TECHNICAL REPORT

NEVADA NORTH LITHIUM PROJECT,

ELKO COUNTY, NEVADA, USA

Submitted to:
SURGE BATTERY METALS

Report Date / Signature Date:
Month April 5, 2024

Report Effective Date:
February 16, 2024

Authors:
STEVEN B. KERR, P.G., C.P.G.
BRUCE M. DAVIS, PHD, FAUSIMM

CERTIFICATE

I, Steven B. Kerr, CPG, PG of Escalante, Utah, do hereby certify that:

1. I am the owner/principal of Escalante Geological Services, P.O. Box 409, Escalante, Utah, USA 84726.
2. I attended Utah State University where I earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology in 1981 and a Master of Science degree in Geology in 1987.
3. I am a Certified Professional Geologist with the American Institute of Professional Geologists (CPG-10352). I am licensed as a Professional Geologist in the states of Alaska (#512), Utah (#5557442-2250) and Wyoming (PG-2756).
4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 37 (thirty-seven) years since my graduation from university, working with companies involved in the mining and exploration of metallic minerals, solid energy fuels, and industrial mineral deposits in North America, South America, Africa, and parts of Asia.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101). I certify that I am a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for the preparation of sections 1 through 13 and 15~~23~~ through 27 of the technical report titled "Technical Report Nevada North Lithium Project, Elko County, Nevada, USA" dated April 5, 2024, (the "Technical Report") relating to Surge Battery Metals' Nevada North Lithium Project, with an **Effective Date of February 16, 2024.**
7. I personally visited and inspected the Nevada North Lithium Project on April 3, 2024.
8. I have worked on this property as an independent fee for service consultant. I do not have, nor do I expect to receive, any direct or indirect interest in the securities of Surge Battery Metals Inc. or its affiliated companies. I have had no prior involvement with the Nevada North Lithium Project that is the subject of the Technical Report.
9. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, those parts of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
10. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
11. I have read NI 43-101 and the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible, and they have been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.

Dated at Escalante, Utah this 5th day of April 2024.

Steven B. Kerr, PG, CPG
Escalante Geological Services

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 February, 16, 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 April 5, 2024, and with an effective date of February 16, 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 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 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 5th day of April, 2024

"Bruce M. Davis

Bruce M. Davis, FAusIMM
Geostatistical Consultant

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

1 SUMMARY

This report has been prepared at the request of Surge Battery Metals Inc. (Surge) for the purpose of presenting an overview of the exploration efforts on the Nevada North Lithium Project (NNLP) in Elko County, Nevada, USA. This report has been prepared in accordance with the current requirements of National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101).

Surge is an exploration and development company focused on battery metals (lithium, nickel, etc.) for the North American market. The company is listed on TSX-V exchange under the symbol NILI and on the OTCQX exchange under the symbol NILIF. The company's office is located in Vancouver, BC, Canada. The NNLP is the company's flagship property where it currently controls about 52.2 km^2 (12,890 acres) held through 685 lode mining claims on federal land. Surge seeks to develop the property into a viable lithium mining operation.

Directly adjacent to and surrounded by the NNLP are certain parcels of private land (the Private Lands) of which the surface rights are primarily owned by the Salmon River Cattlemen's Association. Sub-surface mineral rights on the Private Lands were held by three parties. Surge has purchased 25% of the sub-surface mineral rights (approximately 3.56 km2 / 880 acres) (the Private Mineral Rights) from two of these parties and has registered the purchase by way of filing quit claim deeds in Elko County, Nevada.

Excluding the Private Lands, the project is located on open federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Permits are required for all significant surface disturbances. Geologic mapping, soil and rock sampling, and other low-impact activities can be conducted without specific permission on a casual use basis. Exploration drilling to date has been done under a Notice of Intent (NOI) with the BLM that permits total disturbance of five cumulative acres (2 ha). A performance bond is in place to ensure the subsequent reclamation work for the NOI. Future exploration drilling will likely require filing a Plan of Operations (PoO) to the BLM and completion of an Environmental Assessment (EA) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

The project is on the east flank of the Granite Range, Elko County, Nevada, about 140 air-line km (87 miles) northeast of Elko, Nevada, and 74 air-line km (46 miles) north of Wells, Nevada in Sections 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36, Township 44 North, Range 65 East, and Sections 18, 19, 29, and 30, Township 44 North, Range 66 East, Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian.

The property consists of 685 unpatented lode mining claims in total, covering about 5,216 hectares (12,890 acres). Claim rental fees are paid through September 1, 2024.

Access from Jackpot is via a 40.9 km (25.4 mi.) county-maintained gravel and improved dirt road and from Wells, via US 93 for 41.8 km (26 mi.) then 57 km (35.4 mi.) of gravel road.

Jackpot is the nearest supply center although its resources are limited to a few restaurants, motels, two gas stations, and a local general store. Twin Falls, Idaho, approximately 120 km (75 mi.) by road, offers full support services.

Elko, Nevada, located 187 km (116 mi.) via highway from the NNLP, is a major service and supply center for numerous large gold mines in the region. 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, Utah 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 topography for the NNLP is characterized by rolling hills with elevations ranging from 1760 to 2120 meters (5775 to 6955 feet) in juniper forest and sagebrush scrub. The project is in a weak rain shadow of the Jarbidge Mountains in the Great Basin Province. The area has warm dry summers and cool to cold winters.

The property is road accessible most of the year with seasonal closures 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.

Historically, significant exploration for minerals has not taken place on the current property. Several small prospect pits and bulldozer cuts found on the property appear to date from 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.

Lithium (Li) exploration started in 2016 when the project geologist visited the area to follow up on a multi-point Li anomaly shown in the public NURE-USGS regional geochemical database. The highest NURE sediment sample ran 780 ppm Li. Additional dry stream sediment samples collected during this visit ran up to 1,980 ppm Li. 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 in 2018 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, the project geologist brought the area 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 and expanded the claim block that summer and fall.

Exploration began with grid soil sampling in the fall of 2021, followed by additional soil sampling and reverse circulation drilling in 2022. Additional drilling in 2023 significantly expanded the mineral footprint.

Regionally, the project lies in the northern part of the Great Basin Province near the southern edge of the Snake River Plain Province. The project area is in the fault-bounded Knoll Creek Tertiary basin filed 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.

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. Surge has not attempted to map the property in detail, deferring this work until drilling fully demonstrates mineral potential.

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. Another welded tuff unit is overlain by a thicker interval of claystone and marl with interbedded ash and tuffaceous silt and sandstone. Both the lower and upper claystone intervals carry lithium mineralization, with the upper sequence hosting thicker and higher-grade intervals. 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 sediments. A small flow-dome body 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. In the northern part of the property, several white ash units form outcrops that cap the mineralized claystone.

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 intensity of the clay vs. clastic component of the clay / siltstone. The clay is visually similar to the to photographs of "low grade 2000-4000 ppm" lithium ore at the Thacker Pass Deposit presented in Ingraffia, 2020. At NNLP, grades exceeding 5,000 ppm Li are associated with blue-grey to blue-green clays. However, some of the >5,000 ppm Li drill intervals also have greenish brown clots like the "high-grade > 4,000 ppm Li layers at Thacker Pass. There does not appear to be a consistent pattern to higher grade vs. lower grade Li values within the mineralized zone. Highest grades (>5,000 ppm Li) seem to occur in the core of the mineralized interval, but that is not always the case.

The origin of the mineralized clay is not clear. Work at the Thacker Pass Deposit by Ingraffia and others suggest 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. Mineralization at Thacker Pass contains some “hydrothermal” trace elements (arsenic > 250 ppm, mercury > 1 ppm, occasional molybdenum ~ 800 ppm). At NNLP, arsenic in the drill samples does not exceed 81 ppm and the highest molybdenum value is 69 ppm. Mercury was not run on the NNLP drill hole or the soil samples. Only the stream sediments were run for mercury, and the values ran between detection and 0.1 ppm. The stream sediment samples with the highest lithium values (1,980 and 1,540 ppm Li) both carried .01 ppm mercury (detection for mercury in these samples was 0.01 ppm).

The target is a Thacker Pass- or Clayton Valley-type lithium clay deposit in volcanic tuff and tuffaceous sediments of the Humboldt Formation. Lithium is likely sourced from volcanic ash deposits during devitrification and hydration reactions with meteoric water. Deep circulating geothermal waters may have also leached lithium from deeper sources in addition to surface sources.

Due to few outcrop exposures, surface exploration has focused on soil geochemical sampling completed in grid layouts and limited geological reconnaissance and prospecting to investigate the anomalous areas. Systematic surface mapping has not been conducted. A soil sampling program was laid out for the fall of 2021 but due to delays and crew availability, the work was not started until December. Results of the initial sampling program returned lithium values up to 5,120 ppm Li with 132 of the 447 samples running at or above 500 ppm Li.

The sampling was completed on a 100-meter by 100-meter grid spacing with some of the initial lines being collected on 50-meter intervals. To spread the coverage area, some lines were spaced 200 meters apart. After the initial program, infill lines were sampled to bring the coverage to 100 X 100 meters. Since the 100-meter grid seemed sufficient to find the anomalous claystone, subsequent programs were run on 100-meter grids with alternate lines having a 50-meter offset to the adjacent lines. The expansion of the claim block was primarily driven by the results of soil sampling. Samples were sieved to -80 mesh (0.180 mm) and run via the ALS MEMS61 method. This method uses a 0.5-gram aliquot leached in a 4-acid solution (HNO_3, HCL, HF, $HClO_4$) and analyzed using mass spectrometry.

There are 1,442 soil samples on the current property. Lithium correlates with cesium, magnesium, tungsten and to a lesser degree molybdenum (Table 1-1). Soil geochemistry has been a particularly useful tool on this property, primarily due to the exposure of recessively weathered mineralization exposed at the surface. The QP is of the opinion that the soil geochemistry program has been successful in identifying lithium anomalies to be further tested by drilling.

Table 1-1 Correlation Coefficients – NNLP Soils

Element	Li	Element	Li	Element	Li
Ag	-0.1308	Hf	-0.225	Sb	-0.1053
Al	-0.4924	In	-0.218	Sc	-0.3965
As	-0.0419	K	0.2783	Se	-0.0352
Ba	-0.2163	La	-0.3126	Sn	-0.2196
Be	0.1233	Li	---	Sr	0.2856
Bi	-0.1024	Mg	0.8308	Ta	-0.2982
Ca	0.1427	Mn	-0.0311	Te	-0.1527
Cd	-0.104	Mo	0.5065	Th	-0.3197
Ce	-0.3184	Na	-0.4775	Ti	-0.2148
Co	-0.2568	Nb	-0.2975	Tl	0.0901
Cr	-0.2592	Ni	-0.1851	U	-0.2284
Cs	0.8804	P	-0.2373	V	-0.1656
Cu	-0.149	Pb	-0.3521	W	0.8244
Fe	-0.2858	Rb	0.7343	Y	-0.2946
Ga	-0.4685	Re	0.0584	Zn	-0.2016
Ge	0.148	S	0.0299	Zr	-0.196

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 preparation laboratory in Elko. ALS shipped the samples to their Twin Falls laboratory for sieving. After preparation, aliquots of the samples were shipped to the ALS analytical laboratory in North Vancouver, B.C. for analysis. One batch of the fall 2022 soil samples were taken to the ALS Reno, Nevada preparation lab where they were screened, and a sample aliquot sent to the North Vancouver facility for analysis.

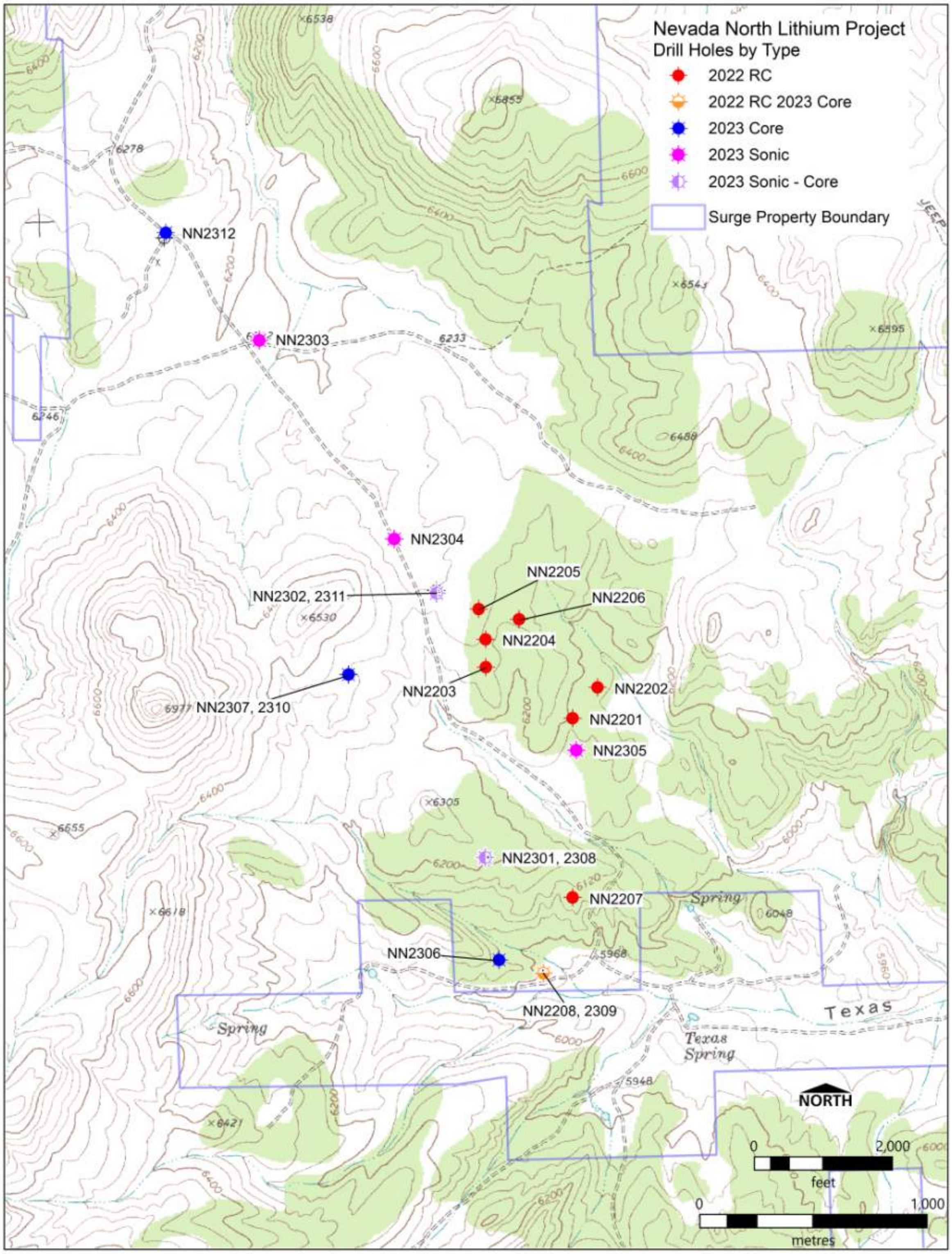
Samples were sieved to -80 mesh (0.180 mm) and run via the ALS MEMS61 method. This method uses a 0.5-gram aliquot leached in a 4-acid solution (HNO_3, HCL, HF, $HClO_4$) and analyzed using mass spectrometry. This extraction method is very aggressive for soil samples in that it will strip most elements 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 in this area are likely in clays or partially weathered feldspars, this method is effective for the purposes of this investigation.

Twenty exploration holes have been completed on the NNLP. In the fall of 2022, eight reverse circulation holes totaling 776 meters (2545 feet) were drilled. Depths varied from 82 to 167 meters (270 to 550 feet). All holes intersected anomalous lithium values but six intercepted values that might be considered “ore grade.” In 2023, five sonic core holes and seven diamond core holes were completed. Results from the 2023 drilling were also encouraging and expanded the footprint of the mineralization to the north by 1.2 km and to the west by about 600 meters. The drill hole locations are shown in Figure 1-1; Table 1-2 lists coordinates and depths of the exploration holes. Overall, the grades and thicknesses intercepted are comparable to Lithium Americas Thacker Pass Project in Humboldt County, Nevada.

Table 1-2 NNLP Drilling Summary

Hole ID	UTM 83-11		Elevation (m)	Elevation (ft)	Depth (m)	Depth (ft)	Azimuth	Dip	Drill Type
NN22-01	703,328	4,618,024	1,889	6,196	82	270	0	-90	RC
NN22-02	703,437	4,618,160	1,883	6,176	91	300	0	-90	RC
NN22-03	702,947	4,618,249	1,906	6,252	91	300	0	-90	RC
NN22-04	702,946	4,618,371	1,913	6,275	91	300	0	-90	RC
NN22-05	702,916	4,618,504	1,917	6,288	91	300	0	-90	RC
NN22-06	703,093	4,618,459	1,905	6,248	76	250	0	-90	RC
NN22-07	703,328	4,617,237	1,860	6,101	160	525	0	-90	RC
NN22-08	703,199	4,616,907	1,824	5,983	91	300	0	-90	RC
NN23-01	702,944	4,617,416	1,894	6,212	100	327	0	-90	Sonic
NN23-02	702,730	4,618,578	1,915	6,281	85	277	0	-90	Sonic
NN23-03	701,953	4,619,689	1,893	6,209	107	352	0	-90	Sonic
NN23-04	702,544	4,618,816	1,911	6,268	91	300	0	-90	Sonic
NN23-05	703,343	4,617,888	1,877	6,157	79	260	0	-90	Sonic
NN23-06	703,005	4,616,962	1,841	6,038	199	652	0	-90	Core
NN23-07	702,344	4,618,216	1,932	6,337	235	772	0	-90	Core
NN23-08	702,940	4,617,410	1,894	6,212	243	797	0	-90	Core
NN23-09	703,197	4,616,905	1,824	5,983	132	433	0	-90	Core
NN23-10	702,345	4,618,217	1,932	6,337	304	997	90	-50	Core
NN23-11	702,730	4,618,585	1,915	6,281	208	682	0	-90	Core
NN23-12	701,536	4,620,135	1,906	6,252	199	653	0	-90	Core

Figure 1-1. NNLP Drilling Locations



Drill results confirmed the high-grade values seen in the soil samples. "Mineralized" was defined as greater than 1,000 ppm Li.

In 2022 reverse circulation RC) drilling, drill cuttings were bagged on site by the drill crew and collected by the project geologist. The samples were placed in “super sacks” and delivered to the ALS sample preparation lab in Twin Falls, Idaho. The samples were dried and prepped using the ALS method “Prep 31” with coarse crushing, splitting off a 250-gram aliquot, and pulverization. Analytical work was done at the ALS facility in North Vancouver, B.C. using a two-acid aqua regia leach followed by ICP-optical emission spectrometry (ALS method ALS ICP-41). The detection level of lithium by this method is 10 – 10,000 ppm. Quality control standard (MEG-Li10.11) provided by MEG LLC was inserted into the sample submittal stream at regular intervals and returned values well within the expected range (750 ppm Li). Results for internal standards and duplicates provided by ALS were well within accepted values. Due to staffing shortages in Twin Falls, some of the samples were shipped to the Reno, Nevada ALS lab for preparation.

In 2023, two different drilling methods were used. Five holes were drilled using a Sonic Core rig provided by Boart-Longyear Drilling company. Seven holes were standard wireline diamond core holes drilled by Alford Drilling Company. Sonic core samples were collected in plastic bags at the drill rig. Surge contractors collected representative (skeleton) samples from each bag and then sealed the bags. Bags were taken to a locked warehouse in Elko where they were opened and about one quarter of the material taken for analysis. Core was placed in standard core boxes by the drill crew. Skeleton samples of the core were taken by Surge staff when the core was logged and photographed in the field. Boxes were then taken to the same warehouse in Elko where they were split or sawn with one half of the core going for assay along with quality control standards, blanks, and duplicate samples. Samples from the core drilling were prepped and assayed using the same ALS methods.

The QPs have completed site visits to the Nevada Northern Lithium Project. Steven Kerr completed a site visit to NNLP on April 3, 2024. Bruce M. Davis completed a site visit to NNLP on September 19, 2023. The site visits confirmed the location and access routes of previous and current exploration activities. The QPs were able to observe the geologic setting and view a couple of the limited exposures on the property, as well as visit numerous drill sites. During the site visits, 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. The QPs also spent time at the storage facility in Elko where they were able to examine drill core and cuttings, and discuss procedures used in logging, archiving information, and sample preparation.

All data available for this project is recent, and the database is complete. Assay certificates are available for all analytical work, and the values spot-checked against the working data tables are accurate. Geologic, metallurgical, and modeling work was performed by experienced and reliable workers. Information gleaned from published sources and 43-101 reports from adjacent properties is presumed to have been verified by the authors of those papers so will be used with attributions.

Four composite samples from the drill coarse rejects were shipped to Kappes, Cassidy, and Associates (KCA) in Reno, Nevada for first-pass extraction studies. The goal of the initial program was to determine if lithium could be recovered from the clays, could screening upgrade the grades, and the amount of acid consumption in a test cell. The four samples were composited from course reject material from mineralized intervals in holes NN2205 and NN2207. The samples were mixed, and aliquots taken for the various tests. Table 1-3 contains the initial test results showing the proportion of carbonate and lithium contained in the two size fractions from wet screening with a 0.075 mm (200 mesh) screen. The mineralization shows some increase in grade by wet screening and a decrease in the carbonate content compared to the initial sample grades.

Table 1-3. Metallurgical Testing - Screening Results

KCA Sample No.	Description	Head Grade Li (mg/kg)	Head Carbon-HCl sol (%)	Size Fraction (mm)	Wt. Fraction (%)	Li (mg/kg)	Li Fraction (wt. %)	Carbon-HCl sol (%)	Carbon Fraction-HCl Sol (wt. %)
96508 A	Comp 1	4,011	2.1	+0.075	13	497	2	8.11	48
				-0.075	87	4,199	98	1.35	52
				Total	100	3,714	100	2.24	100
96509 A	Comp 2	2,194	2.04	+0.075	16	270	2	6.59	46
				-0.075	85	2,502	98	1.42	54
				Total	100	2,156	100	2.22	100
965010 A	Comp 3	4,073	1.72	+0.075	12	211	1	8.18	57
				-0.075	88	4,534	99	0.86	43
				Total	100	4,002	100	1.76	100
96511 A	Comp 4	3,414	2	+0.075	13	151	1	8.97	62
				-0.075	87	3,799	99	0.86	38
				Total	100	3,310	100	1.95	100

Results in Table 1-4 show that the mineralization at the NNLP is amenable to acid leaching with recoveries and acid consumption similar to ore observed at the Thacker Pass Project in Humboldt County, Nevada (Lithium Americas, 2022, p. 100 - 102). The current testing is a preliminary investigation only; significantly more testing will be needed as exploration drilling progresses.

Table 1-4. Acid Leaching Test Results

Description	KCA Test No.	Calc. Head Grade Li (mg/kg)	Li Ext. (mg/kg)	Adj. Li Tails (mg/kg)	Li Ext. (%)	Acid Addition (kg/MT)	Acid Consumption. (kg/MT)
Comp 1	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	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	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	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

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).

A LIDAR based topographic surface was provided covering the project limits. Geologic information, derived from observations during drill sample logging, provides lithology code designations for the various rock units present on the property.

The mineral resources for the NNLP were classified in accordance with the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014). 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.

The estimate of Inferred Mineral Resource is presented in Table 1-5 Based on an assumed Lithium Carbonate Equivalent (LCE) price of 20,000 US$/t, operating cost of 88.50 US$/t and process recovery of 73.5%, a base case cut-off grade is estimated to be 1,250 ppm Li. As described in Section 4.3.2, Surge owns the Private Mineral Rights which are twenty-five percent of the mineral rights on a small portion of the private land at the southern end of the current block model for the mineral resource. The mineral resource estimate within the pit boundary in the private lands is reported on a twenty-five percent basis attributable to Surge.

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 1-5 Estimate of Inferred Mineral Resource Reported at 1250 ppm Lithium Cut-off

Zone	Li ppm Cut-off	Tonnes	Li ppm	LCE (Mt)
580 CY1	1250	4,200,000	1,392	0.03
570 CU3	1250	129,700,000	3,545	2.45
560 CU2	1250	53,200,000	2,820	0.80
550 CU1	1250	73,700,000	2,220	0.87
540 CL3	1250	32,000,000	2,190	0.37
520 CL2	1250	16,500,000	1,753	0.15
Total	1250	309,300,000	2,839	4.67

1. The effective date of the mineral resource estimation is February 16, 2024.
2. The MRE has been prepared by Dr. Bruce 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.

The sensitivity of mineral resources is demonstrated by listing resources at a series of cut-off thresholds as shown in Table 14-8.

