NI 43-101 Technical Report, Black Desert Project, Washoe County, Nevada, USA

Prepared for:
Nevada Energy Metals Inc.
1220-789 West Pender Street,
Vancouver BC, Canada V6C 1H2

Location:

Sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, Township 32 North, Range 23 East

Mount Diablo Meridian
Washoe County, Nevada
40.676° N, 119.331° W

This Report Prepared by the following Qualified Person:

Alan J. Morris MSc, CPG
Spring Creek, Nevada, USA

Effective Date: October 26, 2016

Important Notice

This report was prepared as a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report in accordance with Form 43-101F1 for ***Nevada Energy Metals.***, by Alan J. Morris, CPG, QP. The quality of information, conclusions, and estimates contained herein is consistent with: 1.) information available at the time of preparation, 2.) data supplied by outside sources, and 3.) the assumptions, conditions, and qualifications set forth in this report. This report is intended for use by the property owners and is approved for filing as a Technical Report with Canadian Securities Regulators.

Certificate of Qualified Person

To accompany the report entitled "*NI-43-101 Technical Report, Black Rock Desert Project, Washoe County, Nevada*", prepared for Nevada Energy Metals dated October 28, 2016 with effective date October 26, 2016.

I, Alan Jesse Morris, residing in Spring Creek, Nevada, USA do hereby certify that:

1.) I am the principal geologist with Ruby Mountain GIS with an office at 237 Ashford Drive, Spring Creek, Nevada, 89815, USA.

2.) I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from Fort Lewis College, Durango, Colorado in 1976 and a Master of Science Degree in Geographical Information Science from Manchester Metropolitan University in 2003. I have 37 years of geologic mineral exploration experience in the western United States, Alaska, and Yukon, Canada. My primary experience is with early stage generative projects and mid-stage drill projects for precious metals, base metals, uranium and lithium. My experience with lithium brine deposits in Western Nevada dates from 2010.

3.) I am a Certified Professional Geologist with the American Institute of Professional Geologists, registry number 10550. I am a Licensed Geologist in the State of Utah, USA (5411614-2250) and a Registered Professional Geologist in the State of Alaska, USA (555). Nevada does not have a registration or licensing program for Exploration Geologists.

4.) I spent one day on the Black Rock Desert Property on August 18, 2016.

5.) I have read the definition of a "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify by virtue of my education, affiliation to a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure of Mineral Projects* (NI 43-101) and form 43-101F1.

6.) I, as a qualified person, am independent of the Property, the vendor, and the issuer as defined in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

7.) I am responsible for this report in its entirety.

8.) I visited the property prior to the preparation of this report.

9.) I have read National Instrument 43-101, and this report has been prepared in compliance with the instrument.

10.) I hereby consent to the public filing of the technical report entitled "*NI-43-101 Technical Report, Black Rock Desert Project, Washoe County, Nevada*" (the "Technical Report") and any extracts from or summary of the Technical Report Dated October 28, 2016.

As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge and information, this report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this Technical Report not misleading.

Signed and Sealed

Alan J. Morris, CPG, QP

Dated: 22 December 2016

Contents

Illustrations

1.0 Summary

1.1 Introduction

Alan J. Morris, CPG was retained to prepare a technical report on the early stage Black Rock Desert Project (BRD). The purpose of the report is to summarize the location, general geology, and previous exploration on this property, and its viability as a Property of Merit for continued exploration. This report is intended to comply with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101).

1.2 Property Location and History

The project is located in the Black Rock Desert, Nevada, about 132 air-line km north-northeast of Reno, Nevada in Sections 1, 2, 11, and 12 Township 32 North, Range 23.

The center of the property is about 40.676° North Latitude, 119.331° West Longitude, (40° 40' 33" N, 119° 19' 52"): UTM X 302,900 UTMY 4,505,400 NAD 27; Zone 11 N.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

The project is located near the low divide between the San Emidio Desert (Valley) and the Black Rock Desert. These features are located in the northeastern corner of the Walker Lane, a structurally complex tectonic zone formed by interaction of the NNW trending strike-slip movement of the Pacific Plate and ENE – WSW extension of the Great Basin. This zone is still geologically very active with numerous earthquakes and recent volcanic activity. The interplay of the two structural regimes results in a trans-tensional environment characterized by deep rhombochasm basins and steep ranges. Since the extensional movement is on-going, the basins continue to sink, preserving the basin fill and fluids.

The entire Black Rock Desert basin is about 110 km long and up to 25 km wide at the widest point. The central playa measures about 50 km northeast - southwest and 10 km southeast - northwest. The basin is bounded on the northwest by the Granite Range, Calico Hills, and the Black Rock range and on the south and southeast by the Selenite Range and Jackson Mountains. In the project area the bounding ranges are the Granite Range to the north, the Selenite Range to the southeast.

A low divide in the valley floor adjacent to the claim block forms the terminus of the Black Rock Desert and marks the head of the San Emidio Desert valley. While there is a topographic divide between the valleys, it is not clear if this marks a hydrologic divide in the subsurface. The Black Rock Desert is a bit of an anomaly in that it trends northeast-southwest and forms at the end of several small mountain ranges. It is not a single valley in the sense of the typical basin and range geography but a more complex valley with a better developed drainage pattern.

The oldest geologic formations in the area are Triassic and Permian meta sediments intruded by Cretaceous granodiorite bodies. The package was uplifted and eroded prior to the middle

Tertiary. Volcanic flows and clastic rocks of the Pyramid Sequence were deposited on a fairly flat surface during the middle Miocene. The Truckee Formation, another package of volcanic sandstones and volcanoclastic rocks was deposited during the upper Miocene (Wood, 1990). Volcanic ash and sediments in the Wind Mountain area, about 20 km to the south, have been dated in 4 – 5-million-year age range and have been offset up to a kilometer vertically by range front faulting since that time (Rhodes, 2011).

Bounding structures of the Black Rock Valley are hosts large and long-lived geothermal systems, some that are still active. Great Boiling Spring is adjacent to the property and several young (1-4-million-year-old) epithermal precious metals deposits are found in the valley but several tens of kilometers from the property.

1.4 Exploration

As of this report, Nevada Energy Metals Inc. has conducted claim staking, geologic reconnaissance, and a grid soil sampling program. Samples were collected on 200 meter intervals on lines spaced 400 meters apart for a total of 170 sites. Values ranged from 82.8 to 520 ppm lithium with a median value of 182 ppm. These values are significantly above the background in the adjoining ranges and indicate concentration of lithium in the playa silts and salt crust.

1.5 Drilling

Nevada Energy Metals Inc. has not conducted any drilling on the property to date. A few geothermal test holes have been drilled in the area but none are known to exist on the property position.

1.6 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

The soil samples were collected by a contract crew provided by Carlin Trend Mining Services of Elko, Nevada. After collection, samples were stored in locked vehicles until they were delivered to the Carlin Trend Mining Services office in Elko. The Author inserted standards into the sample stream and transported the samples from the office to the ALS preparation laboratory in Elko. ALS took custody of the samples on August 16, 2016 and shipped the samples to their Reno laboratory for sieving. After preparation, aliquots of the samples were shipped to the ALS analytical laboratory in Vancouver for analysis. Final results were received on September 19, 2016.

Samples were sieved to -80 mesh (0.180 mm) and run via the ALS MEMS41 method. This method uses a 0.5-gram aliquot leached in Aqua Regia and analyzed using mass spectrometry. This extraction method is fairly aggressive for soil samples in that it will strip most elements from the crystal lattice of most clays and some silicates along with more easily leached iron oxides, sulfates, and halides. It is a partial extraction method for elements bound in resistant minerals such as the rare earth oxides, zircon, and others. Since lithium and other metals of interest in this area are likely adsorbed to clays or bound in simple halides, this method is effective for the purposes of this investigation.

Quality control standards inserted into the sample stream returned a variation of +/- 3.8% around the mean of 723. This standard has an approximate value of 750 ppm so these values are somewhat less than the advertised value but are well within acceptable range for exploration samples.

1.7 Data Verification

Other than the soil sampling program, no proprietary data have been identified or reviewed on this project area. All data used in preparation of this report are derived from public domain sources. These reports are authored by reputable individuals or organizations and are assumed to be factually accurate.

Information gleaned from 43-101 reports from adjacent properties is presumed to have been verified by the authors of those papers so will be used with attributions.

1.8 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Not applicable; no metallurgical work has been done on the property.

1.9 Mineral Resource Estimate

Not applicable; no significant work has been done on this property.

1.10 Conclusions and Recommendations

The geologic setting combined with the presence of lithium in both active geothermal fluids and surface salts within the Black Rock Desert property position match characteristics of lithium brine deposits at Clayton Valley, Nevada and in South America. The geothermal fluids adjoining the claims contain lithium in the 3 to 5 mg per liter range and a recently completed surface silt sampling program confirmed values up to 520 ppm lithium. Although some geologic work has been done for geothermal energy production, the lithium potential has not been specifically addressed on this playa. Initially, the lithium target in this basin was highly conceptual; however recent exploration results are highly encouraging and warrant continued exploration for a Clayton Valley type brine deposit.

It is recommended that Nevada Energy Metals Inc. undertake a phased exploration program of surface sampling, auger or push drill water sampling, and geophysical work to choose drill sites for an initial drill test of the property. Execution of each phase and steps within the phases would be contingent on favorable results from the previous efforts.

The initial part of phase one would include data compilation, creation of GIS data sets and base maps, auger or shovel sampling of sediments and/or water, supervision and reporting. This phase is underway and will cost about $35,000. Phase one should also include gravity, seismic, or other geophysical surveys of the claim block to determine the depths to bedrock and sub-surface structure. This work would be supplemented by additional auger or deeper GeoProbe mud and water samples. This effort, including bonding, geologic supervision, and reporting, is budgeted at $150,000.

