Report to:

AJN RESOURCES INC.

NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Salt Wells Lithium Property

Nevada, USA

Effective Date: July 09, 2017

Prepared by:

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Pyral Consulting

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1. SUMMARY

Pyral Consulting ("the Consultants" or "Pyral") was retained by AJN Resources Inc. ("AJN" or the "Company") to prepare a Technical Report (the "Report") on the Salt Wells Property (the "Property") located in Nevada, USA.

Case Lewis, P.Geo. (the "Author") is responsible for the contents of this Report. Mr. Lewis visited the Property on May 28, 2017. In completing the Report, the Author held discussions with management and reviewed historical data pertaining to the Property. The author is a "Qualified Person" who is "independent" of AJN Resources Inc. within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"). The purpose of this report is to summarize work carried out on the Property to be used by AJN Resources Inc. in connection with its listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE).

The Salt Wells Property is located in Churchill County, Nevada, 22 kilometres southeast, by road, of the city of Fallon, Nevada. Salt Wells is located within the Basin and Range Province in west-central Nevada is presumed to be an internally drained, fault bounded and closed basin. The basin covers approximately 110 square kilometres, measuring 19 kilometres long in a northwest direction and averages approximately 6 kilometres in width.

The Property hosts a lithium brine prospect which has been subject to minimal exploration until recently. This prospect is located across the Eight-Mile and Four-Mile Flats in the Salt Wells Basin.

Lithium brine deposits are accumulations of saline groundwater that are enriched in dissolved lithium. Large deposits are mined in the Salar de Atacama, Chile (SQM and Albemarle), Salar de Hombre Muerto, Argentina (FMC) and Clayton Valley, Nevada (Albemarle), the only North American producer.

Surface Sampling

A site visit was carried out on May 28, 2017. Photographs from the site visit are shown below. 9 samples of salt encrustations were taken in various locations on the Property. The results from this survey are shown in

Table 1.1.

Table 1.1. AJN Salt Sampling (May 2017)

Sample Number	Easting	Northing	Li (ppm)	Mg (%)	Na (%)
67359	367876	4355818	58.3	0.21	>10.0
67360	367804	4355577	83.9	0.23	>10.0
67361	**367882**	**4355433**	**212.0**	**0.48**	**9.70**
67362	**369489**	**4353587**	**102.5**	**1.77**	**>10.0**
67363	372665	4350543	38.9	0.31	>10.0
67364	372648	4349942	45.4	0.74	8.04
67365	372640	4349707	57.0	0.87	8.58
67366	372639	4349670	46.6	0.74	9.69
67367	372653	4349522	8.90	0.13	>10.0

Gravity Survey

Following the sampling, a gravity survey was carried out in mid-June 2017. The calculated basin depth and survey are shown in **Section 9**.

1.1. Property Ownership

AJN (the "Issuer") entered into a letter option agreement dated April 25, 2017 with Great Basin Oil LLC (the "Vendor") to acquire 100% of the Property. This agreement was amended by an amendment letter dated June 9, 2017 and an addendum dated July 3, 2017. Pursuant to the option agreement, as amended, AJN agreed to commit to the expenditure of USD $255.00 per claim for initial claim filing fees (totalling USD $19,125.00) and USD $167.00 per claim for annual filing expenses on the claims, and to expend an additional exploration development program with a first-year work requirement of USD $60,000 and a second-year work requirement of USD $80,000. Upon completing the Expenditures and completion of all Work Requirements, the option will be deemed exercised by AJN, and the Vendor will transfer ownership in the Property to AJN except for the following:

a) a 4.5% Net Smelter Return as payable to the Vendor, 1.5% of which AJN shall have the right to buy back from the Vendor within 90 Days of the Property going into production for USD$500,000, and an additional 1.5% of which AJN shall have the right to buy back from the Vendor within 180 days of the Property going into production for USD $1,250,000;

b) a cash payment of USD$250,000 upon the property attaining commercial production.

The July 3, 2017 addendum states that Great Basin Oil LLC grants title to three additional placer claims and states that these claims will be part of the letter agreement and that AJN will be responsible for any costs associated with these claims including staking and filing fees for these claims.

As of the effective date of this Report, AJN has incurred CAD $103,334 worth of exploration costs and CAD $26,666 (USD $19,125) worth of acquisition costs.

Recommended Work

The Author recommends the following two phases of work on the Property:

1.1.1. Phase 1 – 2D Seismic Survey, Trenching and Mapping Survey

Salt Sample Grid

A salt sampling grid across the surface of the Property is a cost-effective first-pass program on the Property. Variance in lithium content of surface salt encrustations is likely correlated to the location of faults and hydrothermal fluid flow, and may also correlated with aquifer locations. Further work must be carried out to determine the nature of correlation of salt sampling with sources of lithium-enriched brines.

2D Seismic Survey

A short 2D seismic survey is proposed to gain an understanding of the depths and nature of the subsurface structures underlying the Salt Wells playa. Due to the high cost of 2D seismic, a first-pass survey of 2 kilometres along a northwest-southeast line in the northwestern area of the claim strikes a sufficient balance between minimum relevant data required for a basic interpretation and project budget. This line may be further extended during a modified Phase 2 or later.

Magnetotelluric Survey (“CSAMT”)

Controlled-source audio-frequency magnetotellurics (“CSAMT”) is a commonly used surface-based geophysical method which provides resistivity information of the subsurface. This technique has been used extensively by the minerals, geothermal, hydrocarbon and groundwater exploration industries since 1978 when equipment systems first became available commercially.

The CSAMT method involves transmitting a controlled signal at a suite of frequencies into the ground from a transmitter site and measuring the received electric and magnetic fields at a receiver site, with resistivity values being calculated from the CSAMT data. Primary factors affecting resistivity include rock or sediment porosity and the density of pore fluids, which gives an indication of the concentration of dissolved salts, including those of lithium, in the pore fluids.

Approximately 5 line-kilometres will cover the most potentially interesting structural areas of the Property.

ASTER Imagery Interpretation

At Salt Wells, individual upwellings of thermal water can be identified from patterns of evaporate dissolution and precipitation. Particularly, these features may be identified by spectral imaging, either airborne (either helicopter or drone-borne), or on a small scale at ground-level. Analyses on new hyperspectral data or existing ASTER data may be carried out to identify some of these favourable mineral compositions.

Total cost for Phase 1 will be approximately **$102,000.**

1.1.2. Phase 2 – Exploration Diamond Drilling

Dependent on the success of Phase 1, an initial drilling campaign of approximately 900 metres across the Property should be completed, particularly into any targets defined from Phase 1, allowing direct sampling of brines.

Total cost for Phase 2 will be approximately **$198,300** and is dependent on the success of Phase 1. Both phases combined will total **$300,300.**

Cautionary Statement: *There is presently insufficient data to generate a mineral resource or mineral reserve on the property and further exploration work must be carried out to determine if a resource estimate can be established in the future. There can be no assurance that if established, that any such resource would be economically recoverable.*

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1. Purpose

This Technical Report covers the Salt Wells Property, located in Churchill County, Nevada, near the city of Fallon, Nevada.

Pyral Consulting was hired by AJN Resources Inc. to prepare an NI 43-101 Technical Report in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101), NI 43-101 Form F1, and Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) "Best Practices and Reporting Guidelines." This Technical Report is part of an ongoing effort by AJN to move forward with the Salt Wells Property.

The purpose of this report is to summarize work carried out on the Property to be used by AJN Resources Inc. in connection with its listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE).

AJN Resources Inc. is a private mineral exploration company, based in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

2.2. Effective Date

The effective date of this Report is July 09, 2017.

2.3. Terms of Reference

Mr. Jag Sandhu, representative for AJN Resources Inc., retained Pyral Consulting to complete a Technical Report for the Salt Wells Property.

The author reserves the right, but will not be obliged to, revise this report and its conclusions if additional information becomes known subsequent to the date of this report.

The information, opinions, and conclusions contained herein are based on:

- Information available to the author at the time of preparation of this report;
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report; and
- Data, reports, and other information supplied by AJN Resources Inc., and other third-party sources cited in this report.

2.4. Qualification of Author

The Qualified Person responsible for this Report is Case Lewis, Professional Geologist and QP as defined by NI 43-101. Mr. Lewis is a Professional Geoscientist registered with APGO (member #2444).

2.5. QP Site Visit

Mr. Case Lewis, P.Geo., Geologist, visited the Property on May 28, 2017

2.6. Units Used in this Report

Unless otherwise indicated, all units of measurement used in this Technical Report are metric, amounts are in Canadian Dollars, and coordinates are in the UTM system, NAD 83, Zone 11, unless otherwise stated.

