TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE BLACK ROCK SOUTH LITHIUM BRINE PROPERTY,

WASHOE COUNTY, NV USA

Prepared for:

American Salars Lithium Inc.

551 Howe Street Suite 200
Vancouver, BC V6C 2C2

By: William Feyerabend, Geologist CPG 11047
4218 Kachina Way, Prescott Valley, AZ 86314
billfeyerabend@yahoo.com
928-830-0721

Report Date: June 4, 2024 **Effective Date: June 4, 2024**

Photo taken by Author.

GENERAL VIEW OF CLAIM GROUP AREA

DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

I, William Feyerabend, do certify that:

1) I am a consulting geologist located at 4218 Kachina Way, Prescott Valley, AZ 86314
2) The title of this report is "TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE BLACK ROCK SOUTH LITHIUM BRINE PROPERTY,
3) WASHOE COUNTY, NV USA" dated June 4, 2024.
4) I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Southern California in 1972. I am a member in good standing of the American Institute of Professional Geologists. I have worked as a geologist for a total of over 45 years since my graduation from university. That experience includes ten years of exploring for lithium brine and lithium mudstone deposits and writing technical reports on those properties in Nevada, California and Utah in the United States and in Argentina and Mexico. I meet the definition of Qualified Person for the purposes of this report.
5) For the current report, I have reviewed the available information an data on the claim block and nearby properties..
6) I am responsible for the entire contents of this report.
7) I am independent of American Salars Lithium Inc. applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
8) I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
9) As of the effective date of June 4, 2024, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.
10) This report is addressed to: American Salars Lithium Inc.
11) I have read this document and that it fairly and accurately represents the information in the report.

June 4, 2024

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1. SUMMARY

American Salars Lithium Inc. is an exploration stage, pre-revenue company with the Black Rock South Project in Washoe County, NV USA. The Project is at the southwest end of Black Rock Desert playa where a dogleg connects it with the parallel Smoke Creek Desert.

The BRL – 49 thru – 64 and BRL - 97 thru – 112 unpatented placer claims are in good standing on Bureau of Land Management land in Washoe County, Nevada. The claims cover a conceptual target for lithium brines which is very similar to the published geology of the Clayton Valley lithium brine production area approximately 200 miles to the southeast. The concept is consistent with generally accepted data and theories about the formation of lithium brine resources. The target area is lithium – brines hosted in basin-fill sediments. The legal precedents, framework, and the guidance from the U.S. Bureau of Land Management for staking and producing lithium brines from valley sediments require locating placer claims.

Project's 32 unpatented placer mining claims cover approximately 640 acres (approximately 260 hectares) on Federal lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The claims are located specifically in T. 32 N., R. 23 E., Sections 28, 29, 32 and 33; MDBM. The claims are 100% owned by American Brines. Paved highways and roads provide access to the immediate perimeter.

The Property is at the initial stage of exploration.

The following are recommended:

- **CSAMT/MT geophysical traverses.**
- **Staking additional claims if the geophysical response is positive.**
- **Maintaining the existing claims.**

A direct cost budget of $US 185,000 detailed under 'RECOMMENDATIONS' is proposed to accomplish those goals.

Further work depends upon the results of the proposed program and would fall under a separate budget.

2. INTRODUCTION

At the request of American Salars Lithium Inc. (the "Issuer"), William Feyerabend had been retained to prepare a technical report ("the Report") specific to the standards dictated by National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F (Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects) with respect to the BRL placer claim group located in Washoe County, Nevada and to summarize its location, geology and viability as a Property of Merit for continued exploration. American Brines LLC had a 100% undivided interest in the claims. The report draws on available public technical information from private and professional sources as referenced.

The field examination was completed on March 20, 2023 (Figure 1). As of the effective date the Author has checked with the Washoe County Recorder's Office and the Bureau of Land Management state office to confirm the claims are recorded.

Figure 1. Author Onsite.

On September 13, 2023, Blanton Resources Corp., domiciled at 200 - 551 Howe Street

Vancouver BC V6C 2C2, announced a staged, all stock purchase of the company. Blanton changed its name to American Salars Lithium Inc. effective December 8, 2023.

William Feyerabend understands that the Issuer will use the Report for internal and reporting purposes.