Table 1-6 Mineral Resources Declared at 1250 ppm LI Cut-off and Additional Grade Cut-offs for Comparative and Sensitivity Purposes

Zone	Pit shell	Cutoff	Tonnes	Li ppm	LCE (Mt)
All	PT1 20	0	310,300,000	2,834	4.68
All	PT1 20	1000	310,300,000	2,834	4.68
All	**PT1 20**	**1250**	**309,300,000**	**2,839**	**4.67**
All	PT1 20	1500	293,700,000	2,918	4.56
All	PT1 20	1750	267,300,000	3,042	4.33
All	PT1 20	2000	241,400,000	3,167	4.07
All	PT1 20	3000	143,600,000	3,662	2.80
All	PT1 20	4000	28,100,000	4,289	0.64

At this time, an inferred resource has been estimated for six of the clay horizons containing 309.3 Mt at an average grade of 2,839 ppm using a 1,250-ppm cut-off. The Li_2CO_3 equivalent is 4.67 Mt. The QPs recommend additional exploration drilling to further test extents of mineralization and to increase geologic assurance.

2 INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared at the request of Surge Battery Metals Inc. (Surge) for the purpose of presenting an overview of the exploration efforts on the Nevada North Lithium Project (NNLP) in Elko County, Nevada, USA. This report has been prepared in accordance with the current requirements of National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101). This report is not intended to define an economic conclusion upon which to make a development decision.

Surge is an exploration and development company focused on battery metals (lithium, nickel, etc.) for the North American market. The company is listed on TSX-V exchange under the symbol NILI and on the OTCQX exchange under the symbol NILIF. The company's office is located in Vancouver, BC, Canada. The NNLP is the company's flagship property where it currently controls 47.6 km2 (11,763 acres) held through mining claims on federal land. Surge seeks to develop the property into a viable lithium mining operation.

2.1 PURPOSE AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

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

2.2 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The information in this report has been compiled by the Qualified Persons (QPs) from published historical works and personal experience in the district and region. These historical reports are based on factual data and the interpretations of their authors. None appear to have been modified to mislead the prudent reader. The QPs do not know of any existing information in the public domain or developed by Surge Battery Metals Inc. that has been intentionally omitted to mislead the reader about the viability of this project.

2.3 QUALIFIED PERSONS

This report has been prepared by Steven B. Kerr (C.P.G. – 10352) and Bruce M. Davis (FausIMM 211185) who are considered Qualified Persons (QPs) under the NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

2.4 EFFECTIVE DATE

The effective date of this report is February 16, 2024.

2.5 SITE VISITS

In accordance with accepted standards and best practices for certification of resources, personal inspections of the NNLP were carried out by Dr. Davis on September 19, 2023, and by Mr. Kerr on April 3, 2024. Dr. Davis was accompanied by Mr. Alan Morris, Surge's project geologist for the NNLP. Mr. Kerr was accompanied on his site visit by Surge geologist, Daniel Chafetz.

2.6 UNITS OF MEASURE

Units of measure in this report are metric unless otherwise noted. English equivalents are given in parentheses following the metric value where possible. Budget numbers are given in US dollars. Locations are given in Longitude – Latitude degrees or UTM X, Y (meters) in NAD 27 Zone 11 projection.

2.6.1 Common Units

Above mean sea level	AMSL
Degree	°
Degrees Centigrade	°C
Degrees Fahrenheit	°F
Dollars (US)	$
Canadian Dollars	$C
Gallon	gal
Grams per tonne	g/t
Equal to or greater than	≥
Hectare	ha
Kilo (thousand)	k
Equal to or less than	≤
Million Years Ago	Ma
Milligram	mg
Troy ounces per short ton	oz/t
Parts per billion	ppb
Parts per million	ppm
Percent	%
Pounds	lb.
Short ton (2,000lb)	st
Short ton (US)	t
Specific gravity	SG
Year	yr.

2.6.2 Metric Conversion Factors

Metric Conversion Factors (divided by)

Short tons to tonnes (1.10231)

Pounds to tonnes (2204.62)

Ounces (Troy) to tonnes (32150)

Ounces (Troy) to kilograms 32.150

Ounces (Troy) to grams (0.03215)

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

Acres to hectares (2.47105)

Miles to kilometers (0.62137)

Feet to meters (3.28084)

2.6.3 Abbreviations

American Society for Testing and Materials	ASTM
Atomic Absorption Spectrometry	AAS
Bureau of Land Management	BLM
Diamond Drill	DD
Global Positioning System	GPS
Internal Rate of Return	IRR
Lithium Carbonate Equivalent	LCE
Mass Spectrometry	MS
Metallic Screen Fire Assay	MSFA
National Instrument 43-101	NI 43-101
Nearest Neighbor	NN
Net Smelter Royalty	NSR
Nevada North Lithium Project	NNLP
Reverse Circulation	RC/RCV
Rock Quality Designation	RQD
Universal Transverse Mercator	UTM
United States Geological Survey	USGS

The accuracy of resource and reserve estimates is, in part, a function of the quality and quantity of available data and of engineering and geological interpretation and judgment. Given the data available at the time this report was prepared, the estimates presented herein are considered reasonable. However, they should be accepted with the understanding that additional data and analysis available subsequent to the date of the estimates may necessitate revision. These revisions may be material. There is no guarantee that all or any part of the estimated resources or reserves will be recoverable or economic.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The QPs of this report did not consult with other experts concerning legal, political, environmental, or tax matters. Reports and work performed by contractors for Surge are discussed with attribution. These include preliminary metallurgical testing and construction of a digital geologic model.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 LOCATION

The project is on the east flank of the Granite Range, Elko County, Nevada, about 140 air-line km (87 miles) northeast of Elko, Nevada, and 74 air-line km (46 miles) north of Wells, Nevada in Sections 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36, Township 44 North, Range 65 East, and Sections 18, 19, 29, and 30, Township 44 North, Range 66 East, Mt Diablo Base and Meridian. Figure 4-1 shows access to the Nevada North Lithium Project (NNLP). The center of the property is about N41.680°, W114.560° (UTM 703,200E, 4,617,200N).

4.2 PROPERTY POSITION

The property consists of 685 unpatented, lode mining claims in total, covering about 45,216 hectares (12,890 acres). Claim rental fees are paid through September 1, 2024, upon filing with the BLM and Elko County. Appendix 1 provides a complete listing of claims held by Surge.

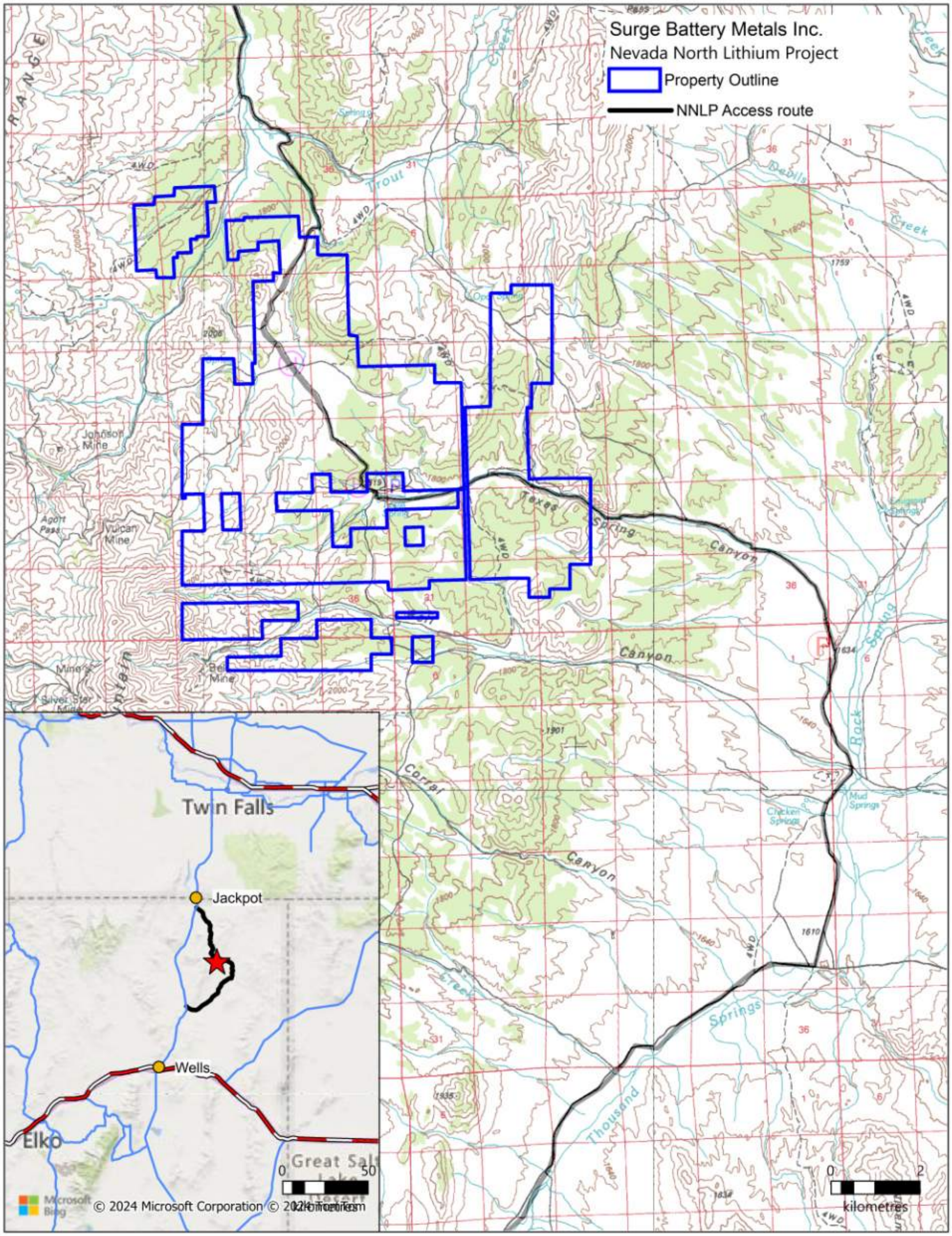
4.2.1 Located Claims

Surge holds a mostly contiguous block of 431 lode claims, each covering about 8.3 ha (20.66 acres) for a total of 3,387 ha. The total acreage numbers in this report are derived from computer maps of the property which have been adjusted for overlap of the claims with private ground so are less than the simple multiplication of the number of clams by the standard area for a claim. Six additional blocks of claims in close proximity to the main block contain an additional 254 claims covering approximately 1,848 ha; these claims are owned by ML Minerals Nevada and are controlled by Surge through an earn-in agreement with M3 Metals Corp. (M3), the parent company of ML Minerals Nevada. Claim location maps are shown in Figures 4-2 and 4-3 below. An initial core block of thirty-eight claims was staked by contract geologist Alan Morris (now NNLP project geologist) in January and February 2021 and the ownership transferred to Surge in July of 2021. Several additional blocks were staked as exploration progressed and more areas became prospective. See Appendix 1 for the full list of claims.

4.2.2 Leased Properties

The M3 claims are controlled by Surge via an earn-in / joint venture agreement. None of the property positions are held under lease.

Figure 4-1 Nevada North Lithium Project Access Map



4.3 PROPERTY AGREEMENTS AND ROYALTIES

The NNLP claims and rights have been acquired by staking, by purchase (in the case of the Private Lands) and by way of option (in the case of the M3 lands under option and acquired from M3). Staked claims comprise the majority of the NNLP, are not subject to royalty agreements, and have been the focus of Surge's exploration activities to date on the NNLP.

4.3.1 M3 Lands

The M3 lands are comprised of a total of 254 claims staked originally by M3.

Surge can acquire up to an eighty percent (80%) interest in the M3 claim block through a series of payments and work commitments under the terms of its agreement (the M3 Option Agreement) with M3. Surge currently has a 50% interest in the claims comprising the M3 lands with completion of the payment of $500,000 to M3 and the issuance of 2,000,000 shares of Surge to M3. Surge may earn another twenty (20%) interest by making a cash payment of $250,000 to M3, issuing to M3 an additional 2,000,000 shares, and spending $250,000 in exploration expenditures on the claims comprising the M3 lands. The final ten percent (10%) interest in the M3 lands can be purchased for a cash payment of $500,000 to M3 and the issuance of 1,000,000 shares to M3. At that point, Surge and M3 are required to enter a joint venture arrangement. Surge will act as the operator on the M3 claims. M3 and Surge may elect, under the terms of the M3 Option Agreement, to enter into a joint venture agreement at any time but have not made that election to date. Dollar figures in this agreement are Canadian Dollars.

4.3.2 The Private Lands and Private Mineral Rights

Directly adjacent and mostly surrounded by the NNLP are parcels of private land, the surface rights of which are owned by the Salmon River Cattlemen's Association (SRCA). The parcels have a combined acreage of approximately 3,400 acres. The surface and mineral rights were split in the early days of the SRCA with the ranch holding the surface rights and others holding the mineral rights.

The private mineral rights (which are sub-surface rights distinct from the surface rights held by the SRCA) on the private lands were held by three entities: Y3-II, an Idaho Limited Partnership; a family (the "Wilkins Family"); and Evolution Mining, a publicly traded mining company headquartered in Australia. Surge entered into purchase agreements for a total 25% of the mineral rights on approximately 880 acres from the Wilkins Family (21.25% ownership) and the Y3-II Agreement (3.75% ownership) pursuant to agreements with the Wilkins Family (the "Wilkins Agreement") and with Y3-II (the "Y3-II Agreement"). This 25% interest in the private mineral rights has been purchased, and the purchase by Surge has been registered by way of quit claims filed in Elko County, Nevada.

Under certain conditions, including that Surge enters into a surface use agreement with the SRCA and the private lands enter into commercial production, Y3-II and the Wilkins Family are to be paid a royalty from commercial production of three (3%) percent of net proceeds (in the case of the Wilkins Family) and three (3%) percent of production (in the case of Y3-II) with royalty buyback and various other provisions applicable to each of the agreements.

The remaining sub-surface mineral rights (75%) on the private lands are held by Evolution Mining, an Australian gold mining company. Legal description for the private land is based on 1/4 – 1/4 descriptions and will likely require an updated cadastral survey to define boundaries. It is unknown to Surge if Evolution Mining has carried out any recent exploration work or activities on the private lands but to Surge's knowledge there has been none.

As of the effective date of this report, no agreement has been negotiated between Surge and Evolution Mining with respect to the private lands.

4.4 ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY

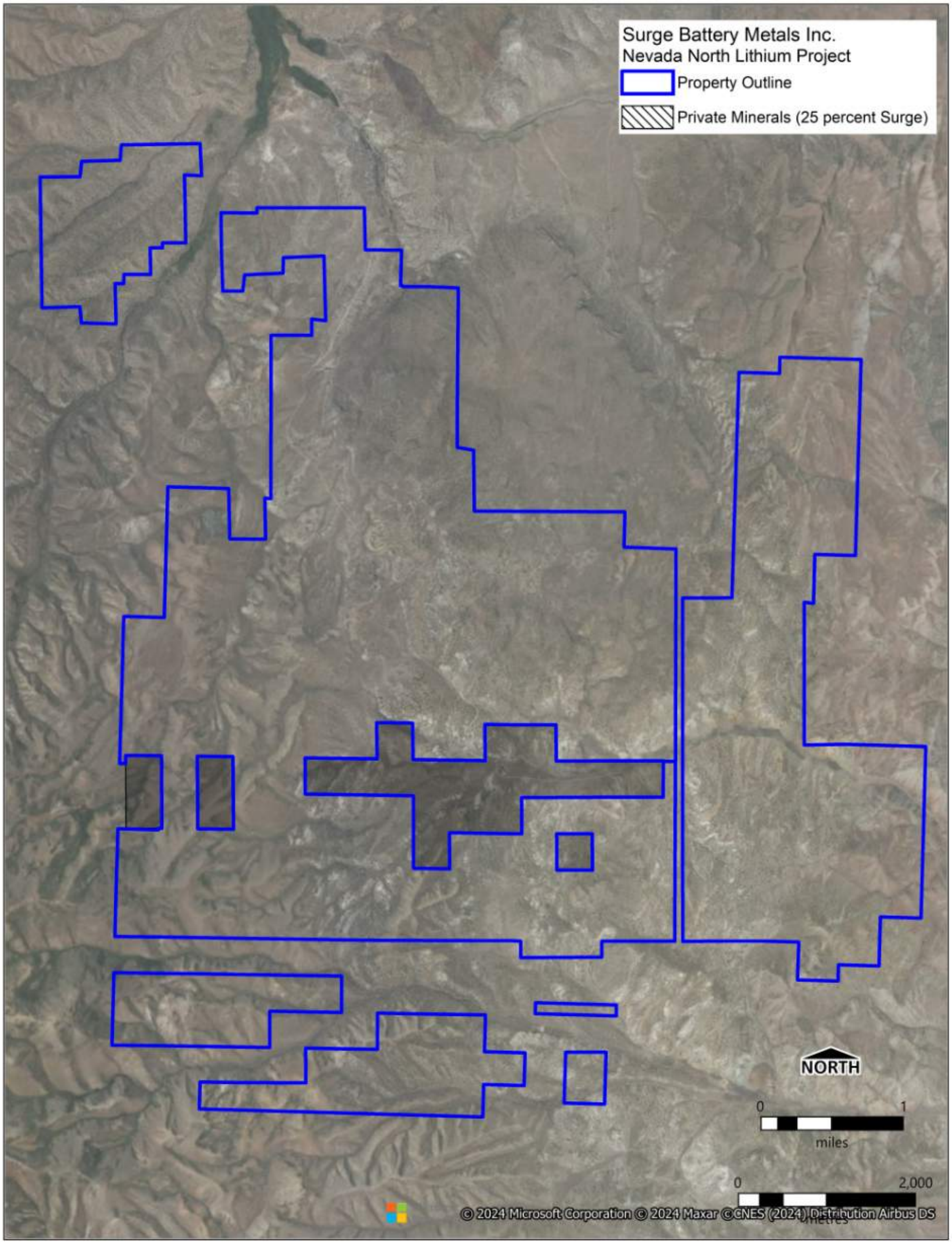
Other than a few old prospect pits, no pre-existing environmental liability is known to exist on the NNLP.

4.5 OPERATIONAL PERMITS AND JURISDICTIONS

The project is located on open federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Permits are required for all significant surface disturbances. Geologic mapping, soil and rock sampling, and other low-impact activities can be conducted without specific permission on a casual use basis. Exploration drilling to date, has been done under a Notice of Intent (NOI) with the BLM that permits total disturbance of five cumulative acres (two ha). A performance bond is in place to ensure the subsequent reclamation work for the NOI. Future exploration drilling will likely require filing a Plan of Operations (PoO) to the BLM and completion of an Environmental Assessment (EA) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

The PoO process for continued exploration is standard practice in Nevada, and both the regulators and applicants follow a standardized set of guidelines. Lead times for a PoO can take up to a year or two depending on the environment and the extent of proposed operations. If the regulators consider the property large enough or in a sensitive area, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) may be required in place of an Environmental Assessment (EA) before operating permits are granted.

Figure 4-2 Nevada North Lithium Project Property Map



4.6 REQUIREMENTS TO MAINTAIN THE CLAIMS IN GOOD STANDING

Claims are subject to a $165 rental fee per claim due by September 1 each year. A "Notice of Intent to Hold" must also be filed with Elko County by November 1 each year; the recording fee is $10.50 per claim, and there is a $4.00 document fee for each filing. Based on these numbers, total annual holding costs for the current NNLP and M3 claim block is about US$120,250.00.

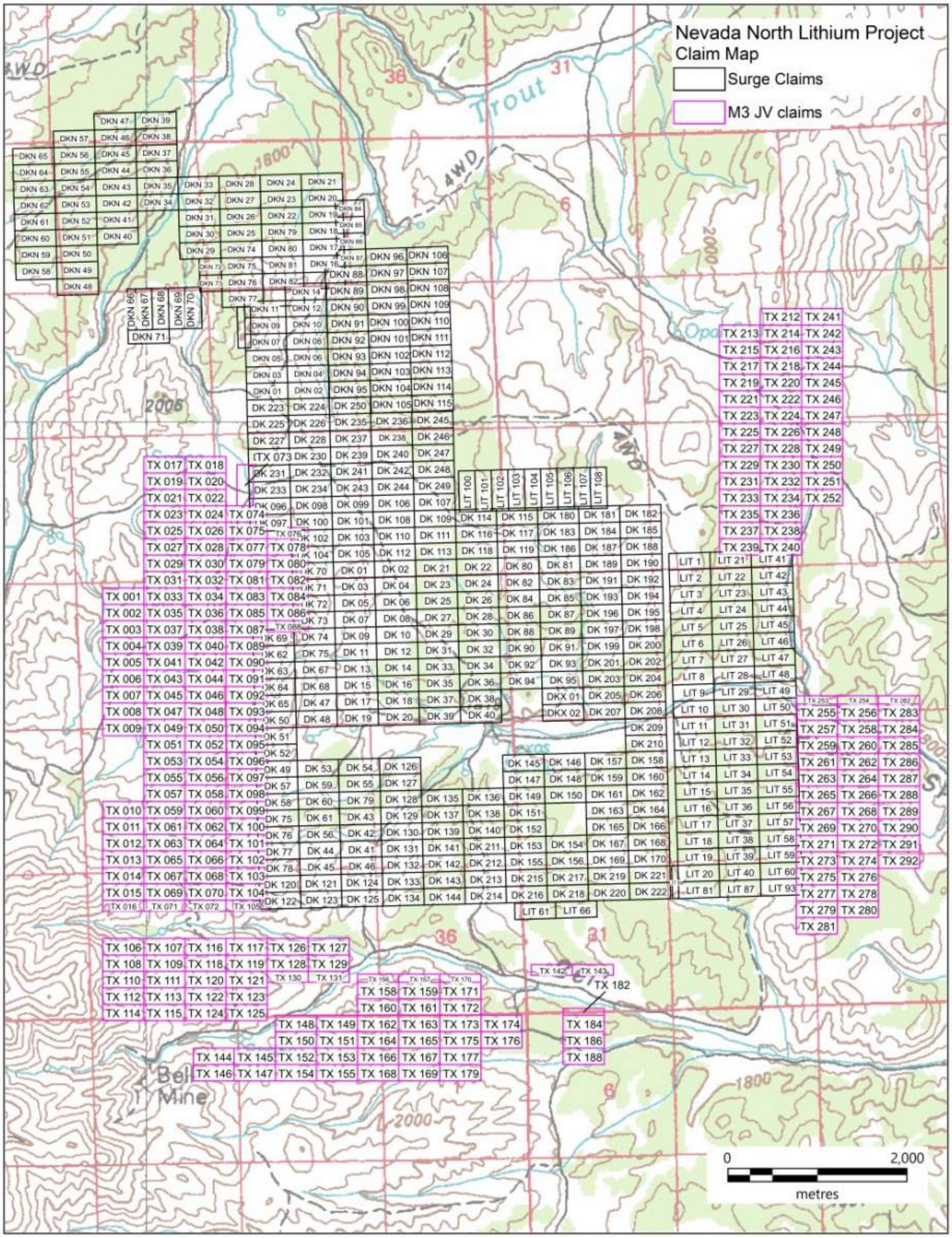
4.7 MINERAL TENURE

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

4.8 SIGNIFICANT RISK FACTORS

The QP is not aware of any significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property. The area is within the parts of Nevada being proposed for withdrawal to mineral entry as part of the Greater Sage Grouse management plans. The withdrawal was originally proposed under the Obama administration when a preliminary moratorium on new claims was put in place. Further study by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and various other agencies determined mining was not a significant threat to Sage Grouse, and the claim moratorium was dropped. The initial claims were staked shortly after the withdrawal was lifted. In 2012, the Biden Administration instigated a review of all previous proposed mineral withdrawals nationwide, looking to reinstate as many as possible. At this point (March 2024) the exact future of the withdrawal is uncertain. However, the previous moratorium exempted existing claims so the project area should be exempted. The area of the claims is not prime habitat, but Sage Grouse habitat will be an issue that needs to be addressed as potential development proceeds.

Figure 4-3 Nevada North Lithium Project Claim Map



5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Property access, climate, and physical setting are all favorable. The site is remote from large population centers but not so much that it has wilderness value. Normal weather and climate of the area would not hinder year-round access or interfere with advanced exploration and mining activities. Winter snow and muddy spring roads limit early-stage exploration but as the project proceeds, the access roads will need to be upgraded for year-round use.

5.1 ACCESSIBILITY

The NNLP is on the east flank of the Granite Mountains, Elko County, Nevada, approximately 138 air-line km (86 miles) northeast of Elko, Nevada in Sections 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36, Township 44 North, Range 65 East and Sections 18, 19, 29, and 30, Township 44 North, Range 66 East. Mount Diablo Base and Meridian. The town of Wells, Nevada is about 74 air-line km (46 miles) to the south-southeast of the property. The project is about 40 road kilometers south of the town of Jackpot, Nevada.