Table 2.1. Definitions, Abbreviations, and Conversions

Asl	above sea level		ICP	Inductively Coupled Plasma
%	Percent		In	Inch(es)
<	Less than		Kg	Kilogram
>	Greater than		kg/m^2	Kilograms per square metre
°	Degree		kg/t	Kilograms per tonne
°C	degrees Celsius		km	kilometre(s)
µm	Micrometre (micron)		km^2	Square kilometre
1 gram	0.3215 troy oz.		Kt	Thousand tonnes
1 oz./Ton	28.22 gm/tonne		M	Metre
1 troy oz.	31.104 gm		M	Million
A	Year (annum)		m^2	Square metre
Cm	Centimetre		Ma	Million years ago
Cu	cooper		Masl	Metres above sea level
DDH	Diamond drill hole		mm	millimetre(s)
DEM	digital elevation model		Mt	Million tonnes
EMD	Exploration and Mining Division of Ireland		n.a.	not available/applicable
Fn, FMn	Formation		NI 43-101	Canadian National Instrument 43-101
g or gm	gram(s)		oz.	troy ounce
g/t	grams per metric tonne		P. Geo.	Professional Geoscientist
GPS	Global Positioning System		Pb	lead
IP	Induced Polarization		ppb	parts per billion
GSI	Geological Survey of Ireland		ppm	parts per million
H	Hour		PLs	Prospecting Licences
ha	hectare(s)		QA	quality assurance
ICP-MS	inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry		QC	quality control
IP	Induced Polarization		QP	Qualified Person

2.7. Sources of Information Used in this Report

The Author has reviewed and analysed data obtained primarily from the information provided by AJN and publicly available reports historical documents, as well as correspondence from Great Basin Oil LLC and Frank Fritz, consulting geophysicist to AJN.

The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based on:

- Information available to the Author at the time of preparation of this report,
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications set forth in this report, and
- Data, reports, and other information supplied by AJN Resources and its representatives, and other third-party sources.
- The Author is relying entirely on AJN Resources Inc. in matters of environmental and legal opinions regarding Property title. The Author offers no opinion on the state of the environment on the Property. Known environmental liabilities are outlined in **Section 4.**
- Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities laws, any use of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For the purpose of this report, the Author has relied solely on ownership information provided by AJN Resources Inc, including all items pertaining to the Option Agreement for the Salt Wells Property, particularly in respect the property acquisition, property deal, rights, property ownership, and any other rights of AJN Resources Inc, as referenced in Section 4. Neither Pyral Consulting nor the Author have researched property title or mineral rights for the Salt Wells Property and express no opinion as to the ownership status of the Property.

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4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1. Property Location

Property location is shown in **Figure 4.1 and 4.2**.

The Property is located:

- centred at approximately 370,000 mE and 4,352,500 (UTM Zone 11N; North American Datum (NAD) 83);
- approximately 22 kilometres southeast, by road, of the city of Fallon, Nevada;
- approximately 115 kilometres southeast, by road, of the city of Reno, Nevada;
- in Churchill County, in the state of Nevada, USA.

Figure 4.1 Property Location Map

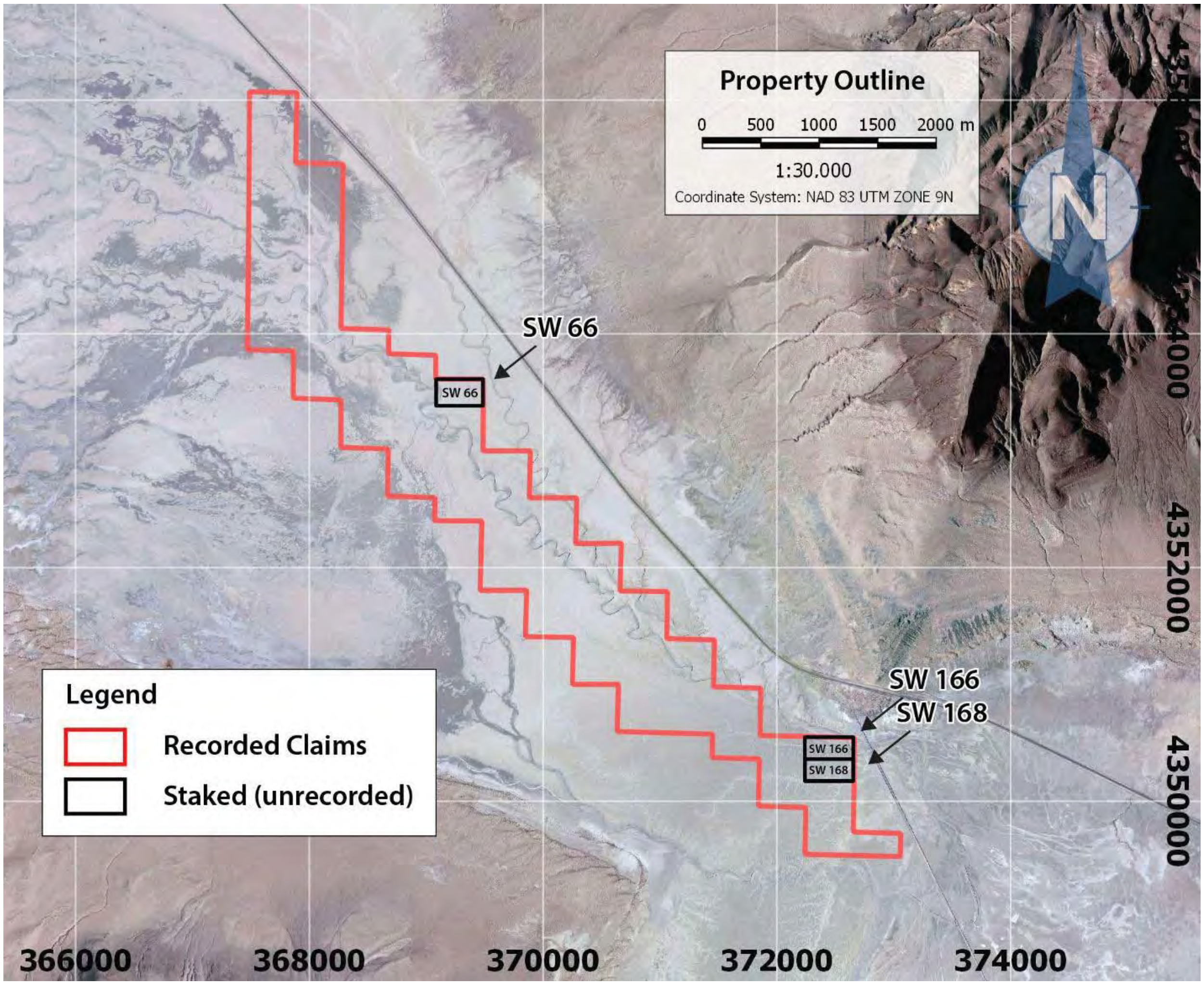

Figure 4.2. Claim Boundary.

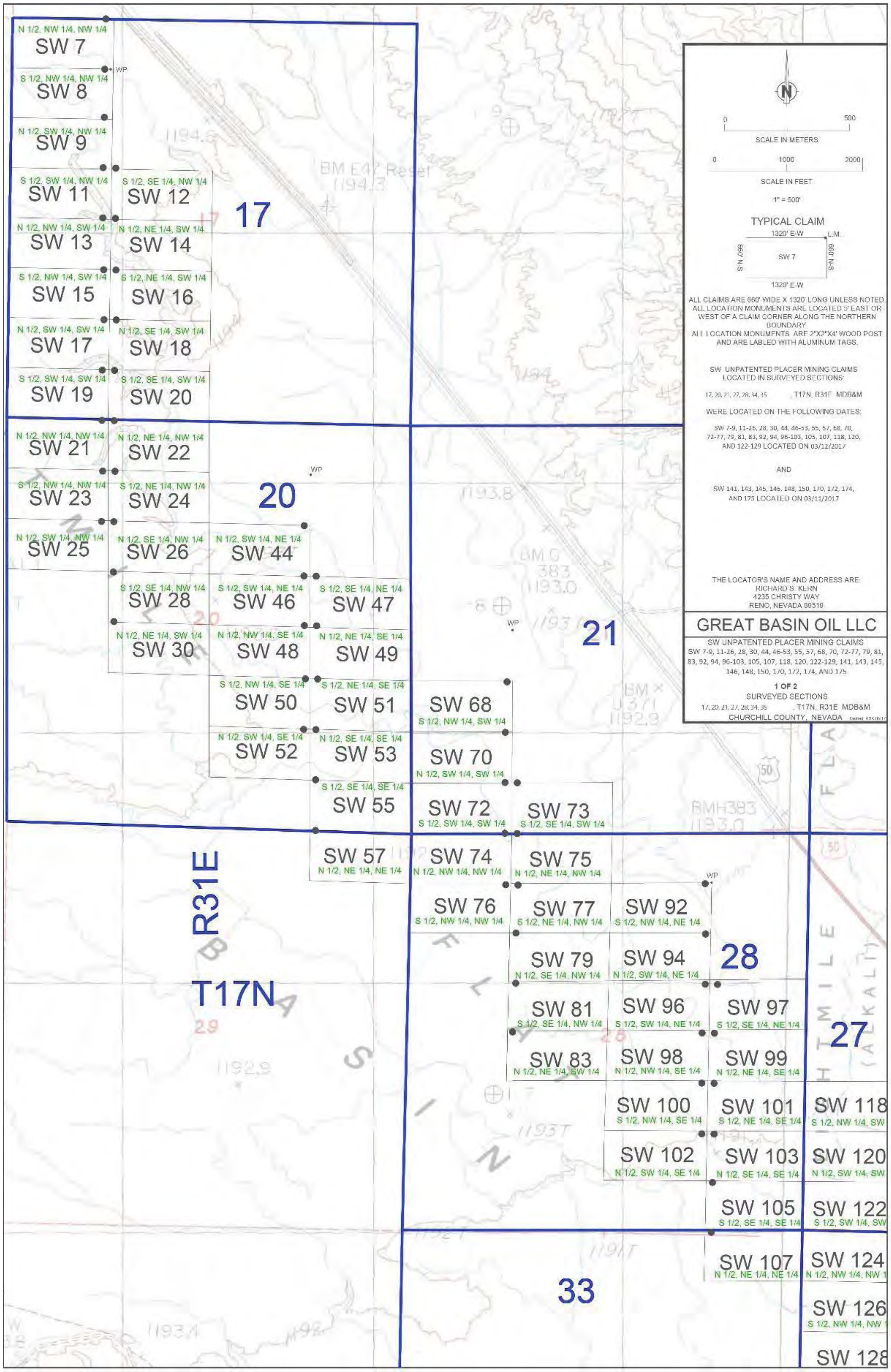

Figure 4.3. Claim Location Map (1 of 2)

