Report to:

Cameo Resources Inc.

Report on the Bonnie Claire East Lithium Project
Southwest Nevada Lithium Belt, Nevada, USA
NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

Prepared by *Robert D. Marvin* Date June 1, 2023

Bonnie Claire East Project Playa Surface

Prepared For: Cameo Resources Inc.
Suite 700 – 595 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Table of Contents

LIST OF FIGURES

1. SUMMARY

This report was requested by S.A. Farrage, of Cameo Resources Inc. ("**Cameo**" or the "**Company**"), a corporation incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, to conduct an independent evaluation the Company's Bonnie Claire East Lithium Project (the "**Property**"). The evaluation has included all available data from work completed on the property to date, including a detailed report done in 2019 which presented project exploration work done, analysis of collected data, conclusions and recommendations on the project at that time.

The new author was asked to add technical support to the project in the form of seven years of lithium exploration in the region of the property, knowledge of public domain geology, gravity, NURE stream sediment results, as well the geology and history of several major lithium discoveries which have occurred as recently as spring 2022. The author has worked in the region (dominantly in the Clayton Valley) of the property consistently since 2015 and has maintained knowledge of other active lithium exploration programs through review of news releases, company core and map displays at the AMEA and other public sources.

Lithium exploration, resource discovery and evaluation as well as grassroots drilling programs and is very active at select locations in a belt 70 miles long , extending the Clayton Valley, eastern Esmeralda County, to the Bonnie Claire salt playa in western Nye County, Nevada. In between Clayton and Bonnie Claire lies a very recent discovery of both lithium in sediments but also lithium

in brine. This is Lida Flat, a grassroots lithium discovery under gravel cover in an area never before explored for lithium. Discovery occurred in spring 2022.

The subject property of this report lies approximately 11 miles southeast of the Bonnie Claire lithium exploration/discovery area. The property will be shown lie on the southeastward extension of the regional, southwest Nevada lithium belt described above.

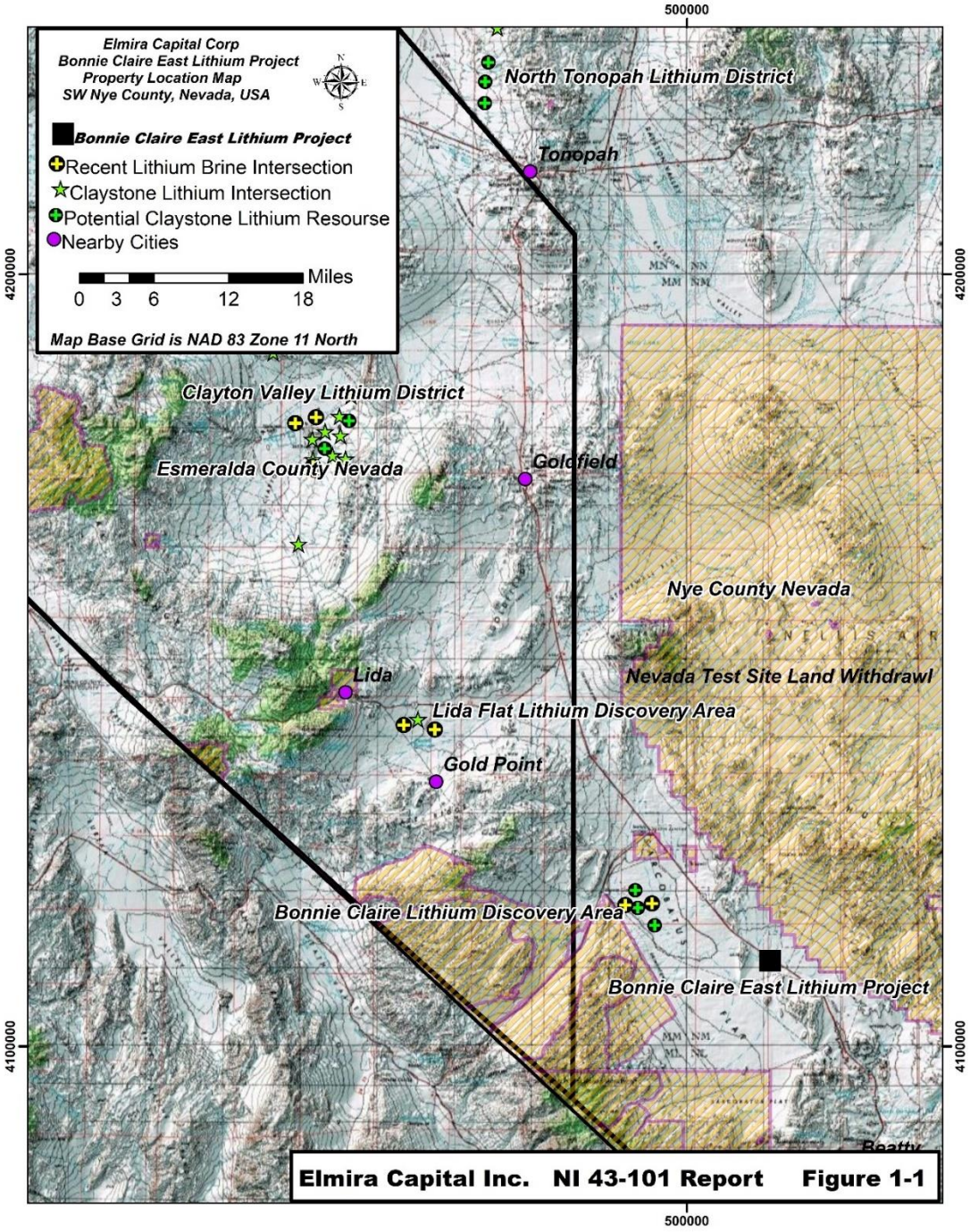
This NI 43-101 complaint report was prepared to document the results of project evaluation completed in the fall of 2022. The purpose of this report is to gain regulatory acceptance of the property as a property of merit.

The Bonnie Claire East Lithium property is relatively small at approximately 447 acres, but is well located along a distinct regional trend of lithium concentration contained within ash rich, basinal claystone sequences.

In the case of lithium brines, long term production in the region has occurred. Recent new discoveries of lithium in brine have occurred as close as 11 miles from the project. These brine discoveries are occurring in evaporative basin, volcanic ash rich, claystone and mudstone lithologic units below the water table. The Property lies at the SSE end of this developing lithium trend (Figure 1-1).

Note that Figure 1 – 1 also shows the position of the Nevada Test Site restricted area. No entry, mineral or otherwise, is allowed into the test located three to five miles northeast of the project. The linear extension of this lithium mineral belt south southeast from Bonnie Claire runs through the Property and then remains on land open to mineral entry for approximately ten miles SSE of the project. This potential expansion area is mapped as containing local exposures of tuffaceous sedimentary units (Complied USGS and NBMG geological mapping of Nevada).

Despite the small size of the property, the location of the claims within a developing regional lithium district and trend presents an opportunity for the discovery of claystone or brine hosts lithium mineralization.



Large scale lithium resources have been produced and are being outlined in the east central portions of Esmeralda County and in the western and southwestern portion of Nye County, Nevada, USA . this region is located within a terrane of bowl-like basins separated by knots of uplifted Miocene volcanics along with older basement rocks. A wide spread ash fall volcanic suite is dominated by ash fall tuff units of mid to late Miocene age. Portions of these tuffs form a

peralkaline volcanic belt which traverses the region of the project in a SSE to NNW trend. Lithium enriched volcanic ash falls are thought to be the most important lithium source rock in the region.

Volcanic ash rich, sedimentary rocks of the Esmeralda Formation outcrop 13 miles to the northwest of the Property at north end of the Bonnie Claire salt playa and 7 miles to the SSE of the property. The Esmeralda Formation is the regional host rock for lithium mineralization in southwest Nevada. This is true for both lithium brine resources and the recently discovered so called "claystone hosted" lithium resources, several of which are now in the feasibility stage (Figure 1-2).

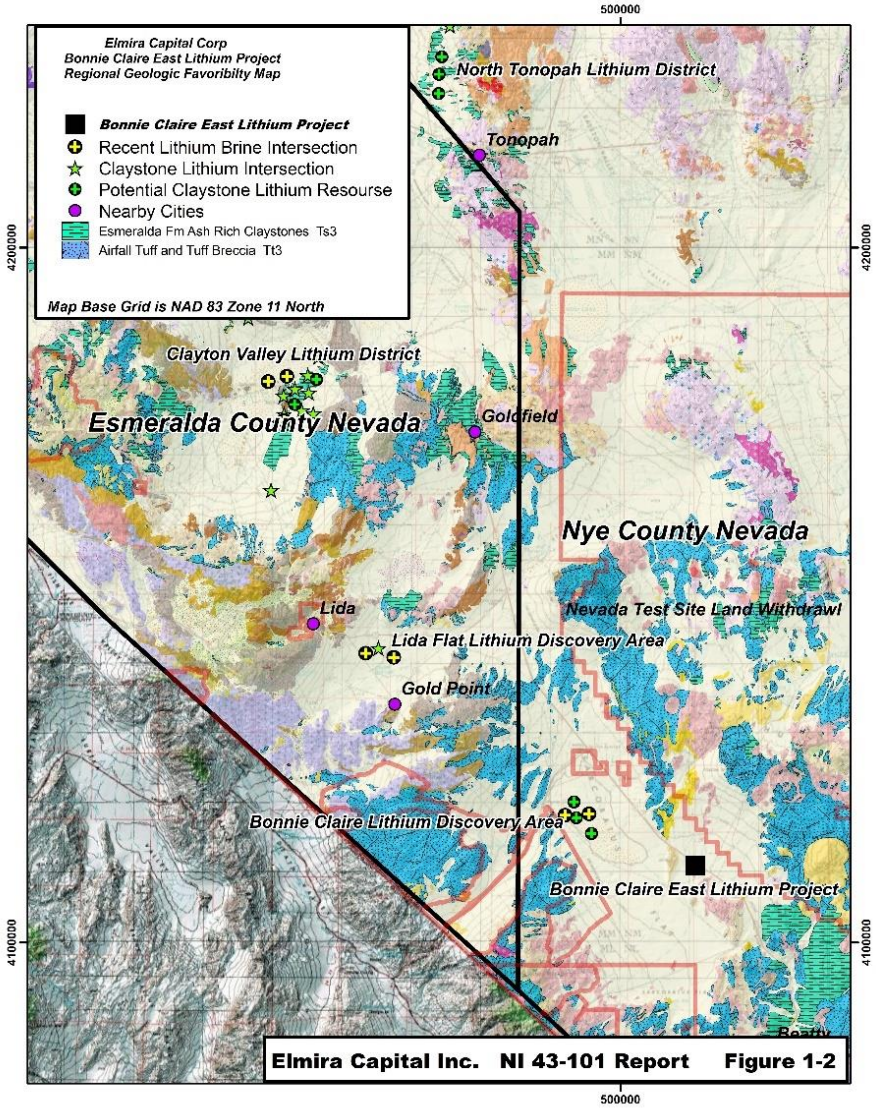


Figure 1 – 2 highlights both the Esmeralda Formation (bright green) and a series of ash fall rich rhyolite tuff units (bright blue) which are found both below and within evaporative brine basin sedimentary units (Esmeralda Formation). These two units act regionally as a lithium source (bright blue) and host rocks for more concentrated, weathered ash rich claystones of lacustrine origin (bright green).

The target for recommended exploration at the property, are muddy, silty, ash rich claystones which formed in a shallow, brine lake environment. These units most commonly found around the margins and within marginal basins, rather than in the central portions of large salt flats. The target units are commonly concealed by younger, active channel alluvial deposits, modern salt crust playas, and by older cobble rich alluvial units.

The Claims are 100% owned

It is recommended that the lithium values of the rock units underlying the Property be mapped in Phase 1 by seismic reflection and conductivity geophysical (HSAMT) methods to identify drill targets. Core drilling of subsurface exploration targets on the property identified in Phase 1 will occur in Phase 2. All in costs for these recommendations are estimated at approximately $425,500 USD .

2. INTRODUCTION

This report was requested by Cameo to document, in NI 43-101 compliant fashion, a detailed technical review of the property, including review of all available data from previous work on the property and including the review of a previously completed technical report dated November 12th, 2019 done by C. Alvord, PGeo, on the property. This report was not accepted by technical regulators due to numerous objections raised in several sections of the report. This report attempts to address those various objections by including a better description and display of interpreted lithium potential in the area of and underlying the property.

This report has been prepared to address the regulatory requirement of Cameo and assist in financing of the proposed exploration programs at the Property.

This “technical report” is based on a field visit to the property , the collection of a check sample grid of playa soil samples, GIS compilation of best available public domain geologic data (digitally published and distributed by the United States Geological Survey and the Nevada Bureau of Mines), lithium occurrence, gravity, digital terrain data, the full NURE Stream Sediment database along with other results and observations from the authors work in lithium exploration in the region of the Property from 2015 to the present time. All documents relied upon in the preparation of this report are listed in Section 27 hereof. For the purposes of this report, the

author has relied on mineral claim ownership information retrieved from the Land & Mineral System Reports of the U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management on the BLM's LR2000 system that is accessible by the general public. Relevant, filed, claim maps were also obtained from the Nye County Recorders Office in Tonopah, Nevada, as due diligence during preparation of this report.

