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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)]	TOTAL COST
2016 ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE BEGBIE LITHIUM PROPERTY	$5,191.42

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) 5632697

PROPERTY NAME BEGBIE

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) 1012274, 1020063, 1044680-681, 1046272

COMMODITIES SOUGHT Li

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN

MINING DIVISION REVELSTOKE NTS 082L089

LATITUDE 50 ° 53 ' 21.9 " LONGITUDE 118 ° 14 ' 2.3 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)

1) FIRST ENERGY METALS LTD 2)

MAILING ADDRESS

1601-675 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, BC 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

(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	5 GRABS	1012274, 1020063, 1044680-681, 1046272.	$2,000.00
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)	1012274, 1020063, 1044680, 1044681, 1046272.	$3,191.42
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	$5,191.42

2016 Assessment Report on the Begbie Lithium Property

Revelstoke Mining Division
Southeast British Columbia, Canada

Begbie Property Centre: Latitude 50°53’21.9” N, Longitude 118°14’2.3” W
UTM Easting 413208, UTM Northing 5638253 (NAD83)
BCGS Map Sheet: 082L089

Statement of Work Event: 5632697

PREPARED FOR: **First Energy Metals Ltd.**
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DATE: January 27, 2017

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1 SUMMARY

The Begbie Lithium Property ("Property") is centered approximately 10 km south of Revelstoke in southeast British Columbia, and is controlled by First Energy Metals Ltd. ("First Energy"). The Property consists of 20 contiguous mineral claims that cover 1,732.85 hectares near Mount Begbie.

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 Begbie 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. Pegmatites in the Mount Begbie area have been known since the late 1800s, but have been re-visited recently because of their lithium. Since 2011, Addie has made sporadic visits to the Mount Begbie area and has located a number of discrete pegmatite bodies, some of which contain zones with appreciable lepidolite and pink tourmaline. In 2012, a comprehensive study of a 0.5 km^2 area located just below the toe of the Mount Begbie glacier on the Begbie property, was completed by Andrea Dixon (2013). Her work comprised the first systematic documentation and scientific evaluation of rare metal LCT pegmatites on the Property.

A helicopter-supported visit to the Begbie 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, but lensoidal forms are also known. Individual pegmatites range from several metres to approximately 500 metres in length and vary from 2 centimetres to 6 metres in width. 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), red-brown garnet, beryl, cordierite, columbite, apatite and other phosphate mineral phases.

Character sampling returned values ranging from 21.5 ppm Li, 319 ppm Rb and 85.4 ppm Cs (Li2 pegmatite area) to 9100 ppm Li, >2000 ppm Rb and 968.7 ppm Cs (Gigantor 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 Begbie 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 Begbie 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 Begbie property is located approximately 10 km south of Revelstoke within the Revelstoke Mining Division of south-central British Columbia (Figure 1). The property is situated on Mount Begbie, covers parts of BCGS mapsheet 082L.089, and is centered at Latitude 50°53'21.9" N and Longitude 118°14'2.3" W (or NAD83 UTM Easting 413208, UTM Northing 5638253).

Access to the Begbie property is principally via helicopter from one of several bases located in Revelstoke. A series of logging roads provide access to lower elevations of the southwest part of the property, but there is no road access to the higher elevation areas where pegmatites outcrop.

The Begbie property consists of 20 contiguous mineral claims that cover 1,732.85 hectares or 17.33 km^2 of rugged alpine and subalpine terrane immediately north and east of the summit of Mount Begbie and along the ridge north of Mulvehill Creek (Figure 2). The claims cover a range of elevations from 980 m in steeply incised drainages up to 2,620 m near the summit of Mount Begbie. Bedrock exposure is excellent at higher elevations, but less so at lower elevations where steep slopes are generally heavily vegetated.

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 September 24, 2017 to as late as November 16, 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 Begbie property is situated in the Upper Arrow Lake Watershed within the Columbia Basin. The property covers the northern and eastern flanks of Mount Begbie which summits at approximately 2720 m. At higher elevations the alpine terrane is rugged being characterized by abundant steep rocky slopes, smooth glacially-polished bedrock steps and benches, and local pocket glaciers and patches of snow pack (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.

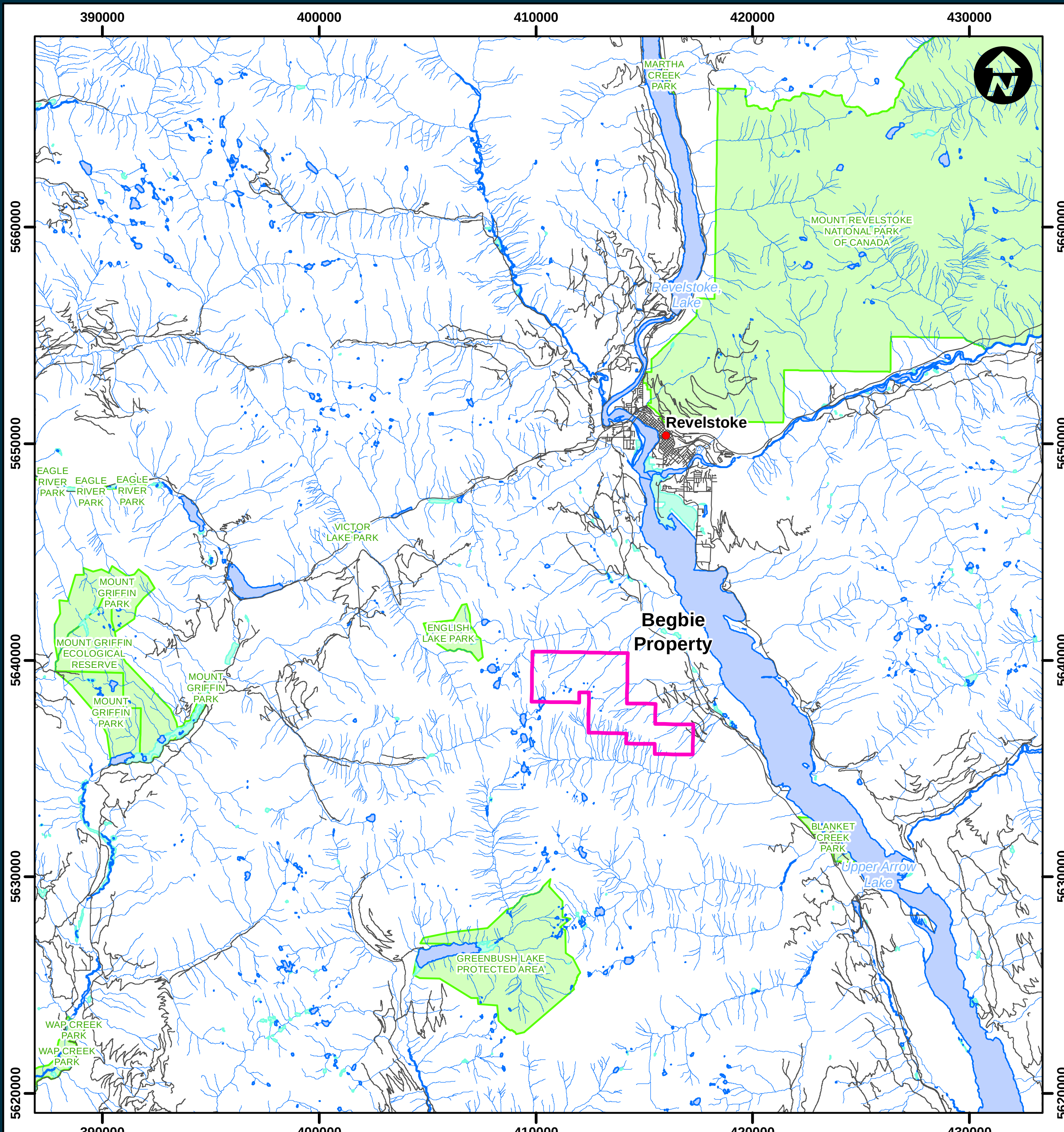
2.5 HISTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUISITION

The Begbie 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 Begbie 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