William Feyerabend is a consulting geologist with over forty-five years of experience at all levels of exploration and development for several commodities in eight countries. He has been a member of AIPG since 2008 and has been designated by the AIPG as CPG-111047. He provides his services through his office in Prescott Valley, Arizona.

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The Author of this report did not consult with other experts concerning legal, political, environmental, or tax matters and is solely responsible for the conclusions of this report.

The technical data used to prepare this report was collected by professional authors and other companies as referenced. The author believes the data and the subsequent evaluation to be valid.

Neither the author of this Report nor any family members have any financial interest in the outcome of any transaction involving the Property other than the payment of normal professional fees for the work undertaken in the preparation of this Report, which is based on upon daily rate charge and reimbursement of expenses. William Feyerabend is independent of American Salars Lithium Inc. (the Issuer). The payment of such fees is not dependent upon the content or conclusions of either this Report or the consequences of any proposed transaction.

The statements and opinions expressed in this Report are given in good faith and in the belief that such statements and opinions are not false or misleading at the date of this Report.

William Feyerabend's opinion is provided solely for the purposes outlined in the Introduction section of this report. Feyerabend reserves the right, but will not be obliged to, revise this Report and the conclusions therein if additional information becomes known to the author after the date of this report.

To the best of the author's knowledge, there are no known environmental liabilities to which the property is subject.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Property is in Washoe County, Nevada (Figure 2) approximately 60 miles north northeast of Reno and two miles south of the village of Gerlach. The Property mining claims are in T. 32 N., R. 23 E., Sections 28, 29, 32 and 33; MDBM. . The central claim latitude/longitude coordinates are N40.609, W-119.3692. The claims are located on the playa between the villages of Empire and Gerlach.

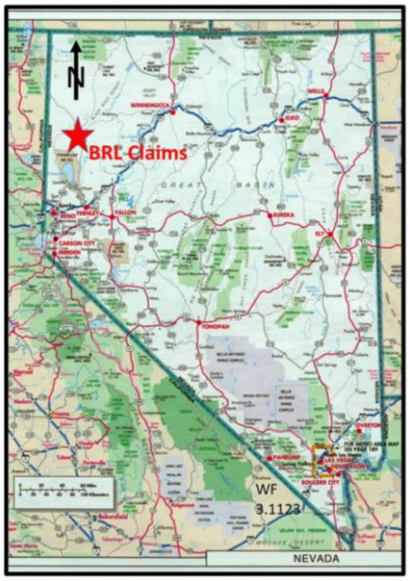

Figure 2. Location Map.

The BRL claims are located on Federal lands controlled by the Bureau of Land Management (Fig. 3). As public lands, there is free right of access and both surface and mineral rights are held by the Federal government. Public information shows no impairments such as military withdrawals, Wilderness Areas, Wilderness Study Areas or Areas of Critical Environmental Concern. The Visual Resource Management Ranking is 3 which is a workable designation.

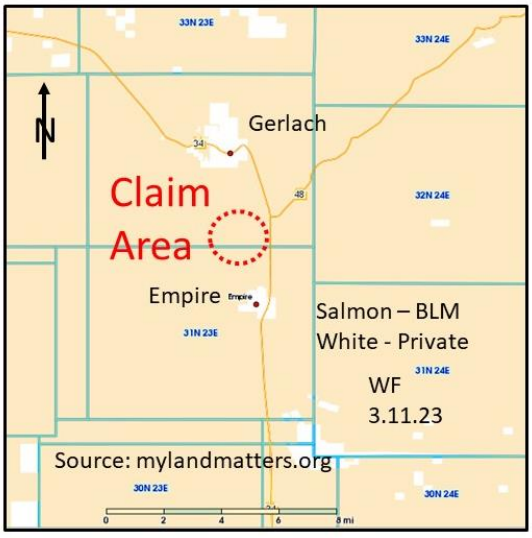

Figure 3. Land Status.

