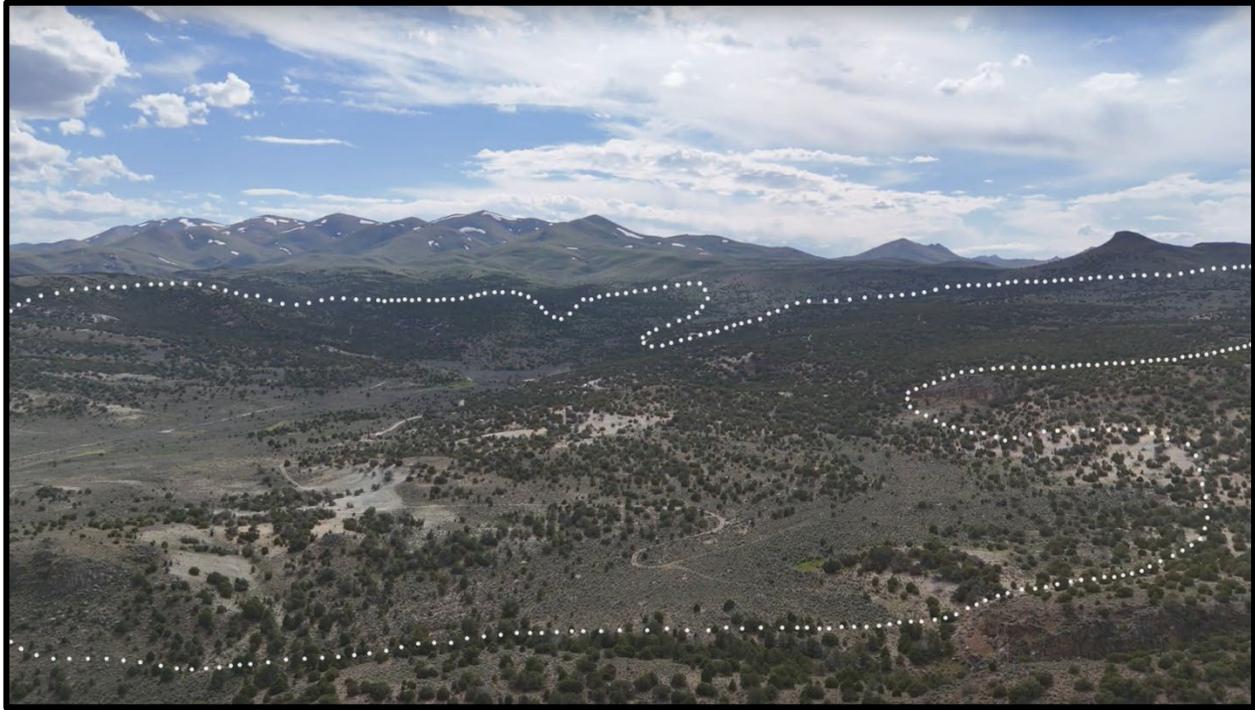
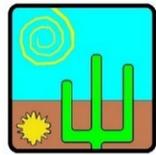


**TECHNICAL REPORT ON MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE FOR THE
NEVADA NORTH LITHIUM PROJECT, ELKO COUNTY, NEVADA, USA
41.680° N 114.560° W UTM Z11N 703000E 4617000N NAD83**



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Frontispiece: Oblique aerial view to the southwest of Texas Spring Basin showing approximate footprint of the August 2024 inferred lithium resource. Source: Surge Battery Metals.

1 SUMMARY (ITEM 1)

Jeffrey D. Phinisey of TAG Resources LLC and Bruce M. Davis, independent geostatistical consultant, have been retained by Surge Battery Metals Inc to prepare this independent Technical Report on Mineral Resource Estimate for the Nevada North Lithium Project, Elko County, Nevada, USA (“the Technical Report”). Surge Battery Metals Inc. (“Surge” or “the Company”) is a Canadian corporation publicly traded on the TSX-Venture exchange (TSX-V:NILI) and on the OTCQX exchange (OTCQX:NILIF). Surge holds interest in the NNLP through its wholly-owned and Nevada-domiciled subsidiary, Surge Battery Metals USA Inc. (“Surge USA”).

Jeffrey D. Phinisey, MS, is the Qualified Person responsible for Sections 1-13 and 15-27 of this Technical Report.

Bruce M. Davis, PhD, is the Qualified Person responsible for Section 14 of this Technical Report.

Neither Messrs. Phinisey nor Davis (“the Authors”) has any material interest or contingent interest in the outcome of the Technical Report, nor do they have any pecuniary interest or other interest that could reasonably be construed as having the capability of affecting its independence. Both Messrs. Phinisey and Davis are independent of the issuer of this report and the NNLP.

The Technical Report has been prepared in accordance with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators’ National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”), Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1. The effective date for the Technical Report is October 9, 2024.

Information, conclusions, and recommendations contained within the Technical Report are based on field observations as well as published and unpublished data (Section 27: References) available to the Authors at the time of report preparation.

1.1 Mineral Tenure

The NNLP lies in northeastern Elko County, NV approximately 140 km (87 miles) northeast of Elko, NV, and 74 km (46 miles) north of Wells, NV. Cadastral description with respect to Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian includes portions or all of the following Sections:

Township 43 North, Range 65 East – Secs. 1, 2, 3;

Township 43 North, Range 66 East – Sec. 6;

Township 44 North, Range 65 East – Secs. 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, 36;

Township 44 North, Range 66 East – Secs. 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33;

Township 45 North, Range 65 East – Sec. 34.

The NNLP comprises 685 federal unpatented lode mining claims which total approximately 5,265 ha (13,004 acres) on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Minority ownership of subsurface mineral rights on privately-owned parcels constitutes an additional 356 ha (880 acres) lying surrounded by and contiguous with unpatented lode mining claims. Total area represented by the NNLP is approximately 5,621 ha (13,884 acres).



The current federal annual fees for the unpatented mining claims are estimated at \$137,000 and there are no other associated holding costs. Surge USA owns the interests in the unpatented mining claims set forth in Section 4.2 and, other than as set forth in Section 4.2, there are no underlying royalties or lease payments. All federal claim fees are paid in full through September 1, 2025.

Adjacent to and surrounded by the unpatented mining claims of the NNLP are certain parcels of private land of which the surface rights are primarily owned by the Salmon River Cattlemen's Association ("the Private Lands"). The parcels total approximately 356 hectares. Surge USA has purchased 25% of the subsurface mineral rights ("the Private Mineral Rights") on the Private Lands in two separate transactions. The sales agreements have provision for payment of a three (3%) royalty on production from percentage of the Mineral Rights on the Private Lands purchased (Surge press release, October 3, 2023) (see Section 4.2 for further details on the Private Lands and the Private Mineral Rights).

1.2 Geology and Mineralization

Within the NNLP, sedimentary and felsic volcanoclastic rocks of the Tertiary-age Humboldt Formation occupy the fault-bounded Texas Spring Basin (Camilleri et. al., 2017). The sedimentary sequence in the main part of the NNLP consists of interbedded welded ash flow tuff and clay-rich siltstone and shale ("claystone"). Significant lithium enrichment is recognized in multiple claystone beds over a stratigraphic interval of approximately 180 meters, with the upper claystone hosting generally thicker and higher lithium values. This upper lithium-enriched claystone is known at surface near Texas Spring (Section 24 Township 44 North Range 65 West), but prominent outcrops are rare owing to its tendency to weather to low, rolling hills. Locally, the clay-rich sedimentary sequence is capped by a layer of tuff and tuffaceous sedimentary rocks with thin silicified beds. Quaternary alluvium overlies Tertiary rocks in the western and southern portions of the NNLP.

A small igneous dome is found on the east and northeast edge of the NNLP. The timing of the emplacement of this igneous body with respect to Humboldt Formation deposition and lithium mineralization is not well understood.

The Texas Spring Basin is flanked on both the east and west by ridges dominated by metasedimentary rocks of Paleozoic-Mesozoic age. To the west, these rocks are intruded by the Contact Granite of Cretaceous age and host the historical mines and prospects of the Contact Mining District.

Lithium-enriched claystone at NNLP is dark in color with seams of a more intense blue-grey clay. When wet, this clay is plastic with a potter's clay texture. Higher lithium values correlate visually to the abundance of clay vs. the coarser-grained component in the claystone. Drill intervals with lithium content greater than 5000 ppm at NNLP tend to occur in the top of the mineralized interval, especially in the Primary Mineralized Layer (coded Cu3), but that is not always the case. Ingrassia (2020) reports a visual similarity of lithium-enriched claystone of the NNLP to lithium-mineralized rocks at the more advanced Thacker Pass project in Humboldt County, Nevada.

The process of lithium mineralization in Tertiary-age clays is undergoing study at the geologically similar Nevada lithium projects at Thacker Pass (Humboldt County) and Rhyolite Ridge (Esmeralda County). The geologic model most favored at present invokes lithium-rich fluids of possible hydrothermal origin reacting with existing clay minerals to allow substitution of lithium for sodium (or lithium and sodium for calcium or magnesium) in the crystal lattice of clay minerals.



1.3 Exploration and Drilling

Interest in the potential for significant lithium concentrations in the Tertiary clays of the NNLP was sparked by examination of the NURE stream sediment sample geochemical database maintained by the USGS. NURE sample WEBF032S1 was collected immediately above Texas Spring and yielded a lithium value of 780 ppm, the highest lithium value in the NURE data set for the State of Nevada. Subsequent stream sediment samples collected by Alan Morris in the vicinity of NURE sample WEBF032S1 yielded lithium values of greater than 250 ppm with a highest lithium value of 1,980 ppm, further indications of significant lithium enrichment in rocks of the associated watersheds.

Surface exploration at NNLP has focused on soil geochemical sampling completed in grid layouts with line spacing ranging 50 meters to 200 meters. The initial program consisted of 447 soil samples, of which 132 yielded lithium values at or above 500 ppm and a highest lithium value of 5,120 ppm. Subsequent expansion of the grid has brought the total to 2,141 soil samples.

Due to few outcrop exposures, geological reconnaissance and prospecting has been largely limited to areas of higher lithium values in soil samples. Systematic surface geologic mapping across the NNLP was a focus of the 2024 field program and is continuing.

Surge contracted BGC Engineering of Calgary, Alberta to conduct an Electrical Resistivity Tomography (ERT) and a towed transient electromagnetic (tTEM) survey at the NNLP in May, 2023. Surge geologists report that these data were effective in predicting depth to target claystone beds for the Phase II drill program in 2023.

The drill hole inventory for the NNLP comprises 28 holes totaling 4030.5 meters (13,223.5 ft) completed in three phases in the years 2022-2024. This total represents 2050 meters (6725 ft) of reverse circulation, 461 meters (1512.5 ft) of sonic core, and 1520 meters (4986 ft) of diamond core drilling. Results of the 2024 program of 1274 meters (4180 ft) of reverse circulation drilling in eight holes have prompted the update of the Mineral Resource Estimate.

1.4 Mineral Resource Estimates

The estimate of Inferred Mineral Resources assumes open pit mining methods and is reported in accordance with CIM Definition Standards. Based on the long-term LCE price of 20,000 US\$/t, operating cost of 88.50 US\$/t and process recovery of 73.5%, the base case cut-off grade is 1,250 ppm lithium. As described in Section 4.2, Surge owns 25% of the mineral rights in a block of private land in the middle of the block model. The mineral resource estimate within the pit boundary in this area is reported on a 25% basis attributable to Surge.



Table 1-1 Estimate of Inferred Mineral Resource reported at 1,250 ppm Lithium Cut-off within \$20,000 LCE Price Pit Shell

Zone	Li ppm Cut-off	Tonnes	Li ppm	LCE (Mt)
580 CY1	1,250	4,600,000	1,276	0.03
570 CU3	1,250	195,200,000	3,872	4.02
560 CU2	1,250	127,000,000	2,814	1.9
550 CU1	1,250	159,200,000	2,412	2.04
540 CL3	1,250	44,500,000	1,937	0.46
520 CL2	1,250	19,500,000	1,862	0.19
Total	1,250	550,000,000	2,956	8.65

1. The effective date of the mineral resource estimation is August 7, 2024.
2. The MRE has been prepared by Bruce M. Davis, in conformity with CIM “Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices” guidelines and are reported in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators NI 43-101 requirements. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and have not demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that any mineral resource will be converted into a mineral reserve.
3. Resources are constrained by a pit shell using Hexagon MinePlan™ 3D software.
4. The pit shell defined uses a 27° pit slope and assumes a US\$88.50/t operating cost, 73.5% recovery and a US\$20,000/t LCE price resulting in a reporting cutoff grade of 1,250 ppm Li.
5. A Li to Li₂Co₃ factor of 5.323 was used.
6. A fixed density of 1.79 t/m³ was used.

The Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) has been prepared by Bruce M. Davis, in conformity with CIM “Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices” guidelines and are reported in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators NI 43-101 requirements. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and have not demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that any mineral resource will be converted into a mineral reserve.

Table 1-2 Inferred Mineral Resources Declared at 1250 ppm Lithium Cut-off and Variable Pitshell LCE Price for Comparative and Sensitivity Purposes

Zone	Pitshell LCE price	Cutoff	Tonnes	Li ppm	LCE (Mt)
All	\$22,000	1,250	555,300,000	2,943	8.70
All	\$20,000	1,250	550,000,000	2,956	8.65
All	\$18,000	1,250	539,400,000	2,982	8.56
All	\$15,000	1,250	504,600,000	3,070	8.25
All	\$10,000	1,250	363,700,000	3,498	6.77
All	\$5,000	1,250	41,400,000	4,818	1.06

Based on the current level of exploration, the NNLP Deposit contains Inferred Mineral Resources of 550 Mt at a grade of 2,956 ppm lithium and 8.65 Mt LCE.

1.5 Development and Operations

Development activities to date comprise the monitoring of groundwater level, the submission of a Plan of Operations application to the Bureau of Land Management and to the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, initial metallurgical testing of drill hole samples, and commissioning of a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA).



Exploration drill holes NNL-021, NNL-022, NNL-023, NNL-024 were completed as vibrating wire piezometer wells. Water level data is recorded hourly and periodically downloaded to computer on site.

In November 2023, Surge submitted the Nevada North Lithium Project Exploration Plan of Operations and Reclamation Plan Permit Application (Revised January 2024 [Rev. 1]) to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM Casefile Number NVNV106332440) and to the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Mining Regulation and Reclamation. The BLM Wells Field Office has reviewed the revised Plan and has determined that the filed Plan meets the content requirements at 43 CFR 3809.401(b) (BLM Wells Field Office certified mail, undated).

In March 2023, Kappes, Cassiday & Associates (KCA) reported results for scoping acid leach testing on four samples of composited reverse circulation drill cuttings. KCA reported lithium extraction values of 86% to 96% with acid consumption values ranging 328 kg/t to 574 kg/t for this initial scoping study.

In April 2024, Kemetco Research Inc. reported results of lithium extraction flowsheet testing on composited sonic core drill samples. This study demonstrated that NNLP mineralized clay is a suitable source for producing lithium carbonate purity (dry-basis) greater than 99% Li_2CO_3 (Surge press release April 9, 2024).

In May 2023, Surge announced that it had contracted M3 Engineering and Technology Corporation (M3 Engineering) of Tucson, Arizona as the lead engineering firm to produce a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) and accompanying Technical Report on the NNLP. The results of the PEA are anticipated by the end of the first quarter of 2025.

1.6 Conclusions, Interpretations and Recommendations

It is the Authors' opinion that the Nevada North Lithium Project has potential to host a significant lithium deposit and merits continued exploration and development. Supporting evidence includes:

- Multiple lines of evidence of lithium enrichment at surface and in subsurface, including chemical analysis by an accredited laboratory of multiple phases of stream sediment samples, multiple phases of soil samples, and multiple phases of reverse circulation and core samples. Additionally, Mr. Phinisey participated in the testing of surface and drill hole clay samples by laser-induced breakdown spectroscopy (LIBS), confirming greater than 1000 ppm lithium in multiple samples.
- An independent Mineral Resource Estimate representing Inferred Mineral Resources of 550 Mt at a grade of 2,956 ppm lithium and 8.65 Mt LCE based on 4030.5 meters (13,223.5 ft) of drilling in 28 holes.
- Geological similarities of the NNLP lithium clay resource to the Rhyolite Ridge (Esmeralda County, NV) and Thacker Pass (Humboldt County, NV) lithium clay deposits, each of which is nearing mine construction.
- Preliminary metallurgical testing that indicates favorable lithium recoveries, acid consumption requirements, and purity of lithium carbonate product.



Pending results of the upcoming Preliminary Economic Analysis planned by Surge, it is recommended to design and execute drill testing in 2025 sufficient to convert some portion of NNLP inferred lithium resources to measured and indicated categories. The estimated budget for this program is shown in Table 26-1.

1.7 Risks

The risks at NNLP are commensurate with exploration projects at a similar stage of development. These risks include the ability to convert inferred mineral resources to measured and indicated categories, the ability to engineer successful mine plans and extractive metallurgical processes, the ability to predict long term economic viability through market studies, and the ability to gain regulatory approval and social acceptance of mine development.

There is no guarantee that current or future exploration activities will result in the delineation of an economic orebody.



2 INTRODUCTION (ITEM 2)

Jeffrey D. Phinisey of TAG Resources LLC and Bruce M. Davis, independent geostatistical consultant, have been retained by Surge Battery Metals Inc to prepare this independent Technical Report on Mineral Resource Estimate for the Nevada North Lithium Project, Elko County, Nevada, USA (“the Technical Report”). Surge Battery Metals Inc. (“Surge” or “the Company”) is a Canadian corporation publicly traded on the TSX-Venture exchange (TSX-V:NILI) and on the OTCQX exchange (OTCQX:NILIF). Surge holds interest in the NNLP through its wholly-owned and Nevada-domiciled subsidiary, Surge Battery Metals USA Inc. (“Surge USA”).

Jeffrey D. Phinisey, MS, is a Qualified Person and an author (“Author”) responsible for Sections 1-13 and 15-27 of this Technical Report.

Bruce M. Davis, PhD, is the Qualified Person and Author responsible for Section 14 of this Technical Report.

Neither Messrs. Phinisey nor Davis has any material interest or contingent interest in the outcome of the Technical Report, nor do they have any pecuniary interest or other interest that could reasonably be construed as having the capability of affecting its independence. Both Messrs. Phinisey and Davis are independent of the issuer of this report and the NNLP.

This Technical Report has been prepared in accordance with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators’ National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”), Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1. The Authors are each a Qualified Person (“QP”) under NI 43-101. The Effective Date of this technical report is October 9, 2024.

Information, conclusions, and recommendations contained within the Technical Report are based on field observations as well as published and unpublished data (References: Item 27) available to the Authors at the time of report preparation. Portions of this Technical Report have drawn on content from “Technical Report, Nevada North Lithium Project, Elko County, Nevada, USA” by Steven B. Kerr and Bruce M. Davis and references cited therein (report date April 5, 2024 with effective date February 16, 2024).

Mr. Davis visited the NNLP on September 19, 2023. Mr. Phinisey visited the NNLP on October 8, 2024, accompanied by Mr. Daniel Chafetz Senior Project Geologist for Surge. During the site visits, the Authors conducted a review of vehicular access and recorded GPS coordinates, drill hole monumentation, and reclamation at Surge drill sites. Mr. Phinisey also participated in laser-induced breakdown spectroscopic (LIBS) analysis for lithium in chips of mineralized claystone float and dozer spoils in areas of documented lithium enrichment. One vibrating wire piezometer installation was inspected (Fig. 2-1).

The Authors each visited the secure storage facility in Elko where they were able to examine drill core and cuttings, discuss procedures used in logging, archiving information, and sample



preparation. The general organization of core, reject, and pulp samples was examined. Additionally, Mr. Phinisey participated in LIBS analyses on archived mineralized core.

Figure 2-1 Vibrating Wire Piezometer Installation at Hole NNL-021



Photo: J. Phinisey October 8, 2024

2.1 Project Scope and Terms of Reference

The purpose of this Technical Report is to provide a summary of the NNLP to accompany the updated Mineral Resource Estimate (Item 14). A prior report for the NNLP, *Technical Report, Nevada North Lithium Project, Elko County, Nevada, USA* by Steven B. Kerr and Bruce M. Davis, has the effective date of February 16, 2024 and the report date of April 5, 2024.

The scope of this study included a review of reports and data provided to the Authors by Surge relative to exploration activities and results, methodology, quality assurance, and interpretations; the Authors have fully relied on the information provided by Surge.

Sources of data, figures, and tables are cited where used and are referenced in Item 27 of this Technical Report.

The Authors have made such investigations as deemed necessary in their professional judgment to be able to reasonably present the conclusions, interpretations, and recommendations presented herein.

2.2 Frequently Used Acronyms, Abbreviations, Definitions, and Units of Measure

In this report, measurements are generally reported in metric units. Where information was originally reported in Imperial units, the authors have made the conversions as shown below.

Currency, units of measure, and conversion factors used in this report include:

Currency

Unless otherwise indicated, all references to dollars (\$) in this report refer to currency of the United States.

Linear Measure

1 centimeter	= 0.3937 inch	
1 meter	= 3.2808 feet	= 1.0936 yard
1 kilometer	= 0.6214 mile	

Area Measure

1 hectare	= 2.471 acres	= 0.0039 square mile
-----------	---------------	----------------------

Capacity Measure (liquid)

1 liter	= 0.2642 US gallons
---------	---------------------

Weight

1 gram	= 0.03215 troy ounces
1 kilogram	= 2.205 pounds
1 tonne	= 1.1023 short tons = 2,205 pounds

Frequently used acronyms and abbreviations

AA	atomic absorption analytical method
BLM	Bureau of Land Management of the US Department of the Interior
cm	centimeters
°C	degrees centigrade
CRM	certified reference material
DDH	diamond drill hole or diamond core-drilling method
g	grams
GPS	global positioning system
ha	hectares
ICP	inductively coupled plasma analytical method
kg	kilograms
km	kilometers
km ²	square kilometers
l	liter
m	meters
Ma	million annum
mg	milligram
mm	millimeters
MRE	Mineral Resource Estimate
NNLP	Nevada North Lithium Project
NOAA	National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration of the US Department of Commerce
NURE USGS)	National Uranium Resource Evaluation program of the Atomic Energy Commission (later USGS)
NV	the State of Nevada
ppm	parts per million
ppb	parts per billion
QA/QC	quality assurance and quality control
RC	reverse-circulation drilling method
st	short (imperial) tons
t	metric tonne or tonnes
USGS	United States Geological Survey of the US Department of the Interior
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
µm	microns



3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS (ITEM 3)

Sections 1-13 and 15-27 of this Technical Report have been prepared by Jeffrey D. Phinisey (SME-RM #4030404), Consulting Geologist for and Managing Member of TAG Resources, LLC. The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based on field observation as well as published information. Jeffrey D. Phinisey and TAG Resources, LLC are independent of Surge Battery Metals and the Nevada North Lithium Project. The Authors therefore know of nothing that would interfere with their objectivity with regards to the content and conclusions of this report.

For this Technical Report, the Authors have relied on information for Item 4 (ownership, agreements and encumbrances, environmental liabilities, environmental permitting, and other significant factors of risks) provided by Surge.

Mineral titles for all lode mining claims for the NNLP Project were verified through the US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management's online Mineral & Land Records System (www.blm.gov/MLRS). Titles were searched on October 25, 2024. While the title information was reviewed for this Technical Report, it does not constitute, nor is it intended to represent a legal, or any other opinion as to title.

The Authors have no reason to believe that the information used in the preparation of this Technical Report is false or purposefully misleading and have relied on the accuracy and integrity of the data referenced in Section 27 of this Technical Report.

The information, conclusions, and recommendations contained in this Technical Report are consistent with the data and information available at the time of preparation, and the assumptions, conditions, and qualifications set forth in this Technical Report.

As of the Effective Date of this Technical Report and subsequent to that date, the Authors are not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this Technical Report, in its entirety, that is not presented herein, or the omission of which could make this Technical Report misleading.



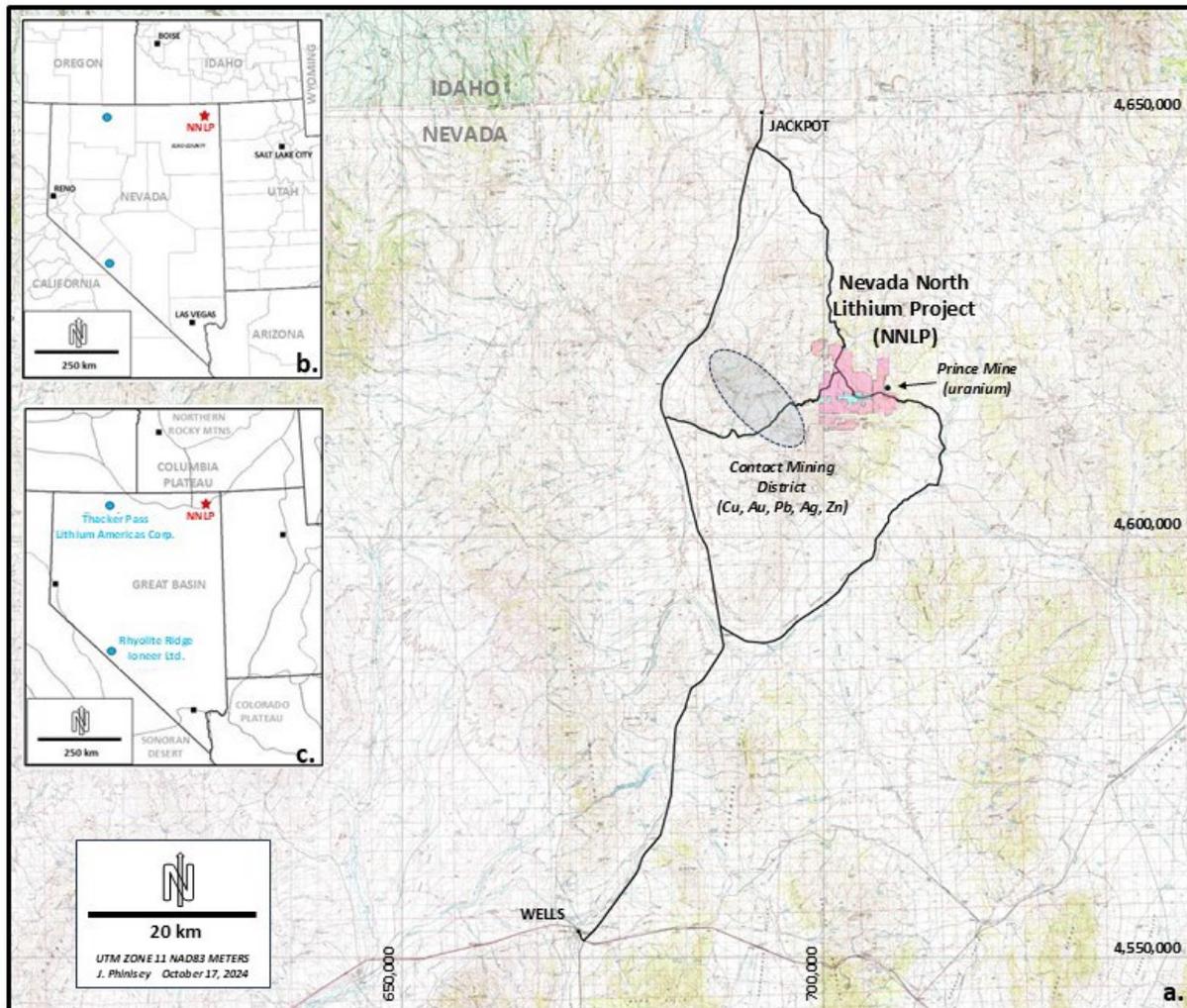
4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION (ITEM 4)

Unless otherwise noted, the geographic coordinate system referenced in this Technical Report is NAD83 datum, UTM Zone 11 projection, linear measurements in meters, and area measurement in hectares. The NNLP falls within the USGS Texas Spring and Emigrant Springs 7.5' topographic quadrangles.

4.1 Location and Land Area

The NNLP is centered at 41.68° N 114.56° W in northeastern Elko County, NV approximately 140 km (87 miles) northeast of Elko, NV, and 74 km (46 miles) north of Wells, NV (Fig. 4-1a). Municipalities in the region with international air service include Salt Lake City, UT; Boise, ID; Reno, NV; and Las Vegas, NV (Fig. 4-1b). In addition, regional commercial air service is available in Elko, NV; Sun Valley, ID; and Twin Falls, ID.

Figure 4-1 Location and Access Map for Nevada North Lithium Project



Cadastral description with respect to Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian includes portions or all of the following Sections:

Township 43 North, Range 65 East – Secs. 1, 2, 3;

Township 43 North, Range 66 East – Sec. 6;

Township 44 North, Range 65 East – Secs. 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, 36;

Township 44 North, Range 66 East – Secs. 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33;

Township 45 North, Range 65 East – Sec. 34.

The NNLP comprises 685 federal unpatented lode mining claims which total approximately 5,265 ha (13,004 acres) on lands administered by the BLM (Fig. 4-2, Appendix A). Minority ownership of subsurface mineral rights on privately-owned parcels constitutes an additional 356 ha (880 acres) lying surrounded by and contiguous with unpatented lode mining claims. Total area represented by the NNLP is approximately 5,621 ha (13,884 acres).

4.2 Agreements and Encumbrances

Surge holds ownership in the DK-, DKN-, DX- and LIT- series of claims by means of purchase from Alan Morris in 2021 and by staking (red, Fig 4-2).

Adjacent to and surrounded by the unpatented mining claims of the NNLP are certain parcels of private land (blue, Fig. 4-2) of which the surface rights are primarily owned by the Salmon River Cattlemen's Association ("the Private Lands"). The parcels total approximately 356 ha (880 ac). Surge USA has purchased 25% of the subsurface mineral rights ("the Private Mineral Rights") on the Private Lands in two separate transactions. The sales agreements for these separate transactions make provision for payment of a three (3%) royalty on production based on the percentage of the Mineral Rights on the Private Lands purchased (Surge press release, October 3, 2023). Surface use on the Private Lands was provided for Surge's 2024 drilling on the Private Lands by way of an Entry and Exploration Agreement with the Salmon River Cattlemen's Association (Surge press release April 4, 2024). Drilling on the Private Lands in 2024 was paid for, pro rata, by Surge and the holder of the majority of the remaining 75% of the Private Lands, Rubicon Nevada Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary of Evolution Mining Ltd., an ASX listed producing company ("Evolution"). Both Surge's agreement with the Salmon River Cattlemen's Association and its agreement with Evolution must be renewed each year and applied only to the 2024 drilling activities upon completion of which they terminated.

Surge currently owns a 50% interest in, and has entered into an agreement (the "Purchase Agreement") to acquire the remaining 50% interest in (the "Remaining Interest"), for a total of 100%, certain unpatented mining claims (green, Fig. 4-2) (the "M3 Metals Claims") from M3 Metals Corp. ("M3 Metals") (Surge press release, August 22, 2024). The Purchase Agreement for the purchase of the Remaining Interest is subject to its approval by the TSX Venture Exchange and is further subject to disinterested shareholder approval from Surge's and M3 Metals' shareholders which disinterested shareholder approval is being sought by Surge at its annual general meeting of shareholders expected to be held on or before June 30, 2025. In the event that disinterested shareholder approval is not obtained or the TSX Venture Exchange does not otherwise provide final approval to acquire the Remaining Interest, Surge would still have the right to acquire the Remaining Interest pursuant to its original mineral property option agreement with M3 Metals (Surge press release, July 26, 2023).



