

TECHNICAL REPORT



LITHIUM EXPLORATION PROJECT CLAYTON VALLEY ESMERALDA COUNTY, NEVADA USA

Prepared for
Noram Ventures Inc.
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Contents

List of Figures	iii
List of Tables	iii
1 Summary	1
2 Introduction	2
Abbreviations Used in Report	3
3 Reliance on Other Experts	4
4 Property Description and Location	4
5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography	8
6 History	9
7 Geologic Setting	10
7.1 Geology – Spartan Claims	13
7.2 Geology – Zeus Claims	13
8 Deposit Types	16
9 Exploration	17
9.1 Sampling Method and Approach	17
Phase 1	18
Phase 2	22
Phase 3	33
10 Drilling	34
11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security	34
12 Data Verification	35
13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing	35
14 Mineral Resource Estimates	35
15 Mineral Reserve Estimates	35
16 Mining Methods	35
17 Recovery Methods	36
18 Project Infrastructure	36
19 Market Studies and Contracts	36
20 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact	36

21 Capital and Operating Costs	36
22 Economic Analysis	36
23 Adjacent Properties	36
24 Other Relevant Data and Information	36
25 Interpretation and Conclusions	36
25 Recommendations	38
1 st Recommended Phase	38
2 nd Recommended Phase	39
26 References	40
Certificate of the Author	41
Date and Signature Page	42

List of Figures

Figure 1 – Property location map.....	6
Figure 2 – Overview of Noram Ventures’ claims in Clayton Valley. Competitor claims approximately located.	7
Figure 3 – Daily high and low temperatures for Tonopah, Nevada.....	9
Figure 4 – Physiographic features surrounding Clayton Valley, Nevada.....	10
Figure 5 – Generalized geologic map from Zampirro (2005) with Noram Ventures’ claim outlines (blue stippled areas) added.....	12
Figure 6 – Example of the ridges and washes encountered on the Zeus claim group.	14
Figure 7 – Example of gypsum (?) blebs in a tuffaceous, calcareous mudstone.	15
Figure 8 – Example of algal mats in the Esmeralda Formation on the Zeus claims.....	15
Figure 9 – Example of digitate algal structures in the Esmeralda Formation on the Zeus claims.....	16
Figure 10 – Phase 1 Spartan sample location map with lithium assay values.....	21
Figure 11 – Phase 1 Zeus sample location map with lithium assay values.	22
Figure 12 – Example of vertical chip sampling.....	23
Figure 13 – Example of continuous vertical (stacked) chip samples.....	23
Figure 14 – Phase 2 Spartan Claims sample location map with lithium assay values.....	29
Figure 15 – Phase 2 Hades Claims sample location map with lithium assay values and shaft site.	30
Figure 16 – Phase 2 Zeus Claims sample location map with lithium assay values.....	31
Figure 17 – Phase 2 NE Zeus and Zeus XT Claims sample location map with lithium assay values.	32
Figure 18 – Shaft and spoil pile on the Hades claim group.....	34
Figure 19 – Distribution of lithium values from all samples collected on Zeus claims.	37

List of Tables

Table 1 - Claims with BLM NMC numbers.....	5
Table 2 - Phase 1 Samples - Spartan and Zeus Claims.....	19
Table 3 - Phase 2 Samples – Zeus, Zeus XT, Spartan and Hades Claims.....	24
Table 4 - Bulk Sample Site 1 - Previous Sample Values.....	33
Table 5 – Recommended 1 st Phase – Drilling budget.....	38
Table 6 – Recommended 2 nd Phase - Gravity survey budget.....	39

1 Summary

Noram Ventures Inc. (Noram) has acquired a land position in the Clayton Valley of Nevada consisting of 888 placer claims. The land package covers 17,738 acres (7,178 hectares). The perimeter of Noram's claims are located within 1 mile (1.6 kilometers) of Albemarle Corporation's (Albemarle's) lithium brine operations. Lithium is produced at Albemarle's plant from deep wells that pump brines from the basin beneath the Clayton Valley playa. The plant is the only lithium producer in the United States and has been producing lithium at this location continuously since 1967.

Between Albemarle's operation and Noram's land position lies Pure Energy Minerals' Clayton Valley South project where Pure Energy has announced an NI 43-101 compliant inferred resource of 816,000 metric tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent. This resource occurs as basinal brines similar to those at Albemarle's project.

While the lithium brines may also exist beneath Noram's claims, Noram has chosen for the time being to concentrate its efforts on lithium rich sediments that occur at surface over a wide area on their claims. Three rounds of surface sampling have shown high lithium values in an area greater than one square mile (2.6 square kilometers). In some areas the lithium rich sediments are at least 100 feet (30 meters) thick. The base of these sediments has not been found in surface showings. Other sampling farther southwest has discovered isolated areas of what appear to be the same sediments with similar anomalous lithium assays. This extension covers an area with a strike length of more than 6 miles (10 kilometers), however it is currently unknown if the sedimentary units are continuous over this entire length.

One of the keys to the project is to determine if lithium can be economically extracted from the sediments. To this end Noram commissioned Membrane Development Specialists LLC (MDS) to investigate the amenability of the subject property's sediments to lithium extraction using new membrane processes. Their findings, although preliminary in nature, have shown that the test materials were amenable to an acid leach, ultrafiltration and nanofiltration process to separate the lithium from the test material and remove a large portion of the magnesium and calcium with no rejection of lithium. These tests focused on the viability of liberating lithium from the clays while removing manganese and calcium from the leachate and did not calculate the absolute percent recovery of the lithium.

It is recommended that Noram begin to quantify the lithium resource through a drilling program (± 55 core holes ranging from 60–80 feet (18 – 24 meters) in depth) and at the same time continue to explore extraction methods to recover lithium from the sediments. The budget for the drilling program is estimated to be US \$218,000. The budget for further extraction testing is estimated at US \$100,000.

As a second phase, which is not contingent on the first recommended phase, it is recommended that Noram conduct a gravity survey over both of their claim blocks on a 250 meter by 250 meter

grid to define basement topography in preparation for a deep drill hole to test for aquifers which may contain lithium salts. The budget for the gravity survey is estimated to be US \$65,000.

2 Introduction

The technical report herein has been prepared for Noram Ventures Inc. (Noram), a publicly traded Canadian corporation with corporate offices in Vancouver, BC. Noram is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V:NRM) and Frankfurt Exchange (N7R: GR).

Peek Consulting, Inc. and Bradley C. Peek, CPG were retained by Noram to prepare this technical report to conform to the NI 43-101 standards for such reports. The report is to be used to satisfy TSX Venture Exchange regulations and may be used, as well, for financing purposes.

The Clayton Valley Lithium Project is located in Esmeralda County, Nevada, USA near the historic mining towns of Silver Peak, Tonopah and Goldfield. Current mining claim holdings include a total of 888 placer claims in two contiguous groupings held 100% by Noram Ventures Inc. Total acreage of the groupings encompasses 17,738 acres (7,178 hectares).

The majority of information contained in this report was generated by the author during and in conjunction with trips to the subject properties. Other information was gleaned from various sources and, when possible, verified by the author. These other sources being:

- Published literature
- Noramventures.com website
- Harrison Land Services – concerning the claim staking and ownership
- U. S. Bureau of Land Management LR2000 website for verification of claim status

Sources are also referenced in the text of this document, where pertinent.

The author has made three trips to the properties that are the subject of this report. The property visits were on the following dates:

- May 5 – 7, 2016 (Phase 1)
- July 21 – 25, 2016 (Phase 2)
- August 3 – 6, 2016 (Phase 3)

During the visits the author collected samples for assay, noted some aspects of the geology, took photographs and, on a rare occasion, assisted with the claim staking. These activities were conducted in conjunction with Harrison Land Services, who was under contract with Noram and Noram's wholly owned subsidiary, Green Energy Resources, to stake claims and to collect samples and geologic information.

Abbreviations Used in Report

BLM	U. S. Bureau of Land Management
HLS	Harrison Land Services LLC
K	Chemical symbol for potassium
Li	Chemical symbol for lithium
Mg	Chemical symbol for magnesium
MDS	Membrane Development Specialists LLC
Na	Chemical symbol for sodium
NSR	Net smelter return royalty
P	Chemical symbol for phosphorus
PPM	Parts per million
Sr	Chemical symbol for strontium
XRF	X-Ray fluorescence

3 Reliance on Other Experts

Gavin Harrison of Harrison Land Services, who is not a Qualified Person, supplied most of the information regarding the staking and locations of the placer mining claims. Mr. Harrison has more than 10 years of experience staking and recording claims on BLM land in several states in the western U. S. The author verified the presence and location of many of the claim stakes and location documents on the ground and for some of the claims, witnessed the recording of claims at the Esmeralda County Courthouse in Goldfield, Nevada. Harrison Land Services was also responsible for production of the claim and sample location maps used in this report.

4 Property Description and Location

The properties are located in Esmeralda County, Nevada approximately halfway between Las Vegas and Reno (Figure 1). The property position consists of a total of 888 placer claims staked on U. S. Government land administered by the U. S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Each claim covers an area of 20 acres (8.1 hectares). The claims are in two non-contiguous groups. The northern group has been named the Li Group and consists of 188 placer claims staked in portions of Townships T1S, R39E and T1S, R40E, Mt. Diablo Principal Meridian. The southeasterly group consists of the Zeus, Zeus XT, Hades and Spartan claims, which are contiguous with each other. This southeastern group is made up of 700 placer claims and is located in portions of townships T2S, R40E; T2S, R40 1/2E and T3S, R40E, Mt. Diablo Principal Meridian (Figure 2). All claim corners and location monuments were located using handheld Gamin GPS units (Gavin Harrison, personal communication, and in part, witnessed by the author).

The initial claims, the Li group, were staked by Harrison Land Services acting as a contractor for Stadnyk and Partners USA Corp. and were subsequently acquired by Noram through purchase (Noramventures.com news releases dated April 25 and April 27, 2016). Stadnyk and Partners retained a 2.5% NSR royalty from this transaction. Later claim acquisitions were accomplished through claim staking by wholly owned subsidiary Green Energy Resources using Harrison Land Services as the claim staking contractor (Gavin Harrison, personal communication) (Noramventures.com news releases dated May 26, June 7 and June 29, 2016). The 50 Spartan claims are currently being held in trust by Plateau Ventures LLC and will be transferred to Green Energy Resources once annual filings are complete and the annual Affidavit of Assessment and Notice of Intent to Hold are recorded with Esmeralda County (Gavin Harrison, personal communication). All 888 claims are owned 100% by Noram Ventures. Table 1 is a listing of all of the claim names and BLM NMC numbers for the claims that have been assigned numbers.

Table 1 - Claims with BLM NMC numbers.

Claim No.	Claim No.	BLM No.	BLM No.
From	To	From	To
LI-001	LI-188	NMC1125249	NMC1125436
Zeus-001	Zeus-150	NMC1126587	NMC1126736
Spartan-001	Spartan-050	NMC1125697	NMC1125746
Hades-076	Hades-101	NMC1128495	NMC1128520
Hades-146	Hades-172	NMC1128521	NMC1128547
Hades-174	Hades-174	NMC1128548	NMC1128548
Hades-224	Hades-260	NMC1128549	NMC1128585
Hades-268	Hades-301	NMC1128586	NMC1128619
Hades-304	Hades-350	NMC1128620	NMC1128666

For the 2017 BLM year, 328 of the Zeus XT and Hades claims are being filed with the BLM and Esmeralda County. These claims have not yet been assigned NMC numbers by the BLM (Gavin Harrison, personal communication).

Annual holding costs for the claims are \$155 per claim per year to the BLM, due August 31st. There is also a \$4 per claim annual document fee to be paid to Esmeralda County each year, due November 1st.

