NI 43-101

TECHNICAL REPORT

On The

TLC – LITHIUM CLAY PROPERTY, NYE COUNTY NEVADA, USA

Located at
Zone 11 475650E / 4222560N
(centre)
NAD 27

Prepared for

AMERICAN LITHIUM CORPORATION
Suite 1507 - 1030 W Georgia Street
Vancouver, BC
Canada
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Dated
December 15, 2018

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Table of Contents

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF APPENDICIES

LIST OF FIGURES

1.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

1.1 Introduction

American Lithium Corporation has contracted the author to prepare a 43-101 compliant technical report on the TLC lithium-clay project, located in west Nye County, Nevada. The project area is near the past producing Tonopah mining camp, and the immediate area was the scene of historical uranium exploration in what is believed to be the same sedimentary formation , but the property is currently at an early stage of exploration. American Lithium Corporation has only recently acquired the property, and has performed preliminary sampling and mapping to date.

1.2 Location and Ownership

The TLC property is located in Nye County, west central Nevada, approximately 10 kilometres to the north -northwest of Tonopah Nevada, 260 kilometers to the SE of Reno, and 290 kilometres to the northwest of Las Vegas Nevada, the largest population centre in the region. American Lithium Corporation holds seventy five – 8.09 hectare (20 acre) Lode claims for a total of approximately 607 hectares (1499 acres).

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

The Tonopah area is located on the western margin of the Basin and Range province, within the "Walker Lane" which is a zone of Miocene structural deformation which trends northwest to southeast paralleling the trend of the Sierra Madre Mountains in Eastern California. Basin and Range faulting began during the Miocene and it is likely this tectonism is responsible for the formation of the basin or sub-basin in which the TLC prospect is located. The Lithium mineralization is hosted by fine grained claystones and siltstones of the Seibert Lake units of the Esmerelda Formation.

1.4 Historic Exploration and Data

Although nearby Tonopah was the scene of extensive exploration and production of precious metals, and the general area of the TLC claims was explored for Uranium from the 1950's until the early 80's, no work of historical significance has been reported here prior to the discovery of the Lithium mineralization by Nevada Alaska Mining Company in early 2017. Alaska Nevada has taken a total of 52 samples in the general area, ranging from 50 to 1810 ppm Li.

1.5 Conclusions and Recommendations

The property has anomalous lithium mineralization hosted by claystone and siltstones. The project warrants further work including geological mapping, geochemical sampling followed by rotary drilling. Bench test work should also be done on a bulk sample to determine the clay's amenability to processing, and lithium extraction.

The estimated total cost for the proposed test work including geology, sampling and a shallow rotary drilling program is $300,000.

2.1 Introduction

This report was prepared for American Lithium Corporation, a public company trading on the Canadian TSX-V exchange, registered in British Columbia, to provide an up-to-date review of the lithium potential of the TLC property. American Lithium retained the author to review reports and other data relating to exploration on the TLC Project, and to prepare a report to comply with the disclosure and reporting requirements as set forth in National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1.

2.2 Terms of Reference

The work included reviewing technical reports and data obtained from the United States Geological Survey, and the Nevada State Geological Survey Branch. It also included a brief study of the required specifications for commercially saleable lithium, world-wide. The author, J. Chapman P. Geo, spent a day on the property on November 27th, 2018, and was accompanied by Mr. Dave Mough of American Lithium Corporation.

The bulk of detailed information on the property dates from the 1970s with data presented in US measurements. In the report, we have up-dated these measurements to Metric as appropriate using the following conversion factors and symbols:

Linear	Area
1 inch = 2.54 centimetres (cm)	1 acre = 0.404685 hectares (ha)
1 foot = 0.305 metres (m)	Weight
1 mile = 1.61 kilometres (km)	1 pound = 0.454 kilograms (kg)
	1 ton = 0.90718474 tonnes (T)

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For the preparation of the report the author has relied on information believed to be accurate. The technical information presented in this report is derived from Federal, State reports and corporate reports. While the content of the historic USGS material appears to be accurate, the QP has not validated mineral concentrations data from original laboratory certificates or otherwise confirmed the authenticity, accuracy or completeness of the historic data. As a result the actual results from current and future programs may be more or less favourable. The author has verified the mineral concentrations data from original laboratory certificates of the work carried out by American Lithium Corporation.

In the opinion of the QP, the available historic data is sufficiently detailed and appears credible to represent the project.

Claim title is granted through the Bureau of Land Management and supporting government legislation. The author has relied on the accuracy of these records to determine claim ownership. In addition, the author has compared the location of some principal showings surveyed during his field examination (using GPS techniques) with tenure as indicated on the Bureau of Land Management LR-2000 site and has confirmed that these areas are on the TLC mineral property. This dependence only applies to the title information in Section 4.

The author is not an expert in environmental or archaeological matters and does not herein provide any comment regarding the same. Assessments regarding these matters may be required as part of the permitting process prior to any work being authorized. American Lithium may be required to hire consultants to carry out these assessments if deemed necessary.
All sources of information for this report are referenced in Section 27 (References). No independent verification of other geological, geochemical or geophysical data was undertaken.

J. Chapman, P.Geo. is an independent "Qualified Person" by definition of the Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101).

4.0 PROPERTY LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

4.1 Property Location

The TLC Property is located in Nye County in west central Nevada (Figure 4.1), approximately 10 kilometres to the north northwest of the county seat, Tonopah Nevada, 130 kilometres northeast of Bishop California, and 290 kilometres to the northwest of Las Vegas Nevada, the largest population centre in the vicinity.

