P AND AMIS 0063. The MEG standards are provided by MEG Labs (Shea Clark Smith) in Reno, Nevada and the OREAS standards were provided by Ore Research and Exploration P/L, Victoria, Australia.

CGI has reviewed Group Ten's procedures for the management and execution of the Stillwater West project. CGI can confirm that Group Ten has conducted the following practices in accordance with the CIM Mineral Exploration Best Practice Guidelines; Project management, records and documentation, geological surveys, geophysical surveys, geochemical surveys, drilling programs, sample preparation/analysis/security/QA/QC, and reporting results from the exploration program. The Company is evaluating the methods used for orienting core going forward.

CGI has conducted random cross-checks between Group Ten's published results and the assay certificates from Bureau Veritas and Actlabs. A specific focus on the higher-grade intervals failed to confirm any discrepancies between the published results in Group Ten's news releases and the associated lab certificate. Over 700 core, grab, and soil samples were cross verified with the respective laboratory certificates. No discrepancies between the lab certificates and Group Ten assay tables were found as part of this verification work. Analytical results that were checked include those from Actlabs, ACME, ALS, ALS Chemex, and SGS labs. Additional assay certificates are available from the old AMAX drilling program and results shown for these holes have reasonable correlation with the results from holes drilled by Group Ten to twin the AMAX holes. However, verification was hampered due to the poor quality and readability of the documents from the 1970s.

Review of analytical results for Group Ten's 2019 and 2020 drill core indicated that best industry practices were followed. Mr. Mike Ostenson, P. Geo., acted as the responsible Qualified Person for

Beartooth Platinum Corp. and Premium Exploration Inc. during the years 2002-2008, prior to involvement by Group Ten, and currently acts in the same capacity on behalf of the Company. Pre-2002 drill results are considered historic and have not been independently verified by Group Ten or by Childs Geoscience Inc. In a spot check by CGI of the analytical results available covering drill core for the years 2002 to 2008, some inconsistencies were identified in the utilization of standards, duplicates, and blanks for these years. This is also the case for soil and rock sample results. However, the Authors have concluded that the database is of sufficient quality to support the inferred resources stated in Section 14 of the Report. All geological data has been reviewed and verified by Authors as being accurate to the extent possible and to the extent possible all geologic information was reviewed and confirmed. The Authors are of the opinion that the current database is of sufficient quality to be used for the current Inferred MREs.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Both sulfide flotation and heavy mineral concentration have been shown to be effective in concentrating base and precious metals with the Stillwater West project area.

Initial bench-scale metallurgical results from the CZ area in the Iron Mountain target area were completed by AMAX between 1970 and 1973 on composited core from sulphide ore. In 1973 bench scale milling and beneficiation test work was conducted by Lakefield Canada. A single drill core composite was tested, taken from 355-36, drilled near the western limit of the CZ resource area. Head grade for the composite reported at 0.27% Cu, 0.50% Ni and 11.3% S. This preliminary test work produced a bulk concentrate that was reported to contain 6.55% Cu, 8.54% Ni, 3.1 g/t Pt, 3.3 g/t Pd, 0.16 g/t Rh, 0.62 g/t Au and 7.9 g/t Ag (Zientek et al., 2002). These tests are encouraging and demonstrate that, although the Property is still an exploration stage asset, preliminary testing supports the potential for effective nickel and copper sulphide flotation along with recovery of a significant PGE component.

Anaconda also conducted flotation and gravity concentrate studies on core from the A and B chromite horizons in the Crescent area in 1979. Assay results from flotation test work indicated PGE and Cu contents were highest in the chromite bearing fine fractions. Results from the gravity separation work showed PGE and Cu contents highest in the heavy fraction, together with the chromite (Bow, 2019).

Beginning in 2018, the USGS embarked on an integrated study including reflected light petrography, BSE imaging, and microprobe analyses of sulphides in samples from Iron Mtn AMAX core. The presence of relatively coarse grained pentlandite in drill core from the HGR target, together with broad intersections of PGE-enriched Cu/Ni sulphides, suggest that this is a high priority target going forward (Bow, 2019). This and other mineralogical work suggest that significant differences in mineralogy and texture in the chromite-associated and massive sulphide ores will likely require differing metallurgical approaches for the ores. The presence of free gold and electrum along with elevated PGE values at the Pine target indicate that this ore is likely to yield good recoveries

Historic bulk sample analytical results for mineralization from the Picket Pin target area are shown in Table 24. The results of metallurgical testing by the Anaconda laboratory on the two Picket Pin bulk samples are presented in Table 25.

Table 24. Analyses of 730 kg bulk samples of Picket Pin Reef mineralization. (Modified from U.S. Geological Survey, 1993).

Location	Pt (ppm)	Pd (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Cu (wt %)	Ni (wt %)	S (wt %)
West Side of Contact Mountain	1.37	0.89	0.17	0.46	0.34	1.6
West Side of Picket Pin Mountain	1.34	0.82	0.14	0.28	0.28	1.1

Table 25. Average values from Anaconda metallurgical testing on two Picket Pin bulk samples (Modified from Williams, 1981).

	Pt (ppm)	Pd (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Pt:Pd
Head Sample	1.31	0.84	0.17	2.02	1.0 : 0.64
Flotation Sulfide Concentated	18.18	11.78	1.89	13.13	1.0 : 0.65

Sibanye-Stillwater is processing sulphide ore from the J-M reef at their concentrators at the mine at Nye, Montana and at a second concentrator at the East Boulder mine approximately 22 km (14 mi) to the west. The ore is run through a SAG mill and ball mill and then through flotation cells. The thickened concentrate is delivered to a captive refinery located in Columbus, Montana where the concentrate is roasted in a furnace to produce a matte containing approximately 16,000 g/t PGEs. The matte is refined to make a filter cake containing approximately 60% PGEs and these are shipped to refineries in the US and Germany. The Columbus refinery also recycles catalytic converters, and this now contributes approximately 50% of the PGE product. In 2018, the refinery processed 619,683 2E ounces of mined PGEs and 686,592 3E-PGE ounces from recycled catalytic converters.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

14.1 Introduction

SGS Geological Services. ("SGS") was contracted by Group Ten Metals Inc. ("Group Ten") to complete Mineral Resource Estimates ("MREs") for several PGE-Ni-Cu-Co+Au deposits of the Stillwater West Project ("Project" or "Property") located near Red Lodge, Montana, USA. MREs have been estimated for the Chrome Mountain and Iron Mountain areas (the "Deposits"). The mineral resources have been estimated in conformity with the widely accepted CIM Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Best Practices Guidelines (2019). The reporting of the MREs comply with all disclosure requirements for Mineral Resources set out in the NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (2016). The classification of the MREs are consistent with current CIM Definition Standards - For Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (2014).

The MREs presented in this report were estimated by Allan Armitage, Ph.D., P. Geo. ("Armitage"). Armitage is an independent Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101.

Completion of the current MRE's for the Deposits involved the assessment of a drill hole database, which included all data for surface drilling completed through the fall of 2020, as well as three-dimensional (3D) mineral resource models, and available written reports. Armitage conducted a site visit to the Property on August 9 and 10, 2021. The effective date of the MREs is October 7, 2021.

Inverse Distance squared ("ID^2") restricted to mineralized domains were used to Interpolate grades for the main elements of interest including Ni (ppm), Cu (ppm), Co (ppm), Pt (g/t), Pd (g/t) and Au (g/t), as well as NiEq (%), Rh (ppb), Cr (ppm), and S (%) into block models. Inferred Mineral Resources are reported in the summary tables in Section 14.11. The MREs take into consideration that the Deposits will be mined by open pit mining methods. This is based on the location and size of the resource, tenor of the grade, grade distribution, and proximity to surface. Armitage is of the opinion that with current metal pricing levels and knowledge of the mineralization, open pit mining offers the most reasonable approach for development of the Deposits.

14.1.1 2021 Site Visit

Armitage conducted a site visit to the Stillwater West Project on August 9 and 10, 2021, accompanied by Justin Modroo, P.Geo. and Project Geophysicist for Group Ten. During the 2021 site visit, Armitage inspected the core logging and sampling facilities and core storage areas, and reviewed the core sampling, QA/QC and core security procedures. Armitage examined a number of selected mineralized core intervals from diamond drill holes from the several mineralized areas, including core from current 2021 drilling. Armitage examined accompanying drill logs and assay certificates and assays were examined against the drill core mineralized zones. All core boxes were labelled and properly stored in a warehouse. Sample tags were present in all core boxes and it was possible to validate sample numbers and confirm the presence of mineralization in witness half-core samples from the mineralized zones. At the time of the site visit, there were no assays available for the 2021 drilling as core samples had yet to be shipped.

Drilling and core logging was in progress during the time of the site visit and Armitage had the opportunity to review and discuss the entire path of the drill core, from the drill rig to the logging and sampling facility and finally to the laboratory. Armitage is of the opinion that current protocols in place, as have been described and documented by Group Ten, are adequate.

Armitage completed a field tour of the Property, accompanied by Justin Modroo and Dr. Craig Bow, Senior Geological Advisor for Group Ten. The field tour included visits to various outcrops to review the property geology, visit to various mineralized outcrops, visit to historic drill sites and recent and current drill sites. At the time of the site visit, the 2021 drilling was in progress and two drill rigs were in operation.

14.2 Drill Hole Database

In order to complete the MREs for the Stillwater West deposits, a database comprising a series of comma delimited spreadsheets containing drill hole information was provided by Group Ten. The database included hole location data (NAD83 / UTM Zone 12), survey data, assay data, lithology data and specific gravity data. The original database received contained data for more than 1,370 historical and recent drill holes. This database was reduced to data for 216 historical and recent drill holes that have been completed in and around the main areas of interest of the current project and form the basis of the current MREs (Figure 61,Figure 61, Table 26).Table 26). The main area of interest covers a strike length of approximately 10.3 km.

The data in the assay table included assays for Ni (ppm), Cu (ppm), Co (ppm), Pt (g/t), Pd (g/t) and Au (g/t) (Table 26)Table 26) as well as a number of additional elements including Rh (ppb), Cr (ppm) and S (ppm). Values for Nickel Equivalent (NiEq %) were calculated for each assay sample based on selected metal prices (see below). It should be noted that not all samples in the historical drill holes were analyzed for all elements. Missing data was reviewed and dealt with using linear regression analysis after compositing of assays and subdividing composites by domain (see section 14.5 below).

The assay data was then imported into GEOVIA GEMS version 6.8.3 software ("GEMS") for 3D modeling of the mineralization, statistical analysis, block modeling and resource estimation. For assays with missing analysis, NiEq % was re-calculated for composites after values for missing elements were calculated by linear regression analysis.

After importing into GEMS, the database was checked for typographical errors in drill hole locations, down hole surveys, lithology, assay values and supporting information on source of assay values. Overlaps and gapping in survey, lithology and assay values in intervals were checked. Minor issues were identified and corrected.

Figure 61. Plan View Showing Locations of Drillholes Completed in the Main Areas of Interest for the Project and Areas of the MRE's.

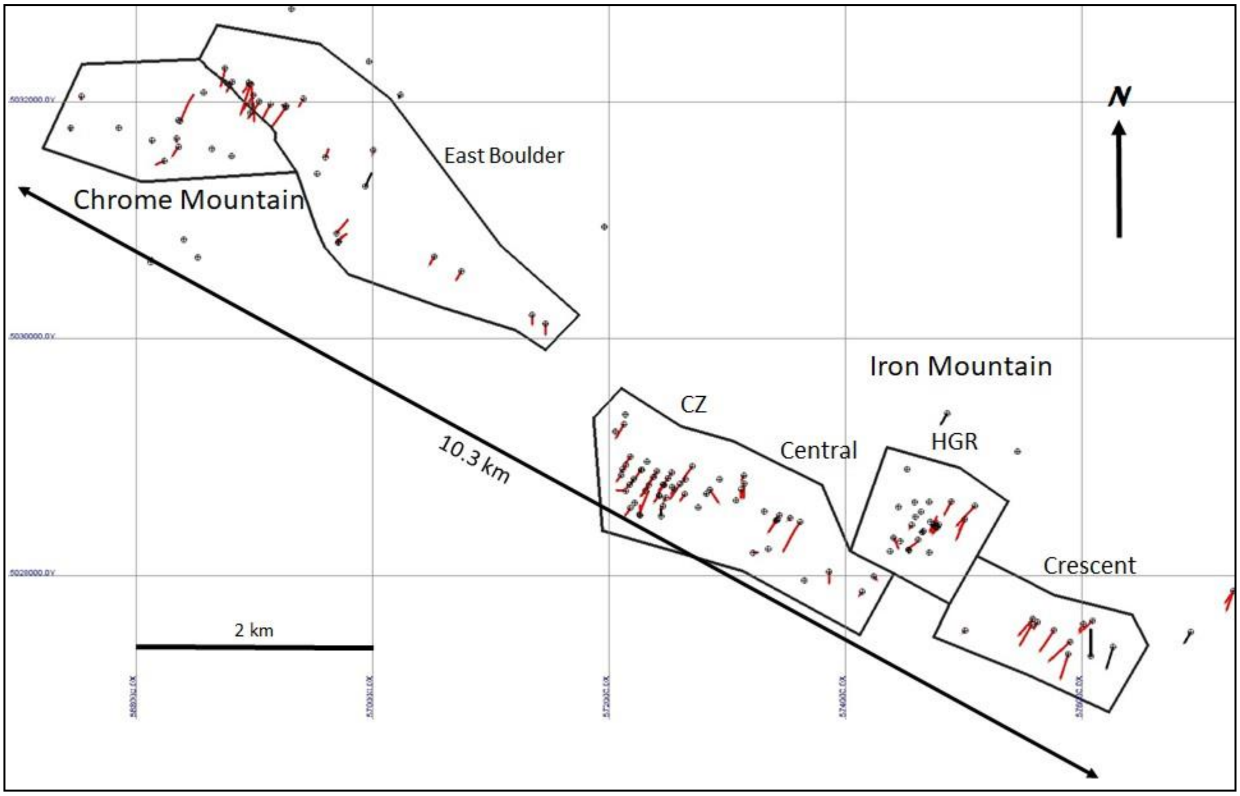


Table 26. Summary of Database used for the Stillwater West Project MRE's.

	Year	Data used for the MRE		Assays							
		Number	Metres	Total	Ni	Cu	Co	Pt	Pd	Au	Rh
Drill Holes	Historical (to 2008)	205	29,025	11,340	9,269	9,348	7,975	8,928	8,928	8,906	1,499
	2019	6	1,617	1,416	1,416	1,416	1,416	1,416	1,416	1,416	765
	2020	5	1,823	1,737	1,737	1,737	1,737	1,737	1,737	1,737	682
Total		216	32,465	14,493	12,422	12,501	11,128	12,081	12,081	12,059	2,946

14.3 Topography

A topographic surface, in 3D DXF format was provided by Group 10. The topographic surface is based on data obtained from an airborne LIDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) survey completed in 2019 (Figure 62,Figure 63). The topography surface was imported into GEMS, to be used to assist in mineral resource modeling, block modeling and resource reporting.

Figure 62. Plan View of Stillwater West Deposit Areas Showing Topographic Surface and Drill Hole Locations.

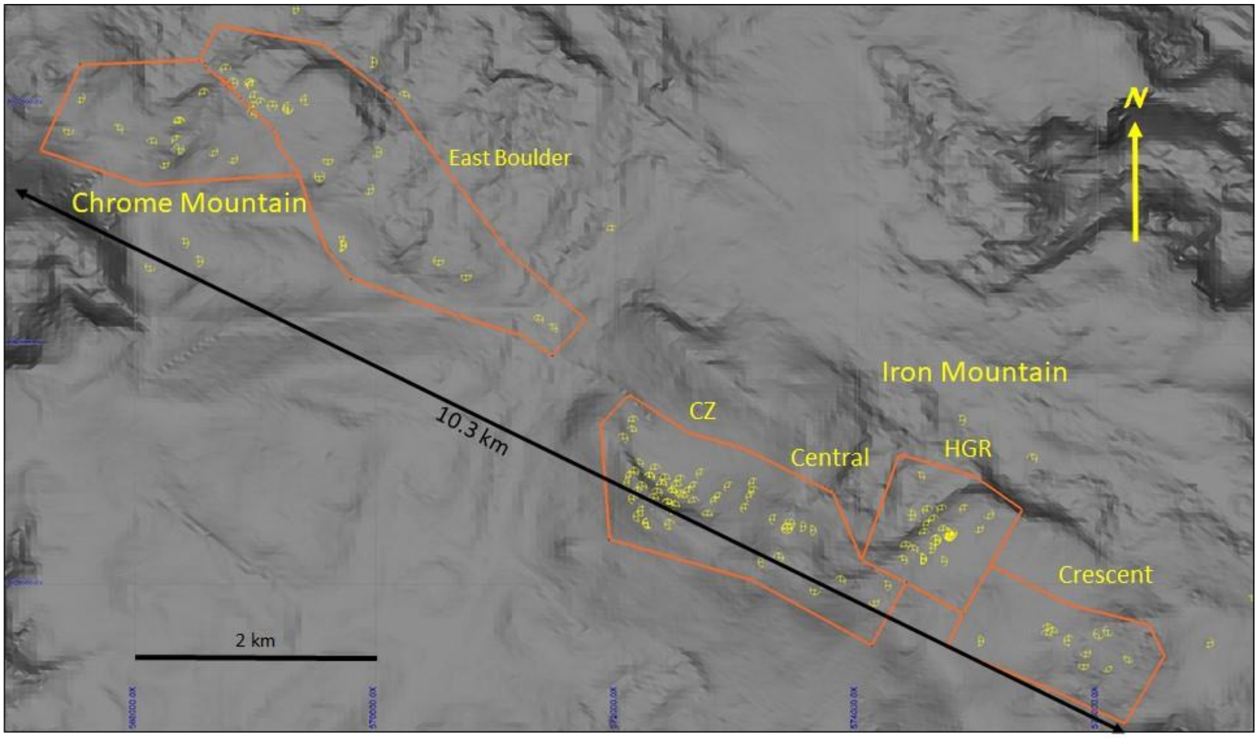
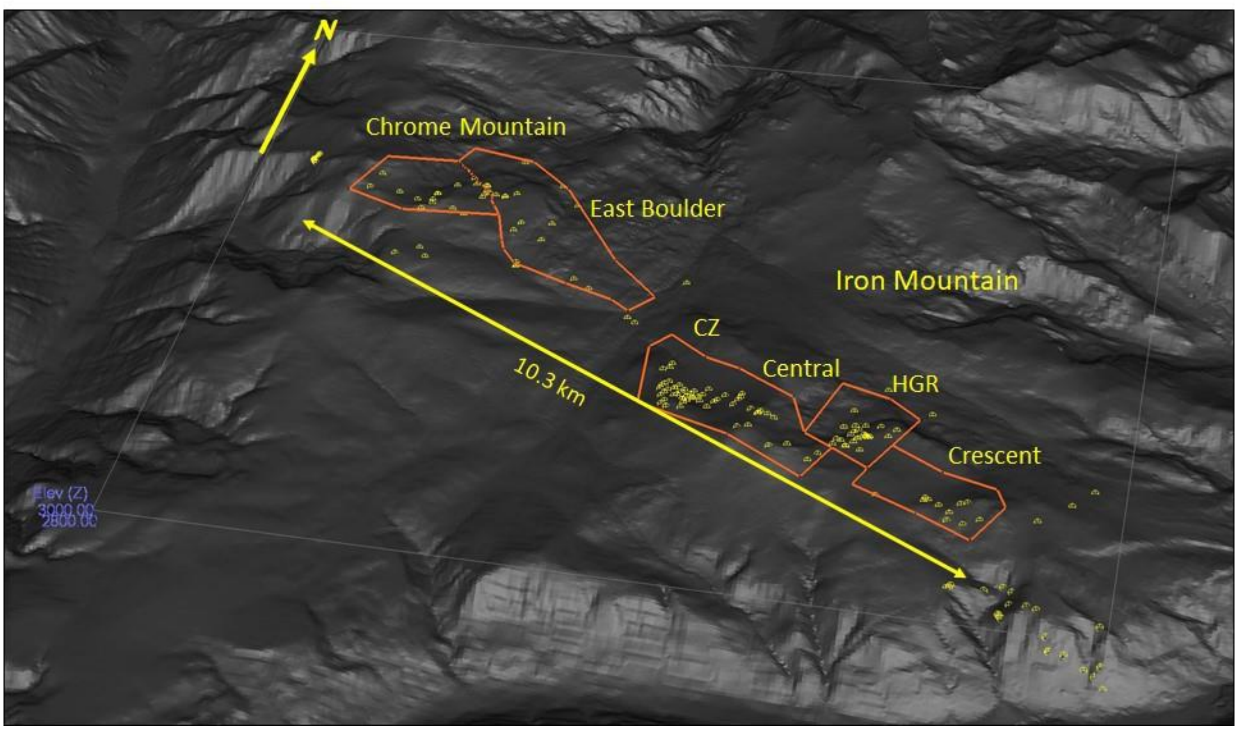


Figure 63. Isometric View Looking Northwest Showing Areas Showing Topographic Surface and Drill Hole Locations.



