TECHNICAL REPORT

LITHIUM EXPLORATION PROJECT

CLAYTON VALLEY

ESMERALDA COUNTY, NEVADA

USA

Prepared for

Alba Minerals Ltd.

Effective Date: January 13, 2017

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1 Summary

This Technical Report is prepared for Alba Minerals Ltd (Alba), a publicly traded Canadian corporation with corporate offices in Vancouver, BC, Canada. Alba is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V:AA.H) and has entered into an option agreement with Noram Ventures, Inc. (Noram) and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Green Energy Resources (Green Energy) to purchase a 25% interest, and an option to acquire a further 25% interest, in the properties (also herein called the "claims") described in this report.

Alba wishes, on the basis of the transaction described in the option agreement, to be moved from TSX Nexus status to the TSX-Venture Exchange, which makes this transaction a "Reviewable Transaction" according to the rules of the TSXV. Accordingly, the property needs to be the subject of a current NI 43-101 report. It is for this reason that Alba has requested the production of this report.

Noram acquired a land position in the Clayton Valley of Nevada consisting of 888 placer claims. The land package covers 17,738 acres (7,178 hectares). The perimeter of Noram's claims are located within 1 mile (1.6 kilometers) of Albemarle Corporation's (Albemarle's) lithium brine operations. Lithium is produced at Albemarle's plant from deep wells that pump brines from the basin beneath the Clayton Valley playa. The plant is the only lithium producer in the United States and has been producing lithium at this location continuously since 1967.

Between Albemarle's operation and Noram's land position lies Pure Energy Minerals' Clayton Valley South project where Pure Energy has announced an NI 43-101 compliant inferred resource of 816,000 metric tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent (13.3 Million mL at 61 mg/L lithium carbonate equivalent (LCE) above a cutoff of 20 gm/LCE (Spanjurs, 2015)). This resource occurs as basinal brines similar to those at Albemarle's project, has not been verified by the author, and is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization that is the subject of this technical report.

While the lithium brines may also exist beneath Noram's claims, Noram has chosen for the time being to concentrate its efforts on lithium rich sediments that occur at surface over a wide area on their claims. Three rounds of surface sampling have shown high lithium values in an area greater than one square mile (2.6 square kilometers). In some areas the lithium rich sediments are at least 100 feet (30 meters) thick. The base of these sediments has not been found in surface showings. Other sampling farther southwest has discovered isolated areas of what appear to be the same sediments with similar anomalous lithium assays. This extension covers an area with a strike length of more than 6 miles (10 kilometers), however it is currently unknown if the sedimentary units are continuous over this entire length. Noram began a shallow core drilling program in December 2016 to quantify a small portion of the lithium mineralization before taking a break for the Christmas/New Year holidays. Drilling began again in the first week of January, and this report describes the status of the project as of 13 January, 2017.

One of the keys to the project is to determine if lithium can be economically extracted from the sediments. To this end Noram commissioned Membrane Development Specialists LLC (MDS) to investigate the amenability of the subject property's sediments to lithium extraction using new membrane processes. Their findings, although preliminary in nature, have shown that the test materials were amenable to an acid leach, ultrafiltration and nanofiltration process to separate the lithium from the test material and remove a large portion of the magnesium and calcium with no rejection of lithium. These tests focused on the viability of liberating lithium from the clays while removing manganese and calcium from the leachate and did not calculate the absolute percent recovery of the lithium.

Noram has begun to quantify the lithium resource through a shallow core drilling program (±55 core holes in depth) and at the same time continue to explore extraction methods to recover lithium from the sediments.

This report recommends completion of the current drilling program, requiring a budget estimated to be US $116,000, and a second phase of project work to demonstrate the extractability of lithium from the clays on the property, the latter with a budget estimated at US $100,000.

2 Introduction

This Technical Report is prepared for Alba Minerals Ltd (Alba), a publicly traded Canadian corporation with corporate offices in Vancouver, BC, Canada. Alba's shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V:AA.H). Alba has entered into an agreement with Noram and Green Energy to acquire interests in the properties described in this report. The acquisition terms are described in Section 4 below.

Alba wishes, on the basis of the transaction described in the agreement, to be moved from TSX Nexus status to the TSX-Venture Exchange, which makes this transaction a "Reviewable Transaction" according to the rules of the TSX. Accordingly, the property needs to be the subject of a current NI 43-101 report. It is for this reason that Alba has requested the production of this report.

The majority of information contained in this report was generated by the author during and in conjunction with trips to the properties. Other information was gleaned from various sources and, when possible, verified by the author. These other sources being:

- Published literature
- Noramventures.com website
- Harrison Land Services – concerning the claim staking and ownership
- U. S. Bureau of Land Management LR2000 website for verification of claim status

Sources are also referenced in the text of this document, where pertinent.

The author has made four trips to the properties that are the subject of this report. The property visits were on the following dates:

- May 5 – 7, 2016 (Surface Phase 1)
- July 21 – 25, 2016 (Surface Phase 2)
- August 3 – 6, 2016 (Surface Phase 3)
- December 12 – 22, 2016 (Drilling)
- January 8 – 13, 2017 (Drilling)

During the visits the author supervised core drilling, collected samples for assay, noted some aspects of the geology, took photographs and, on a rare occasion, assisted with the claim staking. These activities were conducted in conjunction with Harrison Land Services, who was under contract with Noram and Noram's wholly owned subsidiary, Green Energy Resources, to stake claims and to collect samples and geologic information.

Abbreviations and Acronyms Used in Report

ATV	All-Terrain Vehicle
BLM	U. S. Bureau of Land Management
HLS	Harrison Land Services LLC
K	Chemical symbol for potassium
Li	Chemical symbol for lithium
Mg	Chemical symbol for magnesium
MDS	Membrane Development Specialists LLC
Na	Chemical symbol for sodium
NSR	Net smelter return royalty
NV	Nevada
P	Chemical symbol for phosphorus
PPM	Parts per million
RQD	Rock quality designation
Sr	Chemical symbol for strontium
XRF	X-Ray fluorescence

3 Reliance on Other Experts

Gavin Harrison of Harrison Land Services, who is not a Qualified Person, supplied most of the information regarding the staking and locations of the placer mining claims. Mr. Harrison has more than 10 years of experience staking and recording claims on BLM land in several states in the western U. S. The author verified the presence and location of many of the claim stakes and location documents on the ground and for some of the claims, witnessed the recording of claims at the Esmeralda County Courthouse in Goldfield, Nevada. Harrison Land Services was also responsible for production of the claim and sample location maps used in this report.

4 Property Description and Location

The properties are located in Esmeralda County, Nevada approximately halfway between Las Vegas and Reno (Figure 1). The property position consists of a total of 888 placer claims (7,193 hectares) staked on U. S. Government land administered by the U. S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Each claim covers an area of 20 acres (8.1 hectares). The claims are in two non-contiguous groups. The northern group has been named the Li Group and consists of 188 placer claims staked in portions of Townships T1S, R39E and T1S, R40E, Mt. Diablo Principal Meridian. The southeasterly group consists of the Zeus, Zeus XT, Hades and Spartan claims, which are contiguous with each other. This southeastern group is made up of 700 placer claims and is located in portions of townships T2S, R40E; T2S, R40 1/2E and T3S, R40E, Mt. Diablo Principal Meridian (Figure 2). All claim corners and location monuments were located using handheld Gamin GPS units (Gavin Harrison, personal communication, and in part, witnessed by the author).

The initial claims, the Li group, were staked by Harrison Land Services acting as a contractor for Stadnyk and Partners USA Corp. and were subsequently acquired by Noram through purchase (Noramventures.com news releases dated April 25 and April 27, 2016). Stadnyk and Partners retained a 2.5% NSR royalty from this transaction. Later claim acquisitions were accomplished through claim staking by wholly owned subsidiary Green Energy Resources using Harrison Land Services as the claim staking contractor (Gavin Harrison, personal communication) (Noramventures.com news releases dated May 26, June 7 and June 29, 2016). The 50 Spartan claims are currently being held in trust by Plateau Ventures LLC and will be transferred to Green Energy Resources once annual filings are complete and the annual Affidavit of Assessment and Notice of Intent to Hold are recorded with Esmeralda County (Gavin Harrison, personal communication). All 888 claims are owned 100% by Noram, beneficially through Green Energy. Table 1 is a listing of all of the claim names and BLM NMC numbers for the claims that have been assigned numbers.

For the 2017 BLM year, 328 of the Zeus XT and Hades claims are being filed with the BLM and Esmeralda County. These claims have not yet been assigned NMC numbers by the BLM (Gavin Harrison, personal communication).

All 888 claims are located on unencumbered public land managed by the federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Annual holding costs for the claims are $155 per claim per year to the BLM, due August 31st. There is also a $4 per claim annual document fee to be paid to Esmeralda County each year, due November 1st. There is no set expiration of the claims as long as these payments are made annually.

There are no known significant factors or risks that may affect access, title or the right or ability to perform work on the Noram claim areas.

Table 1 - Claims with BLM NMC numbers.

Claim No. From	Claim No. To	BLM No. From	BLM No. To
LI-001	LI-188	NMC1125249	NMC1125436
Zeus-001	Zeus-150	NMC1126587	NMC1126736
Zeus XT-001	Zeus XT-150	NMC1134326	NMC1134473
Spartan-001	Spartan-050	NMC1125697	NMC1125746
Hades-001	Hadies-75	NMC1134151	NMC1134225
Hades-076	Hades-101	NMC1128495	NMC1128520
Hades-102	Hades-145	NMC1134226	NMC1134266
Hades-146	Hades-172	NMC1128521	NMC1128547
Hades-174	Hades-174	NMC1128548	NMC1128548
Hades-175	Hades-223	NMC1134268	NMC1134317
Hades-224	Hades-260	NMC1128549	NMC1128585
Hades-261	Hades-267	NMC1134318	NMC1134324
Hades-268	Hades-301	NMC1128586	NMC1128619
Hades-303	Hades-303	NMC1134325	NMC1134325
Hades-304	Hades-350	NMC1128620	NMC1128666

In an agreement dated December 20, 2016 with Green Energy and Noram, Alba purchased a 25% interest in the claims for CDN$255,000 and received and option to acquire up to an additional 25% interest in the claims, all subject to the 2.5% NSR. To acquire the full 50% Alba must pay Green Energy a further CDN$945,000 by a series of installments over the period ending November 30, 2017 and issue 1,000,000 common voting shares in its capital to Noram on or before November 30, 2017

Figure 1 – Property location map.

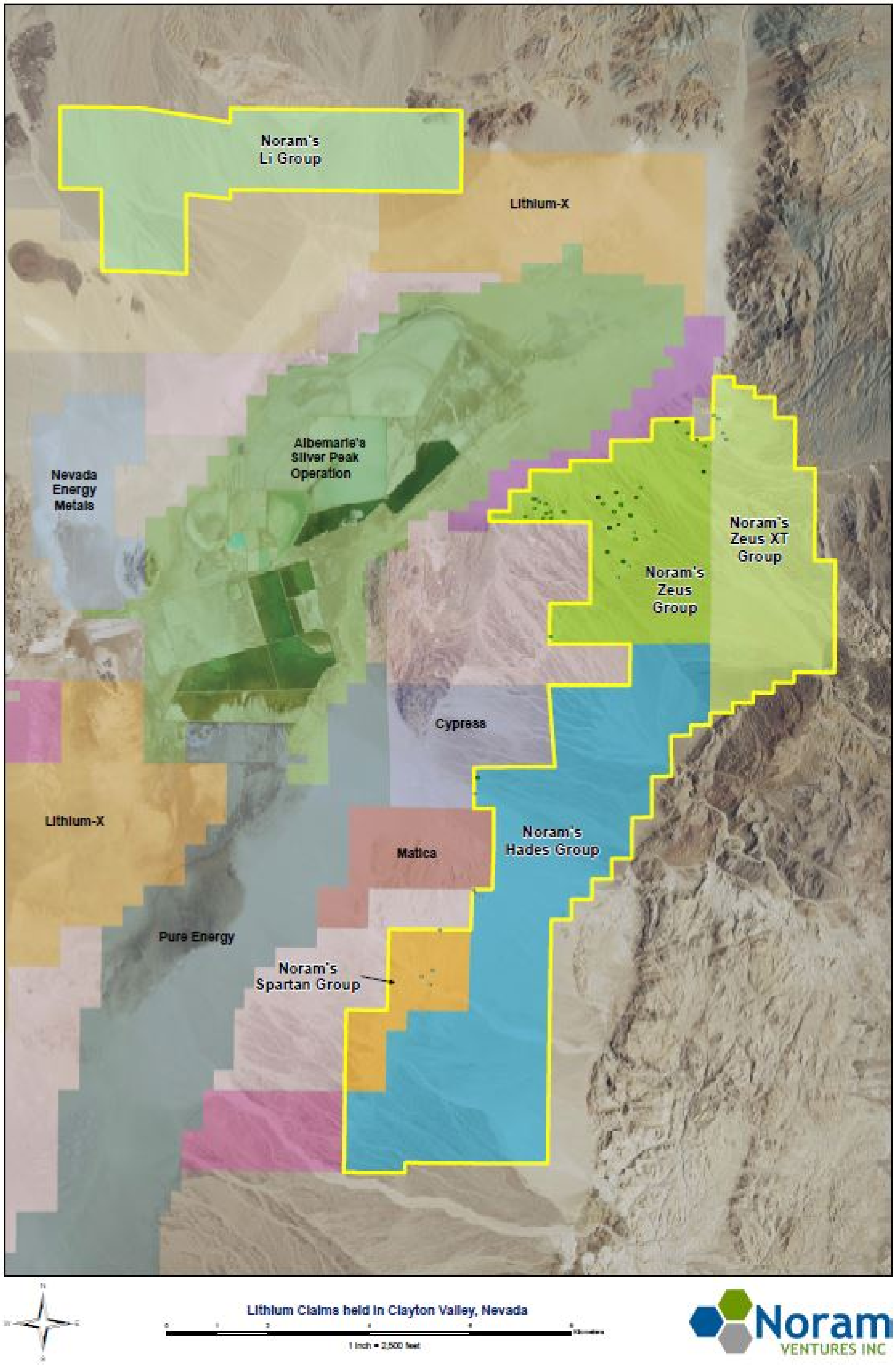

Figure 2 – Overview of Noram Ventures' claims in the Clayton Valley, and their spatial relationship to Abemarle's evaporation pond operations at Silver Peak (See also Figures 5 & 7).

To the author's knowledge the land under claim contains no buildings or other structures. There are no known mineralized zones on the surface of Noram's staked land, other than those defined by the sampling described in this report. To the author's knowledge there are no environmental liabilities associated with the property position, nor any mine workings or development of any sort excepting the shaft discussed on page 33 and Figure 19 .

