TECHNICAL REPORT

LITHIUM BRINE EXPLORATION PROJECT

SALT WELLS VALLEY

CHURCHILL COUNTY, NEVADA, USA

Prepared for

AJN Resources Inc.

Effective Date: May 7, 2018

By Bradley C. Peek, MSc., CPG

Peek Consulting, Inc.

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1 Summary

This technical report was prepared for AJN Resources Inc. (AJN). The purpose of the report is to summarize work completed to date on the Salt Wells property to be used by AJN Resources Inc. in connection with its listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE).

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 (totaling 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 CDN$131,031 (US$102,204) worth of exploration costs and CDN$26,666 (US$20,799) worth of acquisition costs.

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

Three rounds of surface salt encrustation sampling have been completed:

- Round One for Great Basin Oil by Richard Kern, P. Geo. in December 2016

- Round Two for AJN by Case Lewis, P. Geo. in May 2017
- Round Three for AJN by the Author during the site visit on March 5, 2018

A total of 33 samples were collected and all were analyzed by ALS Laboratories in Reno, Nevada. The highest lithium value recorded on the property was 310 ppm Li which is considered by the Author to be quite encouraging and is evidence that there is lithium in the mineralizing system and could indicate that there are lithium-rich brines in the subsurface.

A gravity survey was also conducted over the property in May of 2017 by Thomas Carpenter, Consulting Geophysicist. Using this data, Consulting Geophysicist Frank Fritz estimated that the basin has a depth of greater than 1000 feet (300 meters). Such a depth coupled with the aerial extent of the basin demonstrates that the basin is of sufficient size to possibly develop a resource if all other components are found to be present.

The property has also had the benefit of two lines of magneto telluric data collected by Zonge Engineering and interpreted by Frank Fritz. The lines clearly show the presence of faulting in the basin and indicate that there are zones of very low resistivity, interpreted as brine zones, within 300 feet (100 meters) of the playa surface.

Because of the high prospectivity of the property, it is strongly recommended by the Author that exploration be continued on the Salt Wells property. The first phase of the recommended program consists of 3 components:

1) Surface geochemical grid sampling testing for lithium and boron.
2) Additional magneto telluric lines based in part on the results of the geochemical sampling.
3) Three shallow (300 feet or 100 meter) drill holes to sample brines. Hole locations would be based on the results of the geochemical and geophysical surveys.

The total cost of all three components of Phase I is estimated to be approximately US$87,000 (CDN$112,000).

It is recommended that Phase 1 be followed by a similar second phase wherein the exploration efforts will focus in on the most promising areas defined in the first phase. This second recommended phase is contingent on the results of the first phase and is estimated to cost US$230,000 (CDN$295,000).

2 Introduction

The technical report herein has been prepared for AJN Resources Inc. (AJN), a private mineral exploration company with offices in Vancouver, BC.

Peek Consulting, Inc. and Bradley C. Peek, CPG were retained by AJN to prepare this technical report to conform to the NI 43-101 standards for such reports. The report is to be used to move the property forward and may be used, as well, for financing purposes. The purpose of the report is to document work that has been completed on the property as of the report's effective date.

The Salt Wells Lithium Project is located in Churchill County, Nevada, USA approximately 22 kilometers southeast of Fallon, Nevada. 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).

The information contained in this report was gleaned from various sources and, when possible, verified by the Author. These other sources being:

- Published literature
- AJNResources.com website
- U. S. Bureau of Land Management LR2000 website for verification of claim status
- Case Lewis, P. Geo, assisted with the preparation of the report, but the report's content is solely the responsibility of the Author
- Geophysical reports and memos supplied by Thomas Carpenter and Frank Fritz, both consulting geophysicists.

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

The Author conducted a site visit to the property on March 5, 2018. During the visit the Author collected surface samples of the salt encrustations for assay, noted some aspects of the geology and took photographs.

Abbreviations Used in Report

BLM	U. S. Bureau of Land Management
CDN$	Canadian dollars
Li	Chemical symbol for lithium
Mgal	Milligal
MWe	Megawatts of electricity
Ohm-m	Ohm-meter, a measure of electrical resistivity
PPM	Parts per million
US$	United States dollars

Unless otherwise stated, all locations are in UTM coordinates using the NAD 83 datum.

3 Reliance on Other Experts

For the purposes 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 Peek Consulting, Inc. 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.

AJN Resources Inc. also supplied information about the current state of expenditures on the property for exploration and acquisition costs as stated in Section 4. The Author relied solely on expenditure information supplied by AJN.

4 Property Description and Location

The property is located in Churchill County, Nevada approximately 22 kilometers (14 miles) southeast of Fallon, Nevada, the nearest population center (Figure 1). The property position consists of a total of 75 unpatented placer claims staked on U. S. Government land administered by the U. S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM). These claims have been recorded with the BLM and with Churchill County. Each claim covers an area of 20 acres (8.1 hectares). The claims are in one contiguous group. The group has been named the SW Group and is located in portions of Townships T17N, R31E, Mt. Diablo Principal Meridian (Figure 2). These claims were established using location monuments during ground staking. Several of the claim corners and location monuments were located by the Author using a handheld GPS unit to verify that they have been staked. The Author also verified that the claims had been recorded with the BLM by checking their presence on the BLM's LR2000 program as being active claims for 2018.

There are also three staked, but unrecorded placer claims that are part of the acquisition agreement and addendums as described below. These three claims and the 75 recorded claims bring the total amount of staked land to 1560 acres (631 hectares).

Table 1 is a listing of all the claim names and BLM NMC numbers for the claims that have been recorded.

Table 1 - Claims with BLM NMC numbers.

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

Annual holding costs for the claims are $155 per claim per year to the BLM, due August 31st. There is also a $12 per claim annual document fee to be paid to Churchill County each year, due November 1st.

The claims were acquired by AJN via the following agreement. 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 US$255.00 per claim for initial claim filing fees (totaling US$19,125.00) and US$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 US$60,000 and a second-year work requirement of US$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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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 and Churchill County maintenance payments of US$167.00 per claim. There is no set expiration of the claims as long as these items are timely executed annually.

To the Author's knowledge there are no environmental liabilities associated with the property.

The recommended phases for future exploration (see Section 26) specify drilling, which will require permitting at the level of a Notice of Intent with the Bureau of Land Management and the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology. These two agencies work together in Nevada for the permitting processes on public lands. The amount of surface disturbance for a Notice of Intent is limited to 5 acres (2.02 hectares). It is anticipated that the recommended drilling programs will disturb less than this amount.

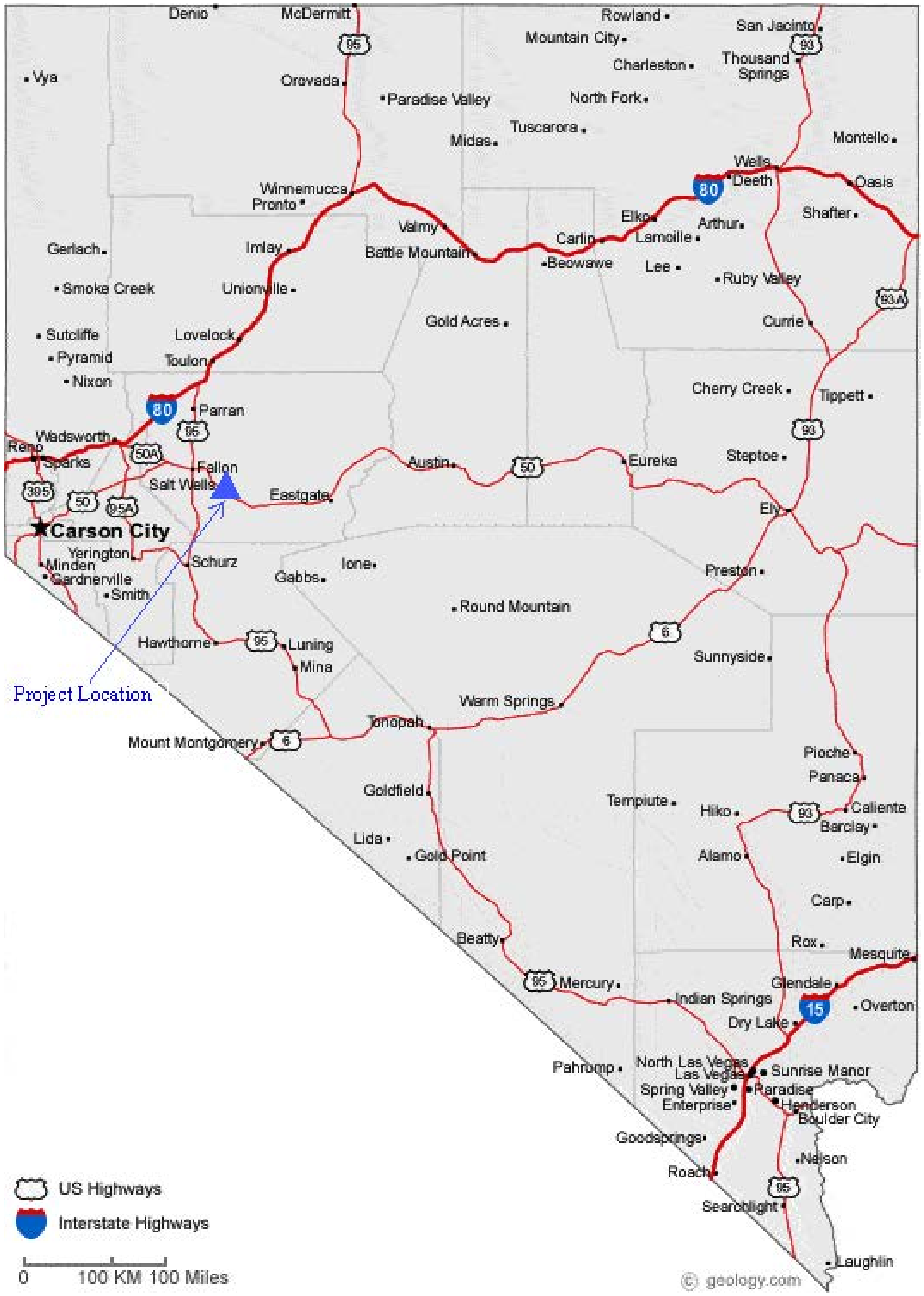

Figure 1 – Property location map.

