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:

RAYMOND P. SPANJERS, MS, SME RPG

AND

GREGORY J. BELL, MS, PE, CGWP

REPORT DATE: JUNE 23, 2022

EFFECTIVE DATE: JUNE 20, 2022

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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). The basin-filling strata compose the aquifer system which hosts and produces the lithium-rich brine at Albemarle Corporation's Silver Peak Operations (Zampirro, 2004; Munk et al., 2011).

The north and east parts of Clayton Valley are flanked with Miocene to Pliocene (upper Tertiary) 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 exist at depth under the DMW property.

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).

A soil sample survey, which consisted of 142 samples, was completed on the claims. The samples, which ranged between 17-77 ppm lithium, corresponded to Bouguer gravity highs to the northeast and south, and a centralized low under the claims.

Bouguer gravity and seismic reflection geophysical surveys were completed on the claims. The Bouguer gravity data were contour mapped to show a gravity high underlying the northeast portion of the claims area and a lower gravity area to the west. This lateral decrease to the west in Bouguer gravity indicate a decrease in subsurface density, such as a thickening of the Quaternary/upper Tertiary section.

Seismic data was used to compute velocity profiles based on seismic refraction analysis. The result shows the transition at the 5,000 ft/sec velocity contour identifies the contact between the Quaternary alluvial/lacustrine sediments and the underlying Tertiary lacustrine sediments. This pronounced seismic reflection at this depth indicates the presence of the upper Tertiary lacustrine section, but it could also be associated with the harder surface of an airfall tuffaceous unit or an evaporite unit. Quaternary strata thickness ranges from approximately 100-225 feet (30-69 m), and Tertiary (Esmeralda MF) strata ranges 110-575 feet (34-175 m) in thickness across the area.

The seismic reflection data were used to prepare reflection depth profiles that show the structure of both the Quaternary and upper Tertiary sedimentary sequences. The interpretation of these profiles was based on stronger amplitude reflections between the two horizons and seismic stratigraphy within the sections. This interpretation showed a thickening of the Quaternary/upper Tertiary section to the west consistent with the Bouguer gravity mapping. These seismic reflection profiles also showed the orientation of several north-south trending faults in the Tertiary section that extend across the DMW claim area.

The following additional exploration is recommended:

Hybrid-Source Audio-Magnetotellurics method (HSAMT) for resistivity and conductivity to evaluate the extent of conductors that may represent lithium brine hosting units.

The estimated cost for completing the HSAMT survey is $US100,000. This includes:

• Survey Preparation	$ 2,000
• Mobilization/Demobilization	4,000
• Equipment Lease/Shipping	11,000
• Field Layout	55,000
• Supervision	10,000
• Data Processing	15,000
• Report	3,000
Total	$100,000

Information from the survey will be used to make recommendations for an exploration drilling program to confirm lithology, the presence of lithium brine and clay, and perform pump and lab tests.

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 the results of exploration activities and suggest recommendations to Nova management for additional exploration work to evaluate the the property.

Raymond P. Spanjers, QP was retained by Nova to prepare a technical report on the lithium potential of the DMW property. The report was coauthored by Gregory J. Bell as QP for the seismic survey results.

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 authors. Mineral rights and land ownership were provided by Advanced Geologic Exploration, Inc. (AGE), which 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.

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.

Table 1. List of Units and Abbreviations

$US	US Dollars	Ft/sec	Feet/Sec	m	Meter
2WD	Two-Wheel Drive	ha	Hectare	M.S.	Master of Science
AWD	Accelerated Weight Drop	kg	Kilogram	Ma	Million Years
ac	Acre	km	Kilometer	mi	Mile
MASL	Mean Elevation 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

3 Reliance on Other Experts

The authors relied on Nova Lithium's CEO, Glenn Collick, for claim information which was received on June 7, 2022 and verified through the Bureau of Land Management LR2000 website.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Property Description

The DMW property, held 100% by Nova, is located in Clayton Valley, Esmeralda County, Nevada (Figure 1). The property 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) (Figure 2).

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

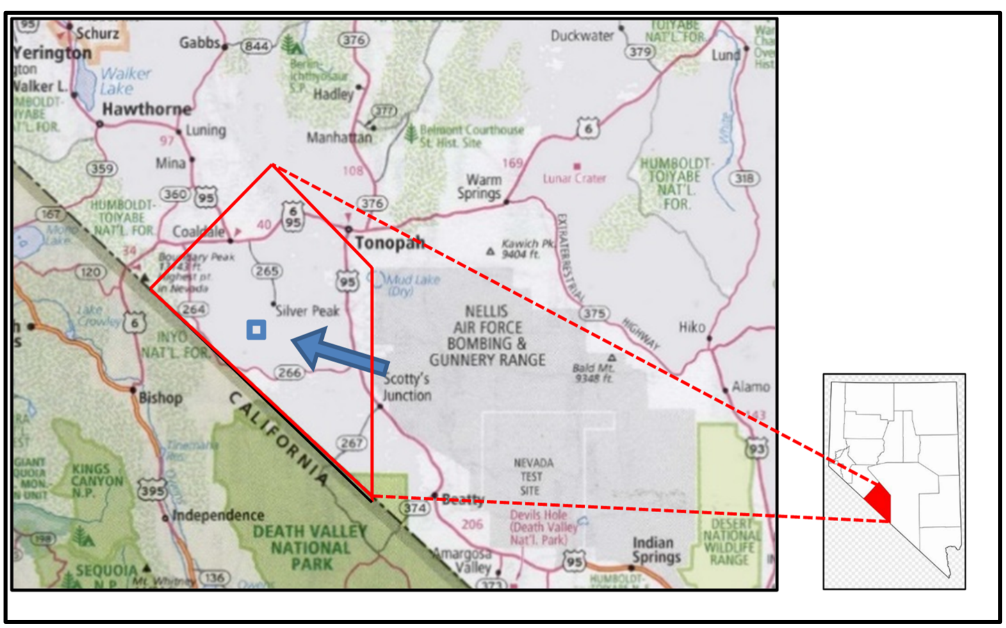
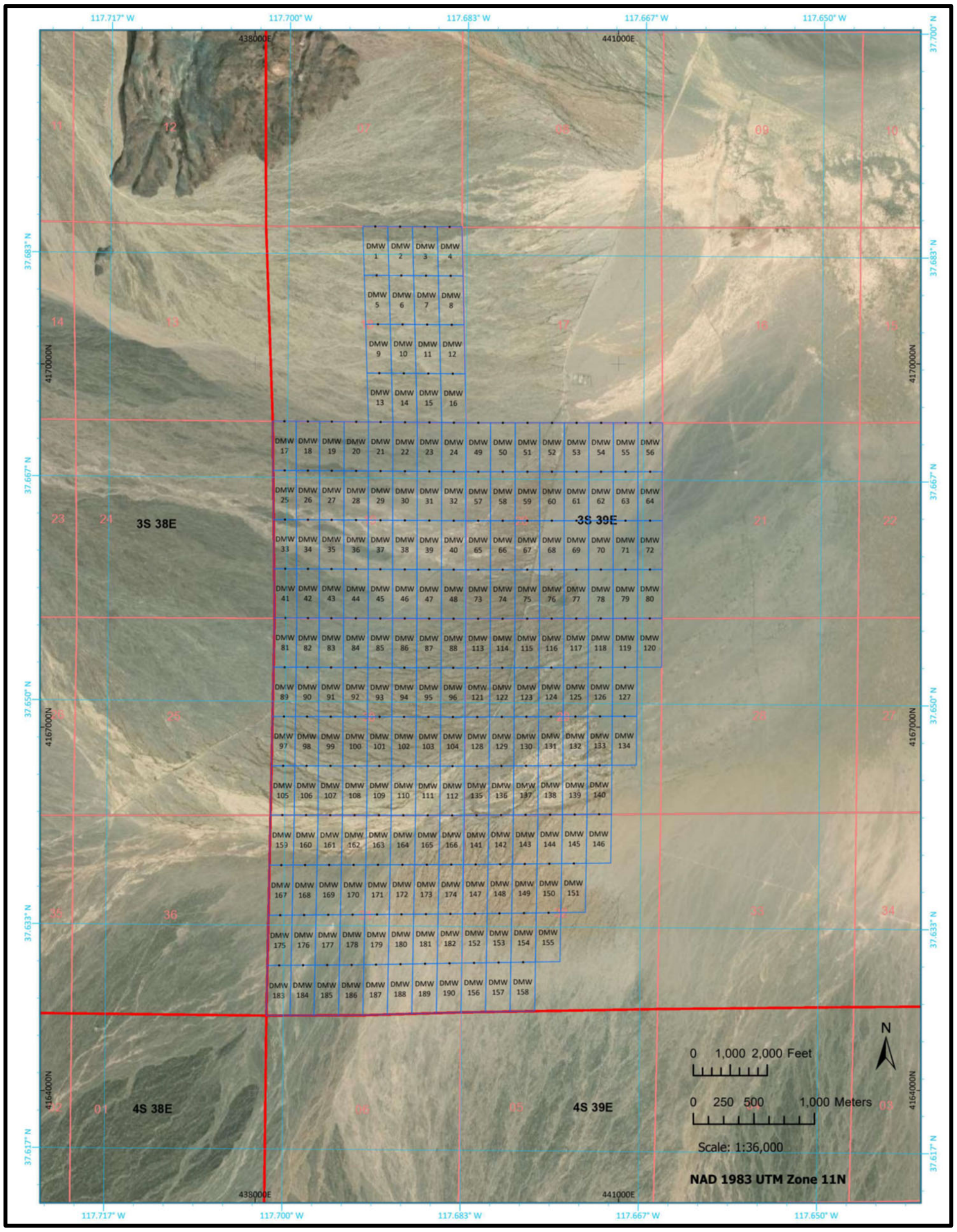


Figure 2. Deer Musk West Claim Locations in Clayton Valley, Nevada



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. 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	9/1/2022	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.

4.3 Water Rights

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.

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

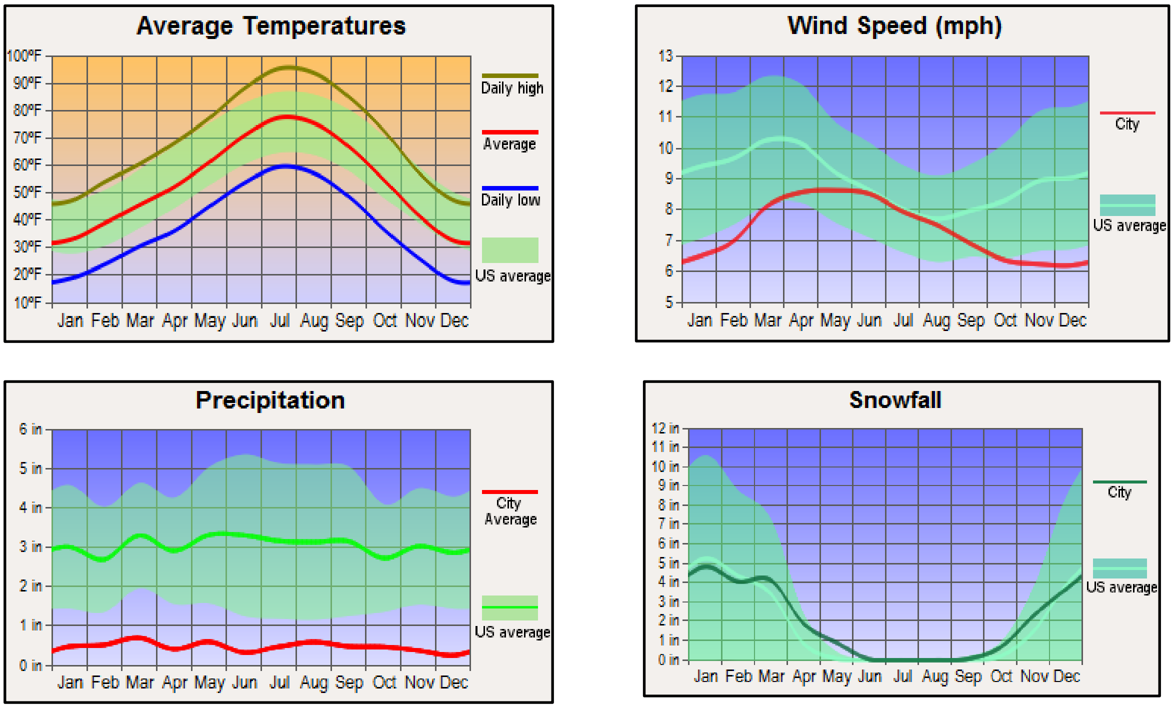
Clayton Valley has a generally arid to semi-arid climate, characterised by hot dry summers and cold winters. The climate is influenced strongly by the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the west, which produce a pronounced rain shadow, and have the general effect of making Nevada the driest state in the US. 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