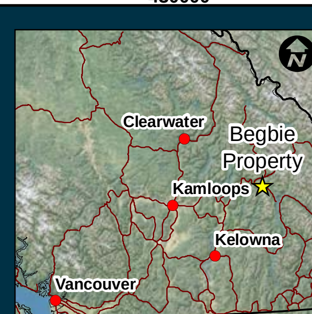
Begbie Property

Location

Figure 1

Legend

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



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Last Modified By: tkwitkoski
Checked By: BL
Revision #:

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Kilometers

Allnorth

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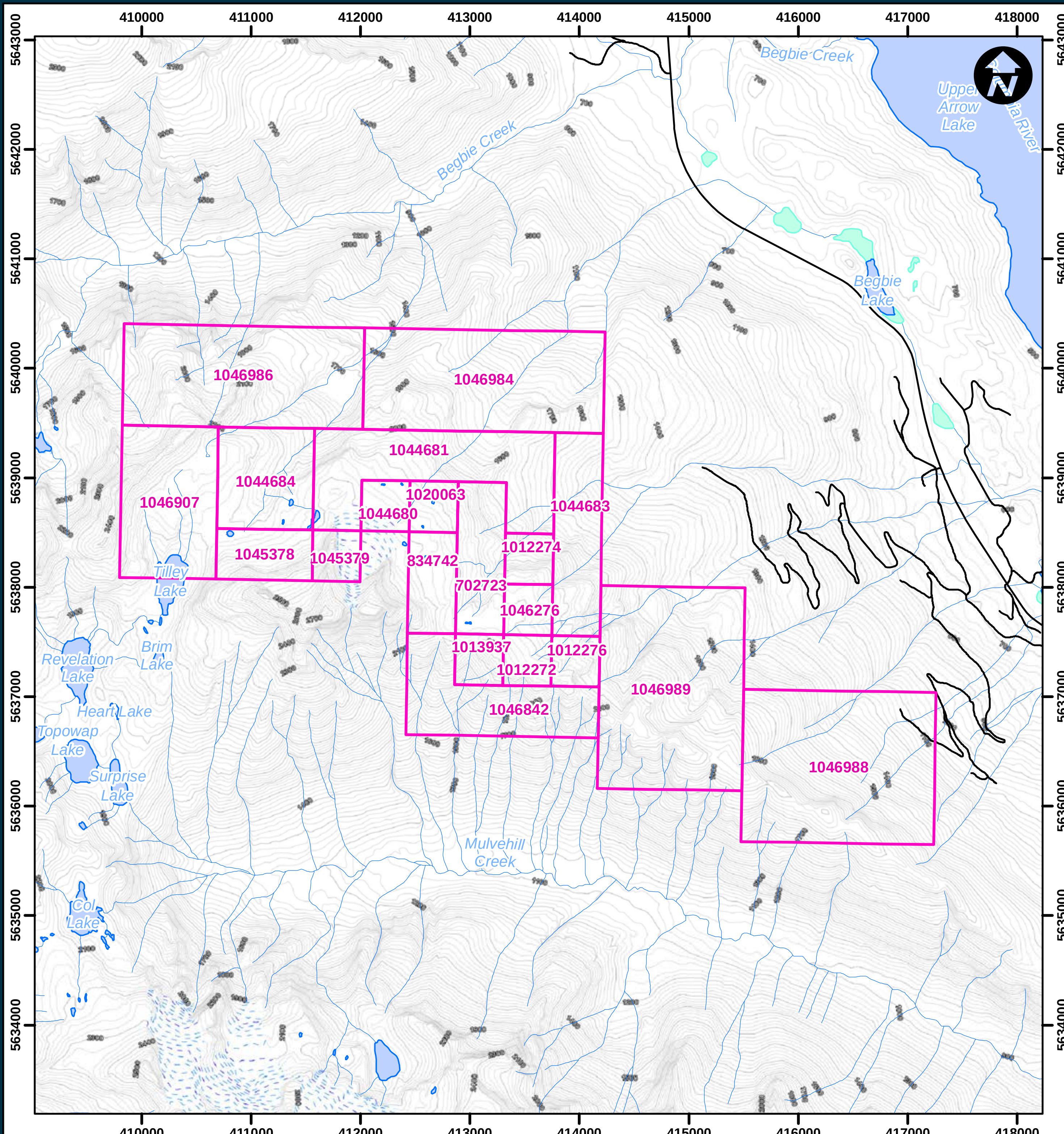

First Energy Metals Limited

Begbie Property
Mineral Tenure
BCGS Map: 082L.089
Figure 2

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Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
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Last Modified By: tkwitkoski
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Metres

Legend

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

Allnorth

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Table 1: List of Mineral Claims for the Begbie Property

Title No.	Claim Name	Title Type	Map No.	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
702723	BLACK TOURMALINE	Mineral Claim	082L	2010/jan/20	2018/nov/16	61.16
834742	B.B.	Mineral Claim	082L	2010/oct/01	2018/nov/16	40.78
1012272	BEGBIE1	Mineral Claim	082L	2012/aug/26	2018/nov/16	20.39
1012274	BEGBIE3	Mineral Claim	082L	2012/aug/26	2018/nov/16	20.39
1012276	BEGBIE5	Mineral Claim	082L	2012/aug/26	2018/nov/16	20.39
1013937	CLIFF	Mineral Claim	082L	2012/oct/23	2018/nov/16	20.39
1020063	OOHHLALA	Mineral Claim	082L	2013/jun/03	2018/nov/16	20.39
1044680	PEG	Mineral Claim	082L	2016/jun/10	2018/nov/16	20.39
1044681	B	Mineral Claim	082L	2016/jun/10	2018/nov/16	142.68
1044683	BD	Mineral Claim	082L	2016/jun/10	2018/nov/16	81.54
1044684	BW	Mineral Claim	082L	2016/jun/10	2018/nov/16	81.53
1045378	HELI	Mineral Claim	082L	2016/jul/17	2018/nov/16	40.77
1045379	WHATTTT	Mineral Claim	082L	2016/jul/17	2018/nov/16	20.39
1046276	OOPS	Mineral Claim	082L	2016/aug/27	2018/nov/16	20.39
1046842	BEGBIE SOUTH	Mineral Claim	082L	2016/sep/21	2018/nov/16	101.96
1046907	WEST BEGBIE	Mineral Claim	082L	2016/sep/24	2017/sep/24	122.30
1046984	BEGBIE NORTH EAST	Mineral Claim	082L	2016/sep/30	2017/sep/30	203.81
1046986	BEGBIE NORTH WEST	Mineral Claim	082L	2016/sep/30	2017/sep/30	203.79
1046988	BEGBIE GREEN	Mineral Claim	082L	2016/sep/30	2017/sep/30	244.73
1046989	BEGBIE SOUTH EAST	Mineral Claim	082L	2016/sep/30	2017/sep/30	244.69
						1732.85

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

Plate 1: View of upper elevations with excellent bedrock exposure, Begbie Property

3 HISTORY

Pegmatites in the Mount Begbie area are relatively well-known having been identified and described since the late 1800s (Jones, 1959; Mulligan, 1965), but have not been the subject of any significant or sustained level of exploration. The old reports describe the pegmatite bodies as being principally homogeneous, lenticular sill-like sheets and dykes, and typically up to two metres wide. They primarily cut across the gneissic and schistose fabric in the host rock, but occasionally were noted to be at least sub-parallel to foliation. Their primary constituents include quartz, feldspar and black tourmaline with minor local concentrations of biotite, muscovite, garnet, beryl, lepidolite, and pink and green tourmaline.

Over the years, numerous prospectors and gem hunters are suspected to have sporadically explored the area, but little information is known of their exploits, in part because of the need for them to maintain the locations of any finds a secret.

Since 2011, Addie (personal communication, 2016) has made sporadic visits to the Mount Begbie area, and has located a number of discrete pegmatite bodies or pegmatite fields, that in some cases locally contain zones with appreciable lepidolite and pink tourmaline, and minor beryl. Physical evidence indicates that some of Addie's finds are rediscoveries of previously located and sampled pegmatites, but others are not and represent new prospective pegmatite-bearing areas on the Begbie property.

