NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

FOR THE

DEER MUSK WEST LITHIUM PROPERTY

CLAYTON VALLEY

ESMERALDA COUNTY

NEVADA, USA

PREPARED ON BEHALF OF

NOVA LITHIUM CORP.

PREPARED BY:

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This Report entitled "NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE DEER MUSK WEST LITHIUM PROPERTY, CLAYTON VALLEY, ESMERALDA COUNTY, NEVADA, USA", for Nova Lithium Corp, is dated July 16th, 2021. The effective date is July 23, 2021.

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"Original Document signed and sealed by Raymond P. Spanjers, MS, PG"

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DMW Claims

1 Summary

Nova Lithium Corp. (formerly Halycon Ventures Ltd.) is a private lithium exploration company located in Vancouver, BC. Nova purchased 190 unpatented placer claims from Emigrant Springs Gold Corporation in March of 2021. The claims encompass a total area of approximately 1550 hectares (3832 acres) of public land in southern Clayton Valley, Nevada, USA. The property, known as Deer Musk West ("DMW"), has potential to host lithium brines and/or claystones subject to exploration success.

Clayton Valley is located within the Basin and Range Province in southern Nevada. It is a closed-basin that is fault bounded on the north by the Weepah Hills, the east by Clayton Ridge, the south by the Palmetto Mountains, and the west by the Silver Peak Range and Mineral Ridge. The basin is bounded to the east by a steep normal fault system toward which basin strata thicken (Davis et al., 1986). These basin-filling strata compose the aquifer system which hosts and produces the lithium-rich brine (Zampirro, 2004; Munk et al., 2011).

The north and east parts of Clayton Valley are flanked with Miocene to Pliocene sediments containing multiple primary and reworked volcanic ash deposits within fine-grained clay and silt units. These deposits, mapped primarily to the north, are a part of the Esmeralda Formation (Fm), a sedimentary sequence grading from coal-bearing siltstones, sandstones, and conglomerates at the base, to fine-grained tuffaceous lacustrine sediments at the top of the section. Lacustrine deposits, composed primarily of clays and fine-grained sediments with volcanic ash layers on the east side of Clayton Valley, were described as Esmeralda Formation by Kunasz (1974) and Davis (1981).

Lithium bearing sediments have been recognized in Clayton Valley for some time in uplifted paleo Miocene Esmeralda Fm lacustrine clays, ash and tuffs (Kunasz, 1974; Morissette, 2012). Lithium values ranged from 496 - 4,950 ppm. Recent exploration work by other companies has confirmed large volumes of lithium-bearing sediments on the east flank of the valley.

DMW is located in the southwest flank of Clayton Valley and lies south, and along strike, of the Esmeralda Fm. The Esmeralda Fm is not exposed on the DMW claims as it terminates north of the claims boundary. Surface evidence suggests a normally faulted crustal block has offset the Esmeralda Fm and it is believed to exists at depth under the DMW property.

Exploration, including geophysics and potentially drilling, will be required to prove the presence of the lithium brine at DMW. There are no indication as to depth to the lithium brine/sedimentary units that may lie under the alluvial fans, so determination of its presence and depth will be the initial focus of exploration.

The property is located approximately eight miles southwest of Albemarle Corporation's (NYSE: ALB) Silver Peak Operation where lithium brines are extracted and processed in evaporation ponds to produce a variety of lithium chemicals. The Silver Peak Operation, the only operating lithium mine in North America, has been in operation since 1967. Another deposit, to the east of DMW, is being developed by Pure Energy Minerals Limited (TSXV: PE) and has a brine resource that is being evaluated and a pilot recovery plant being constructed.

A concern to future development of DMW will be securing water rights. Exploration for lithium in sedimentary or brine deposits, which includes drilling and pump testing, can be performed through temporary discharge permits. Water rights appropriations are not required if the loss of water is not more than 5 ac-ft during the testing and sampling of water pumped within a dissolved mineral resource exploration project. If more than this amount is pumped water appropriation processes must be followed (Nevada Research Division, 2019).

It is recommended that a Phase 1 exploration program consisting of geophysics be completed to initially evaluate the lithium potential on the DMW property. The following geophysical surveys are recommended:

- Seismic reflection for definition for subsurface strata and fault definition;
- Gravity for depth to bedrock and structure; and
- Transient electromagnetic method (TEM) for resistivity and conductivity to evaluate the extent of conductors that may represent lithium brind hosting units.

The estimated cost for completing the soil sampling, rock chip sampling, and geophysical work is $US125,000. Information from the Phase 1 exploration program will be used to make recommendations for a Phase 2 exploration program, which would potentially include drilling for sedimentary or brine deposits.

2 Introduction

2.1 Introduction and Purpose of Report

This report is prepared for Nova Lithium Corp. ("Nova"), formerly Halcyon Ventures Ltd., a privately owned lithium exploration company located in Vancouver, BC. Nova purchased 190 unpatented placer claims from Emigrant Springs Gold Corporation ("Emigrant") in March of 2021. The claims encompass an approximate area of 1,550 hectares (ha) (3,832 acres (ac)) of public land, in southern Clayton Valley, Nevada, USA.

The purpose of this document is to provide a technical report for Nova for the Deer Musk West ("DMW") property that provides recommendations to Nova management for exploration work to evaluate the the property.

Raymond P. Spanjers, QP, was retained by Nova to prepare an technical report on the lithium potential of the DMW property and he is responsible for this entire report.

2.2 Terms of Reference

This report has been prepared in conformity to National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) standards and in accordance with the formatting requirements of Form 43-101F1. It provides documentation for written disclosures and should be read in its entirety.

2.3 Source of Information

The report is based upon information provided by Nova and data collected, compiled, and validated by the author. Mineral rights and land ownership were provided by Advanced Geologic Exploration Inc., who staked the unpatented mineral claims on behalf of Emigrant. The majority of the information contained within the report was derived from the following:

- Nova supplied exploration maps and third-party reports, including technical reports by other companies;
- Published literature; and
- Personal knowledge and discussions with other persons.

The author visited the DMW property on March 29, 2021 and acquired information on the claims, their physical location and the local geology from Charles Watson, President of Advanced Geologic Exploration Inc., and a consultant geologist working for Nova.

2.4 Units and List of Abbreviations

All units of measurement in this report are metric unless otherwise stated. All costs are expressed in US dollars ($US). Exploration survey data are reported in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates, North American Datum (NAD 83). The abbreviations used in this report are shown in Table 1.

3 Reliance on Other Experts

The author relied on Charles Watson, President of Advanced Geologic Exploration Inc., for a field review of the DMW claims and associated geology. Legal description of the claims was provided by Nova. All other work is the responsibility of the author.

Table 1. List of Units and Abbreviations

$US	US Dollars	ft	Foot	m	Meter
2WD	Two-Wheel Drive	ha	Hectare	M.S.	Master of Science
4WD	Four Wheel Drive	kg	Kilogram	Ma	Million Years
ac	Acre	km	Kilometer	mi	Mile
ASL	Above Sea Level	kV	Kilovolt	Mt	Metric Ton
ATV	All-Terrain Vehicle	LCE	Lithium Carbonate Equivalent	MW	Megawatt
BLM	Bureau of Land Management	NI	National Instrument	NAD	North American Datum
C°	Degree Centigrade	PLS	Pregnant Leach Solution	ppm	Parts per Million
CPG	Certified Professional Geologist	Li	Lithium Ion	QP	Qualified Person
DMW	Deer Musk West	$LiCO_3$	Lithium Carbonate	UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Property Description

The DMW property, held 100% by Nova, consists of 190 contiguous unpatented placer claims that have an approximate area of 1550 ha (3832 ac). The claims, each ±20 acres (8.1 hectares), are located in Sections 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31 and 32, Township 3 South, Range 39 East on U.S. Government land administrated by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The DMW claim block is adjacent to the large placer claim blocks of LT Capital Holdings and ELON claims on the east, and Scotch Creek Ventures on the north; there are no placer claimants on the south or west (Figure 4). The claims were staked by Advanced Geologic Exploration Inc. in February and March of 2021 on behalf of Emigrant, who subsequently sold them to Nova. The claims summary is shown in Table 2. Detailed claim information is shown in the Appendix.

Table 2. Deer Musk West Claim Information (BLM LR 2000 website, 2021)

Serial Number	Lead File Number	Claim Name	County	Case Disposition	Claim Type	Next Payment Due Date	Date Of Location
NV105235123 to NV105235312	NV105235123	DMW1 to DMW190	Esmeralda	Filed	Placer	9/1/2021	2/15/2021-3/8/2021

4.2 Location

The property is located on the southwest flank of Clayton Valley, as shown in Figure 1. The nearest settlement is the town of Silver Peak, which lies approximately 5 km (3 mi) to the NW. Access to Silver Peak is from Highway 265, which is a road that links Silver Peak to Highway 95. Highway 95 links Las Vegas to Reno. The site is equidistant to both main cities (approximately 270 km/170 mi from each main city). Silver Peak is approximately 61 km (38 mi) from Tonopah, which is the regional commercial centre, and approximately 45 km (28 mi) from Goldfield, the County Seat of Esmeralda County. Access to and across the site from Silver Peak is via a series of gravel/dirt roads. The geographic coordinates at the approximate center of the property are N37.2022 by E 117.548971.

The DMW claims are located approximately eight miles southwest of Albemarle Corporation's ("Albemarle") Silver Peak Operations, a lithium brine processing evaporation pond/plant complex that has been in operation since 1967.

Figure 1. Deer Musk West Property Location, Nevada, USA.