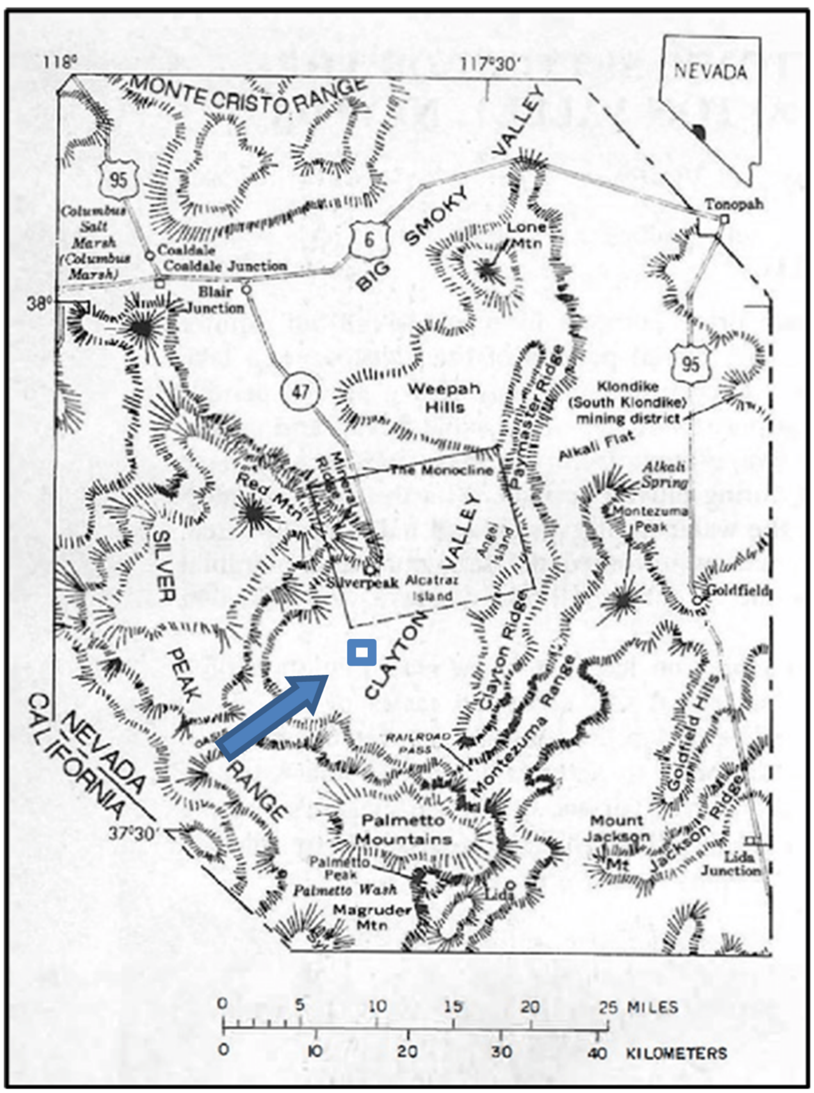
Water supply is currently served by the Silver Peak municipal water supply. This is serviced by three wells that abstract water from alluvial fans on the western flank of Clayton Valley, approximately 1 km (0.62 mi) southwest of the town.

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). With the Approximate location of the DMW claims



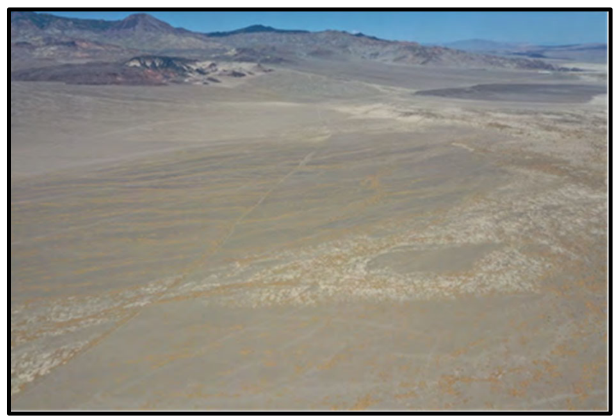
There is no permanent surface water in the Clayton Valley watershed, with the exception of the man-made evaporation ponds operated by Albemarle. All watercourses are ephemeral and only active during periods of intense precipitation. Clayton Valley lies at a lower elevation than the surrounding basins (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. Field observations and drone footage indicate linear northeast surface structure and an adjacent topographic high on the tract (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Drone Photos of the DMW Claims. Left: View northwest toward Silver Peak Range, note the linear trend of vegetation and pond development on the playa surface. Right: macro view of linear vegetation trending north-south, possibly fracture control adjacent to topographic high (Watson, 2021, photos 9 and 10)



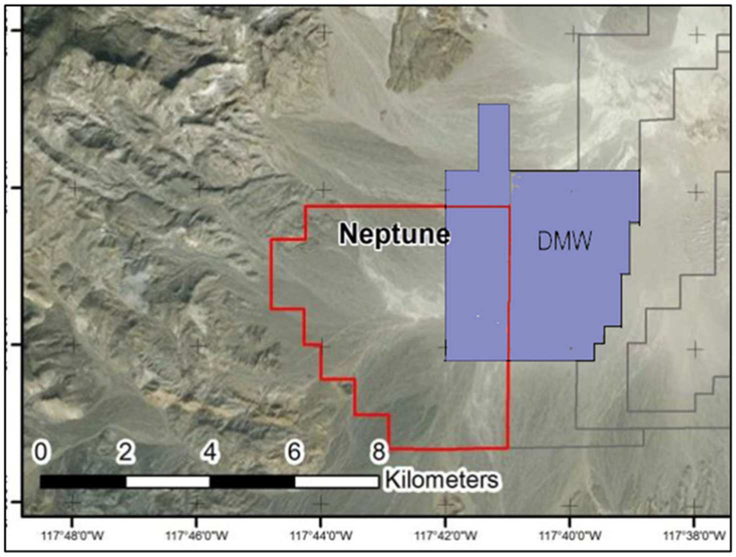
6 History

6.1 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 7. 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.

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. Location of Neptune Project relative to DMW Claims (purple)

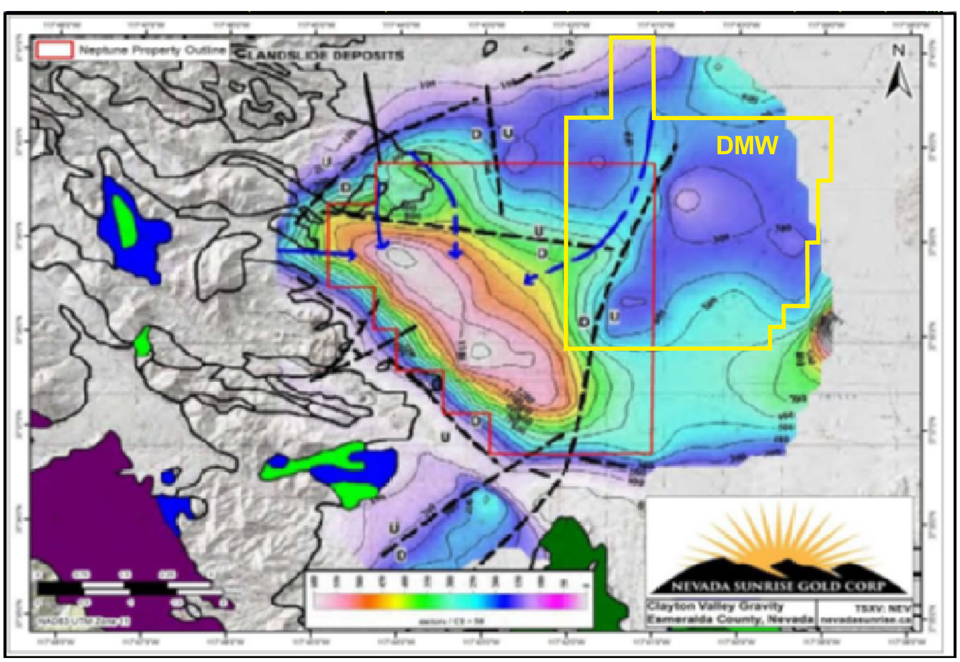


6.1.1 Geophysical Studies

6.1.1.1 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 data identified a deep gravity low bounded by several faults and projected water flow in the low area (Figure 8). The figure shows the DMW area superimposed at the northeast of the survey.

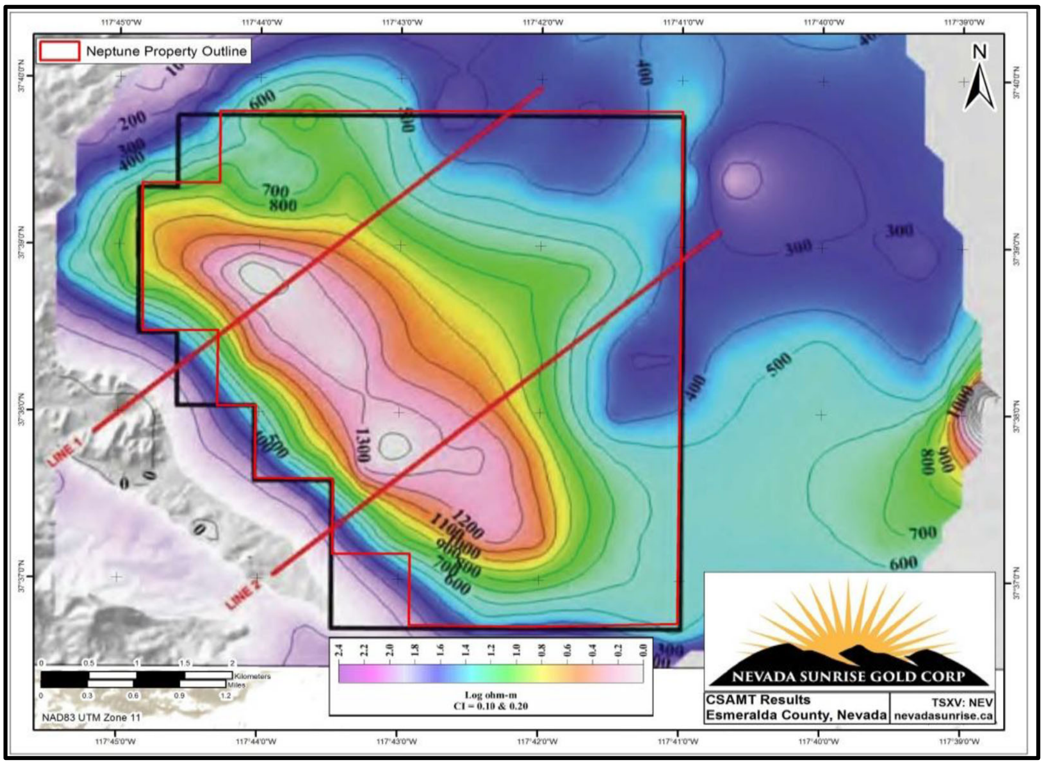
Figure 8. Neptune Project Gravity Survey Map (Allender, 2011)



6.1.1.2 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 9). 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 9. Neptune CSAMT map (Allender, 2016)



6.1.2 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.

6.1.3 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 9).

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.

