TECHNICAL REPORT

On the

Whabouchi South Lithium Property
James Bay Area, NTS 32O12
Quebec, Canada

Prepared for:

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Author, (the "author") was retained by AmmPower Corp. ("AmmPower" or the "Company") to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Whabouchi South Lithium Property (the "Property"). The report is intended to provide a summary of material scientific and technical information concerning the Property and, in so doing, fulfil the Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects according to Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101").

1.1 Project Description

Whabouchi South Lithium Property comprises of 24 mining claims covering approximately 1,283.08 hectares' land in the James Bay area of the Province of Quebec, in Mapsheet NTS 32O12. It is located approximately 30 km east of the Nemaska community and 300 km north-northwest of the town of Chibougamau. The Property is accessible by the *Route du Nord*, the main all season gravel road linking Chibougamau and Nemaska and passing about 10 kilometres to the north of the Property. A helicopter is required to access the Property claims from Nemiscau. AmmPower acquired the Property through a property purchase agreement with AmTek where the Company acquired all of the shares of AmTek Inc. ("AmTek") in consideration for the issuance of 12,000,000 common shares of the Company.

1.2 Geology and Mineralization

Geologically, the Whabouchi South property is located in the north-east part of the Superior province, which itself lies in the heart of the Canadian Shield. Regionally, the area is marked by the presence of three geological sub-provinces of the Superior Province: the La Grande to the NW, the Nemiscau in the centre, and the Opatica to the southeast. The contact between the Opatica and Nemiscau is marked by the Poste Albanel Shear Zone (PASZ), while the contact between La Grande and Nemiscau is defined by the Rivière Rupert Shear Zone (RRSZ). The Property area is within the Nemiscau sub-province consists mainly of metasedimentary rocks variably migmatitized, as well as low-proportion volcanic belts, tonalitic, granitic to granodioritic intrusions and large pegmatite masses. Structurally, the area is divided into six structural domains based on their lithological, structural and geophysical characteristics. From north to south are the Cramoisy, Boisrobert, Plages, La Sicotière, Des Champs and Goulde domains.

Locally, The Whabouchi South property is located in the Nemiscau Subprovince which is formed mainly of metasedimentary rocks migmatitized to different degrees, as well as low proportion of volcanic belts, intrusions of tonalitic, granitic to granodioritic composition and large masses of pegmatite. The claim area is underlain by rocks of Voirdy Formation (unit-nAvrd2) and The Mezières Suite (nAmzr) which are oriented north-east.

The rocks of Voirdye Formation are intruded by pegmatites mainly belonging to the Mezières Suite consisting of white biotite ± garnet ± muscovite granitic pegmatite, locally pinkish beige. The rock is massive to locally foliated and heterogranular. In places, metric masses of white pegmatite show well-developed magmatic bedding. In large K-feldspar

crystals, the typical graphic texture is characterized by the presence of quartz laths oriented parallel to cleavage. The Mezières Suite is interpreted as the final product of partial melting of metasedimentary rocks. It is composed of several intrusions of varying sizes scattered over an area of about 200 km long by 100 km wide. No Spodumene Suite rocks have been mapped in the Property claims and a detailed mapping will be required to classify various pegmatites in the area.

The deposit model for the area is that the spodumene occurs in Li-Cs-Ta ("LCT") rare-element pegmatite dykes. LCT pegmatites are associated with S-type, peraluminous (Al-rich), quartz-rich granites. S-type granites crystallize from a magma produced by partial melting of preexisting sedimentary source rock. They are characterized by the presence of biotite and muscovite, and the absence of hornblende. Rare-element pegmatites derived from a fertile granite intrusion are typically distributed over a 10 to 20 km^2 area within 10 km of the fertile granite. A fertile granite is the parental granite to rare-element pegmatite dykes. The Spodumène Suite deposits in the area consists of a series of spodumene pegmatite intrusions emplaced in shear zones that cut amphibolitized basalts of the Lac des Montagnes Group, near the contact zone between the La Grande and Nemiscau subprovinces. The most important of these intrusions are the Whabouchi and Graab pegmatites, located NE of Montagnes Lake and east of Andalousite Lake, respectively. Lithium-rich mineralization of the Whabouchi mine (located 5 km to the north of the Property) is hosted in the Spodumène Suite, located between Montagnes and Spodumène lakes. Spodumene pegmatite is whitish, locally pinkish, massive to foliated.

1.3 History

Historical work in the area was carried out by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MERN) Quebec and included numerous geological and geochemical surveys. Geological surveys by Valiquette in the 1960s, reported under RP 518 and 534 and later integrated into RP 158. As reported by Valiquette in RG 158, the first work in the area was by Noranda Mines, around 1957. Following a reconnaissance survey, Noranda completed a magnetic airborne survey that led to the discovery of the sulphide showings around Lac des Montagnes. In 1973, James Bay Nickel Ventures (Canex Placer) did a large-scale geological reconnaissance that covered the Property. From 1974 to 1982, exploration work is exclusively reported by the Society for the Development of James Bay (SDBJ). They mainly did large scale geochemical surveys, followed by geological reconnaissance of the anomalies. In 1998, the MERN released the results of a large-scale lake bottom sediment survey. The results are included in the MERN Sigeom database report DP 98-01. In 2010, the results of a re-analysis of more than 27,000 samples collected in the James Bay area were published.

1.4 Exploration

In April 2021, Ammpower contracted Prospectair to complete a heliborne high-resolution magnetic (mag) survey on the Property. One contiguous survey block was flown for a total of 566-line kilometres. The Whabouchi South claim block was flown with traverse lines at 25-metre spacing and control lines every 250 m. The average helicopter height above the

ground was 37 m, and the average magnetic sensor height was 18 m above the ground. At the end of each flight production date, data were sent to Dynamic Discovery Geoscience. The data were checked for quality control to ensure the data met specification. As documented in the final report by Dynamic Discovery Geoscience: "The magnetic textures and low amplitude signal variations seen throughout the block are typical of metasedimentary and felsic intrusive rocks. In some areas, it is possible to detect structural features offsetting observed magnetic lineaments and causing abrupt interruption or changes of the magnetic response. These features are typically caused by faults, fractures and shear zones."

The data indicates northeast southwest trending structural features which are aligned with pegmatite orientation as well. It is recommended to complete a detailed structural interpretation of the geophysical data, followed up by targeting for lithium-bearing pegmatites using the 2021 geophysical survey and existing publicly available data.

1.5 Sampling and Data Verification

The author visited the property on June 26, 2021 and collected nine channel cut / grab samples from pegmatite outcrops on the Property. Each channel sample represents about 30 cm long, 5 cm wide and 3-5 cm deep cut in bedrock. The author collected samples were analyzed at Activation Laboratories (ACTLABS) in Ancaster, Ontario using laboratories code Ultratrace 7 and Code 8 - FUS-MS-Na2O2 and ICP-OES.

The sample analytical results indicate barium (Ba) values in the range of 41 ppm to 221 ppm, cesium (Cs) 4.8 ppm to 10.7 ppm, lithium (Li) 14 ppm to 36 ppm, manganese (Mn) 110 ppm to 1,590 ppm, niobium (Nb) less than 2.4 ppm to 12.2 ppm, rubidium (Rb) 114 ppm to 318 ppm, and strontium (Sr) 21 ppm to 84 ppm.

1.6 Conclusions and Recommendations

In conclusion, the Property is considered to have potential to discover lithium and rare metals pegmatites. The Property and its surrounding area are relatively underexplored; however presence of several pegmatite outcrops warrants a detailed mapping, prospecting and sampling program to generate targets for further exploration. The recent geophysical survey data identified northeast southwest trending structural features which are aligned with pegmatites orientations.

Based on its favourable geological setting and other findings of the present study, it is further concluded that the Property is a property of merit. Presence of other lithium deposits in the vicinity makes it a worthy lithium and rare metals exploration target. Although, the Property is accessible by the *Route du Nord*, the main all season gravel road linking Chibougamau and Nemaska and passing about 10 kilometres to the north of the Property; however a helicopter will be required to conduct exploration work on these claims. The author believes the present study has met its original objectives.

Recommendations

In the author's opinion, the character of the Property is enough to merit the following two-phase work program, where the second phase is contingent upon the results of the first phase.

Phase 1 – Geophysical Data Interpretation, Prospecting, Mapping and Sampling

The phase 1 work program has the following two main components:

A ***Geophysical Data Interpretation:*** The 2021 airborne geophysical survey data needs detailed interpretation to better define the structural and lithological controls of pegmatites and the host rocks located in the area. This includes identification of major regional structures and extension of intrusives underneath the surficial cover. Magnetic inversions and modelling can assist to define targets for drilling. A preliminary look at the magnetic image shows a small magnetic mafic/ultramafic intrusion in the centre of the property. Linear magnetic features along the north end of the property may be a west-southwest-trending dike or thin basaltic layers.

B ***Sampling and Mapping of Known Pegmatites and other prospective areas:*** The general geology of the Whabouchi South Property is a band of paragneisses with local pegmatites tonalitic gneisses, and amphibolized basalts and ultramafics. There are several pegmatites documented on the Property which needs detailed sampling, mapping and identification for their potential to host lithium mineralization. There can be some other target elements such as copper and gold especially in the basement rocks.

Total estimated budget for Phase 1 program is $198,825 and it will take about four months' time to complete this work.

Phase 2 – Trenching and Drilling

If results from the first phase are positive, then a detailed trenching and drilling program would be warranted to check the promising pegmatites and other targets identified during exploration work of Phase 1 investigations.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose of Report

This report was commissioned by AmmPower Corp. ("AmmPower" or "the Company") and Muzaffer Sultan, Ph.D., P.Geo. (the "author") was retained to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Whabouchi South Lithium Property (the "Property"). The report is intended to provide a summary of material scientific and technical information concerning the Property and, in so doing, fulfill the Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects according to Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101").

2.2 Sources of Information

The present report is based on published assessment reports available from the Quebec Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MERN), (https://mern.gouv.qc.ca/en/mines/mining-rights/mining-title-management-system-gestim/) and published reports by the Quebec Geomining Information System (SIGÉOM), the Geological Survey of Canada ("GSC"), various researchers, websites, and personal observations. In the preparation of this report, the author also utilized Quebec and Federal Government geological maps, geological reports, and claim maps. Information was also obtained from Quebec government websites such as the Maps and files of Québec mining, the GESTIM Plus a Mining Title Management System (https://gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca/MERN_GestimP_Presentation/ODM02101_login.aspx). The sources of the maps are noted on the figures. All consulted sources are listed in the References section. A list of reports, maps and other information examined is provided in the Section **Error! Reference source not found.** of this report.

The author was retained to complete this report in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators ("NI 43-101") and the guidelines in Form 43-101 F1. The author is a "qualified person" within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101. This report is intended to be filed with the securities commissions in all the provinces of Canada.

In accordance with the NI 43-101 guidelines, the author, visited the Property on June 26, 2021. The author was accompanied by Daniel St. Pierre, a prospector from Amos, Quebec. A helicopter was chartered from Panorama Helicopters to facilitate the Property visit. During the visit, the author reviewed aspects of previous work in the region and on the Property and possibilities for future exploration programs. This visit allowed the author to ascertain the geological and structural controls on the known mineralization areas at the Property which represent possible exploration targets. During the visit, the author collected nine samples subsequently submitted for analysis.

The information, opinions and conclusions contained herein are based on:

- Information available to the author at the time of preparation of this report;

- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report; and,
- Data, reports, and other information supplied by AmmPower and other third-party sources.
- Fieldwork on the Whabouchi South Lithium Property.

The author has no reason to doubt the reliability of the information provided by AmmPower.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

In respect of ownership information relating to the Property set out in Item 1.0 (Summary) and Table 2: List of Property Claims under Item 4.0 (Property Description and Location), the author has reviewed and relied on the Option Agreement and information provided by AmmPower, which to the author's knowledge is correct.

A limited search of tenure data on the Quebec government's GESTIM plus a Mining Title Management System web site on July 13, 2021 conforms to the data supplied by AmmPower. However, the limited research by the author does not constitute a legal opinion as to the ownership status of the Whabouchi South Lithium property.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Whabouchi South Lithium Property comprising of 24 mining claims covering approximately 1,283.08 hectares' land in the James Bay area of the Province of Quebec, in Mapsheet NTS 32O12. It is located approximately 30 km east of the Nemaska community and 300 km north-northwest of the town of Chibougamau. The block of claims that make up the Property is located between coordinates 437400E to 442600E and 5717500N to 5722500N (Figure 1 and 2).

Pursuant to a property purchase Letter of intent (LOI) announced by the Company on February 26, 2021 (see Company news release dated February 26, 2021) and the agreement announced April 1, 2021 (see Company's news release dated April 1, 2021) between AmTek (the "Vendor") and AmmPower, the Company acquired all of the shares of AmTek Inc. ("AmTek") in consideration for the issuance of 12,000,000 common shares of the Company (the "Consideration Shares"). AmTek is the owner of the Whabouchi South lithium exploration property located in the James Bay/Eeyou Istche region of Quebec and is working on the development of a proprietary technology to produce "green ammonia", a potential carbon-free energy source.

(Source: https://www.sedar.com/DisplayCompanyDocuments.do?lang=EN&issuerNo=00050111)

The Property claims are in the name of Michael Dehn (84668) as AmmPower does not yet have an account with MERN to hold claims. Michael was a principal and founder of Amtek and a currently a shareholder of AmmPower. He is holding these claims for AmmPower and will transfer them once the MERN/Gestim accounts are all set up.

In Quebec, map designation is the main method of acquiring a mineral claim. To acquire a claim (or cell) by map designation, the applicant must complete the form "Notice of map designation" and pay the required fees. The title is granted on a first come, first served basis. Once the map designation notice is accepted, the Registrar makes an entry in the registry and issues a registration certificate for the claim. The holder is required to carry out assessment work prior to the 60th day preceding the second annual anniversary of the registration (Table 1). Total work commitment to maintain these claims is $28,800 plus required filing fees of $1,608 for the first term, or the other option is to pay cash in lieu.