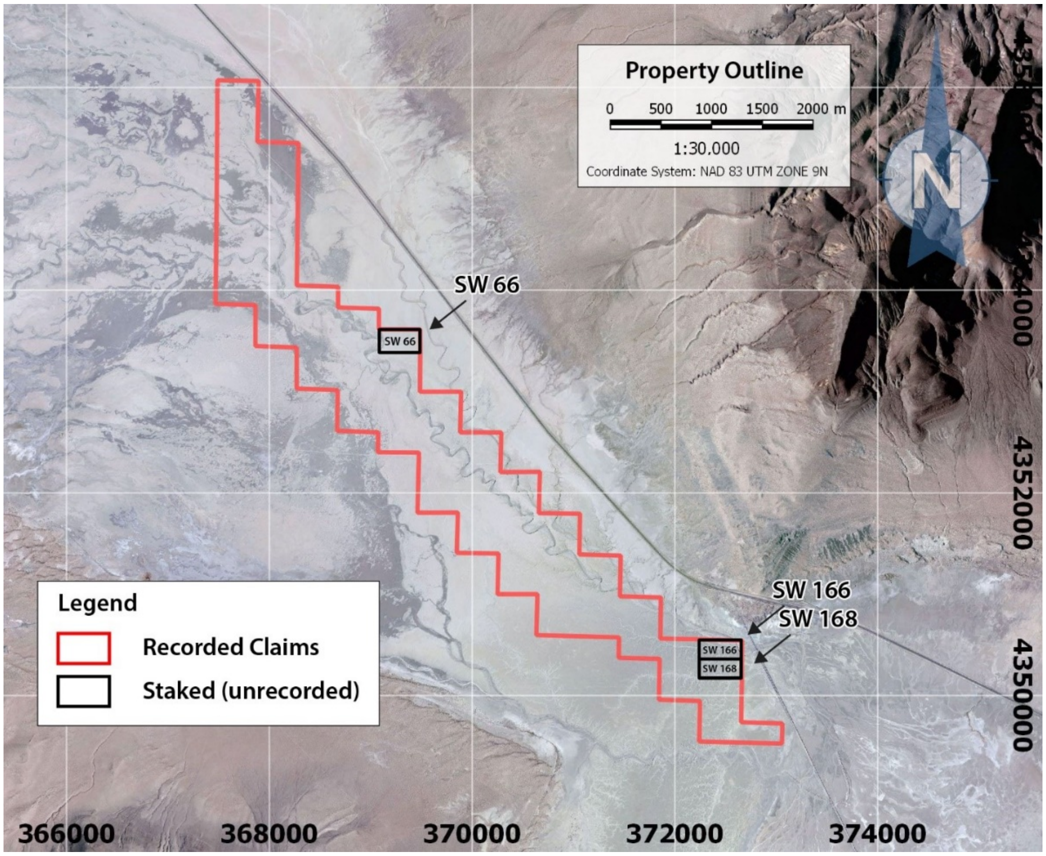

Figure 2 – AJN Salt Wells claim boundary

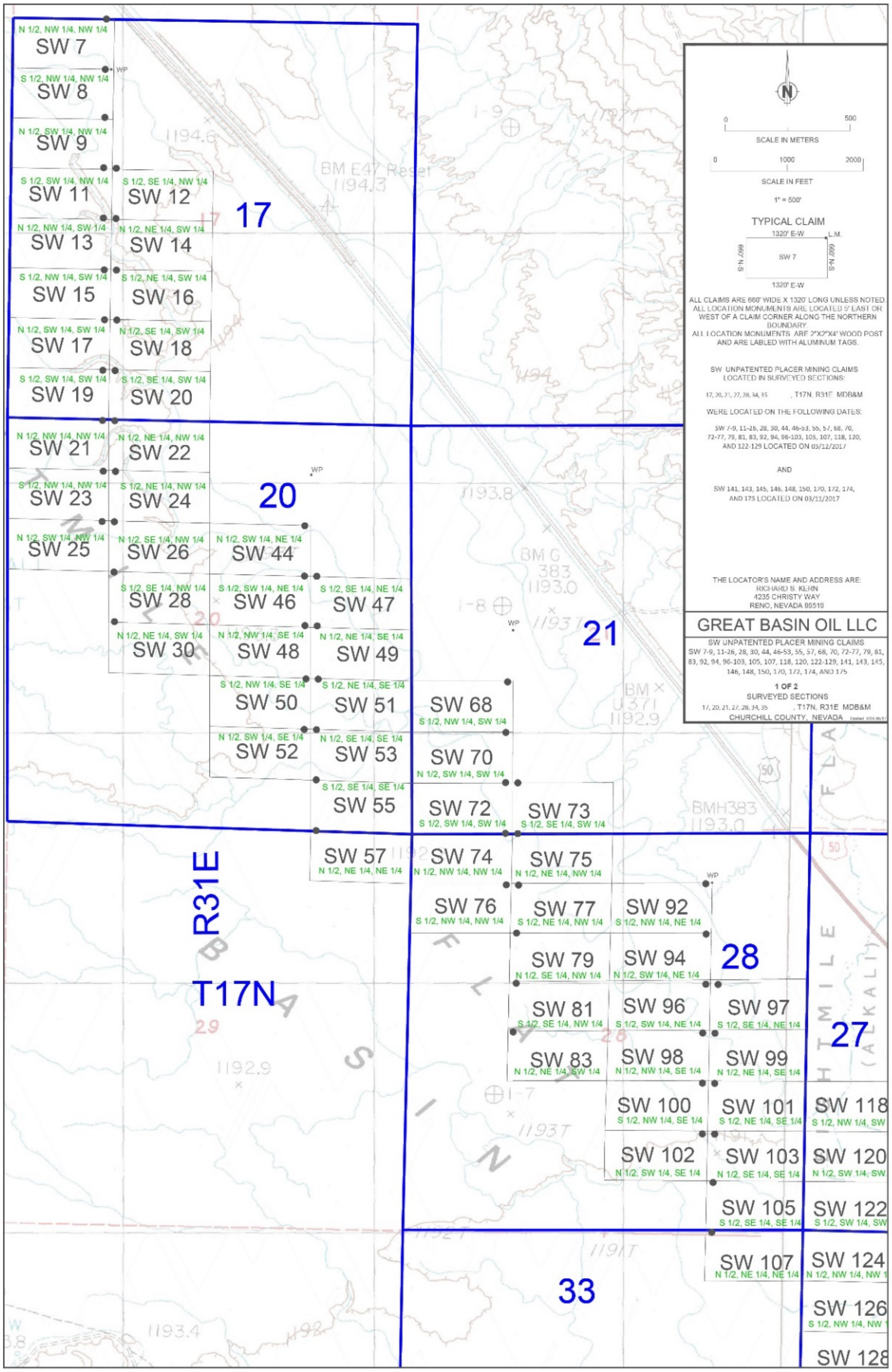

Figure 3 - Detail of northwest portion of claim block.

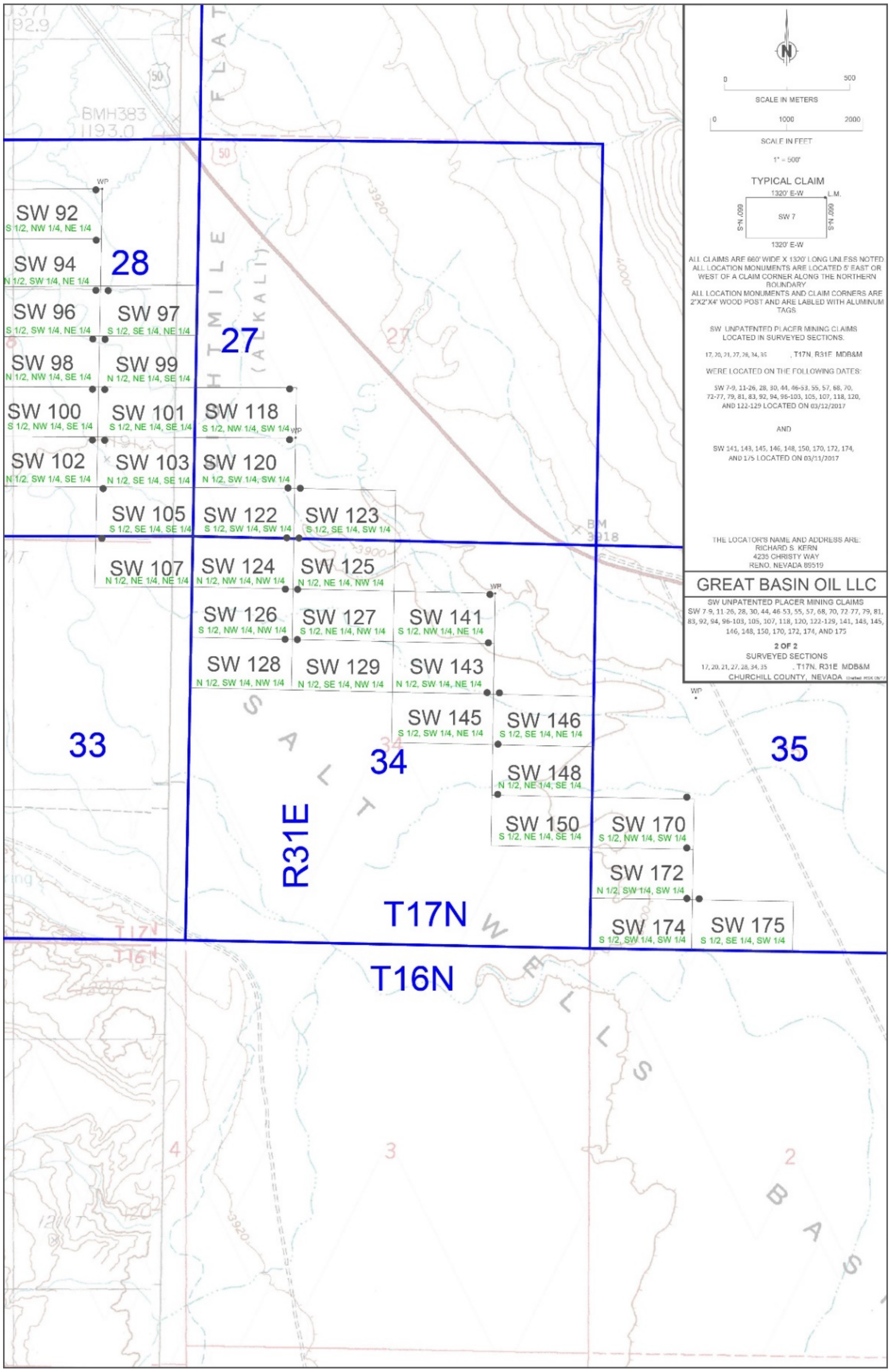

Figure 4 - Detail of southeast portion of claim block.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Generally speaking, all the AJN claims fall between elevations of 3870 and 3940 feet (1180 and 1200 meters) above sea level. The topography of the playa lake bed is flat with an intermittent internal drainage flowing from northwest to southeast. The lake bed can be traversed by 4-wheel drive vehicles in dry weather. During rainy weather traversing the playa can be difficult because of the fine clay-rich sediments on the playa surface. There are no actual roads crossing the property. 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.

The vegetation of the region is sparse, mostly consisting of widely spaced low brush. No trees are present. There is no vegetation growing on the playa lake bed. The area lies in the eastern rain shadow of the Sierra Nevada and is high desert. Fallon, the nearest town of any size has average annual precipitation of 4.98 inches (126.5 mm). In July, the hottest month, it has an average high temperature of 92.2°F (33.4°C) and an average low temperature of 54°F (12.2°C). In January, the coldest month, it has and average high temperature of 44.3°F (6.8°C) and an average low of 18.1°F (-7.7°C) (Source: Western Region Climate Center). The chart below is a graphic representation of the Fallon average temperatures (Source: Weatherspark.com).

The relatively mild climatic conditions allow for field work to continue throughout the year.

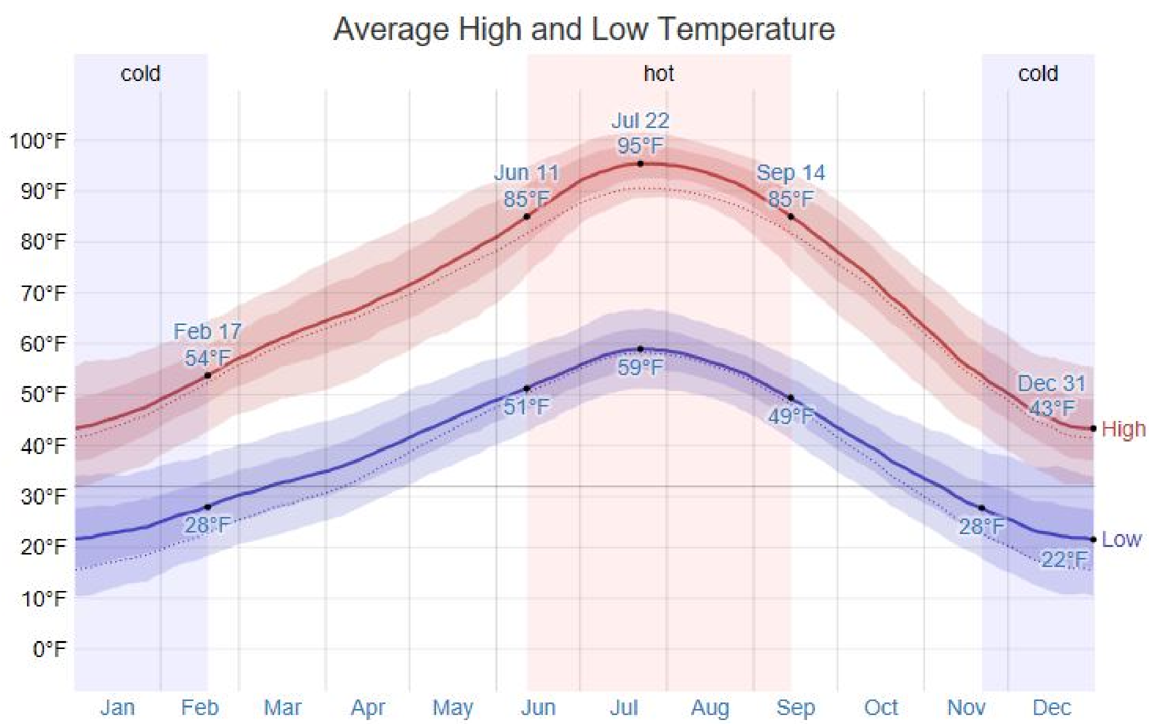

Figure 5 – Daily high and low temperatures for Fallon, Nevada.

The property can be accessed from Fallon, a city of approximately 6800 persons, by driving southeast on U. S. Highway 50 for a distance of 14 miles (22 kilometers). The highway borders the Salt Wells playa lake bed on its northeast side providing easy access to the property. 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. A power line exists along Highway 50, but its capacity is unknown.