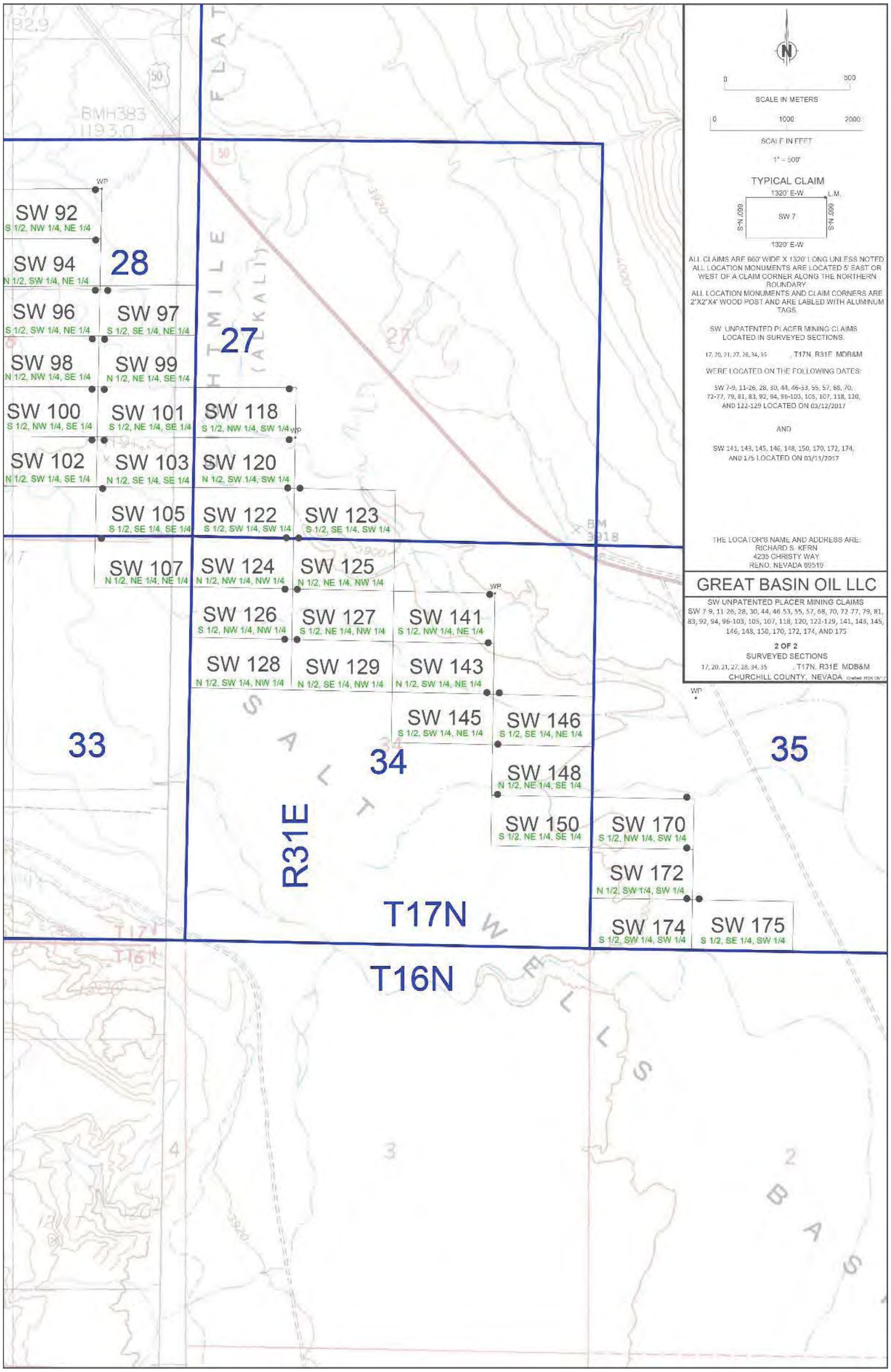

Figure 4.4. Claim Location map (2 of 2)

4.2. Nature and Extent of Issuer's Title

AJN (the "Issuer") entered into a letter option agreement dated April 25, 2017 with Great Basin Oil LLC to acquire 100% of the Property. This agreement was amended by an amendment letter dated June 9, 2017 and an addendum dated July 3, 2017. Pursuant to the option agreement, as amended, AJN agreed to commit to the expenditure of USD $255.00 per claim for initial claim filing fees (totalling USD $19,125.00) and USD $167.00 per claim for annual filing expenses on the claims, and to expend an additional exploration development program with a first-year work requirement of USD $60,000 and a second-year work requirement of USD $80,000. Upon completing the Expenditures and completion of all Work Requirements, the option will be deemed exercised by AJN, and the Vendor will transfer ownership in the Property to AJN except for the following:

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As of the effective date of this Report, AJN has incurred CAD $103,334 worth of exploration costs and CAD $26,666 (USD $19,125) worth of acquisition costs.

4.3. Property Description

The Property is comprised of 75 unpatented placer mining claims located in the Salt Wells basin, covering 607.03 hectares (1,500 acres) and 3 staked and unrecorded placer claims, measuring 24.28 hectares (60 acres) contiguous to the main block of 75 claims. In total, the Property measures 631.31 hectares (1,560 acres). Annual claim renewals are due on or before September 1 of every year.

These claims were established using location monuments during ground staking. During the Property visit, the Author checked several locations to confirm the presence of claim staking in the field. The Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") records were reviewed and all claims subject to this Report are reported in this database.

AJN has unrestricted access to the claims to perform exploration work or any other works required to investigate the land or the processing of the resources contained beneath it. In order to maintain the claims, AJN must submit the annual BLM maintenance payments only (USD $167.00 per claim). There is no set expiration of the claims as long as these items are executed annually.

Table 4.1 Recorded Claim Numbers for Salt Wells Property

Claim Name	Number	BLM NMC Number	Churchill County #	Approx. Claim Area (acres)	Approx. Claim Area (hectares)
SW	7	1141843	460610	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	8	1141844	460611	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	9	1141845	460612	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	11	1141846	460613	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	12	1141847	460614	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	13	1141848	460615	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	14	1141849	460616	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	15	1141850	460617	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	16	1141851	460618	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	17	1141852	460619	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	18	1141853	460620	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	19	1141854	460621	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	20	1141855	460622	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	21	1141856	460623	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	22	1141857	460624	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	23	1141858	460625	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	24	1141859	460626	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	25	1141860	460627	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	26	1141861	460628	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	28	1141862	460629	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	30	1141863	460630	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	44	1141864	460631	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	46	1141865	460632	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	47	1141866	460633	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	48	1141867	460634	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094

SW	49	1141868	460635	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	50	1141869	460636	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	51	1141870	460637	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	52	1141871	460638	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	53	1141872	460639	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	55	1141873	460640	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	57	1141874	460641	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	68	1141875	460642	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	70	1141876	460643	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	72	1141877	460644	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	73	1141878	460645	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	74	1141879	460646	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	75	1141880	460647	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	76	1141881	460648	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	77	1141882	460649	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	79	1141883	460650	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	81	1141884	460651	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	83	1141885	460652	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	92	1141886	460653	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	94	1141887	460654	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	96	1141888	460655	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	97	1141889	460656	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	98	1141890	460657	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	99	1141891	460658	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	100	1141892	460659	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	101	1141893	460660	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	102	1141894	460661	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	103	1141895	460662	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094

SW	105	1141896	460663	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	107	1141897	460664	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	118	1141898	460665	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	120	1141899	460666	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	122	1141900	460667	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	123	1141901	460668	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	124	1141902	460669	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	125	1141903	460670	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	126	1141904	460671	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	127	1141905	460672	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	128	1141906	460673	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	129	1141907	460674	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	141	1141908	460675	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	143	1141909	460676	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	145	1141910	460677	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	146	1141911	460678	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	148	1141912	460679	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	150	1141913	460680	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	170	1141914	460681	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	172	1141915	460682	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	174	1141916	460683	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	175	1141917	460684	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094

Table 4.2. Staked Claims for Salt Wells Property (not yet recorded)

Claim Name	Number	BLM NMC Number	Churchill County #	Approx. Claim Area (acres)	Approx. Claim Area (hectares)
SW	66	---	---	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	166	---	---	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094
SW	168	---	---	1 claim (approx. 20 acres)	8.094

4.4. Required Permits

No permits have been required for work that has been carried out to date.

For activities causing surface disturbances, such as trenching, drilling, or access trail/road construction, a Notice of Intent ("NOI") must be filed with the BLM prior to work being carried out and Reclamation Bond must also be submitted to the BLM. An NOI allows disturbance of up to 5 acres and/or 1,000 tons of material. The value of the bond is dependent on the work to be carried out.

