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Additional Appendices:

The following appendices contains outstanding items required under 'Technical Standards for Reporting Assessment Work' guidelines; namely Section 7. Ground Geophysical Survey Work.

Appendix A: Identification of Mining Lands– 7. (iv)

Appendix B: Exploration History – 7. (vii)

Appendix C: Local & Regional Geology – 7. (ix)

Appendix D: Mineral Deposit Model and Rationale for Survey – 7. (x)

Appendix E: Interpretations – 7. (xxv)

Appendix F: Recommended Work – 7. (xxvi)

Appendix G: Map – 7. (xxix)

Appendix A: Identification of Mining Lands – 7. (iv)

Claim Cell	Cell Type	Township / Area	Claim Holder	%
552625	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Gillard Lake Area	IMPALA CANADA LTD.	100
552591	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Garden & Gillard Lake Area	IMPALA CANADA LTD.	100
552698	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Gillard Lake Area	IMPALA CANADA LTD.	100
552699	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Garden & Gillard Lake Area	IMPALA CANADA LTD.	100
556319	Single Cell Mining Claim	Gillard Lake Area	IMPALA CANADA LTD.	100
552627	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Gillard Lake Area	IMPALA CANADA LTD.	100
581329	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Gillard Lake Area	IMPALA CANADA LTD.	100
552593	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Gillard Lake Area	IMPALA CANADA LTD.	100
552624	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Gillard Lake Area	IMPALA CANADA LTD.	100
552595	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Garden & Gillard Lake Area	IMPALA CANADA LTD.	100
552622	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Gillard Lake Area	IMPALA CANADA LTD.	100
552628	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Gillard Lake Area	IMPALA CANADA LTD.	100
552594	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Gillard Lake Area	IMPALA CANADA LTD.	100
552596	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Garden & Gillard Lake Area	IMPALA CANADA LTD.	100
552626	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Gillard Lake Area	IMPALA CANADA LTD.	100
552629	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Gillard Lake Area	IMPALA CANADA LTD.	100
552650	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Gillard Lake Area	IMPALA CANADA LTD.	100
552623	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Gillard Lake Area	IMPALA CANADA LTD.	100
552630	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Gillard Lake Area	IMPALA CANADA LTD.	100

Appendix B: Exploration History – 7. (vii)

2002: North American Palladium Ltd. conducted surface sampling, which included whole-rock analysis but no data on lithology. “Call-out” grades from produced maps do not agree with compiled assay data. Two appear to be from known road-side trenches: L102N and Mere occurrences (outcrop samples in yellow) - Two possibly from boulder occurrences: L118N north of the road and Leigh south of road (boulder samples in blue) - One outcrop sample south of road is unexplained (1.5 g/t Pd+Pt).

2002: North American Palladium Ltd. completed a surface sampling program on cut grid. Compiled point data does not contain outcrop vs boulder designation. Best grades for 3E occur in outcrop at L102N and Mere. Sampling medium around Leigh and L118N occurrences presumed to be boulders.

2004: North American Palladium Ltd. completed an IP Survey. Led to detection of multiple anomalies, most of which seem to be related to magnetic horizons. Stronger IP anomalies seem to be associated with diabase. No anomalies associated with Leigh showings, but six medium anomalies are in vicinity.

North American Palladium Ltd. drilled five holes for a total of 528m following up on IP survey. Drilling intersected mostly magnetite-rich diabase sills. Two holes to the south intersected melanogabbro (102m total) beneath the diabase cover, little sulfide. No anomalous PGE or base metals in melanogabbro. The two holes to the north failed to intersect the mafic intrusion; diabase cover up to 140m depth.

2010: Ringbolt Ventures contracted Geotech Ltd. to conduct an airborne magnetic & VTEM survey with Condor interpreting the data. Five weak conductors were outlined, all located within the northeast part of the melanogabbro intrusion. These conductors may represent disseminated sulfides, similar to what is exposed in current trenches.