An Exploration Plan of Operations to drill 55 core holes was submitted on behalf of Green Energy Resources to the Tonopah, Nevada office of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The BLM in Nevada works in conjunction with the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology for the permitting processes on public lands. Since the surface disturbance for the drilling was to be held to less than 5 acres (2.02 hectares), only a Notice of Intent was required. The BLM responded with a Decision that a Bond of US$7,092.00 would be required prior to commencement of operations. The Bond was submitted and accepted in early December 2016 and drilling began on December 13, 2016.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Generally speaking, all the Noram claims fall between elevations of 4300 and 5200 feet above sea level. The topography is mostly gently sloping basin margins consisting of unconsolidated sediments. These sediments are cut by typical desert washes, which can be steep sided. The area can mostly be traversed by 4-wheel drive vehicles, but often with some difficulty. There are few roads crossing the property.

The vegetation of the region is sparse, mostly consisting of widely spaced low brush. No trees are present. The area lies in the eastern rain shadow of the Sierra Nevada and is high desert. Tonopah, the nearest town of any size has average annual precipitation of 5.14 inches (130.6 mm). In July, the hottest month, it has an average high temperature of 91.9°F (33.3°C) and an average low temperature of 57.5°F (14.2°C). In December, the coldest month, it has an average high temperature of 44.3°F (6.8°C) and an average low of 19.4°F (-7°C) (Source: Wikipedia.com). The chart below is a graphic representation of the Tonopah average temperatures (Source: Weatherspark.com).

The mild climatic conditions allow for field work to continue throughout the year. Drilling may be temporarily limited in winter by the problem of freezing water lines.

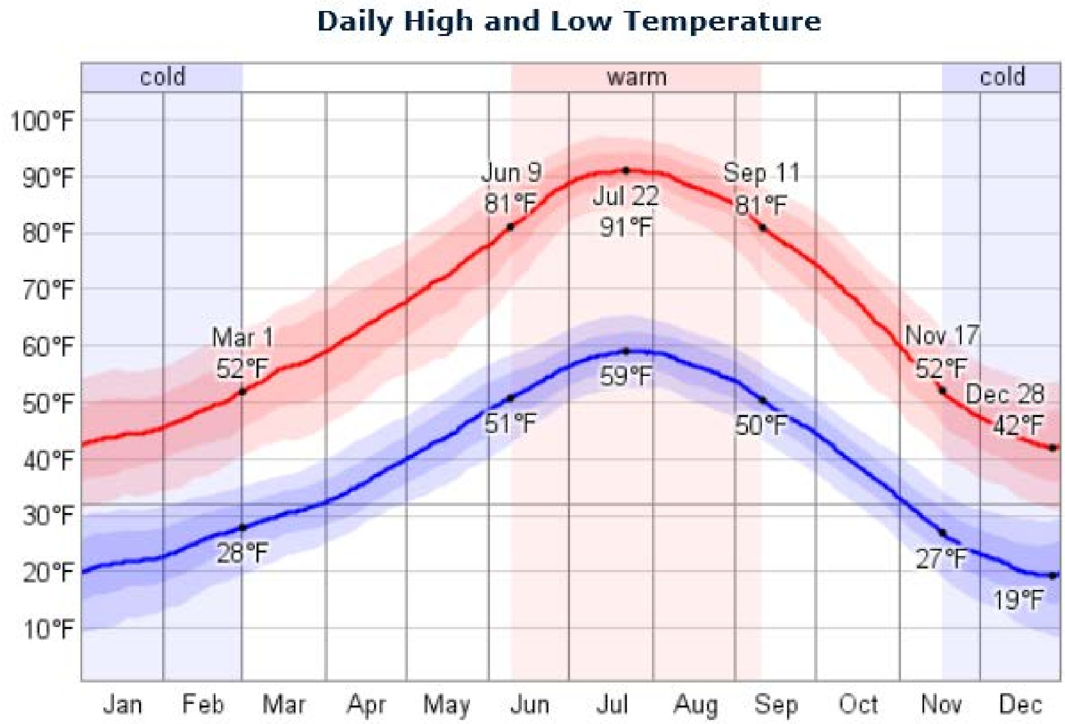

Figure 3 – Daily high and low temperatures for Tonopah, Nevada.

The property can be accessed from Tonopah by driving south on U. S. Highway 95 for a distance of 7 miles (11 kilometers) and then southwest on the Silver Peak gravel road for a distance of 20 miles (32 kilometers). Both of these roads were undergoing upgrades during the summer of 2016.

6 History

The Albemarle Corporation operations at Silver Peak, Nevada, within the Clayton Valley, is the site of the only lithium production in North America. Brines containing lithium are pumped from wells that penetrate the playa sediments. The brines are concentrated through a series of evaporation ponds and the resulting salts are processed to extract lithium at the plant at Silver Peak.

Following the lithium price rise in recent years, several exploration companies became interested in the Clayton Valley resulting in several thousand new claims being staked, surrounding the Albemarle land holdings. In early 2016 Harrison Land Services became aware of some unstaked land in close proximity to the Albemarle land holdings. Harrison Land Services was put in touch with Noram Ventures, who eventually funded the staking program for their initial claim position, the Spartan and Li claim groups. Market response to the acquisition and initial exploration successes have provided the impetus to stake the additional claims that Noram now holds.

The Noram properties are still in their early exploration stages. The claims that comprise the properties have been staked on U. S. Government land that was open to staking. There have been no previous owners, previous mineral resource or reserve estimates and no previous production from the properties.

7 Geologic Setting and Mineralization

The Clayton Valley is a closed basin playa surrounded by mountains. Figure 4 (from Davis and Vine, 1979) shows the physiographic features in the Clayton Valley area.

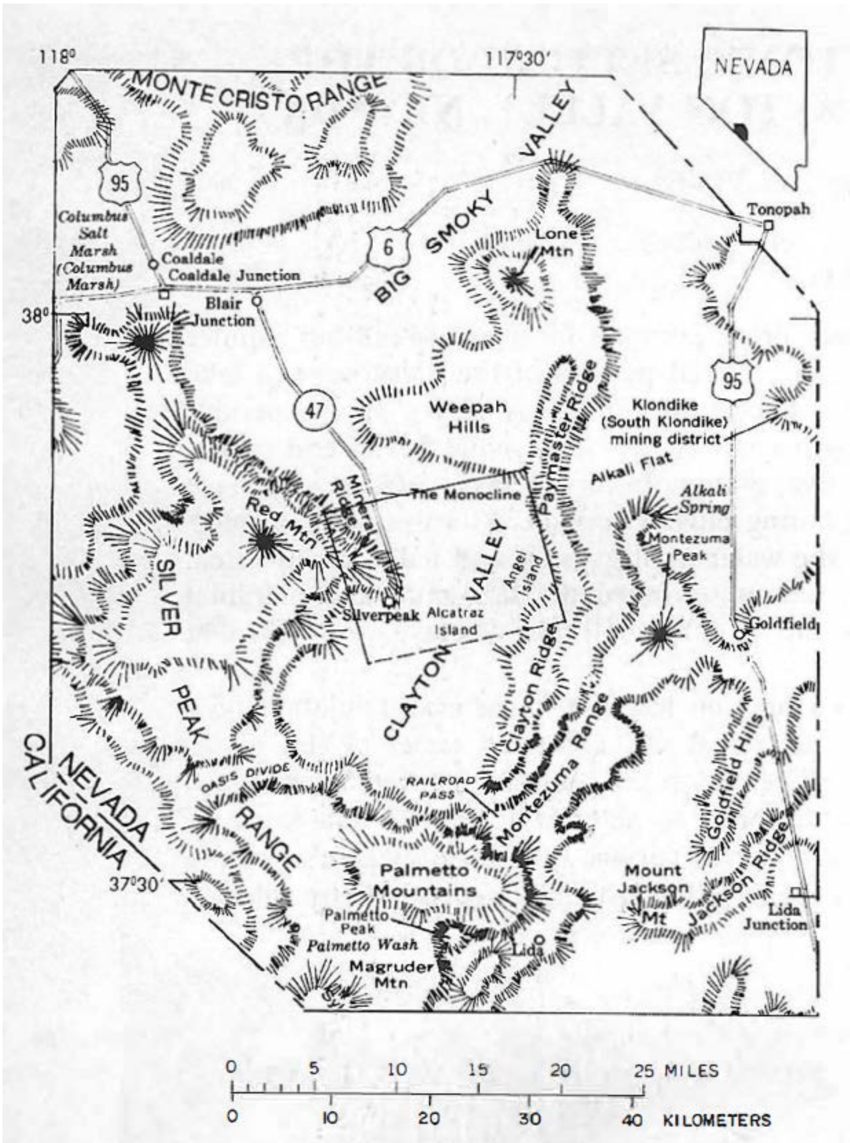

Figure 4 – Physiographic features surrounding Clayton Valley, Nevada.

Clayton Valley is flanked on the north by the Weepah Hills, on the east by Clayton and Paymaster Ridges and on the west and south by the Silver Peak Range and the Palmetto Mountains. The playa floor is approximately 40 square miles (100 square kilometers). Altitudes range from 4,265 feet (1300 meters) on the playa floor to 9,450 feet (2,880 meters) at Piper Peak (Davis and Vine, 1979).

Tectonically, the Clayton Valley occurs in the Basin and Ranch Province. Figure 5, from Zampirro (2005) is a generalized geologic map of the Clayton Valley area with the Noram land position superimposed. The province is dominated by horst and graben faulting and some right lateral motion since Tertiary time, which continues to the present (Foy, 2011). The basement is made up of Neoproterozoic to Ordovician carbonate and clastic rocks that were deposited along the ancient western passive margin of North America. The basin is bounded to the east by a steep normal fault system toward which basin strata thicken (Munk, 2011). Structural and stratigraphic controls have divided the basin into six economic, yet potentially interconnected, aquifer systems (Zampirro, 2005). The sediments deposited in the basin are primarily silt, sand and gravel interbedded with illite, smectite and kaolinite clays (Kunasz, 1970 and Zampirro, 2005). These sediments include a substantial component of volcaniclastics. Green and tan tuffaceous claystones and mudstones on the eastern margin and above the playa sediments have thus far been the primary objective of Noram's exploration effort and are considered by Kunasz (1979) and Munk (2011) to be the primary source of the lithium for the basin brines.

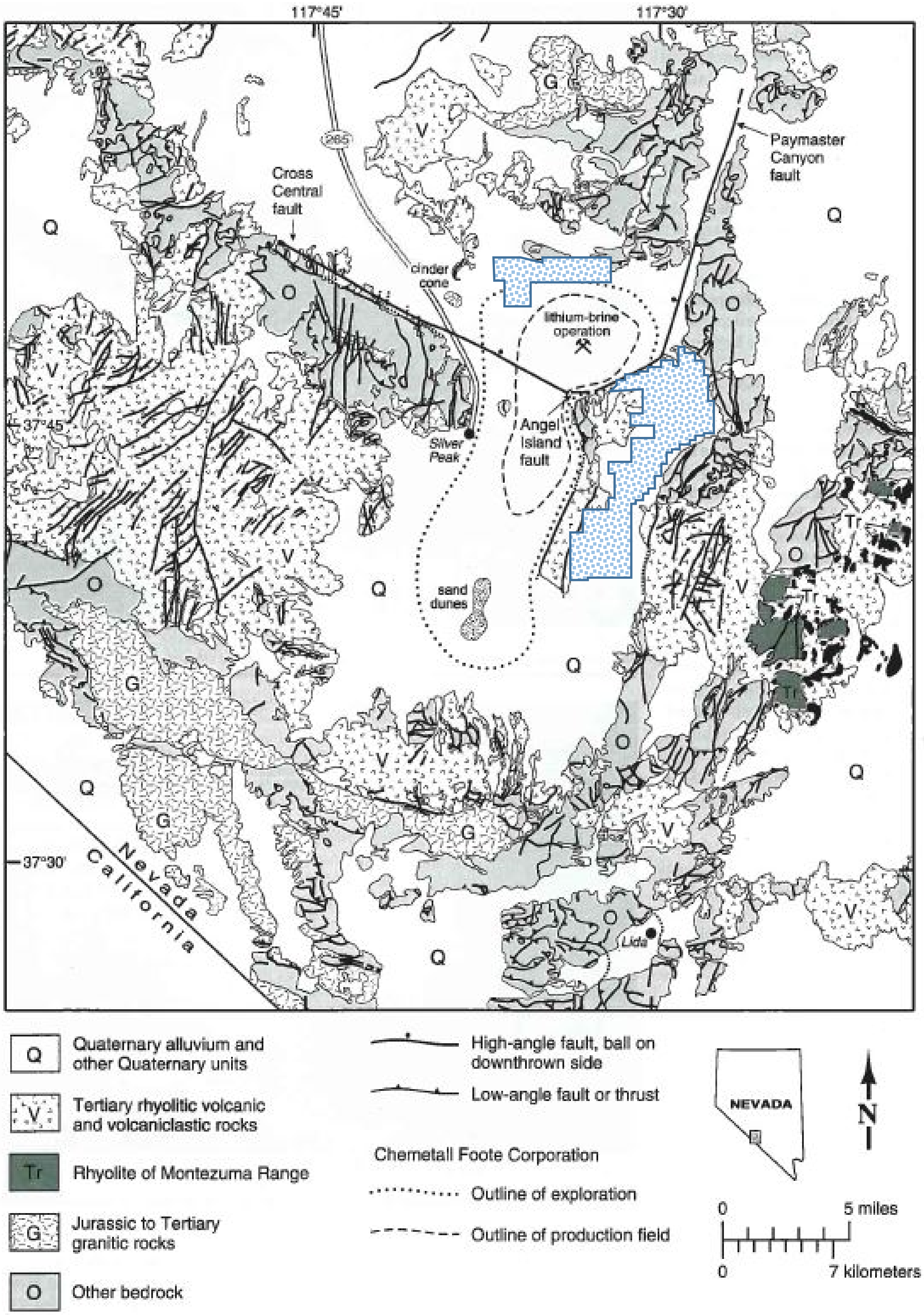

Figure 5 – Generalized geologic map from Zampirro (2005) with Noram Ventures' claim outlines (blue stippled areas) added.

During the short visits to the Noram properties the only areas where the geology was investigated has been on portions of the Zeus, Zeus XT, Hades and Spartan claim groups. No actual geologic mapping was undertaken during these visits, but the following geologic information was noted. The Li claim group was not investigated by the author.

