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Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: 2016 ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE BOULDER LITHIUM PROPERTY
TOTAL COST: $5,097.42

AUTHOR(S): R.A. (BOB) LANE
SIGNATURE(S): [signature]

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): N/A
YEAR OF WORK: 2016

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5632694

PROPERTY NAME: BOULDER

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): 1012604, 1016884

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Li

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: REVELSTOKE
NTS: 082L098 & 099, 082M008 & 009

LATITUDE 50 ° 59 ' 43.1 " LONGITUDE 118 ° 22 ' 10.5 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)

1) FIRST ENERGY METALS LTD
2)

MAILING ADDRESS

1601-675 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C. V6G 1Z0

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]

1) AS ABOVE
2)

MAILING ADDRESS

AS ABOVE

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

PROTEROZOIC & PALEOZOIC MONASHEE COMPLEX; PELITE, SCHIST, GNEISS, PEGMATITE (LCT-TYPE), LITHIUM

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 34293, 01794

(OVER)

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	3 GRABS	1012604, 1016884	$1,500.00
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)	(1:5,000, 0.25 Km²)		$3,597.4
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	$5,097.4

2016 Assessment Report on the Boulder Lithium Property

Revelstoke Mining Division
Southeast British Columbia, Canada

Boulder Property Centre: *Latitude 50°59'43.1" N, Longitude 118°22'10.5"W*
UTM Easting 403889, UTM Northing 5650196 (NAD83)
BCGS Map Sheets: 082L098, 082L099, 082M008, 082M009

Statement of Work Event: 5632694

PREPARED FOR: **First Energy Metals Ltd.**
1601-675 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada. V0G 1Z0

PREPARED BY: R.A. (Bob) Lane, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Plateau Minerals Corp.
3000 18th Street, Vernon, B.C.
Canada, V6B 1N2

DATE: January 28, 2017

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1 SUMMARY

The Boulder Lithium Property ("Property") is centered approximately 10 km west of Revelstoke in southeast British Columbia, and is controlled by First Energy Metals Ltd. ("First Energy"). The property is situated on Boulder Mountain and covers parts of BCGS mapsheets 082L.098, 082L.099, 082M.008 and 082M.009.

Granitic pegmatite bodies of the rare metal LCT (lithium-cesium-tantalum) variety occur on the Property and are the principal deposit type of interest to First Energy. These pegmatites are also carry anomalous levels of beryllium, niobium and tantalum. The pegmatites have been the subject of limited, sporadic prospecting for gemstones, but have not been explored systematically. No drilling has been conducted on the Property.

The Boulder property is underlain primarily by pelitic and semi-pelitic schists, and pelitic, semi-pelitic, and calc-silicate gneisses that form the cover assemblage of the Proterozoic and Paleozoic Monashee complex. Wilson (1968) mapped an area that included Tonkawatla Ridge and identified numerous granitic pegmatites consisting predominantly of quartz, feldspar and black tourmaline

Pegmatites in the Boulder Mountain are not well known and are referenced briefly in the literature. Wilson (1968) mapped an area that included Tonkawatla Ridge and identified numerous granitic pegmatites consisting predominantly of quartz, feldspar and black tourmaline. Sporadic visits to the area by Addie (2013) has located a number of discrete pegmatite bodies, some of which contain zones with appreciable lepidolite and pink tourmaline.

A helicopter-supported visit to the Boulder property was conducted by the author on September 23, 2016 and confirmed the presence of multiple granitic rare metal LCT type pegmatite bodies. The pegmatites are typically tabular and dyke or sill-like. The pegmatites are not metamorphosed, only rarely display foliation, are most likely have formed following the exhumation and decompression event that began in the late Paleocene, and are postulated to be related to the Ladybird granite suite (Dixon 2013). The least evolved pegmatites on the properties consist of standard rock-forming minerals consistent with an S-type granite (quartz, k-feldspar, mica, plagioclase, amphibole and locally tourmaline) while others are more fractionated and locally include significant amounts of lepidolite, pink and/or green tourmaline (elbaite).

Character sampling of select pegmatites returned values ranging from 860 ppm Li, 470 ppm Rb and 120.5 ppm Cs (wall zone, Prof pegmatite) to 17200 ppm Li, >2000 ppm Rb and 1244.2 ppm Cs (core margin, Prof pegmatite). Analytical data indicates that these pegmatites may also contain significant amounts of other uncommon to rare metals, such as beryllium, niobium and tantalum whose potential significance should not be discounted.

The Boulder property requires substantial programs of prospecting, mapping and systematic sampling to further delineate and characterize pegmatite bodies. It is recommended that a comprehensive program of prospecting, bedrock mapping, and rock and soil geochemical sampling be completed on the property. The estimated cost of the recommended program is $220,000.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 PURPOSE OF REPORT AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

First Energy is a Canadian exploration company based in Vancouver, British Columbia, listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol FE. The Company has entered into an option agreement dated October 7, 2016, with Lloyd Addie, John Mirko and Graeme Haines (the "Vendors"), to purchase a 100% interest in the Boulder property located near the city of Revelstoke in southeastern British Columbia. The property is at the 'grassroots' level of exploration, but is known to host multiple rare metal LCT pegmatite bodies.

First Energy requested that the author visit the property in order to complete a cursory assessment of select areas where fractionated pegmatites have been reported, and to provide a summary assessment report that provides a comprehensive compilation of all historic exploration and development activities conducted on the property, a basic understanding of regional and local geology and mineralization, and recommendations for future work. This assessment report was prepared by independent Qualified Person R.A. (Bob) Lane, P.Geo. of Plateau Minerals Corp.

2.2 ABOUT LITHIUM

Lithium is the third element in the periodic table, having an atomic mass of 6.941. It has a natural abundance in the Earth's crust of approximately 0.0007%. Lithium is an alkali metal and is the lightest of the metals, with a density approximately half that of water. Under ordinary conditions, lithium is the least dense of the solid elements and has the highest specific heat of any solid element. Metallic lithium is silvery in appearance. It reacts with water, but not as vigorously as does sodium, is corrosive and requires special handling (Harben, 1995). Lithium does not occur naturally in its free state, however it is found in nearly all igneous rocks and in solution in select settings.

Lithium is a specialty metal industrial product that is bought and sold under contract; prices are set by negotiation between producers and customers, and are often based on customer-specific formulations (Roskill, 2016). The most common end products from lithium operations are lithium carbonate (Li2CO3) and lithium hydroxide (LiOH). Although lithium markets vary by location, global end-use markets are estimated as follows: batteries, 35%; ceramics and glass, 32%; lubricating greases, 9%; air treatment and continuous casting mold flux powders, 5% each; polymer production, 4%; primary aluminum production, 1%; and other uses, 9% (U.S. Geological Survey, 2016).

The value of lithium has been increasing in recent years predominantly because of growing demand for its use in the battery sector for such applications as electric vehicles. Lithium demand is expected to grow from about 195,000 tonnes in 2015 to perhaps 350,000 tonnes by 2020 (U.S. Geological Survey, 2016).

Prices for lithium concentrates used for conversion into chemicals are correlated to, and tend to follow the same trend as lithium carbonate and lithium hydroxide prices. Contract prices for lithium have increased from about US$5,000/tonne in 2014 to more than US$7,400/tonne in 2016, although 'spot market' prices quoted in trade journals are more volatile and tend to feed into higher contract pricing

(British Geological Survey, 2016). Prices are expected to rise further as the global demand for lithium is set to surge in the coming years due to the uptake in lithium-ion batteries (https://www.metalary.com/lithium-price). However, industry could increase its capacity to meet this demand such that the long-term market outlook for lithium is uncertain.

2.2.1 Sources of Lithium

There are currently two primary economic lithium-bearing mineral deposit types: subsurface brines and hard-rock or rare metal (or rare element) lithium-cesium-tantalum ("LCT") pegmatites. The latter are briefly discussed below.

LCT Pegmatite Deposits

London (2008) defined pegmatite bodies as "*igneous rock, commonly of granitic composition, that is distinguished from other igneous rocks by its extremely coarse but variable grainsize, or by an abundance of crystals with skeletal, graphic, or other strongly directional growth-habits.*" LCT pegmatites are a petrogenetically defined subset of granitic pegmatites that are associated with certain granites. They consist mostly of quartz, potassium feldspar, albite, and muscovite. Common accessory minerals include garnet, tourmaline, and apatite.

LCT pegmatite deposits can contain extractable amounts of a number of elements, including lithium, cesium, tantalum and niobium. The principal lithium-bearing minerals found in rare metal LCT pegmatite bodies worldwide, after Simandl et al. (2012), are: spodumene [$LiAlSi_2O_6$], petalite [$LiAlSi_4O_{10}$], minerals of the amblygonite [$(Li,Na)Al(PO_4)(F,OH)$] - montebrasite [$(LiAl(PO_4)(OH)$] series or SQI (spodumene-quartz intergrowths), and lithium-bearing micas such as lepidolite [$K(Li,Al)_3(Si,Al)_4O_{10}(F,OH)_2$] and eucryptite [$LiAlSiO_4$]. Cesium mainly occurs in the mineral pollucite; and tantalum mostly comes from columbite-tantalite. The tin mineral cassiterite, and the beryllium mineral beryl also occur in rare metal LCT pegmatites, as do a number of gemstones and high-value museum specimens of rare minerals. Among the gemstones are: the beryl varieties emerald, heliodor, and aquamarine; the spodumene varieties kunzite and hiddenite; and watermelon tourmaline. LCT pegmatites are also mined for ultrapure quartz, potassium feldspar, albite, and muscovite.

Individual pegmatite bodies occur in various geometries including tabular dykes, tabular sills, lenticular bodies and irregular masses. Open-pit and underground mining methods are used to extract lithium minerals. Once extracted, the lithium-bearing ore is crushed and subjected to a number of separation processes to remove waste and upgrade the lithium content of the product.

2.2.2 LCT Pegmatites in Canada

Perhaps the most well-known granitic LCT pegmatite in Canada is the highly fractionated Tanco Pegmatite, located 180 km northeast of Winnipeg, Manitoba, which first saw production in 1934 (Martins et al., 2013). The large pegmatite is a subhorizontal saddle-shaped body measuring 1,500 m long by 1,000 m wide by up to 100 m thick that does not out crop. Its sporadic mining history includes periods of pollucite and amblygonite extraction. The Tanco pegmatite is highly fractionated and has an extensive mineralogy (of more than 100 minerals) and is zoned (consists of nine internal zones). The outer zones are concentric, whereas the layered inner zones are segmented and locally complex in shape.

There are several advanced stage LCT Pegmatite projects in the Canadian Shield area of eastern Canada, including Nemaska Lithium's Whabouchi project and Galaxy Resources' James Bay project in the province of Quebec, and Houston Lake Mining's PAK project in the province of Ontario.

Pegmatites within the Canadian Cordillera have been largely overlooked as potential sources of economic mineralization even though those in its American counterpart have been significant producers, such as the Pala and Mesa Grande districts in San Diego County, California, and Harding mine, Taos County, New Mexico, for more than 100 years (London, 2008). Highly fractionated pegmatite fields in northwestern Canada, including Little Nahanni Pegmatite Group and O'Grady batholith in the Northwest Territories, have only recently been discovered and described (Groat et al., 2003; Ercit et al., 2003).

LCT pegmatites in the Canadian Cordillera are an underexplored deposit type and are potential sources of economic mineralization.

2.3 LOCATION, ACCESS AND DESCRIPTION

The Boulder property is located approximately 10 km west of Revelstoke within the Revelstoke Mining Division of south-central British Columbia (Figure 1). The property is situated on Boulder Mountain, covers parts of BCGS mapsheets 082L.098, 082L.099, 082M.008 and 082M.009, and is centered at Latitude 50°59'43.1"N and Longitude 118°22'10.5"W (or UTM Easting 403899 and UTM Northing 5650196 (NAD83).

Access to the Boulder property is principally via helicopter from one of several bases located in Revelstoke. The Trans-Canada highway crosses the southern edge of the property, but there are no arterial roads from it that provide access to the property. A seasonal 4x4 road provides access up to a recreation cabin maintained by the local snowmobile club; the trail could be extended to provide ATV access in support of summer exploration activities at higher elevations.