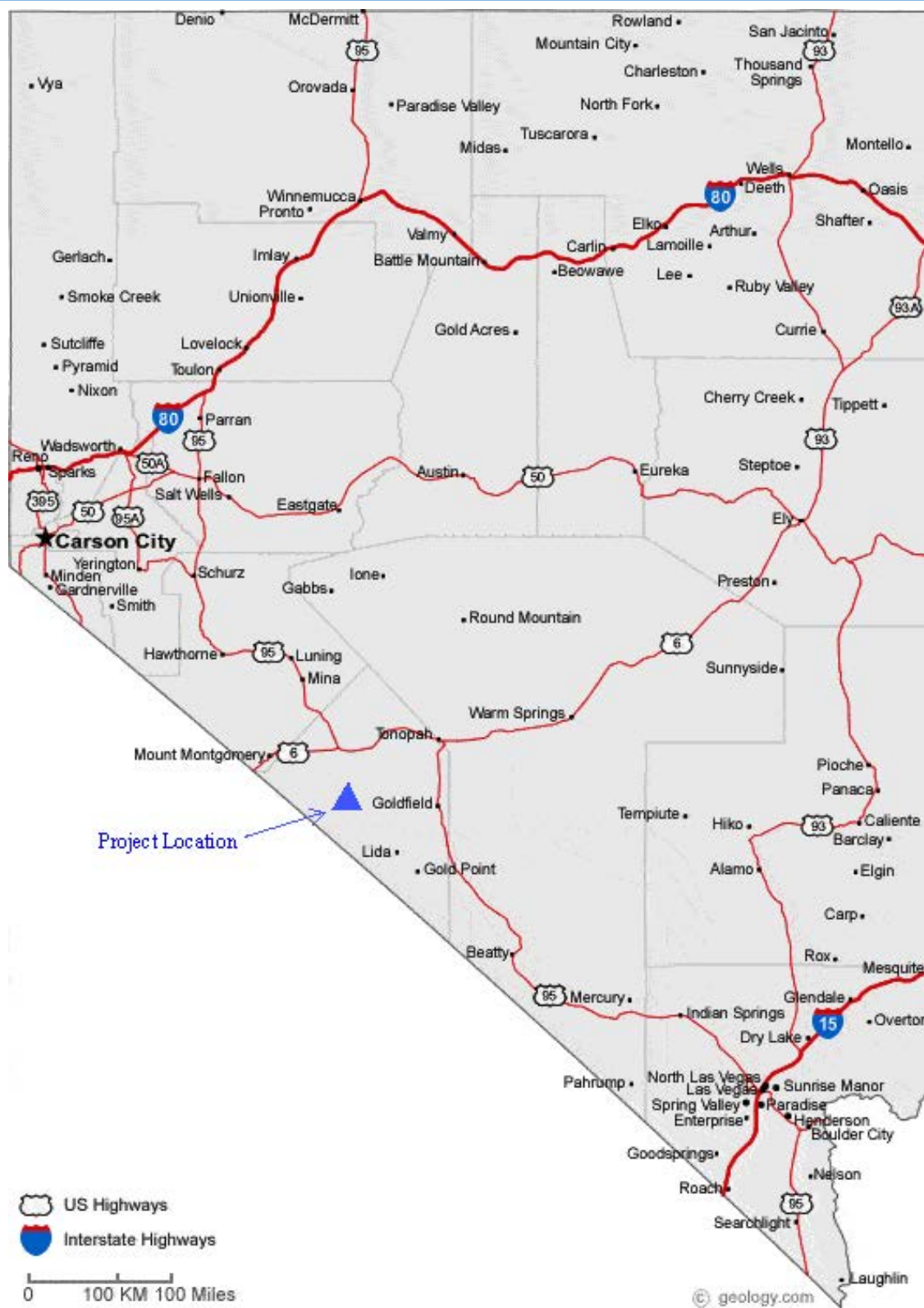


Figure 1 – Property location map.

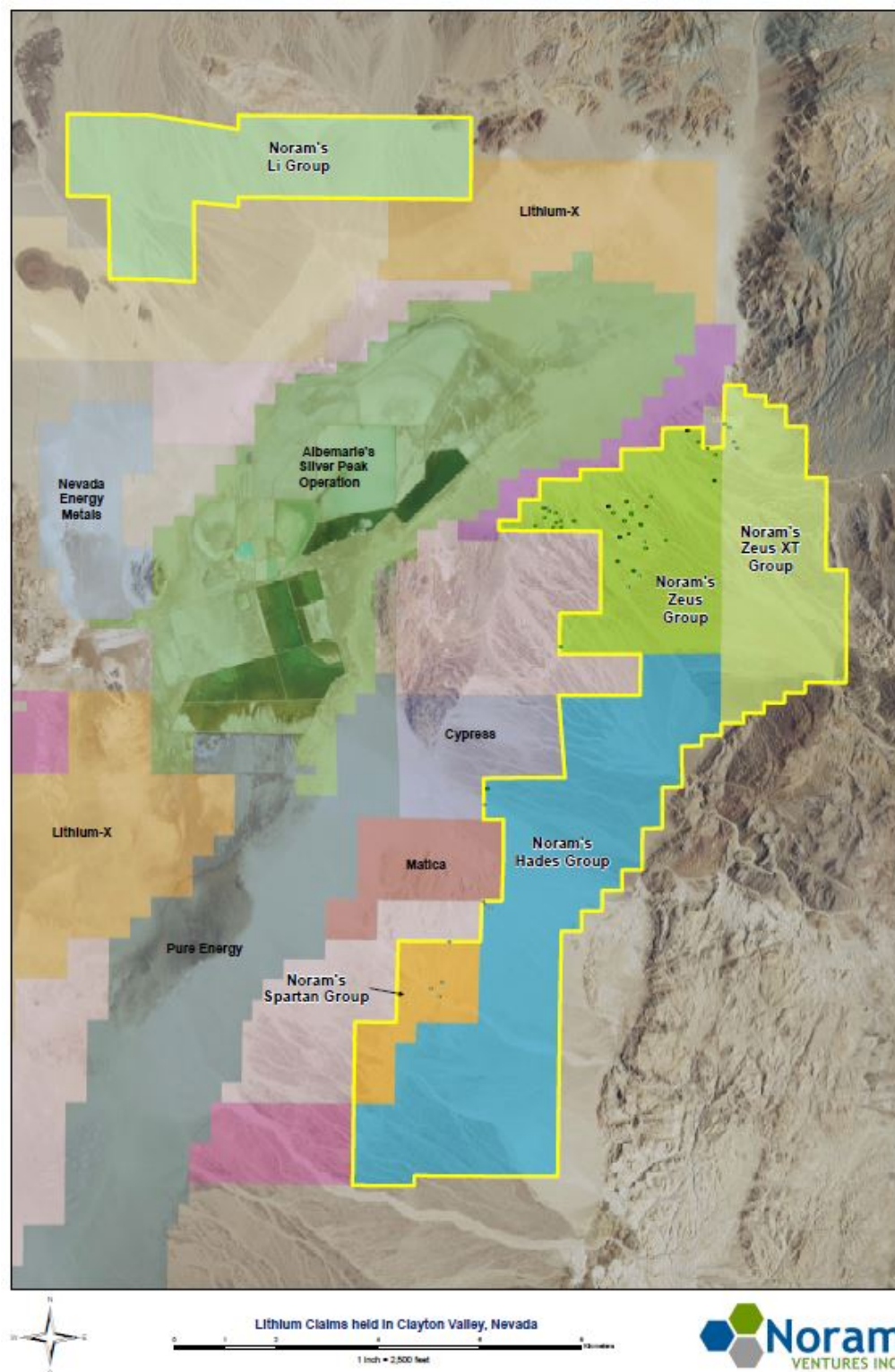


Figure 2 – Overview of Noram Ventures' claims in Clayton Valley. Competitor claims approximately located.

To the author's knowledge the land under claim contains no buildings or other structures. There are no known mineralized zones on the surface of Noram's staked land, other than those defined by the sampling described in this report. To the author's knowledge there are no environmental liabilities associated with the property position, nor any mine workings or development of any sort excepting the shaft discussed on page 33 and Figure 18 .

Noram is currently in the planning stages for a limited drilling program. Noram has applied for permits with the BLM and the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology to conduct the drilling. Since the planned program will disturb less than 5 acres, Noram has to file a Notice of Intent Permit application with the BLM. As of this writing, the permits have not been finalized.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Generally speaking, all the Noram claims fall between elevations of 4300 and 5200 feet above sea level. The topography is mostly gently sloping basin margins consisting of unconsolidated sediments. These sediments are cut by typical desert washes, which can be steep sided. The area can mostly be traversed by 4-wheel drive vehicles, but often with some difficulty. There are few roads crossing the property.

The vegetation of the region is sparse, mostly consisting of widely spaced low brush. No trees are present. The area lies in the eastern rain shadow of the Sierra Nevada and is high desert. Tonopah, the nearest town of any size has average annual precipitation of 5.14 inches (130.6 mm). In July, the hottest month, it has an average high temperature of 91.9°F (33.3°C) and an average low temperature of 57.5°F (14.2°C). In December, the coldest month, it has an average high temperature of 44.3°F (6.8°C) and an average low of 19.4°F (-7°C) (Source: Wikipedia.com). The chart below is a graphic representation of the Tonopah average temperatures (Source: Weatherspark.com).

The mild climatic conditions allow for field work to continue throughout the year. Drilling may be temporarily limited in winter by the problem of freezing water lines.

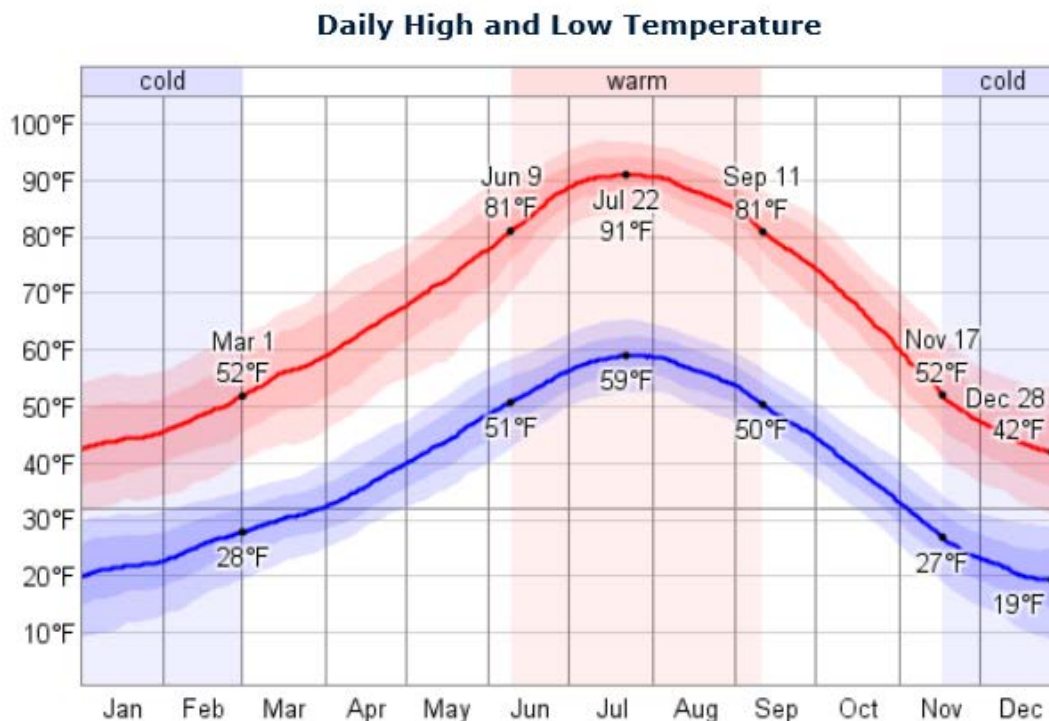


Figure 3 – Daily high and low temperatures for Tonopah, Nevada.

The property can be accessed from Tonopah by driving south on U. S. Highway 95 for a distance of 7 miles (11 kilometers) and then southwest on the Silver Peak gravel road for a distance of 20 miles (32 kilometers). Both of these roads were undergoing upgrades during the summer of 2016.

