

Terry Lynch on Power Nickel's high grade Nisk Project and market demand for Critical Minerals

written by InvestorNews | November 29, 2022

In this InvestorIntel interview, Tracy Weslosky interviews [Power Nickel Inc.](#)'s (TSXV: PNP | OTCQB: CMETF) CEO Terry Lynch about their recently over-subscribed [private placement](#) and secures an update on the Nisk Project drill program. The Nisk Project, which is located in James Bay, Quebec, is a high grade nickel sulfide project – and to access the most recent drill results [click here](#).

In this conversation Terry is asked about general market conditions in the resource sector and how it may be impacting the nickel sector. Reinforcing the importance of nickel and how it is classified as a [critical mineral](#) for the USA and Canada, he explains that nickel is used in the stainless steel sector and in lithium-ion batteries for electric vehicles. As a North American source of nickel with low carbon footprint, Terry discusses how Power Nickel is poised to benefit from high nickel demand.

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About Power Nickel Inc.

Power Nickel is a Canadian junior exploration company focusing on high-potential copper, gold, and battery metal prospects in

Canada and Chile.

On February 1, 2021, Power Nickel (then called Chilean Metals) completed the acquisition of its option to acquire up to 80% of the Nisk project from Critical Elements Lithium Corp. (CRE: TSXV)

The NISK property comprises a large land position (20 kilometers of strike length) with numerous high-grade intercepts. Power Nickel is focused on expanding its current high-grade nickel-copper PGE mineralization Ni 43-101 resource with a series of drill programs designed to test the initial Nisk discovery zone and to explore the land package for adjacent potential Nickel deposits.

To learn more about Power Nickel Inc., [click here](#)

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Terry Lynch of Power Nickel talks about its new NI 43-101 mineral resource estimate at Nisk

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In this InvestorIntel interview with host Tracy Weslosky, [Power Nickel Inc.](#)'s (TSXV: PNP | OTCQB: CMETF) CEO Terry Lynch talks about the just released significant inaugural NI 43-101 compliant [mineral resource estimate](#) on their Nisk nickel

sulphide project near James Bay, Québec.

In the interview, which can also be viewed in full on the InvestorIntel YouTube channel ([click here](#)), Terry tells Tracy that “the one thing I would draw everyone’s attention to is that we use very conservative numbers.” Even so, he says the resource estimate reports more than 2.5 million Indicated Tonnes at 1.20 %NiEq and 1.4 million Inferred Tonnes at 1.29 %NiEq. In addition, Terry adds, “you can look at the isometric views and you can see very plainly where we can go with infill drilling to add a bunch of tons fairly easily and fairly low risk, so that’s exciting for us.”

Terry also talks about the advantage of Nisk’s location, including other producing mines nearby, road access, being “across the road from a Hydro Quebec substation” for power, and good relations with local groups. “We’re super close to infrastructure,” he tells Tracy. “We believe we’re the greenest nickel mine in history because of the access to the Quebec Hydro grid.”

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Power Nickel (then called Chilean Metals) announced on June 8th, 2021 that an agreement has been made to complete the 100% acquisition of its Golden Ivan project in the heart of the Golden Triangle. The Golden Triangle has reported mineral resources (past production and current resources) in a total of 67 million ounces of gold, 569 million ounces of silver, and 27 billion pounds of copper. This property hosts two known mineral showings (gold ore and maguee), and a portion of the past-producing Silverado mine, which was reportedly exploited between 1921 and 1939. These mineral showings are described to be Polymetallic veins that contain quantities of silver, lead, zinc, plus/minus gold, and plus/minus copper.

Power Nickel is the 100-per-cent owner of five properties comprising over 50,000 acres strategically located in the prolific iron-oxide-copper-gold belt of northern Chile. It also owns a 3-per-cent NSR royalty interest on any future production from the Copaquire copper-molybdenum deposit, recently sold to a subsidiary of Teck resources Inc. Under the terms of the sale agreement, Teck has the right to acquire one-third of the 3-per-cent NSR for \$3-million at any time. The Copaquire property borders Teck's producing Quebrada Blanca copper mine in Chile's first region.

