NI 43-101

TECHNICAL REPORT

Zone 11 417500E / 4191500N
(centre)
WGS 84

FISH LAKE VALLEY LITHIUM – BRINE PROPERTY, ESMERALDA COUNTY, NEVADA, USA

Prepared for

LITHIUM CORPORATION
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November 30, 2015

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Table of Contents

		Page
1.0	**SUMMARY**	**4**
1.1	Introduction	4
1.2	Location and Ownership	4
1.3	Geology and Mineralization	4
1.4	Historical Information and Data	5
1.5	Conclusions and Recommendations	5
2.0	**INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE**	**5**
2.1	Introduction	5
2.2	Terms of Reference	5
3.0	**RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS**	**6**
4.0	**PROPERTY LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION**	**6**
4.1	Property Location	6
4.2	Property Description	7
5.0	**ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY**	**9**
5.1	Accessibility	9
5.2	Climate	9
5.3	Local Resources	10
5.4	Infrastructure	10
5.5	Physiography	10
6.0	**HISTORY**	**10**
7.0	**GEOLOGIC STETTING AND MINERALIZATION**	**11**
7.1	Regional Geology	11
7.2	Local Geology	13
7.3	Mineralization	14
8.0	**DEPOSIT TYPE**	**14**
9.0	**EXPLORATION**	**14**
10.0	**DRILLING**	**17**
11.0	**SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY**	**23**
12.0	**DATA VERIFICATION**	**24**
13.0	**MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING**	**24**
14.0	**MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES**	**24**
15.0	**MINING METHODS**	**24**

16.0	**RECOVERY METHODS**	**24**
17.0	**PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE**	**25**
18.0	**MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS**	**25**
19.0	**ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT**	**25**
20.0	**CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS**	**25**
21.0	**ECONOMIC ANALYSIS**	**25**
22.0	**ADJACENT PROPERTIES**	**25**
23.0	**OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION**	**26**
24.0	**INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS**	**26**
24.1	Interpretation	26
24.2	Conclusions	26
25.0	**RECOMMENDATIONS AND BUDGET**	**26**
25.1	Cost Estimate	27
26.0	**REFERENCES**	**28**
27.0	**STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS**	**29**

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1	Claim Data	8
Table 9.1	Sample Locations and Assays	15
Table 9.2	Surface Brine Sampling 2011	17
Table 10.1	2009 Direct Push Drill Program Data	19
Table 10.2	2012 Direct Push Drill Program Data	22
Table 10.3	2013 Direct Push Drill Program Data	23

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 1	Fish Lake Valley – From Emigrant Pass	9
Photograph 2	DPD Equipment – north end of northern playa looking south	21

LIST OF APPENDICIES

Appendix 1	Sample Location, Descriptions and Laboratory Certificates	30

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 4.1	Location Map	after page 6
Figure 4.2	Claim Map	after page 7
Figure 5.1	Property Access Map	after page 9
Figure 7.1	Regional Geology	after page 11
Figure 10.1	Near Surface Brine and Direct Push Drill Sample Locations N	after page 18
Figure 10.2	Near Surface Brine and Direct Push Drill Sample Locations S	after page 18

1.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

1.1 Introduction

Lithium Corporation has contracted the author to prepare a 43-101 compliant technical report on the Fish Lake Valley lithium-brine project, located in west Esmeralda County, Nevada. The project area was the scene of historical boron from brine production, but is currently at an early stage of exploration. Lithium Corporation has done some drilling and other exploratory work on the property between 2009 and 2015.

1.2 Location and Ownership

The Fish Lake property is located in Esmeralda County, west central Nevada, 30 kilometres from the California border. It is roughly 60 kilometres to the west southwest of Tonopah Nevada, 60 kilometres north northeast of Bishop California, and 280 kilometres to the northwest of Las Vegas Nevada, the largest population centre in the region. Lithium Corporation holds twenty six – 32.37 hectare (80 acre) Association Placer claims for a total of approximately 841.76 hectares (2080 acres).

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

Fish Lake Valley is located on the western margin of the Basin and Range province, within the "Walker Lane" which is a zone of Miocene structural deformation which trends northwest - southeast paralleling the trend of the Sierra Madre Mountains in Eastern California. Basin and Range faulting began during the Miocene and it is this tectonism that is responsible for the formation of the Fish Lake Valley Basin. The most prominent structure is the Furnace Creek Fault Zone (FCFZ), which is a north westerly trending right lateral or dextral fault. The Fish Lake Valley Fault Zone lies at the northern terminus of the FCFZ where a classic "pull-apart" basin was created which is responsible for the locally thick deposition of Quaternary sediments, and probably gave rise to the deep fracture permeability locally that was critical in the formation of the geothermal systems.

There has been considerable sedimentation in the Fish Lake Valley since this time with abundant clays, silts, sands, and gravels transported from the hills surrounding the basin. The valley fill sediments can be quite thick in some basins, although it is thought that they are only moderately developed (300 – 600 meters thick) at Fish Lake Valley given the borehole and gravity data available.

Lithium in sediments ranges in concentration from 116 ppm to 1,040 ppm (average 540.7 ppm), boron from 110 ppm to 4,070 ppm (average 1,772 ppm), potassium from 0.7% to 2.24% (average 1.53%), and magnesium from 0.35% to 6.37% (average 2.09%). Sodium is abundant on the property with values ranging from 0.47% to >10% (upper detection limit). Brines tested to date also contain anomalous concentrations of the above listed elements, with lithium ranging from 0.81 mg/L to 150 mg/L, boron from <1 mg/L to 2,670 mg/L, potassium from 30 to 13,300 mg/L, and magnesium from 0.116 mg/L to 41.5 mg/L.

Work by Lithium Corporation in 2011 identified an area at the north end of the northernmost playa which is approximately 2 kms wide by 3.2 kms long where Lithium values in brines are in excess of 50 mg/L, along with elevated Boron and Potassium levels. This anomalous area encapsulates a more enriched zone which measures approximately 1.4 kms by 1.62 kms. Within this enriched zone lithium-in-brine values range from 100 to 150 mg/L, with Boron ranging from 1,500 to 2,670 mg/L, and Potassium from 5,400 to 8,400 mg/L. The average content of the brine samples taken within this central anomalous zone is; Lithium 122.5 mg/L, Boron 2,219 mg/L, and Potassium 7,030 mg/L.

Lithium Corporation performed two direct-push probing programs on the periphery of the playa, the first in 2010, and the second in 2013. Both programs were slated to be carried out on the playa, but wet conditions forced the drill pads to be located on the margins. In late November 2012 the company did complete a short 17 hole probing program on the playa, which detected anomalous lithium-in-brine mineralization at depths down to 24.4m (80ft). Most holes provided only one sample – however two holes were sampled at two discrete intervals. Of the 19 samples collected, 2 were weakly anomalous (7.5 – 10 mg/L Li), 5 were anomalous (10.1 – 30 mg/L Li), 7 were moderately anomalous (30.1 – 60 mg/L Li), and 5 were strongly anomalous (60.1 – 151.3 mg/L Li).

1.4 Historic Exploration and Data

The property was a boron brine producer in the 1800's with an unknown amount of boron salts having been produced. The earliest record of any modern exploration on the property was in the 1970's when the USGS drilled several rotary holes on the periphery of the playa testing for lithium in brines and sediments.

1.5 Conclusions and Recommendations

The property has economically interesting lithium/boron/potassium brine mineralization.
The project warrants a ground gravity survey followed by additional drilling.
The estimated total cost for the proposed test work including a ground gravity survey, a preliminary direct push drill program, and subsequent sonic drilling program is $350,000.

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 Introduction

This report was prepared for Lithium Corporation, (Lithco) a public company trading on the US OTC-QB exchange, registered in Nevada USA, to provide an up-to-date review of the lithium-boron-potassium potential of the Fish Lake Valley property. Lithco retained the author to review reports and other data relating to exploration on the Fish Lake Valley Project, and to prepare a report to comply with the disclosure and reporting requirements as set forth in National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1.

2.2 Terms of Reference

The work included reviewing technical reports and data obtained from the United States Geological Survey, and the Nevada State Geological Survey Branch. It also included a brief study of the required specifications for commercially saleable lithium, boron, and potash world-wide. The author, J. Chapman P. Geo, spent a day on the property on October 25th, 2009, and another day on September 04th, 2012. On both visits Mr Chapman was accompanied by Mr. T. Lewis of Lithium Corporation.

The bulk of detailed information on the property dates from the 1970s with data presented in US measurements. In the report, we have up-dated these measurements to Metric as appropriate using the following conversion factors and symbols:

Linear	Area
1 inch = 2.54 centimetres (cm)	1 acre = 0.404685 hectares (ha)
1 foot = 0.305 metres (m)	Weight
1 mile = 1.61 kilometres (km)	1 pound = 0.454 kilograms (kg)
	1 ton = 0.90718474 tonnes (T)

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For the preparation of the report the author has relied on information believed to be accurate. The technical information presented in this report is derived from Federal, State reports and corporate reports. While the content of the historic USGS material appears to be accurate, the QP has not validated mineral concentrations data from original laboratory certificates or otherwise confirmed the authenticity, accuracy or completeness of the historic data. As a result the actual results from current and future programs may be more or less favourable. The author has verified the mineral concentrations data from original laboratory certificates of the work carried out by Lithium Corporation.

In the opinion of the QP, the available historic data is sufficiently detailed and appears credible to represent the project.

Claim title is granted through the Bureau of Land Management and supporting government legislation. The author has relied on the accuracy of these records to determine claim ownership. In addition, the author has compared the location of some principal showings surveyed during his field examination (using GPS techniques) with tenure as indicated on the Bureau of Land Management LR-2000 site and has confirmed that these areas are on the Fish Lake Valley mineral property.

All sources of information for this report are referenced in Section 26 (References). No independent verification of other geological, geochemical or geophysical data was undertaken.

J. Chapman, P.Geo. is an independent “Qualified Person” by definition of the Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101).

4.0 PROPERTY LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

4.1 Property Location

The Fish Lake Valley Property is located in Esmeralda County in west central Nevada (Figure 4.1) 30 kilometres from the California border. It is roughly 60 kilometres to the west southwest of Tonopah Nevada, 60 kilometres north northeast of Bishop California, and 280 kilometres to the northwest of Las Vegas Nevada, the largest population centre in the vicinity.