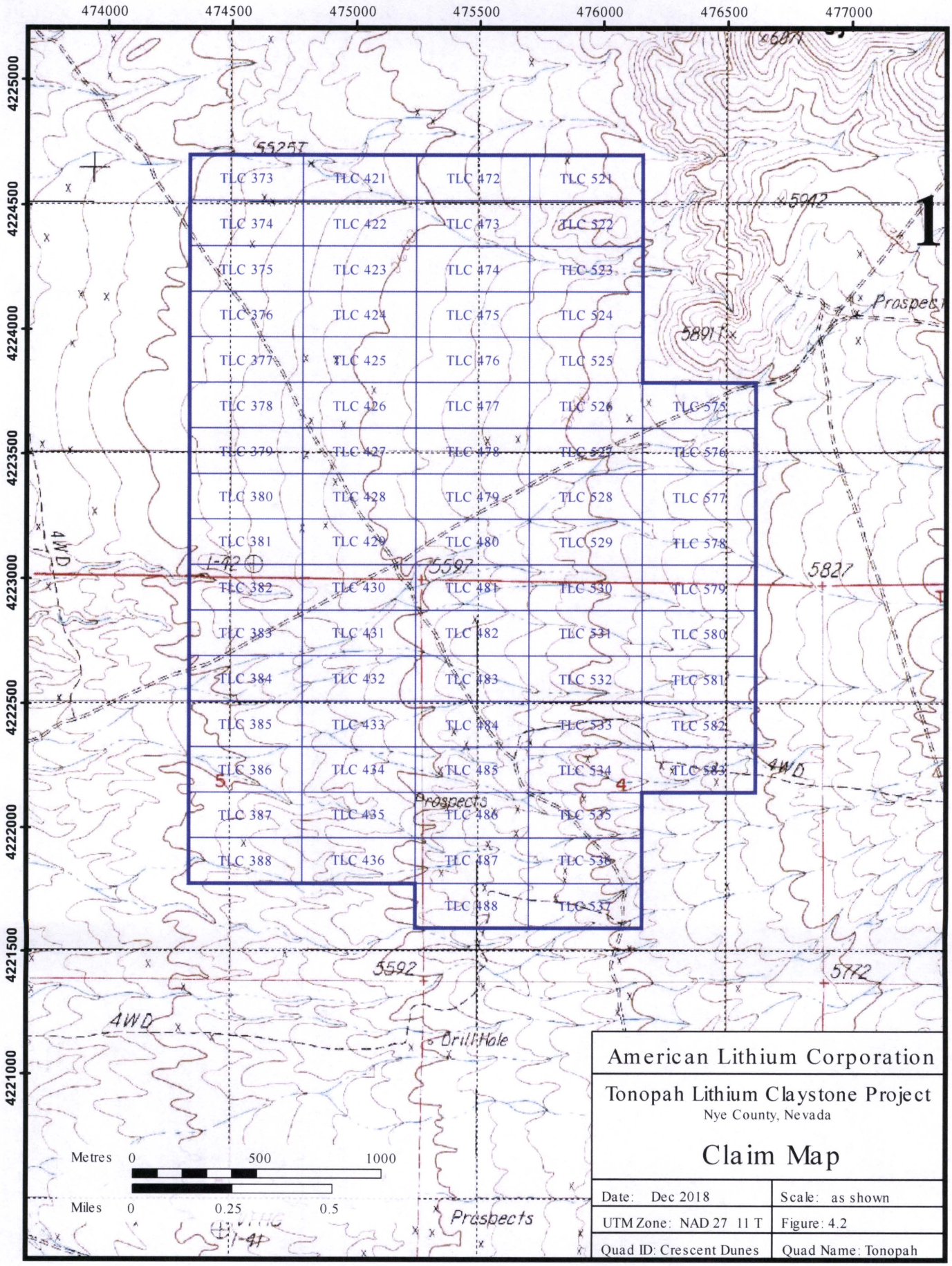
4.2 Property Description

American Lithium Corporation holds seventy five – 8.09 hectare (20 acre) Lode claims for a total of approximately 607 hectares (1499 acres). The property forms a rectangular block with an elongate north south axis (Figure 4.2). The property consists of federally granted Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administered Lode claims, which give the claim holders exclusive rights to a range of subsurface resources including lithium-in-clay. These claims confer on the holder the non-exclusive rights to the surface, which implies a reasonable expectation that the grantee will be able to develop any resource found on the property, and if necessary eventually construct processing facilities locally. The claim holder of a Lode claim must pay an annual "Maintenance Fee" to the BLM of $155 per claim. Additionally the Company must file a "Notice to Hold" with Esmeralda County by November 01st of every year, and pay $10.50 plus recording fees for each claim. All claims become null and void if the BLM fees are not paid by September 01st of each year, while failure to pay on time at the county does not necessarily invalidate the claims. Table 4.1 shows the claim information comprising the current property.

Lode claims are the required tenure format for claystone or clay deposits. The 1872 Federal law requires a lode claim for "veins or lodes of quartz or other rock in place" (30 USC 26; 43 CFR 3841.1), and a placer claim for all "forms of deposit, excepting veins of quartz or other rock in place" (30 USC 35).

American Lithium Corporation signed a letter agreement dated 13 of August 2018, with Alaska Nevada Mining Company Corporation, whereby American Lithium Corporation may earn an undivided 100% interest in the property, subject to an overriding 2.5% Gross Royalty. The agreement mandates a 1mile Area of Interest around the Nevada Alaska claims. Any claims acquired by either party within this area become part of this agreement. The full terms of the agreement are:


Canada
U.S.A.
Mexico
Boise
Idaho Falls
Pocatello
Ogden
Salt Lake City
Provo
Reno
Sacramento
Nevada
Tonopah Lithium Claystone Project
Tonopah
Yosemite NP
Turlock
Merced
Fresno
Kings Canyon NP
Hanford
Visalia
Sequoia NP
Death Valley NP
Bakersfield
Las Vegas
Henderson
Capitol Reef NP
Bryce Canyon NP
Zion NP
Grand Canyon NP
Mojave NPRES
Santa Barbara
Lancaster
Oxnard
Simi Valley
Victorville
Los Angeles Metro Area
Riverside
Mission Viejo
Palm Springs
Joshua Tree NP
Indio
Vista
Escondido
San Diego Metro Area
0 50 100 150 200 250
kilometers
N
American Lithium Corporation
Tonopah Lithium Claystone Project
Nye County, Nevada
Location Map
Date: Dec 2018
Scale: as shown
UTM Zone: NAD 27 11 T
Figure: 4.1
Quad ID: Crescent Dunes
Quad Name: Tonopah



American Lithium Corporation

Tonopah Lithium Claystone Project

Nye County, Nevada

Claim Map

Date: Dec 2018	Scale: as shown
UTM Zone: NAD 27 11 T	Figure: 4.2
Quad ID: Crescent Dunes	Quad Name: Tonopah

- Payments of USD $50,000 on signing and USD $50,000 within 90 days of closing date;
- Issue of 250,000 common shares of American Lithium;
- If the Company calculates a mineral resource on the Project exceeding 500,000 tons of Lithium Carbonate Equivalent (LCE) in all reserve categories, the Company will issue a bonus payment of 250,000 shares to the Royalty Holder; and a further 250,000 shares on calculation of a cumulative 1,500,000 tons of LCE on the Project;
- The claims are subject to an overriding 2.5% Gross Royalty, of which 1.25% can be purchased within 3 years for $1 million.

As of the date of this report the two payments of USD$50,000 have been made and the issuance of 250,000 shares of American Lithium stock to Nevada Alaska has been completed.

Table 4.1 Claim Data

Claim Name	Serial Number	Meridian Township Range:	Section	Subdivision	Location Date	Expiry
TLC 579	NMC1178142	21 0030N 0420E	4	NE	06/27/2018	Sept 01/2019
	NMC1178142	21 0040N 0420E	33	SE	06/27/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 580	NMC1178143	21 0030N 0420E	4	NE	06/27/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 581	NMC1178144	21 0030N 0420E	4	NE	06/27/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 582	NMC1178145	21 0030N 0420E	4	NE	06/27/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 530	NMC1178130	21 0030N 0420E	4	NE,NW	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
	NMC1178130	21 0040N 0420E	33	SW,SE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 531	NMC1178131	21 0030N 0420E	4	NE,NW	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 532	NMC1178132	21 0030N 0420E	4	NE,NW	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 533	NMC1178133	21 0030N 0420E	4	NE,NW	06/27/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 534	NMC1178134	21 0030N 0420E	4	NE,NW,SW,SE	06/27/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 583	NMC1178146	21 0030N 0420E	4	NE,SE	06/27/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 481	NMC1178113	21 0030N 0420E	4	NW	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
	NMC1178113	21 0030N 0420E	5	NE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
	NMC1178113	21 0040N 0420E	32	SE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
	NMC1178113	21 0040N 0420E	33	SW	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 482	NMC1178114	21 0030N 0420E	4	NW	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
	NMC1178114	21 0030N 0420E	5	NE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
	NMC1178114	21 0040N 0420E	32	SE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
	NMC1178114	21 0040N 0420E	33	SW	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 483	NMC1178115	21 0030N 0420E	4	NW	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
	NMC1178115	21 0030N 0420E	5	NE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 484	NMC1178116	21 0030N 0420E	4	NW	06/27/2018	Sept 01/2019
	NMC1178116	21 0030N 0420E	5	NE	06/27/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 485	NMC1178117	21 0030N 0420E	4	NW,SW	06/27/2018	Sept 01/2019
	NMC1178117	21 0030N 0420E	5	NE,SE	06/27/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 486	NMC1178118	21 0030N 0420E	4	SW	06/27/2018	Sept 01/2019
	NMC1178118	21 0030N 0420E	5	SE	06/27/2018	Sept 01/2019

TLC 487	NMC1178119	21 0030N 0420E	4	SW	06/27/2018	Sept 01/2019
	NMC1178119	21 0030N 0420E	5	SE	06/27/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 488	NMC1178120	21 0030N 0420E	4	SW	06/27/2018	Sept 01/2019
	NMC1178120	21 0030N 0420E	5	SE	06/27/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 535	NMC1178135	21 0030N 0420E	4	SW,SE	06/27/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 536	NMC1178136	21 0030N 0420E	4	SW,SE	06/27/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 537	NMC1178137	21 0030N 0420E	4	SW,SE	06/27/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 430	NMC1178097	21 0030N 0420E	5	NE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
	NMC1178097	21 0040N 0420E	32	SE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 431	NMC1178098	21 0030N 0420E	5	NE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 432	NMC1178099	21 0030N 0420E	5	NE	06/27/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 433	NMC1178100	21 0030N 0420E	5	NE	06/27/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 382	NMC1178081	21 0030N 0420E	5	NE,NW	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
	NMC1178081	21 0040N 0420E	32	SW,SE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 383	NMC1178082	21 0030N 0420E	5	NE,NW	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 384	NMC1178083	21 0030N 0420E	5	NE,NW	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 385	NMC1178084	21 0030N 0420E	5	NE,NW	06/27/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 386	NMC1178085	21 0030N 0420E	5	NE,NW,SW,SE	06/27/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 434	NMC1178101	21 0030N 0420E	5	NE,SE	06/27/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 435	NMC1178102	21 0030N 0420E	5	SE	06/27/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 436	NMC1178103	21 0030N 0420E	5	SE	06/27/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 387	NMC1178086	21 0030N 0420E	5	SW,SE	06/27/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 388	NMC1178087	21 0030N 0420E	5	SW,SE	06/27/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 472	NMC1178104	21 0040N 0420E	28	SW	06/27/2018	Sept 01/2019
	NMC1178104	21 0040N 0420E	29	SE	06/27/2018	Sept 01/2019
	NMC1178104	21 0040N 0420E	32	NE	06/27/2018	Sept 01/2019
	NMC1178104	21 0040N 0420E	33	NW	06/27/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 521	NMC1178121	21 0030N 0420E	5	SW,SE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
	NMC1178121	21 0040N 0420E	28	SW,SE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
	NMC1178121	21 0040N 0420E	33	NE,NW	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 421	NMC1178088	21 0040N 0420E	29	SE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
	NMC1178088	21 0040N 0420E	32	NE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 373	NMC1178072	21 0040N 0420E	29	SW,SE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
	NMC1178072	21 0040N 0420E	32	NE,NW	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 422	NMC1178089	21 0040N 0420E	32	NE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 423	NMC1178090	21 0040N 0420E	32	NE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 424	NMC1178091	21 0040N 0420E	32	NE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 425	NMC1178092	21 0040N 0420E	32	NE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 473	NMC1178105	21 0040N 0420E	32	NE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
	NMC1178105	21 0040N 0420E	33	NW	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 474	NMC1178106	21 0040N 0420E	32	NE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019