The author was on the property for a geologic evaluation Saturday, October 22 and Sunday October 23, 2022.

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

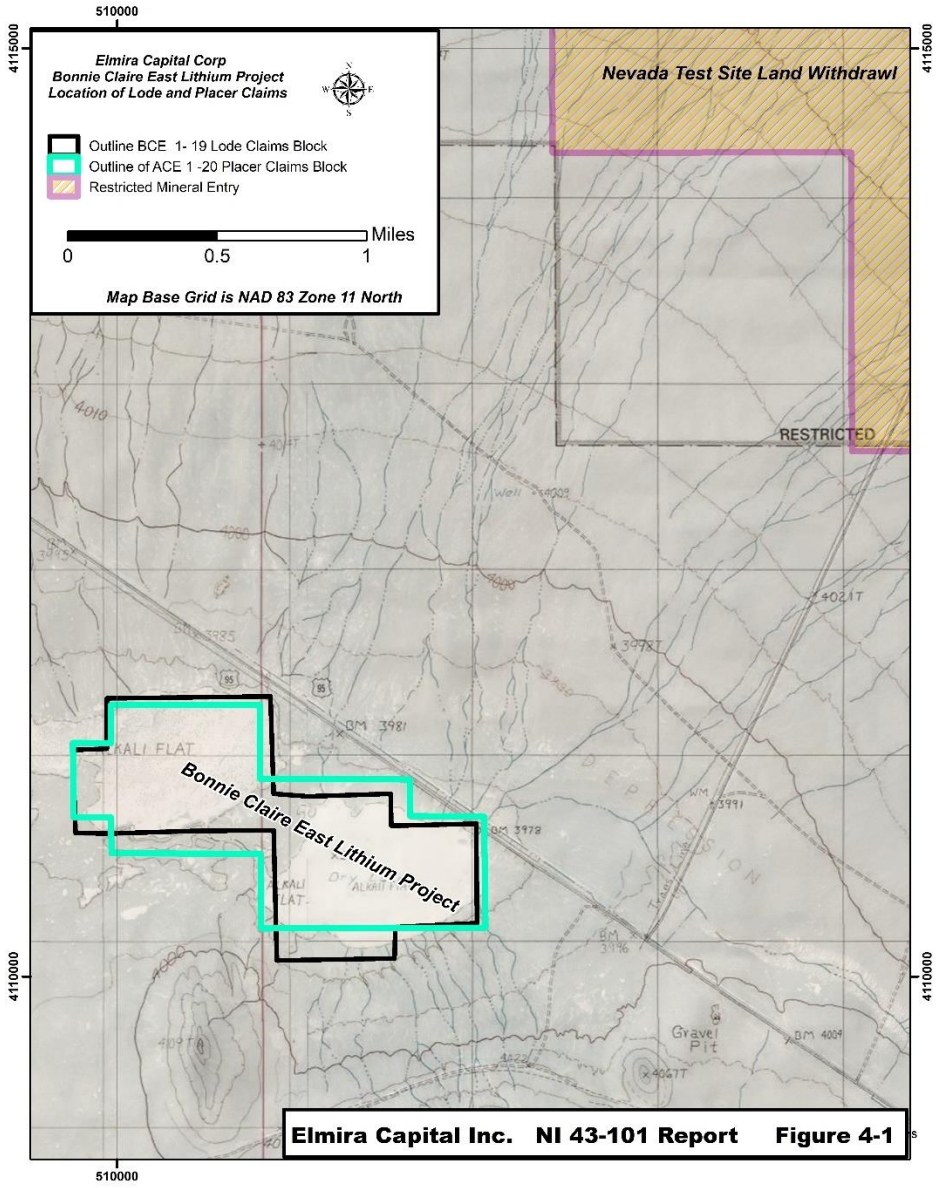
The author is wholly responsible for all technical observations, interpretations and conclusions based on the compilation and examination of relevant data sets done in the review of the project and used in the preparation of this report.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Property consists of twenty 20-acre placer claims (ACE 1 -20) and nineteen 20-acre lode claims (BCE 1- 19) The placer claims were located January 25th, 2020. The lode claims were located April 12th, 2023. The total area of the property covered by the overlapping lode and placer claims is approximately 447 acres.

An initial recommendation while this report was in the process of being completed was to locate lode claims over the existing placer claims to give Cameo mineral rights to both dissolved and solid phase lithium mineralization which may underlie the property. Cameo is the legal owner of both the placer and lode claims.

Annual holding costs of the property are $6,435 payable by September 1st of each year to the BLM and $936 due by October 31st to Nye County Nevada. As the claims of the property are 100% owned by Cameo Resources, no work commitments or other payments are required.



As the map in figure 4-1 shows, the property abuts the US highway 95 frontage easement. Posts found in the field show that this margin is claimed up to the frontage fence. Obviously, this subtracts some small number of acres (<10 acres total) from the explorable area of the property. Additionally, as was noted in sections above, the property lies nearby the western boundary of the Nevada Test Site.

A central point in the property is located at UTM coordinates 511350m East and 4110400 m North (NAD 83 Datum, UTM Zone 11M) or Latitude 37° 08' 23.06" S and Longitude 116° 52' 19.9" W.

The area of the property is not recorded as lying within an area of restrictions for either mineral entry or for exploration. The Bureau of Land Management manages both the mineral and surface rights to Federal land in Nevada.

There are no known environmental liabilities to which the Properties are subject.

Permits must be acquired to conduct advanced exploration work for the Property. Permits will be required to complete Phase I of the proposed exploration program. A Notice Level Permit with BLM should be obtainable within 30 days of submission of a complete document.

The author is unaware of any other material factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

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

The Property is accessed from US Highway 95, which passes along the north east side of the claims. The claims are located approximately 20 miles northwest of Beatty, Nevada (Figures 5-1, 5-2 and 5-3). The author was able to access the main playa of the property directly from the pavement after passing through a cattle fence gate which marks the highway 95 frontage boundary.

The Property lies adjacent to a major highway, power lines, and regional towns that service the mining industry. Year-round exploration is possible.

The climate of the region is one of hot summers (to 110 F) along with cold, windy winters (to -10 F). Windstorms occur frequently in the region. Dust and sand storms play an active role in erosion and deposition in the region. The strongest of the wind storms occur in early fall and again in mid spring.

Precipitation in the region is dominated by monsoonal storms of mid to late summer some years and by wet, heavy mountain snow years in other years. Some years see neither monsoon rain or winter snow and can be very dry, <5 inches, other years might see >20 inches if strong thunderstorm events occur in summer.

The largest regional supply center is either in the unincorporated town of Beatty, Nevada, or in the city of Tonopah, the county seat of Nye County, the Nevada county in which the property is located. Both of these centers are also tourist destinations and regional mining centers for precious metal and lithium production and exploration in the region.

Topography of the area is presented in figure 5-1. The region lies within the Death Valley region, a region of sharp uplift's making ragged crowned mountains. A wide topographic variety of basins lie alongside and between the rugged uplifts. Some basins have flat, typically salty bottoms, like at Bonnie Claire, located 7 miles WNW of the property. Other basins are more inclined, or tilted, with limited development of a salt flat, or mud flat, environment.

Figure 5-2 displays satellite imagery of the property and surrounding area. The view strongly shows current erosion wash systems which connect the basins to the surrounding mountains. The Bonnie Claire Salt flat is also clearly displayed.

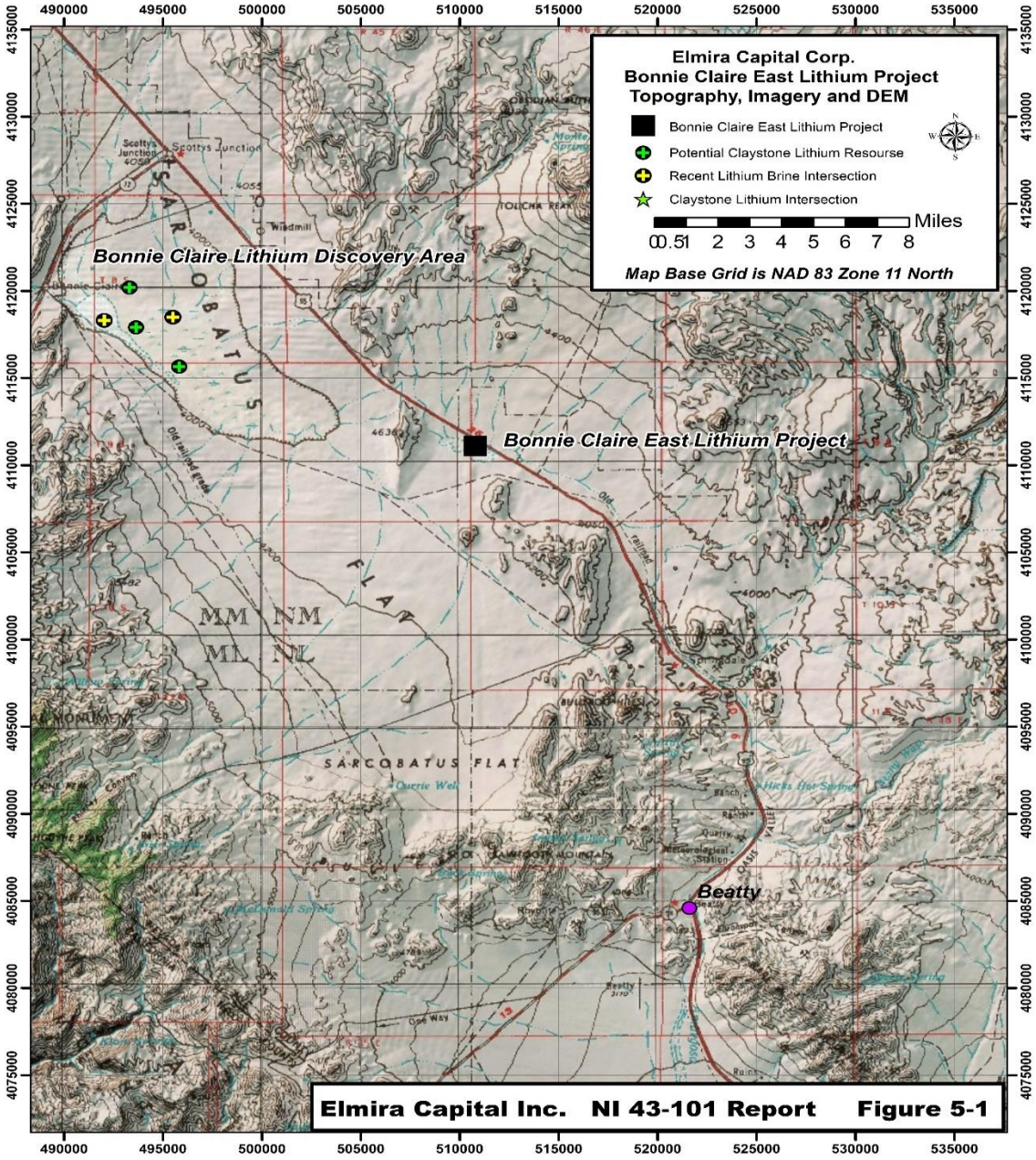
Figure 5-3 displays a shaded relief, digital elevation model (DEM) of the property and surrounding area. The DEM clearly shows the differing basin and range topographic types, in terms of current land forms. The term basin and range is used loosely here, the topography of the region, this death valley borderlands, is in fact quite distinct from the more organized basin and range landforms located to the north and east of the project area.