2016: North American Palladium Ltd. completed surface samples on road occurrences over two days (eight samples collected). Varitextured gabbro and disseminated to blebby chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite mineralization observed (up to 3%). MDI showings were confirmed in the field to contain anomalous PGE mineralization.

2017: North American Palladium conducted surface sampling. Extensive glacial cover in field area. Gabbroic outcrop observed only near road showings (within a few hundred meters). Remainder of outcrops are diabase sills.

2020: Impala Canada Ltd. contracted Sander Geophysics Limited (SGL) to conduct a rotary-wing high-resolution airborne gravimetric survey over the Titan property.

2021: Impala Canada Ltd. conducted a prospecting program on the entire property. A total of 249 sample stations, 142 samples, and 425 biogeochem samples were collected.

Appendix C: Property & Regional Geology – 7. (ix)

Property Geology

The Titan property is located within the Roaring River Complex, a 70 km long and 1 to 15 km wide intrusive rock complex, hosting several intrusive phases that show a wide variability in compositions. Since 2002, the property has undergone intermittent exploration, including surface sampling, drilling, and various geophysical methods.

Abundant Quaternary sediments and Proterozoic diabase sills overlay the Titan property. The Titan Intrusion hosts of a wide range of mafic to ultramafic units, with internal breccia zones displaying brittle-ductile deformation and evidence of magma mixing at surface and in drill core. The dominant lithology observed is medium-grained gabbro and magnetite-bearing gabbro. Most surface exposure of the intrusion is observed at three historic showings: Mere, L102N, and Leigh. Both the Mere and L102N showings are located just south of HWY-811, and host sections of gabbro, varitextured gabbro, pyroxenite, and breccia zones of heterolithic compositions. PGE mineralization occurs in association with fine- to coarse-grained pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pyrite blebs in 0.1-3.0% total volume. The Leigh showing is on the southern edge of the property, approx. 2.3 kilometers south of the Mere showing, and is dominated by extensive mafic-ultramafic boulders that can reach up to 3 meters in diameter.

Regional Geology

Much of the following information presented in this section is sourced from the Open File Report OFR6120 Project Unit 95-014; Regional Geology of the Lac des Iles Area (Stone et al., 2003). Additional sources are referenced appropriately.

The Titan property is located within the eastern Central Wabigoon Subprovince and the northern margin of the Quetico Subprovince of the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. This area can be further subdivided into crustal blocks including the Winnipeg River terrane, Marmion terrane and Western Wabigoon terrane that are thought to have developed independently through the late Mesoarchean and Neoarchean and were tectonically amalgamated 2.71 Ga (Stone et al., 2003).

The Winnipeg River terrane is composed of a gneissic-plutonic domain north and east of the western Wabigoon terrane. Regionally, the Winnipeg River terrane includes the Winnipeg River Subprovince and north-central parts of the Wabigoon Subprovince as well as part of the Lac des Iles area. Old crustal material has been intruded and assimilated by voluminous Neoarchean felsic magmas represented by batholiths of tonalite and granite as well as mafic magmas that erupted to form greenstone belts.

The Marmion terrane consists of tonalite basement rocks (3010-2999 Ma) upon which greenstone belts formed at 2990-2715 Ma (Percival et al., 2012). Based on neodymium isotopic

data, the Marmion terrane extends eastward through the Lac des Iles area despite contrary geochronological evidence.

The Western Wabigoon terrane is dominated by 2745–2720 Ma mafic volcanic rocks with large tonalitic plutons (2735–2720 Ma) and younger clastic metasedimentary sequences (2711 to <2702 Ma) carrying ancient (>3 Ga) detrital zircons that are preserved in narrow belts within volcanic sequences, and may have been deposited during deformation (Percival et al., 2012). The Lac des Iles greenstone belt extends from south of Legris Lake to south of Wakinoo Lake and also includes an east-trending sequence 2km north of Legris Lake. The greenstone sequences are typical sequences that include mafic pillowed to massive flows with minor feldspar-phyric, fragmental felsic volcanic rocks interspersed within a metasedimentary sequence of dominantly wacke-siltstone with minor conglomerate and iron formation.