The Boulder property consists of 30 contiguous mineral claims that cover 2,278.12 hectares or 22.78 km^2 of moderate alpine and subalpine terrane that extends from Clanwilliam Lake at the Trans-Canada Highway northward to the height of land that comprises Boulder Mountain (Figure 2).

As of the effective date of this report all of the claims that comprise the Project are registered 100% in the name of Agave (First Energy). The claims are in good-standing from as early as August 9, 2017 to as late as March 22, 2018. Other than the terms that form part of the purchase agreement, all of the claims that comprise the property are reported to be free and clear of any liens, royalty obligations or other encumbrances.

2.4 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The Boulder property is situated in the Upper Arrow Lake Watershed within the Columbia Basin. The property is centered on Boulder Mountain between the Trans-Canada Highway and Kirkup Creek covering much of Tonkawatla Ridge. At Boulder, alpine terrane is moderate with elevations reaching a maximum of 2140 m and high ground consisting of smooth rounded hills (Plate 1). Outcrop is plentiful at higher elevations, and white weathering pegmatites are conspicuous and contrast nicely with the dull gray to beige tones of the enclosing gneiss, schist and quartzite. Lower elevations are heavily vegetated.

In Revelstoke, the climate is cold and temperate with significant precipitation. The climate is classified as Humid Continental Climate (“Dfb” on the Köppen-Geiger system). The average annual temperature in Revelstoke is 6.6 °C and precipitation averages 1030 mm. The driest month is May, with an average of 53 mm of rainfall, while the wettest month is December, with an average of 147 mm of precipitation that falls mainly as snow. The warmest month of the year is July, with an average temperature of 18.7 °C. The coldest month of the year is January, with temperatures averaging -6.3 °C.

The property is in a heavy snow belt with an average of 3.8 m of snow falling each winter. Snow accumulations at higher elevations may be considerably more. The summer field season may extend from April to October.

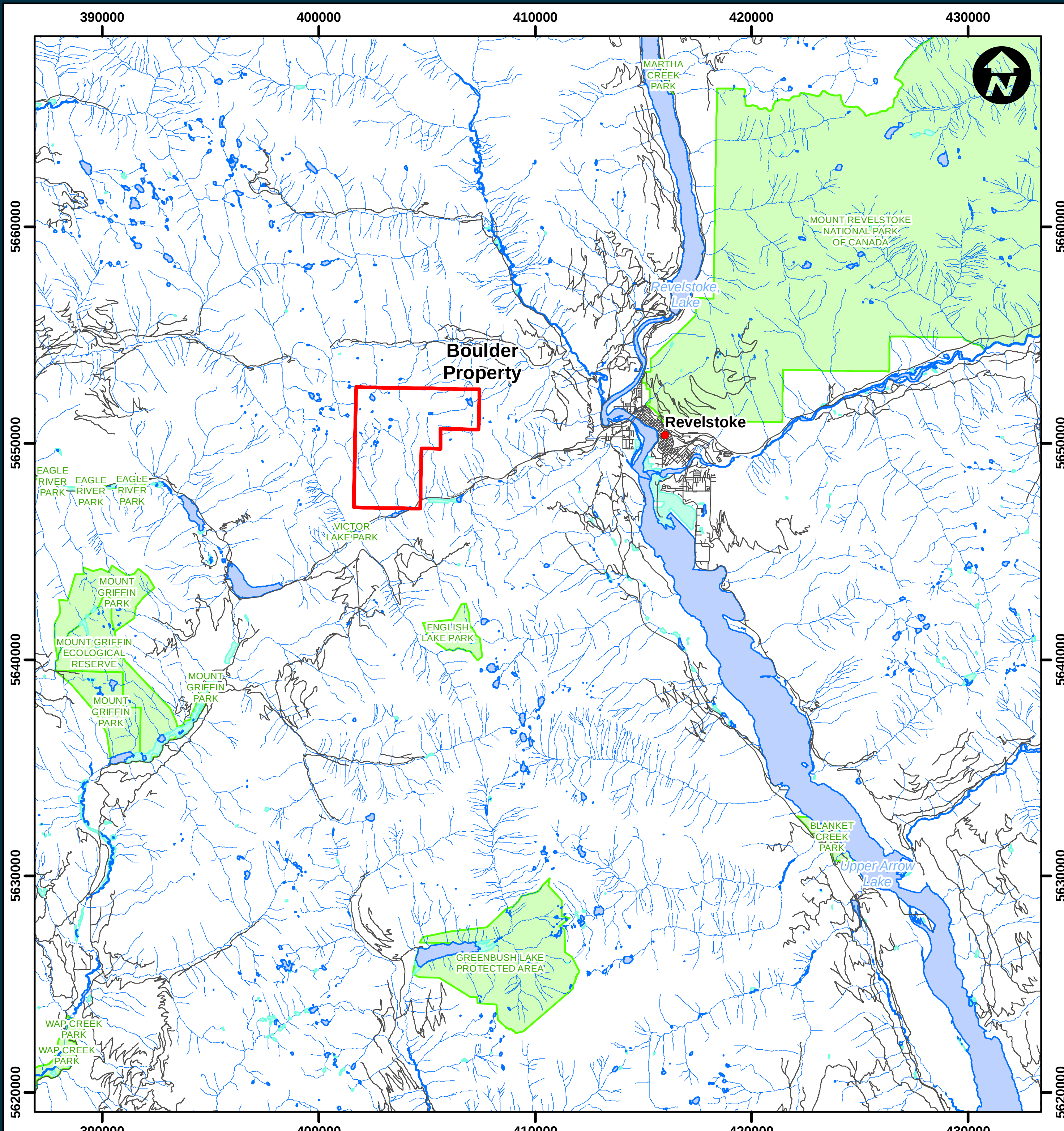
2.5 HISTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUISITION

The Boulder property is, along with two other properties, the subject of a purchase agreement dated October 7, 2016, between the Company and property owners Lloyd Addie, John Mirko and Graeme Haines (the “vendors”). The claims that comprise the Boulder property were initially acquired by partners Lloyd Addie, John Mirko and Graeme Haines utilizing British Columbia’s “online” staking system, an internet-based mineral titles administration and management structure that permits acquisition and maintenance of mineral titles by selecting an area of interest on a seamless digital GIS map of British Columbia.

Under the terms of the purchase agreement, the Company purchased a 100% interest in the Project by issuing 6,000,000 common shares of First Energy to the vendors. The Project is subject to a 2.0% Net Smelter Return ("NSR") mineral royalty and a 24.0% Gross Overriding Royalty ("GOR") on gemstone production. The Company will have the option to reduce the NSR to 1.0% by paying $2,500,000. The Company also has the option to purchase one half (50%) of the GOR for $2,000,000. A Project vendor also reserves the exclusive right (the "Back In Right") to produce gemstones for his own account from certain discrete zones within the Project as mutually agreed upon, in return for a 24.0% GOR payable to First Energy. The Company will have the option to purchase 100% of the Back In Right for $1,000,000. The agreement is subject to customary closing conditions, including regulatory approval and satisfactory due diligence.

2.6 PERMITTING, ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES AND OTHER ISSUES

To date, no permits have been applied for by First Energy to conduct any mechanical work on the property. The recommended Phase 1 exploration program detailed later in the Report does not require a permit nor posting of a reclamation bond. However, any planned follow-up exploration of a mechanical nature will require that a permit application (Notice of Work and Reclamation) be filed with the Ministry of Energy and Mines for review and approval. For mechanical work, a reclamation bond of at least $5,000 will likely be required as a permit condition and will need to be provided to the British Columbia Minister of Finance prior to issuance of the permit.



First Energy Metals Limited

Boulder Property

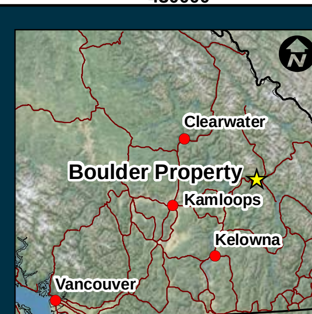
Location
Figure 1

Date: 01-25-2017
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Scale:1:252,600
Author: tkwitkoski
Last Modified By: tkwitkoski
Checked By: BL
Revision #:

0 1 2 4 6 8
Kilometers

Legend

- City
- Existing Road
- Stream
- Boulder Property
- Lake/River
- Wetland
- Provincial or Federal Park



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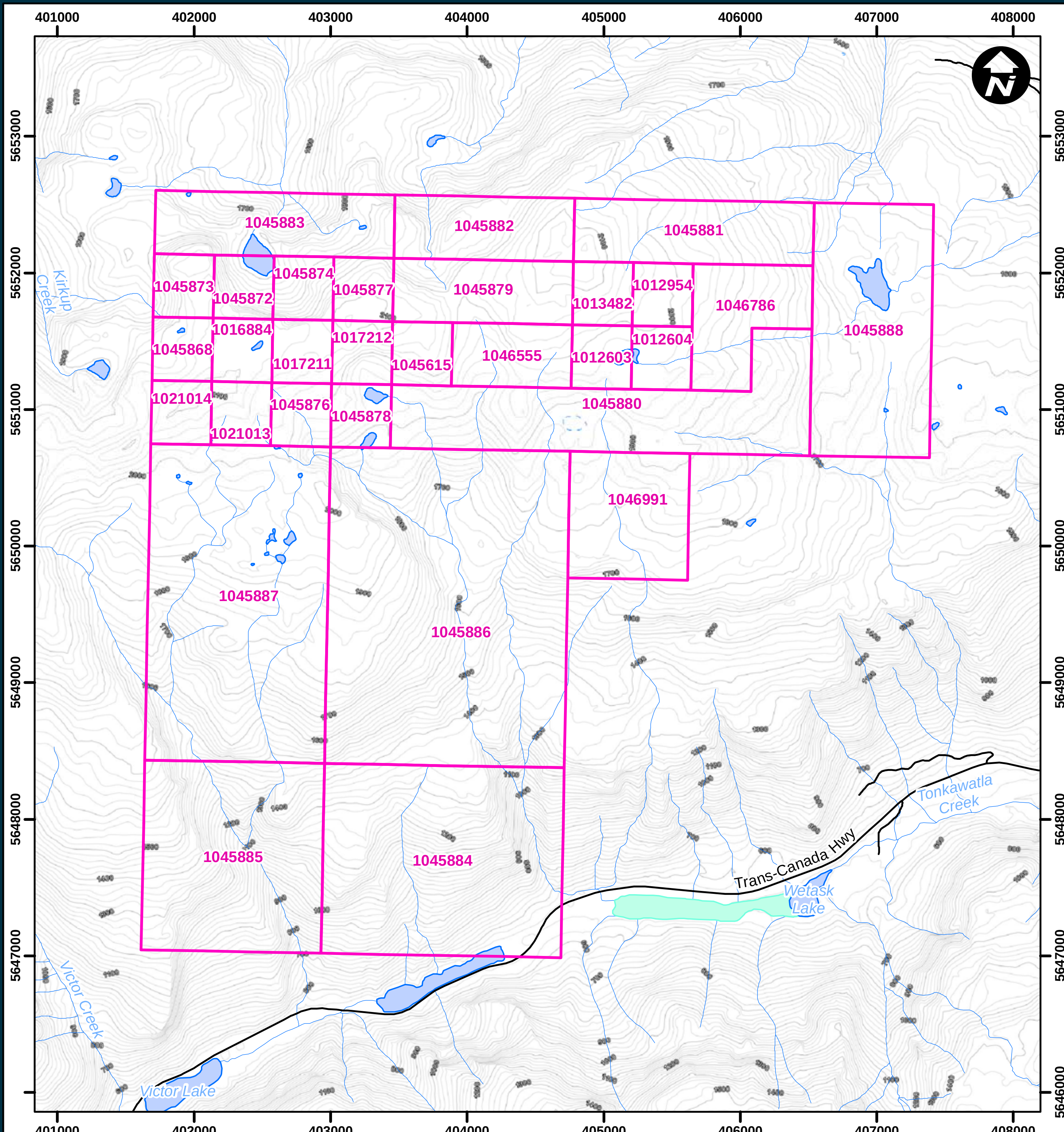


