

TECHNICAL REPORT

Johan Beetz Feldspar Project

Johan-Beetz Municipality

Municipalité régionale de comté Minganie

Quebec - NTS 12L07

Prepared for

EnerSpar Corp.

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Prepared By:

OTD Exploration Services Inc.

Bill McGuinty P. Geo.

July 20, 2021

Effective Date June 10th 2021

1. DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

The effective date of this Technical Report, titled: "Technical Report - Johan Beetz Feldspar Project, Johan-Beetz Municipality, Municipalité régionale de comté Minganie, Quebec NTS 12L07, is June 10, 2021.

This report was prepared and signed by the following author and dated July 20, 2021.

(Signed and Sealed) "*William McGuinty*"

DocuSigned by:



DocuSigned by:



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Dated at Pickering, Ontario, July 20, 2021

William McGuinty P.Geo.

2. CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, William J. McGuinty, P. Geo., do hereby certify that:

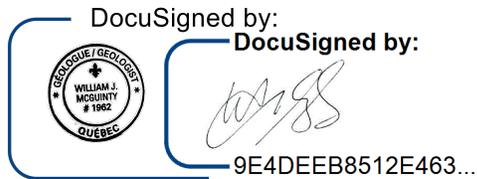
1. I reside at 682 Hillview Cres. Pickering, Ontario Canada, L1W 2R7
2. I am president of OTD Exploration Services Inc. a private company
3. I received a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Ottawa, Ontario in 1983.
4. I am a registered member in good standing of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario, reg. no. 0039, and a member of the Ordre des Géologues du Québec, reg. no. 1962.
5. I have worked as a geologist in Canada and internationally for Canadian stock exchange listed junior mineral exploration companies since 1981, holding progressive positions as project geologist, exploration manager, and vice president exploration. My work experience spans all aspects of exploration, for base and precious metals and mineral sands, including management, design and budgeting, development and supervision of mineral programs through to supervision of completion of feasibility studies and environmental impact statements in Canada, Madagascar and Latin America.
6. I attended the property for a site visit on June 6th and 7th 2021, visiting the sites explored by Enerspar in 2017 and two contiguous claims acquired after the last exploration work was completed.
7. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.
8. I am the qualified person responsible for preparation of the technical report entitled:

TECHNICAL REPORT
Johan Beetz Feldspar Project
Johan-Beetz Municipality
Municipalité régionale de comté Minganie
Quebec NTS 12L07
Effective Date: June 10, 2021

I personally prepared and am responsible for all sections of the Technical Report

9. I am independent of EnerSpar Corp. in applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
10. I have read NI 43-101. I have written all sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible and they have been prepared in compliance with that instrument.
11. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, all sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 20th day of July 2021 (Original signed and sealed by)

DocuSigned by:

 DocuSigned by:

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W.J. McGuinty., P. Geo. OTD Exploration Services Inc.

Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario #0039 / Ordre de géologues du Québec #1962

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1. SUMMARY

William McGuinty P.Geo., President of OTD Exploration Services Inc. (“OTD”) has been engaged by EnerSpar Corp. (Mr. J. Richardson, Chief Executive Officer and a director of EnerSpar Corp.) (“EnerSpar”) to prepare a Technical Report for a feldspar prospect (herein referred to as the Johan Beetz Feldspar project) an historic feldspar mine and processing operation, located east of the village of Baie Johan Beetz, Quebec. The property was acquired by EnerSpar under an option agreement from Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. in 2017 as EnerSpar’s Qualifying Transaction for listing on the TSX-Venture Exchange.

Occurrences of pegmatite-hosted industrial scale and quality feldspar have been identified in the Baie Johan Beetz area for over a century. In the 1950’s development activity on the Johan Beetz property resulted in the construction of a separation plant by Spar-Mica Ltd. The plant was reported to be shut down in 1959 after three years of operation from which production of 25,000 tons of concentrate are reported. No further documented exploration or technical evaluation occurred on the Johan Beetz Feldspar project until 1996. From 1990 to 1996 Canspar Resources Inc. explored the Johan Beetz property conducting diamond drilling and metallurgical testing.

The property was acquired in 2015 by Globex and subsequently expanded in 2016, and expanded again in 2017 and 2018 by additional claim registration by Globex for EnerSpar. The property’s eight mining claims are located in Ranges 5 to 7, Lots 27 to 30 in Johan Beetz municipality, Minganie MRC, Quebec (National Topographic Sheet reference 12L/07).

The property is located near Hwy 138, which connects the town of Johan Beetz to the towns of Havre St. Pierre, 60 kilometres (‘km’) to the west and the village of Natashquan, an Innu nation community, approximately 80 km to the east.

A site visit and personal inspection of the Johan Beetz Feldspar Property was conducted by the author between May 24th and May 27th, 2016 prior to the acquisition of the Johan Beetz property by EnerSpar. Drill holes and trench locations from prior exploration at the site were identified and all quarries reportedly used as feed source for the historic feldspar operation were visited. Eight (8) samples were collected from exploration trenches and quarries for comparison with reported feldspar analyses from previous work. Results obtained from analysis of 8 samples taken from the Johan Beetz site in May 2016 show good correlation to results presented in historic work at the property.

In 2017 EnerSpar engaged IOS Services Géoscientifiques to conduct surface and drill exploration of the Johan Beetz Property. IOS completed geological mapping and sampling, magnetometer and gamma ray spectrometry surveys across CDC claims 2432487, 2432488, 2461222, 2461223 and 2499379 and completed 19 drill holes totalling 585 m on CDC claim 2432488.

Drilling and mapping programs initiated by EnerSpar in 2017 have improved and updated information on the geology and the characteristics of feldspar mineralization at the Johan Beetz Feldspar project. EnerSpar drilling to date covers only a small portion of the available pegmatite mapped and located within the property, offering significant potential to identify additional feldspar mineralization of similar grades.

2017 drilling describes a monolithic granite pegmatite body (to drilled depth and extent) with approximately 10% inclusion of rocks of related granitic composition. Major oxide analyses for the small pegmatite area drilled (209 samples) returned calculated average normative values for Albite (29.8%), K-

feldspar (22.1%) and anorthite (3.2%) and Mica (cumulative 10.6%) and Quartz (33.7%). EnerSpar has identified that 83% of drilled materials returned XRF measured concentrations Na₂O between 3.26% and 3.78%, K₂O between 4.45% and 5.38% and deleterious iron as Fe₂O₃ between 0.54% and 0.88%.

The Johan Beetz Feldspar project offers an accessible and significant exposure of feldspathic pegmatite to consider for re-development as a new feldspar producer. A two phase program with a total budget of \$1,165,000 is proposed, combining further surface exploration, drilling and initial beneficiation studies across two phases \$490,000 in Phase 1 and \$675,000 in Phase 2, to provide for a broad assessment of the property's feldspar endowment and its amenability to separation into marketable products.

It is recommended that a market study for the range of potential feldspar products present at the Johan Beetz Feldspar project be undertaken early in Phase 1. Such a study can be used in tandem with EnerSpar's available sample database to focus future drilling and metallurgical tests towards a current 'best' product.

Mapping and sampling, magnetic and spectrometry surveys should be extended to claims CDC 2516208 and 2516209. This will allow for early evaluation of the granite pegmatites on these claims which by surface exposure in hectares add an approximately equivalent area of exploration to what has already been partially evaluated on the property.

Further drilling at the Johan Beetz Feldspar project in the first phase should extend from the sector drilled by EnerSpar in 2017 to test pegmatites more broadly across the property claims. Drilling will improve knowledge of the quality and distribution of feldspars within a larger portion of the project's pegmatitic rocks to ensure that beneficiation studies can select from the broadest mineralogical range of feldspar contents and pegmatite host rock available on the property.

In step with the drill program, detailed beneficiation studies of favorable pegmatite hosts in Phase 1 and Phase 2 will help assess the quality of available feldspar mineral and its separation and concentration characteristics. The second phase should include preliminary engineering studies to determine a process flow-sheet and base case for plant construction and operations costs.

It is recommended that EnerSpar invite and request proposals for Environment and Social baseline studies while conducting Phases 1 and 2 to provide a road map for studies that can be undertaken as the project develops.

2. INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

EnerSpar Corp. (“EnerSpar”) is a junior exploration company incorporated in Alberta and quoted on the TSX Venture Exchange in Canada under the symbol ENER. The corporation’s offices are located at 22 Coulson Ave., Toronto, Ontario, M4V 1Y5.

William McGuinty P.Geol., President of OTD Exploration Services Inc. (“OTD”) has been engaged by EnerSpar (Mr. J. Richardson, President and director of EnerSpar) to prepare a Technical Report for a feldspar prospect (herein referred to as the Johan Beetz Feldspar project) located east of the village of Baie Johan Beetz, Quebec.

Feldspar is a common raw material used in glassmaking, ceramics, and to some extent as a filler and extender in paint, plastics, and rubber. In glassmaking, alumina from feldspar improves product hardness, durability, and resistance to chemical corrosion. In ceramics, the alkalis in feldspar; calcium, potassium and sodium oxides act as a flux, lowering the melting temperature of a mixture. Fluxes enhance melting at an early stage in the firing process, forming a glassy matrix that bonds the other components of the system together, thereby reducing process energy costs.

Of particular note in the report is the growth of the much smaller North American feldspar market where the projected CAGR is 3.9% over the same projected period. 65% of US production was destined for glass manufacture with the balance of production used for ceramic tile and pottery. More recently applications in the manufacture of photo voltaic glass and solar cell panel fabrication have become a growing market for alkali feldspar products.

The United States Geological Survey (USGS, 2020) reported that Turkey was the largest source of feldspar import to the US between 2015 and 2018. The key feldspar producing states in the U.S. were North Carolina, Oklahoma, California, Virginia, and Idaho. Feldspar processors reported joint product recovery of mica and silica sand indicating a similar mineralogy to the John Beetz project.

Key Major Oxide Elements in Selected Feldspar Deposits in North America.

	Minspar N. Carolina	I-Minerals Idaho	Johan Beetz Quebec*
SiO ₂ : Al Ratio	3.78	3.55	3.29
Fe ₂ O ₃ %	0.07	0.06	0.08
Na ₂ O %	6.5	1.4	4.92
K ₂ O %	4.1	12.8	8.45
CaO %	1.4	0.2	0.92

* Flotation separate results for pit composites from I.M.D. Project 90310 for Ressources Canspar May 1994

FELDSPAR IN CANADA

Canada has one small seasonally active feldspar producer for the dental trade. The Othmer Mine is located in Derry township, near Buckingham, Qc. The mine is owned by Dentsply Canada and supplies the Dentsply plant as needed with mineral used in orthodontic appliances. Its current operational levels are not known to the author however it is last reported in operation in 2019. Nepheline syenite has similar end uses as feldspar is produced in quantity near Peterborough, Ontario. Unimin produces more than 500 Kt annually valued at an estimated at \$ 40 Million.

There has been considerable interest in pegmatite hosted feldspar in Canada over the past decade as a result of global interest in lithium for battery production. Pegmatite hosted spodumene feldspar has a limited history of production in Canada but several newer projects have advanced to pre-feasibility and feasibility stages, particularly in Quebec. Spodumene hosted concentrate is proposed to be processed to lithium hydroxide at several proposed Quebec projects including Nemaska Lithium, the most advanced new project. These projects have not described any opportunity to create competing feldspar products in Canada for the feldspar markets sought by EnerSpar.

The Johan Beetz Feldspar project is a former producer of feldspar and the property hosts significant extents of pegmatite rocks hosting feldspar mineralization. In 2017, EnerSpar began evaluating the potential of the Johan Beetz Project to host feldspar mineral inventories which could allow the property to be re-developed. Although global feldspar mineral resources are substantial, there is limited production in North America. As a bulk product, transport costs to purchasers are a key part of the development of the market for alkali feldspar. Based on the Johan Beetz Project's location at tidewater on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, transport via ship to American customers on the eastern seaboard and to U.S. and Canadian markets via the St. Lawrence Seaway and Great Lakes may provide a competitive advantage.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

EnerSpar has directed OTD to prepare a Technical Report summarizing all relevant technical and scientific material regarding Johan Beetz Feldspar and provide an opinion regarding mineral and development potential of the property. EnerSpar has also requested a recommendation for a work program and budget to further evaluate the feldspar potential at Johan Beetz.

The author understands this report will support EnerSpar's corporate activities and be used in support of seeking financial resources for exploration and development of the Johan Beetz Feldspar Project.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Information used to prepare this Technical Report was principally obtained from public files available through the Quebec Ministère de l'Énergie et des ressources naturelles ("MERN") and consists of publicly available exploration reports by mining companies filed with MERN and geoscientific publications produced by MERN itself. Additional information was obtained electronically from other public sources including Government of Quebec, Government of Canada, municipal and scientific websites.

EnerSpar has provided two reports prepared by IOS Services Géoscientifiques inc. for exploration work completed on the Johan Beetz Property in 2017 as follows;

Boivin J-F., Report on the Summer 2017 Field Work on the Johan Beetz Feldspar Project, Baie Johan Beetz Municipality, Quebec, December 14, 2017

Dumbroski, C., Report on the 2017 Drilling Program, Johan Beetz Feldspar Project, Baie Johan Beetz Municipality, Quebec, May 8, 2018

References to relevant reports and information used in the preparation of this Technical Report can be found in the body of this report and are more fully described in the References section.

SITE VISIT

A site visit was conducted by the author on June 6th 2021 to the area of former Mining Concession No. 434 (CDC 2432488) to visit the site of EnerSpar exploration on the property in 2017 and on June 7th 2021 to the area of CDC claims 2516208 and 2516209 which were acquired after the property was last explored. Maps showing historic sites located during the site visit can be found in Appendix III.

All EnerSpar drill sites completed by IOS and numerous channel sample sites, cut to obtain slab samples for mineralogical work, were visited and their UTM positions checked. All holes except hole JBF-17-007 have a post with multiple redundant aluminum ID tags affixed. Channel cut slab sample sites are evident although weather has bleached or worn away many sample tags (flagging tape). Coordinates measured at each labelled drill and slab site confirm locations reported with minor variations in the author's GPS readings attributed to their lower precision compared to those obtained by the device used by EnerSpar.



EnerSpar channels cut for mineralogical slab samples (L) sample 1210-90048, (R) sample 1210-90056



Holes JBF-17-017 (foreground) and JBF-17-18 (background) looking North



Hole JBF-17-009 looking North

The author was not able to review the drill core and samples obtained from the EnerSpar 2017 exploration program. These materials were transported off the property and are retained by IOS Services Géoscientifiques inc. at their facilities in Saguenay, Quebec. Communication with IOS confirmed that the remaining sawn core and sample products are stored there.

One field day was spent on claims 2516208 and 2516209, acquired since EnerSpar last undertook work on the property. The author reviewed the extensive pegmatite ridge exposures on these claims.

These new claims bring additional exploration history to the project. A report by Pronovost in 1990 for Ressources Quadrus inc. describes a near surface sampling program by short drill holes at 7 sites in an area of approximately 800 m x 250 m. Portions of the drill hole patterns at these sites were recorded by GPS during the visit and are identified in Appendix III.

Numerous channel saw cuts were noted along the ridges extending across both claims 2516208 and -209. These points are not identified as samples obtained by Quadrus. Several small pits and a series of open cuts were also located by the author. Quadrus identified these sites as historic to their efforts.

Geologically, the pegmatites in this area are very similar to the ridges underlying the claims explored in 2017 by EnerSpar. The ridges trend northeasterly but do not exhibit a pervasive or penetrative foliation at outcrop scale. The whale backs rise to as high as 30 m above sea level. The general impression of the pegmatite areas visited is that they are coarser grained than those at the 2017 exploration site. All feldspar minerals (up to 1 m) and toumaline (up to 15 cm) appear generally coarser grained. Biotite books are still quite thin but have coalesced into composite sheets up to 50 cm long in some places.

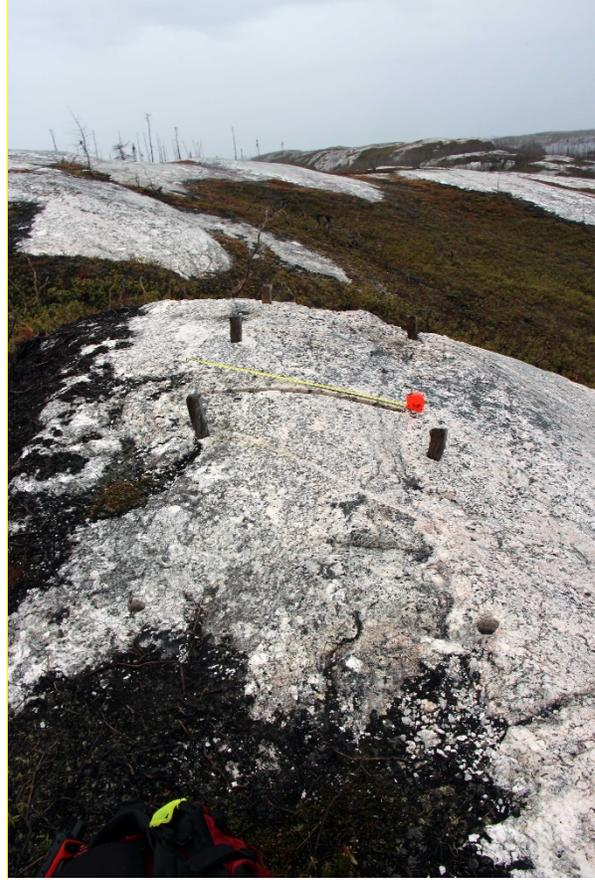
Surface exposures of pegmatite visited on these claims are estimated to cover approximately 21.5 ha as compared approximately 24 ha of exposures which were evaluated by EnerSpar in 2017. The additional exposure provides a good base for expanding exploration for feldspar on the property.



Looking NE on CDC Claim 2516209 along prominent pegmatite ridge



Looking west; pre-1990 open cut in pegmatite



DDH-PT58; part of Quadrus sample site A-E

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author is responsible for the content of this report. The author has not relied upon a report, opinion or statement of another expert concerning, political, environmental or tax matters relevant to this technical report.

The author has researched the Quebec Ministère d'Énergie et Ressources naturelles (MERN) Mining Title Management System (GESTIM) for mining tenure data related to the Johan Beetz Feldspar Project claims, their ownership and status as of June 1st 2021 and relies on this information to be accurate as provide through the portal.

The author reports herein on the Johan Beetz Feldspar Property agreement between EnerSpar Corp. (and Walmer ASC) and Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. and its modifications. The author has relied on information provided by EnerSpar and Globex in May 2021.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Johan Beetz Property claims are located in Ranges 5, 6 and 7, Lots 27 through 30 in the Baie Johan Beetz municipality, MRC Minganie, Quebec. The National Topographic System map sheet reference for

Johan Beetz Feldspar Property

Technical Report

the property area is NTS 12L/07. The claims are located directly on the north shore (Cote Nord) of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 2.5 km east of the village of Johan Beetz (pop. 86).

The historic center of the property as related to work completed at Spar Mica is Zone 20 U 516518E / 5571154N in UTM coordinates and 50° 17' 32" north latitude, -62° 46' 05" west longitude in geographic coordinates.

On August 22, 2016 Walmer Capital Corp. ("Walmer") entered into an agreement with Globex to acquire a 100% interest in two claims (CDC 2432487, CDC 2432488) comprising the Johan Beetz Property from Globex for a payment of \$50,000 and 3 million shares of Walmer Capital Corp. As part of the agreement Walmer committed to undertake a minimum of \$1,000,000 in exploration and evaluation work over two years (\$400,000 in the first year). The agreement also provided for a 2% Gross Metal Royalty (GMR) payable to Globex.

