A ‘Very Large’ Battery Metal Producer Focuses on the Critical Material that starts with ‘N’…

There’s money to be made in metals, of course. Gold and silver, and platinum and palladium, copper and many more. It’s a long list when you think about it. Well, today I’ll give you a name for one-stop shopping to do just that.

Just to lay a foundation, though, by now you’ve surely heard stories about how the electric vehicle (EV) revolution is happening. Even a casual news reader knows that auto, truck and bus companies are making massive transitions from internal combustion to battery-electric power trains. And to make it work, they need all manner of so-called “battery metals.”

One battery metal, growing in importance, is nickel, which is used in the cathodes for the lithium-ion batteries currently used in cars, trucks, and buses with the longest range. Unlike cobalt, with which it is mixed in those cathodes, nickel is today produced in large quantities from primary ore deposits. The 2020 global production of nickel was 2.5 million metric tons, almost all of which is, at this time, used for making stainless steel. Cobalt production was 120,000 metric tons, and all of it was produced as a byproduct of copper or nickel mining. Global nickel reserves are estimated at 95 million metric tons, while cobalt reserves are less than 10 million metric tons. It is planned to use nickel as much as possible in long-range battery cathodes, so as to not depend on limited cobalt reserves.

There are forecasts of eye-popping increases in demand for a list of battery metals that are already in short supply.

Prices for these substances are high and heading higher. Nickel is already in high demand for stainless steel and the addition of high demand for battery cathodes can be met but only with higher prices.

As things unfold, much of the money from those upward price moves will flow to the bottom line of miners and metal refiners.

And everybody has a story, right? If you follow the metals sector even a little bit, you know that junior companies are springing up like mushrooms after a rainstorm. They promote projects from here to Timbuktu, all across the globe in search of the next big discovery. You hear plenty of promises, and in fact with a lot of good fortune some of them might actually pan out over time. All well and good.

But what if I told you that there's already an up and running company that's a world leader in producing numerous of these critical metals, particularly nickel but also platinum and palladium, as well as manganese, copper and much more, including even gold and silver? It's that one-stop shopping I mentioned above.

It's a big company, to be sure, with a market cap of about $48 billion. Yet despite its size, it's still growing and offers solid capital gain potential. Not moonshots perhaps, but likely a steady, sturdy lift over the next few years.

While we're at it, this company is fast becoming "green" within the mining space. That is, its CO2 emissions are enviably low, certainly for a miner and even compared with emissions from many other industries. In this sense, the shares are becoming more and more attractive to ESG-oriented investment funds.

All this, and the company is immensely profitable. Shares deliver a nice dividend that currently yields over 7%. And those shares also offer a form of currency play in the event

of a dollar slide over time.

The name? It's a Russian company called **Norilsk (OTC: NILSY)**, which trades in ADRs under the ticker **NILSY**.

The parent company was founded in the 1930s as a state mining enterprise in the former Soviet Union. The purpose was to exploit the massive mineral resources of the Kola Peninsula in the northern regions of Russia, adjacent to Norway and Finland.

There's plenty of history about this mining complex from the 1930s under Stalin, and during World War II and all through the Cold War. It was a key asset of the Soviet state, to be sure.

Then after the USSR fell apart, this former industrial pillar of Communism transformed into a globally competitive mining company whose governing processes are not unfamiliar to Western investors. There's transparency in operations, with corporate behavior that conforms with international standards.

And Norilsk delivers. It's among the world's largest producers of nickel, as well as palladium and platinum. Its metallurgical offerings include about 30 other materials that come from its extensive mining and refining operations, including gold, silver, copper, cobalt, manganese and more.

In many respects, Norilsk is almost a "battery metal" company in its own right, although it doesn't pursue the downstream manufacture of storage and power systems. Norilsk just sticks to its strong suite, which is mines, metals and making money.

You might be wondering, how clean and green is a Russian mining complex? Well, there's data available showing where Norilsk stands in its CO_2 intensity for nickel output relative to other producers across the world. It is the lowest producer of CO_2 per kg of nickel delivered of any company in the world.