The Titan property is located within the Roaring River Complex. The following excerpt was taken from the 2018-2019 Recommendation for Exploration by the Ontario Geological Survey. Figure references do not apply to figures in this document.

“The Roaring River Complex (RRC) is a 70 km long and 1 to 15 km wide intrusive rock complex (Figure 1) comprising several related intrusive phases that show a wide variability in compositions. The RRC has been classified as a sanukitoid suite intrusive complex that includes the following rock types: pyroxenite, gabbro, diorite, monzodiorite, monzonite and granodiorite (Stern, Hanson and Shirey 1989). Sanukitoid magmas are interpreted to have been derived from partial melting of mantle peridotite, making the mafic to ultramafic phases of these intrusive complexes attractive targets for copper-nickel-platinum group element (Cu-Ni-PGE) and iron-titanium-vanadium (Fe-Ti-V) exploration.”

References

Puumala, M. and Campbell, D. 2019. Fe-Ti-V and PGE-Cu-Ni Potential in the Roaring River Complex, Title; *in* Ontario Geological Survey, Resident Geologist Program, Recommendations for Exploration 2018-2019, p. 27-31.

Stone, D., Lavigne Jr, M. J., Schnieders, B. R., Scott, J. F., and Wagner, D. 2003. Regional Geology of the Lac des Iles area; Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report OFR6120.015, Project Unit 95-014.