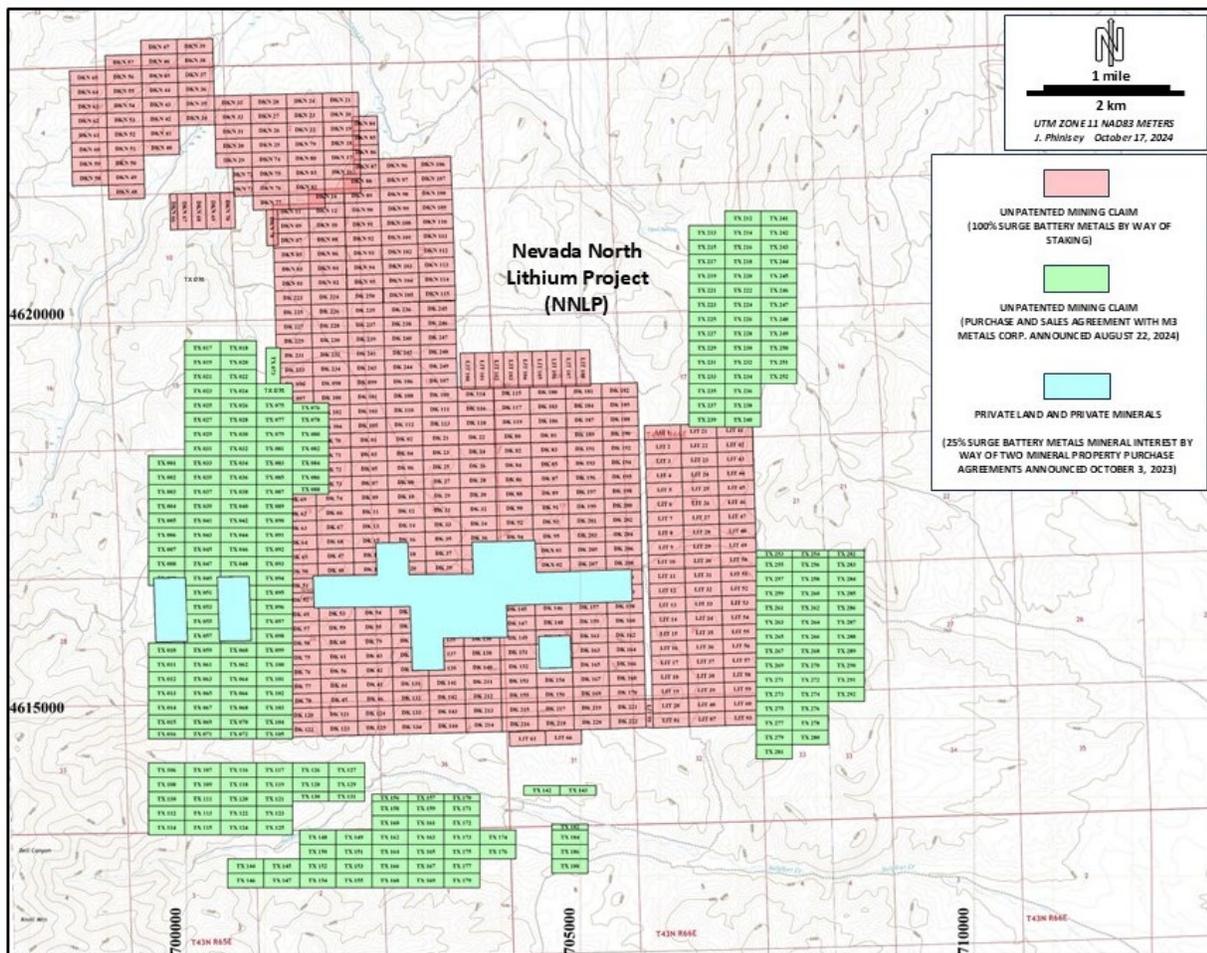
A group of the M3 Metals Claims, the block in the northeast corner of Figure 4-2 have been the subject of a staking dispute between M3 Metals and CAT Strategic Metals Corp. M3 Metals' position is that these claims were correctly staked.

The current federal annual fees for all 685 DK-, DKN-, DKX-, LIT- and TX- series unpatented mining claims are estimated at \$137,000 and there are no other associated holding costs.

Ownership of the unpatented mining claims is in the name of the holder (locator), subject to the paramount title of the United States of America, under the administration of the BLM. Under the Mining Law of 1872, which governs the location of unpatented mining claims on federal lands, the locator has the right to explore, develop, and mine minerals on unpatented mining claims without payments of production royalties to the U.S. government, subject to the surface management regulation of the BLM. Currently, annual claim maintenance fees are the only federal payments related to unpatented mining claims, and Surge represents these fees have been paid in full to September 1, 2025.

There is no expiration of ownership for the unpatented claims if annual federal claim maintenance fees are paid on time.

Figure 4-2 Surge Battery Metals Unpatented Mining Claims and Private Land Ownership



4.3 Environmental Liabilities

Decades-old prospect pits and adits, possibly dating to mid-century uranium exploration, are found on the property along with various dozer cuts and trenches that may represent hobbyist-level prospecting for petrified wood. Significant legacy environmental liabilities requiring remediation are not known to the Authors.

Ground disturbance on BLM-administered land has been performed to date by Surge under a Notice of Intent, with the estimated cost of reclamation secured with a monetary bond. Reclamation of drill pads and other forms of ground disturbance is performed by Surge typically within the same field season as the disturbance (Fig. 4-3).

Figure 4-3 Example of Drill Pad Grading and Seeding, Hole NNL-025, October 8, 2024



(photo: J. Phinisey)

4.4 Environmental Permitting

In November 2023, Surge submitted the Nevada North Lithium Project Exploration Plan of Operations and Reclamation Plan Permit Application (Revised January 2024 [Rev. 1]) to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM Casefile Number NVNV106332440) and to the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Mining Regulation and Reclamation. Exploration activities proposed within this Plan of Operations application include:

- Mineral exploration activities and condemnation drilling.
- Metallurgical characterization and testing via bulk sampling and test pitting and/or a large diameter drill core program.
- Hydrogeologic investigations to support baseline characterization including installation of groundwater characterization wells, an exploration water supply well, vibrating wire piezometers, and surface water instrumentation.
- Geotechnical investigations, including drilling and related sampling, bulk sampling of excavations, and test pits.
- Infiltration testing via soil borings and test pitting.

The BLM Wells Field Office has reviewed the revised Plan and has determined that the filed Plan meets the content requirements at 43 CFR 3809.401(b). The next step in the review process is for the BLM Wells Field Office to solicit public comment on the Plan of Operations, which must occur before making an approved/not approved decision (BLM Wells Field Office certified mail, undated).

As of the effective date of this Technical Report, the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Mining Regulation and Reclamation has not commented on the Plan of Operations application.

4.5 Other Significant Factors of Risks

The Authors are not aware of any additional significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.



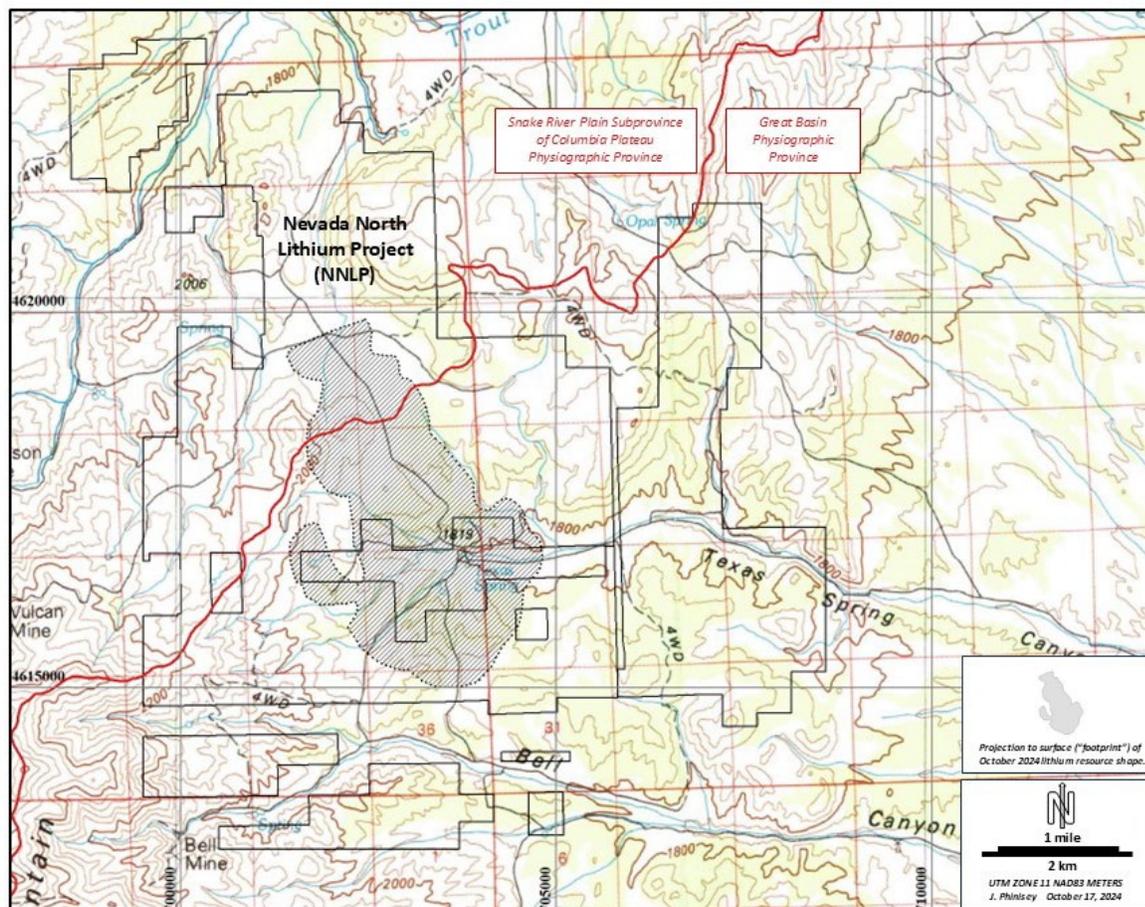
5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (ITEM 5)

The information summarized in this section is derived from publicly available sources, as cited. Mr. Phinisey has reviewed this information and believes this summary to be materially accurate.

5.1 Physiography

The NNLP straddles the Great Basin and Columbia Plateau (Snake River Plain) physiographic provinces (Fenneman, 1931) (Figs. 4-1c, 5-1). Elevations range from a maximum of approximately 2100 m at the hill northwest of Texas Spring to a minimum of approximately 1775 m at the northwestern limit of the claim holdings. Topography within the Texas Spring Basin is generally characterized by rolling hills (Frontispiece). Vegetation is dominated by sagebrush and grasses with sparse stands of juniper trees.

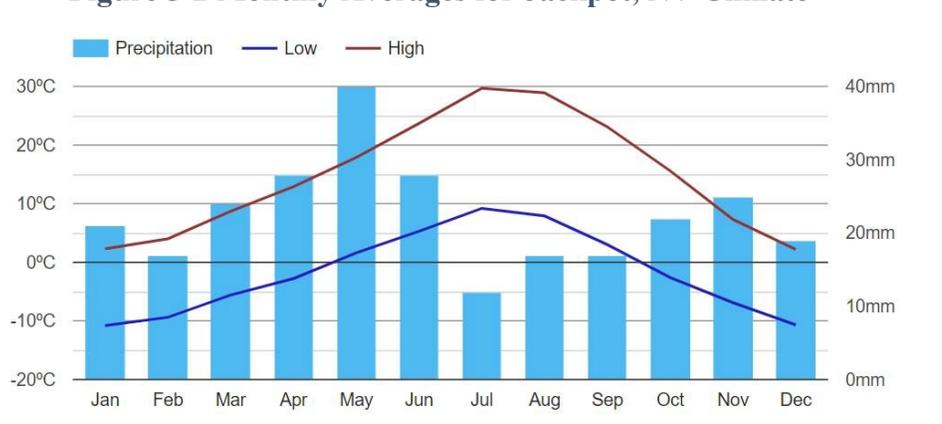
Figure 5-1 Boundary Between Great Basin and Columbia Plateau Physiographic Provinces



5.2 Climate

The NNLP is represented by the Köppen climate classification “cold semi-arid (code Bsk)” (<https://www.plantmaps.com/koppen-climate-classification-map-united-states.php>). At the town of Jackpot, NV (40 km north of the NNLP), average annual precipitation is 270 mm per year (Fig. 5-2 and Table. 5-1, www.climate-data.org). Maximum temperatures can approach 40°C during summer. Winter temperatures in Jackpot can be among the coldest in the coterminous United States, with a lowest recorded temperature of -35°C on January 6, 2017. Exploration activities such as geologic mapping, rock and soil sampling, and geophysical surveys may be practically limited to the months of April to November; drilling may be conducted year-round with adequate preparations and logistical support.

Figure 5-2 Monthly Averages for Jackpot, NV Climate



Source: <https://www.usclimatedata.com/climate/jackpot/nevada/united-states/usnv0045> on October 18, 2024.

Table 5-1 Summary of Monthly Climate Data for Jackpot, NV

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average high in °C	2.3	4	8.7	12.9	17.9	23.7	29.7	28.9	23.1	15.6	7.3	2.2
Average low in °C	-10.8	-9.4	-5.6	-2.8	1.6	5.3	9.2	7.9	3	-2.6	-6.9	-10.7
Av. precipitation in mm	21	17	24	28	40	28	12	17	17	22	25	19

Source: <https://www.usclimatedata.com/climate/jackpot/nevada/united-states/usnv0045> on October 18, 2024.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Sources of fuel, groceries, and accommodations sufficient for exploration needs are available in Jackpot, NV. Skilled labor for mining, engineering services, and mining equipment services are available in Elko, NV, located 187 km (116 mi.) highway miles from the NNLP. All mineral exploration services including supplies, analytical laboratories, and drilling service companies are available in Elko. Twin Falls and Elko have daily commercial air service to and from the Salt Lake City, UT airport and have facilities for large private jets.

Railhead facilities are also available in Twin Falls and Wells. A major inter-tie power line runs between Twin Falls and Wells, passing approximately 18 km (11 mi) to the west of the property. Highways to the project are sufficient for transportation of heavy equipment. A network of four-wheel drive roads and ATV trails provide access to much of the property.

The sufficiency of surface rights for mining operations, the availability and sources for water, potential tailings storage areas, potential waste disposal areas, and potential processing plant sites have not been thoroughly investigated as part of this report. The Authors make no presumptions regarding the availability of suitable areas for these items being contained on the Property for any future mining operations.

5.4 Accessibility

Access to NNLP is via US Highway 93 either from Wells, NV or from Jackpot, NV, thence by unimproved ranch roads and jeep trails typical of rural Nevada (Fig. 4-1). The property is road accessible most of the year with closures possible due to snow or mud during the winter and spring. Other than the major county access roads, the roads are not annually maintained or cleared of snow in the winter. Significant upgrades would be needed to bring the access and local roads up to all-weather standards. Road rights of way are adequate for upgrading the roads as needed.



6 HISTORY (ITEM 6)

Minor exploration for gold was noted in the Contact District as early as 1870 (Fig. 4-1). Interest in base metal- and silver-rich skarn deposits related to the Contact Pluton drew a rush of small-scale miners into the region about 1876. A consortium of small miners built a five-ton/day smelter about 1.5 km (0.9 mi.) south of the Contact townsite during 1895 – 1896, but it failed to succeed. The area was inactive for several years with the population of Contact dropping to five people in 1905. Interest in the area subsequently picked up, reaching a peak during World War One. Sporadic activity continued until about 1965. Total recorded production of the district was 2,608 tonnes (5,751,050 lbs.) of copper, 38 kg (1,222 troy oz) gold, 163 tonnes (360,102 lbs.) lead, 3,947 kg (126,901 troy oz) silver, and 8.3 tonnes (18,400 lbs.) zinc along with a minor amount of tungsten (LaPointe, et al 1991). Several companies have explored the Contact area for intrusive related gold and copper porphyry deposits since the 1970’s but none with significant success.

To the east and northeast of the property, several companies have drilled for distal-disseminated and intrusive-related styles of gold mineralization in the metamorphic aureole of the Contact Pluton and calcareous clastic rocks in the Pequop Formation and others. Current claim holders in this area are Peloton Minerals and CAT Strategic Metals. See Section 23 below for a map of their holdings.

The Prince Mine lies at the east edge of the NNLP (Fig. 4-1) and was the site of small-scale uranium mining in the mid-1950’s. The initial claims were staked in 1953, and surface bulldozer trenching and underground development followed. Uranium was found in thin bands/breccia bodies of iron-oxide stained, hydrothermally altered carbonate rocks of Paleozoic age. Grades were in the 0.3% to 1% U₃O₈ range. Grab samples of a surface stockpile carried 0.354% and 0.094% U₃O₈ (Redfern, 1977).

Historical mineral exploration involving significant recognizable ground disturbance has not taken place on the NNLP. Several small prospect pits and bulldozer cuts found on the property may date to the 1950-1970 uranium exploration era. In the southern part of the property, numerous road cuts, bulldozer trenches, and prospect pits were dug for petrified wood and other siliceous materials. Casual weekend-type prospectors still occasionally visit these sites.

BLM records document claims held in past decades by major and lesser companies in the vicinity of the NNLP (Table 6-1). The mineral focus and the nature and extent of exploration activities by these companies are not known to the Authors.

Table 6-1 Compilation of Previous Claim Holders in the Vicinity of NNLP

Claimant	Years Claims Held
Utah International	1984-1991
Orvana Resources Corp.	1988-1991
Aur Resources	1991-1993
Enexo International Inc	2007-2009
Newmont USA Ltd	2014-2018
Kestrel Resources LLC	2018-2019

Source: BLM Mineral & Land Records System (MLRS).



Interest in the potential for significant lithium concentrations in the Tertiary clays of the NNLP was sparked by examination of the NURE stream sediment sample geochemical database maintained by the USGS. Samples in the NURE program were collected within the area of the NNLP in December 1979, analyzed for uranium and a limited suite of associated elements, then archived. Re-analysis for a broad range of chemical elements for NURE samples from western States was undertaken starting in November 2015, with results subsequently made available for public use. Included was sample WEBF032S1 (NURE record #5135950) located immediately above Texas Spring. Re-analysis of this sample yielded a lithium value of 780 ppm, the highest lithium value in the NURE data set for the State of Nevada (Fig. 6-1).

Subsequent stream sediment samples collected by Alan Morris in 2016 in the vicinity of NURE sample WEBF032S1 yielded lithium values of greater than 250 ppm with a highest lithium value of 1,980 ppm, further indications of significant lithium enrichment in rocks of the associated watersheds (Figs. 6-2 and 6-3). Upon further investigation, it was determined the area was under a moratorium for new claims as part of a recovery plan for Sage Grouse. The moratorium was dropped, and a core of claims was staked by the geologist and his wife. After unsuccessful attempts to vend the claims, they were allowed to expire. With a renewed interest in clay lithium deposits in 2020, Mr. Morris brought the claims to the attention of Surge and staked a block of thirty-eight claims in January and February 2021. Surge purchased the claims in the spring of 2021. Exploration began with grid soil sampling in the fall of 2021, followed by additional soil samples and reverse circulation drilling in 2022. Additional drilling in 2023 allowed calculation of a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (Kerr, S. B. and Davis, B.M., 2024). Drilling in 2024 has prompted calculation of an updated Mineral Resource Estimate (Item 14).



Figure 6-1 Locations, Watersheds and Lithium Values for NURE Stream Sediment Samples.

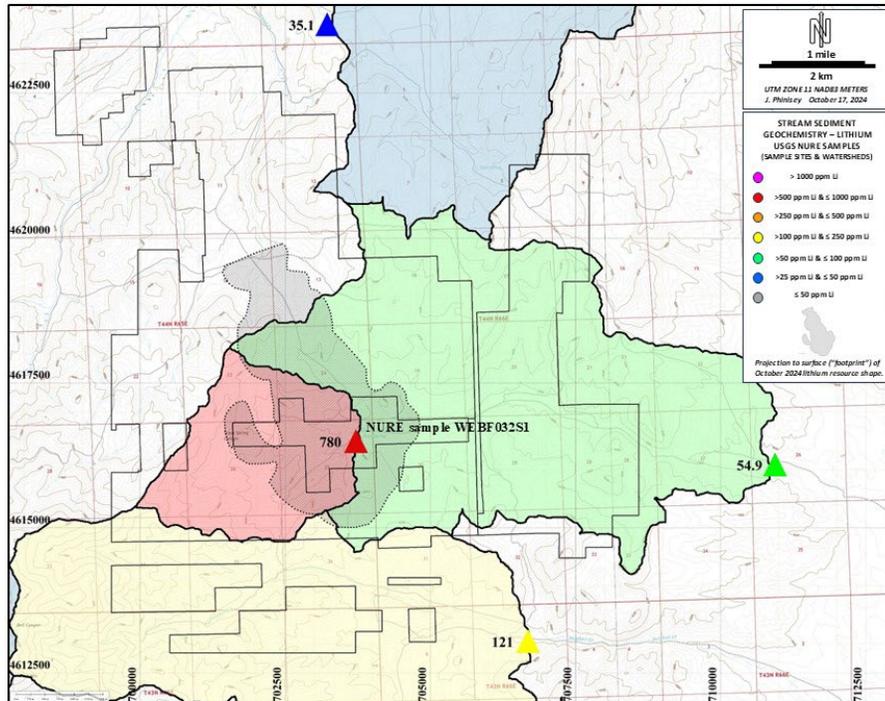


Figure 6-2 Watersheds and Lithium Values for NNLP Stream Sediment Samples 2016.

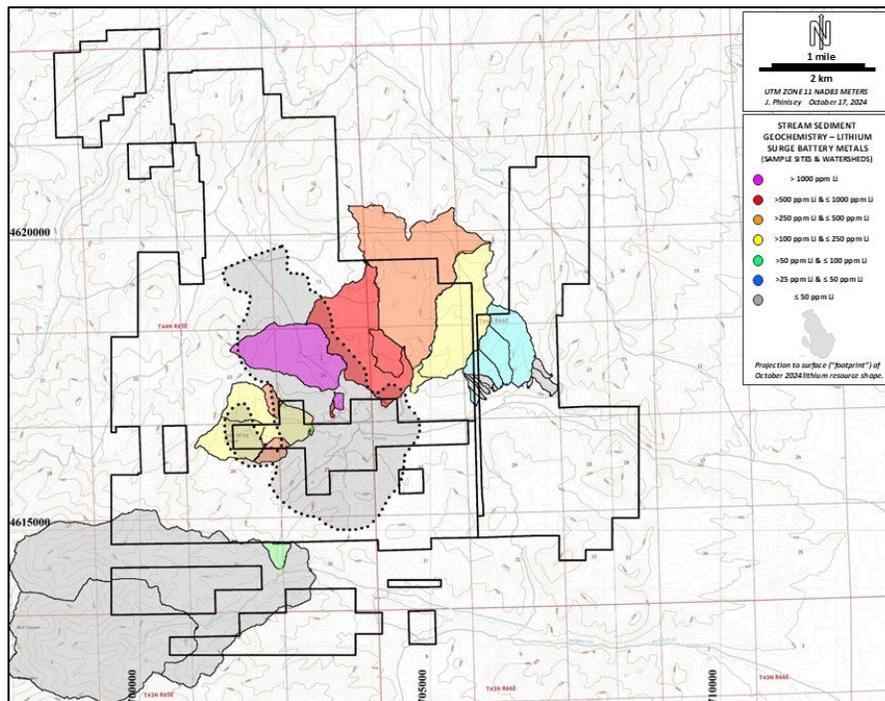
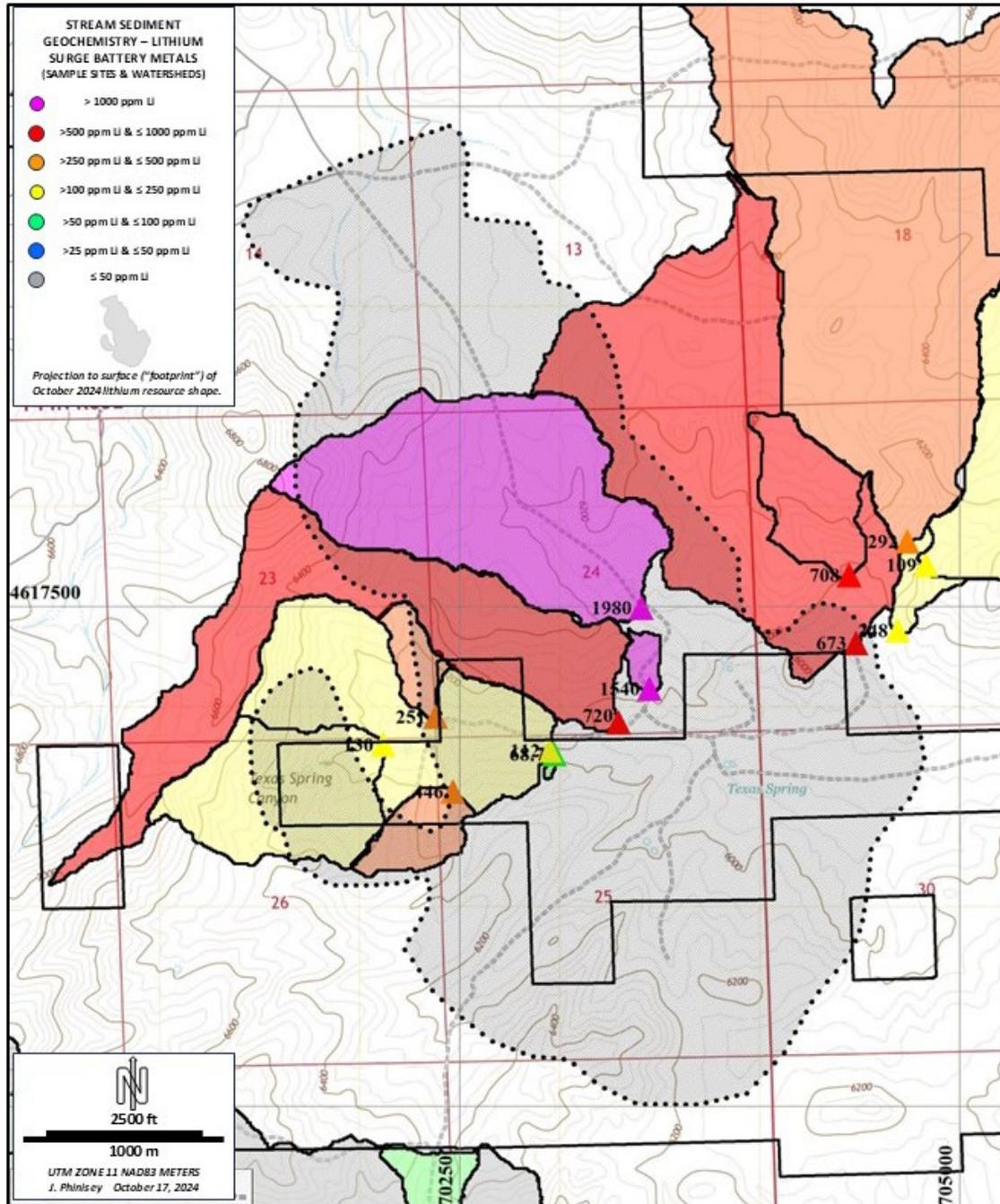


Figure 6-3 Locations, Watersheds and Lithium Values for NNLP Stream Sediment Samples 2016 Detail for Area of NNLP Inferred Lithium Resource.



Chemical analyses by ALS Global. Source: Surge Battery Metals.

7 GEOLOGIC SETTING AND MINERALIZATION (ITEM 7)

The information presented in this section of this Technical Report is derived from multiple sources, as cited. The Authors have reviewed this information and believe this summary accurately represents the NNLP geology and mineralization as it is presently understood.

7.1 Regional and District Geologic Setting

Regionally, basement rocks are Cambrian through Devonian in age and consist primarily of carbonate platform and near-shelf calcareous fine grained clastic rocks (Fig. 7-1a-b). During the Mississippian Antler Orogeny, clastic rocks from the Antler highlands to the west along with contemporaneous deposition of carbonate mud from the carbonate platform to the east resulted in a sequence of sandstones, conglomerates, and lenses of limestone making up the Diamond Peak formation. Deep water siliceous shales and chert were thrust over the eastern assemblage carbonates along the Roberts Mountains Thrust during the Antler Orogeny.

Following the Antler Orogeny, Pennsylvanian-Permian age lagoonal carbonate and siliciclastic rocks covered the older Paleozoic section. A few pockets of Triassic continental rocks are found in the region, but they are not widespread. During the Jurassic, the Elko Orogeny resulted in major eastward thrusting of the Permian package and the emplacement of several granitic bodies, including the Contact pluton.

The Cretaceous Period and early Eocene Epoch were marked by contractional tectonics due to the collision of the Farallon plate with the North American craton, subsequent subduction of the Farallon plate, and eventual change in plate motions that caused the plate to break off and sink into the mantle. As the plate foundered and sank, waves of volcanism swept south from about southern Idaho to the Las Vegas and Southern Sierra Nevada mountains starting about 45 Ma and ending about 20 Ma (Dickinson, 2011).

During the middle Miocene, outbreaks of caldera-forming felsic eruptions covered the area with ash flow tuffs of various facies. Two major packages have been identified in the area: the Jarbidge Rhyolite dated in the 16.1 to 15.0 Ma range (Brueske et al, 2014) and the Cougar Point Tuff dated between 12.7 and 9.5 Ma (Bonnichsen et al 2008).

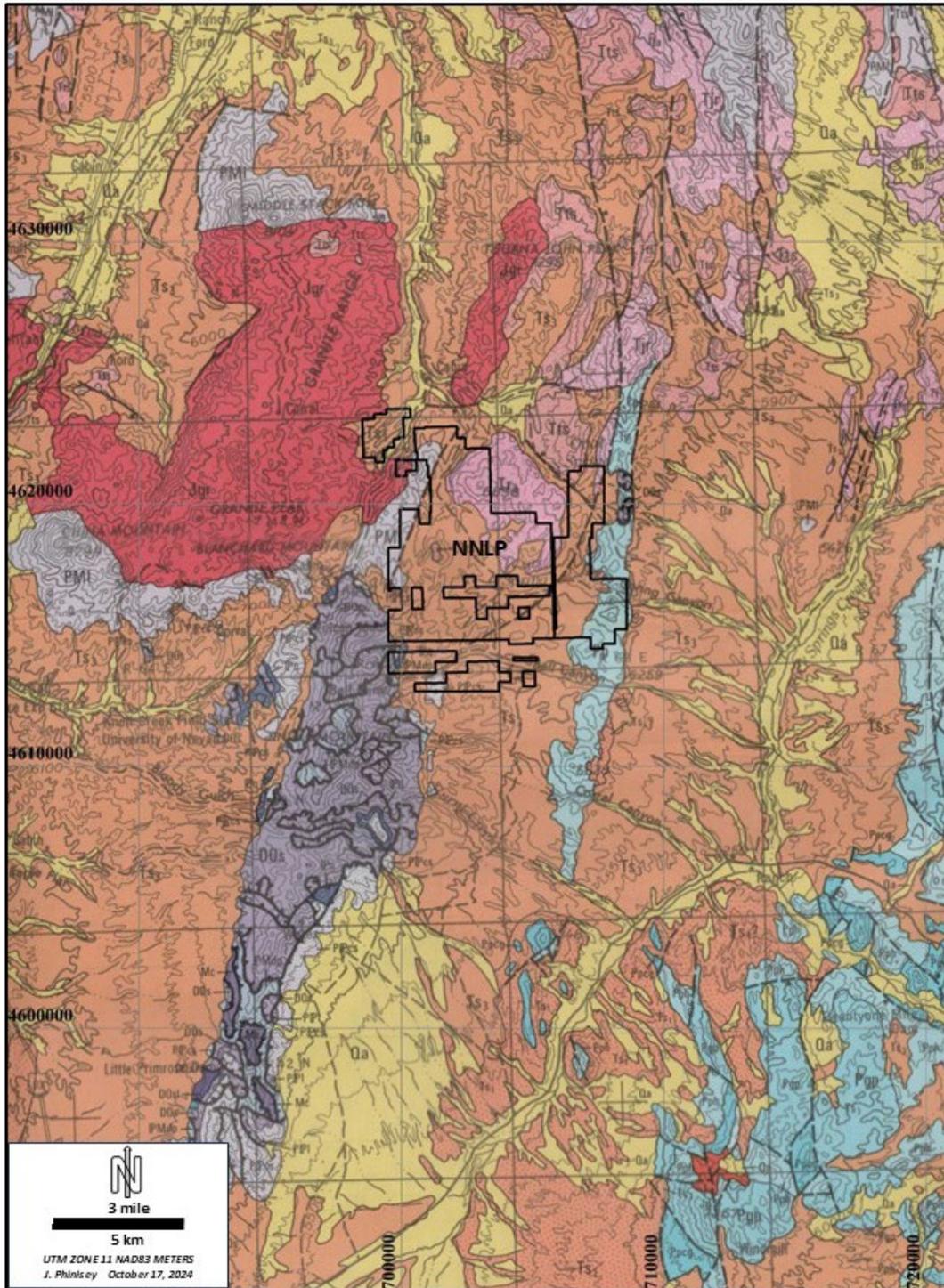
Brueske, et al (2014) attribute the Jarbidge Rhyolite to melting of quartzofeldspathic continental crust due to crustal extension and the collapse of the Nevada altiplano. The Jarbidge Rhyolite appears to have erupted in relatively quiet effusive flows from multiple domes and fissures rather than more explosive caldera forming events.

The overlying Cougar Point Tuff is thought to be sourced from the Bruneau-Jarbidge caldera complex and be related to the southwesterly passage of North America over the Yellowstone Hot Spot mantle plume. The unit consists of at least nine cooling units that can be traced throughout northern Nevada, southern Idaho, and northwest Utah (Perkins, 2014).

The NNLP lies in the fault-bounded Texas Spring Basin of Tertiary age. The Texas Spring Basin is filled with locally-derived sediments and felsic volcanoclastic rocks referred to as the Humboldt Formation (Camilleri et. al., 2017). This basin is bounded by a ridge of Paleozoic-Mesozoic age sediments to the east and Paleozoic sediments intruded by the Jurassic age Contact Granite complex to the west and north.



Figure 7-1 Regional Geologic Map



Modified from Coats (1987).



