

Making a \$BULL.C run on critical materials, Canadian Palladium has platinum and rhodium too...

With the current palladium price at US\$2,338/oz finding palladium is even more valuable than finding gold (at US\$1,804). More valuable than almost anything else on the planet is rhodium, at US\$16,100/oz. It therefore makes sense to look for junior miners in good locations that are having exploration success for these highly valuable metals.

One such junior is Canadian Palladium Resources Inc. (CSE: BULL | OTCQB: DCNNF | FRANKFURT: DCR1). Canadian Palladium is focused on growing a resource at their 100% optioned East Bull Palladium (PGM's) Property. The Property covers 992 hectares and is in the Sudbury Mining Division in Ontario, Canada. Past exploration has resulted in a 43-101 compliant resource estimate of 11.1 million tonnes of ore at a grade of 1.46g/t palladium equivalent (Pd Eq) for a total of 523,000 ounces Pd Eq. Canadian Palladium are now working diligently to grow the resource and to identify the higher grade sections.

Canadian Palladium's East Bull Project 43-101 Resource estimate summary from 2018

	Tonnes	Au	Pt	Pd	Rh	Cu	Ni	Co	3PGM+Au	PdEq	PdEq
Inferred	M 11.1	g/t 0.05	g/t 0.05	g/t 0.58	g/t 0.04	% 0.14	% 0.05	% 0.01	g/t 0.93	g/t 1.46	Oz k 523

Canadian Palladium's East Bull PGM Project location and key highlights



Source

During 2020 Canadian Palladium have repeatedly announced solid drill results and extended their mineralized zone at East Bull. Here is the recent news summarized:

- Nov. 23, 2020 – Canadian Palladium intersects **2.97 Pd Eq over 12.0 metres** expanding East Bull mineralization west and down-dip.
- Oct. 28, 2020 – Canadian Palladium continues to extend mineralization.
- Oct. 21, 2020 – Canadian Palladium drilling continues to extend near surface deposit to **over 1.6km of strike length**.
- Oct. 26, 2020 – Canadian Palladium reports preliminary assay results for additional drill holes at East Bull Palladium Project, Sudbury Area, Ontario: Wide intersections of palladium mineralization including **22.0 metres at 2.24 g/t Pd-equivalent**.
- Aug. 18, 2020 – Canadian Palladium reports complete assay results for first ten drill holes at East Bull Palladium Project, Sudbury Area, Ontario: Intersects **high-grade palladium including 4.0 metres with 8.15 g/t**

Palladium Equivalent.

- June 24, 2020 – East Bull Property – **Palladium results show 2.68 g/t over 3.0 metres and 2.28 g/t over 3.0 metres** within a broader interval of **1.32 g/t over 20 metres.**
- March 2, 2020 – Canadian Palladium Hole EB-20-01 intersects: **3.32 g/t palladium over 7.0 metres, 2.50 g/t palladium over 10 metres, 3.77 g/t combined palladium + platinum + gold over 10 metres.**

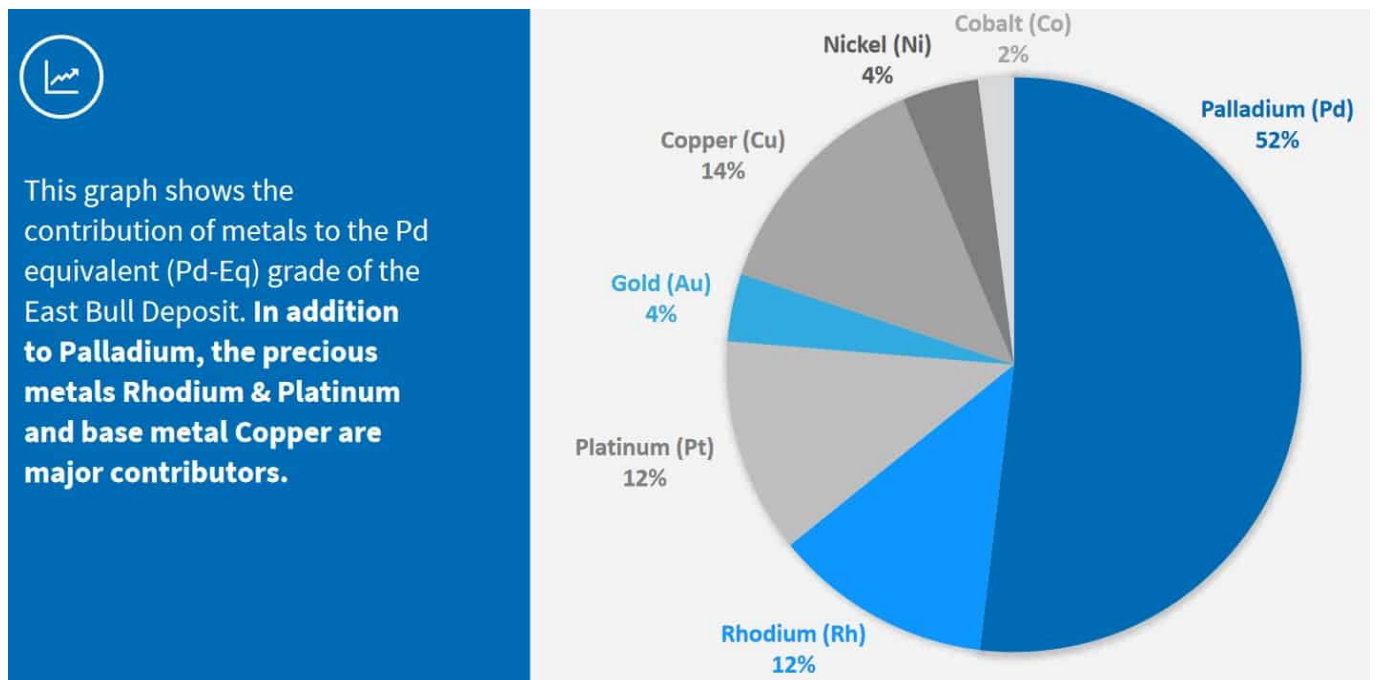
Note that palladium grades from 1.5 g/t to 5 g/t are considered medium grade and anything above 5 g/t is considered high grade. Most of the results in 2020 so far have been in the medium grade with some occasional high grade results. Also it should be noted the highly valuable by-products have the effect of increasing the palladium equivalent grade.