In 2012, a comprehensive study of a 0.5 km^2 portion of the pegmatite field, located just below the toe of the Mount Begbie glacier on the Begbie property, was completed by Andrea Dixon (2013) and published in Dixon et al. (2014). This area likely coincides in part with the Mount Begbie MINFILE occurrence (082LNE015). Her work comprised the first systematic and scientific evaluation of pegmatites in the Project area.

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), Kruse *et al*. (2005), Dixon (2013), and Dixon *et al.* (2014). Additional sources of information for property geology and mineralization are referenced individually where appropriate.

4.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Mount Begbie 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.

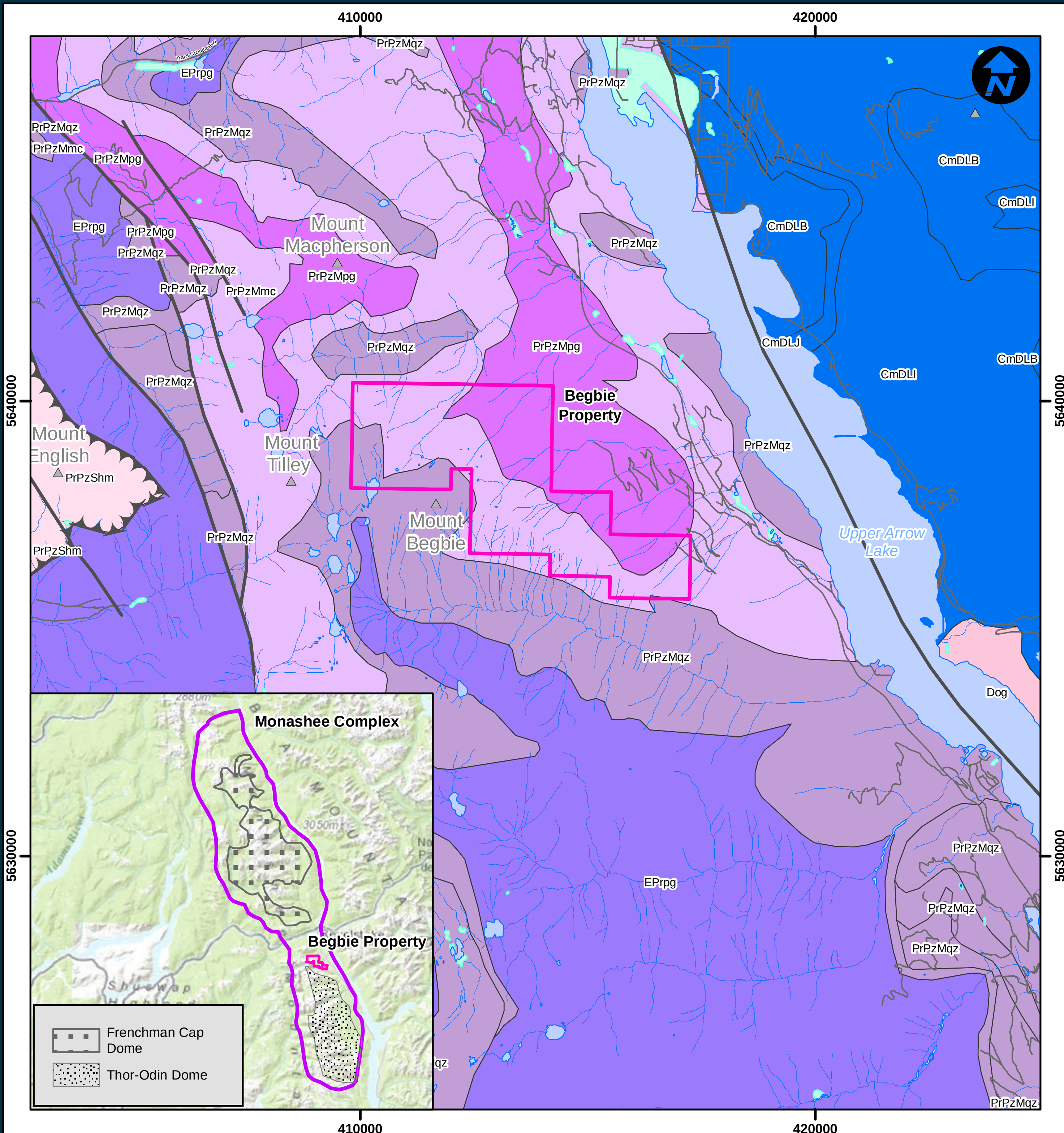
The Monashee complex is the lowest structural unit of the Shuswap Metamorphic Complex and un-roofs rocks of ancestral North America. The Monashee complex contains two structural 'culminations' (or 'domes'), Frenchman Cap in the north and Thor-Odin in the south, both of which consist of a core zone of 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 Begbie 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 at both properties 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 Ladybird suite in part encompasses the Monashee complex, extending to the north and west of Mount Begbie (Carr, 1992; Lorencak, 2001). Others suggest that there may be migmatitic rock similar to the protolith of the Ladybird Suite at depth below Mount Begbie (Vanderhaege, 1999; Vanderhaege et al., 1999). Dixon (2013) suggests that given the large areal extent of the Ladybird granitic suite and the potentially migmatitic character of the rock beneath Mount Begbie that it is more likely that the pegmatites are related to the Ladybird suite than to any other exposed intrusion (Dixon 2013), even though the Kuskanax and Galena Bay intrusions are more proxmial.

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



First Energy Metals Limited

Begbie Property Regional Geology

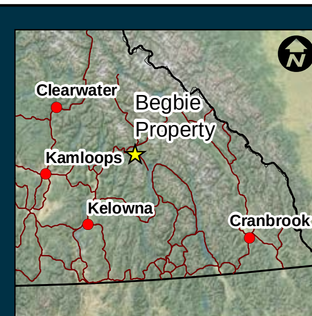
Figure 3

Date: 01-26-2017
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

Legend

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



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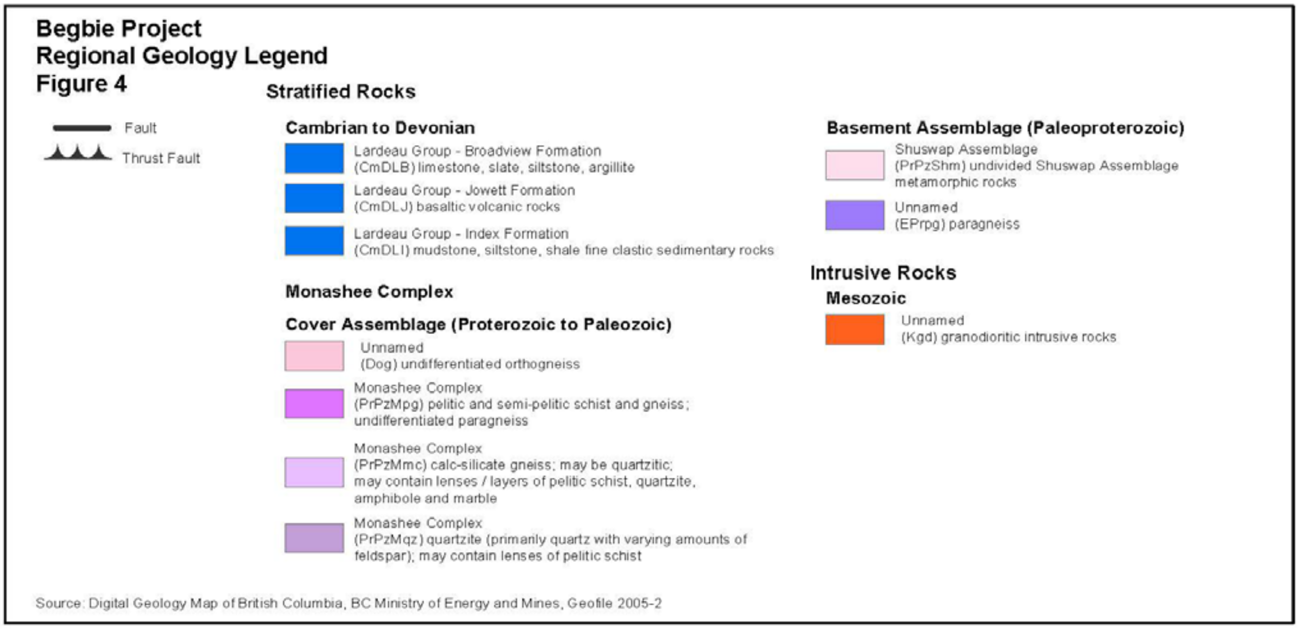


Figure 4: Regional Geology Legend

4.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

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

4.2.1 Begbie Property

The Begbie property is underlain primarily by calc-silicate metamorphic rocks (unit PrPzMmc) and paragneiss (unit PrPzMpg) of the Proterozoic to Lower Paleozoic Monashee complex (Plate 2).