On October 27, 2016, Walmer and Globex amended their agreement for the Johan Beetz property to include 2 additional claims (CDC 2461222, CDC 2461223). The purchase terms of the agreement were also amended to adjust the payments to Globex to \$100,000 and 2 million Walmer shares and to eliminate the \$1,000,000 minimum exploration and evaluation work commitment. The Gross Metal royalty payable to Globex was also adjusted to 2.5%.

The four initial claims were registered to acquire the mining lands previously held within, and in proximity to, cancelled Mining Concession #434, originally granted to Spar Mica in 1956. One claim was recorded in 2017 completing acquisition of the mining lands previously contained in Mining Concession #434. Three additional claims were acquired in 2018 which expanded the property over terrain which is prospective for extensions of pegmatite bodies like those previously developed by Spar Mica within the mining concession.

EnerSpar Corp. changed its name from Walmer Capital Corp. as of March 30, 2017 and became a Tier 2 mining issuer on the TSX Venture Exchange (with trading symbol ENER) upon completion of the qualifying transaction and satisfaction of the requirements of the Exchange as of that date. EnerSpar completed the transaction with Globex on April 3, 2017.

In March 2019 Globex and EnerSpar signed an Agreement of Trust wherein Globex agrees to hold the Johan Beetz Property in trust for EnerSpar until such time as EnerSpar requests its transfer. This agreement includes the four original mining claims subject of the August 22, 2016 agreement and its amendment on October 27, 2016 and four additional contiguous claims acquired by Globex in 2017 and 2018 on behalf of EnerSpar. No additional compensation was paid to Globex for the four new claims but these are subject to the Gross Metal Royalty of 2.5% payable to Globex.

As of March 21, 2021, the GESTIM online claim registry of the MERN reports the Johan Beetz Feldspar property, consisting of the 8 mining claims registered and identified in the Agreement of Trust, as follows;

Table 1: Summary of Johan Beetz Feldspar Property Mineral Claims

Claim No.	Range	Lot	Area (Ha)	Registration Date	Expiry Date	Excess Work
2432487	5	28	52.1	21-Aug-15	20-Aug-22	\$6,042.50
2432488	6	28	29.5	21-Aug-15	20-Aug-22	\$5,587.50
2461222	5	29	55.0	6-Sep-16	5-Sep-23	\$0.00
2461223	6	27	43.2	6-Sep-16	5-Sep-23	\$0.00
2499379	6	29	48.1	7-Aug-17	6-Aug-22	\$0.00
2516207	6	30	45.9	10-Apr-18	9-Apr-23	\$0.00
2516208	7	29	51.7	10-Apr-18	9-Apr-23	\$0.00
2516209	7	30	53.9	10-Apr-18	9-Apr-23	\$0.00

The claims are for mineral rights only. Surface rights are not granted with these mining claims.

The property is subject to bi-annual fees (\$67) and bi-annual minimum exploration expenditures (\$1,200) per claim to be able to be renewed for a further period of two years. Excess expenditures completed on mining claims may be banked and distributed as qualifying credits for further renewals of adjacent claims. Based on expenditures credited to the Johan Beetz property claims, each claim may be renewed before their next renewal date and extended until 2024 and 2025.

Annual renewal fees and minimum exploration expenditure requirements are subject to prescribed increases as claims age.

Mineral exploration on mining lands in Quebec requires acquisition of permits to conduct field activities. Permit applications must detail the activities to be undertaken and the MERN may impose conditions on this work.

The property is the site of a former feldspar quarry and separation plant. Some historic features remain on the site, largely consisting of cement foundations. During the property visit conducted by the author in 2016 and again in 2021, certain elements of the former mining operation were investigated. No obvious environmental liabilities were noted during the visit.

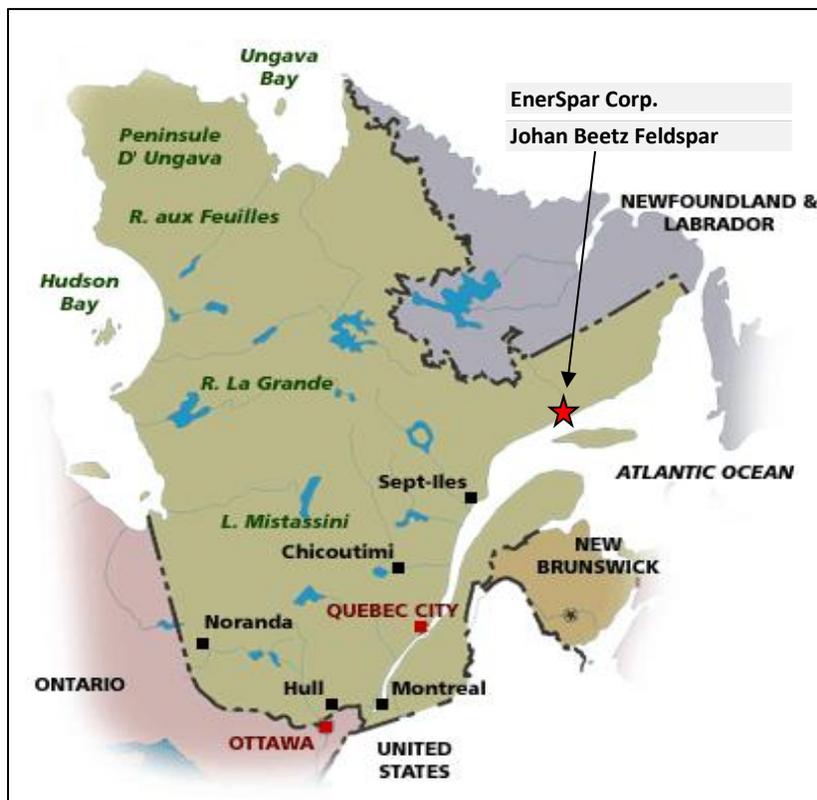


Figure 1: Regional Location Map – Johan Beetz Feldspar Property

(source www.educationcanada.com)

5. ACCESS, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, PHYSIOGRAPHY

ACCESS TO THE PROPERTY

Access to the property is by Hwy 138, which connects the town of Johan Beetz to the towns of Havre St. Pierre, 60 km to the west and Sept Iles, 280 km west and to the village of Natashquan, an Innu nation community, approximately 80 km to the east. A tertiary road named Rue du nord (locally known as the 'Sentier du Mica') extends for 3 km north to south from Hwy 138 to the Gulf of Saint Lawrence coastline at the point where the old Spar Mica feldspar mine wharf is located.

Scheduled air service is available from major centres to Havre St. Pierre, Sept Isles and Natashquan. Ferry service is also available to Havre St. Pierre and Natashquan from Sept Iles between April and January.

Havre St. Pierre (pop. 3,460 in 2016) is the loading port for the Quebec Iron & Titanium (QIT) Lac Allard open mining pit operation located 40 km north by railroad.

CLIMATE

The climate is typical of the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence where winters are generally long, cold and snowy with windy conditions. Proximity to the coast also creates wet summers. Monthly temperature averages range from -19 °C in January to 19 °C in July. Total annual precipitation averages approximately 990 mm occurring mostly as rain in the spring and summer months, and as snow in the winter season.

Physical access to, and exploration of the Johan Beetz property should not be hampered by seasonal conditions as an all-weather regional highway is located only 2 km from the property boundary. The property presents no physical challenges to year-round exploration. It should be noted that several areas of the property have delicate peat coverings over rock that would be best accessed during the winters season when frozen.

Table 2: Annual Average Temperature and Precipitation - Baie Johan Beetz, Canada

Climate data for Baie-Johan-Beetz, Quebec													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °C	8.9	6.5	11	16.5	32	29	28.5	29	28.3	20.6	13.3	8.3	32
(°F)	-48	-43.7	-52	-61.7	-90	-84	-83.3	-84	-82.9	-69.1	-55.9	-46.9	-90
Average high °C	-8.3	-7.2	-1.5	4	10.3	15.7	19.3	18.8	14	7.8	1.7	-5.1	5.8
(°F)	-17.1	-19	-29.3	-39	-50.5	-60.3	-66.7	-65.8	-57	-46	-35.1	-22.8	-42.4
Daily mean °C	-13.7	-12.8	-6.6	0.2	6	11.2	14.9	14.2	9.7	4.2	-1.9	-9.7	-1.3
(°F)	-7.3	-9	-20.1	-32.4	-43	-52.2	-58.8	-57.6	-49.5	-39.6	-28.6	-14.5	-29.7
Average low °C	-19.1	-18.4	-11.7	-3.7	1.6	6.6	10.4	9.7	5.3	0.6	-5.4	-14.2	-3.2
(°F)	(-2.4)	(-1.1)	-10.9	-25.3	-34.9	-43.9	-50.7	-49.5	-41.5	-33.1	-22.3	-6.4	-26.2
Record low °C	-37.8	-38	-35	-23.5	-11.1	-2.5	2.8	-0.6	-5.6	-12.2	-21.5	-33.9	-38
(°F)	(-36.0)	(-36)	(-31)	(-10.3)	-12	-27.5	-37	-30.9	-21.9	-10	(-6.7)	(-29.0)	(-36)
Average precipitation mm	72.4	40.4	60.5	56.8	90.8	99.4	101.4	95.3	103.9	105.7	89.7	73.3	989.6
inches	2.85	1.59	2.38	2.24	3.57	3.91	3.99	3.75	4.09	4.16	3.53	2.89	38.96

Source: Environment Canada, Wikipedia

Johan Beetz Feldspar Property

Technical Report

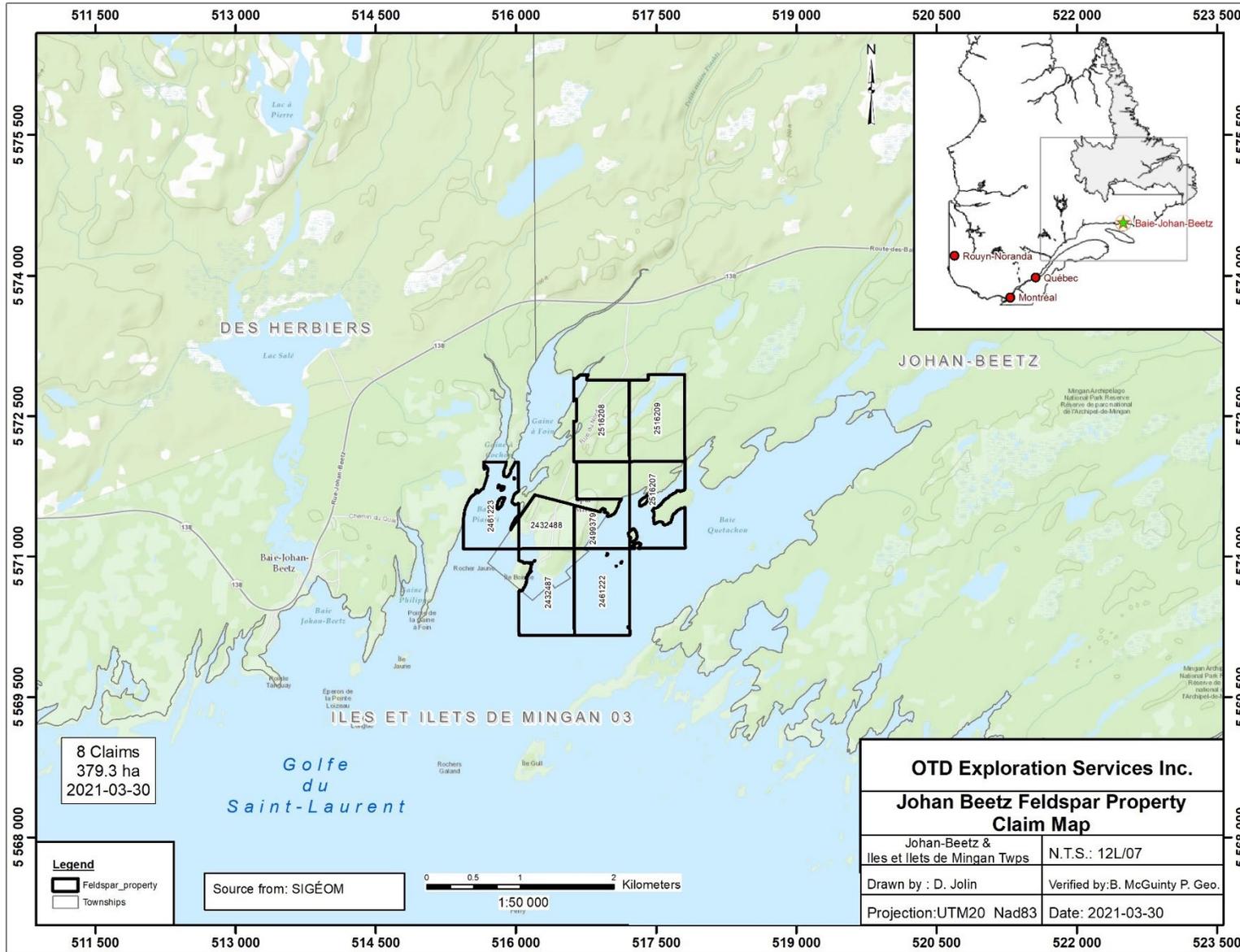


Figure 2: Claim Location Map – Johan Beetz Feldspar Property

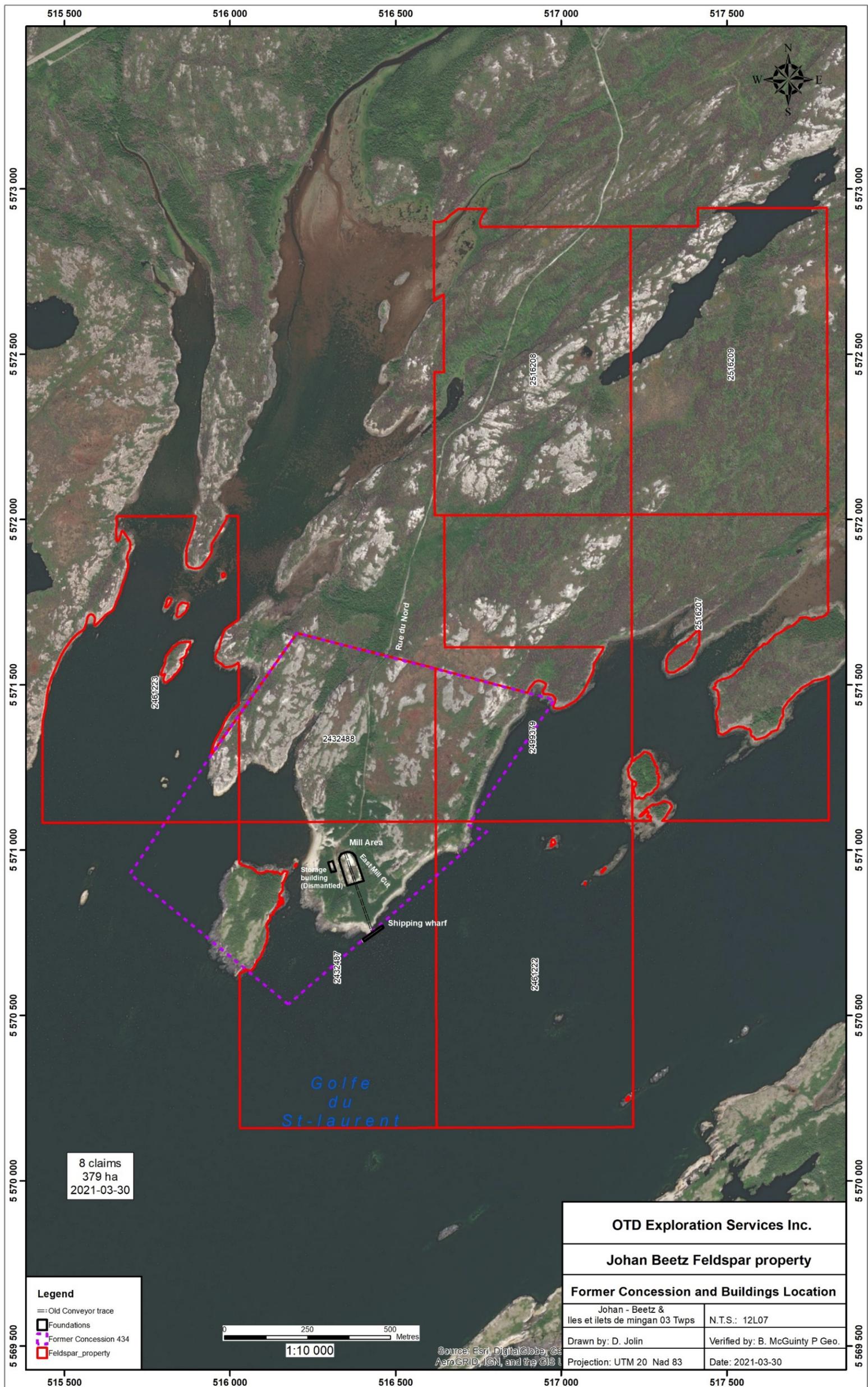


Figure 3: Photo Image of Johan Beetz Feldspar Property Claims

INFRASTRUCTURE AND LOCAL RESOURCES

Some historic and abandoned infrastructure from a previous mineral operation, Spar Mica Ltd., remains on the Johan Beetz Feldspar property. Spar-Mica Ltd. operated in the 1950's. The concrete pads of the mill, ore storage building, and several ancillary buildings remain at the site. A deep-water loading wharf remains in place but is in disrepair.

A power transmission line parallels the north shore of the St. Lawrence extending from Havre-Saint-Pierre to the village of Natashquan along highway 138. Its closest approach to the property is roughly 3 km from the old Spar Mica plant site.

A suitable workforce and industrial infrastructure can be obtained along the Cote Nord for project development and a future mining and processing project can offer new employment and economic opportunities for indigenous and other local communities in the region.

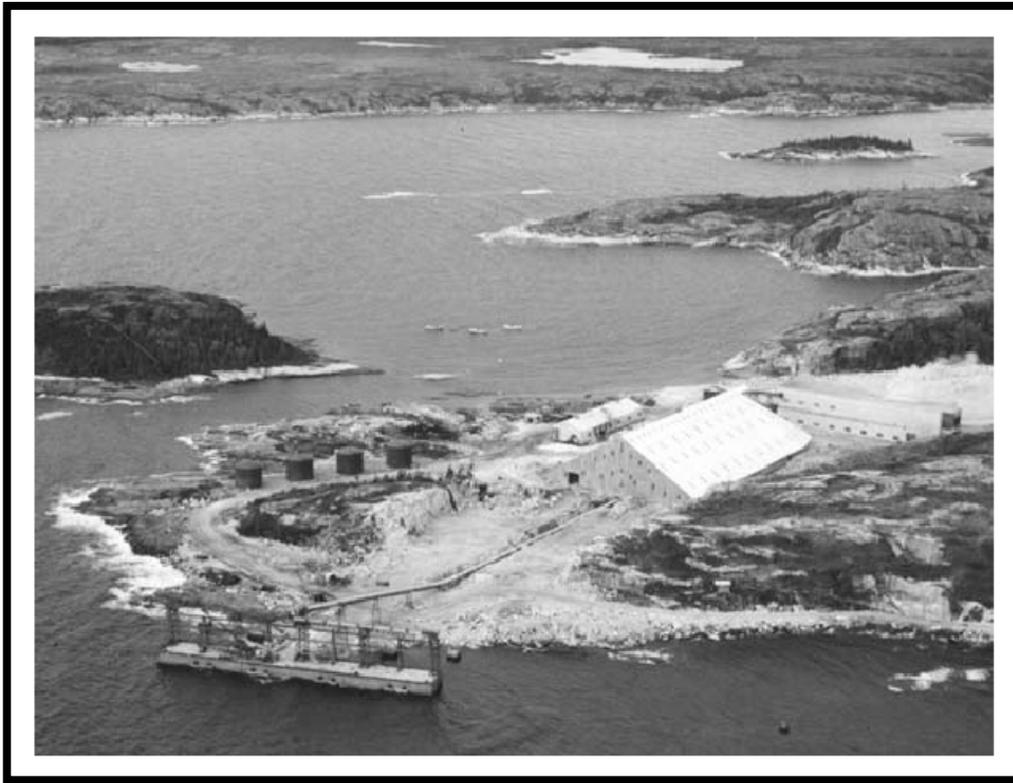


Figure 4: Spar-Mica Ltd. Historic Separation Plant and Storage Facilities
at Cape Feldspar in 1956, near Baie-Johan-Beetz. Photo from MRNFP archives and published in the Newsletter of the Mineralogical Association of Canada Number 71, December 2003.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

In 1974, Gerald E. Cooper (RG074) described the topography, forestry resources and ecology of the Johan Beetz North Shore region. The topography gradually rises to the North, from sea level to just over 185 m. The highest peaks are underlain by mafic plutonic rocks (gabbro) located to the East side of Lake Piashti.