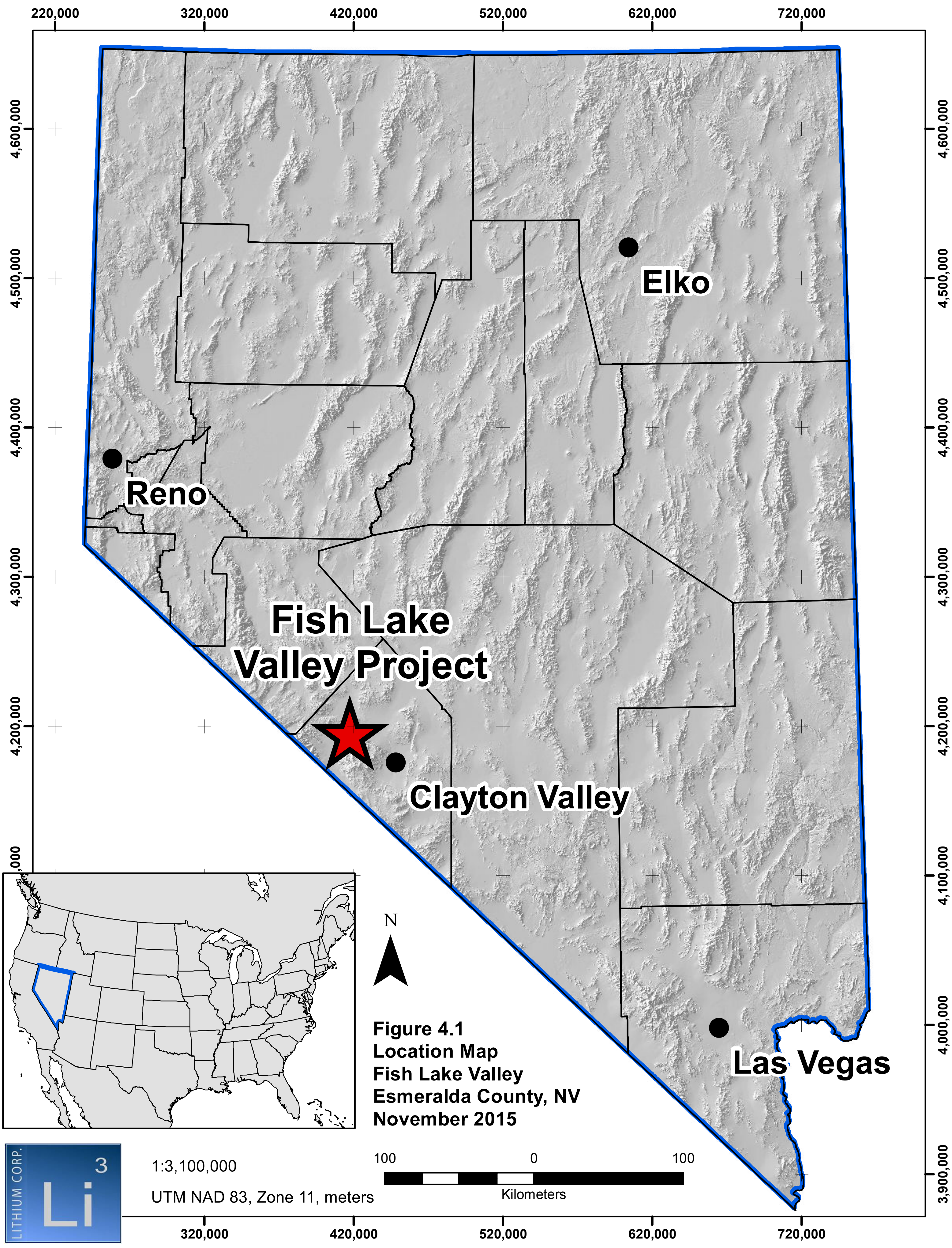

Figure 4.1
Location Map
Fish Lake Valley
Esmeralda County, NV
November 2015

4.2 Property Description

Lithium Corporation holds twenty six – 32.37 hectare (80 acre) Association Placer claims for a total of approximately 841.76 hectares (2080 acres). The property is roughly described as rectangular block, with two appended rows of claims at the south offset to the west (Figure 4.2). The claims cover the majority of the salt pan, or playa. The Company has dropped a number of claims over the years as it became evident that they weren't particularly prospective, while adding others that the Company feels are prospective as they became open for staking. The property consists of federally granted Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administered Association Placer claims, which give the claim holders exclusive rights to any potential subsurface resources which are not expressly covered by the more common Lode claims. These claims confer on the holder the non-exclusive rights to the surface, which implies a reasonable expectation that the grantee will be able to develop any resource found on the property, and if necessary eventually construct processing facilities locally. The claim holder of a 4 party Association Placer claim must pay an annual "Maintenance Fee" to the BLM of $620 per claim. This was changed in 2014, prior to this time the fee was $560 per claim. Additionally the Company must file a "Notice to Hold" with Esmeralda County by November 01st of every year, and pay $10.50 plus recording fees for each claim. All claims become null and void if the BLM fees are not paid by September 01st of each year, while failure to pay on time at the county does not necessarily invalidate the claims. Association Placer claims differ from normal Placer, or Lode claims in that while these two types of claims cover an area of 8.09 has (20 acres), a group of up to eight equal parties can stake an area of up to 160 acres utilizing only one claim tenure. These claims are not impaired or otherwise affected when the parties transfer their interest to a singular third party.

Placer claims are the mandated tenure form for Lithium Brines. The 1872 Federal law requires a lode claim for "veins or lodes of quartz or other rock in place" (30 USC 26; 43 CFR 3841.1), and a placer claim for all "forms of deposit, excepting veins of quartz or other rock in place" (30 USC 35). It is common practice in Nevada to locate Lithium Brine deposits using Placer Claims. Similarly Boron is a "locatable" mineral and is included or covered by these Claims, however Potassium is not as it is a "leaseable" mineral. Lithium Corporation has no rights to the Potassium mentioned in this report, it is included in the dialogue however as it can be a mineral of economic interest, and should concentrations prove to be sufficient the Company may consider submitting a lease application.

Lithium Corporation holds a 100% interest in the 36 key claims which it earned under the terms of a letter agreement dated Feb 25th 2009, with Alaska Nevada Mining Company Corporation et al. Lithium Corporation earned its interest in the claims by issuing $350,000 worth of stock in equal tranches over two years, and incurring exploration, and maintenance expenditures on the property during this time. Lithium Corporation originally held 80 claims earned under the terms of the aforementioned option, but allowed the bulk of these to lapse in the past few years. Table 4.1 shows the claim information comprising the current property.

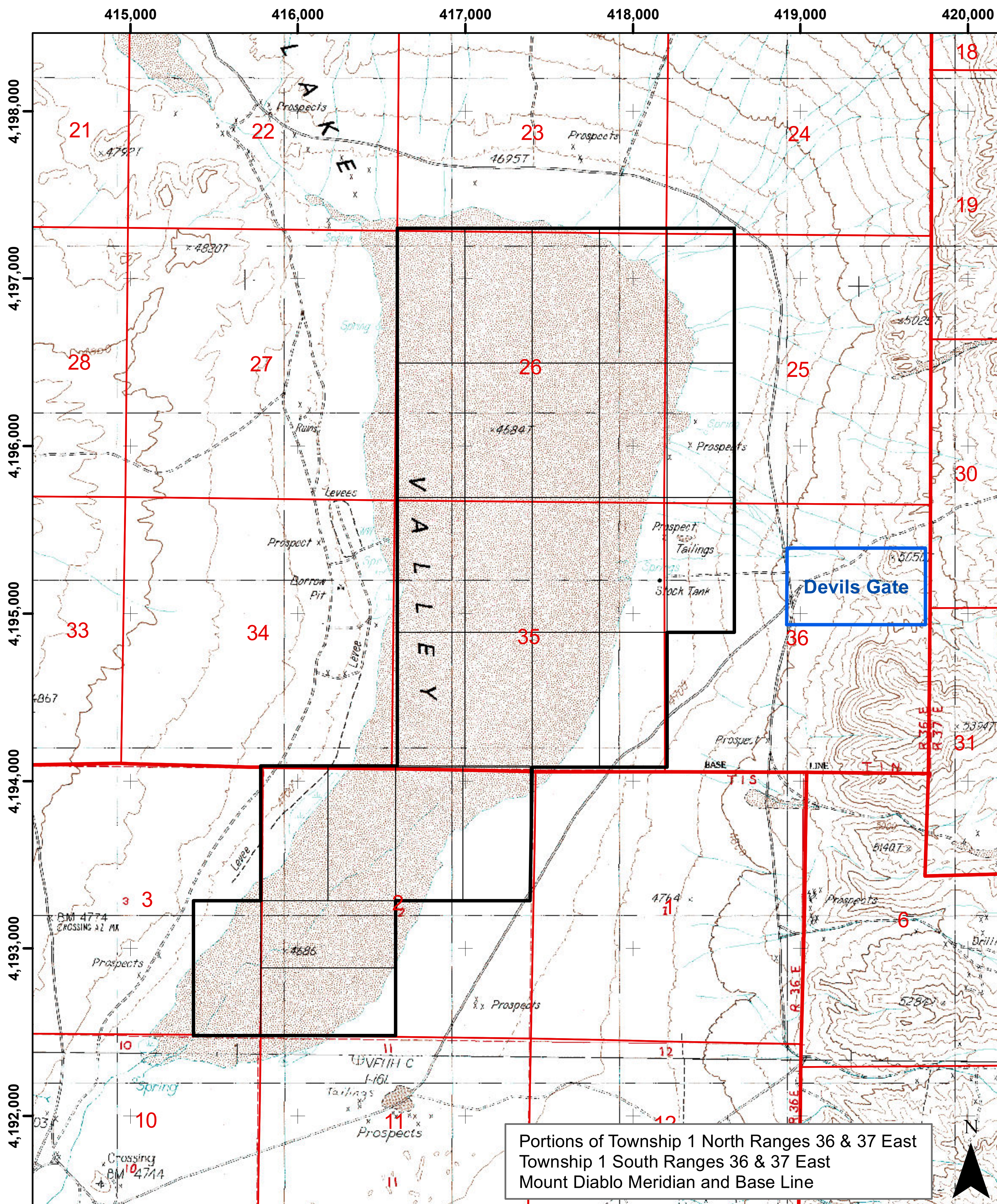

Figure 4.2
Claim Map
Fish Lake Valley
Esmeralda County, NV
November 2015

Lithium Corp Placer Claims
Lithium Corp Placer Claim Boundary
Competitor Placer Claims

1:30,000
UTM NAD 83, Zone 11, meters
800 0 800
Meters

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Table 4.1 Claim Information

Claim	BLM #	area (has)	01-Apr	Sec	Twp	Rge	Date Staked	Recorded	Expiry
FL #5	NMC1006705	32.37	NW	26	0010N	0360E	01/03/2009	27/05/2009	01/09/2016
FL #6	NMC1006706	32.37	NW	26	0010N	0360E	01/03/2009	27/05/2009	01/09/2016
FL #7	NMC1006707	32.37	NE	26	0010N	0360E	01/03/2009	27/05/2009	01/09/2016
FL #8	NMC1006708	32.37	NE	26	0010N	0360E	01/03/2009	27/05/2009	01/09/2016
FL #9	NMC1006709	32.37	NW	25	0010N	0360E	01/03/2009	27/05/2009	01/09/2016
FL #10	NMC1087284	32.37	SW	25	0010N	0360E	10/11/2012	04/02/2013	01/09/2016
FL #11	NMC1087285	32.37	SE	26	0010N	0360E	10/11/2012	04/02/2013	01/09/2016
FL #12	NMC1006710	32.37	SE	26	0010N	0360E	01/03/2009	27/05/2009	01/09/2016
FL #13	NMC1006711	32.37	SW	26	0010N	0360E	01/03/2009	27/05/2009	01/09/2016
FL #14	NMC1006712	32.37	SW	26	0010N	0360E	01/03/2009	27/05/2009	01/09/2016
FL #17	NMC1006715	32.37	NW	35	0010N	0360E	01/03/2009	27/05/2009	01/09/2016
FL #18	NMC1006716	32.37	NW	35	0010N	0360E	01/03/2009	27/05/2009	01/09/2016
FL #19	NMC1006717	32.37	NE	35	0010N	0360E	02/03/2009	27/05/2009	01/09/2016
FL #20	NMC1087286	32.37	NE	35	0010N	0360E	10/11/2012	04/02/2013	01/09/2016
FL #21	NMC1006718	32.37	SE	35	0010N	0360E	02/03/2009	27/05/2009	01/09/2016
FL #22	NMC1006719	32.37	SE	35	0010N	0360E	02/03/2009	27/05/2009	01/09/2016
FL #23	NMC1006720	32.37	SW	35	0010N	0360E	02/03/2009	27/05/2009	01/09/2016
FL #24	NMC1006721	32.37	SW	35	0010N	0360E	02/03/2009	27/05/2009	01/09/2016
FL #26	NMC1006741	32.37	NW	2	0010S	0360E	02/03/2009	27/05/2009	01/09/2016
FL #27	NMC1006742	32.37	NW	2	0010S	0360E	02/03/2009	27/05/2009	01/09/2016
FL #28	NMC1006743	32.37	NE	2	0010S	0360E	02/03/2009	27/05/2009	01/09/2016
FL #29	NMC1006744	32.37	NE	2	0010S	0360E	02/03/2009	27/05/2009	01/09/2016
FL #30	NMC1006745	32.37	SW	2	0010S	0360E	02/03/2009	27/05/2009	01/09/2016
FL #31	NMC1006746	32.37	SE	3	0010S	0360E	02/03/2009	27/05/2009	01/09/2016
FL #37	NMC1006752	32.37	SW	2	0010S	0360E	04/03/2009	27/05/2009	01/09/2016
FL #90	NMC1087287	32.37	NW	36	0010N	0360E	10/11/2012	04/02/2013	01/09/2016

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Photograph 1 Fish Lake Valley – From Emigrant Pass – Northern playa looking west towards White Mountains

