

Technical Memorandum to

November 10, 214 NEWS RELEASE

Nickel North intersects 7.01 metres at 2.11% Ni, 2.73% Cu and 0.62 grams PGEs per tonne on Hawk Ridge's Gamma prospect in northern Quebec

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, November 10, 2014 – **Nickel North Exploration Corp. (TSX.V: NNX)** ("**Nickel North**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce the 2014 preliminary assay results from its Hawk Ridge property in northern Quebec.

The 2014 exploration program was initiated on June 30th with diamond drilling commencing on August 31st and ending on September 14th. The helicopter supported program consisted of 1041 meters of diamond drilling in seven (7) drill holes, with complimentary borehole geophysical (CRONE BHEM), and ground geophysical programs (CRONE Pulse EM, "*Walkmag*" Magnetometer and VLF surveys) with requisite field mapping, prospecting and aerial photography. In addition, 3998 portable XRF (NITON) stations were recorded across the 50 km length of the property. The NITON survey was very successful and discovered five (5) new zones of Cu-Ni mineralization; one of which was subsequently grid surveyed in detail and drilled (LuCille). Two limited organic soil geochemical orientation surveys were conducted on the Hopes Advance North and Gamma Zones to evaluate its potential to investigate airborne geophysical conductors buried under tundra.

The Hawk Ridge property and areas worked in the 2014 exploration program are shown in Figure 1.

Preliminary assay results from two of the seven drill holes (1041 metres) completed on the Hawk Ridge property in 2014 are presented. Assays from the remaining holes are pending.