Phase two would be to drill test the property for lithium bearing brine and/or solids. Drilling, assays, and geologic supervision will run about $1,065,000. Depending on weather, rig availability, and permits, the drilling should also be broken into two stages to allow for results from the first round to guide locations for the second round.

The total budget for this program is in the $1,250,000 range and would be spread over about 6 months to a year depending on permitting, rig availability, and weather. It could also be broken into a multiyear effort if necessary.

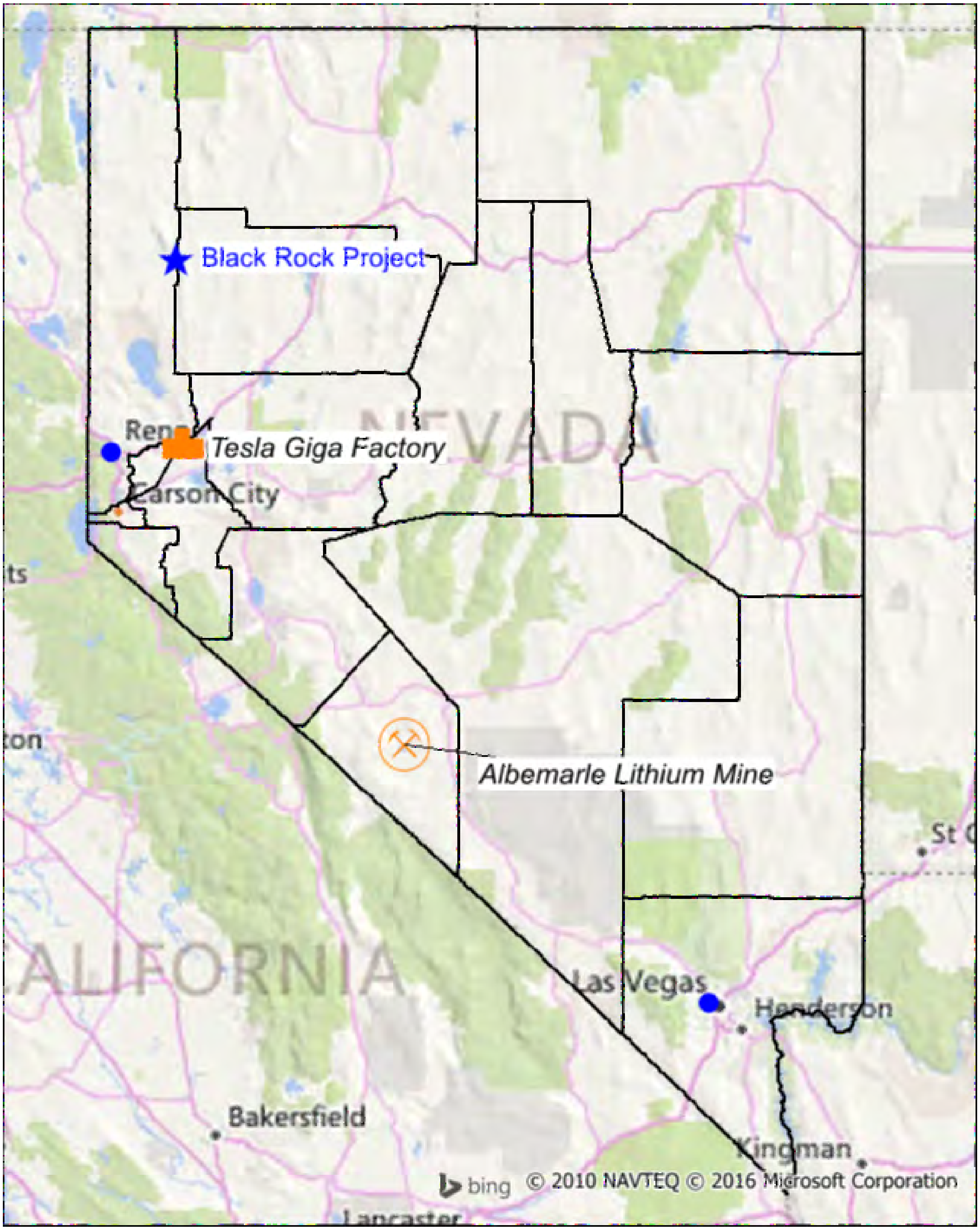

Figure 1 Black Rock Desert Project Location

Figure 2 Black Rock Desert Project, Regional Location Map

2.0 Introduction

This report was prepared by Alan J. Morris CPG, QP at the request of Nevada Energy Metals Inc. for the purpose of compiling an overview of the previous exploration efforts in this district and specifically on the Black Rock Desert property position. This report is intended to comply with the standards dictated by National Instrument 43-101 in regard to the GRD claim group located in Washoe County, Nevada.

This report is not intended to define an economic conclusion upon which to make a development decision.

Alan J. Morris understands Nevada Energy Metals Inc. will use this document for reporting purposes.

Alan J. Morris is a consulting exploration geologist with approximately 37 years of experience at all levels of mineral exploration and development for several commodities. He is a Certified Professional Geologist through AIPG, a Fellow with the Society of Economic Geologists, and a member of the Geological Society of Nevada. He provides his services through Ruby Mountain GIS in Spring Creek, Nevada.

2.1 Purpose and Terms of Reference

This report is prepared using the industry accepted Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy, and Petroleum (CIM) "Best Practices and Reporting Guidelines" for disclosing mineral exploration information, the Canadian Securities Administrators revised regulations in NI 43-101, Form 43-101F, (Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects) and Companion Policy 43-101CP and CIM definitions "Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves" (December 11, 2005).

Alan J. Morris is not an associate or affiliate of Nevada Energy Metals Inc. and his fee for this Technical Report is not dependent in whole or in part on any prior or future engagement or understanding resulting from the conclusions of this report. The fee is in accordance with standard industry fees for work of this nature. Alan J. Morris does not have any financial interest in Nevada Energy Metals Inc. or any affiliated company.

2.2 Sources of Information

The information in this report has been compiled by the author from published historical works and personal experience in the district and region. These historical reports appear to be based on factual data and the interpretations of their authors. None appear to have been modified to mislead the prudent reader. The author does not know of any existing information in the public domain or developed by Nevada Energy Metals Inc. that has been intentionally omitted to mislead the reader about the viability of this project.

2.3 Qualified Persons

The Qualified Person responsible for this report is Alan J. Morris, a consulting geologist contracted by Nevada Energy Metals Inc.

2.4 Effective Date

The effective date of this report is October 25, 2016.

2.5 Field Involvement of Qualified Persons

The author spent one day (August 17, 2016) examining the land tenure, conducting a reconnaissance of the geology, and collecting spot geochemical samples. He also planned, supervised, and compiled the results of the soil sampling program.

2.6 Contributors

There are no other contributors to the report.

2.7 Units of Measure

Units of measure in this report are metric unless otherwise noted. English equivalents are given in parentheses following the metric value where possible.

Budget numbers are given in US dollars.

Locations are given in Longitude – Latitude degrees or UTM X, Y (meters) in NAD 27 Zone 11 projection.

2.7.1 Common Units

Above mean sea level	AMSL	Equal to or less than	≤
Cubic Foot	feet3	Micrometer (micron)	um
Cubic inch	in3	Million Years Ago	Ma.
Cubic yard	yd3	Milligram	mg
Day	d	Troy ounces per short ton	oz/t
Degree	°	Parts per billion	ppb
Degrees Centigrade	°C	Parts per million	ppm
Degrees Fahrenheit	°F	Percent	%
Dollars (US)	$	Pounds	lb.
Gallon	gal	Short ton (2,000lb)	st
Gallons per minute	gpm	Short ton (US)	t
Grams per tonne	g/t	Specific gravity	SG
Equal to or greater than	≥	Square foot	feet2
Hectare	ha	Square inch	in2
Hour	h	Yard	yd
Inch	"	Year	yr.
Kilo (thousand)	k		

2.7.2 Metric Conversion Factors

Metric Conversion Factors (divided by)

Short tons to tonnes (1.10231)

Pounds to tonnes (2204.62)

Ounces (Troy) to tonnes (32150)

Ounces (Troy) to kilograms 32.150

Ounces (Troy) to grams (0.03215)

Ounces (Troy)/short ton to grams/tonne (0.02917)

Acres to hectares (2.47105)

Miles to kilometers (0.62137)

Feet to meters (3.28084)

2.7.3 Abbreviations

American Society for Testing and Materials	ASTM
Atomic Absorption Spectrometry	AAS
Black Rock Desert Project	BRD
Bureau of Land Management	BLM
Diamond Drill	DD
Global Positioning System	GPS
Internal Rate of Return	IRR
Mass Spectrometry	MS
Metallic Screen Fire Assay	MSFA
Nevada Energy Metals Inc.	NVEM
National Instrument 43-101	NI 43-101
Nearest Neighbor	NN
Net Smelter Royalty	NSR
Reverse Circulation	RC/RCV
Rock Quality Designation	RQD
Selective Mining Unit	SMU
Universal Transverse Mercator	UTM
United States Geological Survey	USGS

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

The author of this report did not consult with other experts concerning legal, political, environmental, or tax matters.

4.0 Property Description and Location

4.1 Location

The project is located in the Black Rock Desert, Nevada, about 132 air-line km north-northeast of Reno, Nevada in Sections 1, 2, 11, and 12 Township 32 North, Range 23.

The center of the property is about 40.676° North Latitude, 119.331° West Longitude, (40° 40' 33" N, 119° 19' 52"): UTM X 302,900 UTMY 4,505,400 NAD 27; Zone 11 N.

4.2 Property Position

The property consists of 128 placer claims in total, covering about 1156 hectares (4.5 square miles) of playa and alluvial fan. The claims were staked for Nevada Energy Metals by their agent, Sandy Sullivan of Carlin Trend Mining Services, in March and April of 2016. NVEM holds the claims outright with no underlying ownerships or royalty agreement. Holding costs for 128 claims in the block are about $23,670 per year in rental fees paid to the Bureau of Land Management and State and local fees paid to Washoe County.