6 History

The Albemarle Corporation operations at Silver Peak, Nevada, within the Clayton Valley, is the site of the only lithium production in North America. Brines containing lithium are pumped from wells that penetrate the playa sediments. The brines are concentrated through a series of evaporation ponds and the resulting salts are processed to extract lithium at the plant at Silver Peak.

Following the lithium price rise in recent years, several exploration companies became interested in the Clayton Valley resulting in several thousand new claims being staked, surrounding the Albemarle land holdings. In early 2016 Harrison Land Services became aware of some unstaked land in close proximity to the Albemarle land holdings. Harrison Land Services was put in touch with Noram Ventures, who eventually funded the staking program for their initial claim position, the Spartan and Li claim groups. Market response to the acquisition and initial exploration successes have provided the impetus to stake the additional claims that Noram now holds.

The Noram properties are still in their early exploration stages. The claims that comprise the properties have been staked on U. S. Government land that was open to staking. There have been no previous owners, previous mineral resource or reserve estimates and no previous production from the properties.

7 Geologic Setting

The Clayton Valley is a closed basin playa surrounded by mountains. Figure 4 (from Davis and Vine, 1979) shows the physiographic features in the Clayton Valley area.

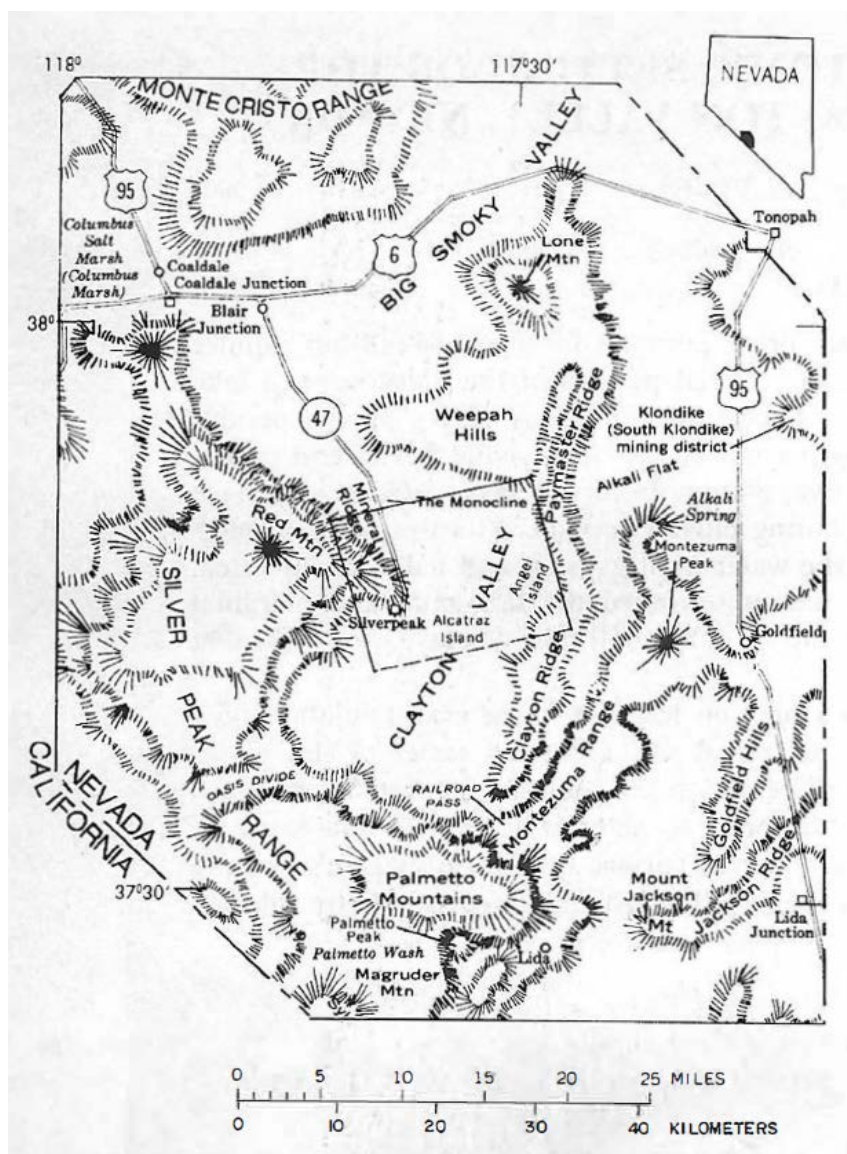


Figure 4 – Physiographic features surrounding Clayton Valley, Nevada.

Clayton Valley is flanked on the north by the Weepah Hills, on the east by Clayton and Paymaster Ridges and on the west and south by the Silver Peak Range and the Palmetto Mountains. The playa floor is approximately 40 square miles (100 square kilometers). Altitudes range from 4,265 feet (1300 meters) on the playa floor to 9,450 feet (2,880 meters) at Piper Peak (Davis and Vine, 1979).

Tectonically, the Clayton Valley occurs in the Basin and Ranch Province. Figure 5, from Zampirro (2005) is a generalized geologic map of the Clayton Valley area with the Noram land position superimposed. The province is dominated by horst and graben faulting and some right lateral motion since Tertiary time, which continues to the present (Foy, 2011). The basement is made up of Neoproterozoic to Ordovician carbonate and clastic rocks that were deposited along the ancient western passive margin of North America. The basin is bounded to the east by a steep normal fault system toward which basin strata thicken (Munk, 2011). Structural and stratigraphic controls have divided the basin into six economic, yet potentially interconnected, aquifer systems (Zampirro, 2005). The sediments deposited in the basin are primarily silt, sand and gravel interbedded with illite, smectite and kaolinite clays (Kunasz, 1970 and Zampirro, 2005). These sediments include a substantial component of volcanoclastics. Green and tan tuffaceous claystones and mudstones on the eastern margin and above the playa sediments have thus far been the primary objective of Noram's exploration effort and are considered by Kunasz (1979) and Munk (2011) to be the primary source of the lithium for the basin brines.

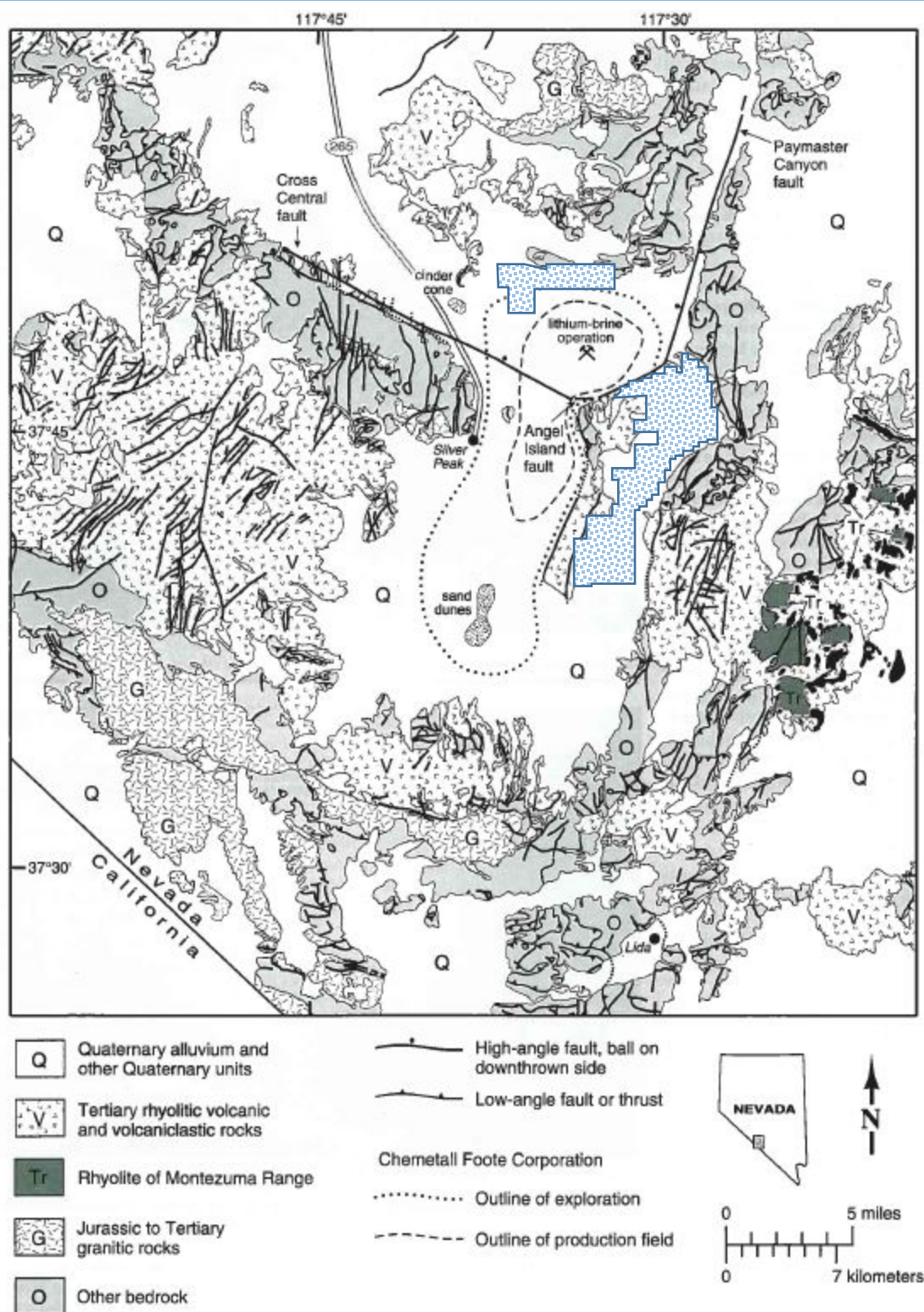


Figure 5 – Generalized geologic map from Zampirro (2005) with Noram Ventures' claim outlines (blue stippled areas) added.

During the short visits to the Noram properties the only areas where the geology was investigated has been on portions of the Zeus, Zeus XT, Hades and Spartan claim groups. No actual geologic mapping was undertaken during these visits, but the following geologic information was noted. The Li claim group was not investigated by the author.

7.1 Geology – Spartan Claims

The area of the Spartan claims is southeast of the Rockwood (Albemarle) lithium mine. It is an area of small mesas capped by more resistant sandy limestones and limey sandstones. Tan and green clay units are present on the slopes of many of the washes that cut through the claim block. The Geology and Mineral Deposits of Esmeralda County (Albers & Steward, 1972) has classified these rocks as Tertiary age Esmeralda Formation. Their description of the Esmeralda is “Bedded tuff and tuffaceous sedimentary rocks”, which matches the lithologies observed in the field. A few thick (up to 10 feet (3 meters)) units, which appear to be a totally unconsolidated ash-fall tuff, were observed.

7.2 Geology – Zeus Claims

The Zeus claim block covers a large area that gently slopes toward the northwest. The drainages, or washes, cut through the Tertiary Esmeralda Formation. The Esmeralda in this area is made up of fine grained sedimentary and tuffaceous units which generally dip to the northwest, but the strike and dip can be quite varied in some portions of the claims. Most of the sediments dip at less than 5°. Some bedding undulations were noted, possibly caused by differential compaction. Faulting was also noted in some zones, mostly in the northwestern regions of the claims, but due to time constraints, the faults have not been traced.

The resulting topographic configuration consists of long rounded “ridges” of Esmeralda Formation separated by gravel filled washes. The ridges were generally 50’ (15m) to 100’ (30m) wide and had lengths of a few hundred to a few thousand feet and trended northwest. The depth of the Esmeralda Formation could not be determined, since the base of the formation was not seen in any of the washes and as far as is known, no drill holes have penetrated it. In some areas it was noted to be in excess of 100 feet (30m) thick where washes cut through the thicker exposures. The ridges are topped with weathered remnants of rock washed down from the surrounding mountainous areas; a weathering phenomenon typical of the desert terranes. The photo below is an example of such topography.



Figure 6 – Example of the ridges and washes encountered on the Zeus claim group.

