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Assessment Work Report
On the
Georgia Lake Lithium Pegmatite Property

Thunder Bay Mining District
Northwestern Ontario, Canada

Claims

4266302, 4266304, 4266312, 4266314, 4266315, and 4266317

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August 20th, 2017

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Georgia Lake Lithium Pegmatite Property consists of 16 mineral claims in 151 units covering 2,416 hectares' land located in Thunder Bay Mining District of Northwestern Ontario, Canada on NTS sheets 42E05NW and 52H08NE. It is located approximately 100 to 160 km northeast of Thunder Bay and consists of six claim blocks: Jean Lake, Vegan, Niemi, Aumacho, MNW and Lucky Lake claim blocks. The Jean Lake claim block is in the Jean Lake Area, approximately 17 km east of Hwy 11 and 22 km south of the town of Beardmore. The Aumacho, Niemi, and Vegan claim blocks are in the Barbra Lake Area, approximately 7 km east of Hwy 11. The Lucky Lake Claim Block is in the west and comprised of two claims located in Oskawe Lake area. Ultra Lithium Inc. ("ULI" or "the Company") (Client Number: 407826) owns 100% of the Mineral Claims.

Geologically, the Georgia Lake area is located within the Quetico Subprovince of the Superior Province. The Quetico Subprovince is composed of predominantly metasediments consisting of wacke, iron formation, conglomerate, ultramafic wacke and siltstone, which deposited between 2.70 and 2.69 Ga. The igneous rocks in the Quetico Subprovince include abundant felsic and intermediate intrusions, metamorphosed rare mafic and felsic extrusive rocks and an uncommon suite of gabbroic and ultramafic rocks. The earlier felsic intrusions occurred 5 to 10 million years after the accumulation of sediments and are interpreted to be I-type intrusions. The later felsic intrusions occurred 20 million years after the sedimentation and are designated as S-type. The pegmatites in the Quetico Subprovince which contain lithium and rare metals (beryllium, tantalum, niobium and tin) are hosted by metasediments and by their parent granite.

The pegmatite dykes, sills and lenses can be subdivided into rare-element pegmatites and granitic pegmatites. The rare-element pegmatites are of economic significance and they contain microcline or perthite, albite, quartz, muscovite and spodumene and minor amounts of beryl, columbite-tantalite and cassiterite. The granitic pegmatites are like the irregular pegmatites described above except that they contain more abundant plagioclase. Some of the pegmatites are parallel to the foliation or bedding of the metasediments, whereas others occur in joints in either the metasediments or granite. Contacts are usually sharp and, except where dykes cut granitic rocks, often found to be marked by a thin border zone of aplite or granitoid composition. A few pegmatites are internally zoned with mica-rich or tourmaline-rich rock along or close to the walls and quartz cores. There are four main lithium pegmatite dykes on the property which include: Jean Lake Pegmatites, Vegan Pegmatites, Lucky Lake Pegmatites, and Swanson Beryl Pegmatites. Spodumene is the main lithium mineral in these pegmatites.

The exploration work presented in this report includes manual/physical work regarding handheld diamond drilling, road plowing/mobilization, and geochemical sampling/assaying. An exploration work permit (PR-16-10960) was issued effective November 2nd 2016 and valid until November 1st 2019 and an exploration plan (PR16-10624) was issued on August

20th 2016 valid until August 20th 2018. The exploration plan covers mining claim 4266312 as this was identified by First Nation communities as a sensitive area and we have consulted on minimizing our exploration footprint.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose of Report

The Present report summarizes findings of exploration work carried out by Ultra Lithium Inc. ("ULI" or "the Company") on the Georgia Lake Lithium Pegmatite Property ("the Property") during period April 23rd to May 17th 2017. The work included trail making/plowing, handheld diamond core drilling, and sample assaying.

2.2 Sources of Information

This report is based on published assessment reports available from the Ministry of Northern Development, Mines and Forestry (MNDMF) Ontario, and published reports by the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS), the Geological Survey of Canada ("GSC"), various researches, websites, and results of present exploration work. All consulted sources are listed in the References section. The sources of the maps are noted on the figures. The exploration work was carried out under the supervision of the co-author who visited the property from in April 2017

3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Georgia Lake Lithium Pegmatite Property consists of 16 mineral claims in 151 units covering 2,416 hectares' land located in Thunder Bay Mining District of Northwestern Ontario, Canada on NTS sheets 42E05NW and 52H08NE (Figure 1 and 2). It is located approximately 100 to 160 km northeast of Thunder Bay and consists of six claim blocks: Jean Lake, Vegan, Niemi, Aumacho, MNW and Lucky Lake claim blocks.

The Jean Lake claim block is in the Jean Lake Area, approximately 17 km east of Hwy 11, and 22 km south of the town of Beardmore. The approximate centre of the Jean Lake claim blocks is 434132m E, 5472491m N, Zone 16, NAD 83 and longitude/latitude -87.90787° W, 49.40155° N.

The Aumacho, Niemi, and Vegan claim blocks are in the Barbra Lake Area, approximately 7 km east of Hwy 11, and 35 km south of the town of Beardmore. The approximate centre of the Aumacho – MNW-Newkirk-Vegan claim blocks is 427932m E, 5457455m N, Zone 16, NAD 83 and longitude/latitude -87.99058° W, 49.26561° N. MNW Claim Block is in Hanson Lake Area, is centered around 426300E and 5463345N, UTM 16 NAD83, approximately 2.5 kilometres west from the west end of Cosgrave Lake**.** The Lucky Lake Claim Block is in the west and comprised of two claims located in Oskawe Lake area.

The Property claims were staked and registered on December 12, 2014 by Gordon Addie, and were transferred to Ultra Lithium Inc. on January 03, 2016. The claims were staked on ground by erecting physical posts as required by claim staking regulations in Ontario. In Ontario, all mineral claims staked are subject to $400 per unit worth of eligible assessment work to be undertaken before year 2 anniversaries, followed by $400 per unit per year thereafter.

There is no past producing mine on the Property and there were no historical mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates documented. An exploration work permit (PR-16-10960) was issued effective August 20, 2016 to August 19, 2018 for the Property. The permit was issued to carry out trenching, stripping, line-cutting, and drilling. Aboriginal communities potentially affected by the exploration permit activities were consulted during the exploration permit application process and at the beginning of the work program.

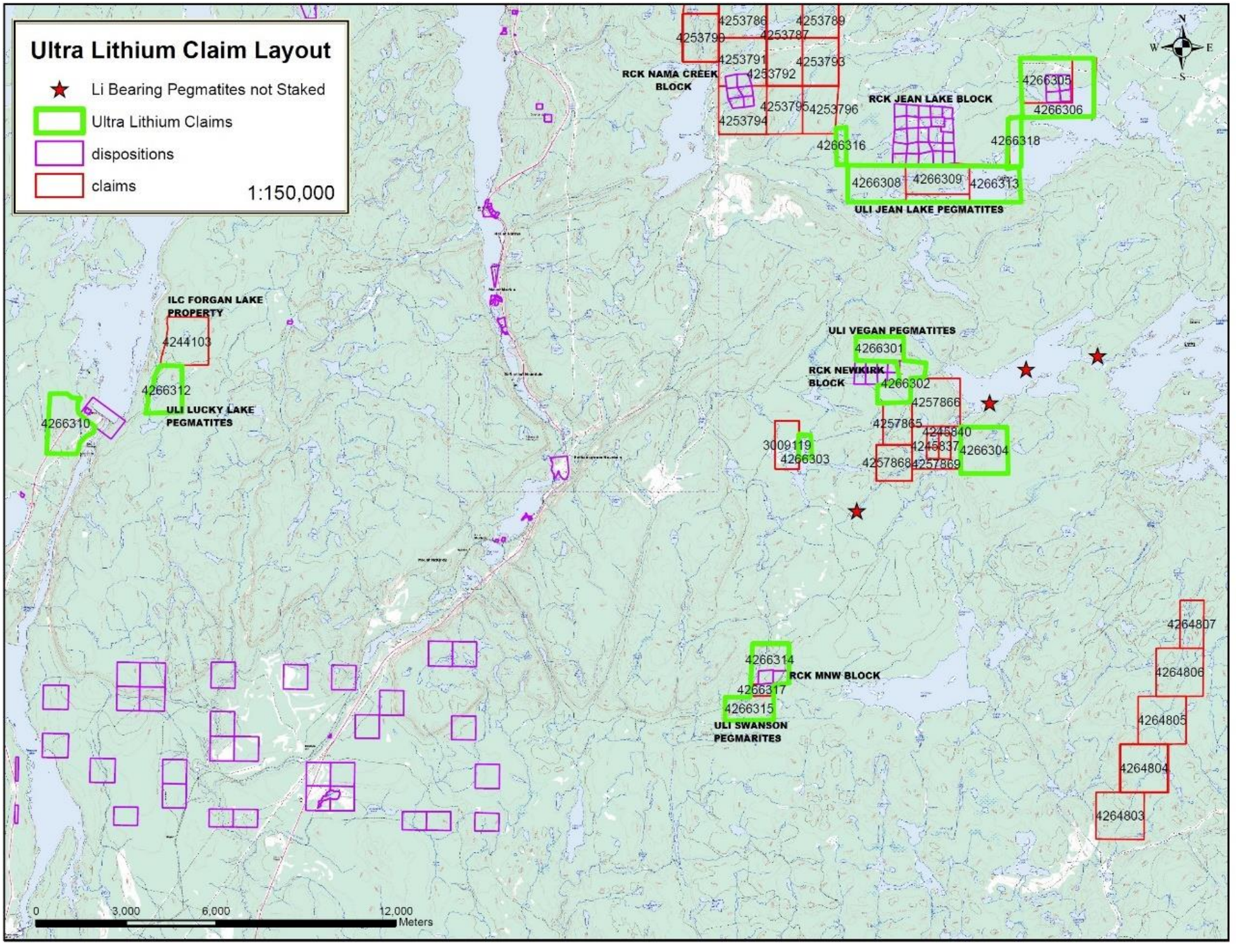
Claim data is summarized in the Table 1, while a map showing the claims is presented in Figure 2.