7.1 Geology – Spartan Claims

The area of the Spartan claims is southeast of the Rockwood (Albemarle) lithium mine. It is an area of small mesas capped by more resistant sandy limestones and limey sandstones. Tan and green clay units are present on the slopes of many of the washes that cut through the claim block. The Geology and Mineral Deposits of Esmeralda County (Albers & Steward, 1972) has classified these rocks as Tertiary age Esmeralda Formation. Their description of the Esmeralda is “Bedded tuff and tuffaceous sedimentary rocks”, which matches the lithologies observed in the field. A few thick (up to 10 feet (3 meters)) units, which appear to be a totally unconsolidated ash-fall tuff, were observed.

7.2 Geology – Zeus Claims

The Zeus claim block covers a large area that gently slopes toward the northwest. The drainages, or washes, cut through the Tertiary Esmeralda Formation. The Esmeralda in this area is made up of fine grained sedimentary and tuffaceous units which generally dip to the northwest, but the strike and dip can be quite varied in some portions of the claims. Most of the sediments dip at less than 5°. Some bedding undulations were noted, possibly caused by differential compaction. Faulting was also noted in some zones, mostly in the northwestern regions of the claims, but due to time constraints, the faults have not been traced.

The resulting topographic configuration consists of long rounded “ridges” of Esmeralda Formation separated by gravel filled washes. The ridges were generally 50’ (15m) to 100’ (30m) wide and had lengths of a few hundred to a few thousand feet and trended northwest. The depth of the Esmeralda Formation could not be determined, since the base of the formation was not seen in any of the washes and as far as is known, no drill holes have penetrated it. In some areas it was noted to be in excess of 100 feet (30m) thick where washes cut through the thicker exposures. The ridges are topped with weathered remnants of rock washed down from the surrounding mountainous areas; a weathering phenomenon typical of the desert terranes. The photo below is an example of such topography.

Figure 6 – Example of the ridges and washes encountered on the Zeus claim group.

The Esmeralda Formation was mostly soft and crumbly siltstones, mudstones and claystones, but contained several thin beds of harder, more consolidated sediments. Most beds were tuffaceous, as evidenced by fine crystal shards. Nearly all of the sediments are calcareous, indicating lakebed deposition. Several of the samples contained vugs or voids partially filled with a white soft evaporite (?) mineral, probably gypsum (Figure 8). A further indication of lakebed sedimentation is evidenced by algal mats (Figure 9) and digitate algal features (Figure 10).

Mineralization

The brine mineralization within the Clayton Valley has been documented by numerous studies spanning several decades. Brine targets have not yet been investigated on Noram's claims.

The target mineralization investigated by Noram occurs at surface in the form of sedimentary layers enhanced in lithium to the extent that the lithium may be extractable from them economically. The relationship of these targeted lithium-bearing sedimentary layers with respect to brine-related Li-extraction evaporation ponds is illustrated schematically in Figure 7. Noram's claim locations with respect to an existing evaporation-pond Li recovery operation is shown in Figure 2 above. The targeted layers occur primarily as light green, interbedded tuffaceous mudstones and claystones. The beds are nearly always calcareous and most often salty. The mudstones are usually poorly consolidated, while the claystones are often well consolidated. Occasionally there are sandy beds, as well. The units occur as lakebed sediments that have been mapped (Albers and Stewart, 1972) as Miocene or Pliocene Esmeralda Formation. Algal mats and even digitate algal features have been noted on occasion, but these are generally not well preserved. The beds are gently dipping, usually to the northwest, but with local undulations. These units have been shown by Kunasz (1970) to be the probable source of lithium for the basin brines. Exploration for this mineralization, which confirmed the existence of anomalously high levels of lithium within sediments on Noram's claims is documented in Section 9 below.

Lengths, widths, depths and continuity of the mineralization are not yet know, and are currently being determined by Noram. This report includes recommendations and a budget for completing this work.

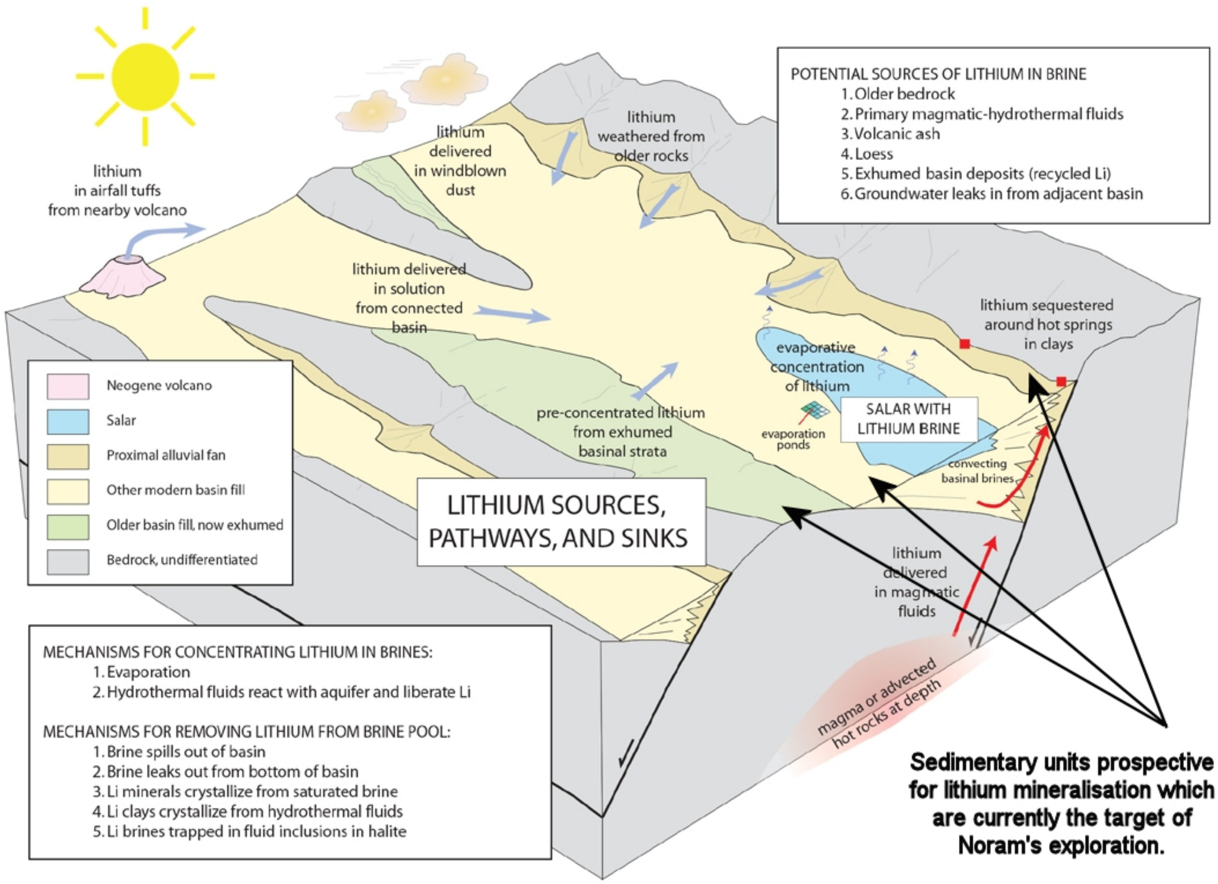

Figure 7: Schematic deposit model for lithium brines (Bradley, 2013) showing locations where Li-mineralized sediments are encountered in the basin hosting the brines in the Clayton Valley.

Figure 8 – Example of gypsum (?) blebs in a tuffaceous, calcareous mudstone.

Figure 9 – Example of algal mats in the Esmeralda Formation on the Zeus claims.

Figure 10 – Example of digitate algal structures in the Esmeralda Formation on the Zeus claims.

8 Deposit Types

Noram's Clayton Valley claims offer two deposit types that are potential objects of exploration efforts. Type one is the most obvious, which involves drilling for brines in the deep basin similar to those being exploited by Albemarle at their operations at Silver Peak. The lithium brine potential of Noram's claims has not been investigated to date.

The second deposit type depends on the development of a new lithium extraction process currently being developed and tested at the bench scale by Membrane Development Specialists at their laboratory in Escondido, California. The process being tested would extract lithium directly from lithium-rich mudstones and claystones, which occur at surface over large portions of the southeastern claim groups – particularly the Zeus group. The same or similar beds appear to occur beneath the surface over large areas of at least some of the other claim groups.

9 Exploration

Competitor companies are known to be active in the Clayton Valley. They are sampling and performing geophysical surveys and drilling, among other activities. As far as is known, competitors are mostly searching for the deeper brine targets. Cypress Development Corporation is the only other company known to be investigating lithium-rich sediments occurring at surface. Cypress recently optioned their Clayton Valley property to Pure Energy Minerals (cypressdevelopment.com news releases).

At this point in time, the only exploration activity conducted by Noram on its claims has been:

1. Surface sampling with assaying of all surface samples
2. Collection of surface bulk samples for testing by Membrane Development Specialists
3. Partial completion of a shallow drilling program on its Zeus claim group (as described in Section 10 below)

The exploration work has been primarily conducted by the author as a contractor, working alongside and through Harrison Land Services. No detailed geologic mapping, per se, has been undertaken, although various geologic phenomena have been noted and photographed.

The primary objective of the exploration program has been to establish the presence of high lithium values over a large area of the Noram claims.

9.1 Surface Sampling Method and Approach

As the property is considered a raw prospect, the object of the sampling was to establish the presence or absence of lithium and perhaps other minerals of value in the surface sediments. Sampling took place in three phases which started with grab samples, progress to grab and chip samples to characterize mineralization over stratigraphic intervals and finally with 50 kilogram samples which were utilized in metallurgical tests to demonstrate the viability of liberating lithium from the clay while separating magnesium and calcium from the resulting pregnant solution.

In most cases, particularly for the chip samples, an attempt was made to clear away the surficial weathered material to obtain the freshest sample available. It should be noted that the surface weathering in this region goes quite deep. Sampling methods are more thoroughly described under the various phases in the Exploration section of this report.

Summary of Surface Sampling

All surface sampling was conducted by or was closely supervised by the author. The sampling was completed in three phases. All phases used handheld GPS units to locate the sample sites.

- Phase 1 was a first pass effort to see if any of the sediments were lithium-rich. It consisted of the collection of 17 random grab samples collected from the Spartan and Zeus claim groups.
- Encouraged by the results from the Phase 1 samples, Phase 2 involved a more intense sampling effort with the main objective of determining how consistently the lithium mineralization occurs. Some 81 samples were collected during Phase 2, primarily from

the Zeus claim group, but also from the Zeus Extension, Spartan and Hades claim groups. Many of the samples collected in Phase 2 were vertical chip samples and many of these were stacked vertical intervals – one occurring above or below that last on the sides of the washes. Sample sites were marked on the ground, located using a handheld GPS and were photographed.

- Phase 3 of the program consisted of the collection of two bulk samples of approximately 50 kilograms (110 pounds) each from two different sites. The samples were shipped to Membrane Development Specialists for lithium extraction testing. Also during Phase 3 some 4 additional vertical chip samples were collected on the Zeus claims. Geologic investigations on the Zeus claims showed that marker beds are present within the lithium-rich sediments that will enable correlation of beds between the planned drill holes. Drill holes were also staked during Phase 3 in order to allow the permitting process to begin for future drilling.

Phase 1

Between the dates of May 4 and May 7, 2016, the author traveled with Gavin Harrison of Harrison Land Services to the Clayton Valley. Mr. Harrison's primary goal was to stake additional claims for Noram in claim groups to be named the Spartan and Zeus. The author's primary goals were geological reconnaissance and geochemical sampling.

An Oxford Instruments handheld X-Met7000 Series XRF analyzer was retained for this trip to Clayton Valley to assist with the sampling. The XRF was not able to detect lithium due to the fact that lithium is a light element and cannot be quantified accurately using XRF. However, news releases from competitor companies in the Clayton Valley indicated that there appeared to be a rough correlation between lithium and strontium. The XRF is able to quantify strontium, so strontium XRF values were used as possible indicators of the possible presence or absence of lithium. The correlation proved to be positive only in some of the areas sampled, so it was subsequently found that using the XRF to detect strontium was of little use as an indicator for lithium.

Table 2 is a listing of the samples collected from all of the areas described above along with the sample descriptions, the XRF strontium values recorded in the field and the potassium, lithium, magnesium, sodium, phosphorus and strontium values from the laboratory analyses. SPRTN samples are from the Spartan claims and samples with the ZS prefix are samples from the Zeus claims. The samples were sent to ISO-17025 accredited ALS Laboratories in Reno, Nevada for analysis. ALS is a public company listed on the Australian stock exchange, and is entirely independent of Noram and Alba. The samples were analyzed for a 48 element suite using ICP-MS with 4 acid digestion. Figure 2 is an index map showing the overall area and the claim groups. Figures 11 and 12 show the locations where the samples were collected.