Okay, I know… Many stock market players are looking for tiny, low market cap juniors in the 10-cent and 20-cent range, with hopes of hitting it big via 100-bagger moves. And yes, sometimes Santa Claus really does come down the chimney.

But if you're alright with a large, well-established mining giant with massive reserves and resources, decades of technical experience, currently working well in the battery metals space, making strong earnings, delivering enviable dividend yield, and even a "green" play… Well, go with Norilsk.

That's all for now… Thank you for reading.

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.**

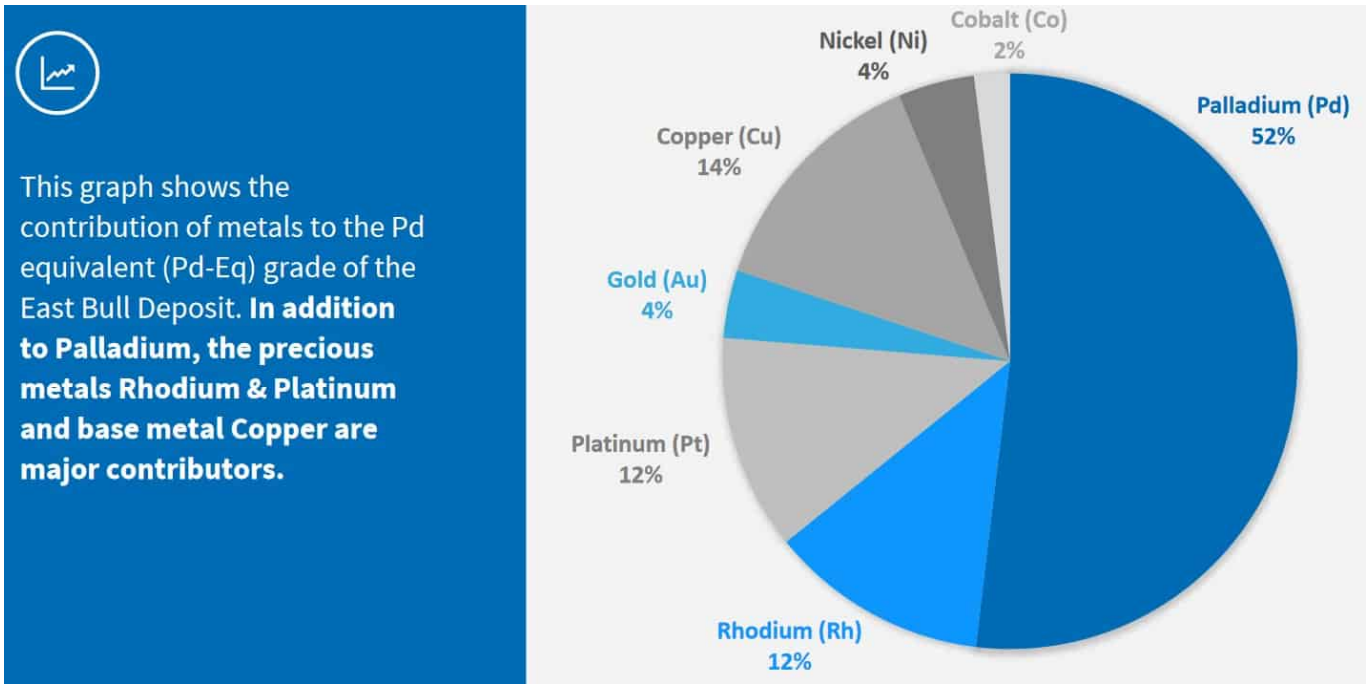
Note that palladium grades from 1.5 g/t to 5 g/t are considered medium grade and anything above 5 g/t is considered high grade. Most of the results in 2020 so far have been in the medium grade with some occasional high grade results. Also it should be noted the highly valuable by-products have the effect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