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Figure 7-2 Regional Geologic Map Legend

Qa	ALLUVIUM
Tts	IGNIMBRITE, TUFF, AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS
Tjr	JARBIDGE RHYOLITE
★ Ts₃	SEDIMENTARY AND VOLCANIC ROCKS
Tr₃	RHYOLITE AND DACITE FLOWS AND DOMES
Jgr	GRANITE
CARBONATE & DETRITAL ROCKS ON THE MARGIN OF THE ANTLER OROGENIC BELT	
PPcs	CARLIN SEQUENCE
PMdp	DIAMOND PEAK FORMATION
Pml	LIMESTONE, SHALE, CHERT, AND QUARTZITE
CARBONATE & DETRITAL ROCKS IN FORELAND BASIN	
Pp	PEQUOP FORMATION
Pq	QUILICI FORMATION
WESTERN ASSEMBLAGE	
DOs	VALMY & VININI FORMATIONS; AGORT CHERT

*Red star indicating Tertiary rock unit Ts₃ - host unit for lithium resource at NNLP.
 Modified from Coats (1987).*

The formation of the Texas Spring Basin likely started in the Late Eocene with an acceleration during the Miocene. There is an interplay of forces at work in basin subsidence in Nevada including crustal extension caused by uplift resulting from low angle subduction, collapse of the Nevada altiplano as the plate rolled back, and perhaps incipient rifting related to the upwelling mantle associated with the Yellowstone Hot Spot.

Based on age dates (Camilleri et. al., 2017) the basin was long-lived and contains air-fall tuffs from multiple caldera events. Three tuff beds in the Bell Canyon area, about 2 km (1.24 mi.) south of the property are dated at 11.7, 11.4, and 10.7 Ma (Camilleri et. al., 2017). These ages are contemporaneous with the Cougar Point Tuff (Perkins, 2014) which likely erupted from the Bruneau-Jarbidge caldera. An exposure of felsic rocks adjacent to the property on the northeast is mapped as a rhyolite-dacite flow-dome complex by Coats (1987). Previous workers in the area suggested that these rocks might be related to a local caldera, but the exact origin of the basin (deep seated extensional tectonics or caldera collapse) is not clear at this point. The detailed mapping by Camilleri et. al. (2017) ends south of the dome complex. The Surge project geologist has observed striated textures in rotated blocks suggestive of the edges of a felsic flow-dome environment. Coats mapped this outcrop area as “Porphyritic, Phenorhyolitic, and Phenodacitic Flows and Domes” and places it as younger than the Jarbidge Rhyolite but it has not been dated.

7.2 Property Area Geology

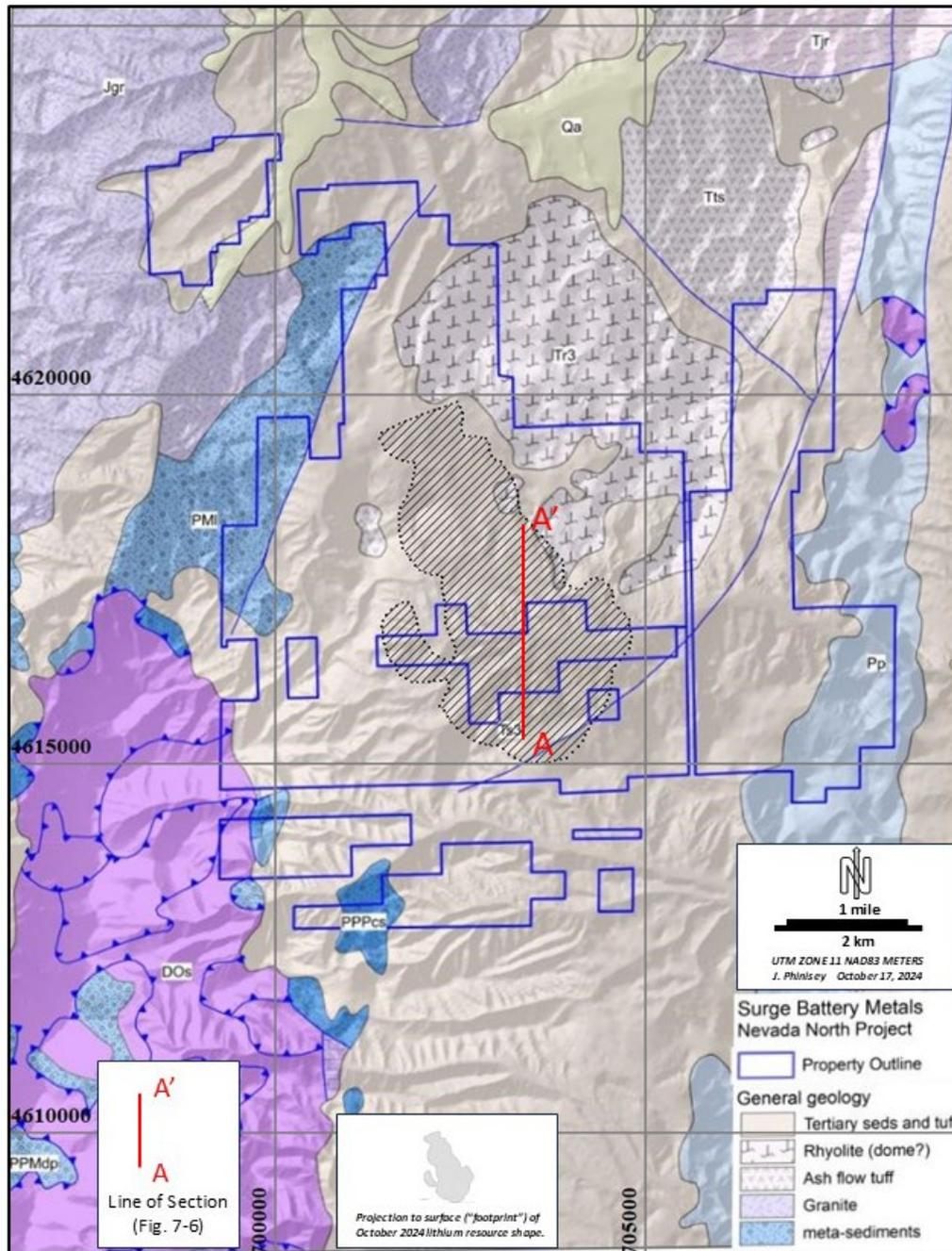
Outcrop exposures are rare in the main part of the property as the basin-filling sediments and felsic ash fall tuffs are easily weathered and form rolling hills. Abundant sage scrub and juniper vegetation further conceal the surface rock units.

Regional mapping by Coats (1987) shows an undifferentiated package of Tertiary tuffs and sediments with the patch of flows and domes on the northeast corner (Fig. 7-2a-b). Mapping by Redfern (1977) used the older term “Idavada Formation” to describe primarily the felsic flows and tuffs now more associated with the Cougar Point Tuff. The unit descriptions and measured sections by Redfern are still valid locally, as well as measured sections and age dates by Camilleri et. al. (2017). Redfern’s Opal Springs Volcanic unit is likely a member of the Cougar Point Tuff but further work using the geochemical markers of Perkins or age dating is needed to confirm this and place the subunits of the Opal Springs into the regional sequence.

There is a major change in the tuffs and clastic rocks in the Redfern’s measured sections in Texas Spring Canyon south of the Prince Mine and the dark claystone on the NNLP property. Tuffs in the eastern part of the canyon are nearly flat-lying while those on the property have a shallow west dip. The claystone units are not seen in the eastern part of the canyon, and stream sediment analyses suggest these rocks are devoid of significant lithium.

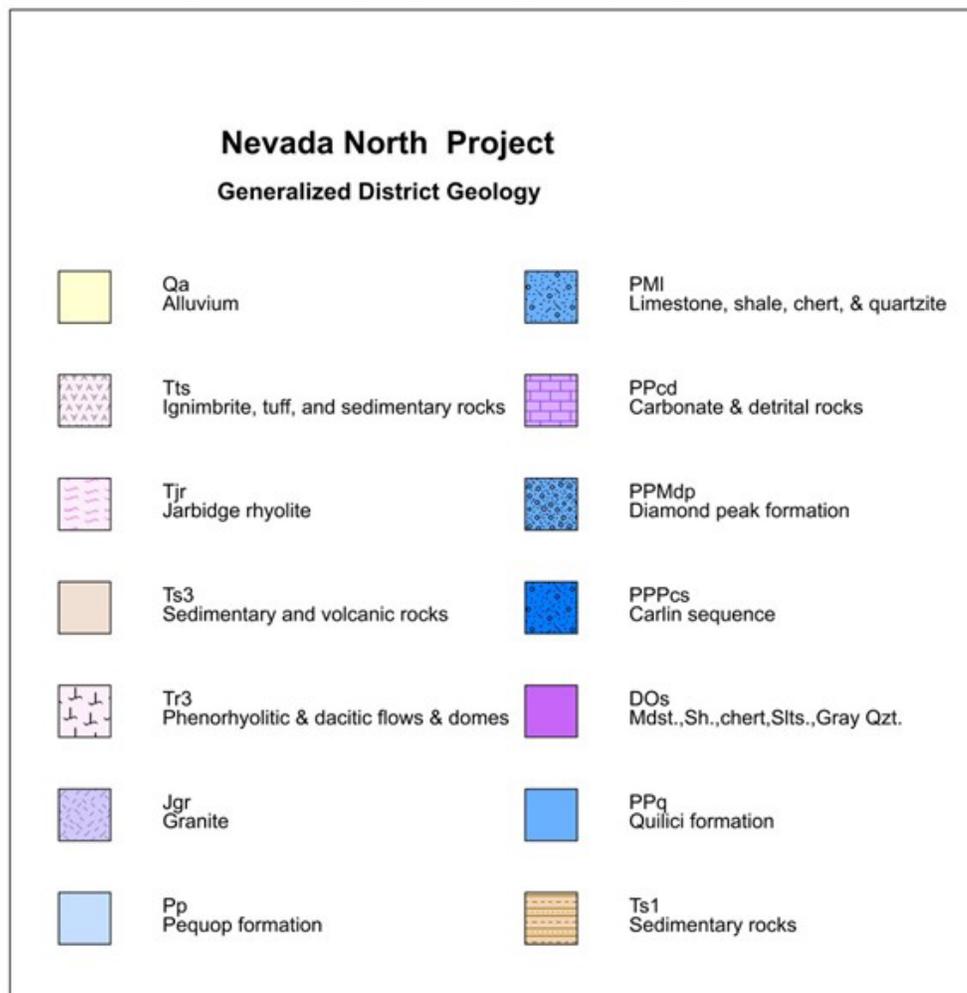
The sedimentary sequence in the main part of the property consists of a welded ash-flow tuff overlain by a sequence of interbedded clay-rich siltstone and shale punctuated by apparent air-fall tuff beds. The clay-rich sequence is capped by a layer of tuff and tuffaceous sediments with thin silicified beds. On the west and south, these rocks are covered with alluvial material derived from the Contact Pluton and associated metamorphosed Paleozoic metasedimentary rocks. A small igneous dome is found on the east and northeast edge of the claim block; the exact nature of the body is not well known but it appears to pre-date the mineralized claystone.

Figure 7-3 NNLP Geologic Map



Modified from Coats (1987) by RMGIS. Source: Surge Battery Metals.

Figure 7-4 Property Geologic Map Legend



Modified from Coats (1987) by RMGIS. Source: Surge Battery Metals.

In the drill holes, mineralization is found in three distinct horizons of silty, weakly calcareous claystone with seams of blue-grey clay (Figs. 7-5 and 7-6). The depositional environment is lacustrine. Rocks between the productive horizon are mostly reduced felsic air fall tuffs and tuffaceous siltstone. Holes targeted completion in a basal coarse cobble to pebble conglomerate, ash flow tuff, or a Paleozoic phyllite. The lower tuff shows moderate propylitic alteration with replacement of mafic minerals by chlorite and disseminated pyrite. The basement in hole NN2207 has coarse quartz and metamorphic rocks derived from the Contact Pluton and associated metamorphic rocks to the west. This would be consistent with a localized basin as proposed by Camilleri, et. al (2017).

In the northern part of the property, several white ash units form outcrops that cap the mineralized claystone. Superficially, these resemble the dated tuff beds in Bell Canyon measured and dated by Camilleri et al. (2017) and are exposed at a similar elevation. If these can be shown to be the same horizons, the host units (if not the mineralization in general) can be shown to have been laid down around 11 Ma.

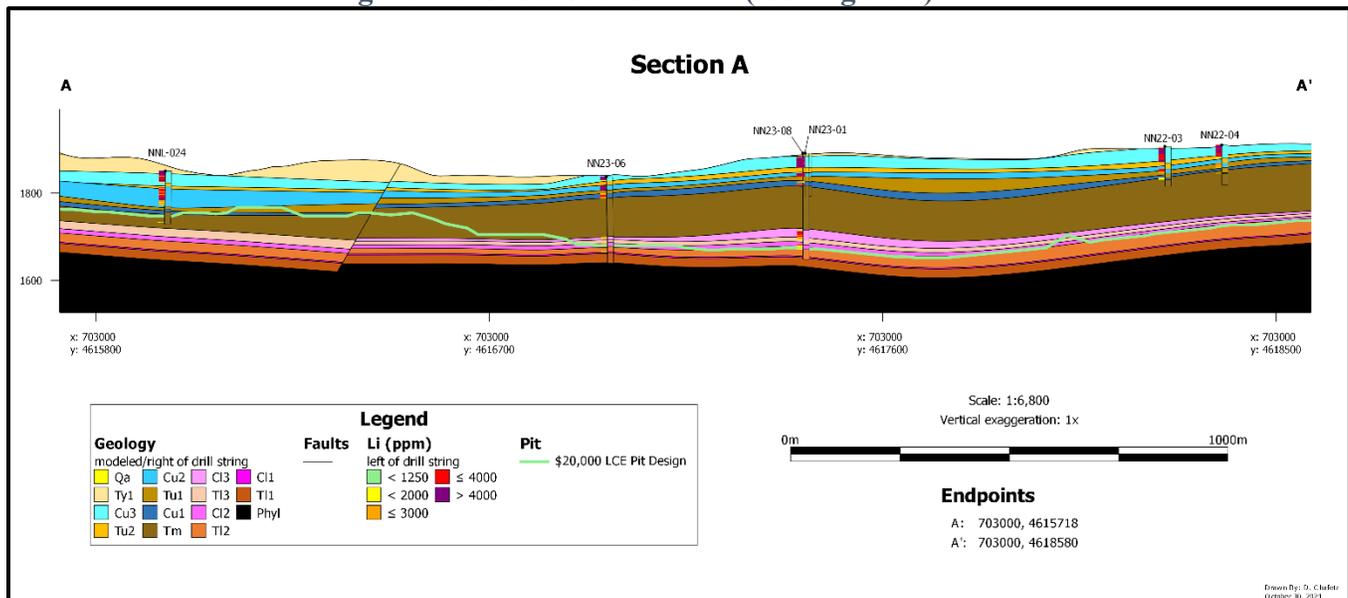
Figure 7-5 Stratigraphic Column for>NNLP (not to scale)

FORMATION	GEOLOGICAL UNIT NAME	TYPICAL THICKNESS (ft)	LITHOLOGY DESCRIPTION	Comments
Alluvium	Qa	5	Quaternary deposition - core reveals dark soils with roots and pumice fragments	sometimes enriched in lithium
Shallow Mineralized Sequence	Cy1	10	Mineralized sandy tuff with soil component	commonly eroded off
	Ty1	100	Tuff: poorly bedded, sometimes bleached, vitric tuff	thicker tuff overlying upper clay sequence in western half of resource, eroded off in eastern half
Upper Mineralized Sequence	Cu3	80	Interbedded massive green clay and dark brown laminated clays with white carbonate clots, euhedral calcite crystals throughout (vf-m size)	primary mineralized layer with high grade Li
	Tu2	20	tuff: commonly well-bedded, sandy zones, some yellow coloration in lower half	thickens to the west
	Cu2	100	Interbedded massive green clay and dark brown laminated clays with white carbonate clots, euhedral calcite crystals throughout (vf-m size)	secondary mineralized layer, high grade Li, similar characteristics to Cu3
	Tu1	20	vitric tuff: reworked and altered, commonly well bedded, glass dominated	relatively consistent marker bed
	Cu1	120	Finely bedded competent marl or typical massive green clays and laminated dark clays	Tertiary mineralized layer, distinguishing marls, often 20' thick zone of unmineralized tuff near base
Middle Tuff	Tm	200	very competent crystal vitric tuff, commonly purple with high silica and minimally altered; contact with overlying clay sometimes has translucent Si nodules	thick marker unit with distinguishing characteristics
Lower Mineralized Sequence	Cl3	60	Typical laminated and massive clays with significant calcite	Minor mineralized layer, similar to upper high-grade clays in character
	Tl3	30	altered and reworked tuff with common iron oxidation restricted to bedding	varying degrees of alteration
	Cl2	30*	finely bedded marl and altered tuff to clay-size components	Poor data density, observed in only 3 holes
	Tl2	30*	sandy altered tuff, incompetent and sometimes showing zeolite alteration, yellow-green color	Poor data density, observed in only 3 holes
	Cl1	10*	Sample is brecciated with minor silicification, both matrix and clasts altered to clay	Only observed in one hole, deep and not included in resource
Basement Rocks	Tl1	40*	Basal tuff altered to green celadonite	Only observed in one hole, deep and not included in resource
	Try	-	Rhyolite-dacite dome, interpreted as shallow intrusion	not identified in drill core
	Phyl	-	Significantly altered paleozoic rocks with cm-scale euhedral pyrite in black matrix	basement rock, fluid interactions caused significant alteration

Source: Surge Battery Metals, October 30, 2024

*not everywhere present

Figure 7-6 Cross Section A-A' (looking west)



Drawn By: D. Chaffar
 October 30, 2024



Jeffrey D. Phinisey
 SME-RM #4030404
 Fayetteville, WV 25840

7.3 Mineralization

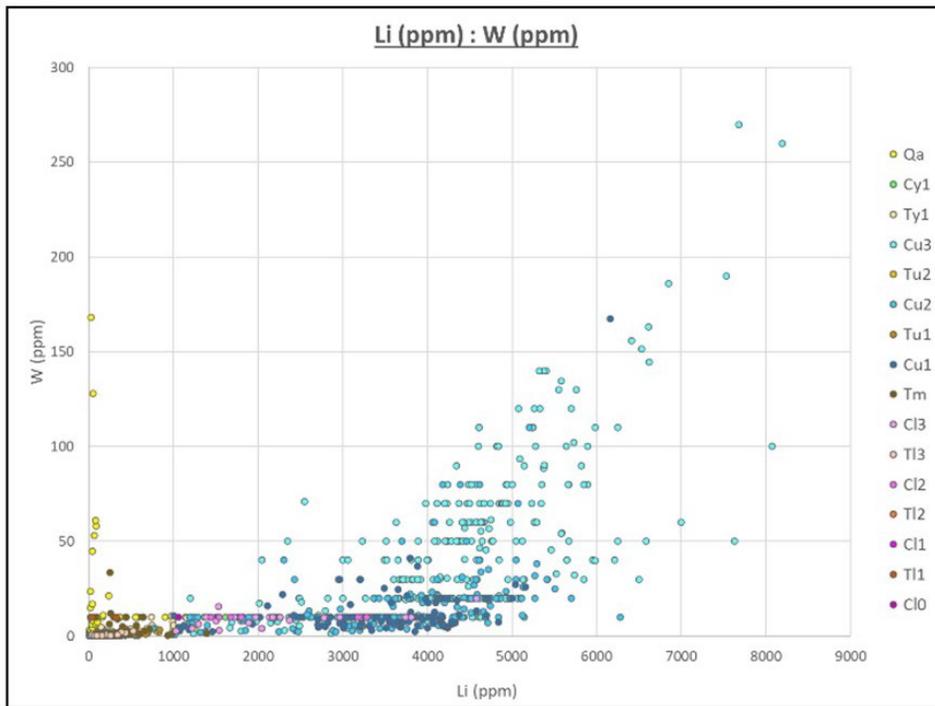
Mineralization consists of dark claystone with seams of a more intense blue-grey clay. When wet, this clay is plastic with a potter's clay texture. Lithium grade is visually related to the abundance of clay vs. coarser clastic component of the claystone / siltstone.

The origin of the mineralized clay is not clear. Work at the Thacker Pass Deposit by Ingraffia and others suggests a hydrothermal origin with lithium-rich fluids reacting with existing clay minerals to make lithium-rich clay by substituting a lithium ion for sodium or lithium and sodium for calcium or magnesium. Chafetz (2023) observed that arsenic, molybdenum, tungsten, and antimony correlate with mineralized zones at the Rhyolite Ridge deposit and suggested, based on Stefánsson & Arnórsson (2005), that these elements were sourced from natural – albeit distal – geothermal waters. This is supported by the concentrated presence of boron in the deposit, which is especially mobile in geothermal waters.

At NNLP, the behaviors of these five elements (As, Mo, W, Sb, and B) are not consistent with the model of hydrothermal activity as a direct cause for lithium enrichment as observed at Thacker Pass and Rhyolite Ridge. Only two of these elements correlate positively with increased lithium concentrations: tungsten and boron (Figs. 7-7 and 7-8). Molybdenum also has some higher values associated with lithium enrichment, but the data are more scattered (Fig. 7-9). Arsenic and antimony appear to have negative correlations with lithium (Figs. 7-10 and 7-11). Several factors could affect these trends, including elemental mobility and speciation in geothermal waters (Stefánsson & Arnórsson, 2005), source rock composition, and hydrothermal alteration processes.

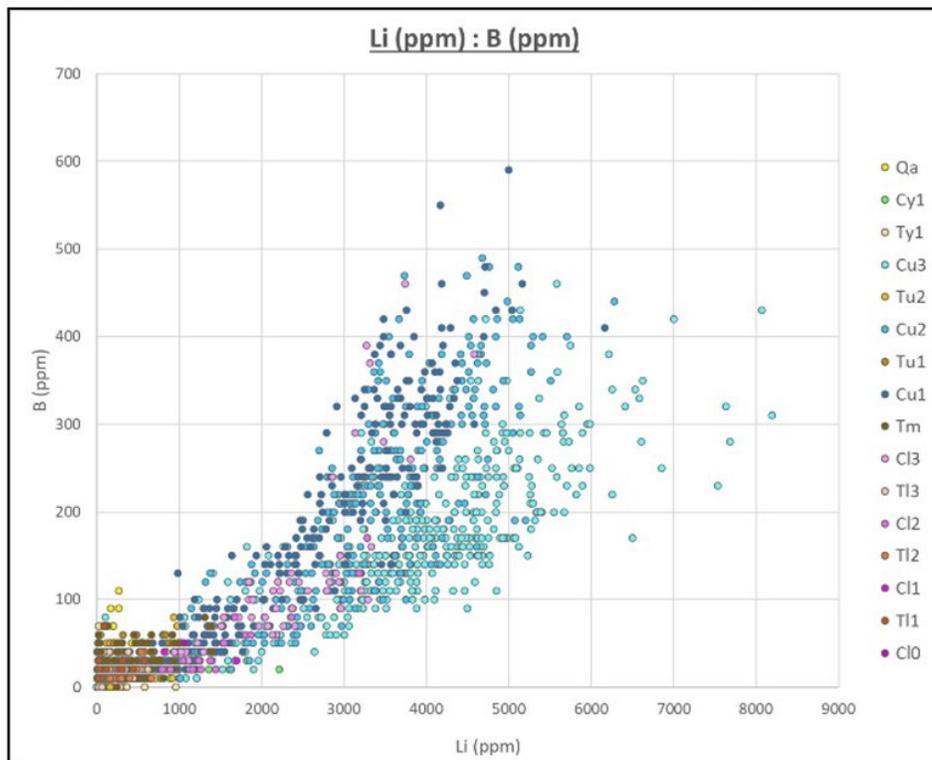
Similar to evidence from soil geochemistry (Table 9-2), lithium enrichment in drill hole intercepts of mineralized clay units is strongly correlated to elevated values in cesium, rubidium, and magnesium (Figs, 7-12, 7-13, 7-14).

Figure 7-7 Cross-Plot of Lithium - Tungsten in Drill Samples



D. Chafetz. Source: Surge Battery Metals, October 30, 2024

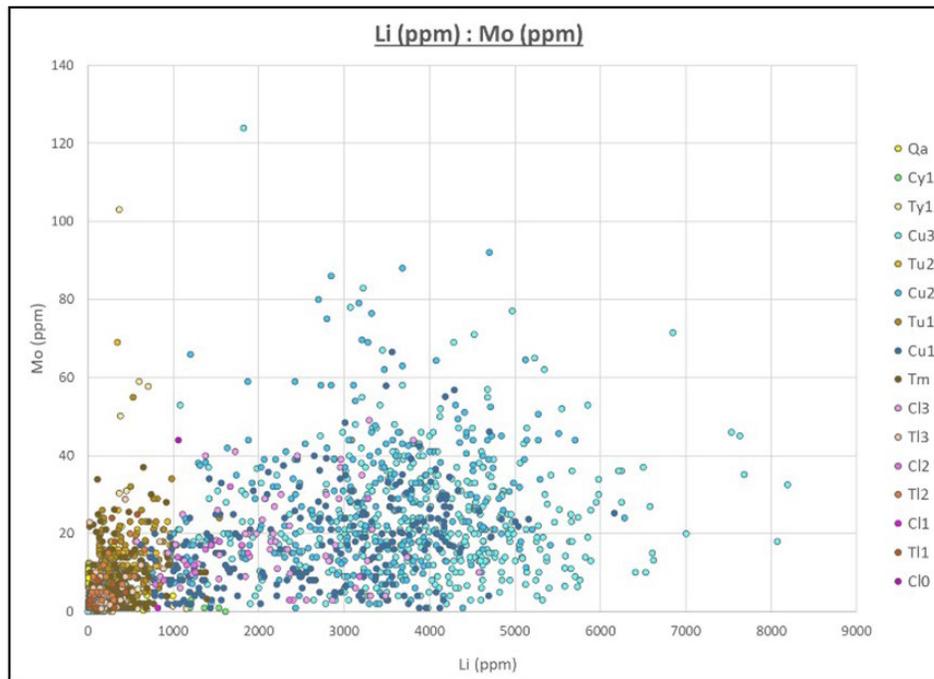
Figure 7-8 Cross-Plot of Lithium - Boron in Drill Samples



D. Chafetz. Source: Surge Battery Metals, October 30, 2024

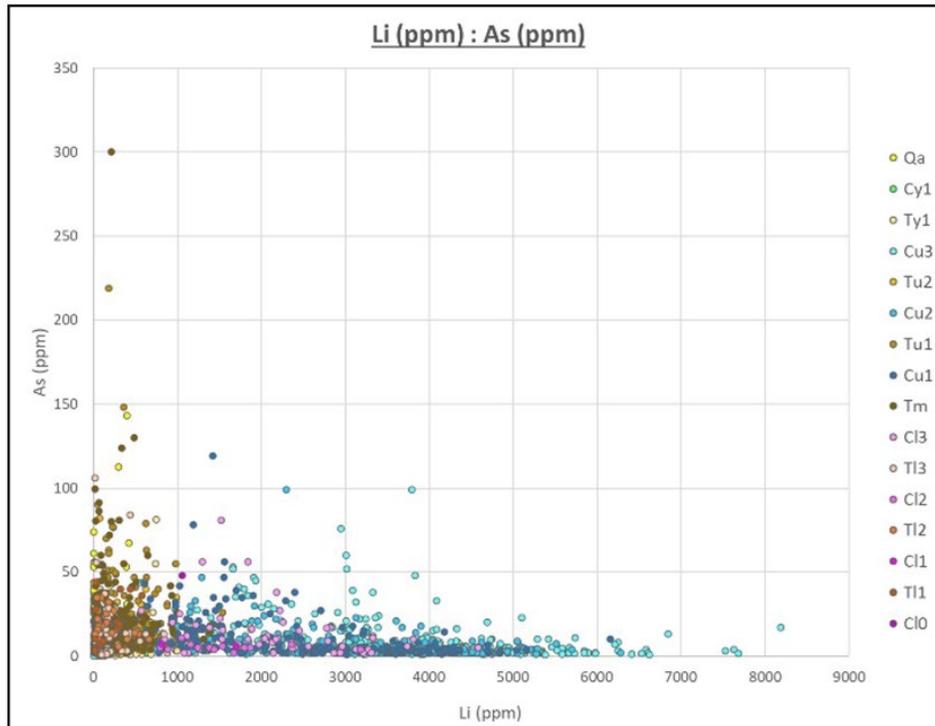


Figure 7-9 Cross-Plot of Lithium -Molybdenum in Drill Samples



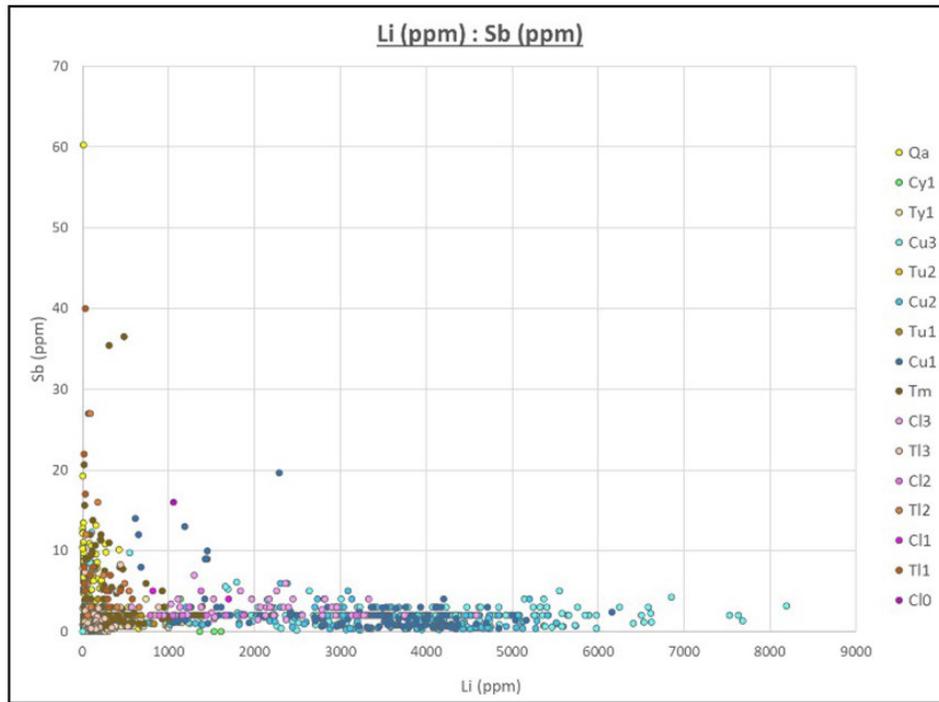
D. Chafetz. Source: Surge Battery Metals, October 30, 2024

Figure 7-10 Cross-Plot of Lithium -Arsenic in Drill Samples



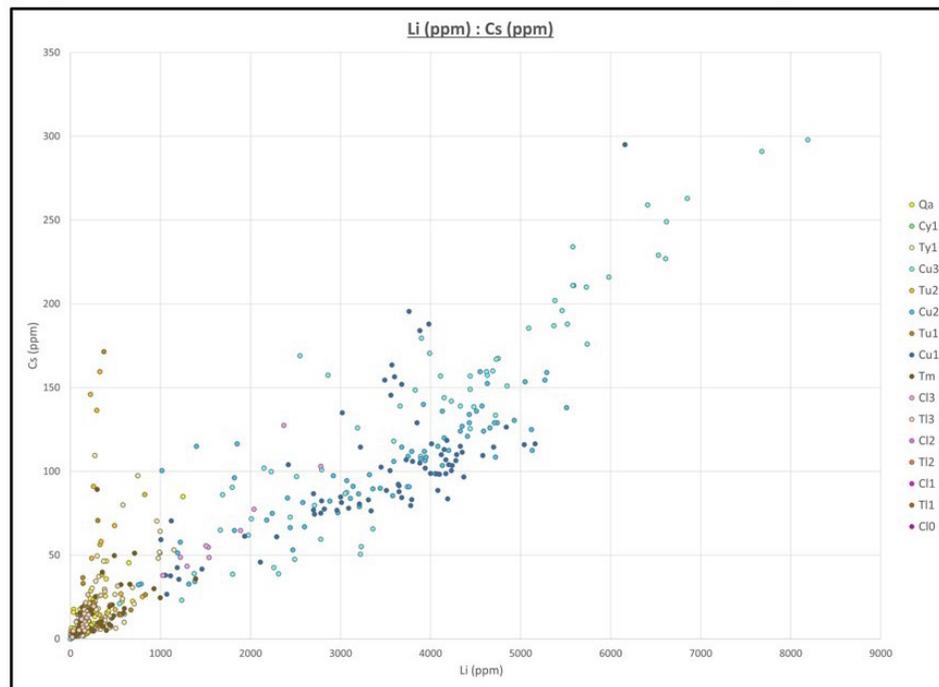
D. Chafetz. Source: Surge Battery Metals, October 30, 2024