The eastern part of the region offers numerous low mountains and valleys while the western part of the area is flatter, resembling a plateau.

The Johan Beetz area landscape is dominated by long, low elevation ridges and valleys largely related to folding and differential weathering of rock units which are exposed or covered with shallow soil cover. Elevation throughout the property is less than 100 m above sea level. The shore extends into the Gulf of St. Lawrence in long fingers of rock or strings of rocky islands trending along the strike of resistant rock units. Shorelines in the area are generally rocky with numerous cliff-bounded long narrow inlets, forming steep rock faces at water's edge or narrow rocky beaches.

To the southwest and north of Johan Beetz along the North Shore, lower lying areas that intersect shorelines can develop sandy beach strands that can extend for several kms. Inland from the beaches low-lying areas are generally filled with sediment and covered by swampy lakes and bogs. These swampy areas and some small lakes tend to be oriented along the trend of the underlying bedrock.

At the Johan Beetz Feldspar property, the claims are partially covered by black spruce forest in lower lying areas and on the flanks of pegmatite ridges. Rock ridges are bare or spruce covered, though forest cover has been extensively burned in recent years.

FLORA AND FAUNA

The Johan Beetz area is located within the Boreal forest landscape of Canada. It is part of the Continuous Boreal Forest Subzone, specifically the Spruce-Moss domain. This zone is dominated by black spruce with moss-over-soil cover and shallow lakes and peat bogs which forms a 300 km wide strip between the 49th and 52nd latitudes, from Abitibi in the west to Labrador in the east. The climate is generally humid. Rare fire events are the primary pathway for ecological disturbance and regeneration and black spruce, birch and jack pine are well adapted to this regime. The property has been subjected to fire in recent decades. Fireweed, Labrador tea, blueberry and other wild fruits are common in the burn and soil cover nearby.

The main tree species of the region are black spruce, pine and aspen. White birch is rare. Forest is best developed in valleys and on the shore of lakes and rivers. The high hills are steep with poor soil cover supporting only stunted spruce and peat. The very poor vegetation is affected by strong winds from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Poor soil and shallow rock-based peat bog covers some areas on the pegmatite ridges.

The economy of the North Shore includes significant business supported by natural resources such as sport fishing, hunting and eco-tourism. The region supports sport fishing for several trout species, Atlantic salmon, northern pike and arctic char. The St. Lawrence River has also supported the cod fishery although stocks have depleted significantly over recent decades. Fishing is a main source of subsistence for residents of Johan Beetz. Trout and salmon are plentiful in the nearby Watshishou and Corneille rivers.

The North Shore is also rich in crustaceans and molluscs. The northern shrimp and snow crab are the best known crustaceans found on the North Shore. Edible molluscs in the area include clams, scallops, mussels, whelks and razor clams.

Large marine mammals are also found in the region. Some are relatively common such as grey, harbour and harp seal, beluga and minke whale. Of some 80 species of cetaceans in the world, 13 can or could at one time be found in the waters of the St. Lawrence River. There is a population of seals living on the east islands of Pontbriand, Bay 18 km east of Johan Beetz.

There are few moose, deer or caribou along the coast where the Property is located, likely as a result of poor forage and lack of natural cover. Several wild duck colonies live nearby along the coast.

COMMUNITY

The two nearest communities to the Johan Beetz Feldspar property are Baie Johan Beetz (5 km W) and Natashquan (80 km E). The village of Baie Johan Beetz was renamed in 1965 in honour of a Canadian naturalist of Belgian origin who settled in this small coastal town in 1897. The nearby bay on the St. Lawrence also bears his name. Today the community principally caters to the tourism sector, including travel and sport fishing. The population is approximately 80 people. The municipality may have requirements for notification and consultation as exploration programs are developed.

The Johan Beetz Feldspar Property is located within the traditional territory of the Nistassinan First Nation of Natashquan. In 2004, the First Nations of Mamuitun, Nutashquan, the Governments of Quebec and Canada reached an Agreement-in-Principle of General Nature (EPOG). The agreement describes the rights of the Innu nations who are signatories to the agreement as well as the general terms regarding use of the territory. The Agreement identifies that mining activities on Innu Lands shall be governed at a minimum by Canadian and Quebec industrial and environmental standards and with participation with the First Nation (in the case of Johan Beetz, the First Nation of Nutashquan). All Johan Beetz Property claims are subject to obligations of Canada, Quebec and the Innu under this accord.

The area of the Johan Beetz Feldspar Property is included within the East Sector of the Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve, designated in 1984. The Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve is located along the northern shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Anticosti Island and Quebec's Middle North Shore. 5 claims are impacted by this Reserve as a result of excluding internal islets of the archipelago from exploration. It covers approximately 100 km² and is comprised of 20-some islands and approximately 1,000 coastal islets that extend over more than 150 km between île aux Perroquets to the west and the Aguanish River to the east. The East sector of the park reserve is part of the East Coast Boreal Natural Region, the easternmost part of the Canadian Shield.



Figure 5: Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve (source: Bing maps)

Mining Lands on the boundary of the Johan Beetz Feldspar property claims have been temporarily withdrawn from staking since 2009 (instrument #20090813-A). The withdrawal is to allow for the consideration of the development of the Watshishou regional park and covers portions of NTS map sheets 12L/07 et 12L/08. The regional park appears to be an initiative of the Minganie MRC to effect access and improvement of natural areas in the MRC region. 6 claims' boundaries are impacted by exclusions related

to the regional park. Should EnerSpar see expansion requirements for the project, either for greater resource development or infrastructure, early discussions with the MRC and park authorities to identify such sites and their benefits is advised.

The community of Johan Beetz is part of the Regional Municipality of Minganie County (Minganie MRC) along with neighbouring communities of Natashquan, Aguanish and the Innu community (or Montagnais Council) of Nutashquan. Direct consultation with communities is always considered good practice but many services and communications of common interest such as economic development and strategic planning are often well managed and coordinated by the MRC and advantageous to mineral explorers.

Communications with the MRC, the First Nation of Nutashquan and the village of Johan Beetz are recommended as exploration increases the development potential of the Johan Beetz Feldspar Property. Application and receipt of early exploration permits for the property will generally include guidelines which have been established by the Quebec government with regard to site specific consultation and any specific environmental guidelines that may apply. EnerSpar's CEO commenced this process on a positive note in 2017 when its CEO met the Mayor of Baie Johan Beetz and with a consultant for and a senior member of the community of Natashquan.

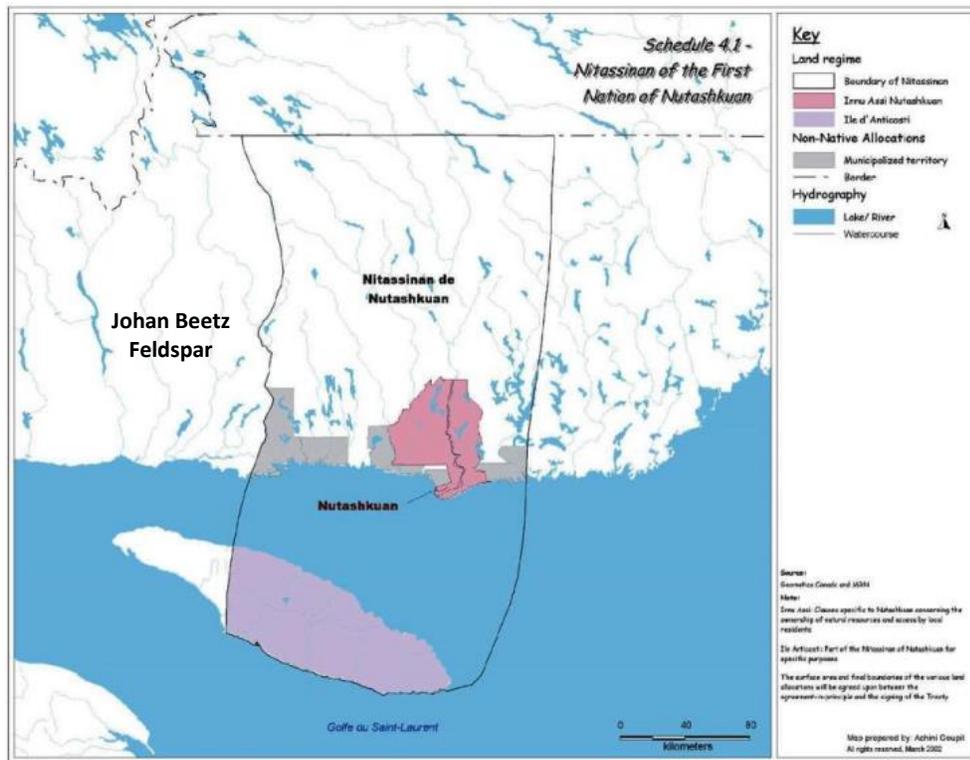


Figure 6: Nitassinan First Nation Agreement Map (from; Agreement-in-Principle of General Nature between the First Nations of Mamuitun and Nutashquan and the Government of Quebec and the Government of Canada www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca)

6. PROPERTY HISTORY

Industrial scale and quality feldspar has been known in pegmatites in the Baie Johan Beetz area for a century. In the 1950's Spar-Mica Ltd. spent several million dollars on (a then) innovative electromagnetic separation plant at Baie Johan Beetz. However, the plant was shut down in 1959 after only three years of operation, reportedly due to contamination of the concentrate during its shipment to market and other technical issues.

Stuart Lee (1990) reported that a total of 25,000 tons of feldspar-quartz concentrate was produced and shipped from the Spar Mica operation and a total of 150,000 tons was mined from 6 quarries on the property. For the purposes of this report the pits (or quarries) are identified by the nomenclature used by Canspar Resources in 1993.

A summary of pertinent references to historic exploration and activity at the Property is presented in Table 3. Additional reports available through the historic archives maintained by the MERN have not been reported herein as these were deemed too speculative in nature and could not be substantiated in later reporting from the property. Locations for these activities have been compiled where possible in Figure 7 with relation to the Spar Mica area and in Appendices II and III for the Johan Beetz property area.

Table 3: Compilation of Historical Work Completed in the Johan Beetz Area

Year	Reference & Company	Document Description	Summary
Feldspar Exploration and Development			
1918	GM-00897 - British Magnesite Corporation	Report on the Feldspar Industry	The Manikuagan Bay Feldspar described as having a good potential for production
1954	GM-03256A - Spar-Mica Corporation	Geological Report and Map	Describes extraction, chemical analysis and metallurgical testing of 600 pound bulk sample
1955	GM-03256B - Spar - Mica Corporation	Report on Diamond Drilling	25 vertical holes. assays not available
1956	GM-04329 - Spar - Mica Corporation	« Technical Report »	Project report surface geology, excavation of two test pits were sunk, 1,578 feet of diamond drilling
1957	GM-09829 - Spar - Mica Corporation	Company Memo	Describes construction of feldspar separation plant and provides a flowsheet
1959	GM-09971 - Spar - Mica Corporation	Surface Plans and drill sections Holes 59-1 to 59-38, 8A, 22A	Best value - 6.95% K ₂ O over 6 ft in hole 59-21
1990	GM-50494 – Ressources Quadrus Inc	Assessment Study of a Pegmatitic (Ridge) Rich in Feldspar in the Johan-Beetz Bay Region.	Testing of 8 sample sites in pegmatite with analytical results
1990	GM-49460 - Canspar Resources	Flotation Tests on a Sample of Feldspar Ore & Recovery of Muscovite Mica	Conclusion of report is good separation efficiency and product quality
Year	Reference & Company	Document Description	Summary
1991	GM-51826 - Ressources Canspar	Diamond Drilling Report	Description of 1991 drill holes 91-1 to 91-15
1993	GM-52321 - Ressources Canspar	"Rapport des résultats d'analyse d'échantillons composites des trous	Chemical analysis of pegmatite sample composite from diamond

Johan Beetz Feldspar Property

Technical Report

		de sondage 91 - 01 à 91 - 15"	drilling
1994	GM-52908 - Ressources Canspar	Processing of Crude Feldspar Ore from Existing Quarries and Diamond Drilling	Report recommends more detailed work on magnetic separation of individual core samples
1996	GM-54453 - Canspar Resources	Test Report "Magnetic Cleaning of Feldspar"	Magnetics were removed from each sample
2016	OTD Exploration Services Inc.	Site visit and evaluation	Historic mine site visit, historic drill site locating, limited verification sampling, drill proposal
2017	OTD Exploration Services Inc.	Technical report	Recommended exploration budget and drill proposal

*

In 1954, exploration work is reported from the eventual miner of the Johan Beetz property, Spar Mica Corporation. The report, written by Edgar Hobby Jr. describes site evaluation for docking facilities and extraction of a bulk sample of 1,000 lbs. of feldspar material. Hobby describes an assumed mineral inventory of eight to twelve million tons of feldspar in pegmatite ridge exposures he calculated volumetrically to contain 19,400,000 tons. He based inventory on an estimated 40% to 60% feldspar content.

In 1957, a memo to Dr. D.T. Denis describing the assets of Spar Mica Corporation Ltd. identifies the Johan Beetz property as being owned by this company, probably as early as 1953. The memo notes 2,600 acres (1,053 ha) of property including 189 acres (76.5 ha) in mining concession No. 434 (granted in Sept. 1956). The report describes start-up of operations in 1955 including leveling of the mill site, mill and wharf construction and preliminary mining. A large shed was constructed to store mineral processed in winter for the coming shipping season. The memo reports mill start-up in 1957 at a rate of 100 ton per hour using crushing (16 mesh) and drying followed by electromagnetic and electrostatic separation. A flow sheet compiled by C.D. Howe Consulting and Engineering annexed to Denis' memo is presented in Figure 8.

In 1955, J. G. Gemmell supervised the drilling of 25 vertical drill holes totalling 1,578 feet at the Spar Mica site. These holes targeted short term development of feldspar ore and explored longer range resources for the Spar Mica Plant. An historic map of the drill hole locations shows holes (55-) 1 through (55-) 6 and (55-) 17 through (55-) 21 to be located in areas subsequently developed as quarries and open cuts now seen on the property to the south and east of the historic mill facility location. The logs provide a description of lithology and an estimate of 'spar' content. Holes (55-) 23 to (55-) 25 do not appear on the map accompanying the drill logs, however they appear on a later map for Spar Mica by Mr. L. Germain (1956), located on the river shoreline the site of the mine camp.

In 1956 Mr. L. Germain provided an independent report for the Spar Mica Corporation property. He describes exploration for feldspar pegmatites in an area bounded by 8 claims determined by Spar Mica to be required for the application for a mining concession (eventually CM 434). Germain used information from work done in 1954 and 1955 provided by Spar Mica (E. Hobby, C. Authier and J. G. Gemmell) to support his report.

In his report Germain qualifies mineralized material on the assumptions that they can be bulk mined with no physical selection such as hand cobbing (separation); can be liberated cheaply from quartz and ferromagnesian minerals (mica?) and can be marketed as a mixed Na/K feldspar product. He provides information that Spar Mica was planning differential crushing and high intensity magnetic separation.

The report provides a feldspar grade and certain other mineral characteristics for the area tested by the 1955 drilling. The report uses chemical analyses (major oxide ratios and mineral recalculation) from holes (55-) 7 to (55-) 22 to generate the following composition. These holes are all located on the east-north-easterly trending ridge located immediately east of the mill location.

<u>Component</u>	<u>Composition %</u>
Potash (K) feldspar	28.87
Soda (Na) feldspar	25.34
Lime (Ca) feldspar	5.57
Micas	5.21
Free quartz	34.24
Other (tourmaline, garnet, etc.)	0.71

This mineral calculation mathematically corrected the K₂O of the major oxide analysis to apportion part to the micas present and the balance to K feldspar. The average K₂O ascribed to the micas is 0.61% out of the averaged total of 5.49% K₂O. The remaining 4.88% K₂O is recalculated to 28.87% K-feldspar mineral in the pegmatite.

Recorded information for the 1955 program seems to indicate Spar Mica was looking to evaluate both initial production and the potential of the future Mining Concession #434. 12 drill holes on tight grids appear in the traces of quarries #1 and #3, while 10 additional holes appear on two SE trending sections located 700 to 1200 feet NE of the mine site. Quarry #1 and #3 locations do not show evidence that detailed sampling guided their selection. Initial selection seems to have been in part pragmatic. Drill holes 55-1 to 55-6 being located in the pegmatite ridge that would have blocked the transfer of material from the mill to the dock. Drill holes 55-17 to 55-22 were drilled in the future location East Mill Cut of Pit #2. Four other quarry sites were opened with no recorded drilling.

In 1959, Spar Mica provided information (Mowat) related to 41 inclined drill holes (59-1 to 59-38, 59-8a, 22a and 59-27a). All these holes are located on a prominent ridge extending north-east from the Spar Mica mill area. No report or drill logs are available for the program, however a series of drill sections on 50 foot spacings present an interpretation of ore, possible ore, non-ore (soda mica) and schist, interpreted from geology and major oxide chemistry. The sections place a base limit to the ore at 30 feet above sea-level where working quarry floors had already been established. Sections 100E, 150E, 200E and 250E report depths and chemical analysis data for holes 59-4 to 59-11, 59-14 to 22, 8a and 22a. All holes were drilled to a hole depth of 50 to 60 feet.