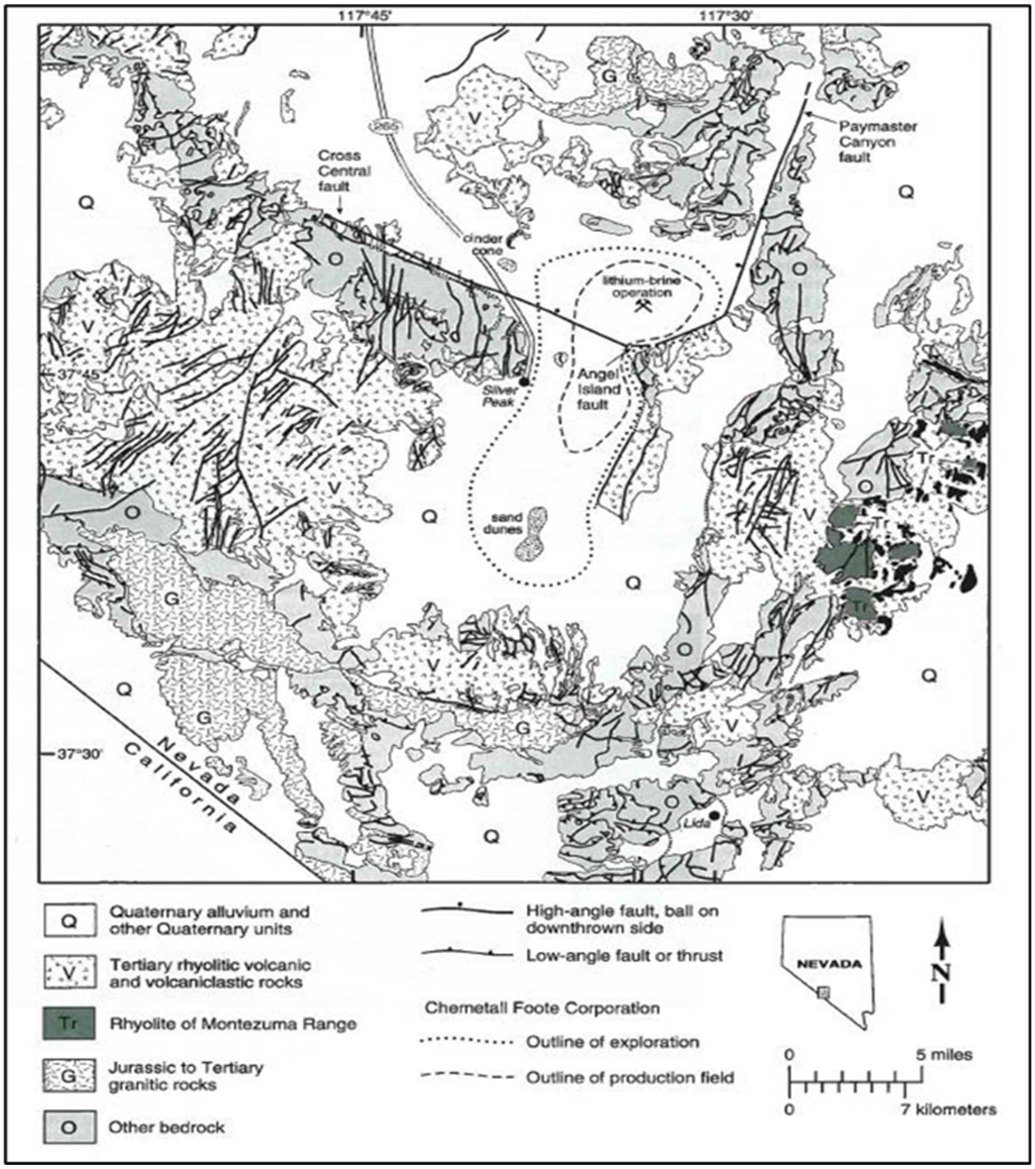
7 Geological Setting Mineralization

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 10.

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.

Figure 10: Geologic Map of Clayton Valley and Surrounding Area (Zampirro, 2005)



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 (upper Tertiary) 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).

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).

7.2 DMW Property Geology

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.

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

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.

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.

8.1 Continental Brines

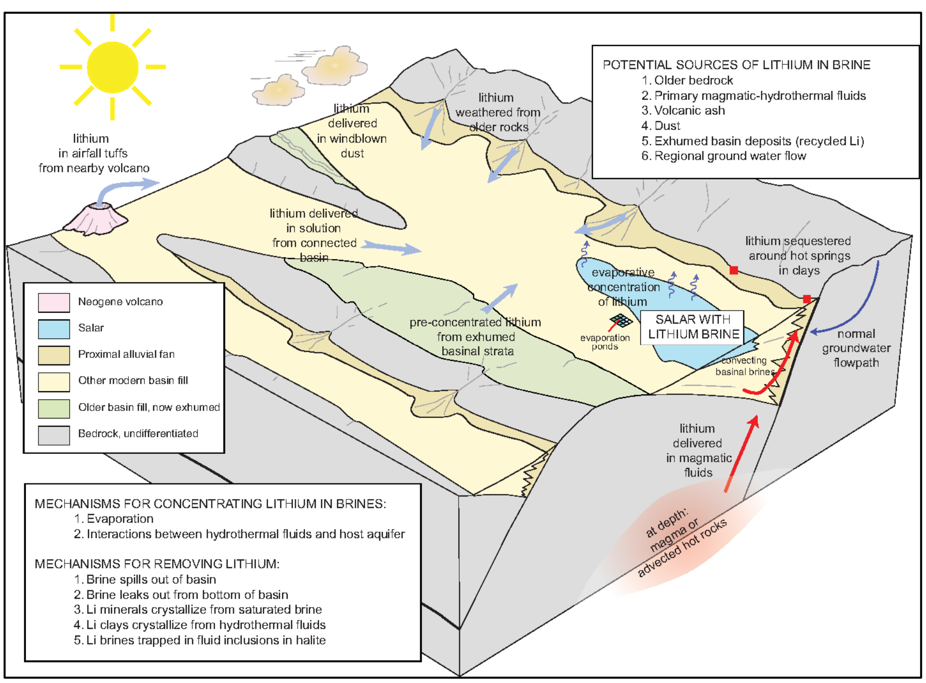
Lithium brine deposit models have been discussed by Houston et al. (2011), Bradley et al. (2013) and more extensively by Munk et al. (2016). Houston et al. (2011) classified the salars in the Altiplano-Puna region of the Central Andes, South America in terms of two end members, “immature clastic” or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

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 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 11). 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 11. Continental Lithium Brine Formation (Munk et al., 2016)



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).

8.2 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 tons 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 metric tons at a grade of 781 ppm Li and Inferred Mineral Resource of 44 million 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 tons averaging 904 ppm Li and an Inferred Mineral Resource of 236 million metric tons averaging 760 ppm Li (Fayram et al., 2020).

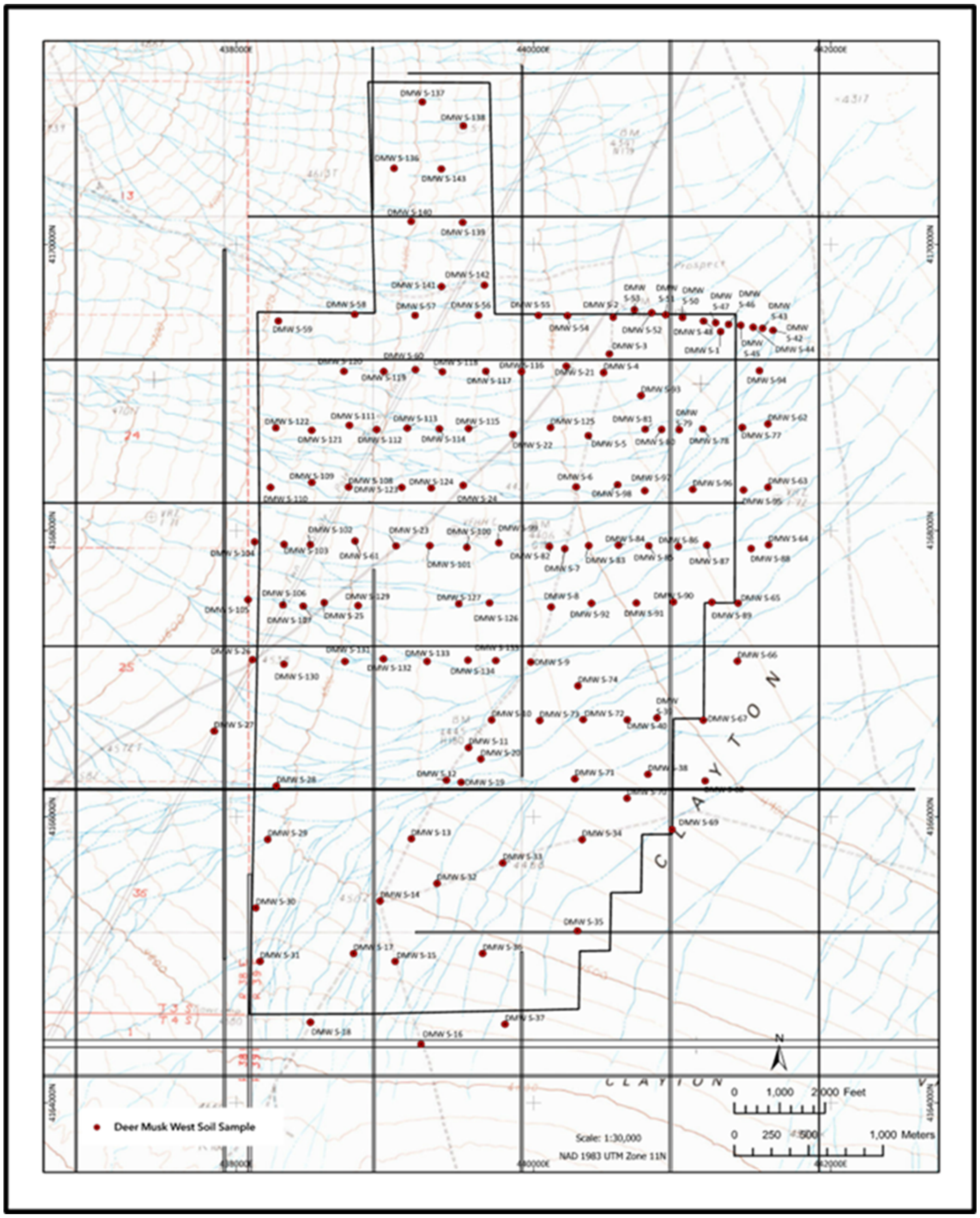
The author has not verified the information provided in the above technical reports and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization that is found at DMW. No mineral resources or reserves have yet been identified on the DMW property.

9 Exploration

9.1 Soil Sample Survey

Advanced Geologic Exploration, Inc. conducted a detailed soil sampling survey across the DMW property in early June to May of 2021 (Watson, 2021) to determine if near surface lithium was due to tectonic controls that may have acted as brine conduits. The sample locations followed claim boundaries in the north part of the claim block and scattered in various locations in the south block. A few samples were taken in selected locations to accentuate any geochemical manifestations of implied tectonic subsurface features. Sample DWS S-1 was taken from claystone exposed in a 128-foot-deep cattle watering hole cut. 142 samples were obtained from alluvial fans as shown in Figure 12.

Figure 12. Soil sample locations on the DMW claims (Watson, 2021, Figure 16)



9.1.1 Soil Sample Types

The soils varied across the site and can be generally classified in two groups, upland soils and distal soils (Watson, 2021). The upland soils are found on the upper alluvial fans. Soils here are older, very rocky and shallow with poorly developed soil horizons. Distal soils develop on the fine-grained distal, or lower, portions of the alluvial fans and are poorly developed, occasionally exhibiting lacustrine inundations. The distal soils are also poorly developed.

9.1.2 Field Sample Collection

Distal soil samples were obtained with a powered auger and 6-inch diameter by 36-inch-long shaft to a depth of 10 and 20 inches. Upland soils were sampled from pits dug with a prybar and shovel (Figure 13). A few samples were taken from deeply dug drainage ditches along the access roads and were 36 – 48 inches below grade. The samples were screened to minus 30 mesh and placed in prelabeled Ziplock sample bags. Sample points were labeled with survey flags were tied to nearby brush and GPS data points were logged. Samples notes were taken for general sampling references. Collected samples were stored at the Advanced Geologic field warehouse until work completion and then taken to the Advanced Geologic corporate office in Chester, CA, where they were sorted, and cataloged.