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Terry Lynch of Power Nickel talks about its soon to be released resource update and plans for 2022

written by InvestorNews | November 29, 2022

In this InvestorIntel interview with host Tracy Weslosky, [Power Nickel Inc.](#)'s (TSXV: PNP | OTCQB: CMETF) CEO Terry Lynch talks about upcoming advances of its polymetallic NISK project.

In the interview, which can also be viewed in full on the InvestorIntel YouTube channel ([click here](#)), Terry discusses exploration plans and an upcoming NI 43-101 resource update of the historic resource on its flagship NISK project in Quebec, a high-grade nickel sulphide deposit which contains nickel, copper, cobalt, and platinum group elements. Terry also talks about the possibility of Power Nickel spinning out its Golden Ivan gold-copper project in British Columbia's Golden Triangle to focus on the more advanced development story of NISK, which has attracted investment in Power Nickel by two of the top-ranked hedge funds.

Terry explains that Power Nickel is positioned to be one of the greenest sources of class-1 nickel in the world, and that its resource report expected in June will put Power Nickel on the industry's radar. "We're in the right market in the right

jurisdiction at the right time,” he tells Tracy.

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Betting the farm on lithium in the short term and the long term.

written by Jack Lifton | November 29, 2022

Politics Before Economics: The Coming Train Wreck of Peak Lithium, Mandated EVs, and Alternate Electricity Generation

This is the best time ever to invest in lithium mining and

processing because the legacy global OEM automotive industry as well as dozens of newcomers, including TESLA, have bet their continued and future existence not on the market but on the politically mandated ultimate replacement of internal combustion engine power trains by rechargeable battery fueled electric ones. This powertrain replacement is to be 100% dependent on lithium-ion batteries to store the electricity (i.e., fuel) to supply the electric motors that will replace fossil fuel using internal combustion engines. These EV batteries are, for their operation, 100% dependent on the chemical element, lithium.

At the same time, the politicians have also decreed that the generation of relatively inexpensive electricity, which today is mostly done by the use of the fossil fuels, coal, oil, and natural gas (with the balance, more than 20%, coming from nuclear) shall be completely replaced by alternate forms of electricity generation dependent upon the wind and the sun with their excess outputs stored until needed in lithium ion batteries. Wind and solar are, at best, intermittent, and they are therefore not remotely reliable or dependable. They exist only because of government subsidies and, worse, mandates. Alternate energy generation being intermittent must be smoothed out (continuously maintained) ideally (in the Green Dream) by backup batteries. This would ultimately require enormous quantities of lithium, more than for EVs, for the gigantic smoothing and backup systems that would be necessary.

From the perspective of the supply of the key critical battery metal, lithium, these two goals, electrification of mobility and stationary storage of electric power for grid smoothing are competitive with each other for lithium, and this competition shows the complete ignorance of politicians and manufacturers of the fact that the overall demand for lithium from the two mandated uses cannot possibly be supplied from currently existing, planned, or known accessible sources.

A recent article in the Wall Street Journal states that “mining is like anything else. Eventually high prices stimulate more production. But the slow real-world expansion capabilities of mining explain the IMF’s forecast that mineral inflation would last “roughly a decade” until supply catches up.”

This is utter nonsense.

Mining any natural resource is entirely dependent on the physical accessibility of the resource, the grade (concentration) of the desired mineral, the ability of deployable technology to extract the desired mineral, the economics of the processing of the mineral concentrate to a usable form, and that the total costs incurred by the entire supply chain can be borne by the selling price for the end user products enabled or manufactured from that resource.

Supply of anything cannot “catch up” to demand if that supply is limited by a maximum price limit for the demanded form and for the accessibility, grade, and applicable process technology for the “deposit.”