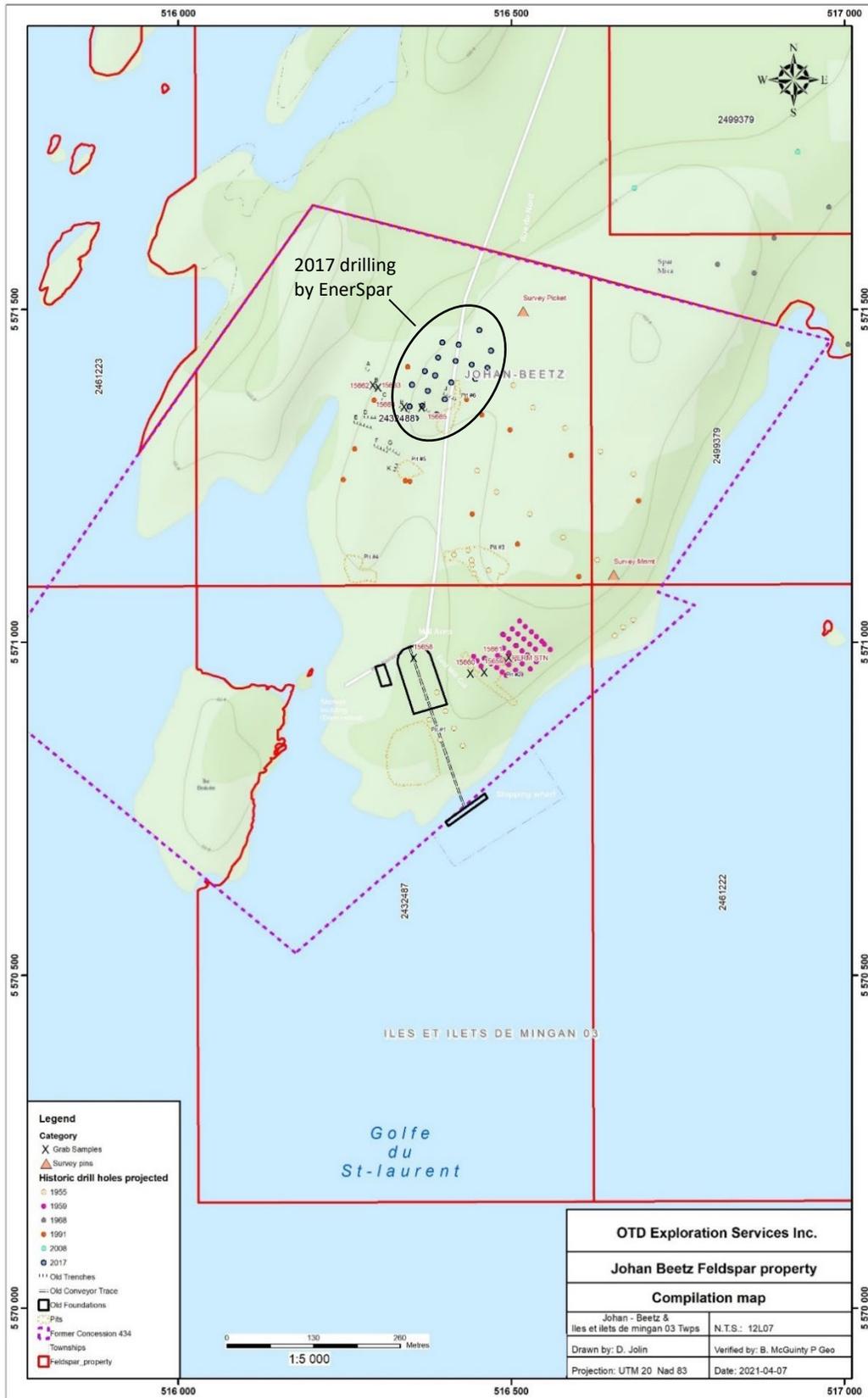


Figure 7: Johan Beetz Feldspar Property Spar Mica Area Exploration Activities Compilation Map

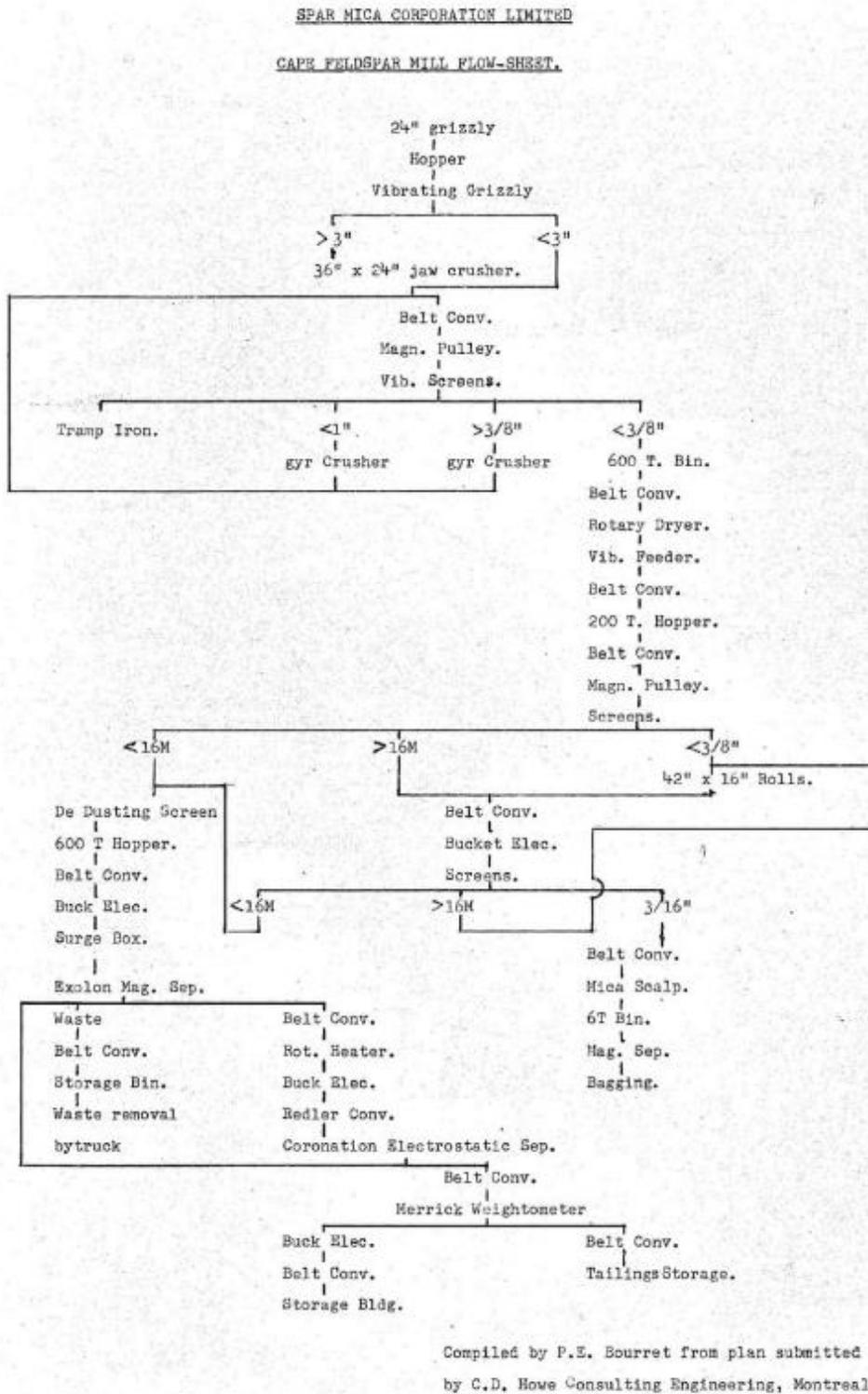


Figure 8: Flow Sheet for Cape Feldspar from Paul Bourret 1957.

In 1960, Minaco Equipment Limited acquired the Johan Beetz Feldspar property from the bankruptcy receiver for Spar Mica.

In 1983 a marketing report (#90022) by I.M.D. Laboratories prepared for Minaco Equipment Limited. The report provides a good summary of the property and the metallurgical processes used. The report also describes feldspar markets at the time in some detail and suggests a suite of studies to improve the quality of mineral resources as well as operational and transport options.

In 1990, Stuart Lee provided a report to Canspar Resources Inc. (also called Ressources Canspar Inc. in later reports) ("Canspar") which introduces a new metallurgical study by I.M.D. Laboratories (#90221-1). The I.M.D. report describes flotation tests on potassium feldspar pegmatite samples taken from Pit No. 5 (see figure 3) located north of the mill site. The most important result of Lee's property visit according to the report was the recognition of the existence of an approximately five hundred foot wide zone of predominantly potassic feldspar pegmatite adjacent to Pit No. 5 which was not the focus of the historic extraction at the property. The I.M.D. study was done from "character samples" taken from this zone (samples 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525 and 2520).

Drilling in 1991 by Canspar is mostly distributed along two SE trending sections. These sections extend further NW than the 1959 drilling, covering an area of coarse pink feldspar pegmatite. Canspar used whole rock analysis from the 1959 and 1991 core samples. Canspar selected a possible mining volume bounded by the Johan Beetz access road on the west, the pegmatite ridge edge above the St. Lawrence coast on the east and the northern Mining Concession #434 boundary. The proposed 'mining block' was estimated to contain "11 Million tonnes at 60% recovered feldspar" with K₂O and Na₂O concentrations of 5.35% and 3.11% respectively.

In 1991, Canspar completed 15 inclined drill holes totalling 813 m. The holes were logged by Christian Derosiers and included in a larger 1993 study by Eric Hurtubise for Canspar. The holes are situated within, north and west of 1959 Spar Mica drilling and north of the Spar Mica quarrying operations. The 1991 drilling included an area of the northern ridge from which selected samples were obtained for I.M.D. study 90221-1. Other than the quarry faces, there is no evidence of historic sampling by Spar Mica in this part of the property except for Gemmell's samples. Holes were generally drilled to a depth approximating sea level.

All core intersecting pegmatite feldspar units was sampled and assigned sample numbers according to the logs. Hurtubise reports 175 samples were taken. These samples were subsequently combined to create 48 composite samples, 2 to 5 composites per drill hole. Unfortunately, documents obtained for the property do not specifically describe which samples in each hole were composited. The composites were named by drill hole and by letter representing increased depth (91-) 1A, 1B, 1C, etc. 47 of these composites were then tested by whole rock analysis. The following average results were obtained;

Table 4: Summary of Whole Rock Analysis Major Oxides from Composites, Hurtubise 1993

	SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	Na ₂ O	K ₂ O	CaO	MgO	TiO ₂	MnO	LOI
Average	74.85	14.36	0.80	3.40	4.83	0.83	0.19	0.11	0.02	0.63
Hi	73.30	13.20	0.10	2.65	2.91	0.55	0.11	0.06	< 0.01	0.35
Low	76.00	15.10	1.36	4.41	5.33	2.02	0.31	0.20	0.04	1.43

Also during this period numerous surface rock trenches were blasted on the ridge located NW of the mine and mill. Hurtubise indicates this trench material was not analysed.

In January and February 1990, Ressources Quadrus inc. explored the feldspar potential of mining claims to the north of, and contiguous to, former Mining Concession 434. The report by Quadrus stated that the large scale of the pegmatite host rock and the favourable location motivated the project.

Quadrus completed a sampling program by drilling. The company located its sampling program using 20 km of grid lines. Sampling on the sites, identified as A-E, H, Q, N, T, X, Z (on EnerSpar claim 2516208) and K (on EnerSpar claim 2499379) was performed on single or multiple lines of drill holes with a nominal 6 foot spacing between holes. A total of 261, 1-inch diameter holes of 4 feet in depth and 46, 2.5-inch diameter holes of 10 feet in depth for a total of 1,504 feet (458 m) of drilling were reported completed along with 27 surface samples. Drilling is described as rotary (2.5 inch diameter) and percussion (1 inch diameter). Samples were collected as cuttings and dust as drilling proceeded.

The report provides analytical certificates reporting major oxides and a comparison of the average major oxide results to results at 'Spar Mica'. The Spar Mica data source and averaging methods are not described.

In 1994, Canspar commissioned I.M.D. to conduct further testing of pegmatite feldspar mineralization from the Johan Beetz property. The work is detailed in I.M.D. report 90301-1. Stuart Lee instructed 2 drill core composites to be developed; one from holes (91-) 4 to 7 and the other from holes (91-) 11 to 15; representing two SE trending sections located approximately 170 m apart traversing the northern portion of Mining Lease #434. Two large samples were also taken from quarries #2 and #3, two of the main feed sources for the Spar Mica operation. The samples were processed in a series of flotation and magnetic separation tests.

The last recorded work on the Johan Beetz property is a magnetic separation study completed by ErieZ of Pennsylvania in 1996. The tests were reportedly performed on two samples from Quarries #2 and #3. No preparation or sample sizes are mentioned.

Exploration in the Johan Beetz region outside of the Spar Mica / Canspar Mining Concession has principally focused on the uranium potential of the Lac Turgeon Intrusive Complex. Phases of exploration occurred from the late 1960s to 2008 in response to positive fluctuations in uranium pricing. In the 1970s the large scale search was mainly led by large energy companies using the recently developed bulk tonnage Rossing Mine in Namibia as a geological model. Later exploration was undertaken by junior explorers in the pegmatite fields of the Lac Turgeon Intrusive Complex (LTIC) using historic exploration data and applying it to the search for rare earth elements including uranium located within the same pegmatite formations.

In April 2013, the government of Quebec announced a moratorium on uranium exploration and development, followed by a recommendation to ban uranium mining in November 2015 after public consultation. At this time no ban has been enacted and the moratorium remains in place.

The closest reported uranium exploration work extended from the northern limit of CLM 434 north located in EnerSpar claims (2499379, 2516207, -208, and -209) and easterly along the dominant pegmatite unit, referred to as the Wee Gee project. The area received radiometric surveying, trenching and diamond drilling. Assay results available report a range of trace to 300 ppm U.

In 2013 Mining concession #434 was cancelled and the lands opened for staking. Globex staked the former concession area in 2015.

In May 2016, a site visit and personal inspection of the Johan Beetz Feldspar Property was conducted by the author. A resulting site visit report was presented to Walmer Capital. Subsequently a Technical Report for the property was prepared for Walmer in February 2017. The Johan Beetz Property consisted of 4 claims registered by Globex Mining Enterprises.

The visit evaluated the access to the property and nearby services. Drill holes and trench locations from prior exploration at the site were identified and all quarries reportedly opened in the 1950's were visited. Several inclined 1959 Spar Mica drill holes were located in bedrock exposures on the ridge east of the East Mill Cut as were tightly spaced vertically drilled holes believed to be unused blast holes. Drill holes from the 1959 campaign were not identified by hole number due to changes to the mine faces since they were drilled. Canspar Trenches A through K were located in relation to available maps during the field visit as was Canspar drill hole 91-08.

No physical material, core or samples from historic exploration prior to 1996 are known to exist off site, nor were seen to be stored on the property. Industrial infrastructure from the historic operation in the 1950's is considered unusable. The deep water loading wharf is still in place and should be reviewed for its potential to be refurbished.

Eight (8) samples were collected by the author from exploration trenches and quarries for comparison with reported feldspar analyses from previous work. Three samples were taken from Spar Mica's East Mill Cut (Canspar Pit #2) and four samples were taken from 1991 Canspar trenches. These samples were obtained by continuous chip sample from existing faces. Samples weighing approximately 2 kg per metre were obtained. It was not possible to select samples that were un-weathered during this visit. Sample locations were tagged with flagging tape and sample numbers written on the tape. Samples were delivered to SGS Laboratories in Lakefield, Ontario. All samples submitted to SGS were tested by whole Rock Analysis (WRA) to establish major oxide contents as used by Spar Mica and Canspar in their work. In addition, two of these samples, one from a white pegmatite (#15659) and one from a pink pegmatite (#15664) were tested by X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) to provide a semi-quantitative pegmatite mineralogy.

Table 5: Summary of Samples Taken at Johan Beetz Feldspar Property in May 2016

Sample Number	UTM Zone 20 U		Description
	Northing	Easting	
15658	Not taken	Not taken	1 kg sample of sand sized concentrate remaining in storage shed floor from Spar Mica operation, taken at 30 cm depth
15659	5570955	516459	2 m chip sample from west wall of East Mill Cut (Canspar pit #2) starting

Johan Beetz Feldspar Property

Technical Report

Sample Number	UTM Zone 20 U		Description
	Northing	Easting	
			at northern contact of major schist unit and proceeding to small schist inlier - white fsp pegmatite with thin biotite books measuring up to 0.5 cm by 10 cm in aspect
15660	Not taken	Not taken	2 m chip sample from west wall of East Mill Cut located (Canspar pit #2) located 15 m north of sample 15659 along wall - white fsp pegmatite with thin biotite books up to 0.5 cm by 10 cm in aspect
15661	5570977	516495	1 m chip sample from east end of East Mill Cut mine heading (Canspar pit #2) - pale apple green to white fsp pegmatite with thin biotite books to 0.5 cm by 10 cm in aspect
15662	Not taken	Not taken	Canspar (CSP) Trench B - 1 m chip sample taken at southeast end of trench (position not taken by GPS) approx. 5 m from 15563. Coarse Grained pink fsp-qtz-bio+/-musc pegmatite. Located near drill hole CSP 91-08 collar
15663	5571386	516293	Canspar (CSP) Trench B - 2 m chip sample taken at northwest end of trench 5 m NW from sample 15562. Coarse grained pink fsp-qtz-bio+/-musc pegmatite
15664	5571354	516339	Canspar (CSP) Trench H - 2 m chip sample taken at 3 m SE from northwest end of trench, Coarse grained pink fsp-qtz-bio+/-musc pegmatite
15665	5571353	516365	Canspar (CSP) Trench I - 2 m chip sample taken at northwest end of trench. Coarse grained buff-pink fsp-qtz-bio+/-musc pegmatite

Table 6: OTD Summary of May 2016 Whole Rock Analyses from Johan Beetz Feldspar Property

Sample ID	SiO ₂ %	Al ₂ O ₃ %	Fe ₂ O ₃ %	MgO %	CaO %	Na ₂ O %	K ₂ O %	TiO ₂ %	P ₂ O ₅ %	MnO %	Cr ₂ O ₃ %	V ₂ O ₅ %	LOI %	Sum %
OTD Sampling 2016														
15658	68.6	17.4	0.11	0.06	1.05	5.18	6.03	< 0.01	0.05	< 0.01	0.03	< 0.01	0.58	99.1
15659	71.1	15.7	1.05	0.29	0.97	4.49	5.26	0.1	0.05	0.01	0.02	< 0.01	1.09	100.2
15660	76.1	13.1	0.63	0.14	0.61	3.08	5.9	0.08	0.05	< 0.01	0.02	< 0.01	0.6	100.3
15661	75.8	13.2	0.56	0.14	0.79	3.7	4.66	0.07	0.04	< 0.01	0.01	< 0.01	0.66	99.6
15662	76.3	14.1	0.51	0.14	0.93	4.02	3.3	0.07	0.05	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.8	100.1
15663	73.2	15.3	0.75	0.22	0.96	4.03	4.47	0.08	0.05	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.85	99.9
15664	74.2	14.7	0.49	0.17	0.59	3.25	5.93	0.05	0.07	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.71	100.2
15665	73.4	15.2	0.51	0.18	0.62	3.4	5.49	0.04	0.05	0.03	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.9	99.8
Average	74.30	14.47	0.64	0.18	0.78	3.71	5.00	0.07	0.05	0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	0.80	100.0
Canspar Drill Composites 1993														
Average	74.85	14.36	0.80	0.19	0.83	3.40	4.83	0.11	-	0.02	-	-	0.63	-

Table 6 presents results obtained from analysis of 8 samples taken from the Johan Beetz site in May, 2016. High and low major oxide values for each rock sample are outlined in yellow and green respectively. The average major oxide percentages for the 7 channel samples collected are compared to the historical average for Canspar analytical results from 1993. Observations from the field indicate that potassium content in rock samples does not have a color correlation. Often pink feldspars are believed to be K₂O rich but OTD samples taken from the northwest ridge of the property which had greater visible pink feldspar composition do not report higher overall K₂O content than samples from the historic mine areas that are white.

One sample of concentrate remaining in the shipping area is highlighted in rose. Comparing the limited results from rock outcrops as an average and the concentrate sample #15658, processing at the Spar Mica concentration plant appears to have removed some quartz. Similar reductions in iron and magnesium would indicate that a mica sequestration to tailings was also completed by the process. Remaining MgO and Fe₂O₃ may be related to continued presence of mica or tourmaline in the concentrate. No tailings deposits were observed at the Johan Beetz site from which a sample could be obtained.