The Property claims were staked using the above-mentioned procedure outlined by the Quebec Ministry of Energy and Mines. The claims expiry date is shown in Table 2.

With respect to the exploration work, permitting is required for:

- Setting-up a temporary or permanent camp.
- Water access, stream crossing or any wetland disturbance require a permit from the Ministères des Resources Naturelles et de la Faune.
- Any logging activity on crown land require a logging permit.
- Trenching more than 10,000 square meters require a stripping permits and submittal of a reclamation plan; permit is required for drilling; however, no permits are needed for geophysics.

As of the date of this report there are no permits currently in place on the Property. The main permit required to conduct exploration work on the Property is the forest intervention permit delivered by the provincial *Ministère des Ressources Naturelles et dela Faune* ("**MRNF**"). A certificate of authorization from the *Ministère du Développementdurable de l'Environnement et des Parcs* ("**MDDEP**") is also necessary to conduct mechanical stripping covering more than 1,000 m^3 of overburden. There are no known environmental liabilities to which the Property is subject.

Table 1: Minimum cost of exploration work required for mineral claims in Quebec.

Validity	Area of claim		
	Less than 25 ha	25 to 100 ha	Over 100 ha
1 to 3 years	$500	$1,200	$1,800
4 to 6 years	$750	$1,800	$2,700
7 years and over	$1,000	$2,500	$3,600

Claim data is summarized in Table 2, while a map showing the Claims is presented in Figure 2. There is no past producing mine on the Property and there were no historical mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates documented. The Property claims are affected by a

restriction "Affecté par: Terre de catégorie III" which states that the Category III lands are public on which Aboriginal have hunting rights, fishing and trapping without a license, without limit and at all times, subject to the principle of conservation. The restriction is summarized below:

Restriction 36880 - Terres de catégorie III (Territoire d'Eeyou Istchee Baie-James)

Category III Lands are areas where the Native people shall have the exclusive right to hunt and fish. (Agreement EGEI BJ) Agreement on Governance in the Eeyou Istchee James Bay Territory. Mining exploration and geoscientific works "shall be carried out in such a manner as to avoid unreasonable conflict with the rights of the Native people under the Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Regime."

The applicant for a claim is invited to communicate with the Regional Government and the Cree Nation Government.

Law:

Chapitre VIII, art. 185 (Québec undertakes to take, by April 1, 2013, the measures necessary in order that applicants for claims on Category III Lands are informed via GESTIM of the relevant provisions of the JBNQA regarding such lands and are invited to communicate with the Regional Government and the Cree Nation Government.) (Source: https://gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca/MRN_GestimP_Presentation/commun/ODM00901_Afficher_Info_Titre.aspx?carte=true&frameset=yes&type_objet=titre&valeur_objet=401810298&module_consultation=yes)

The Property is in a traditional area of the Cree Nation of Nemaska which is a Cree First Nation of Quebec, Canada. It is headquartered at the Cree village of Nemaska and also has a terre réservée crie of the same name, both located in the Eeyou Istchee territory in Northern Quebec. In 2016, it had a registered population of 740 members. https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp

Table 2: List of Property Claims

Claim Number	NTS Sheet	Row/ Block	Colu mn/ Lot	Claim Area (Ha)	Status	Date of Registration	Expiry Date	Required Work	Required Fees	Titleholder(s) (Name, Number and Percentage)	Restriction Comment
2597876	NTS 32O12	14	15	53.48	Active	2/15/2021 0:00	2/14/2023 23:59	$1,200.00	$67.00	Michael Dehn (84668) 100 % (responsible)	Affecté par: Terre de catégorie III
2597877	NTS 32O12	14	16	53.48	Active	2/15/2021 0:00	2/14/2023 23:59	$1,200.00	$67.00	Michael Dehn (84668) 100 % (responsible)	Affecté par: Terre de catégorie III
2597878	NTS 32O12	14	17	53.48	Active	2/15/2021 0:00	2/14/2023 23:59	$1,200.00	$67.00	Michael Dehn (84668) 100 % (responsible)	Affecté par: Terre de catégorie III
2597879	NTS 32O12	15	16	53.47	Active	2/15/2021 0:00	2/14/2023 23:59	$1,200.00	$67.00	Michael Dehn (84668) 100 % (responsible)	Affecté par: Terre de catégorie III
2597880	NTS 32O12	15	17	53.47	Active	2/15/2021 0:00	2/14/2023 23:59	$1,200.00	$67.00	Michael Dehn (84668) 100 % (responsible)	Affecté par: Terre de catégorie III
2597881	NTS 32O12	15	18	53.47	Active	2/15/2021 0:00	2/14/2023 23:59	$1,200.00	$67.00	Michael Dehn (84668) 100 % (responsible)	Affecté par: Terre de catégorie III
2597882	NTS 32O12	15	19	53.47	Active	2/15/2021 0:00	2/14/2023 23:59	$1,200.00	$67.00	Michael Dehn (84668) 100 % (responsible)	Affecté par: Terre de catégorie III
2597883	NTS 32O12	15	20	53.47	Active	2/15/2021 0:00	2/14/2023 23:59	$1,200.00	$67.00	Michael Dehn (84668) 100 % (responsible)	Affecté par: Terre de catégorie III
2597884	NTS 32O12	15	21	53.47	Active	2/15/2021 0:00	2/14/2023 23:59	$1,200.00	$67.00	Michael Dehn (84668) 100 % (responsible)	Affecté par: Terre de catégorie III
2597885	NTS 32O12	16	12	53.46	Active	2/15/2021 0:00	2/14/2023 23:59	$1,200.00	$67.00	Michael Dehn (84668) 100 % (responsible)	Affecté par: Terre de catégorie III
2597886	NTS 32O12	16	13	53.46	Active	2/15/2021 0:00	2/14/2023 23:59	$1,200.00	$67.00	Michael Dehn (84668) 100 % (responsible)	Affecté par: Terre de catégorie III
2597887	NTS 32O12	16	14	53.46	Active	2/15/2021 0:00	2/14/2023 23:59	$1,200.00	$67.00	Michael Dehn (84668) 100 % (responsible)	Affecté par: Terre de catégorie III
2597888	NTS 32O12	16	15	53.46	Active	2/15/2021 0:00	2/14/2023 23:59	$1,200.00	$67.00	Michael Dehn (84668) 100 % (responsible)	Affecté par: Terre de catégorie III

Claim Number	NTS Sheet	Row/ Block	Colu mn/ Lot	Claim Area (Ha)	Status	Date of Registration	Expiry Date	Required Work	Required Fees	Titleholder(s) (Name, Number and Percentage)	Restriction Comment
2597889	NTS 32O12	16	16	53.46	Active	2/15/2021 0:00	2/14/2023 23:59	$1,200.00	$67.00	Michael Dehn (84668) 100 % (responsible)	Affecté par: Terre de catégorie III
2597890	NTS 32O12	16	17	53.46	Active	2/15/2021 0:00	2/14/2023 23:59	$1,200.00	$67.00	Michael Dehn (84668) 100 % (responsible)	Affecté par: Terre de catégorie III
2597891	NTS 32O12	16	18	53.46	Active	2/15/2021 0:00	2/14/2023 23:59	$1,200.00	$67.00	Michael Dehn (84668) 100 % (responsible)	Affecté par: Terre de catégorie III
2597892	NTS 32O12	16	19	53.46	Active	2/15/2021 0:00	2/14/2023 23:59	$1,200.00	$67.00	Michael Dehn (84668) 100 % (responsible)	Affecté par: Terre de catégorie III
2597893	NTS 32O12	16	20	53.46	Active	2/15/2021 0:00	2/14/2023 23:59	$1,200.00	$67.00	Michael Dehn (84668) 100 % (responsible)	Affecté par: Terre de catégorie III
2597894	NTS 32O12	16	21	53.46	Active	2/15/2021 0:00	2/14/2023 23:59	$1,200.00	$67.00	Michael Dehn (84668) 100 % (responsible)	Affecté par: Terre de catégorie III
2597895	NTS 32O12	17	16	53.45	Active	2/15/2021 0:00	2/14/2023 23:59	$1,200.00	$67.00	Michael Dehn (84668) 100 % (responsible)	Affecté par: Terre de catégorie III
2597896	NTS 32O12	17	19	53.45	Active	2/15/2021 0:00	2/14/2023 23:59	$1,200.00	$67.00	Michael Dehn (84668) 100 % (responsible)	Affecté par: Terre de catégorie III
2597897	NTS 32O12	18	18	53.44	Active	2/15/2021 0:00	2/14/2023 23:59	$1,200.00	$67.00	Michael Dehn (84668) 100 % (responsible)	Affecté par: Terre de catégorie III
2597898	NTS 32O12	18	19	53.44	Active	2/15/2021 0:00	2/14/2023 23:59	$1,200.00	$67.00	Michael Dehn (84668) 100 % (responsible)	Affecté par: Terre de catégorie III
2597899	NTS 32O12	18	20	53.44	Active	2/15/2021 0:00	2/14/2023 23:59	$1,200.00	$67.00	Michael Dehn (84668) 100 % (responsible)	Affecté par: Terre de catégorie III
Total 24 Mining Claims				1283.08	Hectares			$28,800.00	$1,608.00		