The highest grade accessible and processable deposits of lithium from brine and from hard rock minerals are, respectively, in Chile, Argentina, and Australia. These deposits are already mined at scale and represent the lowest cost of production today. So, since the highest grade, accessible, physically and technologically, deposits are in production why can’t they just ramp up and supply any amounts of lithium needed? Those writers who are ignorant of geology, mineral economics, and geopolitics, and who are not aware of the limitations of contemporary known deposits of natural resources, think that lithium production is organic, i.e., that to get more lithium you simply do more mining. But, in fact, all mineral deposits decline in grade and fall below economic grades after a time. The period during which

the mine is projected to be profitable is called, for that reason, the life of the mine.

In 2007 the global production of lithium, measured as metal, was 16,000 tons. In 2021 that figure was 86,000 tons, a 5.5X increase. Yet at the beginning of 2022, the price of metallic lithium, \$60,000 a ton in January 2021 had reached \$360,000 a ton! I note that lithium metal is now more expensive than silver.

Why?

The demand for lithium today just for batteries is 60% of global lithium production, and new battery factories are coming online and being planned and under construction daily. The total demand for lithium for all of these factories by 2025 is calculated to be 2.5 times total global lithium production in 2021. By 2030 that figure would be 5 to 10 times the total global 2021 output of lithium.

It is likely that the lithium supply is already in deficit due to existing battery factories buying for inventory and traders buying for speculation.

The legacy OEM car/truck makers have almost all allocated essentially all of their R&D capital and their new manufacturing construction to EVs. The better managed ones realizing that the total conversion of their outputs solely to EVs cannot be supported anytime soon, if ever, by the lithium supply chain and that the cost of such vehicles is already prohibitive in the mass market are hedging their bets by continuing to plan for a mixed output of EV and fossil fueled powertrains indefinitely.

Mis-allocations of capital in the most capital intensive industry on earth, the OEM automotive industry, cannot be reversed rapidly, and the damage to competitive advantage from

losing the lead in internal combustion engine and transmission development could be fatal. This misallocation is not confined to the assembly operations of the global legacy OEMs. It could also be fatal to suppliers of ICE specific components.

There are today some 1.5 billion ICEs in use globally, and the number is growing. Imagine that each of them will use on average 4 kg of lithium, measured as metal, for a 50 kWh lithium-ion battery. A Tesla Model 3 uses 6-8 kg for a 100 kWh battery. So to replace just today's powertrains would require 6 billion kg of lithium, or 6 million tons of lithium, or 36 million tons of LCE (lithium carbonate equivalent). This is more than 70 years total global 2021 lithium production with nothing left over for the stationary storage market for grid smoothing of wind and solar generation. Neither conversion will ever happen, because it is beyond the capability and capacity of our current know-how in mining, refining, and fabricating the end-use raw materials.

The looming and fatal to the green revolution lithium supply deficit has spawned an enormous price increase for the metal and its compounds, which has reversed the steady decline in the costs of lithium-ion batteries.

But is it too late to stop the attempted suicide of the global OEM automotive and electric energy generating industries?

Cars and trucks running on high priced electricity generated by increasingly expensive wind and solar systems backed up by hugely expensive stationary storage battery parks will not have large enough markets to be self sustainable or reasonably priced.

Lithium mining and processing will boom until no one can afford the vehicles or the electricity. At some point before that occurs the decarbonization of Western society will reverse and steel, aluminum, oil and gas will return to their central place

in our world of cheap energy. Until then look for lithium, the rare earths, copper, and uranium to enter a long Super Cycle.

Betting the farm on lithium in the short term and the long term.