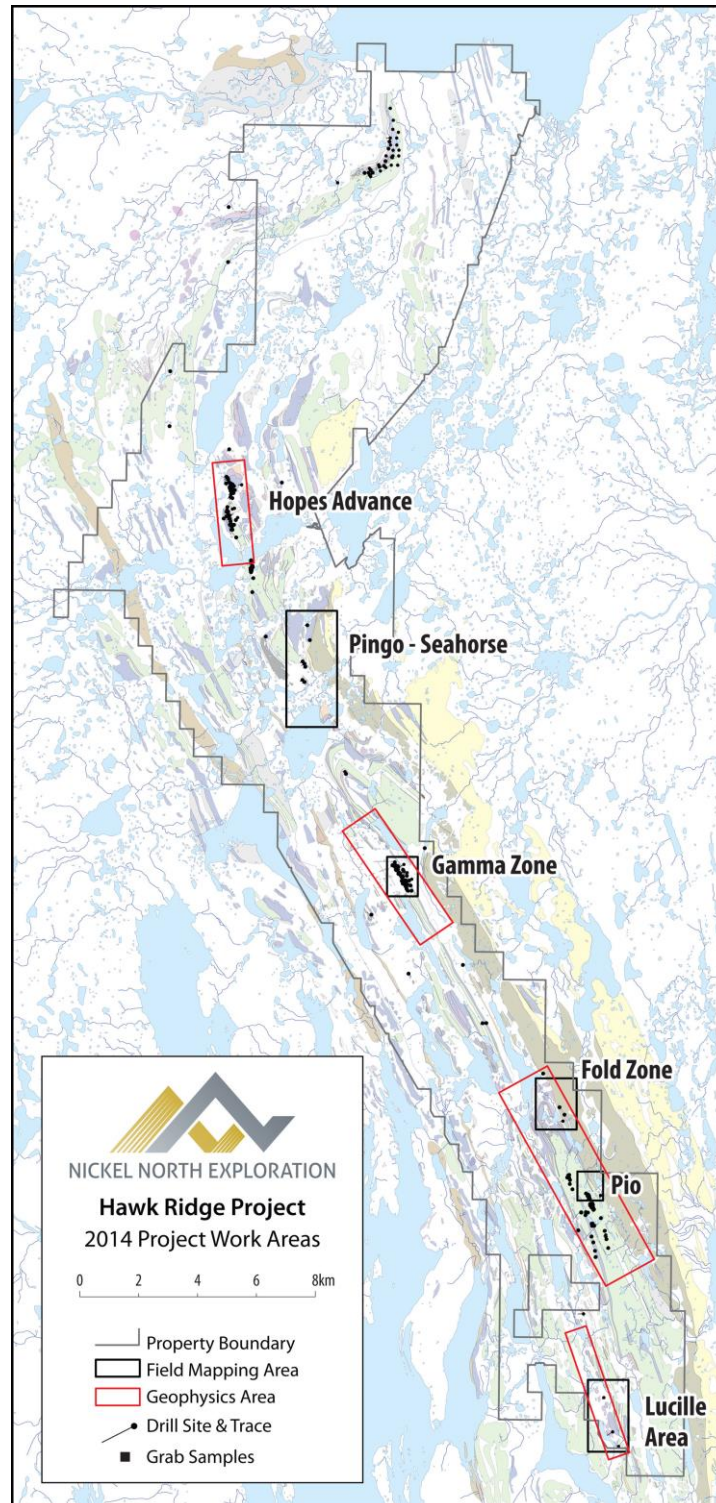


Figure 1. Map showing Hawk Ridge Project and areas worked during the 2014 exploration program.

Table 1 summarizes the drill holes completed during the 2014 and Table 2 the significant assay results received to date for the **Gamma Zone** drilling.

The **Gamma Zone** occurs in the central part of the Hawk Ridge Project (Fig. 2). The mineralized horizon is very similar in mineralogical character and metal content to that of the Hopes Advance Main zone to the north. On surface the mineralized horizon can be followed for at least 850m along strike, and expands in width from <10m in the extreme southern portion of the zone to approx. 30m in the north. Shallow drilling in 2012 and previous shallow historical holes defined a mineralized zone with grades similar to that seen in HR-2012-01 which returned 0.52% Cu, 0.22% Ni, 0.39 g/t PGE+Au over intersections of 35.6m (near true width). The mineralized zone consists of medium-to-coarse grained interstitial Cu-Ni-PGE magmatic sulphides and disseminated sulphides in a coarse-grained gabbro. Drilling in 2013 confirmed that the mineralized horizon maintains its mineralogical character and metal grades and widths down-dip for at least 380m. The 2013 deep resource holes were approximately 250 m east of the 2012 holes and confirmed the down-dip extension of the mineralization over a strike length of at least 570m.