Claim rental fees were paid until September 1, 2016 upon filing with the BLM. BLM rental fees for the September 1, 2016 – August 31, 2017 claim year have also been paid. A "Notice of Intent to Hold" and County fees for the 2016 – 2017 claim year have also been paid.

The claim names and numbers are included in Appendix One.

4.2.1 Located Claims

Nevada Energy Metals holds a contiguous block of 128 placer claims, each covering about 8 ha (20 acres). Claim location maps are shown in Figure 4 and Figure 5 below.

4.2.2 Leased Properties

With no underlying leases, all claims are the property of Nevada Energy Metals but are subject to an earn-in agreement with LiCo Energy Metals discussed below.

4.3 Property Agreements and Royalties

LiCo Energy Metals Inc. can earn an undivided 70% interest subject to a 3% NSR. Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement, the Option will be exercised by LiCo Energy Metals Inc. (the Optionee) by making cash payments to Nevada Energy Metals (the Optionor) as follows:

(i) $20,000 immediately upon execution of this Agreement; and

(ii) $150,000 upon receipt of the Exchange Approval.

(b) completing the issuance to the Optionor of 4,500,000 fully-paid and non-assessable common shares in the capital of the Optionee (the “Consideration Shares”) as follows:

(i) 1,500,000 Consideration Shares upon receipt of the Exchange Approval;

(ii) 1,500,000 Consideration Shares on or before the one (1) year anniversary of the Agreement date; and

(iii) 1,500,000 Consideration Shares on or before the two (2) year anniversary of the Agreement date.

(c) Incurring an aggregate of $1,250,000 in Exploration Expenditures on the Property on or before the three (3) year anniversary of the Agreement Date

4.4 Environmental Liability

No pre-existing environmental liability is known to exist on the property position.

4.5 Operational Permits and Jurisdictions

The project is located on open federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Permits are required for all significant surface disturbances. Geologic mapping, soil and rock sampling, and other low-impact activities can be conducted without specific permits on a casual use basis. Any road or trail construction used for mechanized equipment, drilling, or trenching will require a permit from the BLM. Up to five acres of disturbance are allowed on a Notice of Intent (NOI) level permit. The NOI can come with restrictions to protect biological, historical, or archeological resources. A performance bond is required to insure the required reclamation work is done.

Disturbance in excess of five acres requires a Plan of Operation which in turn requires an Environmental Assessment. This process is standard practice in Nevada and both the regulators and applicants follow a standard set of rules. Going to a Plan of Operation can require significant environmental and archeological assessment work before the permit can be issued. Lead times for a Plan of Operation can take up to a year or two depending on the environment and the extent of proposed operations. If the regulators consider the property large enough or in a sensitive area, an Environmental Impact Statement may be required before operating permits are granted.

At this point, exploration can be conducted under the casual use provision. As exploration progresses and surface disturbance occurs, Notice of Intent or Plan of Operation level permits will be applied for as required. Permits have not been applied for to conduct exploration beyond casual use on this property.

Drilling will require a special use permit from the Washoe County zoning authority. This is not seen as an impediment to exploration. Reno is located in Washoe County, and many of the land use regulations are more suited to an urban / suburban setting rather than the rural setting of this project.

4.6 Requirements to Maintain the Claims in Good Standing

Claims are subject to a $155 rental fee per 20-acre placer claim due by September 1 each year. A “Notice of Intent to Hold” must also be filed with Washoe County by November 1 each year; the recording fee is $10.50 per claim and a $4.00 document fee for each filing. Based on these numbers, total holding costs for the current Black Rock Desert claim block is $23,670.50.

4.7 Mineral Tenure

The Block Rock Desert property is held via unpatented mining claims under provisions of the Federal Mining Act of 1872 as amended and regulations issued by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. As long as the rental fees are paid and document filings are made correctly, the claims do not expire. A mining claim grants discovery rights and the exclusive right to explore and develop the claims but it does not give the holder an unfettered right to extract and sell minerals as there are multiple local, state, and federal regulatory approvals and permits required before this can take place.

4.8 Significant Risk Factors

The author is not aware of any significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property. The area is not within the parts of Nevada being proposed for withdrawal to mineral entry as part of the Greater Sage Grouse management plans. However, similar efforts to protect other species cannot be completely ruled out in the future.

As Nevada is, on average, the driest state in the nation, it has rather unique water rights laws. All water in the state is deemed the property of the state, and water rights are granted by the state as a separate estate from the mineral or surface rights. The mineral rights obtained through the claim process for the lithium brine applies only to the dissolved minerals. The water remains the property of the state and water rights must be obtained to pump the water, however unsuitable for drinking or agriculture, from the basin. The availability of suitable water rights in the Black Rock Desert Basin was not researched as part of this report.

Other parts of the Black Rock Desert have been used as sites for the Burning Man arts festival held in early September each year, however most of these were several miles from the claim group. The proximity of a potential mining operation (albeit very low impact) near this event might be used by anti-mining activists as a talking point. Also the area of the claims is within the view shed of the historic Oregon Trail with associated development restrictions. The impact of these restrictions on exploration and development is not known. The property lies adjacent to the town of Gerlach. Local opposition or support for Lithium production is not known. The town is the supply center for the US Gypsum mine and wallboard production plant so is familiar with industrial operations.