Nickel 28 Capital: A Nickel-Cobalt Producer Leading its Industry is Going Green

written by InvestorNews | November 29, 2022

Global primary nickel demand is seen increasing by 12% in 2021 to 2.67 million tonnes, while primary nickel production is only expected to climb by 9% to 2.7 million tonnes, according to the [International Nickel Study Group](#). Presently about 65% of annual nickel production is used to manufacture [stainless steel](#). However, Electrified Vehicle (EV), nickel demand for use in batteries, is forecast to grow to 1.3 million tonnes yearly by 2030. You read that right, EV demand alone could consume almost 50% of current global nickel production within the foreseeable future. There's no renewable or low carbon replacement for stainless steel, so that demand isn't going away. Suffice it to say the [supply/demand picture](#) looks reasonably healthy for nickel for the foreseeable future, which might be why nickel prices have risen almost 10% year to date, despite being down 11% from their recent highs in September.

When we [last visited](#) an interesting opportunity to gain exposure to this commodity, [Nickel 28 Capital Corp.](#) (TSXV: NKL), was on the cusp of a transformational change whereby they were about to

pay off the Operating Debt for the Company's principal asset, an 8.56% joint-venture interest in the [Ramu Nickel-Cobalt operation](#) in Papua New Guinea. As part of a Joint Venture Agreement with majority owner and operator of the mine, Metallurgical Corporation of China Limited (MCC), it, MCC, provided the financing for the construction and development of the Ramu Mine. Nickel 28 had two separate debt agreements with MCC – one to finance the original construction of the mine (Construction Debt) and a second amount to finance the ramp up and early operating expenses of the mine (Operating Debt). 100% of the operating surpluses from the mine were first allocated to repay the Operating Debt and related interest, meaning that once this is paid off there is significant free cash flow available to Nickel 28.

Once the Operating Debt is repaid, Nickel 28 can repay the Construction Debt at any time without penalty but is entitled to its share of 35% of the mine's operating surpluses, with the remaining 65% used to repay any remaining Construction Debt and related interest. For the three months ended June 30, 2021, Nickel 28 Capital Corp. recognized \$8.4 million for its share of operating profit from the Ramu Mine and \$14.9 million for the first six months of 2021. Assuming, they make the final payment of \$10.2 million to the Operating Debt, that should leave \$1.6 million ($\$4.7 \text{ million} \times 35\%$) to add to the quarter end cash of \$4.6 million. Going forward, Nickel 28 could be adding 35% of \$7-\$10 million per quarter, depending on mine output and commodity pricing. But what to do with all that cash? That's material liquidity for a company that also manages [a portfolio of eleven royalties](#) (see below). Nickel 28 says that it intends to continue to invest in a cobalt and nickel-focused portfolio of streams, royalties and direct interests in mineral properties which could use up some of that extra cash.



Source: Nickel 28 Capital Corp. [02/2021 MD&A](#)

But perhaps even more compelling than all the potential upside from the royalties is the path that the Company is taking on the Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) front. There is no question that more and more emphasis is being put globally on how safely and with minimum environmental footprint you provide your commodity. To that end, on February 9, 2021, the Company announced that it had [completed](#) an independent analysis on greenhouse gas (GHG) intensity for the Ramu nickel-cobalt operation, confirming that the operation is one of the lower GHG emitters in the world nickel industry. Ramu's average GHG intensity has been calculated at 15.6 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per tonne of nickel (15.6 tCO₂e/t Ni) contained in mixed hydroxide product. This compares favorably to a nickel industry average GHG intensity of 36.6 tCO₂e/t Ni as calculated by Wood Mackenzie. Then on March 15, 2021, in an industry first, [Nickel 28 bought carbon offsets](#) for its share of Ramu nickel and cobalt production. The carbon offsets will fully offset Nickel 28's anticipated 2021 attributable GHG emissions from the Ramu integrated nickel-cobalt mine, and makes it the mining industry's first carbon neutral refined nickel-cobalt producer. This should put Nickel 28 in all green ETFs once everyone figures this out.