Figure 1: Property Location Map

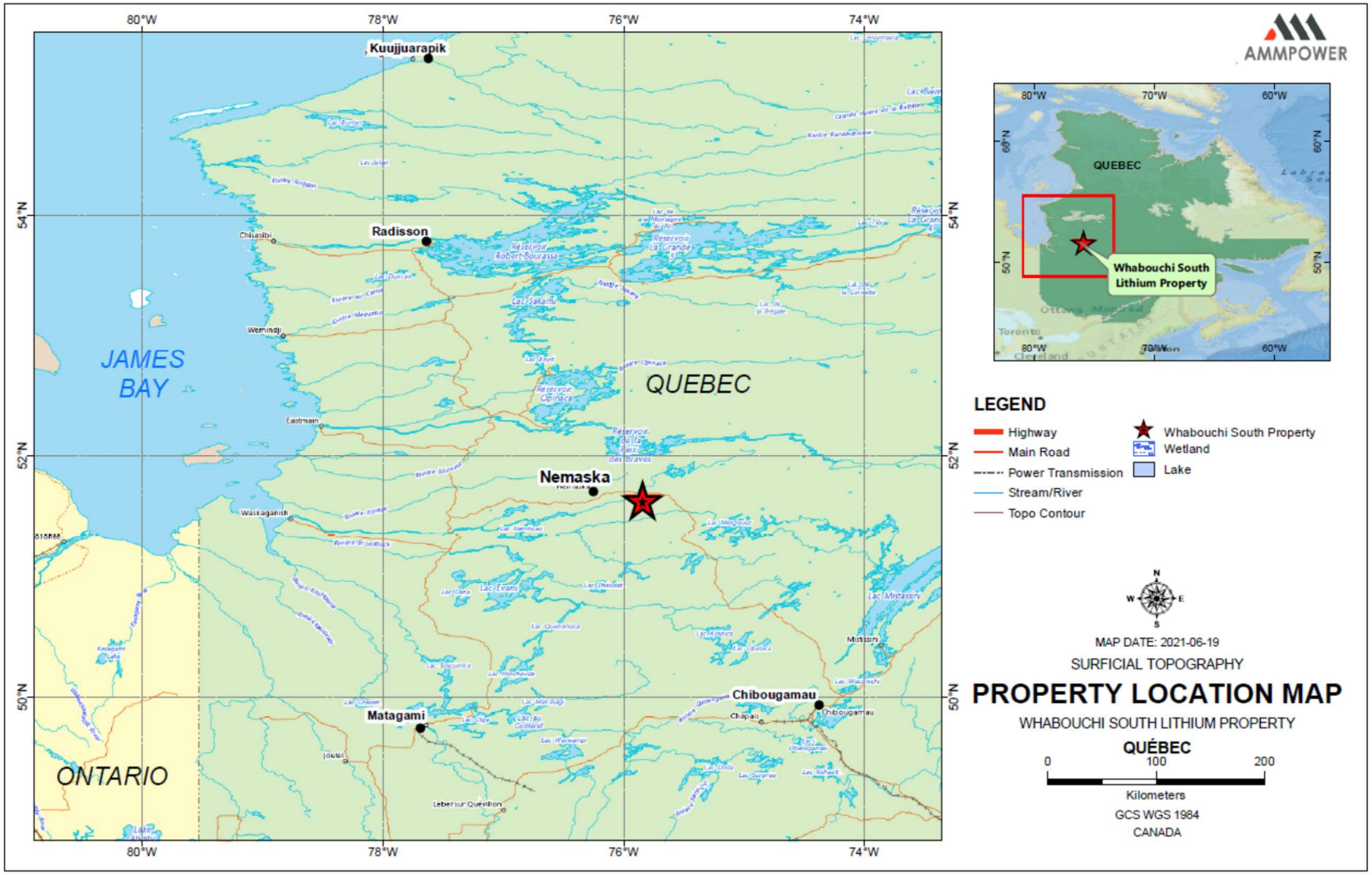


Figure 2: Claim map with physiography

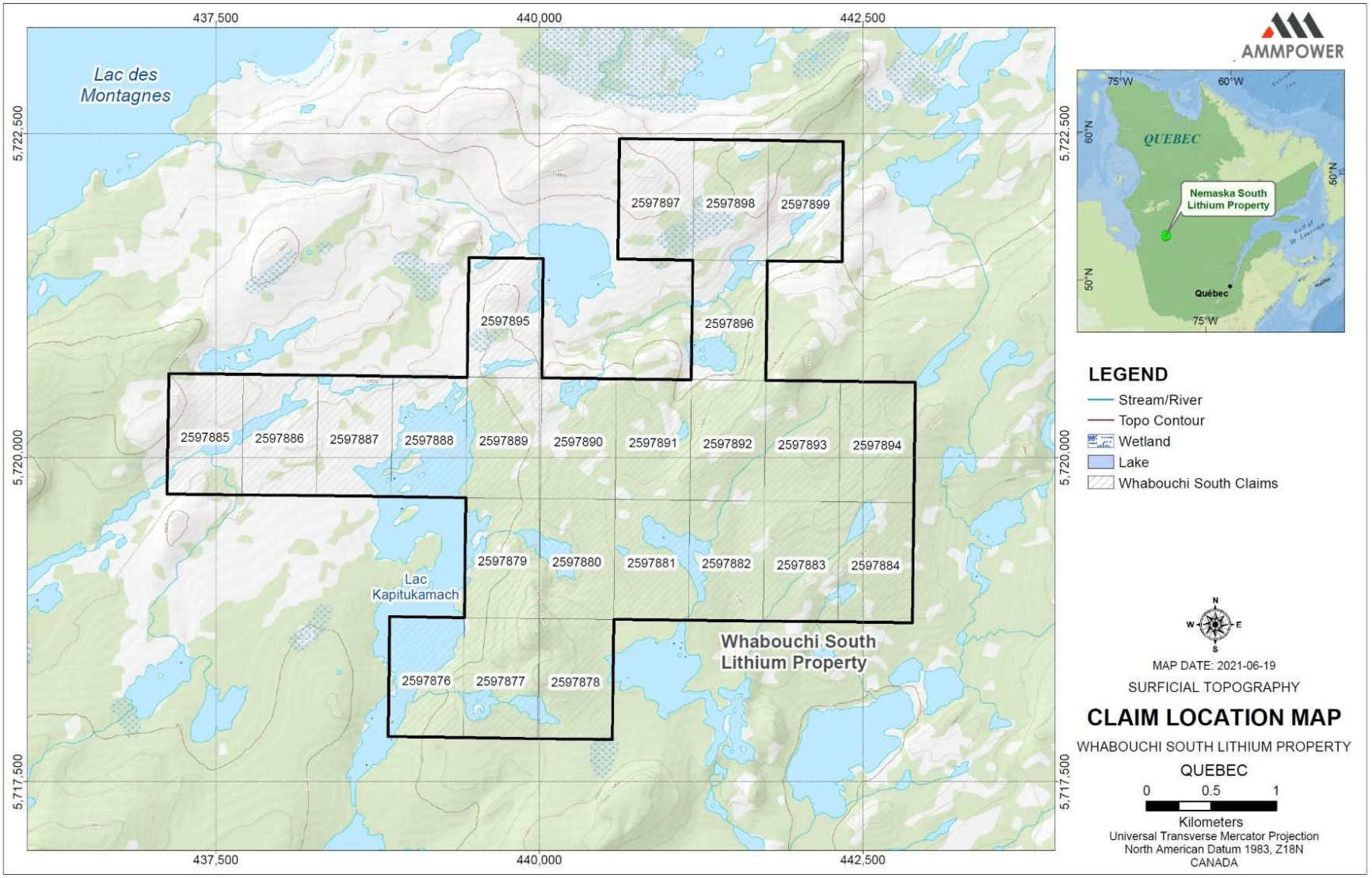
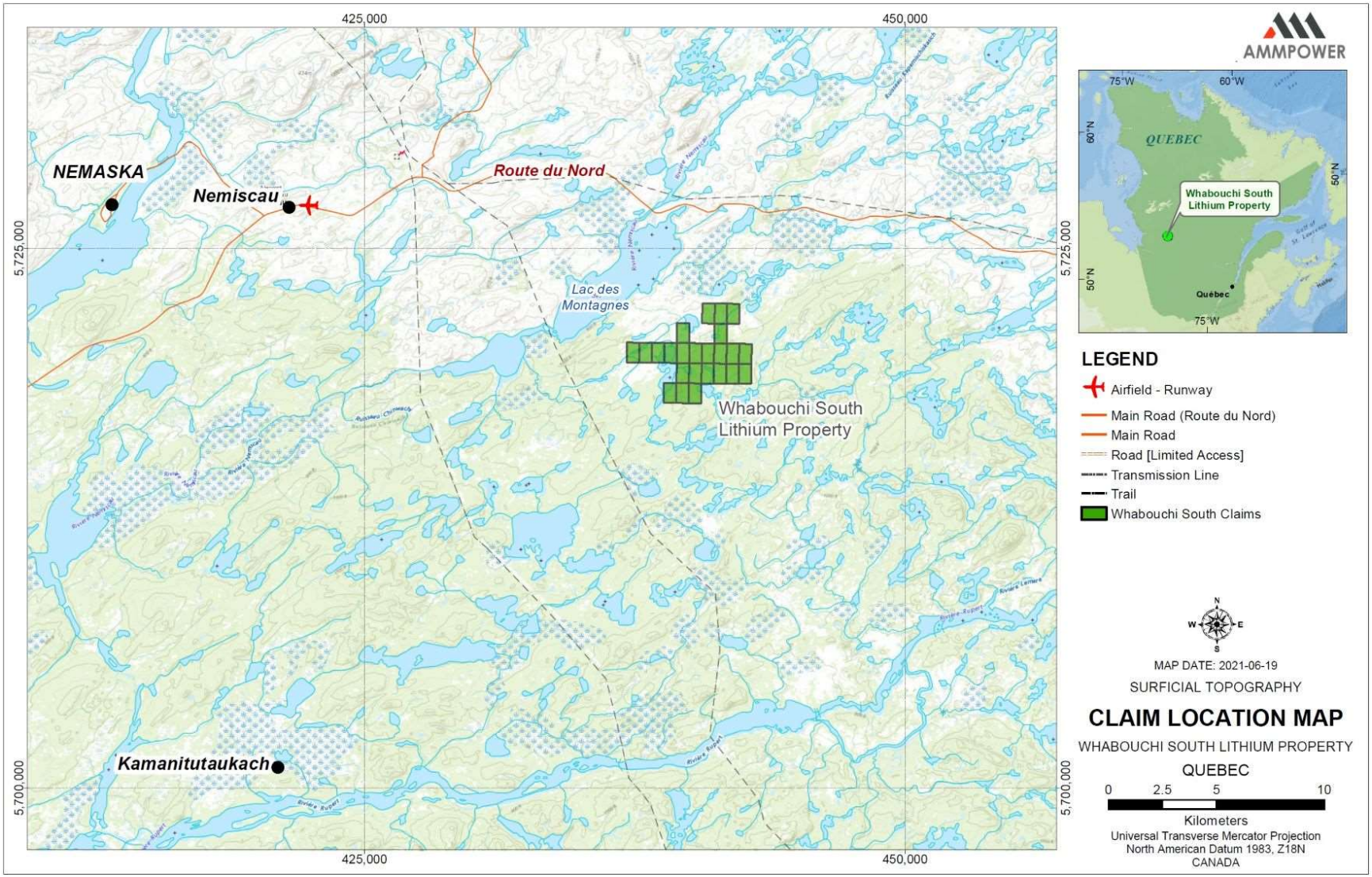


Figure 3: Claim location, infrastructure and access



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

5.1 Access

The Whabouchi South Property is located in the James Bay area of Northern Quebec, approximately 30 km east of the Nemaska community and 300 km north-northwest of the town of Chibougamau. The Property is accessible by the *Route du Nord*, the main all seasons mainly gravel road linking Chibougamau and Nemaska and passing about 10 kilometres to the north of the Property. This permanent gravel road originates in the town of Chibougamau approximately 300 km to the SSE, and leads to the village of Nemaska and the Route de la Baie James. Because the Route du Nord is the only road crossing in the north of the property, a helicopter and/or a boat must be used to access the Property claims. A Hydro-Quebec powerline is located on the property, along the Route du Nord. The Nemiscau airport is 20 km northwest of the Property. Figure 3 shows the general location and access of the Property. For the current Property visit, a helicopter was chartered from Panorama Helicopters located at Hydro Quebec Nemiscau substation about 10 km to the northwest of the Property.

5.2 Climate

The prevailing climate in the Property area is sub-arctic, with moderate continental precipitation. There is no permafrost, but the ground can freeze to a depth of 2 m. Winter temperatures can reach as low as -40°C. The months of December, January and February and the first half of March are particularly cold, with temperatures averaging -20°C. Summer temperatures average around 15°C (Fig-4). The annual precipitation averages 479 mm of rain mostly from March to November and 117 cm of snow from September to May (Fig-5). Averages are based on data from 2009 to 2016 (https://www.worldweatheronline.com/nemiscau-weather-averages/quebec/ca.aspx). These are normal conditions for northern Quebec, and do not hamper either exploration or mining work.

Exploration work such as geological mapping, prospecting, trenching, and sampling can be carried out during summer months, whereas drilling and geophysical surveying can be done throughout the year.

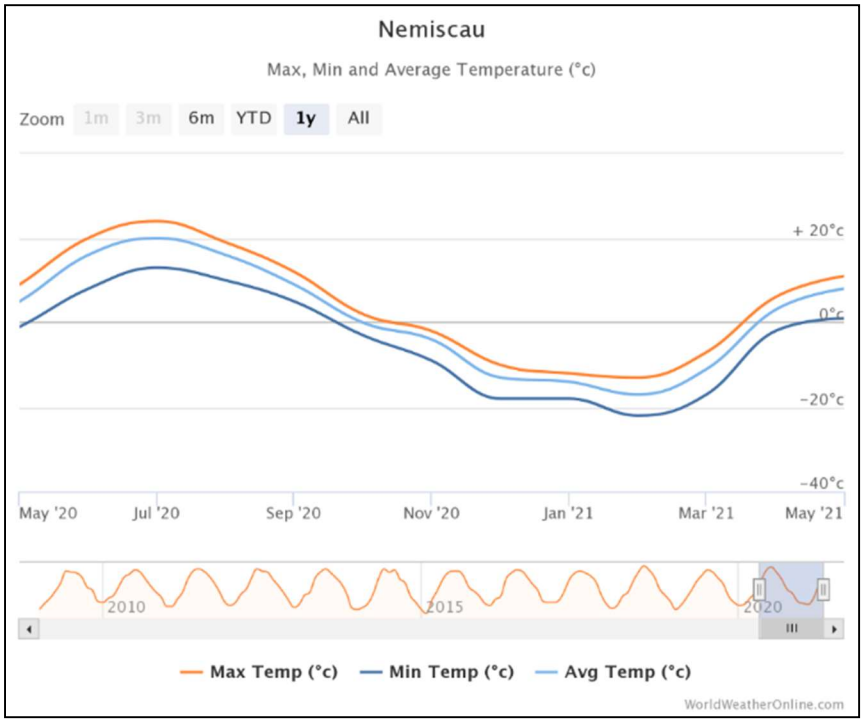


Figure 4: Nemiscau Temperatures

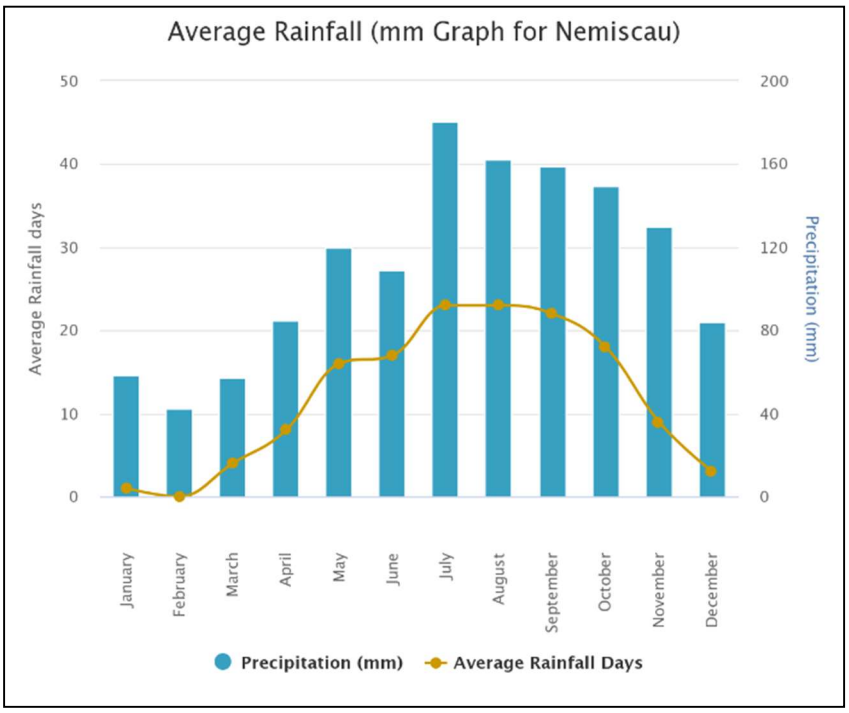


Figure 5:Rainfall in mm

(Source: https://www.worldweatheronline.com/nemiscau-weather-averages/quebec/ca.aspx)

5.3 Physiography

Physiography of the Property (Figures 2 and 3) is typical of the Canadian Shield, with large competent outcrops surrounded by lakes and swamps. The topography of the area is relatively flat, with elevations ranging from 290 to 315 m above sea level. Locally formed ridges are usually due to more competent rocks, mainly diabase dykes and pegmatites. About 10% of the property is covered by lakes and creeks. The Property is covered by a taiga type forest, which is mainly made up of spruce and lichens. Glacial deposits exist in the form of unsorted boulders and till. Overburden depth varies from 0 to 25 m. At this latitude there is no permafrost.

5.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

There is no mining infrastructure on the property. However, Hydro-Québec has several facilities close to the property, including the Poste Albanel electrical station. The CCDC rest stop run by the Cree Construction and Development Company (CCDC) is 30 km west of the Property. This rest stop provides mechanical services, food and lodging, as well as fuel. The village of Nemaska located 12 km to the west, and the CCDC camp, can also be used to house workers and service for future exploration work on the Property. The Nemiscau airport, located 18 km west, is serviced by Air Creebec and chartered flights. Abundant water is available from the lakes scattered throughout the area.