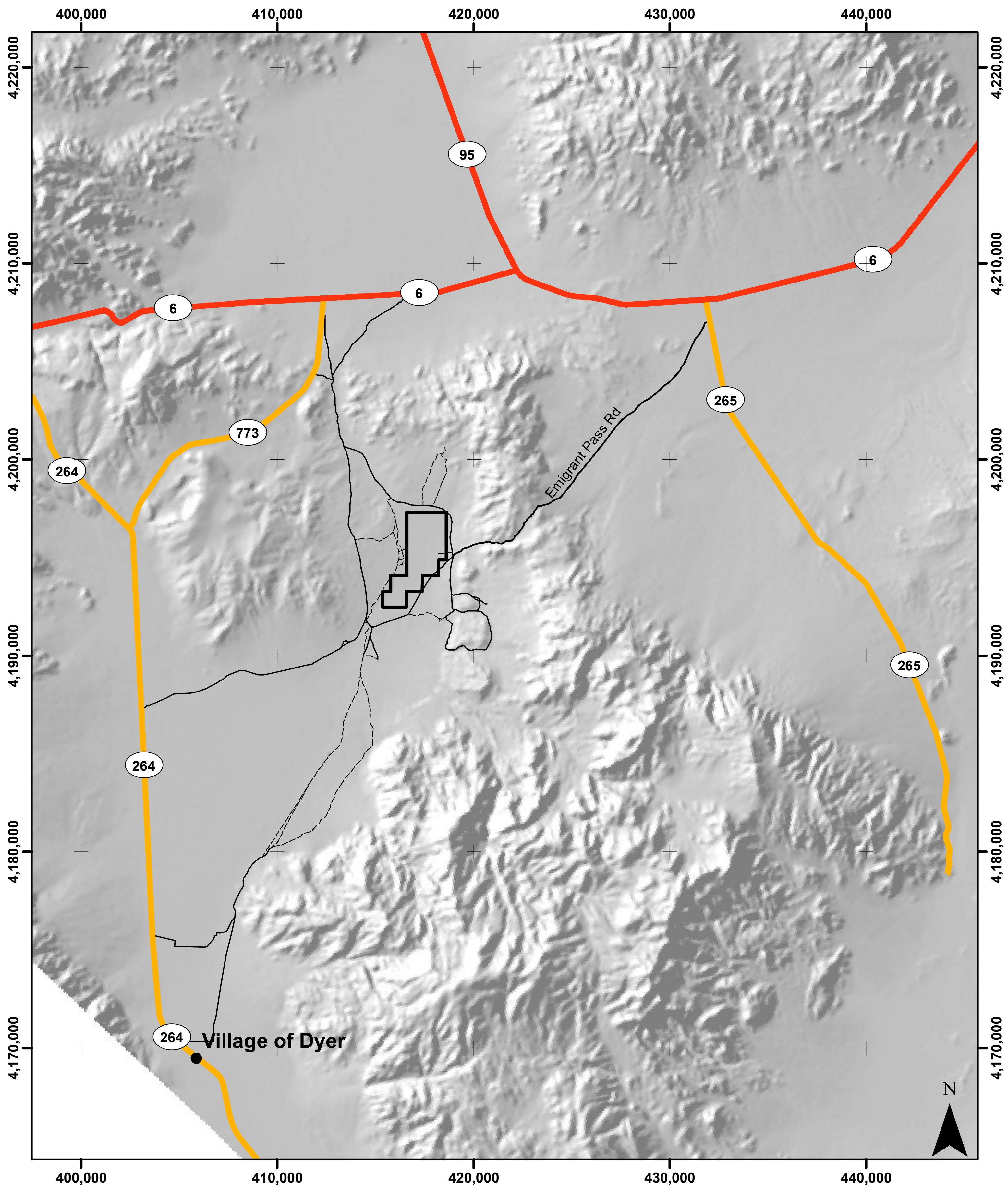
5.1 Accessibility

The property is approximately 60 kilometres to the west southwest of Tonopah Nevada and 60 kilometres to the north northeast of Bishop California (Figure 5.1). The property is readily accessible from several different directions, but the most common routes of access are: via approximately 13 kilometres of county maintained dirt track originating at the junction of Highway 6 and Nevada State Highway 773; from Nevada Highway 264 via approximately 13 kilometres of good gravel road on Hot Springs Road; or alternatively via approximately 21 kilometres of maintained dirt track (a shortcut when approaching from the east) which goes up and over Emigrant Pass in the Silver Peak Range, and originates at State Highway 265 less than a half mile to the south of its junction with Highway 6.

There are county maintained dirt tracks which ring the playa. Off-Road vehicular use except perhaps for an ATV is not advisable here as the playa normally can be quite wet during the winter months and then dampish locally for a good portion of the rest of the year, in anything other than the driest of years.

5.2 Climate

The climate at Fish Lake Valley is dry desert, as evidenced by the fact that the valley is the terminus of the Furnace Creek fault that is named for a locale in Death Valley. Summers can be characterized as being very hot and dry while winters are cool, with occasional precipitation either in the form of snow or rain. The climate is quite similar to that at Clayton Valley Nevada some 32 kilometres to the east southeast where Rockwood/Albermarle operates their Silver Peak lithium brine facility. At Clayton Valley the evaporation rate is about 135 cm per year, while precipitation amounts to about 12 cm per year. While it is



US Route
State Route
Emigrant Pass Rd
Local Road
Trail
Lithium Corp Placer Claim Boundary

1:250,000
UTM NAD 83, Zone 11, meters
5,000 0 5,000
Meters

Figure 5.1
Property Access Map
Fish Lake Valley
Esmeralda County, NV
November 2015

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possible to work year round it is probably prudent to curtail most exploration activities after the first of the winter rains in December and resume in the spring. At Silver Peak the lithium brine field is shut-in during the winter months in order for the aquifer to recharge, and is only opened up at the beginning of the season of strongest evaporation.

5.3 Local Resources

The village of Dyer is approximately 25 kilometres to the southwest of the property and basic services such as food and fuel are available. A full range of services and goods including skilled labour and equipment can be found in either Tonopah or Bishop, both of which are only slightly more than an hour's drive from the property. In addition to these towns the city of Las Vegas is approximately a three hour drive from the property and would be able to supply the project here with all goods or services necessary.

5.4 Infrastructure

Infrastructure is excellent in the general area of the Fish Lake Valley prospect. Power is available along Highway 264 which runs north to south some 13 kilometres to the west of the property. The capacity of the line is unknown however it does appear on government issued maps as being equal to or greater than 55 kilovolts to the south of the village of Dyer. There are defined geothermal resources in the area of the prospect. Should production be established in the valley it may present an opportunity to the company who originally defined these geothermal resources to continue on to the development stage. Abundant fresh water is available in the valley to the south of the northern playa. Most supplies are available in Tonopah which is approximately 120 kilometres by road from the property. Also sufficient manpower is available in the region, and some personnel exist locally with training specific to lithium brine processing due to the proximity of the property to Rockwood's Silver Peak operation. The property does have patchy cell phone service from two different providers. Las Vegas is located 280 kilometres to the southeast of the property, while Reno (which is an important mining supply centre) is 245 kilometres to the northwest. The playa or claim block area should be large enough to accommodate a production facility similar to that found at Silver Peak, and there are several potential processing plant sites in the area.

5.5 Physiography

The playa is for all intents and purposes flat, and lies at an elevation of approximately 1,435 meters (4,710 feet) above sea level. The topography to the north and west of the playa is best typified as gentle or undulating hills, while to the east in the Silver Peak Range it rises quite steeply. The playa proper is totally devoid of vegetation, while the margins are host to salt tolerant grasses. This grassy vegetation quite quickly becomes typical desert vegetation with sparse sagebrush and occasional grasses more distal to the margins of the playa.

6.0 HISTORY

The property was developed as a borate producer sometime in the late 1860's, with the earliest record of production in 1873. Production by 1875 was in the order of 1.814 tonnes (2 tons) of concentrated borax daily. Operations ceased sometime prior to the 1900's and there is no record of any further activity or exploration until the 1970's, when interest in lithium brines was high due to the discovery and eventual development of the Silver Peak deposit in nearby Clayton

Valley. During the 1970's the USGS conducted some lithium focused exploration in the general area, and drilled several holes on the periphery of the playa. During the 1980's US Borax discovered the Cave Springs boron/lithium clay deposits which are a few kilometres to the east of the Fish Lake Valley playa. These deposits are currently called the Borate Hills and were being explored during 2011 by American Lithium in a joint venture with Japan Oil and Gas (JOGMEC).

Approximately $25 million dollars has been spent on geothermal exploration in the general area (personal communication J. Demonyaz) since the 1980's, and one deep oil exploration hole was drilled immediately to the southwest of the claim area, between the two playas. Lithium Corporation's property was acquired by staking by Nevada Alaska et al in mid 2009, and subsequently optioned to Lithium Corporation.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional Geology

Fish Lake Valley is located on the western margin of the Basin and Range province, within the "Walker Lane" which is a zone of Miocene structural deformation which trends northwest to southeast paralleling the trend of the Sierra Madre Mountains in Eastern California. The Walker Lane can best be characterized as a broad zone of abundant strike-slip right-stepping faulting. The trend of the pre-Tertiary geologic units, over much of the Walker Lane, exhibit an arcuate pattern as a result of the influence of two major structural regimes. A series of these arcs have been identified by past workers with the Fish Lake area having been identified as being within the Silver Peak-Palmetto-Montezuma Oroflex (Albers & Stewart 1972). The oroflex is described as southward convex with bedding, fold axes and faults trending to the northwest in the Silver Peak Range, trending east-west in the Palmetto mountains and swinging around to the Northeast in the Montezuma Peak region. The Fish Lake Valley area lies on the western limb of the oroflex (Figure 7.1).

To the west of the Fish Lake Valley the White Mountains represent the westernmost range of the central Basin and Range province. They are situated to the east of the unextended Sierra Nevada Range and represent a crustal block that is bounded along its western flank by the high-angle White Mountains fault zone, with up to 8 km of total dip-slip displacement. Miocene volcanic rocks preserved along the eastern side of the range unconformably overlie Mesozoic granitic basement and dip up to 25° to the east, tilting having occurred in the middle Miocene. Lithologies in the White Mountains are predominately Jurassic to Tertiary intrusives ranging from quartz diorite to monzonite which have intruded siltstones, sandstones and lesser carbonate rocks of the late Paleozoic Wyman formation, and the slightly younger Reed Dolomite.

To the east of Fish Lake Valley in the Silver Peak Range, the geological section is quite diverse with rocks dating from the Precambrian to Mid Pleistocene. The generalized geological section is as follows:

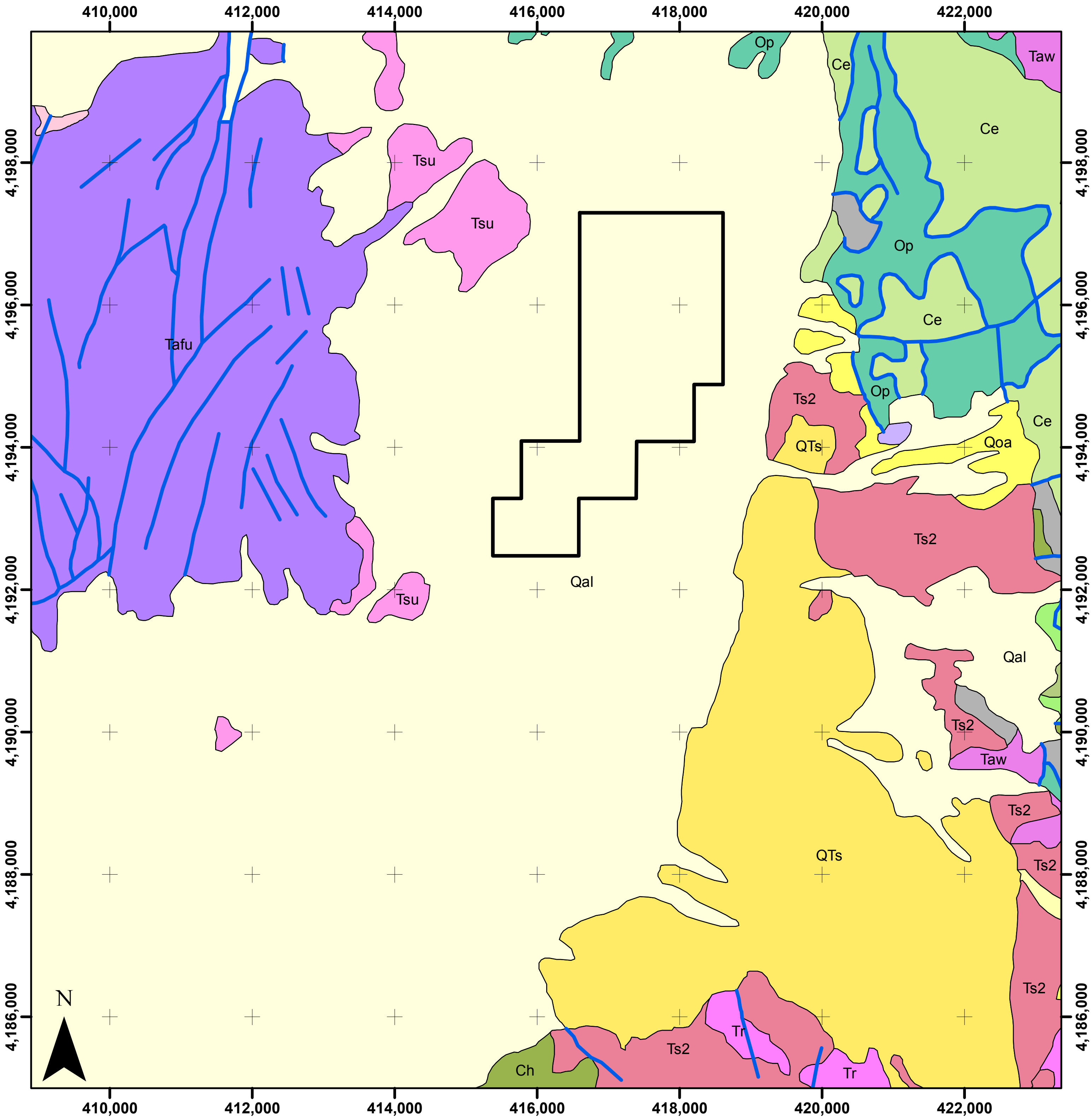

Figure 7.1
Regional Geology, Fish Lake Valley
Esmeralda County, NV, November 2015

Geology from NMBG Bulletin 78, Geology and Mineral Deposits of Esmeralda County, NV, Plate 1, 1972

Lithology Explanation

Qal	Alluvium
Qls	Landslide deposits
Qoa	Older alluvium
QTs	Weakly lithified cgl & tuff seds
Tr	Rhyolite flows & domes
Tsu	Upper Sed Unit sh, slt, ss, ls, cgl
Tsl	Lower Sed Unit tuffaceous seds
Tafl	Lower Sed Unit nonwelded ash flow
Tafu	Rhyolitic airfall tuff
Taw	Welded ash flows
Ts2	Tuffaceous shale & sandstone
Op	Palmetto Fm
Ce	Emigrant Fm
Cms	Mule Spring Limestone
Ch	Harkless Fm
Cp	Poleta Fm
Ccm	Campito Fm
	Faults
	Lithium Corp Placer Claim Boundary

1,000 0 1,000
Meters

1:75,000

UTM NAD 83 Zone 11 meters

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Valley alluvium, landslide deposits	Pliocene to Holocene
Basalts	Mid Pleistocene
Sedimentary Rocks	Late Pliocene to early Pleistocene
Felsic ash flows with local basalts	Mid to late Pliocene
Rhyolite Flows, Airfall Tuff etc.	Late Miocene
Emigrant Peak Tuff	Miocene
Palmetto Formation	Paleozoic – Ordovician
Emigrant Formation	Middle to Upper Cambrian
Mule Spring Limestone	
Harkless Formation	Middle Cambrian
Poleta Formation	
Montenegro (Campito Formation)	Lower Cambrian
Andrews Mountain Member (Campito Formation)	Precambrian to Lower Cambrian
Deep Springs Formation	
Reed Dolomite	Precambrian
Wyman Formation	

To the south of Fish Lake Valley in the Silver Peak range extensive exposures of plutonic rock intrude the much older sedimentary rocks and are typically grey, medium to coarse grained Jurassic to Tertiary aged quartz monzonites.