With 85.7 million shares outstanding, the Company has a market cap of roughly C\$79 million based on yesterday's close of C\$0.92. When you think about what the value of an 8.56% interest in a producing world class nickel-cobalt mine is, plus the cash flow that it's about to start generating, one can make a pretty compelling investment thesis. The fact that they might be the greenest miner out there right now should give it a premium over whatever other metric you want to use to measure this company by. So if you are interested in having some exposure to nickel, the commodity, you might want to look at Nickel 28 Capital Corp.

With an abundance of inexpensive hydroelectric power, Blackstone aims to build a “green” battery metals supply chain

written by InvestorNews | November 29, 2022

Upstream and Downstream PFS's Drive Blackstone's Battery Metal Project in 2021

[Blackstone Minerals Limited](#) (ASX: BSX | OTCQX: BLSTF | FSE: B9S) is an Australian-based mining company focusing on the district-scale, Ta Khoa Nickel-Copper-PGE project in northern Vietnam.

Blackstone's project includes an existing disseminated nickel sulphide resource and processing plant, a historic high-grade underground mine as well as 25 other targets in the project area, and plans to build a downstream processing facility.

After releasing a Scoping Study in late 2020, Blackstone is working on two pre-feasibility studies (PFS) in 2021 that focus on: (1) the “upstream” mineral exploitation and processing plant, and (2) the “downstream” processing facility to produce customized Nickel-Cobalt-Manganese (NCM) “precursor” products for the Lithium-ion battery industry.

With an abundance of inexpensive hydroelectric power, Blackstone

aims to build a “green” battery metals supply chain to furnish materials to the lithium-ion battery industry.

Ta Khoa Project (Nickel-Copper-PGE)

In April 2019, Blackstone entered into an option agreement to acquire a 90% interest in the Ta Khoa project and completed the acquisition a year later.

The Ta Khoa project is located 160 km west of Hanoi and includes the Ban Phuc Disseminated Sulfide (DSS) resource, an upstream processing plant, and the past-producing Ban Phuc Massive Sulfide Vein (MSV) nickel mine.

In late 2020, Blackstone released a Scoping Study for the development and restart of the Ta Khoa Project. The Scoping Study features an 8.5-year project life with ore from the Ban Phuc DSS deposit, and integrates upstream and downstream processing to produce customized NCM products for the Lithium-ion battery industry.

The results from the Scoping Study include:

- Maiden Ban Phuc DSS Indicated Resource of 44.3Mt at 0.52% Nickel for 229Kt
- Annual production of approximately 12.7ktpa of nickel unit for a period of 8.5 years
- Capital cost approximately US\$314 million of pre-production, including emergency
- Gross revenue of approximately US\$3.3 billion
- Capital payback period of 2.5 years

Finishing an “Upstream” PFS

As previously mentioned, Blackstone is now advancing the Ta Khoa Project through to a Pre-Feasibility Study that includes an option to mine higher grade MSV deposits within the project

area.

Blackstone has ten active drill rigs on the project site to increase the confidence of the existing Ban Phuc DSS resource as well as to target higher-grade MSV deposits, identified using geophysics, with the plan to delineate new resources and incorporate these deposits into the PFS.

Blackstone anticipates the upstream PFS to be completed by the end of this year, allowing for the sufficient completion of the ongoing project drilling.

Adding a “Downstream” Process

Blackstone is working on the second PFS for a “downstream” processing facility to enable the production of a range of NCM “precursor” products for the Lithium-ion battery industry.

To reduce the risk and cost, the Company proposes to form joint venture(s) to construct downstream refineries to support the existing EV battery manufacturing companies in Vietnam, including LG Chem, Samsung SDI, and VinFast.

By further processing the material, the price improvement of nickel increases from 70-80% to 125-135% of the London Metal Exchange (LME) metal prices that price increase supports the robust economics reported in the Company’s Scoping Study.

Blackstone anticipates the downstream PFS to be completed by July 2021.

Past-Producing Ban Phuc MSV Nickel Mine

Located in close proximity to the Ban Phuc DSS open-pit resource is the past-producing Ban Phuc MSV nickel mine.