Access from Jackpot is via a 40.9 km (25.4 mi.) county-maintained gravel and improved dirt road, and from Wells via US 93 for 41.8 km (26 mi.) then 57 km (35.4 mi.) of gravel. Jackpot is the nearest supply center although its resources are limited to a few restaurants, motels, two gas stations, and a local general store. Twin Falls, Idaho, approximately 120 km (75 mi.) via US 93, offers full support services.

Elko, Nevada, located via highway 187 km (116 mi.) from the NNLP, is a major service and supply center for numerous large gold mines in the region. 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, Utah 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.

5.2 CLIMATE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The topography for the NNLP is characterized by rolling hills with elevations ranging from 1760 to 2120 meters (5775 to 6955 feet) in juniper forest and sagebrush scrub. The project is in a weak rain shadow of the Jarbidge Mountains in the Great Basin Province. The area has warm dry summers and cool to cold winters. The closest weather station with contemporary information is a co-op weather station that ran from 1986 to 2016 in Jackpot which at an elevation of 1,585 meters (5,200 feet) is significantly warmer and drier than the property. The average high temperature for July is 86.8° F (30.4°C), and the average low for December is 14.7 F (-9.6°C). Average precipitation for the period was 23.1 cm (9.1 inches) with an average annual total snow fall of 68 cm (26.8 inches). Maximum high for the period was 105°F (40.5°C) and minimum low was -29°F (-33°C) (https://wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?nv4016). The record low temperature for the state of Nevada was set at San Jacinto Ranch, about six miles (10 km) south of Jackpot in 1937 at -50°F (-45°C).

Median total precipitation at a snow monitoring site in O'Neil Basin about 48 km (30 miles) northwest of the property at an elevation of 1,987 meters (6,520 feet) is 37 cm (14.5 inches). This is a newer site, with records only starting in 2019; a baseline average has not been officially established (https://wcc.sc.egov.usda.gov/nwcc/site?sitenum=1272). The State of Nevada, Division of Water Resources website http://water.nv.gov/mapping/et/et_general.cfm) shows the evapotranspiration potential calculated for the Thousand Springs Valley – Toano - Rock Spring area is 762 mm (2.5 ft) per year. This matches the estimated average basin water collection as determined by the state water engineer.

5.3 LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The property is road accessible most of the year with seasonal closures 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. Twin Falls, Idaho and Wells, Nevada have railhead facilities.

Local highway infrastructure and county roads are adequate for transporting exploration and mining-sized equipment. Coming from the south, the last 12 km (7.5 miles) of road from the county road to the NNLP is not suitable for tractor-trailer rigs nor is the last 11 km (6.8 mi.) coming from the northern (Jackpot) approach. Occasionally, tractors with six-meter (20 ft) cattle trailers will use the road traversing the property. In the case of mine development, reconstruction of about 30 km (18.6 mi.) of unimproved Knoll Creek Road from the property to US Highway 93 might offer a viable access route.

The US Energy Atlas shows two major inter-tie powerlines parallel to US Highway 93 between Twin Falls and Wells: one is a 138 KV line, the other is a 345 KV line. These come to within about 19.1 km (11.9 mi.) of the property although topography might require a supply line be longer.

Several large and mid-sized drilling companies are based in the Elko area. Other hubs are Salt Lake City, Reno, and other locations in the west. In many cases, the drill rig will already be in the area working on other jobs so mobilization distances may be less.

Mining is a common occupation in the area with small to world-class mines opening in northeastern Nevada over the past several decades. Northern Nevada has a well-trained and experienced mining workforce from which the NNLP can draw personnel to support development.

6 HISTORY

6.1 REGIONAL MINING HISTORY

Minor exploration for gold was noted in the Contact District as early as 1870. 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.) 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, CAT Strategic Metals, Sienna Resources and several others.. See Section 23 below for a map of their holdings.

The Prince Mine lies about 3.2 km (2.0 mi.) to the east of the property and was the site of small-scale uranium mining in the mid-1950s. The initial claims were staked in 1953; surface bulldozer trenching and underground development followed. Mineralization was found in thin bands / breccia bodies of iron-oxide stained, hydrothermally altered carbonates. Grades were in the 0.3% to 1% U_3O_8 range. Grab samples of a surface stockpile carried 0.354% and 0.094% U_3O_8 (Redfern, 1977).

6.2 PROPERTY HISTORY

As far as is known, significant exploration for minerals has not taken place on the current property. Several small prospect pits and bulldozer cuts found on the property appear to date from 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.

Lithium (Li) exploration started in 2016 when the project geologist visited the area to follow up on a multi-point Li anomaly shown in the public NURE-USGS regional geochemical database. The highest NURE sediment sample ran 780 ppm Li. Additional dry stream sediment samples collected during this visit ran up to 1,980 ppm Li. 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 clams was staked by the geologist and his wife in 2018. After unsuccessful attempts to vend the claims, they were allowed to expire. With a renewed interest in clay lithium deposits, the geologist brought the area 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.

A soil sampling program in the fall of 2021 yielded values to 5,120 ppm Li with 132 of the 447 samples running at or above 500 ppm Li. An eight-hole reverse circulation drilling program in the fall of 2022 showed significant mineralization over minable thicknesses in six of the holes.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Regionally, the project lies in the northern part of the Great Basin Province near the southern edge of the Snake River Plain Province. Basement rocks are Cambrian through Devonian in age and consist primarily of carbonate platform and near-shelf calcareous fine-grained clastic rocks. 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 carbonates and clastic rocks covered the 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 vulcanism swept south from about southern Idaho to the Las Vegas area and the 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 quartzofeldspatic continental crust due to crustal extension and the collapse of the Nevada Altiplano since it pre-dates the apparent passage of the Yellowstone Hot Spot. 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 related to passage of the Yellowstone Hot Spot mantle plume erupting from the Bruneau-Jarbidge caldera complex. The unit consists of at least nine cooling units that can be traced throughout northern Nevada, southern Idaho, and northwest Utah (Perkins, 2014).

The project area is in the fault-bounded Tertiary Knoll Creek basin 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 Pluton complex to the west and north.

The formation of the Knoll Creek 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 during the passage of the Yellowstone Hot Spot. (see Figure 7-1)

Based on age dates (Camilleri et. al., 2017) the basin was fairly 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.

A semi-circular feature mapped by Coats (1987) was originally proposed to be a caldera rim feature (Figure 7-2 and 7-3). The Surge geologist examined this feature and did not see characteristic megabreccia or inflow / outflow facies changes that would indicate a caldera margin. This does not rule out indications of a buried tectono-volcanic feature.

7.2 PROPERTY 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. Surge has not attempted to map the property in detail, deferring this work until drilling fully demonstrates mineral potential.

Regional mapping by Coates (1987) shows an undifferentiated package of Tertiary tuffs and sediments with the patch of flows and domes on the northeast corner. 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 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 the few rock samples collected in the eastern part of Texas Spring Canyon appear to lack significant lithium values.

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 sediments. A small flow-dome body 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.

In the drill holes, mineralization is found in three distinct horizons of silty, weakly calcareous claystone with seams of blue-grey clay. Since sedimentary textures are not preserved in the chips, the depositional environment is not clear, but it is thought to be lacustrine. Rocks between the productive horizon are mostly reduced felsic air-fall tuffs and tuffaceous siltstone. All holes ended in coarse cobble to pebble conglomerate or ash-flow tuff. 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 that were measured and dated by Camilleri, et al. (2017) and are exposed at a similar elevation. If these can be shown to be the same horizon, the host units (if not the mineralization in general) can be shown to have been laid down around 11 Ma.

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 intensity of the clay vs. clastic component of the clay / siltstone. At NNLP, grades exceeding 5,000 ppm are associated with blue grey to blue-green clays. However, some of the >5,000 ppm Li drill intervals also have greenish brown clots like the “high-grade > 4000 ppm Li layers at Thacker Pass. There does not appear to be a consistent pattern to higher grade vs. lower grade values within a mineralized zone. Highest grades (>5,000 ppm Li) seem to occur in the core of the mineralized interval but that is not always the case.

In holes NN2201 through NN2205, three zones of mineralization are seen with the top unit consistently thicker and higher grade than the two lower units. Where only the lower units are seen (NN2202 and 06), the grade is consistently lower and mineralized intervals are thinner. It is not clear yet if the lower grade in these holes is the result of the eroding of the upper higher-grade zone or if the higher-grade material was not deposited here.

The origin of the mineralized clay is not clear. Work at the Thacker Pass Deposit by Ingraffia and others suggest 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.

Mineralization at Thacker Pass contains some “hydrothermal” trace elements (arsenic > 250 ppm, mercury > 1 ppm, occasional molybdenum ~ 800 ppm). At NNLP, arsenic in the drill samples does not exceed 81 ppm and the highest molybdenum value is 69 ppm. Mercury was not run on the drill holes or the soils. Only the stream sediments were run for mercury and the values ran between detection and 0.1 ppm. The stream sediment samples with the highest lithium values (1,980 and 1,540 ppm Li) both carried .01 ppm mercury (detection for mercury in these samples was 0.01 ppm).

Figure 7-1 Calderas in the Northern Nevada – Southern Idaho Region

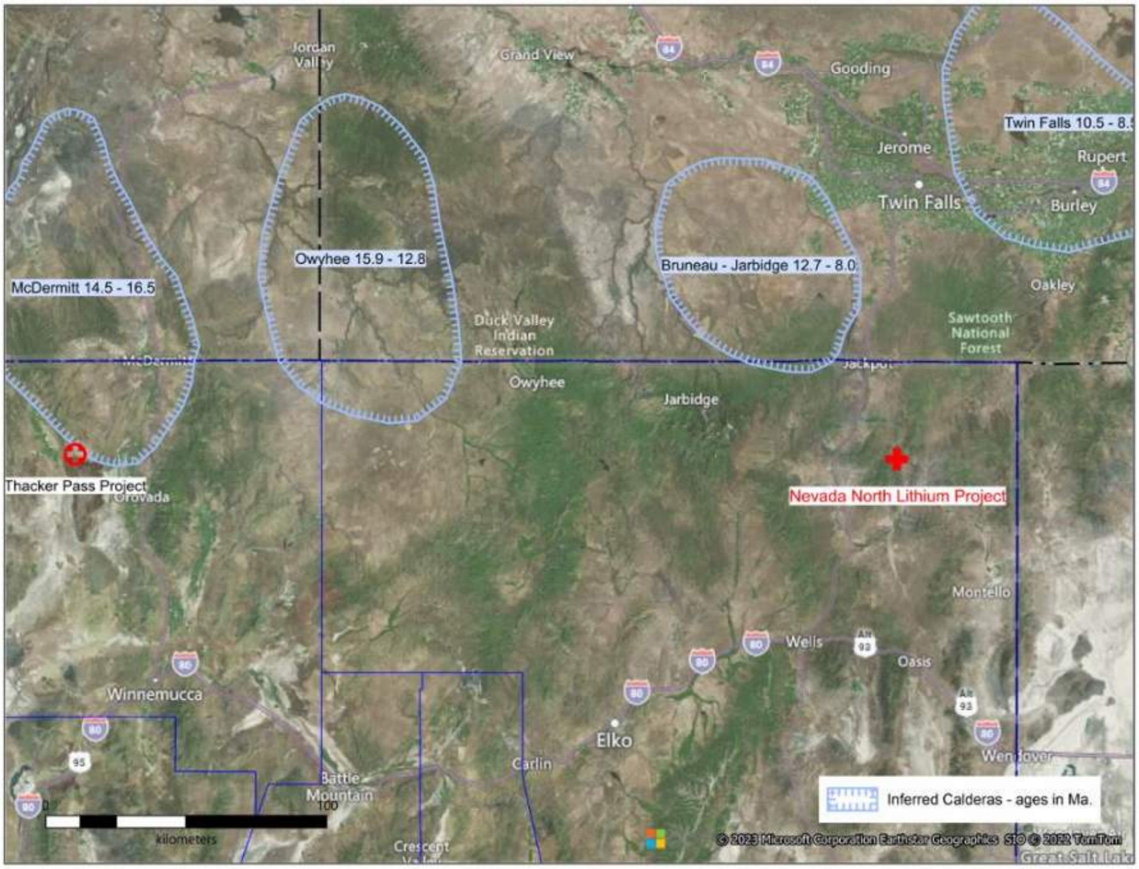


Figure 7-2 Nevada North Lithium Project Generalized Geologic Map

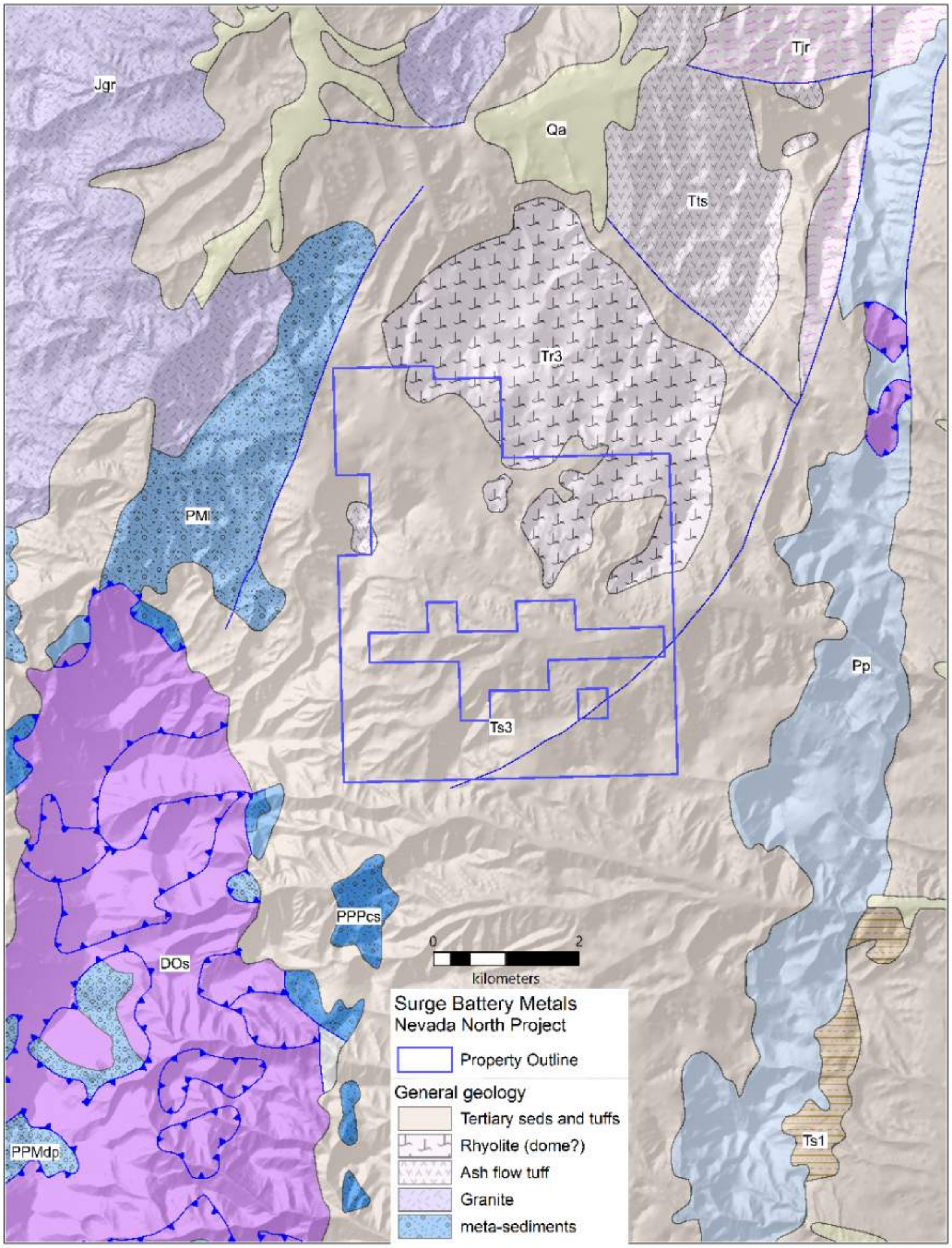
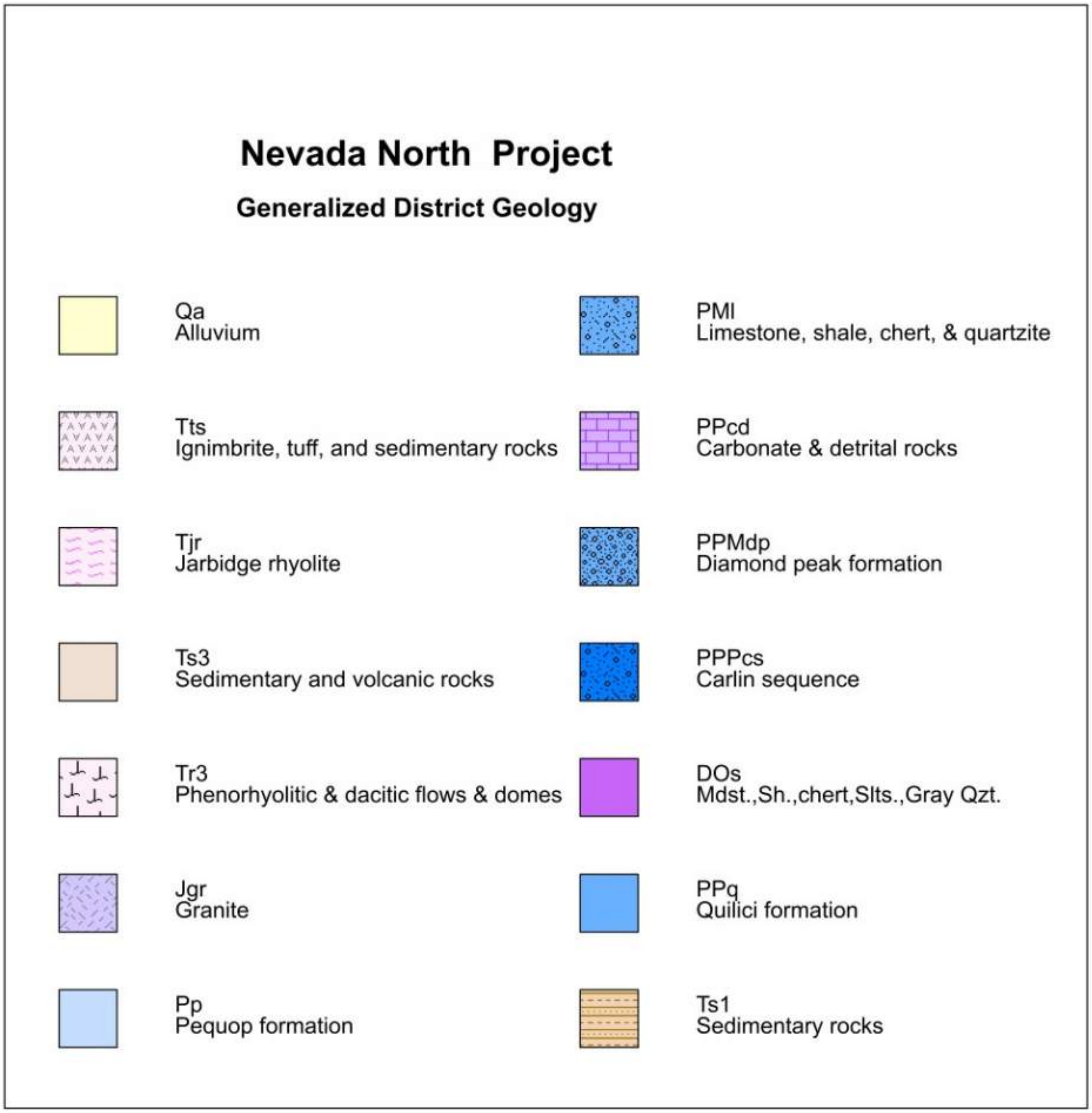


Figure 7-3 Nevada North Lithium Project Geology Legend



8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The target is a Thacker Pass- or Clayton Valley-type lithium clay deposit in volcanic tuff and tuffaceous sediments of the Humboldt Formation. Lithium is likely sourced from volcanic ash deposits during devitrification and hydration reactions with meteoric water. Circulating geothermal waters may have also leached lithium from deeper sources, including cooling bodies of magma and ash-flow tuff deposits, in addition to meteoric water. The chemical mechanisms responsible for the deposition of lithium-rich clay minerals in a lake environment are not clearly understood but are likely a product of alteration of existing smectite clays to mixed illite-montmorillonite and illite clay incorporating lithium into the clay crystal structure, probably substituting for sodium sites (Ingraffiia, et al, 2020).

The Thacker Pass deposit contains some 217.3 million tonnes (Mt) of proven and probable reserves at an average grade of 3,160 ppm Li for a total of 3.7 Mt of lithium carbonate equivalent (LCE). Measured and indicated resources at Thacker Pass add another 1,457 Mt of mineralized material with an average grade of 2,070 ppm Li for 16.1 Mt LCE. Thacker also lists an inferred resource of 297 Mt of inferred resource with a grade of 1,870 ppm Li for 3.0 Mt LCE. Since lithium metal is not frequently traded, the standard commercially traded product is battery grade lithium carbonate (Li_2CO_3). Mineral resources are therefore reported as Lithium Carbonate Equivalent (LCE) rather than lithium metal. The conversion factor of lithium metal to LCE is 5.323 (1 tonne lithium metal yields 5.323 tonnes LCE).

9 EXPLORATION

9.1 SURFACE EXPLORATION

Due to few outcrop exposures, surface exploration has focused on soil geochemical sampling completed in grid layouts and limited geological reconnaissance and prospecting to investigate the anomalous areas. Systematic surface mapping has not been conducted.

9.2 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

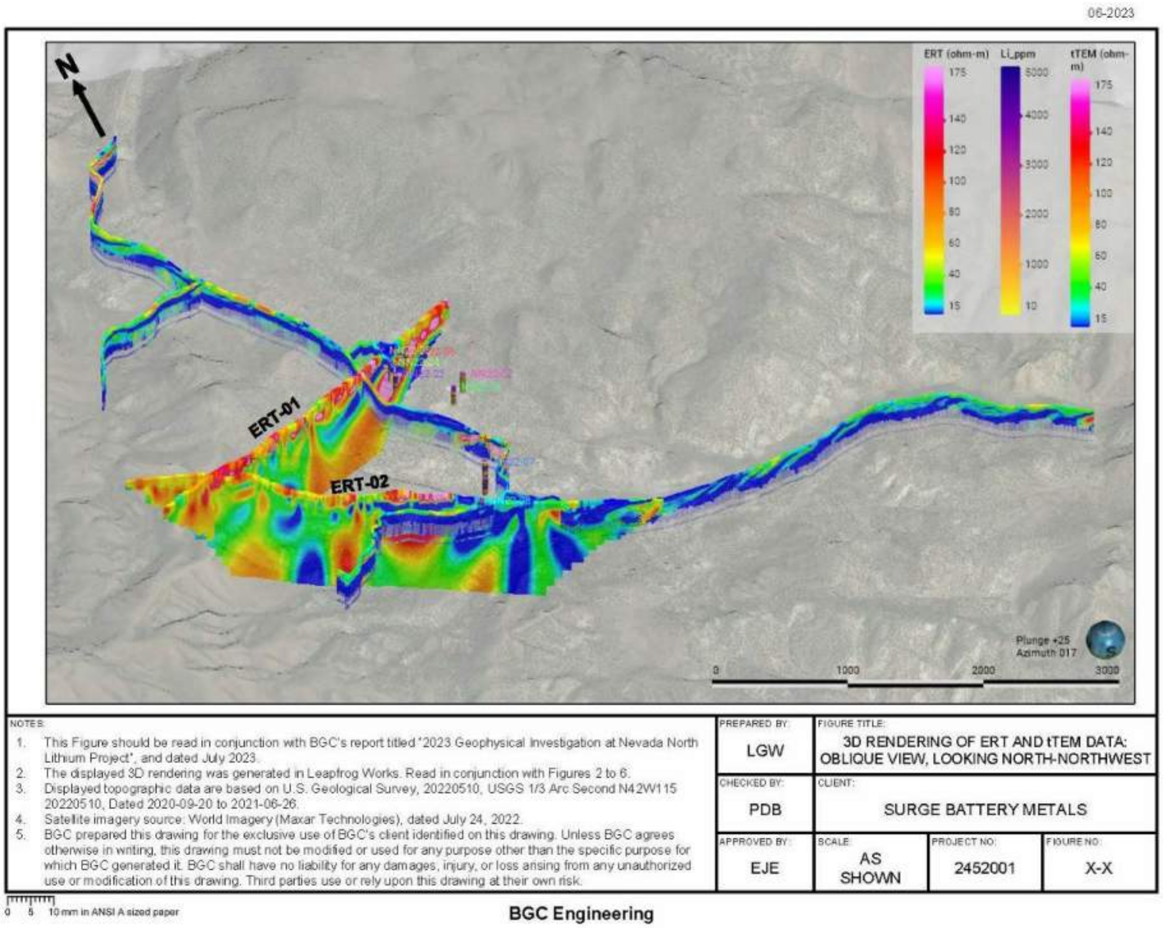
Surge contracted BGC Engineering of Calgary, Alberta to conduct an Electrical Resistivity Tomography (ERT) and a towed transient electromagnetic (tTEM) survey at the NNLP in May 2023. Two lines of ERT were collected on the property with Line 1 extending 3,537 meters and Line 2 extending 4,104 meters. Minimum electrode spacing was 30 meters which yielded a search depth of about 360 meters below ground surface (Ernst and Woods, 2023). (See Figure 9-1).