Figure 7-11 Cross-Plot of Lithium -Antimony in Drill Samples



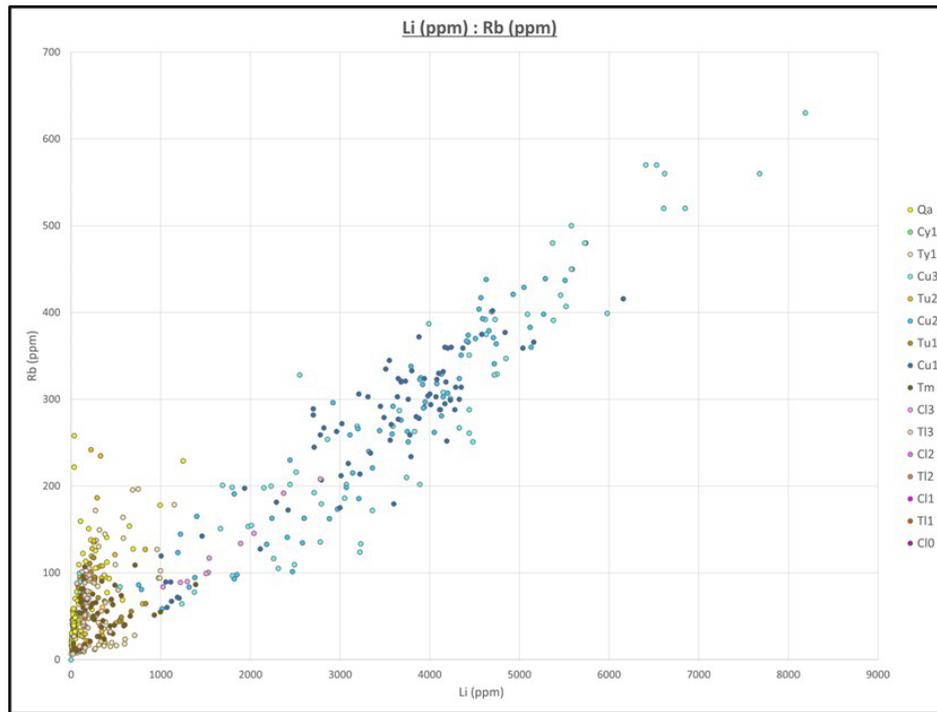
D. Chafetz. Source: Surge Battery Metals, October 30, 2024

Figure 7-12 Cross-Plot of Lithium -Cesium in Drill Samples



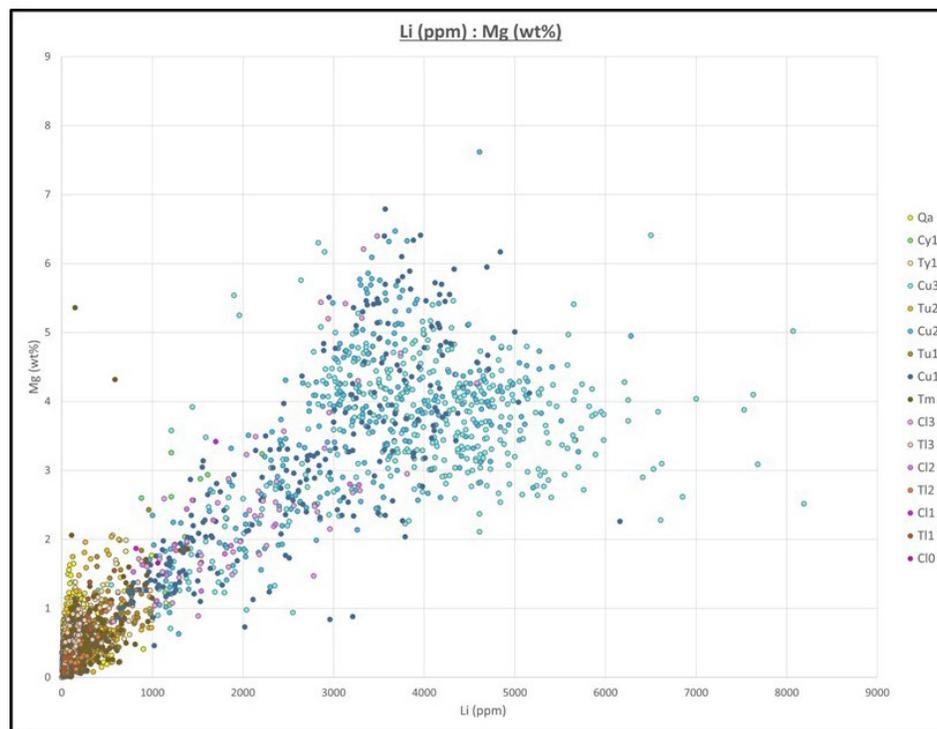
D. Chafetz. Source: Surge Battery Metals, October 30, 2024

Figure 7-13 Cross-Plot of Lithium -Rubidium in Drill Samples



D. Chafetz. Source: Surge Battery Metals, October 30, 2024

Figure 7-14 Cross-Plot of Lithium -Magnesium in Drill Samples



D. Chafetz. Source: Surge Battery Metals, October 30, 2024

8 DEPOSIT TYPES (ITEM 8)

There are two major projects nearing production from clay-hosted lithium deposits in Nevada: Lithium America Corporation's Thacker Pass Project and Ioneer USA Corporation's Rhyolite Ridge Project (Fig. 4-1b). The genesis of these deposits and the subsequent mineralogy are distinct from one another, while sharing similar characteristics. Generally, these deposits require abundant felsic volcanic glass, a closed basin, hydrothermal activity, and time for chemistry to progress. Thacker Pass is hosted in the McDermitt Caldera – a 16.5-14.6 Ma eruption event of the Yellowstone hotspot on the Nevada-Oregon border (Camilleri et al., 2017), while Rhyolite Ridge is hosted in an intermontane basin in the Silver Peak Range, approximately 20 miles south of the Mina Deflection, with an age of no greater than 6 My (Chafetz, 2023).

Lithium-bearing clays, including both the clays at both Thacker Pass and Rhyolite Ridge, are formed in environments sharing characteristics with the closed hydrologic system diagenesis (CHSD) model (Langella et al., 2001; Castor and Henry, 2020). A closed hydrologic system refers to a basin environment where hydrologic inputs are exceeded by evaporation. Closed hydrologic systems in the Great Basin are formed by either caldera collapse or divergent tectonic activity, both resulting in graben blocks suitable for lake formation (Figure 8-1). Figure 8-1a is reflective of the depositional environment at Thacker Pass, where caldera collapse and subsequent hydrothermal inputs are direct components of the system. The ignimbrites exposed at surface are primarily derived from local volcanic activity. Rhyolite Ridge is more similar to Figure 8-1b, where tectonic spreading created a series of north-south trending graben and horst blocks reflective of regional tectonism. Hydrothermal circulation is nearby and possibly directly influencing the lake, but is not required as a direct input to the lake environment. The source of ignimbrites exposed at surface are considered regional, as a volcanogenic source has not been identified in the immediate area of the deposit.

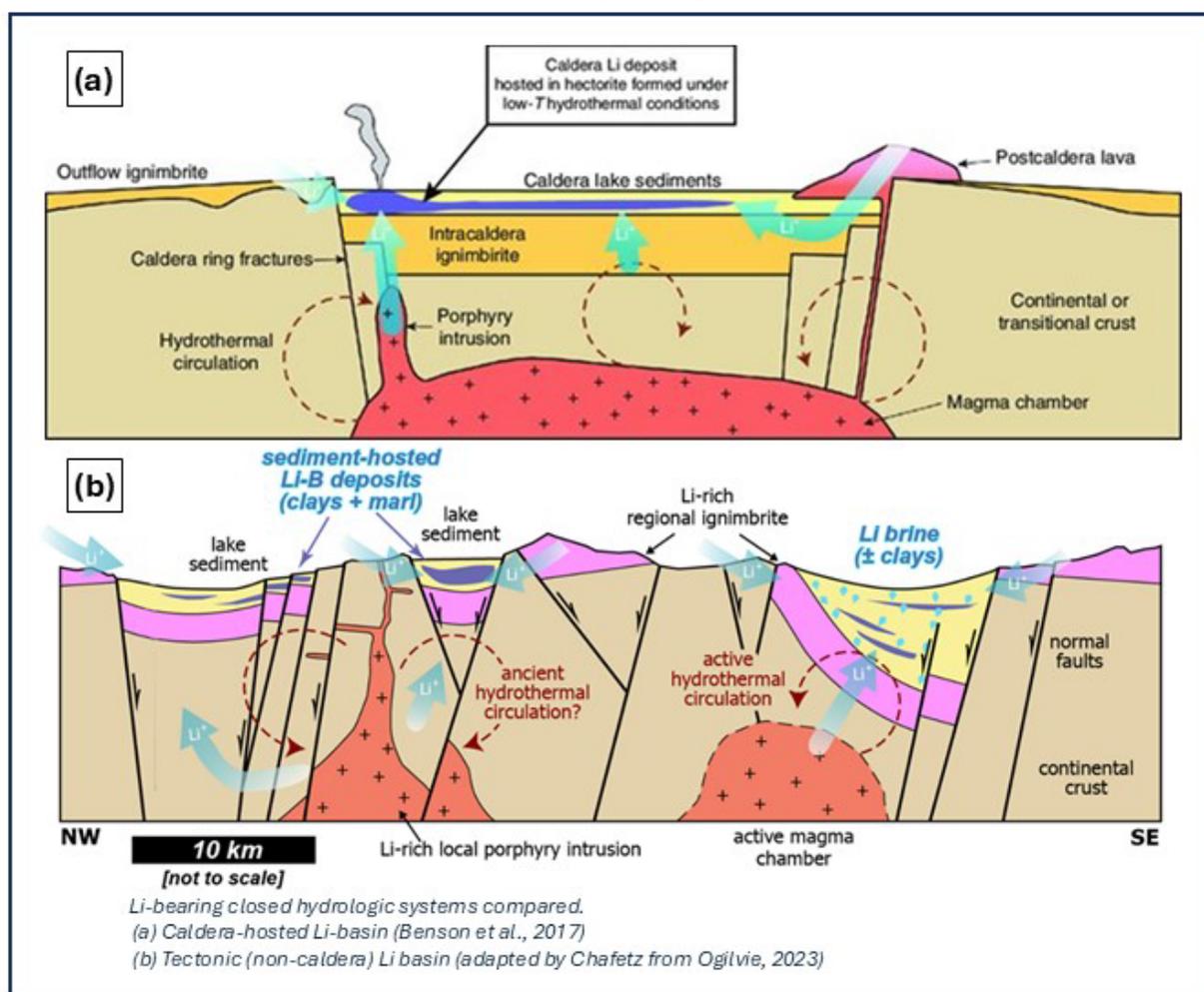
The Nevada North Lithium Project (NNLP) shares characteristics with both the Rhyolite Ridge and Thacker Pass deposits. The geomorphologic environment shares characteristics with a tectonic (non-caldera) Li-basin, like Rhyolite Ridge. The ignimbrites in the area are also considered regional, and a local volcanogenic source in the deposit area is as-yet unidentified. It is notable that only Rhyolite Ridge has an abundance of boron – likely sourced from springs in the range – hosted in the sodium-borosilicate searlesite. The ignimbrites at the NNLP are more similar to Thacker Pass as it is observed that they are sourced from the Jarbidge-Bruneau Volcanic Field, which is a younger (12.7-8.0 Ma) expulsion from the Yellowstone hotspot than McDermitt Caldera (Camilleri et al., 2017) and searlesite is not found at Thacker Pass or NNLP.

Li-bearing clays precipitate from diagenesis of felsic volcanic glass in a closed hydrologic system environment. Diagenesis is the sum of post-deposition processes affecting sediments near-surface and excludes metamorphic or weathering processes (Chafetz, 2023). Through evaporation in these systems, salinity and alkalinity increase significantly; it is well-documented that these lake environments host authigenic clays precipitating from saturated solutions after dissolution of reactive substances such as volcanic glass (Larsen, 2008; Calvo et al., 1999; Robinson, 1966; Taylor and Surdam, 1981). Robinson (1966) proposed a diagenetic mineral alteration sequence of volcanic glass → smectite → zeolites → potassium feldspar → calcite, opal, quartz, and searlesite; basin margins are observed to be less-altered



while deeper parts of the basin where dense diagenetic fluids circulate and settle are more altered. Others (Taylor and Surdam, 1981; Surdam and Sheppard, 1978; Chafetz, 2023) have observed the transformation of smectite to illite in highly progressed diagenetically altered mineral assemblages. This is relevant because illite has been observed to have higher concentrations of lithium than Li-bearing smectite in the same deposit (Morissette, 2012; Castor and Henry, 2020; Chafetz, 2023). The driver of smectite-illite transformation is evolving pore water chemistry – typically a decrease in Si activity and a high K⁺/Na⁺ ratio – which can be caused by precipitation of quartz and analcime or searlesite (Singer and Stoffers, 1980; Taylor and Surdam, 1981; Surdam and Sheppard, 1978). The mineral assemblages at Thacker Pass and NNLP do contain analcime and quartz, but no searlesite, so the mineral assemblage and the mechanisms for illitization of clays are the NNLP is more reflective of that of Thacker Pass than Rhyolite Ridge.

Figure 8-1 Conceptual Models for Lithium Clay Deposit Genesis in Caldera and Tectonic Basin Closed Hydrologic Systems



Modified by Chafetz (2023) from Ogilvie (2023). Source: Surge Battery Metals, October 30, 2024.

9 EXPLORATION (ITEM 9)

Due to few outcrop exposures, surface exploration has focused on soil geochemical sampling completed in grid layouts. Initially, geological mapping was limited to reconnaissance and prospecting to investigate areas of higher lithium values in soil samples. A program of systematic surface mapping was initiated in the 2024 field season and is ongoing.

9.1 Soil Geochemistry

A soil sampling program was commenced in 2021. Results of the initial sampling program returned lithium values up to 5,120 ppm lithium with 132 of the 447 samples yielding values at or above 500 ppm lithium. Nominal sample spacing is 100 m with line spacing for most of the coverage at 100 m. Multiple sampling iterations have expanded soil geochemical coverage to the current total of 2141 samples (Figs. 9-1 and 9-2).

Figure 9-1 Soil Geochemistry - Lithium

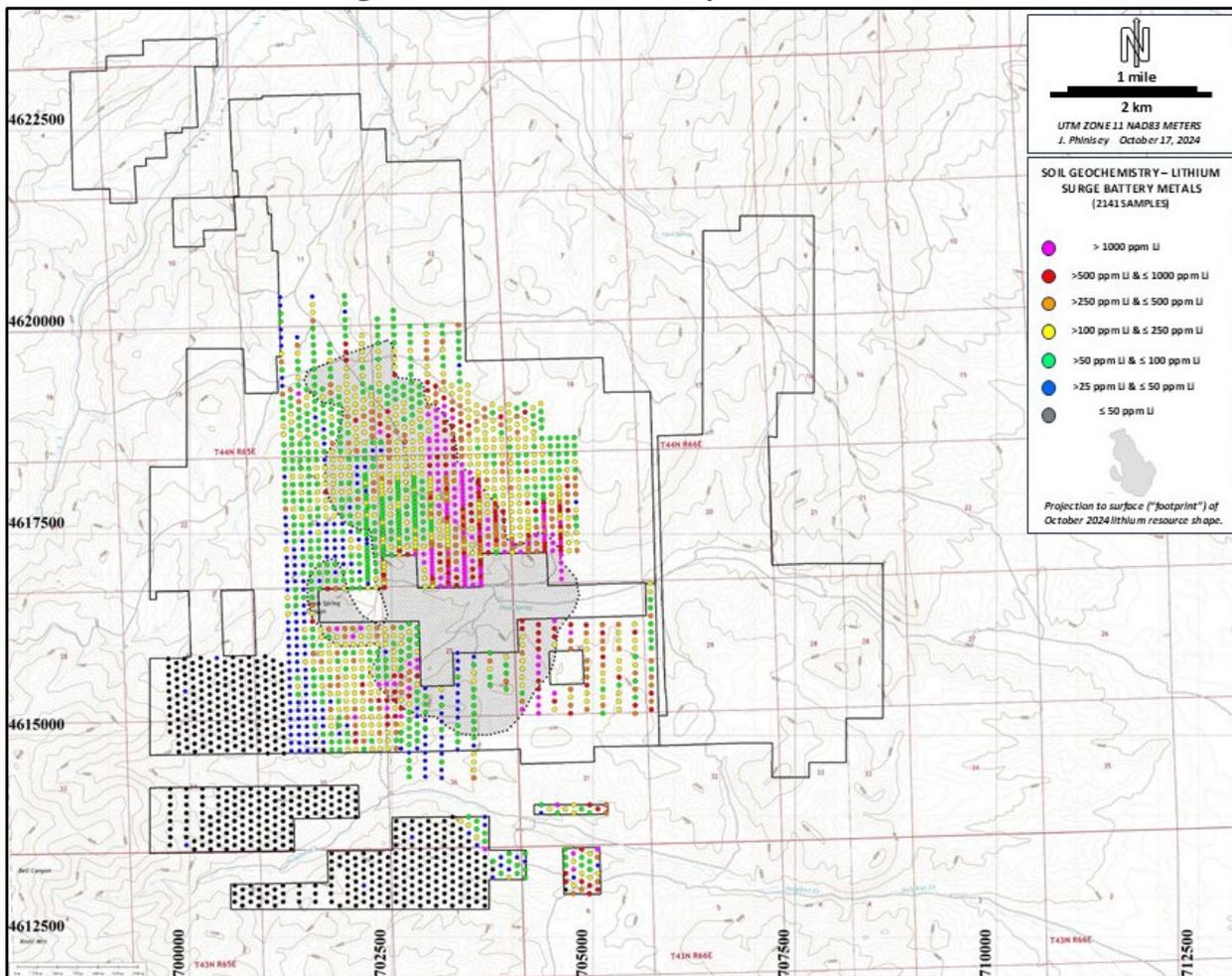
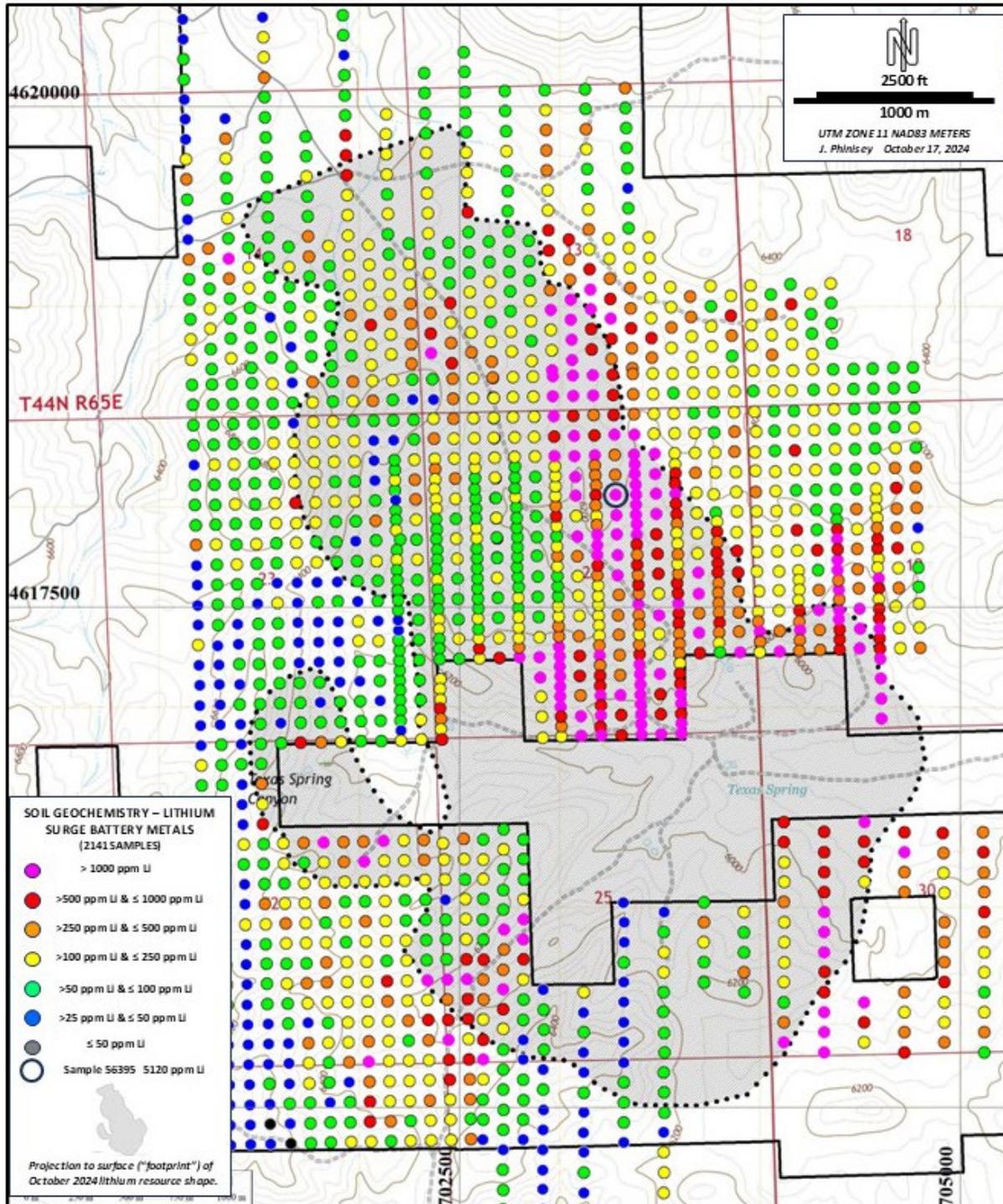


Figure 9-2 Soil Geochemistry – Lithium. Detail for Area of Known Lithium Resource



Chemical analyses by ALS Global. Source: Surge Battery Metals.

Summary statistics are shown in Table 9.1. For this program, only the lithium numbers were important for the first pass. Additional work with correlations and lower lithium values along with combined patterns in the drill hole geochemistry may help define additional targets under the post-mineral cover.

Table 9-1 Soil Geochemistry Summary Statistics

Element	Min	Max	Mean	Median	Std Dev	66 % tile	80%	90%	95%	98%
Ag ppm	0.01	3.12	0.22	0.13	0.23	0.18	0.29	0.47	0.66	0.85
Al %	0.54	8.51	5.11	6.32	2.28	6.67	6.94	7.19	7.39	7.632
As ppm	1.1	197	12.12	8.8	10.41	11.5	16.4	23.7	30.6	42.32
B ppm	0	130	4.3	0	8.71	0	10	10	20	30
Ba ppm	80	5860	862.73	870	560.88	990	1120	1290	1680	2252
Be ppm	0.34	16.8	2.83	2.97	1.44	3.32	3.68	4.31	5.05	6.27
Bi ppm	0.07	1.66	0.45	0.41	0.19	0.48	0.57	0.67	0.81	1
Ca %	0.21	16.45	1.46	1.23	1.33	1.37	1.57	2.14	3.53	5.952
Cd ppm	0.01	22.2	1.29	0.66	1.4	1.12	2.04	2.97	3.94	5.122
Ce ppm	11.85	500	96.34	102.5	39.15	116.5	131.5	144	151.5	159.5
Co ppm	0.8	28.9	7.38	7.1	2.53	8	9	10.3	11.6	13.2
Cr ppm	0	134	26.02	22	15.95	28	36	46	58	73
Cs ppm	0.3	217	20.35	11.1	27.13	17.45	28.7	48.4	74.4	113.1
Cu ppm	2.5	155	28.87	22.4	18.69	28.5	40.3	55.1	67.9	81.96
Fe %	0.41	15.45	2.69	2.61	0.89	2.83	3.1	3.51	3.93	4.826
Ga ppm	0.96	30.5	14.81	17.8	6.54	19	20.1	21.3	22.2	23.3
Ge ppm	0	3.15	0.19	0.19	0.13	0.22	0.24	0.27	0.29	0.35
Hf ppm	0.03	14.5	5.04	5.7	3.5	6.8	8.2	9.5	10.3	11.1
Hg ppm	0	1.49	0.01	0	0.04	0	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.09
In ppm	0.019	0.584	0.07	0.071	0.03	0.079	0.087	0.098	0.109	0.1234
K %	0.06	6.66	2.3	2.68	1.38	3.02	3.39	3.84	4.18	4.836
La ppm	6.4	248	50.06	52.5	20.49	60.7	68.7	75.1	79.5	85.12
Li ppm	3.1	5120	262.14	86.3	542.09	141	280	630	1320	2206
Mg %	0.13	4.86	0.79	0.72	0.48	0.834	0.99	1.26	1.64	2.262
Mn ppm	52	2790	529.43	531	175.63	580	627	690	755	882.4
Mo ppm	0.06	32.8	3.41	2.73	2.62	3.41	4.55	6.17	8.25	10.81
Na %	0.01	1.65	0.66	0.81	0.47	0.96	1.08	1.2	1.28	1.39
Nb ppm	0.21	84.9	23.39	26.7	15.66	31.8	37.1	42	45.9	49.52
Ni ppm	1.5	186	23.72	16.8	18.29	24.6	35.9	48.7	60	74.26
P ppm	0	5290	834.11	660	518.34	820	1100	1480	1860	2322
Pb ppm	2.8	182.5	26.28	25.8	10.32	28.4	31.3	35.3	39.6	48.82
Rb ppm	3.8	478	137.86	152	79.23	172	195	221	256	312.2
Re ppm	0.0005	0.042	0	0.001	0	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.00456
S %	0	10	0.04	0.03	0.22	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.11
Sb ppm	0.24	37.5	2.61	1.82	2.22	2.47	3.46	5.03	6.88	9.246
Sc ppm	0.6	23.2	6.81	7.1	2.52	8	9	9.9	10.6	11.62
Se ppm	0	36	1.21	1	1.19	1	1.5	2	2.9	3.6
Sn ppm	0.3	32.9	3.83	3.9	2.37	4.7	5.4	6.1	7	9.1
Sr ppm	9	3300	207.95	192.5	180.01	234	286	366	476	634.4
Ta ppm	0.005	7.48	1.94	1.99	0.76	2.23	2.47	2.7	2.97	3.323
Te ppm	0	0.26	0.04	0.025	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.1	0.13
Th ppm	0.7	109.5	19.54	20.5	11.6	24.6	27.8	31.1	35.4	44.82
Ti %	0	3.48	0.3	0.317	0.22	0.354	0.414	0.502	0.609	0.7908
Tl ppm	0.05	3.95	0.83	0.9	0.41	0.99	1.09	1.21	1.39	1.78
U ppm	0.14	28	4.57	4.7	2.44	5.4	6.1	7	7.8	10.4
V ppm	3	620	72.62	53	68.42	63	78	128	219	329.2
W ppm	0.08	139.5	4.84	2.8	8.93	3.7	5.5	8.7	15.1	33.28
Y ppm	3.66	193.5	37.26	38.2	15.62	44.1	49.8	54.8	59.5	69.6
Zn ppm	14	833	141.38	108	85.82	135	183	249	321	397
Zr ppm	1.3	500	183.25	199.5	124.67	241	296	344	380	412.8

Modified from Kerr, S.B. and Davis, B.M. (2024)



Lithium correlates with cesium, magnesium, tungsten and to a lesser degree, rubidium.

Table 9-2 Correlation Coefficients with Lithium in Soil Geochemistry

Element	Li	Element	Li	Element	Li
Ag ppm	-0.1579	Ge ppm	0.268	Sb ppm	-0.1398
Al %	0.0403	Hf ppm	0.0885	Sc ppm	-0.0743
As ppm	-0.1392	Hg ppm	-0.1286	Se ppm	-0.0731
B ppm	-0.0089	In ppm	0.0216	Sn ppm	0.0199
Ba ppm	-0.0159	K %	0.3517	Sr ppm	0.3662
Be ppm	0.2631	La ppm	0.0084	Te ppm	-0.2659
Bi ppm	0.0429	Mg %	0.8092	Th ppm	-0.0326
Ca %	0.1659	Mn ppm	0.046	Ti %	-0.0085
Cd ppm	-0.1934	Mo ppm	0.3949	Tl ppm	0.2521
Ce ppm	0.0098	Na %	-0.038	U ppm	0.0074
Co ppm	-0.2353	Nb ppm	0.0506	V ppm	-0.0857
Cr ppm	-0.0988	Ni ppm	-0.249	W ppm	0.8324
Cs ppm	0.8809	P ppm	-0.2616	Y ppm	-0.0189
Cu ppm	-0.2232	Pb ppm	-0.1214	Zn ppm	-0.2342
Fe %	-0.1599	Rb ppm	0.6131	Zr ppm	0.0937
Ga ppm	0.0358	S %	0.037		

Modified from Kerr, S.B. and Davis, B.M. (2024)

9.2 Electrical Resistivity Tomography (ERT) and Towed Transient Electromagnetics (tTEM)

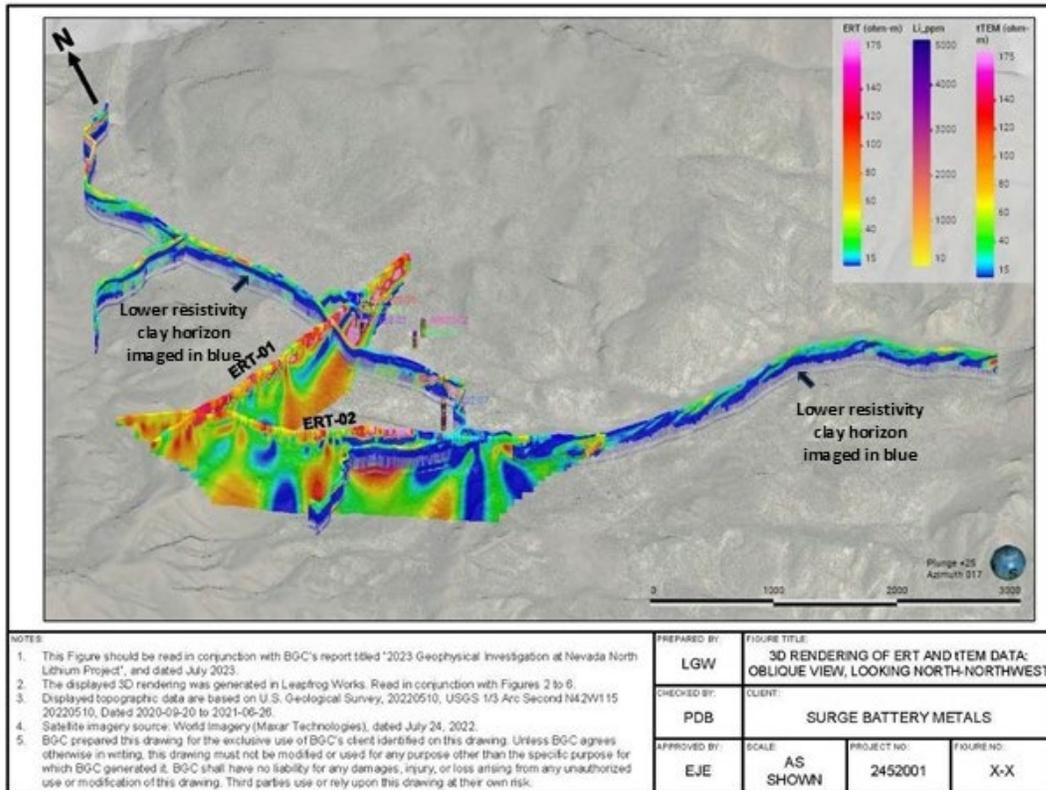
Surge contracted BGC Engineering of Calgary, Alberta to conduct an Electrical Resistivity Tomography (ERT) and a Towed Transient Electromagnetic (tTEM) survey at the NNLP in May 2023. Two lines of ERT were collected on the property with Line 1 extending 3,537 meters and Line 2 extending 4,104 meters. Minimum electrode spacing was 30 meters which yielded a search depth of about 360 meters below ground surface (Ernst and Woods, 2023).

The towed array system uses a transmitter and receiver setup similar to that used by airborne surveys but mounted on plastic skids and pulled by a small side by side ATV. The survey was restricted to roads and jeep trails but was too wide to work on some of the trails due to the array being too wide to fit between the trees and brush. About 15.3 km of data was collected in one day of work.

ERT data was collected over a four-day period (May 23-26, 2023) by two field technicians provided by BGC and contract labor contracted by Surge. The Surge project geologist provided assistance with logistics and geologic context related to the data collection and interpretation. Data reduction and modeling was conducted by BGC staff.

Surge geologists report that the tTEM data were effective in predicting depth to target claystone beds for the 2023 drilling program (Fig. 9-3, arrows). While effective, the continued use of tTEM at NNLP is limited to available roads of adequate width and clearance (Fig. 9-4).

Figure 9-3 Electrical Resistivity Tomography and Towed Transient Electromagnetics



BGC Engineering
 BGC Engineering July 2023. Source: Surge Battery Metals

Figure 9-4 tTEM Data Acquisition



10 DRILLING (ITEM 10)

The drill hole inventory for the NNLP comprises 28 holes totaling 4030.5 meters (13,223.5 ft) completed in three phases in the years 2022-2024. This total represents 2050 meters (6725 ft) of reverse circulation, 461 meters (1512.5 ft) of sonic core, and 1520 meters (4986 ft) of diamond core drilling (Table 10-1). Results of the 2024 drilling program of 1274 meters (4180 ft) of reverse circulation drilling in eight holes (Table 10-1, green shading) have prompted the update of the Mineral Resource Estimate.