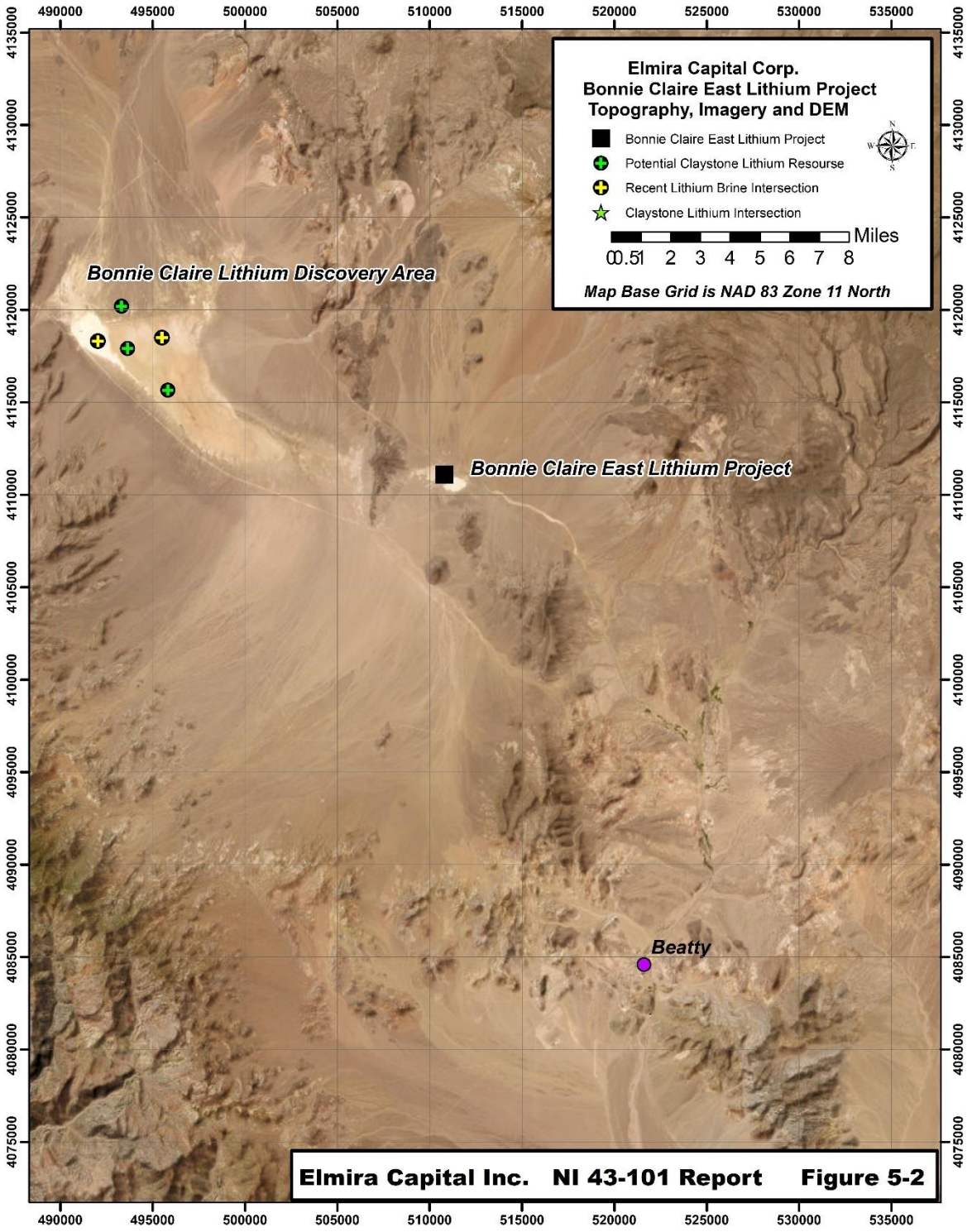
At the property, there is a mix of scrub desert species throughout the internal drainage basin of the property area resulting in the surface of the property to be a mix of salt flat with little vegetation and hummocky terrane with red soil mounds surrounding mesquite bush vegetation.

In summary, the property sits within a region of dramatic topographic high points with a wide variety of intervening basin styles. From laser level salt flats, to tilted, Joshua tree studded bench lands.

Bonnie Claire East Property Playa Surface

Bonnie Claire East Property Playa Surface


Elmira Capital Corp.
Bonnie Claire East Lithium Project
Topography, Imagery and DEM
Bonnie Claire East Lithium Project
Potential Claystone Lithium Resourse
Recent Lithium Brine Intersection
Claystone Lithium Intersection
Miles
0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Map Base Grid is NAD 83 Zone 11 North
Bonnie Claire Lithium Discovery Area
Bonnie Claire East Lithium Project
Beatty
SARCOBATUS FLAT
Elmira Capital Inc. NI 43-101 Report Figure 5-1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Miles
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Map Base Grid is NAD 83 Zone 11 North
Bonnie Claire Lithium Discovery Area
Bonnie Claire East Lithium Project
Beatty
Elmira Capital Inc. NI 43-101 Report Figure 5-2
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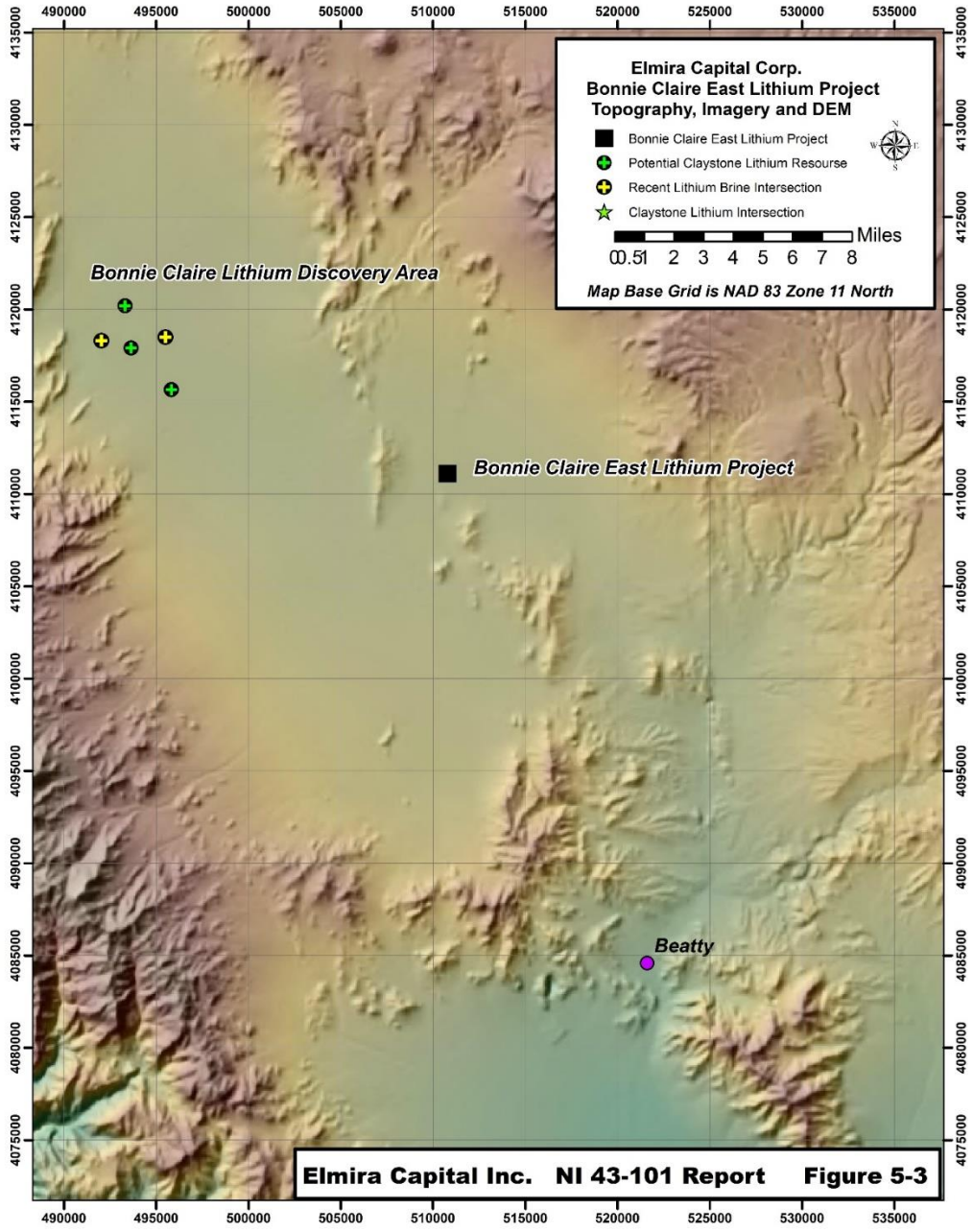
4135000 4130000 4125000 4120000 4115000 4110000 4105000 4100000 4095000 4090000 4085000 4080000 4075000



6. HISTORY

The history of mineral exploration at the Property is limited to claim staking, geologic mapping, sampling of the playa surface and a ground magnetics survey. These exploration efforts occurred in the period from 2017 to 2019 and all initiated by Elmira Capital Corp. The work was carried out by C Alford, PGeo.

These efforts at initial property exploration appear adequate in nature and appear to have been diligently carried out. The decision to conduct a ground magnetics survey might be argued as pre mature but the data from that survey might come in useful in correlating data sets, such as potential drill data, which may occur in more advanced exploration efforts on the property.

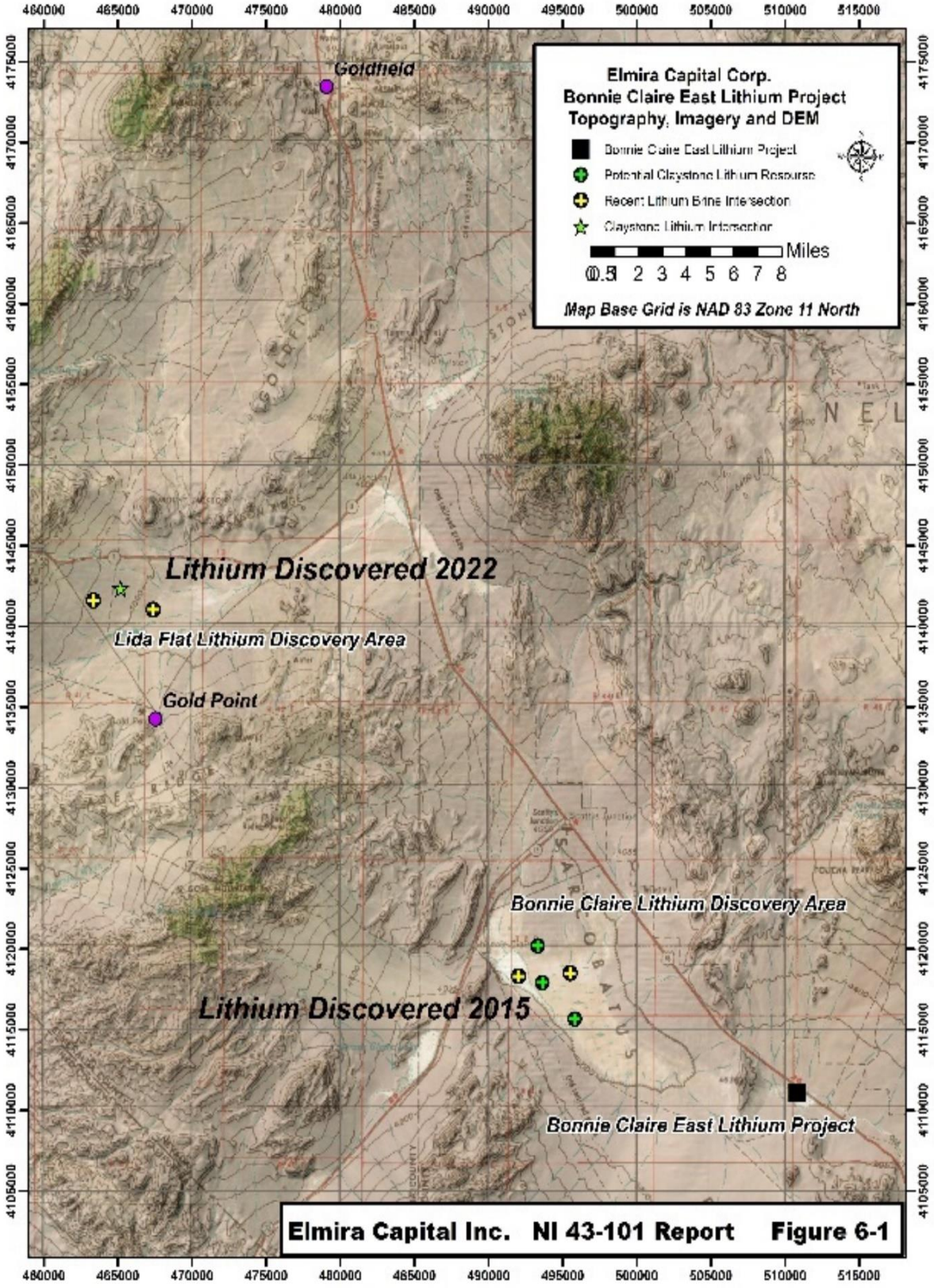
There is no other known exploration or history of the immediate area of the property for lithium mineralization in either claystones or in brine form. There is no known previous ownership of the property.

Mineral exploration in the region began as result of the discovery of the Comstock and was spurred on by numerous other discoveries of rich precious metal ores, dominantly hosted in quartz veins, within the region. The region was remote however and systematic exploration for precious metals did not begin until the discovery of the silver bonanzas at Tonopah and the rich gold ledges under ground at Goldfield.

Exploration for lithium mineralization in the region has a shorter history, but one that is undergoing dramatic expansion at the present time. Drill rigs are now busy for protracted stretches at both Bonnie Claire, managed by Lithium Nevada, and at Lida Flat, on a grassroots lithium discovery by Nevada Sunrise Corp. Both of these active exploration projects are reporting lithium mineralization in both brine and in claystone at their projects.