Lithium is a locatable mineral according to the Code of Federal Regulations. Lithium should be located by lode claims where it occurs in bedrock and by placer claims where it occurs in alluvium. A body of legal precedence set during the original development of lithium brines in the state provides that lithium in valley sediments by nature of the unconsolidated nature of the host rock are staked by and produced from placer claims. Some minerals such as potash which may occur with lithium are only leasable commodities (See Code of Federal Regulations Subpart 3501 - http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/cgi/t/text/text-idx?c=ecfr&rgn=div6&view=text&node=43:2.1.1.3.64.1&idno=43).

Placer claims cover a maximum of 20 acres. Association placers are placer claims located by two to eight individuals or companies with 20 acres per individual or company or a total of up to 160 acres. Only 20-acre claims function for business transactions. Claims need to conform to the system of public land survey in the area (township, range and section) and need to be marked by monuments and have a location notice.

In Nevada the claim staking procedure requires recordings with both the county Recorder's Office and then with the state Bureau of Land Management office in Reno within 90 days of locating posts on the ground.

The BRL - 49 through – 64 and – 97 through – thirty-two placer claims totaling 640 acres are plotted on Figure 4 and tabulated on Table 1.

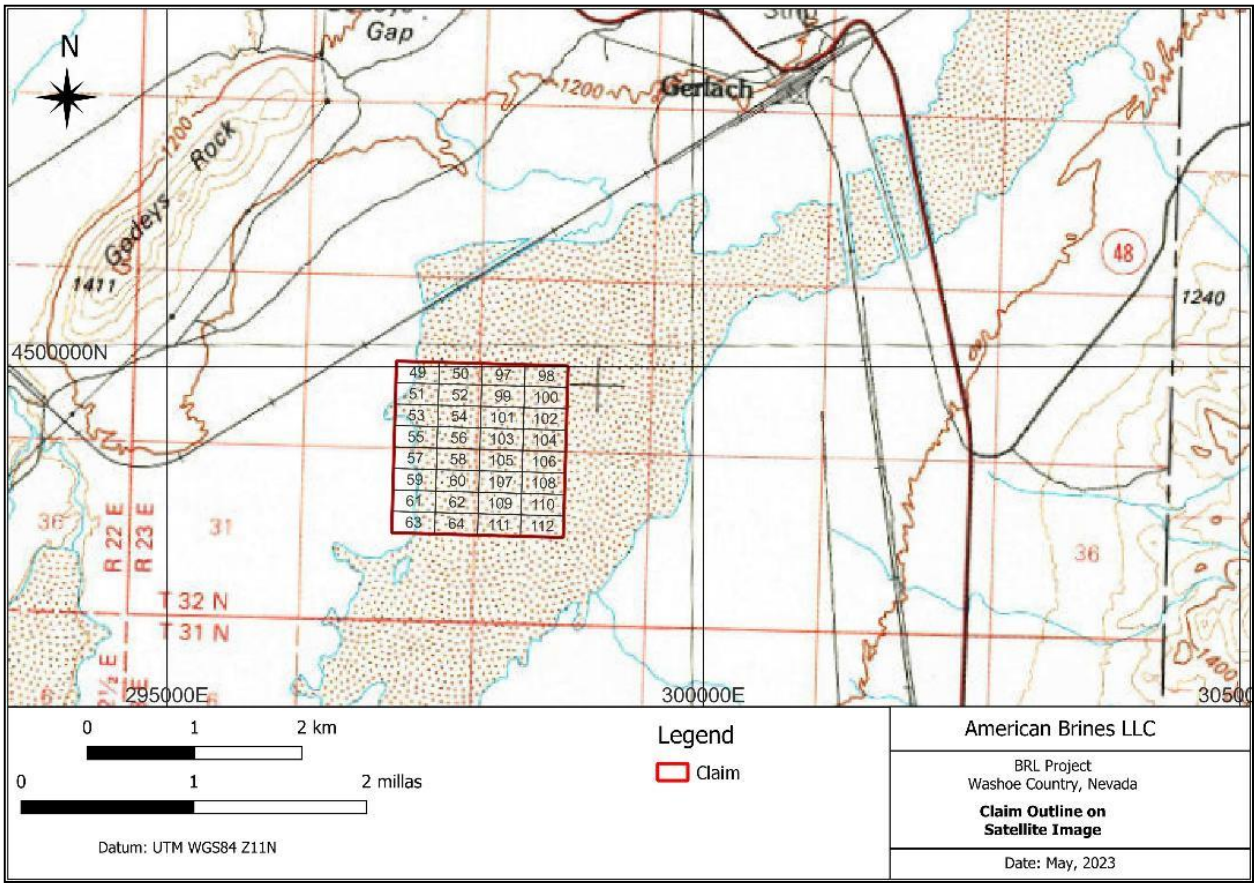

Figure 4. Claim Map.