What does this all mean you may ask? Essentially it means that Canadian Palladium is steadily working towards growing a potentially larger resource at the East Bull PGM Project. In the latest news release from Nov. 23, 2020 Canadian palladium summarize by stating:

“The Company’s 10,000 m drill program continues to extend the Valhalla Zone resource down dip and towards the west. The drilling in this section of the Valhalla Zone has produced consistent results for over a kilometre strike length to vertical depths of 150 metres. The mineralization widths within this area varies from 6 to 71 metres core width...”

Building a resource takes time and money. During this stage investors need to wait for drill results and ultimately a resource upgrade. Canadian Palladium state that *“the independent analysis of the updated 43-101 also highlighted the potential significant upside potential of the resource estimate along 3.6km strike length.”* 2020 drilling is slowly working to confirming this.

What is key is that the East Bull Project contains several highly valuable metals such as palladium, rhodium, platinum, gold, copper, nickel and cobalt.



Source

Looking further ahead, a valuable advantage of the East Bull Property is its proximity to the mining town of Sudbury. Extraction of mineralized material could be crushed on site and shipped by truck to Sudbury (90 km) for processing. The footprint would be minimal with only rock crushing on site allowing for a less complicated permitting process. It should also mean a lower initial CapEx. We will know a lot more down the track once we get to the PEA/PFS stage.

Closing remarks

Canadian Palladium is still in the early stages of potentially growing their resource at their East Bull Project. So far in 2020 drill results have extended the known mineralization and found medium grade palladium (and palladium equivalent) with occasional high grade.

Should the success continue and the resource grow further, then the next steps should get easier due to the fact that

palladium and the other by-products are highly valuable and there is a relatively simple option towards production (open pit, crush, and ship 90 kms for processing).

Jack Lifton on how the Tesla effect is driving platinum, palladium, and rhodium around the bend

“Those of you who want to ‘speculate’ or invest in platinum and palladium can, besides physical ownership of coins and bars, buy futures in London, New York, and other markets. The futures markets have the advantage of being very liquid.” – Jack Lifton

The principal Platinum Group Metals (pPGMs), the platinum, palladium, and rhodium are among the most critical of the critical metals that support our health and well-being. This is for two reasons: First of all, the electronic properties of the pPGMs cannot be duplicated by any other known less expensive or more effective substitution, and second, the pPGMs are very rare. The total annual production of all three combined does not exceed 500 tons. The overwhelming use for these PGMs is as the active agents (catalysts) in automotive exhaust emission catalytic converters, in which they catalyze the complete combustion of hydrocarbon fuels (gasoline, kerosine [diesel fuel]), and the reduction of acid forming nitrous oxides to inert nitrogen. Catalytic converters cannot function economically or efficiently without PGMs, so that the rarity of the PGMs ensures that they are among the most

recycled industrial metals, since the total annual new production of platinum and palladium is insufficient to meet demand.

It should be noted that the current annual production for the US OEM automotive industry alone uses 200 mta of PGMs for catalytic converters. **Yet the US industry produces only 20% of global automobiles and trucks. Both China and Europe produce more cars annually than the US, and until recently the use of pPGMs in Europe by the OEM automotive industry there used a large enough amount of platinum to severely skew its price relationship to that of palladium creating a palladium shortage that has driven up palladium's price to more than double that of platinum, a historically unusual situation.**

In general, the very large demand for pPGMs by the US OEM automotive industry arises from the very large proportion of large internal combustion engines (ICEs) used in North America for personal trucks, SUVs, and freight carriage. These ICEs require substantial exhaust emission catalytic converters to comply with increasingly stringent air pollution control regulations.

Until recently the even more stringent European Union air pollution control regulations were thought to be being met by the use of diesel engines rather than gasoline powered ones. Diesels, the large ones used on freight vehicles in particular, require a relatively large amount of platinum to manage their exhaust emissions. In the last two years however, it has been discovered that diesel engines exhaust measurements were manipulated by manufacturers to give the appearance of exhaust emission compliance. Diesel sales in Europe, by far their largest market, have plummeted releasing enough platinum into the market to drop its price even though it takes more palladium than platinum on a weight basis to manage the hydrocarbon exhaust of an ICE.