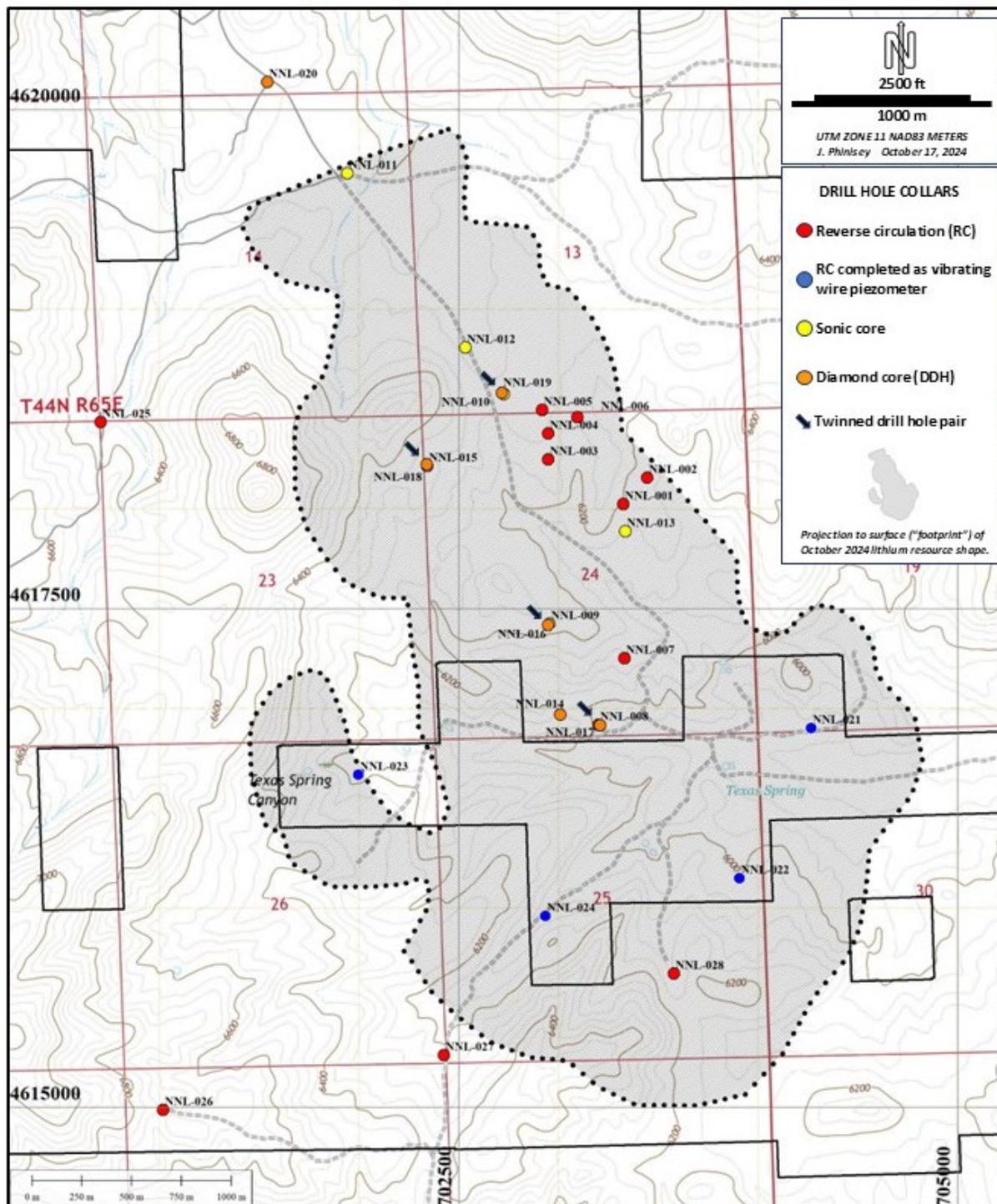
Table 10-1 Drill Hole Summary for the Nevada North Lithium Project

Hole ID		UTM NAD83 Z11		Elevation		Depth		Azimuth	Dip	Drill Type	Year Drilled
Original	Updated	Easting	Northing	(m)	(ft)	(m)	(ft)	(degrees)	(degrees)		
NN22-01	NNL-001	703325.58	4618023.22	1884.63	6183.18	82.296	270	0	-90	RC	2022
NN22-02	NNL-002	703445.56	4618155.91	1877.42	6159.51	91.44	300	0	-90	RC	2022
NN22-03	NNL-003	702949.20	4618245.47	1906.8	6255.92	91.44	300	0	-90	RC	2022
NN22-04	NNL-004	702949.10	4618376.13	1910.32	6267.44	91.44	300	0	-90	RC	2022
NN22-05	NNL-005	702918.18	4618493.96	1918.95	6295.76	91.44	300	0	-90	RC	2022
NN22-06	NNL-006	703096.11	4618458.63	1904.12	6247.1	76.2	250	0	-90	RC	2022
NN22-07	NNL-007	703330.92	4617249.57	1857.64	6094.62	160.02	525	0	-90	RC	2022
NN22-08	NNL-008	703200.19	4616916.10	1820.37	5972.33	91.44	300	0	-90	RC	2022
NN23-01	NNL-009	702954.91	4617422.53	1891.21	6204.77	98.298	322.5	0	-90	sonic	2023
NN23-02	NNL-010	702728.13	4618573.42	1915.75	6285.27	84.582	277.5	0	-90	sonic	2023
NN23-03	NNL-011	701942.23	4619679.22	1894.03	6214.01	107.442	352.5	0	-90	sonic	2023
NN23-04	NNL-012	702533.44	4618808.04	1908.04	6259.97	91.44	300	0	-90	sonic	2023
NN23-05	NNL-013	703334.75	4617887.50	1875.48	6153.13	79.248	260	0	-90	sonic	2023
NN23-06	NNL-014	703010.83	4616967.84	1837.14	6027.37	198.7296	652	0	-90	core	2023
NN23-07	NNL-015	702342.96	4618214.47	1929.15	6329.24	235.3056	772	0	-90	core	2023
NN23-08	NNL-016	702949.69	4617417.51	1891.24	6204.87	242.9256	797	0	-90	core	2023
NN23-09	NNL-017	703208.26	4616915.21	1820.22	5971.86	131.9784	433	0	-90	core	2023
NN23-10	NNL-018	702340.76	4618221.52	1929.24	6329.54	303.8856	997	90	-50	core	2023
NN23-11	NNL-019	702717.55	4618580.79	1915.7	6285.1	207.8736	682	0	-90	core	2023
NN23-12	NNL-020	701541.59	4620136.24	1904.85	6249.5	199.0344	653	0	-90	core	2023
NNL-021	NNL-021	704267.11	4616900.97	1792.73	5881.66	85.344	280	0	-90	RC	2024
NNL-022	NNL-022	703905.51	4616147.58	1825.91	5990.51	121.92	400	0	-90	RC	2024
NNL-023	NNL-023	701998.10	4616667.06	1881.34	6172.38	152.4	500	0	-90	RC	2024
NNL-024	NNL-024	702935.56	4615959.03	1850.57	6071.41	121.92	400	0	-90	RC	2024
NNL-025	NNL-025	700706.94	4618433.25	1934.74	6347.57	243.84	800	0	-90	RC	2024
NNL-026	NNL-026	701019.04	4614987.51	2044.42	6707.42	243.84	800	0	-90	RC	2024
NNL-027	NNL-027	702425.72	4615261.36	1897.07	6223.99	137.16	450	0	-90	RC	2024
NNL-028	NNL-028	703579.87	4615670.15	1863.24	6112.99	167.64	550	0	-90	RC	2024

Surveyed July 25, 2024 by DOWL engineering services. Source: Surge Battery Metals



Figure 10-1 Drill Hole Locations for the Nevada North Lithium Project



Source: Surge Battery Metals.



As part of the drilling program in 2023, Surge undertook to compare results of different drilling methods by twinning combinations of reverse circulation, sonic core, and diamond core holes (Fig. 10-1, black arrows). Comparisons of mineralized intercepts greater than 2500 ppm lithium for these drill hole pairs are presented in Table 10-3. Observations from this test include:

- The uppermost mineralized claystone (rock code Cu3) showed essentially nil variation in thickness over short lateral distances for multiple drill hole pairs. Differences in lithium grade for these intercepts are less than 10%. Reverse circulation drilling can provide the same basic thickness and grade data as core.
- Thinner intercepts demonstrate increased variations in thickness (including being absent in holes NNL-010 and NNL-015). Further drill testing may show that depositional or structural complexities increase for thinner portions of the resource. Mr. Phinisey draws a crude analogy to the deposition of vegetable matter in fluvial coal basins: thicknesses are greater and less variable near depositional centers while thickness diminishes and variability increases towards the outer limits of deposition (basin edges). While it is a preliminary estimate subject to change, this experiment with drill hole twins suggests that mineralized thicknesses greater than 20 m demonstrate minimal variability over short lateral distances while those significantly less than 20 m show increased variability.
- The pair represented by holes NNL-015 and NNL-018 is a special case in which two diamond core holes are completed from the same pad. While NNL-015 is vertical, hole NNL-018 is an angle hole at -50 degrees at azimuth 090 (east). The two intercepts of mineralized claystone Cu2 are +100 m apart at depth and have a 12.5 m difference in drill length. After correcting for geometrical exaggeration of vertical thickness in hole NNL-018, the difference in claystone true thickness is approximately 3 m while the difference in average lithium grade is 12.9%. Using the analogy as before, this drill hole pair may be expressing the degree of variability to be expected near basin centers over moderate distances.

Table 10-2 Comparison of Mineralized Thickness and Average Lithium Grade for Drill Hole Twins

Hole ID		Drill Type	Δ Plan (m)	Δ Elev. (m)	Drill Interval (ft)		Drill Interval (m)		Drill Interval Length		Δ Interval Length (m)	Average Li (ppm)	Δ Lithium (%)	Average B (ppm)	Δ Boron (%)	Rock Unit Code
Original	Updated				From	To	From	To	(m)	(ft)						
NN22-08	NNL-008	RC			5.00	70.00	1.52	21.34	19.81	65.00		3878		203		
NN23-09	NNL-017	DDH	8.12	0.15	7.00	72.00	2.13	21.95	19.81	65.00	0.00	3513	-9.4	212	5	Cu3
NN22-08	NNL-008	RC			90.00	235.00	27.43	71.63	44.20	145.00		3394		242		
NN23-09	NNL-017	DDH	8.12	0.15	91.50	237.00	27.89	72.24	44.35	145.50	0.15	3693	8.8	280	16	Cu2
NN22-08	NNL-008	RC			275.00	280.00	83.82	85.35	1.52	5.00		2660		90		
NN23-09	NNL-017	DDH	8.12	0.15	277.00	282.00	84.43	85.95	1.52	5.00	0.00	3450	29.7	140	56	Cu1
NN23-01	NNL-009	Sonic			27.50	107.50	8.38	32.77	24.38	80.00		4939		236		
NN23-08	NNL-016	DDH	7.25	0.03	25.00	107.00	7.62	32.61	24.99	82.00	0.61	4785	-3.1	223	-6	Cu3
NN23-01	NNL-009	Sonic			147.50	177.50	44.96	54.10	9.14	30.00		3758		282		
NN23-08	NNL-016	DDH	7.25	0.03	147.00	177.00	44.81	53.95	9.14	30.00	0.00	3812	1.4	268	-5	Cu2
NN23-01	NNL-009	Sonic			207.50	222.50	63.25	67.82	4.57	15.00		2033		135		
NN23-08	NNL-016	DDH	7.25	0.03	207.00	223.00	63.09	67.97	4.88	16.00	0.30	1640	-19.3	140	4	Cu1
NN23-01	NNL-009	Sonic			227.50	245.00	69.34	74.68	5.33	17.50		2591		193		
NN23-08	NNL-016	DDH	7.25	0.03	227.00	243.00	69.19	74.07	4.88	16.00	0.46	1943	-25.0	140	-27	Cu1
NN23-07	NNL-015	DDH			357.00	417.00	108.81	127.10	18.29	60.00		3518		132		
NN23-10	NNL-018	DDH	7.39	0.09	357.00	458.00	108.81	139.60	30.79	101.00	12.50	4040	12.9	144	10	Cu2
NN23-07	NNL-015	DDH			660.50	686.50	201.32	209.25	7.92	26.00		2962		104		Cu1
NN23-10	NNL-018	DDH	7.39	0.09	662.00	687.00	201.78	209.40	7.62	25.00	0.30	332	-88.8	14	-87	Tu1
NN23-02	NNL-010	Sonic			67.50	177.50	20.57	54.10	33.53	110.00		4044		147		
NN23-11	NNL-019	DDH	12.90	0.05	67.00	172.00	20.42	52.43	32.00	105.00	1.52	3847	-4.9	164	12	Cu3
NN23-02	NNL-010	Sonic			202.50	207.50	61.72	63.25	1.52	5.00		135		10		Tu2
NN23-11	NNL-019	DDH	12.90	0.05	202.00	207.00	61.57	63.09	1.52	5.00	0.00	3110	2203.7	200	1900	Cu2
NN23-02	NNL-010	Sonic			237.50	255.00	72.39	77.72	5.33	17.50		2669		273		Cu2
NN23-11	NNL-019	DDH	12.90	0.05	237.00	257.00	72.24	78.33	6.10	20.00	0.76	134	-95.0	15	-94.5	Tm



11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY (ITEM 11)

11.1 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Sample Security

Soil samples were collected by a contract crew provided by Rangefront Mining Services of Elko, Nevada. After collection, samples were stored in locked vehicles until they were delivered to the Rangefront office in Elko. The Surge project geologist inserted standards into the sample stream and transported the samples from the Rangefront office to the ALS Global preparation laboratory in Elko. ALS Global shipped the samples to their Twin Falls laboratory for sieving. After preparation, aliquots of the samples were shipped to the ALS Global analytical laboratory in North Vancouver, B.C. for analysis. One batch of the fall 2022 soil samples was taken to the ALS Global preparation lab in Reno, NV where they were screened, and a sample aliquot sent to the North Vancouver, B.C. facility for analysis.

Soil samples were sieved to -80 mesh (0.180 mm) and run via the ALS Global ME MS-61 method. This method uses a 0.5-gram aliquot leached in a 4-acid solution (HNO₃, HCL, HF, HClO₄) and analyzed using mass spectroscopy. This extraction method is very aggressive for soil samples in that it will strip most elements from the crystal lattice of clays and 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 at the NNLP are likely in clays or partially weathered feldspars, this method is effective for the purposes of this investigation.

The 2022 reverse circulation drilling program utilized a buggy-mounted system provided by O'Keefe Drilling Company of Butte, Montana. Site preparation and water handling was provided by Legarza Exploration of Elko, Nevada. Drill cuttings were collected on 5-foot intervals and bagged at the drill site by O'Keefe staff. Samples were collected from the site by the Surge Project geologist and delivered to the ALS Global sample preparation facility in Twin Falls, Idaho. Samples were dried, crushed, and pulverized at the Twin Falls facility and sent to the North Vancouver ALS Global laboratories for analysis. Samples were assayed using the ALS ICP-41 method using an aqua regia leach followed by ICP optical emission spectroscopy. The analytical range for lithium by this method is 10 ppm – 10,000 ppm.

All samples from the 2023 sonic drilling program were collected in plastic bags for every 2.5-foot (76.2 cm) interval. Surge workers at the rig retained a representative sample in chip trays and core boxes for each interval and sealed the bags with wire ties. Samples were transported by Surge workers to a locked warehouse in Elko, Nevada where they were stored for sub-sampling. The sample bags were opened at the warehouse, a sub-sample of approximately 25% of the material was bagged for assay and the original sample bags were overwrapped for storage. Samples were then submitted to the ALS Global facility in Elko, Nevada for analysis. ALS Global is independent of the Company.

Core samples from the 2023 diamond drilling program were placed in standard waxed cardboard core boxes by the drillers who delivered the core to the Surge field office. The core samples were logged at the camp and sample intervals marked with the sample number tags. The core was then driven by Surge



workers to a locked warehouse in Elko, Nevada where they were stored for splitting. At the warehouse, the core samples were split or sawn, depending on the rock composition and half of the core samples were placed in cloth bags. Samples were then submitted to the ALS Global facility in Elko, Nevada for analysis. Samples were assayed using the ALS ICP-41 method as in 2022.

Samples from the 2024 RC drilling program were placed directly into 20" x 24" polyester Heavy Sentry Bags from the cyclone separator outlet of the drill rig while carefully following a schedule on a cut sheet for one sample every five feet. The sample bag is fitted over a 5-gallon bucket which is hung from the cyclone outlet for the duration of the 5-foot interval drilled. Once collected, the bag is placed on the side of the pad, in sequential order, and allowed to dry for 2 or 3 days. Once dry, a Surge project geologist collected all samples by hand into a supersack in the bed of a pickup truck, while carefully double-checking with the sample cut-sheet which is a copy of what was provided to the drillers. Once all samples were accounted for, a submittal and chain of custody form was completed, and the samples were delivered to the ALS Global prep lab in Twin Falls, ID in the same day. Samples were assayed using the ALS ME MS-41 method using an aqua regia leach and ICP-MS finish.

11.2 Quality Assurance/Quality Control

The reference samples used by Surge for soil sample submittals and for the 2022-2024 drilling programs were purchased from Moment Exploration Geochemistry (MEG) of Lamoille, NV. MEG specializes in certifying geochemical reference samples. Standard MEG-Li.10.11 has a lithium analytical mean value of 719.5 ppm and a standard deviation of 28.9 ppm. For the 2024 drilling program, standard MEG-Li.10.15 was used in conjunction with MEG-Li.10-11. Standard MEG-Li.10.15 has a lithium analytical mean value of 1606.4 ppm and a standard deviation of 104.8 ppm.

The soil database includes 72 analyses of the MEG-Li.10.11 certified reference material, approximately 3.4% of the inventory of 2141 soil samples. Analytical values for lithium range from 720 ppm to 830 ppm with a mean of 773.9 ppm, approximately 7.5% above the published mean for MEG-Li.10.11.

The drill hole database for the 2022 reverse circulation drilling program and the 2023 sonic and diamond core drilling programs includes 105 analyses of the MEG-Li.10.11 certified reference material, approximately 5.1% of submittal totals. A total of 94 of these analyses (89.5%) fall within two standard deviations of the published mean value for MEG-Li.10-11. A total of 11 samples (10.5%) falls between two and three standard deviations of the mean value for MEG-Li.10.11 (Fig. 11-1). Of the fifteen blanks analyzed, one returned a value greater than 50 ppm lithium (Fig. 11-2). Seven duplicate pairs represent both the low and the very high end of the range of lithium values, with variability in lithium content well within 10% (Fig. 11-3). ALS Global reported satisfactory performance for laboratory internal standards and blanks.

Figure 11-1 Standard Control Chart for 2022 and 2023 Drill Programs.

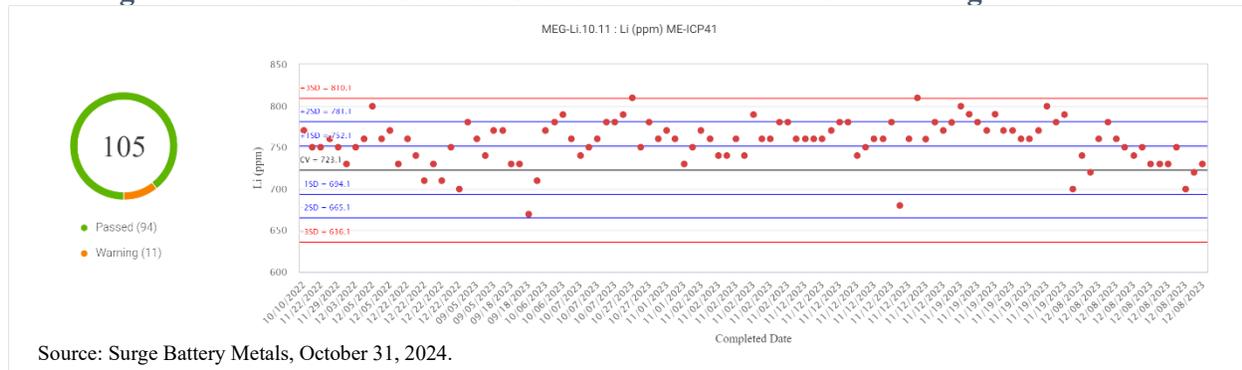


Figure 11-2 Blanks Control Chart for 2023 Drilling Programs

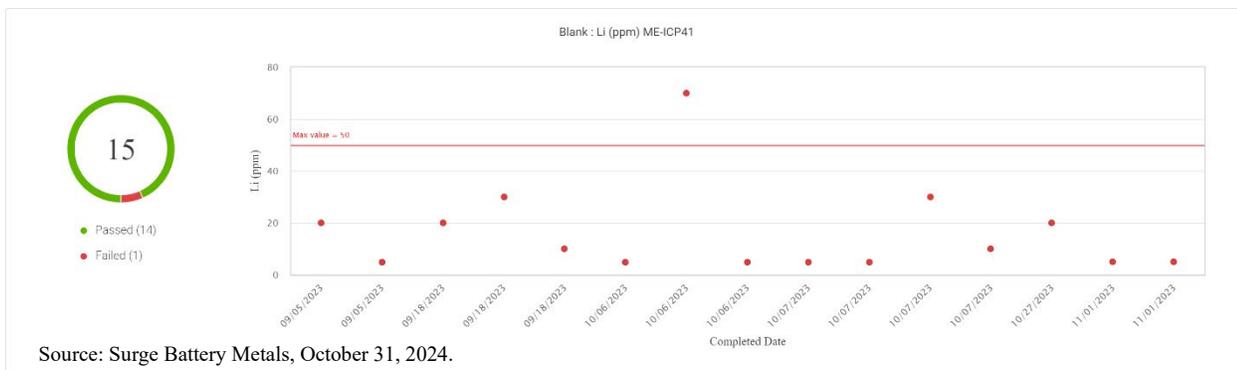
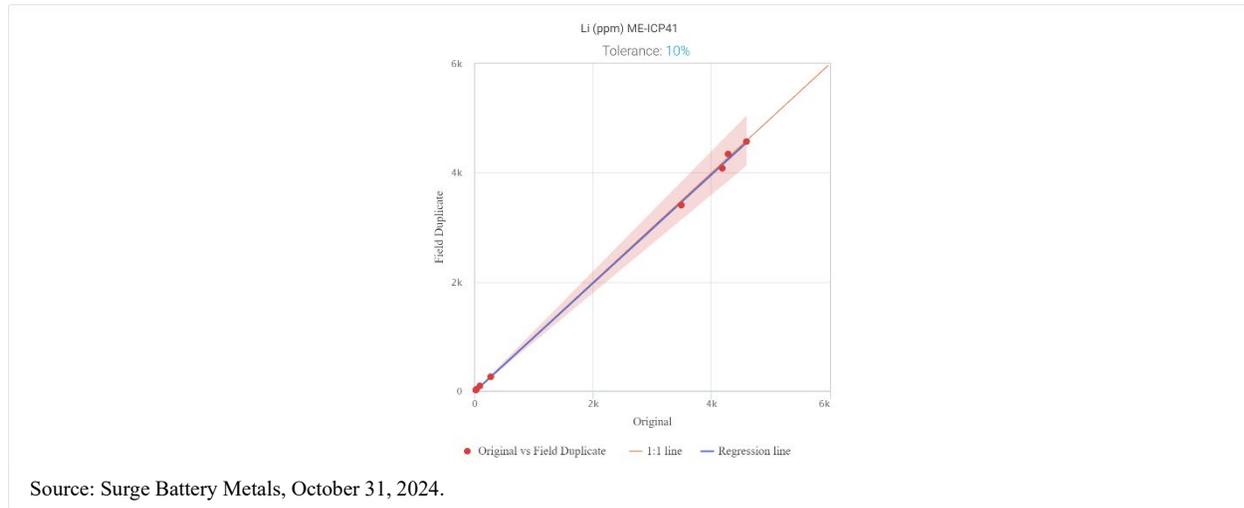


Figure 11-3 Duplicates Scatter Plot for 2023 Drilling Programs



The 2024 reverse circulation drilling program comprises 641 drill samples, 36 samples total of certified reference material samples MEG-Li.10.11 and MEG-Li.10.15, and 39 blank samples:

- A total of 26 blank samples reported less than 10 ppm lithium, 12 reported between 10 and 50 ppm lithium, and one reported 85.4 ppm lithium, at the end of a mineralized zone (11-4).
- Of 22 samples of MEG-Li.10.11 included in submittals, four samples from the submittal of July 8, 2024 exceeded three standard deviations from the mean for lithium (Fig. 11-5).
- Of 14 samples of MEG-Li.10.15 included in submittals, none exceeded two standard deviations from the mean value for lithium (Fig. 11-6).
- A total of 34 duplicates covers a broad range of lithium values for the NNLP. Variation in lithium values for all mineralized pairs fell within a 10% tolerance (Fig. 11-7).

Figure 11-4 Blanks Control Chart for 2023 Drilling Programs

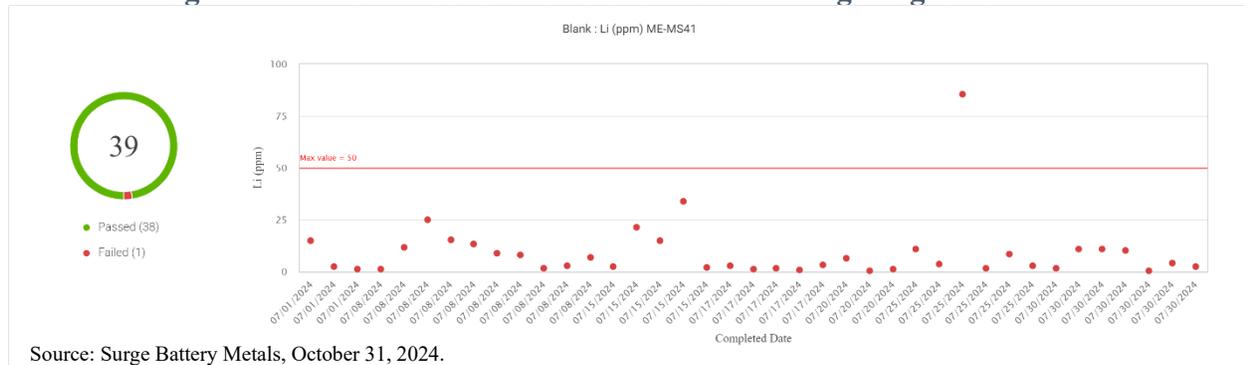


Figure 11-5 Standard Control Chart for MEG-Li.10.11 for 2024 Drill Programs

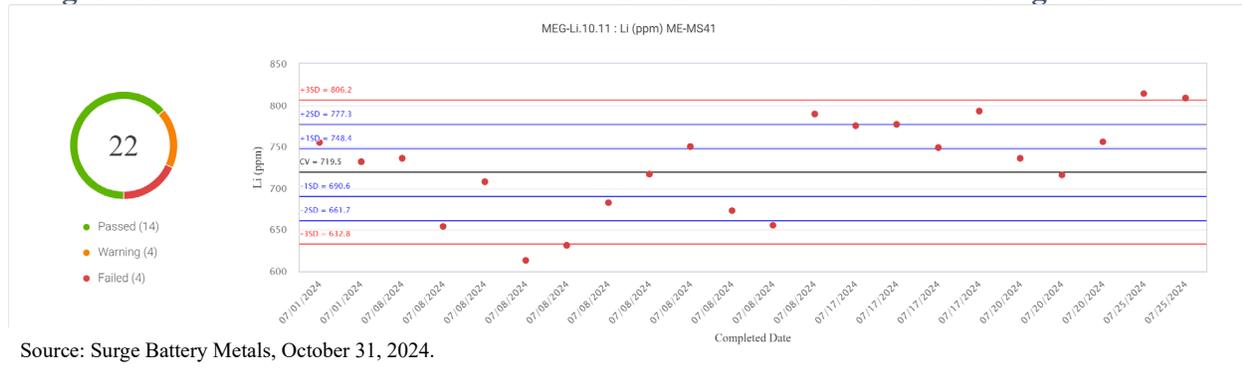


Figure 11-6 Standard Control Chart for MEG-Li.110.15 for 2024 Drill Programs

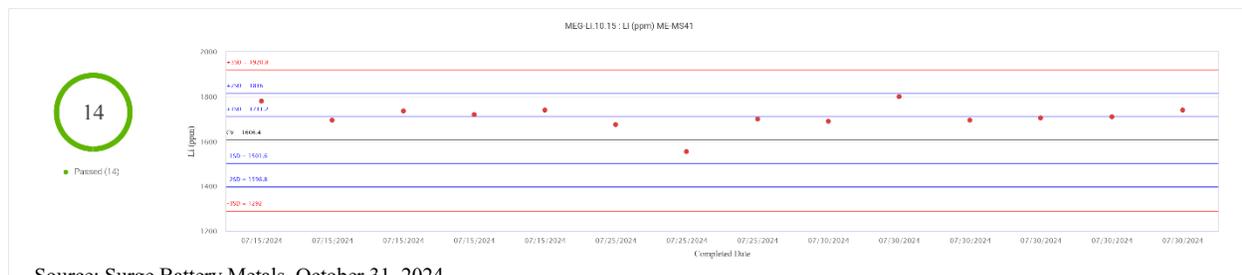
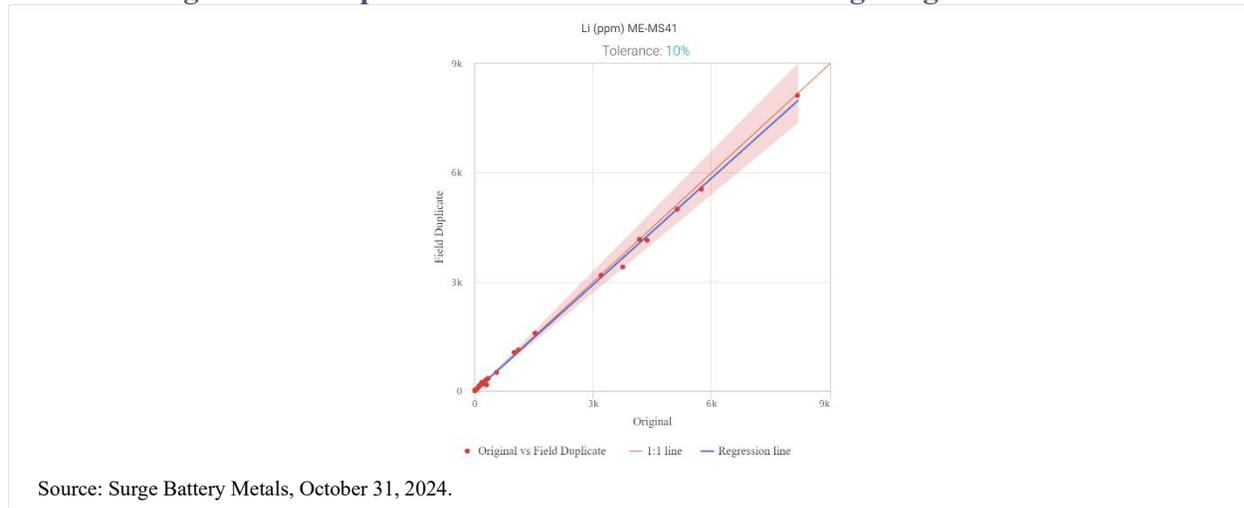


Figure 11-7 Duplicates Scatter Plot for 2024 Drilling Program



The failed standards from the July 8th, 2024 submittal were re-analyzed along with flanking samples for a batch of 48 samples. The results were returned within 5% tolerance. The two failed standards from the July 25th, 2024 submittal were not in mineralized zones and re-analysis for the flanking intervals was not requested.

11.3 Summary Statement

It is the Authors' opinion that the sample collection, preparation, security, and analytical procedures as described are sufficient for this Technical Report.

12 DATA VERIFICATION (ITEM 12)

Jeffrey Phinisey completed a site visit to NNLP on October 8, 2024. The site visits confirmed the location and access routes of previous and current exploration activities. Mr. Phinisey was able to observe the geologic setting and view a few of the limited exposures on the property, as well as visiting numerous drill sites. During the site visit, photographs and GPS coordinates were taken at drill sites and outcrops that were later compared to coordinates in the drilling databases and maps provided by Surge. Mr. Phinisey also visited the storage facility in Elko where he was able to examine drill core and cuttings, discuss procedures used in logging, archiving information, and sample preparation.

12.1 Database Verification

There is a significant amount of data available for this project, it is recent, and the database is complete. Assay certificates are available for all analytical work and the values that have been spot-checked against the working data tables are accurate. Geologic, metallurgical, and modeling work has been performed by experienced and reliable workers.

12.2 Drill Hole Monumentation

Except for the four reverse circulation holes completed as piezometer wells, drill holes are monumented with surveyor caps on lengths of rebar anchored in cement to grade. Surveyor caps are stamped with hole number and these were determined to coincide with the drill hole database (Fig. 12-1).

Figure 12-1 Monument for Drill Hole>NNL-025



Photo: J. Phinisey October 8, 2024

12.3 Drill Hole Coordinates

Within the approximate 10 m accuracy of Mr. Phinisey’s handheld GPS unit, coordinates were found to be in agreement with the professionally surveyed data for the three drill sites visited on October 8, 2024.

Table 12-1 Comparison of Handheld GPS and Professionally Surveyed

Hole ID		DOWL engineering services UTM NAD83 Z11		Handheld Garmin GPS field check UTM NAD83 Z11	
Original	Updated	Easting	Northing	Easting	Northing
NN23-11	NNL-019	702717.55	4618580.79	702717.10	4618584.31
NNL-021	NNL-021	704267.11	4616900.97	704268.13	4616907.05
NNL-025	NNL-025	700706.94	4618433.25	700706.44	4618438.36

12.4 Field Confirmation of Elevated Lithium Values in Claystone

A SciAps Model Z900 laser-induced breakdown spectroscopy (LIBS) analyzer was used in the field to spot check pieces of claystone found in float and dozer spoils. In multiple areas known from soil and drill samples to be enriched in lithium at surface, qualitative but strongly elevated lithium values were determined by LIBS (Figs. 12-2 a,b).