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 not workable on some of the trails due to the array being too wide to fit between the trees and brush. About 15.3 km (9.5 miles) of data was collected in one day of work.

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

Results of the survey were remarkably accurate in identifying the mineralized clay horizons encountered in the 2022 drilling and predicted intercepts of the clay in the fall 2023 drilling nearly to the meter.

Figure 9-1 Nevada North Lithium Project 2023 Geophysical Program



9.3 GEOCHEMICAL EXPLORATION

The discovery of high-grade lithium mineralization on the NNLP is a result of geochemical exploration. Interest in the area was originally triggered by a 780-ppm lithium value in the NURE regional geochemical database. In 2016, geologist, Alan Morris, prospected the area of the high-value NURE sample and associated moderate-value stream sediment sites. During the visit, additional stream sediments were collected to test the dry stream sediments upstream of the anomalous NURE sample. Two of these samples ran over 1,500 ppm lithium and led to more prospecting and rock chip sampling along with realization that the area was under a withdrawal order for mining claims. After the area was opened to staking, stream sediment work in 2021 helped define the eastern boundary of the 2016 anomaly.

A soil sampling program was laid out for the fall of 2021 but due to delays and crew availability, the work was not started until December. The crew was only able to collect 445 samples of the planned 1,026 stations before being shut down by snowfall. Results of the initial sampling program returned lithium values up to 5,120 ppm Li with 132 of the 447 samples running at or above 500 ppm Li (Figure 9-2).

The sampling was completed on a 100-meter by 100-meter grid spacing with some of the initial lines being collected on 50-meter intervals. To spread the coverage area, some lines were spaced 200 meters apart. After the initial program, infill lines were sampled to bring the coverage to 100 meters X 100 meters. Since the 100-meter grid seemed sufficient to find the anomalous claystone, subsequent programs were run on 100-meter grids with alternate lines having a 50-meter offset to the adjacent lines. The expansion of the claim block was primarily driven by the results of soil sampling. (Figure 9-3)

Figure 9-2 Nevada North Lithium Project District Stream Sediments

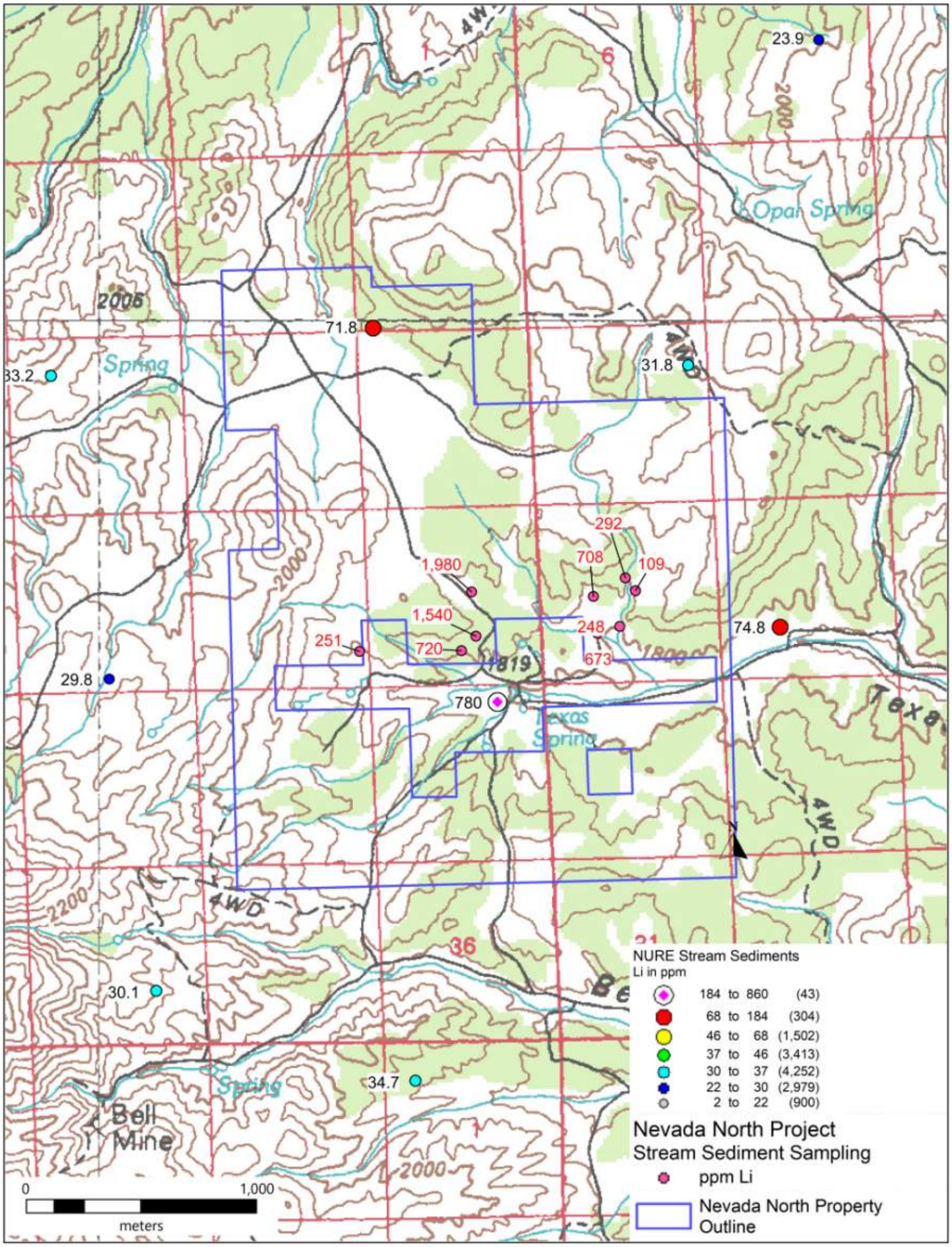
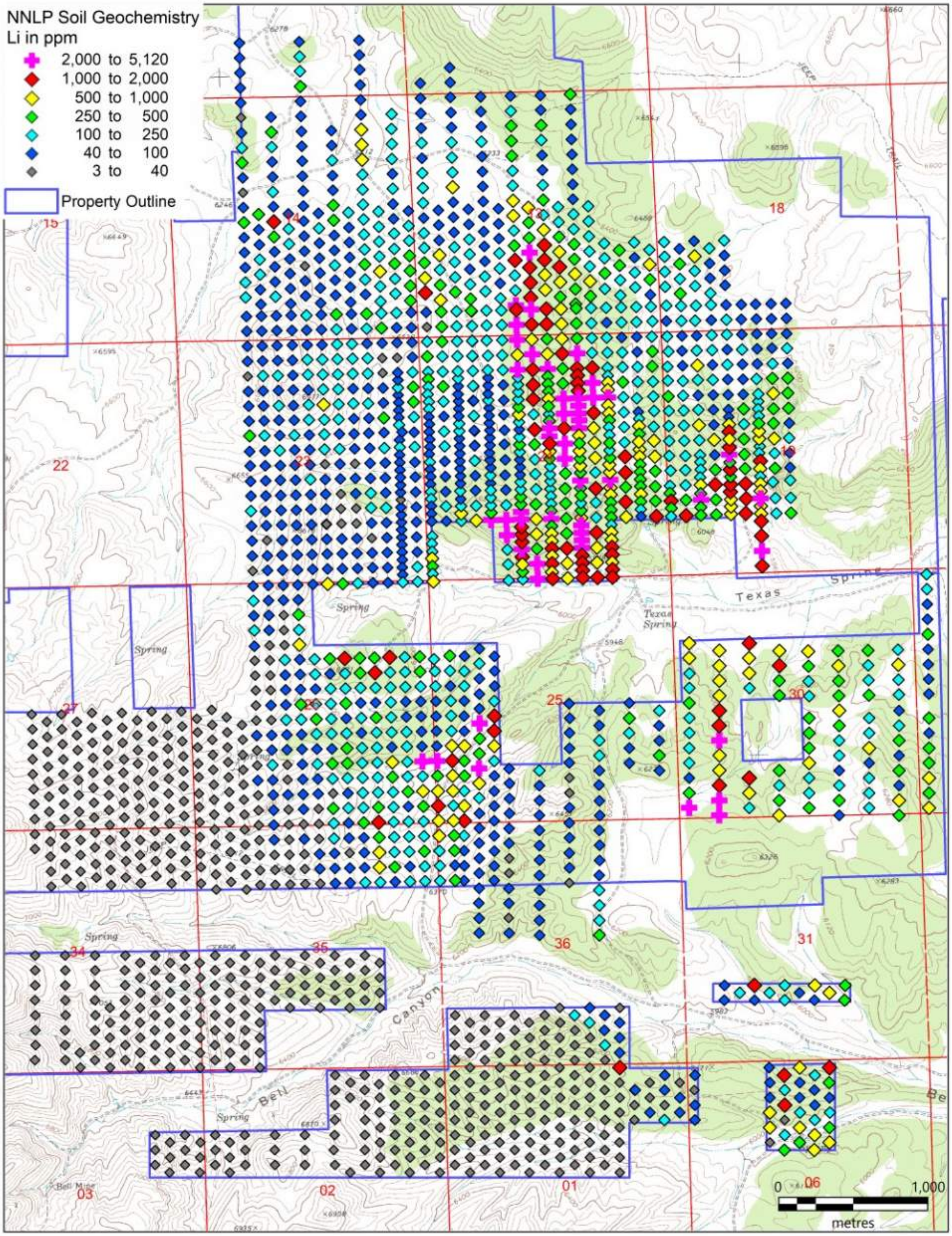


Figure 9-3. NNLP Soil Sampling - Lithium in ppm



There are 2,141 soil samples on the current property. The 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 grade values along with combined patterns in the drill hole geochemistry may help define additional targets under the post-mineral cover.

Table 9-1 NNLP Soil Samples – Summary Statistics

	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	4.30	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	1.40	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	3.50	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	2.30	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	0.00	0.001	0.00	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	11.60	24.6	27.8	31.1	35.4	44.82
Ti %	0	3.48	0.30	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

Lithium correlates with cesium, magnesium, tungsten and to a lesser degree molybdenum, as shown in Table 9-2. The exact chemistry of these correlations is not clear. This correlation chart was made with a standard Pearson correlation program in the MapInfo® program.

Table 9-2 Correlation Coefficients – NNLP Soils

Element	Li	Element	Li	Element	Li
Ag ppm	-0.1579	Ge ppm	0.2680	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	0.0460	Ti %	-0.0085
Cd ppm	-0.1934	Mo ppm	0.3949	Tl ppm	0.2521
Ce ppm	0.0098	Na %	-0.0380	U ppm	0.0074
Co ppm	-0.2353	Nb ppm	0.0506	V ppm	-0.0857
Cr ppm	-0.0988	Ni ppm	-0.2490	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 %	0.0370		

Overall, soil geochemistry has been a particularly useful tool on this property, primarily due to the exposure of recessively weathered mineralization exposed at the surface. The QP is of the opinion that the soil geochemistry program has been successful in identifying lithium anomalies to be further tested by drilling. There is a thin layer of tuff that caps the mineralized claystone that carries some lithium but at a lower level. Many of the gaps in the anomalies are the result of this layer which caps most of the ridgetops in the property area.

10 DRILLING

Twenty exploration holes have been completed on the NNLP. In the fall of 2022, eight reverse circulation holes totaling 776 meters (2,545 ft.) were drilled. Depths varied from 82 to 167 meters (270 to 550 ft.). All eight holes intersected anomalous lithium values but six intercepted values that might be considered “ore grade.” In 2023, five sonic core holes and seven diamond core holes were completed. Results from the 2023 drilling were also encouraging and expanded the footprint of the mineralization to the north by 1.2 km (3,937 ft.) and to the west by about 600 meters (1,968 ft.). The drill hole locations are shown in Figure 10-1; Table 10-1 lists coordinates and depth of the exploration holes. Overall, the grades and thicknesses intercepted are comparable to the Thacker Pass Deposit in Humboldt County, Nevada.

Drilling utilized a buggy mounted system provided by O’Keefe Drilling Company of Butte, Montana. Site preparation and water handling were provided by Legarza Exploration of Elko, Nevada. Drill cuttings were collected at five-foot intervals and bagged at the drill site by O’Keefe staff. Drill samples were collected from the site by the project geologist and delivered to the ALS sample preparation facility in Twin Falls, Idaho. Drill samples were dried, crushed, and pulverized at the Twin Falls facility and forwarded on to the North Vancouver, B.C. ALS laboratory for analysis.

Figure 10-1. NNLP Drilling Locations

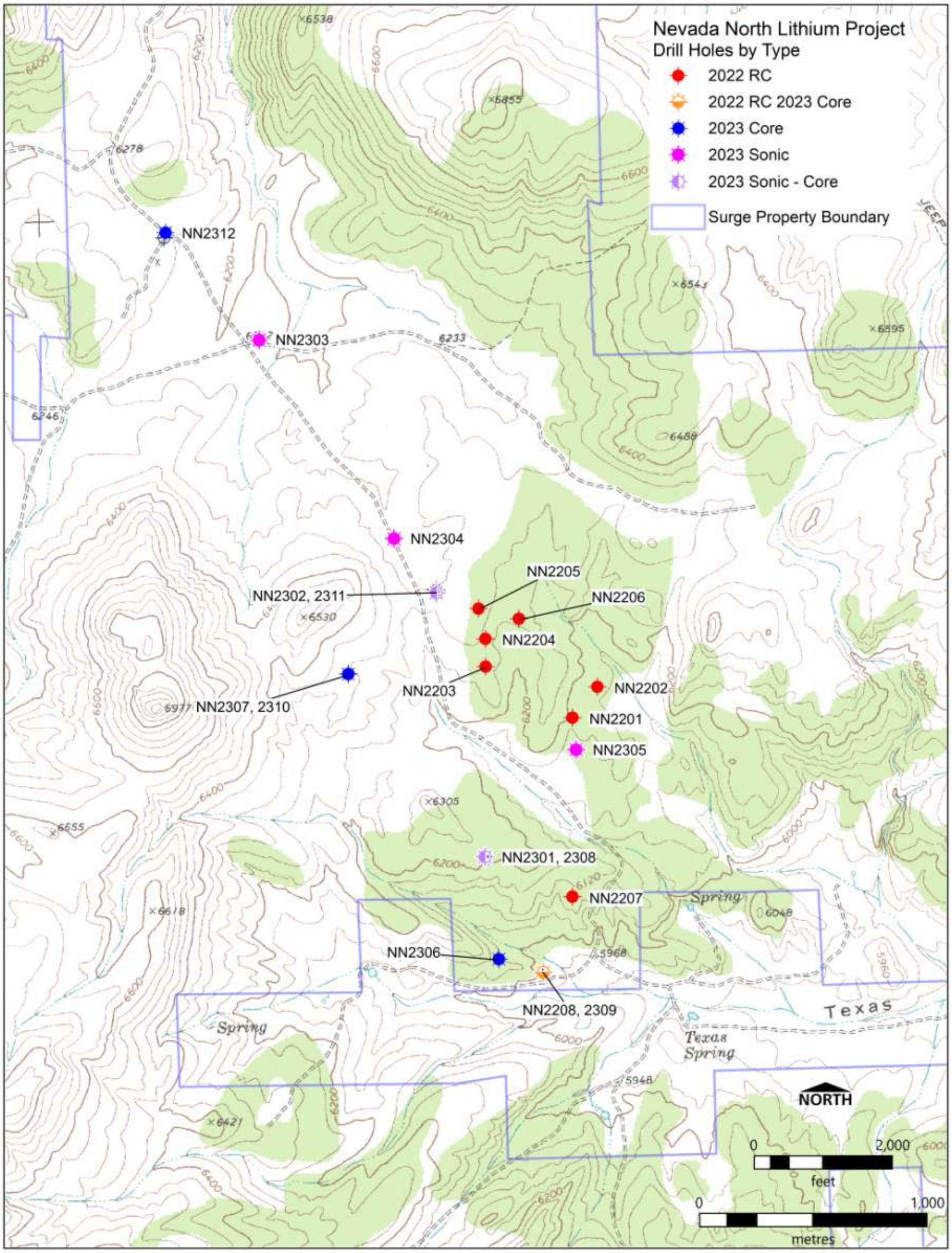


Table 10-1 NNLP Drilling Summary

Hole ID	UTM 83-11		Elevation (m)	Elevation (ft)	Depth (m)	Depth (ft)	Azimuth	Dip	Drill Type
NN22-01	703,328	4,618,024	1,889	6,196	82	270	0	-90	RC
NN22-02	703,437	4,618,160	1,883	6,176	91	300	0	-90	RC
NN22-03	702,947	4,618,249	1,906	6,252	91	300	0	-90	RC
NN22-04	702,946	4,618,371	1,913	6,275	91	300	0	-90	RC
NN22-05	702,916	4,618,504	1,917	6,288	91	300	0	-90	RC
NN22-06	703,093	4,618,459	1,905	6,248	76	250	0	-90	RC
NN22-07	703,328	4,617,237	1,860	6,101	160	525	0	-90	RC
NN22-08	703,199	4,616,907	1,824	5,983	91	300	0	-90	RC
NN23-01	702,944	4,617,416	1,894	6,212	100	327	0	-90	Sonic
NN23-02	702,730	4,618,578	1,915	6,281	85	277	0	-90	Sonic
NN23-03	701,953	4,619,689	1,893	6,209	107	352	0	-90	Sonic
NN23-04	702,544	4,618,816	1,911	6,268	91	300	0	-90	Sonic
NN23-05	703,343	4,617,888	1,877	6,157	79	260	0	-90	Sonic
NN23-06	703,005	4,616,962	1,841	6,038	199	652	0	-90	Core
NN23-07	702,344	4,618,216	1,932	6,337	235	772	0	-90	Core
NN23-08	702,940	4,617,410	1,894	6,212	243	797	0	-90	Core
NN23-09	703,197	4,616,905	1,824	5,983	132	433	0	-90	Core
NN23-10	702,345	4,618,217	1,932	6,337	304	997	90	-50	Core
NN23-11	702,730	4,618,585	1,915	6,281	208	682	0	-90	Core
NN23-12	701,536	4,620,135	1,906	6,252	199	653	0	-90	Core

Drill results confirmed the high-grade values seen in the soil samples. Table 10-2 shows the mineralized intercepts for each hole. “Mineralized” was defined as greater than 1,000 ppm Li.

Table 10-2. NNLP Drilling - Mineralized Intercepts

Hole ID	Horizon Top (m)	Horizon Bottom (m)	Mineralized Top (m)	Mineralized Bottom (m)	Horizon Thickness	Mineralized Thickness (m)	Average Li (ppm)
NN2201	0.00	16.77	0.00	5.11	16.77	5.11	3,826
	28.96	42.68	8.83	13.01	13.72	4.18	2,958
	50.30	68.60	15.33	20.91	18.29	5.58	2,388
				Total	**160**	**48.77**	**3,042**
NN2202	0.00	3.05	0.00	0.93	3.05	0.93	2,065
	15.24	19.82	4.65	6.04	4.57	1.39	1,295
				Total	**25**	**7.62**	**1,603**
NN2203	1.52	36.59	0.46	11.15	35.06	10.69	4,008
	51.83	60.98	15.80	18.59	9.15	2.79	3,210
	71.65	76.22	21.84	23.23	4.57	1.40	1,480
				Total	**165**	**48.78**	**3,621**
NN2204	0.00	30.49	0.00	9.29	30.49	9.29	3,929
	41.16	51.83	12.55	15.80	10.67	3.25	2,563
	64.02	65.55	19.51	19.98	1.52	0.47	1,500
				Total	**140**	**42.67**	**3,501**
NN2205	0.00	35.06	0.00	10.69	35.06	10.69	4,000
	47.26	57.93	14.40	17.66	10.67	3.25	2,020
	67.07	73.17	20.44	22.30	6.10	1.86	2,216
				Total	**170**	**51.82**	**3,383**
NN2206	0.00	6.10	0.00	1.86	6.10	1.86	1,590
	15.24	25.91	4.65	7.90	10.67	3.25	2,479
				Total	**55**	**16.77**	**2,155**
NN2207	10.67	44.21	3.25	13.48	33.54	10.22	4,092
	51.83	67.07	15.80	20.45	15.24	4.65	4,081
	74.70	132.62	22.77	40.42	57.93	17.66	3,884
	141.77	155.49	43.21	47.39	13.72	4.18	3,676
				Total	**395**	**120.4**	**3,943**
NN2208	0.00	22.87	0.00	6.97	22.87	6.97	3,621
	25.91	76.22	7.90	23.23	50.30	15.33	3,207
	83.84	88.41	25.55	26.95	4.57	1.39	1,780
				Total	**180**	**54.86**	**3,088**
NN2301	8.38	32.77	2.56	9.99	24.39	7.43	4,939
	44.97	54.12	13.71	16.49	9.15	2.79	3,758
	63.26	67.07	19.28	1.16	3.81	-18.12	2,284
	69.36	74.70	21.14	22.77	5.34	1.63	2,591
				Total	**140.0**	**42.7**	**4,155**
NN2302	20.58	54.12	6.27	16.49	33.54	10.22	4,044
	72.41	79.27	22.07	24.16	6.86	2.09	2,343
				Total	**135.0**	**40.4**	**3,712**
NN2303	0.76	1.52	0.23	0.46	0.76	0.23	1,210
	3.05	3.81	0.93	1.16	0.76	0.23	1,210
	78.51	99.85	23.93	30.43	21.34	6.51	3,063
				Total	**75.0**	**22.9**	**2,939**

Table 10-2 NNLP Drilling – Mineralized Intercepts (Continued)

Hole ID	Horizon		Mineralized		Horizon	Mineralized	Average
	Top (m)	Bottom (m)	Top (m)	Bottom (m)	Thickness	Thickness (m)	Li (ppm)
NN2304	21.34	51.07	6.49	15.57	29.73	9.08	3,840
	69.36	72.41	21.13	22.08	3.05	0.95	2,132
				Total	**107.5**	**32.8**	**3,681**
NN2305	0.00	19.05	0.00	5.81	19.05	5.81	3,437
	28.20	43.45	8.59	13.24	15.24	4.65	3,226
	53.35	63.26	16.26	19.28	9.91	3.02	2,081
	65.55	79.27	19.98	24.16	13.72	1.21	2,308
				Total	**217.5**	**57.9**	**2,882**
NN2306	0.00	9.76	0.00	2.97	9.76	2.97	4,423
	18.90	30.34	5.76	9.25	11.43	3.48	4,673
	37.96	48.78	11.57	14.87	10.82	3.30	2,805
	135.98	139.33	41.44	42.47	3.35	1.02	2,200
	150.00	154.57	45.73	47.10	4.57	1.37	1,634
				Total	**134.5**	**39.9**	**3,573**
NN2307	18.90	26.52	5.76	8.09	7.62	2.32	1,410
	107.32	128.66	32.71	39.21	21.34	6.49	3,268
	151.52	154.57	46.18	47.11	3.05	0.93	1,230
	197.26	215.55	60.12	65.70	18.29	5.57	2,361
				Total	**165.0**	**50.7**	**2,533**
NN2308	7.62	32.62	2.32	9.94	25.00	7.63	4,718
	44.82	53.96	13.66	16.45	9.15	2.79	3,812
	64.94	67.99	19.79	20.72	3.05	0.94	2,300
	64.94	74.09	21.55	22.58	9.15	1.02	2,627
	175.91	198.78	53.63	60.59	22.87	6.96	2,835
	209.45	220.12	63.84	67.09	10.67	3.25	1,707
				Total	**243.0**	**74.1**	**3,397**
NN2309	0.00	21.95	0.00	6.68	21.95	6.68	3,446
	27.90	75.30	8.51	22.96	47.41	14.45	3,591
	84.45	89.02	25.73	27.13	4.57	1.40	2,143
	90.55	98.17	27.13	29.91	7.62	2.77	1,113
	101.22	104.27	30.85	31.77	3.05	0.91	1,310
	105.79	108.84	32.26	33.17	3.05	0.91	1,440
				Total Upper	**227.5**	**90.6**	**3,545**
				Total Lower	**65.0**	**19.7**	**1,431**
				Toatal All	**292.5**	**110.3**	**3,075**
NN2310	21.95	29.57	6.69	9.01	7.62	2.32	1,480
	110.37	141.31	33.64	43.07	30.95	9.43	4,084
	162.20	171.34	49.44	52.22	9.15	2.79	1,748
				Total	**156.5**	**47.7**	**3,220**
NN2311	18.84	56.82	18.84	53.78	37.98	40.41	3,717
	192.04	198.12	193.56	196.6	6.08	3.04	2,825
	202.67	207.33	202.67	205.1	4.66	2.43	2,475
	59.86	68.98	61.38	65.94	9.12	4.56	2,237
				Total	**57.8**	**50.4**	**3,006**
NN2312	0	6.71	0	3.66	3.66	3.66	1,500

The QP believes drilling has adequately tested the mineralization of the project and that there is good correlation between the three drilling methodologies that have been employed in exploration.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

11.1 SOIL SAMPLES

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 preparation laboratory in Elko. ALS shipped the samples to their Twin Falls laboratory for sieving. After preparation, aliquots of the samples were shipped to the ALS analytical laboratory in North Vancouver. B.C. for analysis. One batch of the fall 2022 soil samples was taken to the ALS Reno, Nevada preparation lab where they were screened, and a sample aliquot sent to the North Vancouver, B.C. facility for analysis.