4.5. Environmental Liabilities

There are no known environmental liabilities for the claim area. In addition, there are no known significant factors or risks that may affect access, title or the right or ability to perform work on the claim area.

5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1. Overview

The Property is located in the Churchill County in the state of Nevada, USA. The nearest major population centre is the city of Fallon, Nevada with circa 8,600 inhabitants, located approximately 22 kilometres northwest of the Property by road. The city of Reno, Nevada, is located 115 kilometres northwest of the Property by road, with a population of 245,000 inhabitants (2016 estimate).

5.2. Accessibility

The Property can be reached by vehicle, year-round, from the town of Fallon, Nevada by travelling 22 kilometres along highway US-50 E.

5.3. Climate

Fallon experiences a cold desert climate, with hot summers and cold winters. Due to Fallon's altitude and aridity, the diurnal temperature variation is quite substantial, especially in the summer months. Fallon's climate is quite dry, due to its location in the rain shadow of the Sierra Nevada. In the winter, daytime temperatures are usually above freezing, but nights can be bitterly cold. Fallon can experience heavy fog in winter, known as pogonip. The average temperature varies between a high of 33°C and a low of 12°C in July, the hottest month, and a high of 7.4°C to a low of -7.3°C in December. Climate permits year-round work.

5.4. Infrastructure

5.4.1. Roads

Highway US-50 passes directly along the side of the Property, from which a short walk will reach the Property boundary. An access road to a local salt mine traverses the Property, roughly east-to-west, near the boundary of Eight-Mile Flat and Four-Mile Flat.

5.4.2. Air Transport

The Fallon Municipal Airport is located 20 kilometres northwest of the Property.

The Silver Springs Airport is located 3 kilometres southwest of Silver Springs, Nevada, and 55 kilometres west of the Property.

The Reno-Tahoe International Airport is located in the city of Reno, Nevada, approximately 115 kilometres west of the Property by Highway US-50. The airport is serviced by numerous airlines.

Passenger airlines: Alaska Airlines, Allegiant Air, American Airlines, American Eagle, Delta Air Lines, Delta Connection, JetBlue Airways, Southwest Airlines, United Airlines, United Express, and Volaris. **Cargo Airlines:** Ameriflight, DHL Aviation, FedEx Express, United Cargo, and UPS Airlines.

The Fallon Naval Air Station (Van Voorhis Field) Airport is located 11 kilometres west of the Property, however this airport is not open for general public use.

5.4.3. Rail

The nearest rail line passes through the unincorporated community of Hazen, Nevada, which lies approximately 52 kilometres northwest from the Property, past the city of Fallon, on highway US-50.

5.4.4. Power

A 230 kV transmission line crosses east-west near the city of Fallon, while a 1,000kV transmission line crosses north-south near the same area.

5.5. Local Resources

Fuel, mechanic, supplies and food, local skilled workers, heavy equipment, and assay labs are available from the city of Reno, Nevada. Basic supplies and food, mechanic, lodging, and gas, are available from the nearby city of Fallon, Nevada.

5.6. Physiography

The topography of the Project area is almost completely flat, as is generally the case for playas. The Property is flanked by the sharply protruding ranges of the Bunejug and Cocoon Mountains to the southwest and the Stillwater Range to the northeast. Elevation is approximately 1188 metres above sea level across the entire claim, except for the basin at the southeast corner of the Property, where it drops to 1185 metres above sea level.

6. HISTORY

6.1. History of Property Acquisition

In April 2017, AJN entered into an agreement with Great Basin Oil LLC, in which AJN may earn up to a 100% interest in the Property, as per terms outlined in **Section 4.2**.

6.2. Exploration History

To date, no record of significant historical work has been completed on the claim area pertaining to lithium brine exploration and no statutory work has been filed on the claims. Recent work carried out by AJN Resources is shown in **Section 9.**

6.3. Historical Resource or Mineral Reserve Estimates

There have been no historical resource or mineral reserve estimates completed on the Property.

6.4. Historical Production

There has been no historical production from the Property.

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1. Regional Geology

The Salt Wells Property is located in the Basin and Range Province of Nevada. The mountains and upland areas of Churchill County are underlain by Mesozoic and Cenozoic rocks. Paleozoic rocks are present in the eastern part of the New Pass Mountains. The valleys are occupied by late Cenozoic deposits, which include lacustrine deposits of Lake Lahontan and contemporaneous lakes, alluvial material, wind-blown sand, and some basaltic lava and tuff. (Speed & Willden, 1974)

Pre-tertiary rocks exposed throughout Churchill County are almost all of Mesozoic age, and with the exception of granitic plutons of known or presumed Cretaceous age, are largely Middle Triassic to Middle Jurassic in age. Mesozoic rocks are widely exposed in the northeastern and southeastern parts of the county, whereas in other parts, they crop out only in small erosional windows in Cenozoic deposits. (Speed & Willden, 1974)

Volcanic rocks and lacustrine and fluviatile sedimentary deposits of Cenozoic age cover most of Churchill County. The volcanic rocks are mostly of Tertiary age and are found in all of the mountain or upland areas. Sedimentary deposits are interlayered with the Tertiary volcanic rocks in some areas, but most of the Cenozoic sedimentary deposits are of Quaternary age and occur as alluvial fans or as fine-grained sedimentary deposits of the Pleistocene lakes that occupied most of the valleys. (Speed & Willden, 1974)

Regional and local geology is shown in **Figure 7.1** below.

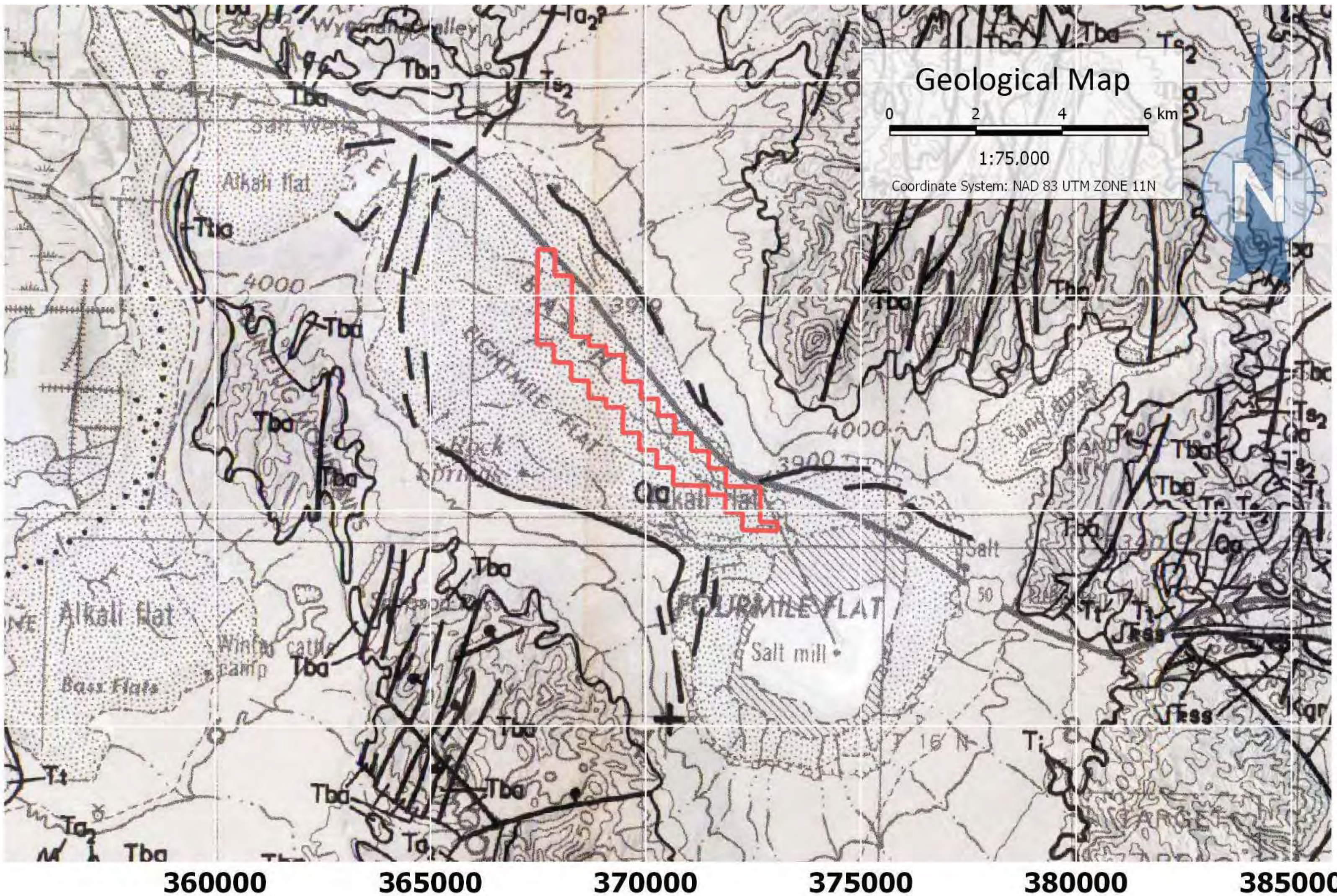

Figure 7.1. Regional and local geology surrounding the Property.