I think this demand skew is temporary and the price rises and

price differentials among the pPGMs also an artifact of the sudden interest by investors in “doing a Tesla” with the pPGMs. The pricing of the pPGMs, palladium and rhodium in particular, is increasingly divorced from their industrial value, and ironically by increasing the cost of exhaust emission catalyst they help to hasten the conversion of vehicular transport from dependence on ICEs to batteries. This, the lowering of the principal demand for pPGMs, will of course lower the price of the pPGMs. The bright spot in the future may be the use of platinum and palladium in fuel cells, which look to be the electric generators of choice for heavy freight carrying trucks that will utilize hydrogen to power the fuel cells, which will themselves need platinum and/or palladium to produce electricity by catalysis of hydrogen “fuel.”

The most absurd of the latest “investment vehicles” for pPGMs are the one and five-ounce “certified” bars of rhodium, the very rarest of the pPGMs, being offered to “investors.” There is no agreed standard for rhodium purity and, even if there were, there is no other market for such bars other than the offerors “guarantee” to buy it back in the future for some price calculated by them as a “market” price. Rhodium bars have no industrial use other than as a feedstock to make the rhodium chemicals used in the application of the pPGMs to the wash coats of automotive exhaust emission converters; the high temperature apparatus involved in the manufacture of high purity glasses and fibers; and the industrial production of nitric acid. Manufacturers using rhodium for the above do NOT buy individual bars of “investment grade” rhodium from private parties. Nor do they inventory rhodium in such a form.

Platinum has been used for jewelry and even coins almost since its discovery in native (placer) form in South America in the late eighteenth century. Palladium jewelry and coins have been tried but have never caught on with the public. Massive rhodium is not suitable for jewelry manufacturing, but a thin

coating of it on silver has been used to prevent tarnish. This source of "value" is what drives the nonindustrial market for these metals. There is no liquid market for trading small quantities of these metals. Like gold, pPGMs must be analyzed before any industrial use and this analysis is too costly for small lots. National coins can be traded using posted prices on the London Platinum and Palladium Market, but this is purest reasoning by false analogy. Coins have no use as industrial feedstocks.

Those of you who want to "speculate" or invest in platinum and palladium can, besides physical ownership of coins and bars, buy futures in London, New York, and other markets. The futures markets have the advantage of being very liquid.

Let's look at the supply of pPGMs, also, of course, an investment, if realized through the purchase of shares of publicly traded miners, juniors, and fabricators on major high-volume exchanges.

The majority of the world's platinum comes from Southern Africa. The Republic of South Africa and Zimbabwe are fairly recent as independent states ruled by their indigenous peoples, but pPGM mining and refining were introduced nearly a century ago by Europeans for whom costs such as labor, safety, and health held little interest when measured against the profits obtainable by ignoring them. The transfer of majority ownership of the mines and smelters to the "native" populations has added costs of improving health and safety as well as of empowering labor to seek wage increases. These factors have increased the costs of producing pPGMs and have reduced the output of the mines and smelters. These factors have naturally increased the market prices of the pPGMs as their already small supply and regular delivery has been further reduced or impaired.

The world's other two relatively large sources of pPGMs, Russia and North America, produce primarily just palladium.

The only producing American mine and smelter, at Stillwater, Wyoming, is owned by Russia's Norilsk Nickel, Russia's main producer of palladium as a companion metal to its nickel production, and, in fact, Stillwater produces more pPGMs from automotive exhaust emission catalyst scrap than from its ore body. In Canada, Vale, Sudbury, produces palladium also only as a companion metal to its nickel production. Thus, for non African produced pPGMs the amount produced depends on the nickel market.