Limited extraneous or deleterious mineral and elemental material is identified through whole rock analysis. Those measured; TiO₂, P₂O₅, MnO, Cr₂O₃, V₂O₅ are generally used to recalculate mineral assemblages from oxides, particularly high iron minerals. In this case very low values indicate the absence of minerals in which these elements are found. This is corroborated by the absence of such minerals in hand sample and outcrop.

Table 7 presents the mineralogy obtained from X-ray Diffraction from two samples which were submitted for Whole Rock Analysis. Sample 15659 is located in the area of Pit #2 where the Spar Mica operation drew ore for processing, while Sample 15664 is located on the ridge above Pit #5 to the north of the Spar Mica plant. The results indicate that quartz and mica contents are lower in the zone mined by Spar Mica. This does not indicate that a future feldspar concentrate would be less pure or marketable from the zone where sample 15664 was taken, simply that more mineral separation would be required and more tailings material would be produced.

Table 7: Results of XRD analysis from Johan Beetz Feldspar Property Samples, May 2016

Semi-Quantitative X-ray Diffraction Results		
Mineral	15659	15664
	(wt. %)	(wt. %)
Quartz	23.9	34.3
Microcline (K fsp proxy)	24.3	24.4
Albite (Na fsp proxy)	37.4	23.9
Muscovite (mica proxy)	6.5	10.8
Anorthite (Ca fsp proxy)	3.1	3.7
Illite (mica proxy)	2.0	1.9
Diopside *	1.0	0.8
Chamosite *	1.0	0.3
Actinolite *	0.9	-
TOTAL	100	100

* proxy for Fe-, Mg- minerals ex: garnet, tourmaline seen in samples

The 2017 Technical Report by OTD recommended a two-year, two phase exploration budget of \$1,050,000 comprised of \$450,000 in the first year and \$600,000 in the second year as an initial assessment of the potential of the Johan Beetz Feldspar deposit.

The proposed Phase 1 exploration program recommended targeting claims 2432487 and 2432488. These claims comprised the bulk of accessible pegmatite outcrop within former Mining Concession 434 as evaluated by Canspar. Two conceptual grids ('A' and 'B' see Appendix I) were proposed to cover areas of the prominently exposed pegmatite ridges within the property boundary. The conceptual drill plan was

based on 25 m grid spacing. Each 25 m x 25 m x 25 m (depth) grid block corresponds to approximately 41,500 tonnes of pegmatite. The grid outlines represented an estimated 4.8 Mt of pegmatite. Based on a proposed 25 m hole depth (to sea level), 31 Phase 1 drill holes were proposed on a nominal 50 x 50 m spacing to test the pegmatite mineralization nearest to road access and to historic drilling and sampling by previous property owners.

Drilling and surficial sampling in the initial program was proposed to deliver adequate volumes of sample materials to complete a Phase 2 metallurgical test. XRD and XRF analyses were proposed for core and surface samples from Phase 1 and Phase 2 ahead of compositing and metallurgical testing.

Phase 2 exploration was proposed to include definition drilling and identification of bulk sampling targets. An additional 30 holes drilled at 25 m spacing as infill to Phase 1 drilling were recommended at sites of 'best' feldspar quality as identified in Phase 1. Metallurgical testing of Phase 1 and Phase 2 samples was proposed to be designed and supervised by a metallurgist in Phase 2.

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTINGS AND MINERALIZATION

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Regional geology for the Johan Beetz area (figure 9) is compiled from references obtained using the SIGEOM (Système d'information géominière du Québec) online application and other sources.

The Johan Beetz Feldspar property is located in the Eastern part of the Grenville Province at the south end of the Wakeham Supergroup. In Canada, the Grenville province extends from Lake Superior northeastwards for more than 2000 km along the North Shore of the St. Lawrence River to the coast of Labrador. It has long been considered an uraniferous geological province with several uranium showings and former producing deposits. In addition to base metals, it is also host to a wide range of specialty metals including iron, zinc, graphite and rare earths as well as high grade industrial minerals including lithium, mica, apatite, calcium carbonate and feldspar. Locally, the Wakeham Supergroup, includes the basal Aguanus Group, which is discordantly overlain by the Davy Group sedimentary rocks. The bottom of the Davy Group is varied in lithology, including sericite schists, quartz sandstones, black shales, conglomerates and some felsic volcanic rocks. The upper part of the Davy Group mainly consists of quartz sandstone and sandstone. These rocks are all underlain by gneiss bedrock of Middle Proterozoic Age.

The geology of the area between Baie-Johan-Beetz and Aguanish, located 50 km to the east, has been studied by Cooper (1957), Blais (1956) and Kish (1993). Avramtchev (1983) has also compiled the geology of the Côte-Nord area to a scale of 1:250,000. The region is composed of two distinct geological provinces; the western portion is underlain by the Wakeham terrane and the eastern portion by an older gneiss complex (figure 9). These two terranes are separated by the Caron Lake deformation zone, which trends eastward near Johan Beetz then continues northward for a distance of at least 100 km. The two geological provinces show a very characteristic dome and basin pattern related to regional folding on aeromagnetic maps (maps 5128 G - Bay Pashashibou and 5129 G - Baie-Johan-Beetz, 1:63,360; map 7360 G - Havre-St-Pierre, 1:1,000,000).

The age of the volcanic rocks is 1271 MA (Loveridge, 1986) and a local quartz monzonite pluton has been dated to 1322 MA (Martignole et al., 1987).

Gabbro sills are hosted in the Aguanus and Davy Groups. Several late sub-circular plutons of post-tectonic biotite granite and quartz monzonite (one is dated at 993 my) intrude the Wakeham supergroup strata.

The lower part of the Aguanus Group is composed of arkoses, quartz sandstone, calcareous sandstone, feldspathic sandstone and rare intercalations of pelites and basalts (Martignole et al., 1992; Sharma, 1973). A great thickness of rhyolites and porphyry rhyodacites and some units of basalt overlie the sandstones. The volcanics are injected by intrusive granitic rocks and monzonitic and monzo-dioritic rocks. Study of trace elements shows that felsic volcanic rocks have a similar composition to the volcanic anorogenic peralkaline rocks (Bourne, 1986).

The Wakeham supergroup is sourced from bedrock erosion in a continental rifting zone. The Aguanus Group was the source of a part of detritus in the rocks of the Davy Group. The sedimentation environment was probably associated to a high fluvial-deltaic energy.

The gneiss complex underlying the Wakeham Terrane was affected by Grenvillian and older deformations. However, the deformation in the Wakeham is attributed exclusively to the Grenvillian orogenic cycle (about 1.16 - 0.97 Ga, Rivers et al, 1989). The Aguanus Group, at the bottom, has undergone two phases of deformation while the younger group of Davy rocks has been affected by a single phase. The large Caron Lake Deformation Zone along the east limit of the territory includes rocks of the Davy Group (Gobeil and Clark, 1992). In the Wakeham terrane, greenschist-facies metamorphism is dominant, with the exception of a southern portion where amphibolite-facies is present.

LOCAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY

On the Johan Beetz Feldspar Property, the pegmatites corresponding to the Spar Mica deposit are related to the metamorphosed Lac Turgeon Intrusive Complex (LTIC) (figure 10) within the Wakeham terrane. The property is almost exclusively covered by a pegmatite assemblage intercalated with strongly foliated amphibolite, probably metamorphosed pelitic sediments. The pegmatite dykes show massive and coarse grained textures with feldspar (fsp), quartz (qtz) and both white and dark micas (muscovite and biotite) generally present. Locally, sub cm grain size units of fsp-qtz-mica can be seen. Variable white-beige-pink color in the pegmatites depends on the local sodium and/or potassium feldspar composition. Garnet is seen locally replacing biotite and small 5 – 10 cm sized radial tourmaline clusters are also observed.

The pegmatites are expressed as tall whale-back ridges with other more mafic metamorphic rocks found on the edges of the ridges and in valleys. On the western side of the property near trenches #4, #5 and #6 the pegmatites strike in a northerly (020°) direction while on the eastern side, the apparent strike is north-easterly (040°-060°). Apparent dips observed on contacts between schistose rock (as rafts and on major contacts) are sub-vertical. Micaceous quartzite, dark grey quartzite, mafic schist, quartz-biotite gneiss and biotite schist can be seen as small metre sized to multi metre sized interlayers within the pegmatites where mining has occurred as well as in larger areas between pegmatites. Mafic and pegmatite members are also cut by several gabbro sills.

Germain's report credits Hobby for the geological mapping of the property which he summarizes in his 1956 report:

"Roughly ninety percent (90%) of the land area of the eight claims forming the object of the present report (note: the eight claims of the application for future Mining Concession #434) are underlain by pegmatites, the balance being quartzites of varying compositions. Consequently, the geology of the property is really confined to a description of the pegmatites.

The geology of the property was determined in considerable detail by E. Hobby Jr. and C. Authier during the summer and fall of 1954 when all outcrops and other surface features were mapped and rocks classified."

He further states *"The pegmatites are apparently one solid mass as it was found to be continuous on east-west traverses and also throughout the length of diamond drill holes (1955) which were put down to within ten feet of sea level.*

The exposed surface is in the form of large rolls and keels cut by many cooling fissures (jointing?) at right angle to the strike. Numerous contacts with the country rock are present showing an average dip of 50 to 60 degrees and strike of N40°E. The contacts on the east side of the pegmatites may be part of the wall rock or they may be part of a large keep extending under the east arm of Quetachou Bay and appearing again in a red feldspar ridge forming the east shore of the bay."

Germain further reports;

"The pegmatites are composed of fine grained graphic granite, lenses of perthitic feldspar, quartz pods and stringers, muscovite and biotite mica, garnet and tourmaline. The graphic granite is unusually uniform both in grain size and areal extent. It is composed of a white perthite with microcline and a crystal-clear to milky quartz predominating. The crystal quartz appears to predominate but this may be due to the difficulties of recognizing the milky quartz with the white feldspar. The grain size of the quartz is from 1/64th to 1/8th inch in cross section. The graphic granite is found in all parts of the pegmatites and comprises 65%, by volume, of the mass."

The shallow 50°-60° dips referred to by Germain are not supported by cross sections produced by Mowat for mine planning purposes in 1960, using the same drill holes. His interpretation generally arrays lithological contacts with sub-vertical dips.

No significant cross-cutting structures are seen in the pegmatite field. Valleys extending parallel to the main pegmatite ridges may contain N to ENE trending faults but most topographic effects are interpreted to be related fold pattern and differential weathering giving prominence of pegmatite relative to mafic schists and metasediments seen on ridge flanks and along the property shoreline.

Smaller shear offsets are seen in mafic metamorphic and metasedimentary rocks on the property.

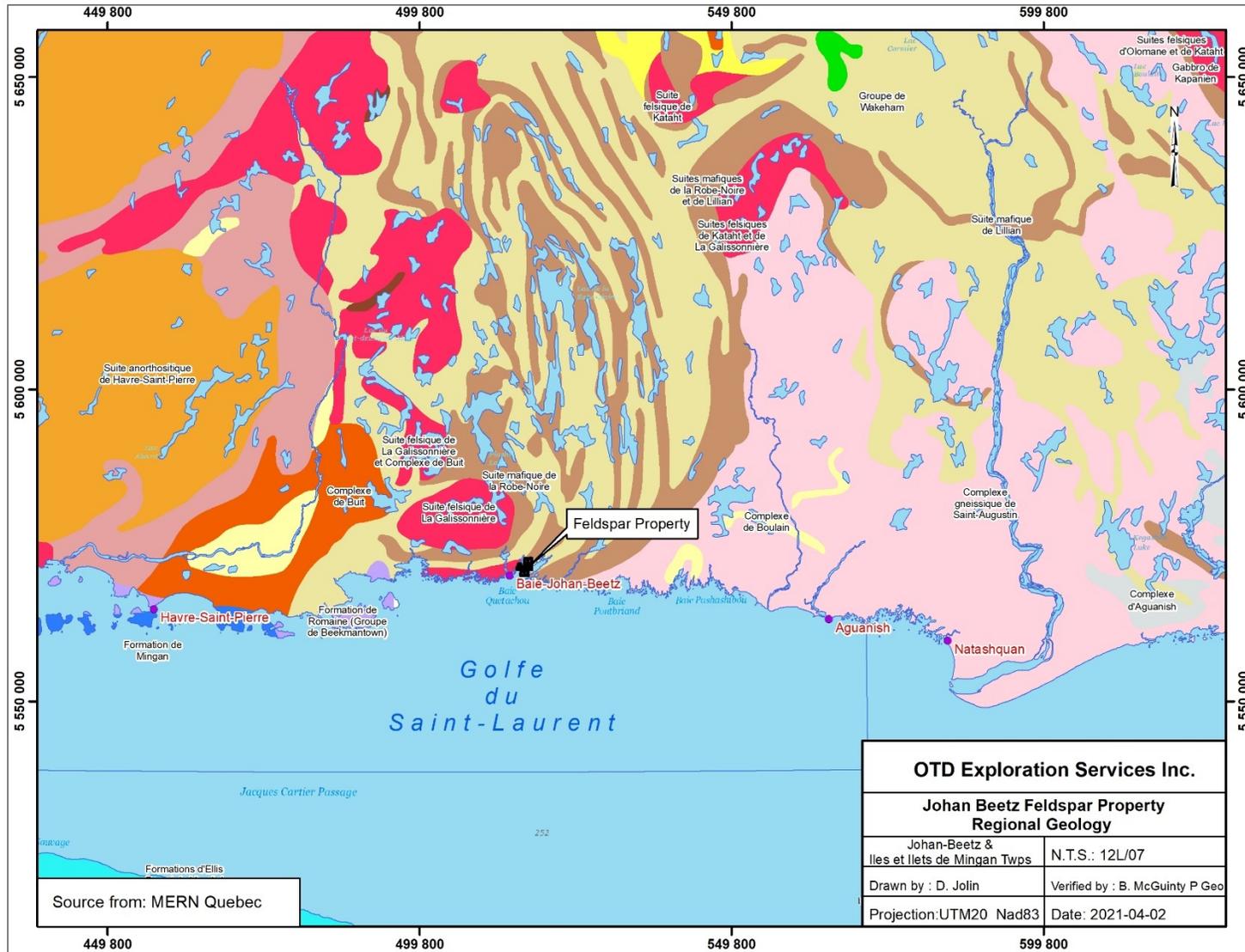


Figure 9: Regional Geology of North Shore near Johan Beetz, QC.

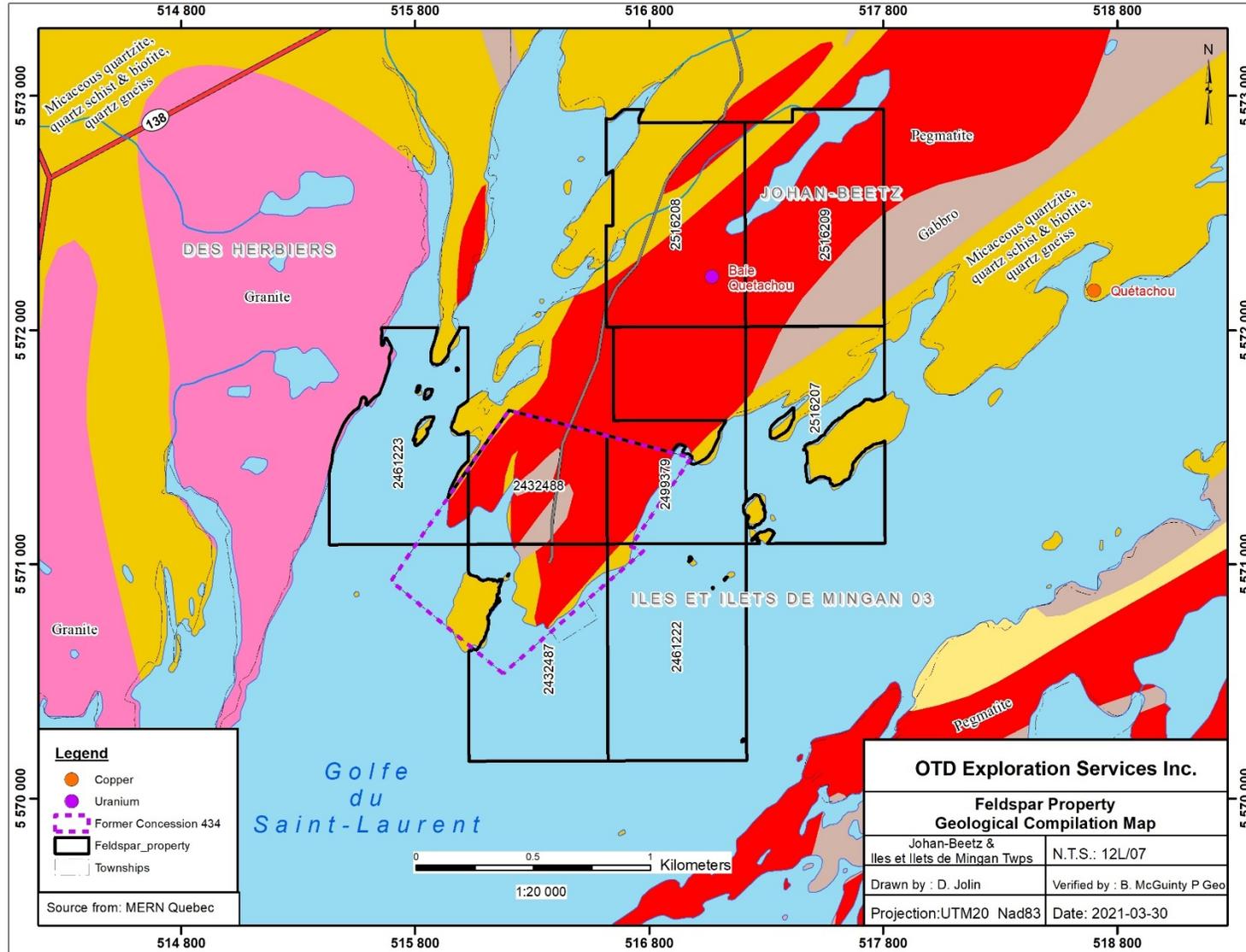


Figure 10: Local Geology - Johan Beetz Feldspar Property



Whale back ridge of pegmatite north of Canspar pit #6



Hanging raft of mafic schist in pegmatite – West wall of East Mill Cut (Canspar pit #2) (looking west)



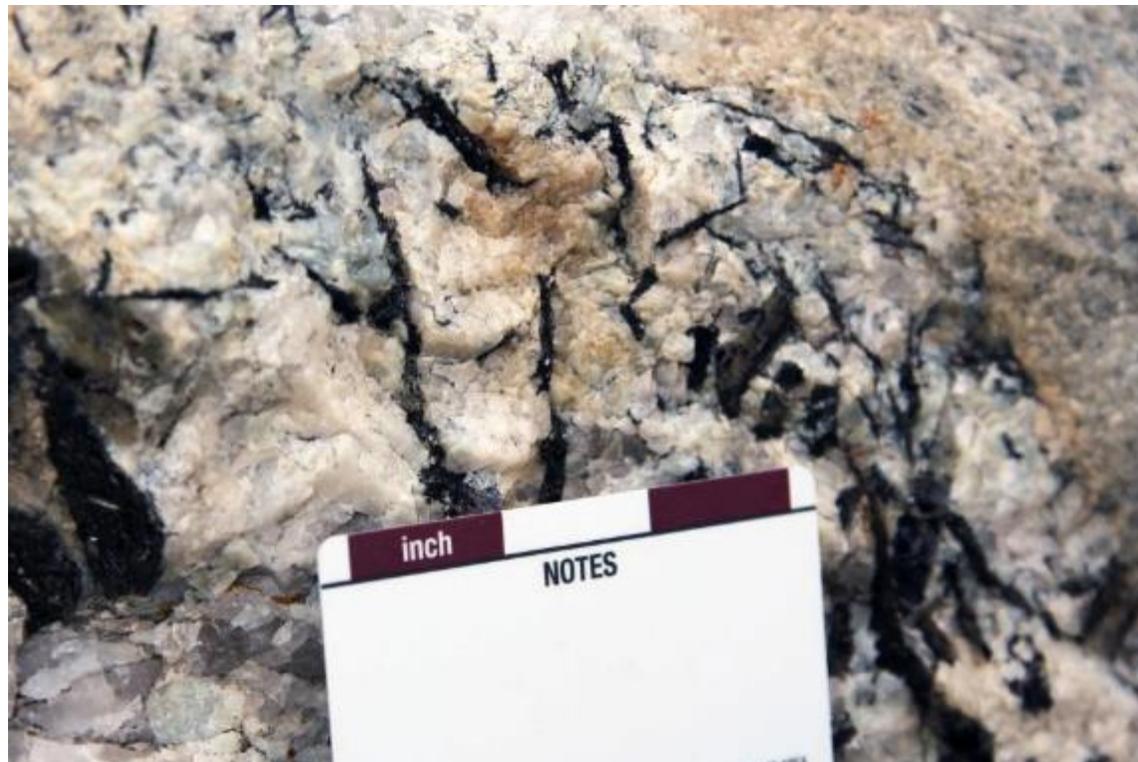
Pegmatite in West and North walls of a Spar Mica quarry (Canspar Pit #5) (looking north)



Example of 'fine grained pegmatite', East Mill Cut (Canspar pit #2) - grey sections contain biotite



Example of graphic granite (white feldspar and grey quartz) on ridge above Canspar Pit #6



Example of coarse biotite mineralization in pegmatite



Biotite distribution in white pegmatite above east end of Canspar Pit #2



Very coarse pink feldspar pegmatite (grey quartz) Canspar trench B



North trending left handed shear offset in meta-sediments near Johan Beetz docking facility



Large (1 m) long feldspar crystal located on claim CDC-2516208

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

The Johan Beetz Feldspar deposit is a folded granite and pegmatite intrusive complex which extends to all limits of the property and for several kms beyond northern and eastern borders of the claims. It is the single source of high grade feldspar mineral on the property.