6.0 HISTORY

Over the years, the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MERN) Quebec has conducted numerous geological surveys and studies in the James Bay area. Geological surveys by Valiquette in the 1960s, reported under RP 518 and 534 and later integrated into RP 158 cover the property area. As reported by Valiquette in RG 158, the earliest work in the area was conducted by Noranda Mines, around 1957. Following a reconnaissance survey, Noranda completed a magnetic airborne survey that led to the discovery of the sulphide showings around Lac des Montagnes. However, no work by Noranda Mines was filed with the Quebec Ministry of Mines at the time.

In his report, Valiquette mentioned the spodumene (lithium) bearing pegmatite, located to the north of the Property which are now in development stage by Nemaska Lithium Inc. On the Whabouchi South Property, two categories of pegmatites are mapped: the first is white, with muscovite, tourmaline and garnet; and the second is pink, with microcline.

In 1973, James Bay Nickel Ventures (Canex Placer) carried out a large-scale geological reconnaissance that also covered the Property. From 1974 to 1982, exploration work was exclusively reported by the Society for the Development of James Bay (SDBJ) which mainly consisted of large-scale geochemical surveys, followed by geological reconnaissance of the anomalies (GM 64710).

In 1998, the MERN released the results of a large-scale lake bottom sediment survey. The results are included in the MERN Sigeom database report DP 98-01. In 2010, the results of re-analysis of more than 27,000 samples collected in the James Bay area were published.

In 2011, an airborne magnetic and gradiometric survey was completed by Goldak Airborne Surveys on behalf of the MERN. Flight lines were oriented north/south with a spacing of 250 m whereas east/west control lines were designed at an interval of 2,500 m. The results of this survey are presented in report DP 2011-12. A map based on this regional airborne geophysical survey is presented in Figure 6.

A geological map of the Montagnes Lake area (NTS sheets 32O11, 32O12 and 32O14) was produced at 1:50,000 scale (BG2019-03) following a survey conducted in the summer of 2018. This map covered three subprovinces of the Superior Province: the La Grande to the NW, the Nemiscau in the centre, and the Opatica to the southeast. The claim area is part of this map (Fig-8).

The Property claims history available from Gestim indicates the following individuals and companies held mining claims in this area during 2007 to 2018. After this period, the claims were staked by the current title holder (Michael Dehn).

- Exploration Nemaska Inc. (83287) - No work – 2007-09
- Laurian Marcotte (86420) – No work – 2009-12
- Nicole Arpin (81857) – No work – 2008-10
- Victor Cantore (96260) – No work – 2010-12
- Tucana Exploration Inc. (87887) - No work – 2010-13
- Patricia Lafontaine (88888); Les Proprieties Genius Ltd. (93822); and Anna Rosa Giglio (96501) – Airborne geophysical surveys and sampling – 2014-16
- Junita Tedy Asihto; Glen Griesbach (20879) – No work – 2016-18

There is no historical production from the Property.

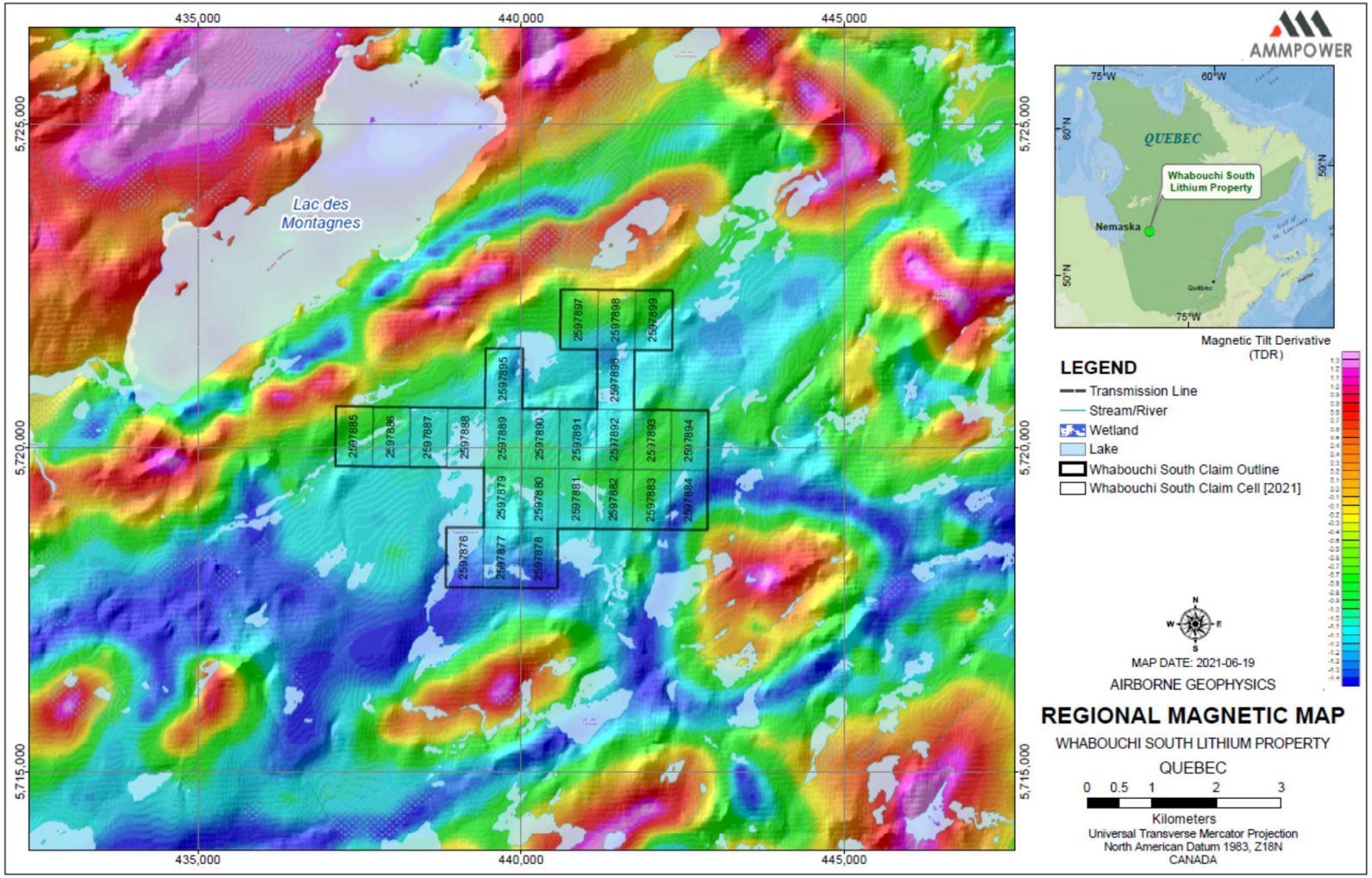


Figure 6: Map of geophysical surveys carried out on the Property and the surrounding area (Source MERN database)

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

Geologically, the Whabouchi South property is located in the north-east part of the Superior province, which itself lies in the heart of the Canadian Shield. The Superior province extends from Manitoba to Quebec and is mainly made up of Archean rocks. The general metamorphism is at the greenschist facies, except in the vicinity of intrusive bodies, where it can go to the amphibolite-to-granulite facies. In Quebec, the eastern extremity of the Superior province has been classified into the following sub-provinces, from south to north: Pontiac, Abitibi, Opatica, Nemiscau, Opinaca, La Grande, Ashuanipi, Bienville and Minto. Figure-7 shows the regional geology of the subprovinces.

The Property is part of Montagnes Lake area which was mapped on 1:50,000 scale in 2018. The mapped area is in contact with three geological sub-provinces of the Superior Province: the La Grande to the NW, the Nemiscau in the centre, and the Opatica to the southeast. The geology of these subprovinces is described in the following section. The Relationship between different lithostratigraphic units of subprovinces is shown in Fig-9. The contact between the Opatica and Nemiscau is marked by the Poste Albanel Shear Zone (PASZ), while the contact between La Grande and Nemiscau is defined by the Rivière Rupert Shear Zone (RRSZ). The Property area lies within the Nemiscau sub-province which is described below.

(Source: http://gq.mines.gouv.qc.ca/bulletins-geologiques_en/lac-des-montagnes_en/)

7.1.1 Nemiscau Sub-province

Eight geological units are mapped in Nemiscau subprovince (Fig-8). The description of these units is slightly modified from BG 2019-03 (Source: http://gq.mines.gouv.qc.ca/bulletins-geologiques_en/lac-des-montagnes_en/).

The *Hutte Complex* consists of tonalitic gneiss that are locally granitic (2833 Ma) occurring as gneissic domes forming structural windows through rocks of the Lac des Montagnes volcano-sedimentary Belt (2723 Ma).

The *Lac des Montagnes Group* consists of the entire package of volcano-sedimentary rocks found within a block delineated by the Rivière Rupert and Poste Albanel shear zones. In the mapped area, the Lac des Montagnes Group includes four units of mafic to felsic rocks (nAmo1, nAmo2, nAmo3 and nAmo5) that are interstratified and folded. Basalt consists of magnesian and ferriferous tholeiites, while intermediate volcanics and volcaniclastics are of calc-alkaline affinity. Two U-Pb zircon dating from lapilli and ash tuffs of unit nAmo3 yielded crystallization ages of 2707 Ma and 2723 Ma.

The *Voirdye Formation* describes a sequence of metasedimentary rocks in the Lac des Montagnes Belt. Overlying volcanic units of the Lac des Montagnes Group, it consists of conglomerate

(nAvrd1), paragneiss (nAvrd2), quartzite (nAvrd3), iron formations (nAvrd4) and metasomatic rocks (nAvrd5).

The *Caumont Mafic-Ultramafic Suite* groups mafic and ultramafic sills intruding into the Lac des Montagnes Group volcano-sedimentary sequence. The Lac des Montagnes Ultramafic Intrusion is the largest ultramafic stratiform intrusion of the Caumont Suite and the only one containing metre to decametre-thick zones of layered chromitite. It consists of peridotite (nAmot1), chromitite (nAmot1a), pyroxenite (nAmot2) and, incidentally, gabbro (nAmot3). This sill shows NE-SW oriented magmatic layering, as well as a steep dip and stratigraphic polarity both towards the SE.

The *Mezières Suite* consists of polyphase intrusions of white biotite ± garnet ± muscovite ± tourmaline granitic pegmatite. These rocks intruded between 2691 and 2672 Ma (David, 2019b; Davis *et al.*, 1995) into Voirdye Formation metasedimentary rocks. The abundance of biotite schlierens and the ubiquitous presence of paragneiss and migmatite enclaves suggest that the Mezières Suite is the evolved product of partial melting of metasedimentary rocks.

The *Spodumène Suite* comprises of white spodumene-muscovite-garnet-tourmaline ± beryl ± apatite ± lepidolite ± petalite pegmatite that intrudes into amphibolitized basalt of the Lac des Montagnes Group. The edges of intrusions are generally deformed and sheared, suggesting a syntectonic to late-tectonic emplacement. A crystallization age of 2577 ±13 Ma obtained on zircons from the Whabouchi deposit's spodumene pegmatite (Beland, 2011) demonstrates that this unit is the latest felsic intrusive phase of the Nemiscau Subprovince.

The *Kaupanaukau Suite* groups late intrusions of pink granite and granitic pegmatite (nAkup1-nAkup3) that cut all the rocks of the Nemiscau Subprovince, Champion Complex and Valiquette Pluton. It corresponds to granite and granitic pegmatite units of the Théodat Complex (Athe4 and Athe5) found in the Opatica Subprovince.

The *Diabase Dyke swarms;* The area is cut by three diabase dyke swarms, the NW-SE oriented Mistassini Dyke Swarm (2515 Ma), the NE-SW oriented Senneterre Dykes (2221 Ma and 2216 Ma) and the E-W oriented Abitibi Dykes (1141 Ma).

In the south, paragneiss of the Rupert Complex unconformably lie on or are in fault contact with the Colomb-Chaboullié Belt units. This narrow belt of volcano-sedimentary rocks marks the contact zone between the Nemiscau and Opatica subprovinces. The boundary between Nemiscau and Opatica is manifested by the presence of the Lac Coulomb Shear Zone, located between rocks of the Colomb-Chaboullié Belt and those of Opatica. The Colomb-Chaboullié Belt consists mainly of mafic and intermediate volcanic rocks, felsic to intermediate volcaniclastics, mafic and ultramafic sills and, in lesser proportions, iron formations, wackes and conglomerates assigned to the Colomb-Chaboullié Group.

To the north, the Rivière Rupert Shear Zone, located between the Lac des Montagnes Band (LMB) and the Champion Complex, marks the boundary between Nemiscau and La Grande. The Champion Complex forms the southern extension of La Grande, while volcano-sedimentary units of the LMB, assigned to the Lac des Montagnes Group, are part of Nemiscau. The Lac des Montagnes Group is

composed up of basalt, amphibolite, felsic and intermediate volcaniclastics, iron formations and mafic and ultramafic intrusions. In addition, contact between the Lac des Montagnes Group and the Rupert Complex is generally sheared off and could represent an old discordance.

Finally, the Nemiscau units are cut by three swarms of diabase dykes, the NW-SE-oriented Mistassini Dyke Swarm, the N-S-oriented Matachewan Dyke Swarm and the NE-SW-oriented Senneterre Dykes (Bandyayera and Daoudene, 2018b).

The geology of the Nemiscau Subprovince differs from that of the Opinaca because it contains a large volcanic component, as well as bands of granulite derived from the melting of tonalite, diorite, amphibolite and paragneiss units.