	NMC1178106	21 0040N 0420E	33	NW	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 475	NMC1178107	21 0040N 0420E	32	NE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
	NMC1178107	21 0040N 0420E	33	NW	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 476	NMC1178108	21 0040N 0420E	32	NE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
	NMC1178108	21 0040N 0420E	33	NW	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 374	NMC1178073	21 0040N 0420E	32	NE,NW	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 375	NMC1178074	21 0040N 0420E	32	NE,NW	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 376	NMC1178075	21 0040N 0420E	32	NE,NW	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 377	NMC1178076	21 0040N 0420E	32	NE,NW	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 378	NMC1178077	21 0040N 0420E	32	NE,NW,SW,SE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 426	NMC1178093	21 0040N 0420E	32	NE,SE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 477	NMC1178109	21 0040N 0420E	32	NE,SE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
	NMC1178109	21 0040N 0420E	33	NW,SW	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 427	NMC1178094	21 0040N 0420E	32	SE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 428	NMC1178095	21 0040N 0420E	32	SE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 429	NMC1178096	21 0040N 0420E	32	SE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 478	NMC1178110	21 0040N 0420E	32	SE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
	NMC1178110	21 0040N 0420E	33	SW	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 479	NMC1178111	21 0040N 0420E	32	SE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
	NMC1178111	21 0040N 0420E	33	SW	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 480	NMC1178112	21 0040N 0420E	32	SE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
	NMC1178112	21 0040N 0420E	33	SW	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 379	NMC1178078	21 0040N 0420E	32	SW,SE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 380	NMC1178079	21 0040N 0420E	32	SW,SE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 381	NMC1178080	21 0040N 0420E	32	SW,SE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 522	NMC1178122	21 0040N 0420E	33	NE,NW	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 523	NMC1178123	21 0040N 0420E	33	NE,NW	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 524	NMC1178124	21 0040N 0420E	33	NE,NW	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 525	NMC1178125	21 0040N 0420E	33	NE,NW	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 526	NMC1178126	21 0040N 0420E	33	NE,NW,SW,SE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 576	NMC1178139	21 0040N 0420E	33	SE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 577	NMC1178140	21 0040N 0420E	33	SE	06/27/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 578	NMC1178141	21 0040N 0420E	33	SE	06/27/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 527	NMC1178127	21 0040N 0420E	33	SW,SE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 528	NMC1178128	21 0040N 0420E	33	SW,SE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 529	NMC1178129	21 0040N 0420E	33	SW,SE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019
TLC 575	NMC1178138	21 0040N 0420E	33	SW,SE	06/26/2018	Sept 01/2019

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The property is approximately 10 kilometres to the north northwest of Tonopah Nevada and 130 kilometres to the northeast of Bishop California (Figure 5.1). The property is readily accessible from several different directions, but the most common access is off of the paved Poleline Road via several dirt tracks that travel up into the project area commencing from a point approximately 7 kilometres to the north from the junction of Highway 95, and Poleline Road, which continues on to the Crescent Dunes solar project. The junction of the aforementioned roads is about 7.25 kilometers north of the center of the town of Tonopah.

There are a number of dirt tracks throughout the claim area, offering good four wheel drive, and ATV access to the project area.

5.2 Climate

The general Tonopah area can be characterized as being in a cool arid desert climatic zone. Summers are warm with average (1928 – 2000) daily temperatures in the 30's, with average daily temperatures in the winter dipping into the mid single digit Celsius range. Temperature fluctuations can be more marked with daily highs in July and August into the 40's and with daily lows in January into the sub double digits. Precipitation is well below the national average with average annual rainfall being in only 4.95 inches, and average annual snowfall being 14.4 inches. It is unusual for snow to remain on the ground for more than a few days after a snowfall. As the property is approximately 200 meters lower in elevation than Tonopah it is possible that even less snowfall is common here, as Millers which is approximately 20 kilometers to the northwest of Tonopah, and at an elevation of 1475 meters quite often is snow free after an event has left several centimeters of snow on the ground in Tonopah. It is possible to work year round here, although it is probably prudent to stay off the clay tracks for a day or two after strong precipitation events.

5.3 Local Resources

The town of Tonopah is approximately 10 kilometres to the southeast of the property and a range of services and goods including accommodation, food and fuel are available. Additionally due to its mining history, equipment and skilled labour are to be found in Tonopah. Also both the cities of Las Vegas and Reno are approximately a three and a half hour drive from the property and would be able to supply the project here with all goods or services necessary.

5.4 Infrastructure

Infrastructure is excellent in the general area of the TLC prospect. Power is available along the west side highway 95 which runs northwest to southeast some 8 kilometres to the southwest of the property, or from a powerline that runs past the Crescent Dunes solar plant approximately 12 kilometers to the northwest of the project area along the Poleline Road. The capacity of these lines is unknown. Most supplies are available in Tonopah which is approximately 12 to 15 kilometres by road from the property, while the nearest railhead is in Mina Nevada, approximately 115 kilometers to the northwest along highway 95. Also

American Lithium Corporation

Tonopah Lithium Claystone Project
Nye County, Nevada

Property Access Map

Date: Dec 2018	Scale: as shown
UTM Zone: NAD 27 11 T	Figure: 5.1
Quad ID: Crescent Dunes	Quad Name: Tonopah

sufficient manpower is available in the region, and some personnel exist locally with training specific to the lithium industry due to the proximity of the property to Rockwood's Silver Peak operation. The property does have cell phone service from two different providers. Las Vegas is located 290 kilometres to the southeast of the property, while Reno (which is an important mining supply centre) is 260 kilometres to the northwest. The claim block area should be large enough to accommodate a production facility, and there are several potential processing plant sites in the area.

5.5 Physiography

The claim block slopes gently to the west with the upper portion lying at an elevation of approximately 1800 meters above sea level, and the lower portions in the vicinity of the Poleline road being approximately 1475 meters ALS. The topography can best be characterized as gentle pediment incised by anastamosing drainages that are in the order of several meters in depth. Vegetation is typical desert vegetation with sagebrush and greasewood with occasional grasses in the spring months of wetter years.

6.0 HISTORY

The Tonopah district has a long history of exploration and development, the first silver-gold mines having been put into production in the early 1900's. Development and production peaked around 1918, continuing into the 1920's. Production rapidly declined in the 30's due to the depression and low precious metals prices, with a hiatus during the war in the 40's and then seeing somewhat of a resurgence in the 50's. In total the Tonopah camp produced in the order of 174 million ounces of silver, and 1.86 million ounces of gold from approximately 8 million tonnes of ore. Since this time there has been little if any production however sporadic exploration has continued in the general area with new prospects being found and delineated including the Hall Molybdenum Mine, the Midway, Three Hills, and Hasbrouck gold prospects. Most notable of these fringe prospects is the Lambertucci Uranium prospect which was discovered by brothers of the same name in 1953. A staking rush ensued soon after that in all likelihood impacted at least in part the current claims of the TLC prospect. Considerable work was done from the 50's through the early 80's – mainly on the Lambertucci/Federal Resources lands, including mapping, sampling, geophysics, and drilling. Vestiges of the work done during this era can still be seen today as it was common practice to use a backhoe to dig test pits on each claim for assessment purposes in the 60's and 70's and a number of these un-reclaimed sites can still be seen from Highway 95 as one heads to the northwest out of Tonopah. There is no record of any work having been done in the project area prior to discovery by Nevada Alaska Mining Co. in 2017.