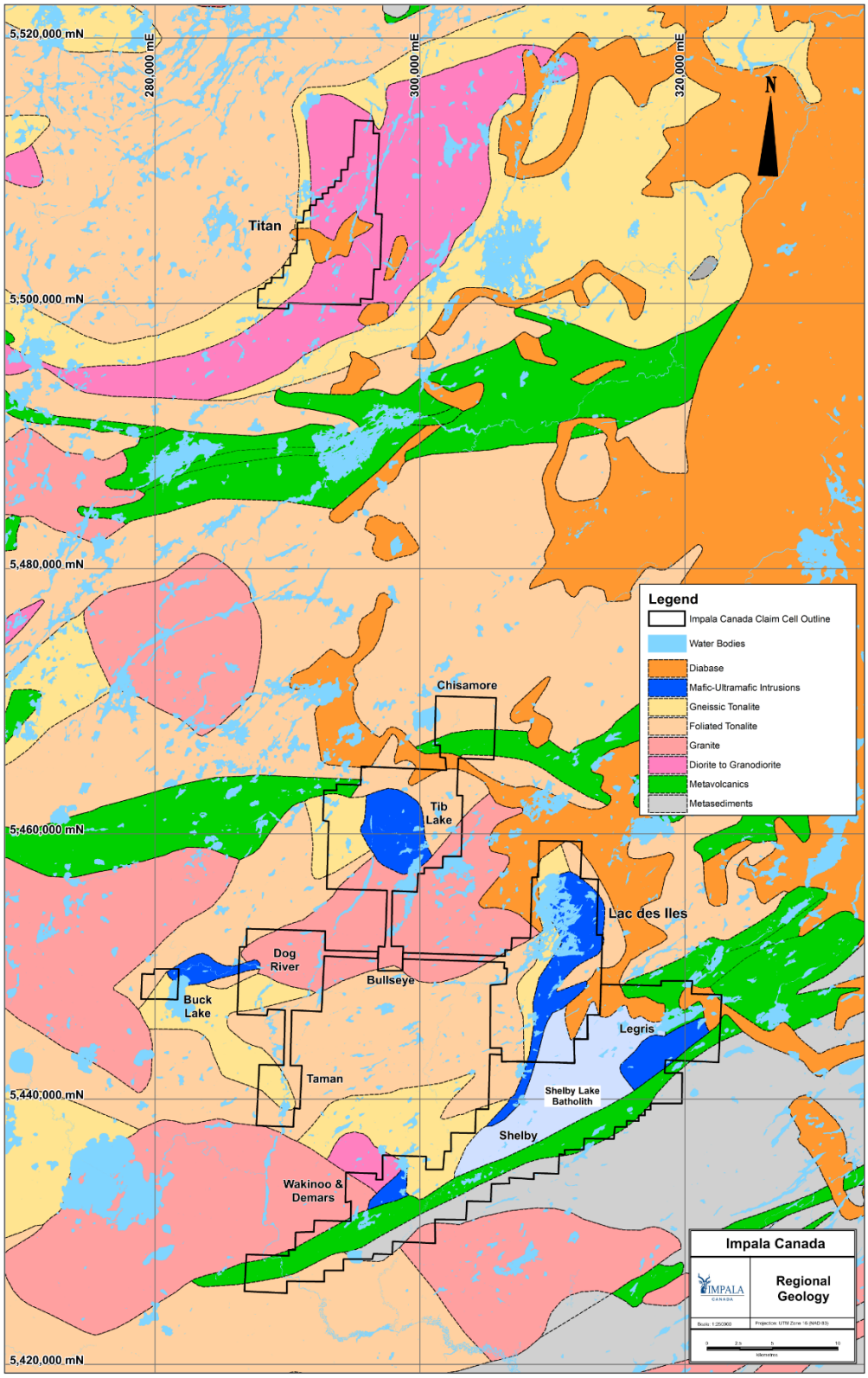


Figure 1. Regional geology of the Lac des Iles suite of intrusions and Titan property.

Appendix D: Mineral Deposit Model and Rationale for Survey – 7. (x)

Impala Canada Ltd. continues to explore for magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization hosted within Archean-aged mafic to ultramafic intrusions related to the Lac des Iles suite. Zones of disseminated sulfide mineralization typically occur along the margins of these intrusions. A magnetotelluric (MT) survey allows for the identification and delineation of mafic intrusions based on the resistivity of those rocks. MT uses variations in the electric and magnetic fields to determine the resistivity.

Appendix E: Interpretations – 7. (xxv)

The magnetotelluric survey provided high quality data, revealing underlying rocks exhibiting a large resistivity range and high resolvability in the 0-2 km range. Variation in the resistivity may be a product of magmatic layering or locations of primary fault structures. Near surface resistivity features may be a combination of intruding diabase sills and mafic-ultramafic Titan intrusive rocks.

Appendix F: Recommended Work – 7. (xxvi)

A follow up magnetotelluric survey is recommended at this time, covering all of the known Titan intrusive body.

Appendix G: Map – 7. (xxix)