In 2012, a comprehensive study of a 0.5 km^2 area of a pegmatite field exposed on the bald, northeast-facing slope beneath Mount Begbie's pocket glacier, an area that includes the Mount Begbie MINFILE occurrence (082LNE015), was completed by Andrea Dixon from August 23-29, 2012 (Dixon, 2013; Dixon et al., 2014). The known pegmatite bodies are hosted in pelitic and semi-pelitic schist and calc-silicate gneiss that include lenses of quartzite, marble and amphibolite. The granitic pegmatites of interest were distinguished from migmatites and veins based on their mineralogy (i.e. were comprised of quartz, feldspar, muscovite+/-biotite+/-tourmaline and other minor constituents) and their relatively pristine magmatic features (i.e. little to no foliation). Some of the pegmatites display mineral zoning, indications of fractionation, and include minor amounts of minerals such as, but not limited to, garnet, lepidolite, cordierite, beryl, columbite, apatite and other phosphate mineral phases.

The pegmatites mapped by Dixon (2013) occur at elevations ranging from approximately 2080 m to 2200 m and generally follow a west-northwesterly trend. The majority of the pegmatites are dike-like, are less than 1 m wide and at least 10 m long. Several bodies are lensoidal. Of the 53 mapped bodies, 20 exceed 50 m in length, whereas seven are less than 10 m in length. The largest pegmatite (GRANITE) has a thickness of approximately 10 m near its center and a length in excess of 500 m (Figure 6, from Dixon, 2013). They ranged from barren to beryl-columbite, beryl-columbite-phosphate, and lepidolite subtype pegmatites. Fractionation within the pegmatite group increases from the southeast to the northwest, as evidenced by whole-rock data, composition of K-feldspar, micas, Nb, Ta, W-oxides and tourmaline (Figure 7, from Dixon et al., 2014). Tourmaline from the lepidolite-subtype pegmatites shows typical compositional trends from foitite, schorl in border and intermediate zones to fluor-schorl, fluor-elbaite and rossmanite in the pegmatite core.

The following paragraphs from Dixon (2103) and Dixon et al. (2014) describe results of detailed study of the Mount Begbie pegmatites:

"The pegmatites in the studied area generally follow two main strikes. The primitive pegmatites are generally subparallel to the GRANITE pegmatite (strike ~290°) whereas the rare element pegmatites are largely subparallel to the LI and LI2 pegmatites (strike ~310°). The distribution of beryl-bearing, beryl-columbite, beryl-columbite-phosphate, and lepidolite subtype pegmatites in the study area is irregular (Fig. 6.6). The most primitive beryl-bearing pegmatites (CORD and GARTOUR) are located in the southern part of the map area with the exception of the SIMPLE9 pegmatite is located more centrally. Beryl-columbite pegmatites are either adjacent to the GRANITE pegmatite (SMALL and GAR) or along strike with the GAR pegmatite (GARMUS). The most important of the berylcolumbite pegmatites, BERYL, is isolated in the northern part of the study area. The beryl-columbite-phosphate pegmatites (GARPHOS and TOURMUS) are adjacent to the GRANITE pegmatite and the most fractionated pegmatites which belong to the lepidolite subtype (LI and LI2) are on strike with them.

In general, the degree of pegmatite fractionation increases to the northwest, as indicated by the whole rock geochemistry from the GRANITE pegmatite. The strike from the southeast to the northwest of the most fractionated pegmatites (TOURMUS, GARPHOS, LI2, and LI) confirms this observation. The position of the source pluton is unknown but based on the zoning of the pegmatite field it is possible to speculate that it is located to the southeast of the study area at depth. The BERYL pegmatite may be part of a different system as it contains a unique mineralogy and has a dip (to the north) that opposes most of the dips of the other pegmatites (subvertical or to the south) or it could have originated during the same magmatic event through a different tectonic system."

"Detailed study of tourmaline (dravite, schorl, fluor-elbaite, Mn-rich elbaite), cordierite-sekaninaite, garnet, rare-element silicates (beryl, chrysoberyl, bertrandite, euclase, trilithionite, Li-muscovite, petalite, pollucite), rare-element oxides (columbite-tantalite, bismutotantalite, Nb-rutile, cassiterite, hübnerite, qitianlingite), phosphates (triplite, lithiophilite, Mn-rich apatite, xenotime, monazite), and zircon provides insight into the mineralogy and geochemistry of the individual dikes.

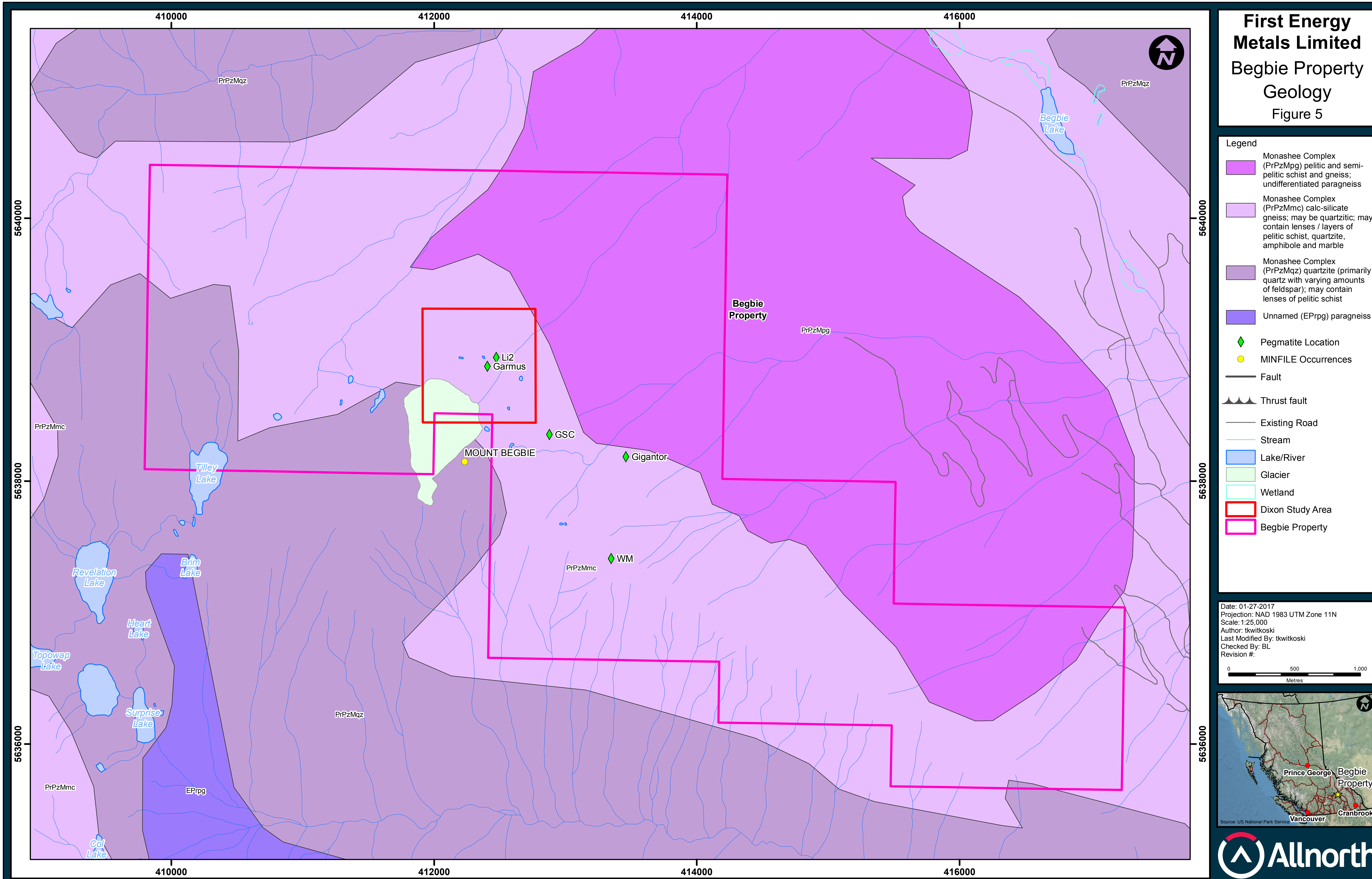
Columbite-group minerals only occur in the more fractionated rare-element pegmatites; their compositional trends generally reflect the abundance of F in the pegmatite. Columbite shows relatively extensive solid solutions towards wolframite and rutile. Wolframite shows only limited miscibility with columbite. Rutile and cassiterite show a solid solution towards the Fe-analogue of heftetjernite. Qitianlingite is found in aggregates with columbite or hübnerite; its composition is usually close to the ideal end-member formula.