Table 2 - Phase 1 Samples - Spartan and Zeus Claims

		XRF Reading	Laboratory Results					
		Sr	K	Li	Mg	Na	P	Sr
Sample ID	Description	(PPM)	(%)	(PPM)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(PPM)
SPRTN-001	Tan - very light green, very fine grained, limey, poorly sorted, dirty sandstone.	171	1.13	72.5	0.45	1.31	0.022	473
SPRTN-002	Light gray, silicic, limey crystal tuff. Hard. Subconcoidal fracture. Crystals to 2 mm. Located an estimated 15 vertical feet below SPRTN-001.	534	1.16	62.6	0.33	0.862	0.024	436
SPRTN-003	Tan, crystal tuff. Earthy. Crystals to 2mm.	181	1.5	56.6	0.37	0.857	0.041	260
SPRTN-004	Tan - slightly yellow, unconsolidated ash (?). Just below resistant sandy, limey ledge.	700	3.67	130.5	0.65	2.18	0.04	583
SPRTN-005	Light tan, hard, limey crystal tuff. Fractures filled with quartz & calcite. Located an estimated 60 vertical feet below SPRTN-004.	350	1.54	81.6	0.42	1.085	0.034	859
SPRTN-006	Tan, unconsolidated ash(?).	443	Sample not received by lab					
SPRTN-007	Tan, hard crystal tuff. Earthy on fresh surface. Crystals to 2 mm.	473	1.79	73.9	0.42	0.975	0.021	381
SPRTN-008	Tan, weathering slightly yellow, fault gouge. Pebbles in gouge to 3 cm.	400+	2.14	49.1	0.31	1.65	0.024	428
SPRTN-009	Tan, unconsolidated ash(?).	565	3.21	197.5	0.88	2.41	0.048	550
SPRTN-010	Tan, semi-consolidated ash(?).	498	4.02	207	0.87	2.17	0.04	747
ZS-001	Greenish tan, soft friable mudstone. No visible bedding.	1250	5.38	770	2.12	2.33	0.046	1910

ZS-002	Light tan, chalky-looking siltstone. In beds 1 -5 cm thick. Non-calcareous.		5.16	196	0.44	3.42	0.02	2720
ZS-003	Greenish tan, soft, friable mudstone. No visible bedding.		4.99	670	1.77	3.38	0.053	842
ZS-004	White, weathering FeOx, hard, well fractured claystone.		4.59	313	0.76	3.26	0.02	6370
ZS-005	Light green, soft claystone. Below 1 foot thick white to light orange to buff, salty mudstone.		4.1	670	0.98	2.09	0.025	284
ZS-006	Light green, micro-porous, crumbly, leached claystone (tuff?). In beds approximately 3 mm thick.		4.14	760	1.7	3.71	0.014	533
ZS-007	Light tan, micro-porous, crumbly, leached claystone (tuff?). In beds 2 - 5 mm thick. Is approximately 3 feet below ZS-006.		2.97	327	0.81	2.56	0.011	1185

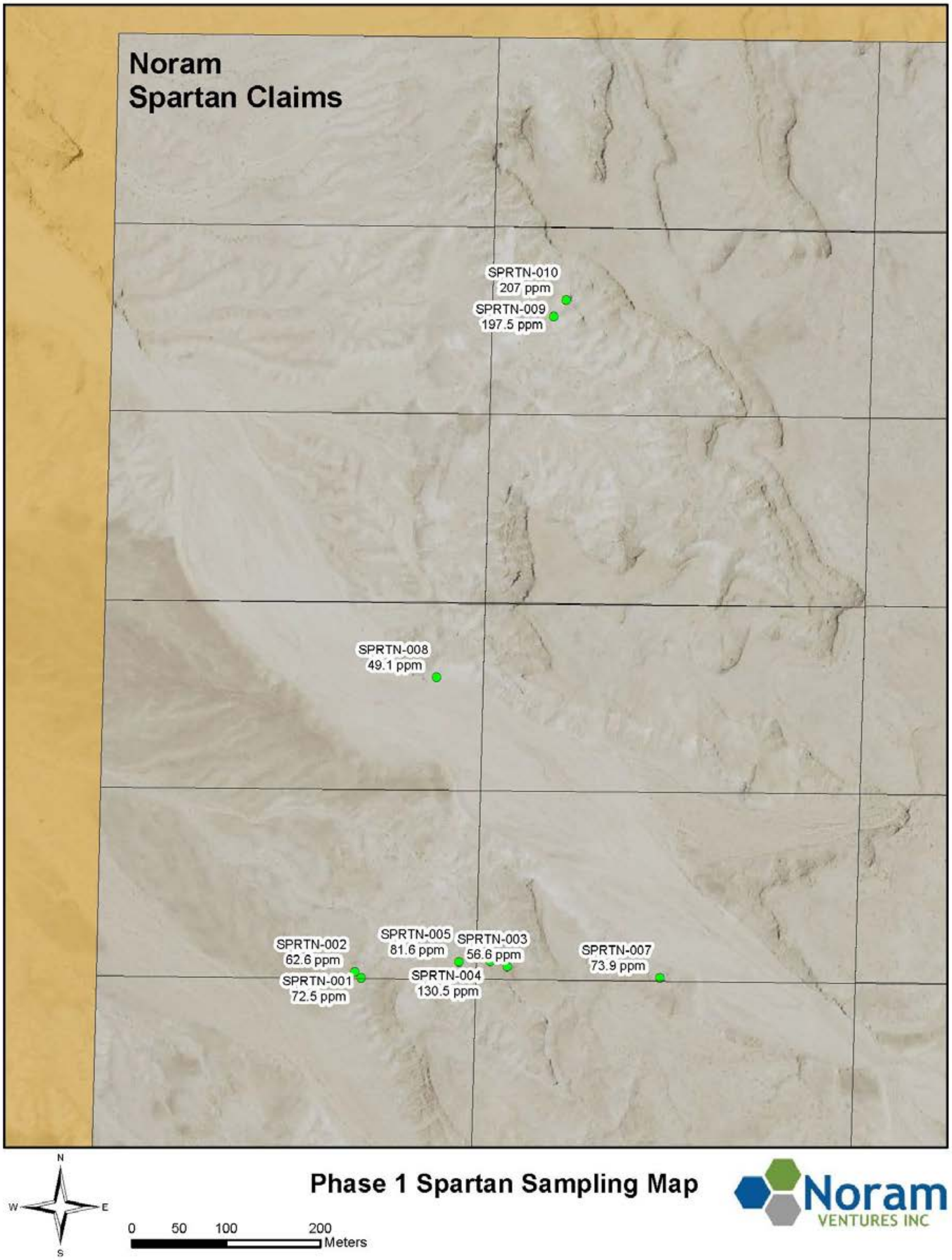

Figure 11 – Phase 1 Spartan sample location map with lithium assay values. [The Exchange may want to see co-ordinate grids on your maps.]

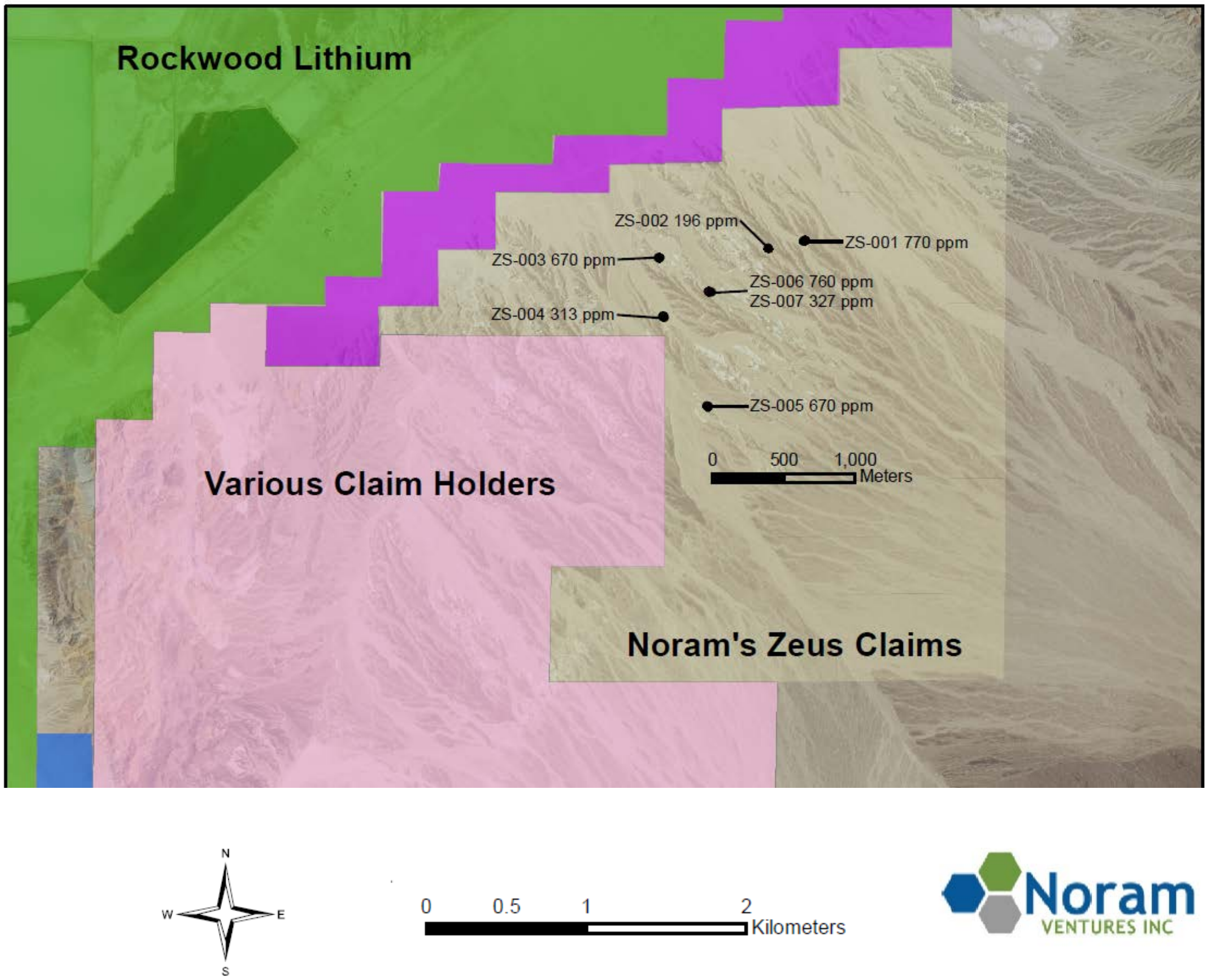

Figure 12 – Phase 1 Zeus sample location map with lithium assay values.

Phase 2

Between the dates of June 20 and June 27, 2016, the author again traveled to the Clayton Valley. The primary goal of this trip was a more intensive sampling program, particularly over the Zeus claim group where Phase 1 sampling had yielded encouraging results.

During this second phase it was deemed important to collect vertical chip samples in order to be able to ascertain the lithium grades over a thickness of sediment, rather than just collect random grab samples. The vertical chip samples would allow one to determine the grade and thickness of the units being sampled as shown in the following photo:

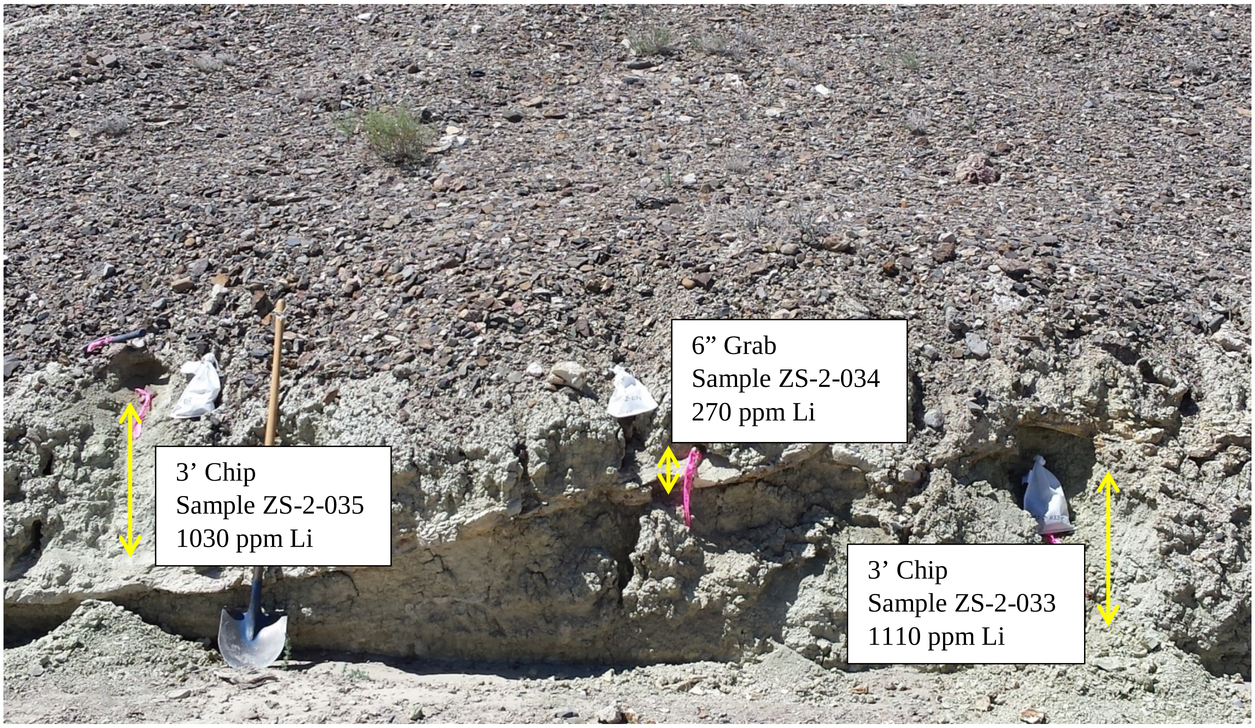

Figure 13 – Example of vertical chip sampling.

Surficial materials were removed with a shovel or rock hammer before the samples were collected in an effort to obtain the freshest samples possible, however it was evident that the desert weathering in this region is quite deep. Oftentimes 2, 3, 4 or 5 samples were collected at one locality in a continuous stratigraphic succession up the side of a wash so that the variability between beds could be determined. An example if this is shown in the Figure 14.

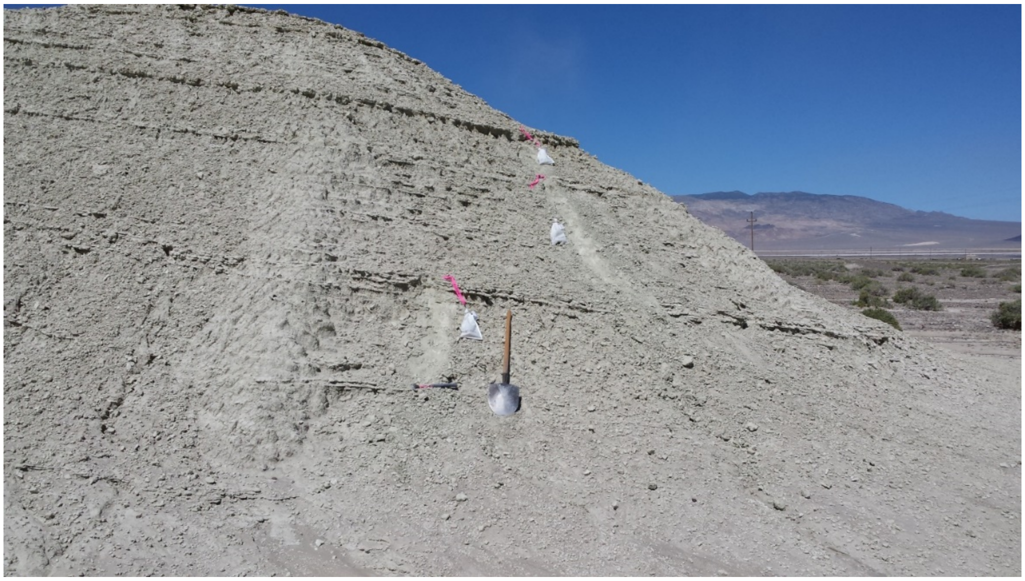

Figure 14 – Example of continuous vertical (stacked) chip samples.