Figure 13. Sampling of the distal soils with power auger (left photo) and upland soils with prybar and shovel (right photo) (Watson, 2021, Figure21)

9.*2 Geophysical Surveys*

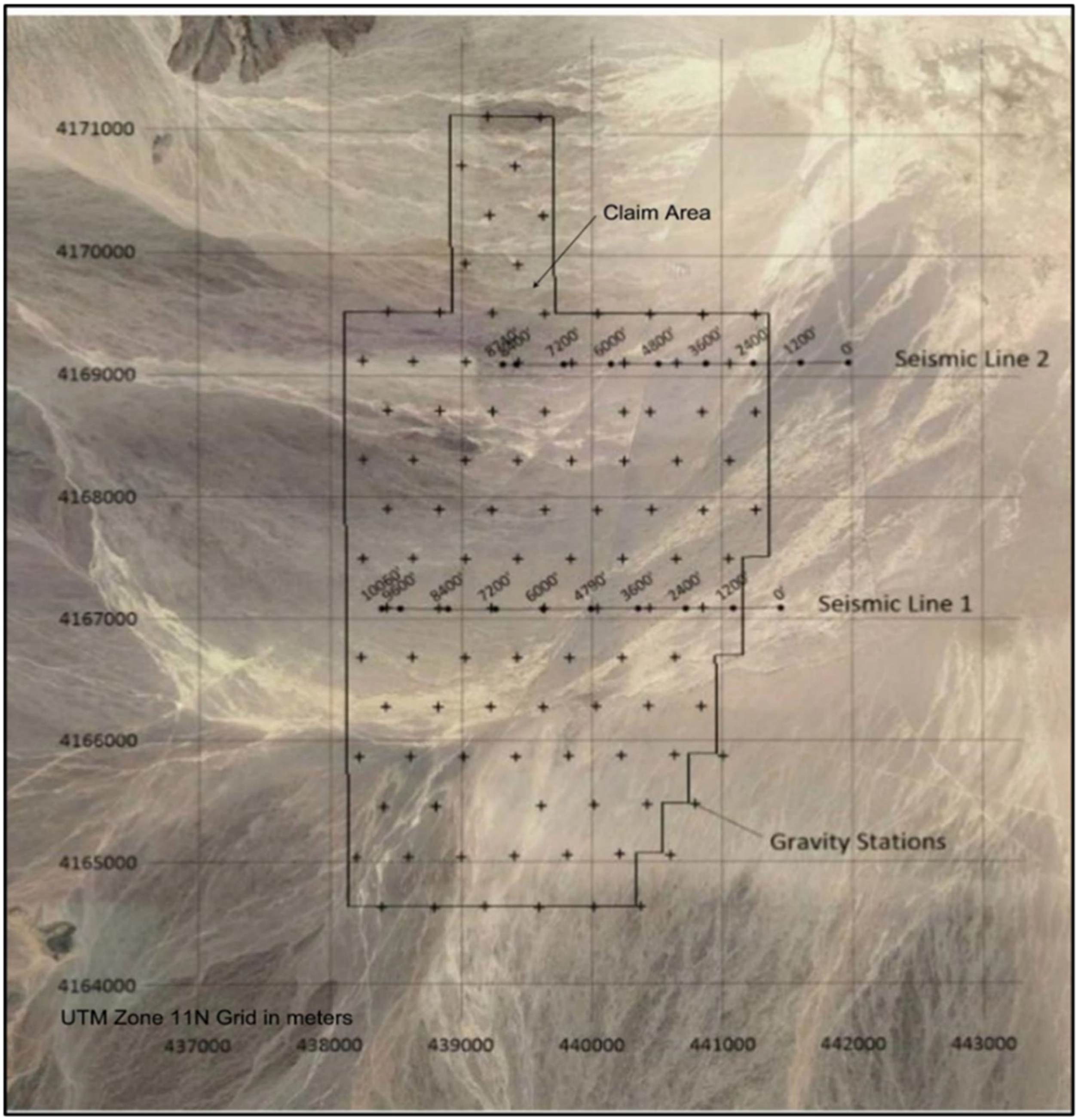
Gravity and seismic reflection surveys were completed on the DMW claims from April 22 to May 27, 2021 by Advanced Geoscience, Inc. (AGI). Positioning of the seismic survey lines and gravity stations were established by Advanced Geologic Exploration, Inc.

9.2.1 Seismic Survey

The seismic reflection data were recorded by AGI along the two parallel east-west survey lines (Figure 14), which were positioned across the expected trend of the north-northeast basin faulting. Line 1 was positioned along a 1.9-mile (3 km) traverse, and Line 2 was positioned along a 1.7-mile (2.75 km) traverse.

AGI used a Seistronix, Ltd. EX-6, 144-channel data recording system to record the seismic data. The EX-6 system was connected to multiple, overlapping 126-channel geophone receiver arrays (“spreads”) set up along Lines 1 and 2. Each geophone spread consisted of 40-Hertz (lower, ramped cut-off frequency) geophones spaced 20-feet apart. A truck-mounted 200-pound accelerated weightdrop (AWD) was used to generate the seismic waves. The AWD used back pressure from a nitrogen gas cylinder to impact a metal plate held to the ground by the rear weight of the truck. Several impacts were made at each source point and the recordings from each impact were summed together to increase the amplitude of reflections and attenuate random noise from stronger wind gusts.

Figure 14. Seismic and gravity survey locations on the DMW claims (Olson, 2021, Figure 1)



The seismic data recorded from these surveys was used to prepare the seismic refraction and reflection profiles displayed in Figures 15 to 17. Figure 15 shows the seismic refraction subsurface velocity profiles derived from the first arrival times for refracted waves traveling through strata below Lines 1 and 2. The base of the Quaternary unit on these profiles is interpreted to be near the 5,000 ft/sec velocity contour line (highlighted in yellow).

The refraction velocities shown on Figure 15 are lower at the surface in the range of 2,000 ft/sec, and then increase with depth as the sediments become more compact. The velocity greater than 5,000 ft/sec represents a more competent lithology which is interpreted by the geophysicist to be the top of the Tertiary lacustrine sediments. The velocities remain above 6,000 ft/sec to greater depths.

This interface between the Quaternary and upper Tertiary sediments is also observed as a strong seismic reflection on Figures 16 and 17, shown as the magenta lines. Alternatively, the stronger-amplitude of the reflection pattern may also be associated with an air-fall tuffaceous unit or evaporite deposits.

The seismic reflection depth profiles in Figures 16 and 17 show the thickness and structure of various key lithologic units beneath the claim area. The Quaternary alluvial/lacustrine section transition to the underlying Tertiary sediments, likely the Esmeralda Fm, is demarked in magenta, and the base of the Tertiary sediments is shown as a blue trace.

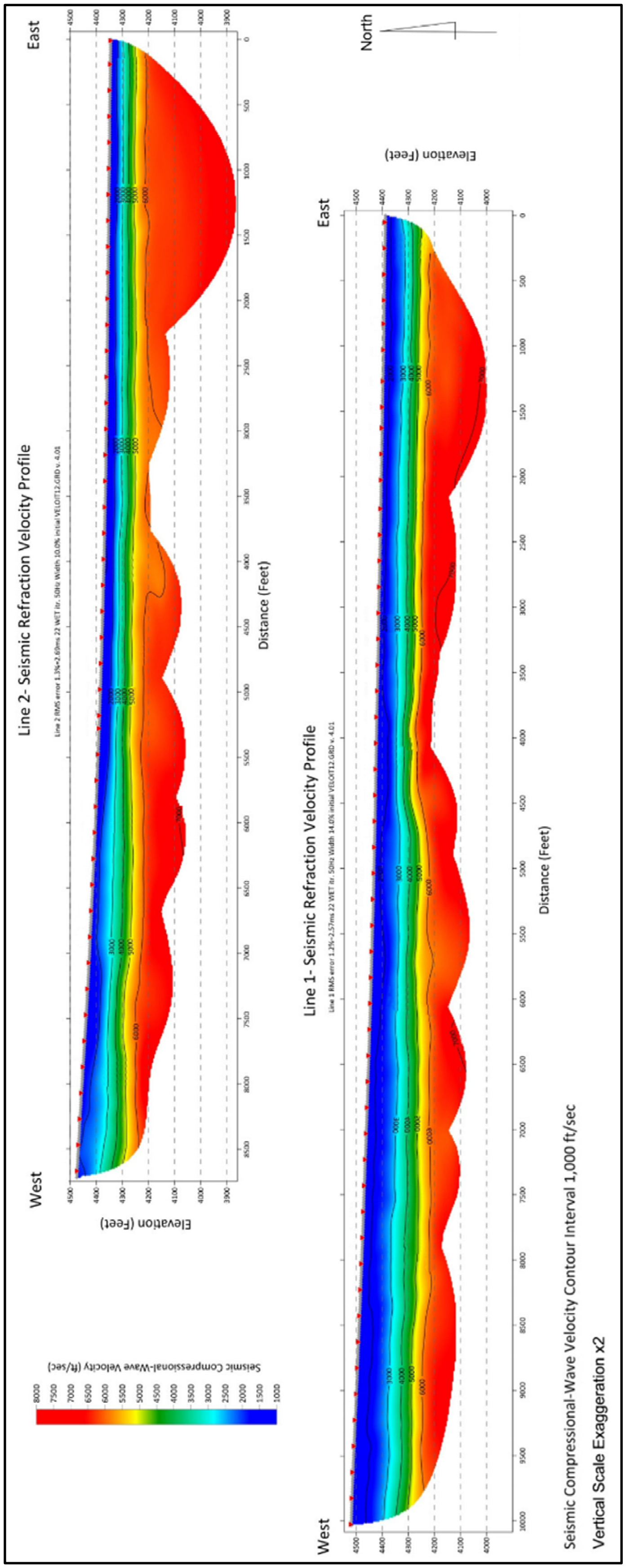
These seismic profiles also show numerous sub-vertical faults that extend upward into the Tertiary sediments. Interpretation of the fault trends is discussed in the Interpretations section below.

9.2.2 Gravity Survey

The gravity survey was performed by Advanced Geologic Exploration (AGE) and AGI at 105 gravity stations set up across the claim area (Figure 14). AGI supervised the data collection and completed the data processing and mapping to prepare the Bouguer Anomaly gravity map for the claim area shown in Figure 18.

An L&R Aliod G Gravity Meter was used to measure the relative gravity field at each station. The measurements were made across various looped patterns of gravity stations during 2 to 3-hour periods to make beginning and ending measurements at a local base station set up within each loop. This “looping” procedure was later used to remove gravity meter instrument drift and tidal variations from the gravity measurements. At each station the time of the gravity measurement was recorded together with the GPS latitude, longitude, and elevation.

Figure 15. Seismic refraction velocity profiles for the DMW claims (modified from Olson, 2021, Plate 1)



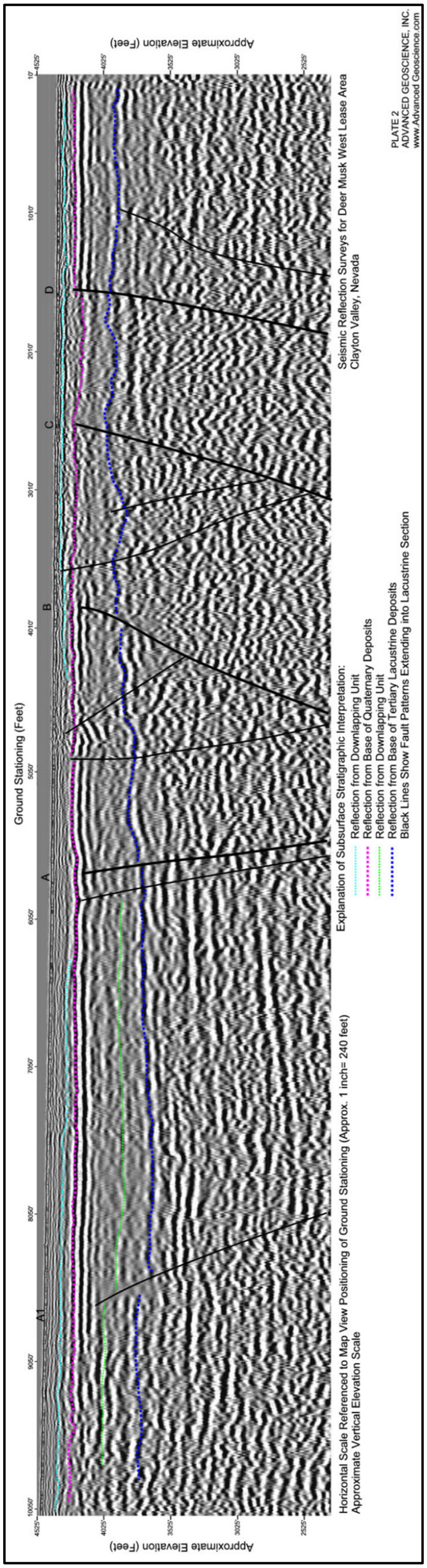


Figure 16. Line 1 Seismic reflection depth profile, DMW claims (Olsen, 2021, Plate 2)