7.1.2 La Grande Sub-province

The Champion Complex in this Subprovince includes tonalitic gneiss, locally granitic (Achp1), and porphyritic granodiorite (Achp5). This NE-oriented unit borders the Rivière Rupert River Shear Zone, which marks the boundary with the Nemiscau Subprovince. The emplacement of Achp1 gneiss between 2889 and 2881 Ma indicates that the Champion Complex probably represents Mesoarchean bedrock on which Eastmain Group volcano-sedimentary rocks have been deposited. Porphyritic granodiorite (Achp5) has strong similarities to late-tectonic porphyraceous intrusions of the Opatica Subprovince dated at ~2690 Ma.

The Eastmain Group consists of mafic volcanic rocks of the Natel Formation overlain by sedimentary rocks of the Auclair Formation. The age of Natel Formation amphibolite (nAnt1), 2739 Ma; coincides with the end of the first volcanic cycle of the Middle and Lower Eastmain Greenstone. Areas of amphibolite derived from tholeiitic basalt found in the Champion Complex have also been assigned to the Natel Formation. In the study area, the Auclair Formation consists of paragneiss (nAai1), polymictic conglomerate (nAai4) and oxide facies iron formations (nAai2).

The Béryl Sud (nAbes1) and Quindèle (nAqdl1) plutons intruded at the contact between the Champion Complex and Eastmain Group. They consist of tonalite and granodiorite. The Quindèle Pluton is intruded by gabbro and diorite assigned to the Middle Eastmain Gabbro and Diorite unit (nAgdi1). The Arques Intrusion unit of late-tectonic and polyphase intermediate intrusive rocks characterized by a series of circular concentric anomalies. It was emplaced on the edge of the Rivière Rupert Shear Zone in tonalitic gneiss of the Champion Complex.

7.1.3 Opatica Sub-province

The Opatica Subprovince refers to an ensemble of Mesoarchean to Neoarchean volcano-plutonic and gneissic rocks. In the mapped area, it consists of the Théodat Complex itself composed of seven units. Tonalitic gneiss (Athe1a and Athe1b) occupy nearly one third of the Théodat Complex and represent Archean bedrock (2833 Ma;) interpreted as the equivalent of the Rodayer Pluto intruded between 2835 and 2816 Ma. Foliated granodiorite and tonalite (Athe2) make up almost half the surface of the Théodat Complex. Porphyritic granodiorite, granite, monzodiorite and quartz

monzonite units (Athe3, Athe4 and Athe5) cut tonalite and granodiorite of unit Athe2 and are dated 2693.3 Ma. The age of these intrusions, in addition to their petrographic and geochemical similarities, classifies them as late tectonic porphyraceous intrusions recognized in the La Grande and Opatica subprovinces.

(Source: http://gq.mines.gouv.qc.ca/bulletins-geologiques_en/lac-des-montagnes_en/)

7.1.4 Structural Geology

The regional structural geology of the area is summarized in report BG 2019-03. The following section is reproduced from this report.

The Montagnese lake area (include 32O11, 32O12, and 32O14) is divided into six structural domains based on their lithological, structural and geophysical characteristics. From north to south are the Cramoisy, Boisrobert, Plages, La Sicotière, Des Champs and Goulde domains. Figure shows the structural domains and Figure is a Geological cross section through structural domains in the area.

a. The Cramoisy Structural Domain includes rocks of the La Grande Subprovince in the northern part of sheet 32O14. The S_2 fabric is essentially oriented E-W and has a steep northward dip. P_2 folds are overprinted by P_3 folds that affect both intrusive and volcano-sedimentary rocks in the northern section of sheet 32O14.

b. The Boisrobert Structural Domain consists of rocks of the La Grande Subprovince in the NW portion of sheet 32O11. In the western part it is in structural contact with the La Sicotière Domain and is separated by the Rivière Nemiscau Shear Zone (RNSZ). The foliation's orientation varies from NNE to NE.

c. The Plages Structural Domain is separated from the La Sicotière Domain by the Rivière Rupert Shear Zone (RRSZ). It includes unit Achp1 gneiss of the Champion Complex, which forms the basement of the La Grande Subprovince. This domain is affected by the same D_3 deformation event that caused the main structures of the La Sicotière Domain. Gneissosity is transposed parallel to the NE-SW fabric of the Nemiscau Subprovince. Its steep dip is mainly towards the NW, but locally towards the SE. Lineations show a steep plunge towards the W or NW.

d. The La Sicotière Structural Domain coincides with the Nemiscau Subprovince. It is delineated by the Rivière Rupert Shear Zone (RRSZ) to the north and Poste Albanel Shear Zone (PASZ) to the south. Preserved primary structures, such as cross lamination and stratification, are commonly found in sedimentary rocks of the Voirdye Formation. Two structural fabrics associated with different deformation phases are also recognized. Bedding is transposed according to the S_3 foliation, which is generally oriented 060° -240° and has a steep dip towards the NW and the SE, resulting in NE-SW axial plane P_3 folds. The L_3 lineation plunges 20° to 60° towards the SW. An NNE-SSW oriented crenulation cleavage affects the S_3 schistosity locally.

The La Sicotière Structural Domain also contains gneissic domes (Hutte Complex) centred on P_3 antiforms in the central part of the Nemiscau Subprovince. Emplacement of these domes is not well understood, as another folding phase is required to explain their formation. These rocks may have suffered the same D_2 deformation that affected bedrocks of the Opatica and La Grande subprovinces. In fact, a regional antiform located in the south, in the Opatica Subprovince, continues in the Nemiscau Subprovince along an NNW-SSE trend. Superimposition of this P_2 antiform and a P_3 antiform in the Nemiscau Subprovince could explain the formation of the dome located west of Hutte Lake. The formation of these domes could also be the result of a P_4 folding phase which axial plane would be parallel and synchronous to the NNE-SSW oriented S_4 crenulation cleavage (020°-200°).

e. The Des Champs Structural Domain is separated from the La Sicotière Domain by the Poste Albanel Post Shear Zone (PASZ). Rocks of the Théodat Complex, interpreted as Opatica bedrock, are possibly affected by the D_3 deformation with structures oriented 060°-240°, parallel to those of the La Sicotière Domain. The main fabric shows moderate to steep dip, mainly towards the NW and locally towards the SE. Lineations have the same orientation as the La Sicotière Domain with a SW direction and a plunge generally ranging from 20° to 60°.

f. The Goulde Structural Domain includes plutonic and gneissic rocks of the Théodat Complex in the Opatica Subprovince. It is separated from the La Sicotière Domain by the PASZ. Planar structures are oriented E-W to NE-SW. Southward steeply dipping E-W fabrics predominate.

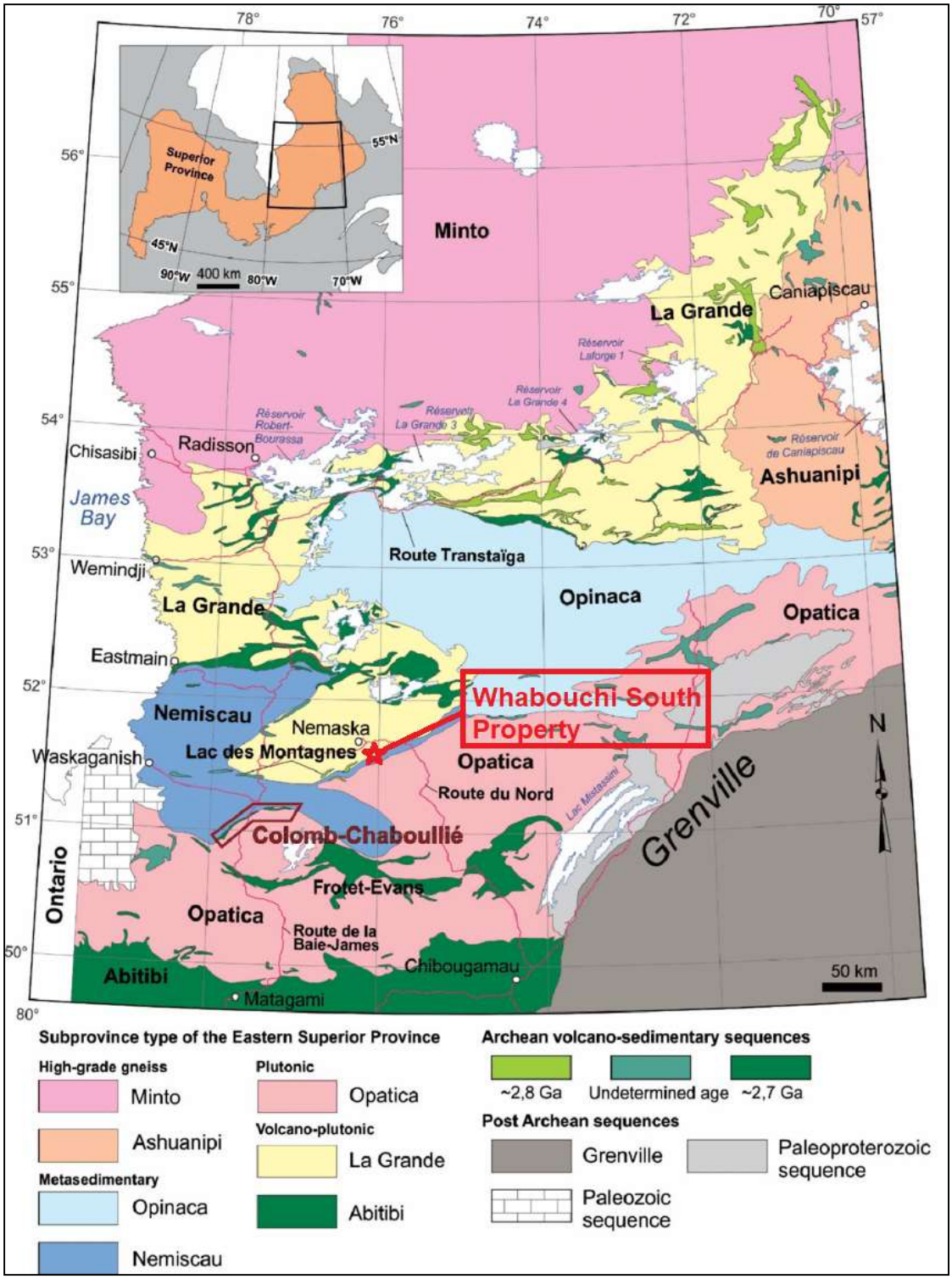
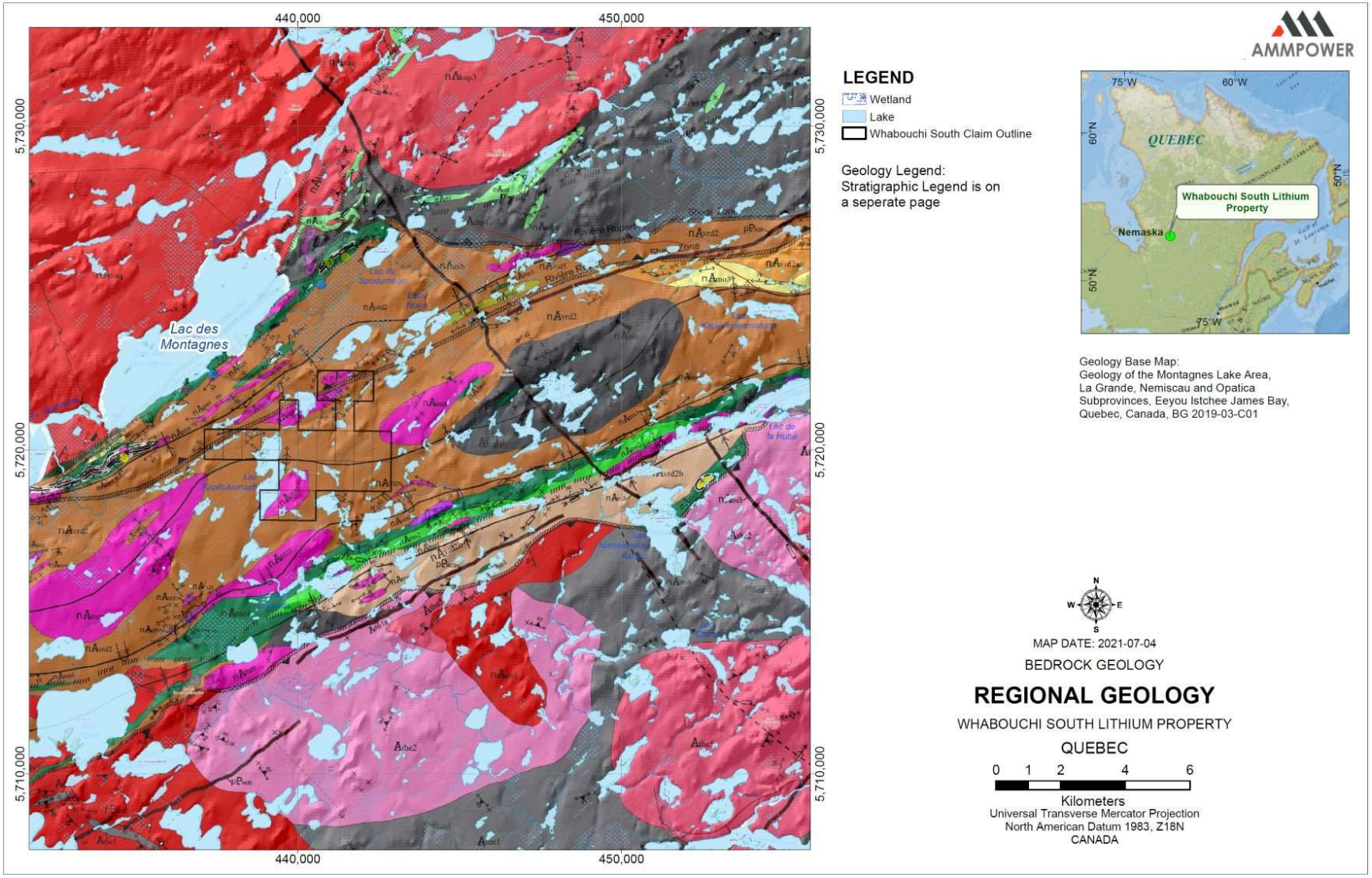
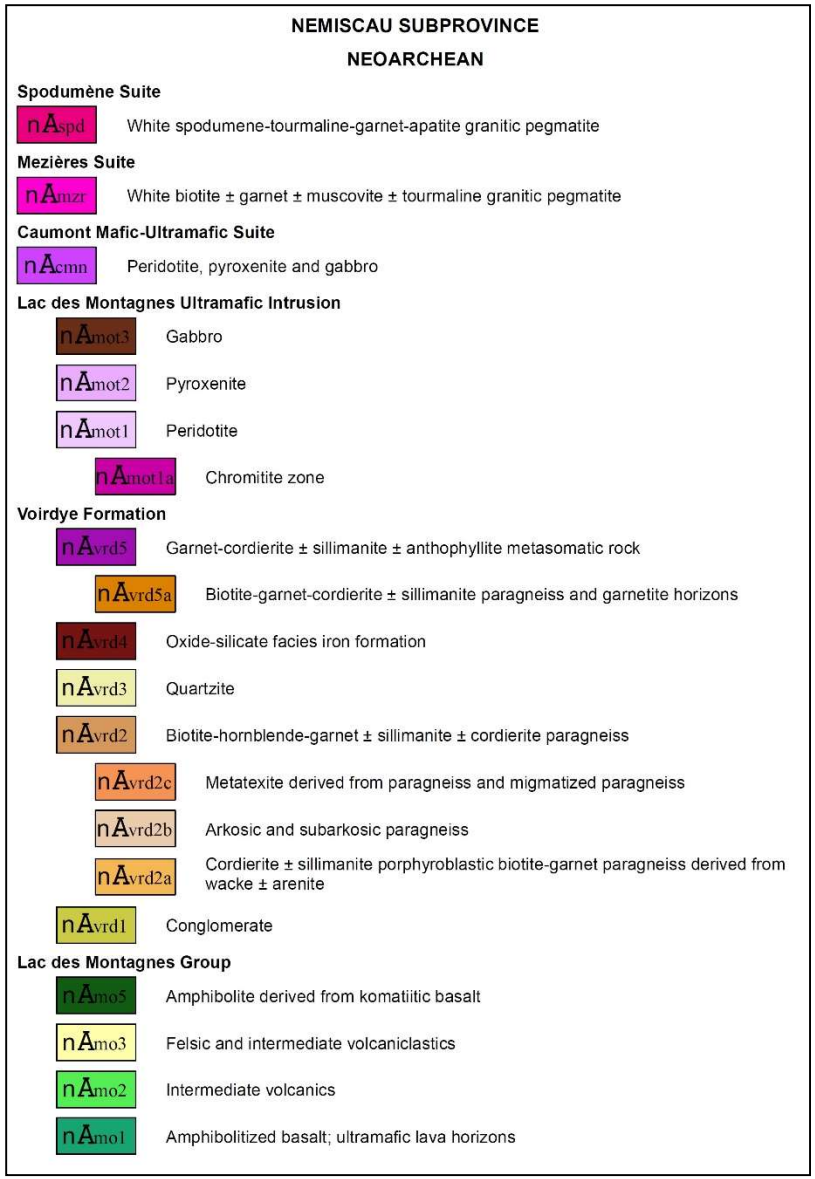