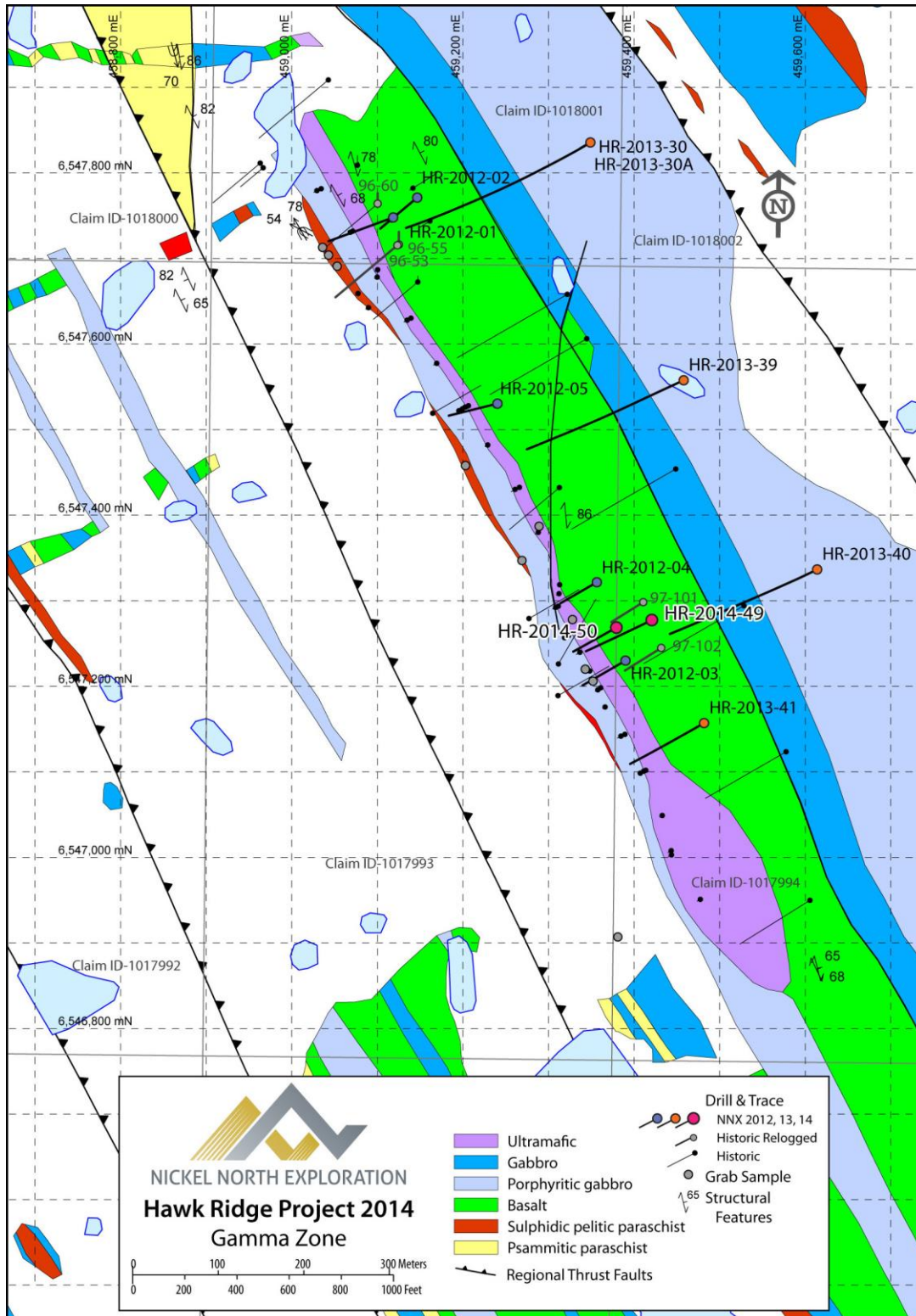


Figure 2. Map illustrating the Gamma Zone generalized geology and location of past historical drill holes and those from the 2012-2014 drill programs.

Massive Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide concentrations are found flanking the southern end of the Gamma Zone. This mineralization is associated with surface gossans. In 2012 hole HR-2012-03 was drilled to investigate the surface gossanous material. The hole intersected 1.86m grading 4.67% Cu, 2.84% Ni, 0.09% Co, 1.21, & 0.10 g/t Pd and Pt resp. In 2014 hole HR-2014-50 was drilled approximately 50 m north of HR-2012-03. Table 2 summarizes the high-grade nature of the massive and semi-massive sulphide intersections in this hole. The 7.01m mineralized intersection averaged 2.11% Ni, 2.73% Cu, 0.07% Co, 0.50 g/t Pd, 0.12 g/t Pt and 0.012 g/t Au or the metal equivalent; 3.33% Ni EQ, 8.86% Cu EQ. Included in this intersection is 3.35m of massive sulphide averaging 4.24% Ni, 4.70% Cu, 0.13% Co, 0.759 g/t Pd, 0.193 g/t Pt and 0.009 g/t Au or 6.33% Ni EQ, 16.87% Cu EQ. If one includes the semi-massive sulphide interval in the immediate footwall to the above one gets 4.35m averaging 3.37% Ni, 4.28% Cu, 0.11% Co, 0.688 g/t Pd, 0.168 g/t Pt, 0.009 g/t Au or 5.26% Ni EQ or 14.01% Cu EQ. These intersections are believed to be near true thicknesses.

Comparison of grade and thickness intersected in HR-2012-03 to the south demonstrates that both the Ni concentration and widths of the massive sulphide intersection in HR-2014-50 have increased considerably northwards whereas the copper concentrations are similar.

Drill hole HR-2014-49 was collared 42m east and 10m south of HR-2014-50 and was drilled prior to HR-2014-50. Table 2 (continued) summarizes the assay results. HR-2014-49 intersected 8.50m of 0.13% Ni, 0.51% Cu, 0.01% Co, 0.104 g/t P, 0.043 g/t Pt and 0.026 g/t Au or 0.36% Ni EQ, 0.95% Cu EQ. Included in this is 3.50m of 0.21% Ni, 0.71% Cu, 0.01% Co, 0.135 g/t Pd, 0.046 g/t Pt and 0.031 g/t Au, or 0.52% Ni EQ, 1.39% Cu EQ. This mineralization and host-rock is typical of the bulk of the Gamma Zone mineralization. A CRONE borehole electromagnetic survey (CRONE BHEM) of this hole revealed that a highly conductive off-hole “plate” existed above the hole and to the north and as a result hole HR-2014-50 was drilled.