Samples were sieved to -80 mesh (0.180 mm) and run via the ALS MEMS61 method. This method uses a 0.5-gram aliquot leached in a 4-acid solution (HNO3, HCL, HF, HClO4) and analyzed using mass spectrometry. 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 in this area are likely in clays or partially weathered feldspars, this method is effective for the purposes of this investigation.

11.2 DRILLING SAMPLES

Drill cuttings samples were bagged on site by the drill crew and collected by the project geologist. The drill samples were placed in “super sacks” and delivered to the ALS sample preparation lab in Twin Falls, Idaho. The drill samples were dried and prepped using the ALS method “Prep 31” with coarse crushing, splitting off a 250-gram aliquot and pulverization. Analytical work was done at the ALS facility in North Vancouver, B.C. using a two-acid aqua regia leach followed by ICP-optical emission spectrometry (ALS method ALS ICP-41). The detection level of lithium by this method is 10 – 10,000 ppm. Quality control standard (MEG-Li.10.11) provided by MEG LLC was inserted into the sample submittal stream at regular intervals and returned values well within the expected range (750 ppm Li) using this method. Results for internal standards and duplicates provided by ALS were well within accepted values. Due to staffing shortages in Twin Falls, some of the samples were shipped to the Reno, Nevada lab for preparation.

In 2023, two different drilling methods were used. Five holes were drilling using a Sonic Core rig provided by Boart-Longyear Drillng company. Seven holes were standard wireline diamond core holes drilled by Alford Drilling Company. Sonic core samples were collected in plastic bags at the drill rig. Surge contractors collected representative (skeleton) samples from each bag and then sealed the bags. Bags were taken to a locked warehouse in Elko where they were opened and about one quarter of the material taken for analysis. Core was placed in standard core boxes by the drill crew. Skeleton samples of the core were taken by Surge staff when the core was logged and photographed in the field. Boxes were then taken to the same warehouse in Elko where they were split or sawn with one half of the core going for assay along with quality control standards, blanks, and duplicate samples. Samples from the core drilling were prepped and assayed using the same ALS methods.

11.3 ANALYTICAL LABORATORY

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

11.4 SAMPLE SECURITY

Soil samples were stored in locked vehicles while the survey was ongoing, then brought to Elko where the Surge project geologist took custody, inserted reference standards, and delivered samples to the ALS facility in Elko for sample preparation and analysis. Drilling samples were bagged on site by the drilling crew then handed over to the Surge project geologist who delivered the samples to the ALS facility in Twin Falls, Idaho.

Sonic and diamond drill core from the 2023 program was delivered to a field office tent / core logging area by the drill crew. After the core was logged and photographed, the core was taken by the Surge Project Geologist or Surge contract staff to Elko, Nevada where it was stored in a locked warehouse until it was cut and sampled. Samples were delivered to the ALS prep lab in Elko for assay.

11.5 QP OPINION

The QP believes reasonable care has been employed in handling and transferring samples to the ALS facilities and that proper sample preparation and analytical procedures have been used for the soil and drilling samples.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The QPs have completed site visits to the Nevada Northern Lithium Project. Steven Kerr completed a site visit to NNLP on April 3, 2024. Bruce Davis completed a site visit to the NNLP on September 19, 2023. The site visits confirmed the location and access routes of previous and current exploration activities. The QPs were able to observe the geologic setting and view a couple of the limited exposures on the property, as well as visit numerous drill sites. During the site visits, 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. The QPs also spent time at the storage facility in Elko where they were 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. Information gleaned from published sources and 43-101 reports from adjacent properties is presumed to have been verified by the authors of those papers so will be used with attributions.

12.2 QUALITY ASSURANCE / QUALITY CONTROL (QA/QC)

For quality assurance and quality control of analyses, a combination of reference samples, blanks, and duplicate samples were inserted into the submitted samples at regular intervals such that at least one blank, standard, or duplicate is inserted with every 15 samples. In addition, ALS also follows procedures to insert standards and duplicates with each batch of samples analyzed.

12.2.1 Reference Samples

The reference sample used by Surge in their soil geochemistry and drilling programs was provided by Moment Exploration Geochemistry (MEG), a company that specializes in providing geochemical reference samples. Standard MEG-Li 10-11 has an analytical value of 750 ppm Li. Seventy-two reference samples were included in the analyses of the soil samples. Returned analyses for the reference samples ranged from 720 to 830 ppm Li for MEG-Li 10-11, with a mean of 773.9 ppm Li and a standard deviation of 23.3. Figure 12-1 shows that 70% of the reference sample analyses are within one standard deviation of the mean value, and only three samples exceed two standard deviations from the mean value.

In the drilling programs, 101 reference samples were included with the samples submitted for analysis. The mean value for the reference samples submitted with drilling samples is 755.4 ppm Li with a range of 670 to 810 ppm Li and a standard deviation of 26.4. Figure 12-2 shows that 81% of the reference sample values fall within one standard deviation and only five samples had values exceeding two standard deviations.

Figure 12-1 Reference Sample Values for Soil Sampling

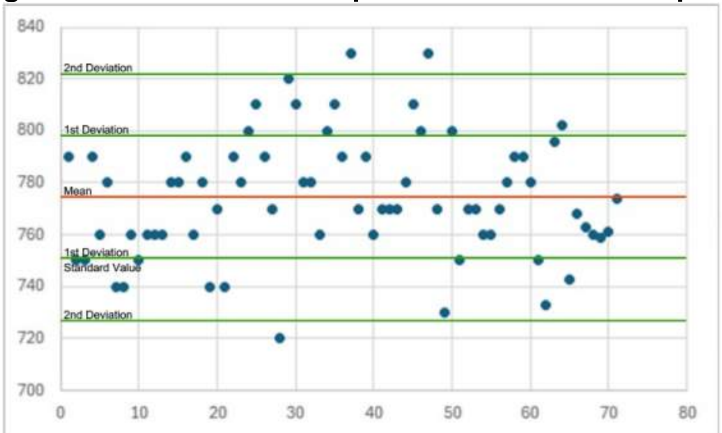
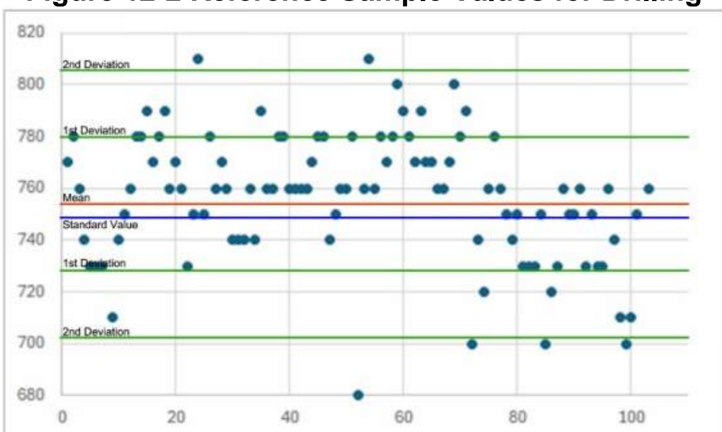


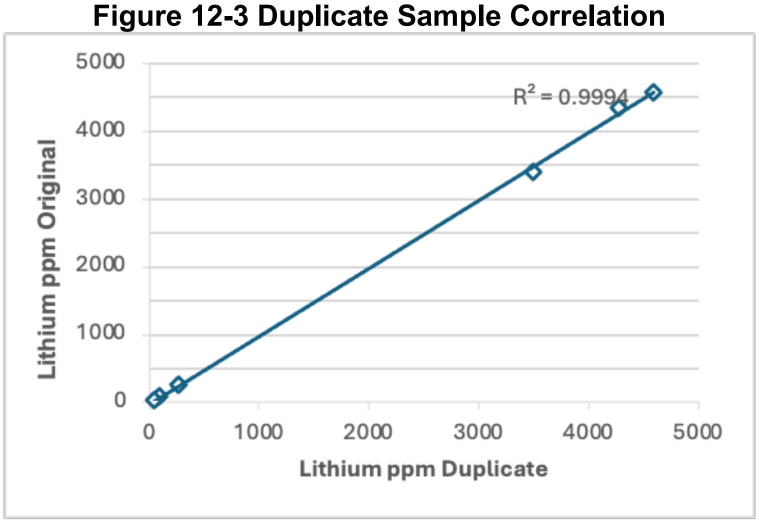
Figure 12-2 Reference Sample Values for Drilling



12.2.2 Duplicate Samples

Six duplicate samples were included in analyses from drill holes NN2301 through NN2306. Figure 12-3 shows duplicates have a 99.9% correlation with original sample values.

Figure 12-3 Duplicate Sample Correlation



12.3 BLANK SAMPLES

Seventeen blank samples were included with the drilling samples for holes NN2301 through NN2306. All blank samples returned analytical values at or near the lower detection limits for the analyses returned by ALS, suggesting that there was no carry-over contamination in the analyses.

12.4 QA / QC CONCLUSIONS

References, blanks, and duplicates show continuity in the dataset without any significant anomalies. Though the QPs would recommend increasing the number of duplicates and blanks used in future sampling programs, references, duplicates, and blanks used in this report adequately depict the mineralization. The data is sufficient for resource estimation.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Four composite samples from the drill coarse rejects were shipped to Kappes, Cassidy, and Associates (KCA) in Reno, Nevada for first-pass extraction studies. The goal of the initial program was to determine if lithium could be recovered from the clays, could screening upgrade the grades, and the amount of acid consumption in a test cell. This set of tests should be considered very preliminary in nature and only gives a general glimpse as to the metallurgical amenability of mineralization.

The four samples were composited from course reject material from mineralized intervals in holes NN2205 and NN2207 (Table 13-1). A grade for each composite was calculated by Surge based on the drill interval sample and the weight of the material taken from the reject samples. These values are very close to those reported by KCA.

Table 13-1. Composite Samples for Metallurgical Testing

Hole ID	From ft	To ft	Li ppm (calc.)
NN2205	0	110	4,060
NN2205	155	190	2,192
NN2207	35	145	4,092
NN2207	250	435	3,485

Samples received by KCA were assigned sample numbers and are characterized in Table 13-2. The samples were mixed, and aliquots taken for the various tests. Table 13-3 contains the initial test results showing the proportion of carbonate and lithium contained in the two size fractions from wet screening with a 0.075 mm (200 mesh) screen. The mineralization shows some increase in grade by wet screening and a decrease in the carbonate content compared to the initial sample grades.

Table 13-2. Metallurgical Samples as Received by KCA

KCA Sample No.	Description	Hole	From, ft	To, ft	Rec'd Wt.,
96508 A	Comp 1	NN2205	0	110	8186.6
96509 A	Comp 2	NN2205	155	190	3392.3
96510 A	Comp 3	NN2207	35	145	4384.3
96511 A	Comp 4	NN2207	250	435	5443.7

Table 13-3. Metallurgical Testing - Screening Results

KCA Sample No.	Description	Head Grade Li (mg/kg)	Head Carbon-HCl sol (%)	Size Fraction (mm)	Wt. Fraction (%)	Li (mg/kg)	Li Fraction (wt. %)	Carbon-HCl sol (%)	Carbon Fraction-HCl Sol (wt. %)
96508 A	Comp 1	4,011	2.1	+0.075	13	497	2	8.11	48
				-0.075	87	4,199	98	1.35	52
				Total	100	3,714	100	2.24	100
96509 A	Comp 2	2,194	2.04	+0.075	16	270	2	6.59	46
				-0.075	85	2,502	98	1.42	54
				Total	100	2,156	100	2.22	100
965010 A	Comp 3	4,073	1.72	+0.075	12	211	1	8.18	57
				-0.075	88	4,534	99	0.86	43
				Total	100	4,002	100	1.76	100
96511 A	Comp 4	3,414	2	+0.075	13	151	1	8.97	62
				-0.075	87	3,799	99	0.86	38
				Total	100	3,310	100	1.95	100

Results in Table 13-4 show the mineralization at the NNLP may be amenable to acid leaching with recoveries and acid consumption similar to what has been reported from the Thacker Pass Deposit in Humboldt County, Nevada (Lithium Americas, 2022, p. 100 - 102). The current testing is a preliminary investigation only, and significantly more testing will be needed as exploration drilling progresses.

Table 13-4. Acid Leaching Test Results

Description	KCA Test No.	Calc. Head Grade Li (mg/kg)	Li Ext. (mg/kg)	Adj. Li Tails (mg/kg)	Li Ext. (%)	Acid Addition (kg/MT)	Acid Consumption. (kg/MT)
Comp 1	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	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	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	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

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

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.

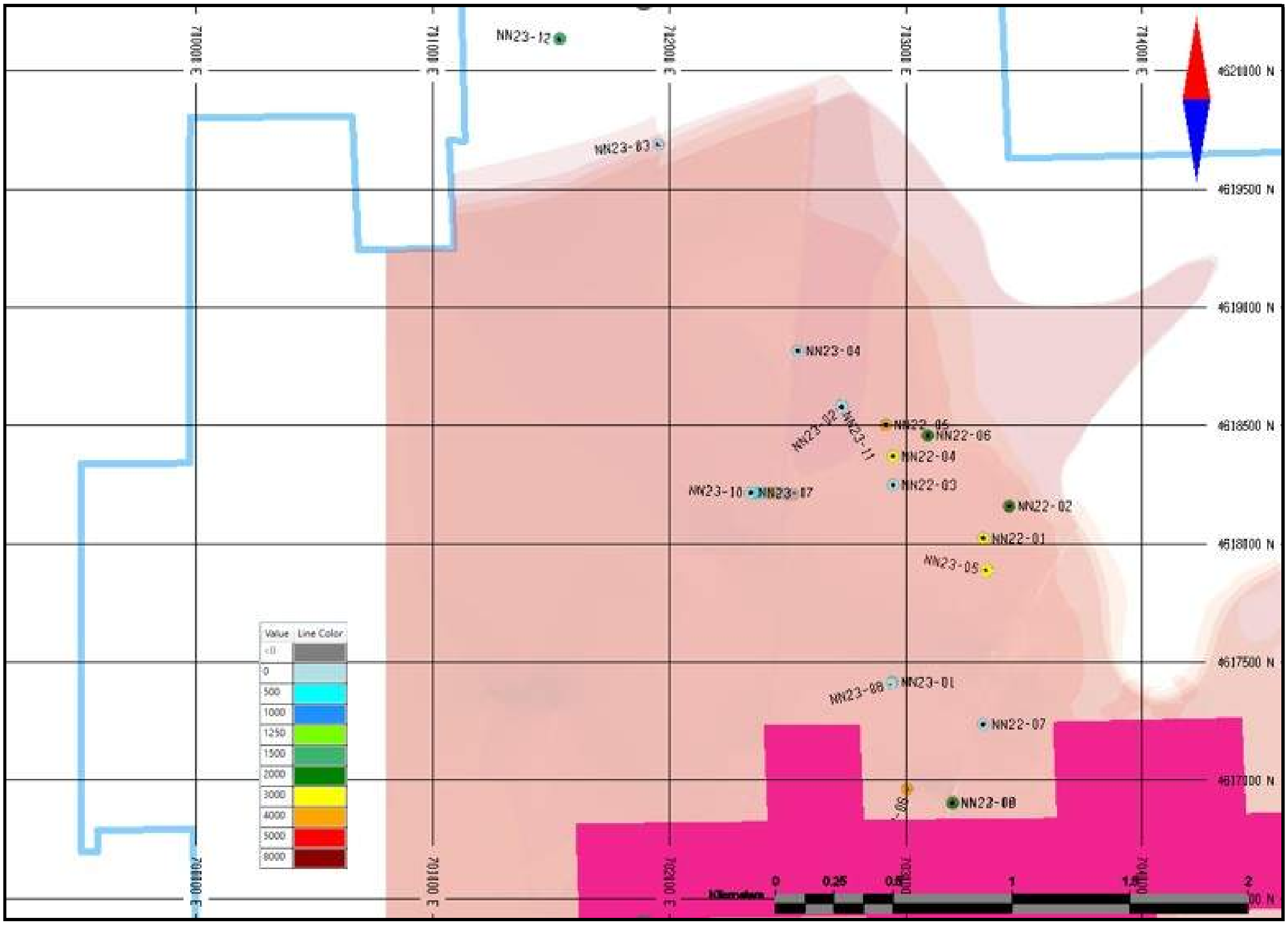
This is the first mineral resource estimate completed on the NNLP, and it has been estimated in conformity with generally accepted CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practices Guidelines (November 2019). Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and they do not have demonstrated 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.

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 January 2024. This comprised a series of Excel® (spreadsheet) files containing collar locations, down-hole survey results, geologic information, and assay results for 20 drill holes representing 2,758 m of drilling. The distribution of lithium grades in the drill holes is shown in plan view in Figure 14-1.

Figure 14-1 Plan Map of the Drill Hole Locations and Limits of the Modelled Lithium Clay Beds

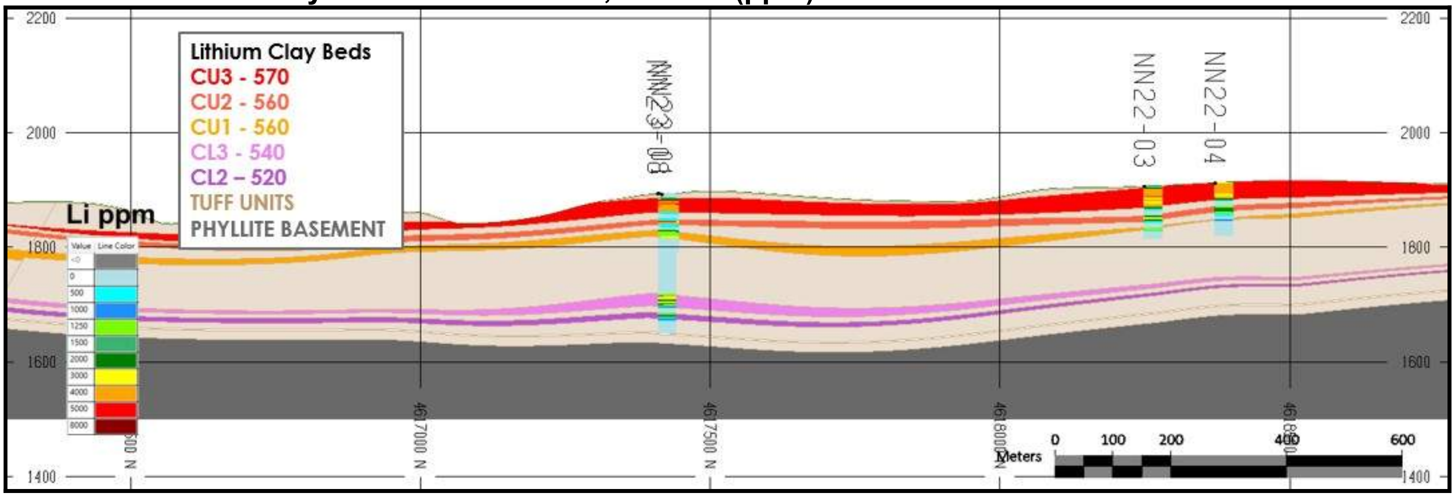


There are 1,973 samples in the project database; 782 of them intersected the lithium clay horizons. The downhole drilling data was originally captured in imperial units and converted to metric measurements. Samples were taken every 5 feet (1.52 m) down the drill holes. A LIDAR based topographic surface was provided that covers the project limits. Geologic information, derived from observations during drill sample logging, provides lithology code designations for the various rock units present on the property.

14.3 GEOLOGICAL MODEL, DOMAINS, AND CODING

The lithium mineralization is hosted in multiple shallowly-dipping and laterally extensive clay beds separated by tuff units. Surge modeled the lithology units using Leapfrog™ software; the wireframes were reviewed by the QP and are reasonable representations of the underlying geology. The solids are appropriate for inclusion in the resource estimation. A North-South section through the long axis of the deposit is shown in Figure 14-2.

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	3	10	4.50
570	CU3	17	296	26.50
560	CU2	18	161	14.00
550	CU1	14	143	15.94
540	CL3	4	28	11.62
530	CL2N	1	2	Not estimated
520	CL2	3	16	8.50
510	CL1	1	1	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 five lithium clay horizons (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

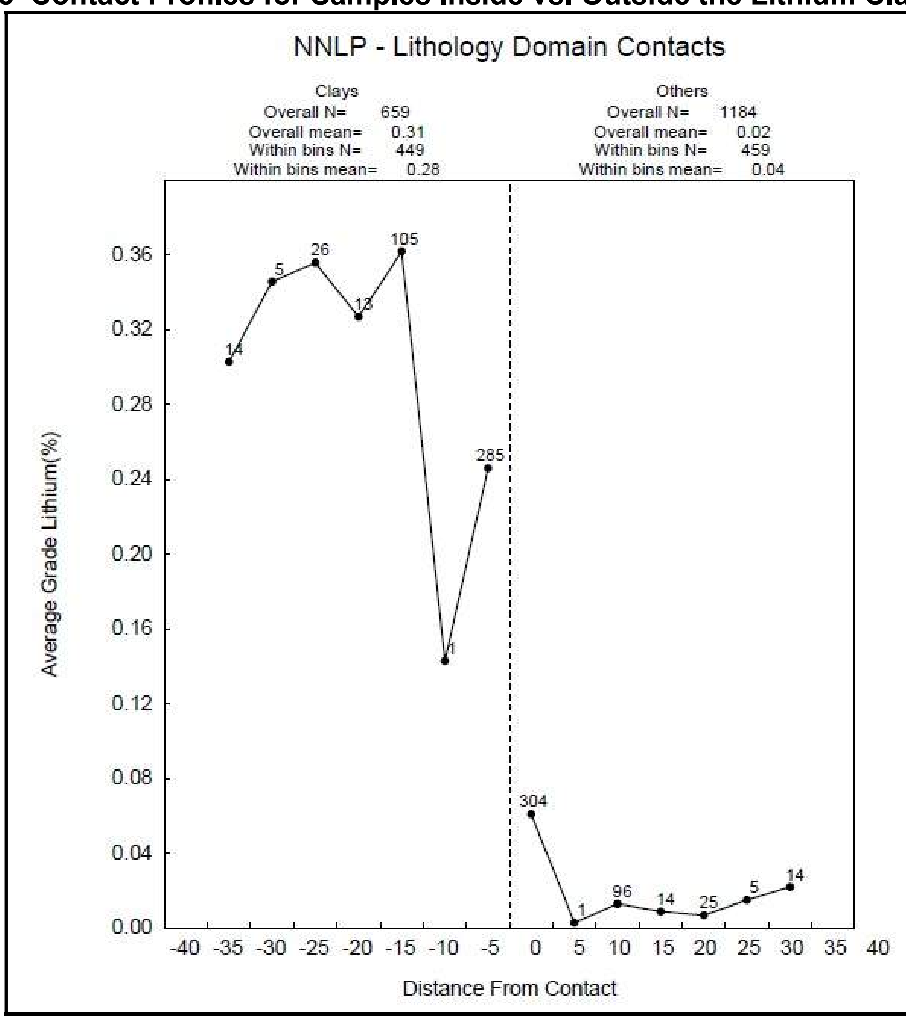
Zone	Element	No.	Mean	Coef Var	Minimum	Q 25	Q50	Q75	Maximum
580/CY1	Li ppm	11	1332	0.21	713	1136	1307	1555	1702
570/CU3	Li ppm	304	3843	0.27	1079	3286	3880	4544	7409
560/CU2	Li ppm	165	3064	0.35	904	2273	3183	3665	6180
550/CU1	Li ppm	149	2332	0.44	632	1361	2344	3215	4915
540/CL3	Li ppm	31	2400	0.38	747	1619	2351	3190	4099
520/CL2	Li ppm	17	1611	0.4	795	1206	1329	1826	2918
570/CU3	Na%	304	0.051	0.41	0.005	0.04	0.05	0.064	0.13
560/CU2	Na%	165	0.07	0.47	0.016	0.044	0.06	0.098	0.154
550/CU1	Na%	149	0.057	0.49	0.012	0.04	0.058	0.07	0.62
570/CU3	Ca %	304	7.05	0.42	0.78	5.15	6.78	8.87	18.85
560/CU2	Ca %	165	6.51	0.36	0.56	4.63	6.24	8.41	11.92
550/CU1	Ca %	149	6.9	0.46	0.42	5.34	6.47	7.78	22.22
570/CU3	Mg %	304	7.05	0.42	0.78	5.15	6.78	8.86	18.85
560/CU2	Mg %	165	6.51	0.36	0.56	4.62	6.24	8.41	11.92
550/CU1	Mg %	149	6.9	0.46	0.42	5.34	6.47	7.78	22.22

14.5.2 Contact Profiles

Contact profiles evaluate the nature of grade trends between two domains: they graphically display the average grades at increasing distances from the contact boundary. Those contact profiles that show a marked difference in grade across a domain boundary indicate that the two datasets should be isolated during interpolation. Conversely, if a more gradual change in grade occurs across a contact, the introduction of a hard boundary (e.g., segregation during interpolation) may result in a much different trend in the grade model; in this case, the change in grade between domains in the model is often more abrupt than the trends seen in the raw data. Finally, a flat contact profile indicates no grade changes across the boundary; in this case, hard or soft domain boundaries will produce similar results in the model.