It should be noted in this section that within the eastern Death Valley region, where the property lies, historic mining of evaporite minerals from suitable lake bed stratigraphy has occurred for a long time, at least since 1865. At that time, demand for chloride and other salts for use in gold and silver ore recovery became in great demand. Many of the evaporative basins in western Nevada have some early history in this fashion, as salt product producers used for the metal ore treatment business and well as salt and chlorine concentrates for other industrial, hide tanning and the food preservation and processing industries and establishments.

The iconic borax trade was established well before 1900 by the mining of other types of evaporative lake mineralization than lithium. Lithium is the only target element of interest to Cameo and other companies actively exploring in the region.


Elmira Capital Corp.
Bonnie Claire East Lithium Project
Topography, Imagery and DEM
Bonnie Claire East Lithium Project
Potential Claystone Lithium Resource
Recent Lithium Brine Intersection
Claystone Lithium Intersection
Miles
0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Map Base Grid is NAD 83 Zone 11 North
Goldfield
Lithium Discovered 2022
Lida Flat Lithium Discovery Area
Gold Point
Bonnie Claire Lithium Discovery Area
Lithium Discovered 2015
Bonnie Claire East Lithium Project
Elmira Capital Inc. NI 43-101 Report Figure 6-1

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology of the Area

Basement rocks exposed in uplifted portions of the region include a wide variety in terms of age, from Proterozoic to recent, and in lithology ranging from poly phase deformed schists to modern sand dune features. The region is known for deep crustal exposure of basement rocks in uplifts (Figure 7-1). Old schists have been mapped in the central portion of well eroded metamorphic core complexes. Paleozoic age carbonate stratigraphy lying above the metamorphic rocks is also deformed by folding, fracturing and faulting.

Older intrusive rocks are wide spread in the exposed, uplifted portions of the region. Granites, commonly with abundant muscovite, are wide spread. Granodiorite is mapped, along with a wide variety of deformed granophyric, foliated, metamorphic rocks. No intrusive rocks containing significant lithium (>100 ppm) are reported to the authors knowledge. No spodumene mining is known to have occurred in the region.

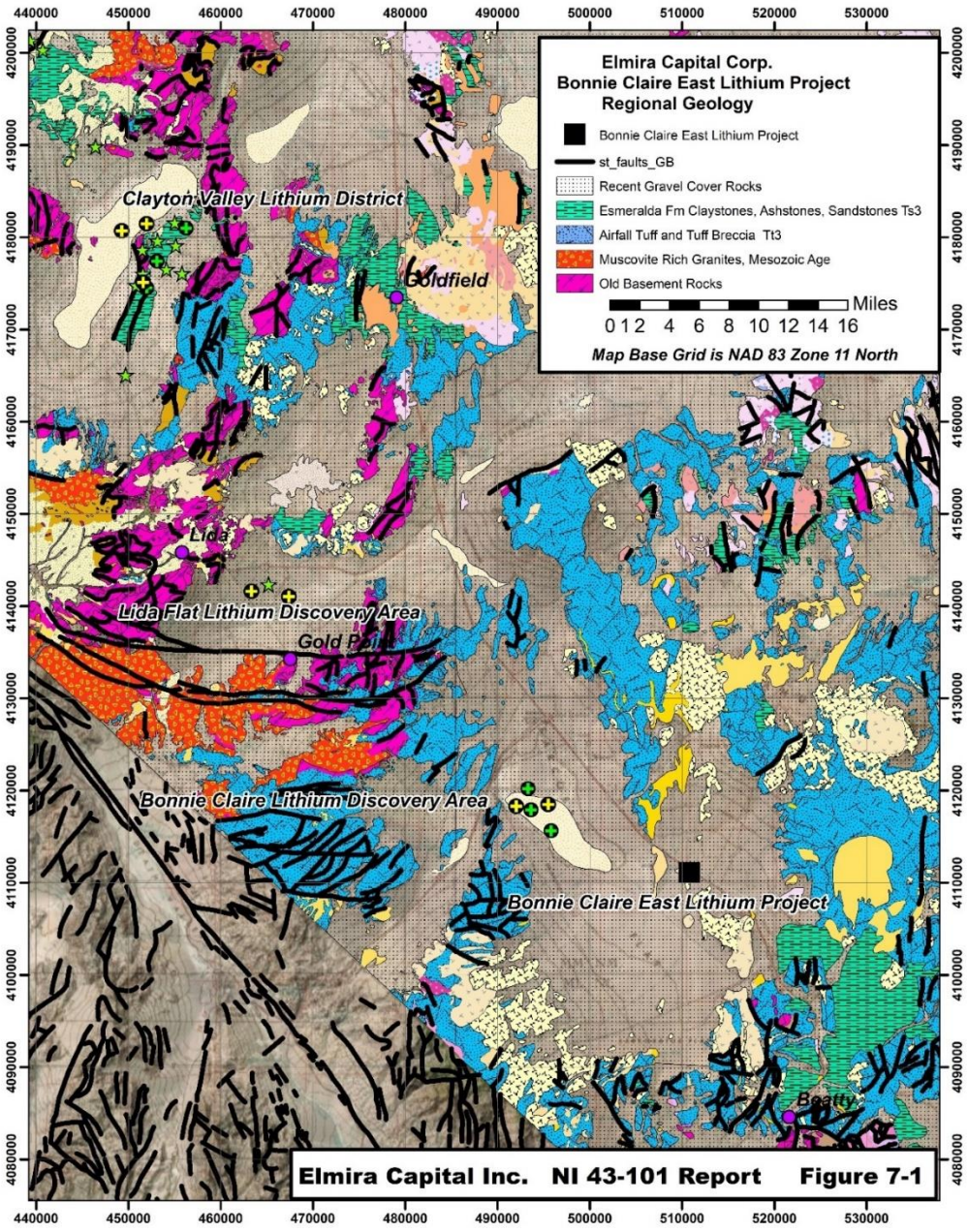
The most lithium relevant geologic history of the Property region is one dominated by long lived, robust, extension along oblique slip faults and linking normal faults. This extension is occurring along the Walker Lane Structural Belt.

Irregular extensional cracking forming the Walker Lane Structural Zone is a key geologic feature in the creation of the Death Valley region topography and a wide variety of saline basins hosting industrial mineral and lithium deposits related to evaporative basin processes, some of which have apparently formed in recent times, but also have been forming in the past. Accurate age dating of these lacustrine rocks is an ongoing process, but deposits as old as 2 to 3 million years before present indicated by detailed mapping and age dating of overlying rock packages. The rocks belong to the Esmeralda Formation, see legend and map of figure 7-1. The Esmeralda Formation rocks are partially sourced from erosional transport of felsic volcanic ash erupted from regional volcanic centers.

It is important to note that the Esmeralda Formation mapped in the region contains a wide variety of lithologies. Claystone rocks to coarse boulder, densely lithified conglomerates. Coal seams are known. Low level uranium mineralization is widespread.

The arcuate, east west trending pattern of faulting seen on figure 7.1 is an important pattern in the region that likely results from the irregular nature of the Walker Lane as a left stepping, right

lateral structural zone. Complex fault arrays have developed to link more through going structures.



These processes, of erosion and transport of ash and other sediments from uplifted areas into structurally controlled, closed basins has resulted in the creation of sub basin scale belts of

weathered tuffaceous rock debris, weathered to the extent that ash tuffs are altered by water and oxidation weathering to a clay rich mush containing quartz sand grains, local biotite flecks in a clay rich matrix with is reacts strongly to 10% HCL acid tests. The high clay content of prospective claystones is likely the result of both mechanical abrasion of mica and feldspar creating clay size particles as well as chemical alteration of these same minerals to clay. The terms “quartz sand grains” is referenced to mean quartz grains of erosional pre ash tuff source from the surrounding ridges, but as well, glass shard quartz from the weathering of rhyolitic tuff units introduced into the basins.

Sequences of well sorted, weathered, well layered, to massive claystones with interbedded porous ash layers have formed in portions of structural basins in the region. Notable examples include the Clayton Valley, the Lida Wash area and at Bonnie Claire (located approximately 7 miles from the Property).

Past nomenclature placed the ash rich portions of what is now, at least in places, called the Esmeralda Formation, as being Siebert Tuff. One importance is that bedded ash tuffs, as seen in road cuts south of Tonopah and elsewhere, may be correlative with clearly lacustrine rocks of the Esmeralda Formation. Ash that made it to one of the regional basins and was impacted by saline waters results in a very different rock than one where bedded ash has stayed in place outside the basins.

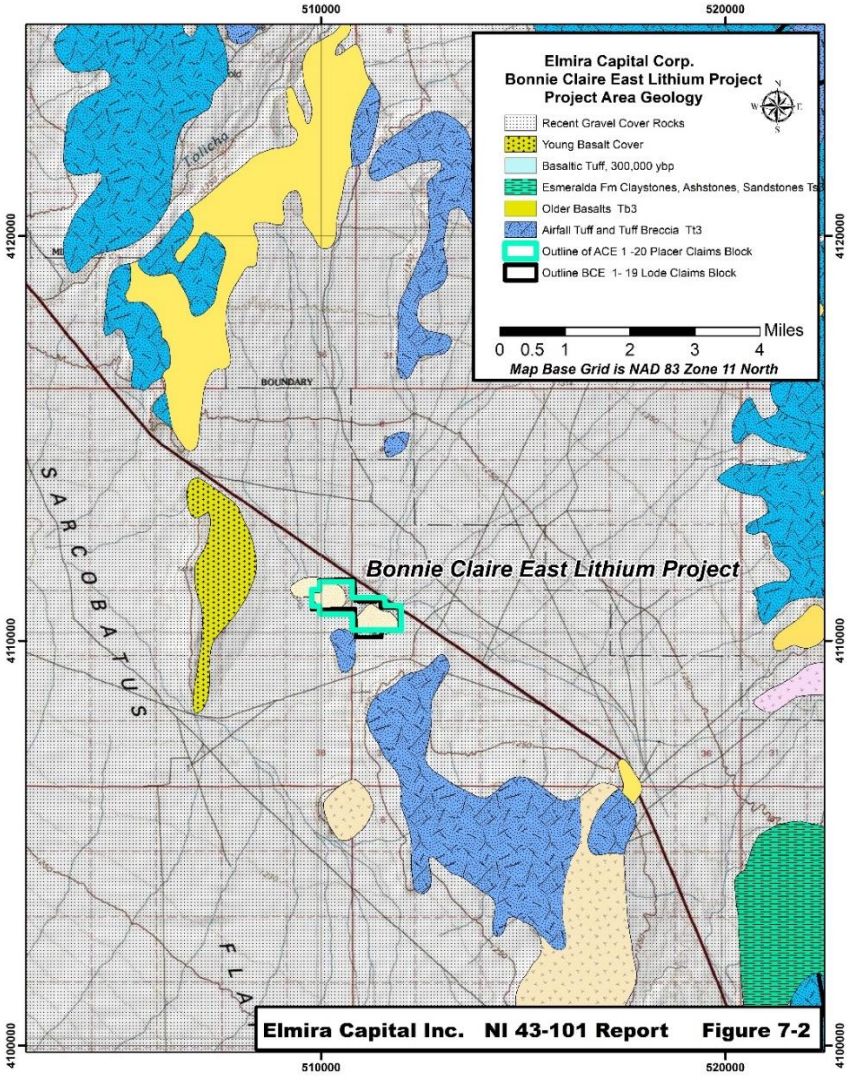
Exploration for lithium in the region is active. The two nearest examples of the target type listed above, occur in two very different topographic settings, one which outcrops, locally, at the immediate edge of the Bonnie Claire salt marsh, salt playa, and another that sits perched well away from the nearest significant playa. This is newly discovered Lida Flat where lithium claystone and brine intersections have been found. The discovery was made this year by drill exploration of targets concealed under complex gravel cover. Please see figure 6.1.

Faulting in the region remains active and examples of uplifted, Li mineralized, previously lithified, claystone sequences have been found. Conversely, other recent discoveries below concealing gravel cover have been made. These two end members, outcropping versus concealed both show that discovery can be made in the region and under cover. And, as well, that the presence of a lithium enriched, evaporative basin rock sequence, of late Miocene to younger age, is a key to favourability of exploration success in the southwest Nevada region.

These margins are faulted at Clayton valley, resulting in a mineralized sequence to be exposed in outcrop at levels >100 meters above the adjacent salt flat playa bottom.

7.2 Local Property Geology

The lode and placer claims of the property lie within a silty, salty surfaced playa flat spatially and structurally adjacent to a much larger playa, the Sarcobatus Flat. The playa at the property exhibits a cm-scale salty crust beneath which a clay and silt rich mud-soil horizon has developed. No outcrops of lithified bed rock occur on the claims. However, a highly weathered subcropping of rhyolite tuff is mapped near the southwest corner of the claims (Figure 7 – 2).



One mile to the west of the Property, a tilted, Quaternary age basalt ridge outcrop forms a partial topographic barrier between the property playa and the main Sarcobatus Flat. Along with the young basalt to the west, recent gravel cover obscures the geology of basin area within which the project lies.