7.2. Local Geology

The enclosed Salt Wells Basin covers approximately 110 square kilometres in the southeastern part of the Carson Sink. The basin is approximately 19 kilometres long in a northwest direction and averages 6 kilometres in width. Tertiary age siliceous tuffs surround Salt Wells. Much of the rhyolites that had been exposed were later covered by tertiary basalt flows.

Geothermal System

The northwestern Great Basin in the western USA hosts abundant, generally amagmatic geothermal activity. Significant geothermal exploration is ongoing, but controls on fluid flow in the geothermal systems are generally poorly understood.

The Property is located on the Salt Wells geothermal system, where surface features define a 12-kilometre-long area that matches the subsurface aquifer. Large areas of playa at Salt Wells are fed by geothermal groundwater. Individual upwellings of thermal water can be identified from patterns of surface evaporite dissolution and precipitation.

7.3. Property Geology

The local stratigraphy consists of middle to late Miocene basalt lavas and lesser interbedded sedimentary rock. Well data suggest that the basalt exceeds 400 m in thickness and overlies Oligocene ash-flow tuffs and/or Mesozoic granitic and metamorphic basement. The basalts are overlain by Quaternary alluvial fans and lacustrine deposits from Pleistocene Lake Lahontan. (Faulds, Hinz, & Coolbaugh, 2010)

The Cocoon Mountains and Bunejug Mountains to the southwest of the Salt Wells playa are comprised of younger Tertiary basalts and andesite flows. The Stillwater Range lies to the east and similarly consists of younger Tertiary basalts and andesite flows, along with younger Tertiary sedimentary rocks (Speed & Willden, 1974).

The Sand Spring Mountain range to the southeast is comprised primarily of Jurassic to Tertiary granitic rocks, principally granodiorite and quartz monzonite of Cretaceous and/or Tertiary age. Further to the south, the Sand Spring range is comprised of alternating volcaniclastic rocks and limestone units (Speed & Willden, 1974).

Structural Geology

The structural framework of the southern portion of the Salt Wells area is characterized by gently to moderately-east tilted fault blocks bounded by steep west-dipping, northerly striking normal fault zones. To the north, a major east-dipping, northerly striking normal fault zone (here referred to as the Salt Wells fault zone) bounds the west side of the Salt Wells basin and is marked by several Holocene scarps cutting Pleistocene silicified sand deposits (Coolbaugh, Sladek, Kratt, Shevenell, & Faulds, 2006). North-striking normal faults with steep dips bound the Bunejug and Cocoon Mountains (Faulds, Coolbaugh, Vice, & Edwards, 2006).

Most major faults in the Bunejug and Cocoon Mountains are inferred to dip steeply to the west, inferred from the gentle eastward tilts (<30°) of associated fault blocks. This fault system appears to terminate at the southern end of the Salt Wells Basin, where it splits into a horse-tailing pattern consisting of multiple splays of subparallel faults. (Skord, Cashman, Coolbaugh, & Hinz, 2011)

Normal range front faults on the northwestern flank of the Cocoon Mountains are inferred to dip steeply to the west, and are thought to intersect the east-dipping Bunejug fault system in the subsurface beneath Simpson Pass. A small northwest-striking displacement transfer zone also occurs along the southern margin of the basin and appears to be roughly on strike with the Walker Lane structural belt. The lateral extent of this northwest-striking splay is unknown and may continue to the southeast of the geothermal field along the northeastern edge of the Cocoon Mountains. (Faulds, Coolbaugh, Vice, & Edwards, 2006)

Geothermal Activity

The Salt Wells geothermal field occupies the southwestern margin of the Salt Wells basin. Initial temperature gradient drilling at the site in the early 1980s by Anadarko Petroleum Corporation (APC) defined a large, 12-km-long heat flow anomaly along the Salt Wells fault zone, which dies out southward where it merges with the west-dipping fault system in the vicinity of the geothermal system. (Edmiston & Benoit, 1984) (Coolbaugh, Sladek, Kratt, Shevenell, & Faulds, 2006)

In early 2009, Enel Green Power completed construction of a 14 MWe binary power plant that taps a shallow geothermal reservoir with an estimated temperature of ~145°C. Geothermometry suggests that a deeper reservoir may exist at temperatures of 180 190°C. This area lies near the intersection of the Walker Lane and central Nevada seismic belt, where several historic 6.0 to 7.0 magnitude normal and normal-dextral earthquakes have occurred (Caskey et al., 2004) (Faulds, Coolbaugh, Vice, & Edwards, 2006) (Skord, Cashman, Coolbaugh, & Hinz, 2011).

Productive geothermal wells appear to be localized along the steeply east-dipping Salt Wells fault zone as it loses displacement southward, breaks into several splays (i.e., horsetails), and intermeshes with the west-dipping fault system. The increased fracture density generated by the multiple intersecting faults produced greater permeability in the area, which has in turn provided convenient channel ways for geothermal fluids. The steep dips of the intersecting faults may have produced both sub-vertical and sub-horizontal conduits of highly fractured bedrock, which may have generated multiple geothermal reservoirs at depth. However, some of these reservoirs may be limited in lateral or vertical extent. (Coolbaugh, Sladek, Kratt, & Shevenell, 2006)

The following image illustrates geothermal measurements taken around Salt Wells (**Figure 7.2**).

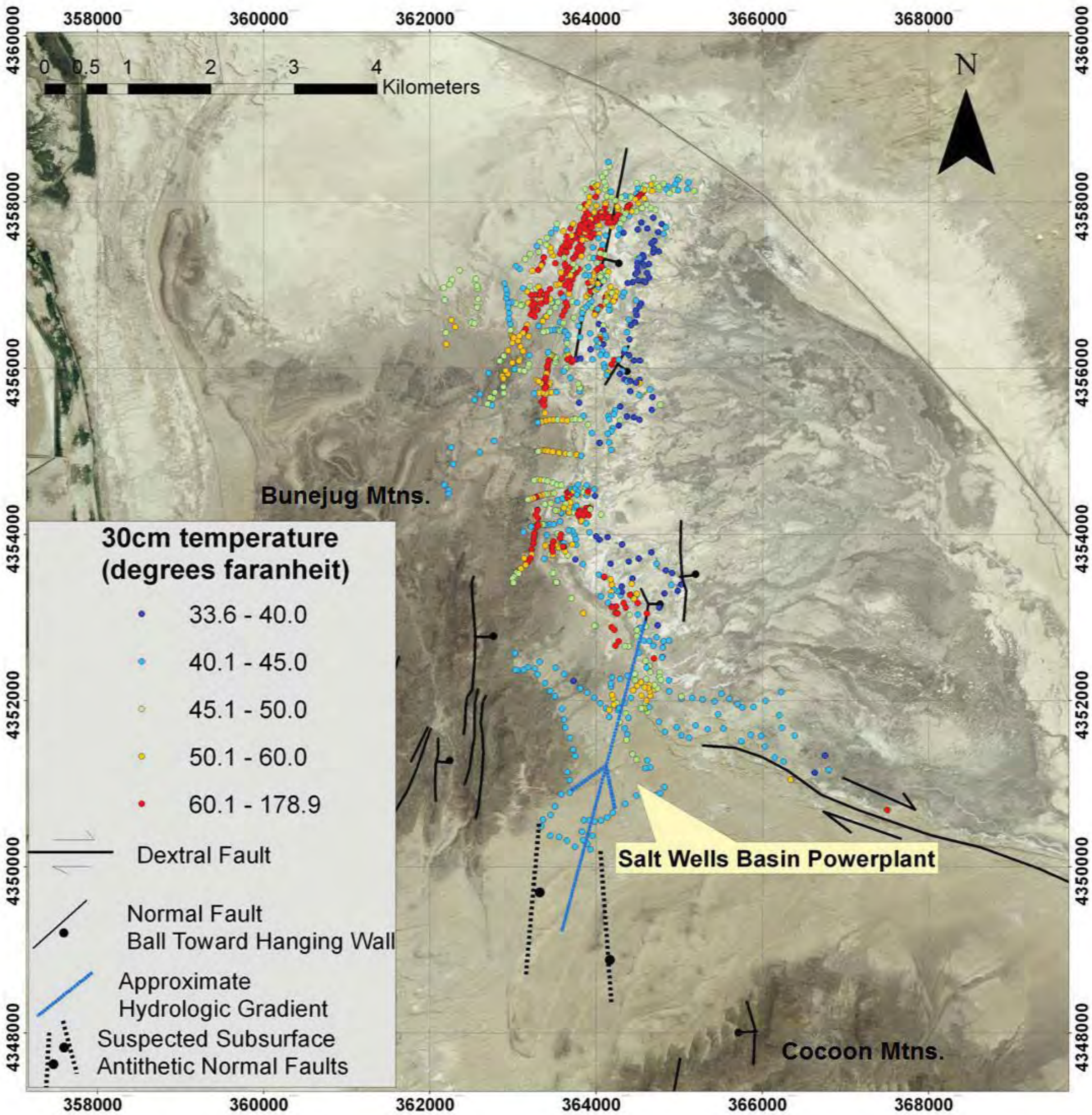

Figure 7.2. Map of the Salt Wells basin geothermal area showing key mapped faults and interpreted hydrologic gradient (inferred from the area topography and geomorphology). Marked data points show the results of shallow 30 cm temperature surveys performed in 2005. Modified from Skord et al., 2011.

7.4. Mineralization

Although discrete locations bearing significant lithium values assaying up to 212.0 ppm Li from sampling carried out by AJN in 2017, mineralized zones have yet to be defined on the Property.