Canadian Palladium strikes high grade palladium at their East Bull Project

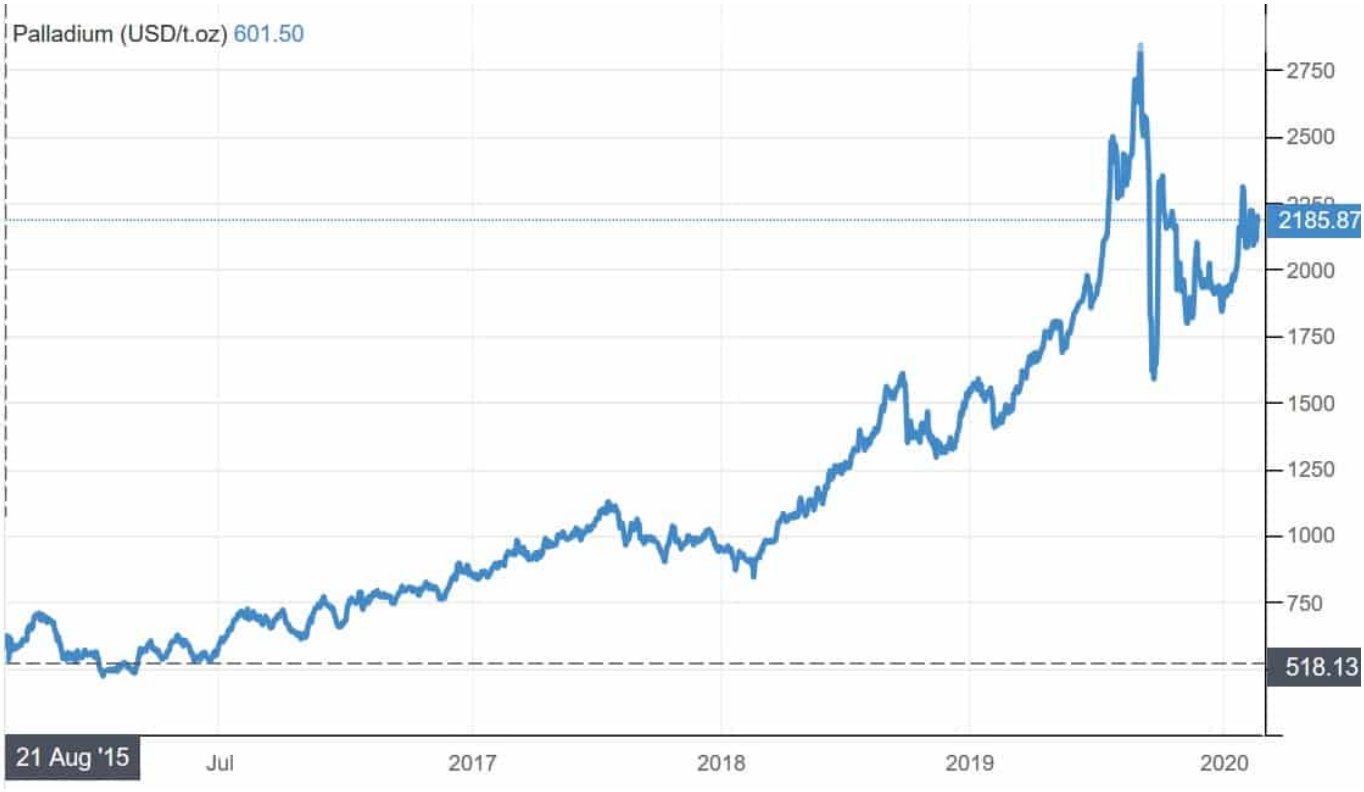
Palladium's bull market is rising faster than gold

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.