Immediately to the east of the Fish Lake Valley in the Silver Peak range the oldest rocks seen are the Cambrian Mule Spring Limestone, late Cambrian Emigrant Formation which is predominately claystone with some bedded limestones, and cherts, and the Ordovician Palmetto Formation. The Palmetto here is comprised of deeper water sedimentary facies, such as dark shales, with cherts and some limestone which are believed to be the time equivalent of Paleozoic shelf carbonates seen elsewhere to the east in Nevada.

Unconformably overlying the sedimentary rocks in the area is the Miocene aged Emigrant Peak Tuff, which is characterized as a calc-alkaline rhyolitic tuff. The tuff has a maximum thickness of approximately 300 meters in the area of Fish Lake Valley and thins rapidly to the south. There is a lower unit which is an orange-pink non-welded lapilli tuff, a thin middle unit of black to gray vitrophyre and an upper unit of gray to red partially welded lapilli tuff. This formation has been dated at approximately 22 million years. Further to the south in the Silver Peak Range a gray to greenish andesite comprised of flows and breccia outcrops extensively, which is thought to be correlative to the Emigrant Peak Tuff.

Contemporaneous late Miocene and Pliocene alkaline, calc-alkaline and peralkaline volcanism in the region from the Silver Peak volcanic centre was the last major pulse of silicic volcanic activity in the region. The rocks from the Silver Peak centre are the least alkaline of this group but are still more alkaline than typical basin and range calc-alkaline volcanics. More than 100km3 of potassic alkaline volcanic rocks erupted from the Silver Peak center about 6 my ago. The more mafic to intermediate composition volcanics from this epoch typically range from alkali basalts to trachybasalts, while the more felsic are gray to pink aphanitic flows, dykes and plugs, brownish to white tuffs, and dark obsidian.

During the Pleistocene there was a period of deposition of more mafic volcanism which resulted in the deposition of a basalt unit which has been dated at 4.8 million years. This rock appears to be similar to the typical Basin and Range alkali olivine basalts, and scattered outcrops of it can be found throughout the Silver Peak Range.

7.2 Local Geology

Immediately to the west of and adjacent to the playas in Fish Lake Valley lie the Volcanic Hills which are very low and rounded and comprised entirely of Tertiary volcanic and volcano-sedimentary rocks. The lowermost unit, which is restricted to the area near Highway 264, is comprised of volcanic derived sedimentary rocks with some interlayered well bedded tuff which may be correlative to the Esmeralda Formation seen to the east in the Silver Peak Range. The hills for the most part are primarily underlain by extensive rhyolitic airfall tuff, with lesser lava flows and possibly some unwelded ash flows. As mentioned earlier these rocks dip to the east, and are overlain in the immediate proximity of the northern playa at Fish Lake Valley by sedimentary rocks of late Pliocene to early Pleistocene age. These sedimentary rocks are shales, poorly indurated siltstones and sandstones, with some conglomerates. While it appears possible that these sedimentary rocks form the “basement” of portions of the playa basin, drilling by the USGS on the north end of the playa in the ‘70’s in close proximity to outcrops of these rocks apparently only encountered altered tuffaceous rocks of the underlying Pleistocene volcanic units. Extensive outcrops of the Pleistocene basalts can be found in the northern areas of the Volcanic Hills in the area of Highway 6.

Basin and Range faulting began about 15 to 17 million years ago during the Miocene and it is this tectonism that is responsible for the formation of the Fish Lake Valley Basin. A number of structures of varying orientations have been noted or inferred to occur in the Fish Lake Valley the most prominent of which is the Furnace Creek Fault Zone (FCFZ), which is a north westerly trending right lateral or dextral fault. The Fish Lake Valley Fault Zone lies at the northern terminus of the FCFZ where due to right-oblique faulting a classic “pull-apart” basin was created which is responsible for the locally thick deposition of Quaternary sediments, and probably gave rise to the deep fracture permeability locally that was critical in the formation of the two separate geothermal systems.

There has been considerable sedimentation in the Fish Lake Valley since this time with abundant clays, silts, sands, and gravels having been eroded and transported from the hills surrounding the basin. As is typical of these basins coarse material is more prevalent along the margins of the basin, and progressively finer sediments are deposited towards the center. Alluvial fans may encroach on the playa and this may in part be the case at the north east end of the northern playa at Fish Lake Valley where a pediment has formed on the slopes of the proximal Silver Peak Range. The valley fill sediments can be quite thick in some basins, although it is thought that they are only moderately developed (300 – 600 meters thick) at Fish Lake Valley given the borehole and gravity data available. As the climate has warmed since the Pleistocene the lakes in a number of the closed basins such as Fish Lake Valley in Nevada started to shrink and eventually disappeared.

7.3 Mineralization

Evaporites or saline brines were formed as evaporation caused the prehistoric lakes to become saturated with particular compounds, a process which was likely cyclic during the history of all local basins. These salts typically occur today in lenses or individual crystals in the subsurface, as crusts on the modern surface, or more importantly in subsurface brines.

It should be noted here that lithium brines are relatively mobile and that while Lithium Corporation does have the majority of the claims on the playa they do not have ownership of the entire basin, and in fact the lithium-in-brine anomaly described above may actually be larger than defined as it does strike into claims owned by third parties. Little is known about the characteristics of the Fish Lake Valley basin with respect to meteorology, the recharge rate for brines, the water balance, geology of the aquifers or parameters of potential brine reservoirs. The proposed drill program is designed to provide drill core material to more accurately determine the nature of the stratigraphic section present in the playa, the number and thickness of any aquifers present, their composition and through pump tests evaluate the permeability and recharge rates within the area tested.

Additionally what are currently viewed as sub-economic lithium/borate/potassium mineralized clays occur to indeterminate depth within the north playa. The enrichment of surface sediments has been established from the 1970's and the company has conducted studies to determine zonation patterns or ratios that might be of use as a vectoring tool in the search for enriched brines. These may also indicate a blind lithium borate deposit within the tuffs such as that found in the valley at Jadar Serbia.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

As the clayey sediments of these playas are commonly quite "tight" due to compaction of the clay minerals there is normally very little interconnected porosity or permeability, brines are typically more easily recovered from zones or lenses of silty clay, sand, gravel or salts. At Chemetall's Silver Peak lithium brine operation lithium brines are extracted from a porous tuff layer which is between 1 and 11 meters thick, and lies at depths of 60 to 213 meters subsurface, which is more or less concordant and stratigraphically a bit above the Cambrian basement in Clayton Valley. While Lithium Corporation is remaining open to all possible modes or hosts of brine reservoirs, due to proximity and marked similarities in basins it is the Silver Peak model that is currently driving the company's exploration efforts.

9.0 EXPLORATION

Since optioning the property in 2009 Lithium Corporation has conducted the following work programs:

Surficial sediment sampling –49 grid sediment samples were collected, and a further 32 sediment samples from discrete points on the property in 2009 & early 2010.
Preliminary water sampling 2009 & 2010 – 9 water samples collected.
Surficial sediment temperature and pH/ORP survey, March 2010

SP gradient surveys on the northern playa March 2010, a total of 8.525 line kilometres surveyed. Also a one km line of longwire SP surveying was completed on a line where a gradient survey was performed earlier
Gravity Survey of the southern playa in May 2010 – area of approximately 6 square kilometres investigated via high definition gravity. Follow-up surveying was completed in Oct 2011 and a further 30 stations were read. The north playa was too wet to survey.
Near surface brine and sediment sampling program March/April 2011
Gravity – north playa August 2011. An abortive attempt was made to survey the North Playa where 22 stations were made on the periphery. The playa was too wet to survey.

Sediment sampling of the North Playa determined that there is lithium, boron and potassium adhering to the clays in the basin but the sediment mineralization does not appear to exhibit any pattern or zonation, which has been the experience of the company on most other playas in Nevada. Although it may be an effective means for determining in part the prospectivity of a basin it does not appear to be a good vectoring tool. Lithium in surface sediments on the South Playa however did outline what appears to be a north easterly trending structure, as there is a marked difference between background and values seen on the western side of the Southern Playa claim block. While this could possibly be a bona fide lithium brine target at depth muted due to the considerable thickness of the Quaternary sediments, it is possible that this may just be the surface expression of a structure which is a conduit of moderately lithium enriched geothermal waters. It was during the time that the company was conducting sediment sampling on the North Playa that the author visited the property, and collected three sediment samples.

Table 9.1 Sample locations and Analyses

Sample	Easting	Northing	Li ppm	B ppm	K %
FS-01	417944	4197300	490	150	0.7
FS-02	415326	4198317	307	340	1.3
FS-03	415360	4192386	216	700	0.8

To date anomalous lithium/boron/potassium brines have only been recovered from the near surface, ie less than 24m depth. Work by Lithium Corporation in 2011 identified an area at the north end of the northernmost playa which is approximately 2 kms wide by 3.2 kms long where near surface Lithium values are in excess of 50 mg/L, along with elevated Boron and Potassium levels. Within this anomalous area lies a zone that measures approximately 1.61 kms x 1.93 kms where the lithium contents of the brine samples are all in excess of 80 mg/L, Boron values are greater than 1,135 mg/L, and Potassium levels are 4,000 mg/L (0.4%) and above. In turn this anomalous area encapsulates a more enriched zone which measures approximately 1.4 kms by 1.62 kms. Within this zone lithium-in-brine values range from 100 to 150 mg/L, with Boron ranging from 1,500 to 2,670 mg/L, and Potassium from 5,400 to 8,400 mg/L. The average content of the brine samples taken within this central anomalous zone is; Lithium 122.5 mg/L, Boron 2,219 mg/L, and Potassium 7,030 mg/L.

Surficial Temperature, pH, and ORP (oxide reducing potential). – Due to wet conditions on the playa in 2010 this technique could not be utilized over the entire northern playa. Some anomalies were detected, but with the limited dataset it would be premature to say that they are meaningful. There are no intentions to complete this survey when and if surface conditions improve as it is currently felt that these measurements are better taken at depths of at least 2 meters subsurface as this moderates seasonal, and especially diurnal variations.

SP (Self Potential) Survey. – Due to wet conditions on the playa in 2010 this technique could not be utilized over the entire playa. It did appear to accurately map the transition from areas of fresh water to brackish or saline surficial waters. There are anomalies encountered both on the playa, and the northernmost line on the pediment on the west side of the Silver Peak Range which could quite possibly be due to streaming potentials caused by ionic exchange from a fluid filled fault with that of groundwater of differing chemical composition. Unfortunately due to the lack of total coverage of the grid area it is not possible to see if some of these anomalies can be traced from line to line, hence little value can be ascribed to them presently. A 1 km line of longwire SP was completed to see if the results from the short wire survey were valid. Although the position and intensity of an anomaly detected by the shortwire method in the center of the playa changed, an anomaly was seen using both methods. It is thought that this anomaly is possibly a fault.

High Definition Gravity Survey. – This survey on the Southern Playa did map the basement of the valley and indicates that the eastern edge of the floor of the basin (which may be an important factor with respect to the localization of lithium brine mineralization) is approximately 1 km to the west of Lithium Corporation's southernmost claims. Also this gravity data indicates that the nose of the basin trends easterly and intersects the Company's claim block in the area of the earlier mentioned lithium in sediments anomaly.