The northwest corner of the Property, at the northwestern extent of the Eight-Mile Flat, is presently considered to be the most promising target for anomalous lithium brines, as the highest assaying salt encrustation samples were returned from this area. In addition, the inferred extension of the Salt Wells fault (NW-SE trending) intersects inferred faulting underlying the northwest corner of the Property.

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

Continental Lithium-Bearing Brines

The following is largely quoted from USGS Open-File Report 2013-1006:

Continental lithium brines are the primary source of lithium products worldwide, accounting for about three-fourths of the world's lithium production (U.S. Geological Survey, 2011). According to Bradley, et al. (2016) in USGS Open-File Report 2013-1006, producing lithium brine deposits share a number of first-order characteristics: (1) arid climate; (2) closed basin containing a playa or salar; (3) tectonically driven subsidence; (4) associated igneous or geothermal activity; (5) suitable lithium source-rocks; (6) one or more adequate aquifers; and (7) sufficient time to concentrate a brine. In essence, lithium is liberated by weathering or derived from hydrothermal

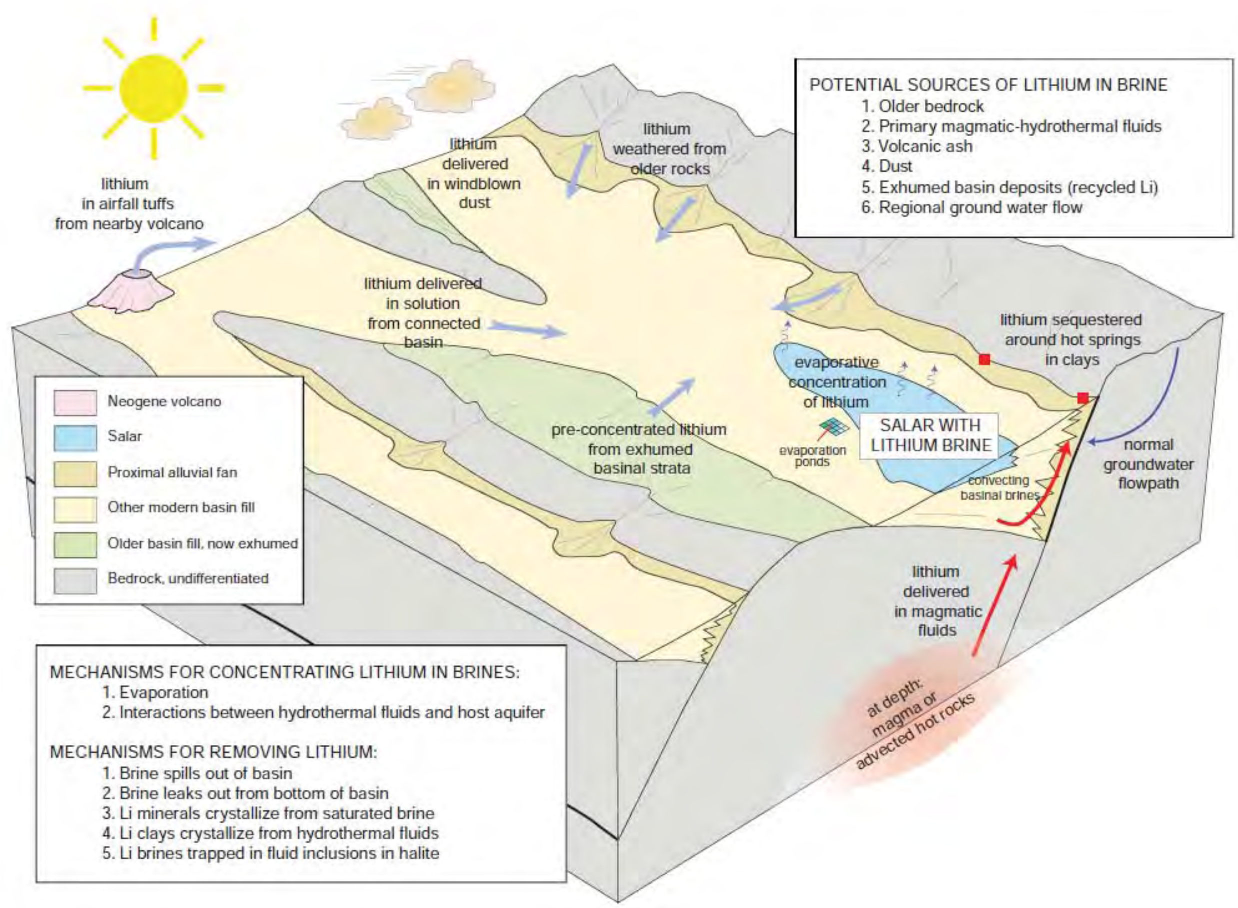

Figure 8.1. Summary diagram of the geologic, geochemical, and hydrogeologic features of lithium brines emphasizing the sources, transport and fate of lithium (from Lithium Brines: A Global Perspective, Munk, et al., 2016; adapted from Bradley et al., 2013)

fluids from a variety of rock sources within a closed basin. The single most important factor determining if a non-marine basin can accumulate lithium brine is whether or not the basin is closed. This also means that the basin must remain closed over longer time spans, with evaporation exceeding precipitation. (Bradley, et al., 2016)

The Li atom does not readily form evaporite minerals, remains in solution and concentrates to high levels, reaching 4,000 ppm at Salar de Atacama. Large deposits are mined in the Salar de Atacama, Chile (SQM and Albemarle), Salar de Hombre Muerto, Argentina (FMC) and Clayton Valley, Nevada (Albemarle), the only North American producer.

Other elements in solution, such as boron and potassium, may be recovered as byproducts or coproducts; brines can also contain undesirable elements that create problems in processing (magnesium) or toxic elements that require care in waste disposal (Garrett, 2004).

Potential Analogue: Clayton Valley

An example of a lithium brine system most analogous to the model applied at Salt Wells is the Clayton Valley lithium brine deposit in Esmerelda County, Nevada. Clayton Valley lies within the Basin and Range Province and is an internally drained, fault bounded and closed basin. Basin-filling, asymmetrically thicker to the east, strata compose the aquifer system which hosts and produces the lithium-rich brine. Specifically, the lithium-enriched brines are hosted in an extensional half-graben system between a young metamorphic core complex and its breakaway zone (Bradley, et al., 2016) (Oldow and others, 2009). Multiple wetting and drying periods during the Pleistocene resulted in the formation of lacustrine deposits, salt beds, and lithium-rich brines. Miocene silicic tuffs and rhyolites along the basin’s eastern flank have Li concentrations as high as 228 ppm (Price et al., 2000). In addition, hectorite in the surface playa sediments contain between 350 to 1,171ppm Li. (Kunasz, 1974) (Spanjers, 2015)

Davis et al. (1986) proposed that the Li at Clayton Valley, Nevada was concentrated by the same processes as Cl and therefore must have been trapped as an Li-rich fluid when the halite formed. They also hypothesized that in the last 10,000 years meteoric water entered the basin and dissolved the halite to form brines with evaporative signatures. Munk et al. (2011) indicated that other sources and processes were likely involved in the formation of the brines in the system because non-halite aquifers produce brine with higher Li concentrations than the halite aquifer. It may be that a combination of hydrothermal activity and leaching from volcanic ash and clays are major sources of Li in the aquifers in Clayton Valley, Nevada. (Munk, L. A., et al., 2016)

9. EXPLORATION

May 2017 – Site Visit and Salt Sampling

A site visit was carried out on May 28, 2017. Photographs from the site visit are shown below. 9 samples of salt encrustations were taken in various locations on the Property. The results from this survey are shown in **Table 9.1**.

Table 9.1. AJN Salt Sampling (May 2017)

Sample Number	Easting	Northing	Li (ppm)	Mg (%)	Na (%)
67359	367876	4355818	58.3	0.21	>10.0
67360	367804	4355577	83.9	0.23	>10.0
67361	367882	4355433	**212.0**	0.48	9.7
67362	369489	4353587	**102.5**	1.77	>10.0
67363	372665	4350543	38.9	0.31	>10.0
67364	372648	4349942	45.4	0.74	8.04
67365	372640	4349707	57.0	0.87	8.58
67366	372639	4349670	46.6	0.74	9.69
67367	372653	4349522	8.9	0.13	>10.0

Photo 9.1. Photo facing southwest, near the south end of the claim block, showing salt encrustation on playa surface.

Photo 9.2. Claim posts.

Photo 9.3. Near the southeast corner of the claim block, showing salt encrustation on the playa surface.

Photo 9.4. Typical sample of salt encrustation. (Sample B00067367)

A limited salt sampling program was carried out in and around the Salt Wells Property by Great Basin Oil LLC in January 2017. The samples were analyzed at ALS Minerals in Reno, Nevada, by Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP - AES) (Code ME-ICP61) The results from this survey are shown below in

Table 9.2.