First Energy Metals Limited

Boulder Property
Mineral Tenure
BCGS Map:082L.098,099 & 082M.008, 009)
Figure 2

Date: 01-25-2017
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Scale:1:40,000
Author: tkwitkoski
Last Modified By: tkwitkoski
Checked By: BL
Revision #:

0 250 500 1,000
Metres

Legend

- Existing Road
- Stream
- Lake/River
- Wetland
- Mineral Tenure

Allnorth

Path: C:\16PG0107 Bob Lane\2400-GIS Boulder Property\2420-MXD\Assessment MXDs\Boulder_MineralTenure_Fig2_A.mxd

Table 1: List of Mineral Claims for the Boulder Property

Title No.	Claim Name	Title Type	Map No.	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
1012603	G4	Mineral Claim	082M	2012/sep/05	2018/mar/22	20.34
1012604	G5	Mineral Claim	082M	2012/sep/05	2018/mar/22	20.34
1012954	E	Mineral Claim	082M	2012/sep/17	2018/mar/22	20.33
1013482	GAP	Mineral Claim	082M	2012/oct/02	2018/mar/22	20.33
1016884	T	Mineral Claim	082M	2013/feb/14	2018/mar/22	20.34
1017211	P	Mineral Claim	082M	2013/feb/25	2018/mar/22	20.34
1017212	P1	Mineral Claim	082M	2013/feb/25	2018/mar/22	20.34
1021013	WHITE	Mineral Claim	082M	2013/jul/15	2018/mar/22	20.34
1021014	TC	Mineral Claim	082M	2013/jul/15	2018/mar/22	20.34
1045615	PASS	Mineral Claim	082M	2016/jul/26	2018/mar/22	20.34
1045868	L	Mineral Claim	082M	2016/aug/09	2018/mar/22	20.34
1045872	CL	Mineral Claim	082M	2016/aug/09	2018/mar/22	20.33
1045873	I	Mineral Claim	082M	2016/aug/09	2018/mar/22	20.33
1045874	B	Mineral Claim	082M	2016/aug/09	2018/mar/22	20.33
1045876	R	Mineral Claim	082M	2016/aug/09	2018/mar/22	20.34
1045877	RI	Mineral Claim	082M	2016/aug/09	2018/mar/22	20.33
1045878	NG	Mineral Claim	082M	2016/aug/09	2018/mar/22	20.34
1045879	LI	Mineral Claim	082M	2016/aug/09	2018/mar/22	61.00
1045880	SOUTH	Mineral Claim	082M	2016/aug/09	2018/mar/22	162.70
1045881	N	Mineral Claim	082M	2016/aug/09	2018/mar/22	81.33
1045882	M	Mineral Claim	082M	2016/aug/09	2018/mar/22	61.00
1045883	BNK	Mineral Claim	082M	2016/aug/09	2018/mar/22	81.33
1045884	PEG	Mineral Claim	082L	2016/aug/09	2018/mar/22	244.20
1045885	Q	Mineral Claim	082L	2016/aug/09	2017/aug/09	183.15
1045886	BOOM	Mineral Claim	082L	2016/aug/09	2017/aug/09	406.86
1045887	BA	Mineral Claim	082L	2016/aug/09	2017/aug/09	305.15
1045888	KM66	Mineral Claim	082M	2016/aug/09	2017/aug/09	162.68
1046555	II	Mineral Claim	082M	2016/sep/09	2017/sep/09	40.67
1046786	BE	Mineral Claim	082M	2016/sep/19	2017/sep/19	61.00
1046991	BP	Mineral Claim	082L	2016/sep/30	2017/sep/30	81.36
						2278.12

Claims are registered as 100%-owned by Agave Silver Corporation (Free Miners Certificate: 105742)

Plate 1: Rocky alpine terrane and conspicuous pale coloured dyke-like features, Boulder Property

3 HISTORY

Other than very limited reference of the presence of pegmatites by workers conducting regional mapping of the area, the first mention of pegmatites on the Boulder Mountain area were by Wilson (1968). He mapped an area that included Tonkawatla Ridge and identified numerous granitic pegmatites consisting predominantly of quartz, feldspar and black tourmaline. The largest dyke was described as lenticular in shape, 180 feet long and up to 30 feet thick. Lepidolite, tourmaline and rhodocrosite were described as significant components of several pegmatites and in particular in coarser grained core zones of the larger pegmatites. The large pegmatite may be that referred to as the GC occurrence (082M024) in the MINFILE database.

In 2013, limited prospecting by Addie on the 18 mineral cell claims that at the time comprised the Boulder property, located, named and sampled 21 different pegmatite occurrences over a distance of 3 km (Addie, 2013). Lepidolite±pink and/or green tourmaline was identified in five of the occurrences on the east side of the property (including the Grail, Red and Green showings) and in two occurrences on the west side of the property (including the Prof showing which may correlate with the GC occurrence). Minor amounts beryl and rose quartz were also identified locally.

4 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The main sources of information for the geological setting presented in Section 7 are Okulitch (1984), Wheeler and McFeely (1991) and Kruse *et al.* (2005). Additional sources of information for property geology and mineralization are referenced individually where appropriate.

4.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Boulder Mountain area is part of the Shuswap Metamorphic Complex located in the southern part of the Omineca Belt of the Canadian Cordillera (Daly, 1917; Jones, 1959; Wheeler, 1965; Okulitch, 1984; Wheeler and McFeely, 1991). The Omineca Belt consists of variably deformed and metamorphosed rocks of continental affinity that occur west of deformed Paleozoic continental margin sedimentary rocks and Neoproterozoic rocks of the Purcell Anticlinorium, and east of Mesozoic arc and back-arc sequences of the Intermontane Belt.

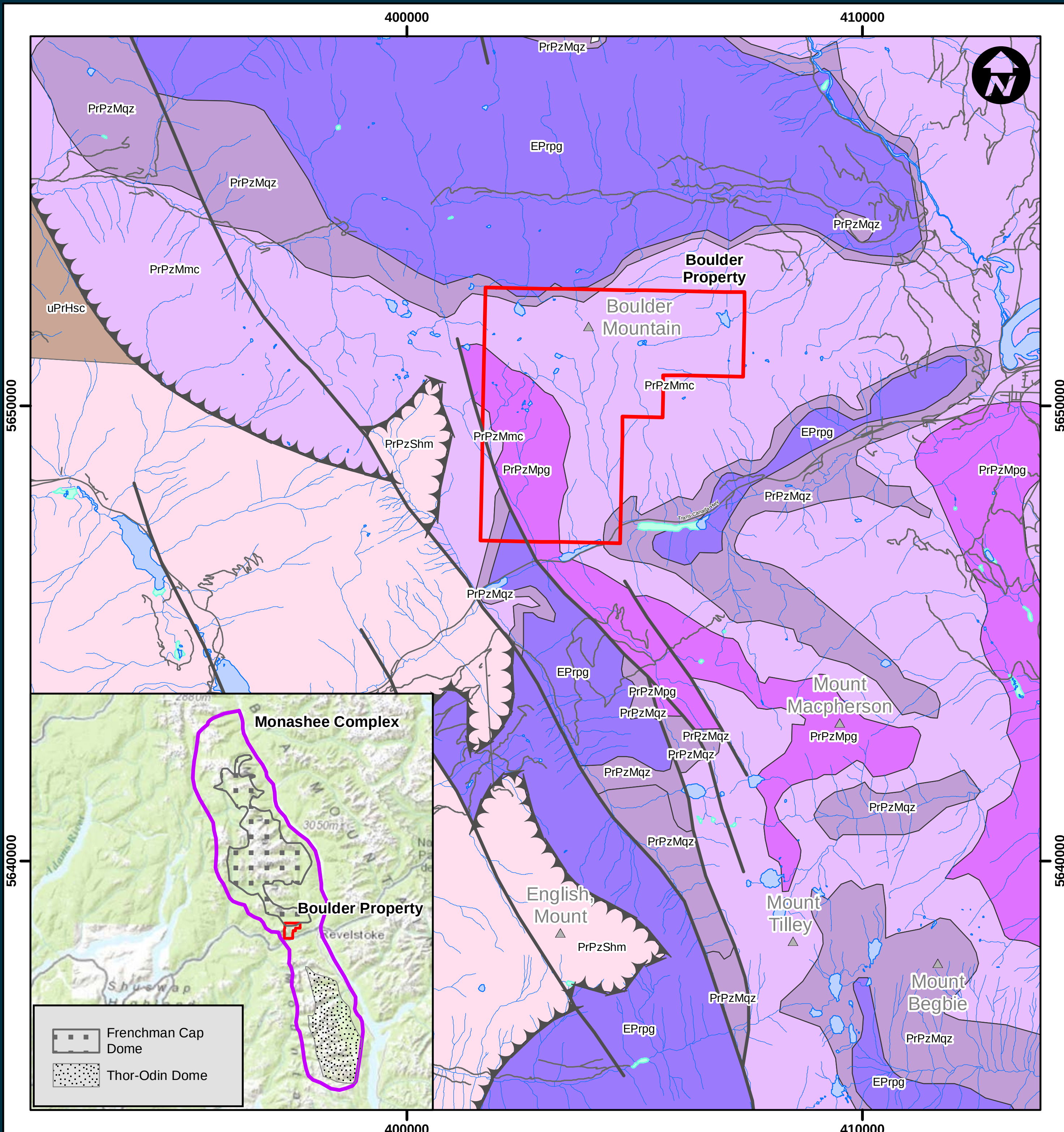
The Monashee complex is the lowest structural unit of the Shuswap Metamorphic Complex and un-roofs rocks of ancestral North America. The Monashee complex contains two structural 'culminations' (or 'domes'), Frenchman Cap in the north and Thor-Odin in the south, both of which consist of a core zone of Archean to Paleoproterozoic gneiss mantled by a cover sequence of unconformably overlying tightly folded Proterozoic and Paleozoic amphibolite facies metasedimentary rock and orthogneiss. The core zone and cover sequence of the culminations have experienced considerable deformation, high-grade metamorphism, late Paleocene-early Eocene anataxis, and Eocene brittle faulting (Dixon, 2013).

The Boulder property is underlain by rocks belonging to the cover assemblage of the Monashee complex (Kruse et al., 2005); the pegmatite bodies are hosted by this cover assemblage. Excellent bedrock exposure at higher elevations allows the pegmatites to be readily recognizable from their host rocks: they are light coloured, often more resistant to weathering, consist of large crystals, and form narrow elongate bodies that contrast with the primarily grey, foliated host rocks. The pegmatites are typically tabular and dyke or sill-like, but lenticular forms are also known. They are not metamorphosed and only rarely display foliation, and are believed to most likely have formed following the exhumation and decompression event that began in the late Paleocene (Dixon, 2013).

Intrusive rocks in the area consist of the Paleocene to Early Eocene (Gosh and Parrish, 1995) S-type Ladybird leucogranite suite (Carr, 1991), and the Jurassic Kuskanax batholith and Galena Bay stock (Kruse et al., 2005; Read and Brown, 1981; Parrish and Wheeler, 1983).

It has been suggested that the pegmatites are more likely related to the Ladybird suite than to any other exposed intrusion (Dixon 2013), even though the Kuskanax and Galena Bay intrusions are more proxmial (Carr, 1992; Lorencak, 2001; (Vanderhaege, 1999; Vanderhaege et al., 1999).

The regional geology of the Boulder Mountain area is shown in Figure 3 and a legend showing key geological units is shown in Figure 4.