The high-grade Ban Phuc MSV mine operated as a modern mechanized

underground mine between 2013 and 2016, producing 20.7kt Ni, 10.1kt Cu, and 0.67kt Co, before closing during a time of low nickel prices and mineral reserve depletion.

Currently, the Ban Phuc MSV mine is under care and maintenance and the deposit remains open at depth below the area of previous mining.

Existing Processing Plant and Infrastructure

One benefit of this project is the existing infrastructure. In this case, an existing processing plant (concentrator) capable of producing 450-kilo-tons- per-annum (ktpa) of nickel, a 250-person accommodation camp, and direct access to the site from Hanoi on a 240 km paved highway.

Other advantages include ample low-cost hydroelectric power and a professional low-cost labour force, as well as being located in a country that has become an Asian hub for electronics and battery manufacturing.

Solid Bank Account

In September 2020, Blackstone raised A\$17.8 million by issuing 42.4 million shares at A\$0.42 per share. As of December 31, 2020, the Company had approximately A\$22 million in the bank that should cover off its exploration activities at the Ta Khoa Project this year.

Final Thoughts

In the race for EV dominance, China is leading the pack and with that, south-east Asia is becoming a supplier of raw materials and finished products.

Vietnam is already a hub for electronics and battery manufacturing and Blackstone's project could add some additional

“mineral” weight to its competitive advantage.

Project Site Map:



[SOURCE:](#)

‘Significant breakthroughs’ in recent drilling as Canada Silver Cobalt Works expands Robinson Zone by 500%

written by InvestorNews | November 29, 2022

In mining there is nothing more exciting than striking high grades. In the case of [Canada Silver Cobalt Works Inc.](#) (TSXV: CCW | OTCQB: CCWOF) (‘Canada Silver Cobalt’), they have recently managed to continue to drill very high grade silver at their Castle Property in the past-producing Gowganda Silver District of Northern Ontario, Canada.

On September 30, 2020 Canada Silver Cobalt [announced](#) that recent drilling had achieved some significant breakthroughs:

1. Expansion of the Robinson Zone mineralization by [500%](#);
2. Identification of 4 new mineralized veins in the first 9,000 of a 50,000 metre 2020 drill program at the Robinson Zone. This included another high grade silver result of [3,452 g/t silver over 0.4 metres](#).

Canada Silver Cobalt VP-Exploration, Matt Halliday, P.Geo., [commented](#):

“We are excited about the drill program; we initiated a large-scale drill program and we are realizing the results. We have moved from a single vein at the Robinson to at least 4 mineralized veins, greatly expanding the potential for new high-grade panels. We have expanded the traditional mineralized horizon. It has been noted in literature that the upper third to upper half of the diabase sill is the mineralized horizon – it is now our belief that the entire diabase sill has the potential to be mineralized.”

In addition to the current 50,000m drill program to grow the resource, Canada Silver Cobalt is, at the same time, advancing the permitting process for an [underground ramp construction](#) in 2021 for the Robinson Zone.

The Company recently [said](#) that the ramp project was progressing well with project advancement in environmental studies, site development, community engagement, and First Nations consultations. Initially the ramp construction will act to provide underground exploration platforms to greatly enhance new discovery opportunities targeting high-grade silver at the Robinson Zone.

Castle Mine and Property

 [Source](#)

7.56 million ounce silver Maiden Resource at 8,582 g/t Au

Canada Silver Cobalt’s flagship is their 100% owned 78 sq. km Castle Mine and Property which features strong exploration upside for silver, cobalt, nickel, gold and copper. In May 2020 Canada Silver Cobalt [announced](#) a maiden resource with

'phenomenal' grades. The [result was](#): Zones 1A and 1B have an average silver grade of **8,582 g/t** (250.2 oz/ton) in a combined 27,400 tonnes of material for a total of **7,560,200 Inferred ounces of contained silver** using a cut-off grade of 258 g/t AgEq. After adding in the lower grade Zone 2A the total is 7,567,000 inferred ounces of contained silver.