The Esmeralda Formation was mostly soft and crumbly siltstones, mudstones and claystones, but contained several thin beds of harder, more consolidated sediments. Most beds were tuffaceous, as evidenced by fine crystal shards. Nearly all of the sediments are calcareous, indicating lakebed deposition. Several of the samples contained vugs or voids partially filled with a white soft evaporite (?) mineral, probably gypsum (Figure 7). A further indication of lakebed sedimentation is evidenced by algal mats (Figure 8) and digitate algal features (Figure 9).



Figure 7 – Example of gypsum (?) blebs in a tuffaceous, calcareous mudstone.



Figure 8 – Example of algal mats in the Esmeralda Formation on the Zeus claims.



Figure 9 – Example of digitate algal structures in the Esmeralda Formation on the Zeus claims.

8 Deposit Types

Noram's Clayton Valley claims offer two deposit types that are potential objects of exploration efforts. Type one is the most obvious, which involves drilling for brines in the deep basin similar to those being exploited by Albemarle at their operations at Silver Peak. The lithium brine potential has not been investigated to date.

The second deposit type depends on the development of a new lithium extraction process currently being developed and tested at the bench scale by Membrane Development Specialists at their laboratory in Escondido, California. The process being tested would extract lithium directly from lithium-rich mudstones and claystones, which occur at surface over large portions of the southeastern claim groups – particularly the Zeus group. The same or similar beds appear to occur beneath the surface over large areas of at least some of the other claim groups.

Mineralization

The deep brine targets have not yet been investigated by Noram. The brine mineralization has been documented by numerous studies spanning several decades. As no exploration work by Noram on deep brine targets has yet been conducted, this type of mineralization will not be discussed further in this report.

The only mineralized zones thus far investigated by Noram occur at surface. They occur primarily as light green, interbedded tuffaceous mudstones and claystones. The beds are nearly always calcareous and most often salty. The mudstones are usually poorly consolidated, while the claystones are often well consolidated. Occasionally there are sandy beds, as well. The units occur as lakebed sediments that have been mapped (Albers and Stewart, 1972) as Miocene or Pliocene Esmeralda Formation. Algal mats and even digitate algal features have been noted on occasion, but these are generally not well preserved. The beds are gently dipping, usually to the northwest, but with local undulations. These units have been shown by Kunasz (1970) to be the probable source of lithium for the basin brines.

9 Exploration

Competitor companies are known to be active in the Clayton Valley. They are sampling, performing geophysical surveys and drilling, among other activities. As far as is known, competitors are mostly searching for the deeper brine targets. Cypress Development Corporation is the only other company known to be investigating lithium-rich sediments occurring at surface. Cypress recently optioned their Clayton Valley property to Pure Energy Minerals (cypressdevelopment.com news releases).

At this point in time, the only exploration activity conducted by Noram on its claims has been:

1. Surface sampling with assaying of all surface samples
2. Collection of bulk samples for testing by Membrane Development Specialists
3. Planning and submission of permit applications for a shallow drilling program

The exploration work has been primarily conducted by the author as a contractor, working alongside and through Harrison Land Services. No detailed geologic mapping, per se, has been undertaken, although various geologic phenomena have been noted and photographed.

The primary objective of the exploration program has been to establish the presence of high lithium values over a large area of the Noram claims.

9.1 Sampling Method and Approach

As the property is considered a raw prospect, the object of the sampling was to establish the presence or absence of lithium and perhaps other minerals of value in the surface sediments. Sampling took place in three phases which started with grab samples, progress to grab and chip samples to characterize mineralization over stratigraphic intervals and finally with 50 kilogram samples which were utilized in metallurgical tests to demonstrate the viability of liberating lithium from the clay while separating magnesium and calcium from the resulting pregnant solution.

In most cases, particularly for the chip samples, an attempt was made to clear away the surficial weathered material to obtain the freshest sample available. It should be noted that the surface

weathering in this region goes quite deep. Sampling methods are more thoroughly described under the various phases in the Exploration section of this report.

Summary of Surface Sampling

All surface sampling was conducted by or was closely supervised by the author. The sampling was completed in three phases. All phases used handheld GPS units to locate the sample sites.

- Phase 1 was a first pass effort to see if any of the sediments were lithium-rich. It consisted of the collection of 17 random grab samples collected from the Spartan and Zeus claim groups.
- Encouraged by the results from the Phase 1 samples, Phase 2 involved a more intense sampling effort with the main objective of determining how consistently the lithium mineralization occurs. Some 81 samples were collected during Phase 2, primarily from the Zeus claim group, but also from the Zeus Extension, Spartan and Hades claim groups. Many of the samples collected in Phase 2 were vertical chip samples and many of these were stacked vertical intervals – one occurring above or below that last on the sides of the washes. Sample sites were marked on the ground, located using a handheld GPS and were photographed.
- Phase 3 of the program consisted of the collection of two bulk samples of approximately 50 kilograms (110 pounds) each from two different sites. The samples were shipped to Membrane Development Specialists for lithium extraction testing. Also during Phase 3 some 4 additional vertical chip samples were collected on the Zeus claims. Geologic investigations on the Zeus claims showed that marker beds are present within the lithium-rich sediments that will enable correlation of beds between the planned drill holes. Drill holes were also staked during Phase 3 in order to allow the permitting process to begin for future drilling.

Phase 1

Between the dates of May 4 and May 7, 2016, the author traveled with Gavin Harrison of Harrison Land Services to the Clayton Valley. Mr. Harrison's primary goal was to stake additional claims for Noram in claim groups to be named the Spartan and Zeus. The author's primary goals were geological reconnaissance and geochemical sampling.

An Oxford Instruments handheld X-Met7000 Series XRF analyzer was retained for this trip to Clayton Valley to assist with the sampling. The XRF was not able to detect lithium due to the fact that lithium is a light element and cannot be quantified accurately using XRF. However, news releases from competitor companies in the Clayton Valley indicated that there appeared to be a rough correlation between lithium and strontium. The XRF is able to quantify strontium, so strontium XRF values were used as possible indicators of the possible presence or absence of lithium. The correlation proved to be positive only in some of the areas sampled, so it was

subsequently found that using the XRF to detect strontium was of little use as an indicator for lithium.

Table 2 is a listing of the samples collected from all of the areas described above along with the sample descriptions, the XRF strontium values recorded in the field and the potassium, lithium, magnesium, sodium, phosphorus and strontium values from the laboratory analyses. SPRTN samples are from the Spartan claims and samples with the ZS prefix are samples from the Zeus claims. The samples were sent to ALS Laboratories in Reno, Nevada for analysis. The samples were analyzed for a 48 element suite using ICP-MS with 4 acid digestion. Figure 2 is an index map showing the overall area and the claim groups. Figures 10 and 11 show the locations where the samples were collected.

Table 2 - Phase 1 Samples - Spartan and Zeus Claims

		XRF Reading	Laboratory Results					
		Sr	K	Li	Mg	Na	P	Sr
Sample ID	Description	(PPM)	(%)	(PPM)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(PPM)
SPRTN-001	Tan - very light green, very fine grained, limey, poorly sorted, dirty sandstone.	171	1.13	72.5	0.45	1.31	0.022	473
SPRTN-002	Light gray, silicic, limey crystal tuff. Hard. Subconchoidal fracture. Crystals to 2 mm. Located an estimated 15 vertical feet below SPRTN-001.	534	1.16	62.6	0.33	0.862	0.024	436
SPRTN-003	Tan, crystal tuff. Earthy. Crystals to 2mm.	181	1.5	56.6	0.37	0.857	0.041	260
SPRTN-004	Tan - slightly yellow, unconsolidated ash (?). Just below resistant sandy, limey ledge.	700	3.67	130.5	0.65	2.18	0.04	583
SPRTN-005	Light tan, hard, limey crystal tuff. Fractures filled with quartz & calcite. Located an estimated 60 vertical feet below SPRTN-004.	350	1.54	81.6	0.42	1.085	0.034	859
SPRTN-006	Tan, unconsolidated ash(?).	443	Sample not received by lab					

SPRTN-007	Tan, hard crystal tuff. Earthy on fresh surface. Crystals to 2 mm.	473	1.79	73.9	0.42	0.975	0.021	381
SPRTN-008	Tan, weathering slightly yellow, fault gouge. Pebbles in gouge to 3 cm.	400+	2.14	49.1	0.31	1.65	0.024	428
SPRTN-009	Tan, unconsolidated ash(?).	565	3.21	197.5	0.88	2.41	0.048	550
SPRTN-010	Tan, semi-consolidated ash(?).	498	4.02	207	0.87	2.17	0.04	747
ZS-001	Greenish tan, soft friable mudstone. No visible bedding.	1250	5.38	770	2.12	2.33	0.046	1910
ZS-002	Light tan, chalky-looking siltstone. In beds 1 -5 cm thick. Non-calcareous.		5.16	196	0.44	3.42	0.02	2720
ZS-003	Greenish tan, soft, friable mudstone. No visible bedding.		4.99	670	1.77	3.38	0.053	842
ZS-004	White, weathering FeOx, hard, well fractured claystone.		4.59	313	0.76	3.26	0.02	6370
ZS-005	Light green, soft claystone. Below 1 foot thick white to light orange to buff, salty mudstone.		4.1	670	0.98	2.09	0.025	284
ZS-006	Light green, micro-porous, crumbly, leached claystone (tuff?). In beds approximately 3 mm thick.		4.14	760	1.7	3.71	0.014	533
ZS-007	Light tan, micro-porous, crumbly, leached claystone (tuff?). In beds 2 - 5 mm thick. Is approximately 3 feet below ZS-006.		2.97	327	0.81	2.56	0.011	1185

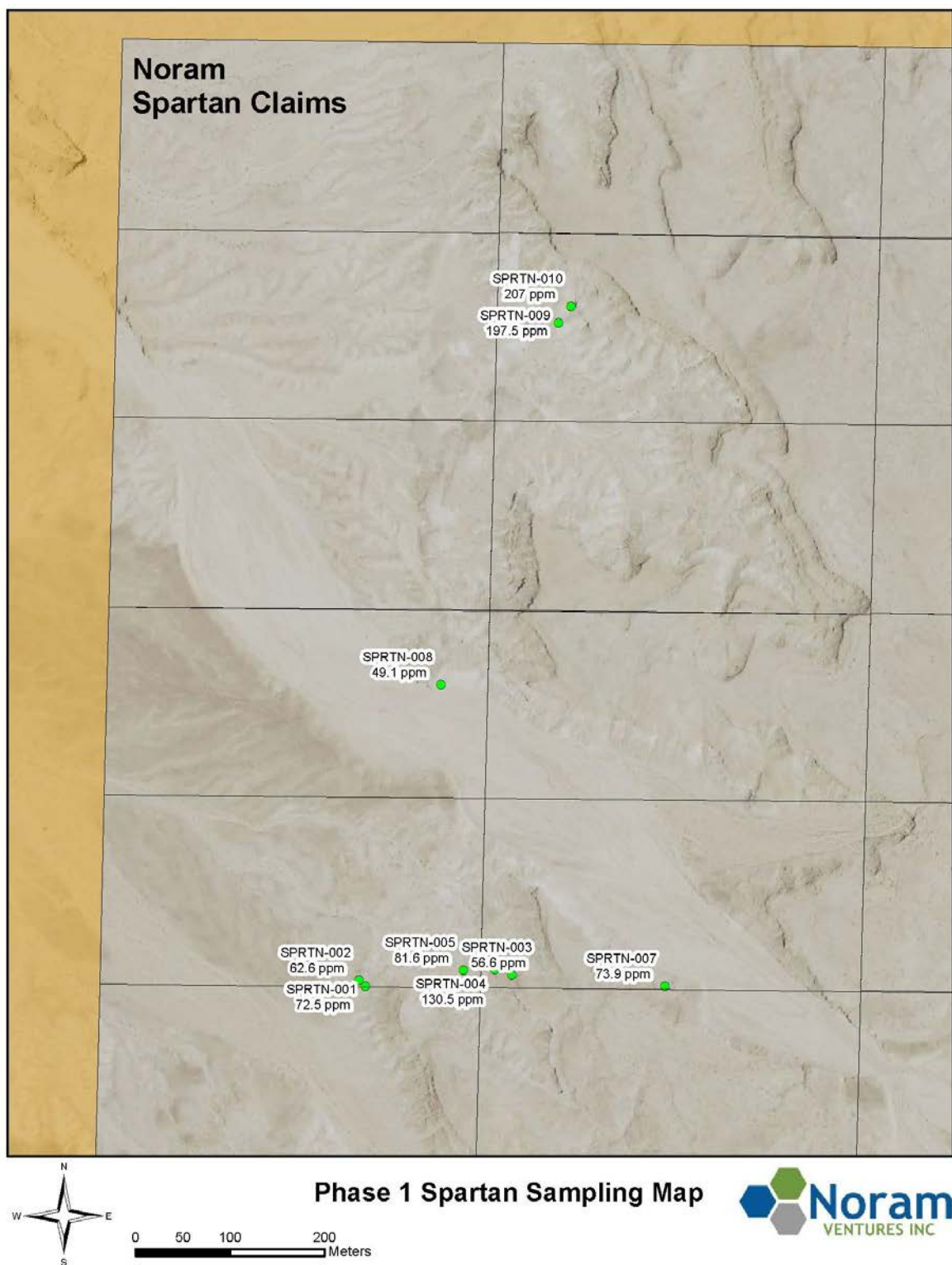


Figure 10 – Phase 1 Spartan sample location map with lithium assay values.