6 History

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.

To date, there has been no known significant historical work has been completed on the claim area pertaining to lithium brine exploration. Recent work completed by AJN Resources is shown in Section 9**.**

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

There has been no historical production from the property.

7 Geologic 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 (Willden & Speed, 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 (Willden & Speed, 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 (Willden & Speed, 1974).

Regional geology is shown in Figure 6.

The enclosed Salt Wells Basin covers approximately 42 square miles (110 square kilometers) in the southeastern part of the Carson Sink. The basin is approximately 12 miles (19 kilometers) long in a northwest direction and averages 4 miles (6 kilometers) in width. Tertiary age siliceous tuffs surround Salt Wells. Much of the rhyolite that had been exposed was later covered by tertiary basalt flows. The claim block held by AJN is entirely covered by Quaternary alluvial deposits. Local and property geology are shown in Figure 7.

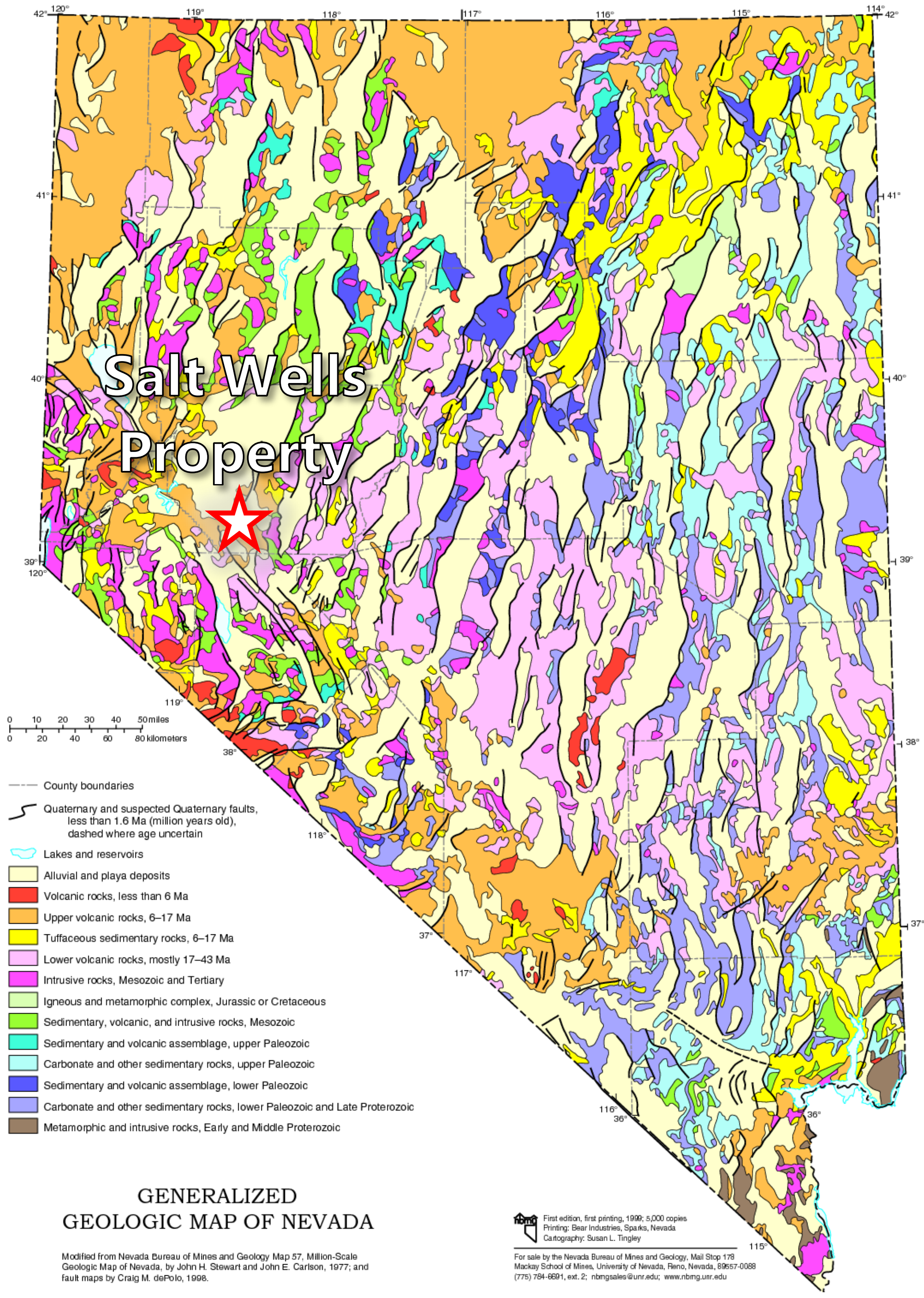

Figure 6 - Generalized geologic map of Nevada, modified from Stewart and Carlson, 1977.

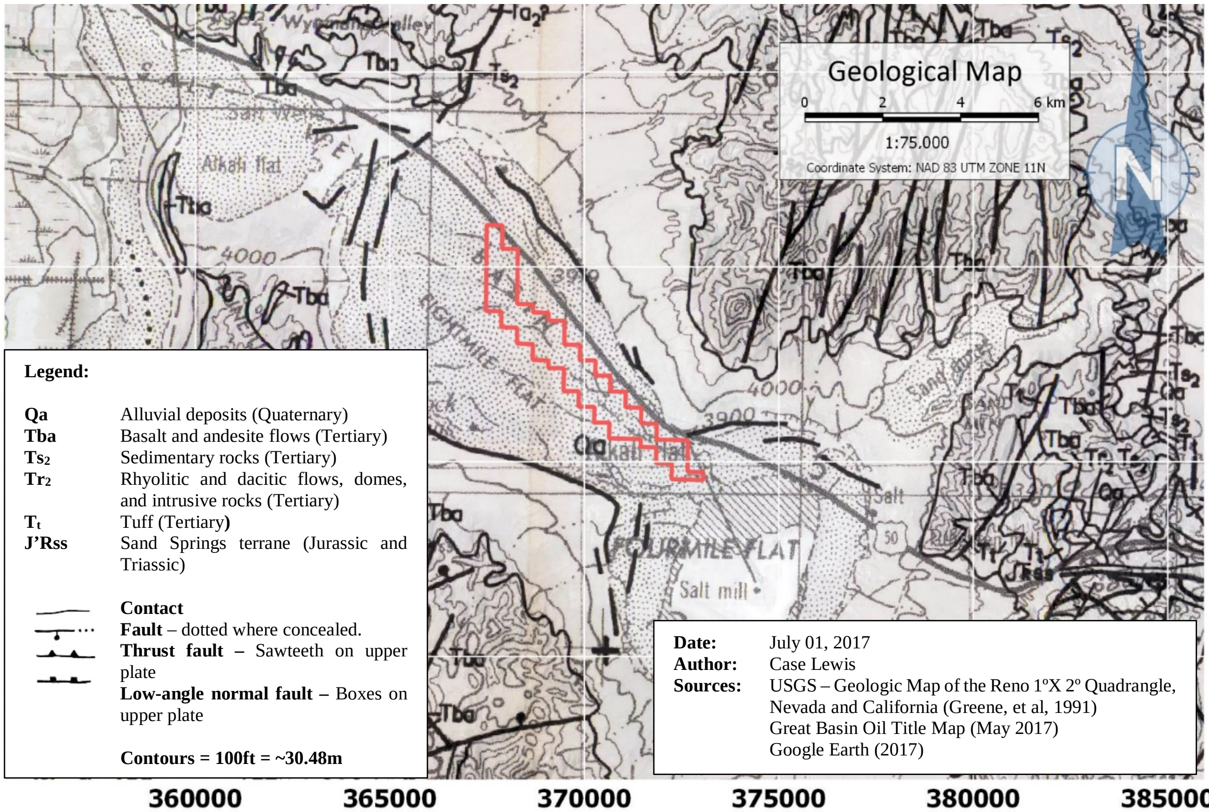

Figure 7 - Local and property geologic map from Greene, et al, 1991.

7.2 Property Geology

The local stratigraphy of the nearby mountains 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, et al, 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 (Willden & Speed, 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 (Willden & Speed, 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. Similar faulting within the Clayton Valley, Esmeralda County, Nevada where lithium has been produced for more than 50 years, has been shown to separate that basin into at least 6 aquifers (Zampirro, 2005).

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, et al, 2006). North-striking normal faults with steep dips bound the Bunejug and Cocoon Mountains (Faulds, et al, 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, et al, 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, et al, 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 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, et al, 2006). The Salt Wells geothermal field is located off of the property that is the subject of this report and it is currently unknown whether geothermal fluids are present beneath the property.

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, et al, 2006) (Skord, et al, 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, et al, 2006).

The following image (Figure 8) illustrates geothermal measurements 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).

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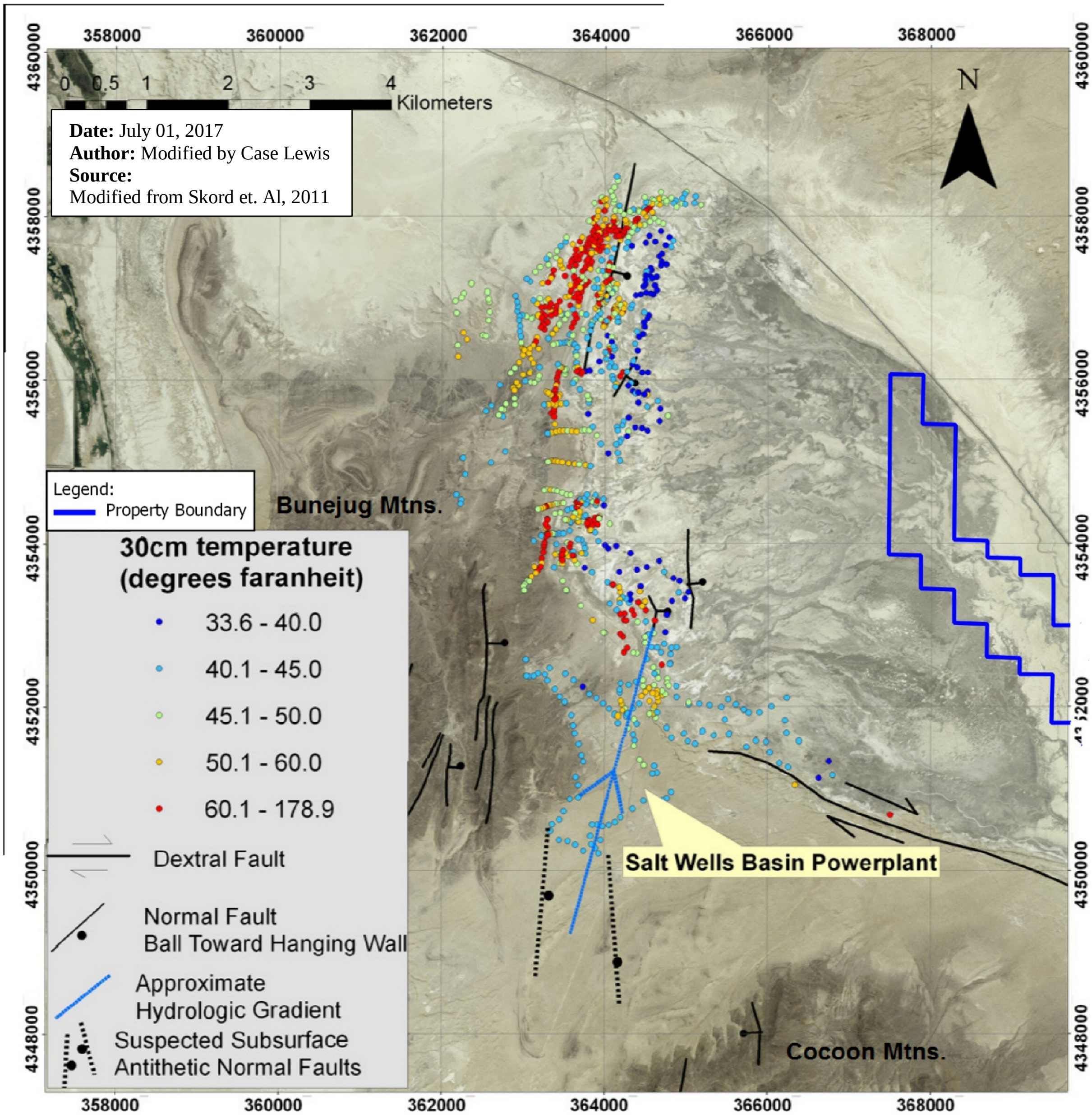

Figure 8 - Geothermal measurements of the Salt Wells basin geothermal area (Modified from Skord, et al, 2011).