Canada Silver Cobalt also has two other early stage exploration projects – [Violet Property](#) and [Beaver Property](#).

Location map showing Canada Silver Cobalt's projects



[Source](#)

Closing remarks

Canada Silver Cobalt continues to make steady progress. The Company already has a very high grade 7.5 million ounce Maiden Inferred Resource, several valuable by-products, huge exploration upside, a plan in place to build an underground access ramp at Robinson Zone, [a pilot plant](#) to produce cobalt-rich gravity concentrates on site, a processing facility ([TTL Laboratories](#)) in the town of Cobalt, and a proprietary hydrometallurgical process (Re-20X) for [the creation of technical grade cobalt sulphate](#) as well as nickel-manganese-cobalt (NMC) formulations.

All this for a market cap of just C\$60m means investors should have plenty to look forward to over the coming years assuming Canada Silver Cobalt continues to progress well.

Focused on feeding the EV boom with battery metals, Global Energy Metals understands the value of their Nevada location

written by InvestorNews | November 29, 2022

Without doubt one of the biggest disruptions this decade will be the rapid move to [electric vehicles](#) (EV). As reported [here](#), UBS recently forecasted US\$100kWh batteries by 2022, EV/ICE (Internal Combustion Engine) parity by 2024 and that “there are not many reasons left to buy an ICE car after 2025”. Three of the key metals in demand to feed the EV boom will be cobalt, nickel, and copper. Today I discuss a company that has all three as well as some gold potential. The Company still has a very low market cap and has 3 combined projects in safe countries. These include [a recently purchased project \(Lovelock Mine & Treasure Box\) in Nevada](#) only 150 kilometers from Tesla’s gigafactory.

That company is [Global Energy Metals Corp.](#) (TSXV: GEMC | OTCQB: GBLEF) (‘GEMC’). Their focus is to build a portfolio of battery metal assets across key locations such as the USA, Canada, and Australia.

GEMC’s 3 projects are:

- Lovelock Mine & Treasure Box Projects – Nevada, USA (85%)
- Werner Lake Cobalt Project – Ontario, Canada (70%)
- Millennium Cobalt Project (flagship) and Mount Isa Cobalt-Copper-Gold Projects – Queensland, Australia (100%)

GEMC’s 3 combined battery metal projects – USA (Lovelock Mine & Treasure Box), Canada (Werner Lake), and Australia (Millennium &

Mount Isa)



[Source](#)

The Lovelock Mine & Treasure Box Projects in Nevada USA (85%)

In a very exciting and strategic move recently [announced](#), GEMC has issued shares and made a cash payment as consideration for its acquisition of an 85% interest in the [Lovelock Mine and Treasure Box Projects](#). The properties will be held in GEMC's newly established U.S. Battery Metals Corp., a new U.S. listed vehicle and wholly owned subsidiary of GEMC.

The Lovelock Mine and property consists of approximately 1,400 acres (567 hectares) in the Stillwater Range of Nevada, USA. It was discovered by George Lovelock and Charles Bell in about 1880 and saw limited production of nickel, copper and cobalt beginning in 1883. GEMC [reported](#) that **“the general average of the 200 tons shipped in 1886 averaged 14% cobalt and 12% nickel”**, which is extremely high grades. After intermittent production no further production from the Lovelock Mine is known for well over a century. Several of the rock samples collected in 2017 showed strong enrichment in cobalt, nickel and copper.

The Treasure Box Project hosts mine workings from limited copper production, which occurred until early into the 20th century. A reverse circulation hole drilled on the Treasure Box in 1976 returned [1.55% copper over 12.2 metres](#) from a depth of 25.9 to 38.1 metres.

Both projects are at the very early stage but appear to have good exploration potential based on their history. A bonus is their location in mining friendly Nevada, USA, and just 150 kilometers from the Tesla Gigafactory.