14.4 Mineral Resource Modelling and Wireframing

For the current MREs for the Project, 3D grade controlled wireframe models, representing separate mineralized zones for the Chrome Mountain and Iron Mountain deposit areas were constructed by SGS (Figure 64 to Figure 66), and reviewed by Group 10. The modes cover a strike length of approximately 8.8 km.

The 3D grade controlled models were built in GEMS by visually interpreting mineralized intercepts from cross sections using Ni, Cu and NiEq values (approximately 0.2% NiEq). Polygons of mineral intersections (snapped to drill holes) were made on sections and these were tied together to create continuous resource wireframe models in GEMS. Polygons of mineral intersections were constructed on 50 m spaced sections with a 25 m influence. The sections were created perpendicular to the general strike of the mineralization.

The 3D grade controlled wireframe models are summarized in Table 27. The modeling exercise provided broad controls of the dominant mineralizing direction for each deposit.

Table 27. Stillwater West Deposit – Domain Description: clipped to topography

Domain	Rock Code	Density	Domain Volume	Domain Tonnage
Chrome Mtn	10, 11, 12	2.90	28,661,373	83,117,982
Iron Mtn - CZ	20	3.10	10,751,864	33,330,778
Iron Mtn - Central	40	3.10	10,123,718	31,383,526
Iron Mtn - HGR	30	2.95	13,627,130	40,200,034
Iron Mtn - Crescent	50	3.10	2,878,173	8,922,336
			66,042,258	196,954,656

The models were extended 50 to 100 m beyond the last known intersection along strike. The modeling exercise provided broad controls of the dominant mineralizing direction. All domains were clipped to the 2018 topographic surface. The total volume of the grade control models is 66,042,258 m^3 (196,954,656 tonnes) (Table 27).

The Chrome Mountain deposit models (Hybrid and DR) include multiple horizons of mineralization which define a bowl shaped structure dipping shallowly to the northeast and southwest (~10 to 30°) (Figure 67). Models extend for up to 900 m along strike to the southeast, and to a depth of approximately 320 m.

The CZ deposit model includes multiple horizons of mineralization dipping shallowly to the northeast (~25°) (Figure 68). Models extend for up to 850 m along strike to the southeast, and to a depth of approximately 270 m.

The Iron Mountain Central deposit model includes multiple horizons of mineralization dipping moderately to the northeast (~60°) (Figure 69). Models extend for up to 870 m along strike to the southeast, and to a depth of approximately 400 m.

The Iron Mountain East (also known as HGR) deposit model includes multiple horizons of mineralization which define a bowl shape structure dipping shallowly to the northeast and southwest (0 to 25°) (Figure 70). Models extend for up to 450 m along strike to the southeast, and to a depth of approximately 270 m.

The East and West domains extend for an aggregate length of approximately 1,730 m, dip steeply to the northwest and extend to a maximum depth of 250 m in the West domains and 600 m in the East domains.

The Crescent deposit model dips moderately to the northeast (~45°) (Figure 71). Models extend for up to 400 m along strike to the southeast, and to a depth of approximately 250 m.

SGS was also provided with 3D geological models, 3D structural models and 3D models of the results of the 2020 IP survey. The SGS mineralization models correlate well with the trend of geology, structure and IP anomalies. The main host to the mineralization is the Peridotite unit (Figure 72).

Figure 64. Plan Map of the Stillwater West Deposit Areas Showing Drill Holes and Polygons of Mineral Intersections (snapped to drill holes) and Tie Lines

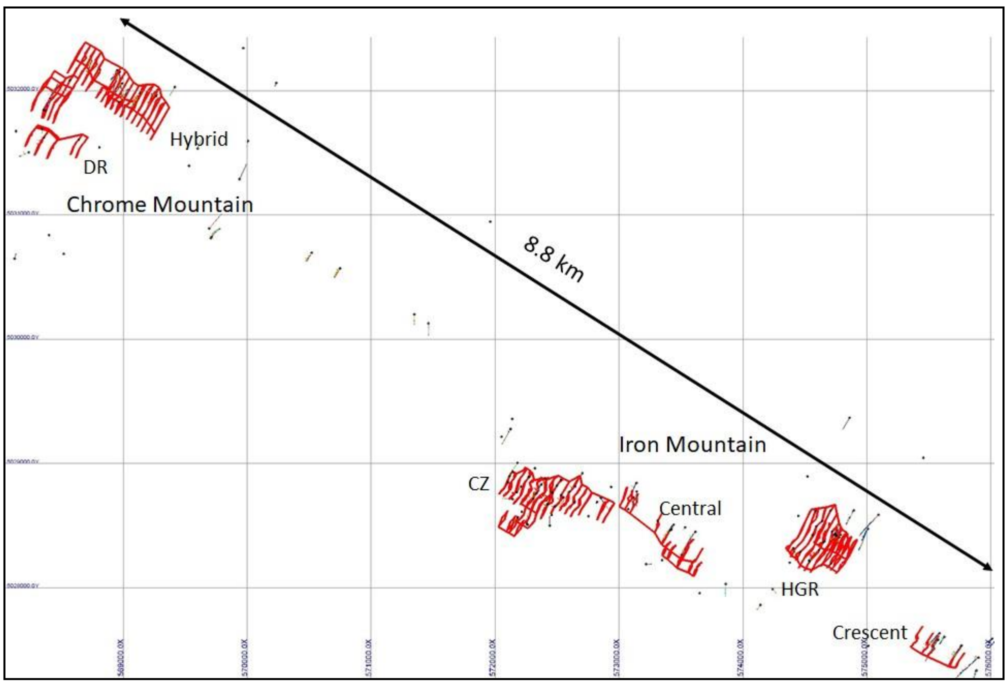


Figure 65. Plan Map of the Stillwater West Deposit Areas Showing Drill Holes and Mineralized Models

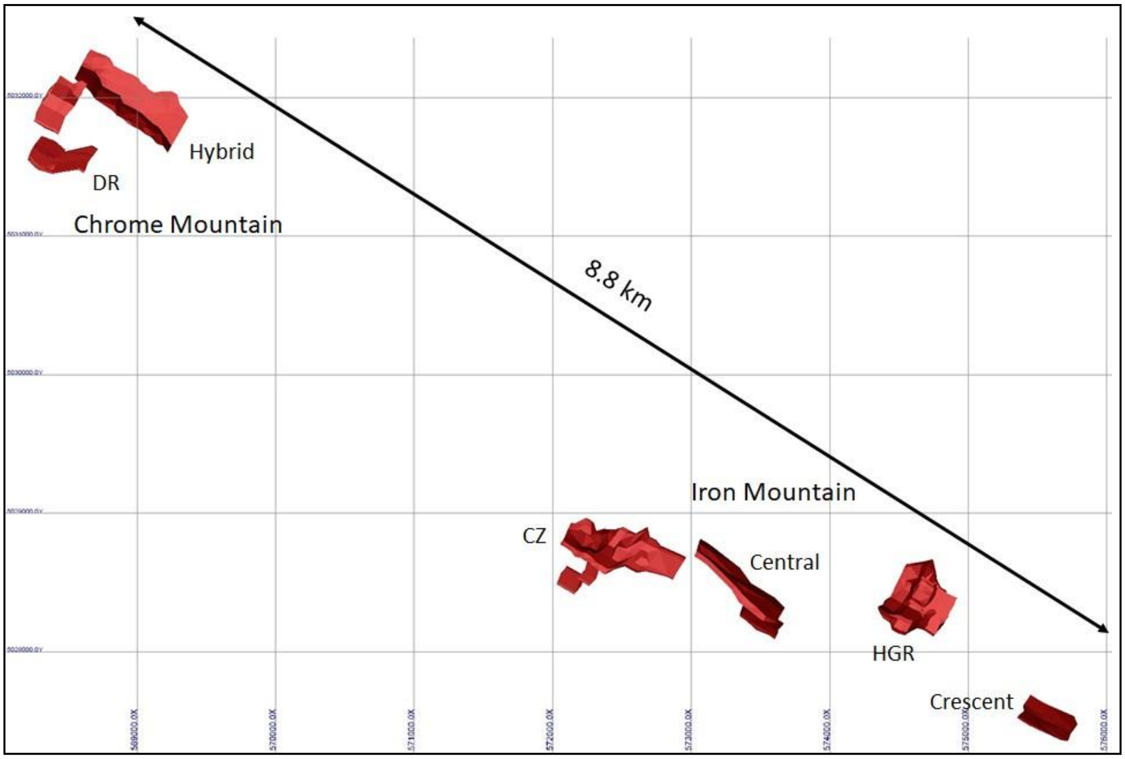


Figure 66. Isometric View Looking Northwest of the Stillwater West Deposit Areas Showing Drill Holes and Mineralized Models

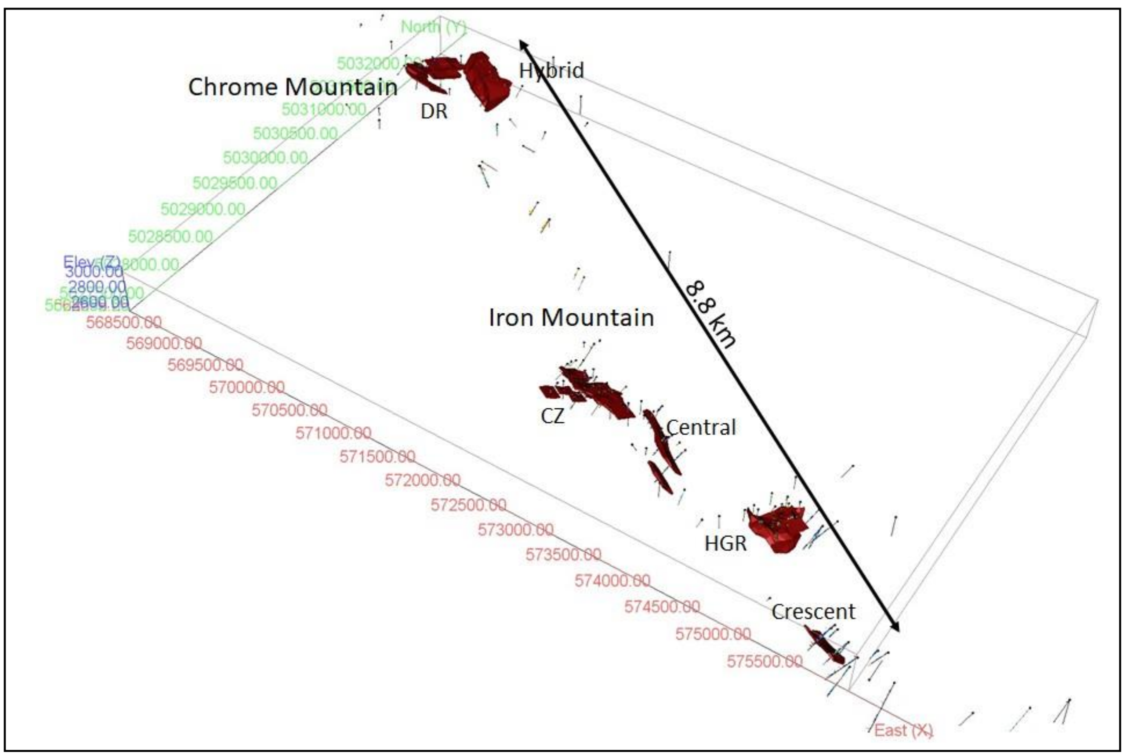


Figure 67. Isometric View Looking Northwest of the Chrome Mountain Area Showing Drill Holes and Mineralized Models

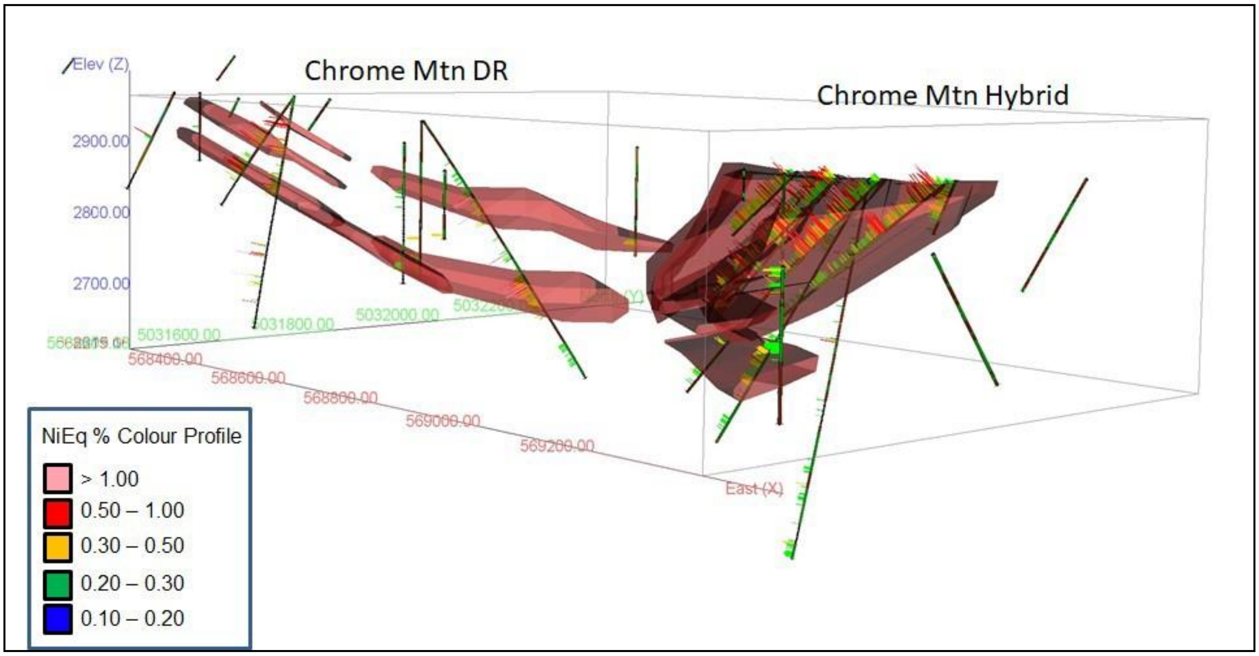


Figure 68. Isometric View Looking Northwest of the Iron Mtn - CZ Showing Drill Holes and Mineralized Models

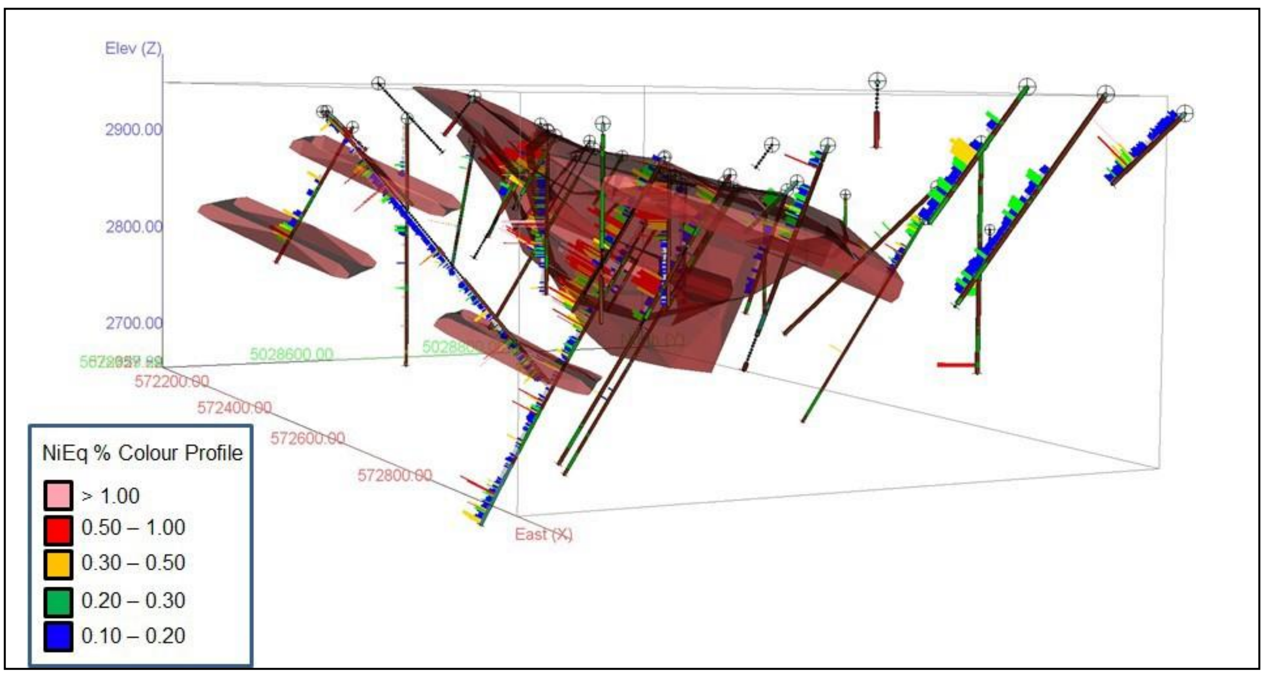


Figure 69. Isometric View Looking Northwest of Iron Mtn - Central Showing Drill Holes and Mineralized Models

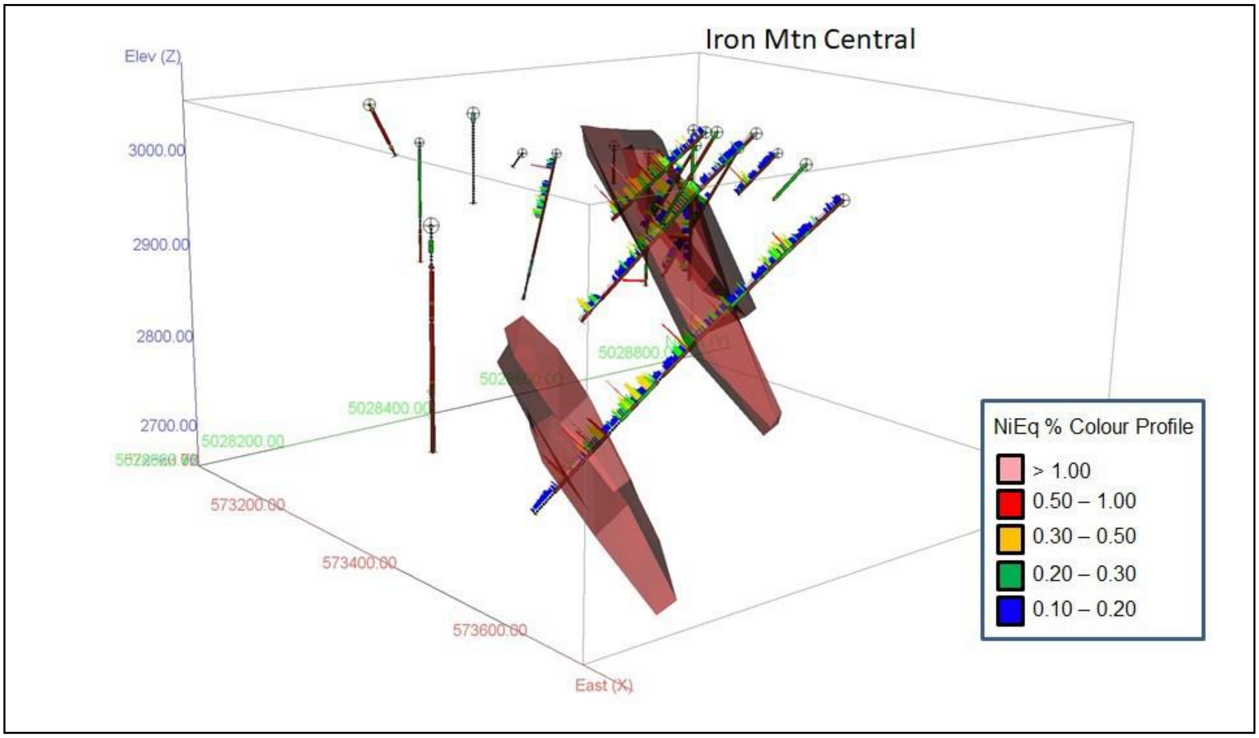


Figure 70. Isometric View Looking Northwest of Iron Mtn - HGR Area Showing Drill Holes and Mineralized Models.