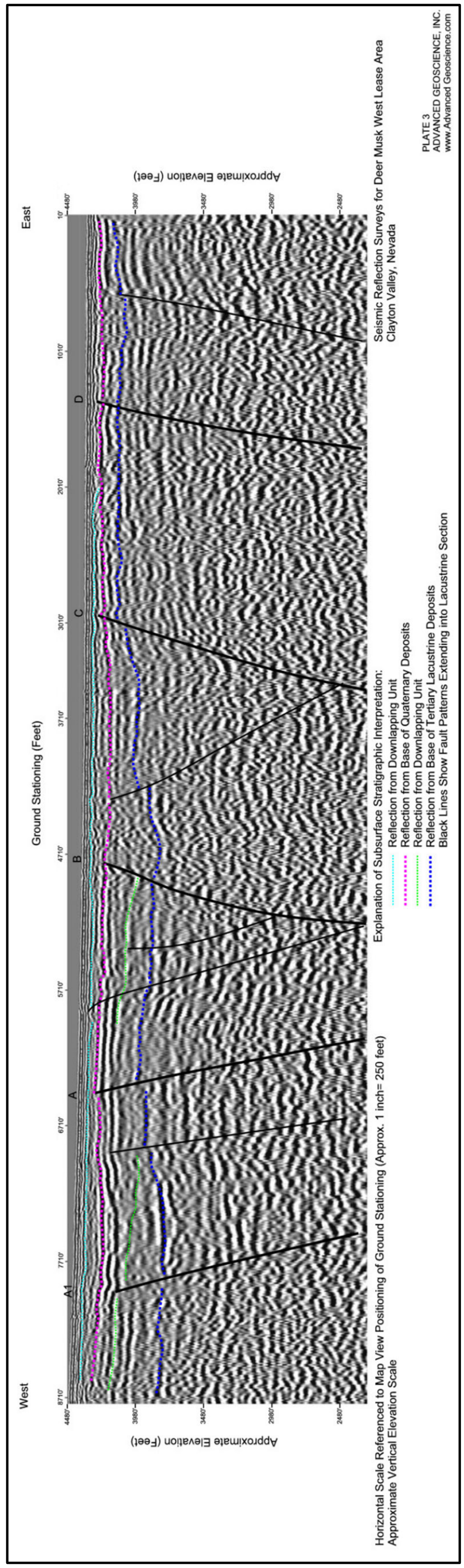
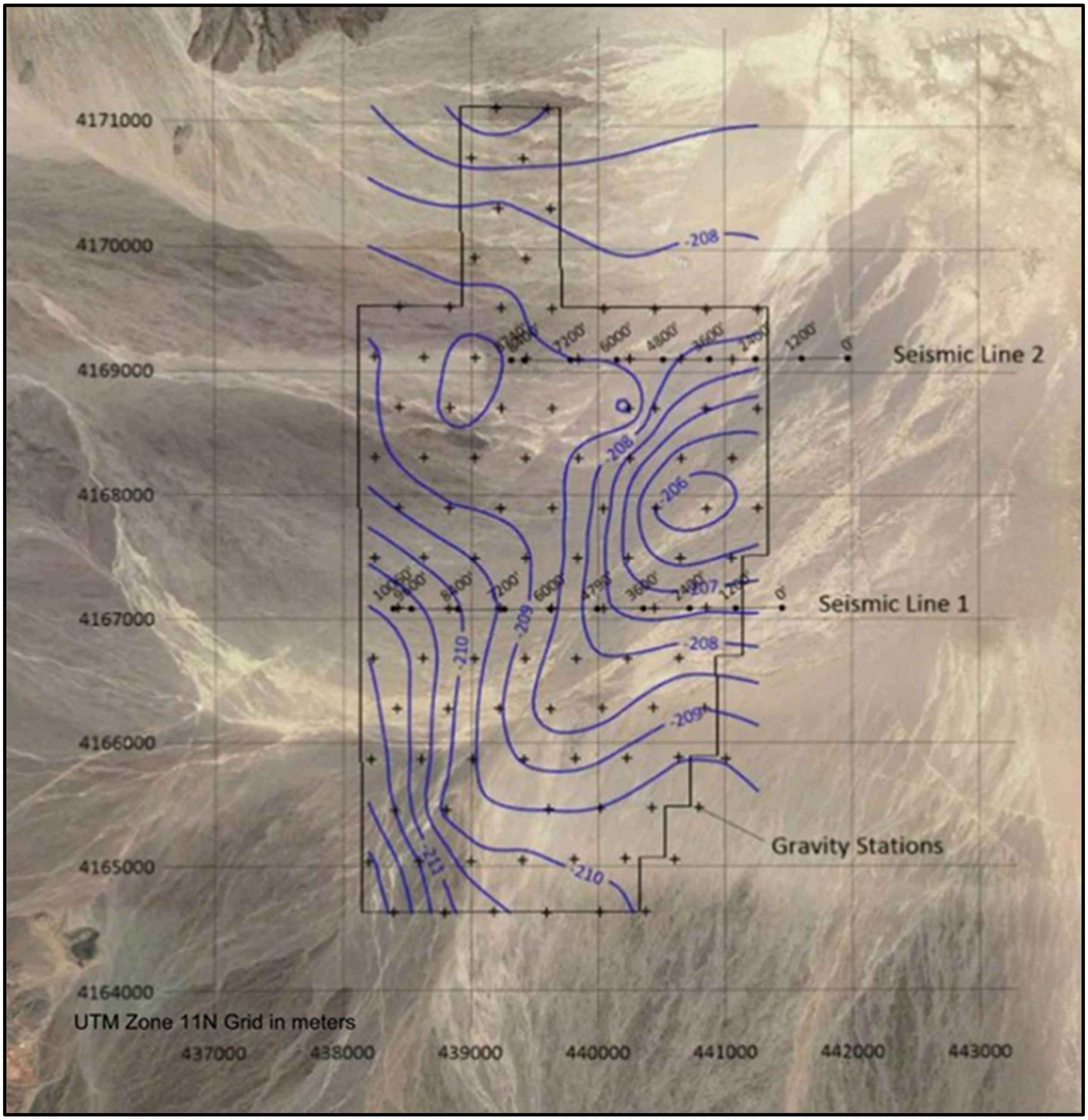


Figure 17. Line 2 Seismic reflection depth profile, DMW claims (Olsen, 2021, Plate 3)

Figure 18. Google Earth photo showing Bouguer gravity variations on the DMW claims (Olson, 2021, Figure 2)



10 Drilling

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

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

11.1 Sample Preparation

AGE prepared a list of the 160 soil samples and randomly integrated nine standards and nine blanks. These standards, labeled DMW S-A or DMW S-B, respectively, were obtained from Moment Exploration Services, Inc. of Elko, Nevada. The samples were delivered by Advanced Geologic personnel to ALS Laboratories in Reno, Nevada, which is an ISO-17025 accredited laboratory.

ALS processed all of the soil samples using its PREP-31 protocol:

- crush to 70% less than 2mm.
- riffle split off 250 grams and pulverize.
- split to better than 85% passing 75 microns.

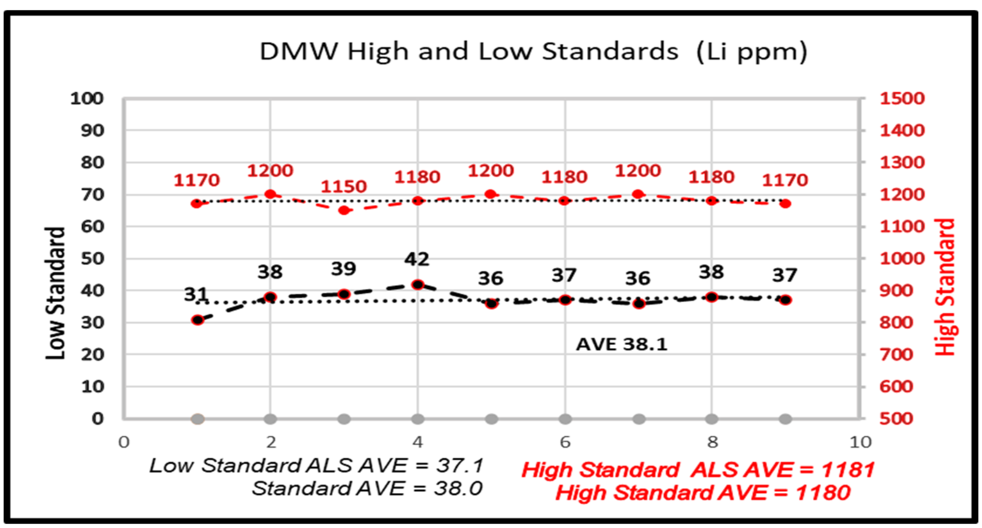
Each sample was then analyzed using ALS's ME-MS61 protocol which uses a four acid and MS-ICP technologies. All samples were analyzed for 48 elements.

The author is unaware of any problem with the sample preparation, security, analytical procedures, or data handling that would have an adverse effect on the quality of the data that is represented in this report.

11.2 Standards Analyses

The lithium results for the high and low standards are shown in Figure 19. The lithium standard and blank averaged 1181 ppm Li and 38 ppm Li, respectively, and correspond accurately to the Certificates of Analysis (Shea Clark Smith/MEG, Inc.) standards.

Figure 19. Results of high and low lithium standard analyses



12 Data Verification

Sampling and security protocols (Section 9.2.1) were reviewed with the contractor, AGI. The author, Raymond Spanjers, reviewed the sample preparation method, 160 certificates of analysis and spreadsheet data from the ALS Reno laboratory for suitability of use on this project. In the author's opinion the data had no errors and the quality of the data collected is wholly adequate and suitable for the purposes of early-stage exploration of the property as laid out in this report (pursuant to item 12(c) of Form 43-101F1).

The authors verified the geophysical data by reviewing the report by the original data collector, Mark G. Olson, P.Gp., P.G., C.H.G., Principal Geophysicist and Geologist with Advanced Geoscience, Inc. entitled "Geophysical Exploration for Deer Musk West Claim Area, Clayton Valley, Esmeralda County, Nevada," dated July 31, 2021. The report was received directly from Mr. Olson by Mr. Spanjers on September 13, 2021, and by Mr. Bell on June 22, 2022. The authors have found that the quality of geophysical data and the data analysis and interpretation of the report issuer contained no errors and are suitable for determining the geologic structure of the property as described in this technical report.

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.

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 20**.**

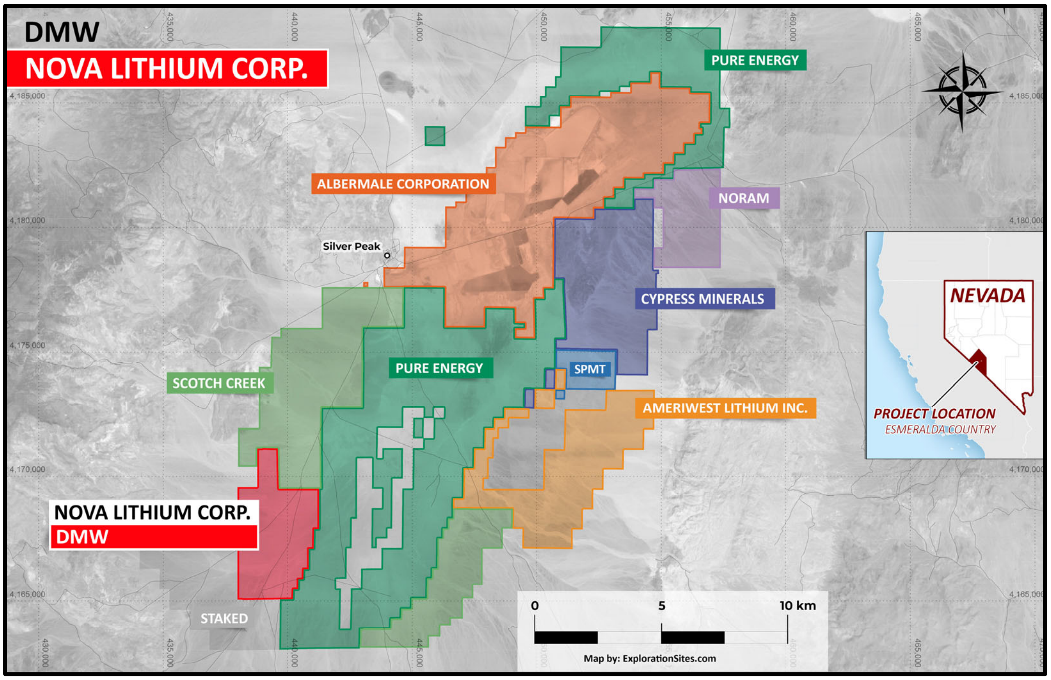
23.1 Albemarle's Clayton Valley Brine Operation

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 is substantial according to various authors (Kunasz, 1975; Price et al., 2000; Yaksic and Tilton, 2009).