NAME	WASHOE CO.	BLM		NAME	WASHOE CO.	BLM
BRL - 49	5372767	NV105825639		BRL - 97	5372783	NV105825655
BRL - 50	5372768	NV105825640		BRL - 98	5372784	NV105825656
BRL - 51	5372769	NV105825641		BRL - 99	5372785	NV105825657
BRL - 52	5372770	NV105825642		BRL - 100	5372786	NV105825658
BRL - 53	5372771	NV105825643		BRL - 101	5372787	NV105825659
BRL - 54	5372772	NV105825644		BRL - 102	5372788	NV105825660
BRL - 55	5372773	NV105825645		BRL - 103	5372789	NV105825661
BRL - 56	5372774	NV105825646		BRL - 104	5372790	NV105825662
BRL - 57	5372775	NV105825647		BRL - 105	5372791	NV105825663
BRL - 58	5372776	NV105825648		BRL - 106	5372792	NV105825664
BRL - 59	5372777	NV105825649		BRL - 107	5372793	NV105825665
BRL - 60	5372778	NV105825650		BRL - 108	5372794	NV105825666
BRL - 61	5372779	NV105825651		BRL - 109	5372795	NV105825667
BRL - 62	5372780	NV105825652		BRL - 110	5372796	NV105825668
BRL - 63	5372781	NV105825653		BRL - 111	5372797	NV105825669
BRL - 64	5372782	NV105825654		BRL - 112	5372798	NV105825670

Table 1. Table of Claims.

All mining claims on Federal land are held to a September 1 to September 1 assessment year when An Intent to Hold or Proof of Labor document needs to be filed with the county for the annual assessment work. As new claims, they will be held to this requirement for the first time on September 1,

The BLM annual rental fee is $165 per 20-acre placer claim and must be paid by September 1 of each year. Filing of rental fees will apply to the claims during the period ending September 1, 2023.

There are no permits required for casual labor such as geochemical sampling by hand or geophysical surveys.

Drilling does trip permitting requirements.

The claims are on Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). There are two levels of permitting: Notice of Intent (NOI) and Plan of Operations (POO). The area of disturbance is the key difference between the two. Five acres or less requires a NOI which is a simple document which informs the BLM who, what, where, when and calculates a reclamation bond to

be filed for roads, drill pads and drill holes. The BLM field office then reviews the application and may require additional studies such as archaeological or biological or they might approve the application pending arrangements for the bond. A POO for five acres or more is much more complicated and requires months to over a year and costs typically in the $50,000 to $150,000 range.

Drilling also requires a permit from the Nevada Division of Minerals through the Carson City office. A key permitting difference is 'exploration bore hole' vs 'drill hole.' An exploration bore hole is a hole which is sampled during drilling or immediately afterwards and then reclaimed by filling it with bentonite to the collar. Permitting is a case of notification using their form and proof of bond. Permitting a drill hole drilled with the intent of installing casing and performing tests such as pump or monitoring is more complicated and involves the Nevada Department of Water Resources. Obviously permitting as an exploration bore hole is the preferred category at this stage of exploration and is adequate to identify whether lithium bearing brines exist at depth.

To the best of the author's knowledge, there are no known environmental liabilities to which the property is subject.

To the best of the author's knowledge, there are no other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

There are no other royalties, back-in-payments or other agreements and encumbrances to which the property is subject.

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

5.1 Accessibility

The claims are accessed from Reno, NV via interstate and two-lane paved state highway. From Reno take I-80 east 35 miles to Fernley, NV, then turn north on State Highway 447 (Figure 5) for 76 miles. The claims are on the left side of the highway. Total elapsed time is about 2 hours and 15 minutes.