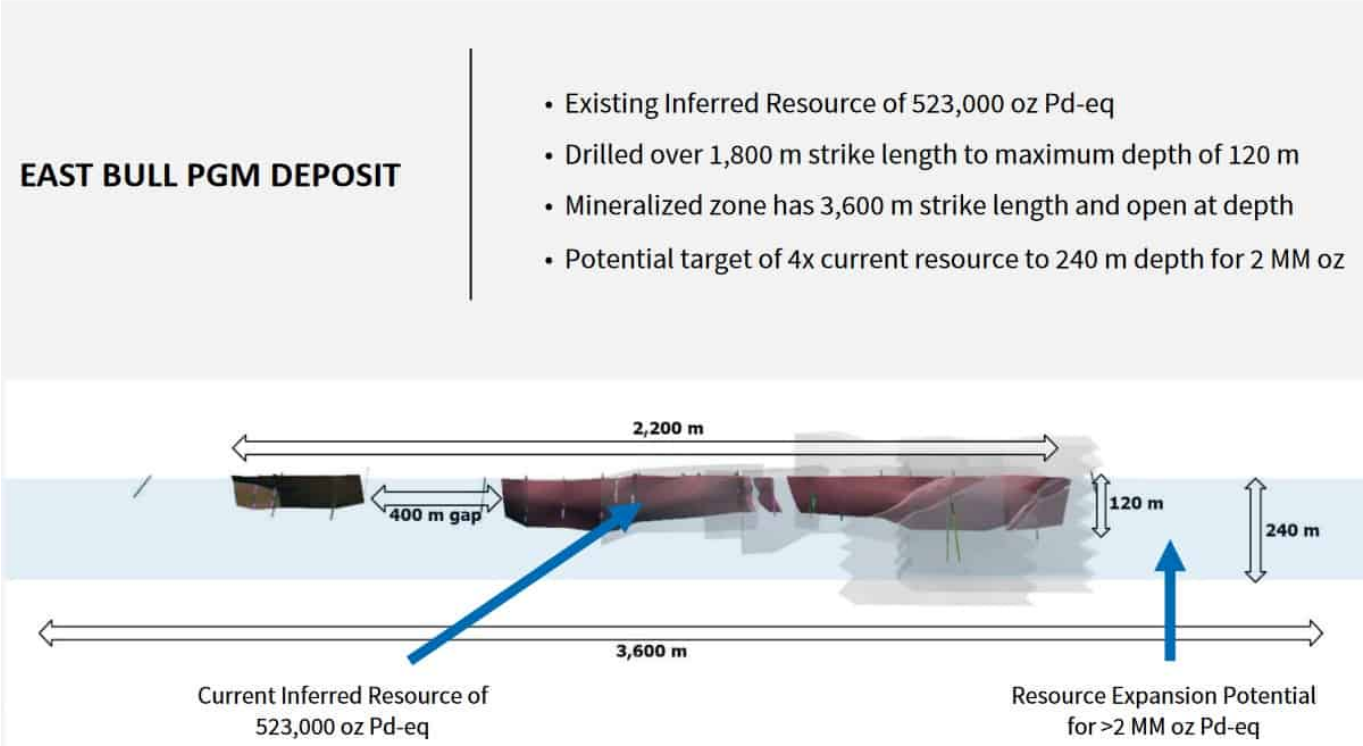
"Canadian Palladium is pleased with the results from the initial holes in this program," said company director Garry Clark, P.Geo. "These intersections report complete assay

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.

MI3 Market Alert: Advancing the next Palladium mine

Mario Drolet President of MI3 Communications Financières Inc. (MI3) released a technical note at market open today on Platinum Group Metals Ltd. (TSX: PTM | NYSE American: PLG) for exclusive distribution on InvestorIntel. In this note, MI3 highlighted the following points on Platinum Group Metals Ltd.

- Platinum Group Metals Ltd. is the operator of the Waterberg Project, a bulk underground palladium and platinum deposit located in South Africa (large scale palladium dominant mine).
- Proven and probable reserves of 19.5M ounces of 4E (Palladium, Platinum, Gold and Rhodium)
- Total all in cost 767US$

- The Waterberg Project is supported by a group of strategic investors: IMPLATS (15% interest in the Waterberg project), JOGMEC (12.95% interest in the Waterberg project) and HOSKEN CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENTS (owns 30.2% of Platinum Group Metals)
- PTM stock traded over 1.6 Million shares between $1.36 & $2.71
- Support: S2; $1,60 S1; $1.85 Resistance: R1; $ 2.12 R2; $2.50

About Platinum Group Metals Ltd.