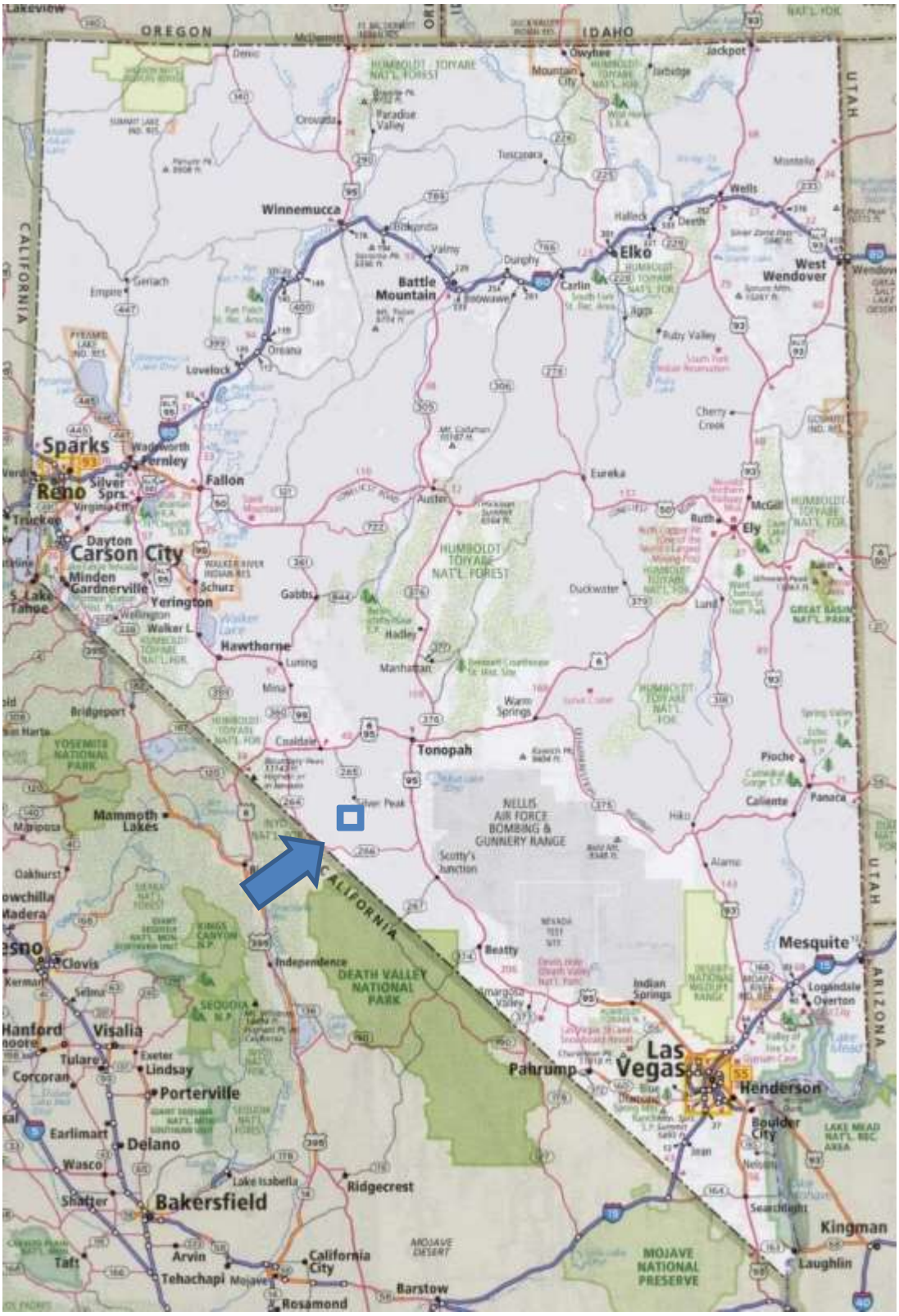
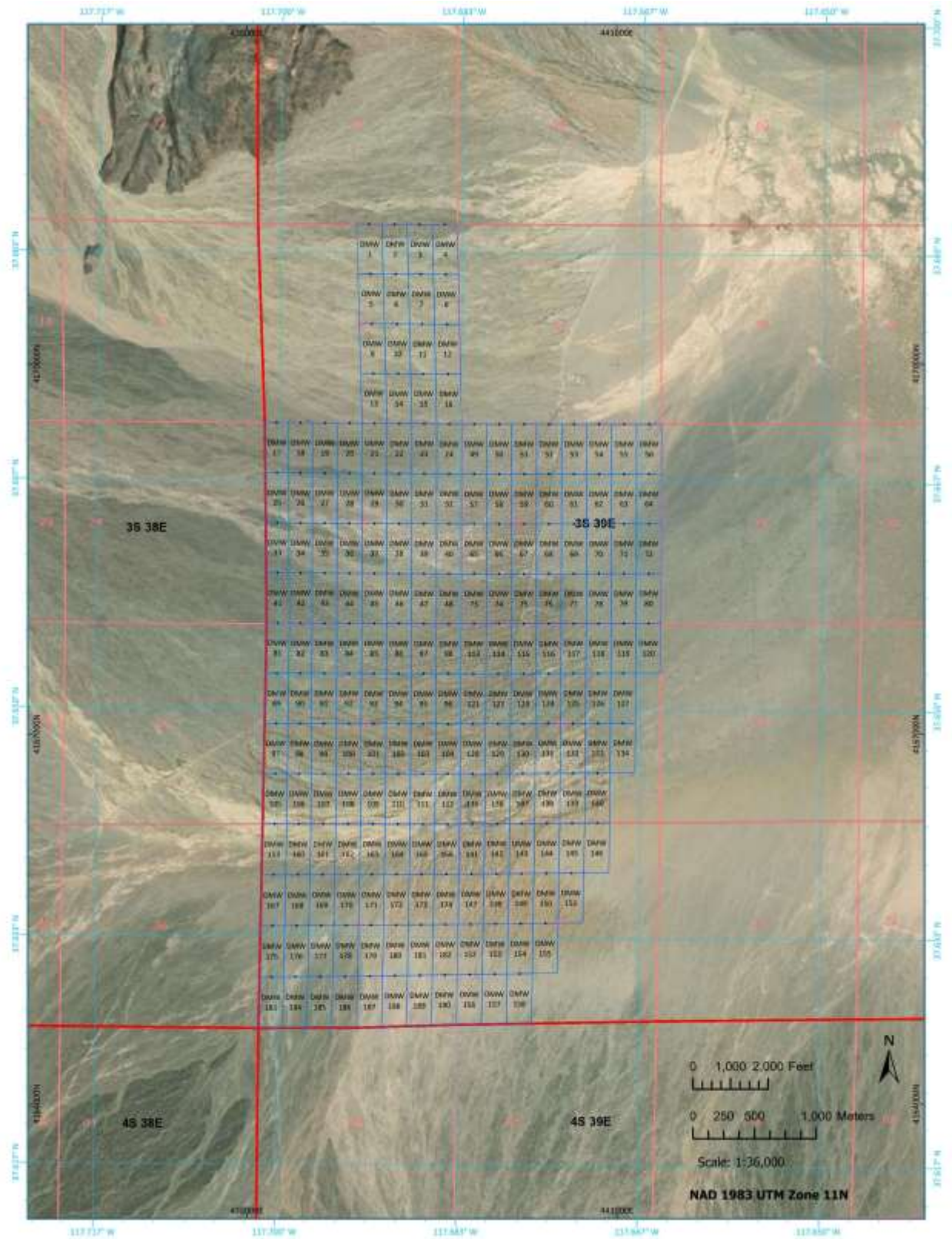


Figure 2. Deer Musk West Claim Locations in Clayton Valley, Nevada.



5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

The DMW placer claims are accessed from the small township of Silver Peak and lie to the southwest of the long-established lithium operations, currently owned and operated by Albemarle. Silver Peak is approximately 61 km (38 mi) from Tonopah, which is the regional commercial centre, and approximately 45 km (28 mi) from Goldfield, which is the County Seat of Esmeralda County. Access to and across the site from Silver Peak is via a series of gravel/dirt roads. The main gravel roads that run south and southwest from Silver Peak into the project area are well maintained and easily accessible with a normal 2WD vehicle. The minor gravel/dirt roads that criss-cross the property are typically not maintained and require 4WD to negotiate safely, particularly after high winds have caused drifting sand to form on the roads. Most of the property requires the use of an ATV for access.

5.2 Climate and Vegetation

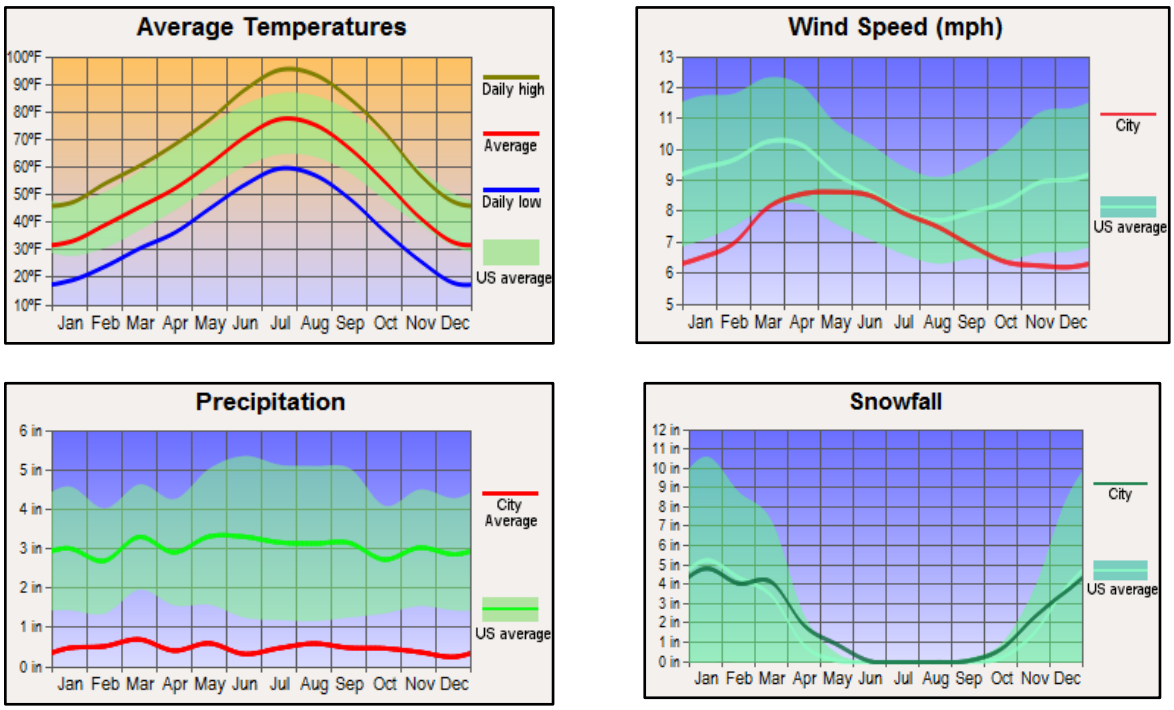
Clayton Valley has a generally arid to semi-arid climate, characterised by hot dry summers and cold winters. The climate is influenced strongly by the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the west, which produce a pronounced rain shadow, and have the general effect of making Nevada the driest state in the US. Precipitation is scattered throughout the year, with slightly more precipitation in late winter/early spring. During the winter months high-pressure conditions predominate, resulting in west-to-east trending winds and precipitation patterns. During the summer months, low-pressure conditions predominate, resulting in southwest-to-northeast trending precipitation patterns. Winter storm events tend to last longer and produce more precipitation than the summer events, which tend to produce widely scattered showers of short duration; drought is common and can last for more than 100 days.

Localized dust storms are common in Clayton Valley, and typically form later in the day after pronounced solar heating of the ground surface (all general climate information sourced from City-Data.com for Silver Peak are provided in Figure 3).

The exploration season is effectively year-round. There are periods where heavy rainfall may cause minor localized flooding of access roads. In this instance, access may be limited onto the playa floor for a few days.

Vegetation coverage across the site area is generally very sparse. Vegetation consists of a mixture of low scrub and grasses forming high desert, prairie, or shrub-steppe vegetation populations. Previous biological fieldwork completed at the site reported a mix of Saltbush, Greasewood Bush, Pickleweed, Saltgrass and Russian Thistle, with other occasional minor species (Spanjers, 2015). Many areas on the flat playa floor and the sand dune area have effectively no vegetation cover at all.

Figure 3. Average Weather Data for Silver Peak, Nevada (www.city-data.com)



5.3 Local Resources

Silver Peak is the nearest census-designated settlement, with a population of 142 in 2021 www.city-data.com). The unincorporated town has a US Post Office (ZIP code 89047), fire/EMS station, small school and a tavern. There are no significant services/shops in Silver Peak. The main employers are the lithium-brine operation of Albemarle and other hard-rock mining operations in the Clayton Valley area.