Examination of the northward thickening massive sulphide intersections in holes HR-2012-03 and HR-2014-50, a 2013 surface CRONE PEM survey, a 2014 detailed walkmag-VLF geophysical survey, new low-altitude, high resolution aerial photography and structural interpretation, and the northward expanding nature of the Gamma Zone mineralization suggests that the high-grade Ni-Cu-PGE massive sulphides are a lens-like concentration “raking” down the east side of the laterally extensive Gamma Zone mineralized horizon. Magmatic Ni-Cu sulphide deposits world-wide commonly display a strong pairing of massive sulphides with a flanking halo of disseminated sulphides as seen in the Gamma Zone. This being the case drilling to the north of HR-2014-50 in conjunction with CRONE BHEM should help to constrain the extent of this “raking” or plunging high-grade, lens-like Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization to the north.

It is believed that most of the historical drilling was not able to delineate the massive sulphide body because; 1) many of the holes from the 60’s were short back pack drill holes into the obvious surface expression of the mineralization, 2) many of the deeper holes were drilled down dip and under the massive sulphide body and, 3) the

exploration model of the time assumed that the sulphide body was a sheet of massive sulphide dipping 60 degrees to the east. The lack of appreciation for a massive sulphide body that was lens-like in form and raking down the flank of the Gamma Zone horizon would produce drill holes that would over shoot or under shoot the body unless the drill hole setups were controlled by CRONE borehole electromagnetic surveys (BHEM) in the previous hole.

Table 1. Collar coordinates and geographic area for holes drilled on the Hawkrigde property in 2014.

HOLE_ID	ZONE	Easting N83	Northing N83	LENGTH	DIP	Azimuth	Elev. (m)
HR-2014-44	Lucille	466090	6529836	152	-60	235	104.5
HR-2014-45	Lucille	466588	6528187	80	-55	270	98.0
HR-2014-46	Lucille	466386	6528679	333	-49	235.5	116.0
HR-2014-47	Pio	465979	6536662	101	-79	268.3	129.4
HR-2014-48	Pio	465979	6536662	131	-49	203.8	129.4
HR-2014-49	Gamma	459421	6547277	152	-58	242.9	139.5
HR-2014-50	Gamma	459379	6547269	92	-52	240.4	140.0

Datum used for UTM coordinates (Easting, Northing) UTM Nad 83, Zone 19N. Elevations (Elev.) indicates metres above sea level. Length is in meters from collar.

Table 2. Summary of drill holes with sulphide intersections and assay results.

HOLE #	From	To	Width ^(1,2) (m)	Ni ⁽³⁾ %	Cu ⁽³⁾ %	Co ⁽³⁾ %	Ni ⁽⁴⁾ EQ %	Cu ⁽⁴⁾ EQ %
HR-2014-50	57.84	59	1.16	0.20	0.30	0.01	0.37	0.97
HR-2014-50	59	60	1.00	0.17	0.29	0.01	0.34	0.90
HR-2014-50	60	60.5	0.50	0.14	0.59	0.01	0.41	1.08
HR-2014-50	60.5	60.91	0.41	3.95	2.96	0.13	5.40	14.38
HR-2014-50	60.91	61.3	0.39	3.52	4.83	0.10	5.55	14.78
HR-2014-50	61.3	61.71	0.41	5.04	7.06	0.17	8.11	21.59
HR-2014-50	61.71	62.21	0.50	4.87	2.42	0.14	6.16	16.42
HR-2014-50	62.21	62.75	0.54	4.70	1.44	0.16	5.59	14.89
HR-2014-50	62.75	63.32	0.57	4.33	7.59	0.13	7.46	19.87
HR-2014-50	63.32	63.85	0.53	3.19	6.46	0.10	5.97	15.91
HR-2014-50	63.85	64.85	1.00	0.15	2.46	0.01	1.14	3.03
HR-2014-50	incl. 57.84	64.85	7.01	2.11	2.73	0.07	3.33	8.86