Table 9.2 Great Basin Oil - Salt Sampling (January 2017)

Sample Number	Easting	Northing	Li (ppm)	Mg (%)	Na (%)
SW-1	364193	4358394	N/A	N/A	N/A
SW-2	371681	4351012	40	0.57	>10.0
SW-3	368367	4352049	20	0.35	>10.0
SW-4	366526	4354513	200	0.52	>10.0
SW-5	369358	4352967	70	1.09	>10.0
SW-6	372830	4348665	10	0.3	>10.0
SW-7	372501	4350785	50	0.84	>10.0
SW-10	372363	4347628	0	<0.01	>10.0
SW-11	366438	4357179	80	0.73	>10.0
SW-12	367143	4356167	410	1.05	8.88
SW-13	368696	4354014	90	0.56	>10.0
SW-14	369428	4353906	60	0.85	>10.0
SW-15	374609	4350285	10	0.24	>10.0
SW-16	376595	4349228	30	0.74	>10.0
SW-17	375953	4348280	80	1.02	7.33
SW-18	376061	4348260	10	0.31	>10.0
SW-19	370465	4352967	70	1.26	>10.0

Combined sampling by AJN and Great Basin Oil are shown in **Figure 9.1.**

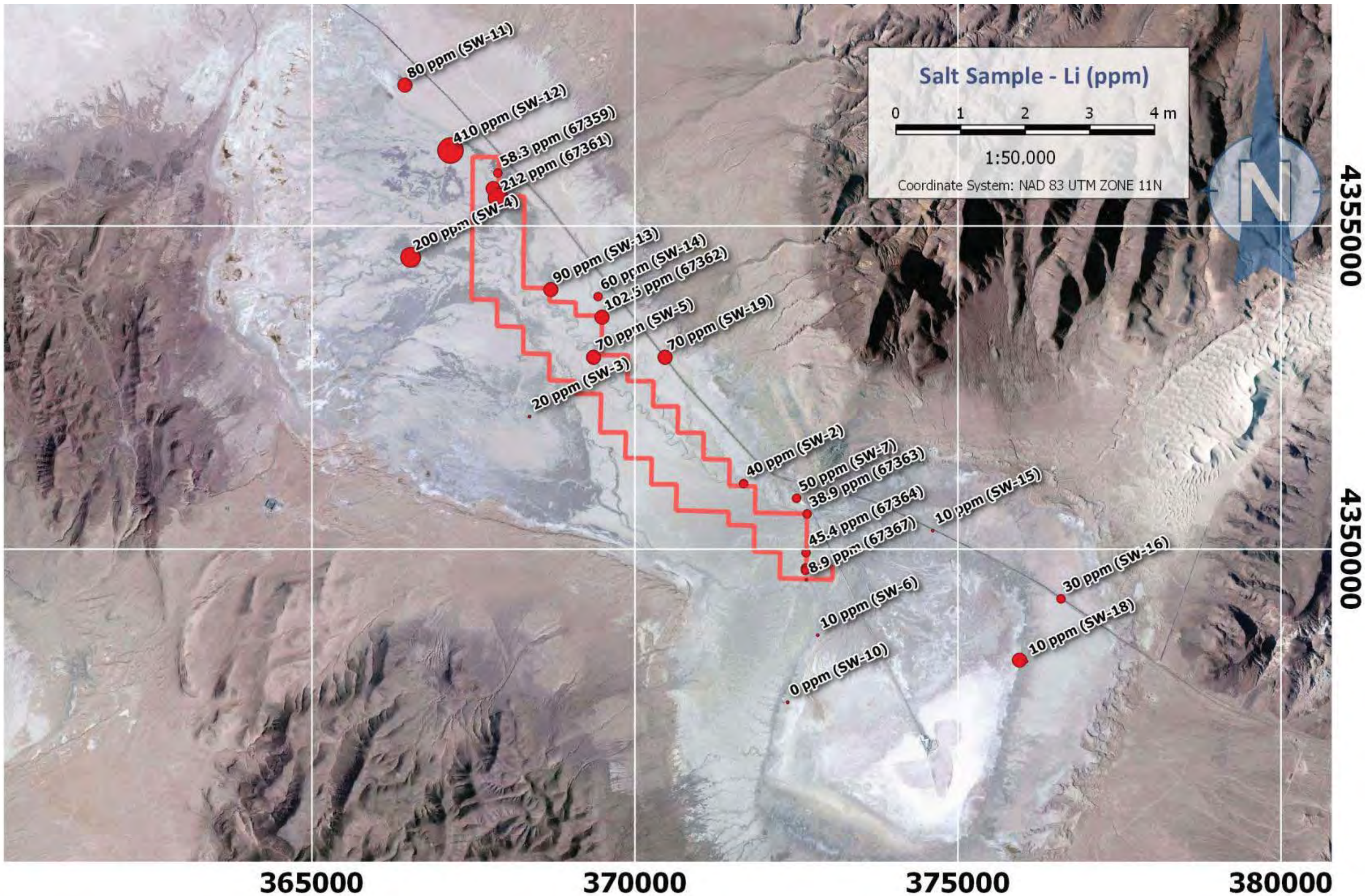

Figure 9.1. Salt sample (Li) combined results from January and May sampling.

June 2017 – Gravity Survey

In mid-June, 2017, a gravity survey was conducted on the Property by Thomas Carpenter of Reno, Nevada. The resulting calculated depth of the basement unit is shown in **Figure 9.2.**

Method

The following method was used to calculate the depth of the basement from the gravity survey data, and is quoted from correspondence with Mr. Frank Fritz, consulting geophysicist to AJN:

> The public domain gravity data and the local gravity survey were combined and a regional residual separation attempted to isolate the local basin response. From the residual, the following formula was used to estimate the thickness of alluvial, etc. material on basement.
>
> ***Thickness (ft)***
>
> ***Residual Gravity × (60 ft/Mgal + 60 ft/Mgal × (1 – Residual/maximum residual))***
>
> 120 ft/Mgal is a reasonable estimate for the expected density contrast between alluvium and bedrock. The second term is an attempt to compensate for compaction of probable alluvium with depth.

Inferred faults are indicated on the map in **Figure 9.2**, based on interpretation of the gravity survey in conjunction with regional geological mapping and surface relief indications.

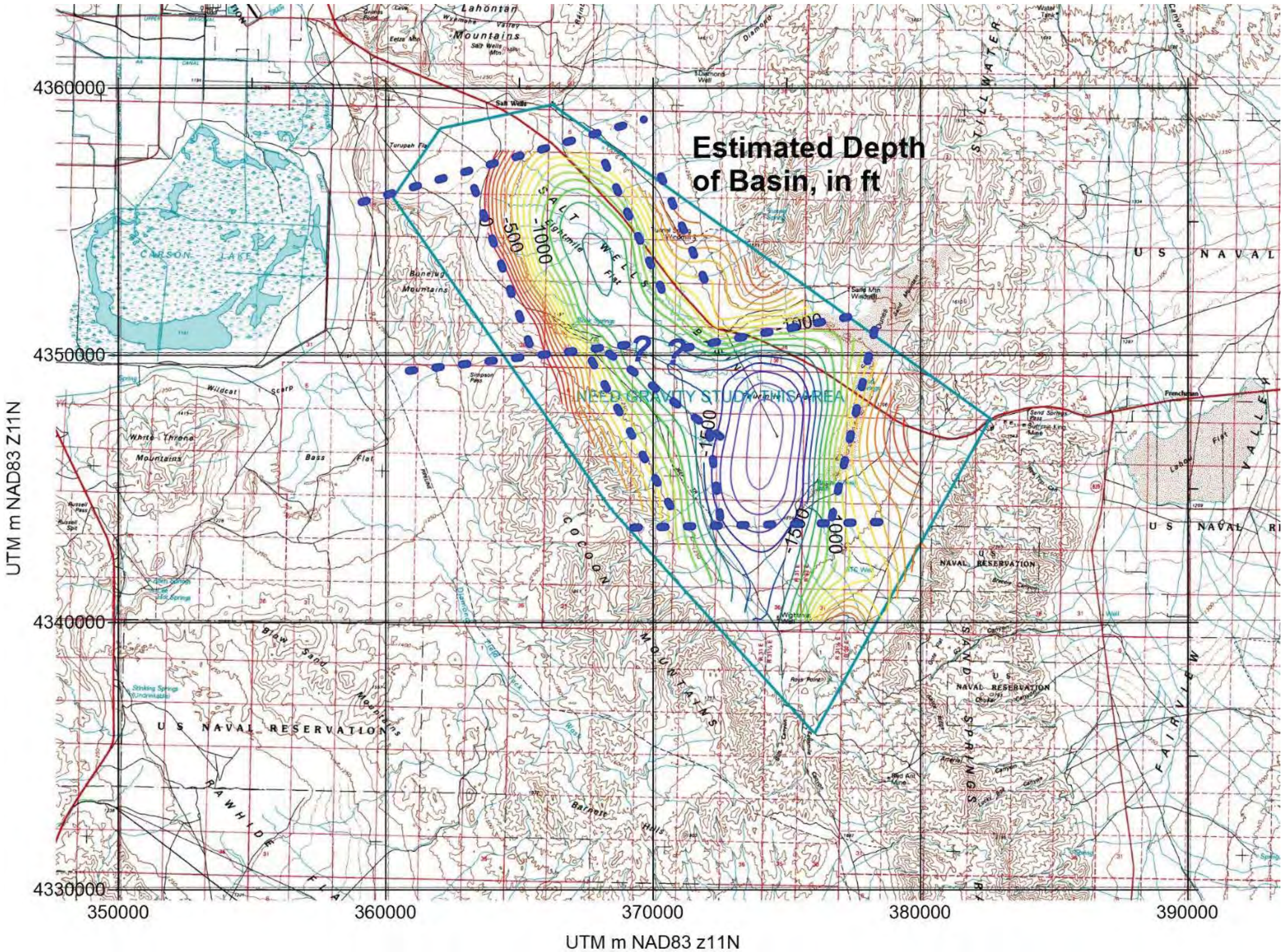

Figure 9.2. Gravity survey - calculated depth (ft).