A series of gravity points were established around the northernmost periphyry of the northern playa in Oct 2011. It had been planned to do a high definition grid survey, but the playa was too wet to do so, and the Company's contractor indicated that the survey could not be safely done in these conditions. The 22 data points collected on the periphery did outline a southwesterly dipping floor of the basin, and two breaks in a uniform data set that may be indicative of faults.

Subsurface Brine Sampling Program. – Initial sampling of waters from hand augured holes and surface was completed in 2009 around the periphery of the playa. Anomalous results (up to 88 mg/L Li) were encountered in some samples. Sampling performed in March of 2011 indicated that this may be the single best tool in the search for subsurface Li/B enriched brines. To date some 42 brine samples have been collected with the bulk of them being from the northernmost two kilometres of the playa where the strongest Li/B/K values have been encountered to date. No pattern or grid has been established here to date although further work of this nature may be undertaken in the future should ground conditions improve. Brine sampling performed during 2011 was conducted by Kevin G. Finucane – Registered Geologist in the state of Oregon, under the supervision of John E Hiner Licensed Geologist Washington, and Registered Member of SME.

Table 9.2 Surface Brine Sampling 2011

Number	East	North	Li	B	K	Mg	Conductivity
			mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mS/cm2
3411-KL-3	414955	4198812	17.35	300	1000	0.304	89
3411-KL-4	415375	4198202	5.15	100	<500	17	7
3411-KL-5	416025	4197502	8.52	100	<500	22	11
3411-KL-6	415277	4192629	12.75	100	500	0.607	82
3411-KL-7	416618	4196274	100	1700	5400	0.95	421
3411-KL-8	416428	4194338	60	900	3400	0.733	366
3411-KL-9	417042	4196288	130	2500	7000	0.496	475
3411-KL-10	417063	4196933	140	2500	7200	1.5	705
3411-KL-11	417330	4197076	140	2300	7200	7	540
3411-KL-12	417986	4196985	110	1600	6000	0.474	403
3411-KL-12B	417986	4196985	100	1500	5700	0.367	545
3411-KL-13	416837	4196829	130	2300	6300	0.459	613
3411-KL-14	415825	4193202	17.7	600	2700	0.197	382
3411-KL-15	416297	4193698	10	100	1200	0.223	107
3411-KL-16	417698	4197045	100	1600	5800	0.315	570
3411-KL-17	418033	4196745	100	1700	6000	0.551	580
3411-KL-18	416573	4194263	50	600	3000	0.197	328
3411-KL-19	417021	4194979	60	600	4200	1.98	360
3411-KL-20	418060	4195977	120	2000	6100	1.01	546
3411-KL-21	416566	4193195	8.56	200	1300	0.64	95
4511-KL-10	417125	4195736	130	2300	8400	0.33	700
4511-KL-11	417125	4195402	40	410	3500	0.51	315
4511-KL-12	417125	4196002	130	2260	7200	0.24	661
4511-KL-13	416625	4195402	70	1480	5000	0.77	478
4511-KL-14	416625	4195702	60	997	4000	0.53	649
4511-KL-15	416625	4196002	80	1565	4900	0.62	556
4511-KL-16	417225	4196602	140	2380	7600	0.18	642
4511-KL-17	417525	4196602	150	2520	8000	0.42	640
4511-KL-18	416955	4196602	110	2330	7700	0.95	673
4511-KL-19	416655	4196602	90	1810	5900	1.21	589
4511-KL-20	416625	4195402	60	1065	5000	1.79	478
4511-KL-21	417811	4195402	110	2250	7400	0.39	497
4511-KL-21b	417811	4195402	210	4140	13300	7	497
4511-KL-22	418051	4195713	<10	169	1300	0.53	75
4511-KL-23	418034	4196317	120	2290	7600	0.26	592
4511-KL-24	416555	4197085	80	1135	5300	0.83	463
4511-KL-25	416575	4194779	70	1625	5700	0.11	583
4511-KL-26	417012	4197160	90	1950	6600	1.95	629
4511-KL-27	417094	4197046	120	2460	7900	0.55	679
4511-KL-28	417153	4196894	130	2460	8200	0.52	685
4511-KL-29	417923	4195831	140	2670	7900	0.19	674
4511-KL-30	418290	4196681	10	100	1500	1.68	103

10.0 DRILLING

Commencing in late October 2010 the company embarked on a Direct Push Drill program at Fish Lake Valley. Strong rains immediately preceded the drill program, so the northern playa was inaccessible throughout the duration of the program. Direct push technology (“DPT”) machines can drive tools into the ground without the use of rotary equipment to remove soil to make a path for the tool. A DPT machine relies on a nominal amount of static weight combined with percussion as the energy for advancement of the tool string. Probing tools do not remove cuttings from the hole but depend on compression of soil or rearrangement of soil particles to permit advancement of the tool string. Lithium Corporation's contractor used a Geoprobe series 6600 rig, mounted on a Ford F-550 for the Fish Lake Valley Project. The total weight of the F-550 with the mounted Geoprobe equipment is approximately 9,000 kgs. Additionally a percussive force is applied to the drill string by a high frequency hammer at a rate of 32 Hz or 1,920 cycles per minute. The hydraulic downforce rating of the equipment is 14,454 kgs. And the retraction force is 19,090 kgs. Hydraulic downforce is used to lift the static (vehicle) rear-end weight to apply (load) downward pressure on the probe rods, so facilitating the DPT to use the static weight in combination with percussion.

DPT machines evolved from the environmental sector where this type of equipment has been used with various tool configurations to acquire soil gas samples, soil sampling with auger and direct push tubes, monitor well installation, geophysics, and geotechnical data. The company's contractor Pediment Gold LLC has considerable experience utilizing this method, having probed over 1,000 holes in Nevada and Oregon since 2006, taking water samples for mineral and geothermal exploration.

The Fish Lake Valley Project was probed using nominal 31.75mm (1½ inch) tooling and removable drive points to access the unconsolidated lithologies and water bearing aquifers. DPT penetration is limited to fine grained unconsolidated lithologies but can tolerate some coarser fractions. Boulders or even cobbles can cause the tooling to deflect and bend. Ultimately, DPT penetration is limited by frictional losses between the probe tooling (point and rods) and the lithologies, which eventually prevents further penetration, referred to in the field as rejection. Lithium Corporation has used this technique at two other prospects with the deepest hole probed to date being in the order of 65 meters.

In all 1,080.77 meters of direct push drilling was completed within 41 holes drilled at 25 discrete sites (Figures 10.1 and 10.2). Depths probed ranged from 13.11 meters to 47.24 meters, and samples were collected from 9.14 meters to 45.71 meters depth. Four of these holes were dry and did not produce samples. It is preferable to sample only a single interval in each hole drilled, so at a number of sites a separate hole was drilled to depth to test each interval. The advantage of the direct push method is that because the method displaces 100% of the material penetrated, the hole tends to seal around the drill string pretty much immediately after any hammering or downward pressure has ceased. While this does not prevent contamination by formational water from stratigraphically above the sampled interval, it does make it one of the most cost effective methods for sampling this type of medium in these ground conditions.

Of the 37 samples collected 7 could be classified as fresh waters (drinking water to irrigation water) with conductivities measured in the field of less than 700 micro Siemens per centimetre (uS/cm). Nine samples were slightly saline (irrigation water) with conductivities between 700 – 2,000 uS/cm. Fourteen samples were moderately saline (primary drainage water and groundwater) with conductivities between 2,000 and 10,000 uS/cm. Two samples were highly

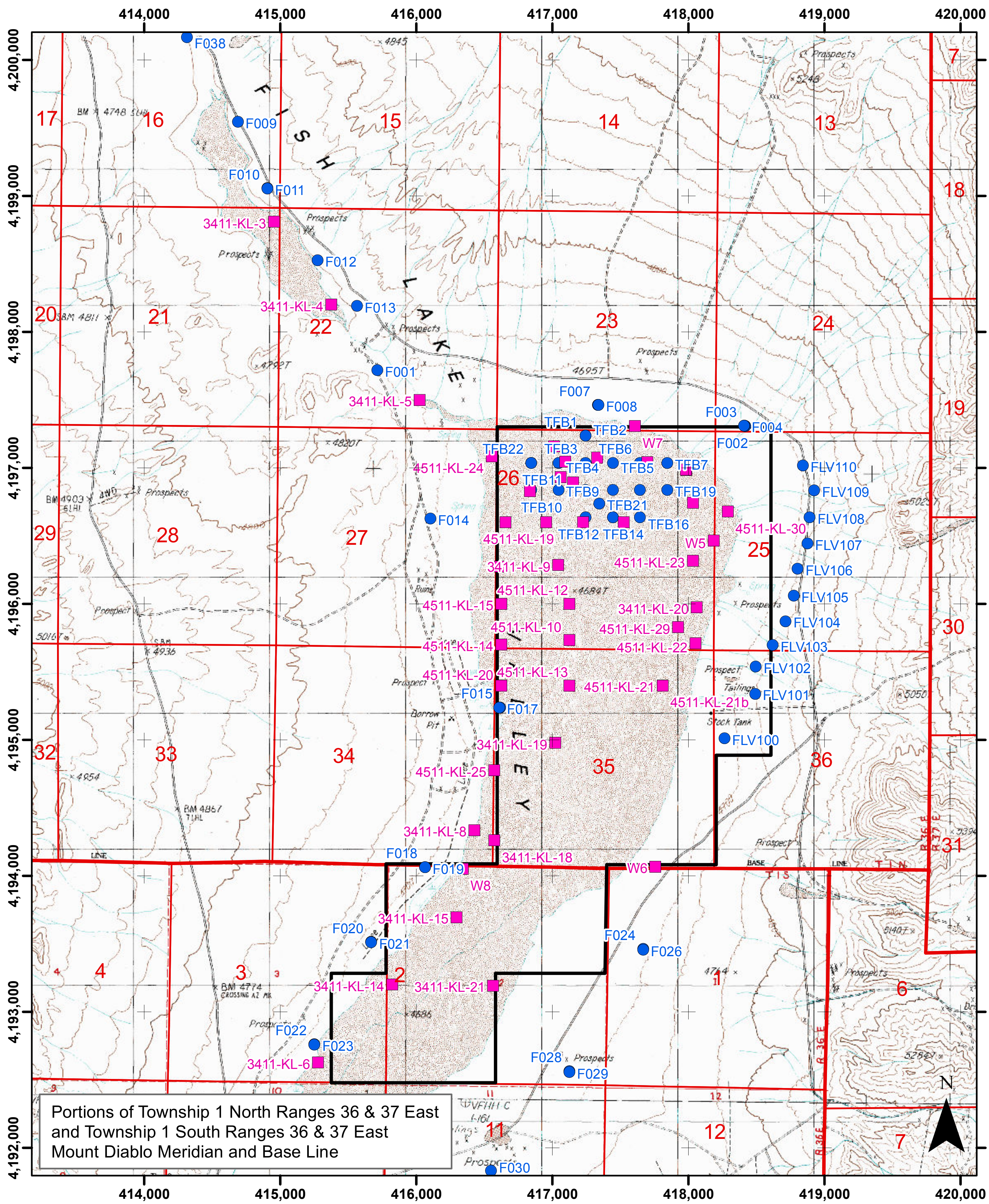


Figure 10.1
Near Surface Brine & Direct Push Drill Sample Locations
North Fish Lake Valley
Esmeralda County, NV
November 2015

Near Surface Brine Sample Locations
Direct Push Drill Sample Locations
Lithium Corp Placer Claim Boundary