7.3 Mineralization

Although discrete locations bearing significant lithium values assaying up to 310 ppm Li from sampling carried out by AJN in 2017 and 2018, 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

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), 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 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

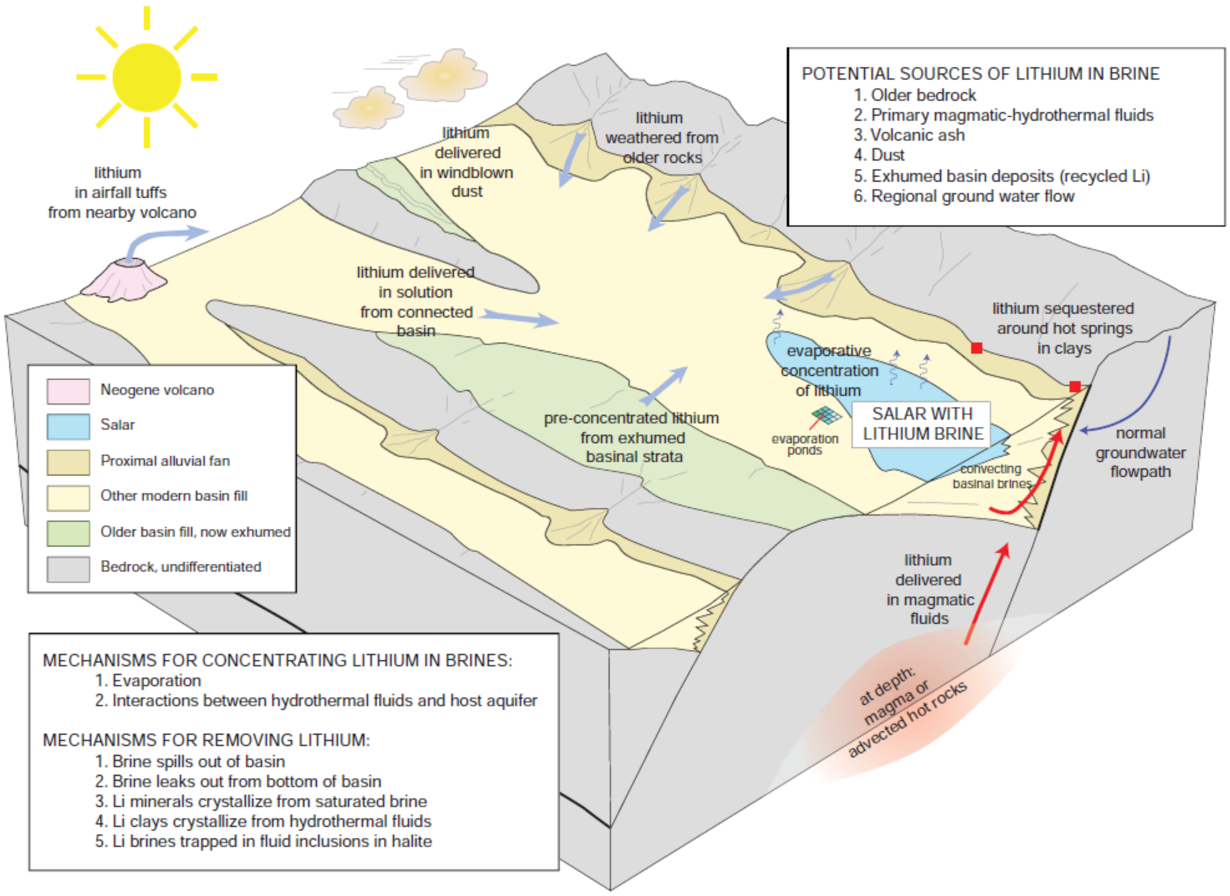

Figure 9 - Schematic deposit model for lithium brines (Bradley, 2013).

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 at the Clayton Valley, Nevada (Albemarle), the only North American producer from brines.

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. As with Salt Wells, 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). Multiple wetting and drying periods during the Pleistocene resulted in the formation of lacustrine deposits, salt beds, and lithium-rich brines. In addition, hectorite in the surface playa sediments contain between 350 to 1,171ppm Li. (Kunasz, 1974) (Spanjers, 2015). Recent drill intersections by Noram Ventures (Peek and Spanjers, 2017) and Cypress Development (Marvin, 2018) have demonstrated that the uplifted lakebed sediments on the eastern side of the Clayton Valley have average lithium values above 1000 ppm over thicknesses in excess of 120 meters (394 feet).

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, et al, 2016).

9 Exploration

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

1. Surface sampling by Richard Kern, P.Geo with Great Basin Oil LLC
2. Surface sampling by Case Lewis, P. Geo for AJN
3. Surface sampling by Brad Peek, BSc., CPG for AJN
4. Gravity survey by Thomas Carpenter with interpretation by Frank Fritz
5. Two MT surveys performed by Zonge Engineering with interpretation by Frank Fritz

9.1 Salt Sampling.

Surface samples of salt encrustations have been collected during three separate visits to the property by various samplers (Figure 10). The first sampling episode was conducted by Great Basin Oil LLC in December of 2016. The samples were collected by Richard Kern, P.Geo. The results of this round of sampling are tabulated in Table 2.

Table 2 - Results from Great Basin Oil salt sampling.

Sample Number	Easting	Northing	Li (ppm)
SW-1	364193	4358394	N/A
SW-2	371681	4351012	40
SW-3	368367	4352049	20
SW-4	366526	4354513	200
SW-5	369358	4352967	70
SW-6	372830	4348665	10
SW-7	372501	4350785	50
SW-10	372363	4347628	0
SW-11	366438	4357179	80
SW-12	367143	4356167	410
SW-13	368696	4354014	90
SW-14	369428	4353906	60
SW-15	374609	4350285	10
SW-16	376595	4349228	30
SW-17	375953	4348280	80
SW-18	376061	4348260	10
SW-19	370465	4352967	70

The second round of sampling was done by Case Lewis, P. Geo during May of 2017. The results are shown in Table 3.

Table 3 - Results from Case Lewis salt sampling.

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

The last sampling was carried out by the Author during a site visit to the property on March 5, 2018. The results are below in Table 4.

Table 4 - Results from salt sampling by the Author.

Sample Number	Easting	Northing	Li (ppm)
320445	367894	4355079	310
320446	368118	4354950	210
320447	368354	4354696	80
320448	368338	4354612	70
320449	368907	4353736	180

The results of the salt encrustation sampling establish that lithium is present at the surface of the playa lakebed. Lithium values on the AJN claims exceed 300 ppm Li and one sample collected by Great Basin Oil contained 410 ppm Li (sample SW-12), though this sample was collected off the northwest edge of the claim block. The presence of lithium at the surface is considered by the Author to be a very encouraging sign that lithium may well be present in the subsurface as lithium-rich brines, although this has yet to be demonstrated.

A review of sample preparation, security and analytical procedures are covered in Section 11 of this report.

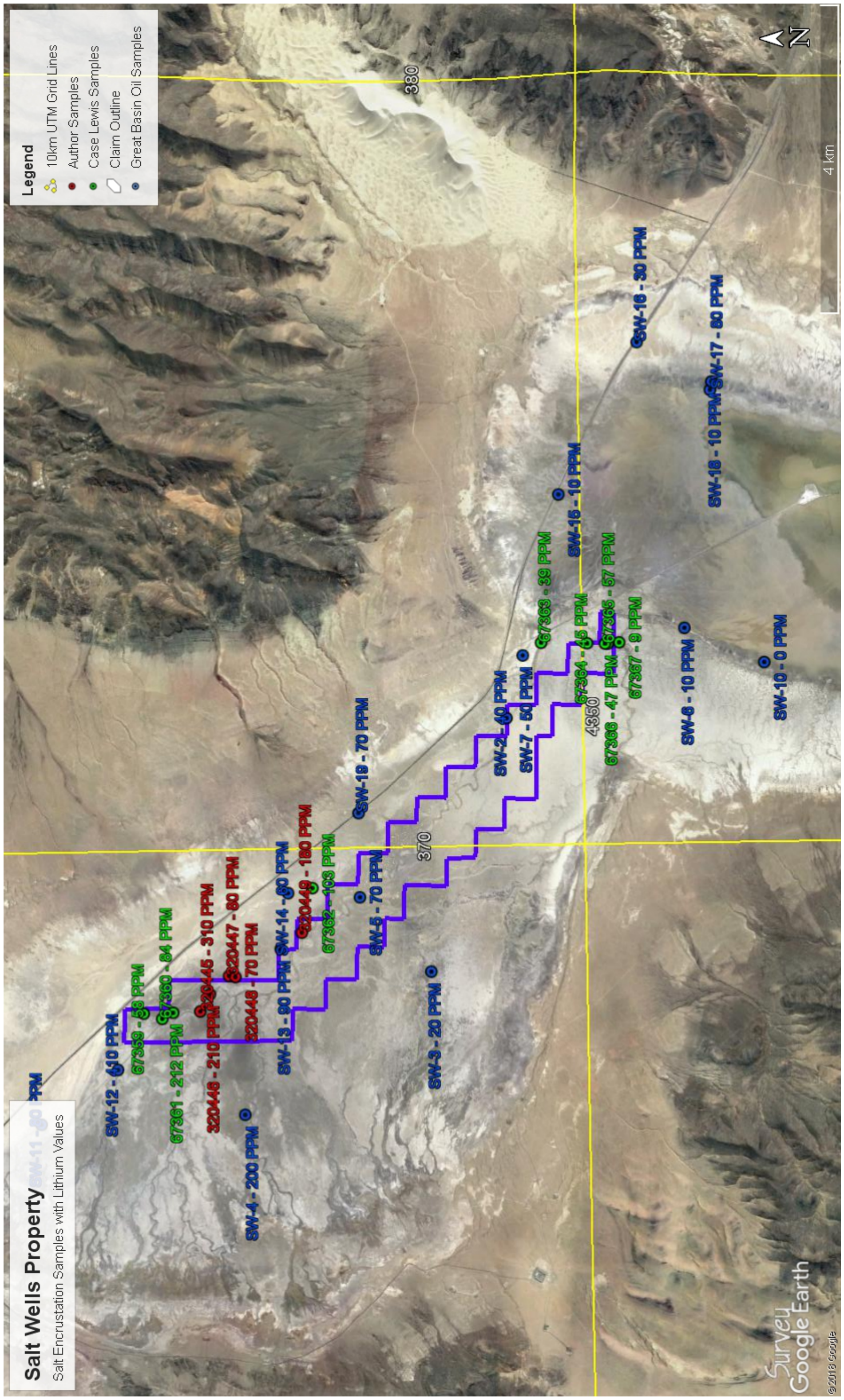

Figure 10 - Salt encrustation sample locations with lithium values (Map by Google Earth).

9.2 Gravity Survey

In mid-June, 2017, a gravity survey and accompanying report were completed on the Property by Thomas Carpenter of Reno, Nevada, then combined with public domain geophysical surveys from the surrounding area, and interpreted by Frank Fritz, consulting geophysicist to AJN. The resulting calculated depth to basement (the older hard rock units beneath the sedimentary basin or playa) is shown in Figure 16.

***The following section discusses the gravity survey undertaken for AJN in 2017. The headings "General", "Gravity", "Positioning", "Bases", and "Data Processing" are reproduced from the report by Thomas Carpenter, Consulting Geophysicist to AJN, titled* "Summary of the Gravity Survey Conducted for Great Basin Oil, LLC on the Salt Wells Valley Project, May 15 through 21, 2017."**

General

A total of 82 new gravity stations and 2 new gravity bases were read on the Salt Wells Valley Project over the course of 7 production days. Stations were read on a 1-mile (1600 meter) grid. Stations were reached by 4x4 ATV and on foot. One of the proposed 83 stations was dropped due to standing water on the playa, south of the Huck salt mine.

Gravity

Gravity data were acquired using LaCoste and Romberg Model-G gravity meter number G-230. This meter has a proven record of excellent repeatability and low drift rates. The levels and sensitivity of the meter were checked prior to the commencement of the survey.

A total of 7 gravity loops were read on the project, the duration of which varied from 3.5 to 8 hours. Loop closure errors were calculated for each day and the loop closures varied from +/- 0.001 to 0.055 mGal. The average loop closure error was +/- 0.020 mGal. Of the total of 82 new stations established on the project, 4 stations (4.8 %) were occupied twice to check the statistical accuracy of the gravity measurements. The gravity repeatability varied from +/- 0.015 to 0.036 mGal. The average repeatability was +/- 0.022 mGal. Table 9.3 lists the gravity and elevation repeatability.