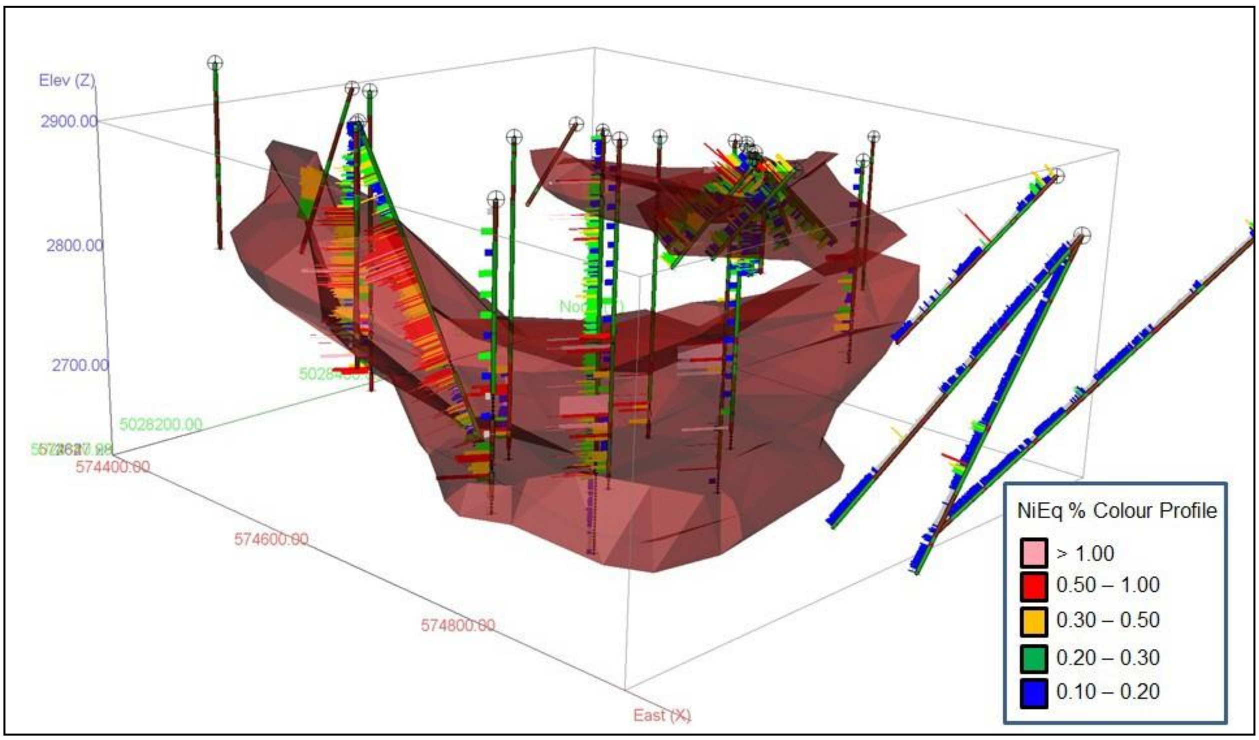


Figure 71. Isometric View Looking Northwest of the Iron Mtn - Crescent Area Showing Drill Holes and Mineralized Models.

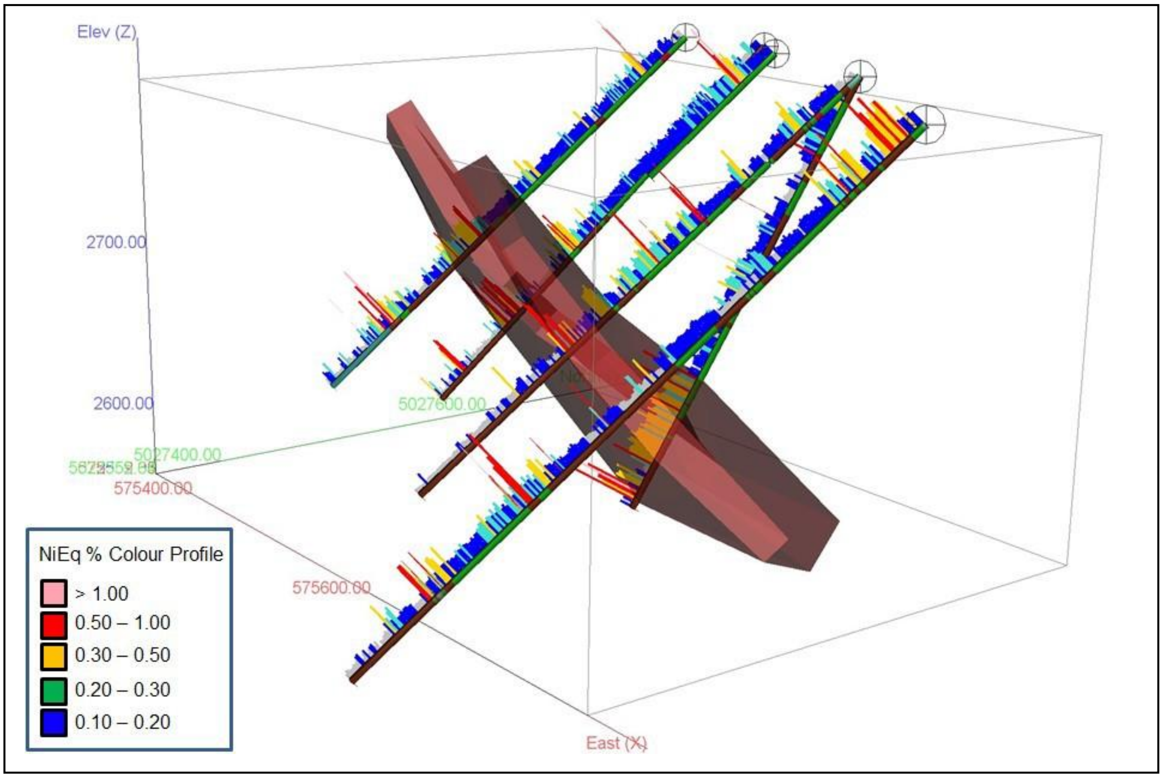
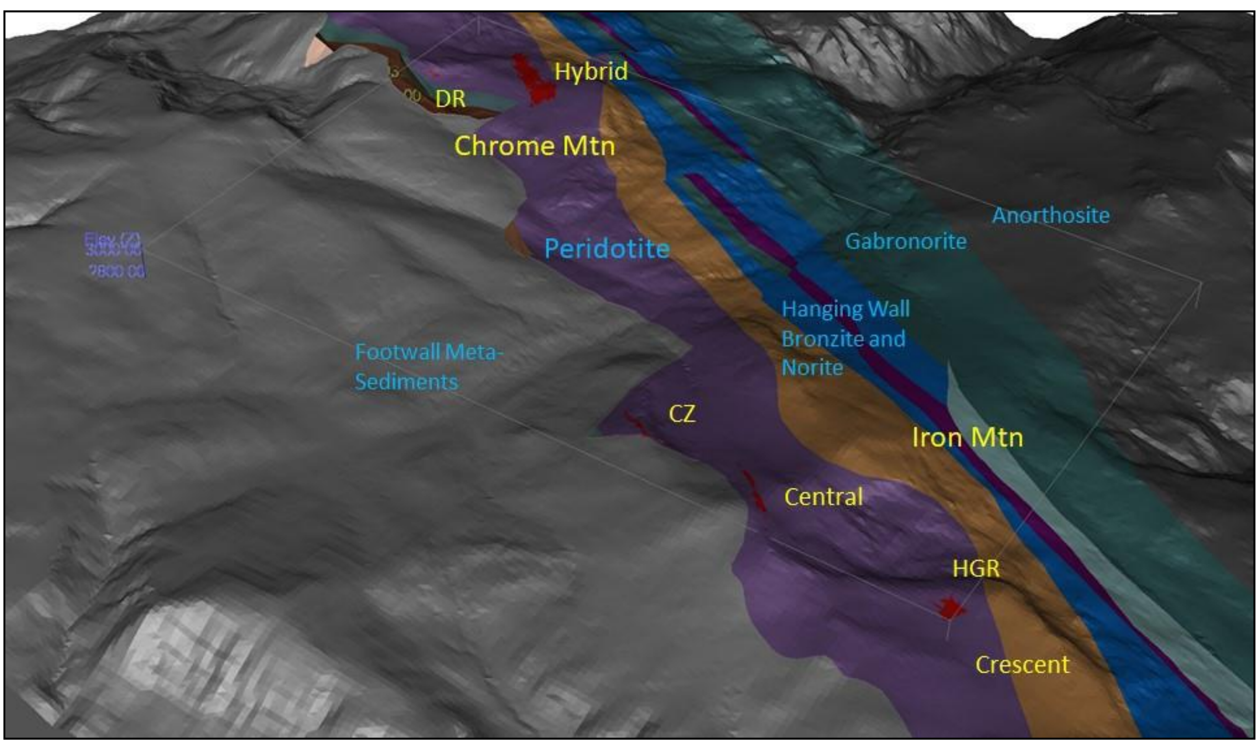


Figure 72. General Geology of the Stillwater West Deposit Area: mineralization is generally hosted within the Peridotite unit.



14.5 Compositing

The assay sample database available for the resource modelling totalled 14,493 samples representing 18,386 metres of drilling (average length of 1.27 m). This includes 3,153 assays representing 3,408 m of drilling (average 1.08 m) from the 2019 and 2020 drill holes completed by Group Ten. A total of 3,974 assays from 83 drill holes occur within the Deposit mineral domains, of which 3,497 assays have a complete dataset (Ni, Cu, Co, Pt, Pd and Au), and 3,530 near complete. The majority of drill holes completed since 2004 have complete data sets; the 355- series holes generally only have Ni and Cu assays. A statistical analysis of the assay data from within the mineralized domains is presented in (Table 28).

The average length of drill hole samples completed since 2004 is 0.99 m, within a range of 0.12 m to 6.10 m (3,499 assays). The average sample length of the 355- series holes is 3.04 m (475 assays), within a range of 0.30 m to 18.29 m. To minimize the dilution and over smoothing due to compositing, a composite length of 1.00 m was chosen as an appropriate composite length for the more recent drill holes (since 2004) and 3.00 m was chosen for the 355- drill holes. Further analysis of the data indicates the elements of interest within the Deposits are generally poorly correlated (Table 29). The best correlation is between Ni-Cu, Ni-Co, Pt-Pd.

Composites were generated starting from the collar of each hole. Composites were then constrained to the mineral domains. The constrained composites were extracted to point files for statistical analysis and capping studies. The constrained composites were grouped based on the mineral domain (rock code) of the constraining wireframe model. A total of 4,019 composite sample points occur within the resource wire frame models; 558 three-metre composites (355- drill holes) and 3,461 one-metre composites. The total composites, the 3,461 one-metre composites (85.6% of the total) have complete data.

The 558 three-metre composites only have Ni and Cu values with a few additional samples having Pt and Pd values. The missing values were originally given a null value (0.0001). However, based on the fact that 85.6 % of the composites have complete data, it was decided the null values be given a value based on a liner regression analysis. This was completed by domain; i.e. missing values in a particular domain were given a value based on analysis of composites in that domain. Although the correlation coefficient of most elements is low, based on the assay data (Table 29) as well as the composite data (all composites and by domain; not shown), it was decided to calculate linear regression formulas based on the relationship between Ni and all other elements. Regression formulas are presented in Table 30.

The final 4,019 composite sample points (with additional calculated Co, Pt, Pd and Au, as well as Cr and S) which occur within the resource wire frame models; 558 three-metre composites (355- drill holes) and 3,461 one-metre composites (Table 31, Table 32) were used to interpolate grade into resource blocks.

Table 28. Statistical Analysis of the Drill Hole Assay Data from Within the Stillwater West Deposit Mineral Domains

Variable	Ni ppm	Cu ppm	Co ppm	Pt g/t	Pd g/t	Au g/t
Total # Assay Samples	3,974					

Variable	Ni ppm	Cu ppm	Co ppm	Pt g/t	Pd g/t	Au g/t
Average Sample Length	1.23 m (0.12 to 18.3 m)					
Assays	3,963	3,971	3,497	3,400	3,530	3,530
Minimum Grade	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum Grade	31,400	27,900	2,050	6.03	6.79	2.11
Mean	1,835	805	143	0.17	0.30	0.05
Median	1,390	450	130	0.09	0.14	0.03
Standard Deviation	1,873	1,251	109	0.27	0.44	0.10
Coefficient of variation	1.02	1.56	0.76	1.64	1.63	1.82
97.5 Percentile	6,700	3,680	395	0.77	1.56	0.28

Table 29. Stillwater West Deposit Correlation Coefficient Analysis of Assays

	NI ppm	CU ppm	CO ppm	AU g/t	PT g/t	PD g/t
NI ppm	1.00					
CU ppm	0.52	1.00				
CO ppm	0.91	0.47	1.00			
AU g/t	0.35	0.25	0.19	1.00		
PT g/t	0.03	0.03	0.18	0.01	1.00	
PD g/t	0.03	0.03	0.18	0.02	1.00	1.00

Table 30. Linear Regression Formulas, Based on Composites by Domain, used to Calculate Missing Data

Element	Linear Regression formula by Domain			
	Chrome Mtn	CZ	Iron Mtn - Central	Iron Mtn - HGR
Pt g/t	2E-06 * Ni + 0.1978	3E-05 * Ni + 0.0407	3E-05 * Ni + 0.0638	3E-05 * Ni + 0.0709
Pd g/t	4E-05 * Ni + 0.2421	8E-05 * Ni + 0.0569	8E-05 * Ni + 0.0959	8E-05 * Ni + 0.0936
Au g/t	4E-05 * Ni - 0.0026	1E-05 * Ni - 0.0244	2E-05 * Ni - 0.0028	3E-05 * Ni - 0.0119
Co ppm	0.0498 * Ni + 55.33	0.0609 * Ni + 65.07	0.0493 * Ni + 66.07	0.0457 * Ni + 66.83
S %	0.0007 * Ni + 0.6592	0.0013 * Ni - 0.4931	0.0009 * Ni + 1.0265	0.0009 * Ni + 1.0267
Cr ppm	0.7182 * Ni + 3803	0.073 * Ni + 2779	0.2872 * Ni + 2128	0.5919 * Ni + 974

Table 31. Summary of the Composite Data Constrained by the Stillwater West Deposit Mineral Domains

Variable	Ni ppm	Cu ppm	Co ppm	Pt g/t	Pd g/t	Au g/t
Total # of Composites	4,019 (558 three-metre and 3,461 one-metre)					
Minimum value	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum value	27,434	12,642	1,757	3.56	4.87	1.37
Mean	1,648	700	145	0.15	0.25	0.05
Median	1,338	409	130	0.09	0.15	0.03
Standard Deviation	1,415	1,003	82	0.19	0.34	0.07
Coefficient of variation	0.86	1.43	0.56	1.31	1.36	1.52
97.5 Percentile	5,217	3,065	351	0.59	1.13	0.22

Table 32. Summary of the 1.0 – 3.0 metre Composite Data Subdivided by Vein Domain

Variable	Ni ppm	Cu ppm	Co ppm	Pt g/t	Pd g/t	Au g/t
Domain	Chrome Mtn					
Total # of Composites	1,740					
Minimum value	118	5	23	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum value	20,135	4,438	1,000	2.88	3.27	1.37
Mean	1,421	389	126	0.20	0.30	0.05
Median	1,280	271	117	0.15	0.17	0.03
Standard Deviation	1,058	392	58	0.20	0.37	0.08
Coefficient of variation	0.75	1.01	0.46	0.99	1.26	1.53
97.5 Percentile	2,943	1,313	210	0.72	1.32	0.22
Domain	CZ					
Total # of Composites	730					
Minimum value	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum value	27,434	12,642	1,757	3.56	2.53	0.49
Mean	1,802	923	172	0.09	0.19	0.05
Median	1,198	486	140	0.06	0.14	0.03
Standard Deviation	1,920	1,222	123	0.19	0.24	0.06
Coefficient of variation	1.07	1.32	0.71	2.12	1.22	1.32
97.5 Percentile	6,261	4,321	461	0.35	0.75	0.23
Domain	Iron Mtn - Central					
Total # of Composites	332					
Minimum value	343	30	60	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum value	10,663	4,624	639	0.43	1.33	1.11
Mean	1,436	589	151	0.09	0.19	0.03
Median	1,267	510	141	0.08	0.18	0.02
Standard Deviation	1,012	498	65	0.07	0.15	0.07
Coefficient of variation	0.70	0.85	0.43	0.79	0.77	2.29
97.5 Percentile	4,280	1,803	341	0.30	0.53	0.11
Domain	Iron Mtn - HGR					
Total # of Composites	1,067					
Minimum value	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum value	13,400	11,960	679	2.41	4.87	0.79
Mean	1,871	1,056	151	0.12	0.24	0.04
Median	1,434	580	134	0.08	0.14	0.02
Standard Deviation	1,519	1,430	78	0.18	0.38	0.06
Coefficient of variation	0.81	1.35	0.51	1.50	1.58	1.61
97.5 Percentile	5,932	4,698	377	0.46	0.98	0.21
Domain	Iron Mtn - Crescent					
Total # of Composites	150					

Minimum value	377	33	84	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum value	7,992	2,870	432	1.89	1.23	0.33
Mean	2,369	898	175	0.11	0.13	0.09
Median	2,030	816	160	0.06	0.08	0.07
Standard Deviation	1,449	589	66	0.20	0.17	0.07
Coefficient of variation	0.61	0.66	0.38	1.78	1.31	0.76
97.5 Percentile	6,826	2,397	379	0.63	0.53	0.28

14.6 Grade Capping

A statistical analysis of the composite database within the Stillwater West 3D wireframe models (the “resource” population) was conducted to investigate the presence of high grade outliers which can have a disproportionately large influence on the average grade of a mineral deposit. High grade outliers in the composite data were investigated using statistical data (Table 31andTable 32), histogram plots, and cumulative probability plots of the composite data. The statistical analysis was conducted by domain and was completed using GEMS.

After review, it is the opinion of Armitage that minimal capping of high grade composites to limit their influence during the grade estimation is necessary for Ni and Cu. It was deemed unnecessary to cap Pt, Pd, Co and Au at this early stage of the project. A summary of grade capping values by Vein Domain is presented inTable 33.

The capping values chosen have resulted in a total of 29 composite samples capped for copper and/or nickel (Table 33). The capped composites were used for grade interpolation into the Stillwater West deposit block models.

Table 33. Grade Capping Summary by Domain

Domain	Total # of Composites	Comps Capped	Capping Value					
			Ni ppm	Cu ppm	Co ppm	Pt g/t	Pd g/t	Au g/t
Chrome Mtn	1,740	6	10,500	4,000	No Capping	No Capping	No Capping	No Capping
Iron Mtz – CZ	730	5	10,500	7,000	No Capping	No Capping	No Capping	No Capping
Iron Mtn - Central	332	2	6,500	4,000	No Capping	No Capping	No Capping	No Capping
Iron Mtn - HGR	1,067	16	10,500	7,000	No Capping	No Capping	No Capping	No Capping
Iron Mtn - Crescent	150	0	10,500	7,000	No Capping	No Capping	No Capping	No Capping

14.7 Specific Gravity

SGS was provided with a database of Specific Gravity ("SG") measurements totaling 2,250 values from 24 drill holes completed from 2007 to 2020. The 2,250 SG measurements ranged from 2.24 g/cm^3 to 4.25 g/cm^3 and averaged 2.94 g/cm^3. SG data was then subdivided by domain. The SG data is presented in Table 34 and includes the average grade for Ni, Cu and Cr for each domain. A review of the data indicates a minimal increase in SG value with increase in grade of Cu, Ni and Cr. Armitage is of the opinion that the use of a fixed SG value for each domain is valid at this stage of the project. Armitage recommends that additional data be collected as drilling proceeds and SG values by domain should be re-evaluated.