1:36,000
UTM NAD 83, Zone 11, meters
800 0 800
Meters

LITHIUM CORP. Li 3

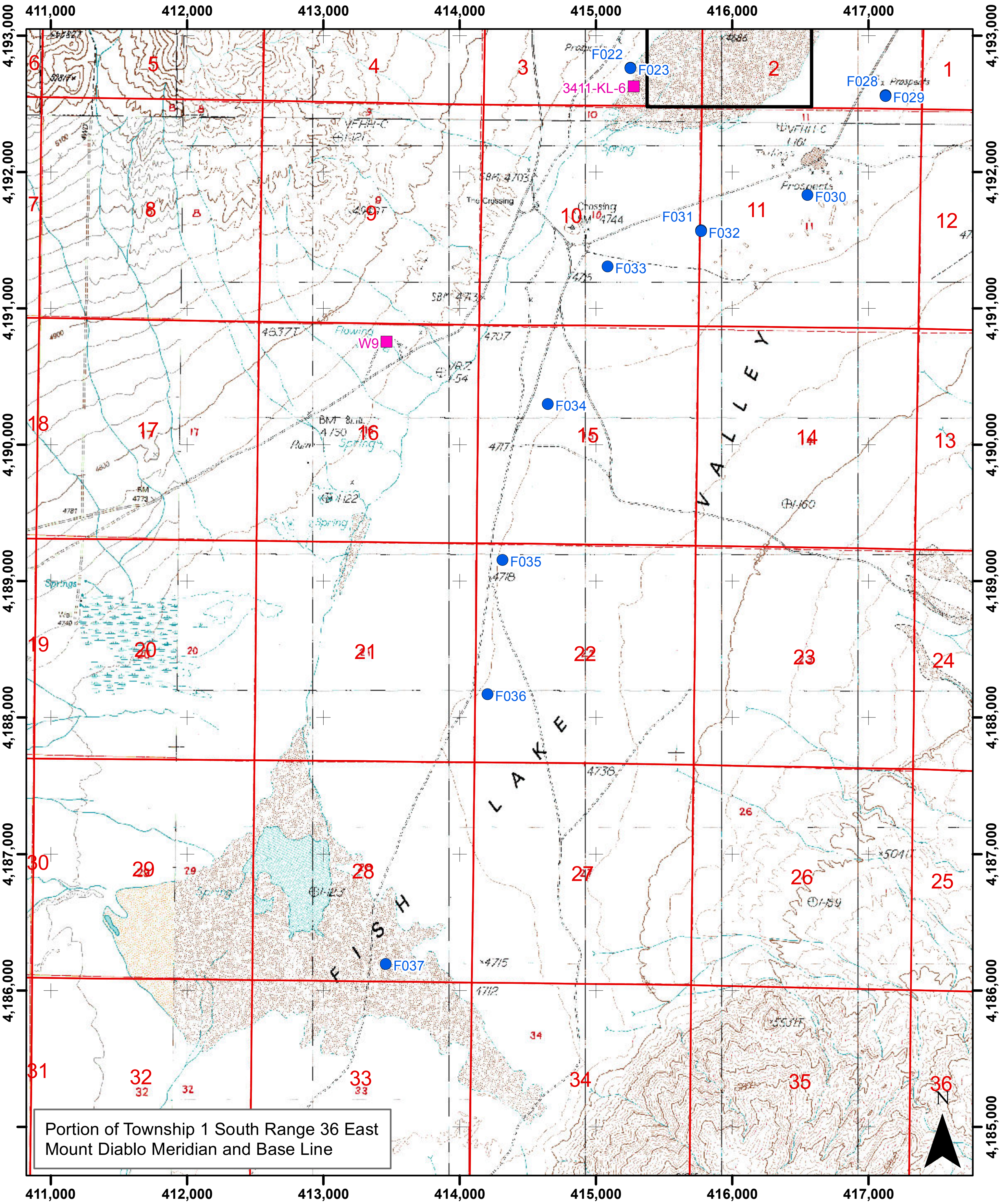


Figure 10.2
Near Surface Brine & Direct Push Drill Sample Locations
South Fish Lake Valley
Esmeralda County, NV
November 2015

- Near Surface Brine Sample Locations
- Direct Push Drill Sample Locations
- Lithium Corp Placer Claim Boundary

1:36,000
UTM NAD 83, Zone 11, meters
800 0 800
Meters

LITHIUM CORP. Li 3

saline (secondary drainage and groundwater) being in the range of 10,000 – 25,000 uS/cm, no samples were very highly saline (highly saline groundwater) between 25,000 – 45,000 uS/cm. Five samples could be classified as brines (seawater) having conductivities greater than 45,000 uS/cm. These five brine samples came from a very small salt pan immediately to the north of the northern playa were the most strongly mineralized, with anomalous results of up to 12.4 mg/L Li, 191 mg/L B, and 801 mg/L K. This may be indicative that the northwesterly trending structure which is postulated to trend through this area may be a source of the lithium/boron/potassium found in brines in the main playa immediately to the south.

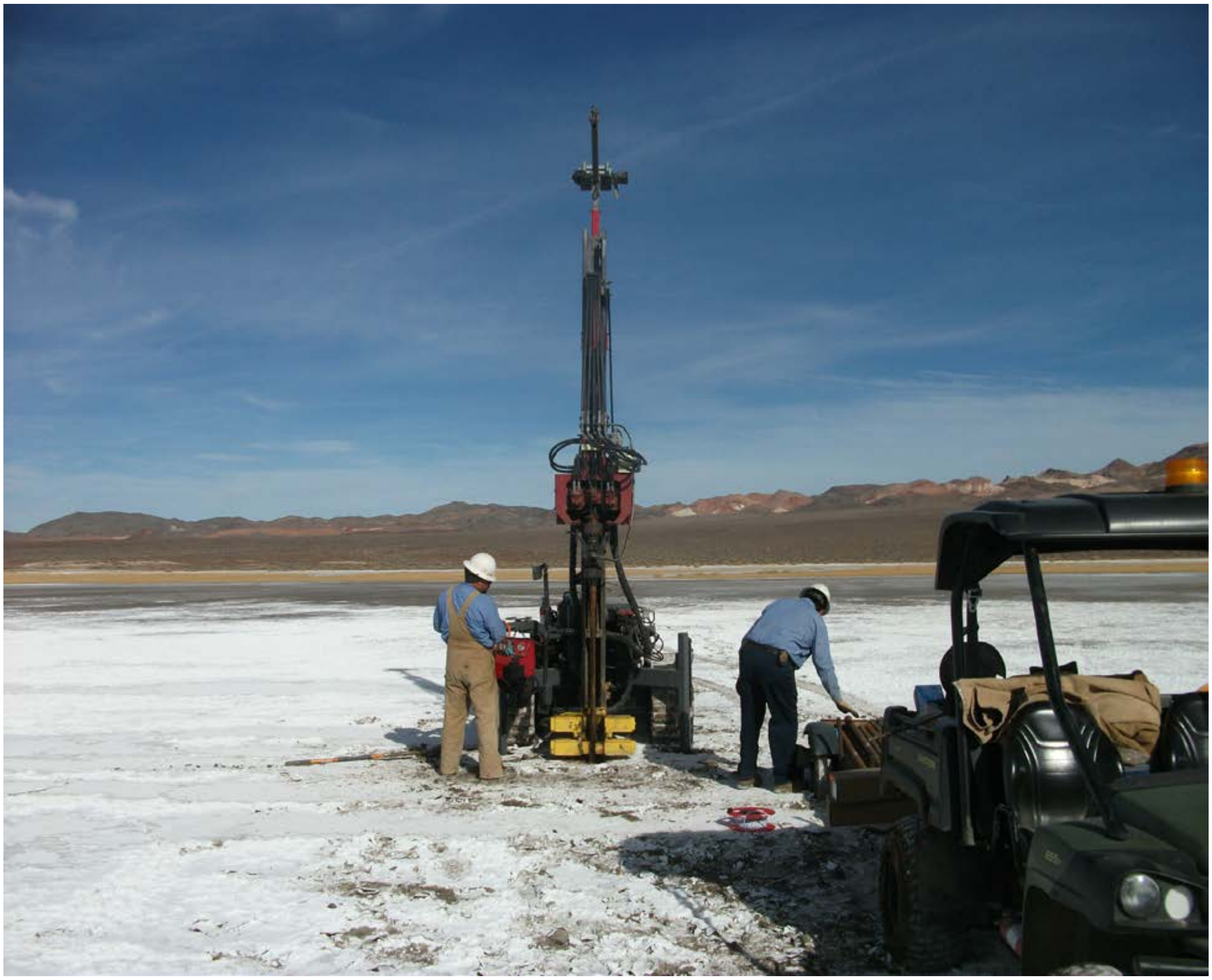
All sampling during this program was conducted by Ken Tullar an AIPG Certified Professional Geologist.

Table 10.1 2010 DIRECT PUSH DRILL PROGRAM DATA

Number	East	North	Li	B	K	Mg	Conductivity
			mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mS/cm2
F001	415638	4197923	5.1	42	102	15.85	6
F002	418344	4197512	4.8	23	126	11.55	7
F003	418336	4197513	4.4	23	129	12.35	6
F004	418333	4197513	4.2	23	132	11.25	6
F006	417262	4197665	3.1	21	99	17.8	6
F007	417262	4197665	3.6	21	104	19.55	6
F008	417265	4197665	3.3	28	172	182.5	10
F009	414614	4199748	12.4	178	641	1.54	70
F010	414832	4199260	10.2	176	801	2.99	85
F011	414832	4199257	10.7	149	670	103	65
F012	415201	4198731	4.9	38	213	36.5	15
F013	415489	4198394	3.6	25	153	16.15	10
F014	416030	4196830	4.2	36	138	9.37	10
F015	416542	4195442	0.6	4	29	11.65	1
F017	416535	4195442	-0.5	3	17	13.5	1
F018	415990	4194269	5.1	22	136	93.5	6
F019	415990	4194266	2.7	20	91	10.6	3
F020	415595	4193718	5.4	34	142	44.2	6
F021	415595	4193715	3.9	26	115	30.5	5
F022	415177	4192967	0.9	14	18	0.93	1
F023	415177	4192964	0.9	6	27	1.75	2
F024	417593	4193666	-0.5	1	14	21.8	1
F026	417593	4193660	-0.5	-1	16	17.3	1
F028	417050	4192768	-0.5	-1	9	12.35	1
F029	417050	4192762	-0.5	-1	10	12.75	1
F030	416476	4192036	-0.5	2	11	8.45	1

Number	East	North	Li	B	K	Mg	Conductivity
			mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mS/cm2
F031	415697	4191776	0.5	-1	13	13.3	1
F032	415697	4191770	-0.5	-1	7	7.83	1
F033	415011	4191511	0.7	15	15	11	1
F034	414571	4190502	1.3	2	29	27.9	2
F035	414240	4189360	-0.5	-1	-5	3.19	1
F036	414129	4188374	-0.5	-1	8	7.21	0
F037	413382	4186396	1.6	5	9	4.64	1
F038	414241	4200369	10.9	191	549	-0.05	77
F039	413467	4201640	9.7	142	413	4.53	68
F040	413113	4202721	2.6	12	53	21.6	3
F041	413246	4205349	2.5	8	49	40.5	5

Commencing in late November 2012 the company embarked on a second Direct Push Drill program at Fish Lake Valley. Sections of the playa had dried sufficiently, and had even formed a solid salt crust locally, that a program could be conducted on the playa utilizing a tracked machine. Lithium Corporation’s contractor Cascade Drilling used their Eijkelkamp brand Sonic Rig - # 187 equiped with 57 mm (2 ¼”) diameter probing equipment for the project.



Photograph 2 Sonic drill – northeast section of playa looking northeast - 2012

In all 362.97 meters of direct push drilling was completed with 19 holes drilled at 17 discrete sites. Depths probed ranged from 10.36 meters to 24.69 meters, and samples were collected from 3.00 meters to 23.77 meters depth. All holes probed produced sufficient fluid for sampling purposes. Typically only a single hole was drilled at each site until rejection, and the drill string pulled back to open the hole at what was anticipated to be the depth of the deepest aquifer tested at that site. At two sites a separate hole was drilled to depth to test two intervals.

Of the 19 samples collected one could be classified as moderately brackish, and three could be classified as strongly brackish (with Sodium content from 15,000 to 35,000 mg/L. Three samples would be classified as very saline sea water, with Sodium content from 35,000 to 50,000 mg/L, and the remaining twelve samples are all technically brines, with concentrations greater than 50,000 mg/L. The freshest sample contained 14,854.1 mg/L Sodium, while the briniest contained 112,200.9 mg/L Sodium. The briniest water tended to be more concentrated to the east, with a narrow northwest trending lineal feature emanating from this area – extending to the area of the small playa where the most saline waters were discovered in the 2010 program. Lithium concentrations appeared to trend in a positive correlation with sample brininess with concentrations of lithium roughly 1/1,000 of that of Sodium. This correlation is relatively strong in weaker to moderately mineralized samples, and tends to be less reliable in the more strongly anomalous samples. The average lithium concentration of all the samples taken was 32.76 mg/L with the range being from 8 to 151.3 mg/L.

All sampling during this program was conducted by Lithium Corporation president - Tom Lewis, a Geologist.