In all, some 81 samples were collected from the Zeus, Zeus XT, Spartan and Hades claim blocks. In Table 3 is a listing of the samples collected during Phase 2, along with the sample descriptions and the lithium values from the laboratory analyses. The samples were sent to ALS Laboratories in Reno, Nevada for analysis. As with the Phase 1 samples, the Phase 2 samples were analyzed for a 48 element suite using ICP-MS with 4 acid digestion. Figure 2 is an index map showing the overall area and the claim groups. Figures 15, 16, 17 and 18 show the locations where the samples were collected.

Table 3 - Phase 2 Samples – Zeus, Zeus XT, Spartan and Hades Claims

Sample No.	Sample Type	Sample Description	Li (PPM)
ZS-2-008	4' Vertical Chip	Greenish tan tuffaceous siltstone. Punky in some layers, hard in others. Hard layers are finely crystalline tuff. Calcareous.	620
ZS-2-009	2' Vertical Chip	Just above last sample. Appears to be similar material, but contains 5 - 10 mm blebs of white powdery, crystalline material. Material is non-calcareous. The rest of the rock is calcareous. Bedding at this site appears to be dipping at <5° to the north.	790
ZS-2-010	6' Vertical Chip	Light greenish tan, soft, poorly consolidated, calcareous siltstone.	760
ZS-2-011	10' Vertical Chip	Just above last sample. Lithology is the same as last sample. Rock is also calcareous.	590
ZS-2-012	Grab	5 cm thick ledge just above last sample. Light tan with fine greenish layers. Finely crystalline tuff. Unit forms break in slope - is more resistant rock. Calcareous. Bedding is horizontal.	206
ZS-2-013	6' Vertical Chip	Just above last sample. Same lithology and color as last sample.	670
ZS-2-014	5' Vertical Chip	Alternating hard and soft layers. Hard beds are very fine grained tan to very light green calcareous claystone or tuff. Some fractures are lined with iron oxide. Minor small blebs of soft white evaporite (?) mineral. Hard claystone beds have subconcoidal fracture.	770
ZS-2-015	3' Vertical Chip	Just above last sample. Similar to last sample, but harder. Light green to tan in color. Calcareous.	530
ZS-2-016	5' Vertical Chip	Just above last sample. Tan to light green, calcareous, dirty siltstone. Minor beds of tan to white claystone or tuff.	680
ZS-2-017	3' Vertical Chip	Bottom of slope of green clay material. Sample is light green, mostly unconsolidated or weakly consolidated calcareous claystone. A few chalcedony (?) stringers which are <1mm thick. Rock is lithified near stringers.	900
ZS-2-018	3' Vertical Chip	Just above last sample. Slight break in slope from below. Mostly poorly consolidated tan to light green calcareous claystone or mudstone.	910
ZS-2-019	4' Vertical Chip	Just above last sample. Tan to light green, calcareous mudstone. Micro-fractures filled with glassy mineral - perhaps calcite. Slight change is slope from below.	1670

ZS-2-020	3' Vertical Chip	Base of hill. Light greenish gray, moderately hard, calcareous mudstone. Minor stringers of dark green mineral near top of interval.	1260
ZS-2-021	Grab	Just above last sample. 6" thick dark green, hard, non-calcareous shale bed.	433
ZS-2-022	2' Vertical Chip	Sample occurs 6' above last sample. Samples are separated by covered interval. Lt green, weathering dark green, calcareous mudstone beneath ledge-forming sandstone. Contains irregularly shaped chert blebs.	470
ZS-2-023	5' Vertical Chip	Same location as sample ZS-001. Light green, calcareous, tuffaceous mudstone. Soft. Punky.	650
ZS-2-024	4' Vertical Chip	At base of a slope. Same rock description as last sample.	680
ZS-2-025	3' Vertical Chip	Just above last sample. Same rock description as last sample, except top two inches of sample is harder ledge-forming unit with more tuffaceous material. Also calcareous.	470
ZS-2-026	3' Vertical Chip	Just above last sample. Light green; very fine grained crystal tuff. A three-inch ledge-forming layer at the top of the sample is of similar lithology. Calcareous.	520
ZS-2-027	5' Vertical Chip	Just above last sample. Gentler slope than last sample. Light green, very fine grained crystal tuff. Punky. Calcareous.	630
ZS-2-028	5' Vertical Chip	Immediately above last sample. Same rock type as last sample.	580
ZS-2-029	3' Vertical Chip	Base of slope. Very fine grained crystal tuff / claystone. Light green. Punky. Calcareous.	1070
ZS-2-030	4' Vertical Chip	Above 2' covered interval on top of last sample. Rock type same as last sample.	840
ZS-2-031	5' Vertical Chip	Directly above last sample. Rock type is same as last sample.	840
ZS-2-032	4.5' Vertical Chip	At base of 20' high ridge between washes. Unit appears to be uniform from top to bottom. Light green, very fine grained calcareous crystal tuff. A 2" thick welded tuff occurs near the base of the sample.	870
ZS-2-033	3' Vertical Chip	At base of slope. Slope is approximately 20 feet high; but mostly covered. Light green to tan, calcareous, tuffaceous claystone with subconcoidal fracture. Iron oxide staining on fracture surfaces in lower 6 inches of sample interval. Calcareous.	1110
ZS-2-034	Grab	Just above last sample. Harder, ledge-forming bed. Very fine grained, non-calcareous, porous tuff. Iron oxide staining along fractures.	270
ZS-2-035	3' Vertical Chip	Just above last sample. Rock type very similar to last sample. Also has iron oxide staining on fractures in lower 6 inches of interval. Calcareous. Only minor subconcoidal fracturing.	1030
ZS-2-036	6' Vertical Chip	At base of sequence of samples. Olive green, calcareous, porous, tuffaceous mudstone. 1mm - 20mm diameter blebs of white evaporite (?) mineral.	367
ZS-2-037	Grab	Just above last sample. A 6" somewhat more resistant bed of similar material to last sample. Also contains blebs of white evaporite (?) mineral. This and the last sample are located near the site of Sample ZS-003.	175

ZS-2-038	6' Vertical Chip	Top of a sampling sequence. Tan, with slight greenish cast, calcareous, tuffaceous claystone. Blebs of white evaporite (?) mineral.	830
ZS-2-039	2' Vertical Chip	Just beneath last sample. Harder, ledge-forming unit. Light tan very fine grained, finely laminated, non-calcareous tuff.	258
ZS-2-040	6' Vertical Chip	Just beneath last sample. Soft, crumbly, light green, calcareous, tuffaceous claystone.	990
ZS-2-041	5' Vertical Chip	Just beneath last sample. Tan to light green calcareous, tuffaceous mudstone. Minor iron oxide staining on fracture surfaces. Minor very thin dark green laminations.	590
ZS-2-042	3' Vertical Chip	Buff, fine grained, calcareous, tuffaceous, porous sandstone. 1 to 2 cm laminations.	251
ZS-2-043	2' Vertical Chip	Tan, tuffaceous mudstone. Includes 4" thick resistant layer at top of sample. Only slightly calcareous.	560
ZS-2-044	5' Vertical Chip	Tan, with slight greenish tinge, calcareous, tuffaceous mudstone with a 6" more resistant layer at the top of the sample.	480
ZS-2-045	4' Vertical Chip	Immediately below last sample. Tan to light green calcareous, tuffaceous mudstone. Includes 6" more resistant layer at top of interval. Moderate number of 2mm white evaporite (?) mineral.	540
ZS-2-046	7' Vertical Chip	Tan to light green, calcareous, tuffaceous, interbedded claystone and mudstone. Soft. Punky.	710
ZS-2-047	Grab	Immediately below last sample. 6" thick ledge-forming bed. Tan to green, calcareous, tuffaceous mudstone with approximately 10 - 20% 5mm voids with white evaporite (?) mineral.	440
ZS-2-048	2' Vertical Chip	Just below last sample. Greenish tan calcareous, tuffaceoous claystone.	610
ZS-2-049	Grab	Light green very fine grained, calcareous crystal tuff	1190
ZS-2-050	Grab	Light green very fine grained, calcareous crystal tuff	1320
ZS-2-051	Grab	Dark green calcareous, tuffaceous mudstone.	890
ZS-2-052	4' Vertical Chip	White to tan to light pink fine grained, non-calcareous crystal tuff. Some beds are hard (welded"). Hard beds are non-calcareous. All beds are porous.	610
ZS-2-053	1.5' Vertical Chip	Very fine grained white, calcareous, very porous crystal tuff. Unit is approximately 18" thick and is undulating through outcrop (differential compaction?).	215
ZS-2-054	Grab	Tan, calcareous, tuffaceous mudstone. Occurs beneath a 12" more resistant sandstone-looking bed.	410
ZS-2-055	Grab	Tan to white, fine grained, calcareous, tuffaceous, porous crystal tuff.	730
ZS-2-056	Grab	White very fine grained, calcareous, porous ash fall tuff. Thinly laminated. Alternating hard and soft beds.	74.2
ZS-2-057	Grab	Approximately 4' stratigraphically below the last sample. This sample is very similar to the last, but contains manganese dentrites, is hard and calcareous.	81.3
ZS-2-058	5' Vertical Chip	Slightly greenish, very fine grained, calcareous, moderately hard crystal tuff. Beds are 2 - 10 cm thick. Very low dip to the south.	700

ZS-2-059	5' Vertical Chip	Same lithology as last sample.	550
ZS-2-060	3' Vertical Chip	Tan to gray, very fine grained, calcareous, moderately hard crystal tuff. One 6" zone has mild iron oxide staining.	620
ZS-2-061	4' Vertical Chip	Light green, soft, punky, calcareous, tuffaceous mudstone.	760
ZS-2-062	4' Vertical Chip	Light green, tuffaceous mudstone. Mostly punky, but with some hard layers. Minor blebs of white evaporite (?) mineral.	650
ZS-2-063	4' Vertical Chip	Light to medium green, very fine grained crystal tuff interbedded with tuffaceous mudstone. Crystal tuff is hard.	225
ZS-2-064	6' Vertical Chip	Light green, calcareous, tuffaceous mudstone. Alternating hard and soft layers. Some beds are non-calcareous.	660
ZS-2-065	2' Vertical Chip	Green zone on side of hill. Light green, calcareous, tuffaceous claystone with 4 - 5 mm blebs of white evaporite (?) mineral.	510
ZS-2-066	2' Vertical Chip	Medium to dark green, calcareous, tuffaceous, hard mudstone.	590
ZS-2-067	2' Vertical Chip	Light to medium green, calcareous, tuffaceous, porous mudstone. Minor small blebs of white evaporite (?) mineral.	550
ZS-2-068	2' Vertical Chip	Light tan to white, calcareous, tuffaceous mudstone.	510
ZS-2-069	5' Vertical Chip	Light tan to white, calcareous, tuffaceous claystone.	790
ZS-2-070	5' Vertical Chip	Same lithology as last sample.	710
ZS-2-071	Grab	Tan to light green, calcareous, tuffaceous, porous sandstone.	400
ZS-2-072	3' Vertical Chip	Light green, very fine grained, calcareous crystal tuff at base of hillside.	560
ZS-2-073	3' Vertical Chip	Chips sample along 10' of stream bed. Represents approximately 3' of stratigraphic thickness. Tan, weathering medium green, calcareous crystal tuff.	426
ZX-001	Grab	Very fine grained white crystal tuff. Very difficult to determine attitude or thickness.	331
ZX-002	Grab	Fine grained, calcareous, white crystal tuff. At least 6' thick. Base is covered.	83.3
ZX-003	Grab	White to light green, porous, dacite flow with visible quartz & hornblende.	47.7
ZX-004	Grab	Hard, white rhyolite flow with visible quartz. Hard.	22.7
SPRTN-2-011	Grab	Tan, hard, non-calcareous welded tuff.	61.4
SPRTN-2-012	Grab	Tan, fine grained, poorly sorted, hard, non-calcareous sandstone.	54.2
SPRTN-2-012A	Grab	Same lithology as last sample.	66.2
SPRTN-2-013	Grab	Tan, soft, chalky, crumbly, non-calcareous tuff (?). Larger fragments to 5mm are unidentifiable.	229

HD-2-001	Grab	Tan, hard, calcareous claystone.	1030
HD-2-002	Grab	Same lithology as last sample.	750
HD-2-003	Grab	Same lithology as last sample.	1020
HD-2-004	Grab	Tan conglomerate (?). Detrital grains are of quartz, calcite (?) and other darker minerals in a fine white groundmass. Calcareous. Some grains to 5mm in diameter. Weathered surface appears vesicular.	90.1
HD-2-005	Grab	Light tan, fine to very fine grained tuffaceous (?). Calcareous, chalky sandstone.	197.5
HD-2-006	Grab	Buff, non-calcareous welded tuff (?). Quartz grains are visible. Weathered surface appears vesicular.	82.6
HD-2-007	Grab	Tan, calcareous conglomerate. Detrital grains to 1cm. Matrix appears chalky.	97.4

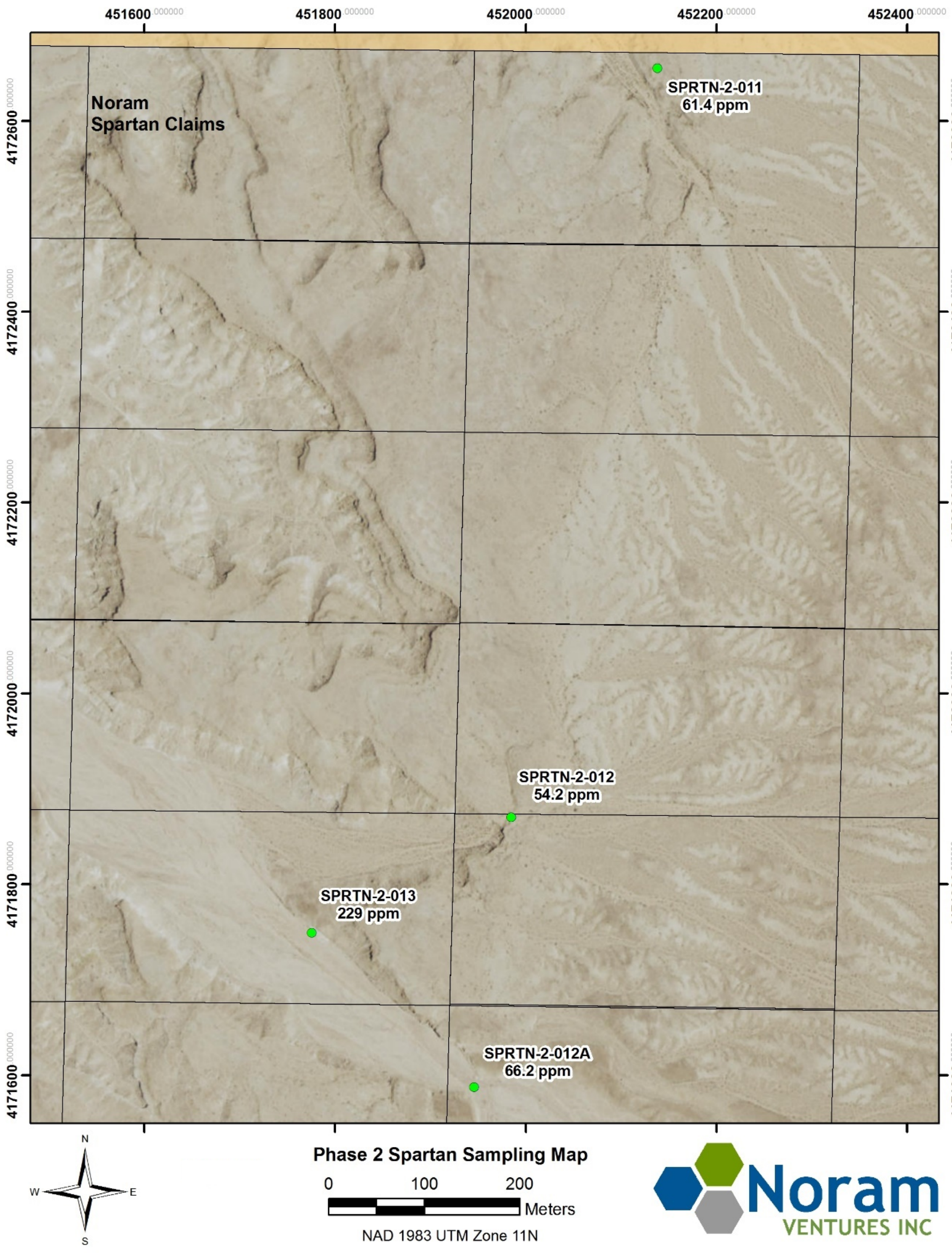

Figure 15 – Phase 2 Spartan Claims sample location map with lithium assay values.