Figure 7: Regional Geological map of the Eastern Superior Province, Quebec.

(Source: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/333623113_Contemporaneously_erupted_tholeiitic_and_calc-alkaline_magmas_in_the_Archean_Colomb-Chaboullie_greenstone_belt_James_Bay_Quebec_Petrologic_implications)

Figure 8: Regional Geology map (legend on the next page)




NEMISCAU SUBPROVINCE
NEOARCHEAN
Spodumène Suite
nAspd White spodumene-tourmaline-garnet-apatite granitic pegmatite
Mezières Suite
nAmzr White biotite ± garnet ± muscovite ± tourmaline granitic pegmatite
Caumont Mafic-Ultramafic Suite
nAcmn Peridotite, pyroxenite and gabbro
Lac des Montagnes Ultramafic Intrusion
nAmot3 Gabbro
nAmot2 Pyroxenite
nAmot1 Peridotite
nAmot1a Chromitite zone
Voirdye Formation
nAvrd5 Garnet-cordierite ± sillimanite ± anthophyllite metasomatic rock
nAvrd5a Biotite-garnet-cordierite ± sillimanite paragneiss and garnetite horizons
nAvrd4 Oxide-silicate facies iron formation
nAvrd3 Quartzite
nAvrd2 Biotite-hornblende-garnet ± sillimanite ± cordierite paragneiss
nAvrd2c Metatexite derived from paragneiss and migmatized paragneiss
nAvrd2b Arkosic and subarkosic paragneiss
nAvrd2a Cordierite ± sillimanite porphyroblastic biotite-garnet paragneiss derived from wacke ± arenite
nAvrd1 Conglomerate
Lac des Montagnes Group
nAmo5 Amphibolite derived from komatiitic basalt
nAmo3 Felsic and intermediate volcaniclastics
nAmo2 Intermediate volcanics
nAmo1 Amphibolitized basalt; ultramafic lava horizons

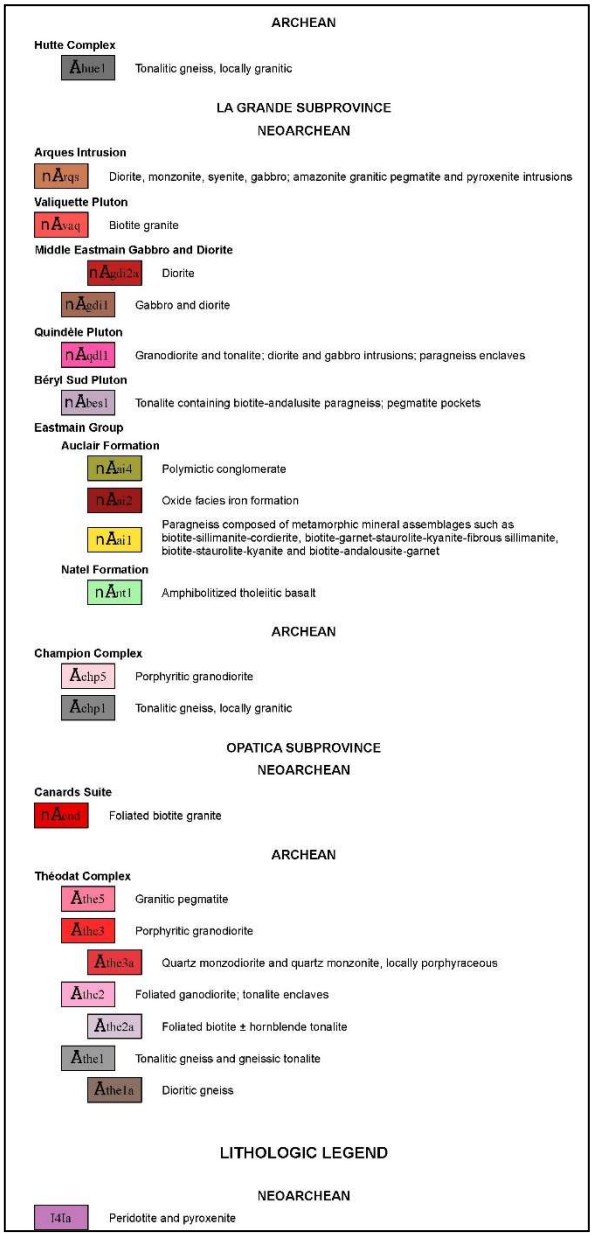

ARCHEAN
Hutte Complex
Ahue1 Tonalitic gneiss, locally granitic
LA GRANDE SUBPROVINCE
NEOARCHEAN
Arques Intrusion
nArqs Diorite, monzonite, syenite, gabbro; amazonite granitic pegmatite and pyroxenite intrusions
Valiquette Pluton
nAvaq Biotite granite
Middle Eastmain Gabbro and Diorite
nAgdi2a Diorite
nAgdi1 Gabbro and diorite
Quindèle Pluton
nAqdi1 Granodiorite and tonalite; diorite and gabbro intrusions; paragneiss enclaves
Béryl Sud Pluton
nAbes1 Tonalite containing biotite-andalusite paragneiss; pegmatite pockets
Eastmain Group
Auclair Formation
nAai4 Polymictic conglomerate
nAai2 Oxide facies iron formation
nAai1 Paragneiss composed of metamorphic mineral assemblages such as biotite-sillimanite-cordierite, biotite-garnet-staurolite-kyanite-fibrous sillimanite, biotite-staurolite-kyanite and biotite-andalousite-garnet
Natel Formation
nAnt1 Amphibolitized tholeiitic basalt
ARCHEAN
Champion Complex
Achp5 Porphyritic granodiorite
Achp1 Tonalitic gneiss, locally granitic
OPATICA SUBPROVINCE
NEOARCHEAN
Canards Suite
nAcan1 Foliated biotite granite
ARCHEAN
Théodat Complex
Athe5 Granitic pegmatite
Athe3 Porphyritic granodiorite
Athe3a Quartz monzodiorite and quartz monzonite, locally porphyraceous
Athe2 Foliated ganodiorite; tonalite enclaves
Athe2a Foliated biotite ± hornblende tonalite
Athe1 Tonalitic gneiss and gneissic tonalite
Athe1a Dioritic gneiss
LITHOLOGIC LEGEND
NEOARCHEAN
I4Ia Peridotite and pyroxenite

Figure 9: Relationship between different lithostratigraphic units of subprovinces (Source: BG2019-03).