Tourmaline from the lepidolite-subtype pegmatites shows typical compositional trends from foitite, schorl in border and intermediate zones to fluor-schorl, fluor-elbaite and rossmanite in the pegmatite core. Tourmaline from one of the beryl-columbite-phosphate pegmatites exhibits an unusual compositional *evolution from Ca-rich dravite, Mg-rich schorl and Mg-rich schorl-foitite in border and intermediate zones to schorl-foitite, (Fe,Mn)-elbaite, and Mn-rich fluorelbaite in the pegmatite core."*

All of Addie's work on the property has been conducted outside of the area studied by Dixon. It identified three lithium-bearing pegmatite bodies: Gigantor, GSC and WM.

On the Begbie property, pegmatite bodies out crop over more than 2000 m in a north-northwest trending band and across a minimum width of approximately 700 metres. Other areas on the property are rumoured to host additional pegmatite bodies; while presently unsubstantiated, these areas may be the subject of focussed prospecting efforts during future work programs.

Time constraints permitted the author to examine only a small portion of the area studied by Dixon (vicinity of the Li2 and Garmus pegmatites) and the WM pegmatite occurrence. More detailed descriptions of the two areas visited are in Section 7.


First Energy Metals Limited
Begbie Property Geology
Figure 5
410000
412000
414000
416000
5640000
5638000
5636000
PrPzMqz
PrPzMqz
PrPzMpg
PrPzMmc
PrPzMmc
PrPzMmc
PrPzMqz
EPrpg
Begbie Property
Begbie Lake
Tilley Lake
Revelation Lake
Brim Lake
Heart Lake
Topowap Lake
Surprise Lake
Col Lake
Li2
Garmus
GSC
Gigantor
WM
MOUNT BEGBIE
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
Unnamed (EPrpg) paragneiss
Pegmatite Location
MINFILE Occurrences
Fault
Thrust fault
Existing Road
Stream
Lake/River
Glacier
Wetland
Dixon Study Area
Begbie Property
Date: 01-27-2017
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Scale: 1:25,000
Author: tkwitkoski
Last Modified By: tkwitkoski
Checked By: BL
Revision #:
0
500
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Metres
Prince George
Begbie Property
Vancouver
Cranbrook
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Plate 2: Calc-silicate metamorphic rocks (unit PrPzMmc) of the Proterozoic to Lower Paleozoic Monashee complex cut by a lensoidal pegmatite body, Begbie Property

4.2.2 Mineralogy

The basic mineral assemblages observed in the pegmatites on the Begbie 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 Mn,Fe-phosphate minerals, Li-phosphate minerals, lepidolite, and multi-colored tourmaline (Dixon et al., 2014). Rose quartz is sometimes a constituent of the quartz core (Dixon, 2013).

Figure 6: Bedrock Geology and Location of Pegmatite Bodies, Dixon Study Area, Begbie Property

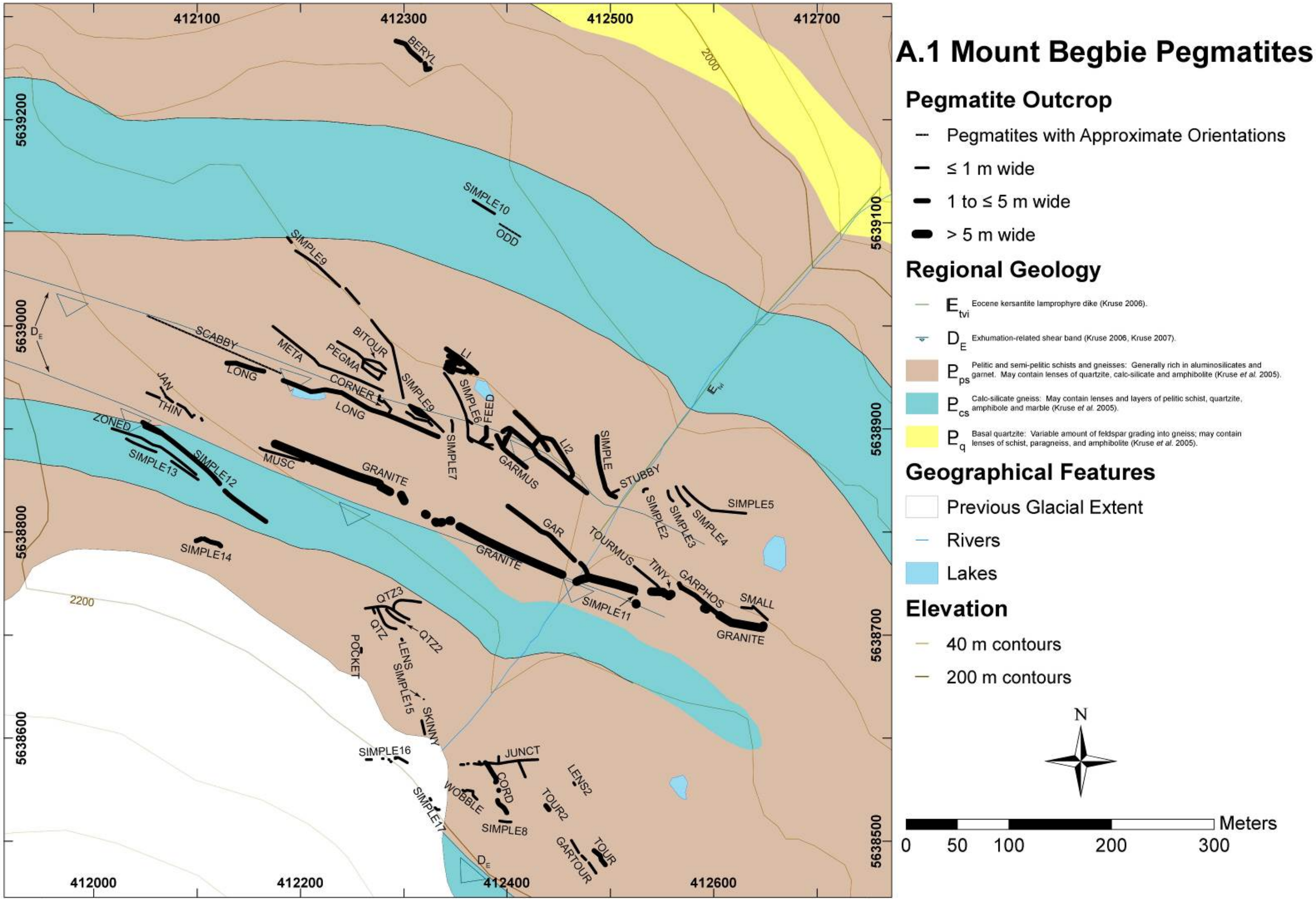
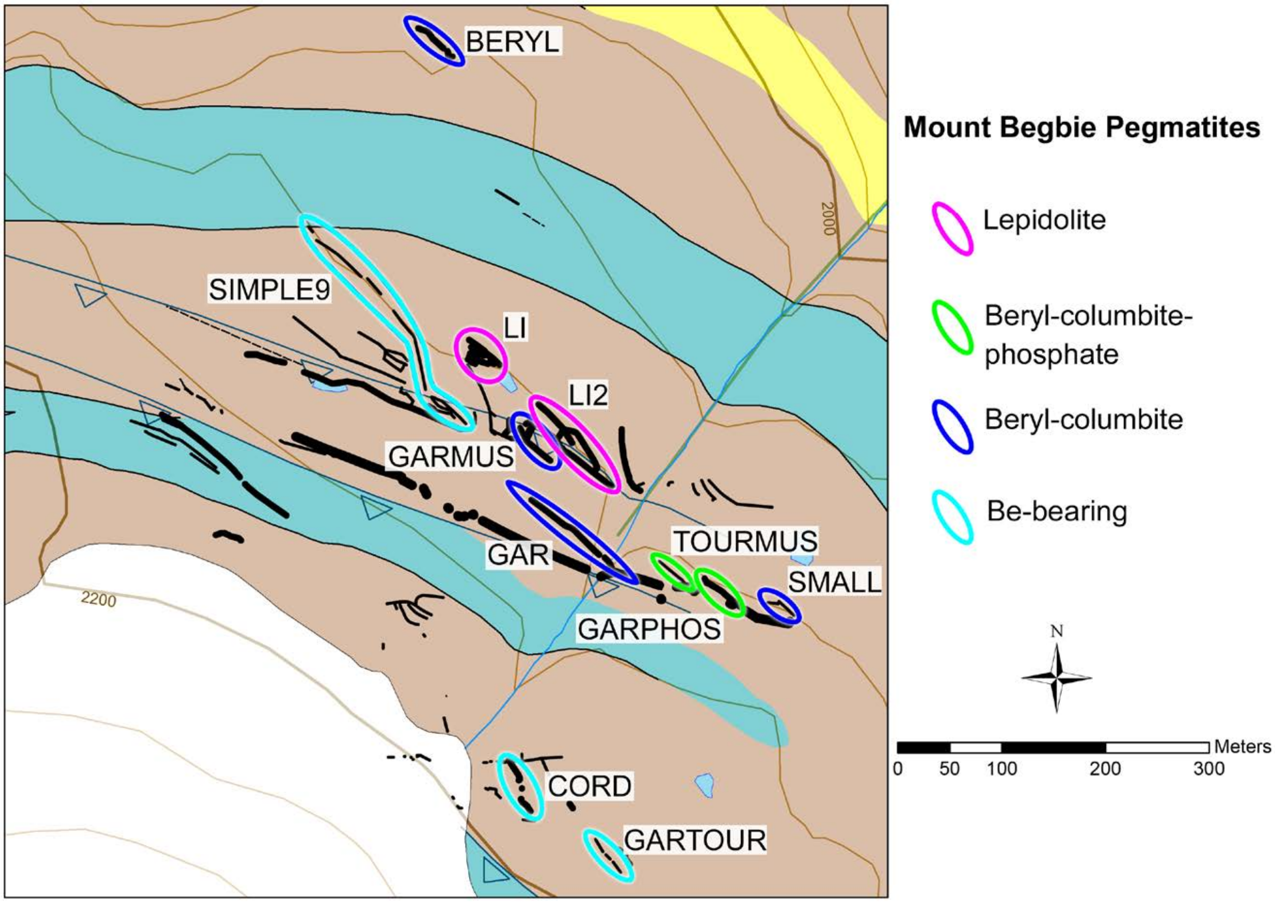