As is shown on figure 7-2, a number of rock units outcrop that fall within the USGS T3 grouping of late Miocene to Pliocene age rocks. These rock types mapped in the region near the property include ash rich sedimentary units of the Esmeralda Formation, located in outcrop seven miles southeast of the property.

Also present within basin are T3 ash fall and T3 basaltic units. Given these favorable age rocks lying in the same basin as the property, the potential of discovering Esmeralda lacustrine rock types by drilling below the playa surface is considered good.

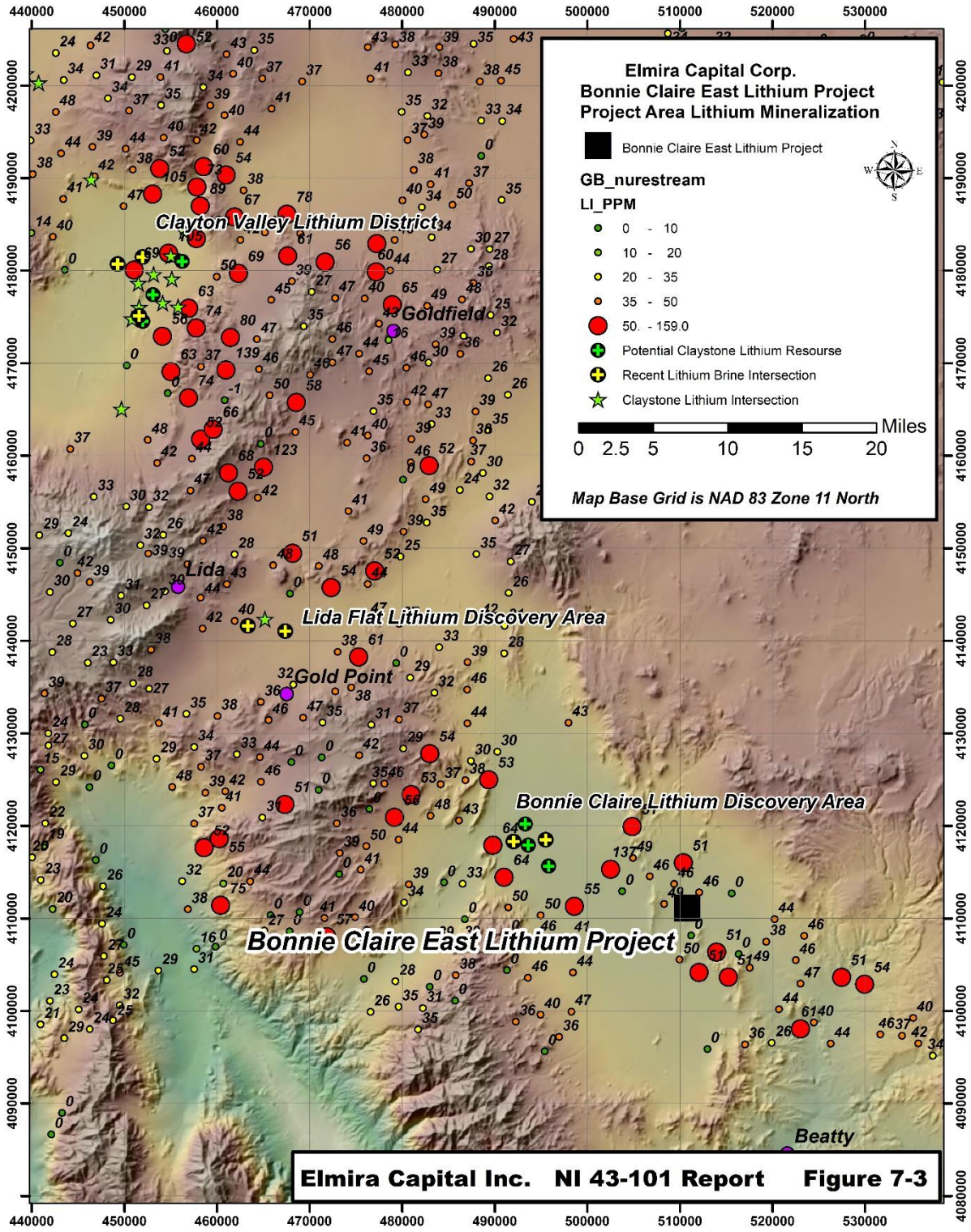
7.3 Property and Area Mineralization

Anomalous lithium values were returned from a soil sampling program on the Property carried by a contractor in 2019. This work was carried out by a consulting firm, Kokanee Placer as a contractor to Elmira Capital Corp. This sampling was done on regular grid and consisted of digging a 10-centimeter-deep hole into the playa surface followed by scoping approximately 1 kilogram of playa material into sample bags. Analysis of the playa sediments has been indicated values consistently in the 100 to 160 ppm range.

This outcome of the soil sampling of the property aligns well with other indications of lithium mineralization in the area. Stream sediment sample data from the National Uranium Resource Evaluation (NURE) where compiled and mapped as part of the preparation of this report (Figure 7 – 3).

The NURE lithium values show a strong southeast to northwest regional trend of higher stream sediment lithium content that projects through the Property area and extends further southeast past the property.

This NURE trend lines up very with the location of known lithium mineralization from subsurface drilling at Clayton Valley, at Lida Flat and at Bonnie Claire itself, located 10 miles northwest of the Property.


Elmira Capital Corp.
Bonnie Claire East Lithium Project
Project Area Lithium Mineralization
Bonnie Claire East Lithium Project
GB_nurestream
LI_PPM
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20 - 35
35 - 50
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Potential Claystone Lithium Resourse
Recent Lithium Brine Intersection
Claystone Lithium Intersection
Miles
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Map Base Grid is NAD 83 Zone 11 North
Clayton Valley Lithium District
Goldfield
Lida
Lida Flat Lithium Discovery Area
Gold Point
Bonnie Claire Lithium Discovery Area
Bonnie Claire East Lithium Project
Beatty
Elmira Capital Inc. NI 43-101 Report Figure 7-3

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

This section will focus on the lithium deposit types found in the region of the property. These deposit types include evaporative basin stratigraphy hosted lithium bearing salty brines and evaporative basin, claystone hosted, lithium mineralization (above or below the water table). The two types of lithium mineralization share a close spatial, geologic and likely robust genetic relationship within the region extending approximately 70 miles NNW from the Cameo property.

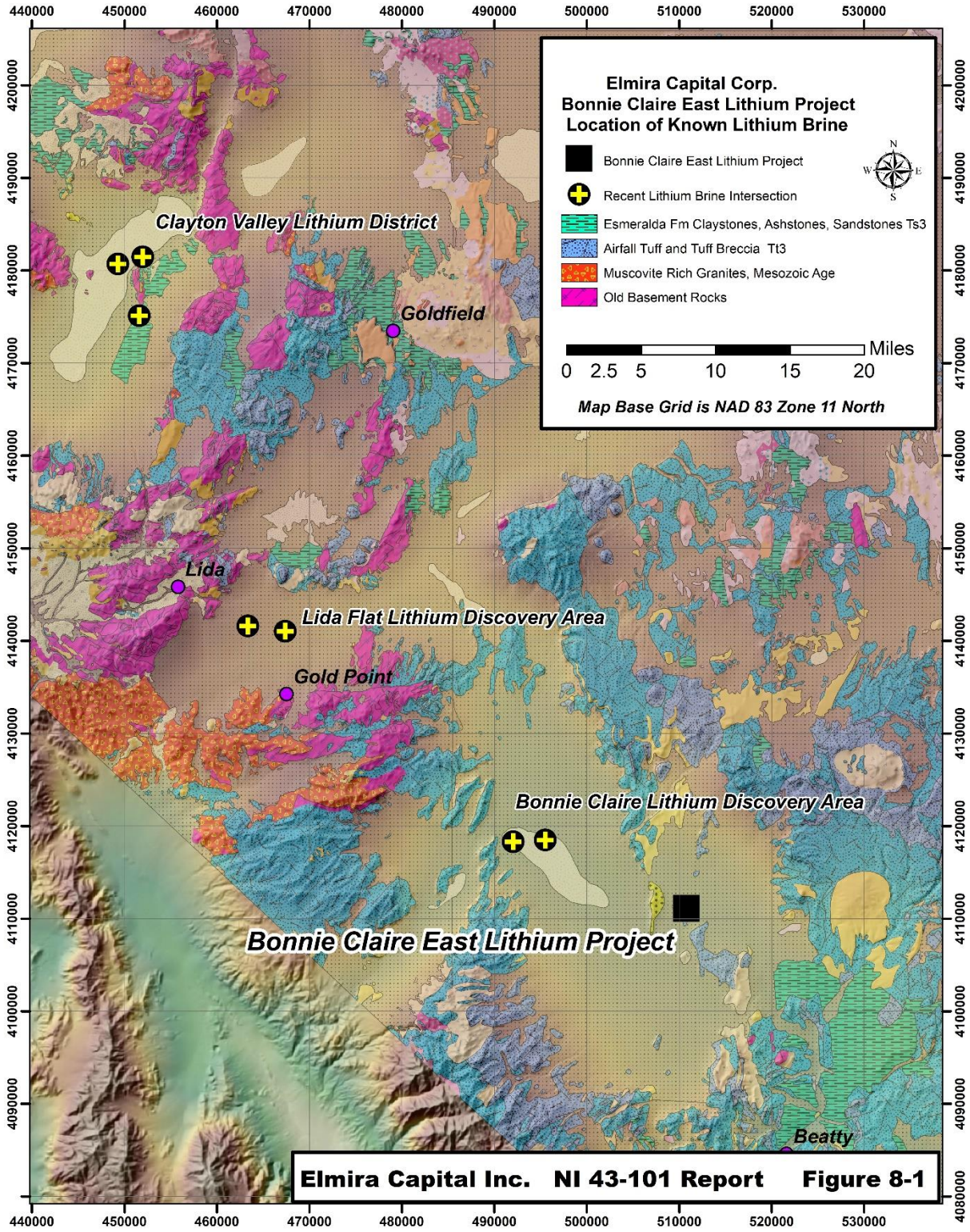
8.1 Lithium Bearing Brine

Lithium bearing brines have been found in Clayton Valley, at Bonnie Claire in the Sarcobatus Flat and very recently in Lida Flat, located between Clayton Valley and Bonnie Claire. All of these lithium brine resources and recent discoveries lie in a belt to the NNW of the Cameo property and help to define what is becoming, due to recent discoveries, the South West Nevada Lithium Belt (Figure 8 – 1). The belt is typified by the occurrence of lithium bearing claystone exposures and subcropping areas composed of clay, mica and quartz grains. Zeolite mineralization is commonly noted in drill core from these rocks.

These brines are all found in the subsurface within basin fill sediments of evaporative basin lacustrine origin. This stratigraphy occurs as finely laminated layers of claystone, mud stone, sandstone, ash stones all with a high content of detrital volcanic glass. At the commencement of mining at Silverpeak in 1965, a brine lake or pool was in place on the playa. So the Silver Peak brine field was found at surface. Recent discoveries at Bonnie Claire and Lida Flat are occurring in subsurface lacustrine units. Unlike the Clayton Valley, outcropping claystones at Lida Flat and at Bonnie Claire are restricted or non existent (Lida Flat). Gravel cover obscures the mineralized units.

Brines are found in and pumped from porous volcanic ash or sugar sand layers contained within the claystone dominant lacustrine stratigraphy. Porosity within the host layers is caused by the presence of uncemented, fine to medium grained layers, again layers of volcanic ash and well sorted quartz sand, or “sugar sand”

It is possible that overlying and underlying claystone layers within the lake bed stratigraphy act as hydrologic seals, acting to confine brine zones into economic zones which can be pumped to surface for lithium extraction.


Elmira Capital Corp.
Bonnie Claire East Lithium Project
Location of Known Lithium Brine
Bonnie Claire East Lithium Project
Recent Lithium Brine Intersection
Esmeralda Fm Claystones, Ashstones, Sandstones Ts3
Airfall Tuff and Tuff Breccia Tt3
Muscovite Rich Granites, Mesozoic Age
Old Basement Rocks
Miles
0 2.5 5 10 15 20
Map Base Grid is NAD 83 Zone 11 North
Clayton Valley Lithium District
Goldfield
Lida
Lida Flat Lithium Discovery Area
Gold Point
Bonnie Claire Lithium Discovery Area
Bonnie Claire East Lithium Project
Beatty
Elmira Capital Inc. NI 43-101 Report Figure 8-1

It is important to note that though the Silver Peak lithium brine mine was started in 1965, it is only in the last two years that other potentially significant brine discoveries have been announced, a grassroots discovery at Bonnie Claire by Nevada Lithium and another grassroots brine discovery by Nevada Sunrise at Lida Flat. For perspective, during the same time period, 1964 to 2022, dozens of world class gold discoveries have occurred along the main gold mineralized trends in northcentral Nevada along with >100 economic gold discoveries of smaller size. In the case of lithium brines it appears a major, newly discovered trend is only now being outlined. A result the recent surge in lithium brine exploration in the SW Nevada region. Blank decades for lithium exploration are now being filled in and a new profession, lithium brine exploration, is just coming into form.