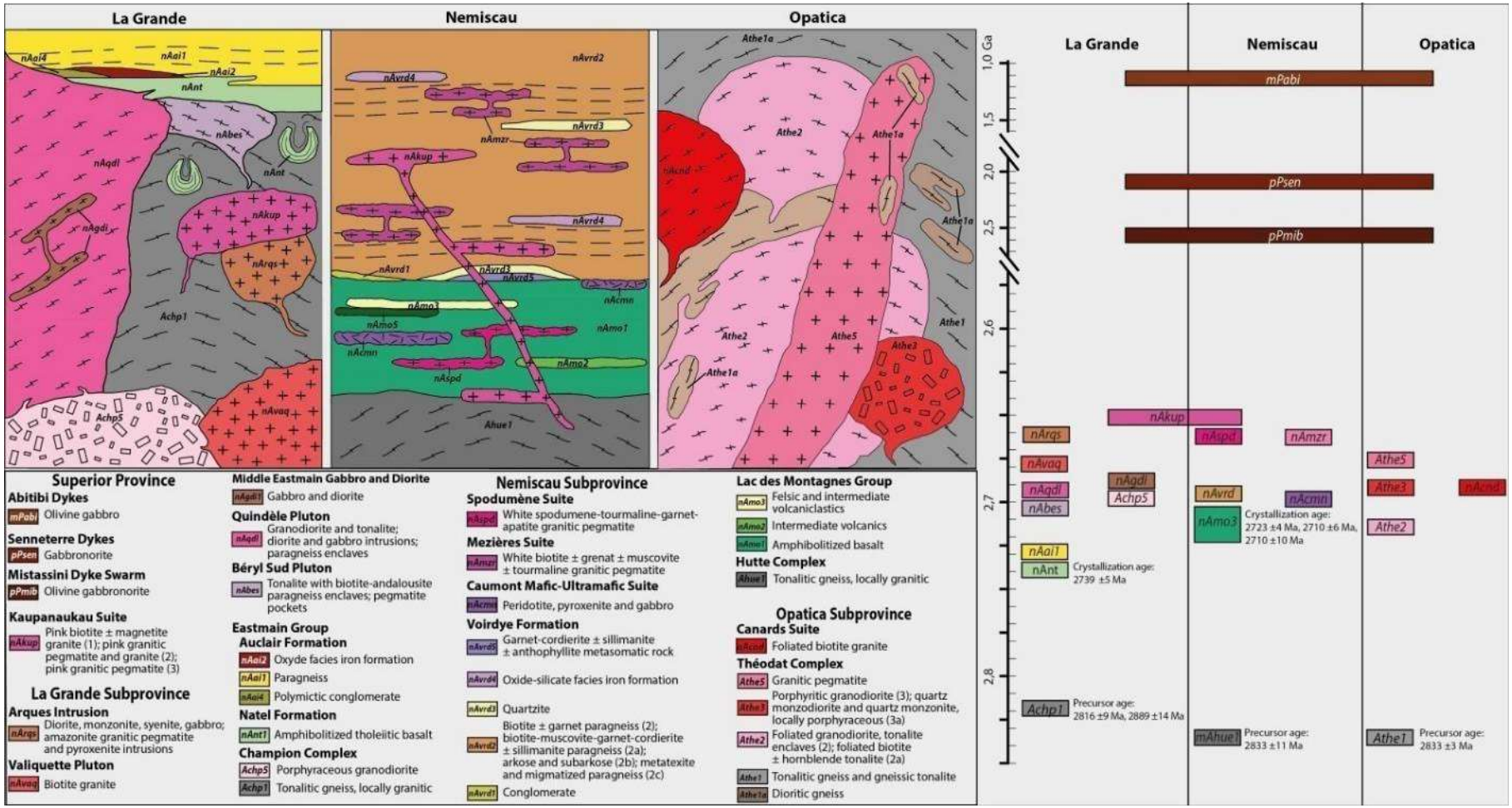


Figure 10: Structural domains in the Property area

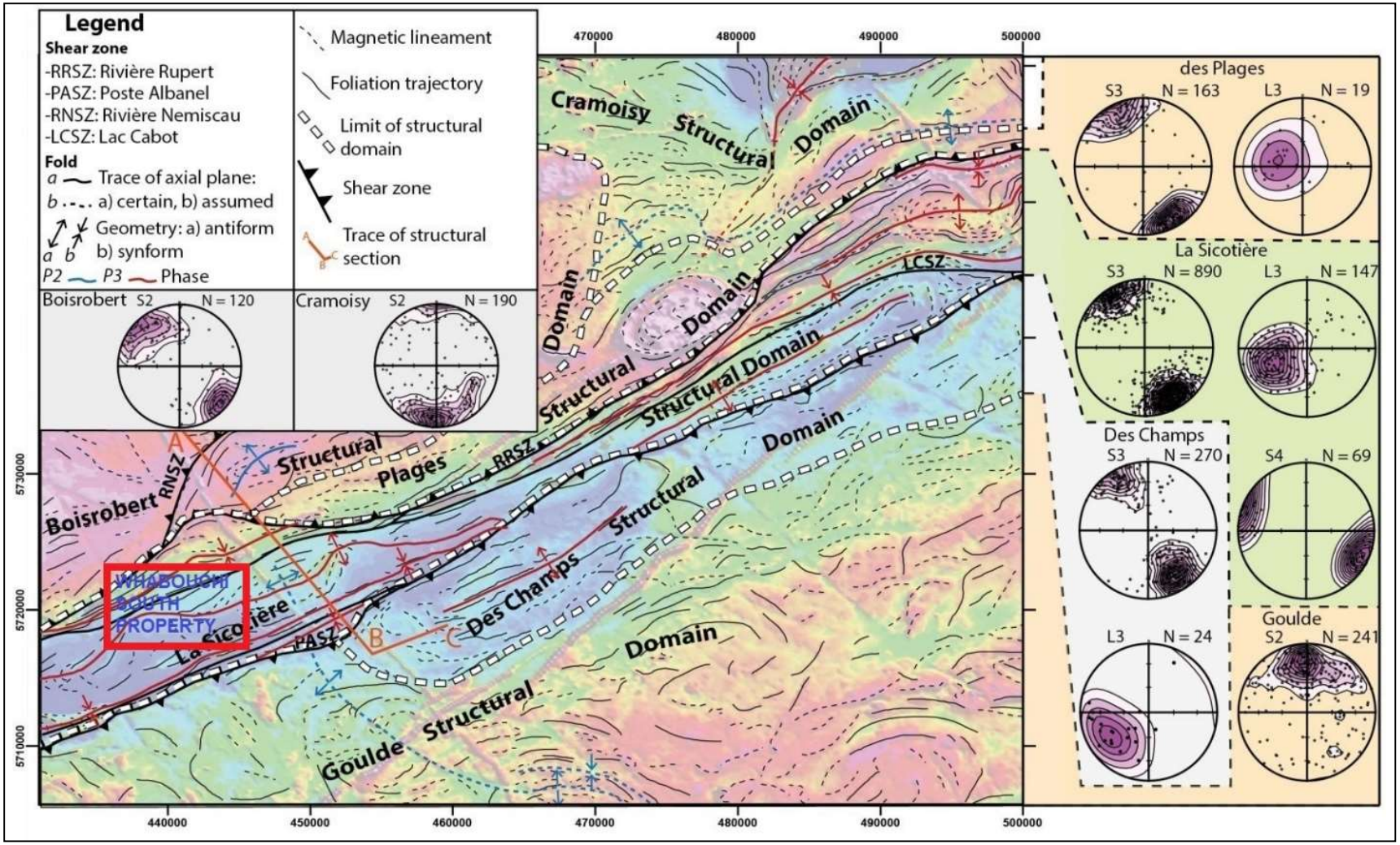
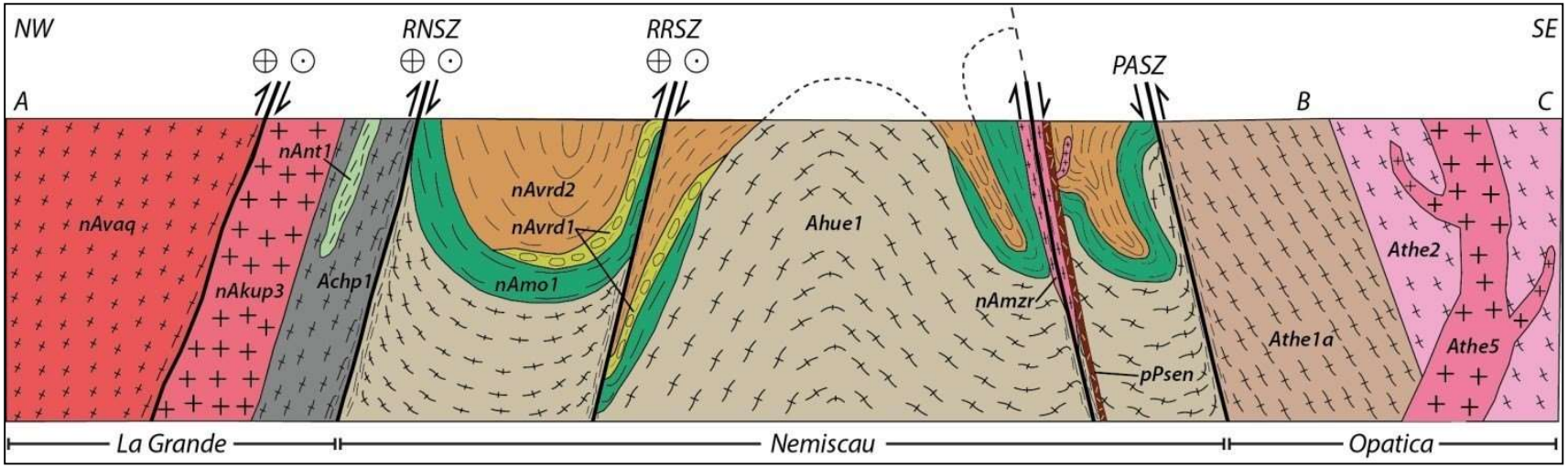


Figure 11: Geological cross section through structural domains in the area



(Source for figures 9 and 10: http://gq.mines.gouv.qc.ca/lexique-stratigraphique/province-du-superieur/sous-province-de-nemiscau_en/)

7.2 Property Geology

The Whabouchi South property is located in the Nemiscau Subprovince which is formed mainly of metasedimentary rocks migmatitized to different degrees, as well as low proportion of volcanic belts, intrusions of tonalitic, granitic to granodioritic composition and large masses of pegmatite. A number of formations and suites are being mapped in this Subprovince. However, the claim area is only underlain by rocks of unit-nAvrd2 of Voirdy Formation and The Mezières Suite (nAmzr) which are oriented north-east (Fig-12). The Spodumene Suite (nAspd) occur in the north of the property. These formations and suites are described below.

7.2.1 Voirdye Formation (nAvrd)

The Voirdye Formation is a metasedimentary unit consisting mainly of paragneiss derived from wacke and arenite (nAvrd2) (Figures 8 and 12). It also contains lesser amounts of, in order of importance: quartzite (nAvrd3), iron formation (nAvrd4), metasomatic rocks (nAvrd5) and conglomerate (nAvrd1). This formation represents the main unit in the eastern part of the Nemiscau Subprovince, east of the Champion Lake area. No formal stratigraphy has yet been established. The rock units are discussed in the following sections.

(Source: https://gq.mines.gouv.qc.ca/bulletins-geologiques_en/lac-des-montagnes_en/)

Unit nAvrd1 – Conglomerate

Conglomerate is observed very locally. It tends to be located near deformation zones. Conglomerates are polymictic and contain mafic and felsic clasts. Clasts are mostly supported by the matrix and locally joint. They are usually subrounded, stretched and centimetric to decimetric. The matrix varies from quartzofeldspathic to micaceous depending on outcrops and the intensity of deformation. On highly deformed outcrops, it is generally composed of biotite.

Unit nAvrd2 - Biotite-Garnet±Cordierite±Sillimanite Paragneiss

Unit nAvrd2 is the main unit of this formation and consists of biotite ± garnet paragneiss usually derived from wacke and more locally from arenite. Wacke-derived paragneiss is grey in fresh exposure and medium to light-medium brownish grey in altered surface. It is generally homogeneous and foliated. It is mostly fine grained and locally medium grained. Centimetre to decimetre-thick, locally metre-thick, sedimentary bedding and millimetre-thick laminate structure are observed in several locations. Locally there is normal sorting associated with an increase in biotite content from the base to the top. This paragneiss contains 20 to 35% biotite (0.5-5 mm) and trace to 5% garnet (1-3 mm).

Decimetric to metric horizons of paragneiss derived from arenite are interstratified with wacke. They are distinguished from wacke by their lighter colour and lower content in biotite and garnet. They are medium to light-medium grey in fresh exposure and light-medium brownish grey in the

outer side. They contain 5 to 15% biotite (0.5-1 mm) and traces of garnet locally. This unit has been divided into the following three subunits (see Legend for Figure 8).

I. Subunit nAvrd2a - Biotite-Garnet±Cordierite±Sillimanite Nodular Paragneiss Derived from Wacke and Locally Arenite;

II. Subunit nAvrd2b - Arkosic and Subarkosic Paragneiss; and

III. Subunit nAvrd2c - Metatexite Derived from Paragneiss and Migmatized Paragneiss

Unit nAvrd3 - Quartzite

Quartzite is light beige grey in fresh exposure and whitish grey in altered surface. It is medium grained, laminated and foliated. It usually shows a saccharoidal appearance. Garnet (1-10%) is the most common accessory mineral followed by muscovite or biotite (1-5%). Rock exposures are decametre to hectometre-thick and 1 to 5 km long.

Unit nAvrd4 - Oxide-Silicate Facies Iron Formation and Oxide Facies Iron Formation, Locally Silicate Facies

Oxide-silicate iron formations consist of alternating reddish garnet-biotite silicate beds and bluish grey quartz-magnetite oxide beds. While some decimetric horizons are homogeneous, fine to medium grained and have centimetre-thick compositional banding, others are decimetric, heterogeneous, heterogranular, fine to coarse grained and porphyroblastic. These horizons with different textures still show similar mineralogical assemblages. Garnet makes up between 10 to 40% of the rock, commonly as millimetric to centimetric porphyroblasts. Magnetite (5-15%) is fine grained, while quartz (20-40%) and biotite (10-20%) are medium grained.

These iron formations have silicate-oxide facies mineralogy. More locally, typical oxide facies and, very locally, silicate and sulphide facies horizons are observed. Oxide facies horizons are dark greyish blue in altered surface. They are fine to medium grained. In addition, they show millimetric to centimetric banding with different proportions of quartz and magnetite. Silicate facies horizons are light greenish beige. They are foliated, banded and medium grained. Their matrix is composed of a hornblende-actinolite-plagioclase assemblage. They contain 5 to 20% creamy light green grunerite porphyroblasts, ranging in length from 1 to 7 cm.

Unit nAvrd5 - Garnet-Cordierite±Sillimanite±Anthophyllite Metsomatic Rock

These metasomatic rocks are in contact with gneiss of the Théodat Complex (Athe1a) and amphibolites of the Lac des Montagnes Group (nAmo1). At their NW limit, they are in contact with nAmo1 amphibolites and quartzite of the Voirdye Formation (nAvrd3). The particular paragenesis of this unit likely results from hydrothermal alteration followed by regional metamorphism. Cordierite-anthophyllite rocks are considered to be derived from metamorphism of chloritized basalts and serpentinized ultramafic rocks that have undergone hydrothermal alteration.

Outcrops usually are in positive relief. They are locally rusted several metres long. The outcrop's surface is generally greyish green and red, where anthophyllite and garnet predominate, cream beige where cordierite predominates, and rusty where pyrite-pyrrhotite mineralization is present. Outcrops generally show banding that may correspond to primary sedimentary bedding. The rock is generally heterogeneous and heterogranular. The grain size varies from fine to coarse.

The main minerals observed in order of importance are anthophyllite, cordierite, garnet, sillimanite, quartz, magnetite and locally chlorite. Antophyllite-cordierite is the most common assemblage. There are also assemblages dominated by anthophyllite and garnet. Antophyllite occurs mainly as centimetric, locally decimetric, acicular and radial rods, forming rosette clusters. Cordierite occurs as millimetric to centimetric porphyroblasts in positive relief. Garnet is disseminated or forms garnetite beds. Crystals range in size from 0.1 to 3 cm.

https://gq.mines.gouv.qc.ca/lexique-stratigraphique/province-du-superieur/formation-de-voirdye_en/

7.2.2 The Mezières Suite (nAmzr)

The Mezières Suite consists of white biotite ± garnet ± muscovite granitic pegmatite, locally pinkish beige. The rock is massive to locally foliated and heterogranular. In places, metric masses of white pegmatite show well-developed magmatic bedding. In large K-feldspar crystals, the typical graphic texture is characterized by the presence of quartz laths oriented parallel to cleavage. Close to the Rupert Complex, this unit is distinguished by the rarity of tourmaline, which ranges in concentration from 0 to 5% and locally up to 10%. Some work has also shown that in pegmatites associated with the Voirdye Formation, tourmaline is ubiquitous and accounts for 2 to 20% of the rock, or even 30% locally. The rock also contains biotite (up to 10%), muscovite (2 to 15%,), garnet (1-15%) and magnetite grains disseminated or in centimetric clusters. Accessory minerals are apatite and zircon.

The Mezières Suite contains 2 to 20% metric to decametric paragneiss enclaves, which are generally boudinaged and are locally comparable to partially digested restites. Contacts between enclaves and the pegmatitic host rock usually show a biotite rim. The Mezières Suite is interpreted as the final product of partial melting of metasedimentary rocks.

From a geochemical point of view, rocks of the Mezières Suite are S-type, peraluminous, of calcic to calc-alkaline affinity. The Mezières Suite is composed of several intrusions of varying sizes scattered over an area of about 200 km long by 100 km wide.