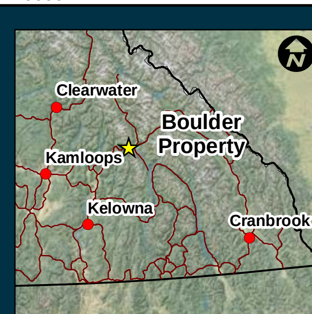
First Energy Metals Limited

Boulder Property
Regional Geology

Figure 3

Legend

City	Boulder Property
Mountain	Lake/River
Fault	Wetland
Thrust fault	
Existing Road	
Stream	



Date: 01-25-2017
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Scale:1:120,000
Author: tkwitkoski
Last Modified By: tkwitkoski
Checked By: BL
Revision #:

0 1 2 4
Kilometers

Allnorth

Path: C:\16PG0107 Bob Lane\2400-GIS Boulder Property\2420-MXD\Assessment MXDs\Boulder_RegionalGeology_Fig3_A.mxd

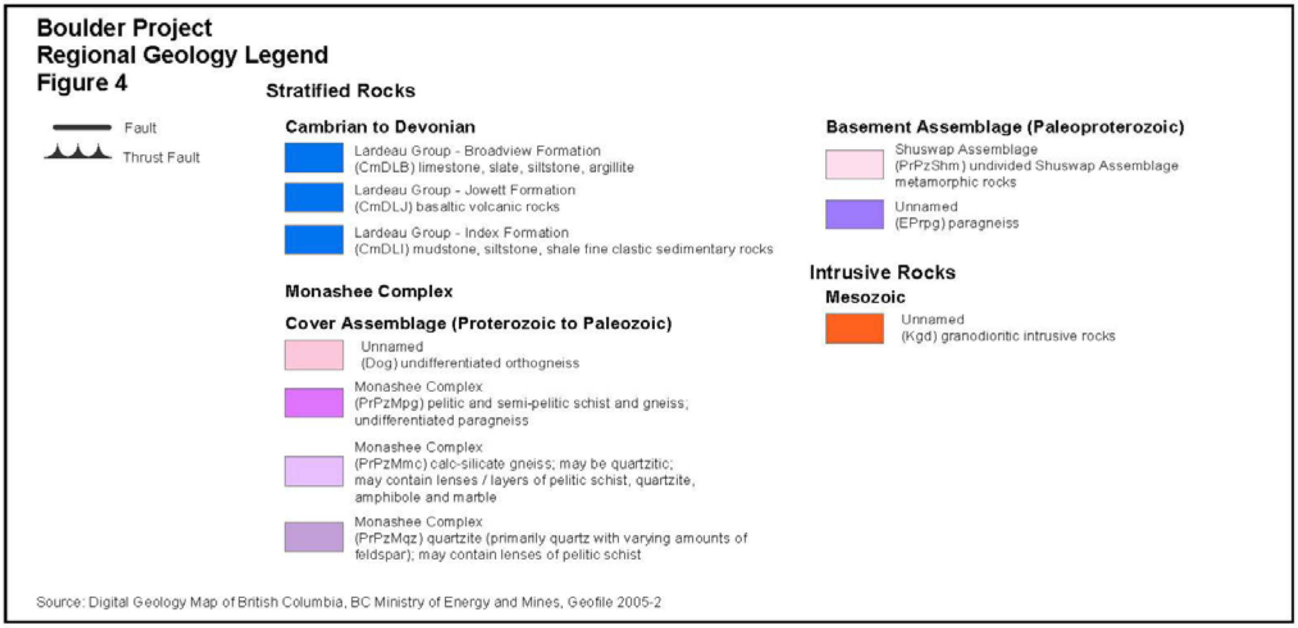


Figure 4: Regional Geology Legend

4.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

A map depicting the local geology of the Boulder property is shown in Figure 5.

4.2.1 Boulder Property

The Boulder property is underlain primarily by calcsilicate metamorphic rocks (unit PrPzMmc) and paragneiss (unit PrPzMpg) of the Proterozoic to Lower Paleozoic Monashee complex. Quartzite (unit PrPzMmc), also of the Proterozoic to Lower Paleozoic Monashee complex underlies the northern margin of the claim group (Wheeler, 1965).

Detailed bedrock mapping by Wilson (1968) on Tonkawatla Ridge identified the following principal lithologies:

"Map unit 4 includes one or more quartzites, varying in thickness from twenty to more than one hundred feet, separated by marble and various quartz mica schists. The mica schists are at least partly biotite-sillimanite schists. The calc silicate rocks composed of feldspar, actinolite-tremolite, and diopside, with traces of calcite and garnet occur in this unit. The unit also includes a discontinuous gneiss with a significant proportion of dark green hornblende, particularly on the south slope of Tonkawatla Ridge.

Map unit 5 is a gneiss, generally granular, in which quartz, feldspar and mica are the dominant constituents, but which also contains minor amounts of calcite and hornblende. The most noteworthy characteristic of this unit is its tendency to weather green or grey green.

Map unit 7 is a grey weathering biotite-feldspar hornblende or biotite quartz feldspar to quartz feldspar biotite gneiss. Variations in lithology are abrupt and narrow across strike and seem to continue for some *distance along strike. Texture is generally granular and the quartz commonly is rounded and in some specimens frosted. Map unit 7 may contain lithologies properly placed in map unit 9."*

Wilson (1968) described the pegmatites on Tonkawatla Ridge as follows:

"The pegmatites on Tonkawatla Ridge are most abundant in the vicinity of a small lake... where they have two prominent directions east of north and north of east. These directions probably represent tension fractures. The pegmatite dykes and sills also occur further east but are less numerous. All of the dykes examined are fairly coarse intergrowths of quartz, feldspar and black tourmaline to several inches long. Lithium mica and tourmaline are significant components of several and rhodocrosite is abundant in one.

One such dyke.... is some 180 feet long, a maximum of 30 feet thick and lenticular in shape. It is sill-like at one end and dyke-like at the other. At least one large block of host rock is included in the dyke. Tourmaline, lepidolite and rhodocrosite are important components in the thicker, coarser part of the dyke although they occur throughout. Most of the rhodocrosite is in a smaller later dyke which crosses the sill in a nearly north direction almost transverse to the main dyke.

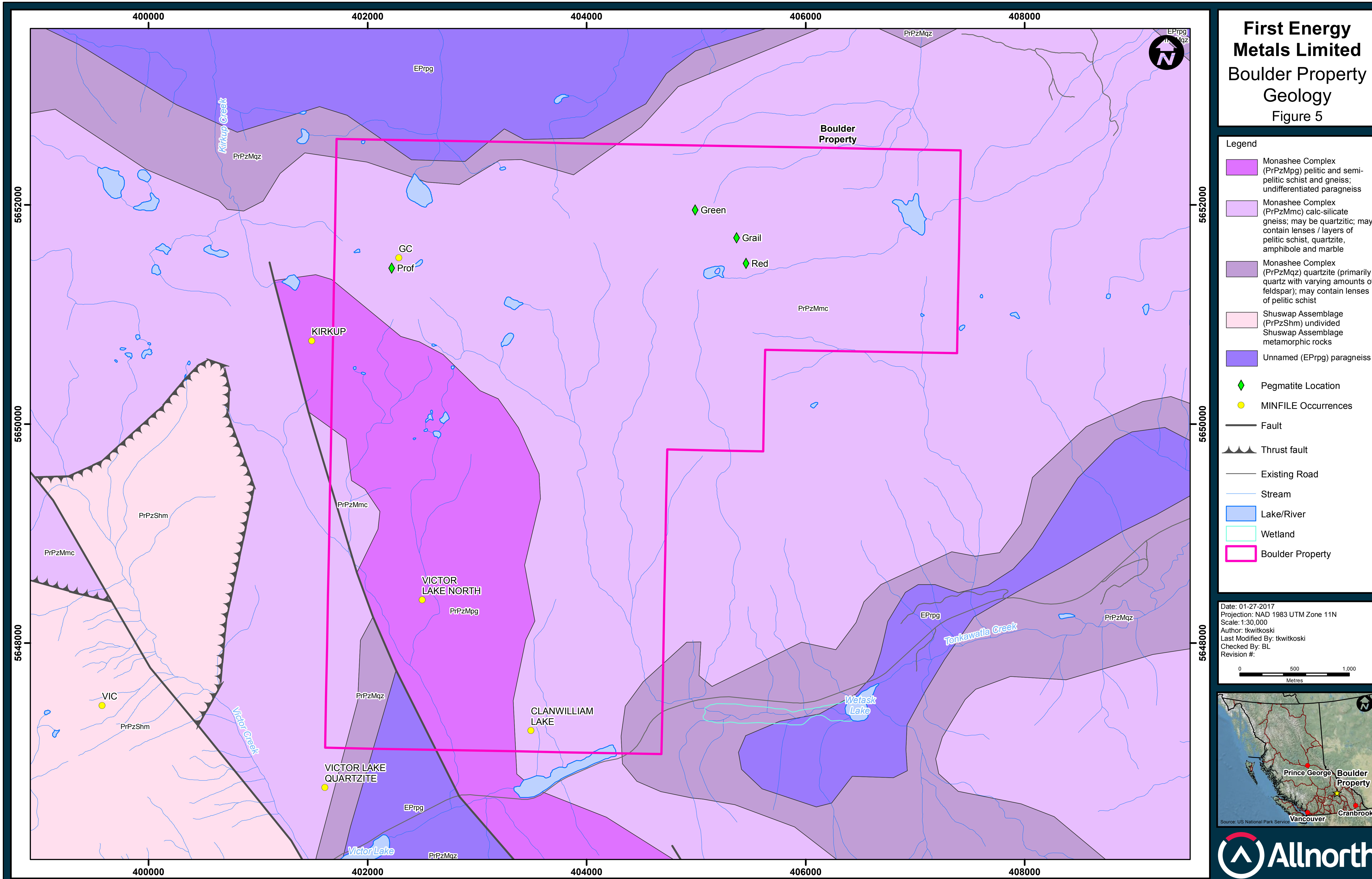
The host rock is a dark grey to green grey mica schist trending 280° and dipping south at 40°."

Addie (2013) identified 21 pegmatites during a cursory examination of a portion of the property, 7 of which contain pockets or zones of lithium-bearing minerals including lepidolite and pink and/or green tourmaline.

Time constraints permitted the author to examine only a small portion of the property, including the the Prof pegmatite and a second fractioned pegmatite dyke (Grail) during his brief visit to the Boulder property. In the latter area, several conspicuous off-white dyke-like features were noted (see Plate 1). More detailed descriptions of the two areas visited are in Section 7.

4.3 MINERALOGY

The basic mineral assemblages observed in the pegmatites on the Boulder property are quartz+feldspar+black tourmaline or quartz+feldspar+biotite; moderately fractionated assemblages also include muscovite, garnet, beryl, cordierite, and oxide minerals, while highly fractionated assemblages add phosphate minerals, lepidolite, and multi-colored tourmaline (Addie, 2103).


First Energy Metals Limited
Boulder Property Geology
Figure 5
Legend
Monashee Complex (PrPzMpg) pelitic and semi-pelitic schist and gneiss; undifferentiated paragneiss
Monashee Complex (PrPzMmc) calc-silicate gneiss; may be quartzitic; may contain lenses / layers of pelitic schist, quartzite, amphibole and marble
Monashee Complex (PrPzMqz) quartzite (primarily quartz with varying amounts of feldspar); may contain lenses of pelitic schist
Shuswap Assemblage (PrPzShm) undivided Shuswap Assemblage metamorphic rocks
Unnamed (EPrpg) paragneiss
Pegmatite Location
MINFILE Occurrences
Fault
Thrust fault
Existing Road
Stream
Lake/River
Wetland
Boulder Property
Date: 01-27-2017
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Scale: 1:30,000
Author: tkwitkoski
Last Modified By: tkwitkoski
Checked By: BL
Revision #:
0 500 1,000
Metres
Boulder Property
Green
Grail
Red
GC
Prof
KIRKUP
VICTOR LAKE NORTH
CLANWILLIAM LAKE
VICTOR LAKE QUARTZITE
VIC
Kirkup Creek
Victor Creek
Victor Lake
Tonkawatla Creek
Wetask Lake
PrPzMmc
PrPzMqz
PrPzMpg
PrPzShm
EPrpg
400000
402000
404000
406000
408000
5652000
5650000
5648000
Prince George
Boulder Property
Vancouver
Cranbrook
Source: US National Park Service
Allnorth
Path: C:\16PG0107 Bob Lane\2400-GIS Boulder Property\2420-MXD\Assessment MXDs\Boulder_PropertyGeology_Fig5_B.mxd

5 DEPOSIT TYPES

The principal deposit types of interest to First Energy are commercially viable lithium-bearing, rare metal LCT pegmatites that can be readily mined by quarrying and beneficiated on site to a final product for shipping.