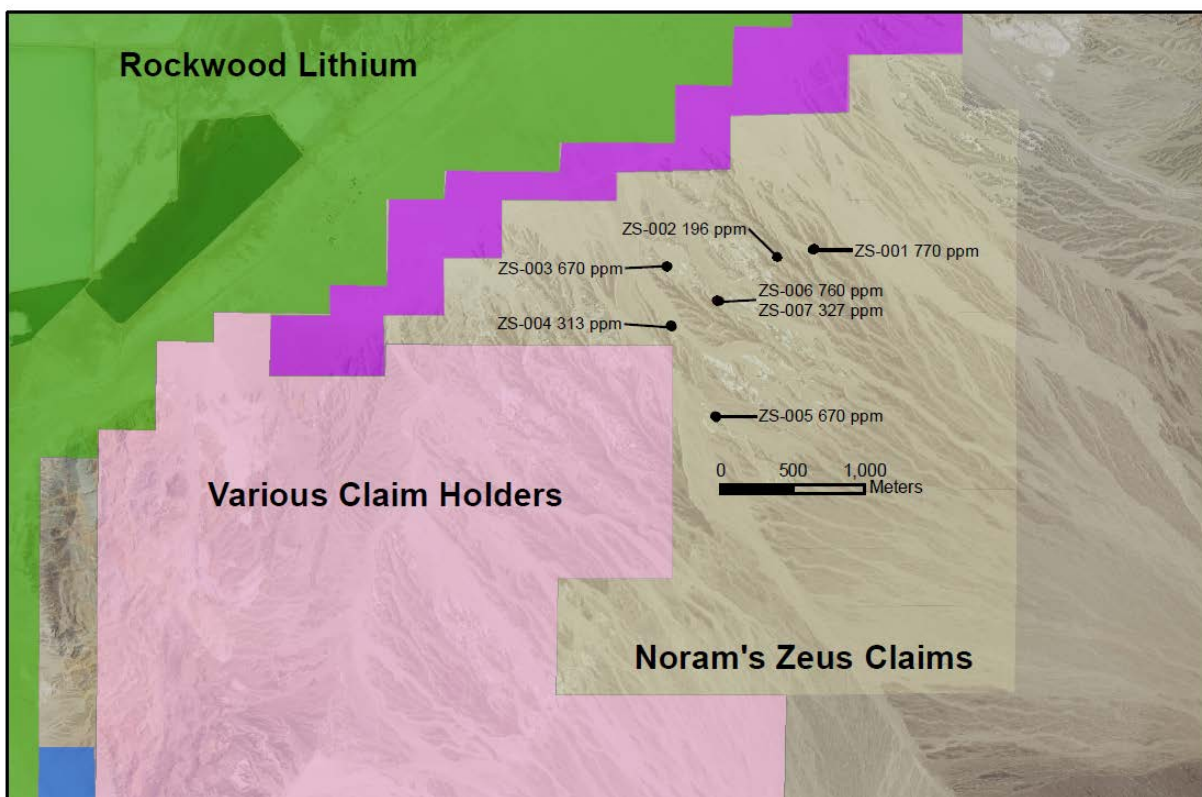


Figure 11 – Phase 1 Zeus sample location map with lithium assay values.

Phase 2

Between the dates of June 20 and June 27, 2016, the author again traveled to the Clayton Valley. The primary goal of this trip was a more intensive sampling program, particularly over the Zeus claim group where Phase 1 sampling had yielded encouraging results.

During this second phase it was deemed important to collect vertical chip samples in order to be able to ascertain the lithium grades over a thickness of sediment, rather than just collect random grab samples. The vertical chip samples would allow one to determine the grade and thickness of the units being sampled as shown in the following photo:

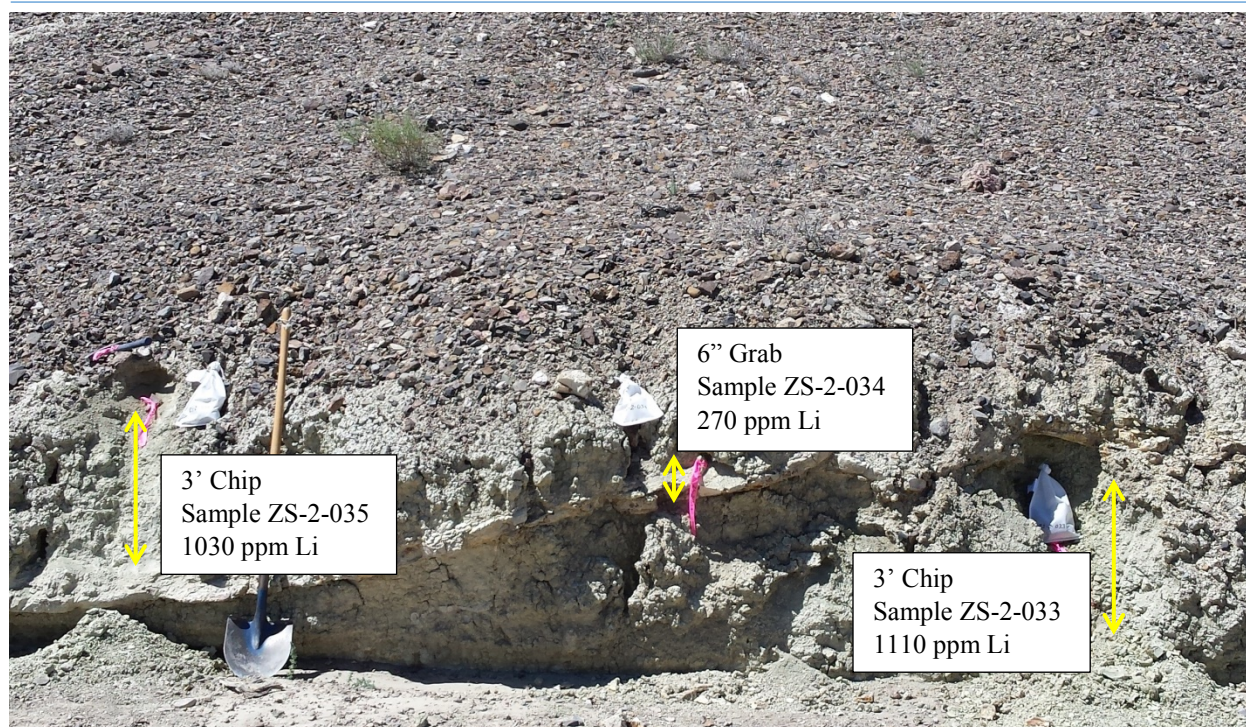


Figure 12 – Example of vertical chip sampling.

Surficial materials were removed with a shovel or rock hammer before the samples were collected in an effort to obtain the freshest samples possible, however it was evident that the desert weathering in this region is quite deep. Oftentimes 2, 3, 4 or 5 samples were collected at one locality in a continuous stratigraphic succession up the side of a wash so that the variability between beds could be determined. An example of this is shown in the Figure 13.



Figure 13 – Example of continuous vertical (stacked) chip samples.

In all, some 81 samples were collected from the Zeus, Zeus XT, Spartan and Hades claim blocks. In Table 2 is a listing of the samples collected during Phase 2, along with the sample descriptions and the lithium values from the laboratory analyses. The samples were sent to ALS Laboratories in Reno, Nevada for analysis. As with the Phase 1 samples, the Phase 2 samples were analyzed for a 48 element suite using ICP-MS with 4 acid digestion. Figure 2 is an index map showing the overall area and the claim groups. Figures 14, 15, 16 and 17 show the locations where the samples were collected.

Table 3 - Phase 2 Samples – Zeus, Zeus XT, Spartan and Hades Claims

Sample No.	Sample Type	Sample Description	Li (PPM)
ZS-2-008	4' Vertical Chip	Greenish tan tuffaceous siltstone. Punky in some layers, hard in others. Hard layers are finely crystalline tuff. Calcareous.	620
ZS-2-009	2' Vertical Chip	Just above last sample. Appears to be similar material, but contains 5 - 10 mm blebs of white powdery, crystalline material. Material is non-calcareous. The rest of the rock is calcareous. Bedding at this site appears to be dipping at <5° to the north.	790
ZS-2-010	6' Vertical Chip	Light greenish tan, soft, poorly consolidated, calcareous siltstone.	760
ZS-2-011	10' Vertical Chip	Just above last sample. Lithology is the same as last sample. Rock is also calcareous.	590
ZS-2-012	Grab	5 cm thick ledge just above last sample. Light tan with fine greenish layers. Finely crystalline tuff. Unit forms break in slope - is more resistant rock. Calcareous. Bedding is horizontal.	206
ZS-2-013	6' Vertical Chip	Just above last sample. Same lithology and color as last sample.	670
ZS-2-014	5' Vertical Chip	Alternating hard and soft layers. Hard beds are very fine grained tan to very light green calcareous claystone or tuff. Some fractures are lined with iron oxide. Minor small blebs of soft white evaporite (?) mineral. Hard claystone beds have subconchoidal fracture.	770
ZS-2-015	3' Vertical Chip	Just above last sample. Similar to last sample, but harder. Light green to tan in color. Calcareous.	530
ZS-2-016	5' Vertical Chip	Just above last sample. Tan to light green, calcareous, dirty siltstone. Minor beds of tan to white claystone or tuff.	680
ZS-2-017	3' Vertical Chip	Bottom of slope of green clay material. Sample is light green, mostly unconsolidated or weakly consolidated calcareous claystone. A few chalcedony (?) stringers which are <1mm thick. Rock is lithified near stringers.	900
ZS-2-018	3' Vertical Chip	Just above last sample. Slight break in slope from below. Mostly poorly consolidated tan to light green calcareous claystone or mudstone.	910
ZS-2-019	4' Vertical Chip	Just above last sample. Tan to light green, calcareous mudstone. Micro-fractures filled with glassy mineral - perhaps calcite. Slight change in slope from below.	1670