Table 1: Claim Data Ultra Lithium Inc. (407826)

Township / Area	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Status	Percent Option	Work Required	Units	Area (HA)
BARBARA LAKE AREA	4266301	2014-Dec-12	2017-May-17	A	100%	$3,200	8	128
BARBARA LAKE AREA	4266302	2014-Dec-12	2017-May-17	A	100%	$3,600	9	144
BARBARA LAKE AREA	4266303	2014-Dec-12	2017-May-17	A	100%	$800	2	32
BARBARA LAKE AREA	4266304	2014-Dec-12	2017-May-17	A	100%	$6,400	16	256
LAKE JEAN AREA	4266305	2014-Dec-12	2017-May-17	A	100%	$4,400	11	176
LAKE JEAN AREA	4266306	2014-Dec-12	2017-May-17	A	100%	$5,600	14	224
LAKE JEAN AREA	4266308	2014-Dec-12	2017-May-17	A	100%	$6,000	15	240
LAKE JEAN AREA	4266309	2014-Dec-12	2017-May-17	A	100%	$6,000	15	240
OSKAWE LAKE AREA	4266310	2014-Dec-12	2017-May-17	A	100%	$5,600	14	224
OSKAWE LAKE AREA	4266312	2014-Dec-12	2017-May-17	A	100%	$4,400	11	176
LAKE JEAN AREA	4266313	2014-Dec-12	2017-May-17	A	100%	$4,800	12	192
COSGRAVE LAKE AREA	4266314	2014-Dec-12	2017-May-17	A	100%	$2,800	7	112
HANSON LAKE AREA	4266315	2014-Dec-12	2017-May-17	A	100%	$3,200	8	128
LAKE JEAN AREA	4266316	2014-Dec-12	2017-May-17	A	100%	$1,200	3	48
HANSON LAKE AREA	4266317	2014-Dec-12	2017-May-17	A	100%	$800	2	32
LAKE JEAN AREA	4266318	2015-Jan-05	2017-Jan-05	A	100%	$1,600	4	64
Total 16 Claims							**151**	**2416**

Figure 1: Property Location Map

Figure 2: Mineral Claim Map



4.0 ACCESS, CLIMATE, PHYSIOGRAPHY, LOCAL RESOURCES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

4.1 Access

The Georgia Lake Lithium Property is dispersed in several claim blocks majority of which can be accessed by dirt roads off Highway 11 north of the town of Nipigon. The Jean Lake claims are accessed by driving 40 km north of the town of Nipigon on Highway 11, then driving approximately 14 km northeast on a dirt road toward Postagoni Lake to reach the claims on the north shore of Jean Lake.

The Aumacho and Vegan claims can be accessed by driving 40 km north of the town of Nipigon on Highway 11, then driving 7 km east on a dirt road to reach the claim block. The MNW property can be accessed by driving 31 km north of the town of Nipigon on Highway 11, then driving approximately 11 km east on a dirt road to reach the claim block, but temporary bridges are needed to drive to the property.

Lucky Lake claims are located to the west of Lake Nipigon and can be accessed by driving approximately 25 kilometres on a paved road from Nipigon and then a dirt road takes to the claim block.

4.2 Climate

The forest of the Georgia Lake area is mixed growth of spruce, balsam, jack pine, poplar, birch and cedar (Pye, 1965). Vegetation is typical of continental climate a mixture of coniferous (pine and black spruce) and deciduous (primarily birch and minor poplar).

The climate is continental with cold and long winters (from November to late March) and significant snow accumulations. The temperature in the winter months (January and February) can reach -40° C but typically ranges between -10° and -25°C. The Canadian Climate normals for 1971-2000 from Environment Canada (/www.climate.weatheroffice.gc.ca/climate_normals/) for Geraldton (closest weather station to the property) indicate that the daily average temperature ranges from -19ºC in January to 17ºC in July. The highest average accumulation of rain for a month is 112 mm in July. The highest average accumulation of snow for a month is 49 cm in November. The highest average snow depth is 48 cm in February. Drilling can be conducted year-round except for spring thaw in mid-March and April. Geological mapping and outcrop sampling can be conducted May to November when there is no snow on the ground.

4.3 Physiography

Pye (1965) summarized the topography of the Georgia Lake area:

"The Georgia Lake area is one of topographic contrasts. The parts of the area in which metasediments are exposed are, for the most part, of low relief. In contrast, the parts underlain by granitic rocks are rugged, with rounded hills rising to about 150 ft. (=45.7 m) above the general level. Most conspicuous, however, are high, imposing vertical or near-vertical cliffs at the boundaries of large exposed sheet-like masses of diabase."

"Rock exposures in the area are abundant, and between the outcrops there is a thin mantle of glacial deposits. These glacial deposits consist mainly of stratified accumulations of unconsolidated sand and gravel. Some of them represent a ground moraine sorted by the action of glacial meltwaters; others form prominent terraces along the shores of Lake Nipigon and in the valley occupied by Keemle and Wanogu Lakes, and are abandoned beach deposits. Esker ridges also are present but are not high and do not extend for any great distances."

The topography of the Georgia Lake Property is moderate. The minimum elevation is 250 m and the maximum elevation is 560 m above sea level. Thus, the range is 310 m. The low-lying areas are typically underlain by metasediments and the higher areas are underlain by Nipigon diabase.

4.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The town of Beardmore is the closest community, located approximately 40 km north of the Georgia Lake Property. Beardmore is part of Greenstone, an amalgamated town encompassing Nakina, Geraldton, Longlac, Beardmore, Caramat, Jellicoe, Macdiarmid and Orient Bay. The population of Greenstone is 4,906 people (Statistics Canada, www.statcan.gc.ca) and the population of Beardmore is approximately 150 people (http://www.highway11.ca/ThunderBay/06Beardmore). Beardmore has limited accommodation and restaurants.

The town of Nipigon, located about 30 to 50 km to the south of the Property has most of the basic supplies needed for exploration work in the Georgia Lake area. Nipigon has grocery stores, a hardware store, restaurants, hotels, a hospital and an OPP station. The population for Nipigon Township is 1,752 people in 2006 (Statistics Canada, www.statcan.gc.ca).

The town of Thunder Bay, located about 100-160 kilometres from the Property, is the largest city in Northwestern Ontario, serving as a regional commercial Centre. The town is a major source of workforce, contracting services, and transportation for the forestry, pulp and paper and mining industry. Thunder Bay is a transportation hub for Canada, as the TransCanada highways 11 and 17 link eastern and western Canada. It is close to the Canada-U.S. border and highway 61 links Thunder Bay with Minnesota, United States. Thunder Bay has an international airport with daily flights to Toronto, Ontario and Winnipeg, Manitoba, and the United States. There is a large port facility on the St.

Lawrence Seaway System which is a principal north-south route from the Upper Midwest to the Gulf of Mexico.

The city of Thunder Bay has most of the required supplies for exploration work including drilling and geophysical survey companies, grocery stores, hardware stores, exploration equipment supply stores, restaurants, hotels, and a hospital. The population of the city of Thunder Bay was 109,140 people in 2006 (Statistics Canada, www.statcan.gc.ca). Many junior exploration and mining companies are based in Thunder Bay, and thus the city is a source of skilled mining labour.

There are several lakes, rivers and creeks in and around the Property area which can be a source of water. Power lines are also within a few kilometres range.

(Source: http://www.thunderbaydirect.info/about_thunder_bay

http://www.thunderbay.ca/Doing_Business/About_Thunder_Bay.htm)

5.0 HISTORY

The discovery of spodumene in the Georgia Lake area was summarized by Pye (1965):

"One of the topics featured on the program of the annual convention of the Prospectors and Developers Association in spring 1955 was the lithium deposits of the Preissac-Lacorne area in Quebec (Latulippe and Ingham 1955). Samples of the lithium-bearing mineral spodumene were on display. Many years ago, Eric W. Hadley of Auden had discovered a body of pegmatite forming a reef in Georgia Lake (now known as Island Deposit). He noted that the pegmatite contained a prismatic mineral, which he could not identify and which he considered then to be of no value. At the convention, however, he observed that the spodumene on display was very like the mineral in the pegmatite at Georgia Lake. He immediately contacted Gordon Miller of Conwest Exploration Company Limited. An examination was made at once, and impressed with the occurrence, Mr. Miller submitted samples to E.G. Pye for positive identification. Pye, in turn, presented the samples to Dr. H. Quackenbush, a Fort William dentist and amateur mineralogist, who as part of his hobby, had built a spectroscope. With this spectroscope, Dr. Quackenbush confirmed that the mineral was spodumene, and immediately Mr. Miller proceeded to stake a large group of claims for his company."