5.1 CLASSIFICATION OF PEGMATITES

A number of classification schemes have been proposed for granitic pegmatites; the one shown in Table 3 is after Ginsburg (1984) and Cerny (1990 and 1991b) and from Sinclair (1995). For the purposes of exploration or assessment, two basic distinctions are particularly useful. The first distinction is between the common pegmatites, which have the simple mineralogy of granites. The second distinction is among rare-element pegmatites, which are mineralogically complex and are grouped on petrologic grounds into two families, the LCT pegmatites and the NYF pegmatites. The latter are characteristically enriched in niobium, yttrium, and fluorine and are associated with anorogenic magmatism. Although in its very earliest phase of assessment the pegmatites exposed on the Boulder property are believed to be of the rare metal LCT-type.

Table 2: Classification of Pegmatite Deposits

Pegmatite class	Environment of formation	Metamorphic facies of host rocks	Relationship to parent granites	Economic minerals
Miarolitic (gem-bearing)	~1-2 kbar	Greenschist	Within or peripheral to subvolcanic granitic plutons	Quartz crystals, beryl, topaz, tourmaline
Rare-element	~2-4 kbar	Lower amphibolite (Abukuma-type)	Peripheral to granitic intrusions	Spodumene, amblygonite, petalite, lepidolite, pollucite, beryl, columbite-tantalite, microlite, wodginite, uraninite, cassiterite, xenotime, gadolinite
Muscovite	~5-8 kbar	Upper amphibolite (Barrovian-type)	No obvious association with granitic intrusions in many cases	Muscovite, feldspar, uraninite
Abyssal	~4-9 kbar	Granulite (Barrovian- to Abukuma-type)	May be associated with migmatitic granite	Feldspar, quartz

5.2 CHARACTERISTICS AND GENETIC MODEL

All LCT pegmatites were emplaced into collisional orogenic systems, even those now in the cores of Precambrian cratons, and are products of plate convergence (Bradley and McCauley, 2016). Ĉerný (1991b) suggested that LCT pegmatites are commonly late syntectonic to early post-tectonic, with respect to their enclosing rocks, and intruded metasedimentary rocks typically at low-pressure amphibolite to upper greenschist facies (Ĉerný, 1992).

The global age distribution of LCT pegmatites is similar to that of orogenic granites and detrital zircons: the height of LCT pegmatite emplacement occurred at ca. 2650, 1800, 525, 350, and 100 Ma, corresponding to times of collisional orogeny and, except for the comparatively minor peak at 100 Ma, to times of supercontinent assembly (McCauley and Bradley, 2015). The largest deposits are Archean, and therefore the potential for giant deposits seems greatest in orogens of that age.

LCT pegmatites represent the most highly differentiated and last to crystallize components of certain granitic melts. Parental granites are typically peraluminous, S-type granites. Genetic links between a pegmatite and its parental granite have been established through various lines of evidence, but a number of pegmatites have only an inferred, buried plutonic parent, such as those at Mount Begbie (Dixon et al., 2014). In this kind of LCT pegmatite field, the structurally highest pegmatites are particularly promising for rare-element enrichment (Bradley and McCauley, 2016). Rare metal LCT pegmatites are distributed in zonal patterns around their source granitic intrusions (Sinclair, 1995). In general, pegmatite bodies that are most enriched in rare metals and volatile components are located farthest from the intrusions. Figure 6, from Sinclair (1995) and modified after Trueman and Cerny (1982), illustrates this zonation.

In areas of good bedrock exposure, LCT pegmatites are readily recognized: they are light-coloured, very coarse-grained rocks locally with large crystals. The pegmatites, because of their high quartz content, are also relatively resistant and tend to stand out from their surroundings. LCT pegmatites typically occur in groups which consist of tens to hundreds of individual bodies and cover up to a few tens of square kilometres (Bradley and McCauley, 2016; Cerny, 1991b).

LCT pegmatites are distinguished from other rare-element pegmatites by their enrichment in the incompatible elements lithium, cesium, tin, rubidium, and tantalum (London, 2008). The melts from which LCT pegmatites crystallize are enriched in fluxing components including water, fluorine, phosphorus, and boron; these reduce the solidus temperature, viscosity, and density while increasing the bulk diffusivity of the melt. Pegmatites therefore can form thin dykes and massive crystals despite their felsic composition and significant subliquidus undercooling (Bradley and McCauley, 2016). Fluid inclusion studies of various pegmatites suggest formation at ≈350–550 °C and relatively low pressures in the range of 3 kb (London, 2008).

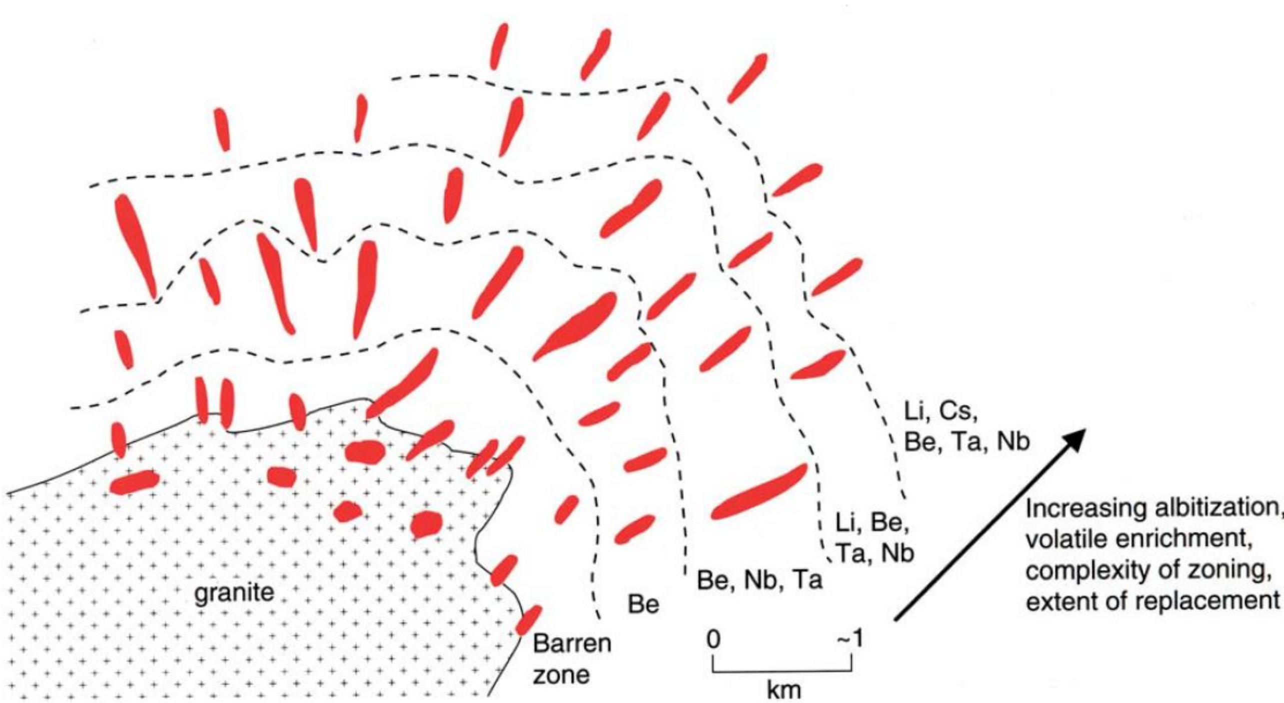


Figure 6: Schematic representation of the regional zonation of LCT pegmatites (red) outbound from the margin of a granitic intrusion

The following paragraphs on size, structure and mineralogy of rare metal LCT pegmatite deposits is taken verbatim from (Bradley and McCauley, 2016):

"Individual pegmatites have various forms including tabular dikes, tabular sills, lenticular bodies, and irregular masses. Even the biggest LCT pegmatite bodies are much smaller than typical granitic plutons. One of the largest and richest pegmatites, Greenbushes, is only 3 km long and a few hundred meters across (Partington and others, 1995). Most LCT pegmatites are much smaller than this.

Most LCT pegmatite bodies show some sort of structural control; the specifics are a function of depth of emplacement and vary from district to district. At shallower crustal depths, pegmatites tend to be intruded along anisotropies such as faults, fractures, foliation, and bedding (Brisbin, 1986). In higher grade metamorphic host rocks, pegmatites are typically concordant with the regional foliation, and form lenticular, ellipsoidal, or "turnip-shaped" bodies (Fetherston, 2004).

Most LCT pegmatite bodies are concentrically, but irregularly, zoned. Zoning is both mineralogical and textural. Generalizing from detailed, deposit-scale mapping of hundreds of U.S. pegmatites, Cameron and others (1949) identified four main zones: the border, wall, intermediate, and core zones; the following is a synopsis from that study. (1) The outermost, or border zone, is a chilled margin just inside the sharp intrusive contact between pegmatite and country rock. Typically, the border zone is a few centimeters thick, fine-grained, and composed of quartz, muscovite, and albite. (2) The wall zone is typically less than about 3-m thick. The largest crystals seldom exceed about 30 cm, and in general, the grain size is somewhere between that of the fine-grained border and that of the intermediate zone(s), where the largest crystals are to be found. The essential minerals are albite, perthite, quartz, and muscovite. Graphic *intergrowths of perthite and quartz are common. Wall zones are mined for muscovite. Tourmaline and beryl may be present. (3) The intermediate zone or zones comprise everything between the wall and the core. These may be discontinuous rather than complete shells, there may be more than one, or there may be none at all. The essential minerals are plagioclase and potassium feldspars, micas, and quartz. In more evolved LCT pegmatites, various rare-element phases such as beryl, spodumene, elbaite, columbite-tantalite, pollucite, and lithium phosphates are present. Overall grain-size is coarser than in the wall zone. (4) The core zone in many zoned pegmatites is monomineralic quartz. In some core zones, quartz is joined by perthite, albite, spodumene or other lithium aluminosilicates, and (or) montebrasite (London, 2008). The diversity of valid mineral species in the most evolved LCT pegmatites is impressive; at Tanco, for example, 105 minerals have been identified (London, 2008). Huge crystals are another hallmark of LCT pegmatites. The biggest spodumene was 14-m long; the biggest beryl, 18 m; and the biggest potassium feldspar, 49 m (Rickwood, 1982)."*

Figure 7 illustrates a deposit-scale mineral zoning patterns in an idealized pegmatite (from Bradley and McCauley, 2016; after Fetherston, 2004, and Ĉerný, 1991a).