Since 2017 West Kirkland has been acquiring and exploring historic precious metal properties in the Tonopah area. These comprise the Gold Mountain, Hasbrouck, Three Hills and Hill of Gold properties. Their objective is to define resources that can be trucked to their permitted heap leach facility at the Three Hills site. High grade epithermal mineralization (10 to 20g/t) and lower grade bulk tonnage resources (~1g/t) are present within these properties.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

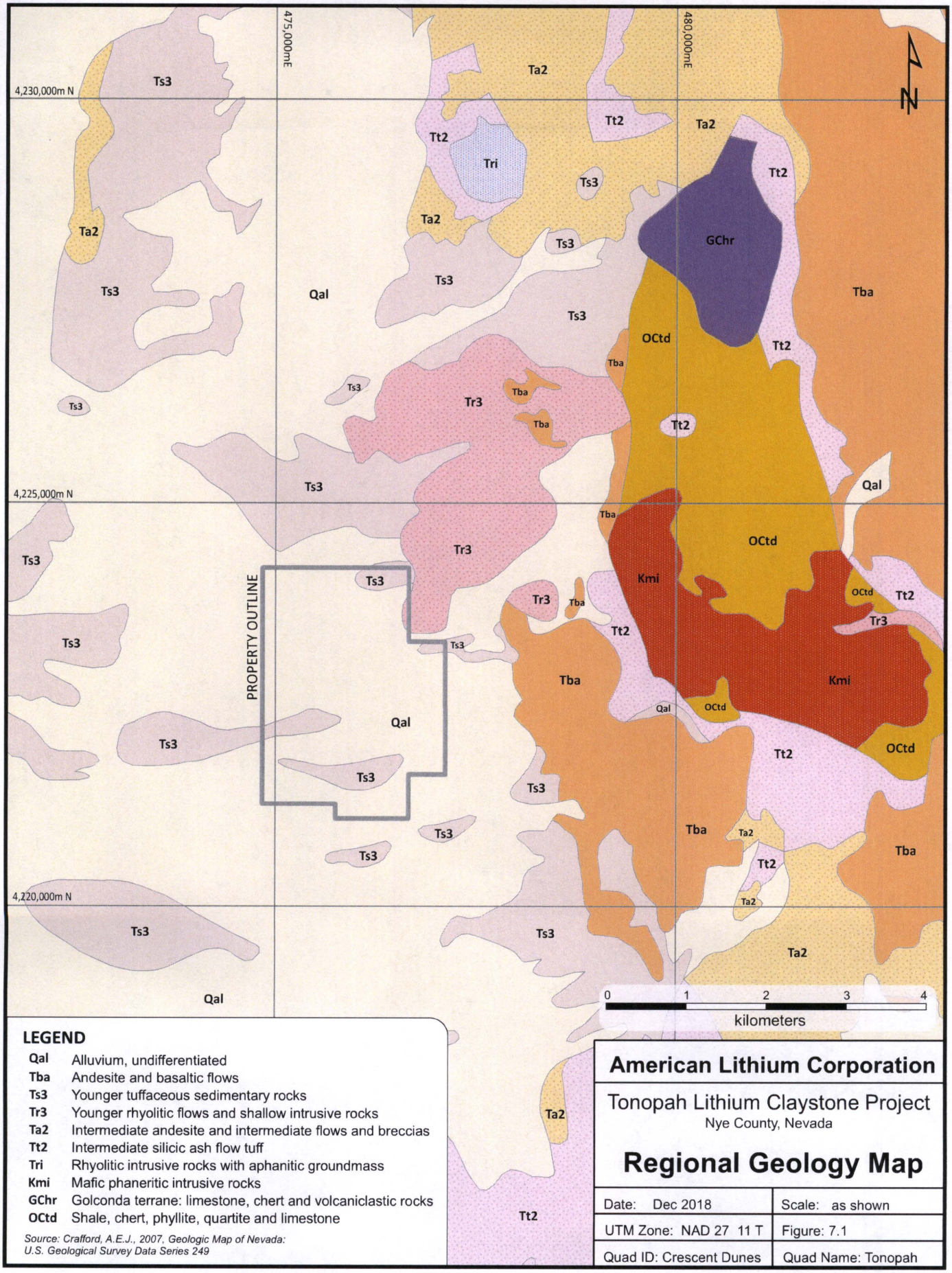
7.1 Regional Geology

The early geology of the general Tonopah region is relatively simple with the earliest Cambrian and Precambrian rocks comprised primarily of distal maritime facies - limestones, and dolomites with some hornfelsed shales. These are in faulted contact with Ordivician limestones, argillites and shales. From this point in time forward things become increasingly complex due to extensive volcanism in possibly alternating terrestrial, and lacustrine settings. None of the Cambrian or PreCambrian rocks outcrop in the immediate Tonopah area but fragments of these lithologies are present in volcanic breccias locally, so it is believed they form the basement of the volcanic complex. The regional geological setting is shown on Figure 7.1.

From the earliest Mesozoic through to mid Pliocene the area has seen considerable volcanic activity. The Cretaceous was notable for the wide range of porphyritic extrusive rocks ranging from Gabbros to Rhyolites in composition, with plutonic intrusives developing locally. The start of the Tertiary was marked by a compositional change of the volcanic rocks with predominately felsic to intermediate volcanism dominating.

The generalized geological section as adapted from Albers & Steward (1972) is as follows:

Valley alluvium, landslide deposits	Pliocene to Holocene
Basalts	Mid Pleistocene
Sedimentary Rocks	Late Pliocene to early Pleistocene
Felsic ash flows with local basalts	Mid to late Pliocene
Rhyolite Flows, Airfall Tuff etc.	Late Miocene
Various Andesites & Rhyolites	Tertiary - Miocene
Unconformity	
Various Cretaceous volcanic & intrusive	Mesozoic - Cretaceous
Unnamed Limestone at Rays Valmy(?)	Paleozoic – lower Mississipian
Palmetto Formation	Paleozoic – Ordovician
Thrust Fault	
Emigrant Formation	Middle to Upper Cambrian
Mule Spring Limestone	
Harkless Formation	Middle Cambrian
Thrust Fault	
Deep Springs Formation	Precambrian
Reed Dolomite	
Wyman Formation	



LEGEND

Qal	Alluvium, undifferentiated
Tba	Andesite and basaltic flows
Ts3	Younger tuffaceous sedimentary rocks
Tr3	Younger rhyolitic flows and shallow intrusive rocks
Ta2	Intermediate andesite and intermediate flows and breccias
Tt2	Intermediate silicic ash flow tuff
Tri	Rhyolitic intrusive rocks with aphanitic groundmass
Kmi	Mafic phaneritic intrusive rocks
GChr	Golconda terrane: limestone, chert and volcaniclastic rocks
OCtd	Shale, chert, phyllite, quartite and limestone

Source: Crafford, A.E.J., 2007, Geologic Map of Nevada: U.S. Geological Survey Data Series 249