HR-2014-50	incl. 57.84	60.5	2.66	0.18	0.35	0.01	0.36	0.96
HR-2014-50	incl. 60.5	63.85	3.35	4.24	4.70	0.13	6.33	16.87
HR-2014-50	incl. 60.5	64.85	4.35	3.37	4.28	0.11	5.26	14.01
HOLE #	From	To	Width (m)	Pd g/t	Pt g/t	Au g/t		
HR-2014-50	57.84	59	1.16	0.263	0.034	0.01		
HR-2014-50	59	60	1.00	0.207	0.051	0.022		
HR-2014-50	60	60.5	0.50	0.144	0.069	0.028		
HR-2014-50	60.5	60.91	0.41	1.241	0.023	0.017		
HR-2014-50	60.91	61.3	0.39	0.428	0.022	0.007		
HR-2014-50	61.3	61.71	0.41	0.815	0.272	0.01		
HR-2014-50	61.71	62.21	0.50	0.748	0.358	0.009		
HR-2014-50	62.21	62.75	0.54	0.925	0.016	0.005		
HR-2014-50	62.75	63.32	0.57	0.691	0.01	0.005		
HR-2014-50	63.32	63.85	0.53	0.503	0.611	0.012		
HR-2014-50	63.85	64.85	1.00	0.379	0.067	0.009		
HR-2014-50	incl. 57.84	64.85	7.01	0.500	0.120	0.012		
HR-2014-50	incl. 57.84	60.5	2.66	0.220	0.047	0.018		
HR-2014-50	incl. 60.5	63.85	3.35	0.759	0.193	0.009		
HR-2014-50	incl. 60.5	64.85	4.35	0.688	0.168	0.009		

Table 2. continued

HOLE #	From	To	Width ^(1,2) (m)	Ni ⁽³⁾ %	Cu ⁽³⁾ %	Co ⁽³⁾ %	Ni ⁽⁴⁾ EQ %	Cu ⁽⁴⁾ EQ %
HR-2014-49	100.5	101	0.50	0.14	0.36	0.01	0.31	0.82
HR-2014-49	101	101.5	0.50	0.24	1.27	0.01	0.77	2.04
HR-2014-49	101.5	102	0.50	0.19	0.81	0.01	0.55	1.45
HR-2014-49	102	102.5	0.50	0.20	0.77	0.01	0.53	1.40
HR-2014-49	102.5	103	0.50	0.26	0.59	0.01	0.53	1.42
HR-2014-49	103	103.5	0.50	0.24	0.74	0.01	0.56	1.49
HR-2014-49	103.5	104	0.50	0.23	0.42	0.01	0.42	1.13
HR-2014-49	104	105	1.00	0.13	0.51	0.01	0.35	0.94
HR-2014-49	105	106	1.00	0.08	0.42	0.00	0.26	0.70
HR-2014-49	106	107	1.00	0.07	0.39	0.00	0.24	0.63
HR-2014-49	107	108	1.00	0.05	0.29	0.00	0.18	0.48
HR-2014-49	108	109	1.00	0.04	0.26	0.00	0.16	0.42

HR-2014-49	incl. 100.5	104	3.50	0.21	0.71	0.01	0.52	1.39
HR-2014-49	incl. 104.0	109	5.00	0.09	0.42	0.00	0.28	0.75
HR-2014-49	incl. 100.5	109	8.50	0.13	0.51	0.01	0.36	0.95
HOLE #	From	To	Width (m)	Pd g/t	Pt g/t	Au g/t		
HR-2014-49	100.5	101	0.50	0.087	0.03	0.016		
HR-2014-49	101	101.5	0.50	0.151	0.031	0.056		
HR-2014-49	101.5	102	0.50	0.148	0.063	0.047		
HR-2014-49	102	102.5	0.50	0.146	0.032	0.045		
HR-2014-49	102.5	103	0.50	0.157	0.063	0.014		
HR-2014-49	103	103.5	0.50	0.151	0.054	0.03		
HR-2014-49	103.5	104	0.50	0.104	0.052	0.009		
HR-2014-49	104	105	1.00	0.118	0.06	0.037		
HR-2014-49	105	106	1.00	0.104	0.032	0.028		
HR-2014-49	106	107	1.00	0.083	0.024	0.026		
HR-2014-49	107	108	1.00	0.066	0.042	0.012		
HR-2014-49	108	109	1.00	0.043	0.045	0.013		
HR-2014-49	incl. 100.5	104	3.50	0.135	0.046	0.031		
HR-2014-49	incl. 104.0	109	5.00	0.093	0.046	0.024		
HR-2014-49	incl. 100.5	109	8.50	0.104	0.043	0.026		

¹ reported intersections are believed to represent true thicknesses.