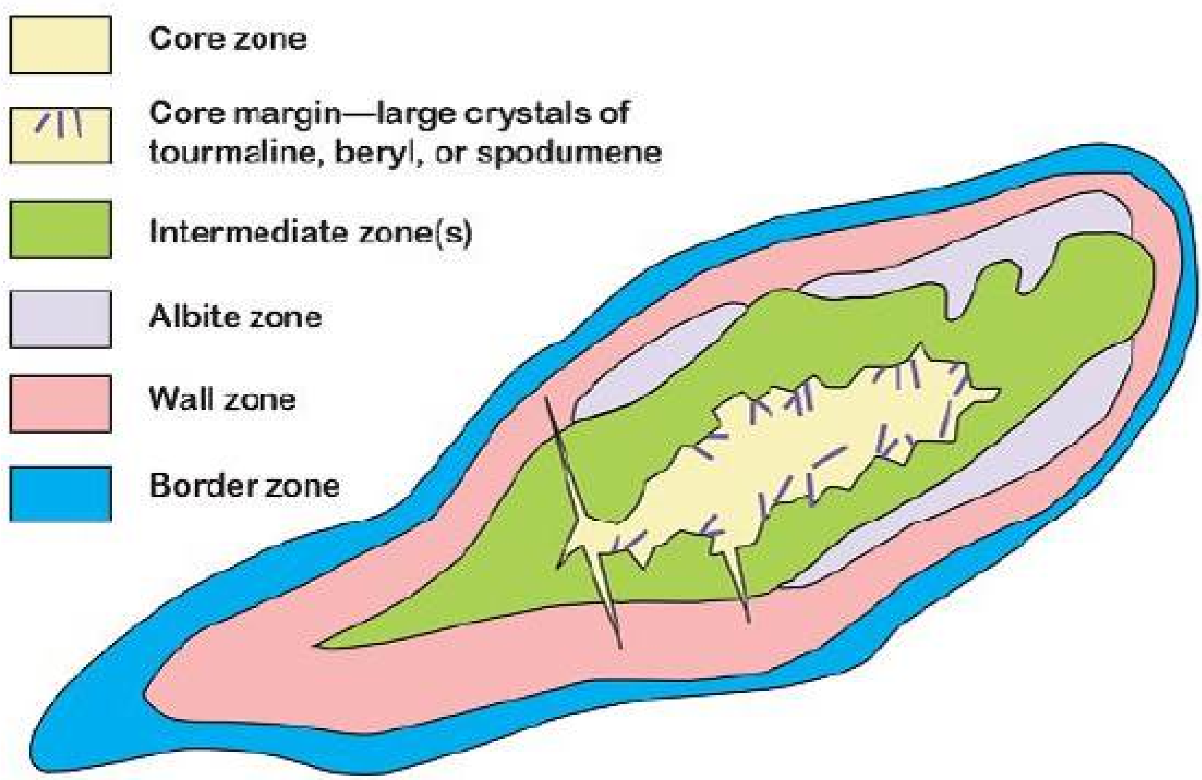


Figure 7: Deposit-scale zoning patterns in an idealized LCT pegmatite

6 EXPLORATION HISTORY

Exploration on the Boulder property is in its infancy, consisting predominantly of re-establishing the locations of occurrences briefly described in the literature and prospecting for precious and semi-precious gems. There has been no drilling on the property.

Other than very limited reference of the presence of pegmatites by workers conducting regional mapping of the area, the first mention of pegmatites on the Boulder Mountain area were by Wilson (1968). He mapped an area that included Tonkawatla Ridge and identified numerous granitic pegmatites consisting predominantly of quartz, feldspar and black tourmaline. The largest dyke was described as lenticular in shape, 180 feet long and up to 30 feet thick. Lepidolite, tourmaline and rhodocrosite were described as significant components of several pegmatites and in particular in coarser grained core zones of the larger pegmatites. The large pegmatite may be that referred to as the GC occurrence (082M024) in the MINFILE database.

In 2013, limited prospecting by Addie on the 18 mineral cell claims that at the time comprised the Boulder property, located, named and sampled 21 different pegmatite occurrences over a distance of 3 km (Addie, 2013). Lepidolite±pink and/or green tourmaline was identified in five of the occurrences on the east side of the property (including the Grail, Red and Green showings) and in two occurrences on the west side of the property (including the Prof showing which may correlate with the GC occurrence). Minor amounts beryl and rose quartz were also identified locally.

7 2016 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

On September 23, 2016, pegmatites and rocks of the Monahsee complex that host them, were examined by the author and prospectors Lloyd Addie and John Mirko in several locations on the Boulder property. In addition to verifying the presence of LCT pegmatites, the purpose of the visit was to confirm the locations and general geometry of select pegmatite bodies, characterize their mineralogy, and attempt to compare pegmatites of the Boulder property with those of the nearby Begbie property. The short duration of the site visit allowed for just a cursory examination of two pegmatite localities on the property. The localities were selected following a discussion with the underlying claim owners and consisted of pegmatite bodies that were known to exhibit fractionation and contain lepidolite, pink and/or green tourmaline and other mineral phases consistent with a higher degree of mineral fractionation (Prof and Grail pegmatites).

The assessment included: recording the location of each pegmatite using a handheld GPS device; determining the geometry, size and orientation of each pegmatite body investigated, a description of the main mineral phases and as many accessory minerals as could be positively identified in the field, and collection of representative samples of both lithium-bearing mineral and non-lithium-bearing mineral zones. Sample locations are shown in Figure 8 and sample descriptions and results are listed in Table 3.

Prof Pegmatite

The Prof pegmatite (Plate 2) of Addie outcrops in the northwest part of the Boulder property. It may correspond to the pegmatite dyke described by Wilson (1968), labelled the GC occurrence (082LNE024) in MINFILE. The Prof pegmatite is a subvertical dyke 3 to 6 metres in width that follows a trend of 062° cutting the well-developed fabric of the host biotite gneiss. It is exposed discontinuously for at least 65 m along strike and appears to pinch out to the to the northeast and southwest but may be offset by brittle-ductile structures as numerous additional pegmatite dykes and bodies occur approximately along strike but were not investigated because of time and weather constraints.

The Prof pegmatite consists predominantly of coarse-grained, intergrown grey translucent quartz, off-white to beige k-feldspar, colourless to pale green silvery muscovite, conspicuous black tourmaline; trace amounts of red-brown garnet occur locally. The main showing consists of a medial zone measuring approximately 6 metres long by 1.3 metres wide containing up to 5% pink to pale purple lepidolite, up to 2% predominantly pink tourmaline, and traces of cordierite (Plate 3), but is devoid of black tourmaline.

A representative sample collected from the fractionated lepidolite and pink tourmaline-bearing zone returned values of 6660 ppm Li, 1890 ppm Rb, >500 ppm Cs and 569 ppm Be. An additional sample collected from the same fractionated zone returned grades of 1.72% Li, >2000 ppm Rb and 1244 ppm Cs. A representative sample of the more primitive black tourmaline-bearing zone returned values of 860 ppm Li, 470 ppm Rb, 120.5 ppm Cs and 40.7 ppm Be.

Grail Pegmatite

The Grail pegmatite (Plates 4 and 5) is one of several, including the Red and Green pegmatites, that form part of a pegmatite dyke field in the eastern half of the Boulder property. The Red and Green dyke-like pegmatite bodies were located in the vicinity of the Grail pegmatite by Addie in 2013. They contain subhedral to euhedral black and green tourmaline and, locally, an unidentified dark pink mineral (Addie, personal communication, 2016), but were not examined in 2016. The Grail pegmatite dyke is a 3.2 m wide tabular body following striking 080° and dipping 80° north. The Grail pegmatite has a mainly 'salt and pepper' appearance with 0.5 - 1 cm black tourmaline intergrown with coarse-grained quartz, k-feldspar and muscovite. In one area of the dyke a small zone measuring 40 x 50 cm carries 2-3% lepidolite and pink tourmaline in gangue of quartz and k-feldspar. The Grail pegmatite was not sampled by the author.

It should be noted that the Prof pegmatite and the Grail pegmatite have similar orientations (strike WSW and dip subvertically to steeply north) and are separated by a distance measuring approximately 3.15 km. It is not suggested that they form a continuous or even discontinuous zone of prospective rare metal LCT pegmatite mineralization, but the intervening area has no known record of systematic evaluation.

8 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Samples collected in the field were described by the author and/or crew under the direction of the author. All rock samples were placed in heavy poly bags and labeled with a unique sample number. Samples were collected to assess areas of the property for precious metal, structurally-controlled mineralization. A total of 3 rock samples were collected and submitted for analysis.

The approach was primarily to verify the presence of rare metal LCT pegmatites on the property and, by way of character sampling of selected pegmatites, substantiate the findings of earlier workers.

Examination of limited areas of the Boulder property confirmed that it hosts pegmatites of the rare metal LCT type. The pegmatites examined are typically narrow, ranging from cm-scale up to 6 m in width, are commonly dyke-like, and typically discordant. (Addie, personal communication, 2016). The pegmatites on the Boulder property commonly strike WNW-ESE, although there are perhaps significant exceptions to these dominant orientations.

Some of the pegmatites are locally highly fractionated and contain appreciable amounts of Li-bearing minerals, principally lepidolite, pink and/or green tourmaline (elbaite), and beryl. Analysis of some of the samples collected from the pegmatites returned highly anomalous levels of lithium, cesium, rubidium and beryl, and weakly anomalous levels of niobium and tantalum.

In addition to the on-ground examination, aerial views identified additional conspicuous off-white dyke-like features, some of which appear to be sub-parallel to the pegmatites examined; the author is unaware of any documentation of these features, and they remain areas of particular interest.

9 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

9.1 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSES – AUTHOR SAMPLES

A total of two samples were collected by the author during his 2016 character sampling of select areas on the Project. Each sample was given a unique label, individually placed in a heavy poly sample bag and secured with a zip tie. Samples were transported from the property by the author and kept in private locked storage facility prior to being shipped by bonded, commercial carrier to the laboratory. The samples were submitted to ALS Minerals ("ALS") in North Vancouver, British Columbia for analysis. ALS conforms to a quality system that meets or exceeds the requirements outlined in the ISO 9001 and ISO/IEC 17025 standards.

Sample Preparation

- Each sample received by ALS lab staff was dried and individually crushed and pulverized following preparation procedure PRP910 whereby samples are jaw crushed until 70% of the sample material passes through a 2mm screen.
- From this material a 250 g riffle split sample was collected and then pulverized in a mild steel ring-and-puck mill until 85% passes through a 75 µm screen.
- A 0.2 g split of each milled sample was collected for multi-element analysis and if applicable for ore grade lithium analysis.

Sample Analytical Procedures

A 0.2 g split of each milled sample was evaluated for 48 elements by a four acid digestion using a combination of hydrochloric, nitric, perchloric and hydrofluoric acids using ICP-AES/MS ultra-trace level analysis (method ME-MS61.

9.2 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSES – ADDIE SAMPLES

The single character sample collected by Addie was analyzed in Vancouver by Bureau Veritas ("BV"). Sample preparation was similar to that conducted by ALS for the authors 2016 samples. The analytical procedure used by BV was method MA250. Method MA370 was used for the analysis of samples which returned > 2000 ppm Li. BV conforms to a quality system that meets or exceeds the requirements outlined in the ISO 9001:2015.

9.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE / QUALITY CONTROL PROCEDURES

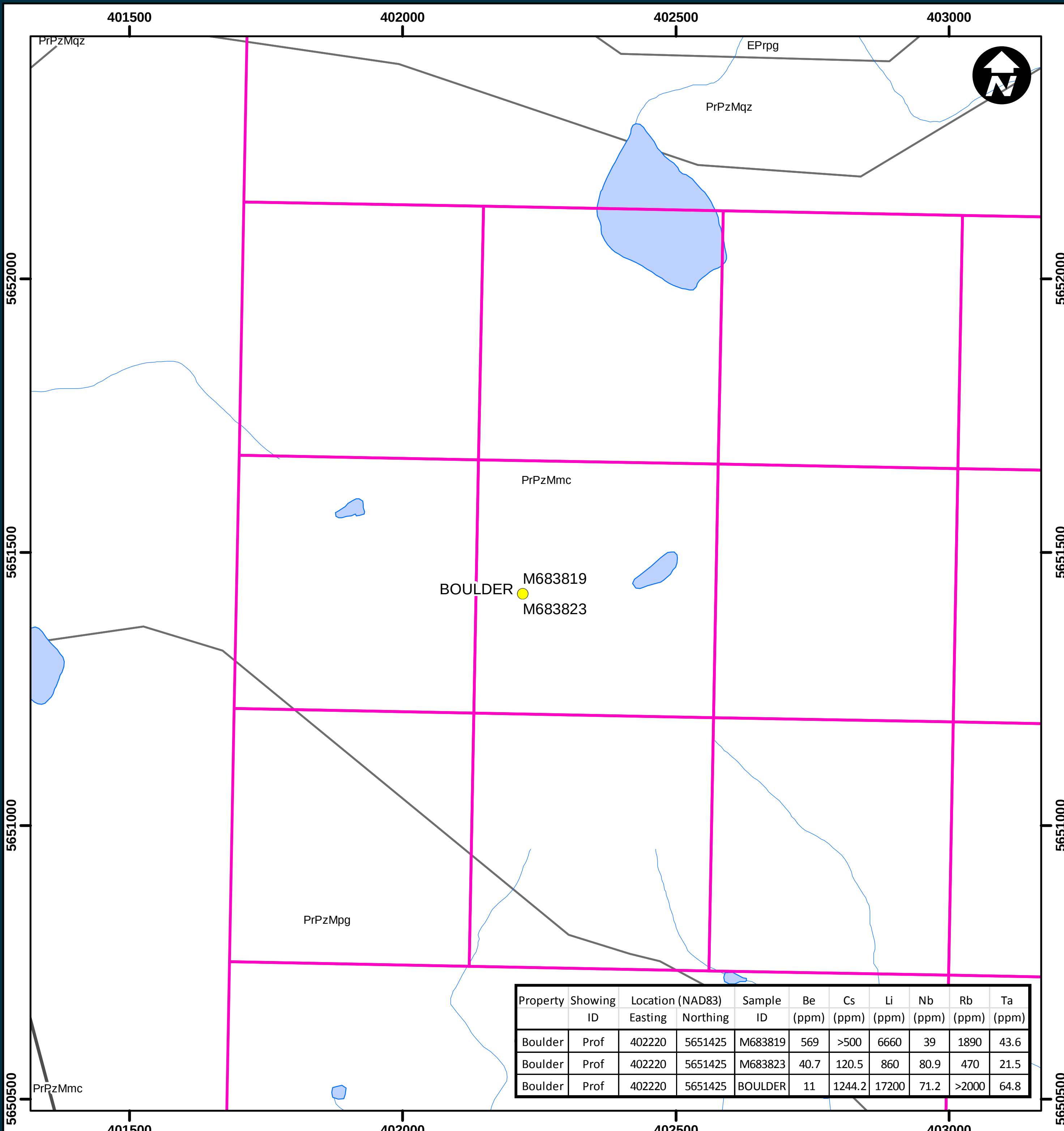
Previous sampling of pegmatites on the Boulder property consisted primarily of the collection of representative samples to provide characteristic composition of each occurrence. The targeted sampling of highly fractionated zones containing lepidolite and pink and/or green tourmaline was expected to produce anomalous results.