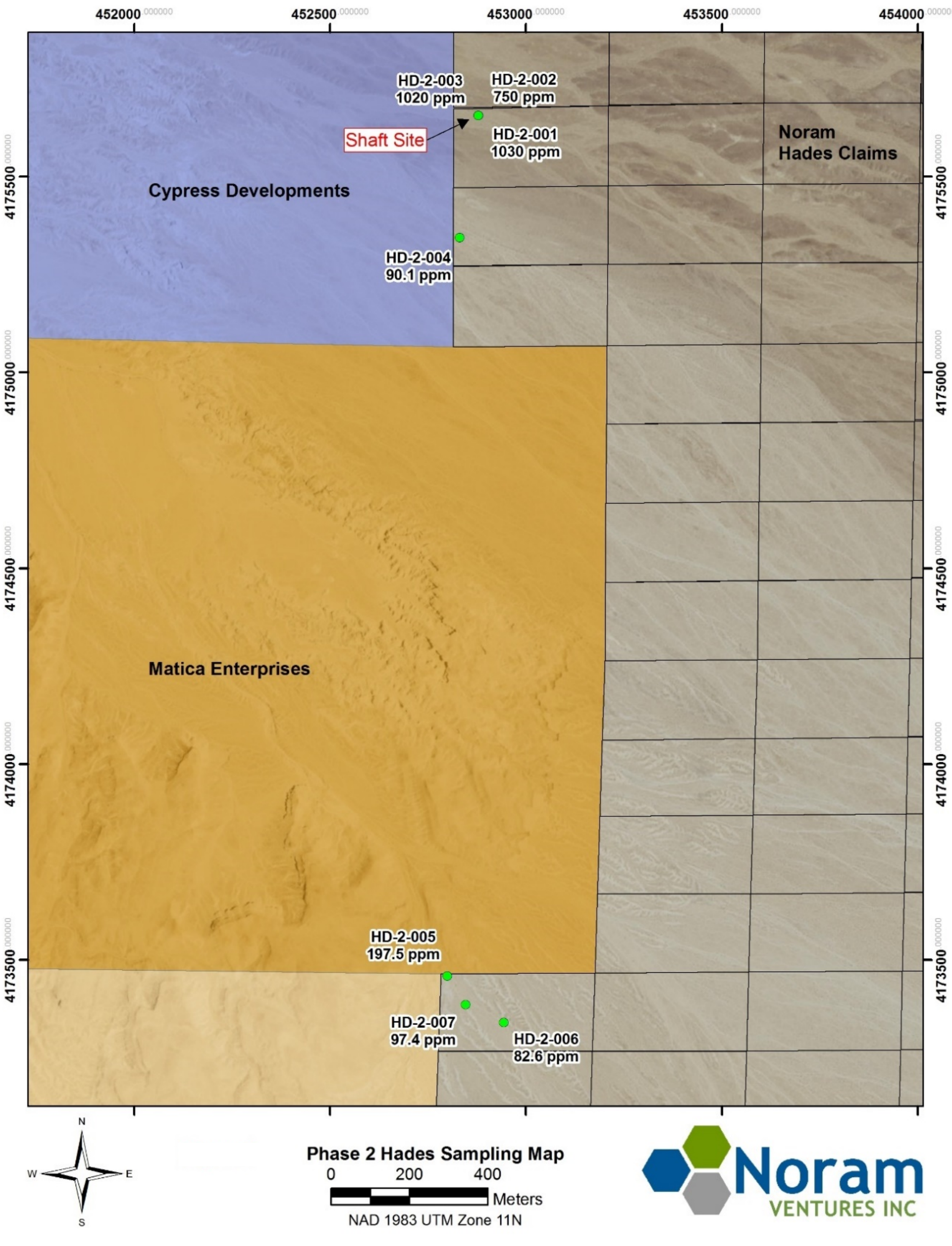

Figure 16 – Phase 2 Hades Claims sample location map with lithium assay values and shaft site.

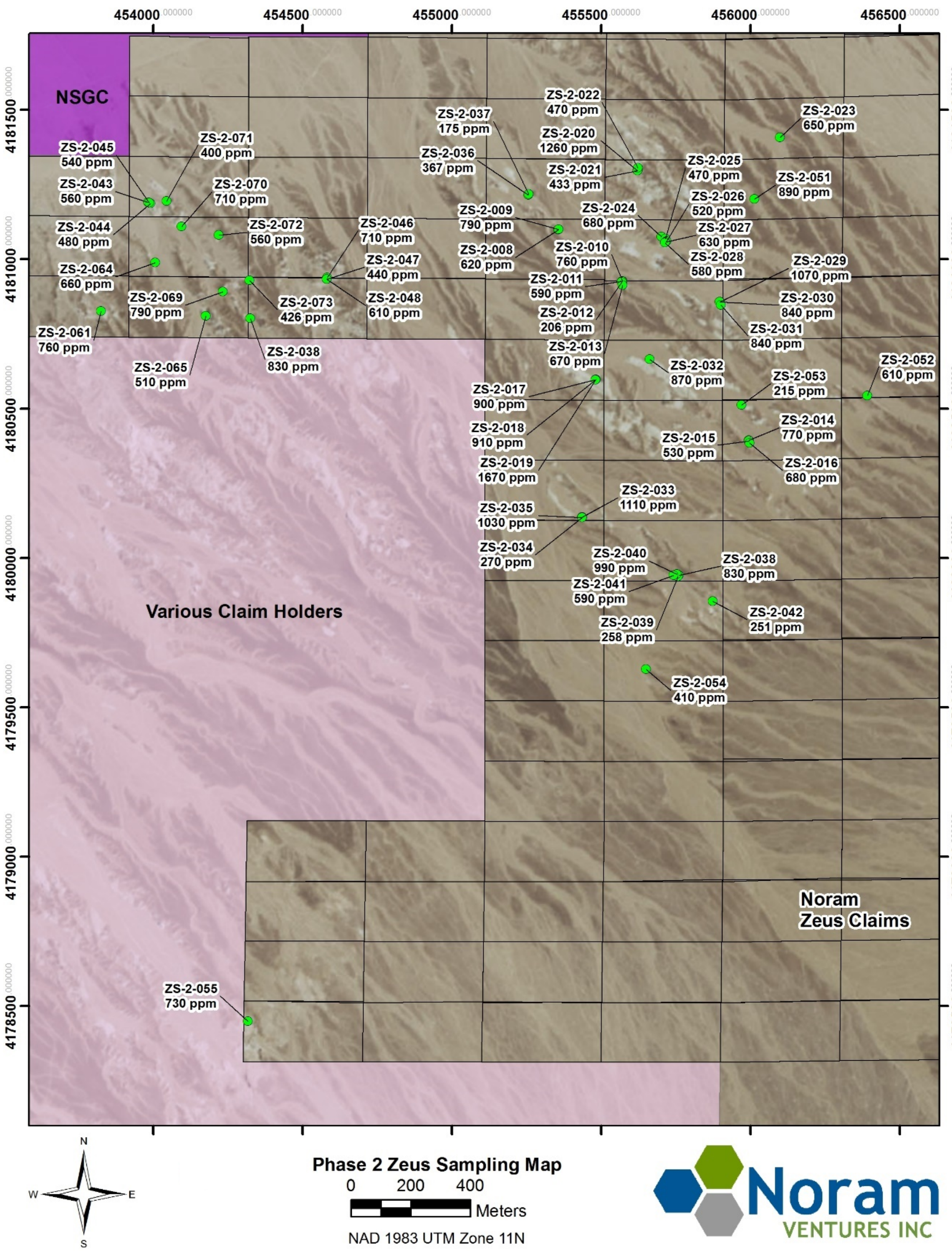

Figure 17 – Phase 2 Zeus Claims sample location map with lithium assay values.

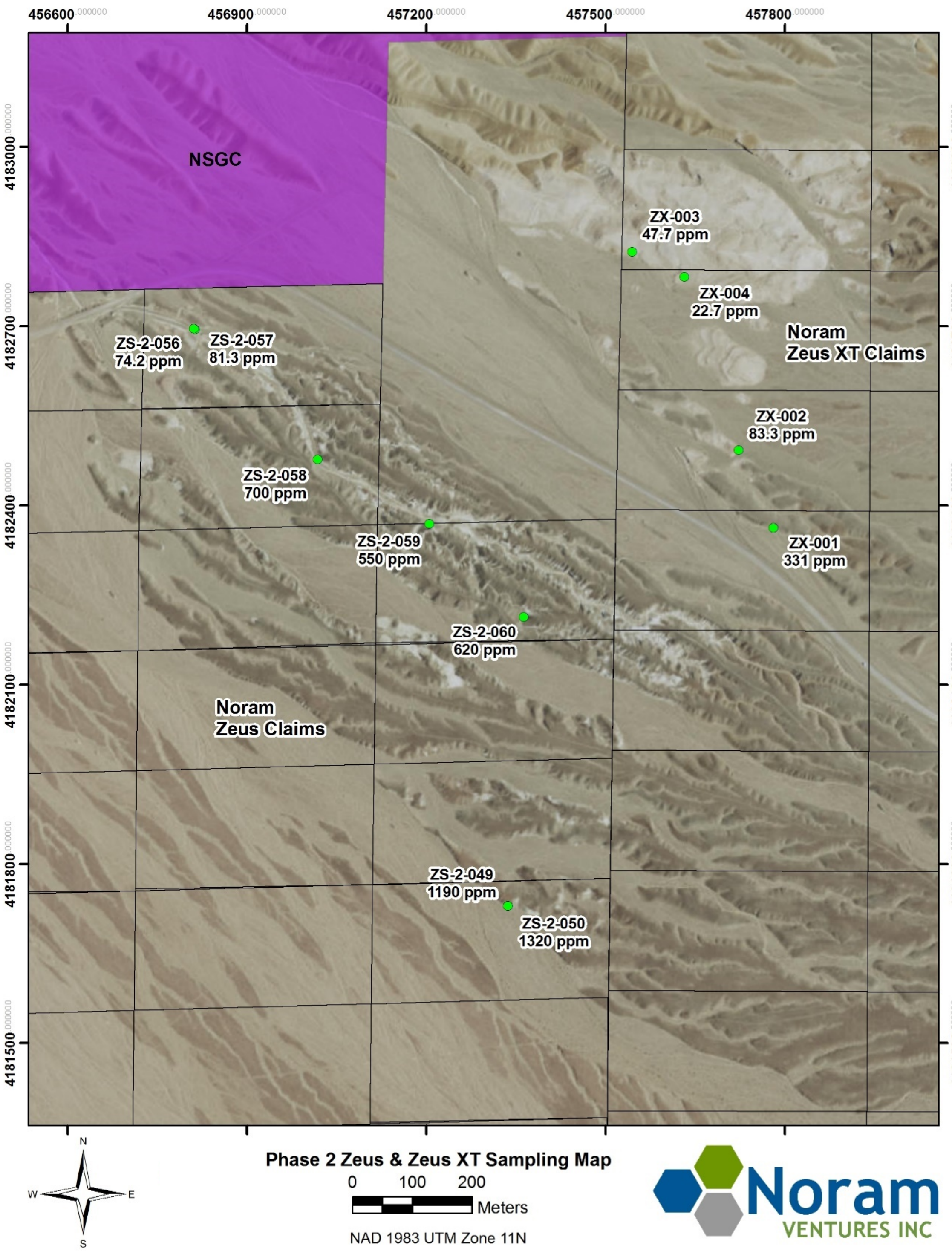

Figure 18 – Phase 2 NE Zeus and Zeus XT Claims sample location map with lithium assay values.

Phase 3

During the Phase 3 visit to the property three 5-gallon buckets of the sediments were collected from two different sites. Each sample (total of 3 buckets) was judged by heft to be approximately 50 kilograms (110 pounds). Site One was from the same sample site as Samples ZS-2-029, ZS-2-030 and ZS-2-031, collected during Phase 2 sampling. The three samples were stacked samples with sample ZS-2-029 at the bottom of the slope and ZS-2-031 at the top. Below is a listing of the Phase 2 samples with their respective lithium assay results:

Table 4 - Bulk Sample Site 1 - Previous Sample Values

Sample No.	Sample Type	Sample Description	Li (PPM)
ZS-2-029	3' Vertical Chip	Base of slope. Very fine grained crystal tuff / claystone. Light green. Punky. Calcareous.	1070
ZS-2-030	4' Vertical Chip	Above 2' covered interval on top of last sample. Rock type same as last sample.	840
ZS-2-031	5' Vertical Chip	Directly above last sample. Rock type is same as last sample.	840
		Average	917

The other 3 buckets of samples were collected from the spoil pile surrounding the shaft (Bulk Sample Site Two) located on the Hades claim group (Figure 15). Three samples previously collected during Phase 2 sampling from the spoil pile (HD-2-001 through HD-2-003 in Table 2) averaged 933 PPM Li. The samples were collected by filling each of the three buckets with approximately equal volumes of material from the north, east and south sides of the shaft.