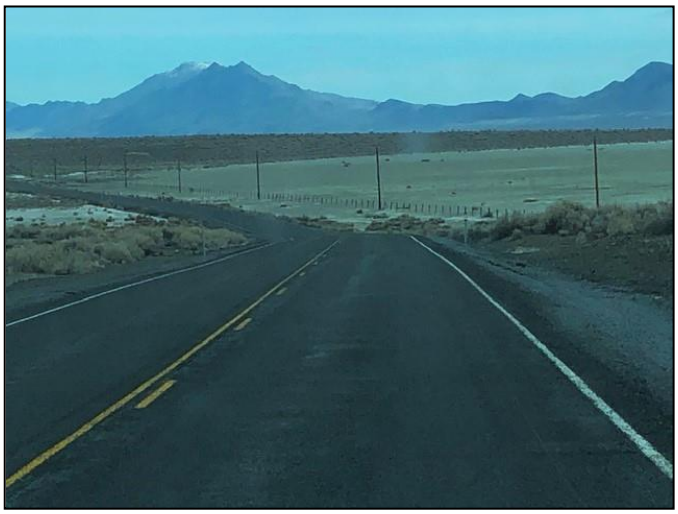

Figure 5. Highway 447.

5.2 Climate

The region is arid and almost semiarid. Winters are cool while summers are hot. Weather data is shown on Table 1.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average high in ºF	43	49	58	66	75	84	93	92	83	70	54	42
Average low in ºF	23	27	33	37	46	54	60	58	49	38	28	21
Av. precipitation in inc	1.03	0.76	0.77	0.66	0.91	0.75	0.41	0.23	0.34	0.47	0.28	0.94
Av. snowfall in inch	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
Source: https://www.usclimatedata.com/climate/gerlach/nevada/united-states/usnv0033												

Table 2. Gerlach, NV Climate.

Exploration can be conducted year around but is made more difficult during some winter days by snowfall or winter storms. The usual cautions about access across a playa surface after rains or snows also applies.

5.3 Local Resources

Gerlach, NV, 2018 population of 108, is the nearest town. The village of Empire (Figure 6) is a point of human contact.

Figure 6. Store at Empire.

5.4 Infrastructure

Gerlach is on the mainline of the Union Pacific Railroad (Figure 7). There is a 4 ½ mile rail connection to the gypsum plant at Empire.

The nearest commercial airline service is to Reno. There is a graded runway at Empire.

Figure 7. Railroad Crossing at Gerlach (background).

A major transmission line crosses Highway 447 about 18 miles south of the claims (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Major Transmission Line.

5.5 Physiography

The claims are in the Basin and Range physiographic region which stretches from southern Oregon and Idaho to Mexico. It is characterized by extreme elevation changes between linear mountain ranges and flat intermountain valleys or basins. Valley elevation in the claim area is 3900-4000 feet with mountains up to about 6,000 feet (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Physiography.

Topography in the immediate claim area is flat with abundant land suitable for facilities (Figure 10).

Vegetation in the area is the typical Nevada assemblage of greasewood rabbitbrush, sagebrush, shadscale and rice grass. The valley floor is home to smaller animals such as coyotes, kit foxes, badgers, lizards and rattlesnakes.

Figure 10. Land Suitable for Facilities.

6. HISTORY

There is no history of lithium exploration on the Property.

7. GEOLOGIC SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The dominant geologic force affecting the western United States beginning about 200 million years ago was compression as the Pacific Ocean plate began moving eastward under the North American continent. Scattered Washoe County exposures (Fig. 11) dating from the Permian to Jurassic periods (250-145 million years ago) of volcanics and sediments derived from them suggest an offshore island arc setting perhaps like Indonesia today. Those forces peaked during the Cretaceous period (145-66 million years ago) as sedimentary rocks accumulated over hundreds of millions of years were pushed into a thick stack reaching up to elevations of 10 – 14,000 feet, like the altiplano of Mexico and South America which formed at the same time in the same way. Intrusive bodies of granodiorites – quartz diorites intruded the sedimentary pile in the claim area.