Based on an evaluation of the results of the SG measurements by domain, a fixed SG value of 2.90 g/cm^3 is used for the Chrome Mountain deposit, 3.10 g/cm^3 for the CZ, Central and Crescent deposits, and 2.95 g/cm^3 for the HGR deposit (Table 34). A fixed SG of 2.90 g/cm^3 is used for waste.

Table 34. Specific Gravity Data for Stillwater West Deposits

Domain	Specific Gravity (SG) (g/cm^3)					Grades		
	# of Samples	Min	Max	Avg	Used for Resource	Ni ppm	Cu ppm	Cr ppm
All	2,250	2.24	4.6	2.94		1,243	319	4,228
Chrome Mtn	521	2.24	4.60	2.90	2.90	1,993	490	5,819
Iron Mtn - CZ	40	2.77	3.99	3.10	3.10	2,926	1,202	2,700
Iron Mtn - Central	39	2.72	4.55	3.14	3.10	1,475	483	3,779
Iron Mtn - HGR	74	2.49	3.58	2.96	2.95	2,219	1,530	4,502
Iron Mtn - Crescent	13	2.63	3.35	3.05	3.10	2,098	1,640	4,153
Waste	1,563	2.31	4.25	2.93	2.90	884	172	3,725

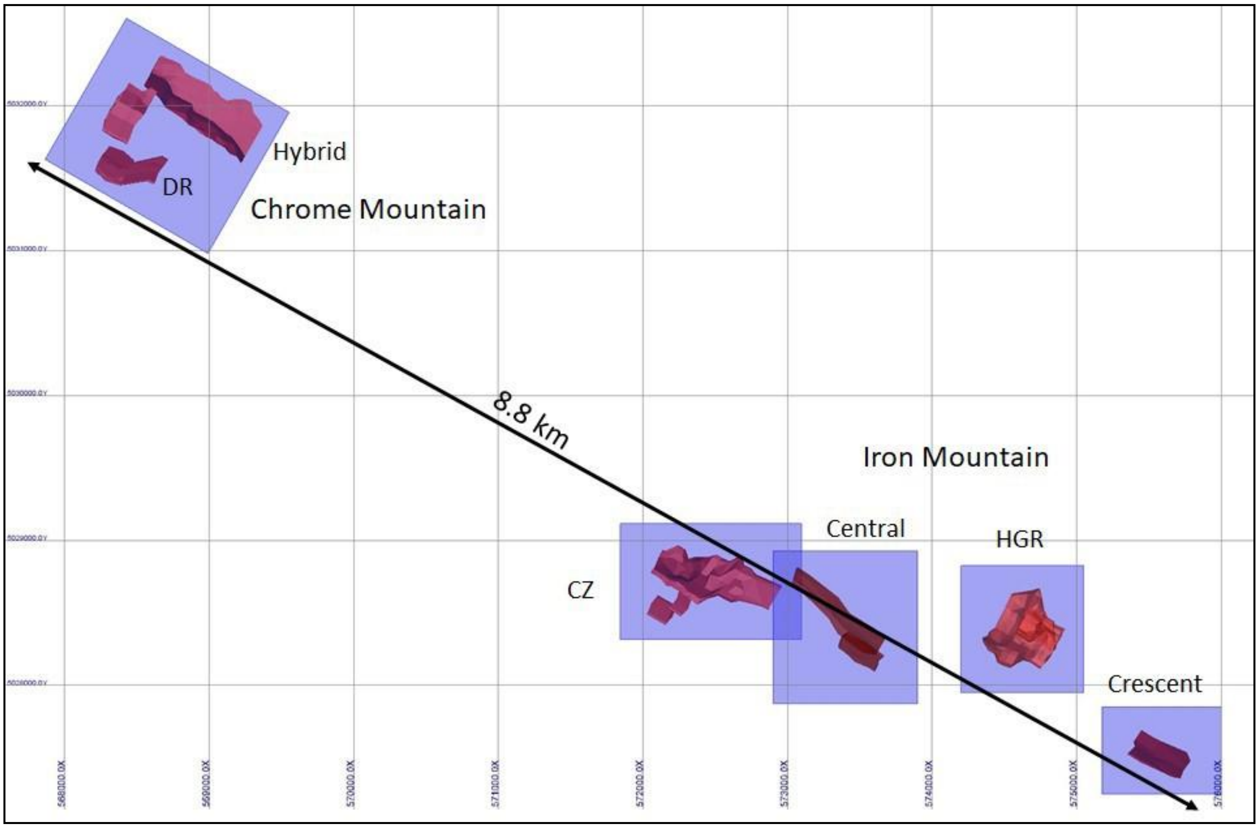
14.8 Block Model Parameters

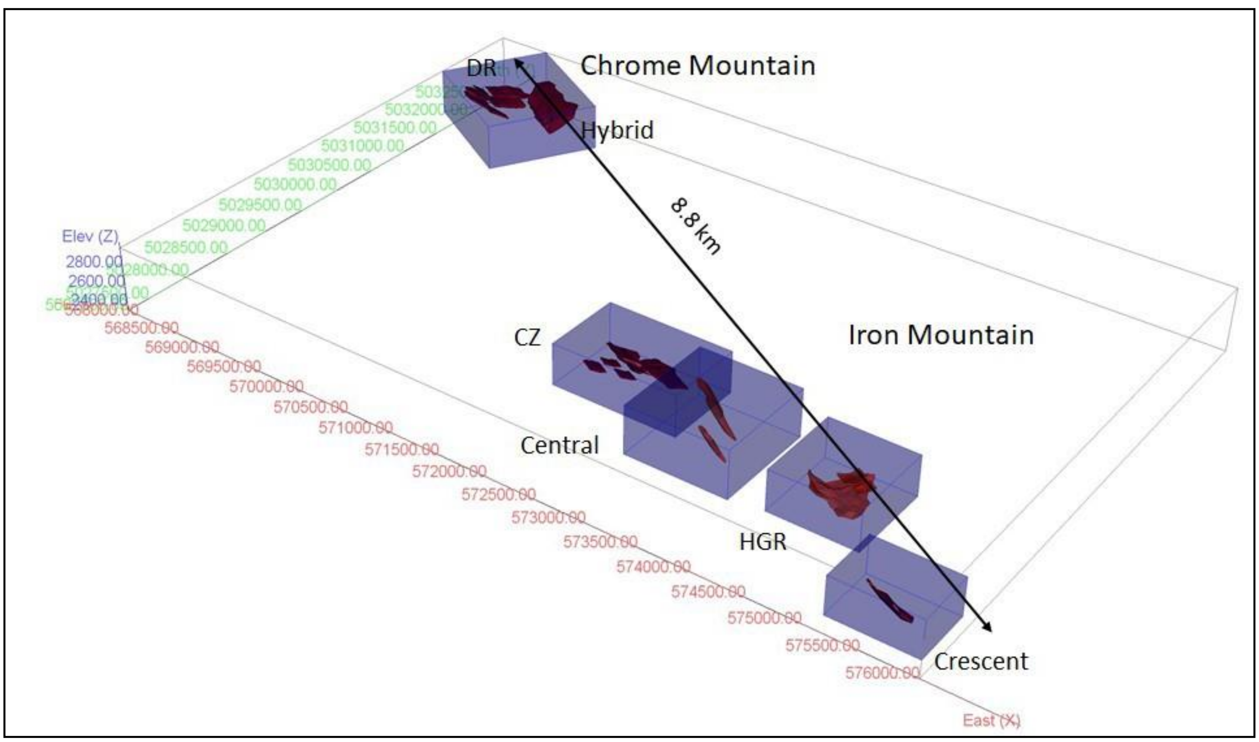
The Stillwater West deposit wireframe grade control models are used to constrain composite values chosen for interpolation, and the mineral blocks reported in the estimate of the mineral resource. Block models (Table 35; Figure 73) within NAD83 / UTM Zone 12 space were placed over the wireframe models with only that portion of each block inside the wireframe models recorded (as a percentage of the block) as part of the MREs (% Block Model). Block sizes were selected based on borehole spacing, composite assay length, the geometry of the mineralized structures, and the selected starting mining method (underground). At the scale of the Deposits this provides a reasonable block size for discerning grade distribution, while still being large enough not to mislead when looking at higher cut-off grade distribution within the models. The models were intersected with a LiDAR topographic surface model to exclude blocks, or portions of blocks, that extend above the bedrock surface.

Table 35. Deposit Block Model Geometry

Model Name	X (East; Columns)	Y (North; Rows)	Z (Level)
Chrome Mtn			
Origin (NAD83 / UTM Zone 12)	567865.1	5031631.7	2999
Extent	260	225	92
Block Size	5	5	5
Rotation (counter-clockwise)	-30°		
Iron Mtn - CZ			
Origin NAD83 / UTM Zone 12)	571845	5028315	3020
Extent	250	160	82
Block Size	5	5	5
Rotation (counter-clockwise)	0°		
Iron Mtn - Central			
Origin (NAD83 / UTM Zone 12)	572900	5027875	3090
Extent	200	210	95
Block Size	5	5	5
Rotation (counter-clockwise)	0°		
Iron Mtn - HGR			
Origin (NAD83 / UTM Zone 12)	574200	5027950	3000
Extent	170	175	180
Block Size	5	5	5
Rotation (counter-clockwise)	0°		
Iron Mtn - Crescent			
Origin (NAD83 / UTM Zone 12)	575175	5027250	2900
Extent	165	120	75
Block Size	5	5	5
Rotation (counter-clockwise)	0°		

Figure 73. Plan View (upper) and Isometric View Looking Northwest Showing the Stillwater West Deposit Mineral Resource Block Models and Mineralization Domains.





14.9 Grade Interpolation

The main elements of interest, nickel, copper, cobalt, platinum, palladium, gold and NiEq as well as chrome, sulphur and rhodium were estimated for each domain in the Stillwater West deposits. Blocks within each mineralized domain were interpolated using composites assigned to that domain. To generate grade within the blocks, the inverse distance squared (ID^2) interpolation method was used for all domains. Search ellipses for each of the mineral domains was interpreted based on drill hole (data) spacing, and orientation and size of the resource wireframe models (Figure 67 toFigure 70). The search ellipse axes are generally oriented to reflect the observed preferential long axis (geological trend) of the mineral structures and the observed trend of the mineralization down dip (Table 36).

Two passes were used to interpolate grade into all of the blocks in the grade shells (Table 36). For Pass 1 the search ellipse size (in metres) for all mineralized domains was set at 75 x 75 x 15 in the X, Y, Z direction; for Pass 2 the search ellipse size for each domain was set at 200 x 200 x 30. All blocks were classified as Inferred regardless whether they were populated with grade during Pass 1 or during Pass 2 of the interpolation procedure. The Pass 2 search ellipse size was set to assure the majority of blocks within the wireframes not populated with grade during Pass 1 were assigned a grade.

Grades were interpolated into blocks using a minimum of 5 and maximum of 10 composites to generate block grades during Pass 1 (maximum of 3 composites per hole), and a minimum of 3 and maximum of 10 composites (maximum of 4 composites per hole) to generate block grades during Pass 2 (Table 36).

Table 36. Grade Interpolation Parameters by Domain.

Parameter	Chrome Mtn		Iron Mtn - CZ	
	Pass 1	Pass 2	Pass 1	Pass 2
	Inferred	Inferred	Inferred	Inferred
Calculation Method	Inverse Distance squared		Inverse Distance squared	
Search Type	Ellipsoid - Hybrid, Central and Southwest		Ellipsoid	
Principle Azimuth	210°, 30°, 30°		10°	
Principle Dip	-25°, -10°, -30°		-25°	
Intermediate Azimuth	120°, 120°, 120°		100°	
Anisotropy X	75	200	75	200
Anisotropy Y	75	200	75	200
Anisotropy Z	15	30	15	30
Min. Samples	5	3	5	3
Max. Samples	10	10	10	10
Max. Samples per Drill Hole	3	4	3	4
Parameter	Iron Mtn - Central		Iron Mtn - HGR	
Calculation Method	Inverse Distance squared		Inverse Distance squared	
Search Type	Ellipsoid		Ellipsoid	
Principle Azimuth	40°		30°	
Principle Dip	-60°		-10°	
Intermediate Azimuth	130°		120°	
Anisotropy X	75	200	75	200
Anisotropy Y	75	200	75	200
Anisotropy Z	15	30	15	30
Min. Samples	5	3	5	3
Max. Samples	10	10	10	10
Max. Samples per Drill Hole	3	4	3	4
Parameter	Iron Mtn - Crescent			
Calculation Method	Inverse Distance squared			
Search Type	Ellipsoid			
Principle Azimuth	25°			
Principle Dip	-50°			
Intermediate Azimuth	115°			
Anisotropy X	75	200		
Anisotropy Y	75	200		
Anisotropy Z	15	30		
Min. Samples	5	3		
Max. Samples	10	10		
Max. Samples per Drill Hole	3	4		

14.10 Mineral Resource Classification Parameters

The Inferred Mineral Resource Estimates presented in this Technical Report were prepared and disclosed in compliance with all current disclosure requirements for mineral resources set out in the NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (2016). The classification of the current Mineral Resource Estimate into Inferred is consistent with current 2014 CIM Definition Standards - For Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, including the critical requirement that all mineral resources “have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction”.

Following the 2014 CIM Definition Standards - For Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, Mineral Resources are sub-divided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into Inferred, Indicated and Measured categories. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than an Inferred Mineral Resource but has a lower level of confidence than a Measured Mineral Resource.

A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth’s crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

Interpretation of the word ‘eventual’ in this context may vary depending on the commodity or mineral involved. For example, for some coal, iron, potash deposits and other bulk minerals or commodities, it may be reasonable to envisage ‘eventual economic extraction’ as covering time periods in excess of 50 years. However, for many gold deposits, application of the concept would normally be restricted to perhaps 10 to 15 years, and frequently to much shorter periods of time.

The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling.

Inferred Mineral Resource

An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity.

An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

An Inferred Mineral Resource is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate sampling techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. Inferred Mineral Resources must not be included in the economic analysis, production schedules, or estimated mine life in publicly disclosed Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Studies, or in the Life of Mine plans and cash flow models of developed mines. Inferred Mineral Resources can only be used in economic studies as provided under NI 43-101.

There may be circumstances, where appropriate sampling, testing, and other measurements are sufficient to demonstrate data integrity, geological and grade/quality continuity of a Measured or Indicated Mineral Resource, however, quality assurance and quality control, or other information may not meet all industry norms for the disclosure of an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource. Under these circumstances, it may be reasonable for the Qualified Person to report an Inferred Mineral Resource if the Qualified Person has taken steps to verify the information meets the requirements of an Inferred Mineral Resource.

14.11 Mineral Resource Statement

The general requirement that all Mineral Resources have “reasonable prospects for economic extraction” implies that the quantity and grade estimates meet certain economic thresholds and that the Mineral Resources are reported at an appropriate cut-off grade taking into account extraction scenarios and assumed processing recoveries. Based on the location and size of the resource, tenor of the grade, grade distribution, and proximity to surface, Armitage is of the opinion that with current metal pricing levels and knowledge of the mineralization, open pit mining offers the most reasonable approach for development of the Stillwater West deposits.

In order to determine the quantities of material offering “reasonable prospects for economic extraction” by an open pit, Whittle™ pit optimization software 4.7.1 and reasonable mining assumptions to evaluate the proportions of the block model (Inferred blocks) that could be “reasonably expected” to be mined from an open pit are used. The pit optimization was completed by SGS. The pit optimization parameters used are summarized in Table 37. Whittle™ pit shells at a revenue factor of 1.0 were selected as ultimate pit shells for the purposes of the MREs (Figure 74). The corresponding strip ratios for Chrome Mtn and Iron Mtn deposits range from 2.9:1 to 4.1:1 and up to 10.3:1 for the Crescent deposit. Pits reach a maximum depth of approximately 240 to 280 m below surface.

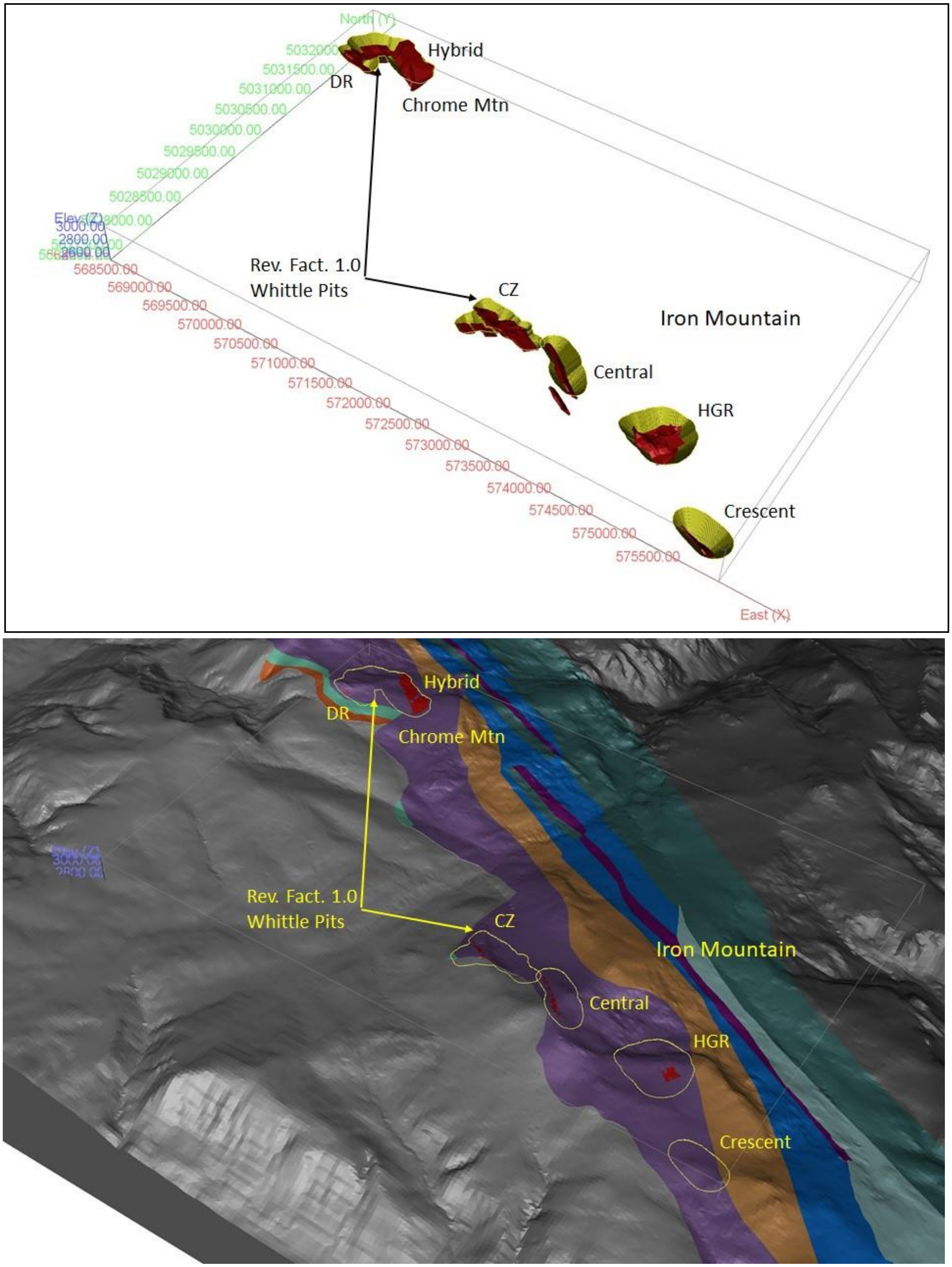
The project is at an early stage of exploration and all deposits are open along strike and down dip (based on a review of results of additional regional historical drill holes and recent property-scale IP and magnetic geophysical surveys).

The reader is cautioned that the results from the pit optimization are used solely for the purpose of testing the “reasonable prospects for economic extraction” by an open pit and do not represent an attempt to estimate mineral reserves. Pit optimization does not represent an economic study. The results are used as a guide to assist in the preparation of a Mineral Resource statement and to select an appropriate resource reporting cut-off grade. A selected base case cut-off grade of 0.2% NiEq is used to determine the in-pit MREs for the Stillwater West deposits.