Figure 12-2 Example of Field Check of Lithium Content Using LIBS Analyzer



12.5 Core Shed Confirmation of Elevated Lithium in Claystone from Sonic Core

In the same manner as used in the field, the LIBS analyzer was used in the core shed in Elko to provide qualitative confirmation of elevated lithium values (Fig. 12-3).

Figure 12-3 Example of LIBS Determination of Lithium Content in Sonic Core



12.5 Summary Statement on Data Verification

Mr. Phinisey conducted a site visit and data verification that included examination of claystone surface geology, review of access and infrastructure, and LIBS analysis for lithium for field and core samples. Mr. Phinisey concludes that the>NNLP data are acceptable as used in this report and to support the planning of further exploration activities.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING (ITEM 13)

In March 2023, Kappes, Cassiday & Associates (“KCA”) reported results for screen analysis and scoping acid leach testing on four samples of composited reverse circulation drill cuttings from holes NN-2205 and NN-2207 (updated hole identifications NNL-05 and NNL-07, respectively). This first examination of the potential to beneficiate by screening suggests grade improvement in the range of 10-20% in the minus 200 mesh fraction. Further, that 98% of the lithium endowment reports to the minus 200 mesh fraction lends support to the conclusion that lithium residence is, in fact, in clay minerals.

Table 13-1 Screen Analysis of Four Samples of Composited RC Drill Cuttings

KCA Sample No.	Description	Size Fraction	Wt., grams	Wt. Fraction	Li, mg/kg (ppm)	Li Wt. Fraction
96508 A	Comp 1 Hole NNL-005 (NN22-05) 0 ft-110 ft	+0.075 mm	13.1	13%	497	2%
		-0.075 mm	86.9	87%	4,199	98%
		Total	100.0	100%	3,714	100%
					Head Assay	4,011
96509 A	Comp 2 Hole NNL-005 (NN22-05) 155 ft-190 ft	+0.075 mm	15.5	16%	270	2%
		-0.075 mm	84.5	85%	2,502	98%
		Total	100.0	100%	2,156	100%
					Head Assay	2,194
965010 A	Comp 3 Hole NNL-007 (NN22-07) 35 ft-145 ft	+0.075 mm	12.3	12%	211	1%
		-0.075 mm	87.7	88%	4,534	99%
		Total	100.0	100%	4,002	100%
					Head Assay	4,073
96511 A	Comp 4 Hole NNL-007 (NN22-07) 250 ft-435 ft	+0.075 mm	13.4	13%	151	1%
		-0.075 mm	86.6	87%	3,799	99%
		Total	100.0	100%	3,310	100%
					Head Assay	3,414

Wet/Dry Screened at 0.075 mm (200 mesh Tyler). Kappes, Cassiday & Associates (2023). Source: Surge Battery Metals.

Calculated lithium head grades for these samples ranged 2,449 ppm lithium to 4,396 ppm. KCA reported lithium extraction values of 86% to 96% within 24 hours at ambient temperature with acid consumption values ranging 328 kg/t to 574 kg/t for this initial scoping study (Table 13-2 and Fig. 13-1).

In April 2024, Kemetco Research Inc. reported results of lithium extraction flowsheet testing on composited reverse circulation drill samples. This study demonstrated that NNLP mineralized clay is a suitable source for producing lithium carbonate purity (dry-basis) greater than 99% Li₂CO₃ (Surge press release April 9, 2024).

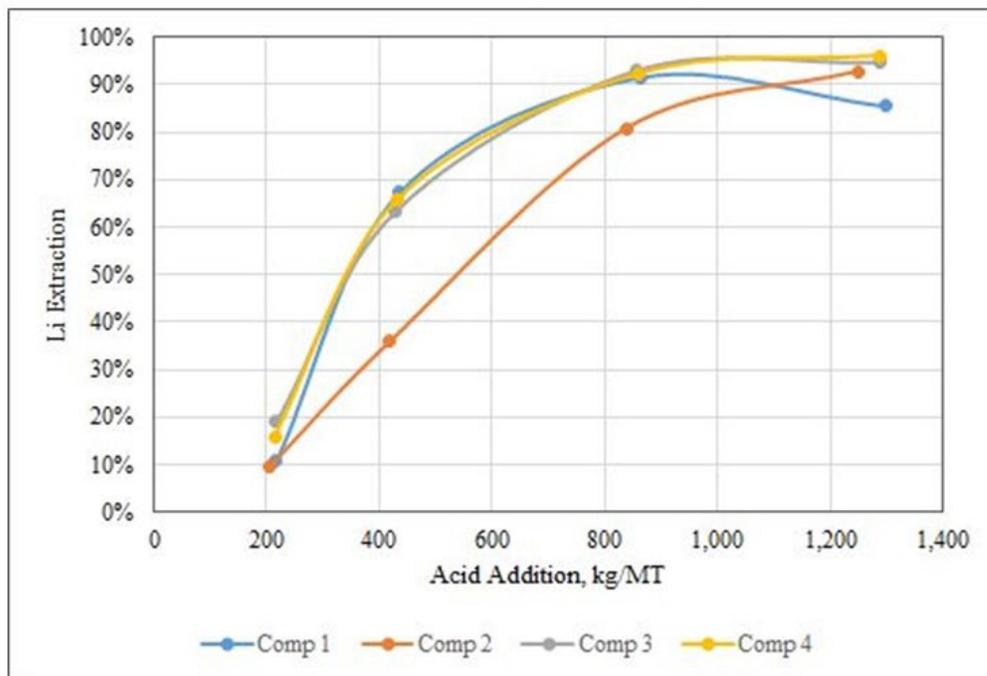


Table 13-2 Acid Leach Testing Results of Four Samples of Composited RC Drill Cuttings

Description	KCA Test No.	Calc. Head Li, mg/kg [ppm]	Li Ext., mg/kg [ppm]	Adj. Li Tails, mg/kg [ppm]	Li Ext., %	Acid Addition, kg/MT	Acid Consump., kg/MT
Comp 1 Hole>NNL-005 (NN22-05) 0 ft-110 ft	96513 A	3,841	415	3,426	11%	216	216
	96513 B	3,852	2,593	1,259	67%	435	362
	96513 C	4,066	3,723	343	92%	863	447
	96513 D	3,760	3,216	544	86%	1,298	574
Comp 2 Hole>NNL-005 (NN22-05) 155 ft-190 ft	96514 A	2,172	213	1,959	10%	206	206
	96514 B	2,203	793	1,410	36%	419	278
	96514 C	2,444	1,973	471	81%	839	324
	96514 D	2,449	2,269	180	93%	1,249	328
Comp 3 Hole>NNL-007 (NN22-07) 35 ft-145 ft	96515 A	4,066	769	3,297	19%	216	216
	96515 B	4,359	2,757	1,602	63%	428	347
	96515 C	4,396	4,082	314	93%	857	401
	96515 D	4,203	3,972	230	95%	1,287	434
Comp 4 Hole>NNL-007 (NN22-07) 250 ft-435 ft	96516 A	3,333	528	2,805	16%	215	215
	96516 B	3,488	2,290	1,198	66%	432	368
	96516 C	3,672	3,384	288	92%	858	435
	96516 D	3,604	3,459	145	96%	1,287	462

Kappes, Cassidy & Associates (2023). Source: Surge Battery Metals.

Figure 13-1 Lithium Extraction of Four Samples of Composited RC Drill Cuttings



Kappes, Cassidy & Associates (2023). Source: Surge Battery Metals

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES (ITEM 14)

14.1 Introduction

The mineral resource estimate was prepared under the direction of Bruce M. Davis, PhD, FAusIMM, with the assistance of Susan Lomas, P.Geo. of Lions Gate Geological Consulting (LGGC). This section of the technical report describes the resource estimation methodology and summarizes the key assumptions considered by the Qualified Persons to prepare the resource model for the lithium mineralization at the Nevada North Lithium Project (NNLP) in Nevada, USA.

This is the second mineral resource estimate completed on the NNLP, and it has been estimated in conformity with generally accepted CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practices Guidelines (November 2019). Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and they do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resource will be converted into a mineral reserve upon application of modifying factors.

The initial mineral resource for this project was issued in a report entitled “Technical Report, Nevada North Lithium Project, Elko County, Nevada, USA” with an effective date of February 16, 2024.

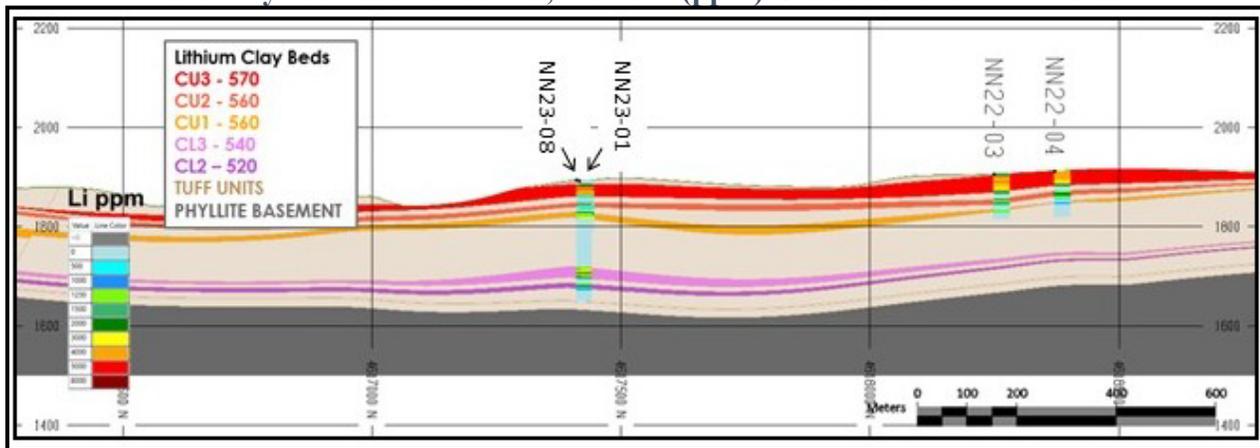
Estimations are made from 3D block models based on geostatistical applications using commercial mine planning software (HxGN MinePlan™ 3D). The project limits are based in the UTM coordinate system using a nominal block size measuring 50 m x 50 m x 5 m. The drill holes intersect the lithium mineralization of the NNLP vertically to depths not exceeding 300 m below surface. The resource estimate was generated using drill hole sample assay results and the interpretation of clay beds hosting elevated lithium mineralization. Interpolation characteristics were defined based on geology, drill hole spacing, and geostatistical analysis of the data. The resources were classified according to their proximity to the sample data locations and are reported, as required by NI 43-101, according to the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May, 2014).

14.2 Data

Surge provided the final drill hole sample data for the NNLP in August 2024. This comprised a series of Excel® (spreadsheet) files containing collar locations, down-hole survey results, geologic information, and assay results for 28 drill holes representing 4,030.5 m of drilling. The distribution of the drill holes is shown in plan view in Figure 14-1. Surge drilled 8 new drill holes in 2024 south of 4,617,000 northing.



Figure 14-2 Section 702950E, View of Interpreted Lithium Clay Horizons with Tuff and Phyllite Basement units, Lithium (ppm) Grades on the Drill Holes



All but one drill hole (NN23-10) was drilled vertically so the drill hole intersections of the lithium clay horizons reasonably approximate the true thickness of the mineralization. Table 14-1 summarizes the drill hole intersections through each lithium clay horizon and the average thickness of the unit from the vertical drill holes.

Table 14-1 Summary of Drill Hole Intersections and Average Thickness of the Lithium Clay Horizons

Zone	Clay ID	No. DH	No. Comps	Average Thickness (m)
580	CY1	4	19	5.72
570	CU3	21	371	25.38
560	CU2	23	260	15.61
550	CU1	20	244	16.96
540	CL3	7	45	8.27
530	CL2N	1	3	Not estimated
520	CL2	3	19	7.92
510	CL1	1	3	Not estimated

14.4 Compositing

All assay samples were composited to 1.5 m lengths.

14.5 Exploratory Data Analysis

Exploratory data analysis (EDA) involves the statistical summarization of the database to better understand the characteristics of the data that may control grade. One of the main purposes of this exercise is to determine if there is evidence of spatial distinctions in grade which may require separation and isolation of domains during interpolation. The application of separate domains prevents unwanted mixing

of data during interpolation and, therefore, the resulting grade model will better reflect the unique properties of the deposit. However, applying domain boundaries in areas where the data is not statistically unique may impose a bias in the distribution of grades in the model.

A domain boundary, which segregates the data during interpolation, is typically applied if the average grade in one domain is significantly different from that of another domain. A boundary may also be applied if there is evidence that a significant change in the grade distribution has occurred across the contact. There are six lithium clay horizons (CY1, CU3, CU2, CU1, CL3 and CL2) that have distinctly elevated grade distributions. A hard boundary was placed between them and the tuff horizons during grade interpolation.

14.5.1 Basic Statistics by Domain

The summary statistics for the lithium assay data, included in the resource estimate, are shown in Table 14-2. Additional elements were interpolated into the model for geometallurgical purposes and are not considered economic elements. The data shows the CU3 clay horizon, the nearest to surface, has the highest lithium grades. Clay horizons CL2N (530) and CL1 (510) were not included in the resource estimate as there were only two and one composite respectively intersecting the domains.

Table 14-2 Summary of Basic Statistics for Composites Included in the Resource Estimate

Zone	Element	No.	Mean	Coef Var	Minimum	Q 25	Q50	Q75	Maximum
All 500	Li ppm	929	3428	0.37	610	2610	3510	4260	8190
580/CY1	Li ppm	19	1113	0.31	465	761	1088	1380	1702
570/CU3	Li ppm	371	3827	0.32	139	3205	3885	4612	7879
560/CU2	Li ppm	259	2971	0.42	198	2068	3142	3867	6180
550/CU1	Li ppm	240	2579	0.47	370	1374	2635	3597	5160
540/CL3	Li ppm	45	2100	0.45	331	1404	2048	2667	4099
520/CL2	Li ppm	19	1480	0.49	146	1050	1323	1826	2918
All 500	Na%	953	0.078	1.25	0.004	0.045	0.060	0.083	1.600
570/CU3	Na%	371	0.056	0.49	0.005	0.040	0.054	0.070	0.223
560/CU2	Na%	259	0.078	0.75	0.008	0.048	0.066	0.100	0.694
550/CU1	Na%	240	0.103	1.55	0.012	0.044	0.061	0.098	1.600
All 500	Ca %	953	6.56	0.44	0.30	4.73	6.21	8.29	22.22
570/CU3	Ca %	371	6.90	0.42	0.78	5.00	6.61	8.80	18.85
560/CU2	Ca %	259	6.02	0.40	0.54	4.22	5.73	7.86	13.98
550/CU1	Ca %	240	6.65	0.51	0.30	4.84	6.23	7.78	22.22
All 500	Mg %	953	3.19	0.42	0.33	2.13	3.36	4.15	7.20
570/CU3	Mg %	371	3.52	0.29	0.39	3.01	3.71	4.22	6.24
560/CU2	Mg %	259	3.28	0.43	0.40	2.17	3.50	4.17	7.20
550/CU1	Mg %	240	2.93	0.50	0.33	1.67	2.68	4.17	6.33
All 500	Fe %	953	1.35	0.25	0.32	1.12	1.34	1.53	3.35
570/CU3	Fe %	371	1.17	0.22	0.50	0.99	1.12	1.36	2.35
560/CU2	Fe %	259	1.41	0.19	0.32	1.24	1.40	1.57	2.31
550/CU1	Fe %	240	1.54	0.24	0.60	1.30	1.49	1.73	3.35

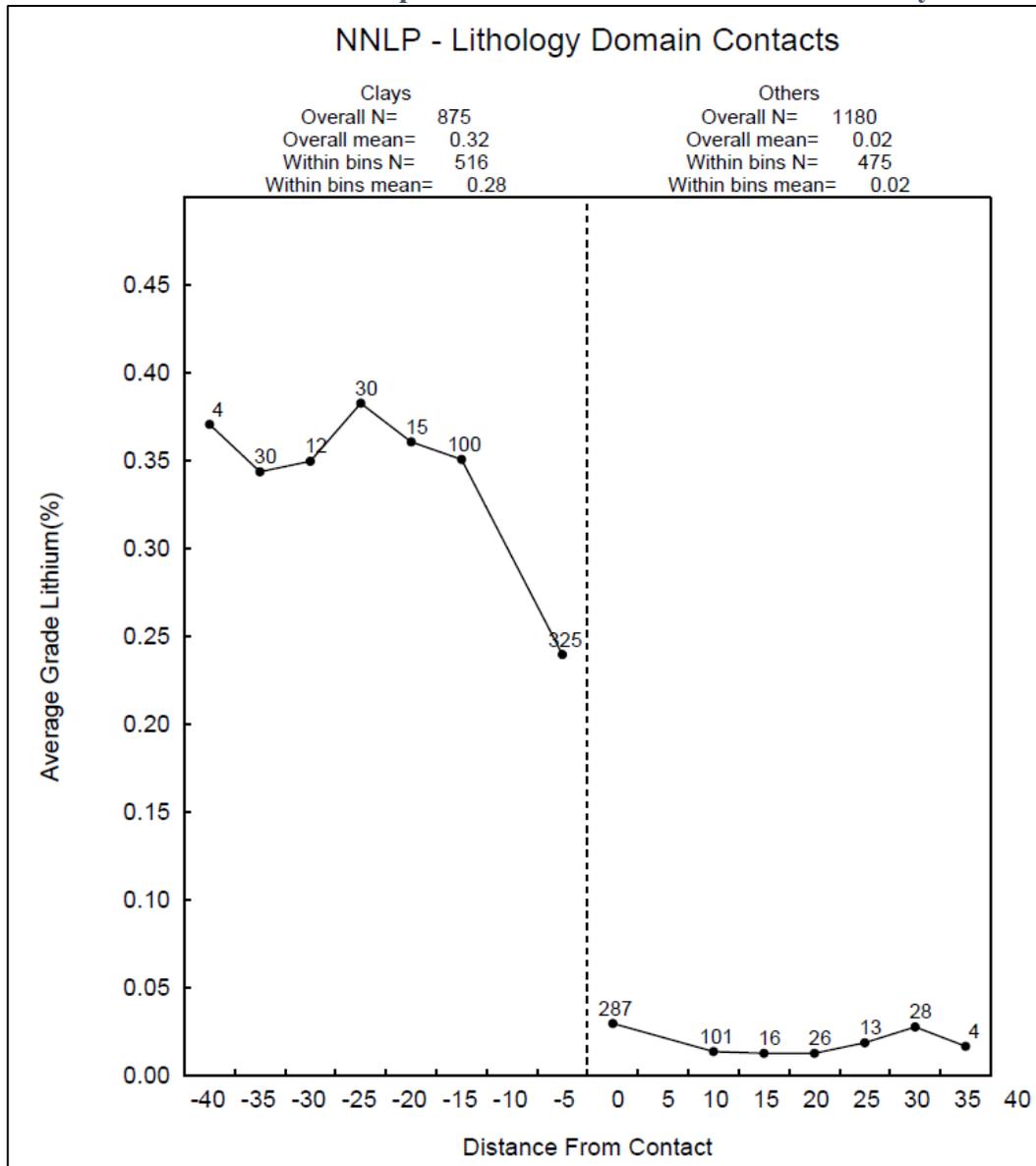


Zone	Element	No.	Mean	Coef Var	Minimum	Q 25	Q50	Q75	Maximum
All 500	Al %	953	1.81	0.32	0.17	1.47	1.85	2.16	4.52
570/CU3	Al %	371	1.94	0.29	0.37	1.63	1.90	2.25	4.50
560/CU2	Al %	259	1.86	0.30	0.17	1.56	1.93	2.18	4.52
550/CU1	Al %	240	1.66	0.34	0.49	1.23	1.71	2.06	4.32
All 500	K %	953	2.22	0.43	0.12	1.51	2.24	2.94	5.04
570/CU3	K %	371	2.31	0.31	0.34	1.89	2.30	2.77	4.17
560/CU2	K %	259	2.38	0.44	0.13	1.55	2.48	3.17	5.04
550/CU1	K %	240	2.21	0.47	0.25	1.26	2.19	3.14	4.36
All 500	B ppm	953	174	0.63	4	87	160	250	567
570/CU3	B ppm	371	172	0.43	10	127	165	217	434
560/CU2	B ppm	259	196	0.63	4	84	189	305	489
550/CU1	B ppm	240	185	0.69	11	70	158	296	567



14.5.2 Contact Profiles

Figure 14-3 Contact Profiles for Samples Inside vs. Outside the Lithium Clay Horizons



14.5.3 Conclusions and Modelling Implications

The results of the EDA indicate that the lithium grades within the lithium clay horizon solids are significantly different than those in the surrounding area, and that the lithium solids should be treated as distinct or hard domains during block grade estimations.

14.6 Evaluation of Outlier Grades

Histograms and probability plots for the distribution of lithium, calcium, magnesium, and sodium were



reviewed to identify the presence of anomalous outlier grades in the assay database. Following a review of the physical location of potentially erratic samples in relation to the surrounding sample data, it was decided that these would be controlled during block grade interpolations using an outlier limitation strategy. An outlier limitation controls the distance of influence of samples above a defined grade threshold. During grade interpolations, samples above the outlier thresholds are limited to a maximum distance-of-influence of 150 m. The grade thresholds for interpolated elements are shown in Table 14-3. Overall, these measures result in a 1% reduction in contained lithium in all the interpolated clay horizons combined. These measures are considered appropriate for a deposit with this distribution of delineation drilling.

Table 14-3 Outlier Limitation Strategy

Element	Grade Threshold	Range (m)
Li ppm	0.60	150
Na %	0.40	150
Mg %	No Restriction	
Ca %	15.50	150
Fe %	No Restriction	
Al %	No Restriction	
K %	No Restriction	
B ppm	445	150

14.7 Variography

The degree of spatial variability in a mineral deposit depends on both the distance and direction between points of comparison. Typically, the variability between samples increases as the distance between those samples increases. If the degree of variability is related to the direction of comparison, then the deposit is said to exhibit anisotropic tendencies which can be summarized with the search ellipse. The semi-variogram is a common function used to measure the spatial variability within a deposit.

The components of the variogram include the nugget, the sill, and the range. Often samples compared over very short distances, even samples compared from the same location, show some degree of variability. As a result, the curve of the variogram often begins at some point on the y-axis above the origin: this point is called the nugget. The nugget is a measure of not only the natural variability of the data over very short distances but also a measure of the variability which can be introduced due to errors during sample collection, preparation, and the assay process.

The amount of variability between samples typically increases as the distance between the samples increases. Eventually, the degree of variability between samples reaches a constant, maximum value: this is called the sill, and the distance between samples at which this occurs is called the range.

In this report, the spatial evaluation of the data was conducted using a correlogram rather than the traditional variogram. The correlogram is normalized to the variance of the data and is less sensitive to outlier values, generally giving better results.

Correlograms were generated using the commercial software package Sage 2001©, developed by Isaaks & Co. Omnidirectional variograms for lithium were generated from the distributions of data located inside



the CU3 (570), CU2 (560), and CU1 (550) lithium clay horizons. The remaining interpolated domains had too few data points to generate reliable correlograms. The variogram trends are summarized in Table 14-4.

Table 14-4 Variogram Parameters used for Lithium Interpolation

Element	Nugget	Sill	Direction	Range (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
Li	0.275	0.725	Z	22.4	273	63
			X	188.2	87	27
			Y	853	358	-3
Na	0.294	0.706	Z	49.5	90	90
			X	435	114	0
			Y	201	24	0
Mg	0.226	0.774	Z	19	90	90
			X	948	24	0
			Y	119	114	0
Ca	0.418	0.582	Z	22	90	90
			X	676	55	0
			Y	173	325	0
K	0.205	0.795	Z	24	90	90
			X	618	14	0
			Y	46	284	0
B	0.137	0.863	Z	25	90	90
			X	37	99	0
			Y	595	9	0
Al	0.303	0.697	Z	16	252	85
			X	311	3	2
			Y	230	273	0
Fe	0.453	0.574	X	17.9	90	90
			Y	254	125	0
			Z	1891	35	0

14.8 Model Setup and Limits

A block model was initialized, and the dimensions are defined in Table 14-5. The selection of a nominal block size measuring 50 x 50 x 5 m is considered appropriate with respect to the current drill hole spacing as well as the selective mining unit size typical of a deposit of this type and scale.

Table 14-5 Block Model Limits

Direction	Minimum	Maximum	Block Size(m)	# of Blocks
X (east)	700,500	705,000	50	90
Y (north)	4,614,000	4,620,800	50	136
Z (elevation)	1,500	2,200	5	140

Block items were created for each lithium clay domain and were tagged by domain code, and a percent of the block inside each domain was captured.

14.9 Interpolation Parameters

The block model grades for lithium inside domains 570, 560 and 550 were estimated using ordinary kriging (OK) and blocks within domains 580, 540 and 520 were estimated using inverse distance squared (ID²) as the main method. Additional runs using ID² and nearest neighbor (NN) methods were run for validation purposes. Block values for Ca, Na, Mg, Fe, Al, K and B were estimated using OK and ID² methods with an additional run using NN for validation purposes. The estimation parameters for the various elements in the resource block model are shown in Table 14-6.

Table 14-6 Block Grade Interpolation Parameters

Element	Method	Zone	Search Ellipse ¹ Range (m)			Number of Composites		
			X	Y	Z	Min/block	Max/block	Max/hole
Lithium	ID ² /NN	580	700	700	400	2	15	5
	OK/ID ² /NN	570	700	700	400	2	15	5
	OK/ID ² /NN	560	700	700	400	2	15	5
	OK/ID ² /NN	550	700	700	400	2	15	5
	ID ² /NN	540	700	700	400	2	15	5
	ID ² /NN	520	700	700	400	2	15	5
Calcium	ID ² /NN	580	700	700	400	2	15	5
	OK/ID ² /NN	570	700	700	400	2	15	5
	OK/ID ² /NN	560	700	700	400	2	15	5
	OK/ID ² /NN	550	700	700	400	2	15	5
	ID ² /NN	540	700	700	400	2	15	5
	ID ² /NN	520	700	700	400	2	15	5
Sodium	ID ² /NN	580	700	700	400	2	15	5
	OK/ID ² /NN	570	700	700	400	2	15	5
	OK/ID ² /NN	560	700	700	400	2	15	5
	OK/ID ² /NN	550	700	700	400	2	15	5
	ID ² /NN	540	700	700	400	2	15	5
	ID ² /NN	520	700	700	400	2	15	5
Magnesium	ID ² /NN	580	700	700	400	2	15	5
	OK/ID ² /NN	570	700	700	400	2	15	5
	OK/ID ² /NN	560	700	700	400	2	15	5
	OK/ID ² /NN	550	700	700	400	2	15	5
	ID ² /NN	540	700	700	400	2	15	5
	ID ² /NN	520	700	700	400	2	15	5
Potassium	ID ² /NN	580	700	700	400	2	15	5
	OK/ID ² /NN	570	700	700	400	2	15	5
	OK/ID ² /NN	560	700	700	400	2	15	5
	OK/ID ² /NN	550	700	700	400	2	15	5

Element	Method	Zone	Search Ellipse ¹ Range (m)			Number of Composites		
			X	Y	Z	Min/block	Max/block	Max/hole
	ID ² /NN	540	700	700	400	2	15	5
	ID ² /NN	520	700	700	400	2	15	5
Boron	ID ² /NN	580	700	700	400	2	15	5
	OK/ID ² /NN	570	700	700	400	2	15	5
	OK/ID ² /NN	560	700	700	400	2	15	5
	OK/ID ² /NN	550	700	700	400	2	15	5
	ID ² /NN	540	700	700	400	2	15	5
	ID ² /NN	520	700	700	400	2	15	5
Aluminum	ID ² /NN	580	700	700	400	2	15	5
	OK/ID ² /NN	570	700	700	400	2	15	5
	OK/ID ² /NN	560	700	700	400	2	15	5
	OK/ID ² /NN	550	700	700	400	2	15	5
	ID ² /NN	540	700	700	400	2	15	5
	ID ² /NN	520	700	700	400	2	15	5
Iron	ID ² /NN	580	700	700	400	2	15	5
	OK/ID ² /NN	570	700	700	400	2	15	5
	OK/ID ² /NN	560	700	700	400	2	15	5
	OK/ID ² /NN	550	700	700	400	2	15	5
	ID ² /NN	540	700	700	400	2	15	5
	ID ² /NN	520	700	700	400	2	15	5

¹ Ellipse orientation with long axes N-S and W-E and vertical short axis.

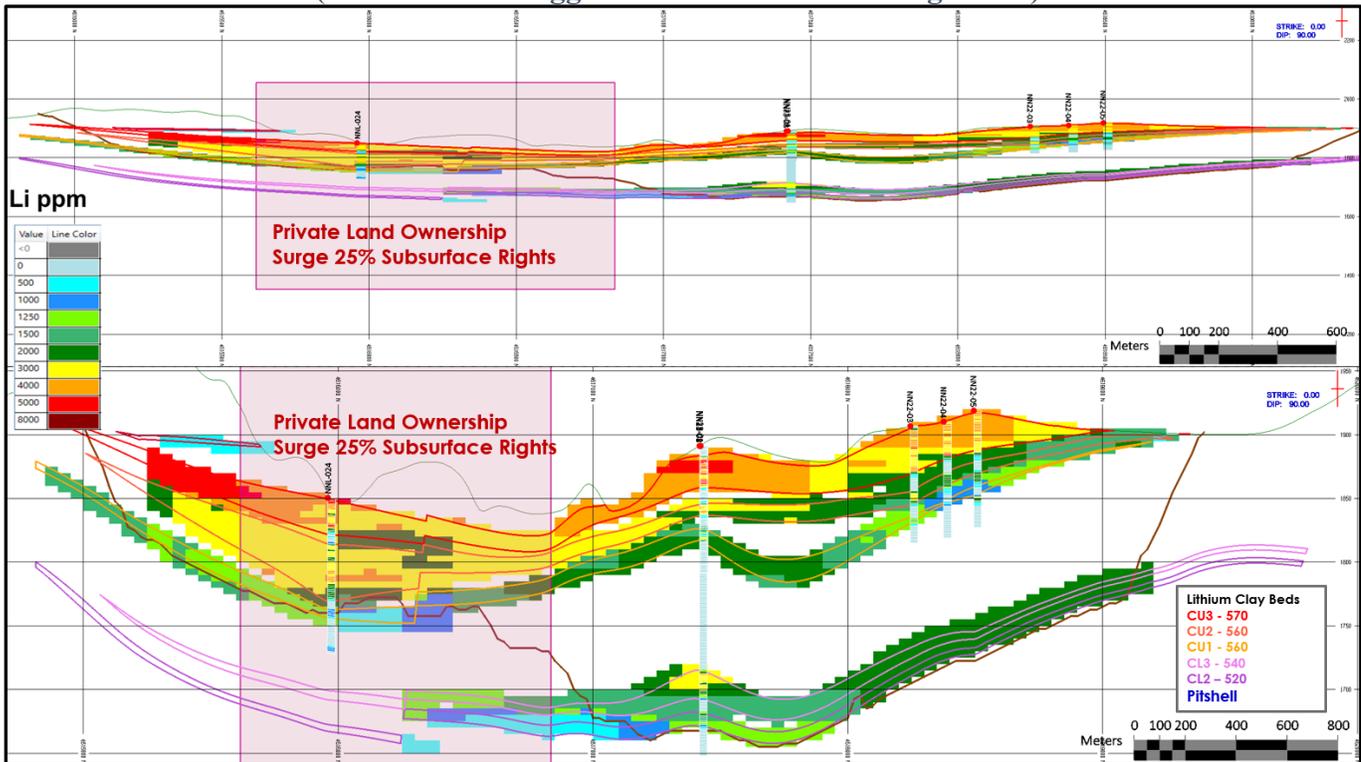
14.10 Validation

The results of the modelling process were validated using several methods. These include a thorough visual review of the model grades in relation to the underlying drill hole sample grades, comparisons with the change of support model, comparisons with other estimation methods, and grade distribution comparisons using swath plots.

14.10.1 Visual Inspection

A detailed visual inspection of the block model was conducted in both section and plan to ensure the desired results following interpolation. This includes confirmation of the proper coding of blocks within the upper and lower shell domains. The estimated lithium grades in the model appear to be a valid representation of the underlying drill hole sample data. A section view for clay layer CU3 (570) are included in Figures 14-4.