Positioning

Station locations and elevations were determined using Leica GPS System 1200 survey equipment run in the rapid static mode. All 4 of the stations repeated with the gravity meter were also reoccupied with the GPS system to check elevation repeatability. Elevation repeatability varied from +/- 0.005 to 0.019 meters. The average repeatability was +/- 0.010 meters.

Geodetic coordinates are in WGS84 and UTM zone 11 North coordinates are given in NAD27. Elevations are given in NGVD88.

Bases

Due to the large size of this survey (20 km E-W, 18 km N-S), two GPS and gravity bases were used. Two new GPS and gravity bases were established on the property. Base 1111 was established in the northwest portion of Salt Wells Valley near Rock Springs. Base 2222 was established in the southern end of the valley, southwest of the Bucky O'Neill well. The stations were monumented with a piece of re-bar, with the horizontal coordinates centered on the re-bar and the elevation read to the top of it.

Coordinates for base 1111 were established by submitting the first day of GPS base data to the National Geodetic Survey website, OPUS. This website uses GPS data from the three nearest public domain GPS stations to calculate an accurate location for the base station. Coordinates for base 2222 were established with a static observation using base 1111 as the reference. The gravity was tied to the DoD gravity base # 0454-1 at the Scrugham Engineering and Mines building, UNR. Stations are shown in Figure 9.2.

Table 5 - Elevation and Gravity Repeatability.

Station	Day	Base read from	Elevation (metres)	Elevation Repeatability	Observed Gravity	Gravity Repeatability
28	1	1111	1199.902		979708.617	
	2	1111	1199.883	-0.019	979708.632	+0.015
38	2	1111	1192.054		979698.170	
	3	1111	1192.063	+0.009	979698.206	+0.036
64	3	1111	1196.224		979692.178	
	7	2222	1196.219	-0.005	979692.157	-0.021
72	4	2222	1213.720		979687.189	
	7	2222	1213.715	-0.005	979687.204	+0.015

Data Processing

The gravity data were processed to simple Bouguer values using Geosoft's gravity processing programs. These Bouguer values were calculated using 22 different densities ranging from 2.00 to 3.00 grams per cubic centimeter.

Terrain corrections were calculated using Geosoft's Oasis montaj software. Corrections from the station out to 10 meters are calculated from a slope angle *measured in the field. Corrections from 10 meters to 2000 meters are calculated directly from a 10-metre DEM and then regional corrections out to 167 kilometers are applied from a regional terrain correction grid that was calculated from a 90-metre DEM.*

These corrections were calculated for each of the 22 densities and applied to their respective simple Bouguer values to produce complete Bouguer gravity values at the different densities.

Data plots from Thomas Carpenter's report are shown in Figures 11 through 15.

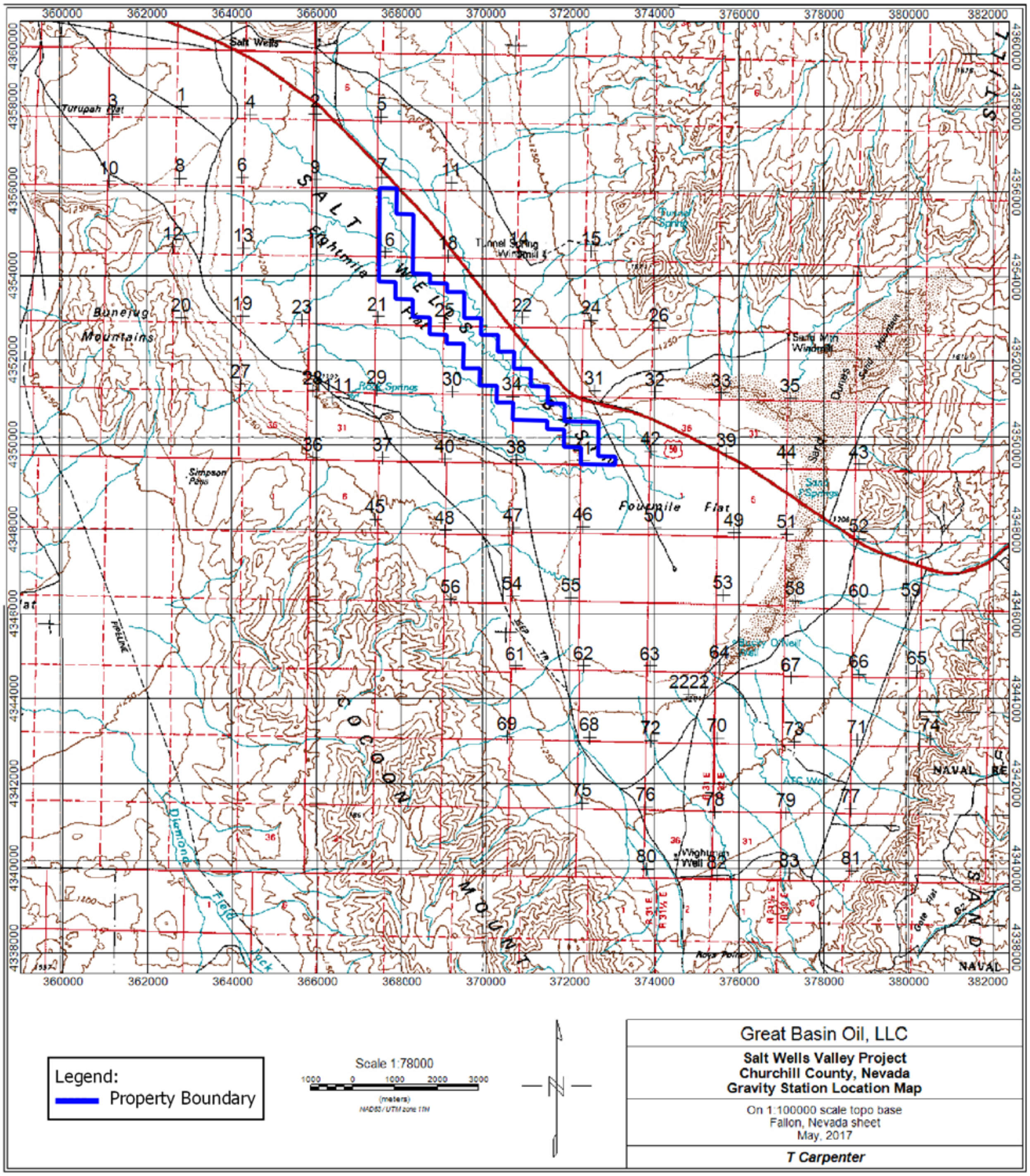

Figure 11 - Gravity station location map.

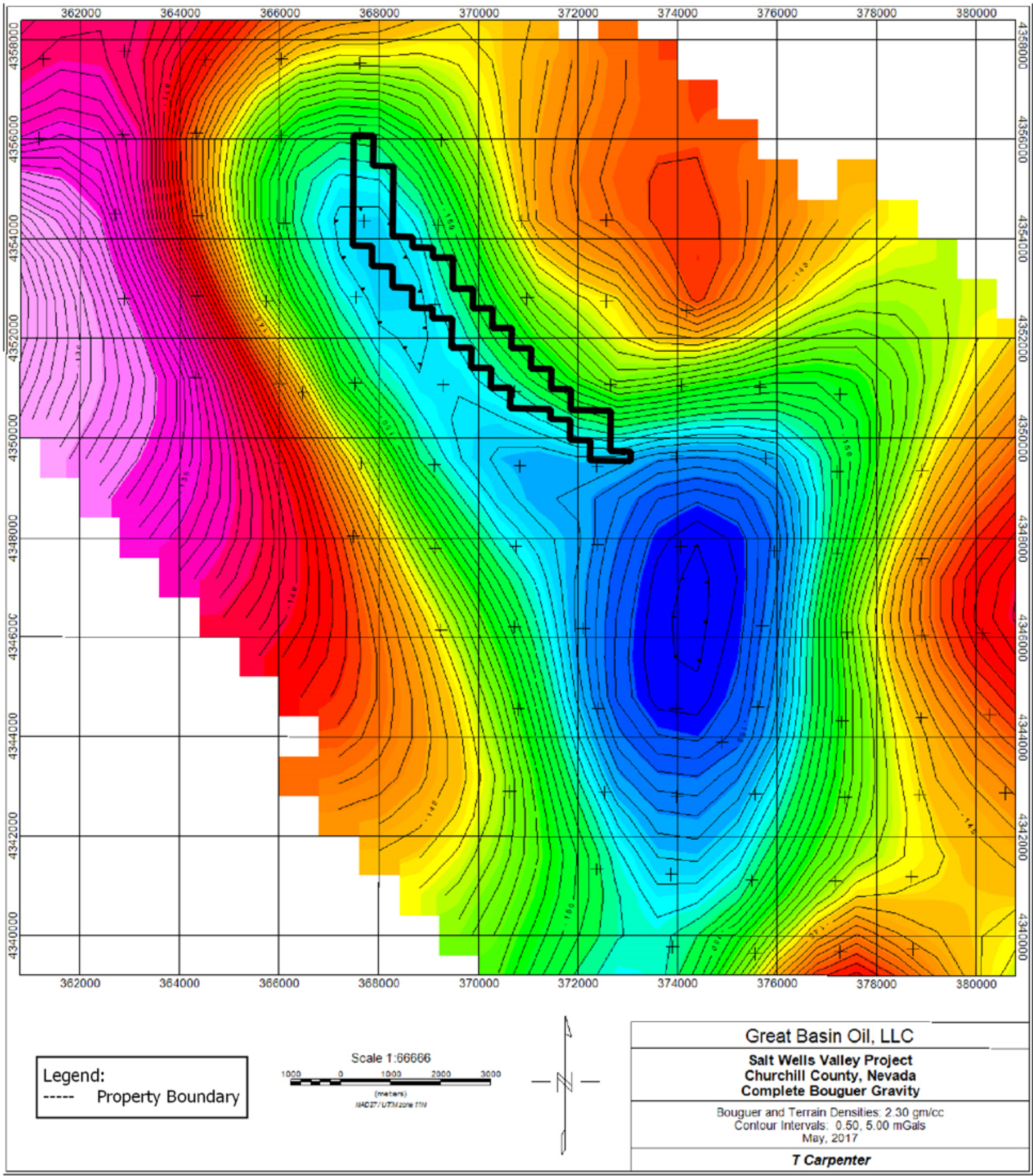

Figure 12 - Complete bouguer gravity (Bouguer and Terrain densities: 2.30 gm/cc). From 2017 gravity survey completed for AJN.