Table 10.2 2012 DIRECT PUSH DRILL PROGRAM DATA

Number	East	North	Li	B	K	Mg	Na
			Mg/L	Mg/L	%	Mg/L	%
TFB1	417245	4197238	29.3	383	0.2	7685	2.7
TFB2	417245	4197238	56.6	860.5	0.6	<50	5.8
TFB3	417245	4197038	89.5	1,917.00	0.9	<50	9.9
TFB4	417045	4197038	31.4	709.8	0.4	<50	4.4
TFB5	417445	4197038	30	928.4	0.8	<50	8.6
TFB6	417645	4197038	27.4	1,128.00	0.7	<50	9.1
TFB7	417845	4197038	60.8	786.2	0.4	<50	5.2
TFB8	417245	4196838	30.6	537.6	0.3	<50	3.1
TFB9	417045	4196838	27.9	677.2	0.3	<50	3.7
TFB10	416845	4196838	39.3	816.2	0.4	<50	5.7
TFB11	417030	4197182	25.8	631.2	0.4	230	4.9
TFB12	417245	4196638	7.6	146.3	0.1	109099	1.5
TFB13	417445	4196638	8	206.6	0.1	85804	2.4
TFB14	417445	4196638	35	779.8	0.4	<50	5.4
TFB15			0.061	31.4	0.07	1093	0.01
TFB16	417645	4196638	123.4	2,160.70	1.3	<50	10.8
TFB17			29.9	673.1	0.3	<50	4.6
TFB18	417645	4196838	64.2	1,519.00	1.1	<50	11.2
TFB19	417845	4196838	151.3	1,954.10	1	<50	10.1
TFB20	417445	4196838	44	973.6	0.5	<50	6.7
TFB21	417345	4196738	30.4	700.6	0.4	3028	5.3
TFB22			28.5	638.5	0.4	<50	5.5
TFB15	Blank						
TFB17	Repeat	TFB4					
TFB22	Repeat	TFB11					

In early August 2013 there had been negligible precipitation in the playa area of Fish Lake Valley, and the playa was drying nicely. The decision was made to attempt to drill the grid locations on the east side of the playa, that were extensions of the late fall 2012 program. It was hoped that a wheeled vehicle would be able to at least probe the drier locations on the vegetated margins of the playa proper. Pediment Exploration's direct push drill mobilized to the property in late Aug 2013, and upon arrival it became evident that even though the Desert Research Institutes Dyer climate station had not recorded a precipitation event – rain had fallen in the not to distant past in the area of the playa, rendering the playa & areas on the margin impassable. A short program was conducted as close as possible to the playa probing areas that are logical extensions from both earlier programs. All sampling during this program was conducted by Ken Tullar an AIPG Certified Professional Geologist.

Table 10.3 2013 DIRECT PUSH DRILL PROGRAM DATA

SiteID	Eastings	Northings	Li	B	K	Mg	Na
FLV100	418265	4195012	0.41	5.69	32.11	15	161.15
FLV101	418491	4195341	1.56	18.47	76.48	23	566.06
FLV102	418495	4195540	3.96	34.34	101	15	1019
FLV103	418620	4195698	4.17	35.23	108	18	1061
FLV104	418715	4195874	4.1	34.46	108	19	1035
FLV105	418775	4196062	4.19	35.19	107	19	1057
FLV106	418803	4196261	4.06	33.11	112	21	1035
FLV107	418875	4196446	4.24	21.9	146	18	1194
FLV108	418892	4196639	4.45	21.64	151	19	1291
FLV109	418925	4196835	4.53	21.74	150	19	1320
FLV110	418842	4197019	4.53	22.18	148	8	1300

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

To the best of the author’s knowledge, historical work was completed to industry best practices of the time. Lithco’s procedures for sampling and sample handling are provided here.

Surface Brine Sampling

After hand auguring a hole to a depth below the static water level, if the hole is making considerable water it is sampled immediately using an industry standard ¾” plastic bailer with a ball valve on the bottom. The bailer is lowered into the hole on the end of a string and immediately retrieved. A portion of the sample is poured into a sterile 125ml bottle, rinsed and discarded, and the process is then repeated a second time. The bottle is then filled to capacity with the sampled liquid. The bottle is marked twice with a unique identifier, and then is stored in a box with other samples. No preservatives are added, and no other processing is done. Additional sample is poured into a plastic container and is tested for pH, temperature, conductivity, and ORP at this time. All samples are kept in a secure location, and are routinely submitted to the lab every week to ten days.

Direct Push Drilling

Direct Push drilling is ideally suited for probing the immediate subsurface. Sonic drilling appears to be the best technique for exploring deeper in these salt pans where soft sediments can pose significant difficulties for more traditional rotary, reverse circulation, or core drilling methods. Traditional drilling techniques can induce formational damage that may make it next to impossible to obtain representative samples. The following protocols were employed during the past work at Fish Lake Valley.

After preliminary purging to clear the annulus of the drill string of any formational material which may have found its way in through the joints on the drill pipe etc., 10 gallons or more of formational water is produced before sampling to ensure that a good representative sample of the formational fluids is obtained. Approximately two litres of liquid is collected at the end of the pump test, in a pitcher that has been cleaned and well rinsed in the sampled medium. Two 60 mL samples are poured off into sterile sample bottles which have been rinsed with the formational fluid. These containers are labeled, identifying one as the sample and the other as the sample duplicate. At this juncture the remaining fluid in the pitcher is tested for water temperature, pH, ORP, conductivity, sulfate, hardness or total solids, alkalinity, nitrate, and nitrite. In addition other observations are made with respect to the sample, such as colour, odor and clarity. Also it is worthwhile to determine the static water level in the drill string as this information may have geological significance, or it may be useful in any later engineering studies. Samples collected are kept in a cooler during the day & then stored in a refrigerator, in a secure location at the end of the day and remain cooled until delivery at the laboratory. No sample preparation, other than initial collection is routinely carried out on the property.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The author has not attempted to verify the historical data. Some data is available on-line at the United States Geological Survey site; some is also available as archived documents from the University of Nevada, Reno library, while various other references are contained in Nevada Bureau of Mining and Geology (NBMG) publications. In addition some relevant data is available from the NBMG on oil exploration wells, geothermal wells, and exploratory temperature gradient holes. Some information is also available from the State of Nevada – Division of Water Resources website which contains a well log database relative to the gradient holes drilled in Fish Lake Valley.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Lithium Corporation has not undertaken any mineral processing or metallurgical testing on the Fish Lake Valley property, and there are no reports of any previous parties doing so in the past, other than the scant information pertaining to the rudimentary processing that occurred in the 1800's and is reported on in the History (6.0) section of this report.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

Lithium Corporation has not prepared any mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates on the Fish Lake Valley property, and there are no reports of any previous parties doing so in the past.

15.0 MINING METHODS

No studies of mining methods have been carried out.

16.0 RECOVERY METHODS

No studies of recovery methods have been carried out.

17.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

No studies of infrastructure requirements have been carried out.

18.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

No marketing studies or contract negotiations have been carried out.

19.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

No environmental, permitting, social or community impact studies have been carried out.

20.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

No capital or operating cost studies have been carried out.

21.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

No economic analysis has been undertaken.

22.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

In section 36 Twp 1N, Rge 36E where Lithium Corp holds one 32.37 ha (80 ac) claim in the NW Quarter, Bluth etal hold a 32.37 ha (80 acre) placer claim in parts of all 4 quarters, while BG Capital Group holds twenty four 8.09 ha Lode claims in various portions of the remainder of that section.

There has been considerable conjecture as to the source of the lithium contained in brines at Clayton and Fish Lake Valleys. The Silver Peak tuffs are elevated in lithium as unaltered or propylitized rock in the Range generally contain about 70 ppm Li, while veins or argillized rock in the area generally contain greater than 100 ppm and average 240 ppm Li. Although lithium is present in significantly greater quantities in the vein samples and argillized rock than in the unaltered or silicified rock no obvious relationship exists between lithium content and the chemical or mineralogical composition of the argillized rock. During work in the Clayton Valley area Kunasz discovered a 300 m wide zone at the base of an ash flow from which three samples of tuff averaged 315 ppm Li, which he suggested was due to mineralization along faults, although no obvious alteration was observed in exposures of the ash flow tuff in the postulated fault zone. There is also mention in the literature on the area of a lithium enriched pegmatite occurring in the Silver Peak Range but this has been discounted as a possible source of the lithium mineralization. It seems most likely that the lithium in brines originates in the tertiary volcanic rocks, and possibly quaternary valley fill sediments derived from these rocks, and is scavenged and concentrated by circulating geothermal fluids. This hypothesis seems to be supported by the fact that the lithium brine pool in Clayton Valley is recharged by a warm water bearing fault which is moderately enriched (30 – 40mg/L) in lithium.

23.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any other relevant data or information other than that presented in this report and recorded in Section 26 (References).

24. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

24.1 Interpretation

The work completed to date indicates that there are anomalous concentrations of lithium, boron and potassium in the sediments and locally in the brines present in Fish Lake Valley. There are known geothermal resources in the area, and a number of structures are conduits for geothermal fluids. It is possible that some of these fluids provide elevated values of the three aforementioned elements. Exploration completed to date has outlined a Li/B/K-in-brine anomaly in the northeast corner of the playa. The geological and geochemical conditions present in Fish Lake Valley appear to be favourable for the formation of a Silver Peak style Li/B/K-in-brine type deposit.

24.2 Conclusions

The Fish Lake Valley property is a past producer of Borax from brines derived from the Northern Playa. There is no recorded information with respect to lithium or potassium contents of the boron brines produced as these elements had little or no value in the 1800's. Sampling of near surface brines by Lithium Corporation has indicated that lithium/boron/potassium enriched brines exist in the area of the old Borax workings and that economically significant mineralization of that nature could reasonably be anticipated to be found here.

The property has merit as an exploration prospect and warrants further exploration.

25.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND BUDGET

As the Company has discovered anomalous lithium/boron/potassium mineralization in near-surface brines, a follow-up program of shallow (<30 meters subsurface) direct push drilling is recommended to attempt to fully delimit the anomaly that was generated during the late 2012 direct push drilling program. The general area of this anomaly is where Boron was produced in the 1800's and possibly could host "Silver Peak" style strataform mineralization at depth. Prior to the phase 2 drilling program proposed herein a high definition gravity survey is also recommended to determine locations of faults within the basin, and overall basin geometry, in an effort to better predict where mineralization might be located at depth. The combination of brine samples from the Direct Push drilling and data from the gravity survey will be utilized to define drill targets for the Phase 2 program.

While Direct Push drilling is ideally suited for probing to moderate depths, Sonic drilling appears to be the best technique for exploring deeper within these salt pans where soft sediments can pose significant difficulties for more traditional rotary, reverse circulation, or core drilling methods. Additionally the more common drilling techniques can induce formational damage that increase the difficulty of acquiring representative samples of the host aquifers. For these reasons Lithium Corporation is planning to use a Sonic drill for its Phase 2 program.

25.1 Cost Estimate

The budget for the proposed work is:

Phase 1

Ground gravity geophysical survey – 100 stations	$15,000
Geophysical interpretation/report	$5,000
Direct Push Drill Program – 1250 meters	$60,000
Analyses – 200 samples	$5,000
SUBTOTAL	$85,000

Phase 2,

Drilling (1,000 m Sonic Drilling)	$190,000
Analyses 400 samples & 40 Bulk Fluid Tests	$25,000
Basin studies	$10,000
Support and contingencies	$50,000
SUBTOTAL	$255,000
TOTAL	$350,000

Signed by J. Chapman, P Geo. In Vancouver, BC, this 30th day of November, 2015.

___"James Chapman"__

26.0 REFERENCES

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27.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Jim Chapman, P.Geo, of 2705 West 5th Avenue, Vancouver, V6K 1T5, in the Province of British Columbia, am a Professional Geoscientist.

I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, Licence #19871. I am a graduate from the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science degree in geology in 1976, and I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation.

As a result of my experience and qualifications I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Policy 43-101.

This experience has included all aspects of the industry from project generation through implementation and report preparation for owners, clients and regulatory authorities. Since 1982 I have operated as an independent consulting geologist, I have been responsible for international and domestic project development, examination, evaluation and reporting on a variety of mineral deposit types and commodities, supervision and management of exploration projects as well as client representation and government liaison. I have consulted on the Pastos Grande lithium brine project in Bolivia between 2009 and 2011.

I am the author of, and responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled "43-101 Technical Report on the Fish Lake Valley Lithium – Brine Property, Esmeralda County, Nevada USA for Lithium Corporation dated November 30, 2015. The sources of all information are quoted in the report. The information provided by the various parties is to the best of my knowledge and experience correct.

I am an independent author as described by Section 1.5 of NI43-101. I have no direct or indirect interest in Lithium Corporation or of the subject property described in this report.

As stated in the "Report" I conducted a site visit of the subject property on September 4th 2012, and on October 25th 2009. Prior to the 2009 visit the author had no involvement with the subject property.

I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report, which is not reflected in this report, the omission to disclose which would make this report misleading. At the effective date of this 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.

I have read National Instrument 43-101, Form 43-101FI and this report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101FI.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 30th day of November 2015.