Figure 14-4 Section of Li ppm Block Grades in Section View
 (with vertical exaggeration view in lower image of 5x)



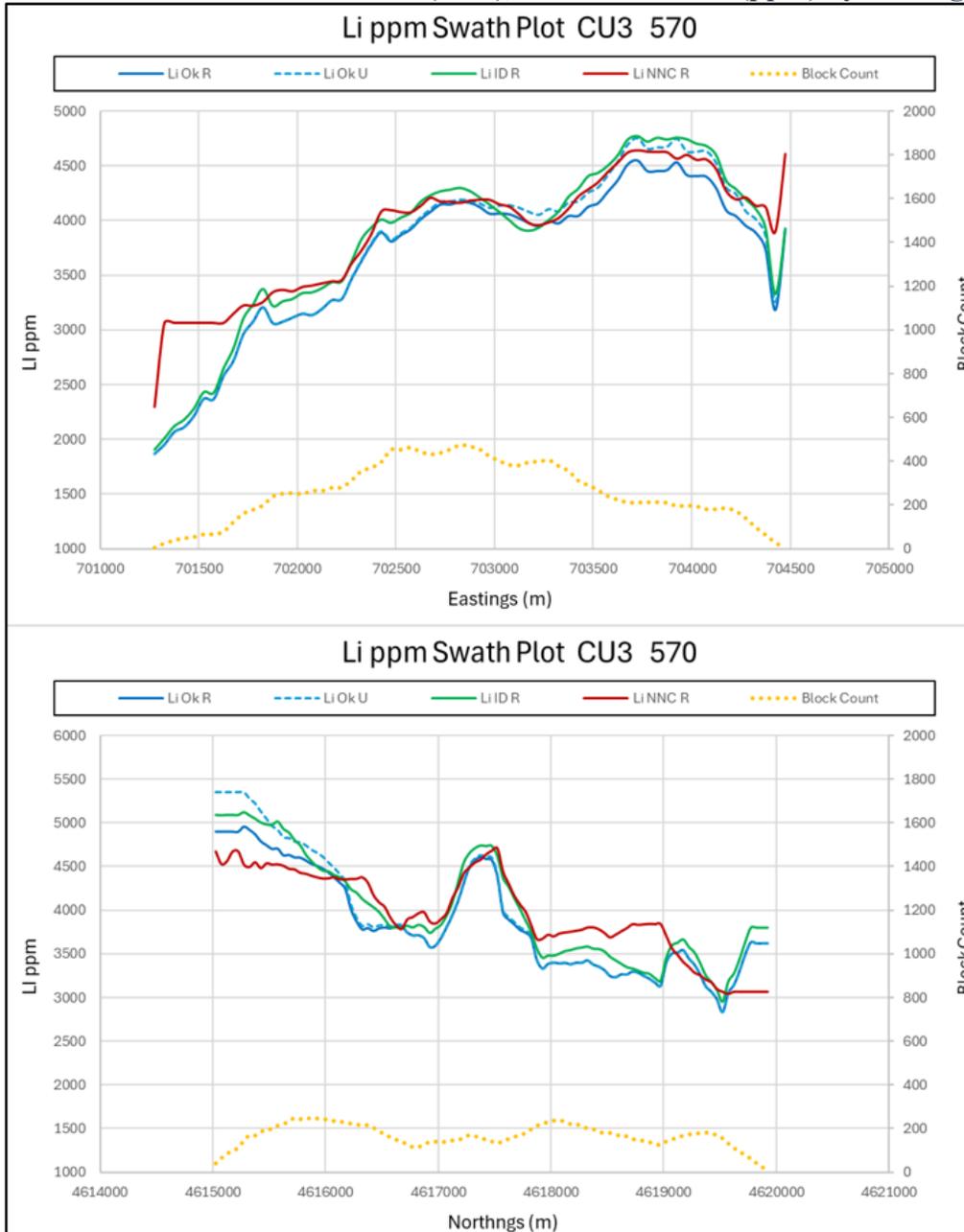
14.10.2 Swath Plots (Drift Analysis)

A swath plot is a graphical display of the grade distribution derived from a series of bands, or swaths, generated in several directions through the deposit. Grade variations from the OK model are compared using the swath plot to the distribution derived from the ID² and the declustered NN grade model.

On a local scale, the NN model does not provide reliable estimations of grade but on a much larger scale, it represents an unbiased estimation of the grade distribution based on the underlying data. Therefore, if the OK model is unbiased, the grade trends may show local fluctuations on a swath plot, but the overall trend should be similar to the NN distribution of grade.

Swath plots have been generated in three orthogonal directions for all models. An example of the lithium distribution in east-west swaths is shown in Figure 14-5 for clay horizon CU3 (570). There is good correspondence between the OK and ID₂ models in most areas. The NN model correlates well with the other models in the central portion of the model. The degree of smoothing in the OK model is evident in the peaks and valleys shown in the swath plots. Areas where there are large differences between the models tend to be the result of “edge” effects, where there is less available data to support a comparison. The validation results indicate that the OK model is a reasonable reflection of the underlying sample data.

Figure 14-5 Swath Plot of Domain 570 (CU3), Lithium Grades (ppm) by Eastings



14.11 Resource Classification

The mineral resources for the NNLPP were classified in accordance with the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014). The classification parameters are defined relative to the distance between lithium sample data and are intended to encompass zones of reasonably continuous mineralization that exhibit the desired degree of confidence. These parameters are based on visual observations and statistical studies. Classification parameters are based primarily on the nature of the distribution of lithium data as it is the main contributor to the relative value of the deposit. At this stage of project evaluation, the data supports resources in the Inferred category. There are no mineral resources included in the Indicated or Measured categories.



14.11.1 Inferred Mineral Resources

Mineral resources in the Inferred category include blocks that are located within a maximum distance of 600 m from a drill hole. CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014) define a mineral resource as: “[A] concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest, in or on the Earth’s crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity, that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated, or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling.” The “reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction” requirement generally implies that quantity and grade estimates meet certain economic thresholds and that mineral resources are reported at an appropriate cut-off grade that takes into account extraction scenarios and processing recovery.

After a review of professional LCE price forecasts and costs and prices used for comparable projects, a resource-limiting pit shell was generated using the following technical and economic parameters:

Operating costs:

Mining, Processing and G&A:	88.50 US\$/t
Pit slope:	27 degrees.
LCE Price:	20,000 US\$/t
Li to LCE conversion factor:	5.323
Metallurgical recoveries:	73.5%.

The estimate of Inferred Mineral Resources is presented in Table 14-7 and assumes open pit mining methods and is reported in accordance with CIM Definition Standards. Based on the long-term LCE price of 20,000 US\$/t, operating cost of 88.50 US\$/t and process recovery of 73.5%, the base case cut-off grade is 1,250 ppm lithium. As described in Section 4.2.2, Surge owns 25% of the mineral rights in a block of private land in the middle of the block model. The mineral resource estimate within the pit boundary in this area is reported on a 25% basis attributable to Surge.

The distribution of the base case mineral resource is shown in plan view for CU3 in Figure 14-6.

The QPs are not aware of factors related to environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, or political issues which could materially affect the mineral resource.



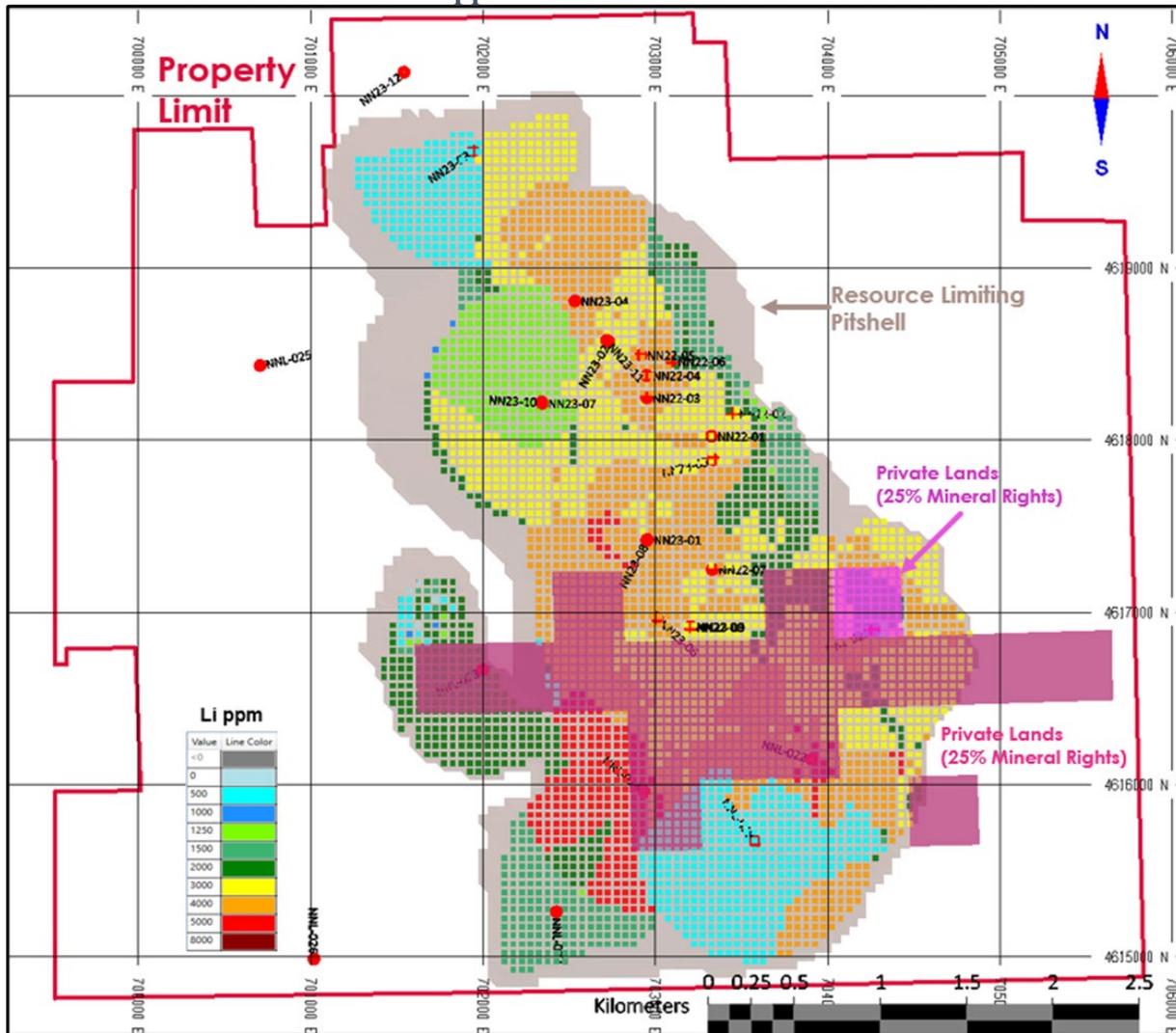
Table 14-7 Estimate of Inferred Mineral Resource reported at 1,250 ppm Lithium Cut-off within \$20,000 LCE Price Pitshell

Zone	Li ppm Cut-off	Tonnes	Li ppm	LCE (Mt)
580 CY1	1,250	4,600,000	1,276	0.03
570 CU3	1,250	195,200,000	3,872	4.02
560 CU2	1,250	127,000,000	2,814	1.90
550 CU1	1,250	159,200,000	2,412	2.04
540 CL3	1,250	44,500,000	1,937	0.46
520 CL2	1,250	19,500,000	1,862	0.19
Total	1,250	550,000,000	2,956	8.65

1. The effective date of the mineral resource estimation is August 7, 2024.
2. The MRE has been prepared by Bruce M. Davis, in conformity with CIM “Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices” guidelines and are reported in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators NI 43-101 requirements. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and have not demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that any mineral resource will be converted into a mineral reserve.
3. Resources are constrained by a pit shell using Hexagon MinePlan™ 3D software.
4. The pit shell defined uses a 27° pit slope and assumes a US\$88.50/t operating cost, 73.5% recovery and a US\$20,000/t LCE price resulting in a reporting cutoff grade of 1,250 ppm Li.
5. A Li to Li₂Co₃ factor of 5.323 was used.
6. A fixed density of 1.79 t/m³ was used.

The Mineral Resource Estimate has been prepared by Bruce M. Davis, in conformity with CIM “Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices” guidelines and are reported in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators NI 43-101 requirements. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and have not demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that any mineral resource will be converted into a mineral reserve.

Figure 14-6 Plan View of Base Case Inferred Mineral Resource within the CU3 Clay Horizon (570),
 Block Grades Lithium ppm with Drill Holes that Intersect the Zone



14.12 Sensitivity of Mineral Resources

The sensitivity of mineral resources is demonstrated by listing resources at a series of cut-off thresholds as shown in Table 14-8 and different pitshells at variable LCE prices.

Table 14-8 Mineral Resources Declared at 1250 ppm Lithium Cut-off and Additional Grade Cut-offs for Comparative and Sensitivity Purposes

Zone	Pitshell LCE price	Cutoff	Tonnes	Li ppm	LCE (Mt)
All	\$22,000	0	572,000,000	2,885	8.78
All	\$22,000	1,000	561,800,000	2,923	8.74
All	\$22,000	1,250	555,300,000	2,943	8.70
All	\$22,000	1,500	513,700,000	3,070	8.39
All	\$22,000	1,750	473,900,000	3,189	8.04
All	\$22,000	2,000	437,300,000	3,298	7.68
All	\$22,000	3,000	263,300,000	3,880	5.44
All	\$22,000	4,000	92,600,000	4,583	2.26
All	\$20,000	0	563,400,000	2,908	8.72
All	\$20,000	1,000	554,200,000	2,943	8.68
All	\$20,000	1,250	550,200,000	2,955	8.65
All	\$20,000	1,500	510,100,000	3,079	8.36
All	\$20,000	1,750	472,400,000	3,193	8.03
All	\$20,000	2,000	437,100,000	3,298	7.67
All	\$20,000	3,000	263,300,000	3,880	5.44
All	\$20,000	4,000	92,600,000	4,583	2.26
All	\$18,000	-	550,100,000	2,941	8.61
All	\$18,000	1,000	540,900,000	2,977	8.57
All	\$18,000	1,250	539,400,000	2,982	8.56
All	\$18,000	1,500	504,600,000	3,093	8.31
All	\$18,000	1,750	468,700,000	3,203	7.99
All	\$18,000	2,000	435,700,000	3,302	7.66
All	\$18,000	3,000	263,300,000	3,880	5.44
All	\$18,000	4,000	92,600,000	4,583	2.26
All	\$15,000	-	514,300,000	3,028	8.29
All	\$15,000	1,000	505,500,000	3,067	8.25
All	\$15,000	1,250	504,600,000	3,070	8.25
All	\$15,000	1,500	483,800,000	3,142	8.09
All	\$15,000	1,750	455,400,000	3,236	7.84
All	\$15,000	2,000	427,400,000	3,323	7.56

Zone	Pitshell LCE price	Cutoff	Tonnes	Li ppm	LCE (Mt)
All	\$15,000	3,000	263,100,000	3,881	5.43
All	\$15,000	4,000	92,600,000	4,583	2.26
All	\$10,000	-	371,400,000	3,442	6.80
All	\$10,000	1,000	363,700,000	3,498	6.77
All	\$10,000	1,250	363,700,000	3,498	6.77
All	\$10,000	1,500	359,000,000	3,526	6.74
All	\$10,000	1,750	359,000,000	3,527	6.74
All	\$10,000	2,000	356,200,000	3,539	6.71
All	\$10,000	3,000	261,400,000	3,884	5.40
All	\$10,000	4,000	92,500,000	4,583	2.26
All	\$5,000	-	43,400,000	4,630	1.07
All	\$5,000	1,000	41,400,000	4,818	1.06
All	\$5,000	1,250	41,400,000	4,818	1.06
All	\$5,000	1,500	41,400,000	4,818	1.06
All	\$5,000	1,750	41,400,000	4,818	1.06
All	\$5,000	2,000	41,300,000	4,819	1.06
All	\$5,000	3,000	41,100,000	4,833	1.06
All	\$5,000	4,000	41,000,000	4,837	1.06

14.13 Summary and Conclusions

Based on the current level of exploration, the NNLP Deposit contains Inferred Mineral Resources of 550 Mt at a grade of 2,956 ppm lithium and 8.65 Mt LCE.



15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES (ITEM 15)

The Nevada North Lithium Project is not sufficiently advanced for this section to apply and it has been omitted.

16 MINING METHODS (ITEM 16)

The Nevada North Lithium Project is not sufficiently advanced for this section to apply and it has been omitted.

17 RECOVERY METHODS (ITEM 17)

The Nevada North Lithium Project is not sufficiently advanced for this section to apply and it has been omitted.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE (ITEM 18)

The Nevada North Lithium Project is not sufficiently advanced for this section to apply and it has been omitted.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS (ITEM 19)

The Nevada North Lithium Project is not sufficiently advanced for this section to apply and it has been omitted.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, SOCIAL-COMMUNITY IMPACT (ITEM 20)

The Nevada North Lithium Project is not sufficiently advanced for this section to apply and it has been omitted.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS (ITEM 21)

The Nevada North Lithium Project is not sufficiently advanced for this section to apply and it has been omitted.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS (ITEM 22)

The Nevada North Lithium Project is not sufficiently advanced for this section to apply and it has been omitted.



23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES (ITEM 23)

The Authors have not verified the information presented for the properties discussed below and the information is not necessarily indicative of mineralization at the Nevada North Lithium Project. Further, the reader is cautioned that proximity to mineralization at adjacent or nearby properties offers no assurance that the rock types or resources reported by other companies extend onto the Nevada North Lithium Project, nor should such proximity be assumed to imply similarity to mineralization and results reported by other companies in the district.

The perimeters for adjacent properties (Fig. 23-1) are a careful approximation of those shown on company websites and technical reports but are not legal descriptions. Where claim groups are shown with apparent overlap, no opinion is expressed by the Authors as to seniority of title.

Nearby projects include the Peloton Minerals Corporation Texas Canyon Project which consists of 44 lode claims covering about 364 ha (909 ac) (<https://pelotonminerals.com/projects/texas-canyon-project/>). The project targets gold- and uranium-bearing breccias in limestone. Alteration consists of decalcification and silicification along with replacements in high angle hydrothermal breccias and along thrust planes in the sedimentary package (Capps et al, 2020). The Prince Mine (Fig. 4-1a) produced a minor amount of uranium during the 1950's but is currently being explored primarily for gold potential.

CAT Strategic Metals Corp. holds a block of 64 lode claims covering approximately 535 ha contiguous with the northeast edge of the NNLP. CAT Strategic Metals Corp. is exploring an area of altered sedimentary rocks that have the alteration and geochemical signatures of an intrusive-related / distal disseminated gold system, likely sourced by a lobe of the Contact Pluton or other igneous body. The geochemistry of selected samples shows very high levels of tellurium. (<https://catstrategic.com/project/gold-jackpot-project/>). CAT Strategic Metals Corp. has announced low level lithium values from rock sampling on their property.

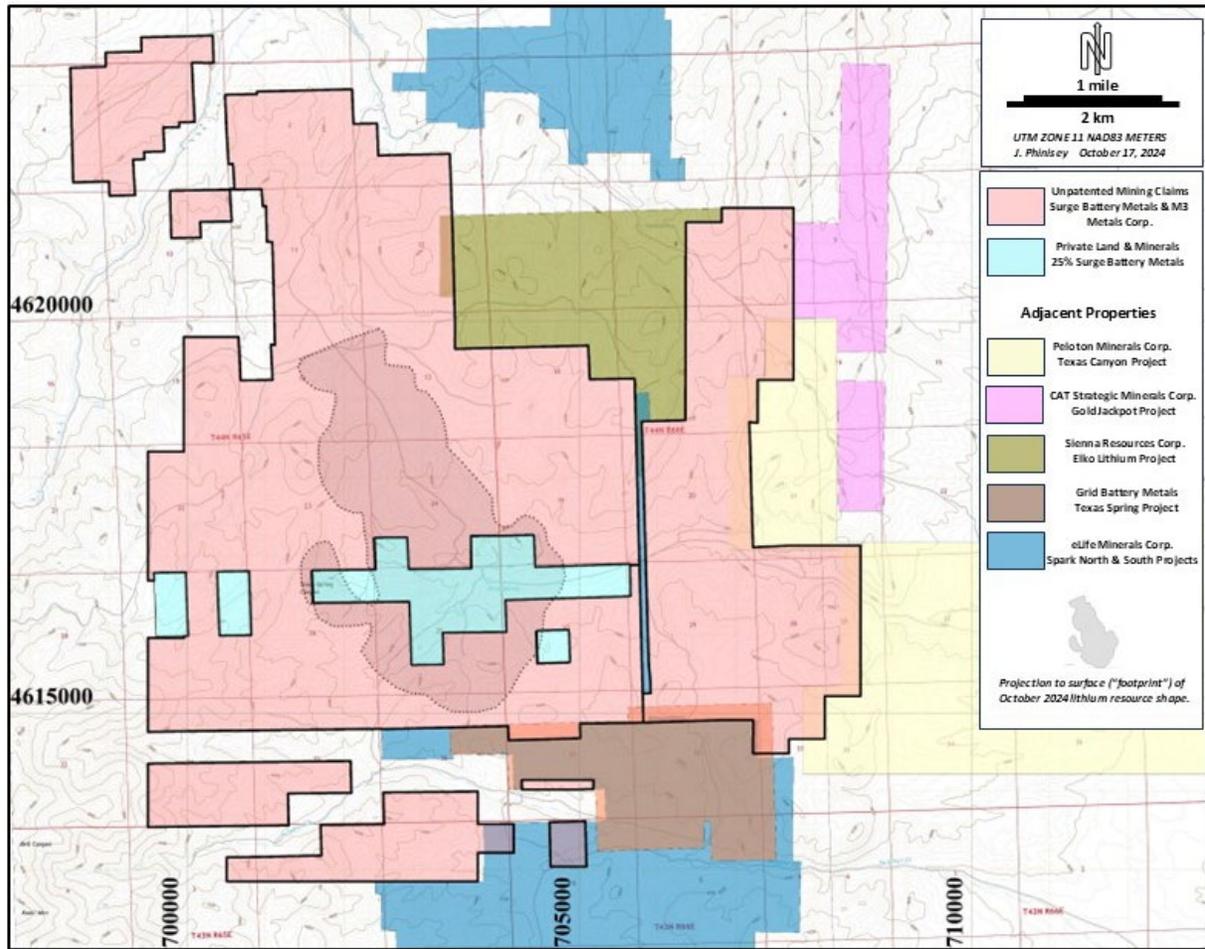
Sienna Resources' Elko Lithium Project comprises 740 ha (1,829 ac) located northeast of the NNLP lithium resource footprint. (<https://www.siennaresources.com/projects/elko-lithium-project/>). Sienna Resources drilled one 450-foot hole (137 m) in the fall of 2023 but did not reach the proposed 300 meter planned depth due to inclement weather. A press release dated January 10, 2024 reports the hole did not encounter significant lithium mineralization but did not give assay values or indicate a location of the drill site.

Grid Battery Metals (<https://www.siennaresources.com/projects/elko-lithium-project/>) has posted to SEDAR "NI 43-101 Technical Report, Texas Springs Lithium Project, Elko County, Nevada, USA" (Cude, 2024). Lithium values in soil samples to more than 3000 ppm are reported near the common claim boundary with NNLP (Fig. 26-1).

eLife Minerals website (<https://elifeminerals.com/spark-south-spark-north-projects/>) reports lithium values for a soil grid of 703 samples south of Bell Canyon in Sections 6 and 7, Township 43 North, Range 66 East. Results included sixteen samples above 1,000 ppm lithium, 50 samples 500-1,000 ppm lithium, and 116 samples 200-500 ppm lithium.



Figure 23-1 Adjacent Properties with Respect to Nevada North Lithium Project



24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION (ITEM 24)

The Authors are not aware of any other data or information relevant to the Nevada North Lithium Project and the interpretations and conclusions presented in this report.



25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS (ITEM 25)

In less than four years, Surge Battery Metals has advanced the Nevada North Lithium Project from a block of 38 unpatented mining claims covering a small number of interesting lithium values in stream sediment samples to a project of approximately 5,621 ha and an Inferred Resource of 8.65 Mt of lithium carbonate equivalent. Lithium enrichment is expressed at surface in stream sediment sample values to 1980 ppm lithium and in soil samples to 5120 ppm lithium. The Mineral Resource Estimate is supported by over 4,000 m of drilling, nearly half of which is either sonic or diamond core. Initial scoping-level metallurgical tests have yielded favorable results, including the production of +99% purity lithium carbonate from NNLP claystone.

The risks at the Nevada North Lithium Project are those commonly shared with exploration projects at a similar stage of development. These risks include the ability to convert inferred mineral resources to measured and indicated categories, the ability to engineer successful mine plans and extractive metallurgical processes, the ability to predict long term economic viability through market studies, and the ability to gain regulatory approval and social acceptance of mine development. These risks can be mitigated through a systematic program of resource delineation and conversion through drilling, comprehensive metallurgical and engineering analysis, and environmental stewardship.

It is the opinion of the Authors that the Nevada North Lithium Project merits additional exploration and development according to the recommendations in Item 26 and as informed by the results of the pending Preliminary Economic Analysis.



26 RECOMMENDATIONS (ITEM 26)

Conversion of the current inferred resource to indicated and measured categories is the recommended priority for 2025. Examination of the block model in plan and cross-sectional views suggests that two areas of approximately 220 ha each are priority areas for this effort (Fig. 26-1, red). At a nominal drill hole spacing of 250 m, approximately 70 drill holes averaging 150 m depth each will be required. Drill meterage is proposed to be split equally between reverse circulation and diamond core drilling methods.

Elevated lithium values in soil samples point to four areas worthy of reconnaissance drill testing (Figs. 9-2 and 26-1, green). The two areas to the northeast of the current inferred resource footprint are particularly interesting in that Surge stream sediment sample 481-AK yielded 708 ppm lithium from a small watershed that is isolated from the footprint of the inferred resource (Fig. 6-3). Additionally, it is recommended to commit at least one deeper core hole to test the spatial relationship of the dacite dome and/or flows to possible underlying mineralized claystone strata. Each of the four areas should be tested with 4-6 holes for a total of 20 holes.

It is recommended to complete reconnaissance soil sampling in four areas to complete comprehensive coverage over areas of outcropping Tertiary rocks (Fig. 26-1, yellow). At line and sample spacing of 200 m, an estimated total of 500 samples will be required. Depending on analytical results, an additional program of 500 in-fill samples at 100 m spacing may be warranted.

Drill road construction for 90 holes presents an opportunity to greatly expand coverage of tTEM data acquisition in high priority areas.

Budgets are proposed to permit bulk sampling for metallurgical testing and to increase the number of piezometer installations accompanied by hydrological modeling.

The proposed budget is presented in Table 26-1, representing both estimated total costs and estimated costs based on the percentage of Surge mineral interest.

Figure 26-1 Recommended 2025 Work Program

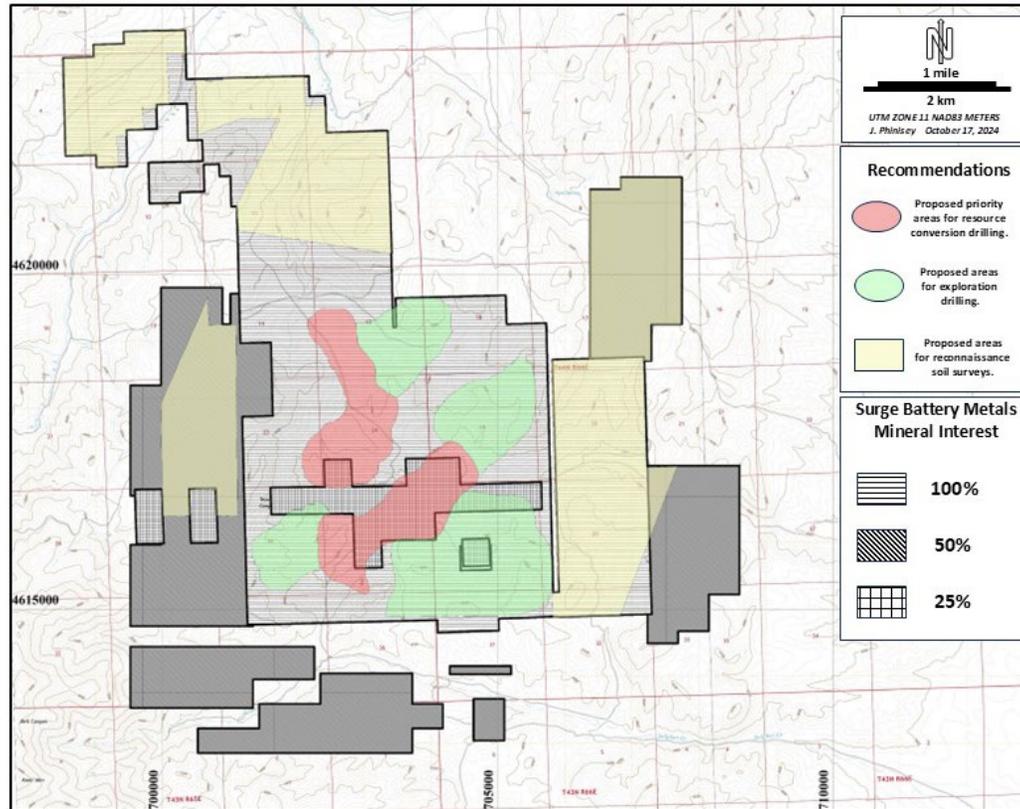


Table 26-1 Proposed Budget for 2025 Program

Cost Category	Estimated Total Cost	Percentage on 100 % Mineral Interest	Percentage on 50 % Mineral Interest	Percentage on 25 % Mineral Interest	Estimated Surge Cost on Mineral Interest Basis
Diamond Core Drilling - 5350 m - Resource Conversion (35 holes)	\$ 1,950,000	65%	0%	35%	\$ 1,440,000
RC Drilling - 5350 m - Resource Conversion (35 holes)	\$ 1,170,000	65%	0%	35%	\$ 865,000
Road and drill pad construction & water haulage	\$ 280,000	65%	0%	35%	\$ 205,000
Resource Conversion Drilling Subtotal	\$ 3,400,000				\$ 2,510,000
Diamond Core Drilling - 1550 m - Exploration (10 holes)	\$ 565,000	95%	0%	5%	\$ 545,000
RC Drilling - 1550 m - Exploration (10 holes)	\$ 335,000	95%	0%	5%	\$ 320,000
Road and drill pad construction & water haulage	\$ 100,000	95%	0%	5%	\$ 95,000
Exploration Drilling Subtotal	\$ 1,000,000				\$ 960,000
Reconnaissance soil surveys over 1850 ha - 500 samples	\$ 50,000	65%	35%	0%	\$ 40,000
In-fill soil surveys in select areas - 500 samples	\$ 50,000	65%	35%	0%	\$ 40,000
Soil Surveys Subtotal	\$ 100,000				\$ 80,000
tTEM surveys over new roads	\$ 250,000	65%	0%	35%	\$ 185,000
Metallurgical testing (bulk sampling and optimization)	\$ 500,000	65%	0%	35%	\$ 370,000
Piezometer installations & hydrological modeling	\$ 500,000	65%	0%	35%	\$ 370,000
Environmental Plan of Operations	\$ 100,000	65%	0%	35%	\$ 75,000
Recommended Work Subtotal	\$ 5,850,000				\$ 4,550,000
10% Contingency	\$ 585,000				\$ 455,000
Total Recommended Budget	\$ 6,435,000				\$ 5,005,000

Dollar values rounded to nearest \$5000



27 REFERENCES (ITEM 27)

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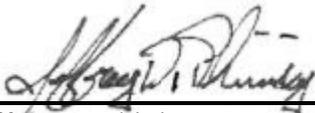


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28 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE (ITEM 28)

This report, entitled “Technical Report on Mineral Resource Estimate for the Nevada North Lithium Project, Elko County, Nevada, USA” and with an effective date of October 9, 2024, was prepared on behalf of Surge Battery Metals, Inc., and is signed by Mr. Phinisey.



Jeffrey D. Phinisey, M.Sc., SME-RM #4030404
424 Needleseye Rd., Fayetteville, WV 25840
November 8, 2024



29 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSONS (ITEM 29)

I, Jeffrey D. Phinisey, do hereby certify that:

1. I am employed as an independent Consulting Geologist and Managing Member of TAG Resources LLC whose address is 424 Needleseye Rd., Fayetteville, West Virginia, USA.
2. This certificate applies to the report “TECHNICAL REPORT ON MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE FOR THE NEVADA NORTH LITHIUM PROJECT, ELKO COUNTY, NEVADA, USA” dated November 8, 2024, and with an effective date of October 9, 2024 (the “Technical Report”).
3. I am a Registered Member of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy, & Exploration (#4030404) and a Certified Petroleum Geologist by the American Association of Petroleum Geologists (#6368) and my qualifications include experience applicable to the subject matter of the Technical Report. I am a graduate of the College of William & Mary with a B.S. in Geology (1977) and of the Mackay School of Mines, University of Nevada, Reno with an M.S. in Geology (1995). I have practiced my profession continuously since 1977, working on exploration and resource development projects for coal, coalbed methane, precious and base metals, uranium, and lithium in North America and Europe.
4. I am familiar with National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (“NI 43-101”) and by reason of education, experience, and professional registration I fulfill the requirements of a “Qualified Person” as defined in NI 43-101.
5. I visited the Nevada North Lithium Project property on October 8, 2024 and the Surge Battery Metals core processing facility in Elko, NV on October 9, 2024.
6. I am responsible for Sections 1-13 and 15-27.
7. I am independent of Surge Battery Metals Inc. as described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
9. I have read NI 43-101 and the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.
10. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.