Figure 20. Adjacent Properties, Deer Musk West Lithium Project, Clayton Valley, Nevada



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 authors have 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 been identified on the DMW property.

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

The author is not aware of any relevant data and information to be reported.

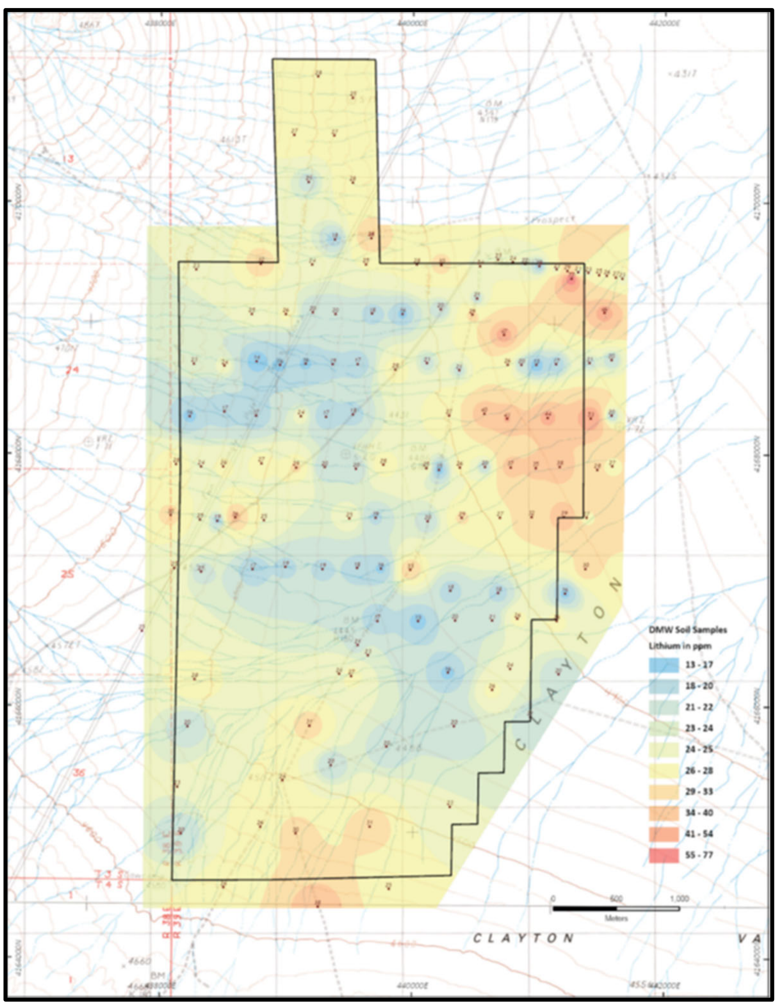
25 Interpretation and Conclusions

25.1 Soil Sample Results

The lithium assay results from the soils were contoured using an ArcGIS Pro software, which used a dynamic numbering (IDW – inverse distance weighted) system of contours based upon the undulations of the values (Figure 21). All of the samples had measurable lithium, which ranged from 13-77 ppm. The highest value was in a sample taken in lacustrine sediments 8 feet below grade in a bulldozer cut livestock watering hole.

The lowest concentrations (13-20 ppm Li) form a southeast-northwest trend through the center of the claims. The low corresponds to a gravity low through this portion of the claims. Higher values (34-45 ppm Li) cluster to the northeast and south edge of the claims. Of note is the fact that the highest lithium sample values overlie a gravity high in the northeast section of the claims, and are found in the proximity of several underlying faults found in the seismic reflection data.

Figure 21. Contour map of soil sample lithium values, DMW claims (Watson, 2021, Figure 22)

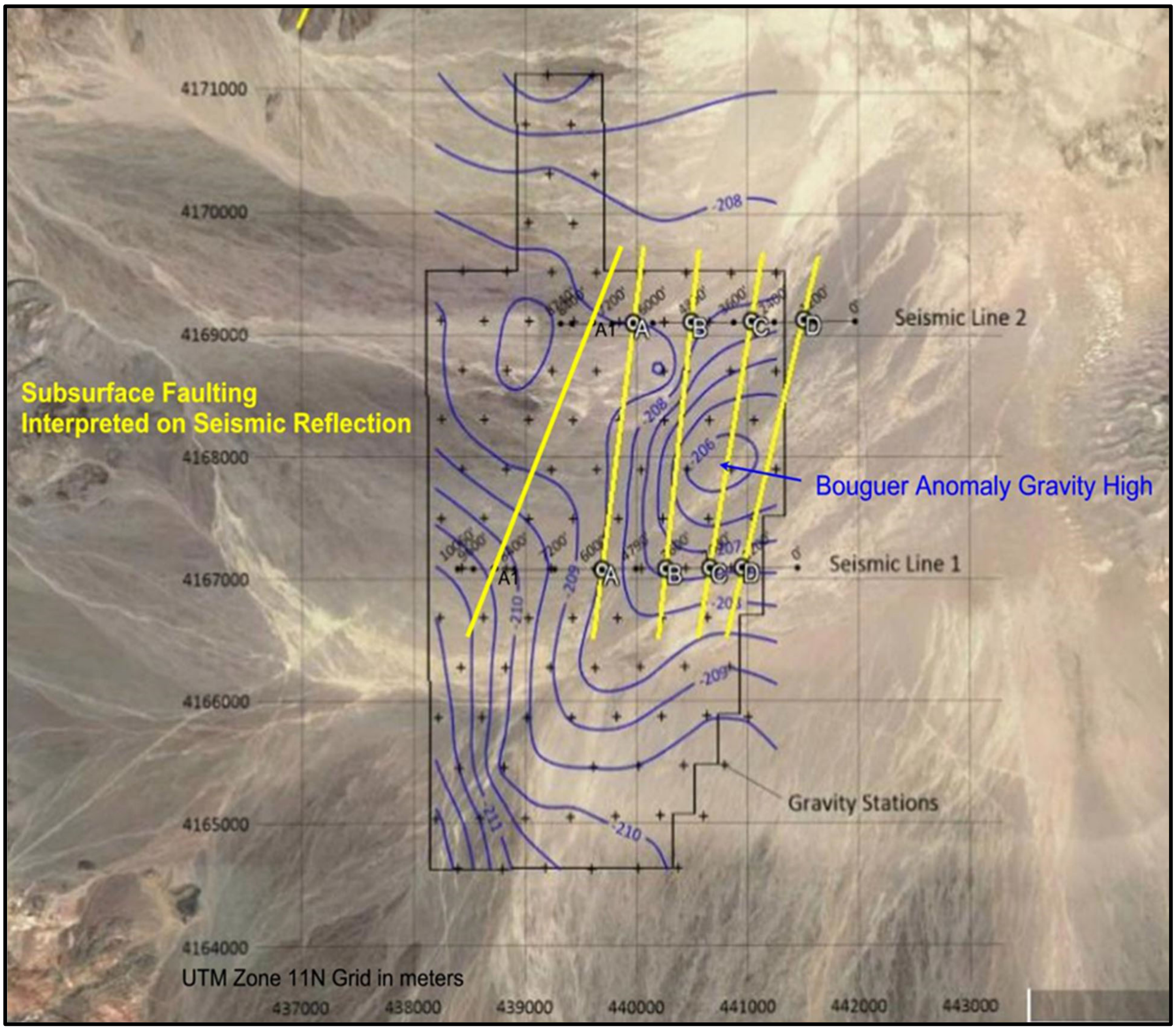


25.2 Geophysical Survey Analyses

25.2.1 Bouguer Gravity Map

The Bouguer gravity map shows a "gravity high" underlying the northeast portion of the claims area and a decreased gravity area to the west (Figure 22). This lateral decrease in Bouguer gravity to the west indicates a decrease in subsurface density, such as thickening of the Quaternary/Tertiary section (Olson, 2021). Consequently, there is a thinning of the Quaternary/Tertiary section to the east. This interpreted lithologic structure is also shown on the seismic reflection profiles.

Figure 22. Bouguer gravity contours with surface projections of fault interpretation (Olson, 2021, Figure 3)

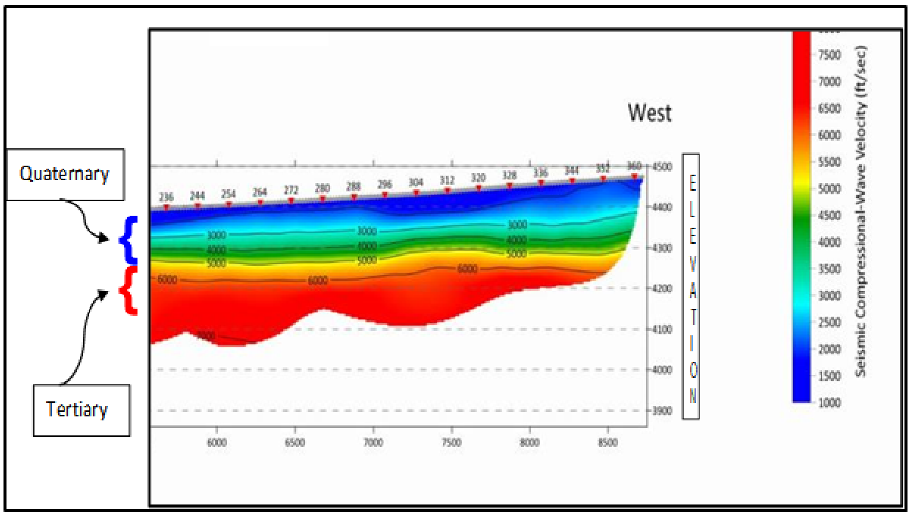


25.2.2 Seismic Velocity Profiles

AGI's interpretation of the seismic refraction velocity profiles identified the contact between the Quaternary alluvial/lacustrine sediments (blue to green) and the underlying Tertiary Esmeralda FM lacustrine sediments (yellow to red), starting at the 5,000 ft/sec contour line shown in Figure 23.

Inspection of Figure 15 shows that the depth to the 5,000-ft/sec line occurs at 220 ft to 180 ft (67 m to 55 m) at the west ends of Lines 1 and 2, respectively, and 130 ft to 90 ft (39 m to 27 m) at the east ends of the respective lines.