Figure 3 Black Rock Desert Project Access Map

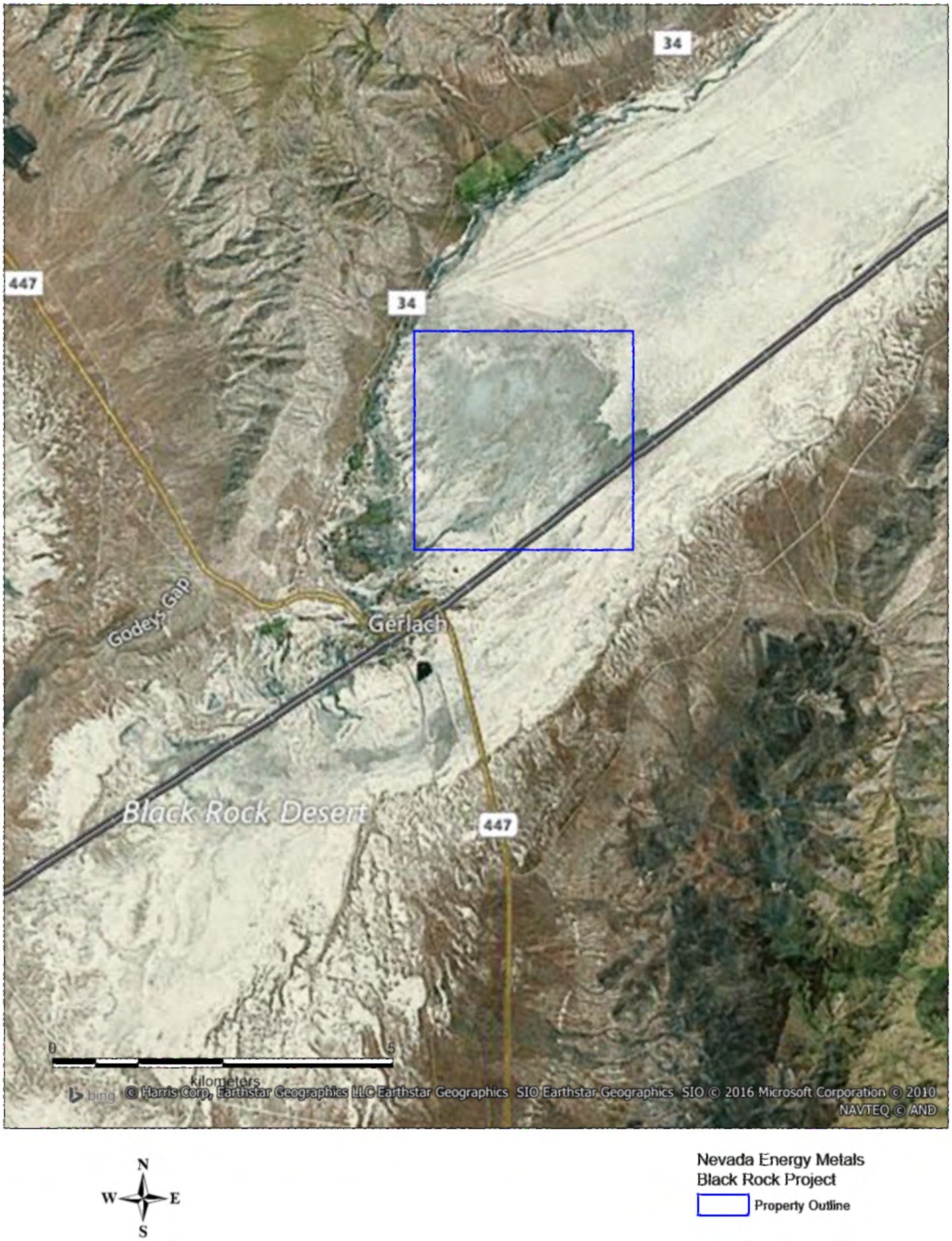

Figure 4 Black Rock Desert Project Property Map

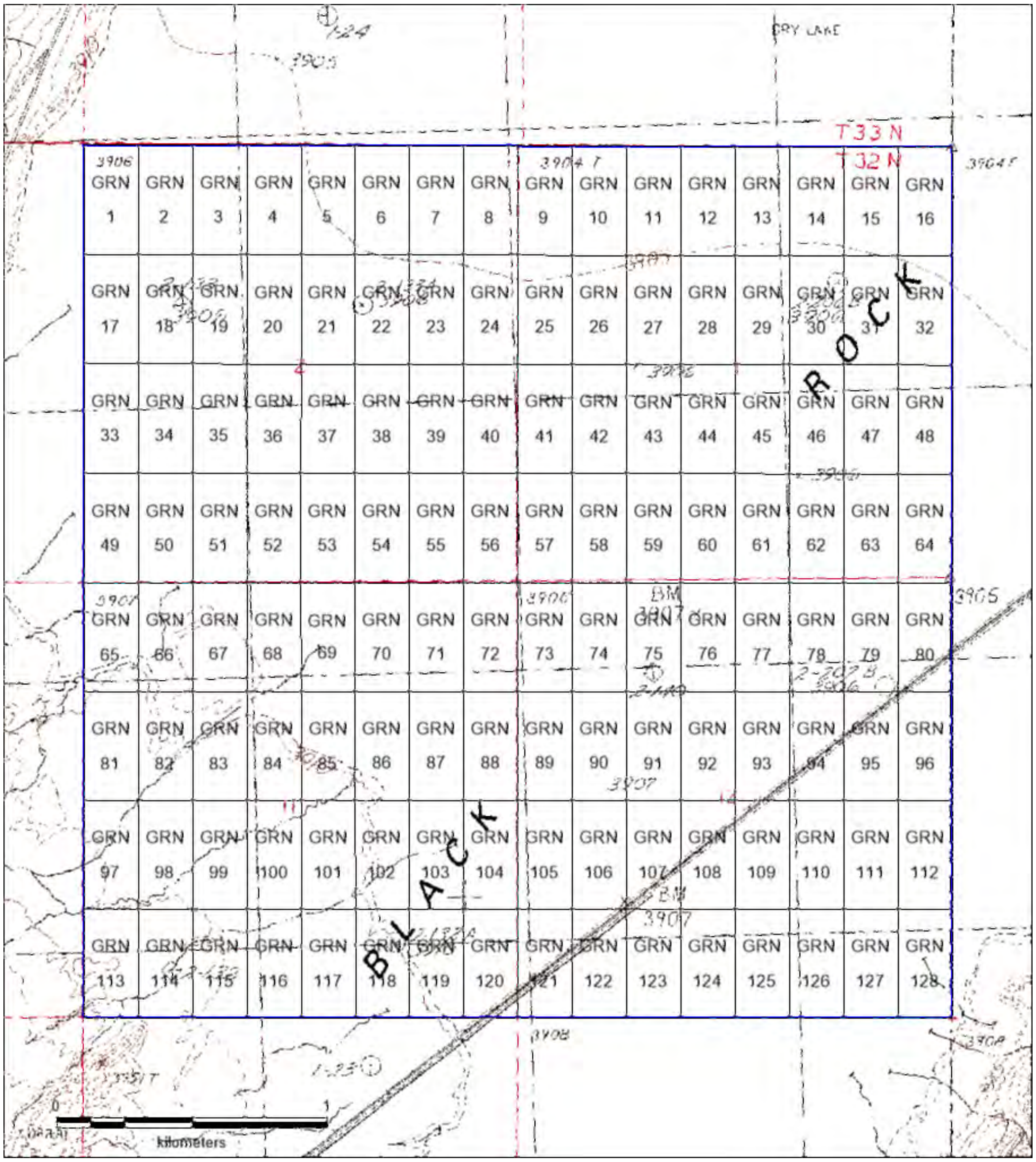

Figure 5 Black Rock Desert Project Claims

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Property access, climate, and physical setting are all favorable. The site is remote from large population centers but not so much that it has wilderness value. Normal weather and climate of the area would not hinder year-round access or interfere with exploration and mining activities. Winter rains and occasional thunderstorms can make the playa surface too soft for vehicle travel. The soft surface may require the construction of gravel pads and roads for drilling and servicing production wells.

5.1 Accessibility

The project is located adjacent to the town of Gerlach, Nevada at the southwestern end of the Black Rock Desert, a dry playa lake in northeastern Washoe County, about 132 air-line km (82 miles) north-northeast of Reno, Nevada. The nearest supply center is Fernley, Nevada, about 125 road km (78 miles) to the southwest. Fernley offers food, lodging, fuel and some exploration services. All mineral exploration services including supplies, analytical laboratories, and drilling service companies are available in Reno, Nevada (174 road km, 108 miles). Reno is the major supply center for exploration activity in Nevada. The nearest airport with commercial service is Reno, Nevada.

Access to the property is north from Fernley via paved State Highway 447 for 125 km (78 miles); the property is adjacent to the highway and the town of Gerlach.

The highways are sufficient for transportation of exploration-size heavy equipment. A network of four-wheel drive roads and ATV trails provide access to much of the property. Except for a few gravel mounds and sand dunes, all of the property is on a dry lake bed and is accessible by off-road drilling equipment using cross country travel. The playa surface is often muddy, especially in the spring and fall. Being essentially a salt pavement over mud, sinking a vehicle in the playa can occur even when the surface appears to be dry.

5.2 Climate and Physiography

The project area is located at an elevation of about 1188 meters (3900 feet) in the rain shadow of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in the Basin and Range physiographic province. The area has hot dry summers and cool winters. At Gerlach the average high temperature for July is 40.8°C (91.9°F) with an average low of 14.7°C (58.4°F); in December the average high is 4.9 °C (46°F) with an average low of -6.1°C (21.0°F). http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?nvfall.

Total precipitation averages 202 mm (7.94 inches) per year with most of this falling in November through January. Rainfall in this environment is highly variable with long dry periods interspersed with major downpours from thunderstorms in the March – October timeframe. The State of Nevada, Division of Water Resources website (http://water.nv.gov/mapping/et/et_general.cfm) shows the evapotranspiration potential calculated for shallow open water the Black Rock Desert is 1341 mm (4.4 feet) per year for a net deficit of 1158 mm (3.8 ft.) per year.

The property is in relatively flat terrain consisting of playa, sand dunes, and alluvial fans dissected by dry stream channels. Elevations range from 1188 meters (3900 feet) on the playa floor to about 1700 meters (5570 feet) at the crest of the Lake Range. Vegetation is minimal consisting primarily of low growing desert shrubs with small forbs between them. The dominant plant on the alluvium is a variety of shad scale.

Drilling and exploration access to any point on the property should be fairly easy when the playa is dry. Most points are accessible by ATV for exploration but this is discouraged by the BLM to avoid pioneering new roads.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Other than county-maintained gravel roads and unimproved dirt trails, infrastructure on the property is negligible.

Water quality studies of the springs on the east side of the valley show them to be of sufficient quality to use for drilling and other exploration uses. At this time, a specific source of exploration water has not been identified. As development proceeds, some exploration wells will likely be completed as water wells to provide operational water. The town of Gerlach may have enough surplus water capacity to sell drill water for initial exploration but likely another source will be needed for longer term use.

The footprint required for development of lithium brine or clay operation at Black Rock is known at this time since neither the location nor size of the deposit nor the type of processing facility required is not yet known. The playa surface and adjacent low slopes offer plenty of room for facilities if needed. The BLM has demonstrated a willingness at several Nevada mines to swap low quality (for grazing and wildlife) land to be used for processing facilities and buildings for higher quality ranch land (purchased on the open market by the mining company).

Limited supplies, lodging, food, and fuel are available at Fernley, Nixon, and Gerlach, Nevada. Fernley and Reno offer heavy equipment operators for road and drill site construction.

Drill rigs would likely need to come from Fallon (167 km, 104 miles) or the major regional hub for drilling at Elko, Nevada (521 road km, 324 road miles). In many cases, the drill rig will already be in the area working on other jobs so mobilization distances may be less.

Mining is a common occupation in the area with several small to moderate-sized mines opening and closing in the Hawthorne – Fallon – Lovelock area over the past several decades. A well-trained and experienced mining workforce pool is available in Nevada that will flow to where it is needed.

6.0 History

6.1 Regional Mining History

Early exploration of the Black Rock Desert region resulted in discovery of several geologically young epithermal precious metals deposits mostly along structural sub-features of the main Black Rock Desert area. These include deposits in the Seven Troughs, Sulfur, Jungo, and Trinity Districts. The Black Rock Playa was prospected for salt and borate for shipment to the mills and smelters of the Comstock District but no definitive evidence of mining has been observed or reported (Papke, 1976)

6.2 Property History

As far as is known, significant exploration for minerals has not taken place on the current property. Test drilling has been conducted for geothermal energy production with encouraging result but currently the geothermal fluids are only used for domestic heating and bathing.

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Black Rock Desert Valley is located at the northeastern terminus of the Walker Lane, a structurally complex tectonic zone formed by interaction of the NNW trending strike-slip movement of the Pacific Plate and ENE – WSW extension of the Great Basin. This zone is still geologically very active with numerous earthquakes and recent volcanic activity. The interplay of the two structural regimes results in a trans-tensional environment characterized by deep rhombochasm basins and steep ranges. Since the extensional movement is on-going, the basins continue to sink, preserving the basin fill and fluids.

Massive caldera-forming eruptions of rhyolitic to dacitic composition volcanic rocks occurred to the north and northeast of the area during the passage of the “Yellowstone Hot Spot” mantle plume during the Middle Miocene (16 – 17 ma.). The parent magmas were derived from partially melted and evolved continental crust, so were enriched in lithophile elements including U, F, Be, Li and others (Tetra Tech 2011 and Starkel, 2014). A younger event about 4 million years ago resulted in ash flows and tuffaceous sedimentary rock deposition (Rhodes, 2011). Much younger ash eruptions in the cascades and southern sierra have dusted the area with ash in the more recent past.

The entire Black Rock Desert basin is about 110 km long and up to 25 km wide at the widest point. The central playa measures about 50 km northeast - southwest and 10 km southeast - northwest. The basin is bounded on the northwest by the Granite Range, Calico Hills, and the Black Rock range and on the south and southeast by the Selenite Range and Jackson Mountains.