² Calculated intervals use a 0.25% Cu per tonne cut-off value.

³ No top cut has been used on assay values.

⁴Cu EQ and Ni EQ calculations are based on London Metals Exchange 3 year trailing average metal prices as of July 6, 2012 at US\$ 9.48/lb. nickel, US\$ 3.56/lb. copper, US\$ 16.23/lb. cobalt, US\$1377.87/troy oz. gold, US\$ 1587.97/troy oz. platinum, and US\$ 581.28/troy oz. palladium.

Other:

Assay results for the remaining drill holes completed as part of the 2014 exploration campaign are pending and will be disclosed as soon as they become available; however, it should be noted that weak disseminated magmatic sulphides were recorded in hole HR-2014-44 from 60m to 80m, and heavy disseminations and patchy semi-massive magmatic sulphides were logged in HR-2014-46 from 34m to 73m with the remainder of the hole hosting weak to moderate disseminated magmatic sulphides. Holes HR-2014-45 and HR-2014-47 contained no significant sulphides; whereas hole HR-2014-48 contain an intersection of what appears to be barren sedimentary sulphides from 64.8m to 70.30m

The 2014 surface exploration program was a great success in that it led to the discovery of numerous new zones of Cu-Ni-PGE mineralization to investigate in the future, and for

the first time provided NNX's exploration team with a new methodology on how to evaluate the potential of the thousands airborne geophysical conductors and associated sulphidic country rock (barren and metalliferous) bodies on the property. It has also been clearly demonstrated that in order to explore and drill for high-grade magmatic, massive sulphide lenses like that encountered in HR-2012-03 and HR-2014-50 concurrent CRONE BHEM surveys are imperative.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control

Drill core assay results are monitored and evaluated upon receiving each new assay certificate. Two certified international standards, two certified standards, two certified laboratory inserted standards, and two company inserted blanks, laboratory inserted blanks, company duplicates and laboratory repeats are monitored in each certificate using industry accepted protocols. The geochemical protocol for the project in 2012, 2013 & 2014 includes sampling the entire length of the diamond drill-hole (half cut NQ core) for Ni, Cu and Pt, Pd, Au (Pb-fire assay) and a 39-element ICP-MS package following a 4 acid digestion. Core sample analysis was completed by TSL, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Due to the extreme high-grade nature of the massive sulphides from HR-2014-50 representative splits of the eight (8) samples from the interval 60.5m to 64.85m (Table 2.) were submitted to two other laboratories for confirmation assays; ACME Analytical Laboratories, Vancouver, and and SGS (Assayers Canada Ltd.), Vancouver. Results from all three laboratories and the internal CANMET reference material were in good agreement.

In addition, the same samples re-assayed for Ni, Cu, Co were submitted to ACTLABS (Ancaster, Ontario) for full PGE (Pt, Pd, Rh, Ru, Ir, Os) and Au analyses by NiS fire assay followed by a Neutron Activation finish. These analyses will confirm the presence and concentration of the other platinum-group elements not analyzed by the Pb-fire assay technique, and any concerns regarding the recovery of Pt, Pd, Au by Pb-fire assay of nickel and copper-rich massive sulphide material.

Qualified Person

Technical information included in this news release was verified, reviewed and approved by Dr. Larry Hulbert, D.Sc., P.Geo, and Gabe Fortin, P.Geo., consultants engaged by the company to manage and oversee the 2014 Hawk Ridge exploration program. Both Dr. Hulbert and Gabe Fortin are Qualified Persons as defined by NI 43-101.

About Nickel North Exploration Corp.

Nickel North Exploration is a Canadian based explorer focused on defining a Ni-Cu-PGE resource at our Hawk Ridge Project in Northern Quebec. The board of directors, advisor committee and management team are experienced, successful mine finders. The property consists of a 50 km long belt of magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE occurrences covering 18,000 hectares. The project is located near tidewater. Quebec is a mining friendly jurisdiction. Nickel North Exploration is a conscientious corporate citizen, maintains good relations with first nations, and is committed to sustainable development. For more information on the company, please visit www.nickelnorthexploration.com.

ON BEHALF OF NICKEL NORTH EXPLORATION CORP.

“Andrew Lee Smith”

Andrew lee Smith, P.Geol., interm President and Chief Executive Officer

For further information concerning this news release, please contact:

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