Table 37. Open Pit Parameters used to Determine In-Pit Resources and Base Case Cut-off Grade

Parameter	Value	Unit
Nickel Price	$7.00	US$ per pound
Copper Price	$3.50	US$ per pound
Cobalt Price	$20.00	US$ per pound
Platinum Price	$900.00	US$ per ounce
Palladium Price	$1,800.00	US$ per ounce
Gold Price	$1,600.00	US$ per ounce
Open Pit Mining Cost	$2.20	US$ per tonne mined
Processing Cost (incl. crushing) and G&A	$12.75	US$ per tonne milled
Overall Pit Slope	50	Degrees
Nickel Recovery	80	Percent (%)
Copper Recovery	85	Percent (%)
Cobalt Recovery	80	Percent (%)
Platinum Recovery	80	Percent (%)
Palladium Recovery	80	Percent (%)
Gold Recovery	80	Percent (%)
Mining loss/Dilution (underground)	5/5	Percent (%) / Percent (%)
Waste Specific Gravity	2.90	
Mineral Zone Specific Gravity	2.90 – 3.10	g/cm^3
Block Size	5 x 5 x 5	

Figure 74. Whittle™ Pits within the Stillwater West Project area, with respect to the Deposits and Peridotite unit.



The current in-pit Inferred MRE for the Stillwater West Property, by grade and metal content, is presented in Table 38 and presented in Figure 75. The global in-pit resource at various cut-off grades by grade and metal content is presented in Table 39 (to show sensitivity to cut-off grade).

Highlights of the Stillwater West Mineral Resource Estimates are as follows:

- The global in-pit Inferred Mineral Resource includes, at a base case cut-off grade of 0.20% NiEq, 157.3 Mt grading 0.20 % Ni, 0.10 % Cu, 0.02 % Co, 0.15 g/t Pt, 0.26 g/t Pd and 0.06 g/t Au (0.45 % NiEq or 1.20 g/t PdEq).

Table 38. Stillwater West Property Inferred In-pit MRE by Grade (A) and Contained Metal (B) at a base case cut-off grade of 0.20% NiEq, October 7, 2021. Cr% and S% are presented in (C).

(A) Grades

DEPOSIT	TONNAGE	Base Metals			Platinum Group & Precious Metals				Total	Total
		Ni	Cu	Co	Pt	Pd	Au	Rh	NiEq*	PdEq*
	Tonnes	%	%	%	g/t	g/t	g/t	g/t	%	g/t
Chrome Mtn - Hybrid & DR	64.5	0.17	0.05	0.01	0.19	0.29	0.07	0.020	0.39	1.04
Iron Mtn - CZ	26.9	0.23	0.13	0.02	0.11	0.24	0.05	0.007	0.47	1.25
Iron Mtn - HGR	38.2	0.26	0.19	0.02	0.14	0.29	0.07	0.012	0.57	1.52
Iron Mtn - Central	20.8	0.15	0.07	0.02	0.10	0.21	0.03	NA	0.35	0.93
Iron Mtn - Crescent	6.9	0.26	0.11	0.02	0.18	0.13	0.08	NA	0.47	1.25
Total	157.3	0.20	0.10	0.02	0.15	0.26	0.06	0.013	0.45	1.20

(B) Metal Content

DEPOSIT	TONNAGE	Base Metals			Platinum Group & Precious Metals				Total	Total
		Ni	Cu	Co	Pt	Pd	Au	Rh	NiEq*	PdEq*
	Tonnes	Mlbs	Mlbs	Mlbs	Koz	Koz	Koz	Koz	Mlbs	Koz
Chrome Mtn - Hybrid & DR	64.5	242	71	14.2	393	600	145	41	554	2,155
Iron Mtn - CZ	26.9	137	77	11.9	95	207	43	6	279	1,085
Iron Mtn - HGR	38.2	219	160	16.8	171	355	85	14	480	1,865
Iron Mtn - Central	20.8	69	32	9.2	66	140	20	NA	161	625
Iron Mtn - Crescent	6.9	40	17	3.1	40	29	17	NA	72	280
Total	157.3	694	347	69.4	758	1,314	303	61	1,561	6,068

**Does not include Rh*

(C)

Deposit	Tonnes	Cr	S	Cr
		%	%	Mlbs
Chrome Mtn - Hybrid & DR	64.5	0.50	0.40	707

Deposit	Tonnes	Cr	S	Cr
		%	%	Mlbs
Iron Mtn - CZ	26.9	0.28	2.60	165
Iron Mtn - HGR	38.2	0.28	1.50	233
Iron Mtn - Central	20.8	0.36	0.45	167
Iron Mtn - Crescent	6.9	0.31	ND	47
Total	**157.3**	**0.38**	**1.04**	**1,319**

(1) CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources Reporting.

(2) The current Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves as they do not have demonstrated economic viability. The quantity and grade of reported Inferred Resources in the Mineral Resource Estimates are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these Inferred Resources as Indicated or Measured. However, based on the current knowledge of the Deposits, it is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated or Measured Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

(3) Based on a review of the project location, size, geometry, continuity of mineralization and proximity to surface of the Deposits, and spatial distribution of the five main deposits of interest (all within a 8.7 km strike length), it is envisioned that the Deposits may be mined by open pit.

(4) The in-pit Mineral Resources are presented undiluted and in situ (no minimum thickness), constrained by continuous 3D wireframe models, and are considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

(5) All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate. Totals may not add or calculate exactly due to rounding.

(6) Composites of 1.0 metre have been capped where appropriate.

(7) Fixed specific gravity values of 2.90 – 3.10 g/cm^3 (depending on deposit) were used to estimate the Mineral Resource tonnage from block model volumes. Waste in all areas was given a fixed density of 2.9 g/cm^3.

(8) In-pit Mineral Resources are reported at a base case cut-off grade of 0.20% NiEq. Cut-off grades are based on metal prices of $7.00/lb Ni, $3.50/lb Cu, $21.00/lb Co, $900/oz Pt, $1,800/oz Pd and $1,600/oz Au, assumed metal recoveries of 80% for Ni, 85% for copper, 80% for Co, Pt, Pd and Au, a mining cost of US$2.20/t rock and processing and G&A cost of US$12.75/t mineralized material.

(9) The in-pit Mineral Resource grade blocks were quantified above the base case cut-off grade. At this base case cut-off grade the deposits show excellent geologic and grade continuity. The project is at an early stage of exploration and all deposits are open along strike and down dip. The cut-off grades should be re-evaluated in light of future prevailing market conditions (metal prices, exchange rates, mining costs etc.).

(10) The results from the pit optimization are used solely for the purpose of testing the "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" by an open pit and do not represent an attempt to estimate mineral reserves. There are no mineral reserves on the Property. The results are used as a guide to assist in the preparation of a Mineral Resource statement and to select an appropriate resource reporting cut-off grade. Pit optimization does not represent an economic study.

(11) The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.

Table 39. Stillwater West Property Global Inferred In-pit MRE by Grade (A) and Contained Metal (B), at various Cut-off Grades, October 7, 2021

(A)

		Base & Battery Metals			Platinum Group & Precious Metals				Total	Total
NiEq %	TONNAGE	Ni	Cu	Co	Pt	Pd	Au	Rh	NiEq	PdEq
Cut-off Grade	MT	%	%	%	g/t	g/t	g/t	g/t	%	g/t
0.15 %	168.7	0.19	0.10	0.02	0.15	0.25	0.06	0.012	0.44	1.17
0.20 %	157.3	0.20	0.10	0.02	0.15	0.26	0.06	0.012	0.45	1.20
0.25 %	140.6	0.22	0.11	0.02	0.16	0.28	0.06	0.013	0.48	1.28
0.30 %	120.5	0.23	0.12	0.02	0.17	0.30	0.07	0.013	0.51	1.36
0.35 %	97.1	0.25	0.13	0.02	0.17	0.32	0.08	0.013	0.55	1.47
0.40 %	74.3	0.27	0.15	0.02	0.18	0.34	0.09	0.013	0.60	1.60
0.50 %	42.0	0.34	0.19	0.02	0.19	0.38	0.10	0.013	0.71	1.89

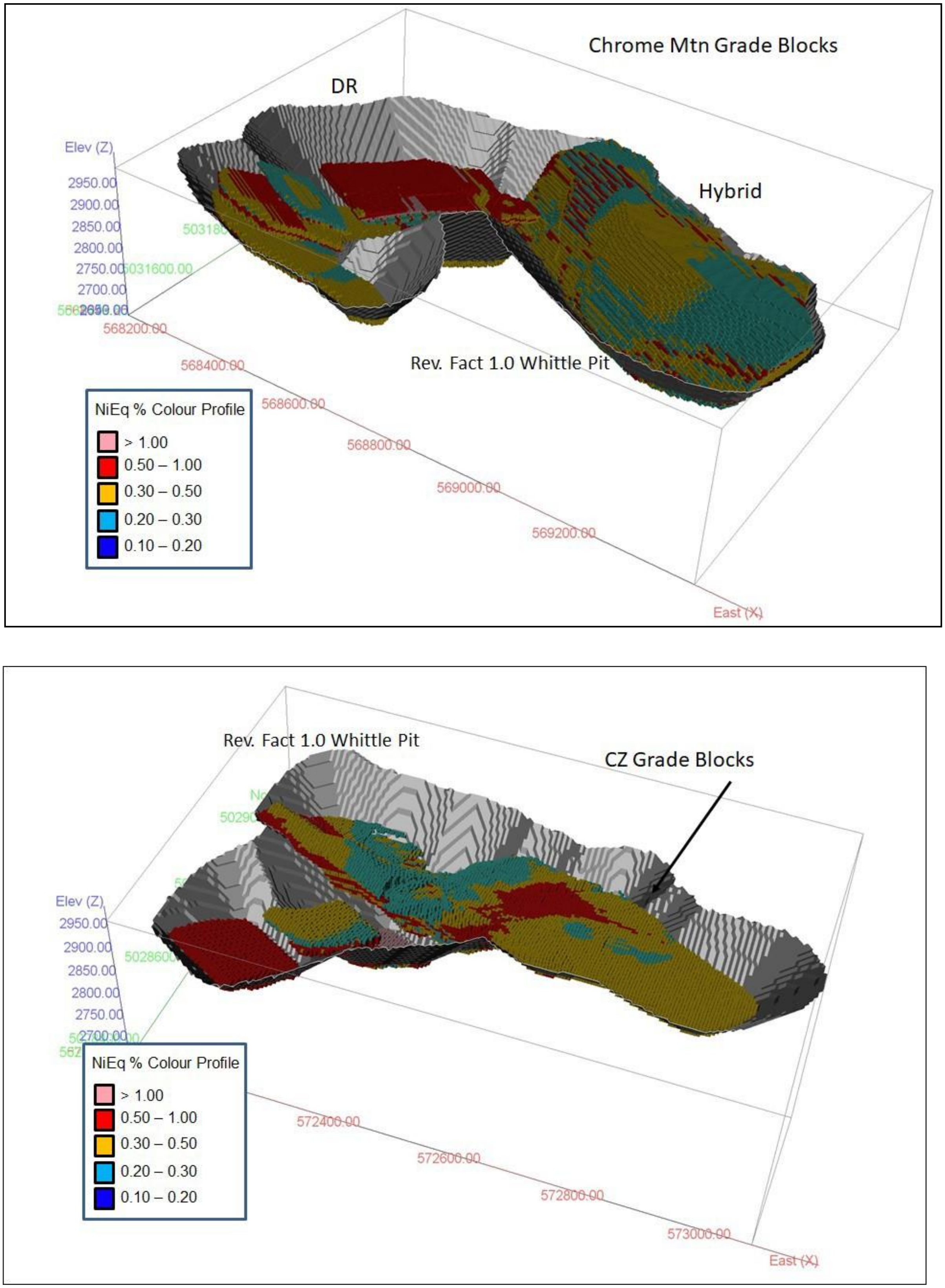
(B)

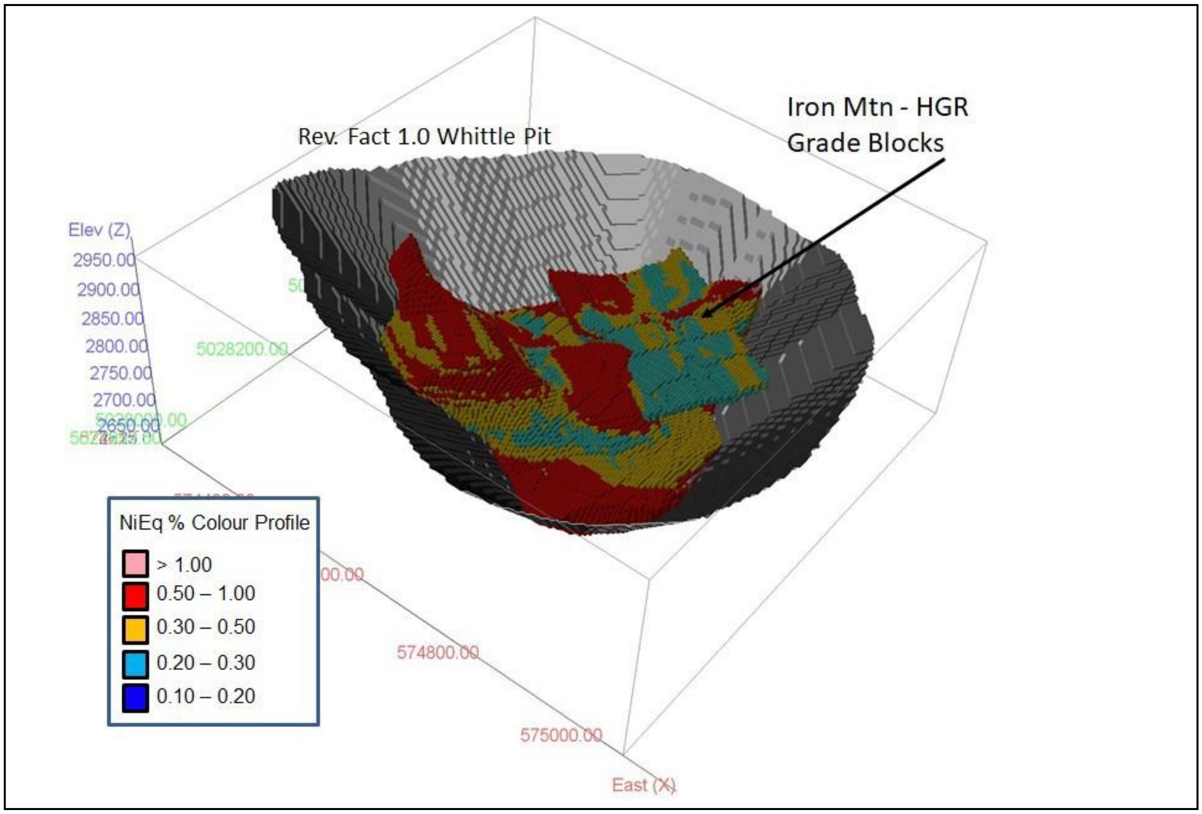
		Base Metals			Platinum Group & Precious Metals				Total	Total
NiEq %	TONNAGE	Ni	Cu	Co	Pt	Pd	Au	Rh	NiEq	PdEq
Cut-off Grade	MT	Mlbs	Mlbs	Mlbs	Koz	Koz	Koz	Koz	Mlbs	Koz
0.15 %	168.7	707	372	74	813	1,356	325	65	1,637	6,364
0.20 %	157.3	694	347	69	758	1,314	303	61	1,561	6,068
0.25 %	140.6	682	341	62	723	1,265	271	55	1,488	5,786
0.30 %	120.5	611	319	53	658	1,162	271	48	1,355	5,268
0.35 %	97.1	535	278	43	530	999	249	40	1,178	4,580
0.40 %	74.3	442	246	33	429	811	214	31	982	3,819
0.50 %	42.0	315	176	19	256	513	135	17	658	2,558

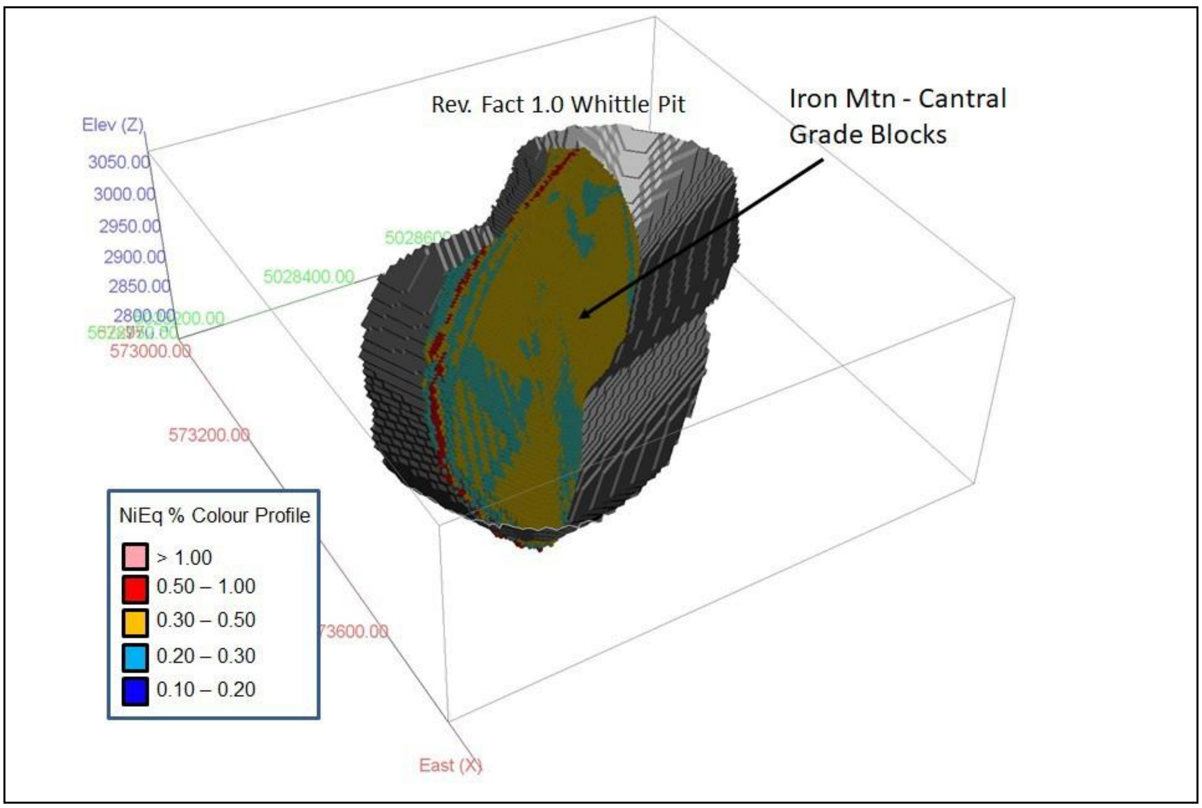
(1) In-Pit Inferred Mineral Resources are reported at a base case cut-off grade of 0.20% NiEq. Values in this table reported above and below the cut-off grades should not be misconstrued with a Mineral Resource Statement. The values are only presented to show the sensitivity of the block model estimates to the selection of cut-off grade.