Goldfield is the County Seat for Esmeralda County with a population of 298 at the last census in 2020 (www.city-data.com). It has a series of small convenience stores, a small restaurant, motel and a gas station. As with Silver Peak, the population fluctuates depending on economic factors, as there are several small mining operations close to Goldfield that open and close with varying commodity prices. The County buildings in Goldfield house all the claim records for the various mining claims in Clayton Valley.

Tonopah is the main commercial centre close to Clayton Valley and has a full range of services, including grocery stores, restaurants, hotels/motels, banks, hardware stores and government offices (e.g. local BLM office for recording claims, making permit applications, etc.). The population of Tonopah was 2,478 in the 2010 census, and is the County Seat of Nye County. Employment in Tonopah is a mixture of service jobs, military (Tonopah Test Range), mining and industrial jobs related to the nearby Crescent Dunes concentrating solar plant.

5.4 Infrastructure

A series of well-maintained state highways connect Silver Peak to the main road network in Nevada and beyond, and graded and maintained gravel roads link Silver Peak to the southern

half of Clayton Valley. A gravel road from Goldfield to Clayton Valley has been paved. These roads connect Silver Peak to the local community of Lida in the south and allow year-round access to the project area. Access to the DMW claims will require additional road construction off of existing roads or the use of ATVs.

The nearest rail system is in Hawthorne, Nevada, approximately 145 km (90 miles) by road to the north of Silver Peak. This rail system is operated by Union Pacific and links northward toward the main Union Pacific rail system in the Sparks/Reno area. There is a County-owned public use airport in Tonopah that has two runways, each approximately 2 km (7,000 ft) long.

Electrical connection is possible at the sub-station in Silver Peak and is shown in Figure 4. This sub-station connects a pair of 55kV lines that form an electrical intertie between the Nevada and California electrical systems (maximum power capacity exchange allowed of 17 MW across the intertie), with two 55kV lines that link the sub-station to the main electrical grid in Nevada. One of the 55kV lines from the sub-station runs northwards to the Millers sub-station that lies approximately 47 km (29 mi) northeast from Silver Peak. At this point, the 55kV line interconnects to the 120kV transmission system (and then the 230kV system just north at the Crescent Dunes plant and Anaconda Moly sub-station). The other 55kV line runs east from Silver Peak and feeds back into Goldfield and Tonopah. Total electricity usage by the existing Albemarle lithium facility is reported as averaging 1.89 MW, with maximum usage of 2.54 MW (DOE/EA-1715, Sept 2010); note that a typical 55kV line is capable of transferring 10-40 MW of power depending on local factors.

Figure 4. Silver Peak Electrical Substation

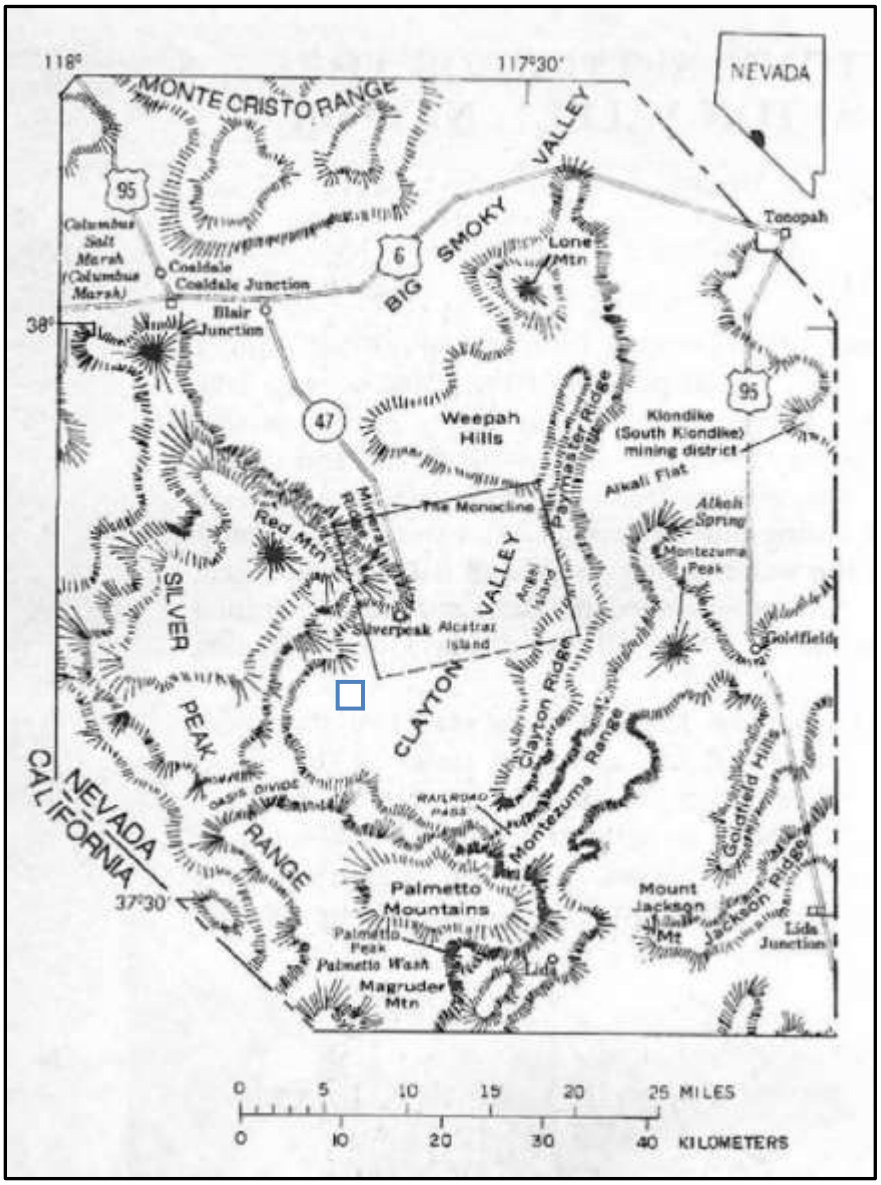
Water supply is currently served by the Silver Peak municipal water supply. This is serviced by three wells that abstract water from alluvial fans on the western flank of Clayton Valley, approximately 1 km (0.62 mi) southwest of the town.

5.5 Physiography

5.5.1 Clayton Valley Physiography

Clayton Valley lies in a complex zone of disrupted structure between the northwest trending Sierra Nevada Mountain Range to the west, and the north-south trending Basin and Range province to the north and east. The valley has a total watershed area of 1,437 km^2 (555 mi^2) and the floor of the valley lies at an altitude of approximately 1,320 m ASL (4,320 ft ASL). The surrounding mountains rise generally several hundred meters above the valley floor, with the highest surrounding mountain being Silver Peak at 2,859 m ASL (9,380 ft ASL). The valley is bounded to the west by the Silver Peak Mountain Range, to the south by the Palmetto Mountains, to the east by Clayton Ridge and the Montezuma Range, and to the north by the Weepah Hills as shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5. Physiographic Map of Clayton Valley and Environs (Zampirro, 2005).
Approximate location of the DMW claims is shown as a blue outline.



There is no permanent surface water in the Clayton Valley watershed, with the exception of the man-made evaporation ponds operated by Albemarle. All watercourses are ephemeral and only active during periods of intense precipitation.

Clayton Valley lies at a lower elevation than the surrounding basins (Big Smoky Valley lies approximately 122 m (400 ft) higher; Alkali Flats Valley lies approximately 140 m (460 ft) higher), and it is interpreted to receive some sub-surface groundwater flow from these basins based on regional static groundwater levels.

5.5.2 Deer Musk West Physiography

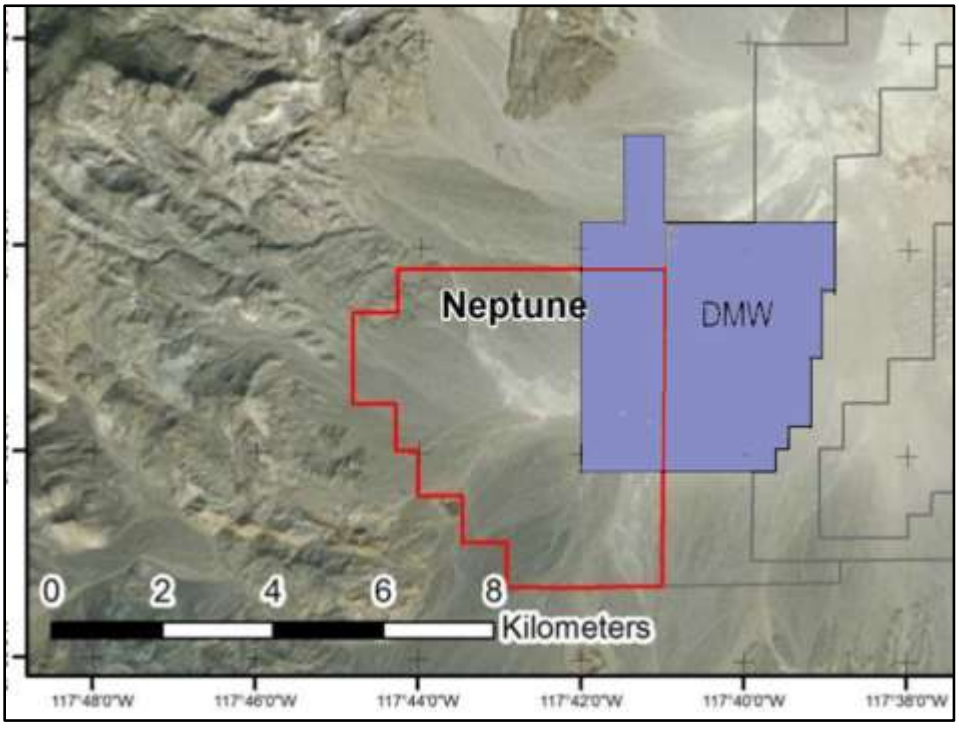
The physiography of the DMW property (Figure 2) consists of two major quaternary fan complexes that emanate from the Silver Peak Range (Watson, personnel communication). The alluvial fans start high in the mountains of the Silver Peak Range and cascade through two principal canyons, the northern Nivloc and southern Sunshine. The Nivloc fan receives more sedimentary material than the Sunshine fan.

6 History

Nevada Sunrise Gold Corp./Resolve Ventures Inc. Neptune Lithium Project

A portion of the DMW claims was investigated by Nevada Sunrise Gold Corp. (TSXV: NEV) ("Nevada Sunrise") and Resolve Ventures Inc. (TSXV: RSV) ("Resolve") and is shown in Figure 6. The joint venture Neptune project was comprised of 316 unpatented 20 ac (8.1 ha) placer claims totaling 6,640 ac (2,557 ha) directly west and adjacent to the DMW claims. Geophysical studies, biologeochemical sampling, and drilling were used to evaluate the property.