ZS-2-020	3' Vertical Chip	Base of hill. Light greenish gray, moderately hard, calcareous mudstone. Minor stringers of dark green mineral near top of interval.	1260
ZS-2-021	Grab	Just above last sample. 6" thick dark green, hard, non-calcareous shale bed.	433
ZS-2-022	2' Vertical Chip	Sample occurs 6' above last sample. Samples are separated by covered interval. Lt green, weathering dark green, calcareous mudstone beneath ledge-forming sandstone. Contains irregularly shaped chert blebs.	470
ZS-2-023	5' Vertical Chip	Same location as sample ZS-001. Light green, calcareous, tuffaceous mudstone. Soft. Punky.	650
ZS-2-024	4' Vertical Chip	At base of a slope. Same rock description as last sample.	680
ZS-2-025	3' Vertical Chip	Just above last sample. Same rock description as last sample, except top two inches of sample is harder ledge-forming unit with more tuffaceous material. Also calcareous.	470
ZS-2-026	3' Vertical Chip	Just above last sample. Light green; very fine grained crystal tuff. A three-inch ledge-forming layer at the top of the sample is of similar lithology. Calcareous.	520
ZS-2-027	5' Vertical Chip	Just above last sample. Gentler slope than last sample. Light green, very fine grained crystal tuff. Punky. Calcareous.	630
ZS-2-028	5' Vertical Chip	Immediately above last sample. Same rock type as last sample.	580
ZS-2-029	3' Vertical Chip	Base of slope. Very fine grained crystal tuff / claystone. Light green. Punky. Calcareous.	1070
ZS-2-030	4' Vertical Chip	Above 2' covered interval on top of last sample. Rock type same as last sample.	840
ZS-2-031	5' Vertical Chip	Directly above last sample. Rock type is same as last sample.	840
ZS-2-032	4.5' Vertical Chip	At base of 20' high ridge between washes. Unit appears to be uniform from top to bottom. Light green, very fine grained calcareous crystal tuff. A 2" thick welded tuff occurs near the base of the sample.	870
ZS-2-033	3' Vertical Chip	At base of slope. Slope is approximately 20 feet high; but mostly covered. Light green to tan, calcareous, tuffaceous claystone with subconchoidal fracture. Iron oxide staining on fracture surfaces in lower 6 inches of sample interval. Calcareous.	1110
ZS-2-034	Grab	Just above last sample. Harder, ledge-forming bed. Very fine grained, non-calcareous, porous tuff. Iron oxide staining along fractures.	270
ZS-2-035	3' Vertical Chip	Just above last sample. Rock type very similar to last sample. Also has iron oxide staining on fractures in lower 6 inches of interval. Calcareous. Only minor subconchoidal fracturing.	1030
ZS-2-036	6' Vertical Chip	At base of sequence of samples. Olive green, calcareous, porous, tuffaceous mudstone. 1mm - 20mm diameter blebs of white evaporite (?) mineral.	367
ZS-2-037	Grab	Just above last sample. A 6" somewhat more resistant bed of similar material to last sample. Also contains blebs of white evaporite (?) mineral. This and the last sample are located near the site of Sample ZS-003.	175

ZS-2-038	6' Vertical Chip	Top of a sampling sequence. Tan, with slight greenish cast, calcareous, tuffaceous claystone. Blebs of white evaporite (?) mineral.	830
ZS-2-039	2' Vertical Chip	Just beneath last sample. Harder, ledge-forming unit. Light tan very fine grained, finely laminated, non-calcareous tuff.	258
ZS-2-040	6' Vertical Chip	Just beneath last sample. Soft, crumbly, light green, calcareous, tuffaceous claystone.	990
ZS-2-041	5' Vertical Chip	Just beneath last sample. Tan to light green calcareous, tuffaceous mudstone. Minor iron oxide staining on fracture surfaces. Minor very thin dark green laminations.	590
ZS-2-042	3' Vertical Chip	Buff, fine grained, calcareous, tuffaceous, porous sandstone. 1 to 2 cm laminations.	251
ZS-2-043	2' Vertical Chip	Tan, tuffaceous mudstone. Includes 4" thick resistant layer at top of sample. Only slightly calcareous.	560
ZS-2-044	5' Vertical Chip	Tan, with slight greenish tinge, calcareous, tuffaceous mudstone with a 6" more resistant layer at the top of the sample.	480
ZS-2-045	4' Vertical Chip	Immediately below last sample. Tan to light green calcareous, tuffaceous mudstone. Includes 6" more resistant layer at top of interval. Moderate number of 2mm white evaporite (?) mineral.	540
ZS-2-046	7' Vertical Chip	Tan to light green, calcareous, tuffaceous, interbedded claystone and mudstone. Soft. Punky.	710
ZS-2-047	Grab	Immediately below last sample. 6" thick ledge-forming bed. Tan to green, calcareous, tuffaceous mudstone with approximately 10 - 20% 5mm voids with white evaporite (?) mineral.	440
ZS-2-048	2' Vertical Chip	Just below last sample. Greenish tan calcareous, tuffaceous claystone.	610
ZS-2-049	Grab	Light green very fine grained, calcareous crystal tuff	1190
ZS-2-050	Grab	Light green very fine grained, calcareous crystal tuff	1320
ZS-2-051	Grab	Dark green calcareous, tuffaceous mudstone.	890
ZS-2-052	4' Vertical Chip	White to tan to light pink fine grained, non-calcareous crystal tuff. Some beds are hard (welded"). Hard beds are non-calcareous. All beds are porous.	610
ZS-2-053	1.5' Vertical Chip	Very fine grained white, calcareous, very porous crystal tuff. Unit is approximately 18" thick and is undulating through outcrop (differential compaction?).	215
ZS-2-054	Grab	Tan, calcareous, tuffaceous mudstone. Occurs beneath a 12" more resistant sandstone-looking bed.	410
ZS-2-055	Grab	Tan to white, fine grained, calcareous, tuffaceous, porous crystal tuff.	730
ZS-2-056	Grab	White very fine grained, calcareous, porous ash fall tuff. Thinly laminated. Alternating hard and soft beds.	74.2
ZS-2-057	Grab	Approximately 4' stratigraphically below the last sample. This sample is very similar to the last, but contains manganese dentrites, is hard and calcareous.	81.3
ZS-2-058	5' Vertical Chip	Slightly greenish, very fine grained, calcareous, moderately hard crystal tuff. Beds are 2 - 10 cm thick. Very low dip to the south.	700

ZS-2-059	5' Vertical Chip	Same lithology as last sample.	550
ZS-2-060	3' Vertical Chip	Tan to gray, very fine grained, calcareous, moderately hard crystal tuff. One 6" zone has mild iron oxide staining.	620
ZS-2-061	4' Vertical Chip	Light green, soft, punky, calcareous, tuffaceous mudstone.	760
ZS-2-062	4' Vertical Chip	Light green, tuffaceous mudstone. Mostly punky, but with some hard layers. Minor blebs of white evaporite (?) mineral.	650
ZS-2-063	4' Vertical Chip	Light to medium green, very fine grained crystal tuff interbedded with tuffaceous mudstone. Crystal tuff is hard.	225
ZS-2-064	6' Vertical Chip	Light green, calcareous, tuffaceous mudstone. Alternating hard and soft layers. Some beds are non-calcareous.	660
ZS-2-065	2' Vertical Chip	Green zone on side of hill. Light green, calcareous, tuffaceous claystone with 4 - 5 mm blebs of white evaporite (?) mineral.	510
ZS-2-066	2' Vertical Chip	Medium to dark green, calcareous, tuffaceous, hard mudstone.	590
ZS-2-067	2' Vertical Chip	Light to medium green, calcareous, tuffaceous, porous mudstone. Minor small blebs of white evaporite (?) mineral.	550
ZS-2-068	2' Vertical Chip	Light tan to white, calcareous, tuffaceous mudstone.	510
ZS-2-069	5' Vertical Chip	Light tan to white, calcareous, tuffaceous claystone.	790
ZS-2-070	5' Vertical Chip	Same lithology as last sample.	710
ZS-2-071	Grab	Tan to light green, calcareous, tuffaceous, porous sandstone.	400
ZS-2-072	3' Vertical Chip	Light green, very fine grained, calcareous crystal tuff at base of hillside.	560
ZS-2-073	3' Vertical Chip	Chips sample along 10' of stream bed. Represents approximately 3' of stratigraphic thickness. Tan, weathering medium green, calcareous crystal tuff.	426
ZX-001	Grab	Very fine grained white crystal tuff. Very difficult to determine attitude or thickness.	331
ZX-002	Grab	Fine grained, calcareous, white crystal tuff. At least 6' thick. Base is covered.	83.3
ZX-003	Grab	White to light green, porous, dacite flow with visible quartz & hornblende.	47.7
ZX-004	Grab	Hard, white rhyolite flow with visible quartz. Hard.	22.7
SPRTN-2-011	Grab	Tan, hard, non-calcareous welded tuff.	61.4
SPRTN-2-012	Grab	Tan, fine grained, poorly sorted, hard, non-calcareous sandstone.	54.2
SPRTN-2-012A	Grab	Same lithology as last sample.	66.2
SPRTN-2-013	Grab	Tan, soft, chalky, crumbly, non-calcareous tuff (?). Larger fragments to 5mm are unidentifiable.	229

HD-2-001	Grab	Tan, hard, calcareous claystone.	1030
HD-2-002	Grab	Same lithology as last sample.	750
HD-2-003	Grab	Same lithology as last sample.	1020
HD-2-004	Grab	Tan conglomerate (?). Detrital grains are of quartz, calcite (?) and other darker minerals in a fine white groundmass. Calcareous. Some grains to 5mm in diameter. Weathered surface appears vesicular.	90.1
HD-2-005	Grab	Light tan, fine to very fine grained tuffaceous (?). Calcareous, chalky sandstone.	197.5
HD-2-006	Grab	Buff, non-calcareous welded tuff (?). Quartz grains are visible. Weathered surface appears vesicular.	82.6
HD-2-007	Grab	Tan, calcareous conglomerate. Detrital grains to 1cm. Matrix appears chalky.	97.4



Figure 14 – Phase 2 Spartan Claims sample location map with lithium assay values.

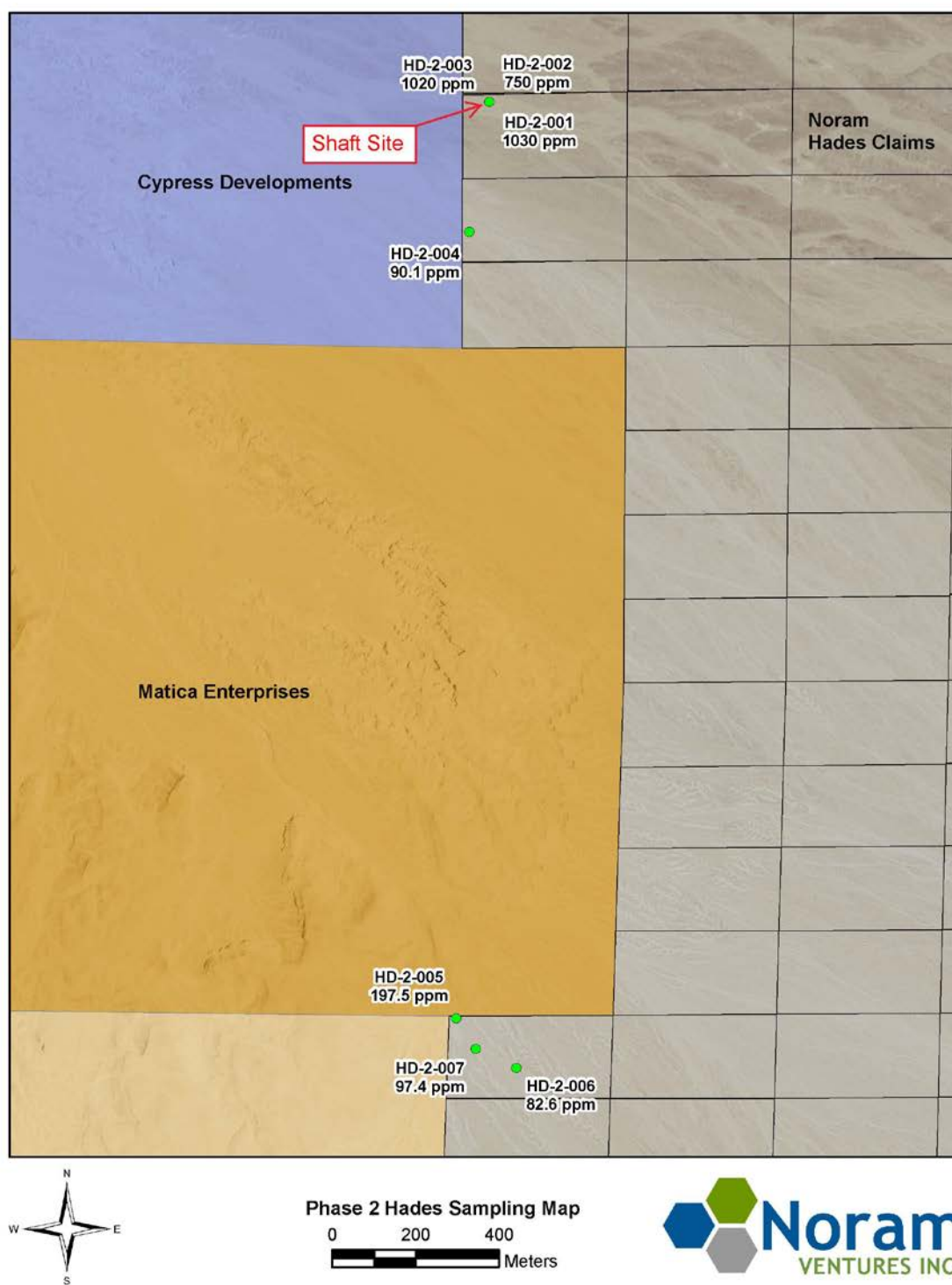


Figure 15 – Phase 2 Hades Claims sample location map with lithium assay values and shaft site.