Platinum Group Metals Ltd. is the operator of the Waterberg Project, a bulk underground palladium and platinum deposit located in South Africa. Waterberg was discovered by Platinum Group and is being jointly developed with Implats, Mnombo, JOGMEC and Hanwa. Waterberg has the potential to be a large-scale, low-cost producer of palladium, platinum, rhodium and

gold. The Company recently founded Lion Battery Technologies in partnership with Anglo American Platinum to support the use of palladium and platinum in lithium battery applications.

PLEASE DO YOUR DUE DILIGENCE

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21C market single ‘Palladium for today and Cobalt for tomorrow’ set to be a winner.

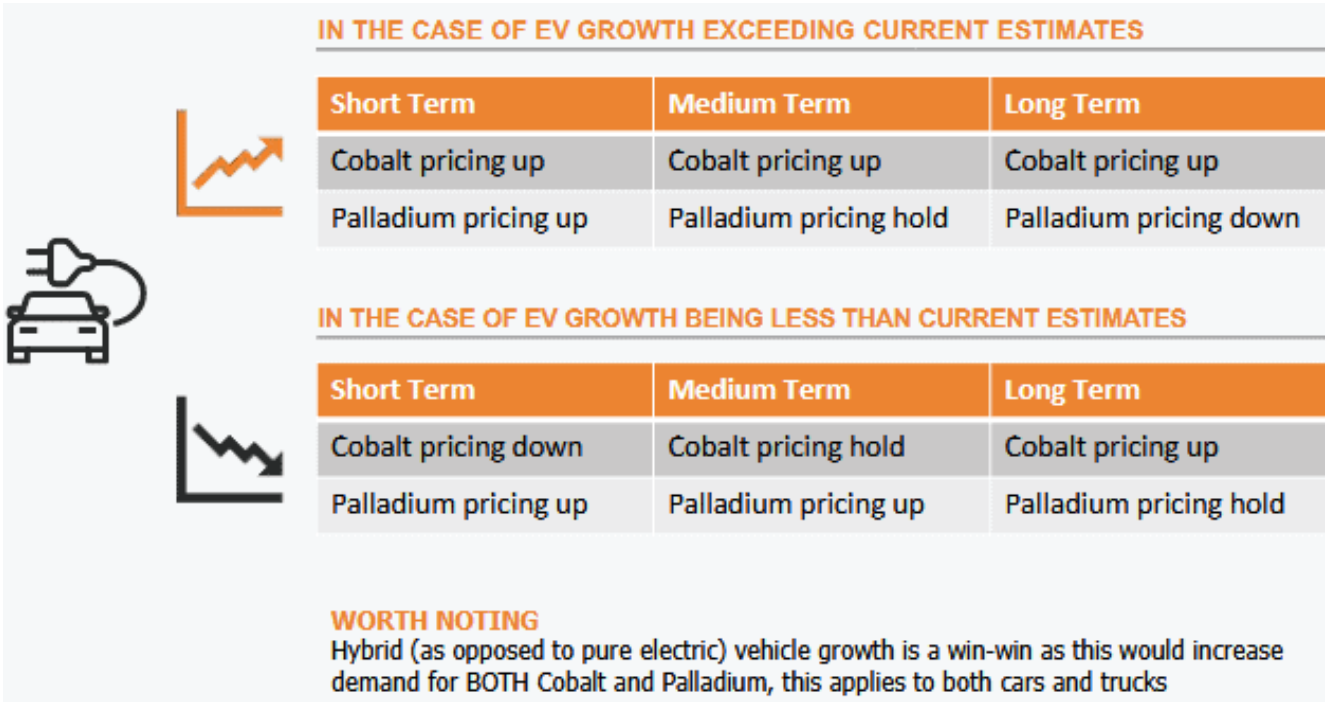
Palladium (Pd) has been this year’s best performing commodity so far. With prices up 59% over the last year it’s easy to see why the market is excited. As of the 20th of March 2019 the price of palladium was USD 1,595/oz, making the palladium more

valuable than gold.