American Lithium Corporation

Tonopah Lithium Claystone Project

Nye County, Nevada

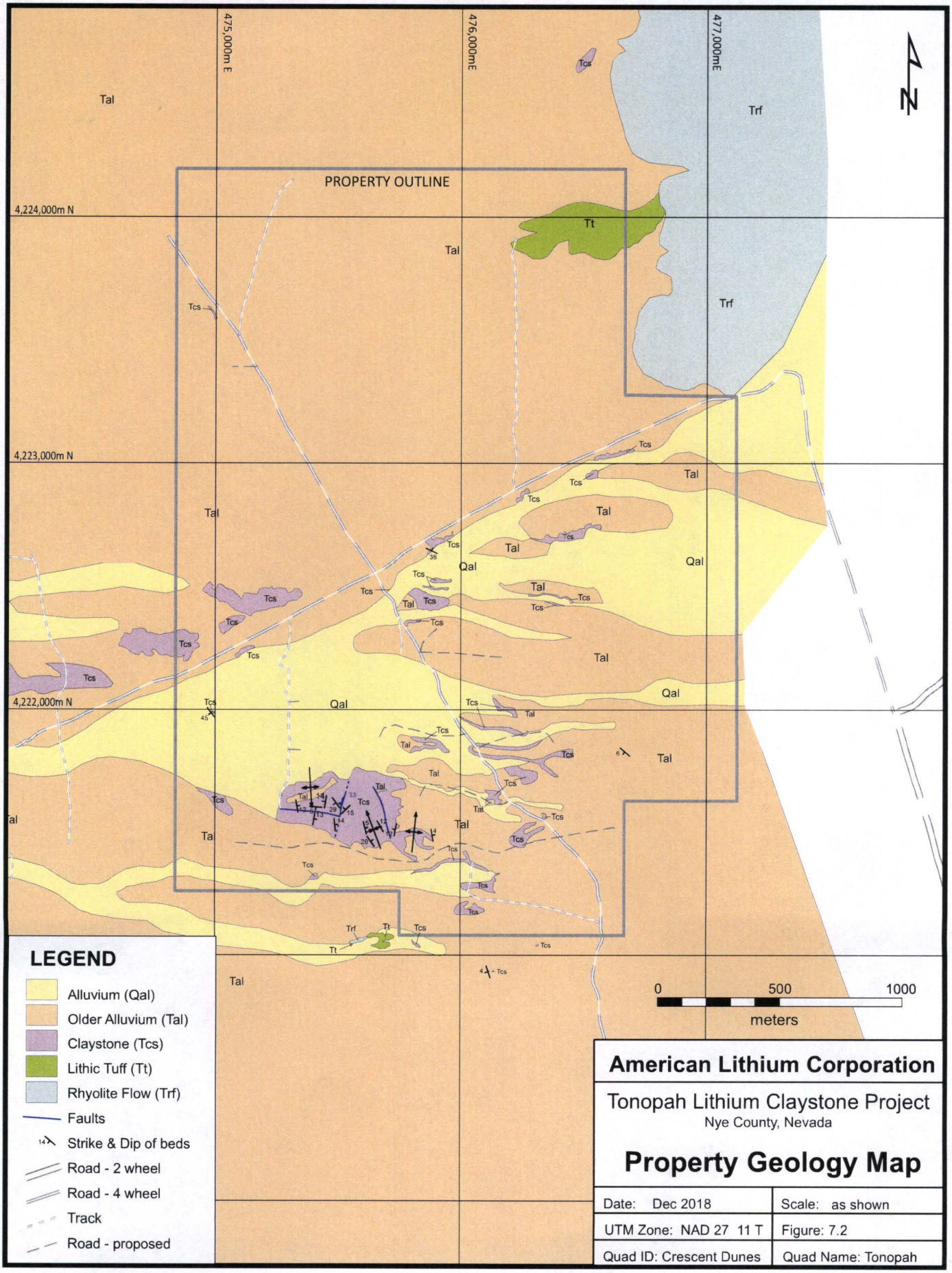
Regional Geology Map

Date: Dec 2018	Scale: as shown
UTM Zone: NAD 27 11 T	Figure: 7.1
Quad ID: Crescent Dunes	Quad Name: Tonopah

7.2 Local Geology

The property geology as it is currently known is shown on Figure 7.2. The geology to the west of the claim block in the area of the Lambertucci Uranium prospect and the Federal Resources uranium claims is relatively well known as a result of the exploration carried out. In this area a series of Tertiary pyroclastics, lacustrine tuffaceous beds, and diatomaceous sediments overly older Tertiary lavas, and are in turn are overlain by andesitic and rhyolitic flows which are locally capped by Pleistocene to Recent basalt flows. North – south normal faulting throughout the Teritary has resulted in fractures of small or no displacement which, when coupled with very gentle flexures and a very low westward dip comprise the geologic structures of the area. Locally a blanket of alluvium typically 1 – 2 meters thick covers the underlying sediments and volcanics. The local stratigraphic section as adapted from Bonham & Garside (1979) and modified including local information from Schick (1969) is:

Pleistocene And Recent	Pediment Desert Wash and Alluvium Basalt Flows
Unconformity	
Pliocene Miocene	Andesites Welded rhyolitic ash and tuff Rhyolites
Esmeralda Formation	Shales Silts Sandstones Tuffaceous shales Diatomaceous shales (Siebert beds) Fresh water algal limestone
Possible Unconformity	
Divide Formation	Andesite
Brougher Formation	Welded rhyolitic ash and tuff
Oddie Formation	Rhyolite
Siebert Formation	Tuffaceous shales Diatomaceous shales Freshwater algal limestone
Unconformity	
Fraction Tuff	Ashfall Tuff and Breccia



American Lithium Corporation

Tonopah Lithium Claystone Project
Nye County, Nevada

Property Geology Map

Date: Dec 2018	Scale: as shown
UTM Zone: NAD 27 11 T	Figure: 7.2
Quad ID: Crescent Dunes	Quad Name: Tonopah

West End Rhyolite	Intrusive – extensive but locally absent
Extension Breccia	Intrusive – various rock types in a reddish groundmass with quartz eyes
Mizpah Formation	"Early Andesite" trachyte or keratophyre
Tonopah Formation	"Lower Rhyolite"

The host rock for both the uraniferous and lithium enriched mineralization is locally known as the Siebert Lake Beds, which may be up to 180 meters in thickness and are composed of thinly laminated or stratified rhyolitic ash and tuffs interbedded with diatomaceous beds, which contain discontinuous lenses of opaline material and freshwater algal limestones. The uranium mineralization appears to favour the opaline or collopahite material, particularly but not exclusively along fractures, as it does extend along bedding especially in areas of iron oxide staining. The Siebert appears locally to overlie the Fraction Breccia, and possibly andesite, while elsewhere locally these volcanics are not present, and the Siebert is underlain by yellow-brown shales or clay, reportedly as thick as 73 meters in the drilling done on the Federal Resources claim block.

7.3 Mineralization

The nature of formation of the lithium mineralization at TLC is currently unknown, however in discussing possible modes of deposition or formation of the nearby and possibly somehow related uranium mineralization in the Siebert beds, Shick (1968) postulates, "The uranium mineralization may have been hydrothermal, introduced along shears and fractures during periods of volcanism. Another suggestion is that the tuffaceous horizons contain small amounts of uranium which was leached and concentrated in the present areas. The problem with this scenario is that it would call for ground water movement up-dip. A third suggestion is that the uranium mineralization is leached from underlying granitic rocks and redeposited by ascending hot waters in the tuffaceous and bentonitic areas of the Siebert Lake Beds. The bentonitic clays would make possible a base exchange adsorption of the uranium from ground waters."

Recently Bacanora Minerals Plc completed a 43-101 report on their Sonoran lithium claystone project that appears to be in a highly analogous setting having been formed in sediment filled lacustrine basins or half-grabens that were formed due to basin and range extensional faulting in Oligocene to Miocene rhyolitic tuffs, ignimbrites and breccias. The authors do not appear to have solved the question of depositional formation however they do go so far as to state that "Faults underlying the lake may have served as channel ways for lithium-rich solutions to percolate into the lake basin and possibly alter and enrich the existing clays in lithium."

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

Presently there is no widely accepted or known deposit model, however the TLC project does share attributes with the Kings Valley deposit near McDermitt in Northern Nevada, where lithium rich clays are found in lacustrine emplaced moat sediments of the Miocene aged

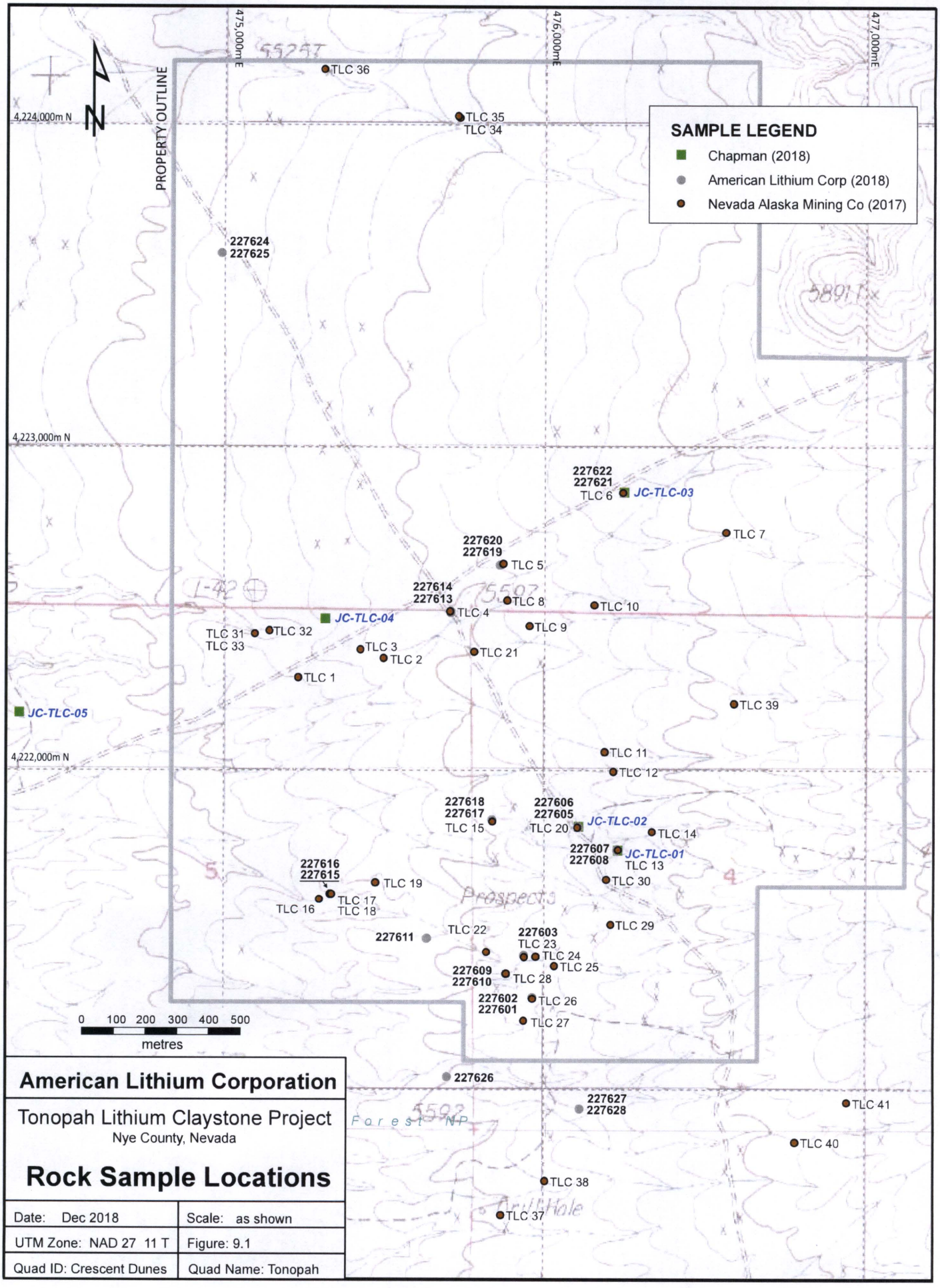
predominately felsic McDermitt caldera complex, and more closely perhaps the Bacanora Sonora lithium clay prospect, or possibly the Cave Springs Boron – Lithium deposit in the Silver Peak Range, approximately 35 kilometers to the southwest of TLC. As noted in the previous section an interesting feature is the spatial proximity of both the TLC prospect and Kings Valley Deposit to anomalous uranium in sediments, which was also noted by researchers with respect to lithium-in-brine mineralization at Fish Lake Valley. Although in all likelihood this elemental association has arisen due to proximity to deep seated faults at this point there is no causal or other proven relationship between these two elements. The presently somewhat loose association of these elements may serve as a pathfinder in the search for lithium mineralization in the future.