Figure 7: Distribution of Fractionated Pegmatites, Dixon Study Area, Begbie Property



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 Begbie 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 8, 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).

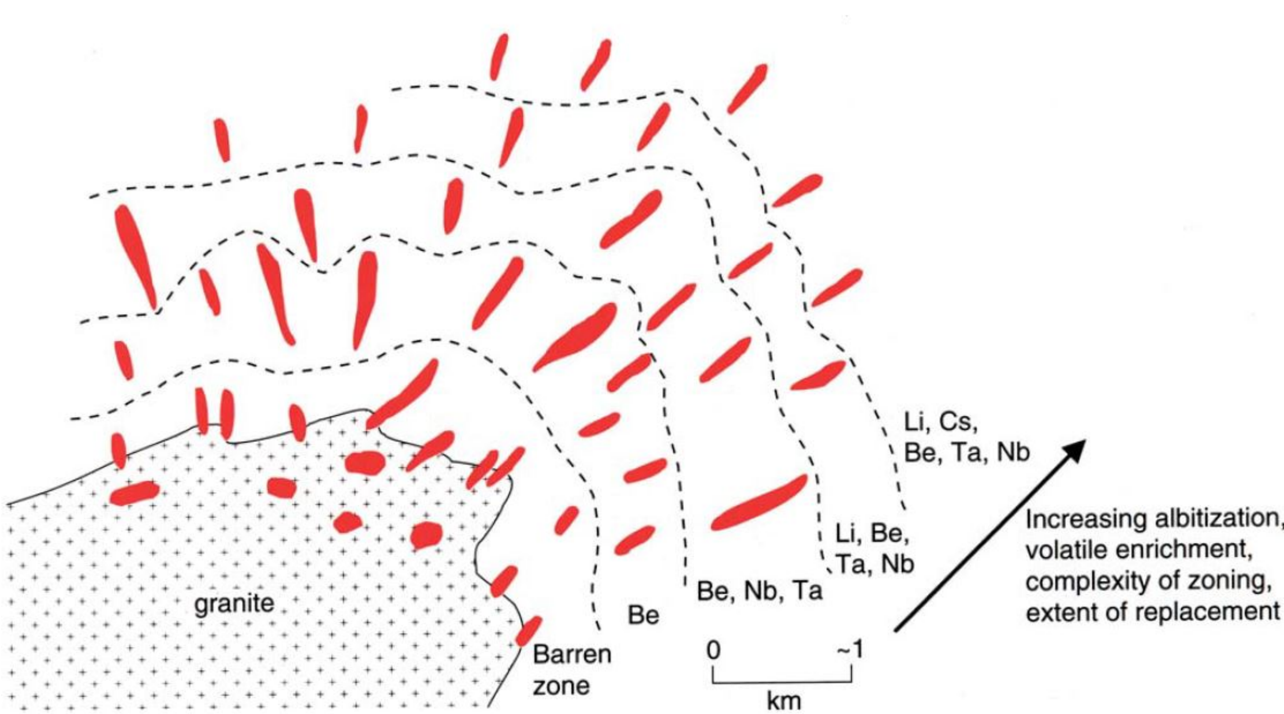


Figure 8: Schematic representation of the regional zonation of LCT pegmatites (red) outbound from the margin of a granitic intrusion