Jeffrey D. Phinisey, M.Sc.
SME Registered Member (#4030404)
424 Needleseye Rd., Fayetteville, WV, USA
November 8, 2024

CERTIFICATE

I, Bruce M. Davis, FAusIMM, of Grand Junction, Colorado, USA, an independent geostatistical consultant, as an author of Section 14 of this report entitled “NI 43-101 Technical Report for the North Nevada Lithium Project Elko, County, Nevada, USA” with an effective date of October 9, 2024, prepared for Surge Battery Metals Inc. do hereby certify that:

1. I am employed as an independent Geostatistical consultant whose address is 2921 Brodick Way, Grand Junction, Colorado 81504, USA.
2. This certificate applies to the report “Technical Report Nevada North Lithium Project, Elko County, Nevada, USA”, dated November 8, 2024, and with an effective date of October 9, 2024 (the “**Technical Report**”).
3. I am a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, number 211185, and my qualifications include experience applicable to the subject matter of the Technical Report. In particular, I am a graduate of the Brigham Young University with a B.S. in Mathematics (1974), an M.S. in Statistics (1975) and a Ph.D. from the University of Wyoming in Geostatistics (1978). I have practiced my profession continuously since 1978. I have conducted geostatistical analyses for lithium resource models for deposits in Nevada and other layered deposits in Arizona, Colorado, and New Mexico.
4. I am familiar with National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (“**NI 43-101**”) and by reason of education, experience and professional registration I fulfill the requirements of a “qualified person” as defined in NI 43-101.
5. I visited the Nevada North Lithium Project property on September 19, 2023.
6. I am responsible for Section 14.
7. I am independent of Surge Battery Metals Inc. as described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
8. I am the author of Section 14 in the “Technical Report Nevada North Lithium Project, Elko County, Nevada, USA” dated April 5, 2024.
9. I have read NI 43-101 and the section of the Technical Report for which I am responsible has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.
10. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 8th day of November, 2024



Bruce M. Davis, FAusIMM
Geostatistical Consultant

APPENDIX A

List of unpatented lode mining claims comprising the Nevada North Lithium Project.

Claim	Serial_Number	Location Date	Claimant	Next Fees Due Date
DK 01	NV105234154	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 02	NV105234155	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 03	NV105234156	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 04	NV105234157	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 05	NV105234158	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 06	NV105234159	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 07	NV105234160	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 08	NV105234161	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 09	NV105234162	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 10	NV105234163	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 11	NV105234164	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 12	NV105234165	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 13	NV105234166	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 14	NV105234167	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 15	NV105234168	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 16	NV105234169	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 17	NV105749077	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 18	NV105234170	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 19	NV105749078	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 20	NV105234171	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 21	NV105234172	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 22	NV105234173	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 23	NV105234174	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 24	NV105234175	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 25	NV105234176	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 26	NV105234177	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 27	NV105234178	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 28	NV105234179	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 29	NV105234180	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 30	NV105234181	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 31	NV105234182	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 32	NV105234183	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 33	NV105223625	18/Jan/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 34	NV105223626	18/Jan/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 35	NV105223627	18/Jan/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 36	NV105223628	18/Jan/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25



Claim	Serial_Number	Location Date	Claimant	Next Fees Due Date
DK 37	NV105234184	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 38	NV105234185	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 39	NV105234186	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 40	NV105234187	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 41	NV105749079	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 42	NV105749080	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 43	NV105749081	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 44	NV105749082	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 45	NV105749083	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 46	NV105749084	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 47	NV105749085	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 48	NV105749086	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 49	NV105749087	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 50	NV105749088	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 51	NV105749089	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 52	NV105749090	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 53	NV105749091	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 54	NV105749092	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 55	NV105749093	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 56	NV105749094	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 57	NV105749095	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 58	NV105749096	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 59	NV105749097	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 60	NV105749098	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 61	NV105749099	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 62	NV105749100	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 63	NV105749101	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 64	NV105749102	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 65	NV105749103	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 66	NV105749104	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 67	NV105749105	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 68	NV105749106	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 69	NV105749107	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 70	NV105749108	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 71	NV105749109	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 72	NV105749110	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 73	NV105749111	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 74	NV105749112	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 75	NV105749113	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 76	NV105749114	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 77	NV105749115	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25



Claim	Serial_Number	Location Date	Claimant	Next Fees Due Date
DK 78	NV105749116	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 79	NV105749117	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 80	NV105749118	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 81	NV105749119	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 82	NV105749120	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 83	NV105749121	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 84	NV105749122	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 85	NV105749123	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 86	NV105749124	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 87	NV105749125	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 88	NV105749126	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 89	NV105749127	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 90	NV105749128	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 91	NV105749129	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 92	NV105749130	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 93	NV105749131	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 94	NV105749132	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 95	NV105749133	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 096	NV105785190	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 097	NV105785191	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 098	NV105785192	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 099	NV105785193	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 100	NV105785194	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 101	NV105785195	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 102	NV105785196	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 103	NV105785197	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 104	NV105785198	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 105	NV105785199	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 106	NV105785200	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 107	NV105785201	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 108	NV105785202	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 109	NV105785203	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 110	NV105785204	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 111	NV105785205	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 112	NV105785206	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 113	NV105785207	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 114	NV105785208	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 115	NV105785209	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 116	NV105785210	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 117	NV105785211	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 118	NV105785212	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25



Claim	Serial_Number	Location Date	Claimant	Next Fees Due Date
DK 120	NV105785214	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 121	NV105785215	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 122	NV105785216	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 123	NV105785217	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 124	NV105785218	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 125	NV105785219	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 126	NV105785220	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 127	NV105785221	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 128	NV105785222	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 129	NV105785223	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 130	NV105785224	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 131	NV105785225	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 132	NV105785226	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 133	NV105785227	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 134	NV105785228	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 135	NV105785229	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 136	NV105785230	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 137	NV105785231	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 138	NV105785232	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 139	NV105785233	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 140	NV105785234	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 141	NV105785235	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 142	NV105785236	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 143	NV105785237	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 144	NV105785238	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 145	NV105785239	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 146	NV105785240	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 147	NV105785241	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 148	NV105785242	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 149	NV105785243	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 150	NV105785244	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 151	NV105785245	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 152	NV105785246	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 153	NV105816091	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 154	NV105816092	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 155	NV105816093	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 156	NV105816094	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 157	NV105816095	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 158	NV105816096	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 159	NV105816097	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 160	NV105816098	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25



Claim	Serial_Number	Location Date	Claimant	Next Fees Due Date
DK 161	NV105816099	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 162	NV105816100	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 163	NV105816101	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 164	NV105816102	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 165	NV105816103	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 166	NV105816104	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 167	NV105816105	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 168	NV105816106	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 169	NV105816107	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 170	NV105816108	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 180	NV105817030	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 181	NV105817031	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 182	NV105817032	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 183	NV105817033	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 184	NV105817034	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 185	NV105817035	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 186	NV105817036	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 187	NV105817037	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 188	NV105817038	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 189	NV105817039	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 190	NV105817040	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 191	NV105817041	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 192	NV105817042	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 193	NV105817043	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 194	NV105817044	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 195	NV105817045	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 196	NV105817046	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 197	NV105817047	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 198	NV105817048	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 199	NV105817049	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 200	NV105817050	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 201	NV105817051	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 202	NV105817052	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 203	NV105817053	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 204	NV105817054	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 205	NV105817055	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 206	NV105817056	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 207	NV105817057	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 208	NV105817058	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 209	NV105817059	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 210	NV105817060	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25



Claim	Serial_Number	Location Date	Claimant	Next Fees Due Date
DK 211	NV105817061	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 212	NV105817062	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 213	NV105817063	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 214	NV105817064	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 215	NV105817065	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 216	NV105817066	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 217	NV105817067	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 218	NV105817068	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 219	NV105817069	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 220	NV105817070	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 221	NV105817071	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 222	NV105817072	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 223	NV105817073	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 224	NV105817074	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 225	NV105817075	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 226	NV105817076	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 227	NV105817077	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 228	NV105817078	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 229	NV105817079	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 230	NV105817080	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 231	NV105817081	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 232	NV105817082	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 233	NV105817083	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 234	NV105817084	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 235	NV105817085	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 236	NV105817086	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 237	NV105817087	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 238	NV105817088	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 239	NV105817089	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 240	NV105817090	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 241	NV105817091	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 242	NV105817092	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 243	NV105817093	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 244	NV105817094	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 245	NV105817095	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 246	NV105817096	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 247	NV105817097	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 248	NV105817098	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 249	NV105817099	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DK 250	NV105817100	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
DKN 01	NV106305004	7/Jun/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25



Claim	Serial_Number	Location Date	Claimant	Next Fees Due Date
DKN 02	NV106305005	7/Jun/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 03	NV106305006	7/Jun/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 04	NV106305007	7/Jun/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 05	NV106305008	7/Jun/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 06	NV106305009	7/Jun/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 07	NV106305010	7/Jun/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 08	NV106305011	7/Jun/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 09	NV106305012	7/Jun/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 10	NV106305013	7/Jun/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 11	NV106305014	7/Jun/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 12	NV106305016	8/Jun/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 14	NV106305017	8/Jun/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 15	NV106323671	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 16	NV106323672	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 17	NV106323673	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 18	NV106323674	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 19	NV106323675	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 20	NV106323676	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 21	NV106323677	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 22	NV106323678	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 23	NV106323679	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 24	NV106323680	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 25	NV106323681	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 26	NV106323682	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 27	NV106323683	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 28	NV106323684	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 29	NV106323685	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 30	NV106323686	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 31	NV106323687	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 32	NV106323688	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 33	NV106323689	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 34	NV106323690	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 35	NV106323691	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 36	NV106323692	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 37	NV106323693	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 38	NV106323694	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 39	NV106323695	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 40	NV106323696	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 41	NV106323697	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 42	NV106323698	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 43	NV106323699	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25



Claim	Serial_Number	Location Date	Claimant	Next Fees Due Date
DKN 44	NV106323700	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 45	NV106323701	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 46	NV106323702	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 47	NV106340596	28/Nov/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 48	NV106340597	28/Nov/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 49	NV106340598	28/Nov/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 50	NV106340599	28/Nov/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 51	NV106340600	28/Nov/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 52	NV106340601	28/Nov/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 53	NV106340602	28/Nov/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 54	NV106340603	28/Nov/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 55	NV106340604	28/Nov/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 56	NV106323602	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 57	NV106323603	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 58	NV106323604	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 59	NV106323605	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 60	NV106323606	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 61	NV106323607	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 62	NV106323608	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 63	NV106323609	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 64	NV106323610	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 65	NV106323611	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 66	NV106323612	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 67	NV106323613	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 68	NV106323614	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 69	NV106323615	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 70	NV106323616	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 71	NV106323617	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 72	NV106323618	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 73	NV106323619	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 74	NV106323620	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 75	NV106323621	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 76	NV106323622	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 77	NV106323623	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 78	NV106323624	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 79	NV106323625	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 80	NV106323626	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 81	NV106323627	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 82	NV106323628	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 83	NV106323629	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 84	NV106323630	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25



Claim	Serial_Number	Location Date	Claimant	Next Fees Due Date
DKN 85	NV106323631	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 86	NV106323632	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 87	NV106323633	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 88	NV106323634	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 89	NV106323635	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 90	NV106323636	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 91	NV106323637	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 92	NV106323638	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 93	NV106323639	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 94	NV106323640	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 95	NV106323641	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 96	NV106323642	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 97	NV106323643	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 98	NV106323644	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 99	NV106323645	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 100	NV106323646	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 101	NV106323647	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 102	NV106323648	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 103	NV106323649	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 104	NV106323650	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 105	NV106323651	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 106	NV106323652	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 107	NV106323653	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 108	NV106323654	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 109	NV106323655	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 110	NV106323656	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 111	NV106323657	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 112	NV106323658	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 113	NV106323659	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 114	NV106323660	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKN 115	NV106323661	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKX 01	NV105775409	22/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
DKX 02	NV105796673	24/Sep/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
LIT 1	NV105821890	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 2	NV105821891	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 3	NV105821892	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 4	NV105821893	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 5	NV105821894	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 6	NV105821895	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 7	NV105821896	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 8	NV105821897	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25



Claim	Serial_Number	Location Date	Claimant	Next Fees Due Date
LIT 9	NV105821898	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 10	NV105821899	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 11	NV105821900	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 12	NV105821901	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 13	NV105821902	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 14	NV105821903	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 15	NV105821904	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 16	NV105821905	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 17	NV105821906	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 18	NV105821907	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 19	NV105821908	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 20	NV105821909	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 21	NV105821910	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 22	NV105821911	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 23	NV105821912	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 24	NV105821913	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 25	NV105821914	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 26	NV105821915	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 27	NV105821916	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 28	NV105821917	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 29	NV105821918	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 30	NV105821919	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 31	NV105821920	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 32	NV105821921	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 33	NV105821922	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 34	NV105821923	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 35	NV105821924	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 36	NV105821925	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 37	NV105821926	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 38	NV105821927	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 39	NV105821928	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 40	NV105821929	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 41	NV105821930	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 42	NV105821931	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 43	NV105821932	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 44	NV105821933	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 45	NV105821934	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 46	NV105821935	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 47	NV105821936	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 48	NV105821937	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 49	NV105821938	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25



Claim	Serial_Number	Location Date	Claimant	Next Fees Due Date
LIT 50	NV105821939	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 51	NV105821940	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 52	NV105821941	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 53	NV105821942	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 54	NV105821943	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 55	NV105821944	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 56	NV105821945	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 57	NV105821946	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 58	NV105821947	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 59	NV105821948	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 60	NV105821949	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.	1/Sep/25
LIT 61	NV106305020	25/Apr/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
LIT 66	NV106305021	25/Apr/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
LIT 81	NV106305022	25/Apr/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
LIT 87	NV106305023	25/Apr/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
LIT 93	NV106305024	25/Apr/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
LIT 99	NV106305025	25/Apr/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
LIT 100	NV106323662	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
LIT 101	NV106323663	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
LIT 102	NV106323664	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
LIT 103	NV106323665	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
LIT 104	NV106323666	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
LIT 105	NV106323667	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
LIT 106	NV106323668	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
LIT 107	NV106323669	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
LIT 108	NV106323670	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC	1/Sep/25
TX 001	NV105837039	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 002	NV105837040	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 003	NV105837041	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 004	NV105837042	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 005	NV105837043	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 006	NV105837044	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 007	NV105837045	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 008	NV105837046	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 009	NV105837047	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 010	NV105837048	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 011	NV105837049	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 012	NV105837050	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 013	NV105837051	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 014	NV105837052	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 015	NV105837053	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25



Claim	Serial_Number	Location Date	Claimant	Next Fees Due Date
TX 016	NV105837054	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 017	NV105837055	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 018	NV105837056	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 019	NV105837057	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 020	NV105837058	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 021	NV105837059	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 022	NV105837060	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 023	NV105837061	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 024	NV105837062	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 025	NV105837063	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 026	NV105837064	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 027	NV105837065	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 028	NV105837066	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 029	NV105837067	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 030	NV105837068	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 031	NV105837069	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 032	NV105837070	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 033	NV105837071	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 034	NV105837072	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 035	NV105837073	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 036	NV105837074	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 037	NV105837075	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 038	NV105837076	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 039	NV105837077	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 040	NV105837078	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 041	NV105837079	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 042	NV105837080	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 043	NV105837081	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 044	NV105837082	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 045	NV105837083	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 046	NV105837084	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 047	NV105837085	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 048	NV105837086	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 049	NV105837087	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 050	NV105837088	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 051	NV105837089	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 052	NV105837090	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 053	NV105837091	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 054	NV105837092	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 055	NV105837093	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 056	NV105837094	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25



Claim	Serial_Number	Location Date	Claimant	Next Fees Due Date
TX 057	NV105837095	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 058	NV105837096	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 059	NV105837097	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 060	NV105837098	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 061	NV105837099	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 062	NV105837100	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 063	NV105837101	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 064	NV105837102	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 065	NV105837103	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 066	NV105837104	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 067	NV105837105	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 068	NV105837106	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 069	NV105837107	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 070	NV105837108	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 071	NV105837109	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 072	NV105837110	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 073	NV105837111	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 074	NV105837112	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 075	NV105837113	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 076	NV105837114	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 077	NV105837115	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 078	NV105837116	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 079	NV105837117	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 080	NV105837118	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 081	NV105837119	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 082	NV105837120	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 083	NV105837121	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 084	NV105837122	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 085	NV105837123	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 086	NV105837124	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 087	NV105837125	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 088	NV105837126	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 089	NV105837127	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 090	NV105837128	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 091	NV105837129	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 092	NV105837130	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 093	NV105837131	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 094	NV105837132	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 095	NV105837133	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 096	NV105837134	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 097	NV105837135	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25



Claim	Serial_Number	Location Date	Claimant	Next Fees Due Date
TX 098	NV105837136	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 099	NV105837137	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 100	NV105837138	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 101	NV105837139	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 102	NV105837140	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 103	NV105837141	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 104	NV105837142	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 105	NV105837143	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 106	NV105837144	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 107	NV105837145	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 108	NV105837146	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 109	NV105837147	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 110	NV105837148	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 111	NV105837149	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 112	NV105837150	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 113	NV105837151	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 114	NV105837152	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 115	NV105837153	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 116	NV105837154	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 117	NV105837155	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 118	NV105837156	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 119	NV105837157	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 120	NV105837158	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 121	NV105837159	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 122	NV105837160	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 123	NV105837161	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 124	NV105837162	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 125	NV105837163	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 126	NV105837164	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 127	NV105837165	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 128	NV105837166	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 129	NV105837167	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 130	NV105837168	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 131	NV105837169	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 142	NV105837180	11/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 143	NV105837181	11/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 144	NV105837182	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 145	NV105837183	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 146	NV105837184	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 147	NV105837185	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 148	NV105837186	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25



Claim	Serial_Number	Location Date	Claimant	Next Fees Due Date
TX 149	NV105837187	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 150	NV105837188	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 151	NV105837189	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 152	NV105837190	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 153	NV105837191	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 154	NV105837192	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 155	NV105837193	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 156	NV105837194	8/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 157	NV105837195	8/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 158	NV105837196	8/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 159	NV105837197	8/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 160	NV105837198	8/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 161	NV105837199	8/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 162	NV105837200	8/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 163	NV105837201	8/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 164	NV105837202	8/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 165	NV105837203	8/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 166	NV105837204	8/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 167	NV105837205	8/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 168	NV105837206	8/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 169	NV105837207	8/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 170	NV105837208	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 171	NV105837209	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 172	NV105837210	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 173	NV105837211	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 174	NV105837212	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 175	NV105837213	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 176	NV105837214	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 177	NV105837215	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 179	NV105837217	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 182	NV106318714	4/Aug/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 184	NV106318715	4/Aug/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 186	NV106318716	4/Aug/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 188	NV106318717	4/Aug/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 212	NV105837250	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 213	NV105837251	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 214	NV105837252	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 215	NV105837253	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 216	NV105837254	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 217	NV105837255	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 218	NV105837256	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25



Claim	Serial_Number	Location Date	Claimant	Next Fees Due Date
TX 219	NV105837257	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 220	NV105837258	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 221	NV105837259	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 222	NV105837260	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 223	NV105837261	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 224	NV105837262	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 225	NV105837263	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 226	NV105837264	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 227	NV105837265	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 228	NV105837266	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 229	NV105837267	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 230	NV105837268	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 231	NV105837269	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 232	NV105837270	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 233	NV105837271	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 234	NV105837272	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 235	NV105837273	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 236	NV105837274	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 237	NV105837275	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 238	NV105837276	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 239	NV105837277	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 240	NV105837278	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 241	NV105837279	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 242	NV105837280	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 243	NV105837281	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 244	NV105837282	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 245	NV105837283	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 246	NV105837284	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 247	NV105837285	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 248	NV105837286	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 249	NV105837287	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 250	NV105837288	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 251	NV105837289	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 252	NV105837290	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 253	NV105837291	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 254	NV105837292	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 255	NV105837293	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 256	NV105837294	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 257	NV105837295	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 258	NV105837296	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 259	NV105837297	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25



Claim	Serial_Number	Location Date	Claimant	Next Fees Due Date
TX 260	NV105837298	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 261	NV105837299	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 262	NV105837300	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 263	NV105837301	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 264	NV105837302	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 265	NV105837303	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 266	NV105837304	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 267	NV105837305	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 268	NV105837306	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 269	NV105837307	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 270	NV105837308	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 271	NV105837309	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 272	NV105837310	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 273	NV105837311	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 274	NV105837312	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 275	NV105837313	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 276	NV105837314	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 277	NV105837315	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 278	NV105837316	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 279	NV105837317	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 280	NV105837318	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 281	NV105837319	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 282	NV105837320	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 283	NV105837321	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 284	NV105837322	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 285	NV105837323	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 286	NV105837324	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 287	NV105837325	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 288	NV105837326	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 289	NV105837327	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 290	NV105837328	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 291	NV105837329	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25
TX 292	NV105837330	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP	1/Sep/25



APPENDIX B

List of significant drill intercepts for the Nevada North Lithium Project, 2022-2024.

Hole ID Original	Hole ID Updated	From ft	To ft	Thickness ft	From m	To m	Thickness m	Avg Li ppm
NN2201	NNL-001	0	55	55	0	16.76	16.76	3826
NN2201	NNL-001	95	140	45	28.95	42.67	13.72	2958
NN2201	NNL-001	165	225	60	50.29	68.58	18.29	2388
				Total			48.77	3042

1000 ppm Li cut off, no internal dilution

Hole ID Original	Hole ID Updated	From ft	To ft	Thickness ft	From m	To m	Thickness m	Avg Li ppm
NN2202	NNL-002	0	10	10	0	3.05	3.05	2065
NN2202	NNL-002	50	65	15	15.24	19.81	4.57	1295
				Total			7.62	3042

1000 ppm Li cut off, no internal dilution

Hole ID Original	Hole ID Updated	From ft	To ft	Thickness ft	From m	To m	Thickness m	Avg Li ppm
NN2203	NNL-003	5	120	120	1.52	36.57	35.05	4008
NN2203	NNL-003	170	200	30	51.81	60.96	9.15	3210
NN2203	NNL-003	235	250	15	71.62	76.2	4.58	1480
				Total			48.78	3621

1000 ppm Li cut off, no internal dilution

Hole ID Original	Hole ID Updated	From ft	To ft	Thickness ft	From m	To m	Thickness m	Avg Li ppm
NN2204	NNL-004	0	100	100	0	30.48	30.48	3929
NN2204	NNL-004	135	170	35	41.15	51.81	10.66	2563
NN2204	NNL-004	210	215	5	64	65.53	1.53	1500
				Total			42.67	3501

1000 ppm Li cut off, no internal dilution

Hole ID Original	Hole ID Updated	From ft	To ft	Thickness ft	From m	To m	Thickness m	Avg Li ppm
NN2205	NNL-005	0	115	115	0	35.05	35.05	4000
NN2205	NNL-005	155	190	35	47.24	57.91	10.67	2020
NN2205	NNL-005	220	240	20	67.05	73.15	6.1	2216
				Total			51.82	3383

1000 ppm Li cut off, no internal dilution



Hole ID Original	Hole ID Updated	From ft	To ft	Thickness ft	From m	To m	Thickness m	Avg Li ppm
NN2206	NNL-006	0	20	20	0	6.1	6.1	1590
NN2206	NNL-006	50	85	35	15.24	25.91	10.67	2479
				Total	55		16.77	2155

1000 ppm Li cut off, no internal dilution

Hole ID Original	Hole ID Updated	From ft	To ft	Thickness ft	From m	To m	Thickness m	Avg Li ppm
NN2207	NNL-007	35	145	110	10.67	44.2	33.53	4092
NN2207	NNL-007	170	220	50	51.82	67.06	15.24	4081
NN2207	NNL-007	245	435	190	74.68	132.59	57.91	3884
NN2207	NNL-007	465	510	45	141.73	155.45	13.72	3676
				Total	285		86.87	3886

1000 ppm Li cut off, no internal dilution

Hole ID Original	Hole ID Updated	From ft	To ft	Thickness ft	From m	To m	Thickness m	Avg Li ppm
NN2208	NNL-008	0	75	75	0	22.86	22.86	3621
NN2208	NNL-008	85	250	165	25.91	76.2	50.29	3207
NN2208	NNL-008	275	290	15	83.82	88.39	4.57	1780
				Total	255		77.72	3245

1000 ppm Li cut off, no internal dilution

Hole ID Original	Hole ID Updated	From ft	To ft	interval Ft	From m	To m	interval m	Avg Li ppm
NN2301	NNL-009	27.5	107.5	80	8.39	32.77	24.38	4939
NN2301	NNL-009	147.5	177.5	30	44.96	54.1	9.14	3758
NN2301	NNL-009	207.5	220	12.5	63.25	3.81	3.81	2284
NN2301	NNL-009	227.5	245	17.5	69.34	74.68	5.34	2591
NN2301	NNL-009	Total		140			42.67	4155

1000 ppm Li cut off, no internal dilution

Hole ID Original	Hole ID Updated	From ft	To ft	Thickness ft	From m	To m	Thickness m	Avg Li ppm
NN2302	NNL-010	67.5	177.5	110	20.57	54.1	33.53	4044
NN2302	NNL-010	237.5	260	22.5	72.39	79.24	6.85	2343
NN2302	NNL-010	Total		135			40.38	3712

1000 ppm Li cut off, no internal dilution



Hole ID Original	Hole ID Updated	From ft	To ft	Thickness ft	From m	To m	Thickness m	Avg Li ppm
NN2303	NNL-011	2.5	5	2.5	0.76	1.52	0.76	1210
NN2303	NNL-011	10	12.5	2.5	3.05	3.81	0.76	1210
NN2303	NNL-011	257.5	327.5	70	78.48	99.82	21.34	3063
NN2303	NNL-011	Total		75			22.86	2939

1000 ppm Li cut off, no internal dilution

Hole ID Original	Hole ID Updated	From ft	To ft	Thickness ft	From m	To m	Thickness m	Avg Li ppm
NN2304	NNL-012	70	167.5	97.5	21.3	51.0671	29.73	3840
NN2304	NNL-012	227.5	237.5	10	69.3	72.4085	3.05	2132
NN2304	NNL-012	Total		107.5			32.77	3681

1000 ppm Li cut off, no internal dilution

Hole ID Original	Hole ID Updated	From ft	To ft	Thickness ft	From m	To m	Thickness m	Avg Li ppm
NN2305	NNL-013	0	62.5	62.5	0	19.05	19.05	3437
NN2305	NNL-013	92.5	142.5	50	28.19	43.43	15.24	3226
NN2305	NNL-013	175	207.5	32.5	53.34	63.24	9.9	2081
NN2305	NNL-013	215	260	45	65.53	79.24	13.71	2308
		Total		217.5			57.90	2882

1000 ppm Li cut off, no internal dilution

Hole ID Original	Hole ID Updated	From ft	To ft	Thickness ft	From m	To m	Thickness m	Avg Li ppm
NN2306	NNL-014	0	32	35.5	0	9.75	9.75	4423
NN2306	NNL-014	62	99.5	37.5	18.9	30.33	11.43	4673
NN2306	NNL-014	124.5	160	35.5	37.95	48.77	10.82	2805
NN2306	NNL-014	446	457	11	135.93	139.29	3.4	2200
NN2306	NNL-014	492	507	15	150	154.5	4.5	1634
NN2306	NNL-014	Total		134.5			39.90	3573

1000 ppm Li cut off, no internal dilution

Hole ID Original	Hole ID Updated	From ft	To ft	Thickness ft	From m	To m	Thickness m	Avg Li ppm
NN2307	NNL-015	62	87	25	18.9	26.52	7.62	1410
NN2307	NNL-015	352	422	70	107.3	128.6	21.34	3268
NN2307	NNL-015	497	507	10	151.48	154.53	3.5	1230
NN2307	NNL-015	647	707	60	197.2	215.48	18.28	2361
		Total		165			50.74	2533

1000 ppm Li cut off, no internal dilution



Hole ID Original	Hole ID Updated	From ft	To ft	Thickness ft	From m	To m	Thickness m	Avg Li ppm
NN2308	NNL-016	25	107	82	7.6	32.61	25.01	4718
NN2308	NNL-016	147	177	30	44.8	53.95	9.15	3812
NN2308	NNL-016	213	223	10	64.9	67.97	3.07	2300
NN2308	NNL-016	213	243	11	70.7	74.06	3.36	2627
NN2308	NNL-016	577	652	75	175.9	198.72	22.82	2835
NN2308	NNL-016	687	722	35	209.4	220.05	10.65	1707
			Total	243			74.06	3397

1000 ppm Li cut off, no internal dilution

Hole ID Original	Hole ID Updated	From ft	To ft	Thickness ft	From m	To m	Thickness m	Avg Li ppm
NN2309	NNL-017	0	72	72	0	21.9	21.9	3446
NN2309	NNL-017	91.5	247	155.5	27.9	75.3	47.4	3591
NN2309	NNL-017	277	292	15	84.4	89	4.6	2143
NN2309	NNL-017	297	322	30	89	98.1	9.1	1113
NN2309	NNL-017	332	342	10	101.2	104.2	3	1310
NN2309	NNL-017	347	357	10	105.8	108.8	3	1440
			Total	292.5			110.30	3075

1000 ppm Li cut off, no internal dilution

Hole ID Original	Hole ID Updated	From ft	To ft	Thickness ft	From m	To m	Thickness m	Avg Li ppm
NN2310	NNL-018	72	97	25	21.94	29.56	7.62	1480
NN2310	NNL-018	362	463.5	101.5	110.33	141.27	30.94	4084
NN2310	NNL-018	532	562	30	162.15	171.29	9.14	1748
			Total	156.5			47.70	3220

1000 ppm Li cut off, no internal dilution

Hole ID Original	Hole ID Updated	From ft	To ft	Thickness ft	From m	To m	Thickness m	Avg Li ppm
NN2311	NNL-019	62	177	115	18.84	177	34.94	3722
NN2311	NNL-019	202	217	15	61.38	65.94	4.56	2237
NN2311	NNL-019	637	647	10	193.56	196.6	3.04	2825
NN2311	NNL-019	667	680	13	202.67	206.62	3.95	2661
			Total	153			46.49	3428

1000 ppm Li cut off, no internal dilution



Hole ID Original	Hole ID Updated	From ft	To ft	Thickness ft	From m	To m	Thickness m	Avg Li ppm
NN2312	NNL-020	0	5.5	5.5	0	1.68	1.68	1530
NN2312	NNL-020	5.5	7.5	2	1.68	2.29	0.61	1610
NN2312	NNL-020	7.5	12	4.5	2.29	3.66	1.37	1360
				Total			3.66	1480

1000 ppm Li cut off, no internal dilution

Hole ID Original	Hole ID Updated	From ft	To ft	Thickness ft	From m	To m	Thickness m	Avg Li ppm
NNL-021	NNL-021	0	20	20	0	6.1	6.1	2696
NNL-021	NNL-021	40	90	50	12.19	27.43	15.24	4661
NNL-021	NNL-021	110	190	80	32	57.91	25.91	3859
				Total			47.25	4051

1600 ppm cut off, no internal dilution

Hole ID Original	Hole ID Updated	From ft	To ft	Thickness ft	From m	To m	Thickness m	Avg Li ppm
NNL-022	NNL-022	45	125	80	45	125	24.38	4816
NNL-022	NNL-022	150	190	40	45.72	57.91	12.19	4230
NNL-022	NNL-022	210	350	140	64	106.67	42.67	3734
NNL-022	NNL-022	370	385	15			4.57	2058
				Total			83.81	4029

1500 ppm cut off, no internal dilution

Hole ID Original	Hole ID Updated	From ft	To ft	Thickness ft	From m	To m	Thickness m	Avg Li ppm
NNL-023	NNL-023	50	90	35	15.24	27.43	10.66	2656

missing sample 80 -85 ft (24.38 - 25.91)

Hole ID Original	Hole ID Updated	From ft	To ft	Thickness ft	From m	To m	Thickness m	Avg Li ppm
NNL-024	NNL-024	0	85	85	0	25.91	25.91	4200
NNL-024	NNL-024	120	260	140	36.57	79.24	42.67	3227
				Total			68.58	3595

1600 ppm cut off, no internal dilution



Hole ID Original	Hole ID Updated	From ft	To ft	Thickness ft	From m	To m	Thickness m	Avg Li ppm
NNL-025	NNL-025	150	155	5	45.7178	47.2417	1.52	1250

1600 ppm cut off, no internal dilution

Hole ID Original	Hole ID Updated	From ft	To ft	Thickness ft	From m	To m	Thickness m	Avg Li ppm
NNL-026	NNL-026	no significant lithium mineralization						

Hole ID Original	Hole ID Updated	From ft	To ft	Thickness ft	From m	To m	Thickness m	Avg Li ppm
NNL-027	NNL-027	100	115	15	30.48	35.05	4.57	2322

1600 ppm cut off, no internal dilution

Hole ID Original	Hole ID Updated	From ft	To ft	Thickness ft	From m	To m	Thickness m	Avg Li ppm
NNL-028	NNL-028	235	315	80	71.62	96.01	24.39	4854
NNL-028	NNL-028	345	405	60	103.63	124.96	21.33	4238
NNL-028	NNL-028	435	550	115	132.58	167.63	35.05	3493
			Total	255			80.77	4095

2300 ppm Li cut off, no internal dilution

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