8.2 Evaporative Basin Hosted Lacustrine Claystone Lithium Mineralization.

The other lithium deposit type in the region of the property are the so called "claystone hosted lithium deposits". Recently discovered claystone (and mudstone and ash stone) lithium deposits occur in the same rock sequences as lithium brines and have found both above and below basin water tables. The Claystone hosted deposits occur in the same evaporative basins and within the same lacustrine, fine grained, volcanic ash rich rock sequences as lithium brine zones in the region (Figure 8 – 2).

A very large, >5,000,000,000-ton lithium clay stone sequence occurs in outcrop along the eastern margin of the Clayton Valley. Lithium mineralization averages 1000 ppm and occurs within a package of claystone, ash stone, mudstone and siltstone beds with local meter scale intervals of quartz sugar sand. The lacustrine nature of this uplifted section has been made clear by the observation of stromatolite fossils within the exposed, evaporative lake basin units. The mineralized section is well lithified and contains high calcium carbonate content that forms part of cementing and induration of the mineralized units.

The mineralized lake bed sedimentary sequence is tilted at approximately 10 degrees to the east. Noram Lithium continues to expand the resource under gravel to the east of the outcropping portion of the belt.

The mineralized section is locally altered by the action of paleo hot spring vents where siliceous sinter and opaline veining occur. Lithium values in the altered zones are greatly depleted in lithium compared to surrounding, unaltered portions of the host sequence.

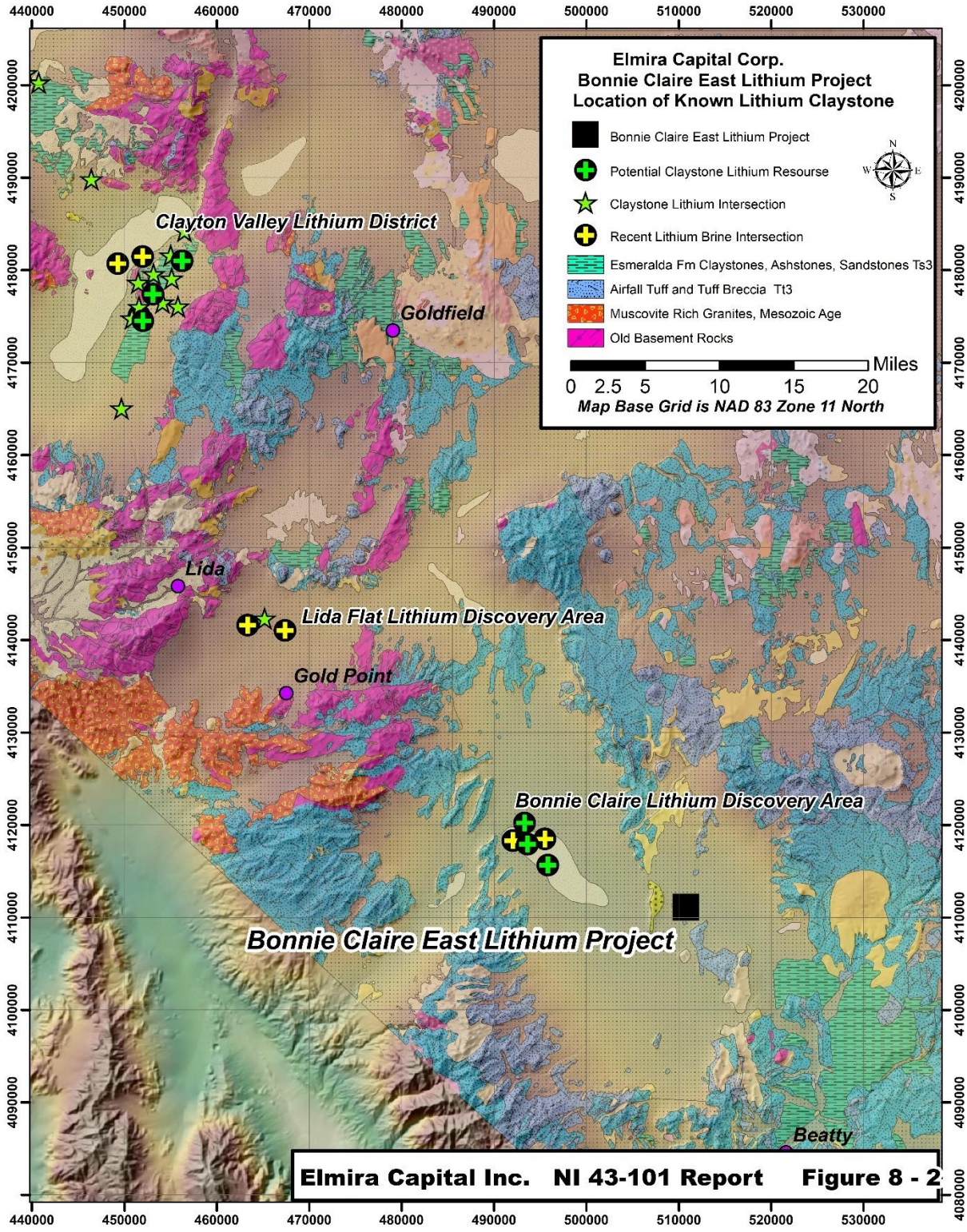
Geologic cross sections presented in a Cypress Development NI 43-101 report on their Dean Lithium project (March 2017) show the uplifted lake bed sequence along with lithium assay values from split core.

The Cypress Dean and Glory projects, along with Noram Lithium's Zeus project form the heart of the identified resource which comprises a belt approximately four miles long and two miles wide.

Lithium mineralization is highest in a black silty claystone found near the base of the mineralized sequence. Based on the Cypress Development cross sections, this black claystone unit becomes less reduced in up dip position, color changes to blue then to green. The black units contain abundant, fine grained pyrite as irregular patches and wavy zones parallel to bedding. These observations lead to the suggestion that the highest lithium in the mineralized sequence may be concentrated near a formation scale redox boundary. A deposit type essentially identical to tabular roll front uranium deposits found in New Mexico and elsewhere.

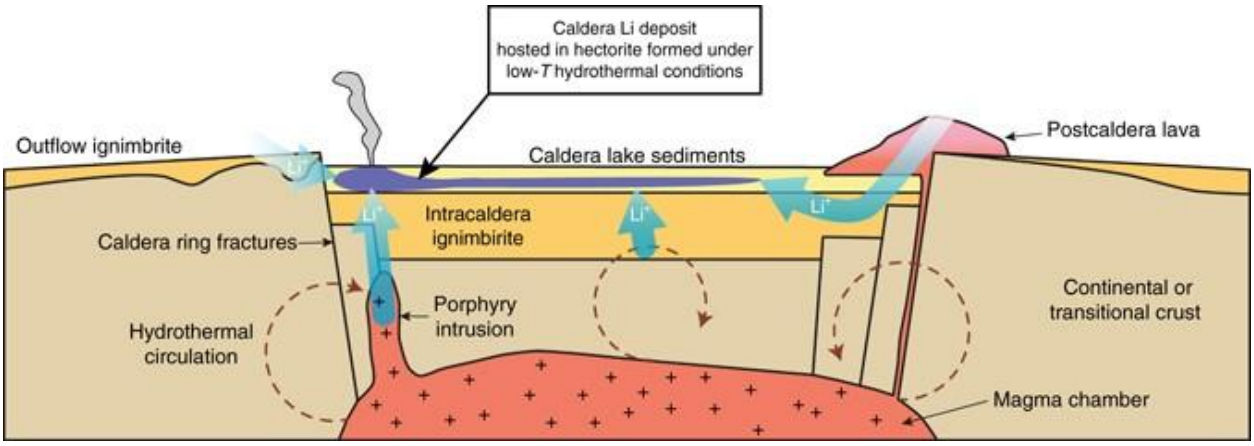
It is assumed that lithium within the mineralized lacustrine sequence is dominantly adhered to the surface and interlayer sites in smectite and or illite clay minerals as well as in carbonate and salt cement in the clay stones. Hectorite is has not been identified within the mineralogy of the mineralization.

Research into the details of Clayton Valley clay stone hosted lithium mineralization is at an early stage given that the discoveries there have all occurred since 2015. What is known is the lithium mineralized sequence is also high in calcium, magnesium, potassium, aluminum, strontium and anomalous in silver, averaging around 1 ppm Ag.



Several more lithium deposit types occur in Nevada, in addition to the two types discussed above.

Lithium mineralization at Thacker Pass in Northern Nevada has a long exploration history and is now at the development stage. Lithium mineralization at Thacker Pass, and other nearby, related deposits, has been found within a sequence of rocks that includes claystones, ashstones and basalt flows. The geological environment of deposition of the ore hosting sequence is described in literature as an active hot spring field feeding shallow lakes within a caldera volcanic eruptive center (8 – 3).



Thacker Pass is a major lithium deposit. Average Li grade in the ore bearing layers is >3000 ppm with assays over 5000 ppm Li are not uncommon as seen in down hole drill core assays. It appears that lithium mineralization occurred during the active mar diatreme, active geyser field event. The source of the lithium and processes leading to lithium mineralization within lake bed sediments is discussed in detail in several recent technical papers.

Hectorite is the dominant lithium bearing mineral in the Thacker Pass deposit. Hectorite is a clay mineral in which lithium is substituted in metal cation sites in the crystal structure of the clay mineral. This indicates a higher temperature formation than is seen in the other large claystone hosted lithium deposits in the region of the Cameo property including lithium mineralization at Bonnie Claire, located approximately 10 miles WNW of the Property.

Though the geologic processes of formation of lithium deposits in Nevada appear to different in southwest Nevada Clayton Valley, Bonnie Claire) versus northwest Nevada (Thacker Pass, Kings Valley) , tectonic basin setting vs. caldera setting , the source of lithium in all of these deposits appears to be peralkaline rhyolite volcanic rocks. Peralkaline rocks are those igneous rocks that have higher sodium and potassium than aluminum. This igneous rock chemistry also favors higher lithium concentrations that those found in all other volcanic rocks.

Research into these peralkaline rocks in the regions where large lithium resources are being found, has documented lithium concentrations within fluid inclusions and within volcanic glass shards averaging 1350 ppm Li. The weathering of unwelded ash fall tuffs would provide a source of lithium for brine lakes as well as within the lacustrine sediments within brine lakes.

Lithium has also been identified in oil field brines in eastern Nevada as well as in the distal portion of an epithermal gold deposit in northwest Nevada.

To summarize geologic features of the deposit types discussed in this section, (excluding the oil field brines) from this Deposit Type discussion, there are several, regional geologic features which are common to the other known zones of lithium mineralization in Nevada discussed above.

The features include both strong, structural extension and eruption of voluminous peralkaline rhyolite ash tuffs. The distinctive peralkaline ash tuffs are enriched in lithium relative to other volcanic rocks in the region. The action of several episodes of extension by normal faulting and extensional strike slip faulting set the framework for sedimentary basins to form along the belt of lithium enriched ash tuffs. The presence of huge amounts of air fall ash and nearby subsiding basins appears to have caused the formation of thick sequences of ash dominant sedimentation that formed in a lacustrine environment.

These thick sections of water lain ash rich sedimentation within well defined structural basins (as seen at Clayton Valley and Bonnie Claire) appear to form the basic set-up for long term, chemical and abrasive weathering, assuming shallow water levels. It is important to note that evidence of historic, above the modern playa level, high lake level stands has not been mapped. Lake level stands in terms of timing and water depth remain at an early stage of study. It is possible that the brine lakes of the region were never deep, these basins may instead have had a shallow water mud flat environment.

Climatic influences during mineralization are at best poorly understood, due in large part to uncertainty of timing of mineralization, in either brines or claystones. The distribution of known lake basin hosted lithium resources in Nevada shows the basins to lie in southwest Nevada basins that were isolated from the huge fresh water lakes that formed from the melting of glacial ice caps in the recent past. The basins with known lithium resources lie within a region of internal drainage that was not impacted by abundant fresh water during glacial melting events in the past.

9. EXPLORATION

Exploration for lithium within the property boundaries has been limited to soil sampling, limited geologic mapping, the collection of ground magnetic data. This work was done in 2017 to 2019 time period. The work was carried out by geologic contractors hired by Elmira Capital Corp.

The Elmira Capital Corp geologic mapping confirmed the existing USGS geologic mapping, confirming the presence of Miocene age volcanic rocks in the low hills surrounding the claim blocks.

The magnetic survey was done to see the method for determining basin depth. The results of the work was reported as being of limited use in subsurface lithium exploration until such a time as drill core would available for comparison. Publicly available gravity data does a much better job of mapping basin depths and gravity is a common method used in lithium exploration in Nevada.

9.1 Geological Mapping

A geologic map of volcanic outcrops near the property was produced by a contractor to Elmira Capital Corp in 2019. The map confirms the USGS mapping for the area. USGS mapping results are displayed in many figures in this report.