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

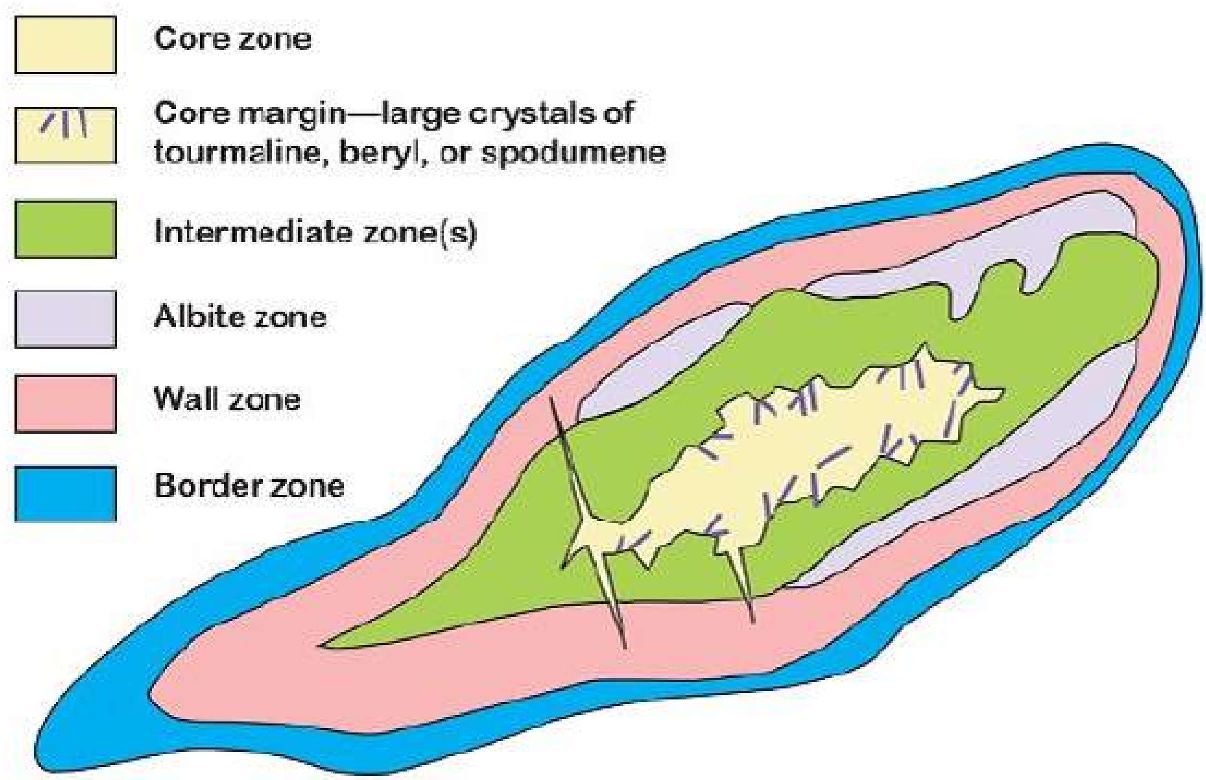


Figure 9: Deposit-scale zoning patterns in an idealized LCT pegmatite

6 EXPLORATION HISTORY

Exploration on the Begbie 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.

The limited historical work has demonstrated that the Begbie property is host to swarms of granitic pegmatite bodies, and has confirmed that some individual pegmatite bodies are highly fractionated and host lepidolite and pink tourmaline-bearing zones within wall zones consisting of coarse-grained quartz, K-feldspar, muscovite and black tourmaline.

Most of the pegmatite bodies for which descriptions exist, and that were observed during the authors site visit, are dyke-like and discordant with the dominant fabric of the host Monashee complex gneissic rocks, however concordant or sill-like pegmatite bodies have been noted. Individual pegmatite bodies persist along strike for more than 500 m and have been observed to outcrop over an elevation range of 2,060 – 2,190 m. Lower elevations, below timber line, have been the subject of very limited exploration and no pegmatite occurrences have been documented.

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 Begbie 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 Begbie property with those of the nearby Boulder property. The short duration of the site visit allowed for just a cursory examination of two pegmatite localities on each 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 (WM pegmatite) or were described by others (Dixon, 2013; Dixon et al., 2014) to display similar characteristics (Li2 and Garmus 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 10 and sample descriptions and results are listed in Table 3.

WM Pegmatite

The WM pegmatite (Plate 3) out crops on the eastern flank of Mount Begbie, a distance of 1.35 km from, and at a similar elevation as, the closest pegmatite (TOUR) mapped by Dixon, and a distance of 1.95 km from the farthest pegmatite mapped by Dixon. The WM pegmatite strikes 020°, dips 76° west and is discordant to the metamorphic fabric (134/28S) in the host biotite gneiss. It has a variable width averaging about 1.5 metres, appears to narrow along strike to the northeast where it disappears under cover, and is truncated to the south by a later aplitic dyke that strikes 135°. The total exposed length of the WM pegmatite is 52 m.

The WM pegmatite consists primarily of quartz, k-feldspar, muscovite, black tourmaline. In one area of the WM pegmatite, a small highly fractionated central pocket measuring 30 x 50 cm consists of 3-4% lepidolite, 1-2% pink tourmaline, trace green tourmaline and possible pale green beryl in gangue of quartz, k-feldspar and muscovite (Plate 4). A character sample collected from the fractionated pocket of mineralization returned a grade of 1110 ppm Li, 910 ppm Rb and 128 ppm Cs. An additional sample collected by Addie returned grades of 0.36% Li, 1078.7 ppm Rb and 268.3 ppm Cs.

Li2 Pegmatite

The pegmatite examined in the Li2 area of Dixon (2013) is a narrow tabular dyke measuring 0.3 metres wide, striking 132° and dipping 70°S cutting fabric in biotite gneiss and orthogneiss (Plate 5). Along strike to the southeast, the dyke thins to just 2 cm but persists. The dyke consists of coarse-grained sub to euhedral black tourmaline, grey translucent quartz, white k-feldspar and 'silver' muscovite with local (seen in sub outcrop only) green and green-rimmed black tourmaline (Plate 6). No lepidolite was observed in this specific locally. A character sample collected from the dyke returned values of 21.5 ppm

Li, 319 ppm Rb and 85.4 ppm Cs. Other unnamed pegmatites were noted in the area between the Li2 and Garmus pegmatites, but were not examined because of time constraints.

Garmus Pegmatite

The Garmus pegmatite (Dixon, 2013) is a large granite pegmatite dyke rangeing from 5 to 6 metres in maximum width with inclusions of biotite gneiss wallrock (Plate 7) and extends for 43 m along its northwesterly strike. The pegmatite consists principally of coarse-grained sub to euhedral black tourmaline, grey translucent quartz, white potassium feldspar, silver muscovite and red-brown garnet (Plate 8). A character sample collected from the Garmus pegmatite returned values of 21.4 ppm Li, 100.5 ppm Rb and 17.15 ppm Cs.

Gigantor Pegmatite

The Gigantor pegmatite consists of large black tourmaline crystals and includes local zones containing appreciable amounts of lepidolite and pink tourmaline and possible spodumene in a body exposed on a step in cliff-like terrain at the head of drainage on the eastern part of the property. A grab sample collected by Addie returned grades of 0.91% Li, >2000 ppm Rb and 968 ppm. The Gigantor pegmatite was not observed by the author.

GSC Pegmatite

The GSC pegmatite is located approximately 750 metres east of Mount Begbie summit and is thought to be the pegmatite briefly described by Jones (1959). Addie identified local zones containing both pink and green tourmaline. No samples from the GSC pegmatite were collected. The GSC pegmatite was not observed by the author.

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 5 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 Begbie 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, although lensoidal pegmatites were noted, and discordant. The pegmatites on the Begbie 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 three 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 two character samples collected by Addie were 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