"As news of Hadley's discovery was publicized, prospectors entered the area. About 3,200 claims were staked and within a short time numerous additional lithium deposits were located. Many of these deposits were tested by diamond drilling in 1955 and 1956. Due to lack of adequate markets, however, none of these have been developed. Except for some limited diamond drilling by the Ontario Lithium Company Limited to test the original discovery in July 1957, the area has remained inactive since 1956" (as of Pye's 1965 report).

Ultra Lithium Inc. has conducted past exploration including prospecting and mapping work from June 2016 to August 2016 and its purpose was to map and sample historically reported lithium pegmatite outcrops for trenching and channel sampling, and to collect representative samples for lithium and rare metals analysis. A total of 21 grab rock samples were collected during this work from different spodumene pegmatite outcrops or subcrops. The assay results indicated that out of total 21 samples, ten samples showed over 1% lithium oxide and five samples were with 2% or more lithium oxide with a maximum value of 2.73% Li_2O. Anomalous values of other rare metals include: tantalum 4 to 202 parts per million (ppm), niobium 12 to 101 ppm, beryllium 55 to 286 ppm, and rubidium 161 to 1240 ppm. The lithium pegmatite dikes are dipping at steep angle over 76 degrees. Spodumene is the main lithium bearing mineral in these pegmatites.

The trenching work was completed on the Camp Pegmatite which exists on the south shore of Wood Pigeon Lake, some historical work exposed a small outcrop near the shore. The Camp Pegmatite is 3-4m wide, strong spodumene growth near the center of the dike, with the margins exhibiting more aplite "zones" or veins. Pegmatite is near vertical with a strike of 325, and changes to 340 as it was trenched to the east. A total of three channels were cut at approximately 50 m interval along the strike extension of this pegmatite. The results of channel sampling program indicated that: Channel CH16-01 intersects 1.1% Li_2O over 2.29 m with Be 243 to 251 parts per million (ppm), Nb 51 to 66.4 ppm, Rb 752 to 972 ppm and Ta 34.8 to 69.2 ppm. Channel CH16-02 intersects 1.07% Li_2O over 1 m with Be 259 to 293 ppm, Nb 42.4 to 66 ppm, Rb 703 to 1270 ppm and Ta 27.3 to 52.7 ppm. Channel CH16-03 intersects 1.15% Li_2O over 3.0 m with Be 262 to 315 ppm, Nb 49 to 62.4 ppm, Rb 535 to 1090 ppm and Ta 29.8 to 43.6 ppm.

Based on its favorable geological setting indicating surface and subsurface presence of lithium and rare metals pegmatites, and the results of present study, it is concluded that the Property is a property of merit and possess a good potential for discovery of economic concentration of lithium bearing pegmatites through further exploration. Good road access, availability of exploration and mining services in the vicinity makes it a worthy mineral exploration target.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

6.1 Regional Geology

The Georgia Lake area is located within the Quetico Subprovince of the Superior Province. The Quetico Subprovince is bounded by the granite-greenstone Wabigoon Subprovince to the north and Wawa Subprovince to the south (Williams, 1991). The Quetico Subprovince is composed of predominantly metasediments consisting of wacke, iron formation, conglomerate, ultramafic wacke and siltstone, which deposited between 2.70 and 2.69 Ga. The igneous rocks in the Quetico Subprovince include abundant felsic and intermediate

intrusions, metamorphosed rare mafic and felsic extrusive rocks and an uncommon suite of gabbroic and ultramafic rocks. The earlier felsic intrusions occurred 5 to 10 million years after the accumulation of sediments and are interpreted to be I-type intrusions. The later felsic intrusions occurred 20 million years after the sedimentation and are designated as S-type (White and Chapell, 1983).

The Quetico Subprovince was subjected to four deformational events between approximately 2700 and 2660 million years (Williams, 1991). The predominant stratigraphic-facing direction is north. Regional schistosity is variably developed and oriented and is interpreted to be the result of regional shortening and dextral shearing.

Four major faults cut through the Quetico Subrpovince: the easterly trending Quetico fault the Rainy Lake-Seine River fault, the northeasterly trending Gravel River fault (Williams, 1989) and the Kapuskasing Structural Zone (Selway 2011).

Metamorphism, migmatite formation and granite intrusion occurred between 2.67 and 2.65 Ga (Williams, 1991). The grade of metamorphism ranges from lower greenschist to amphibolite facies and tends to be lower in the marginal rocks of the subprovince and higher in the core regions.

Widespread economic mineralization within the Quetico Subprovince is generally lower than in the adjacent greenstone dominated terranes (Williams, 1991). Minor gold mineralization is associated with veining along the Quetico Fault (Poulsen, 1983). Molybdenite occurs in biotite leucogranites in the Dickinson Lake area. The only potentially important ore deposit type consists of the late-stage pegmatites that contain the rare elements lithium, beryllium, tantalum, niobium and tin (Williams, 1991). The rare-element pegmatites have widespread distribution in the Quetico Subprovince covering at least a 540-km strike length from west to east and a large percentage of pegmatites occur in the centre of the subprovince (Breaks, Selway and Tindle, 2006): Spodumene-subtype pegmatites at Wisa Lake, Lac La Croix area ; Fertile granites and beryl-type pegmatites in Niobe-Nym lakes and Onion Lake areas; Albite-spodumene-type pegmatites of the Georgia Lake area; Complex-type, lepidolite subtype Lowther Township pegmatite near Hearst (Breaks, Selway and Tindle, 2003a).

The pegmatites in the Quetico Subprovince are hosted by metasediments and by their parent granite (Pye, 1965; Breaks, Selway and Tindle, 2003a, 2003b).

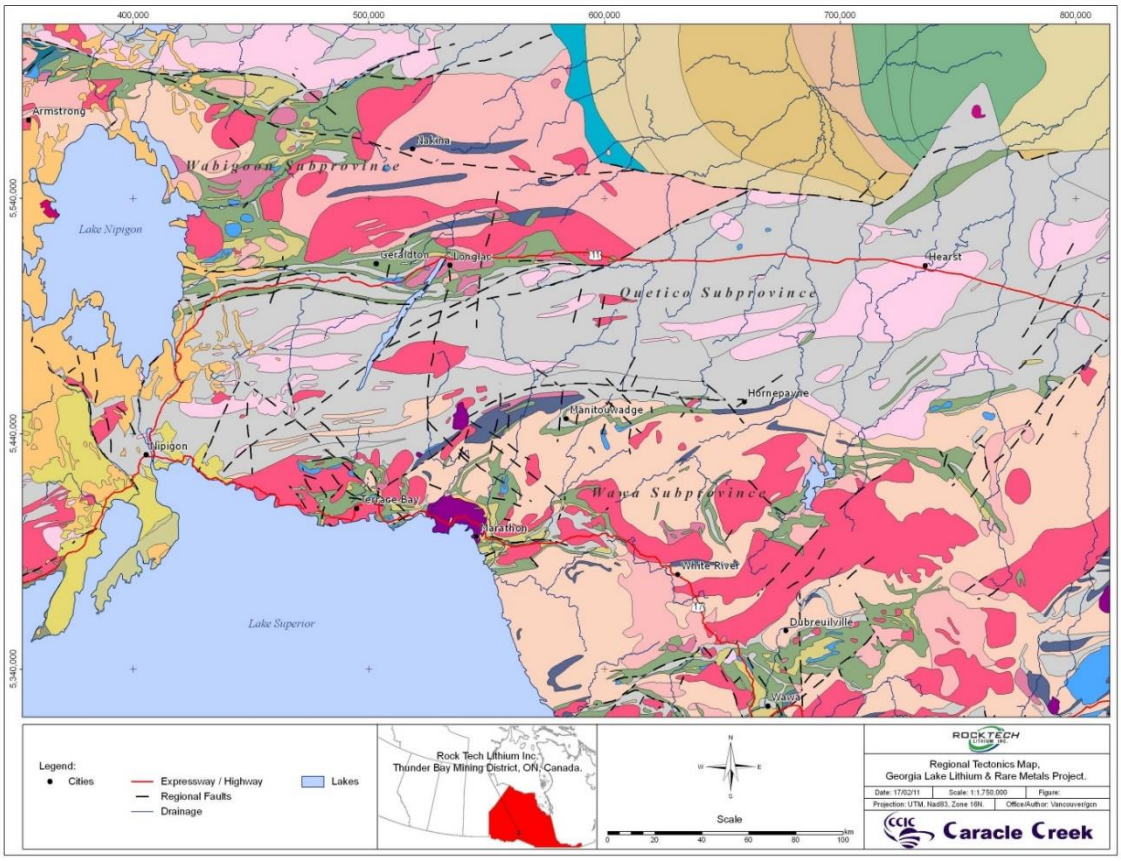


Figure 3: Regional geological map

6.2 Local Geology

The geology of the Georgia Lake area is of Precambrian age and is discussed by Pye (1965).