In general, such deposits are not systematically qualified and modeled for exploration. The ability to move bulk material such as feldspar from a mine site to a refining or manufacturing site and the specific uses, marketing and transport to purchaser destinations creates selective evaluation for each deposit that is not related solely to its geology. Alkaline granites and pegmatites similar in mineralogy and genesis to the LTIC in which the Johan Beetz pegmatites are found occur throughout the extent of the Grenville Province. Few however appear to have the combined benefit of size and location that attracted initial developers to Baie Johan Beetz.

9. EXPLORATION

Exploration by EnerSpar at the Johan Beetz Feldspar property occurred in 2017, when two campaigns were undertaken. Both campaigns were conducted and supervised by IOS Services Géoscientifiques inc. (IOS). No exploration has been conducted since.

In July and August 2017, a multidisciplinary program comprising geological mapping, magnetometer and spectrometry surveys and rock sampling was performed on the five property claims registered at that time. A differential GPS survey of significant project features (quarries, drill holes, etc.) was also performed. 125 rock samples were collected during the summer campaign. In November and December 2017, IOS planned and supervised a drilling campaign comprised of 19 vertical HQ diameter drill core holes totalling 585.3 m and collecting 209 samples. Both programs were described in Portable Document Format (PDF) reports provided to EnerSpar.

IOS conducted the geophysical surveys over 31 grid lines oriented N130°, spaced 50 m apart with 15 m station spacing. The magnetometer survey measurements were taken using a GEM System GSM-19 Overhauser neutron precession magnetometer. A second GSM-19 was used as a base station for survey control. The spectrometry survey was conducted to measure apparent abundance of Uranium, Thorium and Potassium using a Super SPEC RS-125 portable spectrometer.

Geological outcrop mapping completed over the entire 5-claim group recorded lithology, visible mineralogy, grain size and available structural information. According to the IOS report rock sampling of pegmatite lithologies on the property was completed with mapping. Sampling was selective across the property, intended to provide a full range of existing pegmatite facies for analysis. Samples were obtained using a rock saw as a means of providing a ready surface for acid etching and mineral staining.

125 rock samples collected by IOS were transported to the company's facilities in Saguenay Quebec. Modal analysis through staining and image processing was performed on 119 of these samples. Each slab sample was etched using hydrofluoric acid and stained with sodium hexanitrocobaltate to colour K-

feldspar (yellow) as an initial step in mineral identification. IOS then scanned the samples and processed each with **ImageJ** image processing software using a Weka machine learning segmentation plug-in. Minerals were discriminated based on colour and converted into false colour images. Modal proportions were calculated from the rock slab surface images considering mineral shape and size.

IOS inspected the scanned images to correct overestimations generated in the machine learning process or false machine learning identification based on local mineral similarities. IOS identified quartz overestimations at the expense of micas. These were subsequently rebalanced prior to modal calculation.

Through the modal analysis, IOS concluded that 115 samples contained more than 50% total feldspar (Na-Ca) feldspar + K-Feldspar) and from these, 11 samples contain more than 70% total feldspar. 76 samples (63% of the samples) contain K- feldspar ranging between 20-30% in modal abundance and 7 samples contain more than 50 modal % K-feldspar. 78 samples (65% of the samples) contain less than 3 modal % of contaminants defined as non quartz, feldspar minerals such as mica, garnet and tourmaline.

The coarse nature of the samples and the heterogeneous nature of the pegmatites can cause significant variability in modal concentrations at sample scale and IOS observed that average modal abundances would be more representative of the deposit.

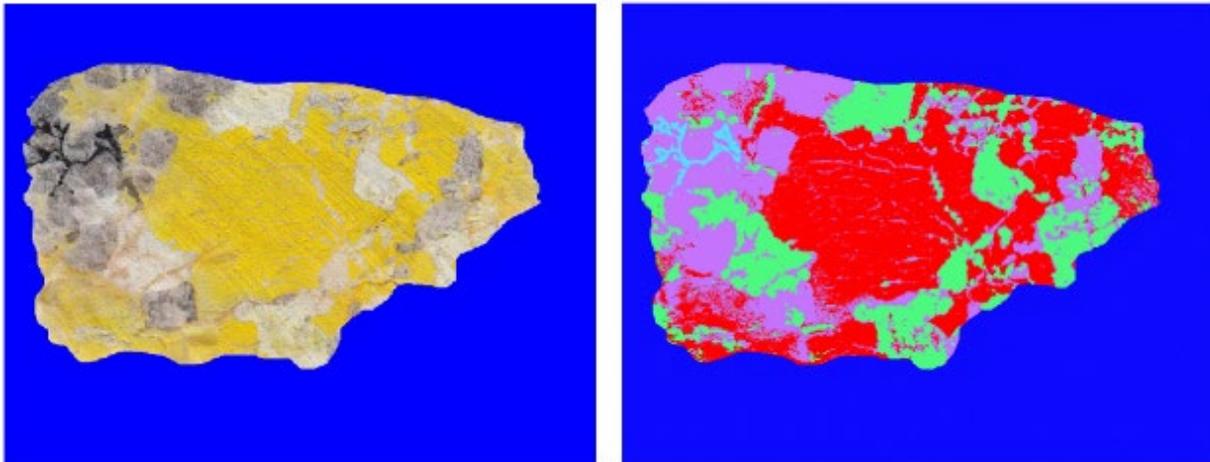


Figure 11: IOS Sample 121090076-3 Sample Mineralogy Images (left) etched, stained with sodium hexanitrocobaltate K feldspar (yellow) and (right) false colour generated image K feldspar (red), Na Feldspar (green), quartz (purple).

10. DRILLING

One phase of drilling has been completed on the property by EnerSpar. In November and December 2017, EnerSpar undertook a drilling program on Johan Beetz Feldspar project claim 2432488. The drill program was planned and supervised by IOS and comprised 583.5 m of HQ (63.5 mm) diameter drill core in 19 vertical boreholes. A project report was prepared by IOS in May 2018 summarizing the drilling program and results. Core logs, sample data and analyses are presented in IOS report 1210-2017 JBF Drilling Program. All holes are also illustrated on a drill plan and 5 drill sections in the report.

IOS created a drill pattern based on five 25 m spaced section lines with a nominal 25 m drill hole spacing. The drill program covers a northern portion of drill grid "A", recommended by OTD in its 2017 report (see Appendix II and III) and pegmatite outcrops to the east of grid "A". Drill hole locations were individually assessed in the field and placed for secure access and stable emplacement and avoid steep ridges, quarry slopes, areas of delicate vegetation cover or deep overburden. Grid lines were identified as L50W, L25W, LO, L25E and L50E.

Drill holes were surveyed with a Trimble GNSS R8 model 3 Differential GPS (DGPS) system. All holes directly collared in outcrop with casing intervals reported as the interval from the drill floor to outcrop. No hole deviation was measured below the casing as the holes were drilled over very short depths where deviation of HQ drill rods would not be expected. Upon completion, drill casings were removed and the holes marked by pickets with aluminum tags with hole ID.

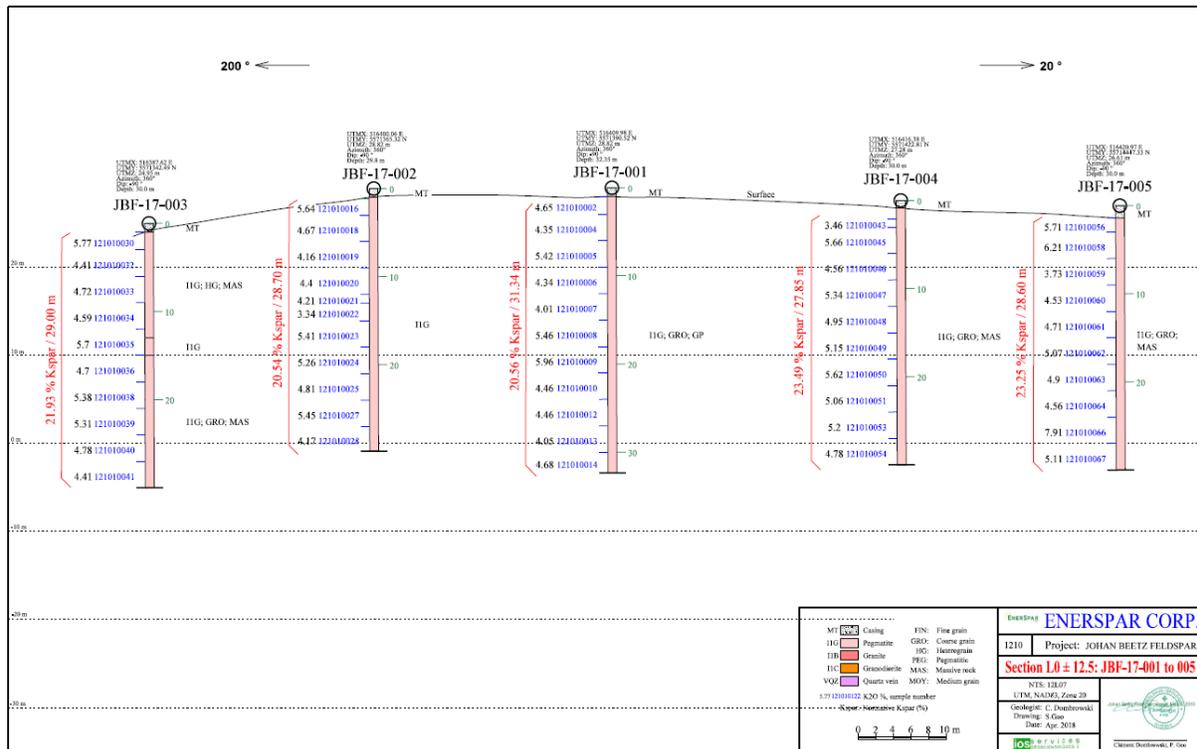


Figure 12: EnerSpar 2017 Drill Section Line 0 presenting sample numbers, graphic intervals, %K₂O analyses by XRF and calculated normative feldspar (red). Drill section from IOS report 1210-2017 JBF Drilling Program

Geology described in core within the grid of holes executed by EnerSpar consists of a single principal lithology, pegmatitic granite which represents approximately 90% of core and two subordinate granitic rocks. IOS describes 3 repetitive observable units as;

- a) very coarse-grained pegmatite with 50-60% feldspar 30-35% quartz and 4-7% mica (biotite+muscovite) with trace amounts of garnet and tourmaline.
- b) equigranular granite with graphic textures in thin units ranging to 10 m, having similar distributions of feldspar, quartz and mica to the pegmatite. These intervals are sparse, limited to 5 holes and were sampled as discrete intervals which demonstrate similar K2O variability to very coarse grained pegmatite
- c) fine grained muscovite granite also represents 5% of intersected granite with lower observed feldspar and higher relative quartz and mica. These units are intersected throughout the drilled area and range to several tens of centimetres in thickness showing sharp contact with enclosing pegmatites. The limited thickness of these units resulted in their being included in larger sampling intervals.

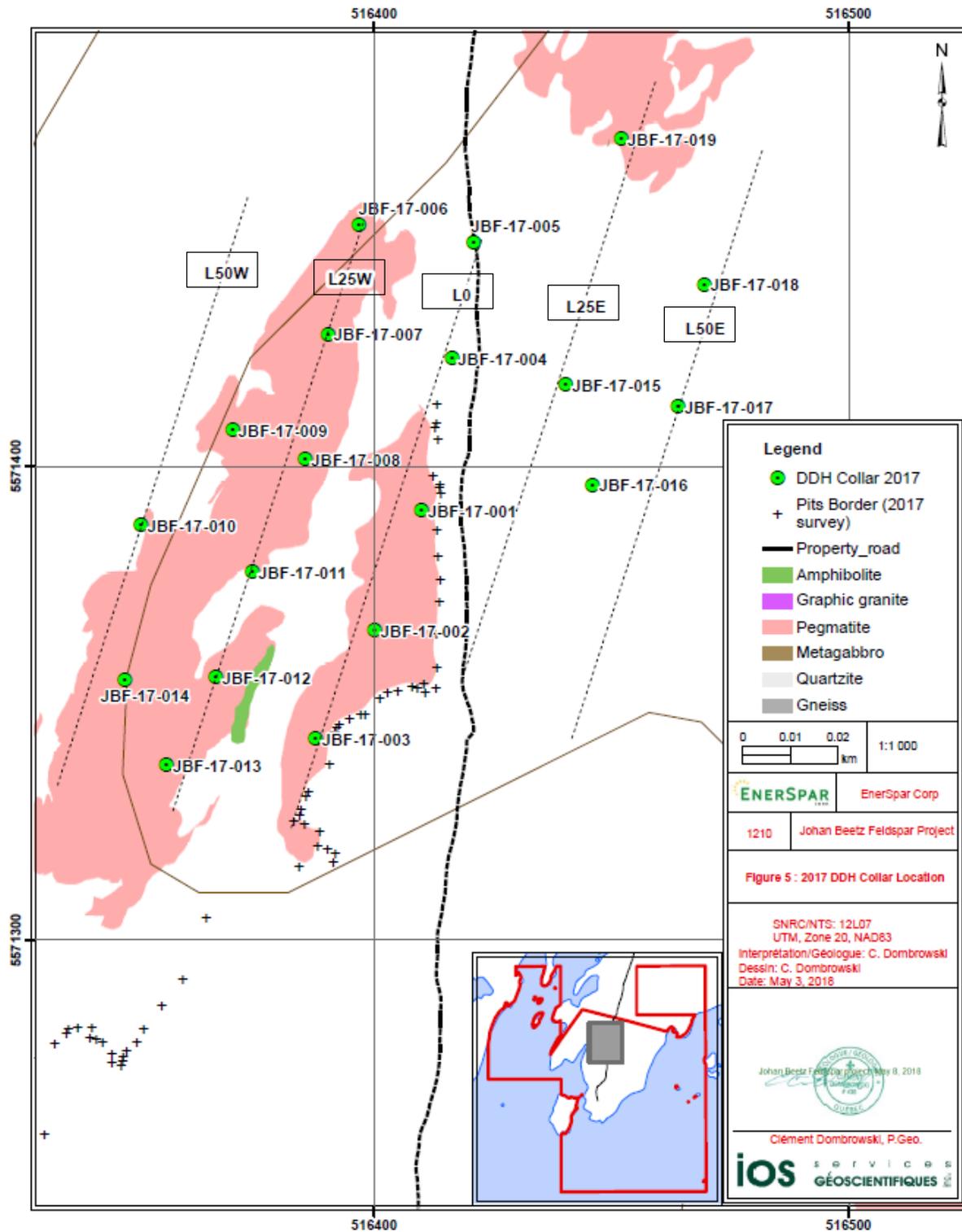


Figure 13: EnerSpar 2017 Drill Collar Location Plan IOS report 1210-2017 JBF Drilling Program. Drill Plan from IOS report 1210-2017 JBF Drilling Program

Table 8: IOS Whole Rock Analytical Results – weighted major oxide averages by drill hole (source: IOS Report 1210-2017 JBF Drilling Program)

HOLE	LENGTH (m)	SiO2	Al2O3	Fe2O3	MgO	CaO	Na2O	K2O	TiO2	MnO	P2O5	Cr2O3	V2O5	ZrO2	ZnO	LOI	TOTAL
JBF-17-001	31.35	74.46	14.49	0.68	0.17	0.79	3.62	4.72	0.08	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.59	99.67
JBF-17-002	28.70	74.13	14.55	0.88	0.29	0.85	3.69	4.73	0.11	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.62	99.96
JBF-17-003	29.00	74.47	14.56	0.69	0.18	0.76	3.54	4.95	0.08	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.70	100.01
JBF-17-004	27.85	74.56	14.46	0.70	0.18	0.77	3.54	5.10	0.08	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.64	100.11
JBF-17-005	28.60	74.30	14.69	0.62	0.19	0.64	3.48	5.22	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.70	99.99
JBF-17-006	28.80	74.40	14.70	0.65	0.17	0.80	3.75	4.70	0.08	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.68	100.03
JBF-17-007	30.12	74.31	14.81	0.70	0.18	0.79	3.57	4.94	0.08	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.66	100.14
JBF-17-008	32.25	74.69	14.51	0.67	0.16	0.73	3.47	5.19	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.62	100.21
JBF-17-009	29.35	74.81	14.41	0.66	0.17	0.72	3.52	5.04	0.08	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.61	100.09
JBF-17-010	28.85	74.52	14.42	0.64	0.19	0.74	3.58	4.87	0.08	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.76	99.87
JBF-17-011	30.35	74.69	14.54	0.63	0.17	0.87	3.78	4.45	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.67	99.97
JBF-17-012	30.51	74.65	14.47	0.62	0.17	0.79	3.59	4.69	0.08	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.65	99.79
JBF-17-013	27.90	74.20	14.50	0.54	0.14	0.76	3.57	5.10	0.07	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.67	99.64
JBF-17-014	30.80	74.59	14.49	0.60	0.17	0.75	3.63	4.92	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.67	99.98
JBF-17-015	30.90	74.69	14.46	0.68	0.18	0.72	3.44	5.17	0.08	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.58	100.07
JBF-17-016	29.10	76.42	13.43	0.57	0.15	0.67	3.26	4.83	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.53	100.00
JBF-17-017	29.00	74.49	14.43	0.79	0.22	0.66	3.30	5.38	0.09	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.64	100.08
JBF-17-018	30.55	74.41	14.41	0.75	0.20	0.68	3.34	5.07	0.09	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.67	99.70
JBF-17-019	29.93	74.47	14.60	0.64	0.17	0.73	3.55	5.02	0.08	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.61	99.94
TOTAL:	563.91	74.59	14.47	0.67	0.18	0.75	3.54	4.95	0.08	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.64	99.96
STD DEV:		0.48	0.27	0.08	0.03	0.06	0.14	0.23	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.16

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

SAMPLE PREPARATION

IOS reports that core information including geological descriptions, collar and sample identification and interval was collected using Geotic™ software at site. Rock Quality Designation (RQD) information was collected by core box. All sample tags and interval markings were affixed in the field with a preferred 3 m sample interval. Average sample interval was reported at 2.7 m. During the core logging process digital photos of all drill core were collected. 209 samples were prepared from the drill core for analysis, representing the entire cumulative length of the core drilled.