Figure 23. Blowup of a portion of Line 2 seismic velocity profile for clarity of Quaternary and Tertiary units



25.2.3 Seismic Reflection Profiles

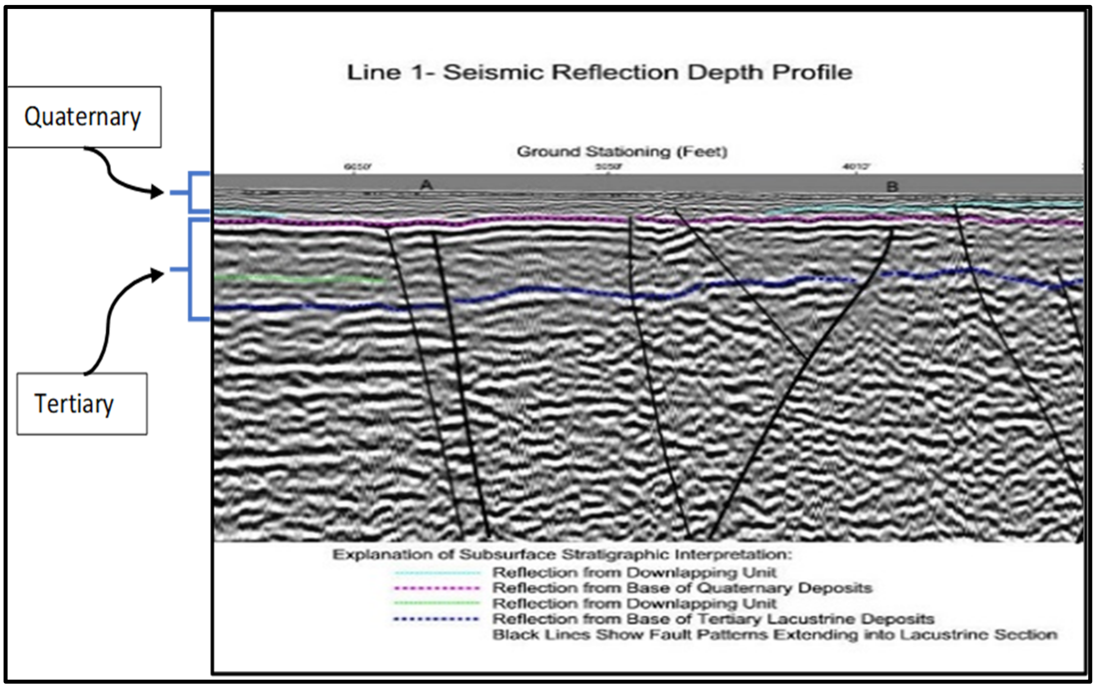
The transition from the Quaternary sediments to the Tertiary unit is demarked on a blowup of the seismic reflection profile of Figure 24 with the magenta line where a strong reflection is observed. As stated by AGI, this transition likely indicates the presence of the upper Tertiary lacustrine section or perhaps the surface of an airfall tuffaceous unit or evaporite unit. For either interpretation, it is reasonable to surmise that this interface is the top of the Esmeralda Fm.

AGI's interpretation of the seismic reflection profiles delineates both the base of the Quaternary sequence (marked magenta) and the base of the upper Tertiary sedimentary sequence (marked blue). This interpretation was based on stronger amplitude reflections between the horizons and seismic stratigraphy observed within the Tertiary section.

Based on inspection and measurement of Figures 16 and 17, the Quaternary base/Tertiary top occurs at depths from 225 ft to 200 ft (69 m to 61 m) on the west ends of Lines 1 and 2, respectively, to 144 ft to 115 ft (44 m to 35 m) on the east ends of the respective lines. For Line 2, the Quaternary base occurs as shallow as 100 ft (30 m) at the extreme east end. This is slightly deeper than the anticipated depths based on the seismic refraction velocity profiles of Sec. 25.2.2.

Further inspection of Figures 16 and 17, shows the depth to the Tertiary base occurs at from 800 ft to 665 ft (244 m to 203 m) on the west ends of Lines 1 and 2, respectively, to 450 ft to 248 ft (137 m to 75 m) on the east ends of the respective lines. For Line 2, the Tertiary base occurs as shallow as 210 ft (64 m) at the extreme east end.

Figure 24. Blowup of a portion of Line 1 seismic reflection profile for clarity of Quaternary and Tertiary units



These seismic profiles show that the thicknesses of both the Quaternary interval and upper Tertiary interval are thinnest to the east and thicken to the west. By difference, the thickness of the Tertiary lacustrine sediments ranges from 575 ft to 465 ft (175 m to 142 m) on the west ends of Lines 1 and 2, respectively, to 306 ft to 133 ft (93 m to 40 m) on the east ends of the respective lines. For Line 2, the Tertiary thickness occurs as thin as 110 ft (34 m) at the extreme east end.

The Tertiary section tends to be thicker along Line 1 to the south, compared to Line 2 to the north. Also, the Tertiary section is thicker to the west and thins to the east. Between the west and east end of the seismic lines there are variations in thickness within the fault blocks marked on the sections of Figures 16 and 17 and as shown in plan-view on Figure 22.

Note that the seismic results must be verified by drilling and geophysical logging, preferrably with a sonic log, to verify the interpretations provided in this section. Drilling and inspection of core or cuttings samples should be able to verify presence of the upper Tertiary Esmeralda FM, and the formation contacts at the top and base. No mineral resources or reserves can be identified on the DMW property without the drill results.

25.2.4 Geophysical Summary

As discussed above, the thicknesses of the Quaternary and Tertiary lacustrine sections appear to be greater in the southwest part of the claim area. This is shown by the increased thickness of these sections on the west part of Lines 1 and 2 and the increased thicknesses for Line 1 compared to Line 2.

This observation based on analysis of the seismic survey agrees with the gravity survey results. It is noted that a lateral decrease in Bouguer gravity towards more negative values indicates a decrease in subsurface density, such as a thickening of the Quaternary/Tertiary section. The Bouguer gravity contour lines shown on Figure 18 show more negative values in the western and southern areas.

As shown in Figure 22 based on higher gravity values which indicates a lateral increase in subsurface density and thinner sedimentary sequence, the thickness of the Tertiary lacustrine section decreases on the east side of the claim area, between Lines 1 and 2, and beneath the Bouguer anomaly “gravity high” marked on the figure. This thinning to the northeast is also demonstrated on the east side of seismic Line 2 (Figure 17) where the blue reflection is near the ground surface and close to the magenta reflection. As discussed by AGI and verified by the author, the Tertiary lacustrine section in this area is probably 100 feet (30 m) thick and may be less thickness further east and perhaps absent.

The mapped trends of the fault patterns labeled A1 through D are shown in Figure 22 (Olson, 2021, Figure 3). This north-northeast trend is consistent with Davis and Vine’s (1979) general fault trend of north 20 to 40 degrees east. This trend is also consistent with the orientation of possible fault lineaments observed further north in Figure 22. It is also noted by Olson that this mapped fault pattern occurs where there are some shifts in the alluvial fan drainage patterns to the west. This shifted drainage pattern indicates that the faulting beneath Lines 1 and 2 shows recent age movement with a strike-slip component, although this movement is not indicated by the geophysics.

It should also be noted that the DMW geophysical data corresponds to and ties in nicely with the previous geophysical survey on Nevada Sunrise’s Neptune project, adjacent to and east of the DMW claims (see Section 6.1.3 above and Figure 8). The gravity low under the southwest sector of DMW flows into an even deeper low further southwest within the Neptune property. Drilling and soil sampling in this area encountered between 215-217 ppm Li from 1,285 ft (392.7 m) to the end of hole at 1,500 ft (457.2 m).

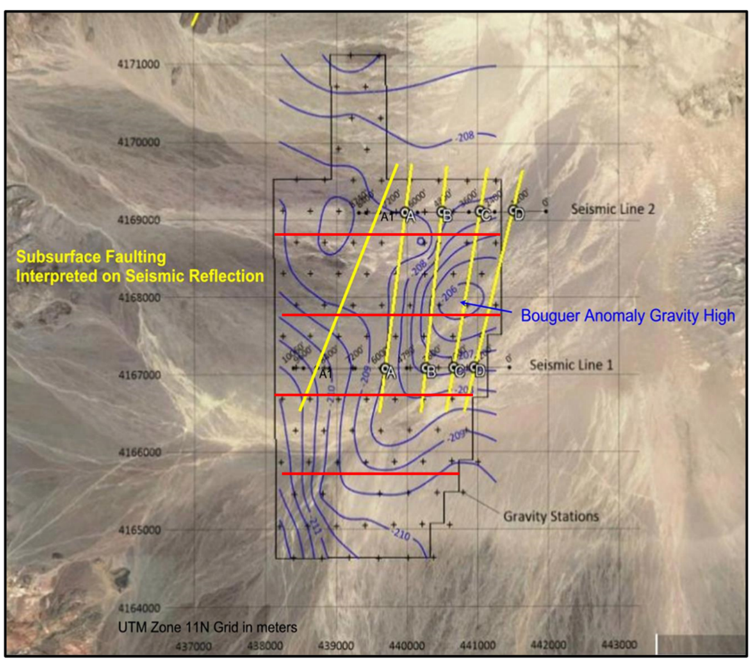
26 Recommendations

The soil and geophysical surveys have defined Quaternary strata, approximately 100-225 feet (30-69 m) in thickness, and Tertiary strata 110-575 feet (34-175 m) in thickness. Both units thicken to the west and thin to the east, perhaps due to an uplifted near-surface fault block to the northeast of the claims as field evidence indicates, especially the occurrence of near surface claystone in the northeast corner of the tract. Numerous subvertical north-northeast-trending faults have been identified under the DMW claims and appear, from the geophysical interpretation, to form subbasins. Nevada's gravity survey (Allender, 2011) identified faults along the western edge of the DMW. 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. Additionally, faults contribute to the movement and entrapment of lithium brines in the south end of the valley (Kunasz, 1974).

A Hybrid-Source Audio-Magnetotellurics (HSAMT) geophysical survey is recommended for the next phase of exploration. This technique provides better two-dimensional, non-biased data when a non-polarized transmitter is used (e.g., Geometrics Geode EM3D instrument with a 0.1 hertz to 20 kilohertz recording range. Hasbrouck Geophysics, personal communication). The proposed 4-line, 12 km survey (Figure 25) will determine if brine sources exist at depth and, in conjunction with existing geological information, provide additional information for siting clay and brine exploration drilling on the DMW claims. The HSAMT survey will cost approximately USD 100,000 for mobilization, station layout, data collection, interpretation and report, as follows:

• Survey Preparation	$ 2,000
• Mobilization/Demobilization	4,000
• Equipment Lease/Shipping	11,000
• Field Layout	55,000
• Supervision	10,000
• Data Processing	15,000
• Report	3,000
Total	**$100,000**

Figure 25. Proposed HSAMT survey lines (red), DMW claims



27 References

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APPENDIX

DMW CLAIMS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MINERAL & LAND MINING CLAIMS RECORDS SYSTEM

MINING CLAIM NAME/NUMBER INDEX

Admin State: NV

Lead File Number: NV105235123

Serial Number	Claim Name:	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Quadrant	County	Geo State	Date of Location	Case Disposition	Claimant
NV105235123	**DMW 1**	21	0030S	0390E	018	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235124	**DMW 2**	21	0030S	0390E	018	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235125	**DMW 3**	21	0030S	0390E	018	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235126	**DMW 4**	21	0030S	0390E	018	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235127	**DMW 5**	21	0030S	0390E	018	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235128	**DMW 6**	21	0030S	0390E	018	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235129	**DMW 7**	21	0030S	0390E	018	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235130	**DMW 8**	21	0030S	0390E	018	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235131	**DMW 9**	21	0030S	0390E	018	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235132	**DMW 10**	21	0030S	0390E	018	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235133	**DMW 11**	21	0030S	0390E	018	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235134	**DMW 12**	21	0030S	0390E	018	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235135	**DMW 13**	21	0030S	0390E	018	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235136	**DMW 14**	21	0030S	0390E	018	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235137	**DMW 15**	21	0030S	0390E	018	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235138	**DMW 16**	21	0030S	0390E	018	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235139	**DMW 17**	21	0030S	0390E	019	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235140	**DMW 18**	21	0030S	0390E	019	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235141	**DMW 19**	21	0030S	0390E	019	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235142	**DMW 20**	21	0030S	0390E	019	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235143	**DMW 21**	21	0030S	0390E	019	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235144	**DMW 22**	21	0030S	0390E	019	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235145	**DMW 23**	21	0030S	0390E	019	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235146	**DMW 24**	21	0030S	0390E	019	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235147	**DMW 25**	21	0030S	0390E	019	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235148	**DMW 26**	21	0030S	0390E	019	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235149	**DMW 27**	21	0030S	0390E	019	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235150	**DMW 28**	21	0030S	0390E	019	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235151	**DMW 29**	21	0030S	0390E	019	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235152	**DMW 30**	21	0030S	0390E	019	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235153	**DMW 31**	21	0030S	0390E	019	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235154	**DMW 32**	21	0030S	0390E	019	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.