This shaft was originally thought to be a bore hole due to its circular shape. On closer inspection the hole now appears to be a hand-dug shaft or possibly an attempt at a water well. The shaft is still open and appears to be approximately 80 feet (24 meters) deep, although no measurements were taken. It is dry at the bottom. Figure 19 is a photo of the spoil pile and wooden structure surrounding the shaft. The weathering on the boards of the structure indicates that the digging of the shaft was not a recent event.

Figure 19 – Shaft and spoil pile on the Hades claim group.

Correlations of beds in the lithium-rich sediments were investigated in Phase 3 and some marker beds were traced along strike through a few of the washes on the Zeus claims. It is important to be able to identify if marker beds are present because, if traceable in future drilling, marker beds would add a higher degree of certainty to any future resource calculations. A few beds were noted that may function as markers. These were traced for some distance and may be of use during the drilling phases of the project. A few samples were collected and analyzed to see if the markers might have a chemical signature, but due to time constraints the sampling and tracing of markers was not completed.

On completion of the work described above, the author prepared a report for Noram according to the requirements of Canada's National Instrument 43-101, entitled "Lithium Exploration Project, Clayton Valley, Esmeralda County, Nevada, USA" and dated 24 October, 2016. The report was filed on SEDAR in November, 2016.

In the report the author recommended that Noram conduct a drilling program of approximately 55 holes of approximately 70 feet depth to begin quantifying the volume and grade of the lithium-bearing sediments on the Zeus and Hades claims. Permits were obtained for the recommended drilling program, and the drilling program, which is described in Section 10 below commenced in early December, 2016.

10 Drilling

Drilling on Noram's claims commenced on the 13th of December with a plan to drill at the sites indicated in Figure 20.

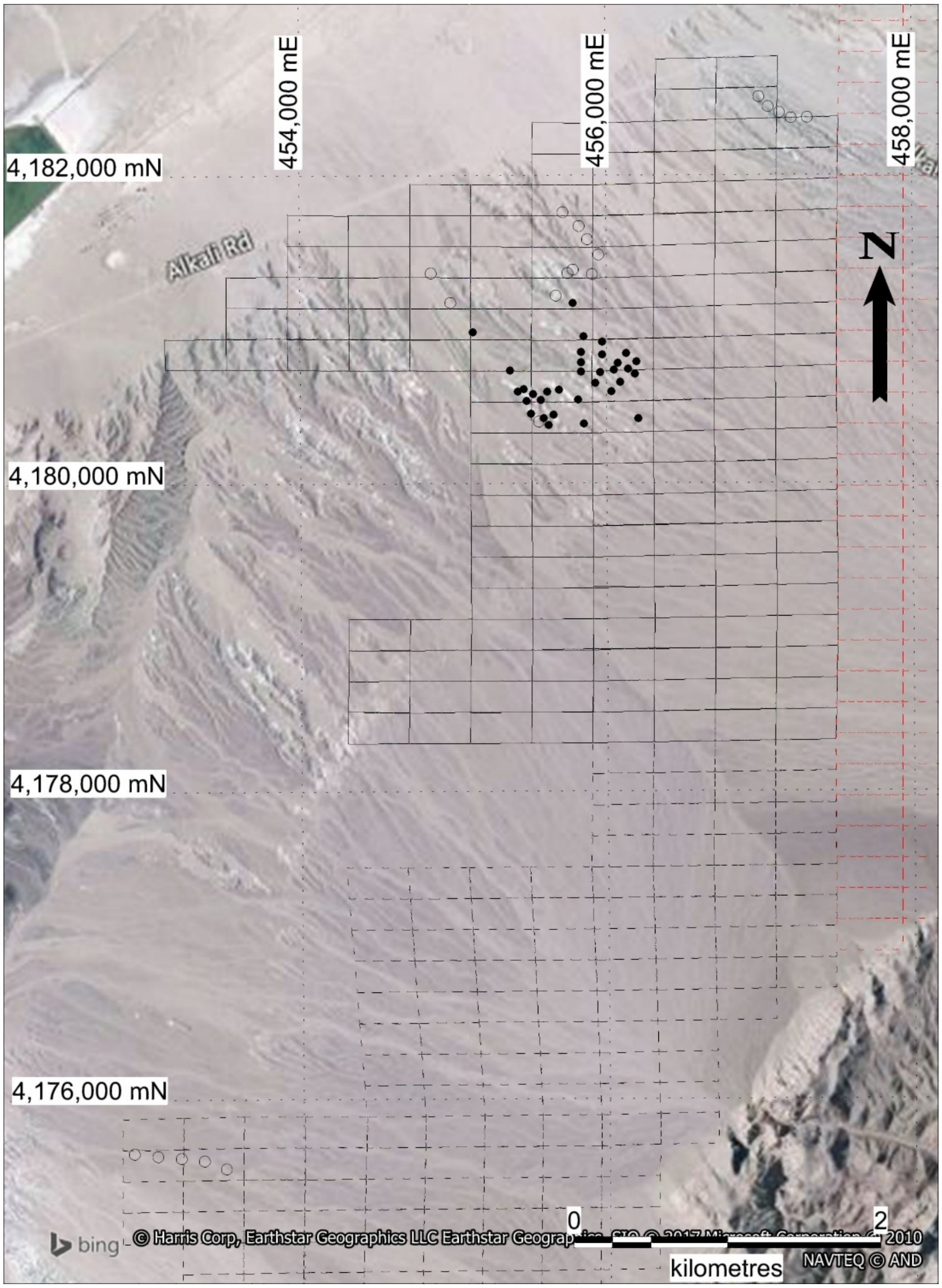

Figure 20: Sites of planned drilling (filled circles, already complete, open circles awaiting drilling – as of 13 January, 2017).

As of the Effective Date of this report (13 January, 2017), 33 holes had been completed, the average hole depth being 14.5 meters. Table 5 lists the boreholes drilled, and Figure 21 shows an enlarged view of the collar locations of each hole drilled.

Table 5 – Core holes completed by the effective date of this report

Hole ID	Lat	Long	Elevation (m)	Depth (m)
CVZ-01	37.771470	-117.505062	1369.59	15.1
CVZ-02	37.771130	-117.504476	1372.07	14.6
CVZ-03	37.770056	-117.504272	1376.66	14.5
CVZ-04	37.770249	-117.503536	1358.84	14.0
CVZ-05	37.769666	-117.503880	1364.57	13.4
CVZ-06	37.769735	-117.501274	1365.98	11.0
CVZ-07	37.771618	-117.503986	1357.56	14.6
CVZ-08	37.771737	-117.503121	1350.52	14.5
CVZ-09	37.773292	-117.498756	1370.75	15.2
CVZ-10	37.773803	-117.499927	1370.69	10.7
CVZ-11	37.772909	-117.499056	1372.75	12.2
CVZ-12	37.772956	-117.498003	1373.83	12.2
CVZ-13	37.772192	-117.498579	1375.34	12.8
CVZ-14	37.773884	-117.498147	1367.89	13.4
CVZ-15	37.772672	-117.497496	1378.07	12.2
CVZ-16	37.773394	-117.497390	1373.51	16.8
CVZ-17	37.774838	-117.501330	1353.69	15.8
CVZ-18	37.772775	-117.501509	1366.46	15.8
CVZ-19	37.774524	-117.499951	1364.78	14.6
CVZ-20	37.773929	-117.501481	1363.88	27.1
CVZ-21	37.772753	-117.500073	1367.96	15.2
CVZ-22	37.772128	-117.500455	1367.69	12.2
CVZ-23	37.773320	-117.501489	1367.90	13.7
CVZ-24	37.771635	-117.499254	1375.22	15.2
CVZ-25	37.776814	-117.502129	1354.62	15.2
CVZ-26	37.771055	-117.505521	1361.93	Note (1)
CVZ-27	37.770331	-117.505217	1360.79	Note (1)
CVZ-28	37.771157	-117.501722	1369.98	14.9
CVZ-29	37.775089	-117.509517	1345.16	Note (1)
CVZ-30	37.771595	-117.506193	1352.12	15.2
CVZ-31	37.772849	-117.506747	1343.23	Note (1)
CVZ-32	37.771764	-117.505752	1336.71	Note (1)
CVZ-33	37.770049	-117.497265	1369.61	Note (1)
			Average:	14.5
Note (1):	Depth not available at time of writing.			

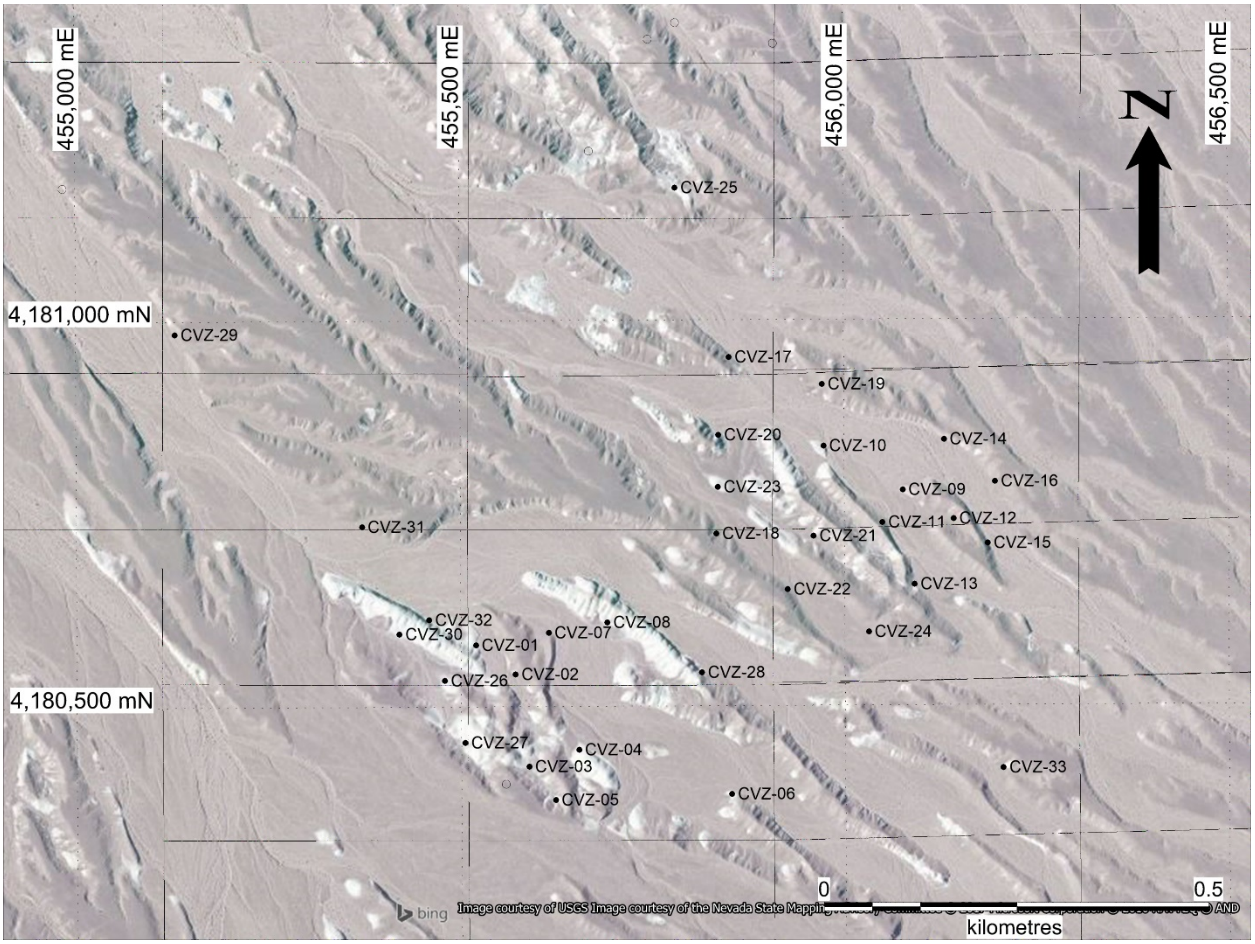

Figure 21: Enlarged map of collar locations of completed boreholes (filled circles, completed, open circles awaiting drilling – as of 13 January, 2017).

As of the Effective Date of this report a total of 127 samples had been dispatched to the ALS laboratory in Reno for analysis and as of the signature date of this report (30 January, 2017) no analytical results for these samples had been released by the laboratory.

Drilling was carried out by Harrison Land Services using equipment manufactured by Shaw Tool. The drills are “backpack” type drills using 2-cycle engines for power. They drilled a 41-mm core to depths sometimes surpassing 50 feet (15.2 m). Figure 22 shows one of these drills in operation on the subject property.

Figure 22: Shaw Tools backpack core drill in operation on the Zeus claims.

Two of these drills were operating for most of the 10 days prior to the holiday break in December. As with most drilling operations, difficulties were encountered. Most of the rock is poorly lithified and often comes out of the core tube as a soft mud or clay, making recovery problematic at times. Despite this, core recovery averaged 84.8% for the first 10 drill holes.

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

11.1 Surface Samples

All samples were sent to ISO-17025 accredited ALS Laboratories in Reno, Nevada for analysis. ALS is a public company listed on the Australian stock exchange, and is entirely independent of Noram and Alba. All samples were prepared using ALS' PREP-31 sample preparation process, which is presented in the ALS Fee Schedule as:

"Crush to 70% less than 2mm, riffle split off 250g, pulverize split to better than 85% passing 75 microns."

Each sample was then analyzed using ALS' ME-MS61L analytical method which uses a Four Acid Digestion and MS-ICP technologies. All samples were analyzed for 48 elements. Other than the standard quality control procedures implemented by ALS as part of their ISO-17025 accreditation protocols, no additional quality control procedures were carried out by the operator.

Samples were kept in the care of the author at all times until mailed via the United States Postal Service to the ALS lab in Reno. No other security measures were instituted based on the early stage of the exploration program and the fact that the sample results were not intended to be used for a resource estimate.

Based on the ALS laboratory's reputation for reliable lithium analysis, together with the spatial, and hence geologically interpretable, clustering of high and low lithium results received from the laboratory, the author believes that the results reliably identify areas of the Noram claims deserving of further more thorough exploration.