Metasediments
The oldest rocks are the Archean metasediments. The metasediments strike east-northeast and dip steeply, in general, to the north. The dominant metasedimentary rock is biotite-quartz-feldspar schist or gneiss. It is a grey, rather dark colored rock, having a distinct banded appearance due to compositional variations reflecting an original sedimentary stratification, with individual layers less than an inch to several feet thick. There is a distinct foliation due to parallel alignment of biotite crystals. Microscopic examination of the biotite-quartz-feldspar schist shows that it is made up of: 15-40 vol.% biotite, 20-35 vol.% quartz, 25-45 vol.% plagioclase, 1-3 vol.% magnetite, trace amounts of zircon and rare hornblende. Secondary minerals include chlorite, sericite and epidote. The plagioclase shows myrmekite texture. The most abundant texture in the biotite-quartz-feldspar schist or gneiss is granoblastic, but porphyroblastic rocks are also present with porphyroblasts of garnet, staurolite and cordierite.

Metagabbro
The metagabbro has intrusive relationships and have been metamorphosed and intruded by granitic rocks. East of Cosgrave Lake and south of Barbara Lake, the metasediments were intruded by metagabbro. The metagabbro bodies range in size from a few hundred feet across to 9,500 feet (=2.9 km) across. The metagabbro is dark-colored (mesocratic), medium- to coarse-grained with a brownish weathered surface. For the most part, it is massive, but it is gneissic near its contacts with metasediments. The major minerals are: green hornblende and plagioclase (sodic andesine). The minor minerals include: microcline and biotite and trace amounts of magnetite and apatite. The alteration minerals are chlorite, epidote and sericite.

The porphyritic metagabbro differs from the metagabbro only in the presence of feldspar phenocrysts (usually microcline). The feldspar phenocrysts are pale-pink to red, stubby, rectangular, subhedral to euhedral and range in size from ¼ by 1/8 inch (=0.6 by 0.3 cm) to 2 by 1 inches (5 by 2.5 cm). The porphyritic metagabbro is best developed near the margins of the metagabbro bodies close to the granites.

Metagabbro dykes and sills cross cut the metasediments near Dump and Pawky lakes and near Blay, Georgia and Conner lakes. All the dykes and sills are small with thicknesses of 3 feet or less (=0.9 m). They are thought to be genetically related to the metagabbro, as they are similar in appearance and composition. They are cross cut by pegmatite and feldspar porphyry dykes.

Granite
The metasediments were also intruded by large masses of granitic rocks and by numerous sills and dykes of genetically-related porphyry, pegmatite and aplite. The granitic rocks are

pale-grey or pale-pink in colour and their essential components are: 45-65 vol.% feldspar (microcline and plagioclase), 40 vol.% quartz, and one or both of muscovite and biotite and rarely little hornblende. The plagioclase has a composition of albite. Minor components of the granites include magnetite, zircon, and garnet, and secondary minerals: chlorite, sericite and epidote. For the most part the granites are equigranular, but porphyritic phases with microcline phenocrysts also occur. The contacts between the equigranular granitic rocks and the metasediments are generally abrupt.

Pegmatite

There is an abundance of pegmatites close to and within the large masses of granitic rocks. A regional zoning is apparent and a genetic association of pegmatites and granite is indicated. The pegmatites occur in two geometries: as irregular-shaped bodies and as thin dykes, sills and attenuated lenses. The irregular bodies of pegmatite are intimately associated with the granite bodies often within a few hundred feet of the contact zone. They typically are medium- to coarse-grained, up to very coarse-grained and are made up of quartz, microcline, perthite and little muscovite. These would be classified as potassic pegmatites. Accessory minerals include biotite, tourmaline and garnet.

The pegmatite dykes, sills and lenses can be subdivided into rare-element pegmatites and granitic pegmatites. The rare-element pegmatites are of economic significance and they contain microcline or perthite, albite, quartz, muscovite and spodumene and minor amounts of beryl, columbite-tantalite and cassiterite. The granitic pegmatites are like the irregular pegmatites described above except that they contain more abundant plagioclase. Some of the pegmatites are parallel to the foliation or bedding of the metasediments, whereas others occur in joints in either the metasediments or granite. Contacts are usually sharp and, except where dykes cut granitic rocks, often found to be marked by a thin border zone of aplite or granitoid composition. A few pegmatites are internally zoned with mica-rich or tourmaline-rich rock along or close to the walls and quartz cores.

Diabase

Intrusive into the Proterozoic sedimentary rocks and the older formations are bodies of diabase. The largest occur as flat sheets (Logan sills), up to about 650 ft. (=198.1 m) in thickness, and as dykes of vertical or near-vertical attitude. Most of the dykes are related closely to the sheets and are Keweenawan age. The gently dipping diabase sheets are dark colored and massive. The diabase sheets are well-jointed and most of the joints are vertical or steeply dipping. In outcrop, the diabase shows poorly-formed columnar structure.

There are two types of diabase dykes: one is equigranular and the other is porphyritic. The equigranular dykes are more abundant. Some of the dykes along or close to the contact zone of the large granite mass strike easterly; most dykes in other localities strike north or within 20º of north. With few exceptions, the dykes are vertical or dip steeply. The porphyritic diabase dykes are massive medium-grained, dark-colored rock characterized by many pale-greenish yellow phenocrysts of highly altered plagioclase. Porphyritic diabase dykes are found near the Jackpot deposit.

6.3 Property Geology

The following lithium pegmatites are located on the Ultra Lithium's Georgia Lake Property where historical work as described by Pye is summarized below.

1. Jean Lake Pegmatites

Giles Pegmatite: is exposed on Treasure Island about midway along the south shore of Jean Lake (ULI claim 4255313). It runs at N80°E strike, dips steeply at 70° - 80° S, and was traced in surface exposures and diamond-drillholes for approximately 200 metres with width of 4-15 metres. Surface sampling during 1956-7 period indicated average lithium content of 1.25% Li2O.

Trans Pegmatite: is a spodumene bearing lithium pegmatite dike cutting metasediments exposed along the north shore of Jean Lake (ULI claim 4266309). It strikes N50°W and dips vertically to steeply east. It is exposed for about 250 m along the lake shore with width range of 1-2 m.

Camp Pegmatite: occurs in metasediments, on the south shore of a small pond along the river connecting the west end of Jean Lake with Parole Lake (ULI claim 4266308). It strikes N50°W and dips vertically, exposed over a length of 40 metres, having a width of 2-3 m, with 25 to 30% spodumene and lithium content of 1.5% Li_2O or better.

2. Vegan Pegmatites

Vegan No.2 pegmatite is an eastern extension of Newkirk pegmatite (ULI claims 4266301 and 4266302) and has been traced for 2,000 feet (609 m) through diamond drilling, it is average 16 feet thick (5 m), strikes N75°W and dips 35°- 45° NE. It is made up of coarse grained potash feldspar and prismatic crystals of spodumene, 5-20 cm long, in a groundmass of quartz, feldspar and muscovite. Spodumene is more concentrated in the central part; crystals are arranged parallel to each other and normal to the strike of pegmatite. Historical exploration during 1950s comprised of 19 diamond drill holes aggregating 2,423 feet (738 m).

3. Lucky Lake Pegmatites

Six spodumene pegmatites dykes are documented by E.G. Pye (1965) in this area mostly held by Forgan Lake property of International Lithium Corp. The geological map indicates at least one pegmatite is extending to the south on Ultra Lithium claim 4266312. Exploration work in this area was carried out by Lun-Echo Gold Mines Ltd. during the mid -1950s.

4. Swanson Beryl Pegmatites

These are a series of small, beryl-bearing pegmatites occur in metasediments south of Jackfish River and west of Cosgrave Lake. The Swanson pegmatite (ULI claim 4266315) is a sill that strikes N60°E and dips vertically, mainly made up of potash and plagioclase

feldspars, quartz, muscovite, beryl and accessary tourmaline. The beryl occurs as greenish yellow, well formed hexagonal crystals up to 15 centimetres in length. A channel sample taken in 1957 found to contain 2.58% BeO (beryllium oxide).

7.0 EXPLORATION WORK

The present exploration work included trail making and diamond core drilling. An exploration work permit (PR-16-10960) was issued effective November 2nd 2016 to November 1st 2019 for mining claims 4266302, 4266304, 4266314, 4266315, and 4266317. The handheld diamond core drilling via Shaw Drill on mining claim 4266312 is covered under the exploration plan (PL16-10624) effective from August 20th 2016 to August 20th 2018. Aboriginal communities potentially affected by the exploration permit and plan activities were consulted during the application process. Details of the exploration work are provided in the following sections; the results are discussed in Section 8.

7.1 First Nations Consultations

The Georgia Lake property is in traditional area of interest of the following First Nations.

- Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek (“BNA”);
- Biinjitiwaabik Zaaging Anishinaabek (“BZA”);
- Animbiigoo Zaagi’igan Anishinaabek (“AZA”);
- Metis Nation of Ontario (MNO); and,
- Red Sky Métis Independent Nation.

Several emails regarding work program details were sent to all the First Nations groups with a request for face to face meeting. A formal meeting with representatives of three First Nations, BNA, BZA, and AZA was held in Thunder Bay on September 20, 2016 at Valhalla Inn Thunder Bay. On Ultra Lithium’s side, the meeting was attended by Weiguo Lang, President/CEO, Afzaal Pirzada, VP Exploration and Alex Pleson, the project consultant. A brief outline of scope of current exploration work, general market consideration for lithium, and optimism of junior mining industry was provided by Weiguo and Alex. The groups indicated their support of the project and it was agreed to keep touch if the project moves forward.

Photo 1: September 20th community meeting.

7.2 Handheld Diamond Core Drilling – Shaw Drill

Ultra Lithium Inc. conducted a series of test holes on the Niemi, Newkirk, MNW and Lucky Lake pegmatites. The handheld Shaw diamond drill holes were planned to evaluate the potential of each pegmatite to provide economic grades of lithium oxide (over 1% lithium oxide). The holes were to target the first 6-8 meters of the pegmatite. The drilling took place on April 29th to May 4th 2017, with trail preparation commencing the week before (April 24th to April 28th 2017). Mike Goodman and Bradley Evans of Beardmore, ON and Alex Pleson and Bobby Bearman of Nipigon, ON worked on the property during those periods. The co-author, Alex Pleson, supervised the activities and logged the core samples.

A Shaw Diamond Core Drill with internal diameter of 41mm was used to drill the test holes. A D5 Cat bulldozer, chainsaw and Argo were used to access the pegmatites, due to the spring melt neither snowmobile nor ATV could be used. The MNW, Lucky Lake, and Niemi pegmatites required the use of both the D5 Cat bulldozer and Argo as the water-crossings did not permit for travel by heavy equipment and the budget did not allow for permitting of these water-crossings. The locations of the work are listed in the following drill plan maps.