A contact profile was generated to evaluate the nature of lithium mineralization across the lithium-rich clay horizon and the tuff horizon boundaries. Abrupt changes in lithium grade occur at the domain boundaries (Figure 14-3).

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 %	0.17	150
Mg %	6.00	150
Ca %	13.00	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

				1st Structure			2nd Structure		
Element	Nugget	Sill 1	Sill 2	Range (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip	Range (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip
Lithium	0.029	0.48	0.49	5.6	90	90	57.4	90	90
	Spherical			8.4	90	0	544.3	90	0
				8.4	360	0	544.3	360	0

Note: Correlograms conducted on 1.5 m sample data.

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)	Number of Blocks
X (east)	700,500	704,500	50	80
Y (north)	4,616,400	4,620,800	50	88
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 percentage 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 (ID^2) as the main method. Additional runs using ID^2 and nearest neighbor (NN) methods were run for validation purposes. Block values for Ca, Na and Mg were estimated using ID^2 method 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	550	550	100	2	25	5
	OK/ID^2/NN	570	600	600	150	2	25	5
	OK/ID^2/NN	560	600	600	150	2	25	5
	OK/ID^2/NN	550	550	550	100	2	25	5
	ID^2/NN	540	550	550	100	2	25	5
	ID^2/NN	520	550	550	100	2	25	5
Calcium	ID^2/NN	570	600	600	150	2	25	5
	ID^2/NN	560	600	600	150	2	25	5
	ID^2/NN	550	550	550	100	2	25	5
Sodium	ID^2/NN	570	600	600	150	2	25	5
	ID^2/NN	560	600	600	150	2	25	5
	ID^2/NN	550	550	550	100	2	25	5
Magnesium	ID^2/NN	570	600	600	150	2	25	5
	ID^2/NN	560	600	600	150	2	25	5
	ID^2/NN	550	550	550	100	2	25	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.

14.10.2 Swath Plots (Drift Analysis)

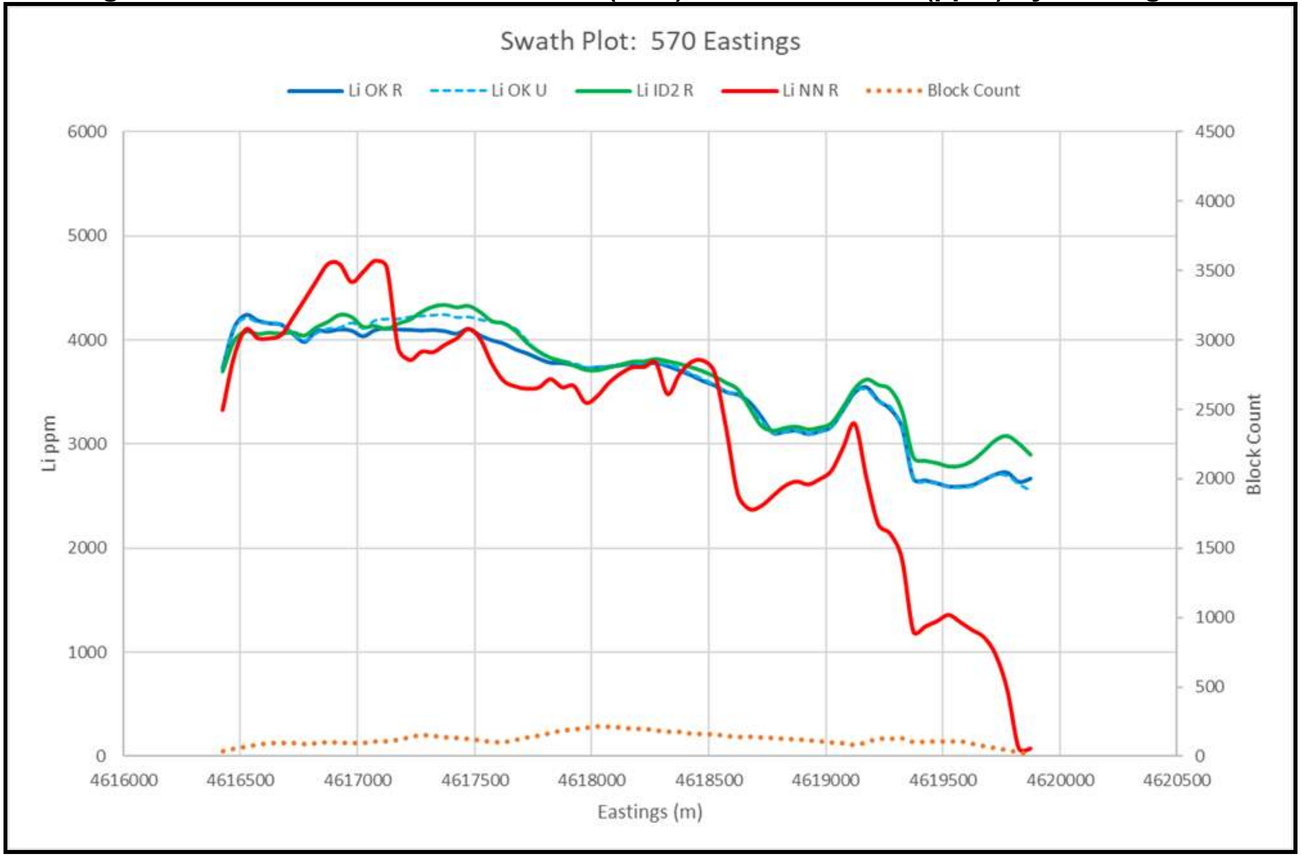
A swath plot is a graphical display of the grade distribution derived from a series of bands, or swaths, generated in several directions through the deposit. Grade variations from the OK model are compared using the swath plot to the distribution derived from the ID^2 and the declustered NN grade model.

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 14-4.

There is good correspondence between the OK and ID_2 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 14-4 Swath Plot of Domain 570 (CU3), Lithium Grades (ppm) by Eastings



14.11 RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION

The mineral resources for the NNLP 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 considers extraction scenarios and processing recovery.

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. Based on the assumed LCE price of 20,000 US$/t, operating cost of 88.50 US$/t and process recovery of 73.5%, a base case cut-off grade is estimated to be 1,250 ppm Li. As described in Section 4.3.2, Surge owns 25% of the mineral rights on a small portion of the private land at the southern end of the current 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, CU2 and CU1 domains in
Figure 14-7 and in section view in Figure 14-8.

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

Zone	Li ppm Cut-off	Tonnes	Li ppm	LCE (Mt)
580 CY1	1250	4,200,000	1,392	0.03
570 CU3	1250	129,700,000	3,545	2.45
560 CU2	1250	53,200,000	2,820	0.80
550 CU1	1250	73,700,000	2,220	0.87
540 CL3	1250	32,000,000	2,190	0.37
520 CL2	1250	16,500,000	1,753	0.15
Total	1250	309,300,000	2,839	4.67

1. The effective date of the mineral resource estimation is February 16, 2024.
2. The MRE has been prepared by Dr. 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.

5. A Li to Li2Co3 factor of 5.323 was used.
6. A fixed density of 1.79 t/m^3 was used.

Figure 14-5 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

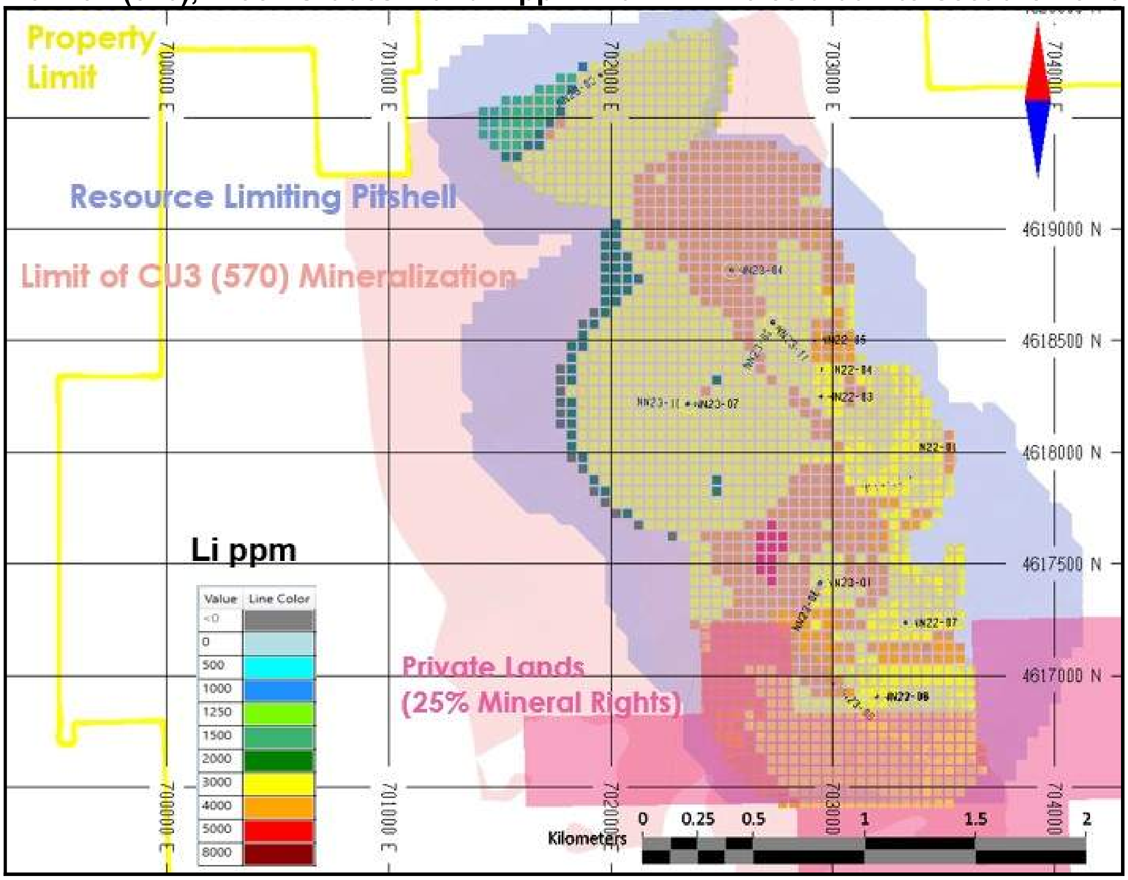


Figure 14-6 Plan View of Base Case Inferred Mineral Resource within the CU2 Clay Horizon (560), Block Grades Lithium ppm with Drill Holes that Intersect the Zone

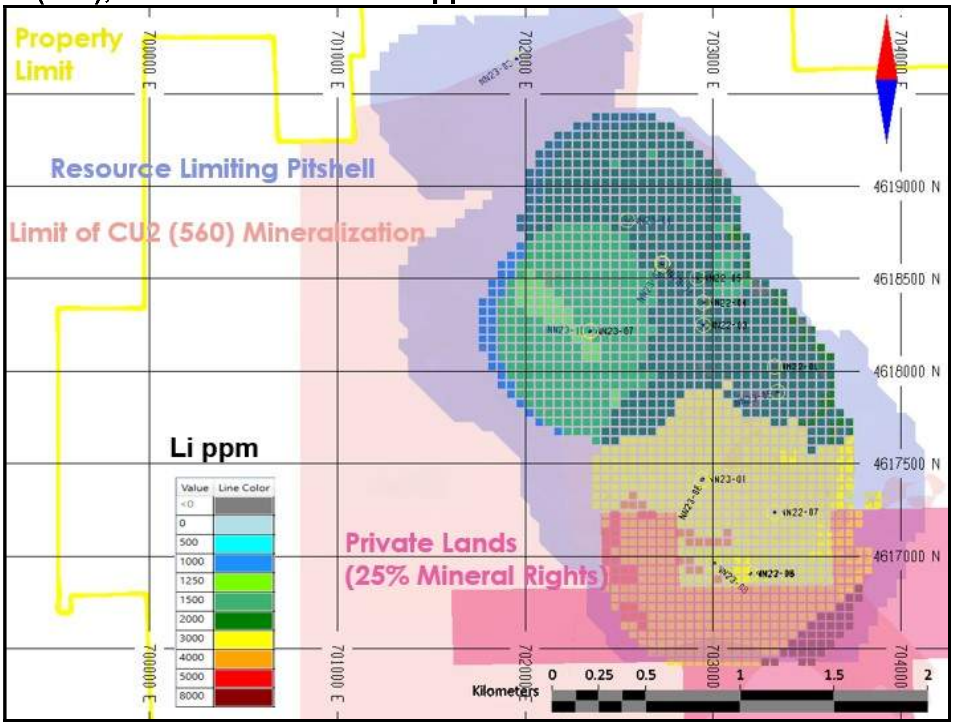


Figure 14-7 Plan View of Base Case Inferred Mineral Resource within the CU1 Clay Horizon (550), Block Grades Lithium ppm with Drill Holes that Intersect the Zone

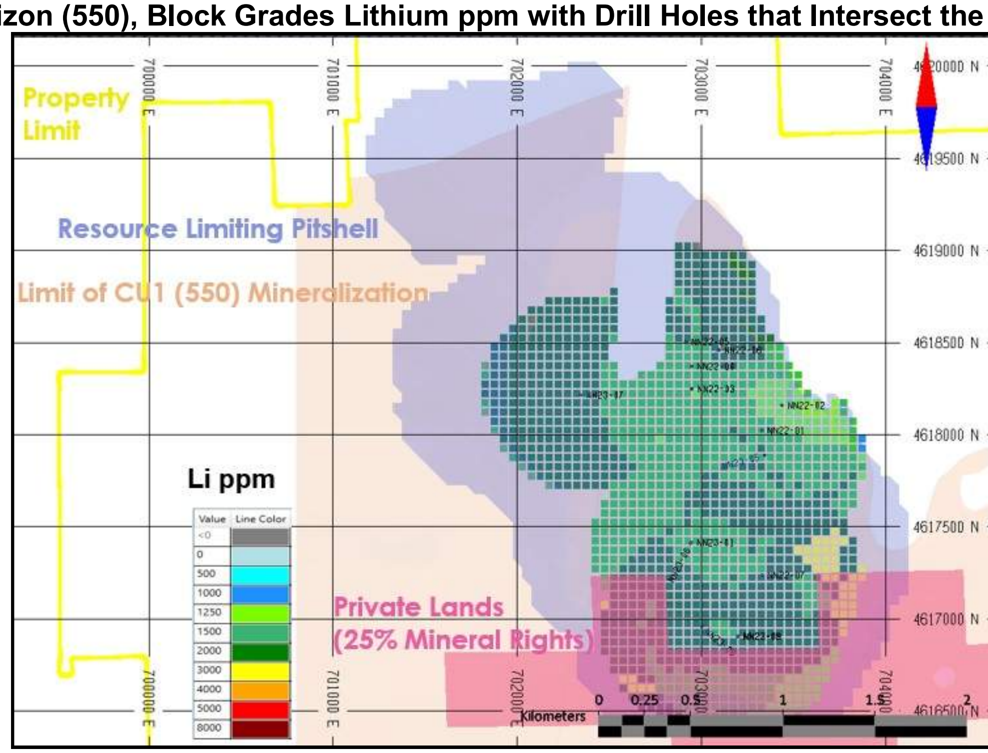
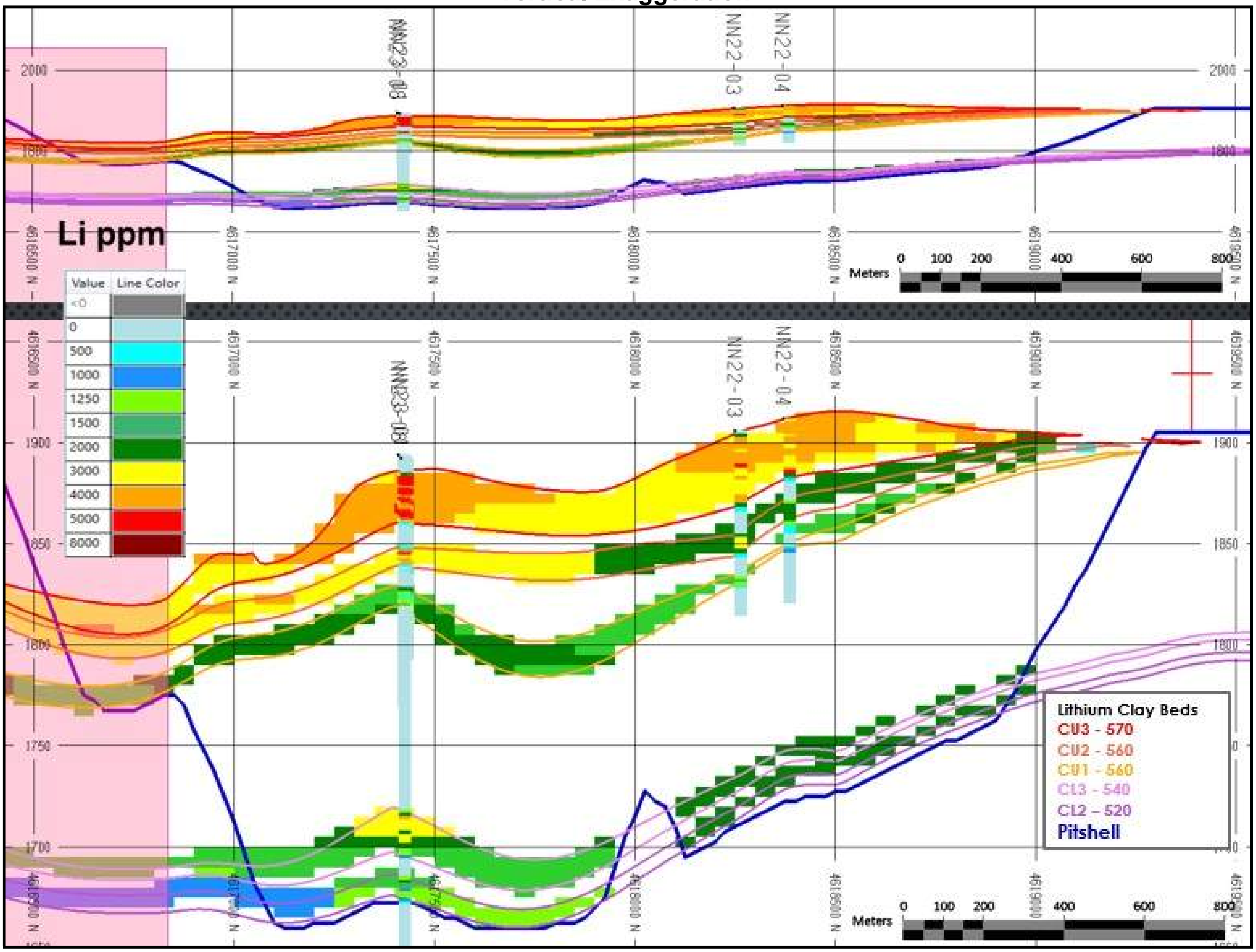


Figure 14-8 Section 702950E, Base Case Inferred Mineral Resource within the Clay Horizons, Block Grades Lithium ppm with Drill Holes, Bottom Image Presented with 5X Vertical Exaggeration



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.

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

Zone	Pitshell	Cutoff	Tonnes	Li ppm	LCE (Mt)
All	PT1 20	0	310,300,000	2,834	4.68
All	PT1 20	1000	310,300,000	2,834	4.68
All	**PT1 20**	**1250**	**309,300,000**	**2,839**	**4.67**
All	PT1 20	1500	293,700,000	2,918	4.56
All	PT1 20	1750	267,300,000	3,042	4.33
All	PT1 20	2000	241,400,000	3,167	4.07
All	PT1 20	3000	143,600,000	3,662	2.80
All	PT1 20	4000	28,100,000	4,289	0.64

14.13 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Based on the current level of exploration, the NNLP Deposit contains Inferred Mineral Resources of 309.3 Mt at a grade of 2,839 ppm Li and 4.67 Mt LCE.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no mineral reserves to present at this time.

16 MINING METHODS

There are no mining methods to present at this time.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

There are no recovery methods to present at this time.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

At this stage of the NNLP project, infrastructure has not been addressed other than to note current potential infrastructure in Section 5.3.

19 MARKETS AND CONTRACTS

There are no markets or contracts to present at this time.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

No environmental studies, permitting beyond exploration drilling, social or community impacts have been addressed at this time.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

There are no capital or operating costs at this time.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

An economic analysis has not been completed at this time.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Directly adjacent to the NNLP are three parcels of private land owned by the Salmon River Cattlemen's Association (Figure 23-1). The three parcels have a combined acreage of approximately 3,400 acres. Mineral rights on the private land are held by a couple of entities. Surge has secured a purchase agreement for 25% of the mineral rights on approximately 880 acres. The remaining mineral rights (75%) are currently held by Evolution Mining, an Australian gold mining company. Legal description for the private land is based on 1/4 – 1/4 descriptions and will likely require an updated cadastral survey to define boundaries. It is unclear if Evolution Mining has carried out any recent activities on the private lands.

Other nearby projects include the Peloton Minerals Corporation Texas Canyon Project which consists of 44 lode claims covering about 364 hectares (909 acres, Peloton, 2023). 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 produced a minor amount of uranium during the 1950's but is currently being explored primarily for gold potential by Peloton

Cat Strategic Metals holds a block of 64 lode claims covering about 535 Ha about 4 km (2.5 miles) east of the project. Cat Strategic Metals 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 body. The geochemistry of selected samples shows very high levels of tellurium. (https://catstrategic.com/project/gold-jackpot-project/).

Sienna Minerals 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.