Once core logging and sample markup was complete, IOS secured and transported all core in core boxes and transported them to the IOS operations site at Saguenay, Qc and subsequently stored them at that site.

Core samples were prepared at the IOS Saguenay facility and shipped to Corem for analysis. Sample preparation at the IOS facility is outlined below. During sample preparation IOS noted the considerable hardness of the pegmatite core and its potential to create contamination from iron crushing and pulverising tools. Iron is a deleterious substance in marketable feldspar concentrates and IOS replaced iron crushing media where possible to reduce contamination.

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Core splitting	All core was cut length wise using a diamond bladed saw with one half retained in the marked boxes as a physical record and for additional testing. The second split was cut lengthwise to produce quarters. One quarter core was retained for reference and the second was bagged to be sent for analysis.
Density measurements	Density measurements were completed on the quarter core to be sent for analysis. A dry sample vs sample immersed was performed on all samples. Measured results obtained were consistent at 2.6 g/cm ³
Crushing	Crushing was completed on the entire quarter core sample destined for analysis using a jaw crusher equipped with manganese steel jaws
Splitting	Sample splitting was performed with a riffle splitter separating 130 g of sample for analysis and retaining the riffle tail (reject) for further analysis
Pulverization	Pulverization of the nominal 130 g sample was performed with a tungsten carbide pulverising bowl. The resulting pulp was split into a 50-gram sample for shipment to Corem.

IOS carried out quality control during the quarter core sample preparation procedure at its facilities in Saguenay Quebec. Quality control procedures and observations are summarized below from the IOS report.

Crushing - grain size distribution of pegmatite samples (target of 70% passing 2mm)	IOS reported challenges to acquiring the correct grain size from jaw crushing pegmatite samples due to the presence of micas (grain aspect ratio). IOS indicated that the micas present in the split taken for pulverising were adequately pulverized ahead of XRF analysis.
Pulverization grain size distribution of pegmatite pulp samples (target 85% passing 75 microns)	Pulp size distribution was determined using a Fritsch laser particle analyser. Three measurements were made on each of 26 pegmatite pulps from the sample stream. All samples tested met the size criteria.
Reference materials for grain size distribution and for crushing, splitting and pulverization.	Tests on quartz blanks and calibration of the laser particle analyser were conducted during sample preparation phase by IOS with satisfactory results

SAMPLE ANALYSIS

All core samples (209) from the 2017 Johan Beetz Drilling program were shipped from the IOS Saguenay facility to Corem Laboratory in Quebec City, QC. All submitted samples were analysed by X-Ray Fluorescence with lithium tetraborate/ lithium metaborate fusion.

19 blanks of locally derived high purity quartz material were numbered and inserted in the sample stream by IOS at the crushing stage (7), pulverizing stage (6) and post pulverization (6). Quartz blanks are inserted to assist in the detection and monitoring of iron contamination from the crushing and pulverizing process. Reported Fe₂O₃ indicates that the sample preparation process did not contribute significant iron contaminant

IOS inserted a certified reference material (CRM) in the sample stream for delivery to Corem. SARM 48 is a quartz, orthoclase, microcline, albite standard which contains lesser amounts of hornblende and fluorite. Ten SARM 48 were inserted with the 209 core sample pulps. Results from these standards are reported as acceptable with an observation that MgO values consistently report lower results than the certified values for all analyses.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

Data Verification for the information available for the Johan Beetz Feldspar Project prior to 2016 is not possible as no physical information such as drill core or surface sample material has been located or retained. Similarly, field identification such as tags or sample cuts were found in the field which could allow field sample checks.

The author did not impose a QA/QC program on the limited sample suite he provided to SGS in June 2016. An insufficient number of samples were taken on the site visit to require a sample standard for insertion. In the author's opinion, the analytical results obtained from field samples by internal SGS controls are adequately controlled for the purposes of this report.

All Enerspar drill sites and numerous channel sample sites, cut to obtain slab samples for mineralogical work, were visited and their UTM positions checked during the June 2021 site visit. All holes except hole JBF-17-007 have a post with multiple redundant aluminum ID tags affixed. Channel cut slab sample sites are evident although weather has bleached or worn away many sample tags (flagging tape). Coordinates measured at each labelled drill and slab site confirm locations reported with minor variations in the author's GPS readings attributed to its lower precision than the device used by EnerSpar.

Sample preparation and analysis for both slab and drill core samples were completed on individual samples, which practice the author recommends be continued. Compositing of physical samples before analysis is not recommended as it reduces flexibility for future data modelling and processing.

Sample preparation reports created by IOS during preparation of slab and core samples at its facilities were reviewed. Sample preparation details are well documented and any issue encountered in a given sample's preparation are noted. The author notes preparation includes sample preparation contamination prevention actions (use of manganese crusher jaws and tungsten carbide pulverizing tools) were implemented. Continued sampling at Johan Beetz should continue these procedures

It is noted by IOS that crushing (to 2 mm) was uneven due the presence of mica books whose flat, flake aspect allows the mineral to slip through the crusher jaws. IOS notes that final pulverizing (85% passing 75 μm) resolves the mica particle size discrepancy. For new programs, the passage of mica through the riffle splitting stage to prepare pulp and reject sample portions should be carefully addressed and consideration given to pulverising the entire crushed sample to allow for splitting a sample aliquot with best mica distribution.

Insertion of duplicate, standard and blank control samples in the analytical sample stream and testing of sample size fractions during sample preparation by EnerSpar were reasonable in terms of their quantity and distribution. These checks reported no significant issues with the samples' preparation or their analytical results. The author is satisfied with the Quality Assurance and Control protocols developed by EnerSpar and IOS.

Assay certificates were compared to slab sample descriptions, core logs and sample summary tables. No sample interval overlaps were observed and no transposition or copying errors were detected. The 2017 surface and drill sample databases provided by EnerSpar are well organized and documented.

The author was not able to review the drill core and samples obtained from the EnerSpar 2017 exploration program or take check samples during the site visit. These materials were transported off the property and are retained by EnerSpar consultant IOS Services Géoscientifiques inc. at their facilities in Saguenay, Quebec. Communication with IOS confirmed that the remaining sawn core and residual sample products continue to be stored there.

The author considers that the sample preparation procedures and the QA/QC applied to sample preparation and analysis by IOS for EnerSpar to be an adequate and good verification of the data and has been applied using good industry practice.

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing, beneficiation or metallurgical testing has been performed by EnerSpar.

14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resources have been estimated on the Johan Beetz property.

15. MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No mineral reserves have been estimated on the Johan Beetz property.

16. MINING METHODS

No mining methods have been considered by EnerSpar at the Johan Beetz property.

17. RECOVERY METHODS

No recovery methods have been tested by EnerSpar at the Johan Beetz property.

18. PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

No infrastructure has been developed or considered for a future project at the Johan Beetz property. Infrastructure requirements cannot be considered until detailed studies of the deposit's resources and metallurgy are determined.

19. MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

No feldspar market studies or commodity sales contracts have been engaged by EnerSpar.

20. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY IMPACT

No environmental studies have been completed by EnerSpar since the property was acquired. In Quebec, exploration permits are required to conduct exploration programs that include tools such as diamond drilling as recommended in this report.

21. CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

No Capital and Operating Costs have been estimated for the Johan Beetz Feldspar Project.

22. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

No Economic Analysis has been undertaken for the project.

23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

No adjacent feldspar development properties were identified by the author. One mineral exploration property is located adjacent and contiguous to the Johan Beetz Feldspar Property. A group of mining claims located to the east and north were registered in late 2016 and transferred to Kintavar Exploration Inc. in July, 2018 referred to as the Baie Johan-Beetz ("BJB") property. The 1,805 ha property is being explored for stratiform copper mineralization (Kintavar Exploration Inc. Management's Discussion and Analysis, year ended December 31, 2020). The area covered by the Kintavar claims is composed of metamorphosed sandstones and siltstones of the Wakeham Group and a northeastern extension of the pegmatite intrusion located on Enerspar claims 2516208 and 2516209. No description of the pegmatite located on this property or the potential of feldspar mineralization is provided by Kintavar.

Information regarding granitic pegmatites indicative of feldspar mineralization could not be verified by the author through document search or the presence of pegmatites confirmed during the Property visit.

24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No additional relevant data is available or known to be available to the author.

25. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Drilling and mapping programs initiated by EnerSpar in 2017 have improved and updated information on the geology and the characteristics of feldspar mineralization at the Johan Beetz Feldspar project. Geologically the pegmatite presents as a large uniform body with considerable metric scale variability in feldspar chemistry but a consistent feldspar modality. EnerSpar drilling to date covers only a small portion of the available pegmatite mapped and located within the property, offering significant potential to identify feldspar mineralization of similar grades.

2017 drilling describes a monolithic granite pegmatite body (to drilled depth and extent) with approximately 10% inclusion of rocks of related granitic composition. Major oxide analyses for the small pegmatite area drilled (209 samples) returned calculated average normative values for Albite (29.8%), K-feldspar (22.1%) and anorthite (3.2%) and Mica (cumulative 10.6%) and Quartz (33.7%). Enerspar has identified that 83% of drilled materials returned XRF measured concentrations Na₂O between 3.26% and 3.78%, K₂O between 4.45% and 5.38% and deleterious iron as Fe₂O₃ between 0.54% and 0.88%.

Across the property claims reviewed in 2017, outcrop sampling of 119 samples returned XRF measured average concentrations for Na₂O of 3.55% ± 0.86%, K₂O of 5.06% ± 1.85% and deleterious iron as Fe₂O₃ between of 0.76% ± 0.4%. 9% of surface samples reported higher than 7% K₂O compared to 2.4% of core from the drilled area. The results may indicate there are other mapped areas with higher K₂O to evaluate by drilling however due to the selectivity of the 2017 sampling further evaluation on the ground will be required. Sampling during the mapping process prioritized sampling all pegmatite variants discovered rather than extent.

Analyses of surface and drill core pegmatite samples by EnerSpar offer initial confidence in the historic information available on the project which will allow incorporation of historic data into exploration planning.

26. RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROPOSED PROGRAM

Based on the results for Na- and K-feldspar mineralization obtained by EnerSpar sampling of Johan Beetz pegmatites in 2017 and the comparable historic values from historic drilling located elsewhere across the property, further exploration of the deposit is recommended. The following exploration and technical studies are recommended to advance the Johan Beetz Feldspar Project. A schedule of program elements is left to the project planner and a metallurgist who can consider seasonality of field mapping and drilling activities and management of beneficiation testing of composite samples.

However, it is suggested that planning for preliminary physical testing begin as soon as possible given that sample material is available.

Early Additional Work with Stored Samples

IOS reports that sample rejects from the 2017 surface mapping and drilling campaigns have been retained at their Saguenay QC facility. This provides a physical inventory prepared (reject stage) surface samples (125) distributed across the central portion of the Johan Beetz Property (claims 2432487, 2432488 and 2499379) and core samples (209) within a 1.7 ha area for additional analysis. Additionally, 580 m (2,300 kg) of half HQ diameter core and 580 m (1,100 kg) of quarter HQ diameter core are available for physical tests.

Phase 1

Testing of sample reject (remnant sample material) by a multi element analysis method such as Inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES) or Inductively coupled plasma atomic mass spectroscopy (ICP-MS). Such testing will provide analysis to help identify deleterious elements which may be present in the host pegmatite and not analyzed by EnerSpar to date. The analysis will also supply a base geochemical profile for the study area. The multi-element package selected should include uranium, given the regional exploration history for this metal on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River and the current moratorium of uranium development in Quebec. Initial spectrometry surveying by IOS has identified low uranium values and actual assay level analysis should be used to confirm these. QA/QC documentation by IOS suggests retained reject material has been prepared with very low iron contamination and should make ideal analytical material.

Phase 1 Mineral Separation testing should be prepared under the guidance of a metallurgist with feldspar processing experience and testing be conducted by an experienced process laboratory such as Corem or SGS Lakefield. EnerSpar has significant core supply in inventory for these initial tests. Studies recommended can include:

- Crushing method and equipment. IOS reported significant hardness in the pegmatite and crushing equipment components should be evaluated for feed contamination and wear.
- Mica and iron separation. Mica has historically been identified as a separable mineral to improve feldspar concentrate grade and purity. Iron is a deleterious substance to concentrate quality. Crushed material can be used to conduct separation tests (forced air separation, magnetic and electrostatic separation). Mica and iron separates should be tested by multi-element analysis to ascertain their contribution of potentially deleterious elements to the overall pegmatite endowment.
- Mineral separation and mineralogical assessment of a suite of samples of varying grain sizes using electric-pulse disaggregation (“EPD”) should be undertaken. The process is available in Canada from providers such as Overburden Drilling Management. The process uses high voltage electric pulse energy to break mineral grain boundaries and allow separation and concentration of individual minerals for evaluation. If suitable and scalable this process should be tested and a candidate component in future process flow sheet design.

Expanded Surface Mapping, Sampling and Geophysical Surveying (claims 2516208, 2516209)

- Two claims with significant exposures of pegmatite have been acquired by EnerSpar since 2017. It is recommended that mapping and sampling, magnetic and spectrometry surveys be extended to these claims. This will allow for early evaluation of the granite pegmatites and comparison with the current study area ahead of any exploration drilling decision.

Expanded Drill Coverage (claims 2432487, 2432488 and 2499379) (see figure 14)

- The 2017 EnerSpar drill program the central portion of the Johan Beetz Property studied an area of approximately 2.0 ha which represents approximately 10% of surface exposed pegmatite on these claims. Continued drill testing of the granite pegmatite occurrence is recommended, using a nominal 50 m x 50 m grid, expanding outward from the 2017 exploration drill grid particularly in regards to zones of higher K₂O concentrations identified during mapping. The purposes for expanded drilling are to determine if any portion of the central area can provide higher K-feldspar + Na-feldspar concentrations or better average concentrations than holes in the 2017, identify zones with less deleterious materials such as low mica concentration as well as expand tested pegmatite volumes in advance of any resource estimation.
- Core drilling is recommended until such time as an adequate drill core from all promising sectors of the property has been collected. An alternative borehole system such as Reverse Air Blast (RAB) may be considered once EnerSpar is satisfied with testing of physical properties and has sufficient mineral distribution information.
- Detailed core photo records and mineralogical mapping should be continued. Prior to compositing core samples for beneficiation studies, it is recommended that mineral mapping such as employed in 2017 by IOS using processed images with **ImageJ** image processing and Weka machine learning or another accessible imaging process be used to create and enhanced core map image database

Phase 2**Continuation of property scale drilling**

- Drilling should strive to cover all available granitic pegmatite within the property boundary. However part of the drilling budget should be allocated later in the program to allow for inclusion of new targets generated from new field exploration in claims 2516208 and 2516209 and to allow for higher density drilling should this be required for metallurgical testing.

Phase 2 Mineral Separation

- Based on the historic reports from the Johan Beetz property, electrostatic, electromagnetic and sieve separation were used in the 1959 Spar Mica plant operation. Later testing of drill core by Canspar also treated pegmatite by floatation. Once an optimal zone of feldspar mineralization has been identified a full range of separation tests should be applied to drill core.

- In addition to historically tested processes at Johan Beetz it is recommended that separation technology such as electric-pulse disaggregation (“EPD”) and mineral sorting technology such as Steinert optical belt sorting. Certain minerals such as mica and tourmaline may be effectively separated at intermediate crush sizes by color and density. Separation systems can include 3D, colour and induction detections as well as x-ray transmission or x-ray fluorescence sensors.

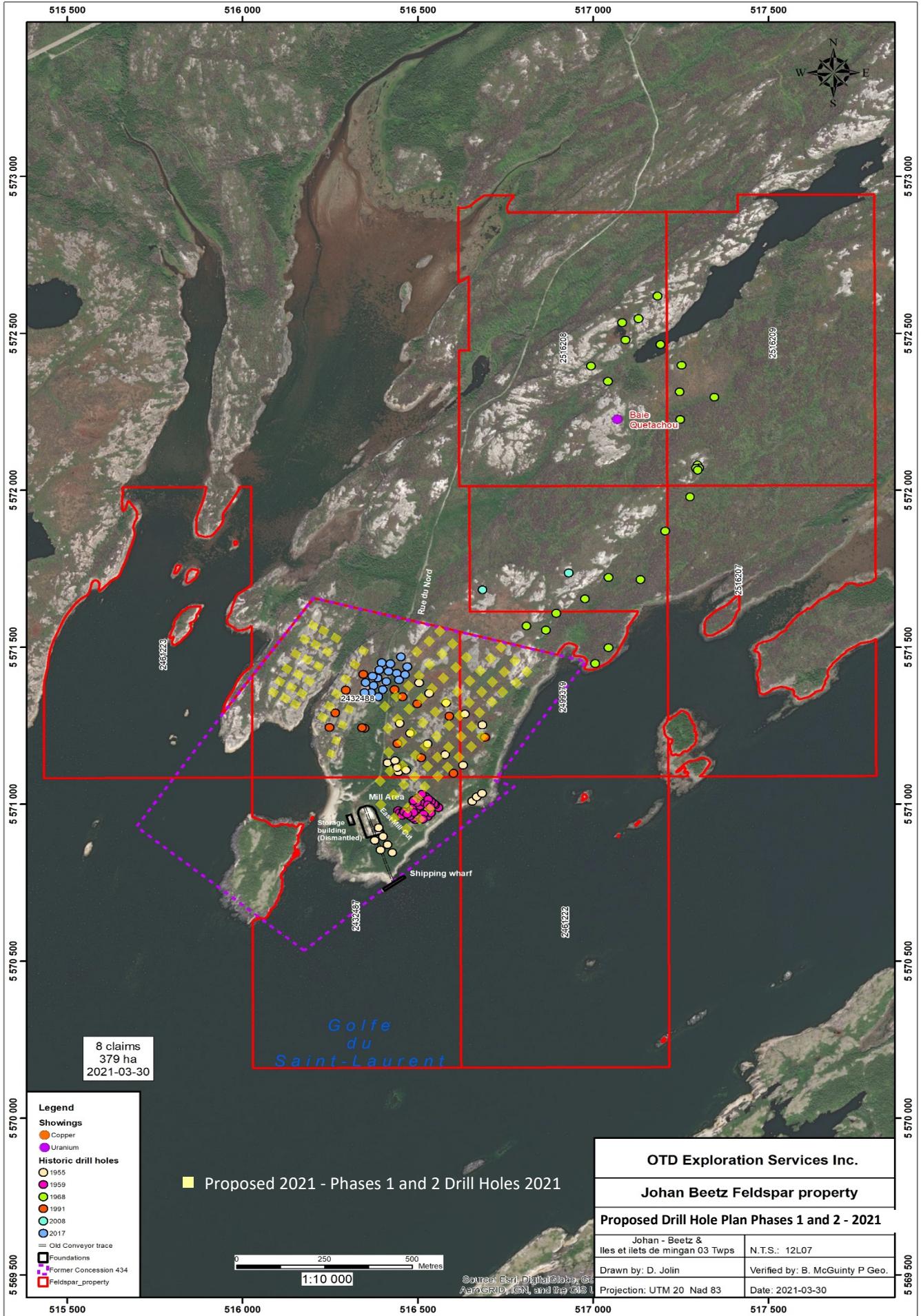


Figure 14: Proposed Drill Hole Plan - Phases 1 and 2 - 2021

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PROPOSED BUDGET

Phase 1		
Geological Mapping, Rock Sampling, Geophysical Surveys claims 2516208, 2516209	40 person days @ \$700/d	\$28,000
Drilling (HQ) 40 holes to average 30 m depth with logging, core cutting, support	1,200 m @ \$200 / m	\$240,000
Core mineral mapping	1,200 m @ \$20 / m	\$24,000
ICP Analysis of 340 stored 2017 samples	340 @ \$30/sample	\$10,200
X-Ray Fluorescence (60 surface samples) + ICP	60 x \$65 / sample	\$3,900
X-Ray Fluorescence (3 m sample length for 1,200 core samples) + ICP	400 x \$65 / sample	\$26,000
Metallurgist	15 days @ \$900	\$13,500
Crushing and preliminary mineral separation tests		\$100,000
Subtotal Phase 1		\$445,600
Contingency 10%		\$44,560
Total Phase 1		\$490,160
Phase 2		
Drilling (HQ) 40 holes to average 30 m depth with logging, core cutting, support	1,200 m @ \$200 / m	\$240,000
X-Ray Fluorescence (3 m sample length for 1,200 core samples) + ICP	400 x \$65 / sample	\$26,000
Semi-Quantitative XRD Analysis	50 x \$160 / sample	\$80,000
Metallurgy (Flotation, Magnetic, Electrostatic circuits) + supporting QEMSCAN Mineralogy *	50 composite samples	\$200,000
Metallurgist	30 days @ \$900	\$27,000
Feldspar Marketing Study - (Roskill or other industry leader)		\$20,000
Compilation and report		\$20,000
Subtotal Phase 2		\$613,500
Contingency 10%		\$61,350
Total phase 2		\$674,850
Total Phase 1 and 2		\$1,165,010