Palladium is part of the Platinum Group Metals Group (PGMs) and is used mostly in car catalytic converters. Tightening auto-emissions rules globally requiring larger volumes of platinum-group metals in exhaust catalysts are causing price rises. Added to this, restricted supply and recent talk of a Russian export ban have pushed palladium prices even higher. Any cheaper alternative will take years to get to the market, hence most analysts are forecasting a palladium supply deficit for at least 3 years.

Cobalt is another key green energy metal, needed in the lithium-ion battery to maintain safety in most electric cars. Most analysts see a severe cobalt deficit starting post 2022.

Electric Vehicle (EV) and hybrid vehicle growth impact on cobalt and palladium demand



EV and hybrid growth impact on cobalt and palladium demand

21C Metals Inc. (CSE: BULL | OTCQB: DCNNF) is an exploration company focused on the acquisition and development of deposits of production grade metal that are critical components to

current and future vehicle technology. In particular, palladium and cobalt. Palladium's necessity is in catalytic converters and cobalt is in electric vehicle batteries.

21C Metals has identified a clear opportunity to benefit from current palladium shortages and medium term supply deficit; and medium/long term supply deficit in cobalt.

21C Metals two key projects

Tisova Copper-Cobalt Project in Czech Republic

A historical underground mine with more than 30 kms of underground development. The mine contains sulphide zones more than 100m true thickness, and high-grade copper horizons form lenses up to 5m wide within a thick sulphide blanket. Interestingly previous grab samples assayed 0.69% cobalt, 17.1% copper, 3.7 g/t gold and 178 g/t silver. Grab samples are, of course, selective by nature and may not represent average grades on the property. The Tisova Copper/Cobalt belt has a long history of mining in the area. The Company state: "This will make the logistics for exploration straight forward as the regulatory environment has a long been established, allowing for certainty in this regard."

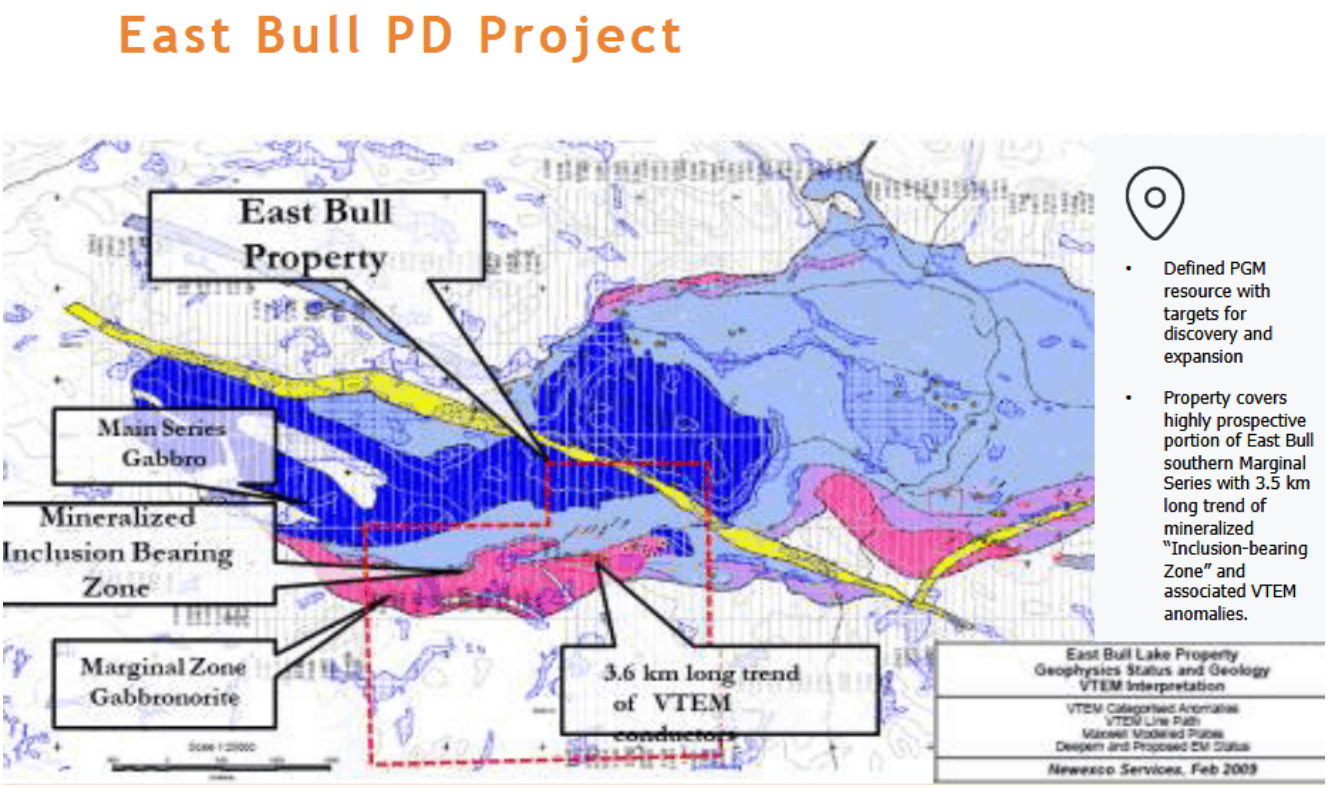
East Bull Palladium Project in Ontario, Canada