9.0 EXPLORATION

Given its proximity to the major mining camp of Tonopah, in all likelihood this property has been scrutinized for precious metals mineralization at sometime in the past 118 years however there is no record of past work that the author is aware of. A search of BLM records with respect to expired claims within the project area appears to indicate that only section 7 Twp4N Rge42E has been previously claimed, apparently during the uranium rush in the 60's and 70's and a block was staked by Uranium Exploration Corp in 2006 and allowed to lapse in 2008. There is no record of any work being done here during these periods, however it is quite likely that the property was part of the area flown during the regional aerial scintillometer survey in 1967 described by Schick (1972) however that data is not currently available.

As mentioned above there is no record of exploration on the property until Alaska Nevada Mining Co., (the project vendors) conducted reconnaissance sampling here commencing in 2017. Initially Alaska took 10 samples here that were submitted to ALS in Reno in February 2017 that were analyzed with a standard multi element package (Aqua Regia digest followed by ME-ICP41 35 Element scan), with results ranging from 50 – 1810 ppm Li, averaging 695 ppm Li. This was followed by the submittal in early March of another batch of 32 samples that were all anomalous in lithium, with results ranging from 220 to 1810 ppm Li, and averaging 840 ppm Li. These samples were analysed via ALS ME-ICP41 as were a further 9 samples submitted for analysis in March 2018. This third batch ranged from 120 – 950 ppm Li, and averaged 501 ppm Li. In February around the time of the first submittal an analytical test - comparing results of 3 duplicates of sample TLC-122 first by standard Aqua Regia (ME-ICP41), then with a strong 4 acid followed by ICP (ME-ICP61). The results for the two techniques were remarkably similar with the results from ME-ICP 41 averaging 1346 ppm Li, while the results from ME-ICP 61 averaged 1296 ppm Li. There was greater consistency with respect to the results from ME-ICP 41. In December 2017 sample 122 was resubmitted along with new sample 101, and these were subjected to both the standard ME-ICP 41 analysis, and a weak leach with analysis following via mass spectrometer (ME-MS41W) and leach, and then a weak acid leach (ME-MS41W). The results from the two techniques for sample 122 were almost identical; 1360 ppm Li for ME-MS41 and 1340 ppm Li for ME-MS41W.

In the fall of 2018 American Lithium conducted a program of confirmation sampling on the property, collecting a total of 24 samples in the area of interest on the claims. Sampling was conducted over an area of about 1.5 km x 3 km. (Figure 9.1). Their sampling returned grades ranging from 129.5 to 1380 ppm Li, and the average grade of the samples taken was 656.5 ppm



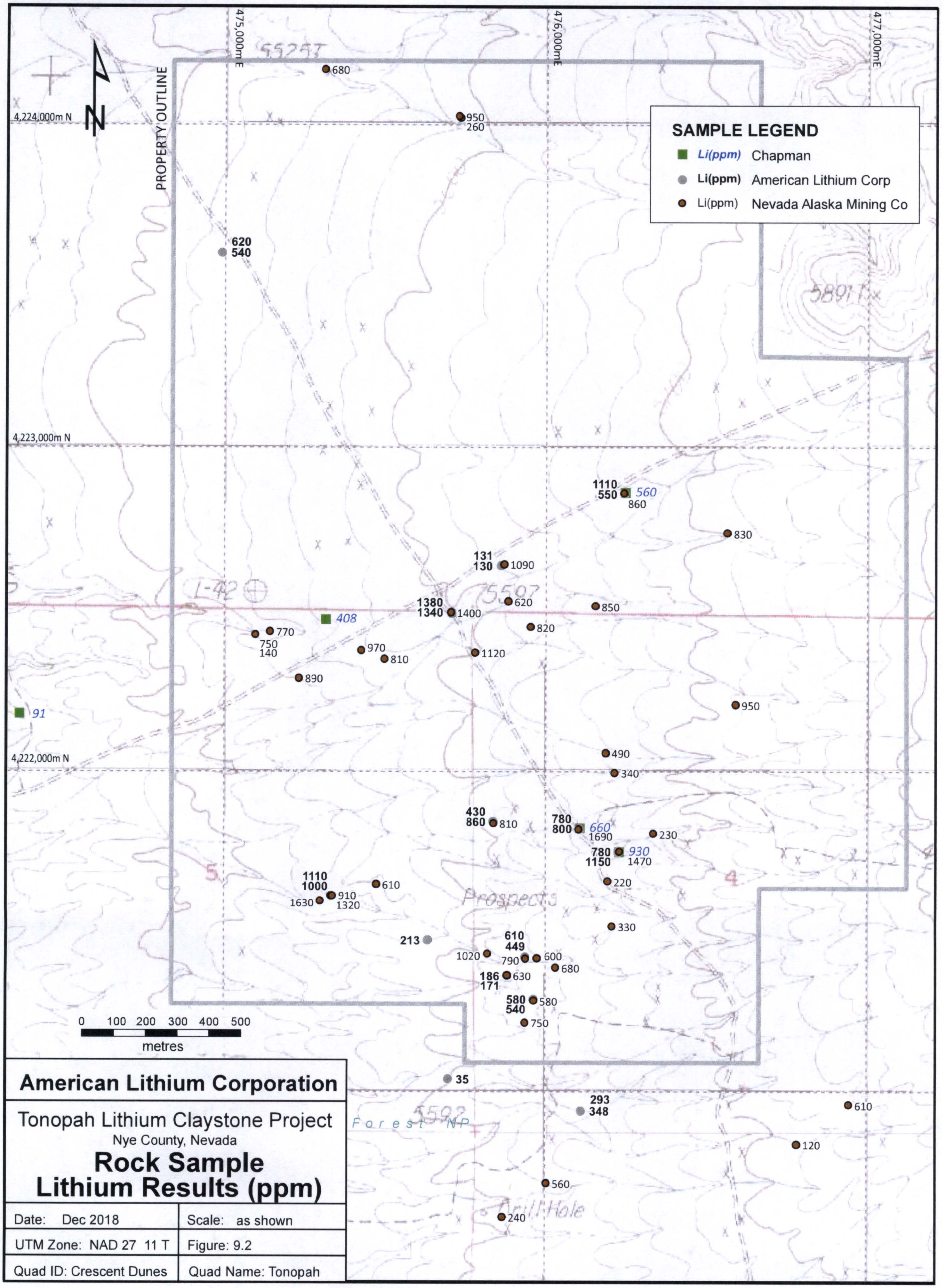
American Lithium Corporation

Tonopah Lithium Claystone Project

Nye County, Nevada

Rock Sample Locations

Date: Dec 2018	Scale: as shown
UTM Zone: NAD 27 11 T	Figure: 9.1
Quad ID: Crescent Dunes	Quad Name: Tonopah