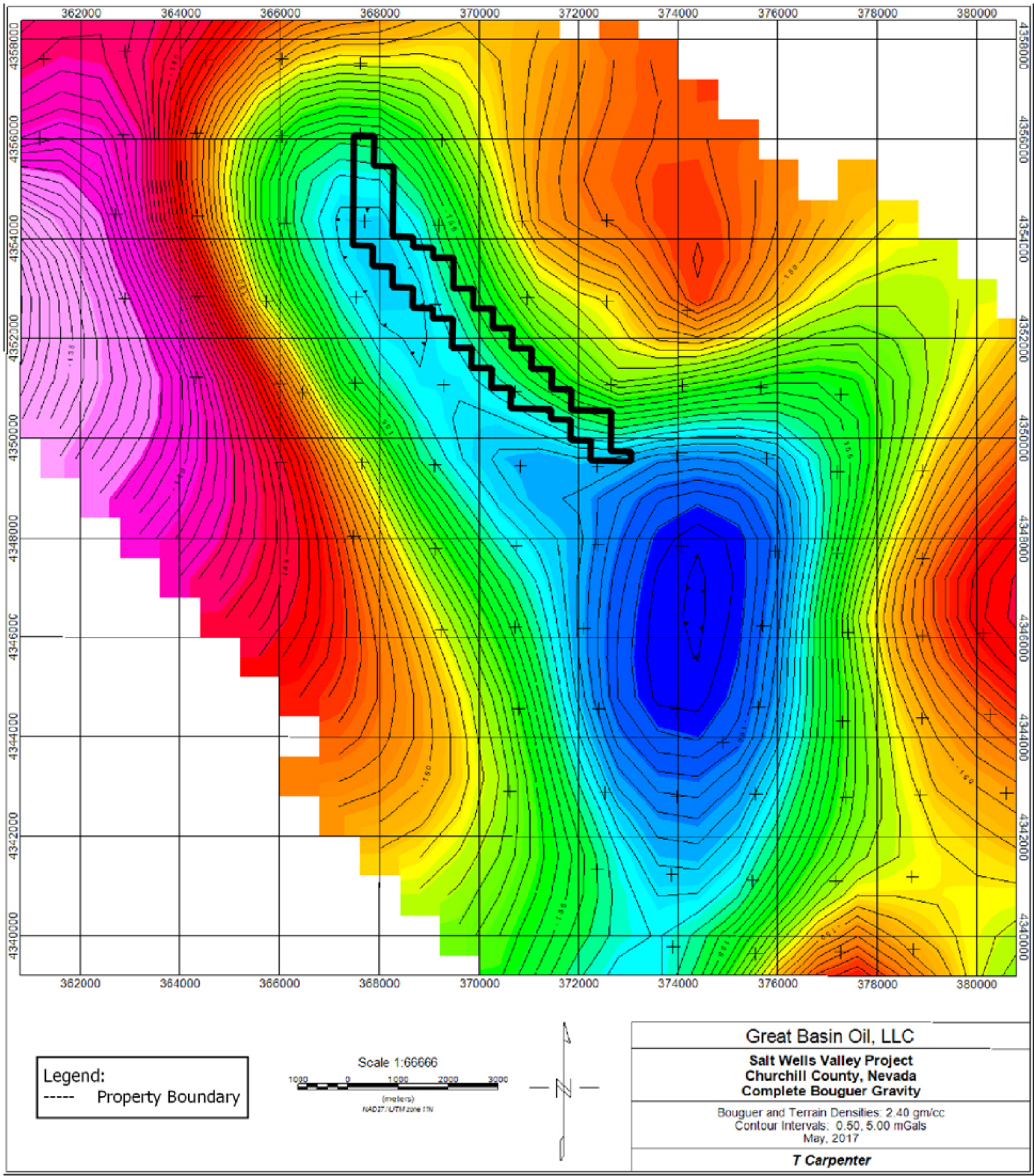

Figure 13 - Complete bouguer gravity (Bouguer and Terrain densities: 2.40 gm/cc). From 2017 gravity survey completed for AJN.

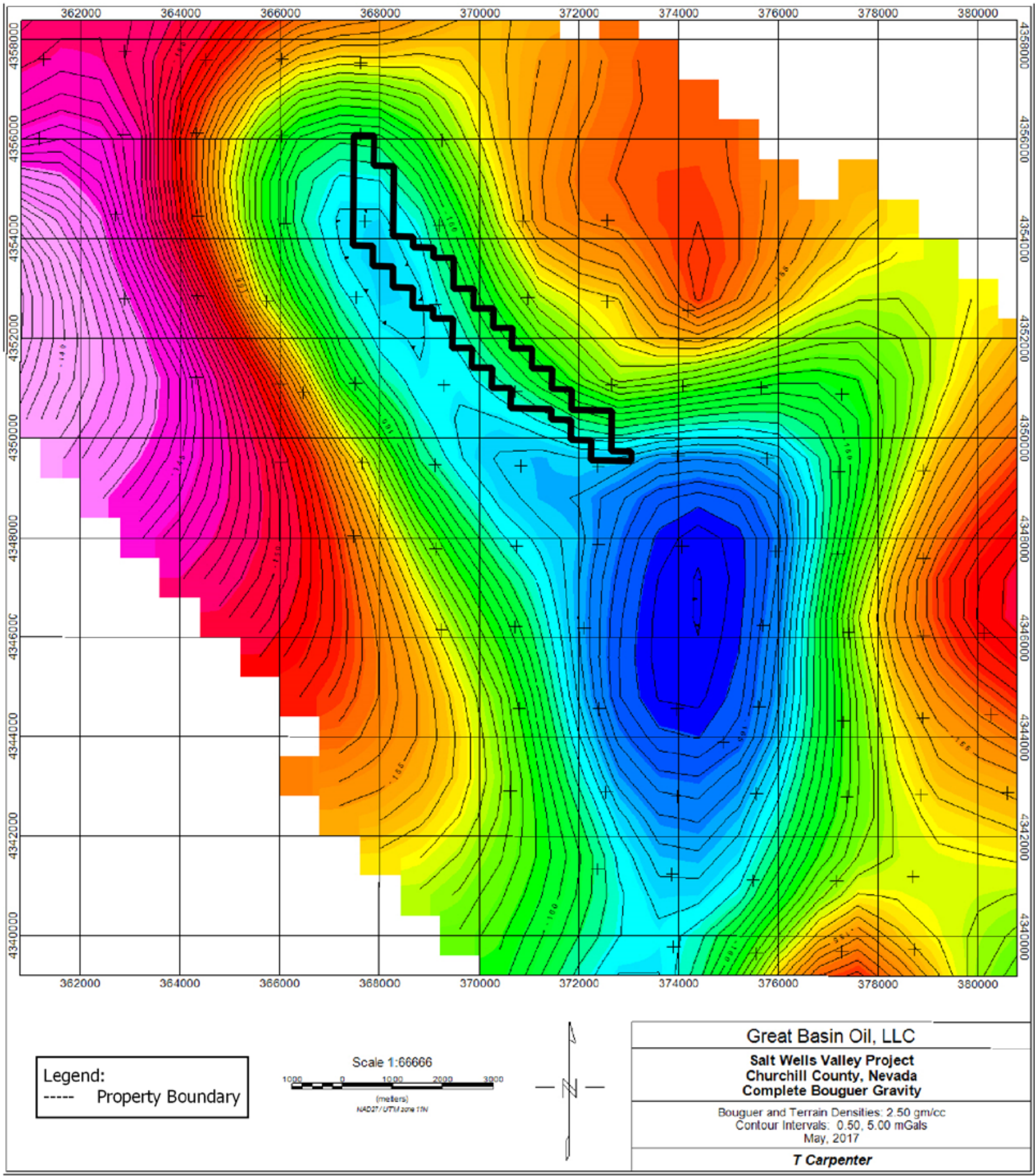

Figure 14 - Complete bouguer gravity (Bouguer and Terrain densities: 2.50 gm/cc). From 2017 gravity survey completed for AJN.

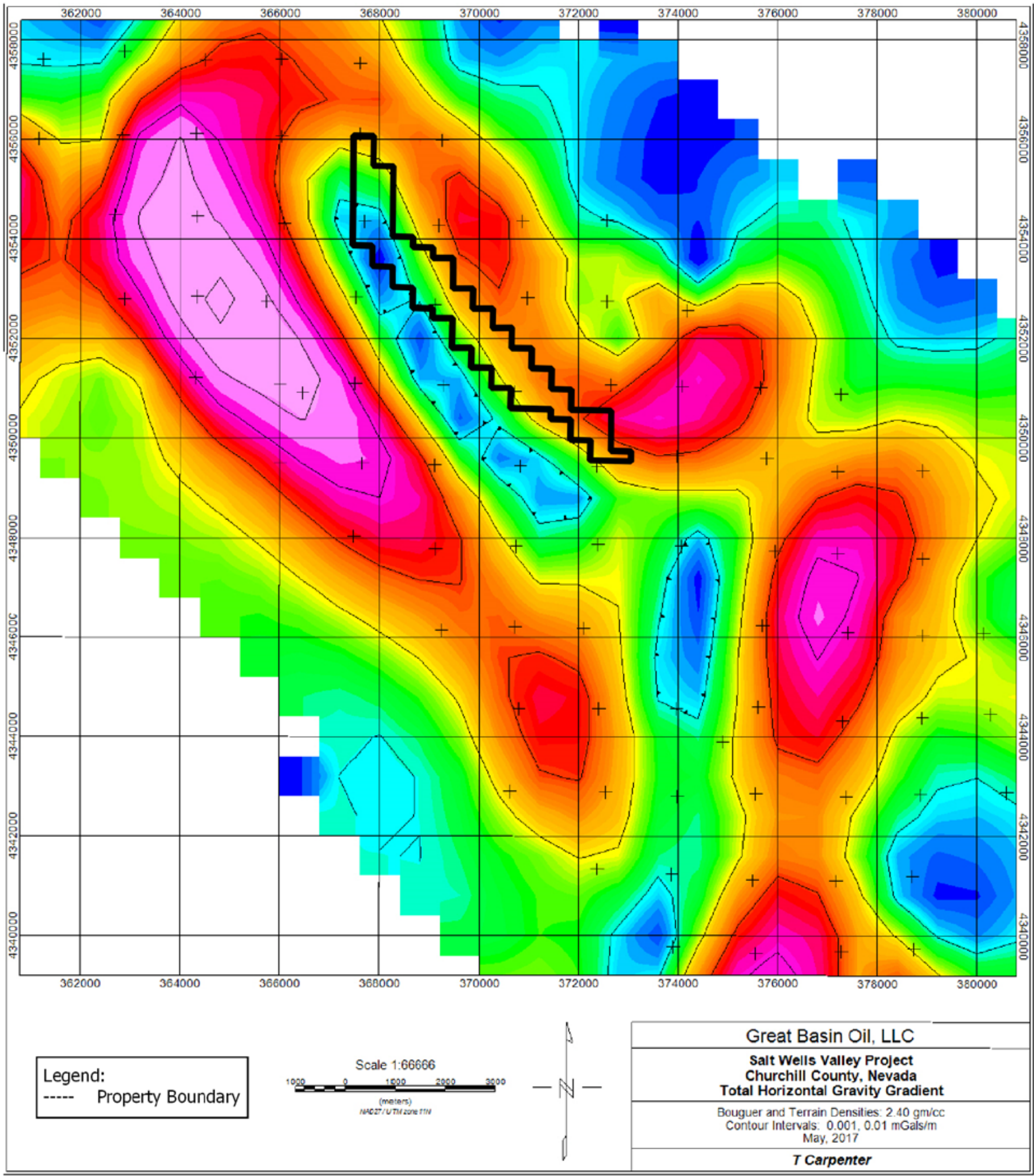

Figure 15 - Total horizontal gravity gradient. From 2017 gravity survey completed for AJN.

Method – basin depth calculation

The following method was used to calculate the depth of the basement from the gravity survey data, and is quoted from correspondence with 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 16, based on interpretation of the gravity survey in conjunction with regional geological mapping and surface relief indications. Mr. Fritz' map indicates that the depth of the sedimentary basin is greater than 1000 feet (300 meters).

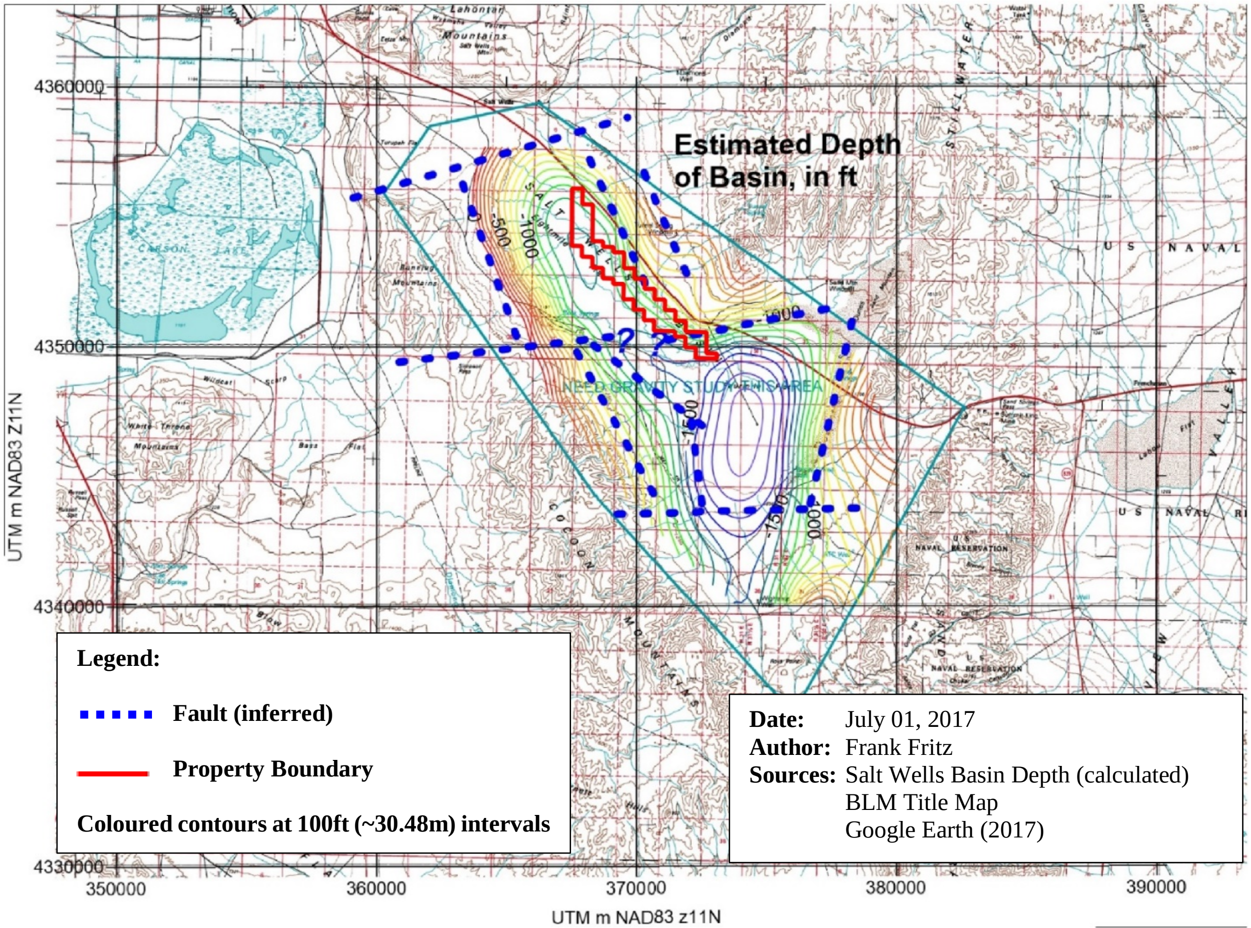

Figure 16 - Gravity survey - calculated depth to basement in feet.