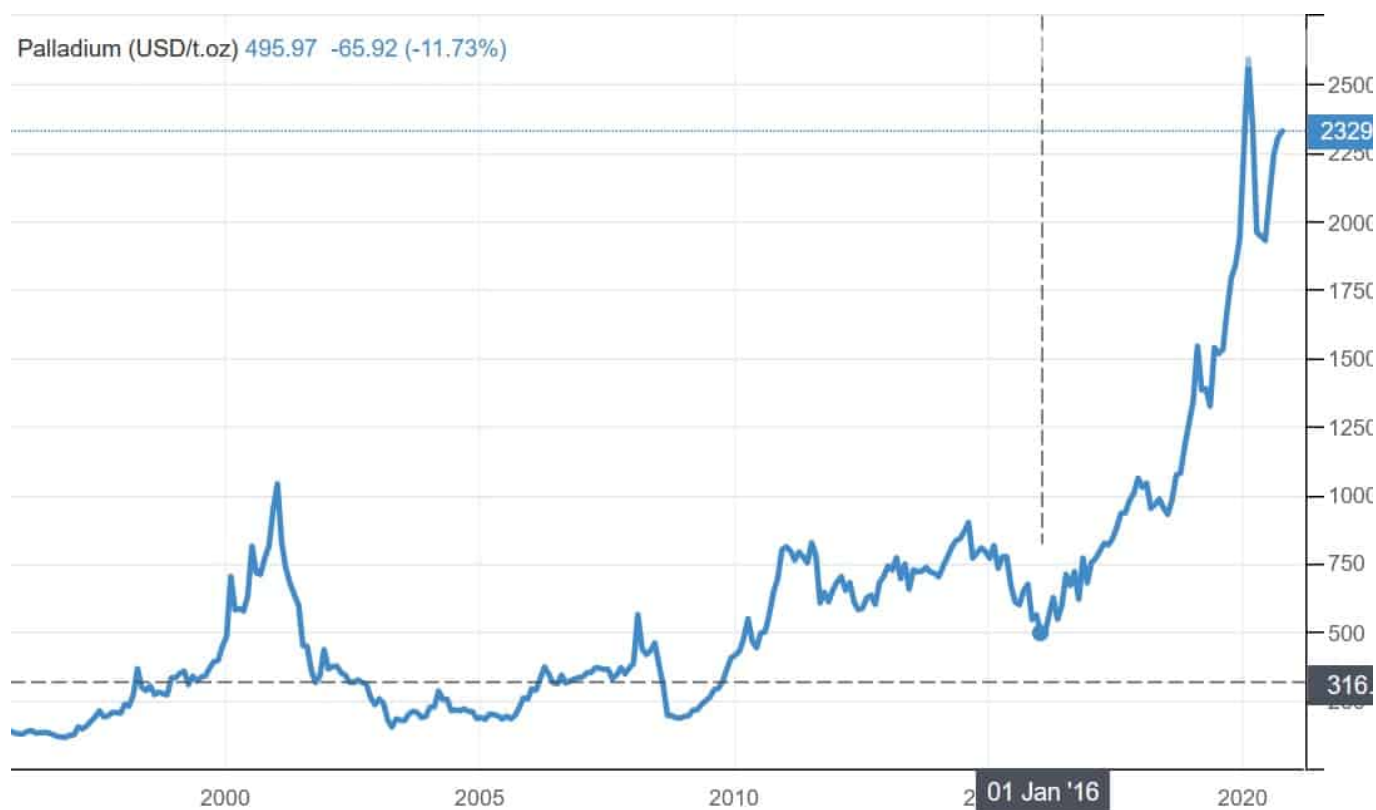
If and as now looks likely when the production of ICE powered vehicles declines the demand for new pPGMs will also decline, but it is likely also that the demand for pPGMs used in catalytic converters may be replaced by a demand for them (other than rhodium) for use in fuel cells, which look like the best candidates for generating electricity onboard for freight carriage by wheeled transportation and even by tracked transportation. A typical fuel cell today uses an ounce of pPGMs as the catalytic materials that transform hydrogen gas into water and generate electricity (at room temperature) by doing so. Thus, if new production of pPGMs today were to be used entirely for fuel cell manufacturing some 13 million fuel cell powered (hydrogen powered) vehicles per year could be manufactured globally. In the USA, which scraps 15 million vehicles per year, the recovered recycled pPGMs could be used to produce up to 4 million fuel cell powered cars per year until the supply of scrap ICEs were exhausted in 20 years.

It looks likely now that Class 8 freight hauling trucks will be converted to fuel cell operation rather than battery operation as a weight and resource saving measure. In the long term this use for pPGMs will become dominant.

Can the palladium market continue to defy gravity?

Palladium prices have risen from US\$316/oz in January 2016 to US\$2,329/oz today, representing an impressive 637% gain in just under 5 years. The big question investors want to know is where will the prices go from here? To get a feel for the answer, today I look at palladium supply and demand and what the industry expects.

Palladium prices have had an impressive rally since January 2016 up 637%



Source

2020 palladium supply vs demand forecast

Palladium supply decreased in 2020 due to COVID-19 related supply disruptions from South Africa, but palladium demand also weakened in 2020 due to a slowdown in conventional car

sales due to COVID-19.

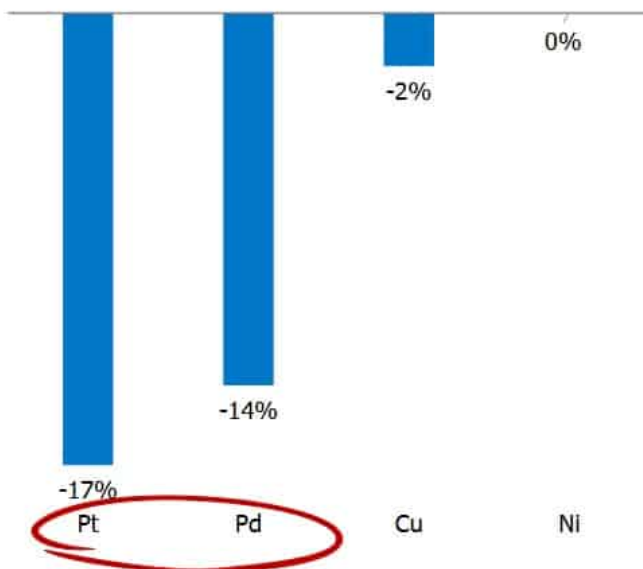
According to the world's largest palladium producer, Norilsk Nickel, 2020 global palladium supply is forecast to fall 14% and demand is forecast to fall 16%. Effectively balancing a market that was previously in deficit. This forecast suggests that palladium prices should remain relatively high in 2020, especially if auto demand continues to pick up in Q4, 2020.

Palladium (Pd) supply estimated to fall 14% and demand to fall an estimated 16% in 2020

COVID-19: Major Distortion to Commodity Markets in 2020

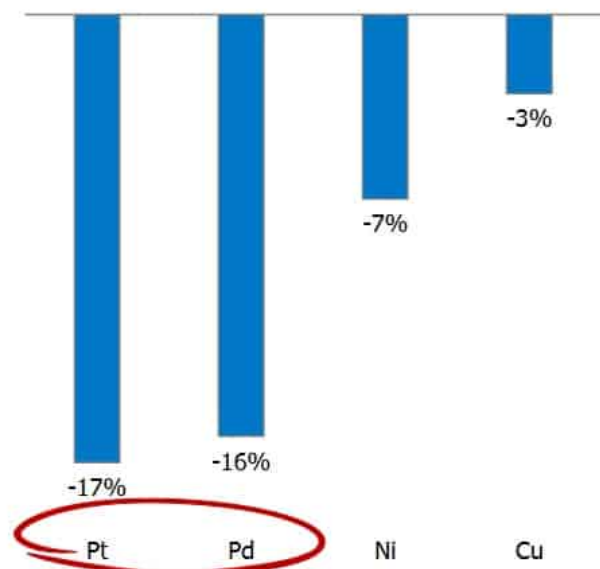
Global Supply of PGMs Impacted the Most due to Quarantine in SA, Little Impact on Base Metals