Photo 2: Shaw Core Drill in Action

Photo 3: High Spodumene (Li-pyroxene) Sample of Eastern Extents of Niemi

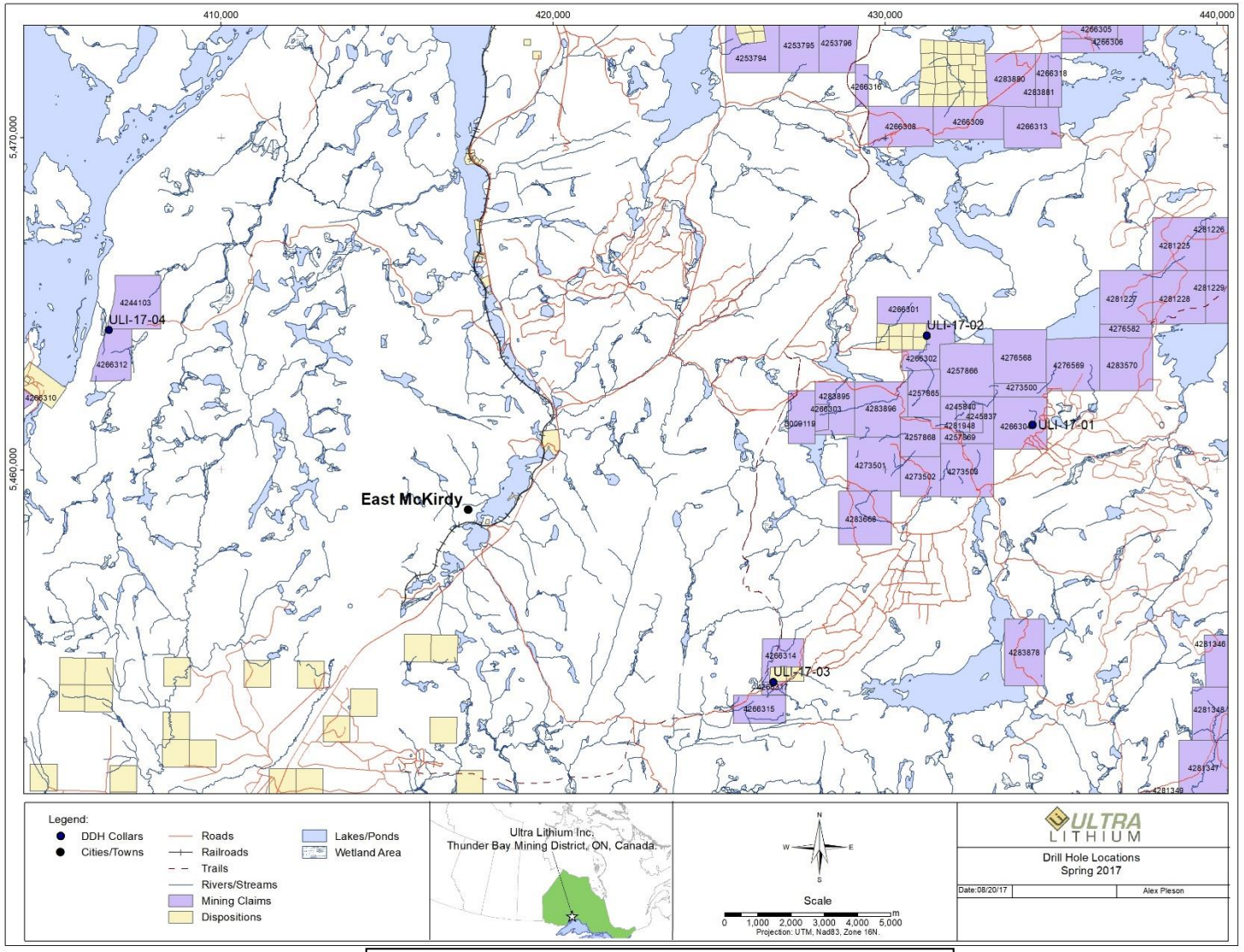


Figure 4 – Handheld Diamond Drill Collar Location Map

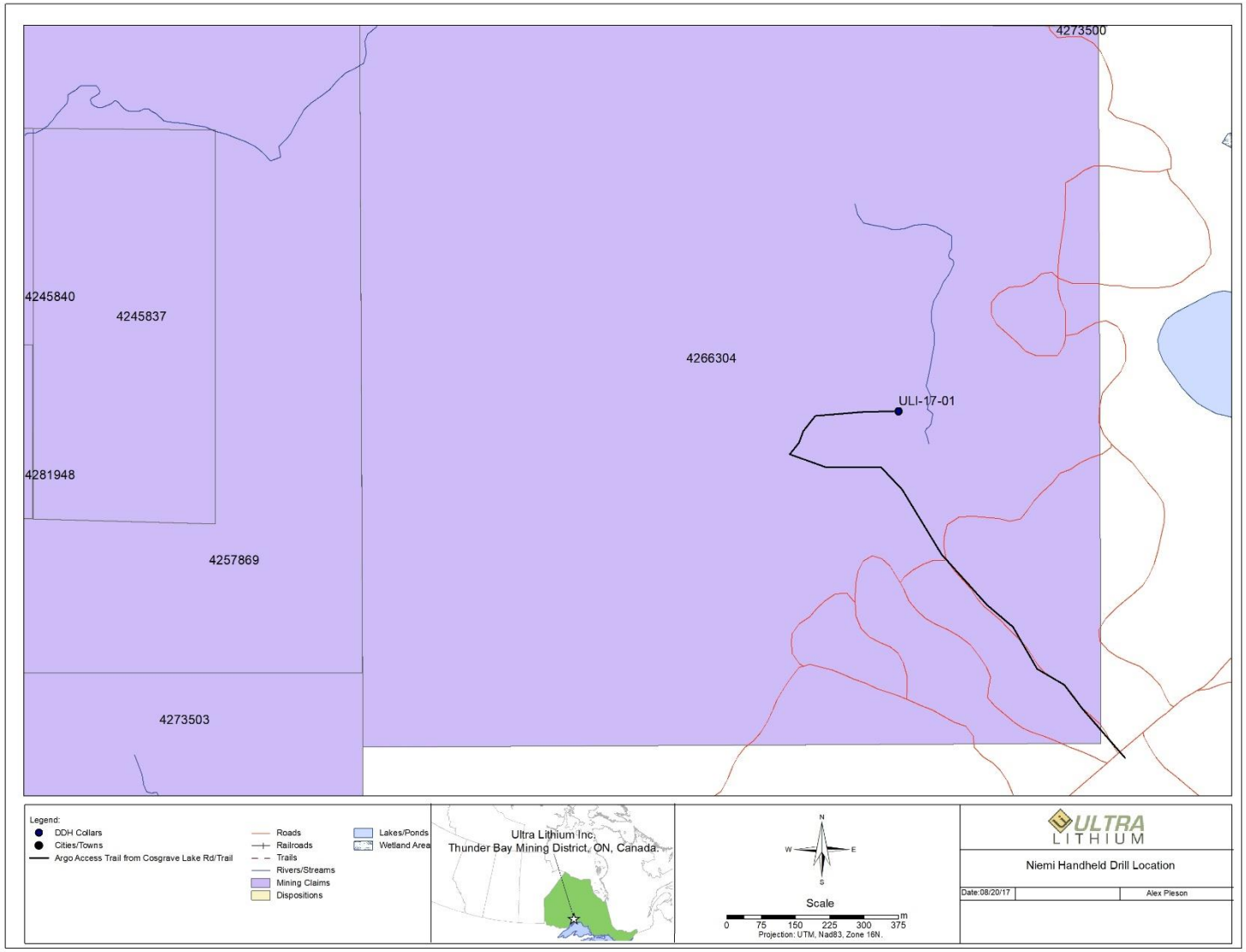


Figure 5 – ULI-17-01 Location Map

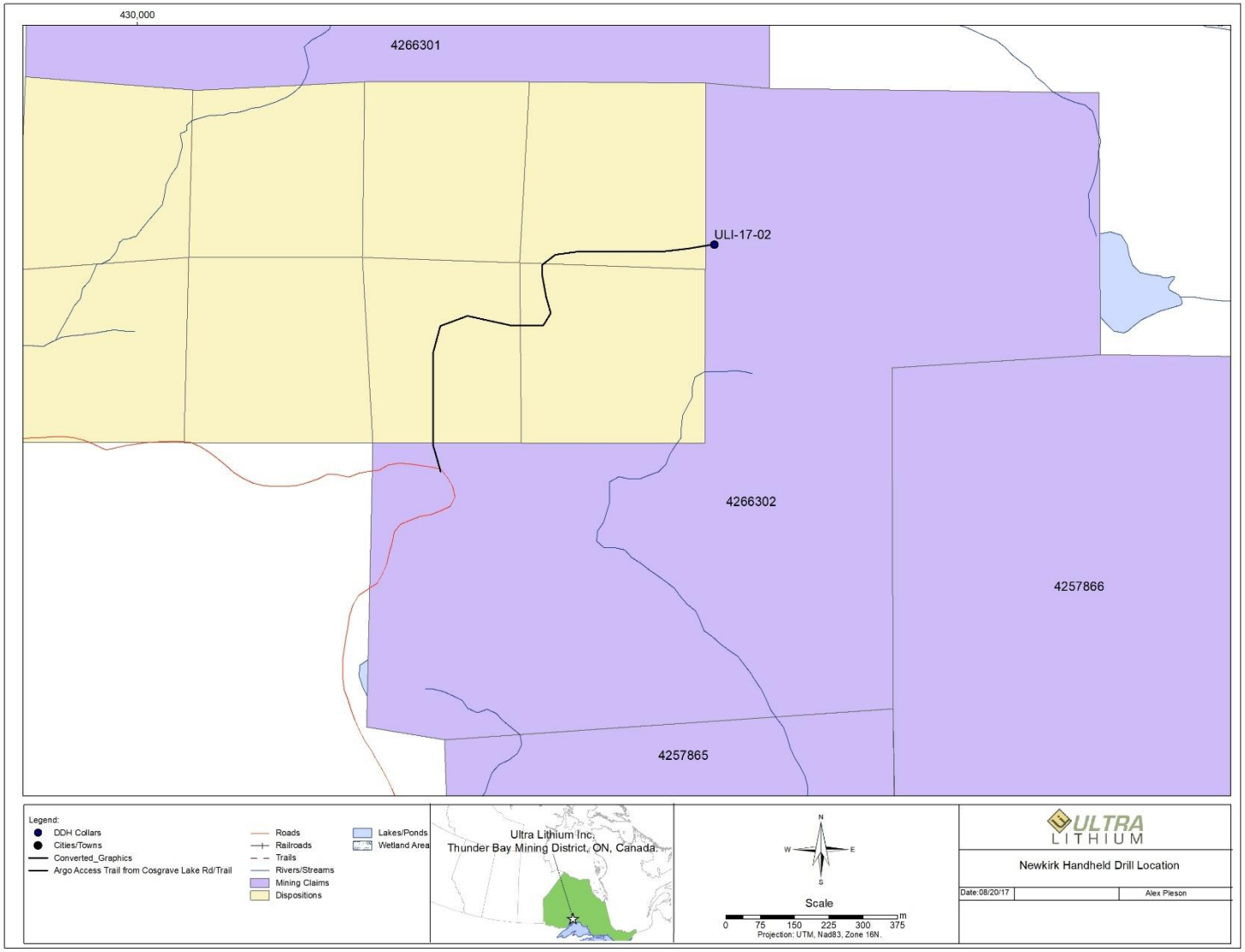


Figure 6 – ULI-17-02 Location Map

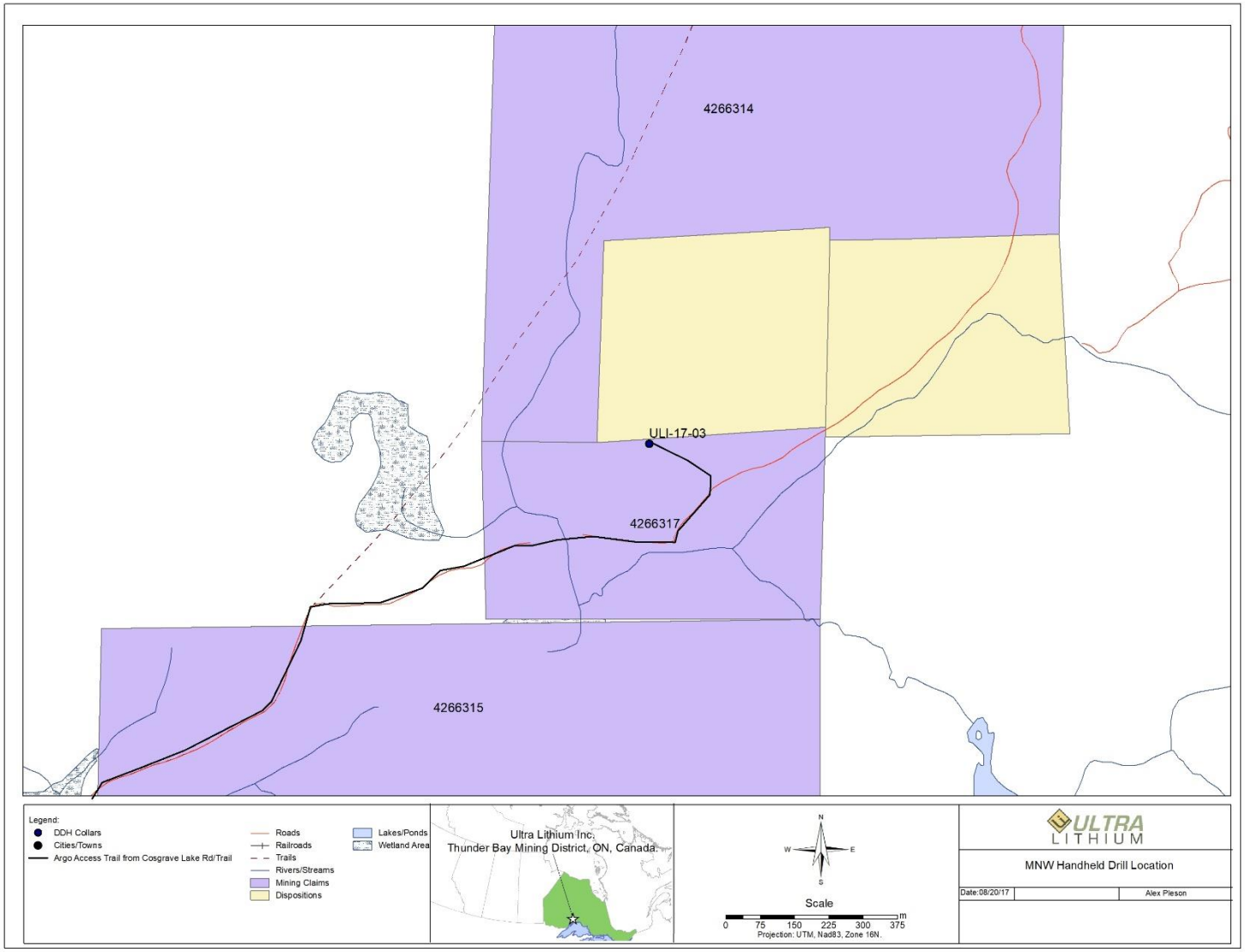


Figure 7 – ULI-17-03 Location Map

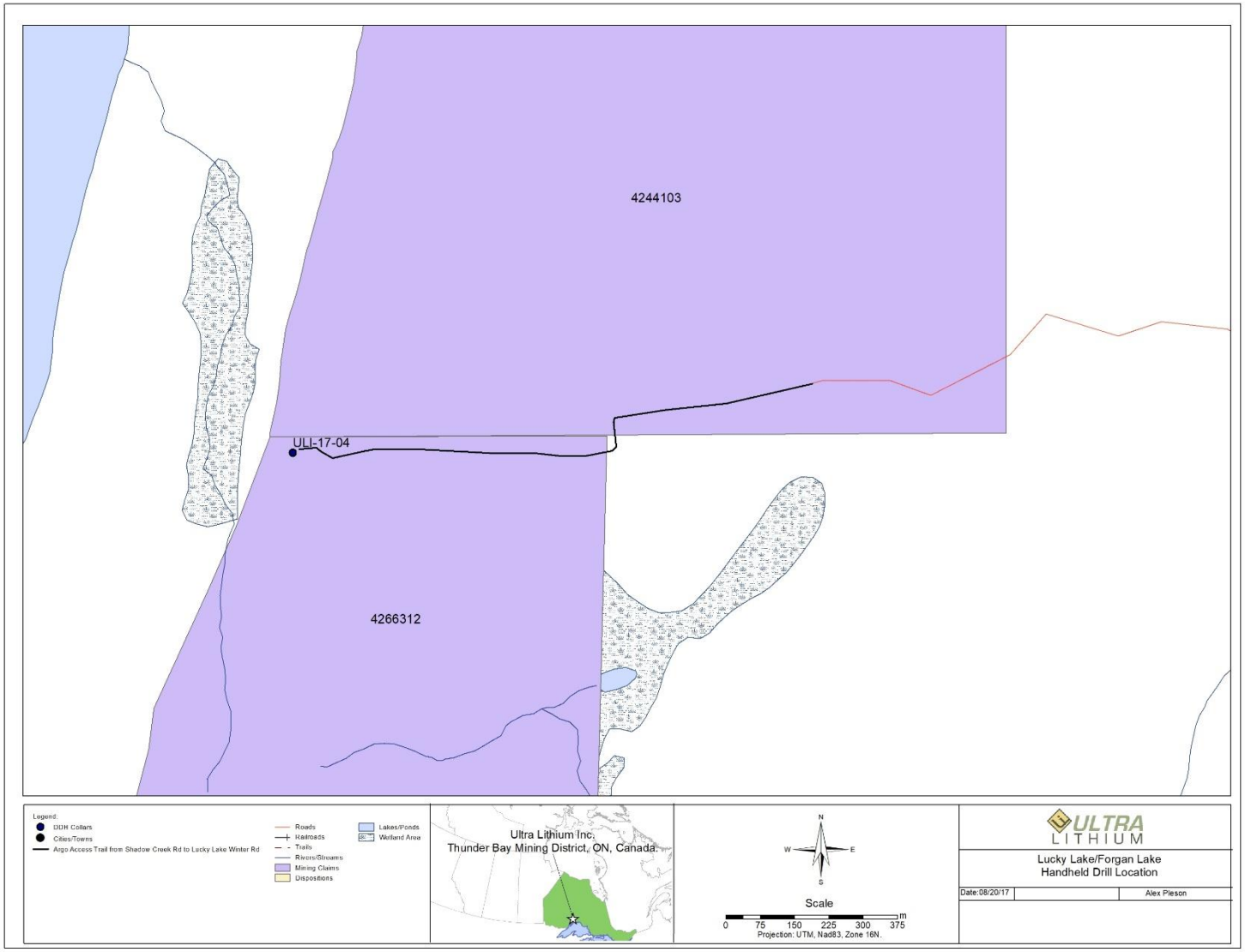


Figure 8 – ULI-17-04 Location Map

8.0 EXPLORATION RESULTS

The results of the recent handheld (Shaw Drill) diamond core drilling are highly significant and provide encouragement for continued exploration work. The work done to make trails into the showings also provide economic benefits for future work programs. The results are listing in the following Shaw diamond core drill hole logs and summary.

8.1 Drill Core Sampling Results

The results of 20 one-meter long samples confirmed the presence of high grade lithium, up to 1.79% lithium oxide (Li_2O) over 1-m. The highlights are listed below:

- *Spodumene is the main lithium bearing mineral in these pegmatites.*
- *ULI-17-01 produced an intercept of 0.97% lithium oxide over 5m at the Niemi Occurrence*
- *ULI-17-02 produced an intercept of 1.08% lithium oxide over 5m at the Newkirk showing*
- *ULI-17-03 at the MNW confirmed the presence of Beryl and Lithium but the values found are no of economic significance*
- *ULI-17-04 at the Lucky Lake pegmatite near Forgan Lake intersected 5m of spodumene pegmatite @ 1.42% lithium oxide*

Collar info						
Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	length of hole (m)	# of Samples
ULI-17-01	434438	5461357	n/a	-90	8	6
ULI-17-02	431260	5464049	n/a	-90	6	5
ULI-17-03	426636	5453604	n/a	-90	6	4
ULI-17-04	406622	5464207	n/a	-90	6	5
Summary:					26	20

Table 2 – Collar Summary Table

ULI-17-01															
Collar Info:	*Dip*	-90	*Core Diameter*	41mm		Downholw Survey:	Depth (m)								
	Azimuth	0	*Caseing Left in?*	No											
	Depth	8m	*Drilling Contracter*	Pleson											
	Start Date		*Geologist*	A. Pleson											
	Finish Date		*Core Storage*	...											

Depth		Geology					Mineralization			Sample			
From (m)	To (m)	Major Lithology	Description	From	To	Minor Lithology	From	To	Notes	Sample ID	From	To	Length
0.00	2.00	OB	Overburden										