The primary reason for the gravity survey was to define the shape of the basement rocks beneath the playa lakebed sediments, determine the depth of the basement beneath the property and to locate the major basement faults beneath the sedimentary basin. It is believed that all three of these objectives were realized from the gravity survey.

9.3 Magneto Telluric (MT) Surveys

Two magneto telluric (MT) survey lines have been completed for AJN on the Salt Wells property. Data for both surveys were collected by Zonge Engineering of Reno, Nevada. The data have been interpreted by Frank P. Fritz, Fritz Geophysics. Both lines were oriented in an east-west direction. The first line was completed in September 2017 and was located along the 4,351,300N UTM coordinate line. The second line, completed in April 2018 was located along the 4,354,300N UTM line. Locations of the lines are shown in Figure 17.

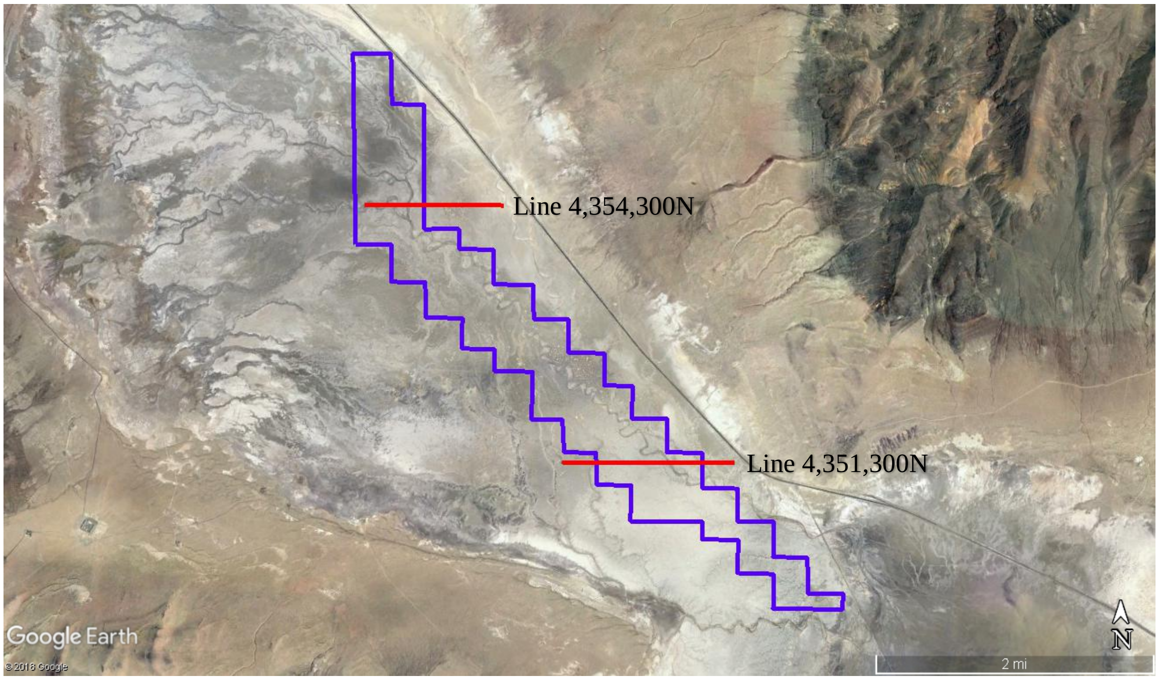

Figure 17 - Magneto telluric survey line locations.

According to a memo by Frank Fritz, there remains some additional work to be completed on both MT lines. On the first line (4,351,300N) some stations need to be repeated and the second line (4,354,300N) was not conducted in the correct location due to a communication error. These shortcomings are to be corrected in the future. Nevertheless, the current data are sufficient for the interpretations (Figures 18 and 19) to show some encouraging features in the subsurface of the playa. While Fritz cautions that a single line of any data are difficult to interpret, both interpretations reveal zones of very low resistivity (<1 ohm-m), interpreted as salt water (brine) zones at relatively shallow depths. They both show thick deeper zones of brine-soaked sediments. They both also indicate possible structures that offset the sediments and aquifers; structures that could be conduits for mineralizing lithium-rich fluids, although this has not been demonstrated.

For the first line (4,351,300N, Figure 18) Fritz makes the following interpretations:

> *The single line section appears to be divided into two general geologic sections by a structure or structural zone at approximately 370,950E. The strike direction of this structure cannot be determined from these data but based on the gravity data a NNW direction is the probable strike direction. To the East side there is a very thin very low resistivity salt pan surface layer on a thin, 20m, low resistivity layer on probable bedrock. The bedrock below is interpreted to be horizontally layered low resistivity layers, possibly sediments soaked with salt brines.*
>
> *To the West of the main structure there are three apparent step faults that drop the basin to the West. The section consists of the surface salt pan, a somewhat higher resistivity*

layer, possibly alluvium with salt brines on a very low resistivity layer, probably salt brines, and a final layer of probable alluvium on basement. The last, probable alluvium layer, thickens substantially to the West. Basement appears to be a single unit with the highest resistivities on the line at 15 to 20 ohm-m. These resistivities are low compared to typical Nevada bedrock and must be soaked in salt brines.

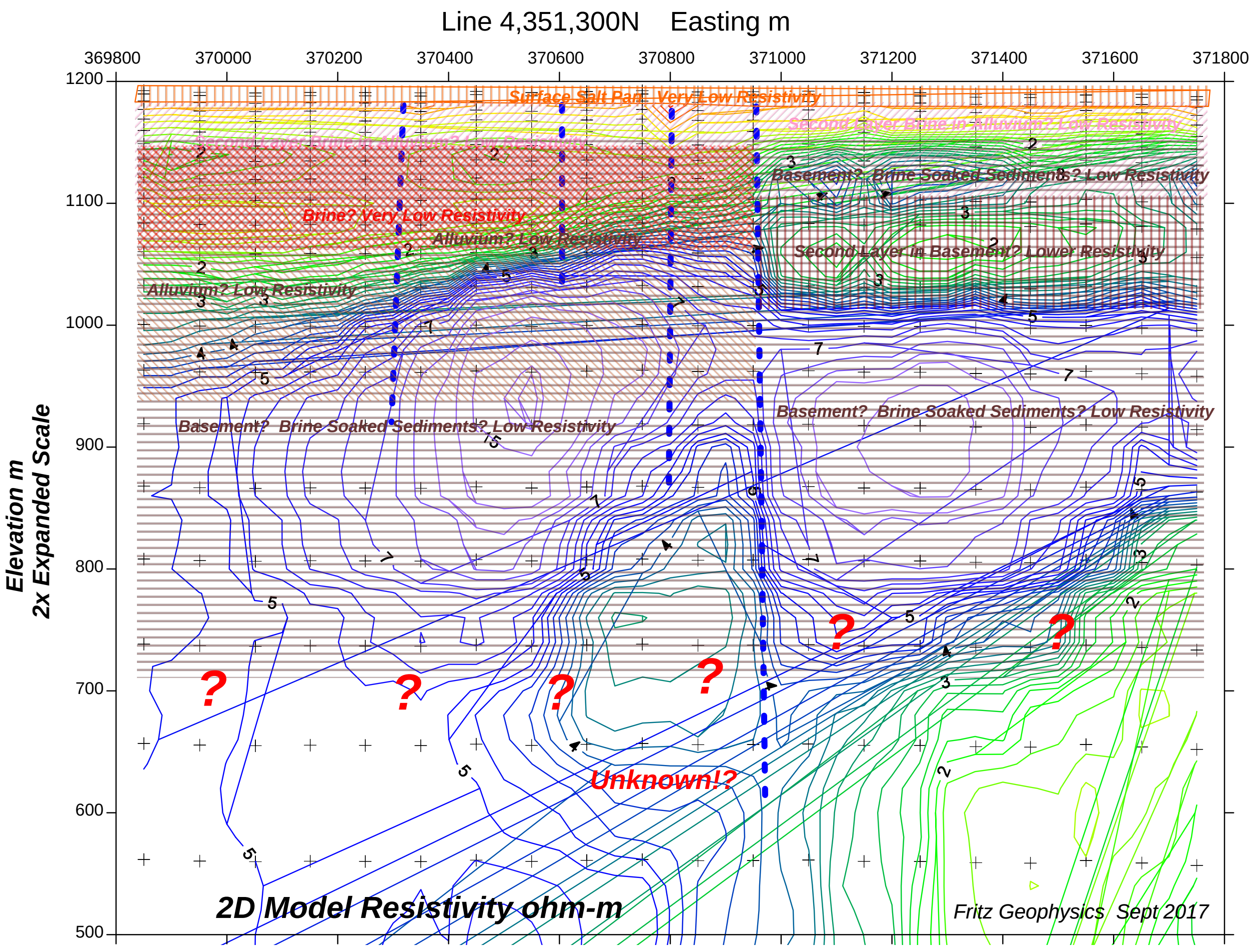

Figure 18 - Fritz Geophysics interpretation of Line 4,351,300N.

For the second line (4,354,300N, Figure 19) Fritz makes the following interpretations:

The 1 Dimension model resistivities show a very well-developed multilayer, very low resistivity environment with possible near vertical structural offsets. Within the first 1,500m the highest resistivity is only about 5 ohm-m. From the surface the first layer is thin, less than 20m, and has the resistivity of salt water, about 0.5 Ohm-m, probably reflecting the wet winter and early spring in the area. The several layers below probably are reflecting dryer and wetter layers of salt water in alluvium from the development of the basin.

The three near vertical structures interpreted are all reflected in the deeper layers and cannot be followed into the near surface layers due to the very low resistivities and limited resistivity contrast. It is likely that they have some offset to very near surface. The strike direction cannot be determined from one line. The central structure is in a data break that will be filled in shortly. The location of this structure is not well determined but it appears to have the most significant offset for structures on this line.

Based on these data the depth to bottom of the basement is about 1,200m or about 4,000 ft; somewhat deeper than that interpreted from the gravity data.