In the project area the bounding ranges are the Granite Range to the north, the Selenite Range to the southeast. A low divide in the valley floor adjacent to the claim block forms the terminus of the Black Rock Desert and marks the head of the San Emidio Desert valley. The Black Rock Desert is a bit of an anomaly in that it trends northeast-southwest and forms at the end of several small mountain ranges. It is not a single valley in the sense of the typical basin and range geography but a more complex valley with a better developed drainage pattern.

The oldest geologic formations in the area are Triassic and Permian meta sediments intruded by Cretaceous granite and granodiorite bodies. The package was uplifted and eroded prior to the middle Tertiary. Volcanic rocks resting on the granite basement in the Granite Range have not been dated directly (Faulds and Ramelli, 2005) but are inferred to be the same general age as units studied in the San Emidio Desert and Wind Mountain Gold mine by Wood, 1990 and Rhodes, 2011.

Volcanic flows and clastic rocks of the Pyramid Sequence were deposited on a fairly flat surface during the middle Miocene. The Truckee Formation, another package of volcanic sandstones and volcanoclastic rocks was deposited during the upper Miocene (Wood, 1990). Volcanic ash and sediments in the Wind Mountain area, about 20 km to the south, have been dated in 4 to 5-million-year age range and have been offset up to a kilometer vertically by range front faulting since that time (Rhodes, 2011).

Bounding structures of the Black Rock Valley are hosts large and long-lived geothermal systems, some that are still active. Great Boiling Spring is adjacent to the property and several young (1-4-million-year-old) epithermal precious metals deposits are found in the valley but several tens of kilometers from the property (Hazelwood et al, 2013).

Black Rock is located in a region where the strike-slip Pyramid Lake fault zone terminates in a series of west-dipping high angle normal faults, the Granite Range fault zone (Faulds and Ramelli, 2005). These faults convert north-northwesterly strike-slip movement to northwesterly extension. The extension results in rhombochasm type valleys with trap-door (one side fixed, the other descending) or “elevator floor” (nearly flat, both sides descending) cross sections. Since these faults are still active, they form channel ways for geothermal fluids along which to ascend (Faulds and Henry 2008).

The Nevada Division of Water Resources map of Administrative Ground Water Basins show the San Emidio Desert administrative basin bounded on the north by a low divide separating it from the Black Rock Desert administrative basin. These basin designations are based on hydrologic data but are also administrative as well. These smaller basins are lumped into larger drainage regions based on hydrology and stream flow paths. The Black Rock Desert Projects is located in the Black Rock Desert Region. (King, 2015)

Although not specifically identified, geologically recent air fall tuff from the Long Valley Caldera event (740,000 years before present) and minor eruptions from the Mono – Inyo crater chain (latest event was about 650 years ago) may be preserved in the basin. Recent ash falls from Cascades Range volcanos are also likely preserved in the deeper basins. The tuffs for the Long Valley and Mono-Inyo eruptions are strongly enriched in lithium compared to world-wide averages and are likely the source rock for lithium brines in Nevada (Hofstra et al, 2013, Price et al, 2000). Lithium content of the Cascades ash units is less well documented.

Tuffs erupted from the McDermitt Caldera and similar centers are found in the ranges surrounding the San Emidio and Black Rock Deserts (valleys). These tuffs are also strongly enriched in lithophile elements. Ash beds and claystone derived from ash and other volcanoclastic rocks host the Kings Valley lithium deposit located about 185 km to the north east of the project (Tetra Tech, 2011).

Ash enriched in lithium readily releases at least part of it during devitrification and hydration reactions with meteoric water. Deep circulating geothermal waters may also leach lithium from deeper sources in addition to surface sources. The lithium released to the water is then concentrated by evaporation within the playa, forming a brine deposit that may be economic to extract and process (Munk et al, 2015, Price et al, 2000).

7.2 Property Geology

Like other geothermally active areas in western Nevada, the Gerlach area has seen some exploration drilling including one 914-meter test production well drilled in 1994. This was apparently the culmination of multiple temperature gradient holes drilled in the 1972 – 1990's period (Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology geothermal database). These holes were apparently drilled without conducting the extensive geophysical programs seen in other geothermal areas. As a result, subsurface basin geometry and topography is not well known.

Since the geothermal resource is confined primarily to the western range front structures, drilling has not been conducted in the center part of the playa.

Within the playa, the majority of the exposure is very fine lake bed clays and wind-blown sand. Outcrops of iron-rich travertine and algal mound tufa are found around the springs to the west of the property. Due to the very early exploration stage of this property, and lack of meaningful exposure, NVEM has not conducted any new geologic mapping on the property.

7.3 Mineralization

Exposed mineralization is confined to salt crust on the playa surface and other locations in the valley. Since lithium brine is not well defined as "mineralization" in the conventional sense, it is difficult to identify in outcrop exposures; it can only truly be identified in water via chemical analysis (Houston, 2011).

7.4 Alteration

Other than a few scabs of travertine and tufa, no outcropping alteration has been identified on the property. Hydrothermal features in the area of Great Boiling Spring and Mud Spring include siliceous sinter and native sulfur deposition. Again, the concepts of alteration and mineralization are different when applied to brines as compared to traditional hard rock mineral deposits. Alteration in this deposit class might well consist of beds of altered glass that are depleted in lithium when compared to unaltered glass and tuff. The alteration in this case would indicate not that metals or metal-related fluids have passed through the rock but that fluids capable of mobilizing lithium out of the source rocks and carrying it away have passed through.