" James Chapman"
Qualified Person

APPENDIX 1

Sample Location, Descriptions and Laboratory Certificates

Sample Locations and Descriptions

Sample #	Property	Easting	Northing	Elev	Depth	Colour	Texture
FS-01	Fish Lake	417944	4197300	1426	30	gray br	silty clay
FS-02	Fish Lake	415326	4198317	1417	45	dark br	silty clay
FS-03	Fish Lake	415360	4192386	1426	35	dark br	silty clay

All locations shown as NAD 27, Zone 11

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Page: 2 - A
Total # Pages: 2 (A - D)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 16-NOV-2009
Account: PROJEH

Project: Nv Gen

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS RE09122100

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	ME-MS41 Ag ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Al % 0.01	ME-MS41 As ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Au ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 B ppm 10	ME-MS41 Ba ppm 10	ME-MS41 Be ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Bi ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Ca % 0.01	ME-MS41 Cd ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Ce ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 Co ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Cr ppm 1	ME-MS41 Cs ppm 0.05
[redacted]		0.36	0.10	5.44	114.0	<0.2	470	270	1.89	0.38	1.81	0.36	50.0	18.0	25	12.10
[redacted]		0.20	0.12	4.93	86.0	<0.2	460	240	1.90	0.39	1.84	0.39	49.8	17.3	27	11.45
[redacted]		0.23	0.48	3.19	59.0	<0.2	290	200	1.10	0.30	4.47	0.19	35.0	13.7	21	10.05
[redacted]		0.23	0.11	4.91	51.4	<0.2	290	230	1.65	0.37	2.24	0.34	48.4	17.6	25	11.35
[redacted]		0.16	0.26	5.10	58.5	<0.2	110	270	1.99	0.41	2.46	0.57	56.2	17.3	27	11.75
[redacted]		0.23	0.06	2.28	5.2	<0.2	20	140	1.60	0.46	0.69	0.19	53.0	4.5	8	74.9
[redacted]		0.21	0.06	2.04	67.6	<0.2	20	340	2.07	0.38	6.19	0.17	68.9	6.0	5	31.7
[redacted]		0.27	0.03	0.97	3.8	<0.2	120	120	0.31	0.07	6.35	0.06	17.80	3.8	7	59.5
[redacted]		0.22	0.03	2.75	16.7	<0.2	540	270	1.09	0.27	3.57	0.18	38.7	12.7	15	9.23
[redacted]		0.19	0.08	2.38	13.1	<0.2	50	160	1.30	0.19	7.06	0.38	48.2	9.0	21	4.32
[redacted]		0.21	0.08	2.22	8.4	<0.2	20	160	1.06	0.15	8.43	0.40	41.2	8.0	20	2.85
[redacted]		0.25	0.09	2.36	9.0	<0.2	20	130	1.31	0.17	9.12	0.59	46.6	9.2	22	3.08
[redacted]		0.17	0.10	2.53	8.2	<0.2	30	160	1.38	0.17	7.70	0.61	44.5	8.5	25	2.48
[redacted]		0.26	0.07	1.43	5.8	<0.2	40	160	0.64	0.11	2.60	0.22	41.3	7.5	13	25.1
[redacted]		0.22	0.05	2.08	21.7	<0.2	140	520	0.86	0.17	1.24	0.56	41.3	8.3	14	6.38
[redacted]		0.20	0.13	2.67	22.4	<0.2	350	190	1.44	0.39	4.45	0.26	53.9	11.2	17	7.52
[redacted]		0.13	0.10	2.84	40.1	<0.2	480	180	1.62	0.31	3.39	0.25	53.2	10.8	17	9.13
[redacted]		0.14	0.04	1.24	3.2	<0.2	1440	130	0.69	0.16	0.86	0.18	20.3	5.5	12	3.44
[redacted]		0.08	<0.01	0.09	0.8	<0.2	110	10	0.07	0.03	0.06	0.02	2.59	0.5	1	0.38
[redacted]		0.17	0.03	3.69	11.8	<0.2	3580	190	2.05	0.36	1.35	0.46	27.0	14.5	23	7.18
FS-01		0.30	0.02	1.37	24.1	<0.2	150	210	0.76	0.12	3.00	0.15	31.1	4.3	7	14.95
FS-02		0.15	0.04	1.81	11.6	<0.2	340	230	1.24	0.15	3.31	0.40	35.6	6.3	10	18.65
FS-03		0.20	0.03	1.58	19.1	<0.2	700	220	1.08	0.14	1.67	0.23	40.2	6.7	10	8.52
[redacted]		0.14	0.25	2.98	18.3	<0.2	190	180	2.12	0.44	3.90	0.40	62.8	9.5	16	4.35
[redacted]		0.24	0.20	2.96	31.6	<0.2	260	230	1.58	0.28	3.20	0.43	42.2	10.9	20	12.75
[redacted]		0.19	0.11	3.59	46.6	<0.2	430	210	1.90	0.31	2.72	0.47	36.4	13.1	19	15.95

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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Project: Nv Gen

Finalized Date: 16-NOV-2009
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS RE09122100

Sample Description / Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-MS41 Cu ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Fe % 0.01	ME-MS41 Ga ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Ge ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Hf ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 Hg ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 In ppm 0.005	ME-MS41 K % 0.01	ME-MS41 La ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Li ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Mg % 0.01	ME-MS41 Mn ppm 5	ME-MS41 Mo ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Na % 0.01	ME-MS41 Nb ppm 0.05
[redacted]	52.9	4.10	16.35	0.34	1.20	0.02	0.057	1.21	24.5	110.5	1.54	851	12.30	4.20	0.08
[redacted]	51.5	4.20	15.40	0.26	1.07	0.02	0.055	1.29	24.4	107.0	1.71	862	1.91	2.49	0.08
[redacted]	37.5	3.00	10.35	0.41	0.90	0.01	0.034	0.84	17.2	170.5	1.45	659	51.5	4.28	0.13
[redacted]	53.2	3.95	14.90	0.34	0.41	0.02	0.054	1.24	22.6	151.5	1.64	867	10.50	3.85	0.12
[redacted]	49.5	4.28	15.90	0.18	0.86	0.02	0.065	1.24	28.4	85.1	1.69	868	1.25	1.97	0.08
[redacted]	10.8	1.53	7.62	0.09	0.55	0.02	0.038	0.38	25.4	61.7	0.88	530	0.33	0.26	0.28
[redacted]	6.7	1.58	7.94	0.09	0.37	0.03	0.060	0.13	32.2	118.0	0.77	817	2.98	0.55	0.10
[redacted]	9.0	1.00	3.01	1.06	0.38	0.02	0.010	0.51	9.5	490	1.24	223	0.38	0.67	0.61
[redacted]	43.4	2.86	8.82	0.16	0.83	0.01	0.033	1.03	20.5	167.5	2.49	497	0.55	5.29	0.25
[redacted]	20.2	1.93	7.17	0.09	0.32	0.06	0.033	0.67	24.7	74.3	2.11	413	0.85	0.08	0.17
[redacted]	17.9	1.81	6.06	0.07	0.29	0.04	0.025	0.59	21.2	37.8	1.72	436	0.77	0.05	0.21
[redacted]	32.2	1.89	7.10	0.08	0.30	0.04	0.029	0.66	23.3	43.2	1.70	453	1.05	0.06	0.30
[redacted]	20.7	2.01	7.19	0.07	0.11	0.02	0.030	0.76	22.2	45.8	1.72	428	1.08	0.05	1.14
[redacted]	12.9	1.94	4.60	1.02	0.68	0.01	0.020	0.67	16.7	245	1.01	392	0.69	0.26	0.43
[redacted]	19.9	2.18	7.10	0.17	0.67	0.29	0.032	0.54	19.0	82.7	0.72	461	1.78	1.07	0.20
[redacted]	27.4	2.55	8.50	0.18	0.68	0.06	0.036	1.02	24.8	194.5	1.33	739	2.06	1.72	0.31
[redacted]	27.6	2.52	8.88	0.16	0.79	0.02	0.036	0.92	25.6	137.0	1.38	663	7.57	1.86	0.19
[redacted]	16.9	1.28	4.03	0.11	0.60	<0.01	0.015	0.73	12.8	83.7	0.46	378	0.49	0.85	0.11
[redacted]	1.3	0.15	0.40	<0.05	0.06	<0.01	<0.005	0.10	1.5	9.0	0.04	42	0.22	0.29	0.17
[redacted]	56.8	2.58	11.00	0.15	1.24	0.01	0.036	1.87	24.2	98.4	1.09	985	0.95	3.57	0.12
FS-01	12.4	1.19	3.81	0.20	0.54	0.06	0.019	0.74	16.8	490	2.04	368	0.87	0.49	0.23
FS-02	19.2	1.54	5.25	0.29	0.63	0.03	0.022	1.29	22.4	307	0.84	490	1.29	0.62	0.09
FS-03	13.9	1.61	4.75	0.13	0.59	0.02	0.023	0.82	22.8	216	0.66	547	2.33	1.37	0.21
[redacted]2097	20.7	2.26	9.52	0.11	0.59	0.03	0.048	1.44	28.6	49.9	1.38	693	2.10	1.03	0.22
[redacted]	38.9	2.48	8.90	0.17	1.17	0.04	0.037	1.51	19.2	216	1.70	602	14.30	3.59	0.11
[redacted]	48.7	3.11	10.60	0.18	1.23	0.02	0.044	2.10	17.1	300	2.40	764	5.05	3.75	0.08

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Chemex

EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

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To: **JEHCORP**
9443 AXLUND ROAD
LYNDEN WA 98264

Finalized Date: 16-NOV-2009
Account: PROJEH

Project: Nv Gen

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS RE09122100

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-MS41 Ni ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 P ppm 10	ME-MS41 Pb ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Rb ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Re ppm 0.001	ME-MS41 S % 0.01	ME-MS41 Sb ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Sc ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Se ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Sn ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Sr ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Ta ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Te ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Th ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Ti % 0.005
~~RT-01~~		30.5	1250	16.9	59.0	0.008	0.08	1.06	14.4	0.6	2.5	214	<0.01	0.06	11.4	0.131
[redacted]		29.5	1030	15.8	59.4	0.002	0.02	1.16	13.5	0.5	1.6	175.0	<0.01	0.03	11.3	0.121
~~RT-03~~		20.6	640	10.6	46.5	0.015	0.13	0.84	8.9	0.6	1.0	495	<0.01	0.02	8.5	0.121
[redacted]		27.4	2030	14.1	58.6	0.004	0.09	0.97	13.8	0.5	1.4	283	<0.01	0.03	10.9	0.130
~~RT-05~~		29.2	1010	16.3	61.7	0.002	0.05	1.01	13.7	0.5	1.7	195.0	0.01	0.03	12.2	0.126
[redacted]		6.8	340	21.9	45.2	<0.001	0.01	0.48	4.0	0.4	1.7	236	<0.01	0.02	16.8	0.038
[redacted]		2.6	430	16.4	21.4	0.001	0.03	0.91	6.8	0.6	2.2	445	0.01	0.02	12.5	0.011
[redacted]		4.9	580	3.0	80.2	<0.001	0.02	0.44	2.7	<0.2	0.4	2800	<0.01	0.04	3.4	0.061
[redacted]		19.6	940	8.4	49.6	<0.001	0.14	0.80	9.9	0.2	0.9	408	<0.01	0.03	10.3	0.112
[redacted]		20.7	770	12.8	41.2	<0.001	0.03	0.25	5.7	0.5	1.0	242	<0.01	0.03	9.1	0.027
[redacted]		18.8	880	10.9	33.8	<0.001	0.02	0.27	4.8	0.5	0.8	220	<0.01	0.01	7.2	0.036
[redacted]		23.4	980	13.6	38.4	<0.001	0.02	0.32	5.6	0.6	0.9	255	<0.01	0.03	8.0	0.037
[redacted]		24.9	1090	12.1	37.4	<0.001	0.02	0.26	5.2	0.6	0.9	231	<0.01	0.03	5.3	0.030
[redacted]		11.0	690	6.6	50.2	<0.001	0.01	1.10	4.7	0.4	0.7	226	<0.01	0.01	5.3	0.093
[redacted]		14.0	840	9.7	25.7	0.001	0.08	0.78	6.5	0.5	0.9	135.0	<0.01	0.05	5.6	0.067
[redacted]		16.9	590	17.0	59.6	0.001	0.29	1.48	6.9	0.5	1.1	385	<0.01	0.03	10.5	0.070
[redacted]		18.3	650	15.6	52.1	0.003	0.11	1.15	7.1	0.4	1.2	265	<0.01	0.03	10.7	0.061
[redacted]		11.8	340	8.5	40.8	<0.001	0.02	0.50	3.2	<0.2	0.6	231	<0.01	0.02	5.8	0.068
[redacted]		0.8	40	0.9	4.9	<0.001	0.02	0.08	0.4	<0.2	0.2	15.6	<0.01	<0.01	1.5	0.008
[redacted]		29.1	580	26.8	64.9	<0.001	0.07	0.81	7.7	0.3	1.3	147.0	<0.01	0.02	7.8	0.098
FS-01		9.9	560	7.7	91.5	<0.001	0.01	3.23	2.6	0.3	0.6	819	<0.01	0.03	6.1	0.044
FS-02		15.8	480	9.2	87.6	<0.001	0.01	2.89	3.6	0.4	0.8	343	<0.01	0.02	7.8	0.055
FS-03		12.3	550	12.6	47.9	<0.001	0.08	1.38	3.7	0.3	0.7	219	<0.01	0.02	7.4	0.063
[redacted]		18.3	620	23.9	54.7	0.001	0.03	0.71	7.0	0.5	1.5	192.5	<0.01	0.03	13.6	0.045
~~GT-01~~		24.0	620	12.3	51.7	0.003	0.18	1.55	8.2	0.5	1.3	285	<0.01	0.04	8.8	0.073
~~GT-02~~		31.7	710	13.7	64.8	0.001	0.18	1.27	9.3	0.4	1.5	267	<0.01	0.05	9.3	0.083

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****