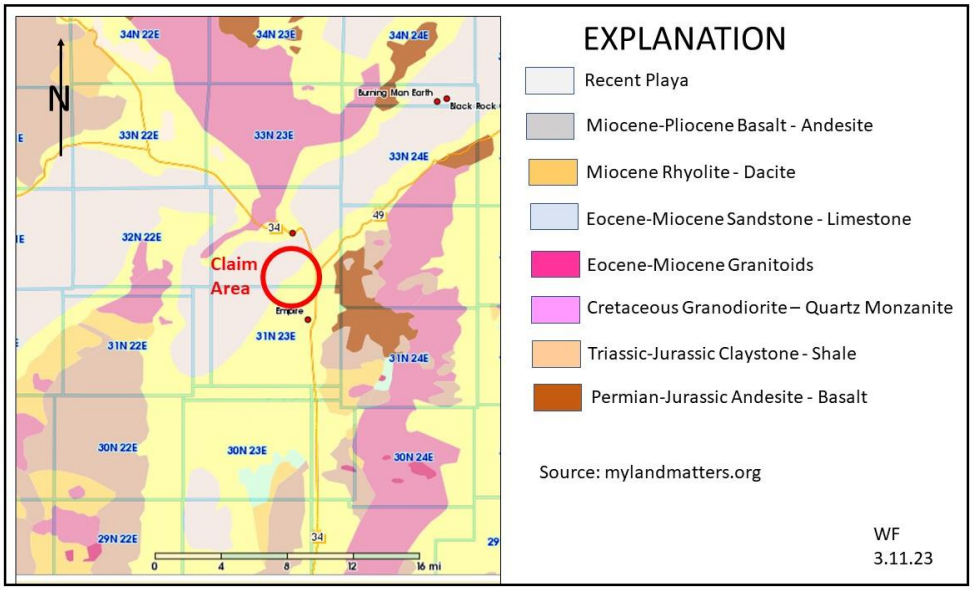

Figure 11. Regional Geology.

Extension or 'pull-apart' became the dominant force beginning in the Eocene - Oligocene epochs approximately 55 to 25 million years ago. There are several potential contributors to the change from compression to extension and the style of deformation changed over time. Eocene epoch (56-34 million years ago) sediments of sandstones and limestones were deposited on land and in lake basins.

The simplest image of extension is stretching and pulling apart. That thinned the Earth's crust, bringing the mantle heat closer to the surface and resulted in extensive volcanism during the Miocene and Pliocene epochs (23-3 million years ago). Volcanism often has focal points or hot spots that commonly are very complex features up to 100 or 200 miles across. One hot spot can be traced from northern Washoe County eastward through the McDermitt caldera area on the Nevada-Oregon border and on to Yellowstone National Park. Volcanism is seen as both a source of and driver for lithium fluid migration. Hot springs and geothermal fields are evidence that the process is working.

The final expression of extension seen today is the pull-apart piano key pattern of alternating mountains and valleys of the Basin and Range Province. A complicating force across California and western Nevada was northwest-southeast lateral forces best exhibited along the San Andreas fault. The interaction of the two forces, extension and lateral movements, created complex mountain and valley patterns across California and into western Nevada. Major through-going mega-shear zones are often clear on geological maps (Figure 12) and they, especially at intersections or flexures, seem to control lithium brines.

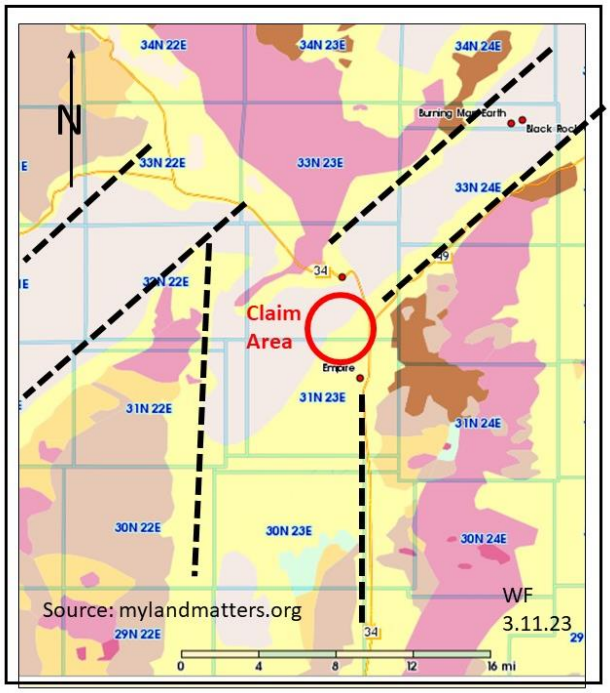

Figure 12. Area Geology.