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APPENDIX I

**Corem Summary of 2017 Analytical Results
from IOS Project 1210-2017 Report on the 2017
Drilling Program Johan Beetz Feldspar Project, May 2018**

PROJECT: JOHAN BEETZ,
DRILLING 2017

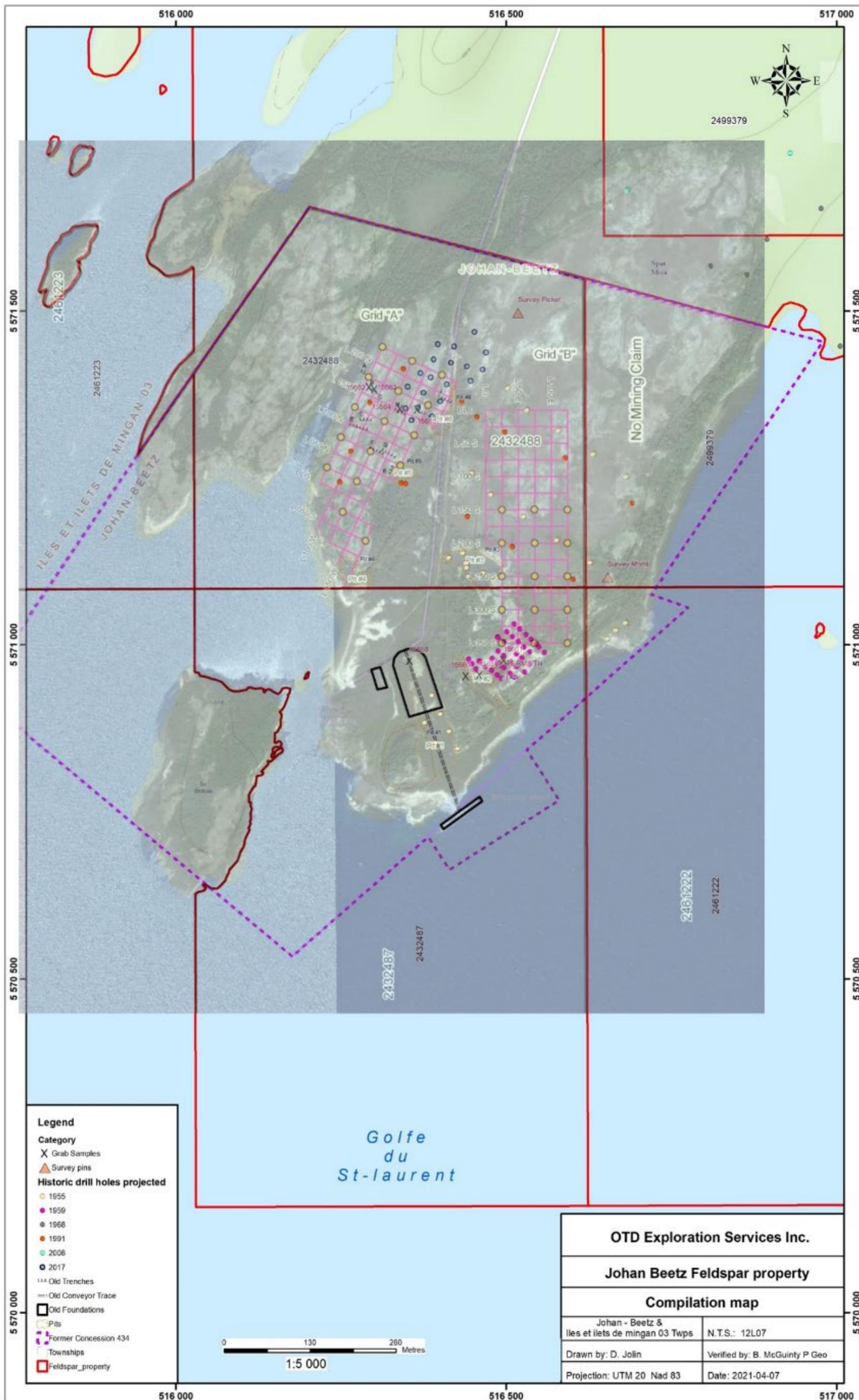
FLUORESCENCE X ANALYSIS AFTER LITHIUM TETRABORATE/
LITHIUM METABORATE FUSION (COREM)

ENERSPAR CORP.

PROJECT NUMBER	SAMPLE	DRILLING				CERTIFICATE	DATE	X-RAY FLUORESCENCE (COREM, A25) HEAD SAMPLE																	
		HOLE NUMBER	DRILL (FROM) (m)	DRILL (TO) (m)	LENGHT (m)			SiO2 %	Al2O3 %	Fe2O3 %	MgO %	CaO %	Na2O %	K2O %	TiO2 %	MnO %	P2O5 %	Cr2O3 %	V2O5 %	ZrO2 %	ZnO %	LOI %			
Nb Analyses:	209						D.L.	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,04	0,01	0,04	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
Compte	Historique							1229	1229	1229	1229	1229	1229	1229	1229	1229	1229	1229	1229	1229	1229	1229	1229	1229	1229
99 Percentile	Historique							101,0	26,4	80,5	21,24	52,70	6,30	7,77	49,60	0,64	36,96	0,22	1,13	0,12	0,09	0,09	42,0		
Moyenne	Historique							44,7	11,0	21,7	2,92	6,01	2,03	1,61	7,03	0,15	1,18	0,02	0,16	-0,01	0,01	1,3			
Ecart-type	Historique							31,1	7,7	25,2	4,34	10,64	1,85	2,26	11,75	0,16	5,28	0,06	0,25	0,03	0,03	6,9			
Maximum	Historique							101,0	27,6	94,7	32,70	56,40	7,91	11,90	57,60	1,13	41,80	1,02	1,23	0,38	0,48	43,2			
Minimum	Historique							0,2	-0,2	-0,1	-0,06	-0,01	-0,10	-0,01	-0,01	-0,01	-0,02	-0,01	-0,01	-0,02	-0,01	-4,6			
Compte	Projet							209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209
Moyenne	Projet							74,6	14,4	0,7	0,19	0,75	3,53	4,94	0,08	0,01	0,04	-0,01	-0,01	-0,02	-0,01	0,6			
Ecart-type	Projet							2,0	1,1	0,5	0,25	0,17	0,47	0,94	0,07	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,1			
Maximum	Projet							99,0	15,4	6,8	3,72	1,84	4,73	9,26	1,03	0,22	0,16	-0,01	0,03	-0,02	0,02	1,4			
Minimum	Projet							62,9	-0,2	-0,1	-0,04	0,04	-0,10	0,06	-0,01	-0,01	-0,01	-0,01	-0,01	-0,02	-0,01	-0,1			
1210	121010256	JBF-17-019	6,00	9,00	3,00	110661	2018-04-27	75,20	14,60	0,7	0,15	1,01	4,4	3,29	0,09	-0,01	0,04	-0,01	-0,01	-0,02	-0,01	0,61			
1210	121010257	JBF-17-019	9,00	12,00	3,00	110661	2018-04-27	74,40	14,60	0,5	0,14	0,57	3,3	5,99	0,06	-0,01	0,04	-0,01	-0,01	-0,02	-0,01	0,54			
1210	121010258	JBF-17-019	12,00	15,00	3,00	110661	2018-04-27	75,60	14,90	0,8	0,2	0,76	3,6	4,49	0,09	-0,01	0,03	-0,01	-0,01	-0,02	-0,01	0,78			
1210	121010259	JBF-17-019	15,00	17,50	2,50	110661	2018-04-27	73,10	15,00	0,7	0,19	0,68	3,6	5,51	0,06	0,01	0,04	-0,01	-0,01	-0,02	-0,01	0,57			
1210	121010260	JBF-17-019	17,50	19,75	2,25	110661	2018-04-27	74,10	14,50	0,5	0,15	0,63	3,4	6,33	0,06	0,01	0,05	-0,01	-0,01	-0,02	-0,01	0,39			
1210	121010261	JBF-17-019	19,75	22,00	2,25	110661	2018-04-27	75,50	14,60	0,7	0,2	0,79	3,7	4,97	0,08	0,01	0,04	-0,01	-0,01	-0,02	-0,01	0,57			
1210	121010262	JBF-17-019	22,00	25,00	3,00	110661	2018-04-27	74,10	14,40	0,5	0,14	0,69	3,4	5,87	0,06	-0,01	0,04	-0,01	-0,01	-0,02	-0,01	0,43			
1210	121010264	JBF-17-019	25,00	28,00	3,00	110661	2018-04-27	74,50	14,60	0,8	0,21	0,65	3,3	5,44	0,09	-0,01	0,04	-0,01	-0,01	-0,02	-0,01	0,65			
1210	121010265	JBF-17-019	28,00	31,00	3,00	110661	2018-04-27	74,90	14,40	0,7	0,2	0,76	3,3	4,11	0,09	-0,01	0,03	-0,01	-0,01	-0,02	-0,01	0,80			

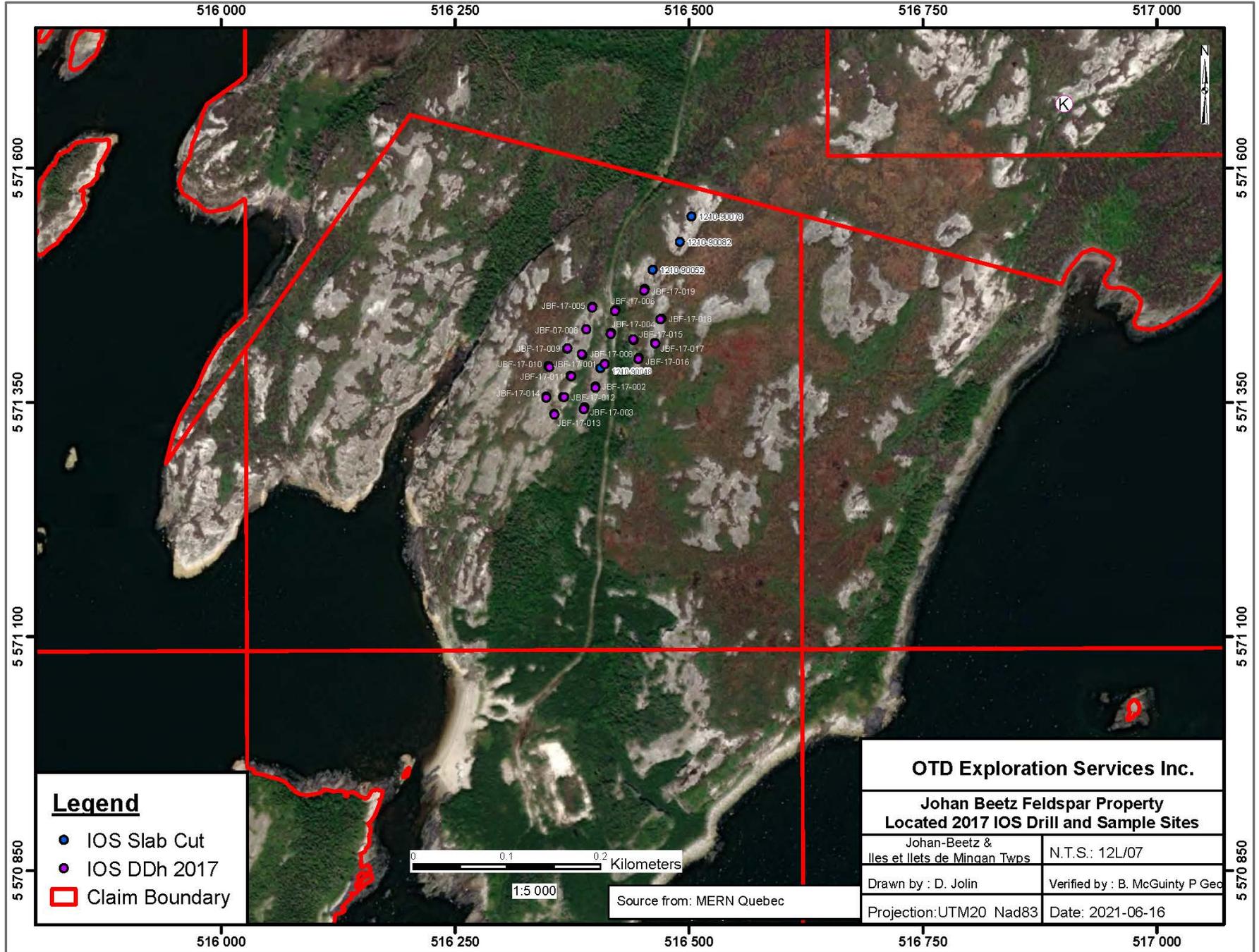
APPENDIX II

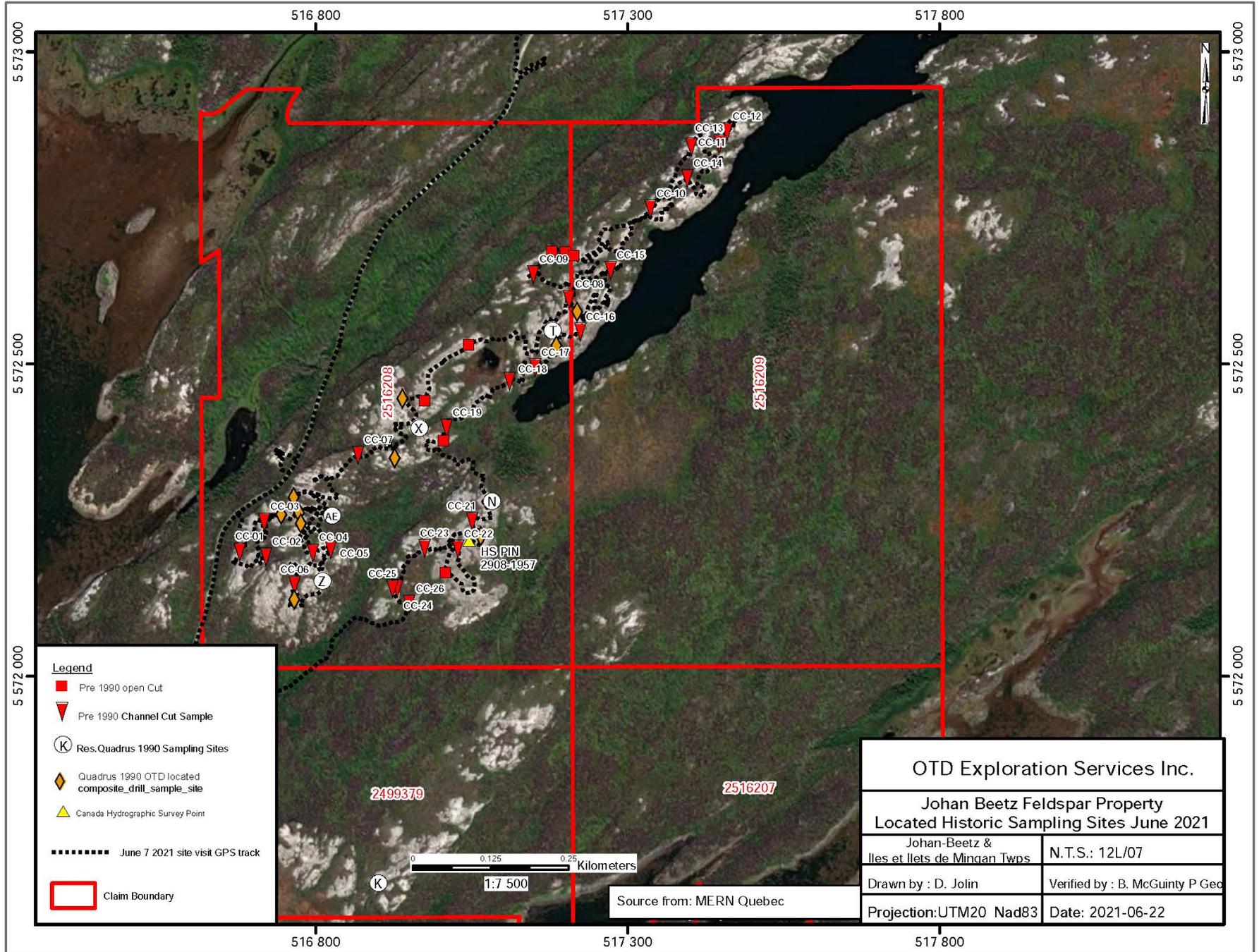
**Compilation and Sample Location Map, including 2017
proposed OTD drill grid and 2017 EnerSpar Drilling**



Compilation and Sample Location Map, including proposed 2017 OTD drill grid and 2017 EnerSpar Drilling

APPENDIX III
Johan Beetz Feldspar
OTD Exploration Services Inc.
2021 Site Visit - Location Plans





Legend

- Pre 1990 open Cut
- ▼ Pre 1990 Channel Cut Sample
- Ⓚ Res. Quadrus 1990 Sampling Sites
- ◆ Quadrus 1990 OTD located composite_drill_sample_site
- ▲ Canada Hydrographic Survey Point
- ⋯ June 7 2021 site visit GPS track
- Claim Boundary

2499379

2516207



Source from: MERN Quebec

OTD Exploration Services Inc.	
Johan Beetz Feldspar Property Located Historic Sampling Sites June 2021	
Johan-Beetz & Iles et Ilets de Mingan Twps	N.T.S.: 12L/07
Drawn by : D. Jolin	Verified by : B. McGuinty P. Geol.
Projection: UTM20 Nad83	Date: 2021-06-22