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## GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

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*This glossary of technical terms contains definition of certain terms used in this prospectus in connection with our Company and our business. Some of these may not correspond to standard industry definitions or usage of these terms.*

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| <b>“beneficiation”</b>           | a separation process by which valuable constituents of an ore is concentrated. This includes crushing, grinding, gravity concentration and flotation concentration, followed by processing activities such as smelting and refining  |
| <b>“cash cost”</b>               | in the context of nickel product production, refers to the costs of production per unit of output at site level  |
| <b>“CO<sub>2</sub>e”</b>         | carbon dioxide equivalent, a metric measure used to compare the emissions from various greenhouse gases on the basis of their global warming potential, by converting amounts of other gases to the equivalent amount of carbon dioxide with the same global warming potential |
| <b>“cobalt”</b>                  | a chemical element with the symbol Co and atomic number 27   |
| <b>“cobalt sulfate”</b>          | an inorganic compound with the formula CoSO <sub>4</sub> that is soluble and red-colored. It is widely used as a raw material for producing NEV ternary battery  |
| <b>“coke”</b>                    | a type of fuel for pyrometallurgy. It also can be used as a reducing agent in the production process if below required grade   |
| <b>“content”</b>                 | the amount of a particular substance contained in the product  |
| <b>“cylinder mineral washer”</b> | a machined used for ore washing, as a preparatory step before beneficiation  |
| <b>“electric arc furnace”</b>    | a machine that heats material by means of an electric arc  |
| <b>“ferronickel”</b>             | A ferroalloy that usually contains nickel and iron and can be used to produce stainless steel  |
| <b>“flue”</b>                    | a duct or pipe for transmitting vapor from a machine, such as a furnace, to other machines or the outside of a building  |
| <b>“grade”</b>                   | in the field of mining, refers to the concentration of metal in the ores   |

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| <b>“High Pressure Acid Leach process” or “HPAL process”</b> | a mainstream hydrometallurgical process that utilizes elevated temperatures, elevated pressures and sulfuric acid to separate nickel and cobalt from laterite nickel ores   |
| <b>“hydrometallurgy”</b>                                    | the technique or process of extracting metals involving the use of aqueous solutions  |
| <b>“JORC Code”</b>  | the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the <b>“JORC Code”</b> ) is a professional code of practice that sets minimum standards for public reporting of minerals exploration results, mineral resources and ore reserves  |
| <b>“laterite nickel ore”</b>                                | a major type of commercial nickel ore resources that can be used to produce nickel products through metallurgical processes   |
| <b>“lime”</b>   | a calcium-containing inorganic mineral that can be used as a raw material for production of nickel products   |
| <b>“limonite”</b>   | a type of nickel ore with nickel content typically ranging from 1.1% to 1.5%  |
| <b>“metal ton”</b>  | a unit of mass associated with the price of metal, often used in the price calculation of products containing metal elements. When used in this prospectus, “metal ton” refers to tons of nickel, unless otherwise specified  |
| <b>“metric ton”</b>   | a unit of weight equal to 1,000 kilograms. In the context of laterite nickel ore, metric ton refers to wet metric ton, which is a unit of weight equal to 1,000 kilograms that measures the actual weight of the laterite nickel ore, including the nickel content, associated metals, water and other impurities contained therein |
| <b>“mixed hydroxide precipitate” or “MHP”</b>               | an intermediate product of laterite nickel ore processed by hydrometallurgy   |
| <b>“mixed sulfide precipitate” or “MSP”</b>                 | an intermediate product of laterite nickel ore processed by hydrometallurgy   |
| <b>“NEV”</b>  | new energy vehicles, which typically include pure battery-powered electric vehicle and plug-in hybrid electric vehicle  |
| <b>“nickel”</b>   | a chemical element with the symbol Ni and atomic number 28  |

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| <b>“nickel matte”</b>   | a smelter product that typically contains approximately 75% of nickel and is usually produced from laterite nickel ores by pyrometallurgy  |
| <b>“nickel sulfate”</b>   | an inorganic compound with the formula $\text{NiSO}_4$ that is soluble and blue-green-colored. It is widely used as a raw material for producing NEV ternary battery                   |
| <b>“nickel-cobalt compound”</b>                                 | a chemical compound that includes nickel and/or cobalt, such as MHP, nickel sulfate and cobalt sulfate   |
| <b>“photovoltaic”</b>   | the conversion of light into electricity using semiconducting materials  |
| <b>“pyrometallurgy”</b>   | the treatment of ores at high temperature to effect their conversion to raw metals   |
| <b>“reserve”</b>  | the economically mineable part of a measured and/or indicated resource, including diluting materials and allowances for losses which may occur when the material is mined              |
| <b>“rotary kiln”</b>  | a machine used to raise materials to a high temperature in a continuous process  |
| <b>“Rotary Kiln-Electric Furnace process” or “RKEF process”</b> | a mainstream pyrometallurgical process that produces ferronickel from laterite nickels ore using rotary kiln and electric furnace  |
| <b>“sapolite”</b>   | a type of nickel ore with nickel content typically ranging from 1.5% to 2.1%   |
| <b>“semi-coke”</b>  | a new type of carbon material produced from high-quality Jurassic clean coal. It is a key raw material in the production of ferronickel that has gradually replaced metallurgical coke |
| <b>“slag”</b>   | a waste product of various ores after going through metallurgical processes  |
| <b>“slurry”</b>   | a semi-liquid mixture typically with fine particles suspended in water   |
| <b>“stainless steel”</b>  | a group of ferrous alloys that, depending on their specific types, contain elements including chromium, nickel and others  |

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| <b>“submerged arc furnace”</b> | a machine that heats material by means of an electric arc, except that the arc is buried by the slag and charge and the arc is invisible  |
| <b>“sulfide”</b>               | a chemical compound of sulfur with another element  |
| <b>“tailings”</b>              | materials separated from the ore during the beneficiation process that contain relatively low useful content, which currently cannot be used for further production   |
| <b>“ternary battery”</b>       | a type of lithium battery that uses three metal oxides of nickel, cobalt and manganese as batteries’ cathode material. The composition proportion of nickel, cobalt and manganese can be adjusted based on actual needs |