Figure 6. Location of Neptune Project of DMW Claims

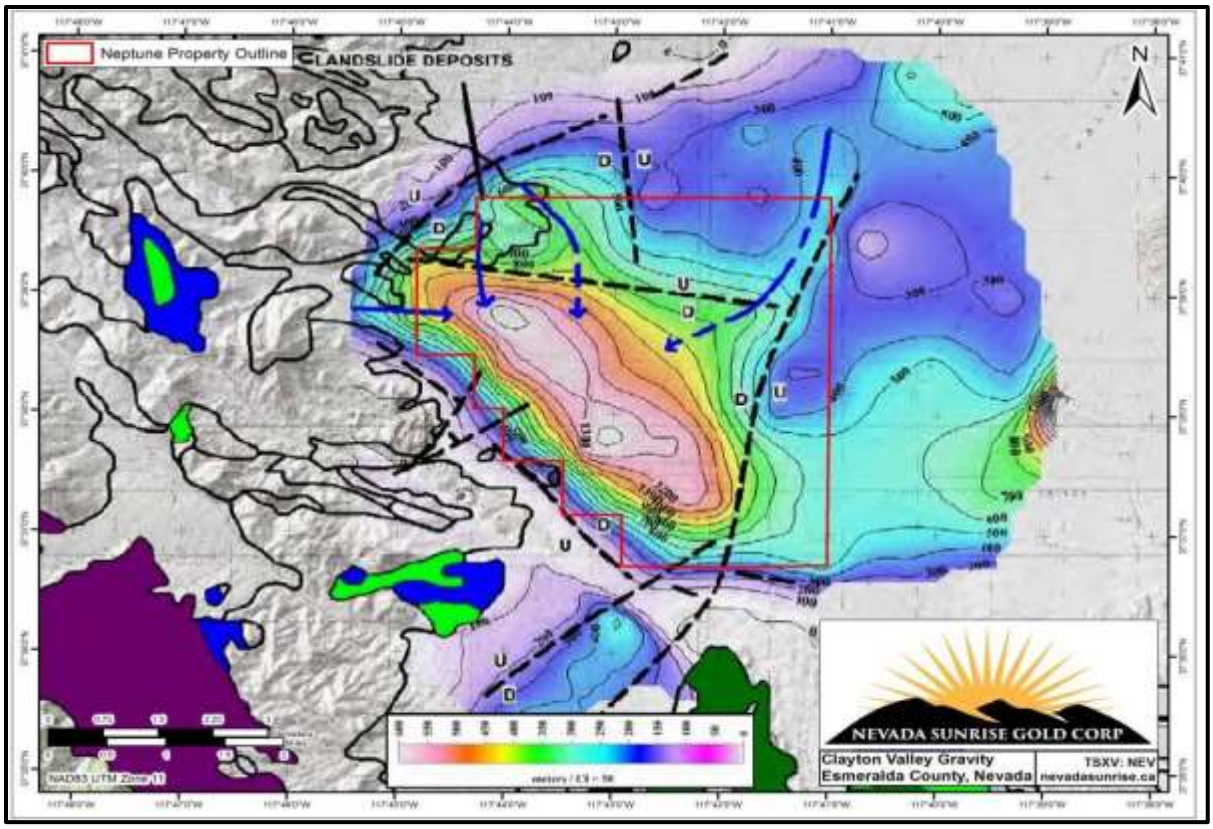


6.1 Geophysical Studies

6.1.1 Gravity Survey

A gravity survey of the Neptune property was conducted by Magee Geophysical Services, LLC of Reno, Nevada from April 15 to April 17, 2011 (Allender, 2011). The survey consisted of gravity data from 144 new gravity stations and 18 reprocessed from archival US Geological Survey data. The covered area was approximately 85 square kilometers. J.L. Wright Geophysics of Sparks, Nevada analyzed the data and interpreted the results, which described a fault-bounded basin, elongate in a northwest-southeast direction (Figure 7).

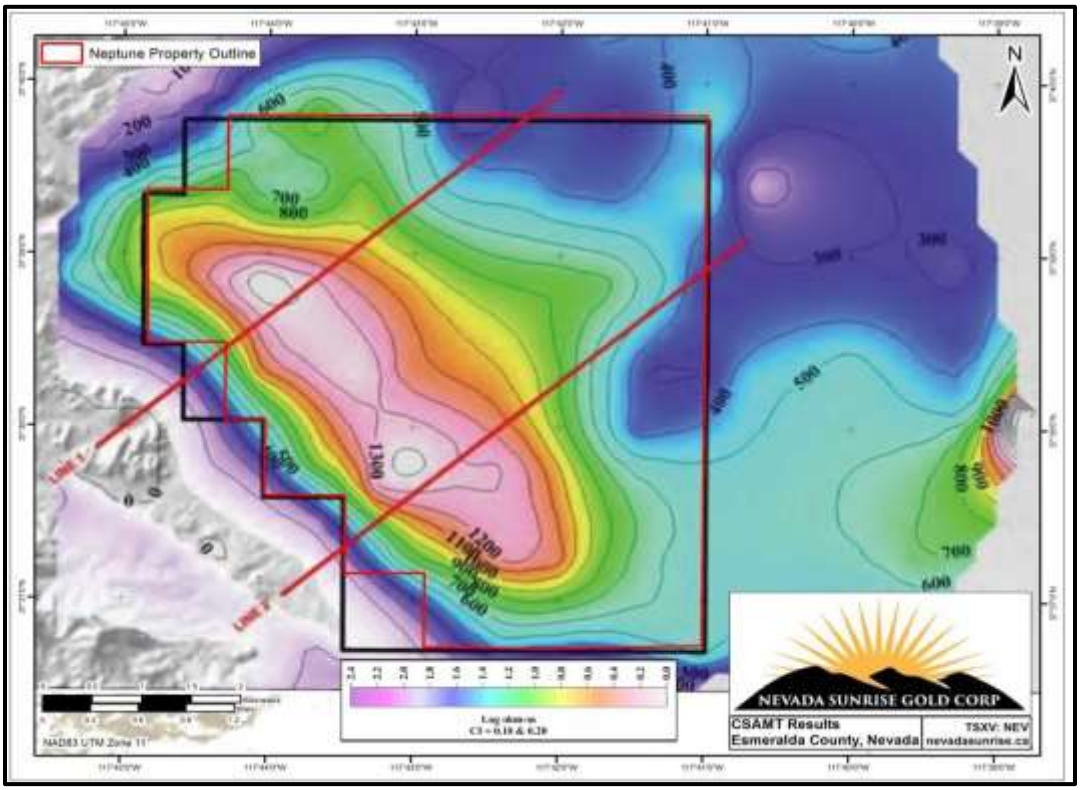
Figure 7. Neptune Project Gravity Survey Map (Allender, 2011)



6.1.2 CSAMT Survey

Resolve completed a controlled source audio-frequency magnetotellurics (CSAMT) survey on the Neptune claims in 2011 based on the gravity survey. Two survey lines were “anchored” to bedrock on the southwest end and oriented to cut the basin axis at right angles and to cut the two deepest portions of the basin (Figure 8). A significant finding of the survey was the presence of a low-resistivity layer approximately 150 meters thick lying between 100 and 250 meters below the surface. This layer dips slightly to the northeast at the southern end of survey Line 1 but is nearly flat-lying across the extent of the identified Neptune basin.

Figure 8. Neptune CSAMT map (Allender, 2016).



6.2 Biochemical Sampling

Resolve collected 16 vegetation samples of *Spiny Menodora,* five from each of three recommended drill sites, with one control sample. All of the samples were located on the western side of the Neptune project off of the DMW leases. Approximately 20 cm of branch tips and leaves were cut and bagged, totaling 15 samples. A single control sample was taken approximately 6 kilometers south of Goldfield, 45 kilometers east of the Neptune property. The samples were clipped, bagged and sent to Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories Canada for analysis. The geochemical results showed lithium values in the plant tissues ranging from 10.57 ppm to 35.39 ppm.

6.3 Drilling

Two exploration holes were completed on the Neptune claims in late March 2016 (Resolve Press Release, 2016). Drill targets were generated from the integration of the results of: (1) a detailed gravity survey by a previous operator that outlined a deep, faulted sub-basin, and (2) a controlled source audio magneto telluric (CSAMT) follow-up survey that detected conductive horizons within the sub-basin (Figure 8).

In each of the completed holes, permeable sedimentary, lacustrine strata interbedded with volcanic ash and ejecta were logged at various levels throughout the holes. This type of sedimentary strata was interpreted as a requisite host horizon for lithium-bearing brines as seen in the northern Clayton Valley. A total of 45 water samples and 256 sediment cuttings samples were collected and submitted for multi-element analysis.

Preliminary analytical results indicate the water samples collected from the two completed holes contain sub-economic contents of lithium. Composite samples in hole N-2016-1 were collected

from the intersected strata contained lithium-bearing sediments that averaged 156 ppm lithium over 215 ft (65.5 m) from 1285 ft (392.7 m) to the end of hole at 1,500 ft (457.2 m), reaching a peak value of 217 ppm lithium from 1365 to 1385 feet. A sharp increase of acidity was noted in several of the last water samples of hole N-2016-1, which Nevada Sunrise interpreted as a potentially fertile leaching environment for the creation of lithium-bearing brines. A third hole up to 2,000 m deep was planned approximately 1 mi (1.6 km) to the east of hole N-2016-1 in an area interpreted from a 2016 geophysical survey to be a potential trap where denser, lithium-bearing brines could migrate and pool.

7 Geological Setting Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

Clayton Valley is located within the Basin and Range Province in southern Nevada. It is a closed-basin that is fault bounded on the north by the Weepah Hills, the east by Clayton Ridge, the south by the Palmetto Mountains and the west by the Silver Peak Range and Mineral Ridge as shown in Figure 5. The general geology of Clayton Valley is illustrated in Figure 9. This area has been the focus of several tectonic and structural investigations because of its position relative to Walker Lane, the Mina Deflection and the Eastern California Shear Zone (McGuire, 2012; Burris, 2013). The basement rock of Clayton Valley consists of late Neoproterozoic to Ordovician carbonate and clastic rocks that were deposited along the ancient western passive margin of North America. During late Paleozoic and Mesozoic orogenies, the region was shortened and subjected to low-grade metamorphism (Oldow et al., 1989; Oldow et al., 2009) and granitoids were emplaced at ca. 155 and 85 Ma. Extension commenced at ca. 16 Ma and has continued to the present, with changes in structural style as documented in the Silver Peak-Lone Mountain Extensional Complex (Oldow et al., 2009; Burris, 2013). A metamorphic core complex just west of Clayton Valley was exhumed from mid-crustal depths during Neogene extension. There is a Quaternary cinder cone and associated basaltic lava flows in the northwest part of the basin.