Certified Reference Standards (CRS) were not inserted into the sample stream in 2016 because of the low number of samples. The analytical results of lab-inserted standards were compared to the stated averages as a measure of lab accuracy. Results of the lab-inserted standards were found to be acceptable for the small batch of samples. The intent of the 2016 sampling was to confirm that lithium-bearing minerals in part comprise the granitic pegmatites on the Boulder property.

9.4 ADEQUACY OF SAMPLE PREPARATION, SECURITY AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

The security, sample collection, sample preparation and analytical procedures utilized during historical prospecting, mapping and sampling programs are not fully known. Work by Dixon (2013) is believed to have been completed in a professional manner and therefore meets or exceeds current best management practices and standards.

Use of a comprehensive QA/QC program is recommended for all future systematic exploration programs to insure that all analytical data can be confirmed to be reliable.



Property	Showing	Location (NAD83)		Sample	Be	Cs	Li	Nb	Rb	Ta
	ID	Easting	Northing	ID	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
Boulder	Prof	402220	5651425	M683819	569	>500	6660	39	1890	43.6
Boulder	Prof	402220	5651425	M683823	40.7	120.5	860	80.9	470	21.5
Boulder	Prof	402220	5651425	BOULDER	11	1244.2	17200	71.2	>2000	64.8

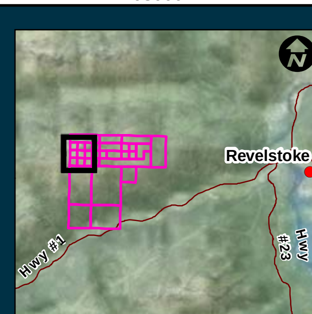
First Energy Metals Limited
Boulder Property
Sample Location & Results
Figure 8

Date: 01-30-2017
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Scale:1:10,000
Author: tkwitkoski
Last Modified By: tkwitkoski
Checked By: BL
Revision #:

0 50 100 200 300
Meters

Legend

- 2016 Sample
- Stream
- Fault
- Boulder Property
- Lake/River
- Regional Geology



Allnorth

Path: C:\16PG0107 Bob Lane\2400-GIS Boulder Property\2420-MXD\Assessment MXDs\Boulder_SampleLocation_Fig8_A.mxd

Plate 2: Prof pegmatite outcrop (centre left), Boulder property

Plate 3: Close-up of highly fractionated zone, Prof pegmatite, Boulder property

Plate 4: Grail pegmatite dyke (upper left, near trees), Boulder property

Plate 5: Close-up of highly fractionated zone, Grail pegmatite, Boulder property

Table 3: Descriptions and Results of 2016 Character Sampling, Boulder Property

Showing ID	Location (NAD83) Easting	Northing	Sample ID	Sample Description	Be (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Li (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)
Prof	402220	5651425	M683819	consists of 8-10% lepidolite, 2-3% pink tourmaline, trace green tourmaline, trace cordierite with the remainder being muscovite, k-feldspar and quartz	569	>500	6660	39	1890	43.6
Prof	402220	5651425	M683823	sample collected from the margin of the Prof dyke: consists of traces of red-brown garnet, 8-10% dark green to black tourmaline with the remainder being muscovite, k-feldspar and quartz	40.7	120.5	860	80.9	470	21.5
Prof	402220	5651425	BOULDER	consists of 8-10% lepidolite, 2-3% pink tourmaline, trace green tourmaline, trace cordierite with the remainder being muscovite, k-feldspar and quartz	11	1244.2	17200	71.2	>2000	64.8

10 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Geological data on the Boulder property has predominantly been generated by earlier workers. However, this older descriptive information is scant, consisting of brief written reports contained primarily in accounts of the geology of the properties.

The most recent work on the Boulder property consists of intermittent prospecting and sampling by Lloyd Addie from in 2013-2015. In 2016, a helicopter-supported visit to the Boulder property was conducted by the author and confirmed the presence of multiple granitic rare metal LCT type pegmatite bodies.

Pegmatites on the Boulder property are typically tabular and dyke or sill-like. They are not metamorphosed and only rarely display foliation, and are believed to most likely have formed following the exhumation and decompression event that began in the late Paleocene (Dixon, 2013). Furthermore, it has been suggested that it is more likely that the pegmatites are related to the Ladybird granite suite than any other known intrusion (Dixon et al., 2014).

The least evolved pegmatites on the property consist of standard rock-forming minerals consistent with an S-type granite (quartz, k-feldspar, mica, plagioclase, amphibole and locally tourmaline) while others are more fractionated and locally include significant amounts of lepidolite, pink and/or green tourmaline (elbaite), red-brown garnet and pale green to pink beryl.

The most conspicuous and recognizable lithium-bearing minerals recognized to-date include lepidolite, a pink to pale purple, generally medium to coarse–grained micaceous mineral, and pink variety of tourmaline (elbaite) which forms individual euhedral crystals up to 6 cm long, but more commonly occurs as radiating masses or clusters of three-sided elongate prisms. Some other lithium-bearing phases are relatively to very inconspicuous and uncommon to very rare, and require enhanced mineral identification skills in order for them to be confirmed. The pegmatites observed on the Boulder property are very similar to those observed on the nearby Begbie property.

Despite the limited amount of exploration completed on the Boulder property, it has been demonstrated that fractionated pegmatites of the rare metal LCT type exist. These pegmatites locally contain appreciable amounts of lithium, principally in the form of lepidolite and pink and/or green tourmaline (elbaite). Analytical data indicates that these pegmatites also contain significant amounts of other uncommon to rare metals, such as beryllium, cesium, rubidium and tantalum whose potential significance should not be discounted.

The Boulder property requires substantial prospecting, mapping and systematic sampling to further delineate pegmatite bodies, particularly at lower elevations. Recommendations for future work on the Project are summarized in Section 11.

11 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that a comprehensive prospecting, bedrock mapping and rock geochemical sampling program be completed in areas of good outcrop. Contour soil sampling should be considered for areas below tree line where outcrop is sparse and where the projection of pegmatites may be hidden beneath vegetation and shallow overburden. The estimated cost of the proposed program is $220,000 (Table 4). Following compilation of the results from of the recommended program, a minimum 1,000 metre helicopter-supported diamond drilling program should be considered for priority targets.

Table 4: Proposed Budget for Phase 1 Exploration Program

Activity	Cost
Bedrock Mapping and Prospecting	$100,000
Helicopter Support	$55,000
Accommodation and Meals	$20,000
Travel	$10,000
Fuel	$5,000
Assaying (~200 @ $50/sample)	$10,000
Sub-Total	$200,000
Contingency (10%)	$20,000
Total	**$220,000**

12 COST STATEMENT

Boulder Lithium Project - 2016		Dates Worked	Days/Hrs	Rate	Amount	TOTALS
Wages & Salaries (Project Planning, Travel and Fieldwork):						
Mirko, J	Prospector	Sep 22-23/16	1.00	450.00	450.00	
Addie, L	Prospector	Sep 22-23/16	1.00	450.00	450.00	
Lane, B	Project Geologist	Sep 22-23/16	1.00	700.00	700.00	
			3.00		1,600.00	**1,600.00**
Helicopter (Revelstoke Base)						
	0.9 hours flying including fuel	Sep 23/16	0.50	1324	662.00	**662.00**
Rentals - Equipment						
Plateau Minerals Corp.	Misc. Field Equipment - shared	Sep 22-23/16	1.00	20.00	20.00	
Plateau Minerals Corp.	Communications (hand held VHF radios) - shared	Sep 22-23/16	1.00	20.00	20.00	
					40.00	**40.00**
Travel (to/from site)						
Plateau Minerals Corp	Fuel - two 4x4 pickups - shared	Sep 22-23/16	1.00	225.00	225.00	
Plateau Minerals Corp	Km charges (1340 km - shared)	Sep 22-23/16	670.0	0.65	435.50	
					660.50	**660.50**
Accommodation and Meals						
Crew	Accomodation	Sep 22-23/16	1.00	260.00	260.00	
Crew	Meals	Sep 22-23/16	1.00	180.00	180.00	
					440.00	**440.00**
Geochemical Analysis & Assaying						
shipping	Greyhound Courier - shared	Oct-16	0.50	138.08	69.04	
BV Labs	Job VAN16001448.1 - shared	Oct-16	1.00	47.00	47.00	
ALS Minerals - 3 samples	Job VA16166941 - shared	Oct-16	2.00	47.00	94.00	
					210.04	**210.04**
Consulting - Field Maps, Report Production & Data Processing						
Allnorth Consultants	GIS Mapping Services	Jan-17	1.00	784.88	784.88	
Plateau Minerals Corp.	PGEO Report Writing	Jan-17	1.00	700.00	700.00	
			2.00		1,484.88	**1,484.88**
Total Cost Statement	**Boulder Lithium Project - 2016**					**5,097.42**

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14 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

Certificate of Qualifications – R.A. (Bob) Lane

I, **R. A. (Bob) Lane** certify that:

1. I am the President of Plateau Minerals Corp., a mineral exploration consulting company with an office located at 3000 18th Street, Vernon, British Columbia.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1990) with a M.Sc. in Geology.
3. I am a Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo.) registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Registration #18993) and have been a member in good standing since 1992.
4. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1990 and have more than 25 years of experience investigating a number of mineral deposit types primarily in British Columbia.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of education, experience, independence and affiliation with a professional organization, I meet the requirements of an Independent Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101.
6. I visited the Boulder Property on September 23, 2016.
7. I am the author of the report entitled "2016 Assessment Report on the Boulder Lithium Property". The report presents the findings of a limited exploration program and was filed with the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines on behalf of First Energy Metals Ltd.
8. I am independent of First Energy Metals Ltd. and hold no direct or indirect interest in the Boulder Property.

Signed and Sealed in Vernon, B.C., this 28th day of January, 2017.