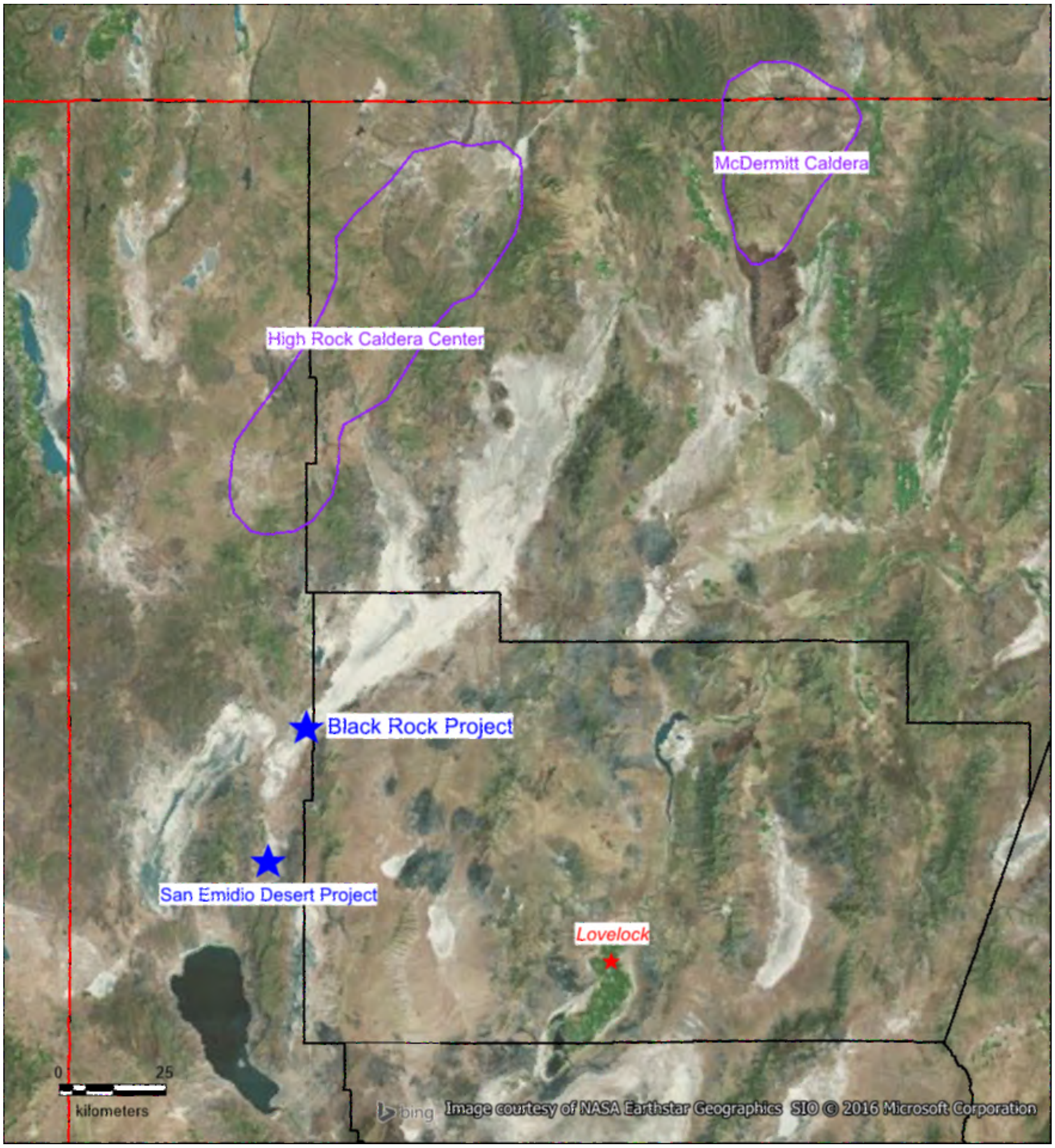

Figure 6 Calderas in the Black Rock Desert region

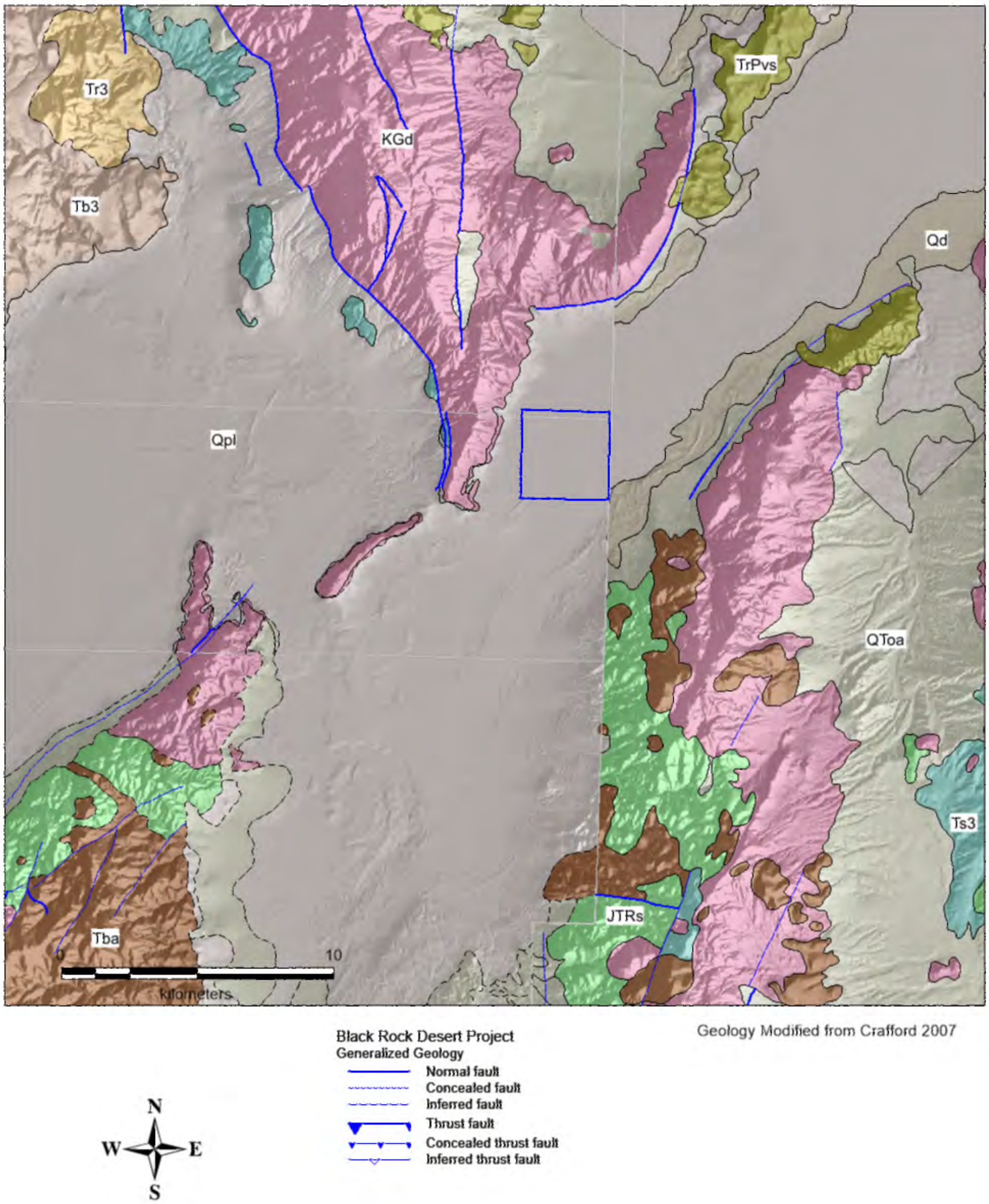

Figure 7 Black Rock Desert Project Generalized Geologic Map

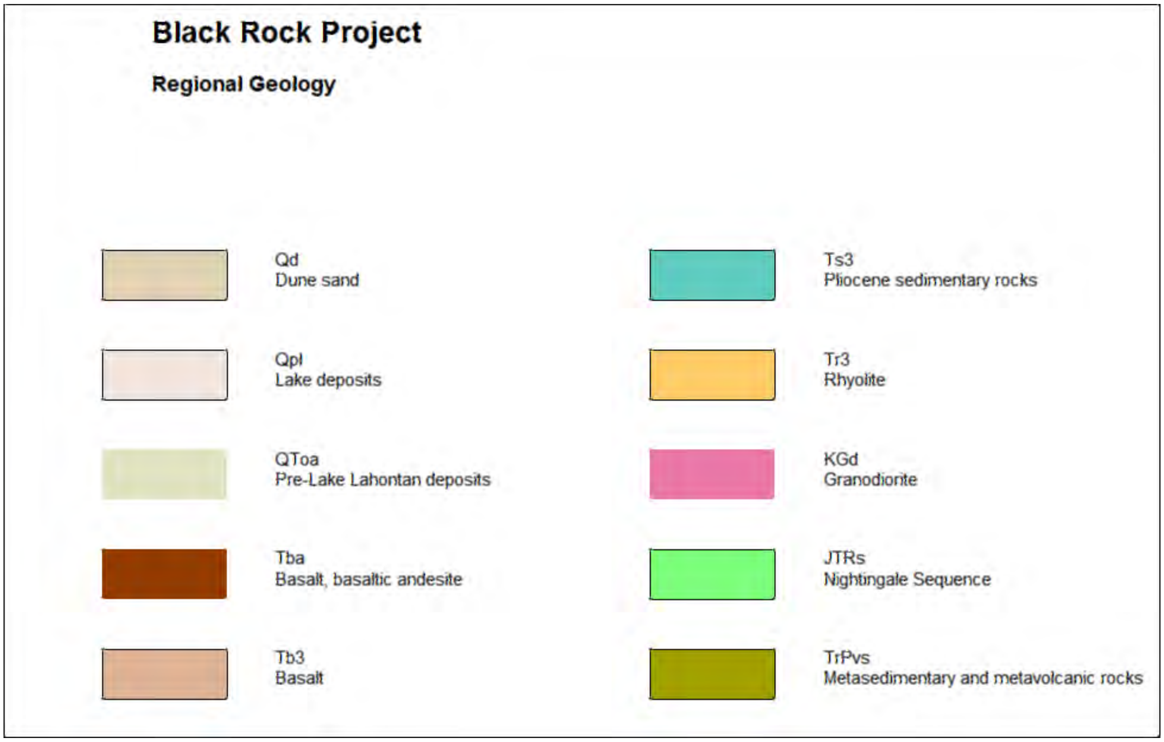

Figure 8 Black Rock Desert Project Generalized Geologic Units

8.0 Deposit Type

The main mineral target at San Emidio Desert is a playa-related lithium brine deposit similar to productive playas in Clayton Valley, Nevada and several areas of South America. The San Emidio Desert lithium project is a conceptual exploration play based on solid geologic information and favorable comparison to the lithium brine model.

8.1 Exploration Model

The target model is a lithium brine model based on Clayton Valley, Nevada and several basins in South America. US Geological Survey Open File Report 2013-1006 lays out seven characteristics of lithium brine deposits (Bradley et al 2013).

The characteristics are:

1. Arid Climate
2. Closed Basin containing a playa or salar
3. Tectonically driven subsidence
4. Associated igneous or geothermal activity
5. Suitable lithium source rocks

6. One or more adequate aquifers

7. Sufficient time to concentrate brine.

The Black Rock Desert Project is known to have all seven of these characteristics. How closely this project fits the model for a lithium brine deposit is not necessarily a warranty that an economic deposit will be found here but it is useful as a screening tool to guide exploration efforts.

Black Rock Desert Valley is arid: The State of Nevada, Division of Water Resources website (http://water.nv.gov/mapping/et/et_general.cfm) shows the evapotranspiration potential calculated for shallow open water in San Emidio Desert is 1341 mm (4.4 feet) per year for a net deficit of 1158 mm (3.8 ft.) per year.

Black Rock is a closed fault-bounded basin and is tectonically active with faults offsetting recent sediments. However, it is not clear if the Black Rock Valley in the Gerlach is still subsiding or not. Alluvial fans crossing benches cut about 13,000 years ago on the west side of the Granite Range have not been offset by faulting (Faulds and Ramelli, 2005) so it is not clear tectonic activity has ceased in this area is just taking a rest. Given the valley has been a closed basin for at least 500,000 years and probably much longer, plenty of time has elapsed for evaporative concentration of lithium-bearing geothermal and surface water.

Specific lithium-rich source rocks have not been clearly identified in this basin but Miocene age felsic ash flows are found in the ranges on all sides. Geothermal water in the basin contains up to 3 ppm Li, and stream sediment samples from the Granite Range show values to 280 ppm Li. Geologically recent volcanic ash from the Long Valley Caldera (Bishop Tuff) and Mono-Inyo craters may or may not to be found within the catchment area of the basin and within the basin fill sediments since this area is on the edge of the mapped extent of these ash falls.

The conceptual model is the following: as the basin goes through multiple wet and dry periods, lithium dissolved by deep circulating geothermal fluids or leached from local rock units by surface and near surface water is concentrated by evaporation beneath the playa. Heavier brines sink into the deeper levels of the basin or flow downward along tilted permeable beds, potentially forming subsurface pools of lithium-rich fluids.

At the Clayton Valley lithium operation, several different stratigraphic horizons produce lithium brines. These form distinct geologic units and can be correlated from hole to hole in different parts of the basin. One of the most prolific is the “Main Ash Aquifer” and is considered to correlate with the Bishop Tuff (Zampirro, 2004).

Brine exploration can be likened to oil exploration where specific geologic units will be productive while others may be barren or will even dilute the target fluid. Drilling of production holes will likely be accomplished by commercial (municipal or irrigation) size water well equipment. These rigs are capable of drilling large diameter holes and casing the holes in such a way to pull from specific intervals and prevent flow from one aquifer to another.

Although the exploration model for this project is based on the Clayton Valley deposit and it is comparable geologically, it is not a sure thing that economic deposits of lithium will be found in this area. San Emidio has not been previously explored for lithium potential so by definition, it is not known what will be found.

9.0 Exploration

9.1 Surface Exploration

No formal surface exploration of the property has been conducted by Nevada Energy Metals Inc.