Supply 2020E vs 2019



Global Demand for PGMs Down Sharply on a Major Contraction of Autos, Base Metals Being Less Affected

Consumption 2020E vs. 2019



Source

Mid term palladium demand continues to look strong as tightening auto-emissions rules are requiring larger volumes of palladium in exhaust systems (75% of palladium demand comes from catalytic converters). By 2030 onward 100% battery electric vehicles (EVs) may be taking significant market share that palladium auto demand begins to decline. At that point the EV and battery metals such as lithium, cobalt, copper,

nickel, manganese and graphite should be doing very well as EV sales start to dominate.

In the mid term new palladium supply is expected to continue to be slow to come online as palladium is usually mined as a by-product of nickel or platinum mining. In the long term high palladium prices will most likely lead to more supply and some price reductions for palladium.

Best palladium performers on Sept. 30, 2020 from InvestorIntel's Palladium Watchlist



Source

A palladium company we have been watching lately is Canadian Palladium Resources Inc. (CSE: BULL | OTCQB: DCNNF | FSE: DCR1). Canadian Palladium is an exploration stage company that has a 100% interest in the East Bull Palladium Property in the Sudbury Mining Division in Ontario, Canada. The company recently found high grade palladium at their East Bull

Palladium Property. Canadian Palladium also owns the Tisova Copper/Cobalt Project which gives them exposure to the EV metals market in the longer term. You can click the link below to read more.

- Canadian Palladium strikes high grade palladium at their East Bull Project

The palladium market continues to perform very well in 2020 despite COVID-19 related supply and demand issues. In the short term palladium demand should continue to recover as global auto sales recover. In the mid term palladium demand is expected to remain strong due to tightening emission standards globally. Norilsk Nickel forecasts the medium term outlook for palladium as neutral and the long term outlook as positive. Longer term, by 2030, palladium demand should begin to fall as we move faster to EVs and conventional internal combustion Engine (ICE) car sales decline rapidly.

The gold rush for palladium is on

Gold bugs bet on palladium

We have all heard of the spectacular rise in the price of gold and have been astounded as it blasted through \$2,000, setting all-time highs. But what other precious metal has left gold in its (gold) dust?

Hint – it's one of the PGMs (that's Platinum-Group Metals) and no, it's not platinum. PGMs are named because of their affiliation to platinum, but except for (possibly) iridium,

most investors have never really heard of them. Ruthenium? Rhodium? Osmium? Also PGMs.

OK, just give up – the mystery metal is palladium (symbol Pd, atomic number 46). And this is going to surprise you!

Palladium is primarily mined in Russia and South Africa, although it can always be found wherever other PGMs are mined, including Montana and Ontario, and may also be affiliated with nickel mining. It is a soft, silvery-white metal. It can be rolled out as thin as 1/250,000 of an inch and is used in electronics, dentistry and jewelry, and transportation.

Palladium's price growth has been double the growth of the price of gold – 2 year chart



You can see it – **palladium's price growth has been double the growth of the price of gold**. That's because demand continues to grow with global supply unable to keep up. This decade, **production of palladium has been less than demand for eight consecutive years**.

Palladium is primarily a transportation metal, but not how you think. People think exotic or precious metals and they automatically think electric vehicles (EVs). Palladium is already in your car or SUV, but not for electronics. It's in your catalytic converter.

It's in your catalytic converter. The automotive sector currently consumes as much as 80% of global production of palladium, of which approximately 70+% comes from Russia and South Africa. As the world continues to demand cleaner air, regulations on exhaust emissions are tightening and auto manufacturers are going to have to use more of the metal.

Even with increasing EV sales, the demand for palladium is not expected to decrease. The design of current catalytic

converters cannot simply replace palladium with more readily available platinum as they would have to be redesigned to accommodate the different chemistry of platinum. Diesel-powered vehicles can use platinum in the catalytic converters, but gasoline powered vehicles are currently restricted to palladium. Research indicates that a number of technological advances are required before platinum can replace palladium in the exhaust system. **The growing market for hybrid cars is going to see global demand for palladium continue to outstrip supply.** In addition, speculators and ETFs are also playing in the space, causing price volatility and supporting the metal's price trending higher.

So, the bull market for palladium is expected to continue. Mineral exploration companies targeting PGMs will be able to capitalize on the current market excitement, making this a great time to invest in well managed, properly capitalized companies. And especially given the predominance of Russia (not particularly friendly to the western world) and South Africa, any PGM exploration company in friendly and PGM-rich countries is going to have a lot of market attention.

Check out the InvestorChannel Palladium Watchlist that identifies 20 palladium capital markets we are following ([click here](#)).