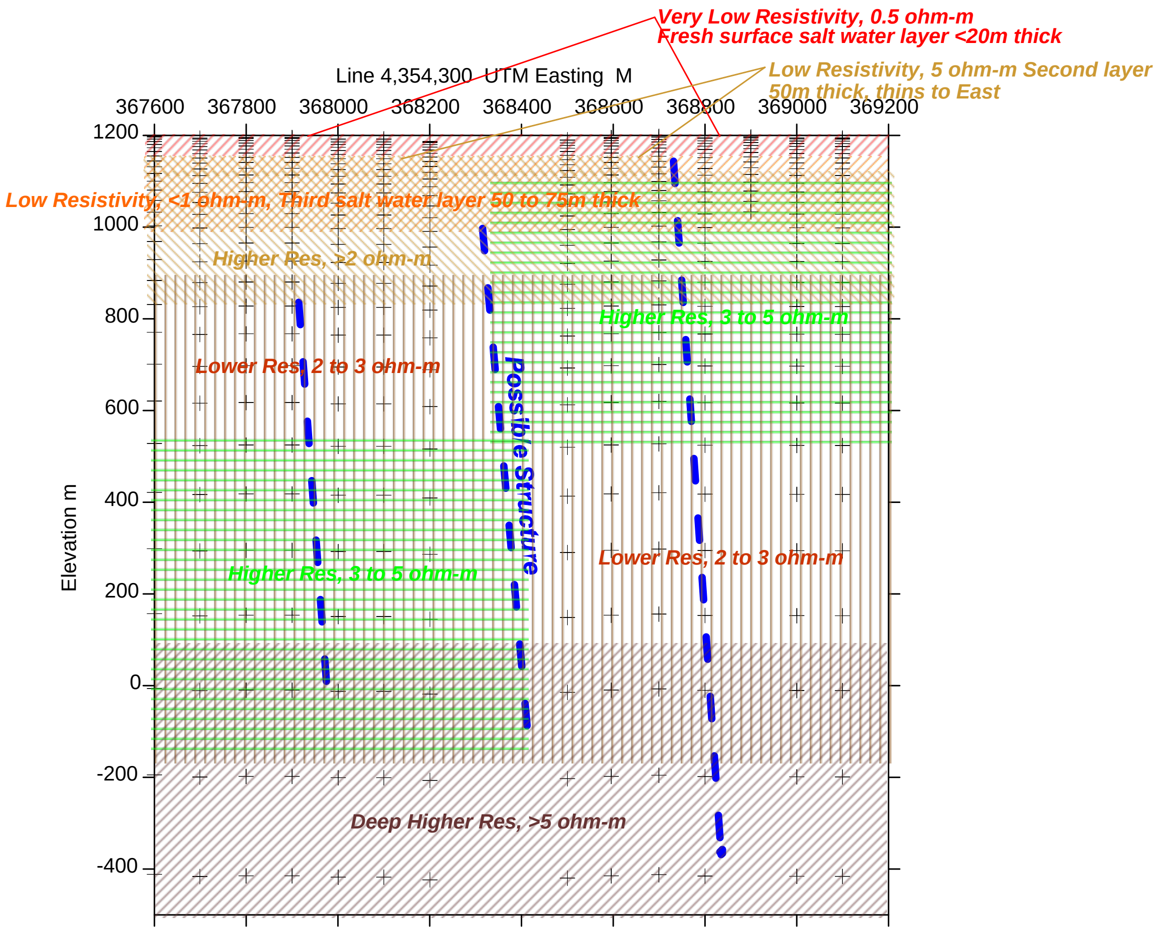

Figure 19 - Fritz Geophysics interpretation of Line 4,354,300N.

10 Drilling

No drilling is known to have been attempted on the AJN Salt Wells property to date.

11 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

11.1 Great Basin Oil LLC Sampling

The Author has discussed the collection of the Great Basin Oil samples (the SW samples) with Richard Kern, P.Geo. who collected the samples. The Author has also reviewed the laboratory assay sheets for these samples. The samples were located using a handheld GPS unit. The samples are salt encrustation samples that were sent to ALS Laboratories in Reno, Nevada and were analyzed using ALS' ME-ICP61 method. ALS is an independent ISO-17025 accredited laboratory. Mr. Kern is a geologist with many years of experience and a respected reputation in the industry. The Author believes that the samples were collected in a professional manner without bias or prejudicial handling.

11.2 Case Lewis Sampling

Samples collected by Case Lewis, P.Geo. (with sample numbers beginning with 673) have been documented by him as such:

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

Figure 20 - Photo of typical sample collected by Case Lewis, P.Geo.

The Author was not present for the sampling or processing of the Case Lewis samples but believes the sampling and analyses were conducted in a professional manner without bias or prejudice.

11.3 Sampling by the Author

The Author collected 5 samples during his site visit on March 5, 2018. As with the Case Lewis samples, the Author's samples were collected using a plastic scraper, collecting the surface salt encrustation along with a few millimeters of silt attached to the salt. The samples were placed in plastic bags with zipper closures.

The samples were kept in the Author's possession until they were sent to ALS Laboratories in Reno, Nevada for analysis via the U. S. Postal Service. The samples were prepared by ALS using their PREP-41 package which consists of:

> *Dry at <60°C/140°F, sieve sample to -180 micron (80 mesh). Retain both fractions.*

The samples were then analyzed using the ALS Li-ICP61 method described as:

> *Four acid digestion and ICP-AES finish.*

ALS is an independent ISO-17025 accredited laboratory.

As with the previous sampling, no lithium standards were submitted with these samples due to the early stage of the project and the fact that no resource estimate is dependent on the sample results.

Figure 21 - Photograph of a typical sample collected by the Author.

12 Data Verification

The Author corresponded with the other persons who collected the salt encrustation samples to verify sampling data. The salt encrustation sample results for samples collected by others are in the same range of values as those collected and analyzed by the Author. It is believed that the sample results presented in this report are accurate and unbiased.

The Author, although not an expert on geophysical methods, did review the geophysical survey reports and believes that the data and interpretations were derived using industry standard practices for such data and interpretations.

No other data verification measures were undertaken based on the early stage of the exploration program and the fact that the sample results are not intended to be used for a resource or reserve estimate. It is the opinion of the Author that the data presented in this technical report is adequate for the purposes of this report.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been undertaken for this early-stage mineral property.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

No mineral resource estimates are possible at this stage of the project.

23 Adjacent Properties

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

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

In the Author's opinion there is no additional information or explanation necessary to ensure that the Technical Report is understandable and not misleading.

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Salt Wells property has seen only a limited amount of lithium exploration by Basin Petroleum and AJN. Prior to this there have been no known exploration activities for lithium in the area. The activities conducted by the companies have been the basic programs that one would expect as a first-pass approach to lithium brine exploration. So far, the results of the programs have been encouraging, especially in the northwest portion of the claim block where salt crust surface samples have values in excess of 300 ppm Li. Geophysical surveys have shown that the playa lakebed sediments are, greater than 1000 feet (300 meters) deep, the basin is cut by several faults and there are horizontal zones of very low resistivity (brine layers) that in some areas begin at less than 300 feet (100 meters) below surface.

The property is highly prospective as a lithium brine target similar to Clayton Valley, Nevada where Albemarle Corporation and its predecessors have been producing lithium continuously for more than 50 years. The presence of deep-seated faulting and the nearby geothermal activity in the same basin as the Salt Wells property adds to the prospectivity by supplying conduits for fluids and a heat engine to drive circulation of hydrothermal fluids that may have supplied a source and method of emplacement for lithium ions, however these concepts have not been tested on the Salt Wells property.

26 Recommendations

1st Recommended Phase

Because of the high prospectivity of the property, it is definitely recommended by the Author that exploration be continued on the Salt Wells property. The first phase of the recommended program consists of 3 components:

1. Surface geochemical grid sampling; testing for lithium and boron.
2. Additional magneto telluric lines based in part on the results of the geochemical sampling.
3. Three shallow (300 feet or 100 meter) drill holes to sample brines. Drill hole locations would be based on the results of the geochemical and geophysical surveys. A Notice of Intent with the BLM would be required for the drilling. Brine sample drilling must be conducted by a licensed water well driller.

The proposed budget for the first recommended phase is shown in Table 6.

Table 6 – Recommended 1st Phase Budget.

	Item	Units	Number Of Units	Cost/Unit (US$)	Total (US$)	Total (CDN$)
Geochem	Geochemical Sample Collection	Samples	50	$ 40	$ 2,000	$ 2,564
	Geochemical Sample Assays	Samples	40	$ 12	$ 480	$ 615
Geophys	TM Surveys - 3 Lines	Kilometers	7.3	$ 4,700	$ 34,310	$ 43.987
Drilling	Permitting with BLM and Nevada	Each	1	$ 2,500	$ 2,500	$ 3,205
	Drilling - 3 Holes	Meters	300	$ 100	$ 30,000	$ 38,462
	Drilling Supervision	Days	12	$ 800	$ 9,600	$ 12,308
	Brine Sample Assays	Samples	12	$ 50	$ 600	$ 769
	Subtotal				$ 79,490	$ 101,910
	Contingency @ 10%				$ 7,949	$ 10.191
	Total				**$ 87,439**	**$ 112,101**

2nd Recommended Phase

It is further recommended that Phase 1 be followed by a similar second phase wherein the exploration efforts will focus in on the most promising areas defined in the first phase. This second recommended phase is contingent on the results of the first phase. A budget for the second phase is shown in Table 7.

This drilling would also require a Notice of Intent with the BLM. Brine sample drilling must be conducted by a licensed water well driller.

Table 7 – Recommended 2nd Phase – Deep Drill Hole Budget

	Item	Units	Number Of Units	Cost/Unit (US$)	Total (US$)	Total (CDN$)
Geochem	Geochemical Sample Collection	Samples	100	$ 40	$ 4,000	$ 5,128
	Geochemical Sample Assays	Samples	100	$ 12	$ 1,200	$ 1,538
Geophys	TM Surveys - 3 Lines	Kilometers	9.8	$ 4,700	$ 46,060	$ 59,051
Drilling	Permitting with BLM and Nevada	Each	1	$ 4,000	$ 4,000	$ 5,128
	Drilling - 6 Holes @ 200 meters	Meters	1200	$ 100	$ 120,000	$ 153,846
	Drilling Supervision	Days	40	$ 800	$ 32,000	$ 41,026
	Brine Sample Assays	Samples	40	$ 50	$ 2,000	$ 2,564
	Subtotal				$ 209,260	$ 268,282
	Contingency @ 10%				$ 20,926	$ 26,828
	Total				**$ 230,186**	**$ 295,110**

27 References

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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 Brine Exploration Project, Salt Wells Valley, Churchill County, Nevada, USA" with the effective date May 7, 2018 (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 the past 2 years exploring for lithium deposits in the Clayton Valley, Nevada, USA. I have more than 5 years' experience generating open pit resource estimates for approximately 18 mineral deposits, primarily for gold and base metals using GEMCOM software and an inferred resource estimate for a lithium clay property in Nevada using Rockware software.
6. I visited the Salt Wells Lithium property on March 5, 2018.
7. I prepared the report entitled "Technical Report, Lithium Brine Exploration Project, Salt Wells Valley, Churchill County, Nevada, USA" with the effective date May 7, 2018, including the conclusions reached and the recommendations made. I am responsible for all items in the Technical Report, with the exception of those portions indicated under the heading, "Reliance on Other Experts".
8. I am independent of AJN Resources Inc. applying all of the tests in Section 5.3 of NI 43-101 (May 9, 2016 amended version).
9. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report other than that which is stated in this report.
10. I have read the Technical Report for which I am solely responsible and believe that it has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101.
11. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 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 report.
12. 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.
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 May 7, 2018

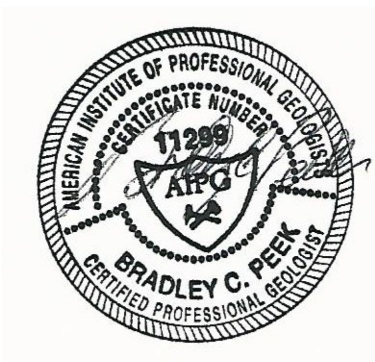
/S/ Bradley C. Peek

Bradley C. Peek, CPG

Date and Signature Page

The report herein, entitled "Technical Report, Lithium Brine Exploration Project, Salt Wells Valley, Churchill County, Nevada, USA" is dated May 7, 2018

/S/ Bradley C. Peek
Bradley C. Peek, MSc., CPG



CONSENT OF QUALIFIED PERSON

TO: British Columbia Securities Commission

I, Bradley C. Peek, MSc., CPG, do hereby consent to the filing of the written disclosure of the technical report entitled “Technical Report, Lithium Brine Exploration Project, Salt Wells Valley, Churchill County, Nevada, USA” dated May 7, 2018 (“Technical Report”) and any extracts from or a summary of the Technical Report in the amended and restated preliminary prospectus dated May 10, 2018 of AJN Resources Inc. (the “Preliminary Prospectus”), and to the filing of the Technical Report with the regulatory authorities referred to above.

I also certify that I have read the Preliminary Prospectus and the written disclosure in the Preliminary Prospectus fairly and accurately represents the information in the Technical Report and supports the disclosure in the Preliminary Prospectus.

I do not have any reason to believe that there are any misrepresentations in the information derived from the Technical Report or that the written disclosure in the Preliminary Prospectus of AJN contains any misrepresentations of the information contained in the Technical Report.

DATED this 10th day of May, 2018.

/S/ Bradley C. Peek
Bradley C. Peek, MSc., CPG