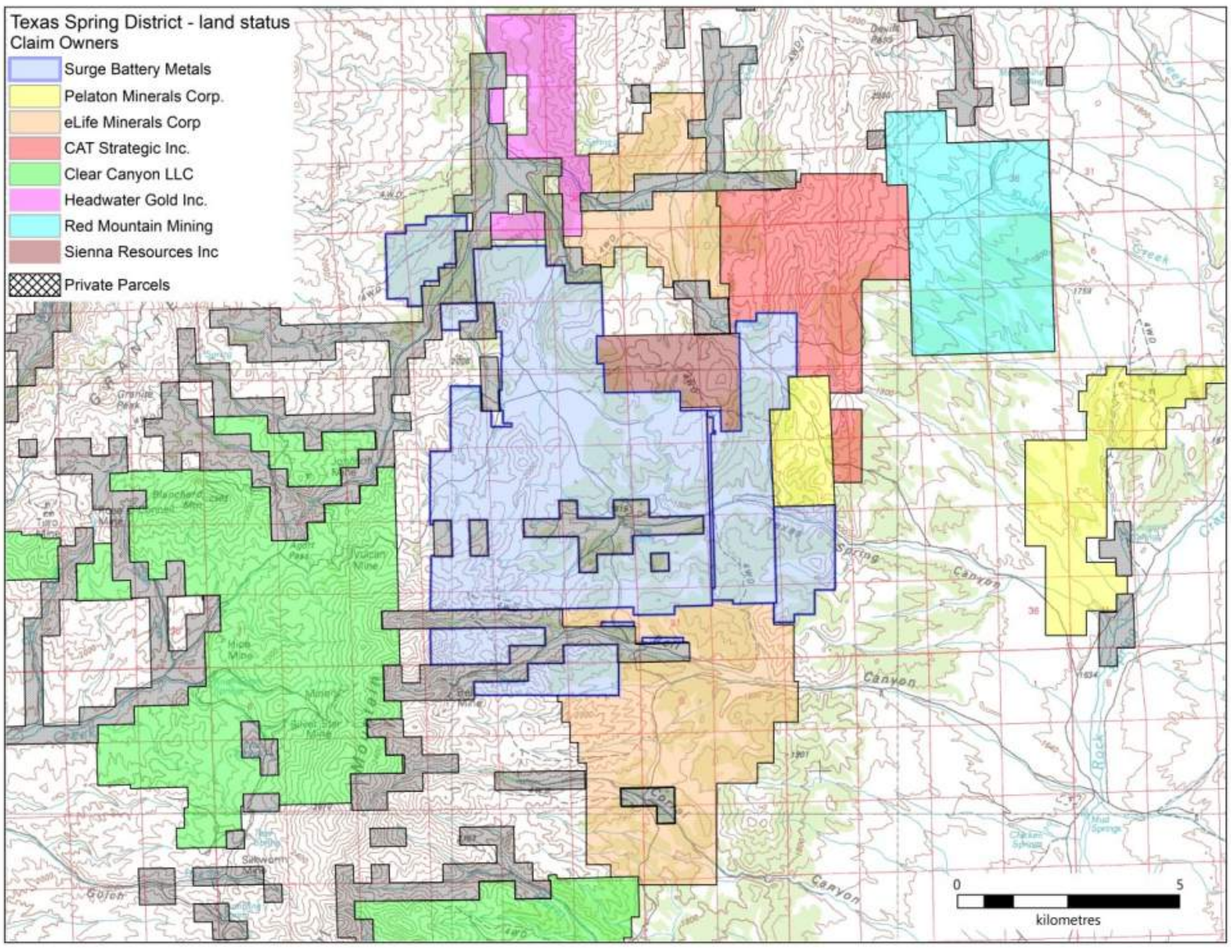
Cat Strategic Metals has announced low level lithium values from rock sampling on their property to the east of the Surge block. Mineralization on the Cat Strategic Metals ground has an igneous-related disseminated gold-type geochemistry. Exploration for lithium in tuffs and sediments is also underway.

Grid Battery Metals announced significant lithium in soil values from samples collected last summer. This property lies directly south of the Surge block and is on trend with anomalous soils and claystone outcrops on the Surge ground. Due to conflicts with other claim holders This block does not show on the map below.

eLife Minerals has conducted significant exploration on their ground to the south and east of the Surge block but has not publicly released their findings.

The map below is a compilation of claim information from various sources provided by a competitor to Surge and is included only to give general locations of the claim holders in the district. It was compiled in December 2023 so may lack some blocks staked between then and the effective date of this report.

Figure 23-1 NNLP Adjacent Properties



24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

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

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Further investigation of an anomalous NURE stream sediment sample has led to the acquisition of 685 mining claims and the discovery of significant lithium mineralization. Through stream sediment and soil geochemical sampling, Surge has identified lithium mineralization in clay horizons found within sequences of ash-fall tuff. Drilling has further confirmed lithium mineralization. Eight distinct horizons have been identified with grades ranging from 713 to 7,409 ppm LI in intervals ranging in thickness from 4.5 to 26.5 m. (15 – 90 ft).

At this time, an inferred resource has been estimated for six of the clay horizons containing 309.3 Mt at an average grade of 2,839 ppm Li using a 1,250-ppm cut-off. The Li_2CO_3 equivalent (LCE) is 4.67 Mt. The QPs recommend additional exploration drilling to further test the extent of the mineralization and to increase geologic assurance.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

The QPs recommend continuing exploration in a phased approach for the Nevada North Lithium Project to expand on the current exploration results. A program of geophysical exploration, further geochemical work, and drilling are needed to find the edges of the mineralization. If results warrant, further in-fill drilling should be carried out to increase geologic assurance toward measured and indicated resources. Additional metallurgical testing may be needed to help determine the economic viability of the project.

For 2024-2025, Surge plans to move forward with an eight-hole RC drilling program and will be filing an Exploration Plan of Operation (EPO) with the BLM. The budget estimate for drilling and the EPO is $C643,000 as outlined in Table 26-1.

Table 26-1 2024-2025 Exploration Budget

Item	US $	Canada $
Plan of Operations	85,000	115,063
Site Preparation, Water, reclamation- 8 Drill Holes	80,000	108,295
Reverse Circulation Drilling - 8 holes	200,000	270,737
Analyses - Approx. samples	27,000	36,549
Geology, drill supervision,	83,000	112,356
Total	475,000	643,000

27 REFERENCES

ALS Global Certificates of Accreditation on the ALS Geochemistry website (http://www.alsglobal.com/en/our-Services/Minerals/Geochemistry/downloads)

Bonnichsen, B., Leeman, W.P., Honjo, N. McIntosh, W.C., and Godchaux, M.M., 2008, Miocene silicic volcanism in southwestern Idaho: Geochronology, geochemistry, and evolution of the central Snake River Plain, Bulleting of Volcanology, V. 70. P 315-342, doi:10.1007/s00445-007-0141-6

Bruseke, Matthew, E, Callicoat, Jeffery S., Hames, Willis, Larson, Peter, B., Mid-Miocene rhyolite volcanism in northern Nevada: The Jarbidge Ryolite and its relationship to the Cenozoic evolution of the northern Great Basin (USA). GSA Bulletin, July/August 2014; v 126; no. 7/8 p. 1047-1067; doi 10.1130/B30736.

Castor, S.B. and Henry, C.D., Lithium-Rich Claystone in the McDermitt Caldera, Nevada, USA: Geologic, Mineralogical, and Geochemical Characteristics and Possible Origin. Minerals 2020, 10, 68. https://doi.org/10.3390/min10010068

Camilleri, P., Deibert, J., and Perkins, M., 2017, Middle Miocene to Halocene Tectonics, Basin Evolution, and Paleogeography Along the Southern Margin of the Snake River Plain in the Knoll Mountain – Ruby – East Humboldt Range Region, Northeastern Nevada, and South-Central Idaho: Geosphere, v. 13, no. 6, p. 1901 – 1948, doi:a 0.1130/GES01318.1

Coats,Robert R., 1987 Geology of Elko County, Nevada, Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Bulletin 101,

Crafford, A. Elizabeth Jones, 2007, Geologic Map of Nevada, U.S. Geologic Survey Data Series 249.

Dickinson, William R, 2011, The place of the Great Basin in the Cordilleran Orogen, in Steininger, R. and Pennell, B., editors, *Great Basin Evolution and Metallogeny, 2010 Symposium Geological Society of Nevada May 14 – 22, 2010* pp. 419 – 436.

Ernst, Erin and Woods, Landon, 2023 Geophysical Investigation at Surge Battery Metals Nevada North Lithium Project near Jackpot Nevada, internal report for Surge Battery Metals.

Hofstra, A. H., Todorov, T. I., Mercer, C. N., Adams, D. T., and Marsh, E. E., 2013, Silicate Melt Inclusion Evidence for Extreme Pre-Eruptive Enrichment and Post-Eruptive Depletion of Lithium in Silicic Volcanic Rocks of the Western United States: Implications for the Origin of Lithium-rich Brines, Economic Geology, v. 108, pp. 1691-1701.

Ingraffia, James T., Ressel, Michael W., and Benson, Thomas R., 2020, Thacker Pass Lithium Clay Deposit, McDermitt Caldera, North-Central Nevada: Devitrification of McDermitt Tuff as the Main Lithium Source. *In* Koutz, F.R. ed, Vision for Discovery: Geology and Ore Deposits of the Great Basin, Geological Society of Nevada 2022 Symposium Proceedings, Reno-Sparks, Nevada PP 395-410, electronic copy.

King, Jason, April 2015, Designated Groundwater Basins of Nevada, Office of the Nevada State Engineer, Division of Water Resources.
http://water.nv.gov/mapping/maps/designated_basinmap.pdf

Perkins, M.E., 2014, Tephrochronology results for the Grouse Creek and east part of the Jackpot 30'X60' quadrangles and vicinity, Utah, Idaho, and Nevada: Utah Geological Survey Open-File Report 630, 23 p, available on line, http://geology.utah.gov/online/ofr/ofr-630.pdf.

Peloton, 2023, Website Information http://pelotonminerals.com/projects/texas-canyon-project/

Price, Jonathon G., Lechler, Paul J., Lear, Michael B., and Giles, Tim F., 2000, Possible Volcanic Sources of Lithium in Brines in Clayton Valley, Nevada, in Cluer, J.K., Price, J.G., Struhsacker, E.M., Hardyman, R.F., and Morris, C.L., Geology and Ore deposits 2000; The Great Basin and Beyond: Geological Society of Nevada 2000 Symposium Proceedings, pp. 241-248.

Redfern, Richard Robert, 1977; Geology and Uranium Deposits of the Prince Claims, Elko County, Nevada. Unpublished MSc Thesis, University of California Los Angeles.

Schrader, F.C., 1937, The Contact Mining District, Nevada, USGS Bulletin 847-A

Tetra Tech, 2011, Kings Valley Lithium Project, Humboldt County, Nevada 43-101 Technical Report prepared for Western Lithium USA Corporation. www.westernlithium.com

Therrien, Steven, 2023, 3-D Geological model and report for the Nevada North Lithium Project, Nevada, USA – contractor's report for Surge Battery Metals.

APPENDIX 1 NNLP CLAIM LISTING

Claim	Serial_Number	Mer Twp Rng Sec	Loc Date	Claimant
DK 33	NV105223625	21 0440N 0650E 024	18/Jan/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 34	NV105223626	21 0440N 0650E 024	18/Jan/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 35	NV105223627	21 0440N 0650E 024	18/Jan/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 36	NV105223628	21 0440N 0650E 024	18/Jan/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 01	NV105234154	21 0440N 0650E 023	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 02	NV105234155	21 0440N 0650E 024	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 03	NV105234156	21 0440N 0650E 023	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 04	NV105234157	21 0440N 0650E 024	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 05	NV105234158	21 0440N 0650E 023	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 06	NV105234159	21 0440N 0650E 024	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 07	NV105234160	21 0440N 0650E 023	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 08	NV105234161	21 0440N 0650E 024	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 09	NV105234162	21 0440N 0650E 023	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 10	NV105234163	21 0440N 0650E 024	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 11	NV105234164	21 0440N 0650E 023	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 12	NV105234165	21 0440N 0650E 024	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 13	NV105234166	21 0440N 0650E 023	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 14	NV105234167	21 0440N 0650E 024	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 15	NV105234168	21 0440N 0650E 023	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 16	NV105234169	21 0440N 0650E 024	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 18	NV105234170	21 0440N 0650E 024	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 20	NV105234171	21 0440N 0650E 025	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 21	NV105234172	21 0440N 0650E 024	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 22	NV105234173	21 0440N 0650E 013	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 23	NV105234174	21 0440N 0650E 024	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 24	NV105234175	21 0440N 0650E 024	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 25	NV105234176	21 0440N 0650E 024	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 26	NV105234177	21 0440N 0650E 024	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 27	NV105234178	21 0440N 0650E 024	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 28	NV105234179	21 0440N 0650E 024	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 29	NV105234180	21 0440N 0650E 024	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 30	NV105234181	21 0440N 0650E 024	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 31	NV105234182	21 0440N 0650E 024	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 32	NV105234183	21 0440N 0650E 024	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 37	NV105234184	21 0440N 0650E 024	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 38	NV105234185	21 0440N 0650E 024	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 39	NV105234186	21 0440N 0650E 024	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 40	NV105234187	21 0440N 0650E 024	10/Feb/21	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 17	NV105749077	21 0440N 0650E 023	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 19	NV105749078	21 0440N 0650E 023	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 41	NV105749079	21 0440N 0650E 026	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 42	NV105749080	21 0440N 0650E 025	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 43	NV105749081	21 0440N 0650E 025	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 44	NV105749082	21 0440N 0650E 026	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 45	NV105749083	21 0440N 0650E 026	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 46	NV105749084	21 0440N 0650E 025	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 47	NV105749085	21 0440N 0650E 023	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 48	NV105749086	21 0440N 0650E 023	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 49	NV105749087	21 0440N 0650E 026	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 50	NV105749088	21 0440N 0650E 023	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.

APPENDIX 1 NNLP CLAIM LISTING

Claim	Serial_Number	Mer Twp Rng Sec	Loc Date	Claimant
DK 51	NV105749089	21 0440N 0650E 026	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 52	NV105749090	21 0440N 0650E 026	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 53	NV105749091	21 0440N 0650E 026	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 54	NV105749092	21 0440N 0650E 026	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 55	NV105749093	21 0440N 0650E 025	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 56	NV105749094	21 0440N 0650E 026	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 57	NV105749095	21 0440N 0650E 026	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 58	NV105749096	21 0440N 0650E 026	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 59	NV105749097	21 0440N 0650E 026	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 60	NV105749098	21 0440N 0650E 026	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 61	NV105749099	21 0440N 0650E 026	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 62	NV105749100	21 0440N 0650E 023	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 63	NV105749101	21 0440N 0650E 023	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 64	NV105749102	21 0440N 0650E 023	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 65	NV105749103	21 0440N 0650E 023	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 66	NV105749104	21 0440N 0650E 023	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 67	NV105749105	21 0440N 0650E 023	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 68	NV105749106	21 0440N 0650E 023	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 69	NV105749107	21 0440N 0650E 023	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 70	NV105749108	21 0440N 0650E 014	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 71	NV105749109	21 0440N 0650E 023	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 72	NV105749110	21 0440N 0650E 023	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 73	NV105749111	21 0440N 0650E 023	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 74	NV105749112	21 0440N 0650E 023	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 75	NV105749113	21 0440N 0650E 026	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 76	NV105749114	21 0440N 0650E 026	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 77	NV105749115	21 0440N 0650E 026	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 78	NV105749116	21 0440N 0650E 026	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 79	NV105749117	21 0440N 0650E 025	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 80	NV105749118	21 0440N 0660E 018	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 81	NV105749119	21 0440N 0660E 018	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 82	NV105749120	21 0440N 0660E 019	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 83	NV105749121	21 0440N 0660E 019	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 84	NV105749122	21 0440N 0660E 019	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 85	NV105749123	21 0440N 0660E 019	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 86	NV105749124	21 0440N 0660E 019	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 87	NV105749125	21 0440N 0660E 019	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 88	NV105749126	21 0440N 0660E 019	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 89	NV105749127	21 0440N 0660E 019	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 90	NV105749128	21 0440N 0660E 019	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 91	NV105749129	21 0440N 0660E 019	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 92	NV105749130	21 0440N 0660E 019	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 93	NV105749131	21 0440N 0660E 019	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 94	NV105749132	21 0440N 0660E 019	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 95	NV105749133	21 0440N 0660E 019	24/Feb/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DKX 01	NV105775409	21 0440N 0660E 019	22/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DK 096	NV105785190	21 0440N 0650E 014	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 097	NV105785191	21 0440N 0650E 014	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 098	NV105785192	21 0440N 0650E 014	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 099	NV105785193	21 0440N 0650E 013	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.

APPENDIX 1 NNLP CLAIM LISTING

Claim	Serial_Number	Mer Twp Rng Sec	Loc Date	Claimant
DK 100	NV105785194	21 0440N 0650E 014	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 101	NV105785195	21 0440N 0650E 013	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 102	NV105785196	21 0440N 0650E 014	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 103	NV105785197	21 0440N 0650E 013	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 104	NV105785198	21 0440N 0650E 014	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 105	NV105785199	21 0440N 0650E 013	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 106	NV105785200	21 0440N 0650E 013	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 107	NV105785201	21 0440N 0650E 013	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 108	NV105785202	21 0440N 0650E 013	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 109	NV105785203	21 0440N 0650E 013	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 110	NV105785204	21 0440N 0650E 013	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 111	NV105785205	21 0440N 0650E 013	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 112	NV105785206	21 0440N 0650E 013	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 113	NV105785207	21 0440N 0650E 013	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 114	NV105785208	21 0440N 0650E 013	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 115	NV105785209	21 0440N 0650E 013	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 116	NV105785210	21 0440N 0650E 013	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 117	NV105785211	21 0440N 0650E 013	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 118	NV105785212	21 0440N 0650E 013	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 119	NV105785213	21 0440N 0650E 013	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 120	NV105785214	21 0440N 0650E 035	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 121	NV105785215	21 0440N 0650E 035	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 122	NV105785216	21 0440N 0650E 035	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 123	NV105785217	21 0440N 0650E 035	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 124	NV105785218	21 0440N 0650E 035	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 125	NV105785219	21 0440N 0650E 035	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 126	NV105785220	21 0440N 0650E 025	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 127	NV105785221	21 0440N 0650E 025	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 128	NV105785222	21 0440N 0650E 025	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 129	NV105785223	21 0440N 0650E 025	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 130	NV105785224	21 0440N 0650E 025	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 131	NV105785225	21 0440N 0650E 025	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 132	NV105785226	21 0440N 0650E 025	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 133	NV105785227	21 0440N 0650E 036	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 134	NV105785228	21 0440N 0650E 036	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 135	NV105785229	21 0440N 0650E 025	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 136	NV105785230	21 0440N 0650E 025	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 137	NV105785231	21 0440N 0650E 025	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 138	NV105785232	21 0440N 0650E 025	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 139	NV105785233	21 0440N 0650E 025	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 140	NV105785234	21 0440N 0650E 025	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 141	NV105785235	21 0440N 0650E 025	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 142	NV105785236	21 0440N 0650E 025	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 143	NV105785237	21 0440N 0650E 036	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 144	NV105785238	21 0440N 0650E 036	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 145	NV105785239	21 0440N 0650E 025	28/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 146	NV105785240	21 0440N 0660E 030	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 147	NV105785241	21 0440N 0650E 025	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 148	NV105785242	21 0440N 0660E 030	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 149	NV105785243	21 0440N 0660E 030	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.

APPENDIX 1 NNLP CLAIM LISTING

Claim	Serial_Number	Mer Twp Rng Sec	Loc Date	Claimant
DK 150	NV105785244	21 0440N 0660E 030	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 151	NV105785245	21 0440N 0650E 025	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 152	NV105785246	21 0440N 0650E 025	30/Jun/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DKX 02	NV105796673	21 0440N 0660E 019	24/Sep/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DK 153	NV105816091	21 0440N 0650E 025	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 154	NV105816092	21 0440N 0660E 030	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 155	NV105816093	21 0440N 0650E 025	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 156	NV105816094	21 0440N 0660E 030	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 157	NV105816095	21 0440N 0660E 031	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 158	NV105816096	21 0440N 0660E 029	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 159	NV105816097	21 0440N 0660E 030	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 160	NV105816098	21 0440N 0660E 029	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 161	NV105816099	21 0440N 0660E 030	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 162	NV105816100	21 0440N 0660E 029	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 163	NV105816101	21 0440N 0660E 030	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 164	NV105816102	21 0440N 0660E 029	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 165	NV105816103	21 0440N 0660E 030	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 166	NV105816104	21 0440N 0660E 029	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 167	NV105816105	21 0440N 0660E 030	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 168	NV105816106	21 0440N 0660E 030	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 169	NV105816107	21 0440N 0660E 030	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 170	NV105816108	21 0440N 0660E 029	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 180	NV105817030	21 0440N 0660E 018	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 181	NV105817031	21 0440N 0660E 018	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 182	NV105817032	21 0440N 0660E 017	29/Nov/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 183	NV105817033	21 0440N 0660E 018	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 184	NV105817034	21 0440N 0660E 018	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 185	NV105817035	21 0440N 0660E 017	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 186	NV105817036	21 0440N 0660E 018	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 187	NV105817037	21 0440N 0660E 018	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 188	NV105817038	21 0440N 0660E 018	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 189	NV105817039	21 0440N 0660E 018	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 190	NV105817040	21 0440N 0660E 018	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 191	NV105817041	21 0440N 0660E 019	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 192	NV105817042	21 0440N 0660E 019	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 193	NV105817043	21 0440N 0660E 019	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 194	NV105817044	21 0440N 0660E 019	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 195	NV105817045	21 0440N 0660E 019	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 196	NV105817046	21 0440N 0660E 019	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 197	NV105817047	21 0440N 0660E 019	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 198	NV105817048	21 0440N 0660E 019	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 199	NV105817049	21 0440N 0660E 019	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 200	NV105817050	21 0440N 0660E 019	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 201	NV105817051	21 0440N 0660E 019	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 202	NV105817052	21 0440N 0660E 019	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 203	NV105817053	21 0440N 0660E 019	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 204	NV105817054	21 0440N 0660E 019	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 205	NV105817055	21 0440N 0660E 019	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 206	NV105817056	21 0440N 0660E 019	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 207	NV105817057	21 0440N 0660E 019	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.

APPENDIX 1 NNLP CLAIM LISTING

Claim	Serial_Number	Mer Twp Rng Sec	Loc Date	Claimant
DK 208	NV105817058	21 0440N 0660E 019	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 209	NV105817059	21 0440N 0660E 029	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 210	NV105817060	21 0440N 0660E 029	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 211	NV105817061	21 0440N 0650E 025	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 212	NV105817062	21 0440N 0650E 025	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 213	NV105817063	21 0440N 0650E 036	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 214	NV105817064	21 0440N 0650E 036	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 215	NV105817065	21 0440N 0650E 036	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 216	NV105817066	21 0440N 0650E 036	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 217	NV105817067	21 0440N 0660E 031	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 218	NV105817068	21 0440N 0660E 031	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 219	NV105817069	21 0440N 0660E 031	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 220	NV105817070	21 0440N 0660E 031	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 221	NV105817071	21 0440N 0660E 031	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 222	NV105817072	21 0440N 0660E 031	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 223	NV105817073	21 0440N 0650E 011	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 224	NV105817074	21 0440N 0650E 011	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 225	NV105817075	21 0440N 0650E 011	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 226	NV105817076	21 0440N 0650E 011	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 227	NV105817077	21 0440N 0650E 011	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 228	NV105817078	21 0440N 0650E 011	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 229	NV105817079	21 0440N 0650E 014	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 230	NV105817080	21 0440N 0650E 014	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 231	NV105817081	21 0440N 0650E 014	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 232	NV105817082	21 0440N 0650E 014	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 233	NV105817083	21 0440N 0650E 014	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 234	NV105817084	21 0440N 0650E 014	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 235	NV105817085	21 0440N 0650E 011	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 236	NV105817086	21 0440N 0650E 012	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 237	NV105817087	21 0440N 0650E 011	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 238	NV105817088	21 0440N 0650E 012	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 239	NV105817089	21 0440N 0650E 014	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 240	NV105817090	21 0440N 0650E 013	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 241	NV105817091	21 0440N 0650E 013	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 242	NV105817092	21 0440N 0650E 013	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 243	NV105817093	21 0440N 0650E 013	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 244	NV105817094	21 0440N 0650E 013	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 245	NV105817095	21 0440N 0650E 012	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 246	NV105817096	21 0440N 0650E 012	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 247	NV105817097	21 0440N 0650E 013	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 248	NV105817098	21 0440N 0650E 013	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 249	NV105817099	21 0440N 0650E 013	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
DK 250	NV105817100	21 0440N 0650E 011	7/Jan/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 1	NV105821890	21 0440N 0660E 017	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 2	NV105821891	21 0440N 0660E 020	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 3	NV105821892	21 0440N 0660E 020	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 4	NV105821893	21 0440N 0660E 020	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 5	NV105821894	21 0440N 0660E 020	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 6	NV105821895	21 0440N 0660E 020	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 7	NV105821896	21 0440N 0660E 020	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.