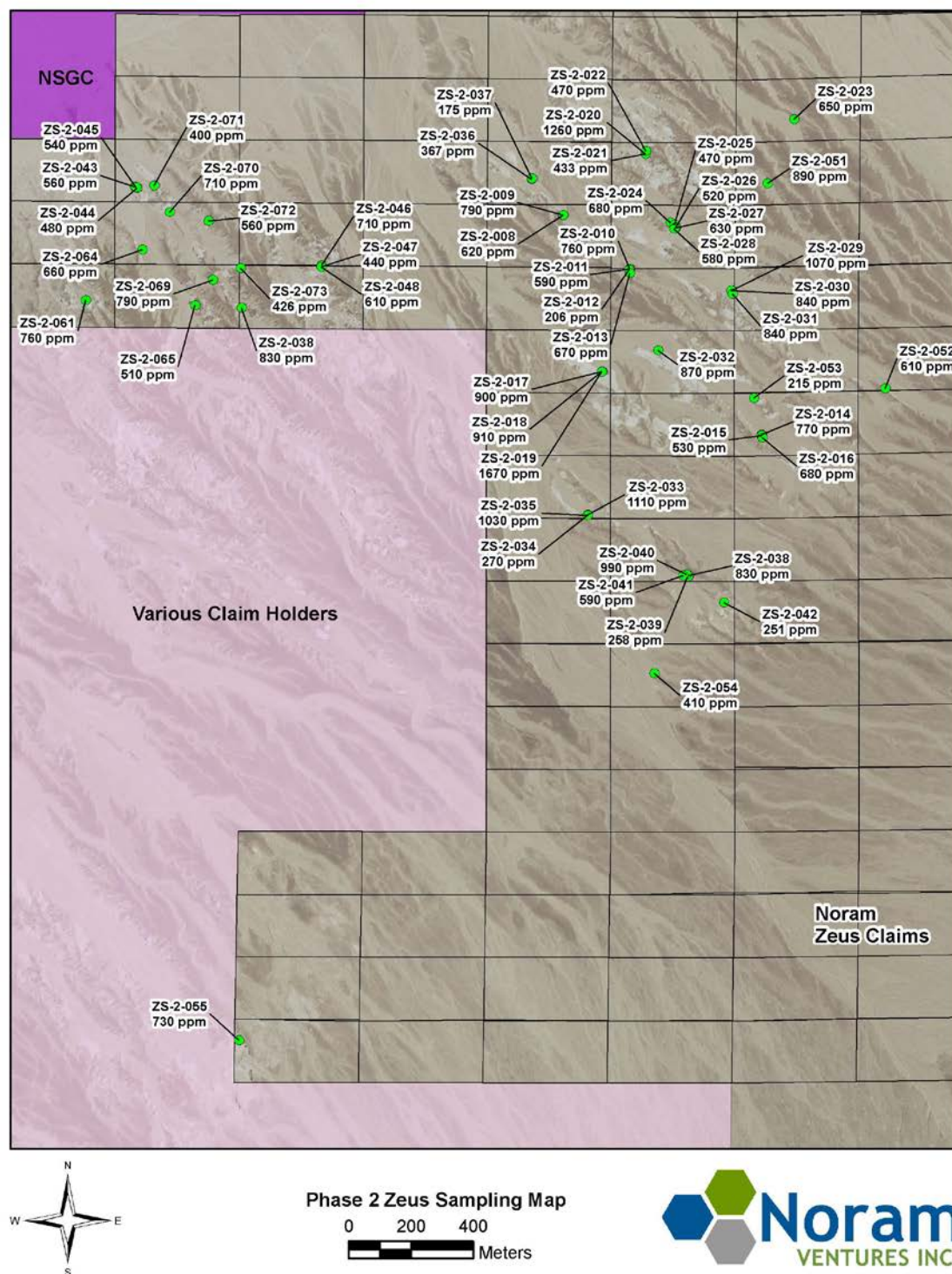


Figure 16 – Phase 2 Zeus Claims sample location map with lithium assay values.

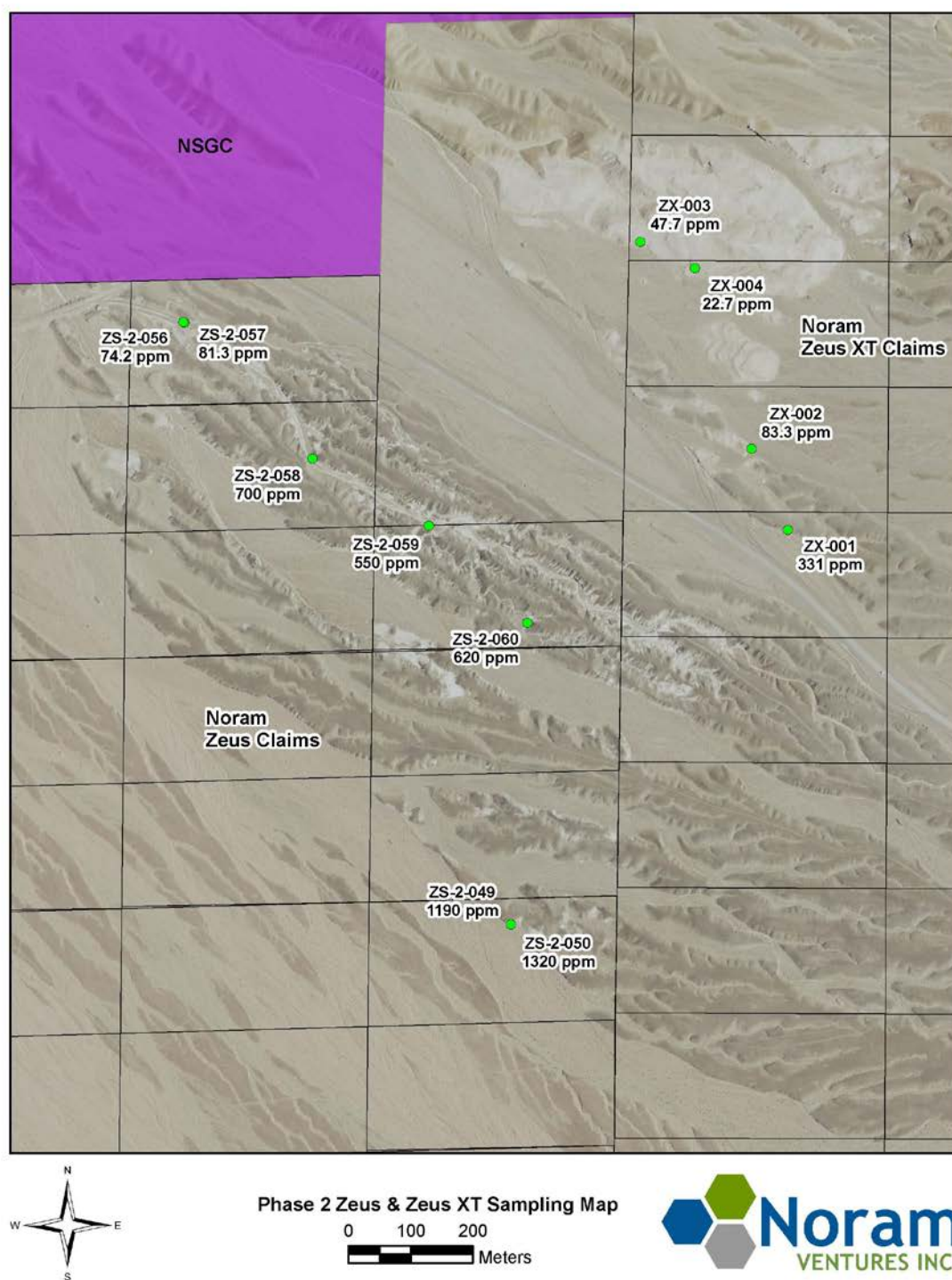


Figure 17 – Phase 2 NE Zeus and Zeus XT Claims sample location map with lithium assay values.

Phase 3

During the Phase 3 visit to the property three 5-gallon buckets of the sediments were collected from two different sites. Each sample (total of 3 buckets) was judged by heft to be approximately 50 kilograms (110 pounds). Site One was from the same sample site as Samples ZS-2-029, ZS-2-030 and ZS-2-031, collected during Phase 2 sampling. The three samples were stacked samples with sample ZS-2-029 at the bottom of the slope and ZS-2-031 at the top. Below is a listing of the Phase 2 samples with their respective lithium assay results:

Table 4 - Bulk Sample Site 1 - Previous Sample Values

Sample No.	Sample Type	Sample Description	Li (PPM)
ZS-2-029	3' Vertical Chip	Base of slope. Very fine grained crystal tuff / claystone. Light green. Punky. Calcareous.	1070
ZS-2-030	4' Vertical Chip	Above 2' covered interval on top of last sample. Rock type same as last sample.	840
ZS-2-031	5' Vertical Chip	Directly above last sample. Rock type is same as last sample.	840
		Average	917

The other 3 buckets of samples were collected from the spoil pile surrounding the shaft (Bulk Sample Site Two) located on the Hades claim group (Figure 15). Three samples previously collected during Phase 2 sampling from the spoil pile (HD-2-001 through HD-2-003 in Table 2) averaged 933 PPM Li. The samples were collected by filling each of the three buckets with approximately equal volumes of material from the north, east and south sides of the shaft.

This shaft was originally thought to be a bore hole due to its circular shape. On closer inspection the hole now appears to be a hand-dug shaft or possibly an attempt at a water well. The shaft is still open and appears to be approximately 80 feet (24 meters) deep, although no measurements were taken. It is dry at the bottom. Figure 18 is a photo of the spoil pile and wooden structure surrounding the shaft. The weathering on the boards of the structure indicates that the digging of the shaft was not a recent event.



Figure 18 – Shaft and spoil pile on the Hades claim group.

Correlations of beds in the lithium-rich sediments were investigated in Phase 3 and some marker beds were traced along strike through a few of the washes on the Zeus claims. It is important to be able to identify if marker beds are present because, if traceable in future drilling, marker beds would add a higher degree of certainty to any future resource calculations. A few beds were noted that may function as markers. These were traced for some distance and may be of use during the drilling phases of the project. A few samples were collected and analyzed to see if the markers might have a chemical signature, but due to time constraints the sampling and tracing of markers was not completed.

10 Drilling

No drilling is known to have been completed on the Noram property to date.

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

All samples were sent to ALS Laboratories in Reno, Nevada for analysis. All samples were prepared using ALS' PREP-31 sample preparation process, which is presented in the ALS Fee Schedule as:

“Crush to 70% less than 2mm, riffle split off 250g, pulverize split to better than 85% passing 75 microns.”