The geologic setting is important for two reasons. First, as a concentrator of lithium. Lithium ions are too large to fit easily into common rock minerals. As molten rocks cool, lithium is concentrated in the last phases and in rocks such as rhyolites, pegmatites, and in hydrothermal or hot springs fluids. Second, the complex faulting patterns provide a plumbing system to move lithium enriched fluids to a final reservoir. Volcanism and faulting are the sources and pathways for lithium brines. The final requisite is a reservoir to receive and

store the brines. Inland basins often have complex stratigraphies of fine and coarse sediments, i.e., aquifers and aquicludes, to create reservoirs.

It is very important to understand this geology because it determines and explains why placer claims are the correct claim type to stake and produce lithium brines from valley sediment fill while lode claims are correct for lithium contained within 'hard rocks' such as the solidified volcanic flows on mountain ridges or pegmatites. The production history and case law of lithium brine production in Nevada is built upon placer claims.

It also explains why surface expression of a commercial brine deposit at depth can be so subtle. At Clayton Valley, NV it can be limited to anomalous lithium (0.5 to 5 ppm) in springs and water wells and indirect methods such as geophysics followed by drilling are needed.

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

The appropriate model to apply to the Property is the Clayton Valley, NV model. Any porous and permeable rock – salts, gravels, sands or tuffs – can be a reservoir provided it has an impermeable cap rock. The key components of that model are:

- **Volcanism sources lithium and provide the heat to drive fluid migration.**
- **Major shear zones to provide the plumbing system for lithium migration.**
- **A depositional basin for the reservoirs to retain lithium.**

9. EXPLORATION

There has been no exploration conducted by the Issuer to date.

10. DRILLING

The author is not aware of any drilling being executed in the past on the claim block to test the potential of lithium brines at depth.

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

No samples were taken during the field examination because of access to wet playa.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

Does not apply because of wet playa conditions.

Meaningful surface sampling is difficult for lithium brine deposits. At the North American-type deposit, Clayton Valley, the only surface expression of lithium is a couple of springs with 0.5 – 5 ppm lithium in the water. That being said, there are areas where lithium is present in surface material or waters to give confidence it is present. The Argentina deposits are examples of the later.

The Author feels that the geologic setting plus public data are adequate for the purposes of this report.

23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Black Rock Desert region is very active in mineral and geothermal development and production (Figure 13).

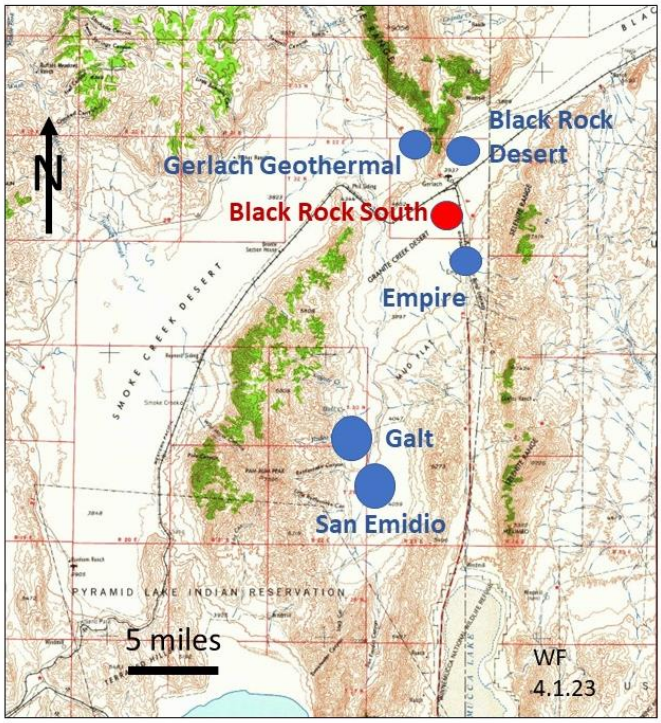

Figure 13. Adjacent Properties.