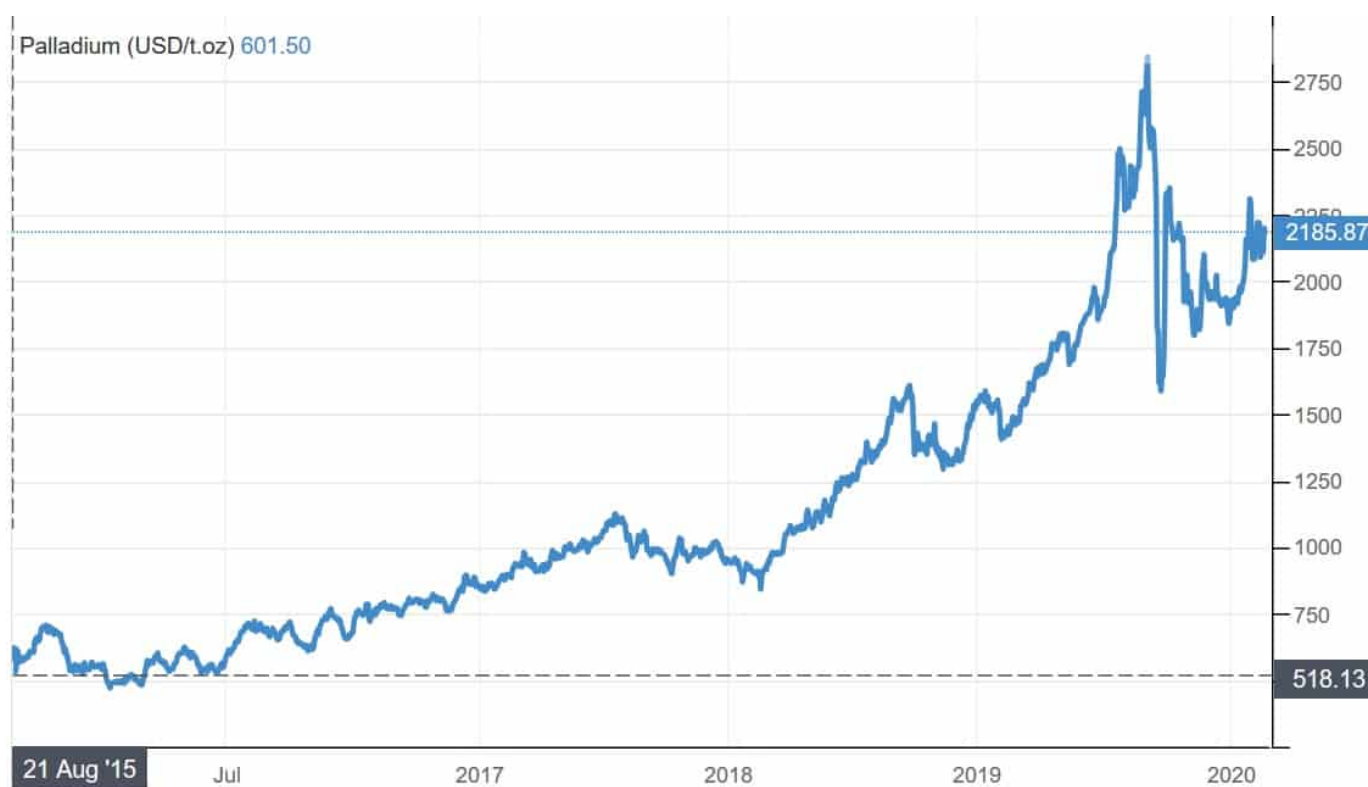
Canadian Palladium strikes high grade palladium at their East Bull Project

Palladium's bull market is rising faster than gold

Many people are surprised when they hear that palladium (Pd) is more valuable than gold. Gold may get all the attention from investors, but palladium is currently having an ever bigger bull market than gold thanks to the push to reduce vehicle emissions and the need for palladium in catalytic converters. Palladium is up a staggering 4.2 fold (a 320% gain) over the past 5 years, compared to gold which is up 1.8 fold (an 80% gain).

The good news for palladium is that the world continues to tighten emission standards which means more demand for palladium, and likely continued strong prices. Analysts agree that palladium will remain in supply deficit for at least 7 years. Junior miners who can successfully build up a resource of palladium can potentially do as well as those finding gold.

Palladium is up a staggering 4.2 fold (320%) in the last 5 years – Palladium US\$2,185



Source: Trading Economics

One palladium junior miner of note has just struck good grades of palladium in Canada and is in the process of expanding their resource. Canadian Palladium Resources Inc. (CSE: BULL | FRANKFURT:DCR1 | OTCQB:DCNNF) is an exploration company focused on palladium. In 2019 Canadian Palladium acquired an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the 992 hectare East Bull Palladium Property in the Sudbury Mining Division in Ontario, Canada. The Project has good logistics and infrastructure from being in a very mining friendly location near Sudbury.

This week Canadian Palladium announced their latest drill results at their East Bull Palladium Property. The results include several high-grade palladium intersections with significant platinum (Pt), rhodium (Rh), gold (Au), and copper (Cu) with associated nickel (Ni) and cobalt (Co). The best drill holes were:

- Hole EB20-01 with 4.0 m at **8.15 g/t** palladium equivalent (Pd-Eq).
- Hole EB20-03 with 3.0 m at 6.29 g/t Pd-Eq, as part of 15.0 m at 2.69 g/t Pd-Eq.
- Hole EB20-07 with 3.0 m at 7.47 Pd-Eq, as part of 24.0 m at 2.14 g/t Pd-Eq.

Back in June 2020, the Company reported:

- Hole EB – 20-12 with 2.68 g/t over 3 .0 metres and 2.28 g/t over 3.0 metres within a broader interval of 1.32 g/t over 20 metres.