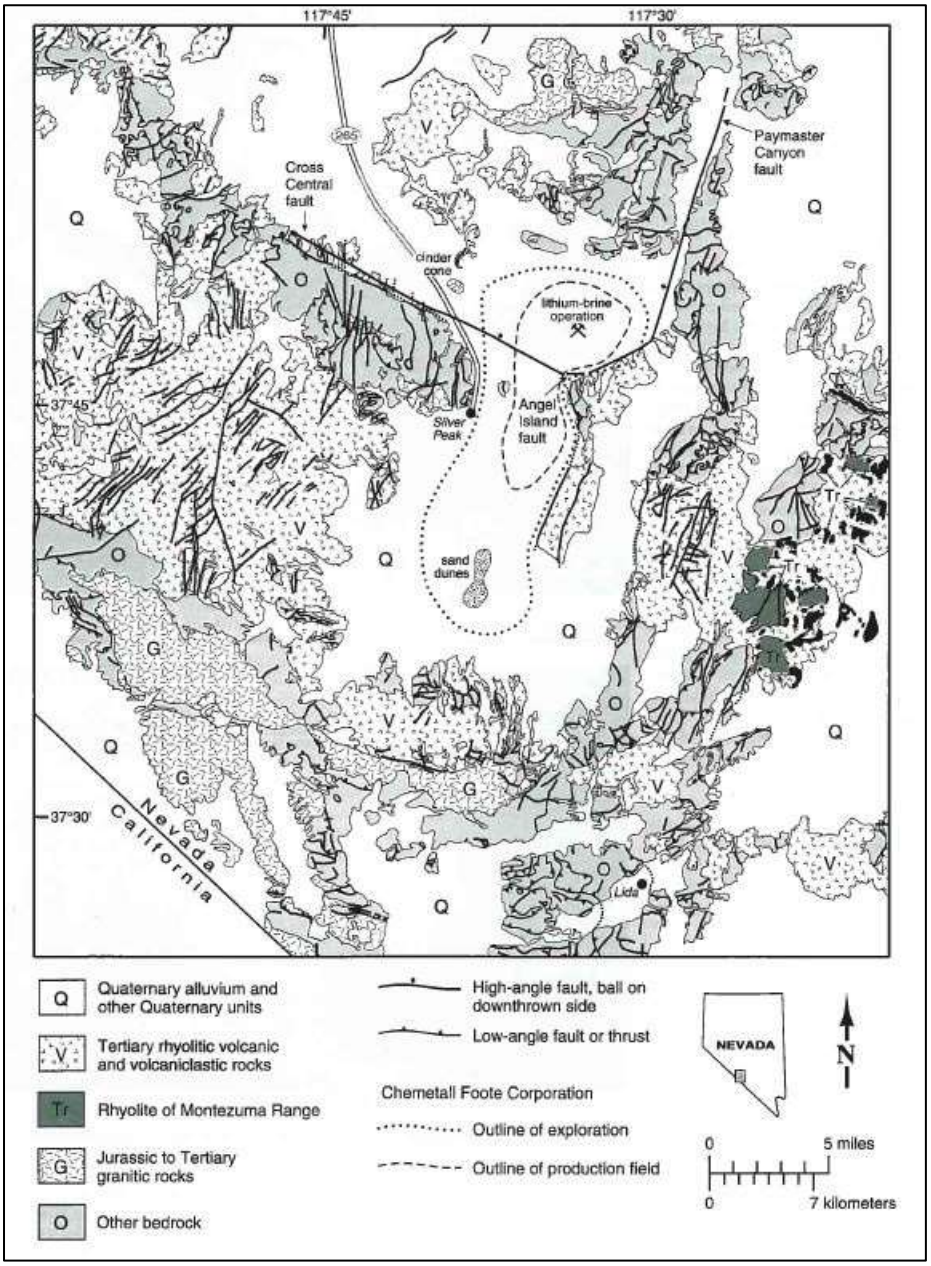
The basin is bounded to the east by a steep normal fault system toward which basin strata thicken (Davis et al., 1986). These basin-filling strata compose the aquifer system which hosts and produces the lithium-rich brine (Zampirro, 2004; Munk et al., 2011). The north and east parts of Clayton Valley are flanked with Miocene to Pliocene sediments containing multiple primary and reworked volcanic ash deposits within fine-grained clay and silt units. These deposits are a part of the Esmeralda Formation (Fm) first described by Turner (1900) and later by Stewart (1989) and Stewart and Diamond (1990). The Esmeralda Fm is a sedimentary sequence grading from coal-bearing siltstones, sandstones and conglomerates at the base to fine-grained tuffaceous lacustrine sediments at the top of the section. This formation is primarily mapped in the areas north of Clayton Valley (Stewart and Diamond, 1990) but there are also lacustrine deposits composed primarily of clays and fine-grained sediments with volcanic ash layers on the east side of Clayton Valley described as Esmeralda Fm by Kunasz (1974) and Davis (1981).

Recent work by Burris (2013), aimed at unravelling the tectonic and structural history of the Weepah Hills area to the north of Clayton Valley, reports a series of zircon helium ages for three volcanic-sedimentary depositional units from the upper plate in the Weepah Hills area. These are considered eruptive ages and include the Lone Mountain (23-18 Ma) unit, the Esmeralda Fm (12-10 Ma), and the Alum Mine Fm (10-6 Ma). Ongoing work by Munk (personal communication)

includes efforts to date volcanic-sedimentary units from the east side of the basin as well as from downhole samples in order to further understand the depositional history of these units and possible correlation with surface outcrops.

Multiple wetting and drying periods during the Pleistocene resulted in the formation of lacustrine deposits, salt beds, and lithium-rich brines in the Clayton Valley basin. The Late Miocene to Pliocene tuffaceous lacustrine facies of the Esmeralda Fm contain up to 1,300 ppm lithium and an average of 100 ppm lithium (Kunasz, 1974; Davis and Vine, 1979). Hectorite (lithium bearing smectite) in the surface playa sediments contains from 350 to 1,171 ppm lithium (Kunasz, 1974).

Figure 9: Geologic Map of Clayton Valley and Surrounding Area (Zampirro, 2005)



More Recent work by Morissette (2012) confirms elevated lithium concentrations in hectorite in the range of 160-910 ppm from samples collected on the northeast side of Clayton Valley. Miocene

silicic tuffs and rhyolites along the basin's eastern flank have lithium concentrations up to 228 ppm (Price et al., 2000).

Prior to development of the brine resource in Clayton Valley, a salt flat and brine pool existed in the northern part of the basin. Groundwater pumping has eliminated the surface brine pool. The presence of travertine deposits which occur in the northeast part of the valley, as well as the west and central parts of the valley, are also evidence of past hot spring activity on the valley floor. At the base of Paymaster Canyon, gravity and seismic surveys have been used to map the Weepah Hills detachment fault but also reveal the presence of tufa at depth coincident with a geothermal anomaly (McGuire, 2012). This area and another just north of the town of Silver Peak are underlain by aquifers that contain hot water (~50-60°C) and approximately 40 ppm lithium (Munk, personal communication). Hot spring deposits in these locations and others in the basin have also been mapped by Hulen (2008).

The surface geology of the DMW property consists two major quaternary fan complexes that emanate from the Silver Peak Range (Charles Watson, personnel communication). The alluvial fans start high in the mountains of the Silver Peak Range and cascade through two principal canyons, the northern Nivloc fan and southern Sunshine fan. The Nivloc fan receives more sedimentary material than the Sunshine fan.

7.2 DMW Property Geology

The upper slopes of the alluvial fans contain boulders the size of cars and are highly dissected and deeply entrenched. The lower slopes are gently sloping and typically fine-grained with gravels and pebbles. The distal parts sometimes contain pebbles and cobbles stringers, which are related to the more vigorous flooding events. Both the Nivloc and Sunshine fans appear unweathered with sparse vegetation. Fan material is light brown or tan versus the dark chocolate-brown to black of the desert varnish-coated fan surfaces. The fans appear to be multi-generational, as reported in deposits across the valley.

Foy et al. (2016) mapped a portion of southeast Clayton Valley, and characterized the alluvium into eight age-dated and two undated Quaternary units. Undivided bedrock, consisting of sandstone, shale, marl, conglomerate, and breccia and white volcanic ash deposits of unknown age, were mapped through portions of the valley, some of which also appear to have been deformed by earlier Cenozoic faults. Mapped faults in the alluvium indicates that active faulting in the area continues.

There is no Miocene Esmeralda Fm exposed on the claims but the abrupt absence of the Esmeralda Fm siltstones, clays and altered tuffs to the north of the DMW claims suggests that they are buried beneath the large alluvial fans on the claims.

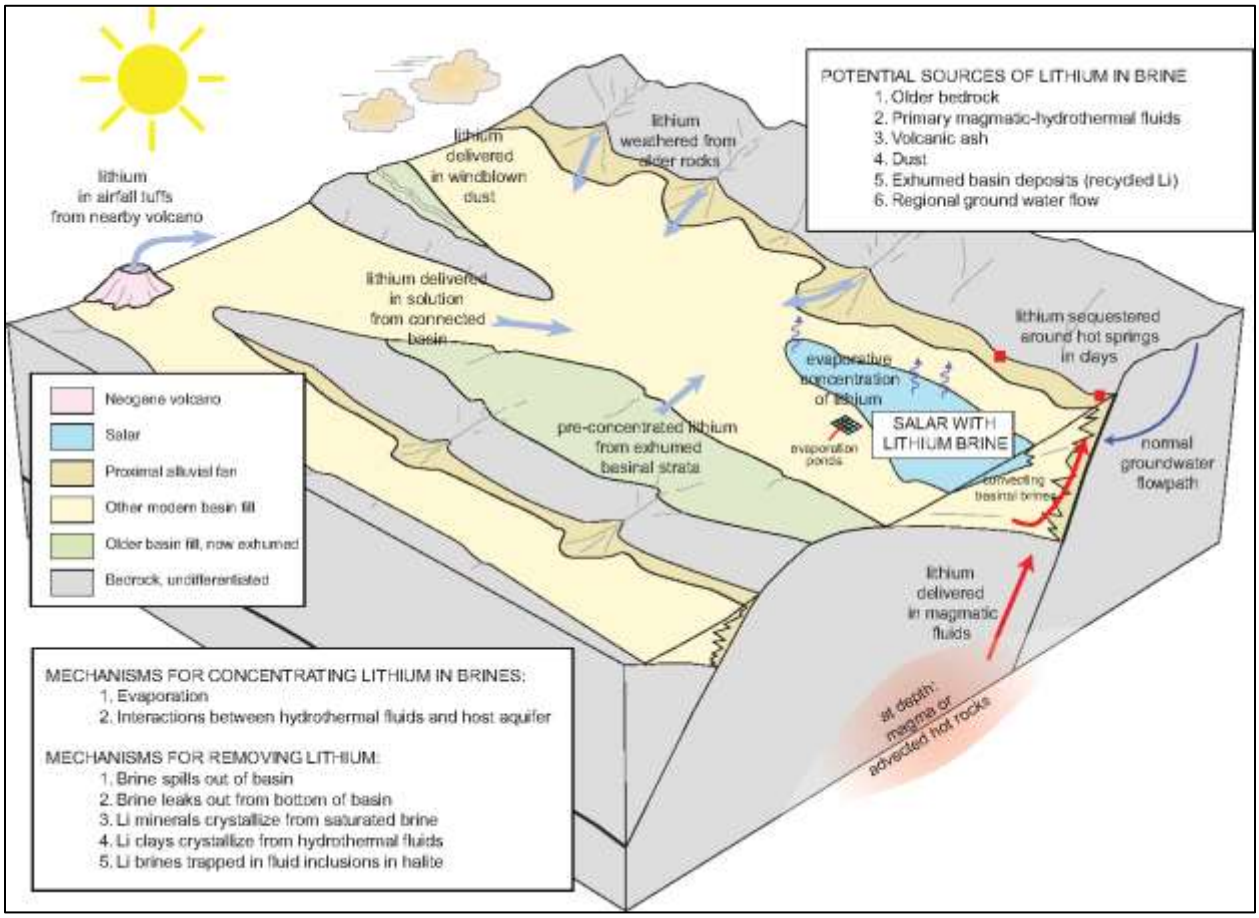
Lithium mineralization in Clayton Valley occurs as lithium rich brine in Pleistocene lake sediments and in older uplifted Esmeralda Fm lacustrine clays, ash and tuffs. Both occurrences are applicable to the DMW project.