9.2 Geophysical Surveying

9.2.1 Magnetics

Three lines of magnetometer surveying were conducted across the playas of the property. The data was reduced using a base station. The results show very low magnetic gradients across the property with all reading falling between 1500 and 1600 nano Teslas nt).

The following comment has been copied from a property report that detailed the ground magnetic results “Results from the three test lines showed very little variation in the magnetic signature across the property. This suggests that magnetics will not be an asset to the evaluation of the property”.

9.3 Geochemical Soil Sampling

Grid Geochem sampling of the Playa was completed and over 120 samples were taken to cover the entire dry lake bed of the property. Samples were taken at a minimum of 10 cm depth, visual observations were recorded, and the samples were placed in a brown kraft paper soil sample bag, marked and the position recorded on GPS co-ordinates. Samples were then sealed in plastic bags

and transported to Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Vancouver, Canada for analysis. Sample results for lithium are plotted on Figure 9 -3.

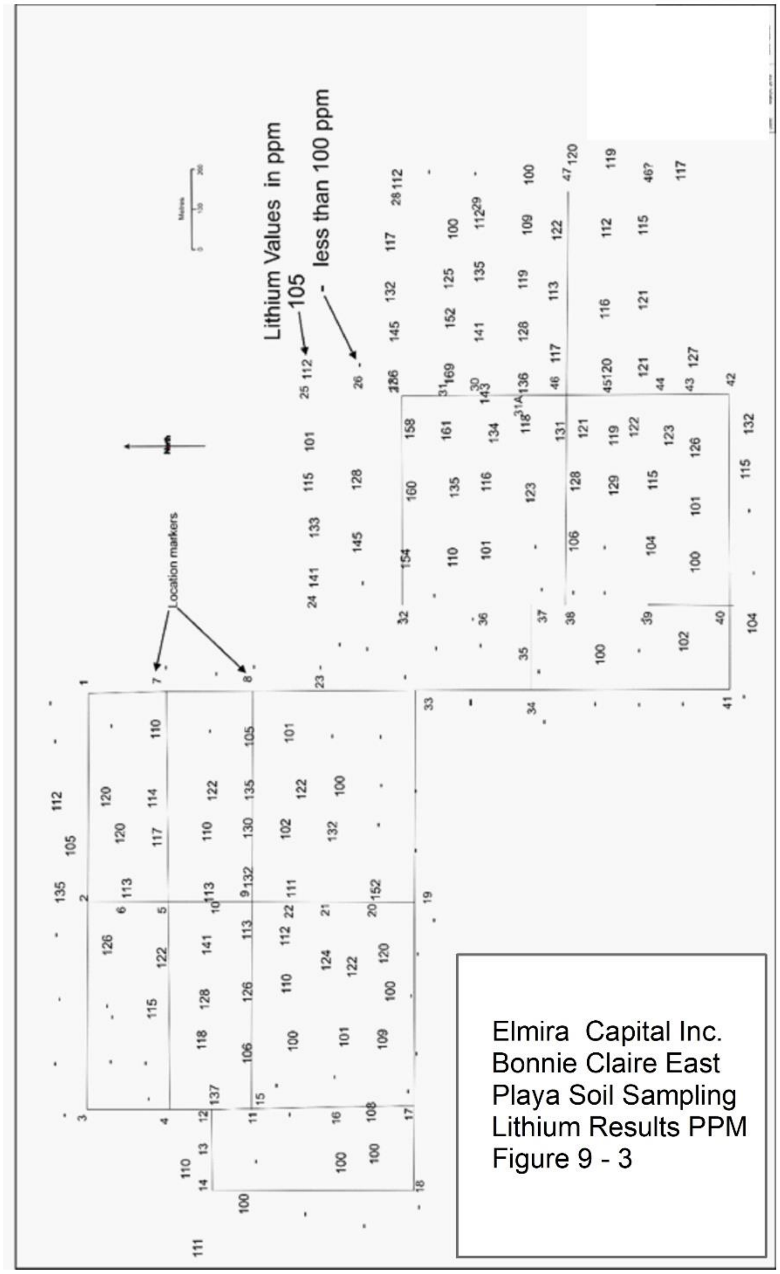
As was mentioned at the start of section 9, the soil sample lithium values of the property compare well in assay value and position re the compiled results of the NURE sample stream sediment data base, see figure 7-3 for the map of regional lithium values from the NURE stream sediment sampling database.

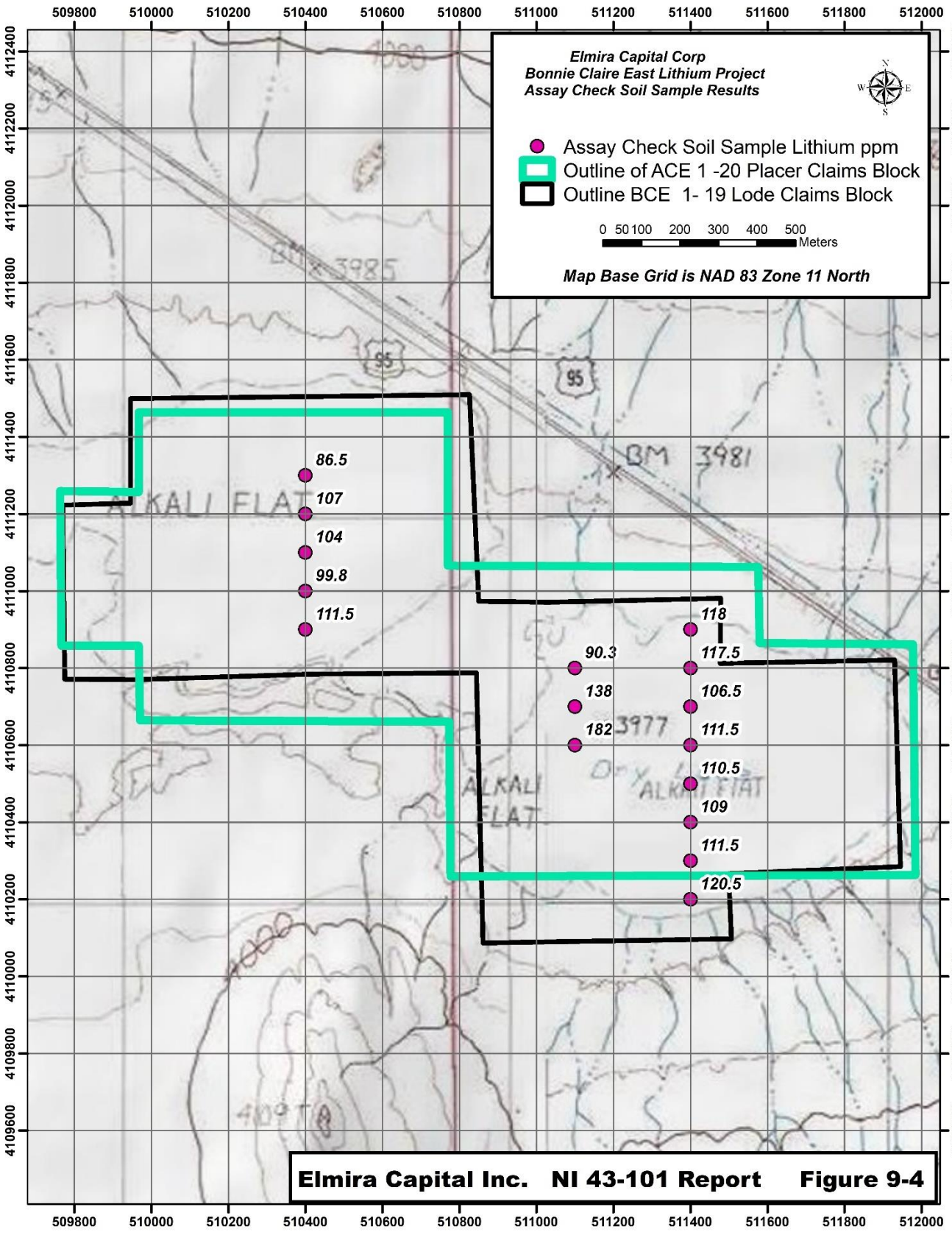
Figure 9 – 3 shows a plan map of the soil sample grid results for lithium assay, ppm. The author has worked with the map in the field and found the weathered shallow pits where the samples were collected. The map was found to be accurate for sample position.

During the site visit to the property by the author, a check soil sample program was carried out using the same methodology as the original survey as the original soil sampling event described above. Sample spacing is 100 meters along three lines positioned to cover the core of the property for the purpose of confirming the results of the original survey. The results of the assay check soil sampling program confirm the results of the original survey. In both soil surveys, the majority of the lithium assays fall in the range of 100 to 130 ppm Li.

The check assays were performed by ALS Chemex in Sparks Nevada. Figure 9-4 displays the lithium assay values from the check sampling program.

Other important elements associated with Nevada claystone hosted lithium deposits include potassium (K), magnesium (Mg) and sodium (Na). The assay results for these associated elements are 3.22% to 3.52% K, 1.33% to 1.89% Mg and 1.26% to 2.34% Na. While not economically meaningful, these associated element results from the check sample program are of similar value to those reported from lithium mineralized claystone sequences in Clayton valley.


Lithium Values in ppm
105
- less than 100 ppm
Location markers
Elmira Capital Inc.
Bonnie Claire East
Playa Soil Sampling
Lithium Results PPM
Figure 9 - 3



Elmira Capital Inc. NI 43-101 Report Figure 9-4

10. DRILLING

No drilling has been completed to date on the Property.

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The soil samples reported in section nine of this report were collected by personnel under the supervision of a qualified geologist. The samples were taken from the dry salt flat (playa) in a systematic and grid pattern located by GPS co-ordinates from 10 -15 cm depth and placed in a brown kraft paper soil sample bag and transported in a plastic sample bag to Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd. in Vancouver. A sample tag was included in the bag identifying the sample number and that number was recorded with the GPS station.

Veritas then dried at 60C, sieved 100g portion to -80 mesh, then dissolved in an Aqua Regia digestion for completion of ICP-ES analysis for multiple elements and an Acid digestion for ICP-ES analysis of lithium.

Quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC) procedures were performed in conjunction with the analytical results, which included the analysis of certified reference materials (CRMs), blanks, and field duplicates. In total, 54 soil samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd., as well as 4 duplicates, 4 blanks and 10 CRM samples.

This sampling was conducted under supervision of a geological consulting company, Kokanee Placer. The Author's opinion is that sample, preparation, security, and analytical procedures were carried out in accordance with industry standards and were robust and acceptable.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

Data verification for the limited exploration activities completed at the property has been done by the author by use of a field visit, a check soil sampling program and the incorporation of public data sets including USGS geologic mapping and NURE stream sediment lithium datasets. The Author's opinion is the data used in preparation of the Technical Report is adequate and reliable for the purposed of conclusions and recommendations in the report.

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No metallurgical testing has been completed. If lithium resources are identified on the property, the small size of the present property could have an impact on development. This could be alleviated by the potential use of small foot-print lithium extraction using direct ion extraction technology in place large scale evaporative ponds or heap leach methods.

14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimate is not possible due the lack of either outcropping mineralization or subsurface drill data.

Items 15 to 22 of NI 43-101 are not applicable to this report.

23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Property is adjacent to the Sarcobatus Flat playa where Lithium Nevada is advancing the Bonnie Claire Project under an earn in arrangement with underlying claim holder Iconic Minerals. Recent news releases from Lithium Nevada are encouraging. Potentially significant lithium, assays of 1000+ ppm Li are being reported found in both lacustrine claystones and recently is being found in brine form (>100 ppm Li) within an Esmeralda Formation lacustrine sedimentary sequence. This potential resource is huge, world class in terms of global resource in an advanced stage project.

The Nevada Lithium / Iconic project claim block is not contiguous with the Cameo property, some lands between the two projects appear to remain open to location within the adjacent Sarcobatus Flat west of the property. Lands to SE of the property also appear open to location including an area of outcropping Esmeralda Formation sedimentary rocks mapped 7 miles southeast of the property.

The Nevada lithium Bonnie Claire project sits 45 miles southeast of the only domestic lithium production site in the US, the Clayton Valley. Lithium brine has been produced in the Clayton Valley since 1965.

In between the Clayton Valley production center and Nevada Lithium's Bonnie Claire project sits the Lida Flat lithium discovery of Nevada Sunrise. These three lithium mineralized zones frame the developing South West Nevada lithium belt. The subject property lies directly within the southeast extension of this developing mineralization belt.

24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

This report has documented that region in which the property sits is rapidly being recognized as a world class lithium mineralization district. The region has a combination of geologic, topographic, hydrologic and climatic attributes that have led to the concentration of and retention of lithium to economic levels hosted within a specific lithologic set of rocks of late Miocene to Pliocene age. The method of concentration of lithium from source rocks is not well understood but the spatial position of successful exploration projects within a region with significant lithium brine production is outlining a new world class lithium resource center.