The Lovelock Mine & Treasure Box Projects are located effectively on the doorstep of Tesla's Gigafactory in Nevada just 150kms away



[Source](#)

Werner Lake Cobalt Project in Ontario, Canada (70%)

The Werner Lake Cobalt Project has an Updated NI 43-101 (2018) Indicated Mineral Resource of [79,400 tonnes at 0.43% Co](#) not including the 2018 drill program. This is an excellent grade for a western located project. There is also exploration potential for copper and gold.

Millennium Cobalt Project and Mount Isa Cobalt-Copper-Gold Projects – Queensland, Australia (100%)

The Millennium Project is a significant cobalt-copper deposit which remains open for further expansion. There is a [historical JORC \(2012\) Inferred Resource](#) estimate which showed grades of 0.14% Co, 0.35% Cu and 0.12g/t Au (using CuEq cutoff of 1.0%). This historical resource estimate is not yet NI43-101 compliant. GEMC intends to upgrade this resource to a current NI43-101 compliant resource.

The Mount Isa Projects include Mount Dorothy and Cobalt Ridge. Early stage drilling results included [7m @ 0.14% Co, 2.55% Cu, and 2m @ 0.12% Co, 0.13% Cu](#) at Mount Dorothy, and exploration rock chip sampling results of [0.31% Co, 3.63% Cu, 1.25g/t Au](#) at Cobalt Ridge.

Closing remarks

GEMC has a current market cap of just C\$2.8m. Perhaps the reason the market cap is so low is that the company has had to endure

the past 2.5 year cobalt bear market, and has only recently made the USA acquisition.

Recently, companies with USA EV metal assets have done very well as we saw with Piedmont Lithium, Lithium Americas, Westwater Resources, and many others. For investors that are positive on the outlook for EVs and the key EV metals (cobalt, copper, nickel) then GEMC should definitely be on your radar. Plus there is always the chance of GEMC finding gold.

Pancon CEO on the gold and nickel advantages in proven mining districts

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We are well-positioned in all six of our projects, both in South Carolina and in Ontario. We are in proven mining districts, near and surrounding former or producing gold mines. We also focus on relationships and competence and capacity. We have world-class geologists and we work hard on engaging with all of our stakeholders and shareholders on a regular basis.” States Layton Croft, President, CEO and Director of [Pancontinental Resources Corporation](#) (TSXV: PUC), in an interview with InvestorIntel’s Tracy Weslosky.

Layton continued by providing an update on Pancon’s exploration program at St. Laurent Project. He said that it is a very exciting, more than early-stage nickel-cobalt- copper-gold-platinum-palladium project that has known mineralization in

disseminated sulphide, relatively close to surface. Layton also said that Pancon's focus on battery metals include nickel, copper, and cobalt. The company is focussed on exploring for primary nickel deposits. Some of the electric vehicle manufacturers are looking to reduce the amount of cobalt or enhance their technology and are increasing their nickel content. So a nickel focussed battery metal strategy is the right one.

To access the complete interview, [click here](#)

Disclaimer: Pancontinental Resources Corporation is an advertorial member of InvestorIntel Corp.

CBLT's Peter Clausi on M&A in the Mining Industry

written by InvestorNews | November 29, 2022

Recently during [PDAC 2019](#), Peter Clausi the President, CEO and Director of [CBLT Inc.](#) (TSXV: CBLT) shared CBLT's competitive advantages with InvestorIntel's Tracy Weslosky. Peter starts "CBLT acquired cobalt assets inexpensively, has done work on them to prove them up, and price of cobalt has moved up on the London Metal Exchange since we purchased them. Cobalt is an in-demand metal. Its one of the green revolution metals and you absolutely need them for electrification of the world."

CBLT is a Canadian mineral exploration company with a proven leadership team, targeting cobalt in reliable mining jurisdictions. CBLT continues to be a project generator and an

efficient steward of its shareholders' capital.

To access the complete interview, [click here](#)

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