7.3 Brine Mineralization

The lithium brine geochemistry and composition were first investigated by Davis and Vine (1979), Davis et al. (1986), Munk et al. (2011) and Jochens and Munk (2011). A model for continental

Li-rich brine systems was proposed by Munk et al. (2016), which described six common characteristics that provide clues to deposit genesis while also serving as exploration guidelines (Figure 7). They are: (1) arid climate; (2) closed basin containing a salar (salt crust), a salt lake, or both; (3) associated igneous and/or geothermal activity; (4) tectonically driven subsidence; (5) suitable lithium sources; and (6) sufficient time to concentrate brine. In general, the brines from the north part of Clayton Valley are Na-Cl in composition and have lithium concentrations in the range of 60-400 mg/L Li.

Figure 10. Continental Lithium Brine Formation (L. Munk et al., 2016)



Lithium mineralization is present within the finer-grained clastic sediments and ash/tuff layers that were deposited as part of a Pleistocene lake. Zampirro (2005) noted that these sediments are typically found in the eastern half of the elongated Clayton Valley. The mineralization is present as a series of aquifers that contain brines with varying concentrations of lithium. Where data exist, they tend to show that the aquifers are closer to the surface in the northern part of Clayton Valley, and that they deepen in the southern half, as the total thickness of the basin increases to the south, as does the thickness of the overlying alluvial sediments which do not contain mineralization.

7.4 Clay Mineralization

Li-bearing sediments have been recognized in Clayton Valley for some time in uplifted paleo Miocene Esmeralda Fm lacustrine clays, ash and tuffs. Kunasz (1974) reported up to 623 ppm

lithium in a sequence of altered volcanic ashes on the east side of Clayton Valley with a bulk lithium concentration ranging from 496-2,740 ppm. Morissette (2012) measured lithium concentration in the clay size fraction from samples collected in the upper member of the Esmeralda Fm in the range of 1,140-4,950 ppm for six samples, whereas Kunasz (1974) reports up to 140 mg/L water soluble lithium from the clay-sized fraction in the Esmeralda Fm on the east side of the basin.

Recent exploration programs by several companies on the east side of Clayton Valley have confirmed the lithium content of the Esmeralda Fm. Noram Ventures reports an Inferred Mineral Resource of 330 million metric tonnes at a grade of 858 ppm Li using a cut-off grade of 300 ppm Li (Peek and Barrie, 2019). Spearmint Resources Inc. published a maiden resource estimate includes a Indicated Mineral Resource of 196 million indicated metric tons at a grade of 781 ppm Li and and Inferred Mineral Resource of 44 million inferred metric tons at a grade of 808 ppm Li, using a cut-off grade of 400 ppm Li (Press release, June 11, 2021). Cypress Development Corp. ("Cypress") issued a NI 43-101 Prefeasibility Study that reported an Indicated Mineral Resource of 1,204 million metric tonnes averaging 904 ppm Li and an Inferred Mineral Resource of 236 million metric tonnes averating 760 ppm Li (Fayram et al., 2020).

8 Deposit Types

Lithium is found in five main types of deposits: pegmatites, continental brines, clays, oil well field brines, and lithium-borate evaporites. Continental brines, the best potential exploration target on the DMW claims, are found in Clayton Valley.

Continental Brines

Continental brines are the primary source of lithium products worldwide. Bradley et al. (2013) noted that "all producing lithium brine deposits share a number of first-order characteristics: (1) arid climate; (2) closed basin containing a playa or salar; (3) tectonically driven subsidence; (4) associated igneous or geothermal activity; (5) suitable lithium source-rocks; (6) one or more adequate aquifers; and (7) sufficient time to concentrate a brine." The lithium atom does not readily form evaporite minerals, remains in solution and concentrates to high levels, reaching 4,000 ppm at Salar de Atacama. Large deposits are mined in the Salar de Atacama, Chile (SQM and Albemarle), Salar de Hombre Muerto, Argentina (Livent Corporation, formerly FMC) and Clayton Valley, Nevada (Albemarle), the only North American producer. Pure Energy Minerals Limited ("Pure Energy") has a lithium brine property south of Abermarle's Silver Peak Operation that is being advanced toward production and is at the pilot plant stage (See Section 23, Adjacent Properties).

Lithium brine deposit models have been discussed by Houston et al. (2011), Bradley et al. (2013) and more extensively by Munk et al. (2016). Houston et al. (2011) classified the salars in the Altiplano-Puna region of the Central Andes, South America in terms of two end members,

"immature clastic" or "mature halite," primarily using (1) the relative amount of clastic versus evaporate sediment; (2) climatic and tectonic influences, as related to altitude and latitude; and

(3) basic hydrology, which controls the influx of fresh water. The immature classification refers to basins that generally occur at higher (wetter) elevations in the north and east of the region, contain alternating clastic and evaporite sedimentary sequences dominated by gypsum, have recycled salts, and a general low abundance of halite. Mature refers to salars in arid to hyperarid climates, which occur in the lower elevations of the region, reach halite saturation, and have intercalated clay and silt and/or volcanic deposits. An important point made by Houston et al. (2011) is the relative significance of aquifer permeability which is controlled by the geological and geochemical composition of the aquifers. For example, immature salars may contain large volumes of easily extractable lithium rich brines simply because they are comprised of a mixture of clastic and evaporite aquifer materials that have higher porosity and permeability. The Salar de Atacama could be classified as a mature salar whereas the Clayton Valley salar has characteristics more like an immature salar.

9 Exploration

Cursory geologic mapping was completed during claim staking. At the time of this writing Nova is in the initial stage of sampling and performing geophysical work on the property.

10 Drilling

The property is an early-stage exploration project and no drilling has taken place.

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

The property is in the early stages of exploration and no sampling or analysis has taken place.

12 Data Verification

The project is in the early stages of exploration and no data verification has taken place.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The property is in the early stages of exploration and no mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been performed.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

The property is in the early stages of exploration and no resource estimates have been completed.

15 Mineral Reserve Estimates

The project is in the early stages of exploration and no reserve estimates have been completed.

16 Mining Methods

Lithium brine and clay deposits, should they be delineated at some point in the future, will be extracted by conventional pumping and/or mining methods. Currently, no minerals resources or reserves have been delineated on the property.

17 Recovery Methods

No lithium recovery methods have been established for DMW as the property is in the early stages of exploration.

18 Project Infrastructure

There is no infrastructure (buildings or equipment) on the property at this time.

19 Market Studies and Contracts

The project is in the early stage of exploration and no data is available.

20 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

There have been no activities in this category due to the early stage of exploration. Permitting of exploration will require filing of a Notice of Intent and posting of a reclamation bond through the BLM. Permitting under a Notice of Intent allows surface disturbance on an area of less than five acres. Should additional permitting be required, and the area of disturbance exceeds five acres, permitting will be done on the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) with the BLM as the Lead Agency.

21 Capital and Operating Costs

The Project Is in the early stages of exploration and there are no capital or operating costs yet determined.

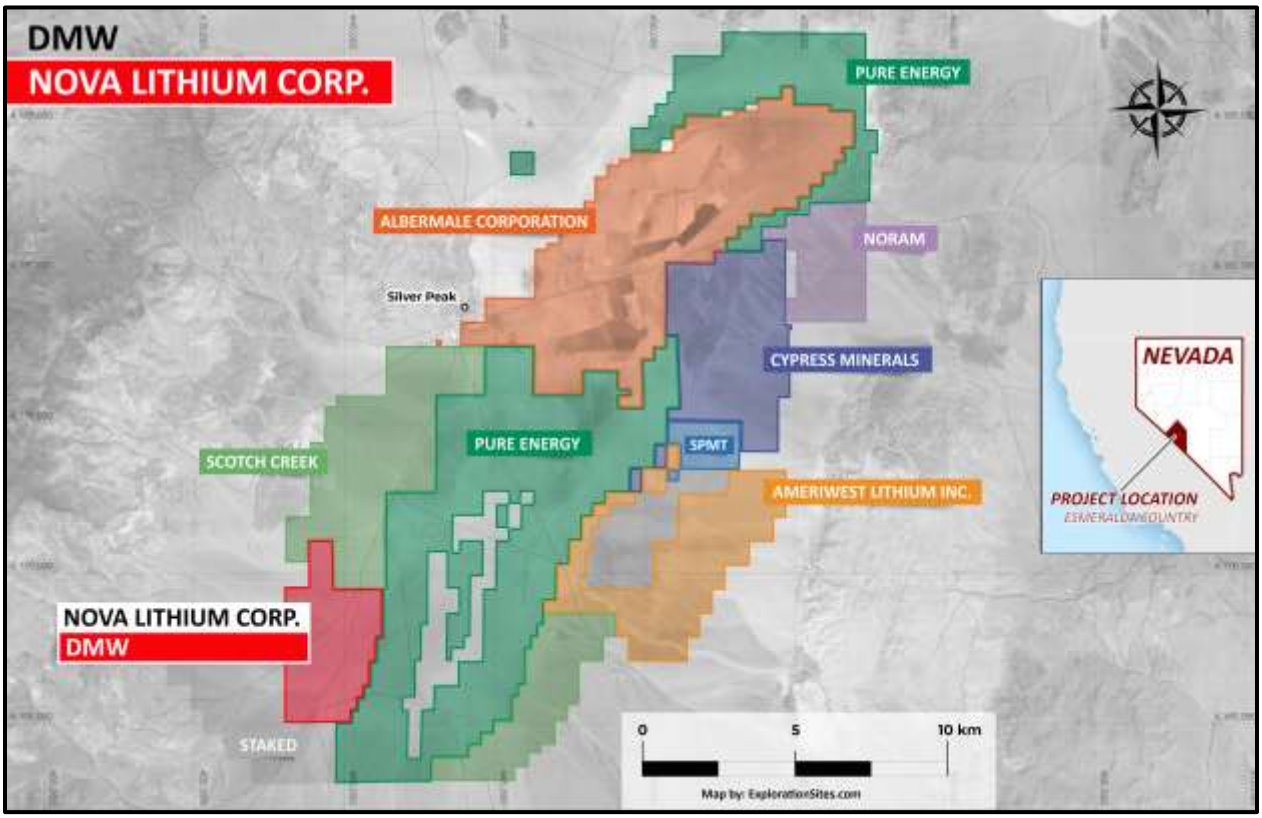
22 Economic Analysis

The Project Is in the early stages and no economic analysis has taken place.

23 Adjacent Properties

Lithium brine production and recent clay exploration activities on west side of Clayton Valley, north of the DMW claims are worth noting. Property locations are shown in Figure 11.