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
R. A. LANE

R. A. (Bob) Lane, P.Geo.

Appendix A Laboratory Certificate

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com

To: PLATEAU MINERALS CORP
2606 CARLISLE WAY
PRINCE GEORGE BC V2K 4H9

Finalized Date: 24- OCT- 2016
This copy reported on
2- NOV- 2016
Account: PLATEM

CERTIFICATE VA16166941

Project: REVELSTOKE

This report is for 5 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 30- SEP- 2016.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

LLOYD ADDIE	BOB LANE	JOHN MIRKO

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI- 21	Received Sample Weight
LOG- 21	Sample logging - ClientBarCode
CRU- 31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL- 21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL- 31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um
PUL- QC	Pulverizing QC Test

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
ME- MS61	48 element four acid ICP- MS

To: PLATEAU MINERALS CORP
ATTN: BOB LANE
3000 18TH STREET
VERNON BC V1T 4A6

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

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

Signature:
Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

ALS Canada Ltd.

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North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
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To: PLATEAU MINERALS CORP
2606 CARLISLE WAY
PRINCE GEORGE BC V2K 4H9

Finalized Date: 24- OCT- 2016
Account: PLATEM

Project: REVELSTOKE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16166941

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	WEI- 21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	ME- MS61 Ag ppm 0.01	ME- MS61 Al % 0.01	ME- MS61 As ppm 0.2	ME- MS61 Ba ppm 10	ME- MS61 Be ppm 0.05	ME- MS61 Bi ppm 0.01	ME- MS61 Ca % 0.01	ME- MS61 Cd ppm 0.02	ME- MS61 Ce ppm 0.01	ME- MS61 Co ppm 0.1	ME- MS61 Cr ppm 1	ME- MS61 Cs ppm 0.05	ME- MS61 Cu ppm 0.2	ME- MS61 Fe % 0.01
M683819		3.10	0.12	5.34	23.5	<10	569	2.69	0.05	0.30	0.05	0.2	11	>500	1.7	0.16
M683820		1.78	0.05	6.92	0.9	70	3.21	1.39	0.10	0.03	3.11	0.3	11	85.4	3.5	0.46
M683821		2.40	0.18	5.66	5.2	60	22.2	4.13	0.09	0.11	2.34	1.3	29	128.0	2.2	0.38
M683822		2.10	0.04	6.69	1.4	40	10.15	0.69	0.46	0.14	4.08	0.4	13	17.15	3.3	0.41
M683823		1.70	0.17	6.77	12.0	10	40.7	1.41	0.28	0.25	4.06	0.2	14	120.5	1.1	0.61

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

ALS Minerals

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North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com

To: PLATEAU MINERALS CORP
2606 CARLISLE WAY
PRINCE GEORGE BC V2K 4H9

Finalized Date: 24- OCT- 2016
Account: PLATEM

Project: REVELSTOKE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16166941

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME- MS61 Ga ppm 0.05	ME- MS61 Ge ppm 0.05	ME- MS61 Hf ppm 0.1	ME- MS61 In ppm 0.005	ME- MS61 K % 0.01	ME- MS61 La ppm 0.5	ME- MS61 Li ppm 0.2	ME- MS61 Mg % 0.01	ME- MS61 Mn ppm 5	ME- MS61 Mo ppm 0.05	ME- MS61 Na % 0.01	ME- MS61 Nb ppm 0.1	ME- MS61 Ni ppm 0.2	ME- MS61 P ppm 10	ME- MS61 Pb ppm 0.5
M683819		48.6	0.19	1.4	<0.005	3.34	<0.5	6660	0.01	434	0.73	2.55	39.0	1.0	7200	6.1
M683820		11.70	0.11	0.3	0.010	4.98	1.3	21.5	0.08	54	0.63	1.91	5.9	0.7	520	14.3
M683821		44.7	0.12	0.9	0.053	3.03	1.0	1110	0.01	1360	1.92	1.38	69.7	6.1	710	12.8
M683822		18.10	0.12	0.3	0.016	1.34	2.0	21.4	0.06	339	0.79	4.22	9.2	1.0	700	14.5
M683823		27.9	0.11	1.5	0.035	1.62	1.7	860	0.04	1300	0.89	4.07	80.9	0.8	2140	7.4

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Account: PLATEM

Project: REVELSTOKE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16166941

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME- MS61 Rb ppm 0.1	ME- MS61 Re ppm 0.002	ME- MS61 S % 0.01	ME- MS61 Sb ppm 0.05	ME- MS61 Sc ppm 0.1	ME- MS61 Se ppm 1	ME- MS61 Sn ppm 0.2	ME- MS61 Sr ppm 0.2	ME- MS61 Ta ppm 0.05	ME- MS61 Te ppm 0.05	ME- MS61 Th ppm 0.01	ME- MS61 Ti % 0.005	ME- MS61 Tl ppm 0.02	ME- MS61 U ppm 0.1	ME- MS61 V ppm 1
M683819		1890	<0.002	<0.01	5.04	0.1	<1	46.1	2.8	43.6	<0.05	0.38	<0.005	10.20	3.2	<1
M683820		319	<0.002	<0.01	0.31	2.9	<1	0.4	9.0	0.79	<0.05	0.54	0.020	1.94	14.5	1
M683821		910	<0.002	<0.01	0.26	0.7	<1	35.3	48.8	81.4	0.06	1.91	0.011	2.81	5.8	1
M683822		100.5	<0.002	<0.01	0.07	2.8	<1	7.1	12.9	2.45	<0.05	0.76	0.016	0.47	1.8	1
M683823		470	<0.002	<0.01	2.24	4.5	<1	15.1	5.3	21.5	<0.05	1.55	0.020	2.33	4.1	<1

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2606 CARLISLE WAY
PRINCE GEORGE BC V2K 4H9

Finalized Date: 24- OCT- 2016
Account: PLATEM

Project: REVELSTOKE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16166941

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME- MS61 W ppm 0.1	ME- MS61 Y ppm 0.1	ME- MS61 Zn ppm 2	ME- MS61 Zr ppm 0.5
M683819		39.7	0.1	7	11.2
M683820		0.7	2.0	5	8.5
M683821		19.0	0.7	12	5.1
M683822		2.7	3.2	9	5.5
M683823		33.8	2.7	30	24.4

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

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To: PLATEAU MINERALS CORP
2606 CARLISLE WAY
PRINCE GEORGE BC V2K 4H9

Finalized Date: 24- OCT- 2016
Account: PLATEM

Project: REVELSTOKE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16166941

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

REE's may not be totally soluble in this method.

Applies to Method: ME- MS61

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Applies to Method:

CRU- 31	LOG- 21	ME- MS61	PUL- 31
PUL- QC	SPL- 21	WEI- 21	

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

www.bureauveritas.com/um

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Addie, Lloyd**
1705 Hall Mines Road
Nelson British Columbia V1L 1G8 Canada

Submitted By:	Lloyd Addie
Receiving Lab:	Canada-Vancouver
Received:	August 22, 2016
Report Date:	September 03, 2016
Page:	1 of 2

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project:	None Given
Shipment ID:	
P.O. Number	
Number of Samples:	18

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

DISP-PLP	Dispose of Pulp After 90 days
DISP-RJT	Dispose of Reject After 90 days

Bureau Veritas does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
PRP70-250	18	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
AQ201	14	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis	15	Completed	VAN
MA250	4	4 Acid digestion Ultratrace ICP-MS analysis	0.25	Completed	VAN
MA370-Li	4	4 Acid digestion ICP-ES analysis	0.5	Completed	VAN
DRPLP	18	Warehouse handling / disposition of pulps			VAN
DRRJT	18	Warehouse handling / Disposition of reject			VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: Addie, Lloyd
1705 Hall Mines Road
Nelson British Columbia V1L 1G8
Canada

CC:

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Marcus Lau
MARCUS LAU
Geochemical Laboratory Manager

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

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Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Addie, Lloyd**
1705 Hall Mines Road
Nelson British Columbia V1L 1G8 Canada

Project: None Given
Report Date: September 03, 2016

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN16001448.1

	Method	WGHT	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201
	Analyte	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
	Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
	MDL	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001
BEGBIE H	Rock	1.56																			
BEGBIE G	Rock	0.63																			
LAI B	Rock	0.78																			
BOULDER	Rock	0.48																			

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

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Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Addie, Lloyd**
1705 Hall Mines Road
Nelson British Columbia V1L 1G8 Canada

Project: None Given
Report Date: September 03, 2016

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN16001448.1

	Method	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	MA250	MA250	MA250
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te	Mo	Cu	Pb
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2	0.05	0.1	0.02
BEGBIE H	Rock																		0.57	2.3	2.04
BEGBIE G	Rock																		0.26	1.6	6.15
LAI B	Rock																		0.32	1.8	33.04
BOULDER	Rock																		0.26	1.3	1.75

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

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Client: **Addie, Lloyd**
1705 Hall Mines Road
Nelson British Columbia V1L 1G8 Canada

Project: None Given
Report Date: September 03, 2016

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN16001448.1

	Method	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250
	Analyte	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba
	Unit	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
	MDL	0.2	20	0.1	0.2	1	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.1	1	0.02	0.02	0.04	1	0.01	0.001	0.1	1	0.01	1
BEGBIE H	Rock	33.3	<20	3.7	1.9	2029	0.38	6.9	1.6	2.9	170	0.49	0.27	0.35	<1	0.07	0.078	0.8	5	<0.01	186
BEGBIE G	Rock	43.3	75	1.1	1.0	1602	0.18	3.3	14.6	1.0	6	0.73	0.14	22.73	<1	0.07	0.059	<0.1	4	<0.01	9
LAI B	Rock	14.0	<20	1.3	<0.2	118	0.36	1.1	4.2	1.4	29	0.06	0.05	0.86	2	0.25	0.021	2.1	3	0.03	70
BOULDER	Rock	20.6	<20	0.8	0.2	899	0.13	20.6	8.3	2.0	2	0.11	30.92	2.26	<1	0.07	1.496	<0.1	3	<0.01	2

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

www.bureauveritas.com/um

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada

PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Addie, Lloyd**
1705 Hall Mines Road
Nelson British Columbia V1L 1G8 Canada

Project: None Given

Report Date: September 03, 2016

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN16001448.1

	Method	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250
	Analyte	Ti	Al	Na	K	W	Zr	Sn	Be	Sc	S	Y	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho
	Unit	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.001	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.2	0.1	1	0.1	0.04	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
BEGBIE H	Rock	0.018	5.15	1.949	1.80	41.2	4.0	60.5	12	1.7	<0.04	0.3	2.90	1.0	1.6	0.8	<0.1	0.3	0.4	<0.1	<0.1
BEGBIE G	Rock	0.006	8.11	1.568	3.54	25.8	34.9	58.5	16	0.1	<0.04	<0.1	0.13	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
LAI B	Rock	0.010	6.92	2.580	5.35	0.9	4.9	3.1	>1000	0.5	<0.04	2.9	4.17	0.4	2.2	0.6	<0.1	0.5	<0.1	0.7	0.1
BOULDER	Rock	0.008	3.82	0.435	4.33	66.3	65.4	121.0	11	<0.1	<0.04	<0.1	0.03	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

www.bureauveritas.com/um

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Addie, Lloyd**
1705 Hall Mines Road
Nelson British Columbia V1L 1G8 Canada

Project: None Given
Report Date: September 03, 2016

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN16001448.1

	Method	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA250	MA370
	Analyte	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Hf	Li	Rb	Ta	Nb	Cs	Ga	In	Re	Se	Te	Tl	Li
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	MDL	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.04	0.1	0.02	0.01	0.002	0.3	0.05	0.05	0.01
BEGBIE H	Rock	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.44	>2000	1078.7	43.1	118.36	268.3	51.13	0.14	<0.002	<0.3	<0.05	3.46	0.36
BEGBIE G	Rock	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	7.69	>2000	>2000	213.5	39.10	968.7	71.78	<0.01	<0.002	<0.3	0.06	12.76	0.91
LAI B	Rock	0.3	<0.1	0.3	<0.1	0.32	40.0	337.0	4.3	20.39	31.1	23.21	0.02	<0.002	<0.3	<0.05	1.89	<0.01
BOULDER	Rock	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	10.85	>2000	>2000	64.8	71.18	1244.2	72.24	<0.01	<0.002	<0.3	<0.05	18.84	1.72

– 0.77 %
– 1.96 %
– 3.70 %