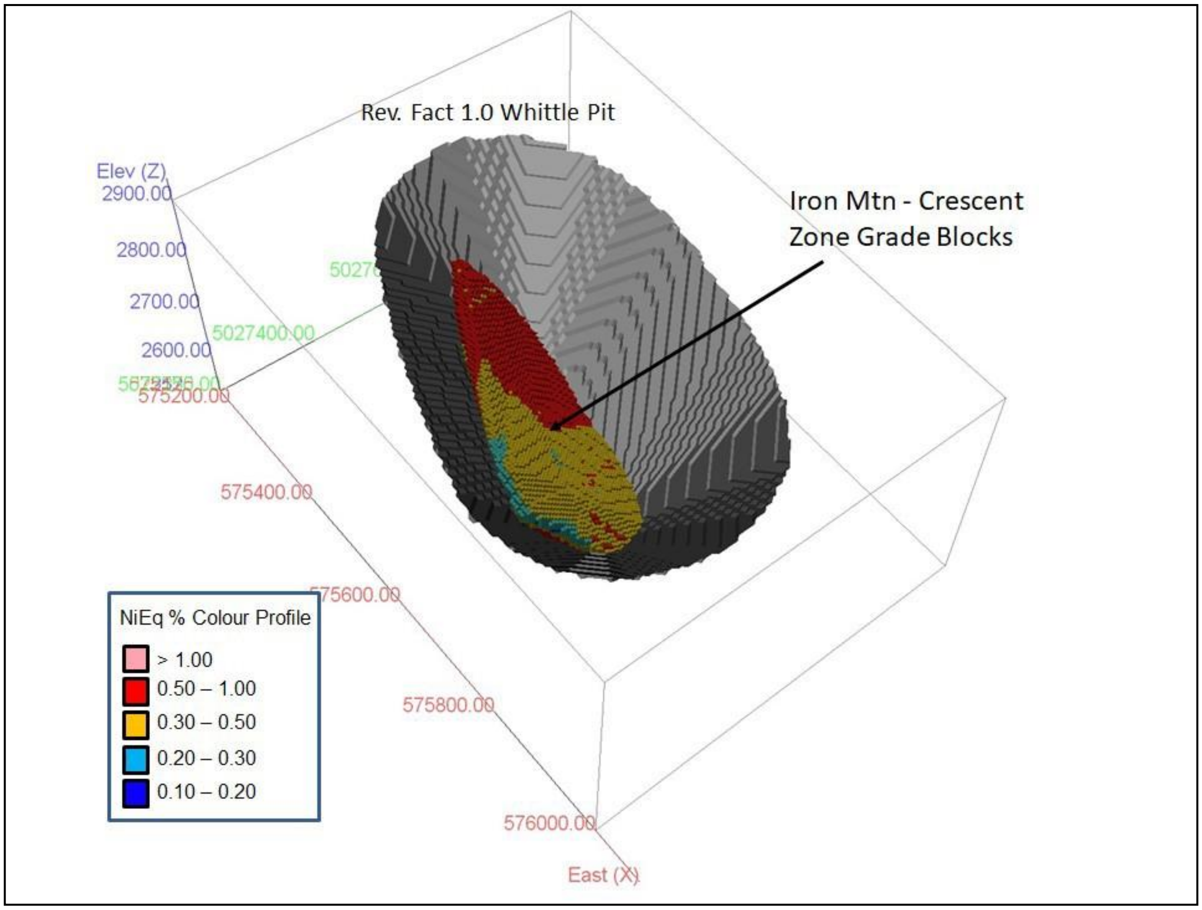
(2) All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate. Totals may not add or calculate exactly due to rounding.

Figure 75. Isometric Views Looking North of the Stillwater West Deposits Mineral Resource Block Grades and Whittle Pit




Rev. Fact 1.0 Whittle Pit
Iron Mtn - HGR
Grade Blocks
Elev (Z)
2950.00
2900.00
2850.00
2800.00
2750.00
2700.00
5028200.00
574800.00
575000.00
East (X)
NiEq % Colour Profile
> 1.00
0.50 – 1.00
0.30 – 0.50
0.20 – 0.30
0.10 – 0.20


Rev. Fact 1.0 Whittle Pit
Iron Mtn - Cantral
Grade Blocks
Elev (Z)
3050.00
3000.00
2950.00
2900.00
2850.00
5028400.00
573000.00
573200.00
East (X)
NiEq % Colour Profile
> 1.00
0.50 – 1.00
0.30 – 0.50
0.20 – 0.30
0.10 – 0.20



14.12 Model Validation and Sensitivity Analysis

The total volume of the Stillwater West deposit resource blocks in the Mineral Resource model, at a 0.0% NiEq cut-off grade value is essentially the same (Table 40).

Visual checks of block grades gold against the composite data on vertical section showed good correlation between block grades and drill intersections.

Table 40. Comparison of Block Model Volume with the Total Volume of the Vein Structures

Stillwater West Deposit	Domain Volume	Block Model Volume	Difference %
Global	66,042,258	66,050,464	0.01%
In-Pit	60,715,459	60,712,848	0.00%

14.12.1 Sensitivity to Cut-off Grade

The Stillwater West deposit Mineral Resource has been estimated at a range of cut-off grades presented in Table 41 to demonstrate the sensitivity of the resource to cut-off grades. In-pit Mineral Resources are reported at a base case cut-off grade of 0.2% NiEq.

Table 41. Stillwater West Property Inferred In-pit MRE by deposit, at Various NiEq Cut-off Grades, October 7, 2021

Cut-off Grade	Tonnes	Ni %	Cu %	Co %	Pt g/t	Pd g/t	Au g/t	NiEq %
Chrome Mountain: Inferred								
0.10% NiEq	72,939,000	0.16	0.05	0.01	0.18	0.27	0.06	0.37
0.15% NiEq	70,282,000	0.16	0.05	0.01	0.18	0.28	0.06	0.37
0.20% NiEq	64,453,000	0.17	0.05	0.01	0.19	0.29	0.07	0.39
0.25% NiEq	56,219,000	0.18	0.06	0.01	0.20	0.32	0.07	0.42
0.30% NiEq	47,516,000	0.19	0.06	0.02	0.21	0.34	0.08	0.47
0.35% NiEq	36,678,000	0.20	0.07	0.02	0.22	0.37	0.09	0.51
0.40% NiEq	26,375,000	0.23	0.07	0.02	0.23	0.41	0.10	0.55
0.50% NiEq	10,997,000	0.30	0.08	0.02	0.23	0.49	0.14	0.67
CZ: Inferred								
0.10% NiEq	31,643,000	0.21	0.12	0.02	0.10	0.22	0.05	0.45
0.15% NiEq	29,886,000	0.22	0.12	0.02	0.10	0.23	0.05	0.46
0.20% NiEq	26,922,000	0.23	0.13	0.02	0.11	0.24	0.05	0.47
0.25% NiEq	23,352,000	0.25	0.14	0.02	0.11	0.25	0.05	0.51
0.30% NiEq	20,346,000	0.26	0.15	0.02	0.12	0.27	0.06	0.54
0.35% NiEq	17,361,000	0.28	0.16	0.02	0.13	0.28	0.06	0.57
0.40% NiEq	13,163,000	0.31	0.18	0.03	0.14	0.30	0.06	0.64
0.50% NiEq	8,828,000	0.35	0.20	0.03	0.15	0.35	0.07	0.72
Iron Mtn - HGR: Inferred								
0.10% NiEq	39,528,000	0.26	0.19	0.02	0.14	0.28	0.07	0.57
0.15% NiEq	39,064,000	0.26	0.19	0.02	0.14	0.29	0.07	0.57
0.20% NiEq	38,166,000	0.26	0.19	0.02	0.14	0.29	0.07	0.57
0.25% NiEq	36,354,000	0.27	0.20	0.02	0.14	0.30	0.07	0.59
0.30% NiEq	33,233,000	0.28	0.21	0.02	0.15	0.31	0.07	0.61
0.35% NiEq	30,049,000	0.29	0.22	0.02	0.15	0.32	0.08	0.63
0.40% NiEq	26,039,000	0.31	0.23	0.02	0.16	0.34	0.09	0.67
0.50% NiEq	18,208,000	0.35	0.26	0.02	0.17	0.38	0.10	0.75
Iron Mtn - Central: Inferred								
0.10% NiEq	22,732,000	0.15	0.06	0.02	0.10	0.20	0.03	0.34
0.15% NiEq	22,445,000	0.15	0.07	0.02	0.10	0.20	0.03	0.35
0.20% NiEq	20,817,000	0.15	0.07	0.02	0.10	0.21	0.03	0.35
0.25% NiEq	18,080,000	0.16	0.07	0.02	0.11	0.22	0.03	0.37
0.30% NiEq	13,162,000	0.18	0.08	0.02	0.12	0.24	0.04	0.40
0.35% NiEq	7,617,000	0.20	0.09	0.02	0.12	0.26	0.04	0.44
0.40% NiEq	4,015,000	0.23	0.10	0.02	0.13	0.28	0.05	0.48

Cut-off Grade	Tonnes	Ni %	Cu %	Co %	Pt g/t	Pd g/t	Au g/t	NiEq %
0.50% NiEq	1,134,000	0.29	0.13	0.02	0.14	0.30	0.05	0.58
Iron Mtn - Crescent: Inferred								
0.10% NiEq	7,059,000	0.26	0.11	0.02	0.18	0.13	0.07	0.48
0.15% NiEq	7,043,000	0.26	0.11	0.02	0.18	0.13	0.07	0.48
0.20% NiEq	6,939,000	0.26	0.11	0.02	0.18	0.13	0.08	0.48
0.25% NiEq	6,600,000	0.26	0.11	0.02	0.19	0.13	0.08	0.48
0.30% NiEq	6,238,000	0.27	0.12	0.02	0.19	0.14	0.09	0.51
0.35% NiEq	5,443,000	0.29	0.12	0.02	0.21	0.14	0.09	0.52
0.40% NiEq	4,666,000	0.30	0.13	0.02	0.23	0.15	0.10	0.56
0.50% NiEq	2,860,000	0.33	0.14	0.02	0.30	0.16	0.13	0.62

(1) In-Pit Inferred Mineral Resources are reported at a base case cut-off grade of 0.20% NiEq. Values in this table reported above and below the cut-off grades should not be misconstrued with a Mineral Resource Statement. The values are only presented to show the sensitivity of the block model estimates to the selection of cut-off grade.

(2) All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate. Totals may not add or calculate exactly due to rounding.

14.13 Disclosure

All relevant data and information regarding the Project are included in other sections of this Technical Report. There is no other relevant data or information available that is necessary to make the technical report understandable and not misleading.

Armitage is not aware of any known mining, processing, metallurgical, environmental, infrastructure, economic, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, or marketing issues, or any other relevant factors not reported in this technical report, that could materially affect the current Mineral Resource Estimate.

15 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The information presented in the following paragraphs has been publicly disclosed by the owner or operator of the adjacent properties from the companies' websites. The Authors did not verify the information from the adjacent properties, and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Stillwater West Property. References to adjoining properties are for informational purposes and are not necessarily indicative of the exploration potential, extent or nature of mineralization or potential future results of the Company's projects.

15.1 Sibanye-Stillwater (Sibanye Gold Limited)

In 2017, the Stillwater Mining Company was purchased by the South African company Sibanye Gold Limited for USD $2.2 billion in what was the largest PGE property transaction in over a decade. The combined company then began trading as Sibanye-Stillwater. Their North American mining operations consist of the Stillwater and East Boulder mines and a smelter/ refinery complex in Columbus, Montana, all of which were previously operated by the Stillwater Mining Company. Both mines extract PGEs and other commodities from the J-M Reef deposit with the East Boulder mine located approximately 21 km (13 mi) west-northwest of the Stillwater mine (Figure 76).

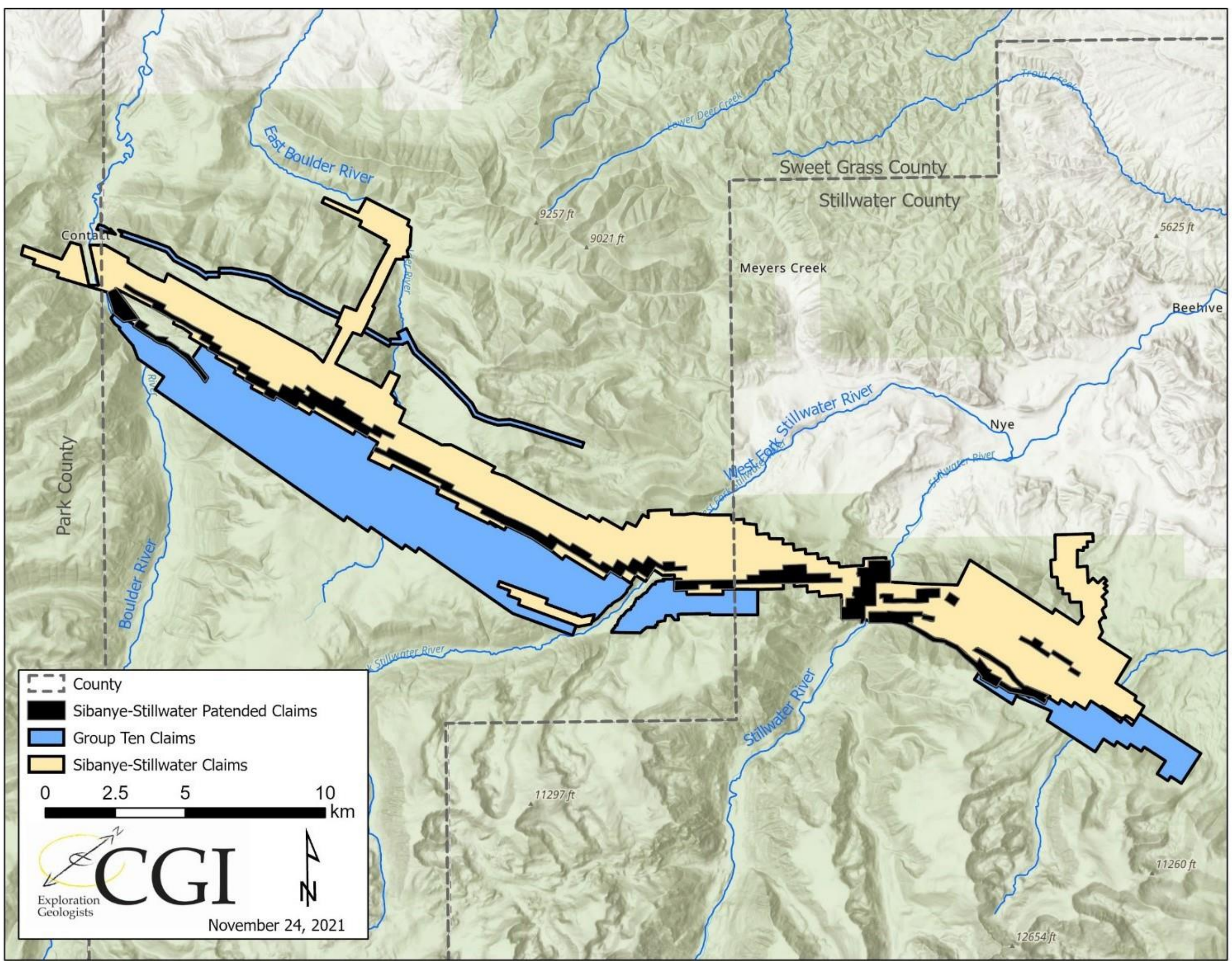


Figure 76. Map showing Group Ten's claim blocks adjacent to Sibanye-Stillwater's claims. (Source: CGI).

The Stillwater mine is located approximately 20 km (13 mi) from Chrome Mountain, which is in the west-central portion of the Property. The mine consists of two principal sections: Stillwater West and Blitz. Production at the Stillwater mine began in 1986. Production began in 2017 at the Blitz, an expansion project along the J-M Reef east of the Stillwater mine. The Stillwater mine and its sister mine at East Boulder, produced a total of 603,066 2E PGE ounces in 2020 (Sibanye-Stillwater Press Release of January 20, 2021). Sibanye-Stillwater uses the notation 2E to represent a PGE ratio of 78% Pd and 22% Pt. Tailings storage facilities are located immediately adjacent to the Stillwater mine and at the Hertzler Ranch facility farther north.

Production at the East Boulder mine began in 2002. The mine is located approximately 8 km (5 mi) north-northeast of Chrome Mountain. The resources and reserves for both the Stillwater and East Boulder mines are shown in Table 42.

Table 42. Mineral resource and reserve estimates for the Stillwater and East Boulder mines (Source: Sibanye-Stillwater*, 2020*).

	Mineral Resources				Mineral Reserves			
	31-Dec-19			31-Dec-18	31-Dec-19			31-Dec-18
PGM operations	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	2E (Moz)	2E (Moz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	2E (Moz)	2E (Moz)
Stillwater (2E)	85.0	17.6	48.2	45.8	26.8	19.4	16.7	14.8
East Boulder (2E)	67.9	15.1	32.9	34.0	21.5	14.7	10.2	10.9
Total US PGM operations	**152.9**	**16.5**	**81.1**	**79.9**	**48.3**	**17.3**	**26.9**	**25.6**

Sibanye-Stillwater also owns and operates the Columbus Metallurgical Complex in Columbus, Montana, located approximately 55 km (34 mi) northeast of the Stillwater mine. The metallurgical complex consists of a smelting and refining facility that produces 2E PGE filter cakes and a recycling facility that produces "3E-PGE" (platinum, palladium and rhodium) from recycled catalytic converters and other industrial sources. In 2018, it produced 619,683 oz 2E from mined ore and 686,592 oz 3E-PGE from recycled sources. The smelter emits less than 3% of its permitted gas emissions after the gases are routed through a dual alkaline, gas/liquid scrubbing system.

Sibanye-Stillwater has developed a "Good Neighbor Agreement" with the local communities in Montana that ensures the protection of the natural environment and encourages responsible economic development in the area. The good neighbor agreement should provide a precedent for establishment of a good working relationship with the other stake holders by Group Ten.

Sibanye-Stillwater holds claims in the southeast area of the Company's Main Claim Block that are surrounded on three sides by Group Ten. This area has had historic drilling conducted by Anaconda and Chrome Corporation that led to delineation of drill-defined platinum and palladium mineralization (Group Ten News Release, May 29, 2019). A similar re-entrant is present at the northwest part of the Main Claim Block in an area covered by a patented mining claim held by Sibanye-Stillwater.

No geological or other relevant information is available on claims within the SWC other than that summarized in this Report section. Other properties are presently considered irrelevant or immaterial to the disclosure in this Technical Report.

16 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The Company is pursuing a research program with the Dr. Greg Dipple and others at the University of British Columbia to investigate the potential for carbon sequestration through carbonation reactions. The sequestration process involves introducing waste CO_2, a greenhouse gas, into waste ultramafic and mafic rock rich in calcium, iron, and magnesium, under conditions in which the gas reacts with the rock to produce carbonate minerals (Oelkers et al., 2008). The original CO_2 becomes fixed as carbonate (CO_3) in the structure of the new carbonate minerals. Carbonate minerals such as calcite and dolomite can then be disposed of either underground or at surface or be reused as a by-product. Initial research is focusing on determining the relative presence of mineral species that are most amenable to carbonation reactions and minimizing reaction times with the objective of testing the process for large-scale feasibility. (Group Ten news release, September 23, 2021)

All of the relevant data available to the Authors have been reviewed and included as appropriate in the present report. The Authors are not aware of any other relevant information that has not been included in the present report.

17 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The 2021 Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate delineates five deposits of bulk tonnage PGE-Ni-Cu-Co + Au mineralization that are situated within a core 9.2km (5.7 mi) area of the Stillwater West Project along much of the Ultramafic and Basal series of the SWC. These deposits show Platreef-type, hybrid-type and reef-type mineralization and respond to EM and IP geophysics and are strongly correlated with elevated soil geochemistry. Mineralization in this environment has characteristics similar to those of the Platreef deposits in the BIC and also includes enrichment in PGEs with disseminated and schlieren chromite. Significant gold values have also been documented in structural shear zones. Each of these five deposits in this initial resource are open along strike and at depth and continue into adjacent targets shown in geophysical and geochemical surveys that are further corroborated by rock and/or drill data where available. Additional potential for expansion of existing mineralization exists elsewhere on the Property in earlier stage target areas with similar signatures but which have not been drill tested.

Group Ten has demonstrated that broad geophysical and geochemical anomalies correlate with disseminated and massive iron, copper and nickel sulphides with elevated levels of PGEs and gold. This relationship indicates the potential for both bulk tonnage and reef-type mineralization and also provides an important exploration guide. Drilling to date demonstrates thick intervals of palladium and platinum enrichment along with nickel, copper, and cobalt in sulphides in the lower SWC. The grades and sizes of drill-defined mineralized zones are approaching those that have been or are presently being mined in the Platreef deposits in the BIC. The best results have been obtained from the Iron Mountain and Chrome Mountain target areas, where PGE and base metal mineralization starts at surface.

Elsewhere on the property, strong targets for base metals and PGEs have never been tested by trenching or drilling and these likely include mineralization similar in character to that where drilling has been done and inaugural resources have been reported in Section 14 of the present report. Therefore, the Property contains a range of targets and prospects that vary from Greenfields targets to those for which inferred resources have been calculated.

Group Ten has consolidated an extensive land position covering prospective mineralized horizons in the lower part of the SWC and the adjacent Archean wall rocks beneath the complex. Group Ten has compiled all of the available results from the extensive work that has been done by past property owners over the past 70 years. Group Ten has also obtained and re-assayed historical drill core. In addition, Group Ten has conducted its own aggressive exploration and drilling program over the past three years. This combined effort has expanded previously recognized mineralization and identified new targets, and in some cases, new types of mineralization.