Key features of this new mineral belt that are commonly agreed about in news releases and other public reports include a lithium source from peralkaline rhyolites tuff eruptions of late Miocene age. Additionally, there is evidence of Mesozoic to Paleozoic age mica rich intrusive rocks in the region. These rocks could be a second source of lithium that has been concentrated in the Clayton Valley, the Lida Flat area and at Bonnie Claire within the Sarcophagus Flat. This possibility has not been investigated.

25. INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Property lies along the southeast projection of a world class belt now being delineated at series of projects by junior mining companies. Potentially significant lithium discoveries in both brines and in solid form from ash rich claystone stratigraphy have occurred within this lithium trend in 2022.

This emerging lithium belt is the result of multiple geologic and hydrologic processes. Rapid, chaotic extension along the Walker Lane has resulted in both rhyolite volcanism as well as structural basin development. A simple model for formation of lithium brines and lithium claystone deposits is suggest that lithium enriched volcanic ash accumulated in these extensional basins. The basins are closed topographically by surrounding uplifted basement rock formations.

Weathering of volcanic ash within these basins has resulted in a clay rich sedimentation in favorable portions of the extensional basins. This sedimentation locally contains lithium within the claystones averaging approximately 1000 ppm. The mineralized positions tend to form elongate, tabular bodies that occur along portions of the margins of the basins.

Lithium brines have been found below the water table within lithium mineralized claystones and interbedded volcanic ash units at Clayton Valley, at Lida Flat and at Bonnie Claire. These three intensive exploration/discovery areas define the Southwest Nevada Lithium Belt.

The timing of lithium mineralization in the southwest Nevada region is poorly understood due to difficultly in age dating the host stratigraphy and lack of mineralization related alteration minerals which could be dated. Fossil evidence is apparently rare.

The source of lithium for the eventual mineralization of both lithium brines and lithium enriched claystones are late Miocene age, peralkaline rhyolites which have measured lithium values >1000 ppm in unweathered volcanic glass. Since these rhyolites would also contain significant feldspar, the measured lithium concentration in glass would be higher than a whole rock lithium assay of the rhyolite tuff.

In any event, lithium enriched rhyolites that form thick ash fall piles are ideal lithium sources upon weathering. The position of the Property along this geologic trend of lithium mineralization is ideal. The small size of the property is an issue in terms of restricting the size of any exploration program. The position of outcropping Esmeralda Formation rocks 7 miles southeast of the property is a strong indication that the important rock units for lithium mineralization are present in the area.

26. RECOMMENDATIONS

The property should be enlarged by the staking of additional lode and placer claims. Initial land work using the Nevada Division of Minerals website indicates these is room around the current claim block for additional staking of > 5 square miles. It is important to stake both placer and lode claims as the geologic evaluation of the property area indicates that either claystone hosted lithium (lode claims) or lithium brine (placer claims) could exist beneath the Property and in surrounding areas.

The author sees no further value in any surface or near surface work in regards to defining lithium concentration in the deeper subsurface. The property lies within a lithium enriched belt, exhibited both in the recent exploration successes but also in the old NURE data. There is abundant lithium around at surface. Definitive exploration of the Property will require geophysics and drilling.

It is recommended that a seismic reflection survey be done in a Phase 1 work program. Seismic reflection has shown value in the identification and mapping subsurface rock units and associated structure during the initial stages of lithium extraction of several properties in the Clayton Valley.

Following a detailed seismic survey, it recommended that the Phase 1 exploration program include an Hybrid-source audio-magnetotellurics (HSAMT) survey to map conductivity of groundwater beneath the property. Lithium brines known in Nevada have high concentrations

of salt and other ions in solution which makes these brines highly conductive. This conductivity can be mapped with HSAMT.

Phase I (All US$) Budget

1. Geologist, staff, Vehicles, Accommodations, supervision etc.	$11,000.00
2. Seismic Survey.	$75,000.00
3. HSAMT Survey	$95,000.00
4. Analysis of results and drill target definition	$10,000.00
TOTAL PHASE I Exploration Budget	**$191,000.00**

Following completion and compilation of the geophysical results of Phase 1, a Phase 2 drilling program will be contemplated to test identified targets beneath the property. The drilling decision is contingent on the generation of high quality targets in the Phase 1 program.

It is envisioned that three HQ core holes would be sufficient to test the targets resulting from Phase 1. The depth of the holes is estimated here 700 feet each. Should deeper holes be necessary due to target depth, the number of holes could reduced to two in order to stay within the estimated budget. It is also possible that reverse circulation drilling could be used as an effective alternative to core drilling.

Cost savings from using RC drilling is another option to stay within budget.

Phase 2 (All US$) Budget

1. Geologist, staff, Vehicles, Accommodations, supervision etc.	$15,000.00
2. HQ Core Drilling of three targets (2100 feet total)	$275,000.00
3. Assay of Split Core	$12,000.00
4. Analysis of results and report	$10,000.00
TOTAL PHASE 2 Exploration Budget	**$312,000.00**

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Exploration Wells, Production Wells and Brine Extraction.

Nevada Bureau of Mines; Lithium in Rocks of the State of Nevada H.R. Cornwall, J.P. Alberg, J.H. Stewart.

28. AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

I, Robert David Marvin., do hereby certify that:

1. I reside at 35 Chuck Wagon Road, Reno, Nevada.

2. I am Principle of Red Rock Exploration Inc. a firm dealing in economic geology consulting.

3. This certificate accompanies the report titled "*Bonnie Claire East National Instrument43-101 Technical Report* " dated June 1, 2023.

4. I am a graduate from the University of New Mexico with a Bachelors Degree with Distinction (1984), I completed 15 credit hours of post graduate education in geology at the University of Nevada and I have practiced my profession continuously since 1985. In addition, the author has completed college course work in climatology including the study of paleo lake basins in the western US.

5. I am a Practicing Member in good standing of the Association of Professional Geologists of Ontario (APGO) (Registration #2021)

6. I am a "Qualified Person" for the purpose of NI 43-101. My relevant experience includes 33 years of experience in mineral exploration and mine geology. I have been working continuously on lithium exploration projects in Nevada since early 2015. These include both claystone and brine drill exploration programs. This experience includes the geological evaluation and exploration of dozens of evaporative basins in western Nevada. The author was the principal geologist in the discovery of large claystone lithium resources along the eastern margin of the Clayton Valley in 2015. This property was vended by the author to Cypress Development Corp in 2016. Cypress continues to advance the Dean, Glory and Angel projects, now at feasibility stage. The author continues to work in lithium exploration, currently conducting lithium brine exploration in several evaporative basins in southwest Nevada.

7. I am responsible for all sections of this technical report.

8. I am an independent of the issuer as described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

9. I have not had any prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this technical reportprior to being asked to write this technical report.

10. I have read NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and have prepared this technical report in compliance with NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and generally accepted Canadian mining industry practice.

11. As of the date of the technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosedto make the technical report not misleading.

Robert D. Marvin

Appendix A Ace Placer Claims

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BLM Claim Status Ace Placer Claims
MINERAL & LAND RECORDS SYSTEM
MINING CLAIMS

MTRS: **21 0090S 0450E 013**

Serial Number	Legacy Serial Number	Legacy Lead File Number	Quadrant	Claim Type	Claim Name	Date of Location	Case Disposition	Next Pmt Due Date	Claimant
NV101614213	NMC1198937	NMC1198937	SE	PLACER CLAIM	ACE 1	1/25/2020	ACTIVE	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP
NV101614214	NMC1198938	NMC1198937	SE	PLACER CLAIM	ACE 2	1/25/2020	ACTIVE	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP

MTRS: **21 0090S 0450E 024**

Serial Number	Legacy Serial Number	Legacy Lead File Number	Quadrant	Claim Type	Claim Name	Date of Location	Case Disposition	Next Pmt Due Date	Claimant
NV101614215	NMC1198939	NMC1198937	NE	PLACER CLAIM	ACE 3	1/25/2020	ACTIVE	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP
NV101614216	NMC1198940	NMC1198937	NE	PLACER CLAIM	ACE 4	1/25/2020	ACTIVE	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP
NV101615007	NMC1198941	NMC1198937	NE	PLACER CLAIM	ACE 5	1/25/2020	ACTIVE	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP
NV101615008	NMC1198942	NMC1198937	NE	PLACER CLAIM	ACE 6	1/25/2020	ACTIVE	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP
NV101615009	NMC1198943	NMC1198937	NE	PLACER CLAIM	ACE 7	1/25/2020	ACTIVE	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP
NV101615010	NMC1198944	NMC1198937	NE	PLACER CLAIM	ACE 8	1/25/2020	ACTIVE	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP
NV101615011	NMC1198945	NMC1198937	NW	PLACER CLAIM	ACE 9	1/25/2020	ACTIVE	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP

MTRS: **21 0090S 0460E 019**

Serial Number	Legacy Serial Number	Legacy Lead File Number	Quadrant	Claim Type	Claim Name	Date of Location	Case Disposition	Next Pmt Due Date	Claimant
NV101615012	NMC1198946	NMC1198937	NW	PLACER CLAIM	ACE 10	1/25/2020	ACTIVE	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP
NV101615013	NMC1198947	NMC1198937	NW	PLACER CLAIM	ACE 11	1/25/2020	ACTIVE	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP
NV101615014	NMC1198948	NMC1198937	NW	PLACER CLAIM	ACE 12	1/25/2020	ACTIVE	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP
NV101615015	NMC1198949	NMC1198937	NW	PLACER CLAIM	ACE 13	1/25/2020	ACTIVE	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP
NV101615016	NMC1198950	NMC1198937	NE	PLACER CLAIM	ACE 14	1/25/2020	ACTIVE	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP
NV101615017	NMC1198951	NMC1198937	NW	PLACER CLAIM	ACE 15	1/25/2020	ACTIVE	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP

NV101615018	NMC1198952	NMC1198937	NW	PLACER CLAIM	ACE 16	1/25/2020	ACTIVE	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP
NV101615019	NMC1198953	NMC1198937	NE	PLACER CLAIM	ACE 17	1/25/2020	ACTIVE	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP
NV101615020	NMC1198954	NMC1198937	SW	PLACER CLAIM	ACE 18	1/25/2020	ACTIVE	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP
NV101615021	NMC1198955	NMC1198937	SW	PLACER CLAIM	ACE 19	1/25/2020	ACTIVE	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP
NV101615022	NMC1198956	NMC1198937	SE	PLACER CLAIM	ACE 20	1/25/2020	ACTIVE	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP

Appendix B BCE Lode Claims

BCE Lodes

MTRS: **21 00900S 0450E and 0460E**

Serial Number	Legacy Serial Number	Legacy Lead File Number	Quadrant	Claim Type	Claim Name	Date of Location	Case Disposition	Next Pmt Due Date	Claimant
NV105826905	N/A	N/A		LODE CLAIM	BCE 1	4/12/2023	SUBMITTED	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP
NV105826906	N/A	N/A		LODE CLAIM	BCE 2	4/12/2023	SUBMITTED	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP
NV105826907	N/A	N/A		LODE CLAIM	BCE 3	4/12/2023	SUBMITTED	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP
NV105826908	N/A	N/A		LODE CLAIM	BCE 4	4/12/2023	SUBMITTED	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP
NV105826909	N/A	N/A		LODE CLAIM	BCE 5	4/12/2023	SUBMITTED	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP
NV105826910	N/A	N/A		LODE CLAIM	BCE 6	4/12/2023	SUBMITTED	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP
NV105826911	N/A	N/A		LODE CLAIM	BCE 7	4/12/2023	SUBMITTED	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP
NV105826912	N/A	N/A		LODE CLAIM	BCE 8	4/12/2023	SUBMITTED	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP
NV105826913	N/A	N/A		LODE CLAIM	BCE 9	4/12/2023	SUBMITTED	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP
NV105826914	N/A	N/A		LODE CLAIM	BCE 10	4/12/2023	SUBMITTED	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP
NV105826915	N/A	N/A		LODE CLAIM	BCE 11	4/12/2023	SUBMITTED	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP
NV105826916	N/A	N/A		LODE CLAIM	BCE 12	4/12/2023	SUBMITTED	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP
NV105826917	N/A	N/A		LODE CLAIM	BCE 13	4/12/2023	SUBMITTED	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP
NV105826918	N/A	N/A		LODE CLAIM	BCE 14	4/12/2023	SUBMITTED	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP
NV105826919	N/A	N/A		LODE CLAIM	BCE 15	4/12/2023	SUBMITTED	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP
NV105826920	N/A	N/A		LODE CLAIM	BCE 16	4/12/2023	SUBMITTED	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP
NV105826921	N/A	N/A		LODE CLAIM	BCE 17	4/12/2023	SUBMITTED	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP
NV105826922	N/A	N/A		LODE CLAIM	BCE 18	4/12/2023	SUBMITTED	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP
NV105826923	N/A	N/A		LODE CLAIM	BCE 19	4/12/2023	SUBMITTED	9/1/2023	ELMIRA CAPITAL (US) CORP