Figure 11. Location Map of the Deer Musk West Lithium Project



23.1 Albemarle's Clayton Valley Brine Operation

Albemarle's Silver Peak operation is currently the only operating lithium mine in North America. Brine processing is through an evaporation pond and plant complex, which has been in existence since 1967. Previous owners include Newmont (Foote Mineral Company), Chemetall-Foote Corporation and Rockwood Holdings, Inc. Albemarle purchased Rockwood Holdings, Inc. in 2014 for US$6.2 Billion, which included the Salar de Atacama brine operation in Chile, a lithium chemical processing plant in North Carolina, and the Silver Peak operation in Nevada.

Production data from the Silver Peak operations is proprietary and unpublished. However, the 2014 Rockwood Holdings, Inc. Annual Report cites production in 2013 at 870 metric tons Li. Previous production was reported by Price, Lechler, Lear and Giles (2000) at 25,600 metric tons Li through 1991. Garrett (2004) reported 5,700 metric tons Li_2CO_3, (1,072 metric tons Li) in 1997. The Li concentration in the production brines averaged 400 ppm initially, dropped to 300 ppm in 1970 and 160 ppm in 2001 (Garrett, 2004). The historical lithium brine resource in Clayton Valley has been estimated at 0.7 Mt Li (Kunasz, 1975), 0.65 Mt Li (Price et al., 2000) and 0.4 Mt Li (Yaksic and Tilton, 2009).

23.2 Pure Energy's Clayton Valley Lithium Project

Pure Energy's Clayton Valley Lithium Project is at the pre-development stage and has advanced through various preliminary engineering and processing studies. It is directly southwest and abutting Albemarle's Silver Peak operation. The company entered into an Earn-In Agreement

with Schlumberger Technology Corporation, a subsidiary of Schlumberger Limited ("SLB"), dated May 1, 2019, whereby Pure Energy granted SLB an option to acquire all of Pure Energy's interests in the project. SLB is operator of the project and is responsible for all costs associated with the project and pilot plant. SLB will have three years following acquiring the necessary permits to construct a pilot plant, test lithium brine fluids, and produce lithium products at a determined rate and capacity. The property consists of 950 placer claims totaling about 12,350 ac (5,000 ha). Pure Energy reports a lithium brine Inferred Mineral Resource of 5,524,800,000 cubic meters of brine at an average grade of 123 mg/l (Molnar, et al. 2019).

The author has not verified the information provided in the above technical reports and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization that is found at DMW. No mineral resources or reserves have yet been identified on the DMW property.

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

A concern to future development of the DMW will be securing water rights. Exploration for lithium in sedimentary or brine deposits, which includes drilling and pump testing, can be performed through temporary discharge permits. Water rights appropriations are not required if the loss of water is not more than 5 ac-ft during the testing and sampling of water pumped within a dissolved mineral resource exploration project. If more than this amount is pumped, water appropriation processes must be followed (Nevada Research Division, 2019).

As with many water basins in Nevada, there is risk in obtaining water rights in Clayton Valley necessary for a producing mine. Clayton Valley has a perennial water yield of 20,000 ac-ft per year and is currently over-appropriated for water rights (Farr West Engineering, 2012). The majority of water rights are held by Albemarle, which is currently permitted to use up to 20,000 ac-ft per year of water. Nevada Sunrise is permitted to use up to 1,770 ac-ft per year. Cypress has entered into a Letter of Intent with Nevada Sunrise (Cypress, 2019) to acquire its water rights. In 2019, Pure Energy was granted a permit for 50 ac-ft per year of water rights in Clayton Valley for brine extraction to allow it to operate a pilot plant for pilot scale production of lithium.

The DMW property has potential to host both sedimentary and brine deposits. Should Nova conduct exploration, and ultimately define mineral resources or mineral reserves (note that none are currently defined on the property), the company will have to be concerned about availability of water rights. This can potentially be addressed through acquisition of water rights from other holders, permitting of new water rights (if there is availability at the time), and through selection of technology that minimizes water use and recycles water. Technology for processing lithium is currently being developed by numerous companies. Companies like Albemarle that arguably have not necessarily had to conserve, recycle, or follow best practices for use of water are being pressured to reduce water usage which may free up water rights for other.

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

The DMW property is a property of merit for exploration with significant potential for discovery of lithium brine and/or lithium sedimentary deposits. The lithium bearing clays, siltstones, and tuffs of the Miocene Esmeralda Fm are found on properties owned by Scotch Creek to the north and are believed to be fault offset and located below the alluvium on DMW.

Additionally, faults contribute to the movement and entrapment of lithium brines in the south end of the valley (Kunasz, 1974). Nevada's gravity survey (Allender, 2011) identified faults along the western edge of the DMW, and field evidence suggests there may be a normal faulted block under the DMW claims. Clayton Valley is reportedly deepest in the south (Zampirro, 2005). Field work by Foy et al. (2020) indicates that numerous small-scale faults in the Quaternary alluvial deposits at this end of the valley are active. Brine deposits may exist on the DMW property west of Pure Energy's property.

While the location of DMW to these other properties does not guarantee exploration success at DMW, or that mineral resources or reserves will be delineated, the deposit models generated by these other companies are applicable at DMW and indicate there is potential for discovery.

Exploration by Nova is warranted to look for Esmeralda Fm sedimentary deposits that may occur below the surface. In addition, the potential exists for brine deposits at depth.

26 Recommendations

Evidence suggests the potential for the existence of the subsurface or buried Esmeralda Fm sedimentary unit on DMW, based on active normal faulting in the basin and the absence of the Esmeralda Fm south and along strike of exposures north of the property. The potential lithium brine entrapment at depth is also compelling. Due to the subsurface hidden nature of lithium-bearing strata and brines, the following surveys are recommended:

1. Surface reconnaissance, geological mapping, and soil sampling: USD $45,000
2. Geophysical characterization of claims: USD $70,000
    a. Seismic reflection for definition for subsurface strata and fault definition.
    b. Gravity for depth to bedrock and structure.
    c. Resistivity for determining water/brine location and extent.
3. Final Report: USD $10,000

The cost of completing the mapping, soil and rock chip sampling, and geophysical work is estimated to to be $US125,000.The results of this work will provide complementary subsurface information to the existing Neptune project geophysical survey, and identify potential drill targets for further exploration.

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APPENDIX

DMW CLAIMS

Date and Time Run:

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MINERAL & LAND RECORDS SYSTEM MINING CLAIMS

Admin State:NV **MINING CLAIM NAME/NUMBER INDEX**

Serial Number	Lead File Number	Claim Name	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Quadrant	County	Geo State	Date of Location	Case Disposition	Closed Date	Claimant
NV105235123	NV105235123	DMW1	21	0030S	0390E	18	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235124	NV105235123	DMW 2	21	0030S	0390E	18	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235125	NV105235123	DMW 3	21	0030S	0390E	18	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235126	NV105235123	DMW 4	21	0030S	0390E	18	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235127	NV105235123	DMW 5	21	0030S	0390E	18	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235128	NV105235123	DMW 6	21	0030S	0390E	18	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235129	NV105235123	DMW 7	21	0030S	0390E	18	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235130	NV105235123	DMW 8	21	0030S	0390E	18	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235131	NV105235123	DMW 9	21	0030S	0390E	18	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235132	NV105235123	DMW 10	21	0030S	0390E	18	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235133	NV105235123	DMW 11	21	0030S	0390E	18	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235134	NV105235123	DMW 12	21	0030S	0390E	18	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
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NV105235136	NV105235123	DMW 14	21	0030S	0390E	18	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235137	NV105235123	DMW 15	21	0030S	0390E	18	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235138	NV105235123	DMW 16	21	0030S	0390E	18	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235140	NV105235123	DMW 18	21	0030S	0390E	19	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.

APPENDIX: DMW CLAIMS (continued)

Serial Number	Lead File Number	Claim Name	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Quadrant	County	Geo State	Date of Location	Case Disposition	Closed Date	Claimant
NV105235141	NV105235123	DMW 19	21	0030S	0390E	19	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235142	NV105235123	DMW 20	21	0030S	0390E	19	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235143	NV105235123	DMW 21	21	0030S	0390E	19	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235144	NV105235123	DMW 22	21	0030S	0390E	19	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235145	NV105235123	DMW 23	21	0030S	0390E	19	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235146	NV105235123	DMW 24	21	0030S	0390E	19	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235147	NV105235123	DMW 25	21	0030S	0390E	19	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235148	NV105235123	DMW 26	21	0030S	0390E	19	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235150	NV105235123	DMW 28	21	0030S	0390E	19	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235151	NV105235123	DMW 29	21	0030S	0390E	19	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235152	NV105235123	DMW 30	21	0030S	0390E	19	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235153	NV105235123	DMW 31	21	0030S	0390E	19	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235154	NV105235123	DMW 32	21	0030S	0390E	19	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235155	NV105235123	DMW 33	21	0030S	0390E	19	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235156	NV105235123	DMW 34	21	0030S	0390E	19	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
						36	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235157	NV105235123	DMW 35	21	0030S	0390E	19	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235158	NV105235123	DMW 36	21	0030S	0390E	19	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235158	NV105235123	DMW 36	21	0030S	0390E	19	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235159	NV105235123	DMW 37	21	0030S	0390E	19	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235160	NV105235123	DMW 38	21	0030S	0390E	19	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235161	NV105235123	DMW 39	21	0030S	0390E	19	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235162	NV105235123	DMW 40	21	0030S	0390E	19	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.

APPENDIX: DMW CLAIMS (continued)

Serial Number	Lead File Number	Claim Name	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Quadrant	County	Geo State	Date of Location	Case Disposition	Closed Date	Claimant
NV105235163	NV105235123	DMW 41	21	0030S	0390E	19	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235164	NV105235123	DMW 42	21	0030S	0390E	19	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235165	NV105235123	DMW 43	21	0030S	0390E	19	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235166	NV105235123	DMW 44	21	0030S	0390E	19	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235167	NV105235123	DMW 45	21	0030S	0390E	19	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235168	NV105235123	DMW 46	21	0030S	0390E	19	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235169	NV105235123	DMW 47	21	0030S	0390E	19	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235170	NV105235123	DMW 48	21	0030S	0390E	19	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235171	NV105235123	DMW 49	21	0030S	0390E	20	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235172	NV105235123	DMW 50	21	0030S	0390E	20	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235173	NV105235123	DMW 51	21	0030S	0390E	20	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235174	NV105235123	DMW 52	21	0030S	0390E	20	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235175	NV105235123	DMW 53	21	0030S	0390E	20	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235176	NV105235123	DMW 54	21	0030S	0390E	20	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235177	NV105235123	DMW 55	21	0030S	0390E	20	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235178	NV105235123	DMW 56	21	0030S	0390E	20	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235179	NV105235123	DMW 57	21	0030S	0390E	20	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235180	NV105235123	DMW 58	21	0030S	0390E	20	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235181	NV105235123	DMW 59	21	0030S	0390E	20	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235182	NV105235123	DMW 60	21	0030S	0390E	20	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235183	NV105235123	DMW61	21	0030S	0390E	20	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235184	NV105235123	DMW 62	21	0030S	0390E	20	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235185	NV105235123	DMW 63	21	0030S	0390E	20	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.