2.00	8.00	Spodumene Pegmatite	Spodumene Albite pegmatite with patches of coarse k-spare and middle portion has coarse grained +20% spodumene dark green, high occurrence of green muscovite, tr fine grained apatite and tr black oxide minerals				2.00	3.00	Aplite + Green Musc	294101	2	3	1.00
							3.00	5.00	>20% Spod	294102	3	4	1.00
							5.00	8.00	Coarse k-spar and green musc	294103	4	5	1.00
										294104	5	6	1.00
										294105	6	7	1.00
										294106	7	8	1.00
8.00	8.00	EOH											

Table 3 – ULI-17-01 DDH Core Log

ULI-17-02																
Collar Info:	*Dip*	-90	*Core Diameter*	41mm		Downholw Survey:	Depth (m)									
	Azimuth	0	*Caseing Left in?*	No												
	Depth	6m	*Drilling Contracter*	Pleson												
	Start Date		*Geologist*	A. Pleson												
	Finish Date		*Core Storage*	...												

Depth		Geology					Mineralization						Assay	Sample ID
From (m)	To (m)	Major Lithology	Description	From	To	Minor Litho	From	To	Notes	From	To	Length	Li02	
0.00	1.00	OB	Overburden										%	
1.00	6.00	Spodumene Pegmatite	c.g. spod up to 18% but patchy mineraliztaion, end of hole is aplite zone with 1% black oxide minerals - tourmaline and 3-4% green muscovite flakes (medium grained)				1.00	2.00	aplite zone, tr green musc	1	2	1.00	0.22	294107
							2.00	6.00	20% spod, c.g. light green w green musc	2	3	1.00	1.72	294108
										3	4	1.00	0.35	294109
										4	5	1.00	1.6	294110
										5	6	1.00	1.5	294111
6.00	6.00	EOH												

Table 4 – ULI-17-02 DDH Core Log

ULI-17-03

Collar Info:					Downholw Survey:	Depth (m)
	Dip	-90	*Core Diameter*	41mm		
	Azimuth	0	*Caseing Left in?*	No		
	Depth	6m	*Drilling Contracter*	Pleson		
	Start Date		*Geologist*	A. Pleson		
	Finish Date		*Core Storage*	...		

Depth		Geology					Mineralization						Assay	Sample ID
From (m)	To (m)	Major Lithology	Description	From	To	Minor Lith	From	To	Notes	From	To	Length	Li02	
0.00	2.00	OB	Overburden										%	
2.00	6.00	Albite Pegmatite	tr. Spodumene in an Albite pegmatite, <1% aquamarine beryl, 3% green muscovite, 1% fine grained black oxide minerals				1.00	5.00	c.g. k-spar with green musc	2	3	1.00	0.25	294112
							5.00	6.00	18% spod, c.g. light green w green musc	3	4	1.00	0.05	294113
										4	5	1.00	0.04	294114
										5	6	1.00	0.76	294115
6.00	6.00	EOH												

Table 5 – ULI-17-03 DDH Core Log

ULI-17-04

Collar Info:					Downholw Survey:	Depth (m)
	Dip	-90	*Core Diameter*	41mm		
	Azimuth	0	*Caseing Left in?*	No		
	Depth	6m	*Drilling Contracter*	Pleson		
	Start Date		*Geologist*	A. Pleson		
	Finish Date		*Core Storage*	...		