Situated on the 992 hectare East Bull property, the East Bull Palladium Project has a 43-101 compliant inferred resource estimate of 11.1 million tonnes of 1.46 grams per tonne (523,000 ounces) palladium equivalent, with significant upside potential. The Project benefits from tested recent drilling, trenching and geophysical data; and has good logistics and infrastructure.

The Project was only acquired last month, when on February 26, 2019 21C Metals Inc. announced that its wholly-owned subsidiary, East Bull Resources Inc. has entered into an option agreement with Pavey Ark Minerals Inc. to acquire a

100% interest in the East Bull Palladium Property in the Sudbury Mining Division in Ontario.

Mr. Wayne Tisdale, CEO of the 21C Metals said: “We are pleased to have closed this transaction to acquire a palladium resource located within 70 km of Sudbury, Ontario. By pursuing the recommended work program, this resource appears to have excellent potential to add palladium ounces to the current estimate. This palladium asset perfectly complements our current Tisova copper-cobalt project. At 21C Metals, we are actively pursuing the metals required for current production demand (palladium) while also preparing for the ever-increasing demand for cobalt and copper.”



East Bull Palladium Project

21C Metals rebranding and strategy – Metals for Today and Tomorrow

Mr Tisdale also stated on the Company name change: “We are excited to announce the re-branding of the Company from Declan Cobalt Inc. to 21C Metals Inc. This change highlights the

addition of our Ontario Palladium Project and our corporate initiative, “Metals for Today and Tomorrow”. We are now actively addressing both the near and longer term needs of industry for these essential metals, palladium and cobalt.”

21C Metals has a sound strategy summarized by “palladium for today and cobalt for tomorrow”. In the decades to come palladium demand will level off assuming 100% battery electric vehicles gradually takeover. As EVs phase in then cobalt demand will rise rapidly. In both scenarios 21C should be a winner if they can progress successfully to production.

To access the latest corporate profile for 21C Metals Inc. (CSE: BULL | OTCQB: DCNNF), click here and/or to join the 21C investment group, click here

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Harry Barr on ‘the largest undeveloped primary palladium project of its kind in North America’

Recently during PDAC 2019, Harry Barr, Chairman, CEO and Director of New Age Metals Inc. (TSXV: NAM | OTCQB: NMTLF), shared updates on the palladium market with InvestorIntel’s Tracy Weslosky.

Harry said: “Palladium market is at an all time high, crossed over US$1,500 an ounce. 82% of it is used in tailpipe of cars in auto catalyst, so it is a green metal. There are only two producers in North America, and we have the largest undeveloped primary palladium project of its kind in North

America.”

New Age Metals Inc. is a Mineral Exploration Company focused on the discovery, exploration and development of North America’s largest undeveloped primary Platinum Group Metals (PGM) deposit, the River Valley PGM Project that is located in the Sudbury Region of Northern Ontario. The Company also has a Lithium (Li) Division with 8 Li Projects, of which 2 are drill ready.

To access the complete interview, click here

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