9.2 Geophysical Surveys

NVEM has not conducted any geophysical work on the property. Exploration for geothermal energy by several operators has taken place but at this point it is not known if geophysical surveys were conducted over the claim block.

9.3 Geochemical Exploration

Fourteen stream sediment samples from drainages in the Granite and Selenite Ranges that flow into Black Rock Desert near the project contained lithium values over 40 ppm, three samples near the active geothermal area contained values over 100 ppm with one sample reaching 218 ppm (USGS NURE and RASS geochemical data bases). Leaching of lithium from volcanic ash and other rocks in the ranges around the basin is also a likely source of metal. In situ leaching and concentration of lithium in ash layers within the basin fill is also a potential exploration target.

A grid soil sampling program was conducted on the Black Rock Desert project to test for lithium and other elements in the surface soils. A total of 170 samples were collected on 200 meter intervals on lines spaced 400 meters apart. The goal of the program was to determine if lithium was present in the surface sediments and evaporites on the Black Rock playa.

Lithium values ranged from 82.3 to 520 ppm with a mean of 197 ppm. The stronger values were obtained near the active geothermal field. These values are comparable to those obtained at Teels Marsh, Nevada by Dajin Resources (55 - 460 ppm Li in Coolbaugh, 2016 and in clay separates at Clayton Valley, Nevada (300 – 1,100 ppm Li in Hulan, 2008). It is not known what relationship, if any, exists between lithium values in clay concentrates and those in bulk soil samples. The values from this program indicate that lithium is present in the ground water, is being concentrated in the evaporites, and provides feed material for gravity concentration of brines at depth.

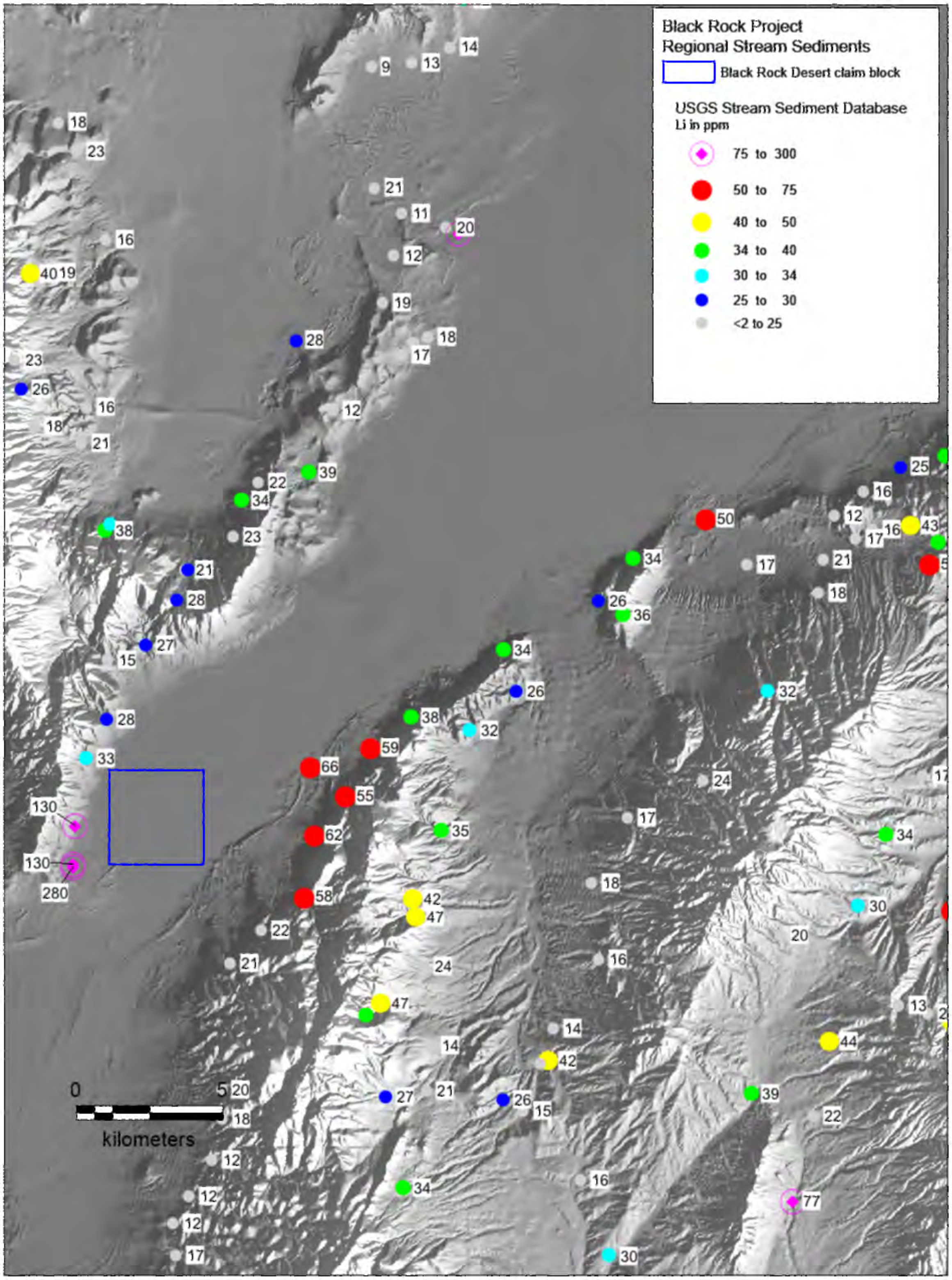

Figure 9 Black Rock Desert Project District Stream Sediments

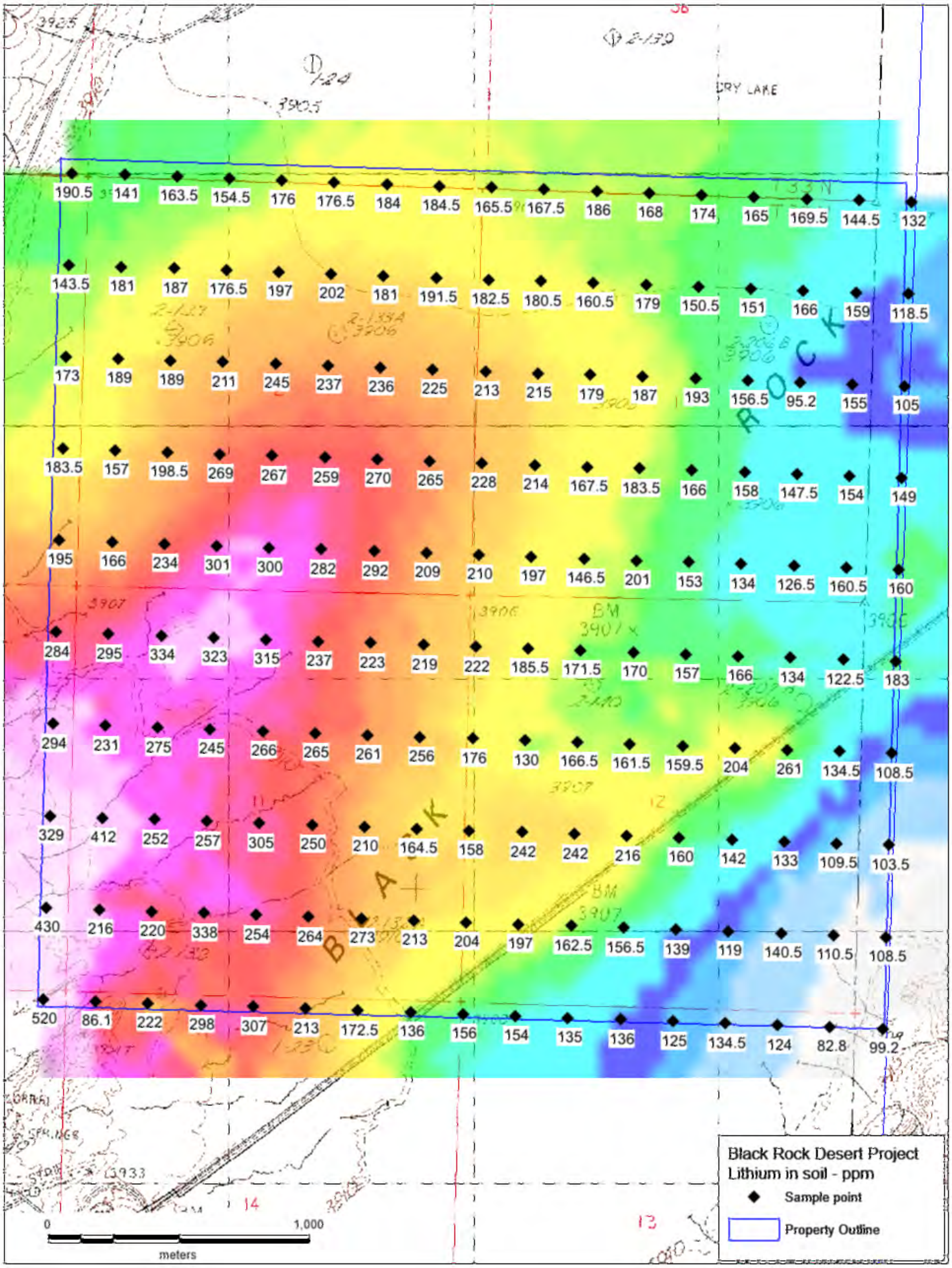

Figure 10 Black Rock Desert Project: grid soil sampling results

10.0 Drilling

Although San Emidio Valley is the site of drilling for geothermal energy exploration and development, none has been directed at lithium brine or minerals. Drilling at the Wind Mountain Mine was confined to exploration of the precious metals system developed in volcanic sediments along a series of northerly trending faults.

Some summary drill logs and other information from the geothermal drilling to help map basin geology and calibrate geophysical models are available in the public domain. However, most of this is for holes outside of the project area.