Serial Number	Claim Name:	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Quadrant	County	Geo State	Date of Location	Case Disposition	Claimant
NV105235155	**DMW 33**	21	0030S	0390E	019	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235156	**DMW 34**	21	0030S	0390E	019	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235157	**DMW 35**	21	0030S	0390E	019	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235158	**DMW 36**	21	0030S	0390E	019	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235159	**DMW 37**	21	0030S	0390E	019	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235160	**DMW 38**	21	0030S	0390E	019	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235161	**DMW 39**	21	0030S	0390E	019	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235162	**DMW 40**	21	0030S	0390E	019	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235163	**DMW 41**	21	0030S	0390E	019	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235164	**DMW 42**	21	0030S	0390E	019	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235165	**DMW 43**	21	0030S	0390E	019	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235166	**DMW 44**	21	0030S	0390E	019	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235167	**DMW 45**	21	0030S	0390E	019	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235168	**DMW 46**	21	0030S	0390E	019	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235169	**DMW 47**	21	0030S	0390E	019	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235170	**DMW 48**	21	0030S	0390E	019	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/15/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235171	**DMW 49**	21	0030S	0390E	020	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235172	**DMW 50**	21	0030S	0390E	020	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235173	**DMW 51**	21	0030S	0390E	020	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235174	**DMW 52**	21	0030S	0390E	020	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235175	**DMW 53**	21	0030S	0390E	020	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235176	**DMW 54**	21	0030S	0390E	020	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235177	**DMW 55**	21	0030S	0390E	020	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235178	**DMW 56**	21	0030S	0390E	020	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235179	**DMW 57**	21	0030S	0390E	020	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235180	**DMW 58**	21	0030S	0390E	020	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235181	**DMW 59**	21	0030S	0390E	020	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235182	**DMW 60**	21	0030S	0390E	020	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235183	**DMW 61**	21	0030S	0390E	020	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235184	**DMW 62**	21	0030S	0390E	020	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235185	**DMW 63**	21	0030S	0390E	020	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235186	**DMW 64**	21	0030S	0390E	020	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235187	**DMW 65**	21	0030S	0390E	020	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235188	**DMW 66**	21	0030S	0390E	020	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235189	**DMW 67**	21	0030S	0390E	020	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235190	**DMW 68**	21	0030S	0390E	020	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235191	**DMW 69**	21	0030S	0390E	020	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.

Serial Number	Claim Name:	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Quadrant	County	Geo State	Date of Location	Case Disposition	Claimant
NV105235192	**DMW 70**	21	0030S	0390E	020	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235193	**DMW 71**	21	0030S	0390E	020	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235194	**DMW 72**	21	0030S	0390E	020	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235195	**DMW 73**	21	0030S	0390E	020	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235196	**DMW 74**	21	0030S	0390E	020	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235197	**DMW 75**	21	0030S	0390E	020	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235198	**DMW 76**	21	0030S	0390E	020	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235199	**DMW 77**	21	0030S	0390E	020	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235200	**DMW 78**	21	0030S	0390E	020	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235201	**DMW 79**	21	0030S	0390E	020	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235202	**DMW 80**	21	0030S	0390E	020	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235203	**DMW 81**	21	0030S	0390E	030	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235204	**DMW 82**	21	0030S	0390E	030	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235205	**DMW 83**	21	0030S	0390E	030	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235206	**DMW 84**	21	0030S	0390E	030	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235207	**DMW 85**	21	0030S	0390E	030	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235208	**DMW 86**	21	0030S	0390E	030	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235209	**DMW 87**	21	0030S	0390E	030	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235210	**DMW 88**	21	0030S	0390E	030	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235211	**DMW 89**	21	0030S	0390E	030	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235212	**DMW 90**	21	0030S	0390E	030	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235213	**DMW 91**	21	0030S	0390E	030	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235214	**DMW 92**	21	0030S	0390E	030	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235215	**DMW 93**	21	0030S	0390E	030	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235216	**DMW 94**	21	0030S	0390E	030	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235217	**DMW 95**	21	0030S	0390E	030	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235218	**DMW 96**	21	0030S	0390E	030	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235219	**DMW 97**	21	0030S	0390E	030	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235220	**DMW 98**	21	0030S	0390E	030	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235221	**DMW 99**	21	0030S	0390E	030	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235222	**DMW 100**	21	0030S	0390E	030	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235223	**DMW 101**	21	0030S	0390E	030	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235224	**DMW 102**	21	0030S	0390E	030	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235225	**DMW 103**	21	0030S	0390E	030	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235226	**DMW 104**	21	0030S	0390E	030	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235227	**DMW 105**	21	0030S	0390E	030	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235228	**DMW 106**	21	0030S	0390E	030	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.

Serial Number	Claim Name:	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Quadrant	County	Geo State	Date of Location	Case Disposition	Claimant
NV105235229	**DMW 107**	21	0030S	0390E	030	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235230	**DMW 108**	21	0030S	0390E	030	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235231	**DMW 109**	21	0030S	0390E	030	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235232	**DMW 110**	21	0030S	0390E	030	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235233	**DMW 111**	21	0030S	0390E	030	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235234	**DMW 112**	21	0030S	0390E	030	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235235	**DMW 113**	21	0030S	0390E	029	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235236	**DMW 114**	21	0030S	0390E	029	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235237	**DMW 115**	21	0030S	0390E	029	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235238	**DMW 116**	21	0030S	0390E	029	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235239	**DMW 117**	21	0030S	0390E	029	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235240	**DMW 118**	21	0030S	0390E	029	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235241	**DMW 119**	21	0030S	0390E	029	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235242	**DMW 120**	21	0030S	0390E	029	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235243	**DMW 121**	21	0030S	0390E	029	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235244	**DMW 122**	21	0030S	0390E	029	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235245	**DMW 123**	21	0030S	0390E	029	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235246	**DMW 124**	21	0030S	0390E	029	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235247	**DMW 125**	21	0030S	0390E	029	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235248	**DMW 126**	21	0030S	0390E	029	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235249	**DMW 127**	21	0030S	0390E	029	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235250	**DMW 128**	21	0030S	0390E	029	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235251	**DMW 129**	21	0030S	0390E	029	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235252	**DMW 130**	21	0030S	0390E	029	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235253	**DMW 131**	21	0030S	0390E	029	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235254	**DMW 132**	21	0030S	0390E	029	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235255	**DMW 133**	21	0030S	0390E	029	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235256	**DMW 134**	21	0030S	0390E	029	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235257	**DMW 135**	21	0030S	0390E	029	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235258	**DMW 136**	21	0030S	0390E	029	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235259	**DMW 137**	21	0030S	0390E	029	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235260	**DMW 138**	21	0030S	0390E	029	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235261	**DMW 139**	21	0030S	0390E	029	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235262	**DMW 140**	21	0030S	0390E	029	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/16/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235263	**DMW 141**	21	0030S	0390E	032	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235264	**DMW 142**	21	0030S	0390E	032	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235265	**DMW 143**	21	0030S	0390E	032	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.

Serial Number	Claim Name:	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Quadrant	County	Geo State	Date of Location	Case Disposition	Claimant
NV105235266	**DMW 144**	21	0030S	0390E	032	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235267	**DMW 145**	21	0030S	0390E	032	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235268	**DMW 146**	21	0030S	0390E	032	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235269	**DMW 147**	21	0030S	0390E	032	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235270	**DMW 148**	21	0030S	0390E	032	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235271	**DMW 149**	21	0030S	0390E	032	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235272	**DMW 150**	21	0030S	0390E	032	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235273	**DMW 151**	21	0030S	0390E	032	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235274	**DMW 152**	21	0030S	0390E	032	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235275	**DMW 153**	21	0030S	0390E	032	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235276	**DMW 154**	21	0030S	0390E	032	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235277	**DMW 155**	21	0030S	0390E	032	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235278	**DMW 156**	21	0030S	0390E	032	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235279	**DMW 157**	21	0030S	0390E	032	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235280	**DMW 158**	21	0030S	0390E	032	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	2/21/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235281	**DMW 159**	21	0030S	0390E	031	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	3/7/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235282	**DMW 160**	21	0030S	0390E	031	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	3/7/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235283	**DMW 161**	21	0030S	0390E	031	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	3/7/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235284	**DMW 162**	21	0030S	0390E	031	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	3/7/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235285	**DMW 163**	21	0030S	0390E	031	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	3/7/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235286	**DMW 164**	21	0030S	0390E	031	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	3/7/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235287	**DMW 165**	21	0030S	0390E	031	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	3/7/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235288	**DMW 166**	21	0030S	0390E	031	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	3/7/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235289	**DMW 167**	21	0030S	0390E	031	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235290	**DMW 168**	21	0030S	0390E	031	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235291	**DMW 169**	21	0030S	0390E	031	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235292	**DMW 170**	21	0030S	0390E	031	NW	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235293	**DMW 171**	21	0030S	0390E	031	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235294	**DMW 172**	21	0030S	0390E	031	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235295	**DMW 173**	21	0030S	0390E	031	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235296	**DMW 174**	21	0030S	0390E	031	NE	ESMERALDA	NV	3/7/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235297	**DMW 175**	21	0030S	0390E	031	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235298	**DMW 176**	21	0030S	0390E	031	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235299	**DMW 177**	21	0030S	0390E	031	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235300	**DMW 178**	21	0030S	0390E	031	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235301	**DMW 179**	21	0030S	0390E	031	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235302	**DMW 180**	21	0030S	0390E	031	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.

Serial Number	Claim Name:	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Quadrant	County	Geo State	Date of Location	Case Disposition	Claimant
NV105235303	**DMW 181**	21	0030S	0390E	031	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235304	**DMW 182**	21	0030S	0390E	031	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235305	**DMW 183**	21	0030S	0390E	031	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235306	**DMW 184**	21	0030S	0390E	031	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235307	**DMW 185**	21	0030S	0390E	031	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235308	**DMW 186**	21	0030S	0390E	031	SW	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235309	**DMW 187**	21	0030S	0390E	031	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235310	**DMW 188**	21	0030S	0390E	031	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235311	**DMW 189**	21	0030S	0390E	031	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.
NV105235312	**DMW 190**	21	0030S	0390E	031	SE	ESMERALDA	NV	3/8/2021	ACTIVE	NOVA LITHIUM USA CORP.

Admin State	Distinct Cases Found
NV	190

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Qualified Person (QP) Certificate

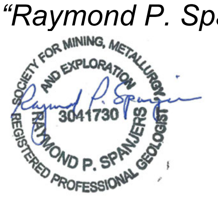
CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR
RAYMOND P. SPANJERS, MS, RPG.
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST
891 Ridge Vista Road, Box 85
Gerton, NC 28735
Telephone: 229-254-7855 Email: rayspanjers@gmail.com

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 degree 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 42 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. With the exception of Sections 9.2 and 25.2, 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 and June 2, 2022.
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.
11. The effective date of this report is June 20, 2022.

“Raymond P. Spanjers”



(Signed and sealed)
Raymond P. Spanjers

Qualified Person (QP) Certificate

GREGORY J. BELL, MS, PE, CGWP
CONSULTING ENGINEER
4202 E. Osborn Road
Phoenix, AZ 85018 U.S.A.
Telephone: 801-209-2197 Email: greg@coalgastech.com

CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR

I, **Gregory J. Bell**, do hereby certify that:

1. I am the President and Senior Engineer with Coal Gas Technology Co.;
2. I am a graduate of the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, U.S.A. in 1977 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemical Engineering, and the University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming, U.S.A., in 1982 with a Master of Science degree in Chemical Engineering with studies in Mineral Engineering and Petroleum Engineering;
3. I am registered as a Professional Engineer (Petroleum) in the State of Utah since 2006 (Certificate #4872976-2202) and in the State of Arizona since 2016 (Certificate #61937). I am registered as a Certified Groundwater Professional since 2017 (Certificate #3205718);
4. I have worked in geologic science and technology for 40 years since graduation. During that time, I have reviewed, participated in and reported on numerous mineral exploration projects and oil & gas assessments and designs including resource appraisals which incorporate geophysical studies. As a result, I gained an understand of what constitute good quality seismic data and the usefulness and limitations of seismic reflection studies to determine geologic layering, structure and faulting as used in this Technical Report;
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 have not visited the Property;
7. I am responsible for the preparation of parts of the report titled “NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Deer Musk West Lithium Property, Clayton Valley, Esmeralda County, Nevada, USA” including Sections 9.2 and 25.2 regarding geophysical results;
8. At the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report 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.
11. The effective date of this report is June 20, 2022.

Dated this 23rd day of June 2022

“Gregory J. Bell”

(Signed and sealed)
Gregory J. Bell