11.2 Drilling Samples

Core samples were collected from the drillsites by the geologists on the project, including the author of this report and were transported to the staging area box trailer via ATV. At the trailer the core was logged for RQD, and lithology. The core was then photographed. The core was split by the onsite geologists. Half of the core was retained in the core boxes for future viewing or sampling. The other half of the core was placed in consecutively numbered sample bags, along with numbered sample tags, to be shipped to the same ALS laboratory in Reno as utilized for surface samples (Section 11.1) The site where logging, photography and sampling occurred is picture in Figure 23.

Normally, samples would be separated along lithologic breaks in the core. These samples were different in that no definite lithologic breaks could be discerned. Therefore, samples were almost entirely collected at 4-foot intervals.

There were indications from Noram's and Noram's competitor testing that the lithium may relatively easily go into solution, even with normal deionized water. For this reason sawing the core was not considered. The core was relatively soft, so it was found that, with some exceptions, the core could be split using a putty knife. Where hard layer or nodules were encountered, the core was split using a hammer and 3-inch wide chisel. It is estimated that the hard layers or nodules constituted about 2% of the core.

Figure 23: Box trailer used for core logging and sampling.

The core was only handled by the drillers and the geologists and was locked in the trailer when no one was onsite. Samples for assay were transported back to the author's hotel room where they were secure until shipment to the lab.

For shipment, the bagged samples were placed in 5-gallon plastic pails along with the sample submittal sheets. The pails' lids were of the type that could not be removed without tearing off the plastic seal on the lid. As an additional security measure, two globe-type metal seals were inserted through the side and top of each pail and sealed. Duct tape was then used to cover the globe seals to prevent accidental damage to the seals during shipment. A message was taped to the top of each pail indicating that, if the seals were compromised, the lab personnel were to contact the author by phone or email. The pails were then shipped via United States Postal Service from Tonopah, NV to the lab in Reno, NV. There were no indications from the lab that the seals had been compromised.

For every core hole, one QA/QC sample was inserted. Since there was an approximate average of 10 samples per hole, the QA/QC samples constituted approximately 10% of the samples submitted to the lab.

There were 4 types of QA/QC samples used:

- MEG-Li.10.13 (1237 ppm Li + 1.78% B)
- MEG-Li.10.14 (783 ppm Li + 0.15% B)
- MEG-Blank.14.03
- Duplicate samples

The MEG samples were purchased from Minerals Exploration & Environmental Geochemistry of Reno, Nevada. Duplicate samples were obtained by collecting ½ of the ½ core remaining after splitting the sample for assay.

No comment can, at time of writing this report, be made on the confidence in the analytical data as it has not yet been reported by the laboratory.

12 Data Verification

As all surface sampling and mapping was carried out by the author, no further data verification was considered necessary in this regard.

In regard to the drilling program, the author has been able to confirm the accuracy of locations of drill holes by checking a number of them with his own GPS unit. During his visit to the property during the drilling program, the author was able to confirm that sampling was being conducted according to the protocols described in Section 11.2 above, and therefore that data collected on drill samples to date is accurate.

The author is of the opinion that there have been no limitations on his verifying any of the data presented in this report, except for his not having verified the resources reported on a neighbouring property by Pure Energy Minerals (Spanjurs, 2015).

The author is of the opinion that all data presented in this report is adequate for the purposes of this report.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Noram commissioned Membrane Development Technologies to investigate the amenability of the subject property's sediments to lithium extraction using new membrane processes.

Membrane Development Technologies were provided with two bulk samples for testing, taken five kilometers apart in order to provide preliminary assurance that spatial variation in mineralogy across Noram's claims, which may affect Li recoverability, could be taken into account. The two samples have mean Li grades of 917ppm and 933ppm Li, as estimated from the three grab samples at each sampled site. Drilling is currently under way to evaluate the lateral and depth extent of these grades. Section 9 above (under the heading "Phase 3") provides more details about the collection of these samples, which are considered to adequately represent the target mineralization, considering the early stage of exploration of the property.

A confidential internal report by Lein (2016), although preliminary in nature, has shown the test samples were amenable to an acid leach, ultrafiltration and nanofiltration to separate the lithium from the test material and remove a large portion of the magnesium and calcium with no rejection of lithium. These tests focused on the viability of liberating lithium from the clays while removing magnesium and calcium (the only potentially deleterious elements evaluated to date) from the leachate and did not calculate the absolute percent recovery of the lithium. The results are encouraging, but are preliminary and a significant amount of additional testing is required before a final process flow sheet can be determined and the economic viability of the process can be established.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

This section is not required at this stage of the project.

15 Mineral Reserve Estimates

This section is not required at this stage of the project.

16 Mining Methods

This section is not required at this stage of the project.

17 Recovery Methods

This section is not required at this stage of the project.

18 Project Infrastructure

This section is not required at this stage of the project.

19 Market Studies and Contracts

This section is not required at this stage of the project.

20 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

This section is not required at this stage of the project.

21 Capital and Operating Costs

This section is not required at this stage of the project.

22 Economic Analysis

This section is not required at this stage of the project.

23 Adjacent Properties

The perimeter of Noram's claims are located within 1 mile (1.6 kilometers) of Albemarle's lithium brine operations. It is a matter of public record that lithium at Albemarle's plant is produced from deep wells that pump brines from the basin beneath the Clayton Valley playa (Kunasz, 1970; Zampirro, 2005 and Munk, 2011).

Between Albemarle's operation and Noram's land position lies Pure Energy Minerals' Clayton Valley South project where Pure Energy has announced in an NI 43-101 report an inferred resource of 816,000 metric tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent (13.3 Million mL at 61 mg/L lithium carbonate equivalent (LCE) above a cutoff of 20 gm/LCE (Spanjurs, 2015)). This resource occurs as basinal brines similar to those at Albemarle's project, has not been verified by the author, and is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization that is the subject of this technical report.

There is potential that wells, if drilled on Noram properties, could penetrate basinal brines similar to those used by Albemarle to produce lithium and similar to those announced by Pure Energy for their resource estimate. However, at present it is unknown whether the brines are present beneath Noram claims or whether lithium could be produced economically if the brines are present.

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

There are no other relevant data or information that must be presented at this time.

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

The subject project has two possible scenarios for the extraction of lithium in Clayton Valley. One is the possibility of producing deep basin brines for the extraction of lithium as is currently being done at the nearby Albemarle plant. In some areas of the Clayton Valley, Noram's claims fall less than 1000 feet from Albemarle property holdings. They are also located within 2 kilometers of Pure Energy Minerals LTD's inferred lithium brine resource of 816,000 metric tonnes (13.3 Million mL at 61 mg/L lithium carbonate equivalent (LCE) above a cutoff of 20 gm/LCE (Spanjurs, 2015)). This resource has not been verified by the author, and is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization that is the subject of this technical report. Noram has not yet pursued this option, but it remains an avenue for exploration at some future time.

The other scenario is the subject of this report, that is, the extraction of lithium from surface and near-surface sediments. To this end Noram has performed the initial step, which is to establish that lithium rich sediments are present over a wide area of their claims, which was the objective of the surface sampling programs. Sampling to date has shown high lithium values (greater than 500 ppm) in an area greater than one square mile (2.6 square kilometers) on the Zeus claims. The distribution of lithium values for all the surface samples collected on the Zeus claims is shown in Figure 24. The lithium data show a maximum value of 1670 ppm, a minimum of 74.2 ppm and a mean of 620.6 ppm from a population of 77 samples.

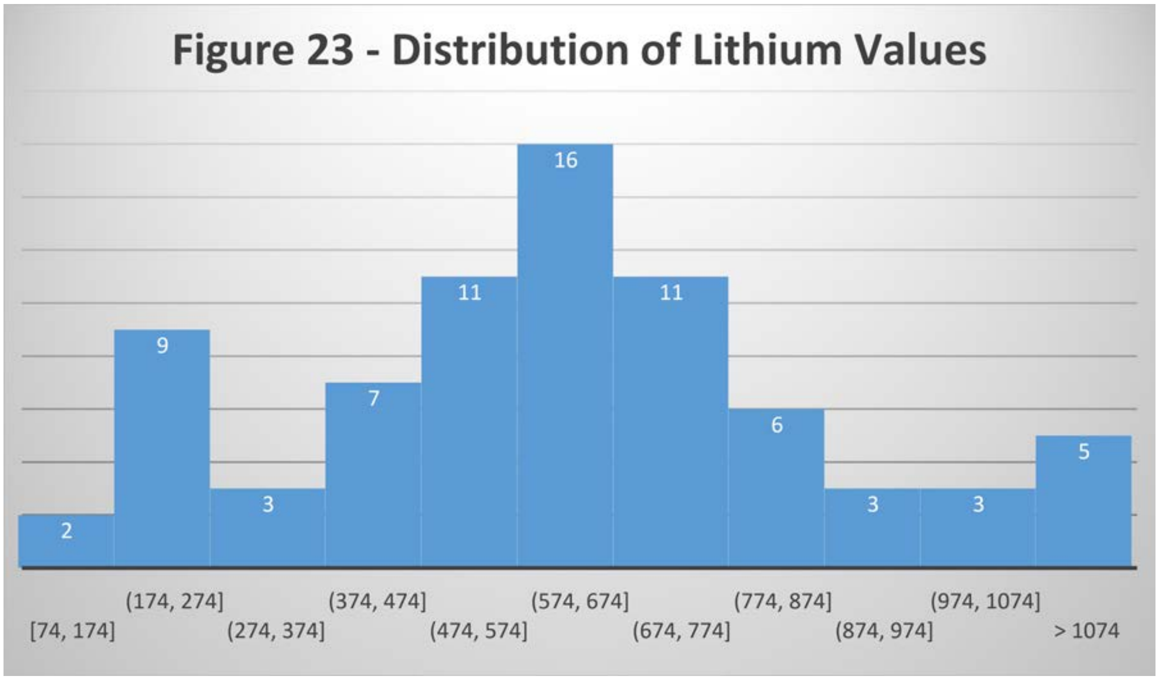

Figure 24: Distribution of lithium values from all samples collected on Zeus claims.

In some areas the lithium rich sediments on the Zeus claims are at least 100 feet (30 meters) thick. The base of the sediments has not been found in surface showings. High lithium values (greater than 900 ppm) have also been shown to occur at the shaft on the Hades claims and are believed to be present beneath the surficial sediments as far south as the Spartan claims. That covers an area with a strike length of more than 6 miles (10 kilometers). However it is currently unknown if the sedimentary units are continuous over this entire length as the Esmeralda Formation is covered by recent outwash gravels in the intervening sections.

The success of this sediment mining scenario depends on whether an efficient method of lithium extraction can be found. Should it be shown by the current drilling program that the lithium grades discussed above (and present in the metallurgical samples which yielded promising results) are continuous over mineable distances the greatest challenge, and risk, to the project's economic viability will be the development of an economic lithium extraction process. To the author's knowledge no other operations are currently extracting lithium from sediments, although various companies are actively conducting research in this regard. Noram has taken the initial step and has submitted samples of the sediments to MDS for metallurgical testing with positive, although preliminary, results.

25 Recommendations

Noram Ventures has successfully completed the early phases of exploration for sediment hosted lithium mineralization, including initiating a shallow drilling program on the most promising of its claims. It has been confirmed that there is anomalous lithium in sediments over large areas of their claims and the goal of the current drilling is to generate data for a resource estimate to move the project forward.

The primary recommendation of this report is that the current drilling program, as described in Section 10 above, should be carried to completion. The estimated budget to do this is presented in Table 5 below, and is Phase 1 of the spending recommended in this report.

Table 5 – Recommended 1st Phase – Drilling budget.

Item			Total
Drill remaining planned boreholes (based on recent historical costs)			US$77,300
Assays of samples from remaining drilling			US$18,700
Evaluation of drilling results, resource estimation and report writing			US$20,000
Total			US$116,000

Noram has begun the process to determine whether the lithium-rich sediments can be processed economically to extract lithium for sale on the open market. The initial testing by MDS was successful in that it showed that extraction of the lithium is possible with an acid leach and membrane technology.

As the second recommended phase of work on the Noram properties, subject to the successful outcome of the drilling recommended above, it is suggested that the property owners continue to pursue the testing of extraction methods to prove the economic viability of the lithium extraction process, budgeting US$100,000 for this purpose.

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Certificate of the Author

I, Bradley C. Peek, MSc., CPG do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as a Consulting Geologist at 438 Stage Coach Lane, New Castle, Colorado 81647, USA
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report, Lithium Exploration Project, Clayton Valley, Esmeralda County, Nevada, USA" with the effective date January 6, 2017 (the "Technical Report").
3. I graduated in 1970 from the University of Nebraska with Bachelor of Science degree in Geology and in 1975 from the University of Alaska with Master of Science degree in Geology.
4. I am a member in good standing with the Society of Economic Geologists and the American Institute of Professional Geologists (Certified Professional Geologist #11299).
5. I have continuously practiced my profession for 45 years in the areas of mineral exploration and geology. I have explored for copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold in 10 states of the USA and 8 foreign countries. I have spent most of 2016 exploring for lithium in the Clayton Valley, Nevada, USA.
6. I visited the Noram Ventures Clayton Valley Lithium property on May 5 – 7, 2016, July 21 – 25, 2016, August 3 – 6, 2016, December 12 – 22, 2016, and January 8 – 13, 2017
7. I am responsible for all sections of this report with the exception of those portions indicated under the heading, "Reliance on Other Experts".
8. I am independent of Alba Minerals Ltd. And Noram Ventures Inc. applying all of the tests in Section 5.1.1, Part 1.5 of NI 43-101.
9. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
10. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, professional affiliation, and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirement to be an independent qualified person for the purposes of this NI 43-101.
11. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all of the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
12. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in NI 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
13. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them of the Technical Report for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.

Dated January 30, 2017

Bradley C. Peek, CPG

Date and Signature Page

The report herein, entitled "Lithium Exploration Project, Clayton Valley, Esmeralda County, Nevada, USA" is dated January 13, 2017.

Bradley C. Peek, MSc., CPG

Consent of Qualified Person:

To: Securities Regulatory Authority

Alberta
British Columbia
Ontario

I, Bradley C. Peek, do hereby consent to the public filing of the technical report entitled "Lithium Exploration Project, Clayton Valley, Esmeralda County, Nevada, USA" and dated 13 January, 2017 (the "Technical Report") by Alba Minerals Ltd (the "Issuer"), with the TSX Venture Exchange under its applicable policies and forms in connection with the elevation of the Issuer to the Venture Board Level 2 and I acknowledge that the Technical Report will become part of the Issuer's public record.

Signed

Bradley C Peek

Dated

1/30/2017