APPENDIX 1 NNLP CLAIM LISTING

Claim	Serial_Number	Mer Twp Rng Sec	Loc Date	Claimant
LIT 8	NV105821897	21 0440N 0660E 020	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 9	NV105821898	21 0440N 0660E 020	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 10	NV105821899	21 0440N 0660E 020	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 11	NV105821900	21 0440N 0660E 029	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 12	NV105821901	21 0440N 0660E 029	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 13	NV105821902	21 0440N 0660E 029	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 14	NV105821903	21 0440N 0660E 029	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 15	NV105821904	21 0440N 0660E 029	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 16	NV105821905	21 0440N 0660E 029	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 17	NV105821906	21 0440N 0660E 029	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 18	NV105821907	21 0440N 0660E 029	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 19	NV105821908	21 0440N 0660E 029	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 20	NV105821909	21 0440N 0660E 032	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 21	NV105821910	21 0440N 0660E 017	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 22	NV105821911	21 0440N 0660E 020	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 23	NV105821912	21 0440N 0660E 020	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 24	NV105821913	21 0440N 0660E 020	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 25	NV105821914	21 0440N 0660E 020	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 26	NV105821915	21 0440N 0660E 020	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 27	NV105821916	21 0440N 0660E 020	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 28	NV105821917	21 0440N 0660E 020	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 29	NV105821918	21 0440N 0660E 020	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 30	NV105821919	21 0440N 0660E 020	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 31	NV105821920	21 0440N 0660E 029	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 32	NV105821921	21 0440N 0660E 029	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 33	NV105821922	21 0440N 0660E 029	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 34	NV105821923	21 0440N 0660E 029	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 35	NV105821924	21 0440N 0660E 029	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 36	NV105821925	21 0440N 0660E 029	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 37	NV105821926	21 0440N 0660E 029	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 38	NV105821927	21 0440N 0660E 029	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 39	NV105821928	21 0440N 0660E 029	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 40	NV105821929	21 0440N 0660E 032	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 41	NV105821930	21 0440N 0660E 017	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 42	NV105821931	21 0440N 0660E 020	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 43	NV105821932	21 0440N 0660E 020	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 44	NV105821933	21 0440N 0660E 020	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 45	NV105821934	21 0440N 0660E 020	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 46	NV105821935	21 0440N 0660E 020	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 47	NV105821936	21 0440N 0660E 020	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 48	NV105821937	21 0440N 0660E 020	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 49	NV105821938	21 0440N 0660E 020	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 50	NV105821939	21 0440N 0660E 020	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 51	NV105821940	21 0440N 0660E 029	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 52	NV105821941	21 0440N 0660E 029	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 53	NV105821942	21 0440N 0660E 029	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 54	NV105821943	21 0440N 0660E 029	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 55	NV105821944	21 0440N 0660E 029	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 56	NV105821945	21 0440N 0660E 029	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 57	NV105821946	21 0440N 0660E 029	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.

APPENDIX 1 NNLP CLAIM LISTING

Claim	Serial_Number	Mer Twp Rng Sec	Loc Date	Claimant
LIT 58	NV105821947	21 0440N 0660E 029	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 59	NV105821948	21 0440N 0660E 029	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
LIT 60	NV105821949	21 0440N 0660E 032	14/Dec/22	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC.
TX 001	NV105837039	21 0440N 0650E 022	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 002	NV105837040	21 0440N 0650E 022	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 003	NV105837041	21 0440N 0650E 022	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 004	NV105837042	21 0440N 0650E 022	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 005	NV105837043	21 0440N 0650E 022	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 006	NV105837044	21 0440N 0650E 022	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 007	NV105837045	21 0440N 0650E 022	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 008	NV105837046	21 0440N 0650E 022	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 009	NV105837047	21 0440N 0650E 022	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 010	NV105837048	21 0440N 0650E 027	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 011	NV105837049	21 0440N 0650E 027	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 012	NV105837050	21 0440N 0650E 027	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 013	NV105837051	21 0440N 0650E 027	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 014	NV105837052	21 0440N 0650E 034	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 015	NV105837053	21 0440N 0650E 034	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 016	NV105837054	21 0440N 0650E 034	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 017	NV105837055	21 0440N 0650E 015	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 018	NV105837056	21 0440N 0650E 014	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 019	NV105837057	21 0440N 0650E 015	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 020	NV105837058	21 0440N 0650E 014	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 021	NV105837059	21 0440N 0650E 015	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 022	NV105837060	21 0440N 0650E 014	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 023	NV105837061	21 0440N 0650E 014	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 024	NV105837062	21 0440N 0650E 014	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 025	NV105837063	21 0440N 0650E 015	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 026	NV105837064	21 0440N 0650E 014	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 027	NV105837065	21 0440N 0650E 015	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 028	NV105837066	21 0440N 0650E 014	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 029	NV105837067	21 0440N 0650E 015	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 030	NV105837068	21 0440N 0650E 014	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 031	NV105837069	21 0440N 0650E 022	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 032	NV105837070	21 0440N 0650E 014	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 033	NV105837071	21 0440N 0650E 022	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 034	NV105837072	21 0440N 0650E 022	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 035	NV105837073	21 0440N 0650E 022	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 036	NV105837074	21 0440N 0650E 022	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 037	NV105837075	21 0440N 0650E 022	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 038	NV105837076	21 0440N 0650E 022	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 039	NV105837077	21 0440N 0650E 022	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 040	NV105837078	21 0440N 0650E 022	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 041	NV105837079	21 0440N 0650E 022	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 042	NV105837080	21 0440N 0650E 022	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 043	NV105837081	21 0440N 0650E 022	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 044	NV105837082	21 0440N 0650E 022	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 045	NV105837083	21 0440N 0650E 022	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 046	NV105837084	21 0440N 0650E 022	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 047	NV105837085	21 0440N 0650E 022	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP

APPENDIX 1 NNLP CLAIM LISTING

Claim	Serial_Number	Mer Twp Rng Sec	Loc Date	Claimant
TX 048	NV105837086	21 0440N 0650E 022	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 049	NV105837087	21 0440N 0650E 022	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 050	NV105837088	21 0440N 0650E 022	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 051	NV105837089	21 0440N 0650E 027	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 052	NV105837090	21 0440N 0650E 026	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 053	NV105837091	21 0440N 0650E 027	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 054	NV105837092	21 0440N 0650E 026	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 055	NV105837093	21 0440N 0650E 027	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 056	NV105837094	21 0440N 0650E 027	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 057	NV105837095	21 0440N 0650E 027	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 058	NV105837096	21 0440N 0650E 026	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 059	NV105837097	21 0440N 0650E 027	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 060	NV105837098	21 0440N 0650E 026	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 061	NV105837099	21 0440N 0650E 027	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 062	NV105837100	21 0440N 0650E 027	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 063	NV105837101	21 0440N 0650E 027	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 064	NV105837102	21 0440N 0650E 026	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 065	NV105837103	21 0440N 0650E 027	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 066	NV105837104	21 0440N 0650E 026	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 067	NV105837105	21 0440N 0650E 027	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 068	NV105837106	21 0440N 0650E 026	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 069	NV105837107	21 0440N 0650E 034	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 070	NV105837108	21 0440N 0650E 034	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 071	NV105837109	21 0440N 0650E 034	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 072	NV105837110	21 0440N 0650E 034	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 073	NV105837111	21 0440N 0650E 014	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 074	NV105837112	21 0440N 0650E 014	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 075	NV105837113	21 0440N 0650E 014	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 076	NV105837114	21 0440N 0650E 014	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 077	NV105837115	21 0440N 0650E 014	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 078	NV105837116	21 0440N 0650E 014	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 079	NV105837117	21 0440N 0650E 014	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 080	NV105837118	21 0440N 0650E 014	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 081	NV105837119	21 0440N 0650E 023	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 082	NV105837120	21 0440N 0650E 014	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 083	NV105837121	21 0440N 0650E 023	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 084	NV105837122	21 0440N 0650E 023	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 085	NV105837123	21 0440N 0650E 023	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 086	NV105837124	21 0440N 0650E 023	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 087	NV105837125	21 0440N 0650E 023	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 088	NV105837126	21 0440N 0650E 023	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 089	NV105837127	21 0440N 0650E 023	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 090	NV105837128	21 0440N 0650E 023	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 091	NV105837129	21 0440N 0650E 023	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 092	NV105837130	21 0440N 0650E 023	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 093	NV105837131	21 0440N 0650E 023	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 094	NV105837132	21 0440N 0650E 026	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 095	NV105837133	21 0440N 0650E 026	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 096	NV105837134	21 0440N 0650E 026	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 097	NV105837135	21 0440N 0650E 026	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP

APPENDIX 1 NNLP CLAIM LISTING

Claim	Serial_Number	Mer Twp Rng Sec	Loc Date	Claimant
TX 098	NV105837136	21 0440N 0650E 026	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 099	NV105837137	21 0440N 0650E 026	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 100	NV105837138	21 0440N 0650E 026	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 101	NV105837139	21 0440N 0650E 026	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 102	NV105837140	21 0440N 0650E 026	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 103	NV105837141	21 0440N 0650E 026	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 104	NV105837142	21 0440N 0650E 035	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 105	NV105837143	21 0440N 0650E 035	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 106	NV105837144	21 0440N 0650E 034	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 107	NV105837145	21 0440N 0650E 034	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 108	NV105837146	21 0440N 0650E 034	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 109	NV105837147	21 0440N 0650E 034	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 110	NV105837148	21 0440N 0650E 034	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 111	NV105837149	21 0440N 0650E 034	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 112	NV105837150	21 0440N 0650E 034	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 113	NV105837151	21 0440N 0650E 034	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 114	NV105837152	21 0440N 0650E 034	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 115	NV105837153	21 0430N 0650E 003	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 116	NV105837154	21 0440N 0650E 034	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 117	NV105837155	21 0440N 0650E 034	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 118	NV105837156	21 0440N 0650E 034	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 119	NV105837157	21 0440N 0650E 035	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 120	NV105837158	21 0440N 0650E 034	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 121	NV105837159	21 0440N 0650E 035	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 122	NV105837160	21 0440N 0650E 034	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 123	NV105837161	21 0440N 0650E 035	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 124	NV105837162	21 0430N 0650E 002	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 125	NV105837163	21 0430N 0650E 002	19/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 126	NV105837164	21 0440N 0650E 035	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 127	NV105837165	21 0440N 0650E 035	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 128	NV105837166	21 0440N 0650E 035	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 129	NV105837167	21 0440N 0650E 035	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 130	NV105837168	21 0440N 0650E 035	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 131	NV105837169	21 0440N 0650E 035	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 142	NV105837180	21 0440N 0660E 031	11/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 143	NV105837181	21 0440N 0660E 031	11/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 144	NV105837182	21 0430N 0650E 002	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 145	NV105837183	21 0430N 0650E 002	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 146	NV105837184	21 0430N 0650E 002	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 147	NV105837185	21 0430N 0650E 002	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 148	NV105837186	21 0430N 0650E 002	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 149	NV105837187	21 0430N 0650E 002	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 150	NV105837188	21 0430N 0650E 002	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 151	NV105837189	21 0430N 0650E 002	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 152	NV105837190	21 0430N 0650E 002	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 153	NV105837191	21 0430N 0650E 002	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 154	NV105837192	21 0430N 0650E 002	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 155	NV105837193	21 0430N 0650E 002	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 156	NV105837194	21 0440N 0650E 035	8/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 157	NV105837195	21 0440N 0650E 035	8/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP

APPENDIX 1 NNLP CLAIM LISTING

Claim	Serial_Number	Mer Twp Rng Sec	Loc Date	Claimant
TX 158	NV105837196	21 0440N 0650E 035	8/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 159	NV105837197	21 0440N 0650E 036	8/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 160	NV105837198	21 0430N 0650E 001	8/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 161	NV105837199	21 0430N 0650E 001	8/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 162	NV105837200	21 0430N 0650E 001	8/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 163	NV105837201	21 0430N 0650E 001	8/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 164	NV105837202	21 0430N 0650E 001	8/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 165	NV105837203	21 0430N 0650E 001	8/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 166	NV105837204	21 0430N 0650E 001	8/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 167	NV105837205	21 0430N 0650E 001	8/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 168	NV105837206	21 0430N 0650E 001	8/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 169	NV105837207	21 0430N 0650E 001	8/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 170	NV105837208	21 0440N 0650E 036	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 171	NV105837209	21 0440N 0650E 036	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 172	NV105837210	21 0430N 0650E 001	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 173	NV105837211	21 0430N 0650E 001	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 174	NV105837212	21 0430N 0650E 001	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 175	NV105837213	21 0430N 0650E 001	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 176	NV105837214	21 0430N 0650E 001	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 177	NV105837215	21 0430N 0650E 001	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 179	NV105837217	21 0430N 0650E 001	9/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 212	NV105837250	21 0440N 0660E 008	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 213	NV105837251	21 0440N 0660E 008	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 214	NV105837252	21 0440N 0660E 008	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 215	NV105837253	21 0440N 0660E 008	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 216	NV105837254	21 0440N 0660E 008	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 217	NV105837255	21 0440N 0660E 008	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 218	NV105837256	21 0440N 0660E 008	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 219	NV105837257	21 0440N 0660E 008	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 220	NV105837258	21 0440N 0660E 008	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 221	NV105837259	21 0440N 0660E 008	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 222	NV105837260	21 0440N 0660E 008	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 223	NV105837261	21 0440N 0660E 008	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 224	NV105837262	21 0440N 0660E 008	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 225	NV105837263	21 0440N 0660E 017	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 226	NV105837264	21 0440N 0660E 016	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 227	NV105837265	21 0440N 0660E 017	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 228	NV105837266	21 0440N 0660E 016	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 229	NV105837267	21 0440N 0660E 017	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 230	NV105837268	21 0440N 0660E 016	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 231	NV105837269	21 0440N 0660E 017	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 232	NV105837270	21 0440N 0660E 016	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 233	NV105837271	21 0440N 0660E 017	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 234	NV105837272	21 0440N 0660E 016	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 235	NV105837273	21 0440N 0660E 017	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 236	NV105837274	21 0440N 0660E 016	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 237	NV105837275	21 0440N 0660E 017	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 238	NV105837276	21 0440N 0660E 016	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 239	NV105837277	21 0440N 0660E 017	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 240	NV105837278	21 0440N 0660E 016	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP

APPENDIX 1 NNLP CLAIM LISTING

Claim	Serial_Number	Mer Twp Rng Sec	Loc Date	Claimant
TX 241	NV105837279	21 0440N 0660E 009	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 242	NV105837280	21 0440N 0660E 009	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 243	NV105837281	21 0440N 0660E 009	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 244	NV105837282	21 0440N 0660E 009	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 245	NV105837283	21 0440N 0660E 009	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 246	NV105837284	21 0440N 0660E 009	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 247	NV105837285	21 0440N 0660E 009	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 248	NV105837286	21 0440N 0660E 016	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 249	NV105837287	21 0440N 0660E 016	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 250	NV105837288	21 0440N 0660E 016	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 251	NV105837289	21 0440N 0660E 016	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 252	NV105837290	21 0440N 0660E 016	18/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 253	NV105837291	21 0440N 0660E 020	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 254	NV105837292	21 0440N 0660E 021	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 255	NV105837293	21 0440N 0660E 020	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 256	NV105837294	21 0440N 0660E 028	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 257	NV105837295	21 0440N 0660E 028	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 258	NV105837296	21 0440N 0660E 028	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 259	NV105837297	21 0440N 0660E 028	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 260	NV105837298	21 0440N 0660E 028	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 261	NV105837299	21 0440N 0660E 028	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 262	NV105837300	21 0440N 0660E 028	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 263	NV105837301	21 0440N 0660E 028	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 264	NV105837302	21 0440N 0660E 028	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 265	NV105837303	21 0440N 0660E 028	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 266	NV105837304	21 0440N 0660E 028	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 267	NV105837305	21 0440N 0660E 028	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 268	NV105837306	21 0440N 0660E 028	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 269	NV105837307	21 0440N 0660E 028	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 270	NV105837308	21 0440N 0660E 028	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 271	NV105837309	21 0440N 0660E 028	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 272	NV105837310	21 0440N 0660E 028	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 273	NV105837311	21 0440N 0660E 028	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 274	NV105837312	21 0440N 0660E 028	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 275	NV105837313	21 0440N 0660E 033	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 276	NV105837314	21 0440N 0660E 033	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 277	NV105837315	21 0440N 0660E 032	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 278	NV105837316	21 0440N 0660E 033	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 279	NV105837317	21 0440N 0660E 032	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 280	NV105837318	21 0440N 0660E 033	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 281	NV105837319	21 0440N 0660E 032	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 282	NV105837320	21 0440N 0660E 021	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 283	NV105837321	21 0440N 0660E 021	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 284	NV105837322	21 0440N 0660E 028	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 285	NV105837323	21 0440N 0660E 028	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 286	NV105837324	21 0440N 0660E 028	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 287	NV105837325	21 0440N 0660E 028	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 288	NV105837326	21 0440N 0660E 028	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 289	NV105837327	21 0440N 0660E 028	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 290	NV105837328	21 0440N 0660E 028	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP

APPENDIX 1 NNLP CLAIM LISTING

Claim	Serial_Number	Mer Twp Rng Sec	Loc Date	Claimant
TX 291	NV105837329	21 0440N 0660E 028	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 292	NV105837330	21 0440N 0660E 033	10/May/23	ML NEVADA CORP
DKN 01	NV106305004	21 0440N 0650E 011	7/Jun/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 02	NV106305005	21 0440N 0650E 011	7/Jun/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 03	NV106305006	21 0440N 0650E 011	7/Jun/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 04	NV106305007	21 0440N 0650E 011	7/Jun/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 05	NV106305008	21 0440N 0650E 011	7/Jun/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 06	NV106305009	21 0440N 0650E 011	7/Jun/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 07	NV106305010	21 0440N 0650E 011	7/Jun/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 08	NV106305011	21 0440N 0650E 011	7/Jun/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 09	NV106305012	21 0440N 0650E 011	7/Jun/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 10	NV106305013	21 0440N 0650E 011	7/Jun/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 11	NV106305014	21 0440N 0650E 011	7/Jun/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 12	NV106305016	21 0440N 0650E 011	8/Jun/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 14	NV106305017	21 0440N 0650E 011	8/Jun/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
LIT 61	NV106305020	21 0440N 0660E 031	25/Apr/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
LIT 66	NV106305021	21 0440N 0660E 031	25/Apr/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
LIT 81	NV106305022	21 0440N 0660E 032	25/Apr/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
LIT 87	NV106305023	21 0440N 0660E 032	25/Apr/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
LIT 93	NV106305024	21 0440N 0660E 032	25/Apr/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
LIT 99	NV106305025	21 0440N 0660E 032	25/Apr/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
TX 182	NV106318714	21 0430N 0660E 006	4/Aug/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 184	NV106318715	21 0430N 0660E 006	4/Aug/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 186	NV106318716	21 0430N 0660E 006	4/Aug/23	ML NEVADA CORP
TX 188	NV106318717	21 0430N 0660E 006	4/Aug/23	ML NEVADA CORP
DKN 56	NV106323602	21 0440N 0650E 003	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 57	NV106323603	21 0440N 0650E 003	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 58	NV106323604	21 0440N 0650E 003	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 59	NV106323605	21 0440N 0650E 003	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 60	NV106323606	21 0440N 0650E 003	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 61	NV106323607	21 0440N 0650E 003	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 62	NV106323608	21 0440N 0650E 003	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 63	NV106323609	21 0440N 0650E 003	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 64	NV106323610	21 0440N 0650E 003	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 65	NV106323611	21 0440N 0650E 003	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 66	NV106323612	21 0440N 0650E 003	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 67	NV106323613	21 0440N 0650E 003	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 68	NV106323614	21 0440N 0650E 003	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 69	NV106323615	21 0440N 0650E 003	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 70	NV106323616	21 0440N 0650E 002	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 71	NV106323617	21 0440N 0650E 010	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 72	NV106323618	21 0440N 0650E 002	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 73	NV106323619	21 0440N 0650E 002	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 74	NV106323620	21 0440N 0650E 002	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 75	NV106323621	21 0440N 0650E 002	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 76	NV106323622	21 0440N 0650E 002	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 77	NV106323623	21 0440N 0650E 011	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 78	NV106323624	21 0440N 0650E 011	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 79	NV106323625	21 0440N 0650E 002	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 80	NV106323626	21 0440N 0650E 002	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC

APPENDIX 1 NNLP CLAIM LISTING

Claim	Serial_Number	Mer Twp Rng Sec	Loc Date	Claimant
DKN 81	NV106323627	21 0440N 0650E 002	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 82	NV106323628	21 0440N 0650E 002	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 83	NV106323629	21 0440N 0650E 011	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 84	NV106323630	21 0440N 0650E 001	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 85	NV106323631	21 0440N 0650E 001	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 86	NV106323632	21 0440N 0650E 001	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 87	NV106323633	21 0440N 0650E 001	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 88	NV106323634	21 0440N 0650E 001	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 89	NV106323635	21 0440N 0650E 001	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 90	NV106323636	21 0440N 0650E 011	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 91	NV106323637	21 0440N 0650E 011	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 92	NV106323638	21 0440N 0650E 011	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 93	NV106323639	21 0440N 0650E 011	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 94	NV106323640	21 0440N 0650E 011	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 95	NV106323641	21 0440N 0650E 011	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 96	NV106323642	21 0440N 0650E 001	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 97	NV106323643	21 0440N 0650E 001	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 98	NV106323644	21 0440N 0650E 001	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 99	NV106323645	21 0440N 0650E 012	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 100	NV106323646	21 0440N 0650E 012	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 101	NV106323647	21 0440N 0650E 012	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 102	NV106323648	21 0440N 0650E 012	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 103	NV106323649	21 0440N 0650E 012	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 104	NV106323650	21 0440N 0650E 012	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 105	NV106323651	21 0440N 0650E 012	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 106	NV106323652	21 0440N 0650E 001	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 107	NV106323653	21 0440N 0650E 001	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 108	NV106323654	21 0440N 0650E 001	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 109	NV106323655	21 0440N 0650E 012	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 110	NV106323656	21 0440N 0650E 012	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 111	NV106323657	21 0440N 0650E 012	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 112	NV106323658	21 0440N 0650E 012	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 113	NV106323659	21 0440N 0650E 012	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 114	NV106323660	21 0440N 0650E 012	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 115	NV106323661	21 0440N 0650E 012	12/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
LIT 100	NV106323662	21 0440N 0650E 013	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
LIT 101	NV106323663	21 0440N 0650E 013	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
LIT 102	NV106323664	21 0440N 0650E 013	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
LIT 103	NV106323665	21 0440N 0660E 018	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
LIT 104	NV106323666	21 0440N 0660E 018	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
LIT 105	NV106323667	21 0440N 0660E 018	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
LIT 106	NV106323668	21 0440N 0660E 018	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
LIT 107	NV106323669	21 0440N 0660E 018	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
LIT 108	NV106323670	21 0440N 0650E 018	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 15	NV106323671	21 0440N 0450E 001	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 16	NV106323672	21 0440N 0450E 001	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 17	NV106323673	21 0440N 0450E 001	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 18	NV106323674	21 0440N 0450E 001	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 19	NV106323675	21 0440N 0450E 001	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 20	NV106323676	21 0440N 0450E 001	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC

APPENDIX 1 NNLP CLAIM LISTING

Claim	Serial_Number	Mer Twp Rng Sec	Loc Date	Claimant
DKN 21	NV106323677	21 0440N 0450E 001	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 22	NV106323678	21 0440N 0650E 002	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 23	NV106323679	21 0440N 0650E 002	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 24	NV106323680	21 0440N 0650E 002	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 25	NV106323681	21 0440N 0450E 002	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 26	NV106323682	21 0440N 0450E 002	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 27	NV106323683	21 0440N 0450E 002	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 28	NV106323684	21 0440N 0450E 002	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 29	NV106323685	21 0440N 0650E 002	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 30	NV106323686	21 0440N 0650E 002	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 31	NV106323687	21 0440N 0650E 002	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 32	NV106323688	21 0440N 0650E 002	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 33	NV106323689	21 0440N 0650E 002	11/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 34	NV106323690	21 0440N 0650E 003	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 35	NV106323691	21 0440N 0450E 003	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 36	NV106323692	21 0440N 0450E 003	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 37	NV106323693	21 0440N 0450E 003	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 38	NV106323694	21 0440N 0450E 003	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 39	NV106323695	21 0450N 0650E 034	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 40	NV106323696	21 0440N 0650E 003	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 41	NV106323697	21 0440N 0650E 003	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 42	NV106323698	21 0440N 0650E 003	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 43	NV106323699	21 0440N 0650E 003	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 44	NV106323700	21 0440N 0650E 003	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 45	NV106323701	21 0440N 0650E 003	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 46	NV106323702	21 0440N 0650E 003	8/Jul/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 47	NV106340596	21 0450N 0650E 034	28/Nov/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 48	NV106340597	21 0440N 0650E 003	28/Nov/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 49	NV106340598	21 0440N 0650E 003	28/Nov/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 50	NV106340599	21 0440N 0650E 003	28/Nov/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 51	NV106340600	21 0440N 0650E 003	28/Nov/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 52	NV106340601	21 0440N 0650E 003	28/Nov/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 53	NV106340602	21 0440N 0650E 003	28/Nov/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 54	NV106340603	21 0440N 0650E 003	28/Nov/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC
DKN 55	NV106340604	21 0440N 0650E 003	28/Nov/23	SURGE BATTERY METALS USA INC