APPENDIX: DMW CLAIMS (continued)

Serial Number	Lead File Number	Claim Name	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Quadrant	County	Geo State	Date of Location	Case Disposition	Closed Date	Claimant
NV105235186	NV105235123	DMW 64	21	0030S	0390E	20	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235187	NV105235123	DMW 65	21	0030S	0390E	20	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235188	NV105235123	DMW 66	21	0030S	0390E	20	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235189	NV105235123	DMW 67	21	0030S	0390E	20	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235190	NV105235123	DMW 68	21	0030S	0390E	20	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235191	NV105235123	DMW 69	21	0030S	0390E	20	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235192	NV105235123	DMW 70	21	0030S	0390E	20	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235193	NV105235123	DMW 71	21	0030S	0390E	20	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235194	NV105235123	DMW 72	21	0030S	0390E	20	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235195	NV105235123	DMW 73	21	0030S	0390E	20	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235196	NV105235123	DMW 74	21	0030S	0390E	20	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235197	NV105235123	DMW 75	21	0030S	0390E	20	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235198	NV105235123	DMW 76	21	0030S	0390E	20	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235199	NV105235123	DMW 77	21	0030S	0390E	20	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235200	NV105235123	DMW 78	21	0030S	0390E	20	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235201	NV105235123	DMW 79	21	0030S	0390E	20	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235202	NV105235123	DMW 80	21	0030S	0390E	20	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235203	NV105235123	DMW 81	21	0030S	0390E	30	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235204	NV105235123	DMW 82	21	0030S	0390E	30	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235205	NV105235123	DMW 83	21	0030S	0390E	30	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235206	NV105235123	DMW 84	21	0030S	0390E	30	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235207	NV105235123	DMW 85	21	0030S	0390E	30	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235208	NV105235123	DMW 86	21	0030S	0390E	30	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.

APPENDIX: DMW CLAIMS (continued)

Serial Number	Lead File Number	Claim Name	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Quadrant	County	Geo State	Date of Location	Case Disposition	Closed Date	Claimant
NV105235209	NV105235123	DMW 87	21	0030S	0390E	30	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235210	NV105235123	DMW 88	21	0030S	0390E	30	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235211	NV105235123	DMW 89	21	0030S	0390E	30	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235212	NV105235123	DMW 90	21	0030S	0390E	30	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235213	NV105235123	DMW 91	21	0030S	0390E	30	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235214	NV105235123	DMW 92	21	0030S	0390E	30	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235215	NV105235123	DMW 93	21	0030S	0390E	30	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235216	NV105235123	DMW 94	21	0030S	0390E	30	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235217	NV105235123	DMW 95	21	0030S	0390E	30	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235218	NV105235123	DMW 96	21	0030S	0390E	30	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235219	NV105235123	DMW 97	21	0030S	0390E	30	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235220	NV105235123	DMW 98	21	0030S	0390E	30	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235221	NV105235123	DMW 99	21	0030S	0390E	30	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235223	NV105235123	DMW 101	21	0030S	0390E	30	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235224	NV105235123	DMW 102	21	0030S	0390E	30	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235225	NV105235123	DMW 103	21	0030S	0390E	30	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235226	NV105235123	DMW 104	21	0030S	0390E	30	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235227	NV105235123	DMW 105	21	0030S	0390E	30	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235228	NV105235123	DMW 106	21	0030S	0390E	30	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235229	NV105235123	DMW 107	21	0030S	0390E	30	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235230	NV105235123	DMW 108	21	0030S	0390E	30	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235231	NV105235123	DMW 109	21	0030S	0390E	30	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235232	NV105235123	DMW 110	21	0030S	0390E	30	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.

APPENDIX: DMW CLAIMS (continued)

Serial Number	Lead File Number	Claim Name	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Quadrant	County	Geo State	Date of Location	Case Disposition	Closed Date	Claimant
NV105235233	NV105235123	DMW 111	21	0030S	0390E	30	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235234	NV105235123	DMW 112	21	0030S	0390E	30	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235235	NV105235123	DMW 113	21	0030S	0390E	29	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235222	NV105235123	DMW 100	21	0030S	0390E	30	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235236	NV105235123	DMW 114	21	0030S	0390E	29	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235237	NV105235123	DMW 115	21	0030S	0390E	29	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235238	NV105235123	DMW 116	21	0030S	0390E	29	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235239	NV105235123	DMW 117	21	0030S	0390E	29	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235240	NV105235123	DMW 118	21	0030S	0390E	29	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235241	NV105235123	DMW 119	21	0030S	0390E	29	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235242	NV105235123	DMW 120	21	0030S	0390E	29	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235243	NV105235123	DMW 121	21	0030S	0390E	29	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235244	NV105235123	DMW 122	21	0030S	0390E	29	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235245	NV105235123	DMW 123	21	0030S	0390E	29	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235246	NV105235123	DMW 124	21	0030S	0390E	29	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235247	NV105235123	DMW 125	21	0030S	0390E	29	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235248	NV105235123	DMW 126	21	0030S	0390E	29	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235249	NV105235123	DMW 127	21	0030S	0390E	29	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235250	NV105235123	DMW 128	21	0030S	0390E	29	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235251	NV105235123	DMW 129	21	0030S	0390E	29	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235252	NV105235123	DMW 130	21	0030S	0390E	29	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235253	NV105235123	DMW 131	21	0030S	0390E	29	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235254	NV105235123	DMW 132	21	0030S	0390E	29		ESMERALDA		2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.

APPENDIX: DMW CLAIMS (continued)

Serial Number	Lead File Number	Claim Name	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Quadrant	County	Geo State	Date of Location	Case Disposition	Closed Date	Claimant
NV105235255	NV105235123	DMW 133	21	0030S	0390E	29	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235256	NV105235123	DMW 134	21	0030S	0390E	29	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235257	NV105235123	DMW 135	21	0030S	0390E	29	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235258	NV105235123	DMW 136	21	0030S	0390E	29	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235259	NV105235123	DMW 137	21	0030S	0390E	29	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235260	NV105235123	DMW 138	21	0030S	0390E	29	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235261	NV105235123	DMW 139	21	0030S	0390E	29	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235262	NV105235123	DMW 140	21	0030S	0390E	29	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235263	NV105235123	DMW 141	21	0030S	0390E	32	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235264	NV105235123	DMW 142	21	0030S	0390E	32	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235265	NV105235123	DMW 143	21	0030S	0390E	32	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235266	NV105235123	DMW 144	21	0030S	0390E	32	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235267	NV105235123	DMW 145	21	0030S	0390E	32	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235268	NV105235123	DMW 146	21	0030S	0390E	32	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235269	NV105235123	DMW 147	21	0030S	0390E	32	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235270	NV105235123	DMW 148	21	0030S	0390E	32	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235271	NV105235123	DMW 149	21	0030S	0390E	32	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235272	NV105235123	DMW 150	21	0030S	0390E	32	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235273	NV105235123	DMW 151	21	0030S	0390E	32	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235274	NV105235123	DMW 152	21	0030S	0390E	32	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235275	NV105235123	DMW 153	21	0030S	0390E	32	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235276	NV105235123	DMW 154	21	0030S	0390E	32	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235277	NV105235123	DMW 155	21	0030S	0390E	32	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.

APPENDIX: DMW CLAIMS (continued)

Serial Number	Lead File Number	Claim Name	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Quadrant	County	Geo State	Date of Location	Case Disposition	Closed Date	Claimant
NV105235278	NV105235123	DMW 156	21	0030S	0390E	32	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235279	NV105235123	DMW 157	21	0030S	0390E	32	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235280	NV105235123	DMW 158	21	0030S	0390E	32	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235281	NV105235123	DMW 159	21	0030S	0390E	31	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	3/7/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235282	NV105235123	DMW 160	21	0030S	0390E	31	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	3/7/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235283	NV105235123	DMW 161	21	0030S	0390E	31	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	3/7/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235284	NV105235123	DMW 162	21	0030S	0390E	31	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	3/7/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235285	NV105235123	DMW 163	21	0030S	0390E	31	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	3/7/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235286	NV105235123	DMW 164	21	0030S	0390E	31	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	3/7/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235287	NV105235123	DMW 165	21	0030S	0390E	31	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	3/7/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235288	NV105235123	DMW 166	21	0030S	0390E	31	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	3/7/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235289	NV105235123	DMW 167	21	0030S	0390E	31	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235290	NV105235123	DMW 168	21	0030S	0390E	31	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235291	NV105235123	DMW 169	21	0030S	0390E	31	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235292	NV105235123	DMW 170	21	0030S	0390E	31	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235293	NV105235123	DMW 171	21	0030S	0390E	31	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235294	NV105235123	DMW 172	21	0030S	0390E	31	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235295	NV105235123	DMW 173	21	0030S	0390E	31	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235296	NV105235123	DMW 174	21	0030S	0390E	31	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	3/7/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235297	NV105235123	DMW 175	21	0030S	0390E	31	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235298	NV105235123	DMW 176	21	0030S	0390E	31	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235299	NV105235123	DMW 177	21	0030S	0390E	31	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235300	NV105235123	DMW 178	21	0030S	0390E	31	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.

APPENDIX: DMW CLAIMS (continued)

Serial Number	Lead File Number	Claim Name	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Quadrant	County	Geo State	Date of Location	Case Disposition	Closed Date	Claimant
NV105235301	NV105235123	DMW 179	21	0030S	0390E	31	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235302	NV105235123	DMW 180	21	0030S	0390E	31	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235303	NV105235123	DMW 181	21	0030S	0390E	31	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235304	NV105235123	DMW 182	21	0030S	0390E	31	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235305	NV105235123	DMW 183	21	0030S	0390E	31	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235306	NV105235123	DMW 184	21	0030S	0390E	31	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235307	NV105235123	DMW 185	21	0030S	0390E	31	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235308	NV105235123	DMW 186	21	0030S	0390E	31	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235309	NV105235123	DMW 187	21	0030S	0390E	31	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235310	NV105235123	DMW 188	21	0030S	0390E	31	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235311	NV105235123	DMW 189	21	0030S	0390E	31	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
NV105235312	NV105235123	DMW 190	21	0030S	0390E	31	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	FILED		EMIGRANT SPRINGS GOLD CORP.
Admin State	Distinct Cases Found												
NV	190												

NO WARRANTY IS MADE BY BLM FOR USE OF THE DATA FOR PURPOSESNOT INTENDED BY BLM

Qualified Person (QP) Certificate

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR
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Gerton, NC 28735
Telephone: 229-254-7855 Email: rayspanjers@gmail.com

CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR

I, **Raymond P. Spanjers**, do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently engaged as a Geological Consultant.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Wisconsin – Parkside with a Bachelor of Science in Earth Science (1977), and a Master of Science degree in Geology from North Carolina State University (1983).
3. I am a Registered Professional Geologist through the Society for Mining, Metallurgy & Exploration (SME), Number 3041730RM.
4. I have practiced by profession in geology since 1980 and have 41 years of experience in mineral exploration, mining and mineral processing of industrial minerals and lithium brines.
5. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and certify that I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for the preparation of the report titled “NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Deer Musk West Lithium Property, Clayton Valley, Esmeralda County, Nevada, USA”.
7. I visited the Deer Musk West property on March 29, 2021.
8. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information for disclosure and is not misleading.
9. I am independent of Nova Lithium Inc. according to the criteria stated in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
10. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

Dated this 16th day of July, 2021.

“Raymond P. Spanjers”

(Signed and sealed)
Raymond P. Spanjers