The East Bull Palladium Project has a 43-101 compliant inferred resource estimate of 1.1m tonnes at a grade of 1.46g/t Pd Eq for a total of **523,000 ounces** palladium (Pd) Equivalent (Eq), with significant upside potential.

43-101 compliant inferred resource estimate for the East Bull

Palladium Project

	Tonnes	Au	Pt	Pd	Rh	Cu	Ni	Co	3PGM+Au	PdEq	PdEq
Inferred	M 11.1	g/t 0.05	g/t 0.05	g/t 0.58	g/t 0.04	% 0.14	% 0.05	% 0.01	g/t 0.93	g/t 1.46	Oz k 523

Source: Company investor presentation

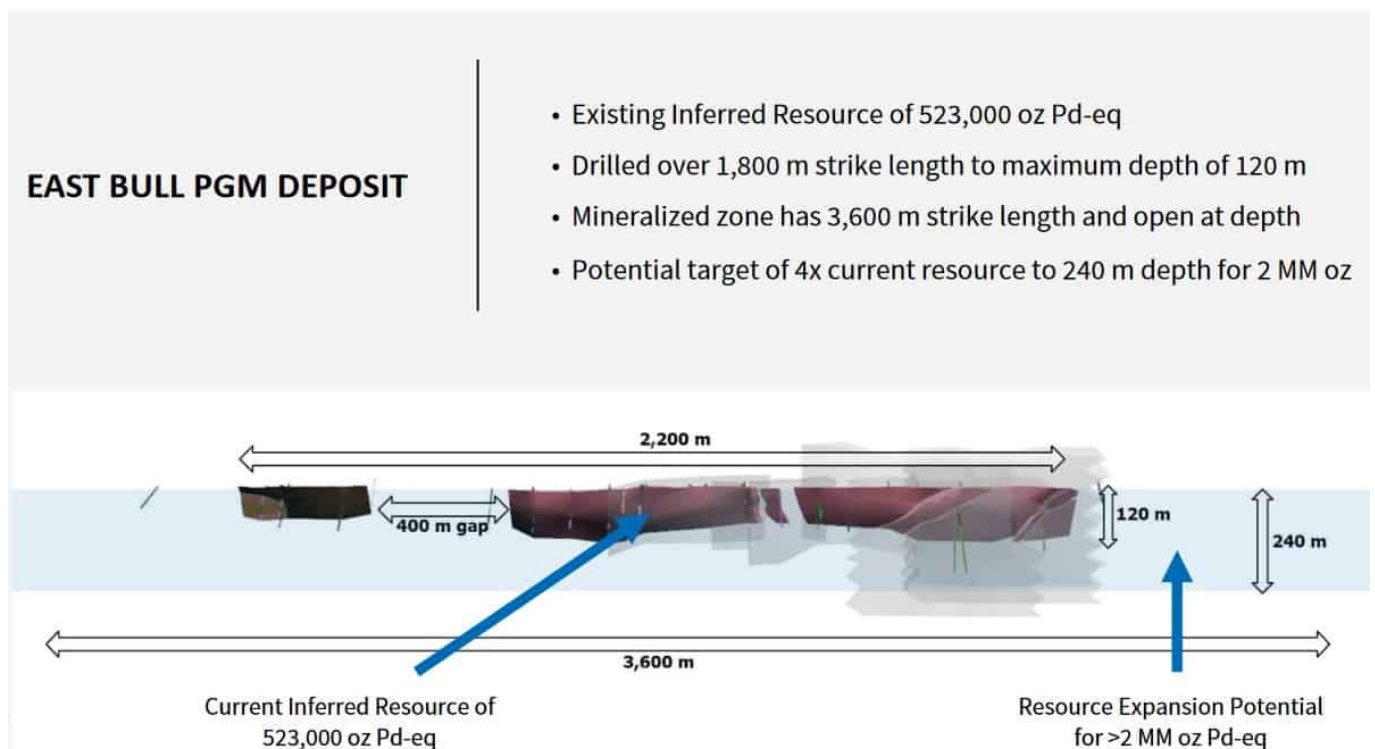
The Project has been drilled over a 1.8 km strike length to maximum depth of 120 m, however the mineralized zone is 3.6 km in length and open at depth. The latest drill results reinforce the company's belief that there is significant exploration upside potential for the deposit.

"Canadian Palladium is pleased with the results from the initial holes in this program," said company director Garry Clark, P.Geo. "These intersections report complete assay results that include palladium, platinum, rhodium, gold, copper, nickel and cobalt. High-grade palladium intersections are rare and these results have exceeded our grade expectations based on Canadian Palladium's 2019 Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 523,000 oz Pd-Eq at a grade of 1.46 g/t Pd-Eq for East Bull. We look forward to releasing additional results on this exciting Project."

Recent magnetotelluric (MT) survey results announced in July on the East Bull Palladium Project identified two new, shallow drill targets that are adjacent to the Valhalla Deposit palladium resource.

Canadian Palladium believes the East Bull PGM deposit has considerable resource expansion potential

– Resource Expansion Potential at East Bull PGM Deposit



Source: Company investor presentation

Canadian Palladium also has a second project called the Tisova Copper-Cobalt Project located on the Czech/German border and has recently sold their Turner Lake property in Canada for one million common shares in Pacific Cascade Minerals Inc. plus a 1% NSR royalty with a buyout value of C\$1m.