Depth		Geology					Mineralization						Assay	Sample ID
From (m)	To (m)	Major Lith	Description	From	To	Minor Lithology	From	To	Notes	From	To	Length	Li02	
0.00	1.00	OB	Overburden										%	
1.00	6.00	mene Pegn	c.g. spod up to 24% but patchy mineraliztaion, 1% black oxide minerals - tourmaline and 3-4% green muscovite flakes (medium grained). Very nice interval, highly recommend additional exploration work on this pegmatite				1.00	6.00	>20% spod, c.g. light green w green musc	1	2	1.00	1.42	294116
										2	3	1.00	1.04	294117
										3	4	1.00	1.22	294118
										4	5	1.00	1.7	294119
										5	6	1.00	1.7	294120
6.00	6.00	EOH												

Table 6 – ULI-17-04 DDH Core Log

9.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, AND QA/QC

All the rock samples collected for the present study work were prepared and analyzed by Activation laboratories (Actlabs) in Thunder Bay and Toronto. Actlabs is ISO 17025 accredited and/or certified to 9001: 2008, and is independent of ULI. At Actlabs, the entire sample is crushed to a nominal minus 10 mesh (1.7 mm), mechanically split (riffle) to obtain a representative sample and then pulverized to at least 95% minus 150 mesh (106 microns). The samples were analyzed by Actlabs' Code 8 – REE assay Package which ground up the samples to 95%-200 mesh to ensure complete fusion of resistate minerals. The samples were then digested using lithium metaborate/tetraborate fusion and analyzed the major elements by ICP and trace elements by ICP/MS. The Li % was analyzed by Actlabs Code 8 – Lithium Ore analysis package which digests the samples by sodium peroxide fusion and analyses them using ICP/OES.

10.0 RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

In the author's opinion, the character of the Georgia Lake Lithium Pegmatite Property is sufficient to merit further drilling and trenching work to better understand the pegmatites sampled during this program. The drilling identified economic lithium mineralization on the Niemi, Newkirk, and Lucky Lake pegmatites. The drilling of the MNW pegmatite did not produce economic values but it would be recommended to continue with surface exploration on the MNW claim block. The intercepts that were significant are summarized in the table below:

Intercepts					
Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Interval (m)	LiO2 (%)	Showing Name
ULI-17-01	434438	5461357	5	0.974	Niemi
ULI-17-02	431260	5464049	5	1.078	Newkirk
ULI-17-04	406622	5464207	5	1.42	Lucky Lake

Table 7 – Lithium Oxide (%) Intercepts

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12.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Afzaal Pirzada, P.Geo., as an author of this report entitled, "Assessment Report on the Georgia Lake Lithium Pegmatite Property, Thunder Bay Mining District, Northwestern Ontario, Canada; Dated August 20, 2017", do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist of: GEOMAP EXPLORATION INC. 12430 – 76th Avenue, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada, V3W 2T5.

2. I have M.Sc. degree in Geology from Punjab University, Lahore, Pakistan in 1979.

3. I am registered as a Professional Geologist in British Columbia (License #: 28657) Canada.

4. I have been practicing my profession continuously since 1979, and have over twenty years of experience in mineral exploration for uranium, iron, titanium, lithium, rare metals, base metals, coal, PGE, and gold.

5. The exploration work was carried out under my supervision. I visited the property in June and September 2016 and supervised Alex Pleson during the work in this report from April-May 2017, and I am a co-author of the report. I am responsible for all items of this report.

6. I have no interest, direct or indirect in the Georgia Lake Lithium Pegmatite Property, nor do I have any interest in any other properties of ULI.

Dated: August 20th 2017

Signed and Sealed

Afzaal Pirzada, P.Geo.

APPENDIX A

LIST OF PERSONNEL WORKED ON EXPLORATION WORK

List of Personnel / Contractors Worked on the Project

1. **Afzaal Pirzada, P.Geo., - Geologist / VP Exploration of Surrey, British Columbia (Geomap Exploration Inc.)**
2. **Alex Pleson – Geologist of Nipigon, Ontario (Pleson Geoscience)**
3. **Mike Goodman – Prospector / Driller of Beardmore, Ontario (Pleson Geoscience)**
4. **Bradley Evans – Prospector / Driller / Chainsaw Man, of Beardmore, Ontario (Pleson Geoscience)**
5. **Bob Bearman – Argo Operator and Labourer, of Nipigon, Ontario (Contractor)**

APPENDIX B

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Cost Table								
Date	**Showing**	**Task**	**Argo**	**Dozer**	**Labour**	**Drill**	**Travel**	**Assays**
2017-04-24	Newkirk/Niemi	Trail/Access	500	1525	1600		234	
2017-04-25	Newkirk/Niemi	Trail/Access	500	1525	1600		234	
2017-04-26	Newkirk/Niemi	Trail/Access	500	1525	1600		234	
2017-04-27	Newkirk/Niemi	Trail/Access	500	1525	1600		234	
2017-04-28	MNW	Trail/Access	500	1525	1600		234	
2017-04-29	MNW	Trail/Access	500	1525	1600		234	
2017-04-30	Lucky Lake	Trail/Access	500		1600		234	
2017-05-01	Niemi	Drilling	500		1600	1500	234	577.68
2017-05-02	Newkirk	Drilling	500		1600	1500	234	481.4
2017-05-03	MNW	Drilling	500		1600	1500	234	385.12
2017-05-04	Lucky Lake	Drilling	500		1600	1500	234	481.4
2017-05-05		Samples			300		200	
			5500	9150	17900	6000	2774	1925.52
								43249.52

APPENDIX C

LABORATORY CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

(See attached)

Quality Analysis ... *Innovative Technologies*

Date Submitted: 09-May-17
Invoice No.: A17-04524
Invoice Date: 12-May-17
Your Reference:

Pleson Geoscience
118 Greenmantle Dr.
Nipigon Ontario P0T 2J0
Canada

ATTN: Alex Pleson

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

20 Core samples were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical package(s) were requested: Code 8-Li (Sodium Peroxide Fusion) Sodium Peroxide Fusion

REPORT **A17-04524**

Notes:

CERTIFIED BY:

Emmanuel Eseme , Ph.D.
Quality Control

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.
41 Bittern Street, Ancaster, Ontario, Canada, L9G 4V5
TELEPHONE +905 648-9611 or +1.888.228.5227 FAX +1.905.648.9613
E-MAIL Ancaster@actlabs.com ACTLABS GROUP WEBSITE www.actlabs.com

Analyte Symbol	Li	Li2O
Unit Symbol	%	%
Lower Limit	0.01	0.01
Method Code	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2
294101	0.13	0.27
294102	0.72	1.55
294103	0.83	1.79
294104	0.21	0.46
294105	0.31	0.67
294106	0.18	0.40
294107	0.10	0.22
294108	0.80	1.72
294109	0.16	0.35
294110	0.74	1.60
294111	0.70	1.50
294112	0.11	0.25
294113	0.03	0.05
294114	0.02	0.04
294115	0.35	0.76
294116	0.66	1.42
294117	0.48	1.04
294118	0.57	1.22
294119	0.79	1.70
294120	0.79	1.70

Analyte Symbol	Li	Li2O
Unit Symbol	%	%
Lower Limit	0.01	0.01
Method Code	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2
NCS DC86303 Meas	0.21	0.45
NCS DC86303 Cert	0.21	0.460
NCS DC86304 Meas	1.09	2.36
NCS DC86304 Cert	1.06	2.29
NCS DC86314 Meas	1.68	3.62
NCS DC86314 Cert	1.81	3.89
Lithium Tetraborate FX-LT 100 lot#220610B Meas	8.40	
Lithium Tetraborate FX-LT 100 lot#220610B Cert	8	
Lithium Tetraborate FX-LT 100 lot#220610B Meas	8.17	
Lithium Tetraborate FX-LT 100 lot#220610B Cert	8	
Lithium Tetraborate FX-LT 100 lot#220610B Meas	8.12	
Lithium Tetraborate FX-LT 100 lot#220610B Cert	8	
294107 Orig	0.10	0.22
294107 Dup	0.10	0.22
294115 Orig	0.35	0.75
294115 Dup	0.36	0.77
Method Blank	< 0.01	< 0.01

APPENDIX D

DAILY ACTIVITY LOG

Date	Showing	Task	Description
2017-04-24	Newkirk/ Niemi	Trail/Access	cut trail/push snow with dozer to water crossing
2017-04-25	Newkirk/ Niemi	Trail/Access	cut trail/push snow with dozer to water crossing
2017-04-26	Newkirk/ Niemi	Trail/Access	cut trail/push snow with dozer to water crossing
2017-04-27	Newkirk/ Niemi	Trail/Access	use argo rest of way to chain saw trail from 1955 old road to Niemi across swamp
2017-04-28	MNW	Trail/Access	cut trail and open with dozer to Jackfish river
2017-04-29	MNW	Trail/Access	can not cross river with Dozer, use Argo for rest of way to cut trail. Locate MNW peg
2017-04-30	Lucky Lake	Trail/Access	cut argo trail from shawdow creek road via Hwy 11 near Orient Bay to end of road to Lucky Lake camp, along creek to No.4? Dike on Ultra's property
2017-05-01	Niemi	Drilling	Argo, establish water line, collar into peg, drill
2017-05-02	Newkirk/ Niemi	Drilling	Argo, establish water line, use sediment bit through overburden, drill
2017-05-03	MNW	Drilling	Argo, establish water line, use sediment bit through overburden, drill
2017-05-04	Lucky Lake	Drilling	Argo, establish water line, use sediment bit through overburden, drill
2017-05-05			ship samples to Lab