SAMPLE LEGEND
Li(ppm) Chapman
Li(ppm) American Lithium Corp
Li(ppm) Nevada Alaska Mining Co
PROPERTY OUTLINE
475,000mE
476,000mE
477,000mE
4,224,000m N
4,223,000m N
4,222,000m N
0 100 200 300 400 500
metres
5525T
5891T
5550T
5592
L-42
Prospects
Forest NP
Drill Hole
5
4
680
950
260
620
540
1110
550
560
860
830
131
130
1090
1380
1340
1400
620
850
820
408
770
750
140
970
810
1120
890
91
950
490
340
430
860
810
780
800
660
1690
230
780
1150
930
1470
220
1110
1000
1630
910
1320
610
330
213
610
449
1020
790
600
680
186
171
630
580
540
580
750
35
293
348
610
120
560
240
American Lithium Corporation
Tonopah Lithium Claystone Project
Nye County, Nevada
Rock Sample
Lithium Results (ppm)
Date: Dec 2018
Scale: as shown
UTM Zone: NAD 27 11 T
Figure: 9.2
Quad ID: Crescent Dunes
Quad Name: Tonopah

Li. Two samples were taken from each site – with the first being a grab sample at a depth of 15cms to ensure a good clean less leached sample, and a second chip sample was taken from 15 to 45 cms in depth to try to get an understanding of the consistency of the grade over a very narrow stratigraphic interval. The grab samples ranged from 129.5 to 1380 ppm Li, with a mean grade of 608.5 ppm, while the chip samples graded from 131 to 1340 ppm Li, with a mean grade of 704.5. A weak correlation is evident between anomalous Lithium results and anomalous moly and rhenium values. Lithium results for all sampling carried out to date is shown on Figure 9.2.

The author visited the Property on November 27, 2018 in the company of American Lithium geologist Dave Mough. During this examination the author collected 5 rock samples from some previously sampled outcrops and two new locations. In addition several claim location monuments were examined and locations marked by hand held GPS. A geographic location was also determined by GPS to confirm the mapped location of the claim block. Results for the author's samples are contained in Table 9.2. All samples were analysed at ALS Global Labs in Vancouver, BC utilizing the ME-MS41 analytical package.

Table 9.2 Author samples, Locations and Lithium results.

Sample #	Easting	Northing	Elev	Li ppm	Li ppm	Previous Sample #	Previous Sample Li
				ALS	Z300-LIBS		ppm
JC-TLC-01	476154	4222950	1717	930	700-2200	TLC-13, 227607,608	1470, 780, 1150
JC-TLC-02	476033	4222022	1724	660	100-1100	TLC-20, 227605,606	1690, 780, 800
JC-TLC-03	476172	4222060	1729	560	700-1500	TLC-6, 227621,622	860, 550, 1110
JC-TLC-04	475241	4222668	1697	408	200-600		
JC-TLC-05	474292	4222362	1660	91.2	12-1300		

In the course of the property visit the author utilized a portable Laser Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy unit manufactured by SciAps (Z300 LIBS Analyser) to test the accuracy of the machine for exploration purposes. The 5 samples collected by the author were tested using the LIBS unit and a series of 6 readings collected from different portions of the samples. Results of these readings are included in Table 9.2 along with the analytical results from ALS Global and previous sampling from the same location.

10.0 DRILLING

No known drilling has been performed on the property to date.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Rock samples collected from either outcrop or angular float during the field program were placed in sturdy sample bags along with a unique sample tag number for identification. The sample tag number was also inscribed by an indelible black marker on the outside of the bag for identification. The bag was tightly sealed. Field notes were kept recording the rock sample number, the samples location in NAD 27 Zone 11 UTM coordinates provided by a hand held GPS, and notes describing the rock type encountered, and any structural information available. General comments regarding the presence of any historical workings, access etc was also

recorded. The collected rock samples were kept secure under the supervision of ALC geologists until delivered to ALS Global Laboratories in Reno, Nevada.

All samples are weighed and logged in to the LAS lab tracking system to ensure security and continuity of the analytical process. Rock samples utilized ALS Code PREP31. Sample preparation involves drying and crushing the rock sample to 70% less than 2mm followed by a riffle split of 250grams, which is pulverized to 85% passing 75microns. A 0.5gram sample of this material is used in the ME-MS41 analytical process. For the ME_MS41 process a prepared sample (0.50 g) is digested with aqua regia in a graphite heating block. After cooling, the resulting solution is diluted with deionized water, mixed and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry. Following this analysis, the results are reviewed for high concentrations of bismuth, mercury, molybdenum, silver and tungsten and diluted accordingly. Samples are then analysed by ICP-MS for the remaining suite of elements. The analytical results are corrected for inter element spectral interferences.

QA/QC consisted of a coarse blank and a standard inserted into the sample stream by American Lithium personnel prior to submittal to ALS Labs.

ALS Global is an ISO 9001 and ISO/IEC17025 certified commercial laboratory with over 25 years of experience analyzing geological material and is independent of the issuer and the vendor. ALS Global provided in house quality control with suitable blanks and duplicates with the results being evaluated prior to release. In the author's opinion, the adequacy of sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures were suitable for the purpose of the work conducted.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The data reviewed and used in the preparation of this report are in the authors opinion adequate to the purpose of this report.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

American Lithium Corporation has not undertaken any mineral processing or metallurgical testing on the TLC property, and aside from the comparison of results from various leaches for the purposes of assaying there are no reports of any previous parties doing so in the past.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

American Lithium Corporation has not prepared any mineral resource estimates on the TLC property, and there are no reports of any previous parties doing so in the past.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

American Lithium Corporation has not prepared any mineral reserve estimates on the TLC property, and there are no reports of any previous parties doing so in the past.

16.0 MINING METHODS

No studies of mining methods have been carried out.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

No studies of recovery methods have been carried out.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

No studies of infrastructure requirements have been carried out.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

No marketing studies or contract negotiations have been carried out.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

No environmental, permitting, social or community impact studies have been carried out.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

No capital or operating cost studies have been carried out.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

No economic analysis has been undertaken.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no adjacent properties in Twp 3N Rge 41E, or in Twp 4N 41E. In Twp 4N 41 east there are claims slightly less than 1 mile to the east of the eastern boundary of the property in sections 27, and 34. These claims are part of a block owned by NV Gold Corp USA that extends south across the Twp line into section 2 – more than a mile from the eastern claim boundary. Several other parties hold a smattering of claims adjacent to the NV Gold block.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any other relevant data or information other than that presented in this report and recorded in Section 27 (References).

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

25.1 Interpretation

The work completed to date indicates that there are anomalous concentrations of lithium within the confines of the TLC claim block. All sampling done to date has been at shallow depths where leaching of constituent elements is common, and it is quite possible (as is the case at Bacanora) that the tenor of mineralization may increase at depth once fresh, unaltered claystone is encountered. The geological and geochemical conditions present on the TLC claim block appear to be favourable for the formation of a lithium enriched clay or claystone deposit similar to those at Kings Valley, Bacanora, or possibly Cave Springs.

25.2 Conclusions

The TLC property exhibits robust lithium-in-clay mineralization in an area that is currently roughly 2.0 x 3.0 kilometres, that is quite similar to that initially found at other more developed prospects in Nevada and Mexico. In at least two directions there are no surface expressions of the host Siebert Beds as outcrop here is buried under a thin mantle of overburden. The mineralization as currently seen at surface can reasonably be expected to continue laterally and possibly increase in tenor with depth.

Early work appears to indicate that the lithium could possibly be extracted via a weak acid heap-leach scenario.

The property is in its early stage of exploration. The significant risk for the TLC property is the same as all early stage exploration properties and that is there may be no mineral resource in economic quantities. As of the Effective Date of this report, the author is not aware of other significant risks that could affect the viability of the property. The property has merit as an exploration prospect and warrants further exploration.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND BUDGET

As the Company has discovered anomalous lithium mineralization in near-surface sediments, a follow-up program is waranted to advance the property. This work would consist of mapping, sampling, and a program of shallow rotary drilling designed to penetrate the surface alluvium, and obtain samples of the underlying claystones. This will advance the geological understanding of the distribution of the Seibert Lake beds in areas of alluvial cover and provide a thickness to the host beds. The program as designed should then provide a solid foundation for future exploration and/or development work. The proposed program is estimated to cost USD$300,000.