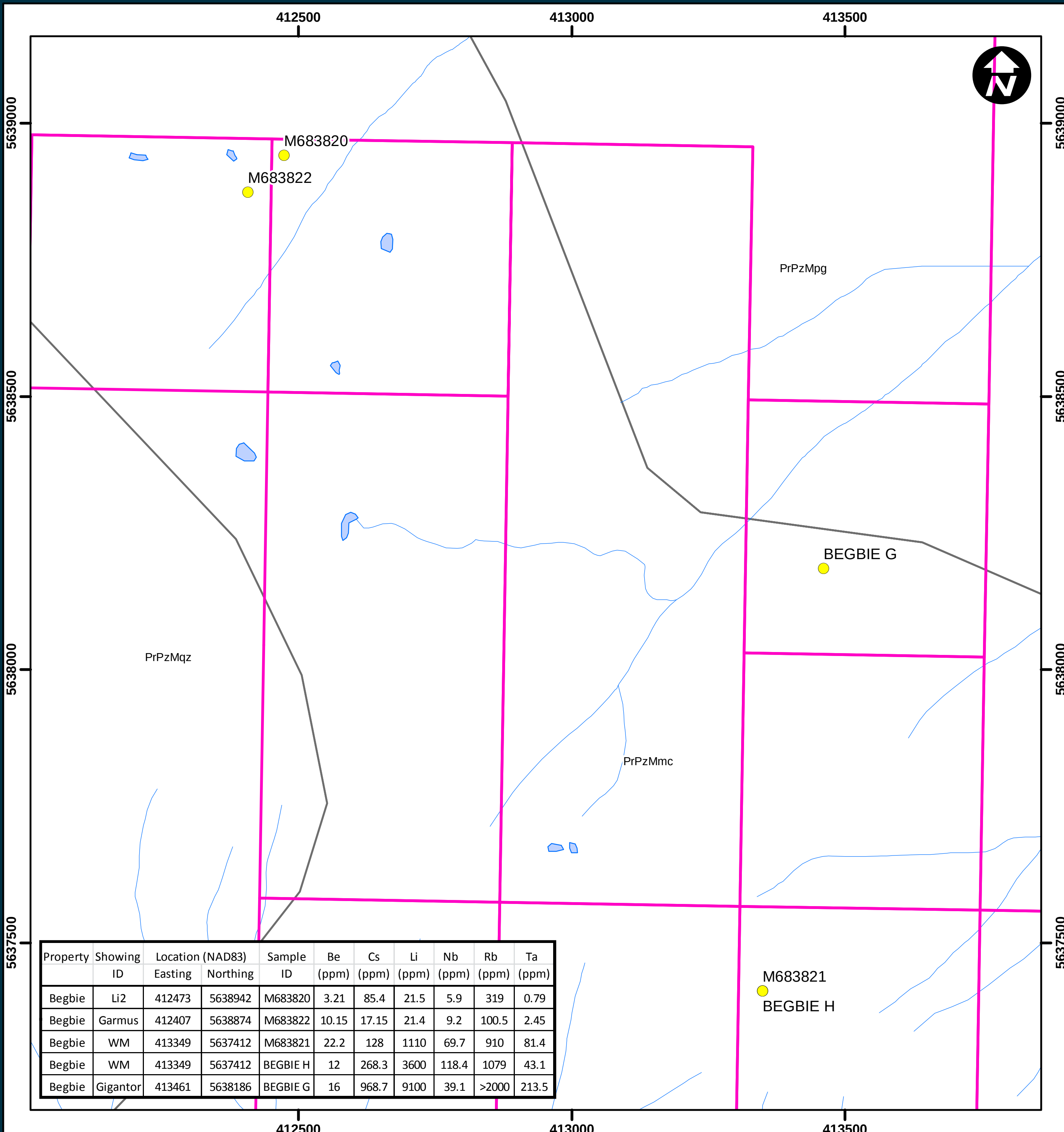
Previous sampling of pegmatites on the Begbie property consisted primarily of the collection of representative samples to provide characteristic composition of each occurrence. The targeted sampling of highly fractionated zones containing lepidolite and pink and/or green tourmaline was expected to produce 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 Begbie 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 ID	Location (NAD83) Easting	Location (NAD83) Northing	Sample ID	Be (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Li (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)
Begbie	Li2	412473	5638942	M683820	3.21	85.4	21.5	5.9	319	0.79
Begbie	Garmus	412407	5638874	M683822	10.15	17.15	21.4	9.2	100.5	2.45
Begbie	WM	413349	5637412	M683821	22.2	128	1110	69.7	910	81.4
Begbie	WM	413349	5637412	BEGBIE H	12	268.3	3600	118.4	1079	43.1
Begbie	Gigantor	413461	5638186	BEGBIE G	16	968.7	9100	39.1	>2000	213.5

First Energy Metals Limited

Begbie Property Sample Locations & Results

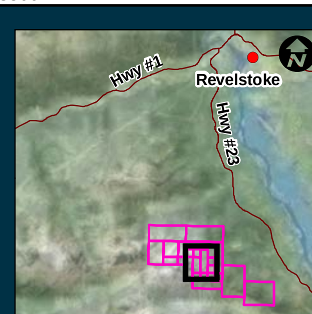
Figure 10

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
- Begbie Property
- Lake/River
- Regional Geology



Allnorth

Path: C:\16PG0107 Bob Lane\2400-GIS Begbie Property\2420-MXD\Assessment Report MXDs\Begbie_SampleLocation_Fig10_A.mxd

Plate 3: WM pegmatite outcrop, Begbie property

Plate 4: Close-up of lepidolite and pink tourmaline, WM pegmatite, Begbie property

Plate 5: Li2 pegmatite dyke, Begbie property

Plate 6: Close-up of green and black tourmaline, Li2 pegmatite dyke, Begbie property

Plate 7: Garmus pegmatite dyke with wallrock inclusions, Begbie property

Plate 8: Large black tourmaline and red-brown garnet, Garmus pegmatite, Begbie property

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

Showing ID	Location (NAD83) Easting	Northing	Sample ID	Sample Description	Be (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Li (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)
Li2	412473	5638942	M683820	c-gr sub to euhedral black tourmaline, grey translucent qz, white k-feldspar and 'silver' muscovite with local (seen in float, sub o/c only) green and green-rimmed black tourmaline	3.21	85.4	21.5	5.9	319	0.79
Garmus	412407	5638874	M683822	consists of c-gr sub to euhedral black tourmaline, grey translucent qz, white k-feldspar, 'silver' muscovite and red-brown garnet	10.15	17.15	21.4	9.2	100.5	2.45
WM	413349	5637412	M683821	consists of 3-4% lepidolite, 1-2% pink tourmaline, trace green tourmaline, possible pale green beryl in gangue of quartz, k-feldspar and muscovite	22.2	128	1110	69.7	910	81.4
WM	413349	5637412	BEGBIE H	consists of 3-4% lepidolite, 1-2% pink tourmaline, trace green tourmaline, possible pale green beryl in gangue of quartz, k-feldspar and muscovite	12	268.3	3600	118.4	1079	43.1
Gigantor	413461	5638186	BEGBIE G	variably lepidolite and pink tourmaline-rich zone in gangue of quartz, k-feldspar and muscovite	16	968.7	9100	39.1	>2000	213.5

10 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Geological data on the Begbie 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 Begbie property consists of intermittent prospecting and sampling by Lloyd Addie from in 2013-2015 and a scientific study of a 0.5 km^2 portion of a pegmatite field completed by Dixon (2013) and published in Dixon et al. (2014). In 2016, a helicopter-supported visit to the Begbie property was conducted by the author and confirmed the presence of multiple granitic rare metal LCT type pegmatite bodies.

Pegmatites on the Begbie property are typically tabular and dyke or sill-like, but lensoidal 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). 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 2013).

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, pale green to pink beryl, petalite, pollucite, cordierite, columbite-tantalite, apatite and other phosphate mineral phases (Dixon et al., 2014). The pegmatite field studied by Dixon (2013) showed a mineralogical and geochemical zonation, but further examination is required in order to determine unequivocal exploration vectors.

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. Less common is a pale green variety of tourmaline, or black-cored green tourmaline that may or may not be elevated in lithium but is spatially associated with (marginal to) zones bearing lepidolite and pink tourmaline. 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.

Despite the limited amount of exploration completed on the Begbie 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 Begbie 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

Begbie 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	Accommodation	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	2.00	47.00	94.00	
ALS Minerals - 3 samples	Job VA16166941 - shared	Oct-16	3.00	47.00	141.00	
					304.04	**304.04**
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	**Begbie Lithium Project - 2016**					**5,191.42**

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Talison Lithium

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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 Begbie Property on September 23, 2016.
7. I am the author of the report entitled "2016 Assessment Report on the Begbie 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 Enegy Metals Ltd.
8. I am independent of First Energy Metals Ltd. and hold no direct or indirect interest in the Begbie Property.

Signed and Sealed in Vernon, B.C., this 27th day of January, 2017.

PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF R. A. LANE BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOSCIENTIST

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

Appendix A Laboratory Certificates

ALS Minerals

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

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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	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 *****

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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

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

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Finalized Date: 24- OCT- 2016
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

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

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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

This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only.
All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Bureau Veritas assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only. Results apply to samples as submitted.
"*" asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.

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

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

www.bureauveritas.com/um

Project: None Given
Report Date: September 03, 2016

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

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

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																			

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	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

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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

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	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

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	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
[illegible]	Rock																	

– 0.77 %
– 1.96 %
– 3.70 %