Closing remarks

It is a great time to be exploring for and finding both palladium and gold as well as other associated valuable metals such as rhodium, platinum, cobalt, nickel, and copper. Canadian Palladium has all of these metals in one deposit at their East Bull Palladium Project.

With an already robust inferred resource, Canadian Palladium thinks they can continue to grow the resource with additional exploration. Given the Company trades on a market cap of just C\$16.7m there is plenty of potential upside left for investors should they succeed.

InvestorIntel Announces Partnership with InvestorChannel for Daily Distribution of Data Driven Market Watchlists

Leading investor source, market sector leaders and market experts unite to provide investors with daily market updates via social media outlets

Toronto, August 13, 2020 – **InvestorIntel.com**, a leading online source of investor information, is pleased to announce its partnership with **InvestorChannel.com**, a daily data-driven market sector update system that is all video.

“Every time the headlines discuss Chinese-US tensions, investors call me and ask me to send them a list of rare earths’ companies trading in the public markets,” said Tracy Weslosky, founder of **InvestorIntel.com** and co-founder of **InvestorChannel.com**. “For example, **gold breaks \$2,000**, or a new Esports CEO does a riveting interview on the increasing audience and revenue for online gaming, and my email inbox fills with the same questions from investors. So, I called Moovly Media Inc. (TSXV: MVY) CEO and co-Founder Brendon Grunewald in Brussels and said – *help me*. Help me figure out a way to tweet out a compliant-friendly update on the sectors that are fun to watch and helps me share the list of the

sector-leading public companies we at InvestorIntel follow and get an idea of how they are really doing.”

InvestorChannel.com provides both novice and professional investors with timely information to shape their decision-making. “After all,” she continued, “the conventional investor media told me every single day that I couldn’t lose if I bought cannabis or crypto stocks last year, but if I had a tool that actually compared how 20 or so companies were actually faring – I could get a real handle on what’s really happening, instead of having to rely on what people are telling me is going on.”

Moovly Media CEO Brendon Grunewald has a vision for **InvestorChannel.com**: “I thought we would take things up a notch by using the market leading video automation technology of Moovly Media and combining it with intelligently designed software to grab data from a range of both proprietary and publicly available data sources. We can use that to produce interesting market updates, such as the top gainers on an exchange for the day or best performing companies in a specific sector. **The result is a platform that is designed to produce an ever-growing amount of insightful content in the most effective online communication medium, Video.**”

In addition to a US, CDN, UK and Hong Kong Markets update watchlist, there are also a dozen sponsored watchlists that run daily on InvestorChannel:

- Cancer Surgery Technologies Watchlist – sponsor, Perimeter Medical Imaging AI, Inc. (TSXV: PINK)
- Cobalt Watchlist – sponsor, CBLT Inc. (TSXV: CBLT)
- Disinfection Watchlist – sponsor, NuProtection Ltd.
- Esports Watchlist – sponsor, Versus Systems Inc. (CSE: VSE | OTCQB: VRSSF)
- Gold Watchlist – sponsor, Quebec Precious Metals Corp. (TSXV: CJC | OTCBB: CJCGG)
- Media Watchlist – sponsor, Moovly Media Inc. (TSXV: MVY)

- Palladium Watchlist – sponsor, Canadian Palladium Resources Inc. (CSE: BULL | OTCQB: DCNNF)
- Psychedelics Watchlist – sponsor, Red Light Holland Corp. (CSE: TRIP)
- Rare Earths Watchlist – sponsor, Energy Fuels Inc. (NYSE American: UUUU | TSX: EFR)
- Silver Watchlist – sponsor, David Morgan and The Morgan Report
- Uranium Watchlist – sponsor, Fission Uranium Corp. (TSX: FCU | OTCQX: FCUUF)
- Vaccination Watchlist – brought to you by InvestorChannel

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InvestorChannel.com is a data-driven fintech company that is focused on using the latest in **artificial intelligence** (AI) and other analytics technologies to develop a platform that produces timely, insights into companies and industries listed on the capital markets. Updates are published in video and disseminated via a variety of online channels through partner **InvestorIntel.com**. Updates are published on an InvestorChannel YouTube channel (click here to subscribe) and automatically tweeted out daily through @TracyWeslosky.

For more information on either InvestorIntel or InvestorChannel, email Tracy Weslosky at tracy@investorchannel.com or contact us direct at +1 416 792 8228.

Wayne Tisdale on the palladium shortage and Eric Sprott's investment in Canadian Palladium Resources

In an InvestorIntel interview during PDAC 2020, Peter Clausi secures an interview update with President & Director Wayne Tisdale on Canadian Palladium Resources Inc. (CSE: BULL | OTCQB: DCNNF), an exploration company focused on the acquisition and development of deposits of production grade metal which are critical components to current and future vehicle technology.

Wayne said, "When I first looked at it (palladium), I did some research and realized the shortage that was coming. It has hit an all-time high of over US\$2,800/oz." He continued by saying that even the coronavirus outbreak didn't have much effect on palladium as the metal is still trading high.

Palladium is a vital metal for the 21st Century which many analysts agree will remain in a supply deficit for at least 7 years. Growth of the electric/hybrid vehicle market and strengthening global emissions regulations are both going to drive demand.

Canadian Palladium has announced drill results from its East Bull Palladium Property which has an inferred resource of 523,000 oz with potential target of 4 times the current resource. The company got financed itself in January this year with Mr. Eric Sprott also investing in the company.

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

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