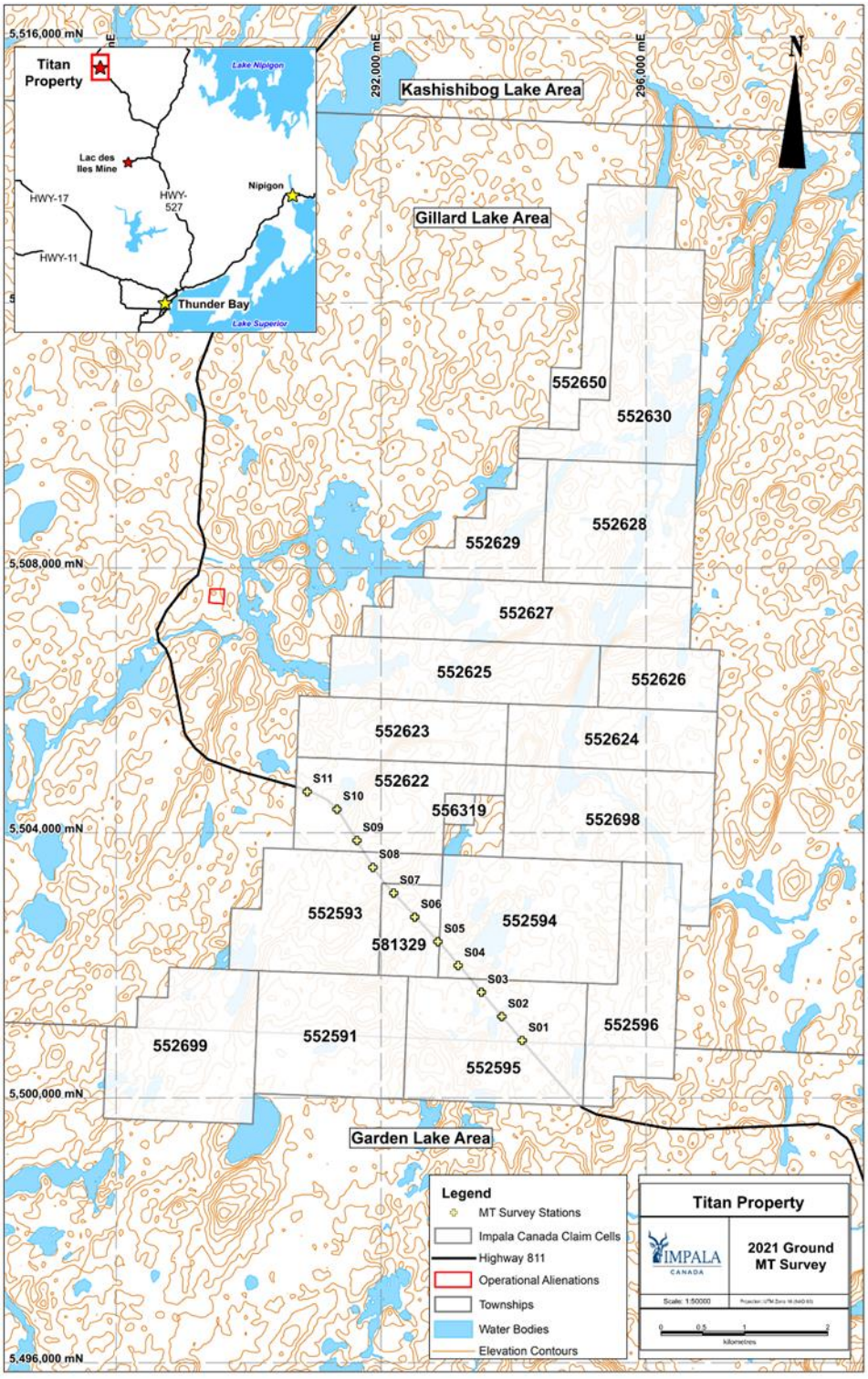
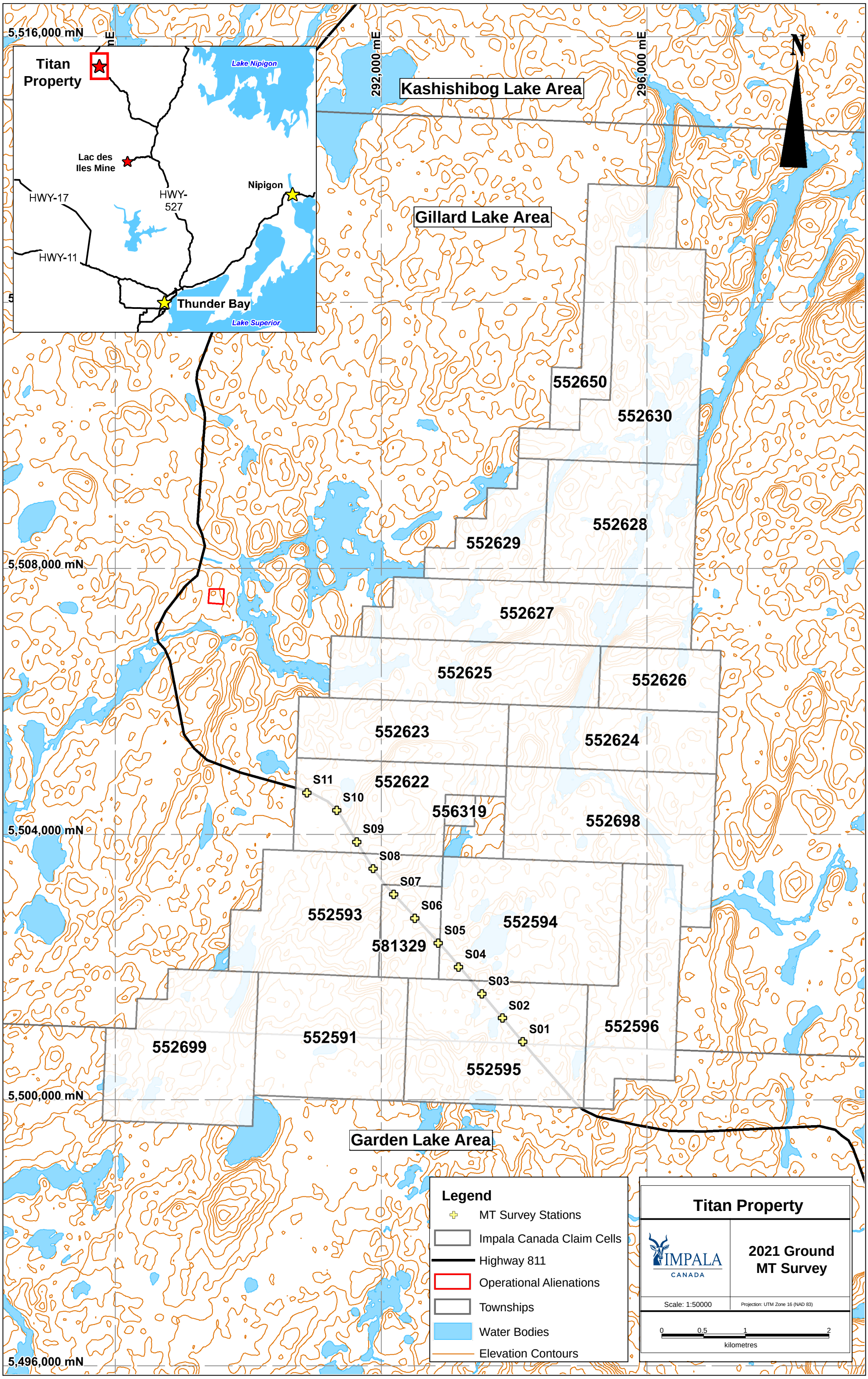


Figure 2. Map of Titan property with mining claims with magnetotelluric survey stations (yellow dots).


5,516,000 mN
292,000 mE
296,000 mE
Titan Property
Lake Nipigon
Lac des Iles Mine
Nipigon
HWY-17
HWY-527
HWY-11
Thunder Bay
Lake Superior
Kashishibog Lake Area
Gillard Lake Area
552650
552630
552628
552629
552627
552625
552626
552623
552624
552622
556319
552698
552593
552594
581329
552591
552596
552699
552595
Garden Lake Area
S11
S10
S09
S08
S07
S06
S05
S04
S03
S02
S01
5,508,000 mN
5,504,000 mN
5,500,000 mN
5,496,000 mN
N
Legend
MT Survey Stations
Impala Canada Claim Cells
Highway 811
Operational Alienations
Townships
Water Bodies
Elevation Contours
Titan Property
IMPALA CANADA
2021 Ground MT Survey
Scale: 1:50000
Projection: UTM Zone 16 (NAD 83)
0 0.5 1 2
kilometres