10. DRILLING

No drilling has been completed by AJN.

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

Sample Preparation

Samples of salt encrustations were taken by hand, using a small plastic scraper to recover the pure salt layer and up to ~5mm of the salt-enriched silt layer. Samples were placed into kraft paper bags and sealed immediately, with a sample tag attached to the outside of the package. No exposure to moisture occurred at any point during the sampling process.

Analyses

Samples were submitted to ALS Minerals, 4977 Energy Way, Reno, NV, on May 30, 2017.

The samples were pulverized to 85% < 75 um (Code PUL-31), then subjected to analysis Ultra Trace Aqua Regia ICP-MS (Code ME-MS41).

Standards and Blanks

Because of the small size of the sample set, it was decided that inserting additional standards and blanks was not necessary. However, standard protocol lab standards and blanks were utilized during the analysis process. All standards and blanks passed QA/QC.

Security

Samples remained in possession of the Author (Case Lewis, P.Geo.) from the point of sampling until being dropped off at ALS Minerals, 4977 Energy Way, Reno, NV.

Conclusion

The Author has concluded that sample preparation, analyses, security, and chain of custody were carried out adequately.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

12.1. Consultant Site Visit

Case Lewis, P.Geo., Geologist for Pyral Consulting, visited the Property on May 28, 2017. Mr. Lewis is a Professional Geoscientist registered with APGO (member #2444).

12.2. Office Based Data Verification

The Author obtained historical data and reports available from various publications, news releases and technical reports.

Historical assay results indicated on the Property map from a sampling program carried out by Great Basin Oil LLC were verified by means of assay certificates provided by Great Basin Oil LLC. Great Basin's sampling methods were not reported, however the Author corresponded with the company to determine that sampling was taken appropriately and has concluded that sampling by both AJN and Great Basin Oil LLC may be relied upon.

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing and metallurgical testing has been completed on the Property.

14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates have been completed on the Property.

15. TO 22. DO NOT APPLY TO THE PROPERTY

The Property is still at an early stage of exploration and in this case, Items 15 through 22 do not apply to the Property.

23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Although some land has been staked to the northwest, no significant properties are adjacent to the Salt Wells Property.

24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

This Technical Report contains no formal disclosure relating to:

- mineral resources
- mineral reserves
- mining methods
- project infrastructure
- market studies and contracts
- capital and operating costs
- economic analysis

There is no additional information or explanation necessary to ensure that the Technical Report is understandable and not misleading.

25. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Author has reviewed the historical data available for the Salt Wells Property and conducted its own due diligence in analyzing historical data and exploration potential of the Property. It is the recommendation of the Author that this Property be subject to further exploration, particularly around the central northwest area of the claim block. It should be noted that minimal exploration has been conducted and further targets, beyond the northwest zone, may be identified from subsequent exploration work.

Based on available information, this area appears to be prospective for lithium-bearing brines.

Although the entirety of the claim has been subject to very little substantial exploration, the main target for further exploration may lie within the northwestern extent of the Eight-Mile Flat area, in the northwest corner of the Salt Wells Property, based on the relatively high assay values returned for this area, as well as intersections of interpreted subsurface structures.

Due to the nature of lithium brines at Salt Wells, an extensive geophysical survey across the entire Property is recommended, including 2D seismic and magnetotellurics (CSAMT). This work may be carried out at the same time as a sediment sampling grid across the entire Property. Recommendations are detailed in the following section.

26. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Author recommends the following two phases of work on the Property:

15.1. Phase 1 – 2D Seismic Survey, Trenching and Mapping Survey

Salt Sample Grid

A salt sampling grid across the surface of the Property is a cost-effective first-pass program on the Property. Variance in lithium content of surface salt encrustations is likely correlated to the location of faults and hydrothermal fluid flow, and may also correlated with the location of subsurface aquifers. Further work must be carried out to determine the nature of correlation of salt sampling with sources of lithium-enriched brines.

2D Seismic Survey

A short 2D seismic survey is proposed to gain an understanding of the depths and nature of the subsurface structures underlying the Salt Wells playa. Due to the high cost of 2D seismic, a first-pass survey of 2 kilometres along a northwest-southeast line in the northwestern area of the claim strikes a sufficient balance between minimum relevant data required for a basic interpretation and project budget. This line may be further extended during a modified Phase 2 or later.

Magnetotelluric Survey ("CSAMT")

Controlled-source audio-frequency magnetotellurics ("CSAMT") is a commonly used surface-based geophysical method which provides resistivity information of the subsurface. This technique has been used extensively by the minerals, geothermal, hydrocarbon and groundwater exploration industries since 1978 when equipment systems first became available commercially.

The CSAMT method involves transmitting a controlled signal at a suite of frequencies into the ground from a transmitter site and measuring the received electric and magnetic fields at a receiver site, with resistivity values being calculated from the CSAMT data. Primary factors affecting resistivity include rock or sediment porosity and the density of pore fluids, which gives an indication of the concentration of dissolved salts, including those of lithium, in the pore fluids.

Approximately 5 line-kilometres will cover the most interesting structural areas of the Property.

ASTER Imagery Interpretation

At Salt Wells, individual upwellings of thermal water can be identified from patterns of evaporate dissolution and precipitation. Particularly, these features may be identified by spectral imaging, either airborne (either helicopter or drone-borne), or on a small scale at ground-level. Analyses on new hyperspectral data or existing ASTER data may be carried out to identify some of these favourable mineral compositions.

Total cost for Phase 1 will be approximately **$102,000.**

15.2. Phase 2 – Exploration Drilling

Dependent on the success of Phase 1, a drilling campaign of approximately 900 metres across the Property should be completed, particularly into any targets defined from Phase 1, allowing direct sampling of brines.

Total cost for Phase 2 will be approximately **$198,300** and is dependent on the success of Phase 1. Both phases combined will total **$300,300.**

Table 26.1. Estimated Budget for Phase 1 (excluding tax)

Item	Qty	Unit	Cost/unit	Subtotal
ASTER Imagery Interpretation	1	units	$5,000	$5,000
Assay cost (ME MS41)	100	units	$40	$4,000
Project Geologist / QP	7	days	$650	$4,550
Geotechnician (x 1)	7	days	$450	$3,150
Magnetotelluric Survey	5	kilometres	$5,000	$25,000
2D Seismic Survey	2	kilometres	$20,000	$40,000
Project Mileage	3,000	km	$0.65	$1,950
Food and lodging	14	days x persons	$200	$2,800
Acquiring Permits and Communicating with Land Owners	2	days	$650	$1,300
Reporting and interpretation	1	units	$5,000	$5,000
10% budget contingency				***$9,250***
			Total	**$102,000**

Table 26.2. Estimated Budget for Phase 2 (excluding tax)

Item	Qty	Unit	Cost/unit	Subtotal
Drilling	900	metres	$150	$135,000
Assays	125	samples	$60	$7,500
Project Geologist / QP	14	days	$650	$9,100
Geotechnicians (x 1)	14	days	$450	$6,300
Equipment and Personnel Mobilization / Travel Costs	1		$10,000	$10,000
Project Mileage	3,000	km	$0.60	$1,800
Food and lodging	28	days x 2 persons	$200	$5,600
Reporting and interpretation	1	units	$5,000	$5,000
10% budget contingency				***$18,000***
			Total	**$198,300**

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28. CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Case Lewis, resident at #23 1601 Comox St, Vancouver, BC, Canada hereby certify that:

- I am a geologist affiliated with Pyral Consulting, with a business address at #142 757 West Hastings St, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6C 1A1.

- The Report to which this certificate applies is entitled: AJN Resources Inc. - Technical Report on the Salt Wells Property, Nevada, USA.

- I am a graduate of the University of Alberta with a Bachelor of Science Degree (Specialization Geology). I have practiced my profession continuously since 2007. I am a member in good standing and registered Professional Geologist (P.Geo.) with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (member #2444) and a registered Professional Geologist (P.Geo.) with the Ordre de Geologues du Quebec (member #1904). My relevant experience is nine years' professional practice as a consulting geologist working in mineral exploration.

- I was formerly a director on two publicly traded TSX-V listed mineral exploration companies and I have acted as QP and technical advisor for several other mineral exploration companies.

- 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, affiliation with a professional organization (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

- My most recent personal inspection of the Property was May 28, 2017 for 1 day.

- I am responsible for all sections of the Technical Report.

- I am independent of AJN Resources Inc. and all of the Optionors of the Property as defined by all tests Section 1.5 of the National Instrument 43-101. For greater clarity, I do not hold, nor do I expect to receive, any securities of any other interest in any corporate entity, private or public, with interests in the Property that is the subject of this report or in the Property itself, nor do I have any business relationship with any such entity apart from a professional consulting relationship, nor do I, to the best of my knowledge, hold any securities in any corporate entity within a two (2) kilometre distance of any part of the Project.

- I have no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

- I have read the Instrument and the sections of the Technical Report that I am responsible for have been prepared in compliance with the Instrument.

- As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of the Technical Report that I am responsible for contain all of the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed and dated this 9th day of July, 2017 at Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

“Original Signed and Sealed”

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Case Lewis, P.Geo.
Professional Geologist (APGO #2444)
Pyral Consulting