Recent advanced 3D Magnetic Vector Inversion (MVI) modeling of airborne and ground-based geophysical data by Group Ten indicates significant depth extent of the magmatic package under five multi-kilometer-scale advanced target areas relative to other parts of the SWC. This modeling highlights the potential that the magmatic horizons hosting known mineralization may also extend to several kilometers in depth, starting from surface. Mining by Sibanye-Stillwater has already demonstrated that minable grades of mineralization in the J-M Reef extend at least one to two kilometers deep.

Interaction and assimilation of basement country rocks is an important component of the Platreef deposits in the BIC, where the country rocks variously form an in-place footwall or occur as large rafts within the layered magmatic stratigraphy. Kilometer-scale geophysical, geochemical and lithologic signatures represent bulk-tonnage targets in this type of setting for PGE-enriched nickel-copper sulphides in the lower SWC stratigraphy. Drill holes in the CZ and HGR areas have drilled through country rock and back into magmatic stratigraphy as would be expected if blocks of country rock have been incorporated into the magmatic rocks. Interaction between the BIC and the country rocks is an important control of mineralization in that complex.

The CZ deposit is open for expansion in all directions and shows some of the highest nickel and copper grades on the property to date. Geophysical anomalies extend from the area of known mineralization and represent significant expansion targets.

At the HGR deposit in the Iron Mountain target area, recent shallow drill holes show grades that are comparable to deposits at Platreef over significant widths, including multi-gram-per-ton platinum, palladium, and gold, along with nickel, copper and cobalt values, starting at surface. The HGR target is open in all directions, including to the east in the direction of an adjacent kilometer-scale geophysical conductive high anomaly that remains untested, and to the west along the layered Stillwater stratigraphy toward the Iron Mountain central target.

The Chrome Mountain target area hosts the largest resource in this initial resource estimate and has multiple other targets identified by the Company within the Ultramafic and Basal series of the SWC. Both magmatic sulphide zones and PGE Hybrid-style mineralization that is associated with disseminations and schlieren of fine-grained chromite are the host of open ended mineralization. Geophysical anomalies remain open at depth and along trend presenting significant exploration targets for follow up.

The five deposits in this initial resource for the Stillwater West Property remain are open to expansion along strike and at depth into adjacent targets areas that are defined by continuation of geophysical and geochemical anomalies. Drilling in 2021 has targeted expansion of the modelled resource zones and testing priority geophysical and geochemical anomalies that have not been previously drilled. In addition, an expanded IP geophysical survey was completed to fill in the area between the Chrome Mountain and Iron Mountain surveys, as well as to expand the surveyed area to the west where several early-stage anomalous soil and EM geophysical targets have been defined.

18 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate presented in this Technical Report is supportive of further exploration activities at the Stillwater West PGE-Ni-Cu-Co + Au Project. The following recommendations are made with a focus on expanding known mineralization while also advancing earlier-stage targets.

CGI recommends that Group Ten complete the following $2.94 million exploration program over the next year to further expand mineralization at its Stillwater West PGE-Ni-Cu-Co + Au Project:

- Drilling to date has confirmed Platreef-type, hybrid PGE-chrome mineralization, and reef-style PGE-Ni-Cu-Co-Au on the Property. Step-out drilling is a priority recommendation in all deposit areas with the objective of expanding the 2021 Inferred MREs into untested, or partially tested, adjacent anomalies and define the limits of these individual deposit types.

- CGI also recommends targeting the A-B chromite horizon, and other potential stratigraphic markers, in order to better define stratigraphic location between deposits in the core project area. Keays (2011) emphasized that the G and H chromite horizons could be used in this regard in the Chrome Mountain area.

- Siting of new holes should take into account results of 3D geologic mapping, rock and soil geochemical results, previous drill results, and geophysical response.

- Indications of reef-type, Platreef-type, and hybrid PGE-chrome mineralization on the Property are strong enough to justify additional geologic mapping, sampling and drilling.

- The positive correlation of chrome values with PGEs and the new petrographic work by Group Ten in cooperation with the U. S. Geological Survey indicating a possible differentiating sulphide liquid are important developments and more research of this type is clearly warranted.

- Keays (2011) pointed out how effective soil samples have been in identifying targets. Any areas of interest that have not been gridded with soil samples should be gridded. Keays (2011) recommended that a portable XRF be employed to test drill core for copper on a real-time basis.

- The IP geophysical surveys have likewise demonstrated their ability to define significant base metal and PGE sulphide concentrations. It is recommended that further expansion of these surveys be completed particularly over areas with elevated soil geochemical responses.

- It will be important to involve experts in preparation and QA/QC of oriented core to provide training for drillers and core loggers and this should be part of any drilling program going forward. This will optimize the ability to understand and utilize detailed structural information.

- Group Ten has completed initial 3D modelling of historic drill data in five of the seven target areas which demonstrate broad, magmatic-hosted mineralization situated within kilometer-scale geophysical and geochemical soil signatures. This model should be used along with “stacked” geochemical, geophysical, and geological data to design additional drilling programs at the early-stage targets within the Ultramafic and Basal series to the west and east of the resource areas.

- Some inconsistencies were identified in the QA/QC methods for drill core from 2002 to 2008. Similar inconsistencies were identified the soil and rock sample databases from 2002 to 2020. CGI strongly recommends a more detailed review of these analytical results and re-assaying of select intervals where possible. It is also recommended that consistent QA/QC methods are implemented for soil and surface rock samples on an ongoing basis.

Table 43. Recommended follow-up exploration and evaluation work.

TASK	UNITS	UNIT COST (USD)	LINE TOTAL (USD)
GEOLOGIC MAPPING			
Labor plus expenses per day	40	$ 700.00	$ 28,000.00
Analytical and other direct costs, per sample	100	$ 65.00	$ 6,500.00
SAMPLING			
Labor	40	$ 350.00	$ 14,000.00
Analytical and other direct costs, per sample	100	$ 65.00	$ 6,500.00
DRILLING			
Contractor: Core @ $200/m	7,200	$ 200.00	$ 1,440,000.00
Analytical and other direct costs, per sample	6,800	$ 65.00	$ 442,000.00
Helicopter Support: $8,000/day	70	$ 8,000.00	$ 560,000.00
CORE LOGGING AND SHIPPING			
Labor, person-days, including costs	300	$ 500.00	$ 150,000.00
GEOPHYSICS			
25-line kilometers IP	25	$ 10,000.00	$ 250,000.00
Data reduction and interpretation	30	$ 500.00	$ 15,000.00
REPORT PREPARATION			
Labor	30	$ 1,000.00	$ 30,000.00
PROGRAM TOTAL (USB)			**$ 2,942,000.00**

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DATE AND SIGNATURE

CERTIFICATE OF JOHN F. CHILDS

I, John F. Childs, do hereby certify that:

1. I am the President of:
   Childs Geoscience, Inc.
   1700 W Koch St, Suite 6
   Bozeman, Montana 59715

2. I graduated with a PhD in Geology from the University of California, Santa Cruz (1982). I have a MSc from the University of British Columbia (1969) and a BSc from Syracuse University (1966).

3. I am a member of the Geological Society of America, the Geological Association of Canada, the Society of Economic Geologists, and the Association of Applied Geochemists. I am a Registered Geologist in the States of California, Idaho, and Arizona, and I am a Founding Registered Member of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration Number 549400RM.

4. I have practiced my profession as a geologist for more than 50 years since leaving university.

5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in the National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education and past relevant work experience, I fulfill with requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101. This Report is based on my personal review of information provided by the Issuer and on discussions with the Issuer's representatives. My relevant experience for the purpose of this Report is: work in the United States, Canada, Brazil, Mexico, Guyana, and other countries that has included investigation of similar mafic-ultramafic hosted PGE and base metal deposits. This work has included work as a geologist logging core at the Stillwater mine for approximately two years, work as a geologist at the East Boulder mine for approximately four Years, staking and evaluation of the Lady of the Lake Mafic-Ultramafic Complex in the Tobacco Root Mountains of Montana, and mapping and sampling of the Tulameen Complex in southern British Columbia.

6. I am responsible for the preparation of this technical report titled "**Technical Report on the 2021 Mineral Resource Estimates for the Stillwater West PGE-Ni-Cu-Co + Au Project, Montana, USA**" with an effective date of October 7th, 2021. I visited the Property on August 22, 2019 and again on August 6, 2021 and during these visits I reviewed soil sample, rock sample, geologic and other geologic and geophysical maps and data, visited active drill rigs, conducted geologic traverses, and mapped and sampled portions of the Chrome Mountain Target area. I visited the Group Ten office in Red Lodge, Montana and the core facility in Nye, Montana on March 13, 2020.

7. I have not had prior involvement with the properties that are the subject of this Technical Report.

8. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this Technical Report not misleading.

9. I am independent of the issuer applying all the tests in Section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.

10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101 F1, and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

11. I consent to the filing of this Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.

Dated the 6th of December, 2021

Signature of John F. Childs

Seal or Stamp

John F. Childs

Printed name of John F. Childs

REGISTERED GEOLOGIST
CERTIFICATE NO.
19192
JOHN F. CHILDS
Date Signed December 6, 2021
ARIZONA U.S.A.
Expires June 30, 2023

QP CERTIFICATE – ALLAN ARMITAGE

To Accompany the Report titled **"Technical Report on the 2021 Mineral Resource Estimates for the Stillwater West PGE-Ni-Cu-Co + Au Project, Montana, USA"** dated December 6, 2021 (the "Technical Report") for Group Ten Metals Inc.

I, Allan E. Armitage, Ph. D., P. Geol. of 62 River Front Way, Fredericton, New Brunswick, hereby certify that:

1. I am a Senior Resource Geologist with SGS Geological Services, 10 de la Seigneurie E Blvd., Unit 203 Blainville, QC, Canada, J7C 3V5.
2. I am a graduate of Acadia University having obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science - Honours in Geology in 1989, a graduate of Laurentian University having obtained the degree of Masters of Science in Geology in 1992 and a graduate of the University of Western Ontario having obtained a Doctor of Philosophy in Geology in 1998.
3. I have been employed as a geologist for every field season (May - October) from 1987 to 1996. I have been continuously employed as a geologist since March of 1997.
4. I have been involved in mineral exploration and resource modeling at the grass roots to advanced exploration stage since 1991, including resource estimation since 2006 in Canada and internationally. I have extensive experience in Archean and Proterozoic load gold deposits, volcanic and sediment hosted base metal massive sulphide deposits, porphyry copper-gold-silver deposits, low and intermediate sulphidation epithermal gold and silver deposits, magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE deposits, and unconformity- and sandstone-hosted uranium deposits.
5. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta and use the title of Professional Geologist (P.Geol.) (License No. 64456; 1999); I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia and use the designation (P.Geo.) (Licence No. 38144; 2012); I am a member of The Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO) and use the designation (P.Geo.) (Licence No. 2829; 2017).
6. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("Nl 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation of my professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person".
7. I am responsible for Section 14: Mineral Resource Estimates, of the Technical Report.
8. I visited the Stillwater Project on August 9 and 10, 2021.
9. I have had no prior involvement in the Stillwater Project.
10. I am independent of the Issuer Group Ten Metals Inc., and the Stillwater West Property as defined by Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
11. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
12. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 (the "Form"), and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and the Form.

Signed and dated this 6th day of December, 2021 at Fredericton, New Brunswick.

"Original Signed and Sealed"

Allan Armitage, Ph. D., P. Geol., SGS Geological Services

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR TECHNICAL REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT PROPERTIES AND PRODUCTION PROPERTIES

The Property is not presently in production and has had no significant production in the past.

APPENDIX A

List of claims comprising the Property.

Number	Serial Number	Claim Name	Claimant	Location Year
1	MMC224270	5 A'S #1	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2011
2	MMC224271	5 A'S #2	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2011
3	MMC224272	5 A'S #3	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2011
4	MMC224273	5 A'S #4	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2011
5	MMC224274	5 A'S #5	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2011
6	MMC224280	PGMSKI	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2011
7	MMC224282	PICKET PINSKI	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2011
8	MMC231720	IR	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2015
9	MMC231725	PD	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2015
10	MMC231726	PT	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2015
11	MMC231727	RH	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2015
12	MMC234160	BZ #1	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
13	MMC234161	BZ #2	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
14	MMC234162	BZ #3	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
15	MMC234163	BZ #4	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
16	MMC234164	BZ #5	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
17	MMC234165	BZ #6	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
18	MMC234166	BZ #7	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
19	MMC234167	C #1	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
20	MMC234168	C #2	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
21	MMC234169	C #3	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
22	MMC234170	C #4	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
23	MMC234171	C #5	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
24	MMC234172	C #6	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
25	MMC234173	C #7	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
26	MMC234174	C #8	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
27	MMC234175	C #9	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
28	MMC234176	C #10	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
29	MMC234177	C #11	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
30	MMC234178	C #12	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
31	MMC234179	C #13	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
32	MMC234180	C #14	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
33	MMC234181	C #15	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
34	MMC234182	C #16	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
35	MMC234183	C #17	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
36	MMC234184	C #18	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017

Number	Serial Number	Claim Name	Claimant	Location Year
37	MMC234185	C #19	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
38	MMC234186	C #20	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
39	MMC234187	C #21	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
40	MMC234188	C #22	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
41	MMC234189	C #23	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
42	MMC234190	C #24	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
43	MMC234191	C #25	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
44	MMC234192	C #26	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
45	MMC234193	C #27	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
46	MMC234194	C #28	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
47	MMC234195	C #29	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
48	MMC234196	C #30	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
49	MMC234197	C #31	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
50	MMC234198	C #32	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
51	MMC234199	C #33	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
52	MMC234200	C #34	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
53	MMC234201	C #35	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
54	MMC234202	C #36	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
55	MMC234203	C #37	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
56	MMC234204	C #38	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
57	MMC234205	C #39	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
58	MMC234206	C #40	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
59	MMC234207	C #41	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
60	MMC234208	C #42	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
61	MMC234209	C #43	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
62	MMC234210	C #44	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
63	MMC234211	C #45	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
64	MMC234212	C #46	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
65	MMC234213	C #47	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
66	MMC234214	C #48	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
67	MMC234215	C #49	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
68	MMC234216	C #50	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
69	MMC234217	C #51	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
70	MMC234218	C #52	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
71	MMC234219	C #53	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
72	MMC234220	C #54	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
73	MMC234221	C #55	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
74	MMC234222	C #56	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
75	MMC234223	C #57	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
76	MMC234224	C #58	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017

Number	Serial Number	Claim Name	Claimant	Location Year
77	MMC234225	C #59	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
78	MMC234226	C #60	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
79	MMC234227	C #61	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
80	MMC234228	C #62	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
81	MMC234229	C #63	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
82	MMC234230	C #64	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
83	MMC234231	C #65	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
84	MMC234232	C #66	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
85	MMC234233	C #67	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
86	MMC234234	C #68	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
87	MMC234235	C #69	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
88	MMC234236	C #70	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
89	MMC234237	C #71	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
90	MMC234238	C #72	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
91	MMC234239	C #73	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
92	MMC234240	C #74	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
93	MMC234241	C #75	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
94	MMC234242	C #76	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
95	MMC234243	C #77	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
96	MMC234244	C #78	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
97	MMC234245	C #79	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
98	MMC234246	C #80	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
99	MMC234247	C #81	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
100	MMC234248	C #82	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
101	MMC234249	C #83	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
102	MMC234250	C #84	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
103	MMC234251	C #85	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
104	MMC234252	C #86	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
105	MMC234253	C #87	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
106	MMC234254	C #88	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
107	MMC234255	C #89	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
108	MMC234256	C #90	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
109	MMC234257	C #91	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
110	MMC234258	C #92	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
111	MMC234259	C #93	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
112	MMC234260	C #94	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
113	MMC234261	C #95	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
114	MMC234262	C #96	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
115	MMC234263	C #97	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
116	MMC234264	C #98	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017

Number	Serial Number	Claim Name	Claimant	Location Year
117	MMC234265	C #99	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
118	MMC234266	C #100	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
119	MMC234267	C #101	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
120	MMC234268	C #102	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
121	MMC234269	C #103	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
122	MMC234270	C #104	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
123	MMC234271	C #105	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
124	MMC234272	C #106	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
125	MMC234273	C #107	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
126	MMC234274	C #108	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
127	MMC234275	C #109	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
128	MMC234276	C #110	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
129	MMC234277	C #111	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
130	MMC234278	C #112	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
131	MMC234279	C #113	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
132	MMC234280	IM #1	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
133	MMC234281	IM #2	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
134	MMC234282	IM #3	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
135	MMC234283	IM #4	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
136	MMC234284	IM #5	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
137	MMC234285	IM #6	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
138	MMC234286	IM #7	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
139	MMC234287	IM #8	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
140	MMC234288	IM #9	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
141	MMC234289	IM #10	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
142	MMC234290	IM #11	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
143	MMC234291	IM #12	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
144	MMC234292	IM #13	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
145	MMC234293	IM #14	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
146	MMC234294	IM #15	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
147	MMC234295	IM #16	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
148	MMC234296	IM #17	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
149	MMC234297	IM #18	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
150	MMC234298	IM #19	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
151	MMC234299	IM #20	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
152	MMC234300	IM #21	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
153	MMC234301	IM #22	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
154	MMC234302	IM #23	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
155	MMC234303	IM #24	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
156	MMC234304	IM #25	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017

Number	Serial Number	Claim Name	Claimant	Location Year
157	MMC234305	IM #26	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
158	MMC234306	IM #27	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
159	MMC234307	IM #28	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
160	MMC234308	IM #29	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
161	MMC234309	IM #30	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
162	MMC234310	IM #31	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
163	MMC234311	IM #32	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
164	MMC234312	IM #33	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
165	MMC234313	IM #34	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
166	MMC234314	IM #35	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
167	MMC234315	IM #36	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
168	MMC234316	IM #37	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
169	MMC234317	IM #38	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
170	MMC234318	IM #39	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
171	MMC234319	IM #40	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
172	MMC234320	IM #41	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
173	MMC234321	IM #42	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
174	MMC234322	IM #43	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
175	MMC234323	IM #44	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
176	MMC234324	IM #45	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
177	MMC234325	IM #46	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
178	MMC234326	IM #47	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
179	MMC234327	IM #48	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
180	MMC234328	IM #49	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
181	MMC234329	IM #50	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
182	MMC234330	IM #51	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
183	MMC234331	IM #52	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
184	MMC234332	IM #53	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
185	MMC234333	IM #54	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
186	MMC234334	IM #55	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
187	MMC234335	IM #56	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
188	MMC234336	IM #57	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
189	MMC234337	IM #58	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
190	MMC234338	IM #59	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
191	MMC234339	IM #60	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
192	MMC234340	IM #61	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
193	MMC234341	IM #62	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
194	MMC234342	IM #63	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
195	MMC234343	IM #64	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
196	MMC234344	MG #1	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017

Number	Serial Number	Claim Name	Claimant	Location Year
197	MMC234345	MG #2	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
198	MMC234346	MG #3	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
199	MMC234347	MG #4	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
200	MMC234348	MG #5	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
201	MMC234349	MG #6	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
202	MMC234350	MG #7	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
203	MMC234351	MG #8	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
204	MMC234352	MG #9	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
205	MMC234353	MG #10	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
206	MMC234354	MG #11	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
207	MMC234355	MG #12	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
208	MMC234356	MG #13	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
209	MMC234357	MG #14	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
210	MMC234358	MG #15	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
211	MMC234359	MG #16	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
212	MMC234360	MG #17	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
213	MMC234361	MG #18	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
214	MMC234362	MG #19	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
215	MMC234363	MG #20	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
216	MMC234364	MG #21	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
217	MMC234365	MG #22	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
218	MMC234366	MG #23	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
219	MMC234367	MG #24	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
220	MMC234368	MG #25	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
221	MMC234369	MG #26	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
222	MMC234370	MG #27	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
223	MMC234371	MG #28	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
224	MMC234372	MG #29	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
225	MMC234373	MG #30	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
226	MMC234374	MG #31	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
227	MMC234375	MG #32	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
228	MMC234376	MG #33	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
229	MMC234377	MG #34	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
230	MMC234378	P #1	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
231	MMC234379	P #2	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
232	MMC234380	P #3	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
233	MMC234381	P #4	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
234	MMC234382	P #5	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
235	MMC234383	P #6	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
236	MMC234384	P #7	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017