Each sample was then analyzed using ALS’ ME-MS61L analytical method which uses a Four Acid Digestion and MS-ICP technologies. All samples were analyzed for 48 elements.

Samples were kept in the care of the author at all times until mailed via the United States Postal Service to the ALS lab in Reno. No other security measures were instituted based on the early stage of the exploration program and the fact that the sample results were not intended to be used for a resource estimate.

12 Data Verification

No data verification measures were undertaken based on the early stage of the exploration program and the fact that the sample results were not intended to be used for a resource estimate.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Noram commissioned Membrane Development Technologies to investigate the amenability of the subject property’s sediments to lithium extraction using new membrane processes. A confidential internal report by Lein (2016), although preliminary in nature, has shown that, on the samples tested (see Exploration, Phase 3 above for sample descriptions), the test materials were amenable to an acid leach, ultrafiltration and nanofiltration to separate the lithium from the test material and remove a large portion of the magnesium and calcium with no rejection of lithium. These tests focused on the viability of liberating lithium from the clays while removing magnesium and calcium from the leachate and did not calculate the absolute percent recovery of the lithium. The results are encouraging, but are preliminary and a significant amount of additional testing is required before a final process flow sheet can be determined and the economic viability of the process can be established.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

This section is not required at this stage of the project.

15 Mineral Reserve Estimates

This section is not required at this stage of the project.

16 Mining Methods

This section is not required at this stage of the project.

17 Recovery Methods

This section is not required at this stage of the project.

18 Project Infrastructure

This section is not required at this stage of the project.

19 Market Studies and Contracts

This section is not required at this stage of the project.

20 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

This section is not required at this stage of the project.

21 Capital and Operating Costs

This section is not required at this stage of the project.

22 Economic Analysis

This section is not required at this stage of the project.

23 Adjacent Properties

The perimeter of Noram's claims are located within 1 mile (1.6 kilometers) of Albemarle's lithium brine operations. It is a matter of public record that lithium at Albemarle's plant is produced from deep wells that pump brines from the basin beneath the Clayton Valley playa (Kunasz, 1970; Zampirro, 2005 and Munk, 2011).

Between Albemarle's operation and Noram's land position lies Pure Energy Minerals' Clayton Valley South project where Pure Energy has announced in an NI 43-101 report an inferred resource of 816,000 metric tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent (Spanjurs, 2015). This resource occurs as basinal brines similar to those at Albemarle's project.

There is potential that wells, if drilled on Noram properties, could penetrate basinal brines similar to those used by Albemarle to produce lithium and similar to those announced by Pure Energy for their resource estimate. However, at present it is unknown whether the brines are present beneath Noram claims or whether lithium could be produced economically if the brines are present.

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

There are no other relevant data or information that must be presented at this time.

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

The subject project has two possible scenarios for the extraction of lithium in Clayton Valley. One is the possibility of producing deep basin brines for the extraction of lithium as is currently

being done at the nearby Albemarle plant. In some areas of the Clayton Valley, Noram's claims fall less than 1000 feet from Albemarle property holdings. They are also located within 2 kilometers of Pure Energy Minerals LTD's inferred lithium resource of 816,000 metric tonnes (Spanjers, 2015). Noram has not yet pursued this option, but it remains an avenue for exploration at some future time.

The other scenario is the subject of this report, that is, the extraction of lithium from surface and near-surface sediments. To this end Noram has performed the initial step, which is to establish that lithium rich sediments are present over a wide area of their claims, which was the objective of the sampling programs. Sampling to date has shown high lithium values (greater than 500 ppm) in an area greater than one square mile (2.6 square kilometers) on the Zeus claims. The distribution of lithium values for all the samples collected on the Zeus claims is shown in Figure 19. The lithium data show a maximum value of 1670 ppm, a minimum of 74.2 ppm and a mean of 620.6 ppm from a population of 77 samples.

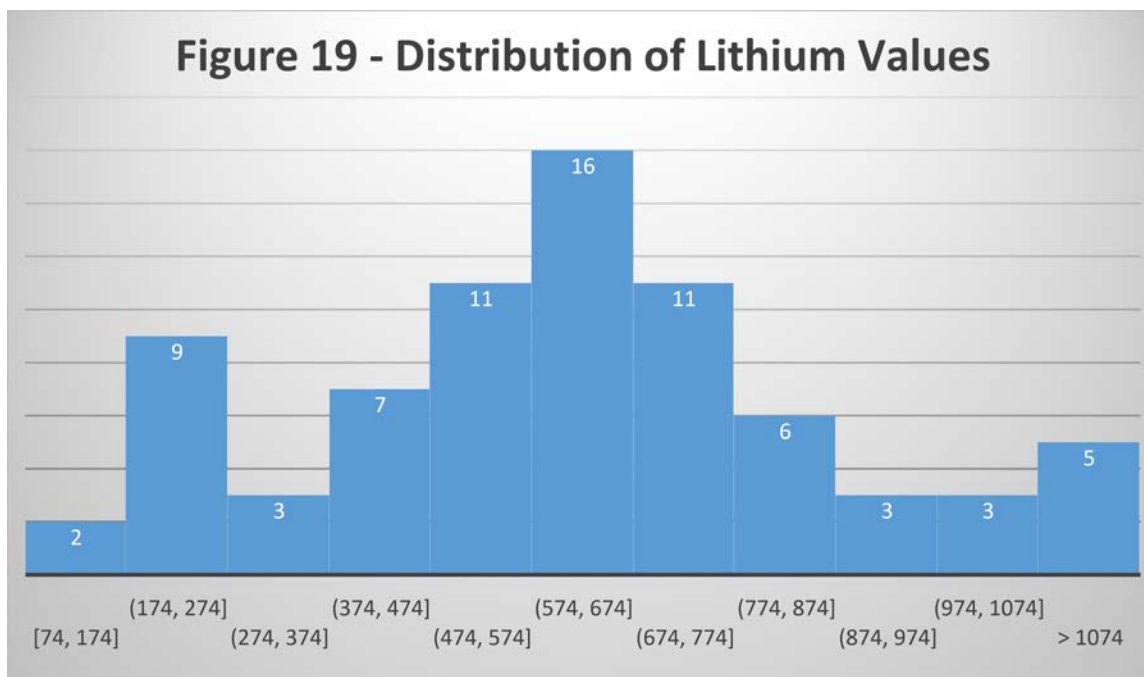


Figure 19 – Distribution of lithium values from all samples collected on Zeus claims.

In some areas the lithium rich sediments on the Zeus claims are at least 100 feet (30 meters) thick. The base of the sediments has not been found in surface showings. High lithium values (greater than 1000 ppm) have also been shown to occur at the shaft on the Hades claims and is believed to be present beneath the surficial sediments as far south as the Spartan claims. That covers an area with a strike length of more than 6 miles (10 kilometers), however it is currently unknown if the sedimentary units are continuous over this entire length as the Esmeralda Formation is covered by recent outwash gravels in the intervening sections.

The success of the second scenario depends on whether an efficient method of extraction can be found. To the author's knowledge no other operations are currently extracting lithium from sediments. In this regard Noram has taken the initial step and has submitted samples of the sediments to MDS for testing with positive, although preliminary, results.

25 Recommendations

1st Recommended Phase

Noram Ventures has successfully completed the early phases of exploration for sediment hosted lithium mineralization. It has been confirmed that there is anomalous lithium in sediments over large areas of their claims. The next logical step is to begin to quantify the volume and grade of the mineralization. A drilling program is recommended to accomplish this. Noram is in the process of obtaining permits to conduct a drilling program on the Zeus and Hades claims. Approximately 55 core holes are to be drilled to depths ranging from 60–80 feet (18 – 24 meters). The drilling is to be conducted so that it conforms to industry standards for sampling protocols, security and data verification. The goal of the drilling would be to generate data for a resource estimate to move the project forward. In conjunction with the drilling and during the same time span, it is recommended that additional surface sampling be undertaken in the vicinity of the drilling to add to the body of knowledge and help complete the resource estimate model. Table 5 is a preliminary budget for the drilling program.

Table 5 – Recommended 1st Phase – Drilling budget.

Item	Units/Days	Cost/Unit	Total
Drill Permitting (All-inclusive with surveys & reclamation bond) (Bond is reimbursed upon completion of reclamation and site restoration)			\$25,000
Prepare Exploration Plan, Hole locations & Prepare Logistics			\$3000
Drill Operation (Equipment, Tools, Labor, Materials, Mobilization/Demobilization, and reclamation (site restoration)	40 Days (2 Months)	\$3000	\$120,000
Onsite Geologist for Logging Core, Managing Samples, Reporting and Sample Chain of Custody.	50 Working Days	\$1000.00	\$50,000
Shipping, Lab Costs for Core Samples and Contingency			\$20,000
Total			\$218,000

Noram has begun the process to determine whether the lithium rich sediments can be processed economically to extract lithium for sale on the open market. The initial testing by MDS was successful in that it showed that extraction of the lithium is possible with an acid leach and

membrane technology. As part of the first recommended phase it is suggested that Noram continue to pursue the testing of extraction methods to optimize the process and improve recoveries. To develop the process to the point where process costs can accurately be predicted is estimated to cost US \$100,000.

2nd Recommended Phase

It is further recommended that a gravity survey be conducted over both claim blocks. The recommended gravity station spacing is 250 meters X 250 meters. It is expected that this will result in approximately 1000 gravity stations. The objective of the survey would be to determine the basement topography beneath the claims in preparation for drilling a deep well to test for aquifers which may contain lithium salts. This second recommended phase is not contingent on the results of the first phase. A budget for the gravity survey is shown in Table 6.

Table 6 – Recommended 2nd Phase - Gravity survey budget

Item	Units/Days	Cost/Unit	Total
Gravity Data Collection and Processing, Mobilization/Demobilization	1000 Stations	\$50	\$50,000
Regional Gravity Stations	50 Stations	\$50	\$2,500
Gravity Data Modelling		\$3000	\$3,000
Onsite Geologist for Survey Support, Mapping, Sampling, Reporting and Sample Chain of Custody.	5 Working Days	\$1000.00	\$5,000
Shipping, Lab Costs for Samples and Contingency			\$4,500
Total			\$65,000

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Certificate of the Author

I, Bradley C. Peek, MSc., CPG do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as a Consulting Geologist at 438 Stage Coach Lane, New Castle, Colorado 81647, USA
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled “Technical Report, Lithium Exploration Project, Clayton Valley, Esmeralda County, Nevada, USA” with the effective date October 24, 2016 (the “Technical Report”).
3. I graduated in 1970 from the University of Nebraska with Bachelor of Science degree in Geology and in 1975 from the University of Alaska with Master of Science degree in Geology.
4. I am a member in good standing with the Society of Economic Geologists and the American Institute of Professional Geologists (Certified Professional Geologist #11299).
5. I have continuously practiced my profession for 45 years in the areas of mineral exploration and geology.
6. I visited the Noram Ventures Clayton Valley Lithium property on May 5 – 7, 2016, July 21 – 25, 2016 and August 3 – 6, 2016.
7. I am responsible for all sections of this report with the exception of those portions indicated under the heading, “Reliance on Other Experts”.
8. I am independent of Noram Ventures Inc. applying all of the tests in Section 5.1.1, Part 1.5 of NI 43-101.
9. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
10. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101-F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
11. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all of the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
12. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in NI 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.
13. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them of the Technical Report for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.

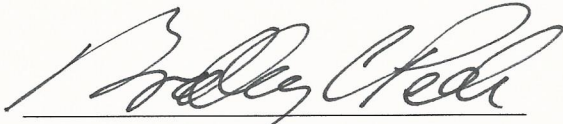
Dated October 24, 2016



Bradley C. Peek, CPG

Date and Signature Page

The report herein, entitled "Lithium Exploration Project, Clayton Valley, Esmeralda County, Nevada, USA" is dated October 24, 2016


Bradley C. Peek, MSc., CPG