Surge Battery Metals at their Galt Property has announced (The Galt Property – San Emidio Desert, Nevada | Surge Battery Metals) 51 playa samples analyzing 68 – 852 ppm lithium, 53 – 102 ppm cesium and 35 – 377 ppm rubidium. Two seven-foot auger holes returned samples analyzing 143 – 773 ppm lithium, 56 – 102 ppm cesium and 155 – 272 ppm rubidium.

Nevada Energy Metals and LiCo Energy Metals are joint venturing their Black Rock Desert Project a few miles northeast of Gerlach. They were drawn into the area by references to boiling waters and hot springs sinters with up to 3.5 ppm lithium in US Geological Survey Open File Report 81-918 (1983).

The gypsum mine and mill (Figure 14) at Empire operated continuously from 1923 until 2011 when the construction collapse killed the drywall market. The mine re-opened in 2016.

Figure 14. Empire Gypsum Plant.

Ormat NV is actively developing the area geothermal potential. They have been approved to expand their San Emidio operation 13 miles south of Gerlach from 11 to 51 megawatts (Figure 15) and are permitting exploration drilling on their Gerlach Project one mile northwest of the town.

Figure 15. Geothermal Expansion.

The Author has not visited nor confirmed information about the adjacent properties and that information is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Black Rock South Property.

24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

As of this date the author is not aware of any other relevant information to report.

25. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Black Rock, Smoke Creek and San Emidio deserts around the village of Gerlach, NV show the characteristics of an exploration lithium brine target:

- **Tertiary volcanism to drive the lithium system.**
- **Major regional shears to provide the plumbing system for lithium fluids.**
- **Geothermal fields to show the heat flow is current.**
- **Geochemically anomalous lithium values with other elements typical of lithium mineral systems.**
- **An enclosed basin to capture and retain the lithium brines.**

The BRL Claim Group covers a geologic target based on the above commonly accepted geologic data and ideas.

Global experience to date shows that CSAMT/MT geophysical surveys can test whether a basin has an electromagnetic conductor and be used to locate drill tests of that conductor. The logical deduction is that the electromagnetic conductor is brine within the basin. While that does not prove a lithium-bearing brine, it greatly increases the exploration chances of success.

There are no foreseeable difficulties to conducting test drilling in the remote area of Washoe County. Nevada favors mining as a source of employment and taxes in rural areas without other economic assets. Permitting tends to be straight forward and timely. The primary risk as in all brine exploration programs is that lithium values may be subeconomic with the presence of geothermal steam being an uncertainty.

It is the opinion of the Author that the BRL claim group is located in an area of significant potential that warrants additional exploration.

26. RECOMMENDATIONS

The geologic setting of the BRL Claims justifies additional exploration.

Ultimately the potential needs to be drill tested. Drilling requires a target. Geophysics can provide that target. Global experience shows a ground electromagnetic survey such as CSAMT/MT can effectively identify the presence and depth to potential brines. While an initial traverse across the claims might show no response, the geologic setting suggests the traverse will show a response that requires follow-up. While a final geophysical report might require weeks, field crews know as they are working if they are getting a response. That daily field knowledge can be used to plan in the moment additional parallel or cross traverses so that when completed, the geophysical program will identify one or more drill targets and a justification for drilling depths, which often can range from 500 to over 2,000 feet.

A positive geophysical response will also justify rapid claim staking to be sure a target does not end up in the competition's hands. Land packages for lithium brines are often 5 – 7 square miles.

The maintenance of the existing claims also needs to be addressed before September 1.

A budget to accomplish those goals is in Table 3.

ACTIVITY	COST $US
Geophysics	50,000
Claim Staking	100,000
Claim maintain	12,000
Subtotal	162,000
Contingency	23,000
TOTAL	185,000

Table 3. Recommended Budget in $US.

The Author is of the opinion that the conclusions and recommended work program and budget are consistent with those of other junior mineral exploration companies and are required to determine the lithium brine potential of the Property.

Success at this stage based on the geophysical responses will lead to a new phase of exploration focused on drill testing under a new budget.

27. REFERENCES

US Geol Survey, 1983, Geothermal resources of the western arm of the Black Rock Desert, northwestern Nevada: Part I, geology and geophysics, Open File Report 81-918.