Number	Serial Number	Claim Name	Claimant	Location Year
237	MMC234385	P #8	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
238	MMC234386	P #9	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
239	MMC234387	P #10	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
240	MMC234388	P #11	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
241	MMC234389	P #12	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
242	MMC234390	P #13	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
243	MMC234391	P #14	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
244	MMC234392	P #15	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
245	MMC234393	P #16	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
246	MMC234394	P #17	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
247	MMC234395	P #18	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
248	MMC234396	P #19	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
249	MMC234397	P #20	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
250	MMC234398	P #21	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
251	MMC234399	P #22	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
252	MMC234400	P #23	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
253	MMC234401	P #24	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
254	MMC234402	P #25	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
255	MMC234403	P #26	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
256	MMC234404	P #27	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
257	MMC234405	P #28	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
258	MMC234406	P #29	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
259	MMC234407	P #30	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
260	MMC234408	P #31	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
261	MMC234409	P #32	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
262	MMC234410	P #33	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
263	MMC234411	P #34	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
264	MMC234412	P #35	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
265	MMC234413	P #36	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
266	MMC234414	P #37	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
267	MMC234415	P #38	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
268	MMC234416	P #39	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
269	MMC234417	V #1	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
270	MMC234418	V #2	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
271	MMC234419	V #3	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
272	MMC234420	V #4	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
273	MMC234421	V #5	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
274	MMC234422	V #6	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
275	MMC234423	V #7	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
276	MMC234424	V #8	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017

Number	Serial Number	Claim Name	Claimant	Location Year
277	MMC234425	V #9	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
278	MMC234426	V #10	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
279	MMC234427	V #11	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
280	MMC234428	V #12	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
281	MMC234429	V #13	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
282	MMC235380	TITAN	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
283	MMC234795	NW 1	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
284	MMC234799	NW 5	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
285	MMC234803	NW 9	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
286	MMC234804	NW 10	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
287	MMC234805	NW 11	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
288	MMC234806	NW 12	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
289	MMC234807	NW 13	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
290	MMC234808	NW 14	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
291	MMC234809	NW 15	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
292	MMC234810	NW 16	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
293	MMC234811	NW 17	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
294	MMC234812	NW 18	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
295	MMC234813	NW 19	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
296	MMC234814	NW 20	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
297	MMC234815	NW 21	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
298	MMC234816	NW 22	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
299	MMC234817	NW 23	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
300	MMC234818	NW 24	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
301	MMC234819	NW 25	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
302	MMC234820	NW 26	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
303	MMC234821	NW 27	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
304	MMC234822	NW 28	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
305	MMC234823	NW 29	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
306	MMC234824	NW 30	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
307	MMC234825	NW 31	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
308	MMC234826	NW 32	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
309	MMC234827	NW 33	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
310	MMC234828	NW 34	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
311	MMC234829	NW 35	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
312	MMC234830	NW 36	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
313	MMC234831	NW 37	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
314	MMC234832	NW 38	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
315	MMC234833	NW 39	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
316	MMC234834	NW 40	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017

Number	Serial Number	Claim Name	Claimant	Location Year
317	MMC234835	NW 41	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
318	MMC234836	NW 42	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
319	MMC234837	NW 43	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
320	MMC234838	NW 44	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
321	MMC234839	NW 45	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
322	MMC234840	NW 46	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
323	MMC234841	NW 47	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
324	MMC234842	NW 48	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
325	MMC234843	NW 49	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
326	MMC234958	SBW 1	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
327	MMC234959	SBW 2	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
328	MMC234960	SBW 3	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
329	MMC234961	SBW 4	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
330	MMC234962	SBW 5	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
331	MMC234963	SBW 6	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
332	MMC234964	SBW 7	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
333	MMC234965	SBW 8	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
334	MMC234966	SBW 9	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
335	MMC234967	SBW 10	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
336	MMC234968	SBW 11	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
337	MMC234969	SBWB 1	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
338	MMC234970	SBWB 2	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
339	MMC234971	SBWB 3	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
340	MMC234972	SBWB 4	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
341	MMC234973	SBWB 5	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
342	MMC234974	SBWB 6	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
343	MMC234975	SBWB 7	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
344	MMC234844	SB 1	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
345	MMC234845	SB 2	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
346	MMC234846	SB 3	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
347	MMC234847	SB 4	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
348	MMC234848	SB 5	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
349	MMC234849	SB 6	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
350	MMC234850	SB 7	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
351	MMC234851	SB 8	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
352	MMC234852	SB 9	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
353	MMC234853	SB 10	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
354	MMC234854	SB 11	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
355	MMC234855	SB 12	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
356	MMC234856	SB 13	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017

Number	Serial Number	Claim Name	Claimant	Location Year
357	MMC234857	SB 14	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
358	MMC234858	SB 15	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
359	MMC234859	SB 16	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
360	MMC234860	SB 17	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
361	MMC234861	SB 18	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
362	MMC234862	SB 19	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
363	MMC234863	SB 20	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
364	MMC234864	SB 21	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
365	MMC234865	SB 22	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
366	MMC234866	SB 23	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
367	MMC234867	SB 24	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
368	MMC234868	SB 25	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
369	MMC234869	SB 26	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
370	MMC234870	SB 27	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
371	MMC234871	SB 28	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
372	MMC234872	SB 29	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
373	MMC234873	SB 30	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
374	MMC234874	SB 31	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
375	MMC234875	SB 32	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
376	MMC234876	SB 33	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
377	MMC234877	SB 34	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
378	MMC234878	SB 35	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
379	MMC234879	SB 36	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
380	MMC234880	SB 37	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
381	MMC234881	SB 38	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
382	MMC234882	SB 39	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
383	MMC234883	SB 40	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
384	MMC234771	DH 1	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
385	MMC234772	DH 2	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
386	MMC234773	DH 3	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
387	MMC234774	DH 4	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
388	MMC234775	DH 5	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
389	MMC234776	DH 6	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
390	MMC234777	DH 7	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
391	MMC234778	DH 8	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
392	MMC234779	DH 9	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
393	MMC234780	DH 10	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
394	MMC234781	DH 11	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
395	MMC234782	DH 12	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
396	MMC234783	DH 13	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017

Number	Serial Number	Claim Name	Claimant	Location Year
397	MMC234784	DH 14	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
398	MMC234785	DH 15	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
399	MMC234786	DH 16	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
400	MMC234787	DH 17	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
401	MMC234788	DH 18	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
402	MMC234789	DH 19	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
403	MMC234790	DH 20	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
404	MMC234791	DH 21	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
405	MMC234792	DH 22	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
406	MMC234793	DH 23	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
407	MMC234794	DH 24	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
408	MMC234884	SBE 1	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
409	MMC234885	SBE 2	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
410	MMC234886	SBE 3	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
411	MMC234887	SBE 4	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
412	MMC234888	SBE 5	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
413	MMC234889	SBE 6	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
414	MMC234890	SBE 7	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
415	MMC234891	SBE 8	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
416	MMC234892	SBE 9	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
417	MMC234893	SBE 10	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
418	MMC234894	SBE 11	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
419	MMC234895	SBE 12	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
420	MMC234896	SBE 13	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
421	MMC234897	SBE 14	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
422	MMC234898	SBE 15	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
423	MMC234899	SBE 16	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
424	MMC234900	SBE 17	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
425	MMC234901	SBE 18	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
426	MMC234902	SBE 19	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
427	MMC234903	SBE 20	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
428	MMC234904	SBE 21	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
429	MMC234905	SBE 22	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
430	MMC234906	SBE 23	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
431	MMC234907	SBE 24	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
432	MMC234908	SBE 25	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
433	MMC234909	SBE 26	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
434	MMC234910	SBE 27	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
435	MMC234911	SBE 28	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
436	MMC234912	SBE 29	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017

Number	Serial Number	Claim Name	Claimant	Location Year
437	MMC234913	SBE 30	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
438	MMC234914	SBE 31	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
439	MMC234915	SBE 32	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
440	MMC234916	SBE 33	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
441	MMC234917	SBE 34	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
442	MMC234918	SBE 35	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
443	MMC234919	SBE 36	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
444	MMC234920	SBE 37	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
445	MMC234921	SBE 38	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
446	MMC234922	SBE 39	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
447	MMC234923	SBE 40	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
448	MMC234924	SBE 41	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
449	MMC234925	SBE 42	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
450	MMC234926	SBE 43	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
451	MMC234927	SBE 44	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
452	MMC234928	SBE 45	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
453	MMC234929	SBE 46	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
454	MMC234930	SBE 47	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
455	MMC234931	SBE 48	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
456	MMC234932	SBE 49	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
457	MMC234933	SBE 50	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
458	MMC234934	SBE 51	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
459	MMC234935	SBE 52	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
460	MMC234936	SBE 53	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
461	MMC234937	SBE 54	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
462	MMC234938	SBE 55	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
463	MMC234939	SBE 56	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
464	MMC234940	SBE 57	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
465	MMC234941	SBE 58	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
466	MMC234942	SBE 59	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
467	MMC234943	SBE 60	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
468	MMC234944	SBE 61	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
469	MMC234945	SBE 62	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
470	MMC234946	SBE 63	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
471	MMC234947	SBE 64	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
472	MMC234948	SBE 65	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
473	MMC234949	SBE 66	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
474	MMC234950	SBE 67	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
475	MMC234951	SBE 68	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
476	MMC234952	SBE 69	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017

Number	Serial Number	Claim Name	Claimant	Location Year
477	MMC234953	SBE 70	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
478	MMC234954	SBE 71	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
479	MMC234955	SBE 72	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
480	MMC234956	SBE 73	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
481	MMC234957	SBE 74	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
482	MMC236034	CC 1	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
483	MMC236035	CC 2	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
484	MMC236036	CC 3	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
485	MMC236037	CC 4	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
486	MMC236038	CC 5	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
487	MMC236039	CC 6	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
488	MMC236040	CC 7	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
489	MMC236041	CC 8	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
490	MMC236042	CC 9	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
491	MMC236043	CC 10	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
492	MMC236044	CC 11	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
493	MMC236045	CC 12	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
494	MMC236046	CC 13	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
495	MMC236047	CC 14	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
496	MMC236048	CC 15	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
497	MMC236049	CC 16	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
498	MMC236050	CC 17	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
499	MMC236051	CC 18	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
500	MMC236052	CC 19	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
501	MMC236053	CC 20	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
502	MMC236054	CC 21	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
503	MMC236055	CC 22	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
504	MMC236056	CC 23	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
505	MMC236057	CC 24	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
506	MMC236058	CC 25	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
507	MMC236059	CC 26	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
508	MMC236060	CC 27	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
509	MMC236061	CC 28	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
510	MMC236062	CC 29	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
511	MMC236063	CC 30	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
512	MMC236064	CC 31	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
513	MMC236065	CC 32	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
514	MMC236066	CCR 1	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
515	MMC236067	CCR 2	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
516	MMC236068	CCR 3	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017

Number	Serial Number	Claim Name	Claimant	Location Year
517	MMC236069	CCR 4	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
518	MMC236070	CCR 5	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
519	MMC236071	CCR 6	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
520	MMC236072	CCR 7	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
521	MMC236073	CCR 8	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
522	MMC236074	CCR 9	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
523	MMC236075	CCR 10	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
524	MMC236076	CCR 11	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
525	MMC236077	CCR 12	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
526	MMC236078	CCR 13	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
527	MMC236079	CCR 14	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
528	MMC236080	X 1	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
529	MMC236081	X 2	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
530	MMC236082	X 3	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
531	MMC236083	X 4	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
532	MMC236084	X 5	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2017
533	MMC236650	XL 1	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
534	MMC236651	XL 2	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
535	MMC236652	XL 3	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
536	MMC236653	XL 4	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
537	MMC236654	XL 5	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
538	MMC236655	XL 6	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
539	MMC236656	XL 7	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
540	MMC236657	XL 8	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
541	MMC236658	XL 9	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
542	MMC236659	XL 10	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
543	MMC236660	XL 11	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
544	MMC236661	XL 12	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
545	MMC236662	XL 13	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
546	MMC236663	XL 14	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
547	MMC236664	XL 15	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
548	MMC236665	XL 16	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
549	MMC236666	XL 17	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
550	MMC236667	XL 18	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
551	MMC236668	XL 19	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
552	MMC236669	XL 20	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
553	MMC236670	XL 21	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
554	MMC236671	XL 22	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
555	MMC236672	XL 23	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
556	MMC236673	XL 24	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018

Number	Serial Number	Claim Name	Claimant	Location Year
557	MMC236674	XL 25	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
558	MMC236675	XL 26	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
559	MMC236676	XL 27	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
560	MMC236677	XL 28	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
561	MMC236678	XL 29	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
562	MMC236679	XL 30	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
563	MMC236680	XL 31	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
564	MMC236681	XL 32	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
565	MMC236682	XL 33	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
566	MMC236683	XL 34	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
567	MMC236684	XL 35	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
568	MMC236685	XL 36	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
569	MMC236686	XL 37	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
570	MMC236687	XL 38	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
571	MMC236688	XL 39	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
572	MMC236689	XL 40	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
573	MMC236690	XL 41	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
574	MMC236691	XL 42	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
575	MMC236692	XL 43	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
576	MMC236693	XL 44	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
577	MMC236694	XL 45	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
578	MMC236695	XL 46	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
579	MMC236696	XL 47	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
580	MMC236697	XL 48	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
581	MMC236698	XL 49	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
582	MMC236699	XL 50	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
583	MMC236700	XL 51	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
584	MMC236701	XL 52	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
585	MMC236702	XL 53	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
586	MMC236703	XL 54	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
587	MMC236704	XL 55	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
588	MMC236705	XL 56	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
589	MMC236706	XL 57	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
590	MMC236707	XL 58	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
591	MMC236708	XL 59	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
592	MMC236709	XL 60	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
593	MMC236710	XL 61	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
594	MMC236711	XL 62	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
595	MMC236712	XL 63	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
596	MMC236713	XL 64	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018

Number	Serial Number	Claim Name	Claimant	Location Year
597	MMC236714	XL 65	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
598	MMC236715	XL 66	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
599	MMC236716	XL 67	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
600	MMC236717	XL 68	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
601	MMC236718	XL 69	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
602	MMC236719	XL 70	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
603	MMC236720	XL 71	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
604	MMC236721	XL 72	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
605	MMC236722	XL 73	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
606	MMC236623	AX 1	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
607	MMC236624	AX 2	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
608	MMC236625	AX 3	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
609	MMC236626	AX 4	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
610	MMC236627	AX 5	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
611	MMC236628	AX 6	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
612	MMC236629	AX 7	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
613	MMC236630	AX 8	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
614	MMC236631	AX 9	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
615	MMC236632	AX 10	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
616	MMC236633	AX 11	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
617	MMC236634	AX 12	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
618	MMC236635	WIL 1	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
619	MMC236636	WIL 2	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
620	MMC236637	WIL 3	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
621	MMC236638	WIL 4	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
622	MMC236639	WIL 5	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
623	MMC236640	WIL 6	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
624	MMC236641	WIL 7	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
625	MMC236642	WIL 8	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
626	MMC236643	WIL 9	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
627	MMC236644	WIL 10	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
628	MMC236645	WIL 11	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
629	MMC236646	WIL 12	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
630	MMC236647	WIL 13	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
631	MMC236648	WIL 14	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
632	MMC236649	WIL 15	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
633	MMC236596	WCC 1	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
634	MMC236597	WCC 2	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
635	MMC236598	WCC 3	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
636	MMC236599	WCC 4	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018

Number	Serial Number	Claim Name	Claimant	Location Year
637	MMC236600	WCC 5	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
638	MMC236601	WCC 6	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
639	MMC236602	WCC 7	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
640	MMC236603	WCC 8	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
641	MMC236604	WCC 9	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
642	MMC236605	WCC 10	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
643	MMC236606	WCC 11	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
644	MMC236607	WCC 12	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
645	MMC236608	WCC 13	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
646	MMC236609	WCC 14	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
647	MMC236610	WCC 15	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
648	MMC236611	WCC 16	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
649	MMC236612	WCC 17	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
650	MMC236613	WCC 18	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
651	MMC236614	WCC 19	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
652	MMC236615	WCC 20	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
653	MMC236616	WCC 21	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
654	MMC236617	WCC 22	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
655	MMC236618	WCC 23	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
656	MMC236619	WCC 24	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
657	MMC236620	WCC 25	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
658	MMC236621	WCC 26	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
659	MMC236622	WCC 27	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
660	MMC236979	MS1	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2018
661	MMC238745	IC-1	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2019
662	MMC238746	IC-2	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2019
663	MMC238747	IC-3	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2019
664	MMC238748	IC-4	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2019
665	MMC238749	IC-5	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2019
666	MMC238750	IC-6	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2019
667	MMC238751	IC-7	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2019
668	MMC238752	IC-8	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2019
669	MMC238753	IC-9	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2019
670	MMC238754	IC-10	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2019
671	MMC239702	FT-1	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
672	MMC239703	FT-2	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
673	MMC239704	FT-3	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
674	MMC239705	FT-4	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
675	MMC239706	FT-5	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
676	MMC239707	FT-6	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020

Number	Serial Number	Claim Name	Claimant	Location Year
677	MMC239708	FT-7	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
678	MMC239709	FT-8	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
679	MMC239710	FT-9	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
680	MMC239711	FT-10	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
681	MMC239712	FT-11	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
682	MMC239713	FT-12	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
683	MMC239714	FT-13	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
684	MMC239715	FT-14	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
685	MMC239716	FT-15	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
686	MMC239717	FT-16	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
687	MMC239718	FT-17	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
688	MMC239719	FT-18	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
689	MMC239720	FT-19	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
690	MMC239721	FT-20	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
691	MMC239722	FT-21	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
692	MMC239723	FT-22	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
693	MMC239724	FT-23	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
694	MMC239725	FT-24	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
695	MMC239726	FT-25	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
696	MMC239727	FT-26	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
697	MMC239728	FT-27	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
698	MMC239729	FT-28	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
699	MMC239730	FT-29	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
700	MMC239731	FT-30	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
701	MMC239732	FT-31	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
702	MMC239733	FT-32	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
703	MMC239734	FT-33	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
704	MMC239735	FT-34	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
705	MMC239736	FT-35	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
706	MMC239737	FT-36	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
707	MMC239738	FT-37	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
708	MMC239739	FT-38	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
709	MMC239740	FT-39	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
710	MMC239741	FT-40	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
711	MMC239742	FT-41	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
712	MMC239743	FT-42	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
713	MMC239744	FT-43	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
714	MMC239745	FT-44	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
715	MMC239746	FT-45	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
716	MMC239747	FT-46	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020

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717	MMC239748	FT-47	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
718	MMC239749	FT-48	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
719	MMC239750	FT-49	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
720	MMC239751	FT-50	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
721	MMC239752	FT-51	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
722	MMC239753	FT-52	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
723	MMC239754	FT-53	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
724	MMC239755	FT-54	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
725	MMC239756	FT-55	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
726	MMC239757	FT-56	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
727	MMC239758	FT-57	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
728	MMC239759	FT-58	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
729	MMC239760	FT-59	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
730	MMC239761	FT-60	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
731	MMC239762	FT-61	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
732	MMC239763	FT-62	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
733	MMC239764	FT-63	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
734	MMC239765	FT-64	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
735	MMC239766	FT-65	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
736	MMC239767	FT-66	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
737	MMC239768	FT-67	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
738	MMC239769	FT-68	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
739	MMC239770	FT-69	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
740	MMC239771	FT-70	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
741	MMC239772	FT-71	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
742	MMC239773	FT-72	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2020
743	MMC238570	Ram #1	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2019
744	MMC238571	Ram #2	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2019
745	MMC238572	Ram #3	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2019
746	MMC238573	Ram #4	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2019
747	MMC238574	Ram #5	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2019
748	MMC238575	Ram #6	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2019
749	MMC238576	Ram #7	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2019
750	MMC238577	Ram #8	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2019
751	MMC238578	Ram #9	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2019
752	MMC238579	Ram #10	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2019
753	MMC238580	Ram #11	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2019
754	MMC238581	Ram #12	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2019
755	MMC238582	Ram #13	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2019
756	MMC238583	Ram #14	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2019

Number	Serial Number	Claim Name	Claimant	Location Year
757	MMC238584	Ram #15	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2019
758	MMC238585	Ram #16	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2019
759	MMC238586	Ram #17	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2019
760	MMC238587	Ram #18	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2019
761	MMC238588	Ram #19	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2019
762	MMC238589	Ram #20	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2019
763	MMC238590	Ram #21	Group Ten (USA) Inc.	2019