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

The soil samples were collected by a contract crew provided by Carlin Trend Mining Services of Elko, Nevada. After collection, samples were stored in locked vehicles until they were delivered to the Carlin Trend Mining Services office in Elko. The Author inserted standards into the sample stream and transported the samples from the office to the ALS Geochemistry / ALS Global preparation laboratory in Elko, Nevada. ALS took custody of the samples on September 19, 2016 and shipped the samples to their Reno laboratory for sieving. After preparation, aliquots of the samples were shipped to the ALS analytical laboratory in Vancouver for analysis. Final results were received on October 25, 2016.

Samples were sieved to -80 mesh (0.180 mm) and run via the ALS MEMS41 method. This method uses a 0.5-gram aliquot leached in Aqua Regia and analyzed using mass spectrometry. This method is fairly aggressive for soil samples in that it will strip most elements from clays, iron oxides, and halides. It is a partial extraction method for elements bound in resistant minerals such as the rare earth oxides, zircon, and others. Since lithium and other metals of interest in this area are likely adsorbed to clays or in simple halides, this method is effective for the purposes of this investigation.

ALS Geochemistry is a division of ALS Global an established analytical company with world-wide reach. They are accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 for specific analytical procedures. They are a Standards Council of Canada (SCC) Accredited Testing laboratory at both the North Vancouver, B.C. Canada, and Reno, Nevada, USA laboratories and the off-site sample preparation facility in Elko, Nevada. Their Scope of Accreditation certificate for the Vancouver laboratory includes the methods used in this study. (ALS Global)

12.0 Data Verification

The only new information developed by Nevada Energy Metals consisted of the soil geochemical survey discussed above. The original analytical results, both electronic data files and electronic copies of the assay certificates were compiled and reviewed by the author. Supervision of the field data collection, verification of field sample locations and map presentations and interpretations are the work of the author. This data is adequate for the goals of the soil sampling program.

Information gleaned from 43-101 reports from adjacent properties is presumed to have been verified by the authors of those papers so will be used with attributions.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgy

Not applicable.

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

Not applicable.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

No other placer claims are known to be active in the project area at the time of this report.

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

The author is not aware of any other information about the project area that has not been discussed.

25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

The geologic setting combined with the presence of lithium in both active geothermal fluids and surface salts within the Black Rock Desert property position match characteristics of lithium brine deposits at Clayton Valley, Nevada and in South America. The geothermal fluids adjoining the claims contain lithium in the 3 to 5 mg per liter range and a recently completed surface silt sampling program confirmed values up to 520 ppm lithium. Although some geologic work has been done for geothermal energy production, the lithium potential has not been specifically addressed on this playa. Initially, the lithium target in this basin was highly conceptual; however recent exploration results are highly encouraging and warrant continued exploration for a Clayton Valley type brine deposit.

While based on solid but limited geologic and geochemical information, at this point the Black Rock Desert lithium project remains a conceptual exploration play. Other than the work done by Nevada Energy Metals, no exploration work for lithium is known to have been done in this valley. A body of geologic, geophysical and some geochemical work related to the active geothermal systems will serve as a base upon which to build more detailed work. Gravity surveys have proven to be the most useful method in defining subsurface topography, and some geothermal drilling data exists to calibrate three-dimensional modeling of the data.

The majority of the drilling has been directed at the basin-bounding faults which host the geothermal fluids. The target for lithium exploration will be more towards the center of the basin where evaporative concentration of geothermal and meteoric water into brines and subsequent sinking of the denser brines into gravity traps may produce economic concentrations. Understanding of the subsurface topography and stratigraphy (largely through geophysical surveys) will be critical to identifying trapping features and drill targets. Initial work will also include auger or push rod type mud sampling to prove lithium has concentrated in evaporite minerals and interstitial fluids within the playa sediments.

26.0 Recommendations

A phased exploration program should be undertaken at the Black Rock Desert Project to test the property for a lithium brine or clay deposit. Follow up work will be contingent on the results obtained in the previous efforts. If sufficient encouraging results are not obtained at any point in the process, subsequent plans should be revised.

The first phase is building the geologic infrastructure through data compilation, construction of base maps and GIS databases. Geologic reconnaissance and geochemical analysis of surface rock, mud, and sinter samples will also be conducted during this phase. Additional test auger sampling to collect lake bed material below sand dunes and alluvial cover may also be part of the initial program. The budget for this phase including geologic supervision and preparation of all reports is $35,000.

The second step in Phase One will be to determine the sub-surface structure and topography to identify drill targets. This would require a geophysical survey using gravity, seismic or magnetotelluric techniques. Systematic shovel, auger, or push drilling to collect mud and/or water samples and geochemical analyses of these samples are also part of this program. The budget for this phase of the project, including permitting if needed, geologic supervision, reporting, and interpretation is $150,000.

Phase Two would be to drill the best targets identified in the first two phases. This would be require a much larger budget, both for the drill holes themselves and for the expensive water analysis that is required for brine testing. The budget for this phase is $1,065,000 including drilling, assays, permits, and reporting. Phase Two would likely be broken into two campaigns to allow for results from the first effort to guide the second program.

The total proposed budget is $1,250,000 exclusive of land holding costs. Results of each phase or campaign will be used to modify the subsequent steps to insure the most cost-effective use of the exploration funds.

27.0 References

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Appendix One: List of Claims

Claim ID	Serial Number	Claimant(s)	Location Date	Last Assessment
GRN 1	NMC1124416	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/20/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 2	NMC1124417	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/20/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 3	NMC1124418	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/20/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 4	NMC1124419	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/20/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 5	NMC1124420	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/20/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 6	NMC1124421	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/20/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 7	NMC1124422	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/20/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 8	NMC1124423	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/20/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 9	NMC1124424	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/20/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 10	NMC1124425	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/20/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 11	NMC1124426	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/20/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 12	NMC1124427	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/20/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 13	NMC1124428	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/20/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 14	NMC1124429	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/20/2016	2 0 1 7
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GRN 16	NMC1124431	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/20/2016	2 0 1 7
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Claim ID	Serial Number	Claimant(s)	Location Date	Last Assessment
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GRN 46	NMC1124461	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/20/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 47	NMC1124462	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/20/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 48	NMC1124463	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/20/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 49	NMC1124464	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/20/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 50	NMC1124465	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/20/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 51	NMC1124466	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/20/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 52	NMC1124467	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/20/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 53	NMC1124468	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/20/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 54	NMC1124469	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/20/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 55	NMC1124470	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/30/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 56	NMC1124471	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/20/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 57	NMC1124472	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/20/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 58	NMC1124473	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/20/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 59	NMC1124474	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/20/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 60	NMC1124475	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/20/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 61	NMC1124476	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/20/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 62	NMC1124477	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/20/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 63	NMC1124478	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/20/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 64	NMC1124479	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/20/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 65	NMC1124480	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/30/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 66	NMC1124481	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/30/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 67	NMC1124482	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/30/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 68	NMC1124483	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/30/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 69	NMC1124484	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/30/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 70	NMC1124485	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/30/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 71	NMC1124486	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/30/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 72	NMC1124487	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/30/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 73	NMC1124488	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/30/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 74	NMC1124489	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	3/30/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 75	NMC1124490	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 76	NMC1124491	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 77	NMC1124492	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 78	NMC1124493	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 79	NMC1124494	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 80	NMC1124495	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 81	NMC1124496	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/8/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 82	NMC1124497	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 83	NMC1124498	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 84	NMC1124499	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7

Claim ID	Serial Number	Claimant(s)	Location Date	Last Assessment
GRN 85	NMC1124500	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 86	NMC1124501	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 87	NMC1124502	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 88	NMC1124503	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 89	NMC1124504	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 90	NMC1124505	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 91	NMC1124506	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 92	NMC1124507	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 93	NMC1124508	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 94	NMC1124509	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 95	NMC1124510	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 96	NMC1124511	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/8/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 97	NMC1124512	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 98	NMC1124513	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 99	NMC1124514	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 100	NMC1124515	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 101	NMC1124516	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 102	NMC1124517	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 103	NMC1124518	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 104	NMC1124519	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 105	NMC1124520	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 106	NMC1124521	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 107	NMC1124522	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 108	NMC1124523	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 109	NMC1124524	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 110	NMC1124525	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 111	NMC1124526	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 112	NMC1124527	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 113	NMC1124528	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/8/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 114	NMC1124529	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/8/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 115	NMC1124530	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/8/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 116	NMC1124531	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/8/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 117	NMC1124532	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/8/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 118	NMC1124533	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/8/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 119	NMC1124534	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/8/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 120	NMC1124535	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/8/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 121	NMC1124536	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/8/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 122	NMC1124537	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 123	NMC1124538	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/8/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 124	NMC1124539	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 125	NMC1124540	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 126	NMC1124541	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7
GRN 127	NMC1124542	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7

Claim ID	Serial Number	Claimant(s)	Location Date	Last Assessment
GRN 128	NMC1124543	NEVADA ENERGY METALS USA INC	4/7/2016	2 0 1 7

To: British Columbia Securities Commission
Alberta Securities Commission
Ontario Securities Commission
Quebec Securities Commission
Manitoba Securities

I, Alan J Morris, do hereby consent to the public filing of technical report entitled "*NI-43-101 Technical Report, Black Rock Desert Project, Washoe County, Nevada*" and dated 28 October 2016 (the "Technical Report") by Nevada Energy Metals Inc. (the "Issuer"), with the TSX Venture Exchange under its applicable policies and forms in connection with the Property Acquisition pursuant to an Option Agreement between the Company and Nevada Energy Metals Inc. dated November 10, 2016 as disclosed in a press release dated November 18, 2016 to be entered into by the Issuer and I acknowledge that the Technical Report will become part of the Issuer's public record.

Alan J. Morris	22 December 2016
Signed	Dated