26.1 Cost Estimate

The budget for the proposed program is as follows:

Table 26.1 Proposed Budget

Geological mapping and sampling			$ 30,000.00
Bulk Samples			$ 5,000.00
Bench Tests – Leachability of Li			$ 15,000.00
Shallow Rotary Program	1500 meters @$115/m		$172,500.00
Drill Sample Analyses	200 samples @$30/sample		$ 6,000.00
Personnel - 2 geologists	30 days @$1000/day		$ 30,000.00
Project Support, Trucks accom etc.	30 days @$500/day		$ 15,000.00
Subtotal			$ 273,500.00
Contingences @10%			$ 27,350.00
SUBTOTAL			$ 300,850.00

Signed by J. Chapman, P Geo. In Vancouver, BC, this 15th day of December, 2018.

___"James Chapman"__

27.0 REFERENCES

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28.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Jim Chapman, P.Geo, of 2705 West 5th Avenue, Vancouver, V6K 1T5, in the Province of British Columbia, am a Professional Geoscientist.

I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, Licence #19871. I am a graduate from the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science degree in geology in 1976, and I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation.

As a result of my experience and qualifications I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Policy 43-101.

This experience has included all aspects of the industry from project generation through implementation and report preparation for owners, clients and regulatory authorities. Since 1982 I have operated as an independent consulting geologist, I have been responsible for international and domestic project development, examination, evaluation and reporting on a variety of mineral deposit types and commodities, supervision and management of exploration projects as well as client representation and government liaison. I have consulted on the Pastos Grande lithium brine project in Bolivia between 2009 and 2011, and have reported on the Fish Lake Valley lithium brine project in Nevada in 2012 and 2015.

I am the author of, and responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled "43-101 Technical Report on the TLC Lithium – Claystone Property, Nye County, Nevada USA for American Lithium Corporation dated December 15, 2018. The sources of all information are quoted in the report. The information provided by the various parties is to the best of my knowledge and experience correct.

I am an independent author as described by Section 1.5 of NI43-101. I have no direct or indirect interest in American Lithium Corporation or of the subject property described in this report.

As stated in the "Report" I conducted a site visit of the subject property on November 27th, 2018. Prior to the 2018 visit the author had no involvement with the subject property.

I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report, which is not reflected in this report, the omission to disclose which would make this report misleading. At the effective date of this 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.

I have read National Instrument 43-101, Form 43-101FI and this report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101FI.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 15th day of December 2018.

" James Chapman"
Qualified Person

APPENDIX 1

Sample Location, Descriptions and Laboratory Certificates

Sample Locations and Descriptions

Sample #	Easting	Northing	Elev	Li ppm	Li ppm	Previous Sample #	Previous Sample Li
				ALS	XRD		ppm
JC-TLC-01	476154	4222950	1717	930	700-2200	TLC-13, 227607,608	1470, 780, 1150
JC-TLC-02	476033	4222022	1724	660	100-1100	TLC-20, 227605,606	1690, 780, 800
JC-TLC-03	476172	4222060	1729	560	700-1500	TLC-6, 227621,622	860, 550, 1110
JC-TLC-04	475241	4222668	1697	408	200-600		
JC-TLC-05	474292	4222362	1660	91.2	12-1300		

All locations shown as NAD 27, Zone 11

Sample Descriptions

JC-TLC-01 40cm vertical chip sample from 3 outcrops over 1.5m strike length of pale beige to white Seibert fg claystone to siltstone

JC-TLC-02 35cm vertical chip sample from 3 outcrops over 1.5m strike length of pale beige to white Seibert fg claystone to siltstone

JC-TLC-03 25cm vertical chip sample from 3 outcrops over 3.0m strike length of pale beige to white Seibert fg claystone to siltstone

JC-TLC-04 25cm vertical chip sample from 3 outcrops over 3.0m strike length of thin laminated, friable, greenish grey Seibert fg claystone to siltstone

JC-TLC-05 1.0m vertical chip sample of thin laminated to blocky, friable, greenish grey Seibert fg claystone to siltstone. Weak Fe stain

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2103 Dollarton Hwy
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www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: **AMERICAN LITHIUM CORP**
2705 W. 5 AVE
VANCOUVER

Finalized Date: 3-DEC-2018
Account: AMLICO

CERTIFICATE VA18304124

Project: TLC

This report is for 5 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 29-NOV-2018.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JIM CHAPMAN

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
DISP-01	Disposal of all sample fractions
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
ME-MS41	Ultra Trace Aqua Regia ICP-MS

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

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

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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To: **AMERICAN LITHIUM CORP**
2705 W. 5 AVE
VANCOUVER

Finalized Date: 3-DEC-2018
Account: AMLICO

Project: TLC

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA18304124

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	ME-MS41 Ag ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Al % 0.01	ME-MS41 As ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Au ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 B ppm 10	ME-MS41 Ba ppm 10	ME-MS41 Be ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Bi ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Ca % 0.01	ME-MS41 Cd ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Ce ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 Co ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Cr ppm 1	ME-MS41 Cs ppm 0.05
JC-TLC-01		0.72	0.04	2.55	15.2	<0.02	130	320	1.19	0.15	9.29	0.23	41.2	6.0	9	27.1
JC-TLC-02		0.70	0.04	1.76	8.5	<0.02	70	360	1.15	0.09	8.24	0.03	37.3	3.7	7	17.70
JC-TLC-03		1.16	0.03	1.00	26.2	<0.02	50	350	0.67	0.09	9.62	0.06	28.8	2.4	7	35.3
JC-TLC-04		0.68	0.05	2.16	10.2	<0.02	80	210	1.35	0.17	4.89	0.22	33.7	4.1	6	29.3
JC-TLC-05		1.38	0.06	3.38	69.3	<0.02	50	570	1.28	0.17	3.85	0.10	54.7	5.9	10	11.75

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

ALS Canada Ltd.
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www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: **AMERICAN LITHIUM CORP**
2705 W. 5 AVE
VANCOUVER

Finalized Date: 3-DEC-2018
Account: AMLICO

Project: TLC

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA18304124

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41
	Analyte	Cu	Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf	Hg	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb
	Units	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
	LOD	0.2	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.01	5	0.05	0.01	0.05
JC-TLC-01		14.4	1.48	7.36	0.70	1.93	0.03	0.030	0.38	20.2	930	3.88	495	1.96	0.74	0.44
JC-TLC-02		9.5	1.52	5.08	0.51	1.37	0.03	0.020	0.31	14.7	660	6.10	963	0.40	0.53	0.38
JC-TLC-03		9.7	1.23	3.36	0.22	0.64	0.03	0.016	0.66	12.3	560	6.70	571	0.73	0.27	0.20
JC-TLC-04		16.5	1.42	6.06	0.35	0.98	0.07	0.028	0.49	15.4	408	1.20	185	1.01	0.53	0.18
JC-TLC-05		13.1	2.12	7.62	0.33	0.82	0.05	0.040	1.40	27.2	91.2	0.93	359	3.69	1.23	0.13

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Sample Description	Method	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41
	Analyte	Ni	P	Pb	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Tl
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOD	0.2	10	0.2	0.1	0.001	0.01	0.05	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.01	0.01	0.2	0.005
JC-TLC-01		7.7	270	9.1	74.9	0.001	0.08	0.70	4.9	0.5	0.9	650	<0.01	0.03	5.7	0.107
JC-TLC-02		6.4	530	6.5	54.4	<0.001	0.02	0.73	4.1	0.5	0.6	1730	<0.01	0.03	4.3	0.090
JC-TLC-03		4.0	200	4.3	70.2	<0.001	0.01	1.44	3.9	0.2	0.6	2560	<0.01	0.04	4.9	0.047
JC-TLC-04		5.9	220	10.7	64.7	<0.001	0.10	0.83	3.7	0.3	0.7	1755	<0.01	0.04	4.8	0.059
JC-TLC-05		7.6	290	12.9	74.1	0.001	0.02	4.95	6.2	0.4	1.4	946	<0.01	0.02	10.8	0.076

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA18304124

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41
	Analyte	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOD	0.02	0.05	1	0.05	0.05	2	0.5
JC-TLC-01		0.41	7.07	94	1.85	12.15	40	88.9
JC-TLC-02		0.41	3.26	89	2.77	14.85	28	77.4
JC-TLC-03		0.72	5.33	60	0.57	10.70	26	16.9
JC-TLC-04		0.51	4.19	80	1.05	11.20	38	53.2
JC-TLC-05		0.32	2.47	78	0.89	17.30	51	38.1

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CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

Applies to Method: Gold determinations by this method are semi-quantitative due to the small sample weight used (0.5g).
ME-MS41

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Applies to Method: Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

CRU-31	CRU-QC	DISP-01	LOG-22
ME-MS41	PUL-31	PUL-QC	SPL-21
WEI-21			