(https://gq.mines.gouv.qc.ca/lexique-stratigraphique/province-du-superieur/suite-de-mezieres_en/)

7.2.3 The Spodumene Suite (nAspd)

The first descriptions of rocks assigned to the Spodumène Suite came from the work of Valiquette (1963, 1975) when a major spodumene pegmatite intrusion was discovered between Montagnes Lake in the west and Spodumène Lake in the east.

The Spodumène Suite consists of a series of spodumene pegmatite intrusions emplaced in shear zones that cut amphibolitized basalts of the Lac des Montagnes Group, near the contact zone between the La Grande and Nemiscau subprovinces. The most important of these intrusions are the Whabouchi and Graab pegmatites, located NE of Montagnes Lake and east of Andalousite Lake, respectively. Lithium-rich mineralization of the Whabouchi deposit is hosted in this suite, located between Montagnes and Spodumène lakes. Spodumene pegmatite is whitish, locally pinkish, massive to foliated. The massive facies shows magmatic layering in some places, characterized by alternating centimetric medium-grained layers and coarse-grained or pegmatitic layers. Layered horizons are ~1 to 2 m thick.

Typical spodumene pegmatite is composed of 30 to 40% K-feldspar, 20% plagioclase (albite), 20% quartz, 15% muscovite and 5 to 30% spodumene. Accessory minerals are garnet, tourmaline, beryl, apatite, lepidolite, petalite and biotite, the latter appearing close to contact with host rocks. In thin section, K-feldspar is replaced by plagioclase (albite).

Spodumene crystals are usually apple green, locally whitish, euhedral and range in size from 0.5 to 55 cm long. They show no preferential orientation in the pegmatitic mass, although megacrystals are generally oriented parallel to layering. In layered horizons, coarse-grained layers are the richest in spodumene (40%). Spodumene is usually disseminated (2-15%), locally semi-massive (40%) or in monomineralic veins. At the Whabouchi Mine, white spodumene granitic pegmatite (25-30% spodumene) consists of a swarm of interconnected dykes hosted in deformed aplitic zones. The aplitic phase is white, saccharoidal and composed of albite (60%), light grey quartz (20%), muscovite (20%) and garnet (1%).

The spodumene suite is not mapped in the Property area, however a detailed mapping would be required to identify spodumene pegmatites on the Property.

(Source: https://gq.mines.gouv.qc.ca/lexique-stratigraphique/province-du-superieur/suite-de-spodumene_en/)

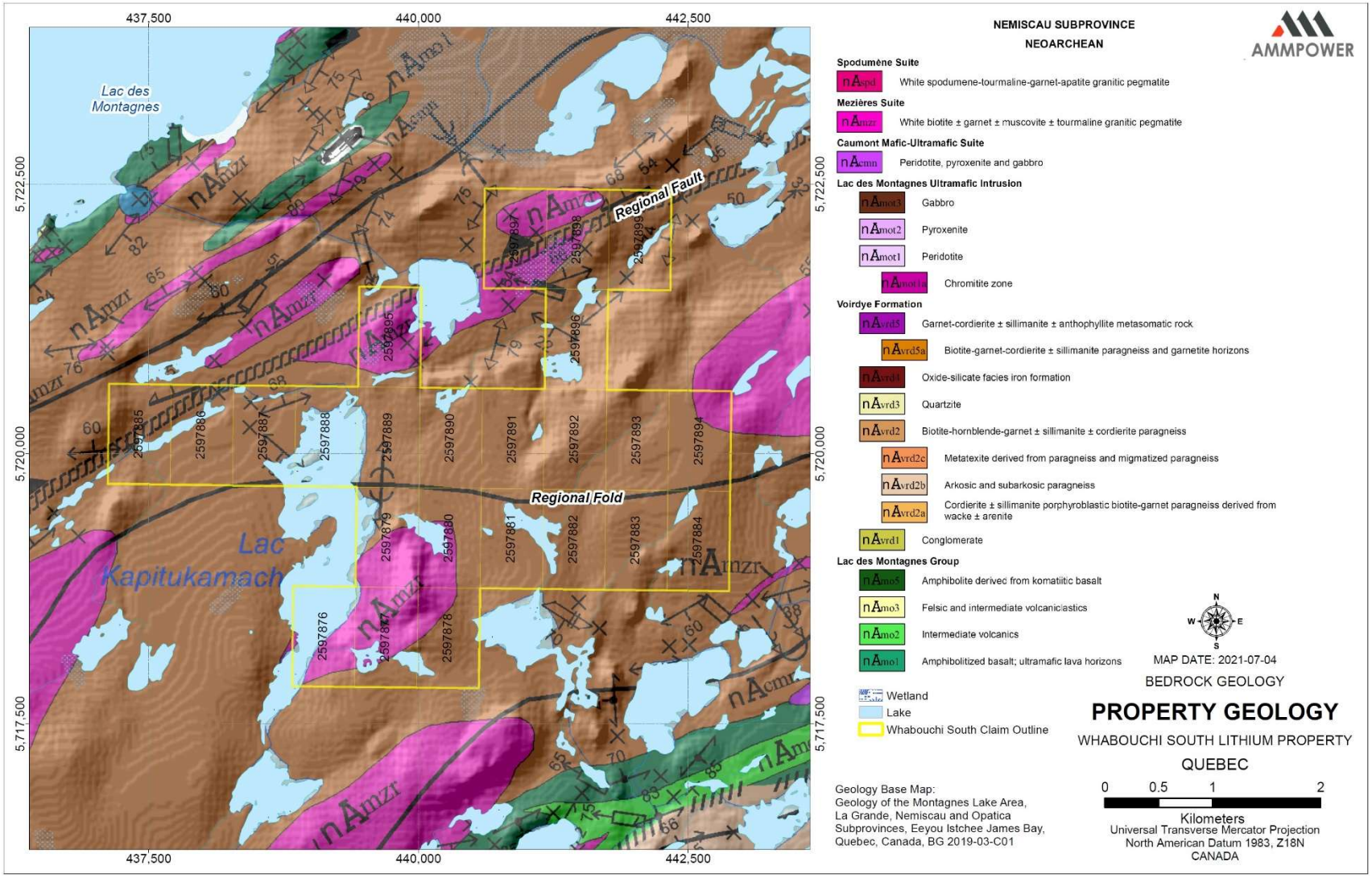
7.2.4 Pleistocene

Deposits of unconsolidated sand and gravel covers a few sections of the area. Most of these are distinctly cross bedded and are believed to be glaciofluvial deposits. Others are of glaciolacustrine origin; they form a number of flat terraces representing successive drops in the level of lakes in the area.

7.3 Mineralization

There are several pegmatite outcrops on the Property claims which are considered favourable for lithium exploration. No historical lithium occurrence is reported in the claim area.

Figure 12: Property Geology Map



8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

8.1 Lithium Deposit Types

Lithium does not occur as a free metal in nature because of its high reactivity and is extracted from the following three types of sources:

- Brines
- Pegmatites
- Sedimentary rocks

World-wide lithium resources are estimated to be 39 million metric tons (MT). Continental brines and pegmatites (or hard-rock ore) are the major sources for commercial lithium production. Generally, lithium extraction from brine sources has proven more economical than production from hard-rock ore. While hard-rock lithium production once dominated the market, most of lithium carbonate is now produced from continental brines in Latin America, primarily due to the lower cost of production.

8.1.1 Brine Deposits

Brine deposits represent about 66 percent of global lithium resources and are found mainly in the salt flats of Chile, Argentina, China and Tibet. The second half of the 20th century saw a dramatic shift in lithium carbonate (and some lithium chloride) production from the usual pegmatite sources to brines. Today, large quantities of lithium carbonate come from the brines of the Salar de Atacama, Chile, and Clayton Valley, Nevada (United States). Lithium chloride is also produced from the Salar del Hombre Muerto, Argentina. Various other salars and playas such as those of China, Bolivia, Argentina, and Tibet are being evaluated for future lithium chemical production (Kunasz 2004).

8.1.2 Pegmatites Deposits

Pegmatite is a coarse-grained intrusive igneous rock formed from slow cooling of magma below the earth crust and contain large crystals. It can contain extractable amounts of a number of elements, including lithium, tin, cesium, niobium and tantalum. This form of deposit accounts for 26 percent of known global lithium resources. The Whabouchi South property falls under pegmatite deposit types. Lithium-cesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatites are a petrogenetically defined subset of granitic pegmatites that are associated with certain granites. They consist mostly of quartz, potassium feldspar, albite, and muscovite. Common accessory minerals include garnet, tourmaline, and apatite (USGS 2016). Lithium in pegmatites is mostly found in the mineral spodumene, but also may be present in petalite, lepidolite, amblygonite and eucryptite.

8.1.3 Sedimentary rock deposits

Sedimentary rock deposits represent 8 percent of known global lithium resources and are found in clay deposits and lacustrine evaporites. In clay deposits, lithium is found in hectorite, which is rich in both magnesium and lithium. The most known form of lithium-containing lacustrine deposit is found in the Jadar Valley in Serbia for which the lithium- and boron-bearing element jadarite is named.

8.2 Deposit Model

Rare-element pegmatites may host several economic commodities, such as tantalum (Ta-oxide minerals), tin (cassiterite), lithium (ceramic-grade spodumene and petalite), rubidium (lepidolite and K-feldspar), and cesium (pollucite) collectively known as rare elements, and ceramic-grade feldspar and quartz (Selway *et al*., 2005). Two families of rare-element pegmatites are common in the Superior Province, Canada: Li-Cs-Ta enriched ("LCT") and Nb-Y-F enriched ("NYF"). LCT pegmatites are associated with S-type, peraluminous (Al-rich), quartz-rich granites. S-type granites crystallize from a magma produced by partial melting of preexisting sedimentary source rock. They are characterized by the presence of biotite and muscovite, and the absence of hornblende. NYF pegmatites are enriched in rare earth elements ("REE"), U, and Th in addition to Nb, Y, F, and are associated with A-type, sub aluminous to metaluminous (Al-poor), quartz-poor granites or syenites (Černý, 1991a).

Rare-element pegmatites derived from a fertile granite intrusion are typically distributed over a 10 to 20 km^2 area within 10 km of the fertile granite (Breaks and Tindle, 1997a). A fertile granite is the parental granite to rare-element pegmatite dykes. The granitic melt first crystallizes several different granitic units (e.g., biotite granite to two mica granite to muscovite granite), due to an evolving melt composition, within a single parental fertile granite pluton. The residual melt enriched in incompatible elements (e.g., Rb, Cs, Nb, Ta, Sn) and volatiles (e.g., H_2O, Li, F, BO_3, and PO_4) from such a pluton can then migrate into the host rock and crystallize pegmatite dykes. Volatiles promote the crystallization of a few large crystals from a melt and increase the ability of the melt to travel greater distances. This results in pegmatite dykes with coarse-grained crystals occurring in country rocks considerable distances from their parent granite intrusions. Figure 13 explains the chemical evolution of lithium-rich pegmatites with distance from the granitic source (London, 2008).

There are several geological features that are common in rare-element pegmatites (Černý et al., 1981; Černý et al., 1998) (Selway *et al.*, 2005):

1. *Subprovincial Boundaries:* The pegmatites tend to occur along subprovincial boundaries.

2. *Metasedimentary-Dominant Subprovince:* Most pegmatites in the Superior province occur along Subprovince boundaries, except for those that occur within the metasedimentary Subprovince.
3. *Greenschist to Amphibolite Metamorphic Grade:* Pegmatites are absent in the granulite terranes.
4. *Fertile Parent Granite:* Most pegmatites in the Superior province are genetically derived from a fertile parent granite.
5. *Host Rocks:* Highly fractionated spodumene- and petalite-subtype pegmatites are commonly hosted by mafic metavolcanic rocks (amphibolite) in contact with a fertile granite intrusion along subprovincial boundaries. Pegmatites within the Pontiac Subprovince are hosted by metasedimentary rocks or their fertile granitic parents.
6. *Metasomatized Host Rocks:* Biotite and tourmaline are common minerals, and Holmquist is a minor phase in metasomatic aureoles in mafic metavolcanic host rocks to spodumene- and petalite-subtype pegmatites. Tourmaline, muscovite, and biotite are common, and Holmquist is rare in metasomatic aureoles in metasedimentary rocks.
7. *Li Minerals:* Most of the complex-type pegmatites contain spodumene and/or petalite as the dominant Li mineral, except for a few pegmatites which have lepidolite as the dominant Li mineral.
8. *Cs Minerals:* Cesium-rich minerals only occur in the most extremely fractionated pegmatites.
9. *Ta-Sn Minerals:* Most pegmatites in the Superior province contain ferrocolumbite and manganocolumbite as the dominant Nb-Ta-bearing minerals. Some pegmatites contain manganotantalite or wodginite as the dominant Ta-oxide mineral. Tantalum-bearing cassiterite is relatively rare in pegmatites of the Superior province.
10. *Pegmatite Zone Hosting Ta Mineralization:* Fine-grained Ta-oxides (e.g., manganotantalite, wodginite, and microlite) commonly occur in the aplite, albitized K feldspar, mica-rich, and spodumene core zones.

There are several pegmatite outcrops on the Whabouchi South Property claims which are considered favourable for lithium exploration. As no detailed exploration work has been carried out in this area, therefore no historical lithium occurrence is reported on these claims.

However, these pegmatites are located few kilometres to the south of Whabouchi lithium mine which is a known LCT type pegmatite. The Whabouchi pegmatite is a highly fractionated, spodumene-rich pegmatite swarm, individual bodies of which display to varying degrees typical zoning - a comparatively thin albite wall zone at the contacts followed by a K-feldspar rich zone with lesser albite, quartz, mica and little or no spodumene, followed by a spodumene-quartz-rich core zone (with variable feldspars and mica) making up more than 90% of the cross-section. The Whabouchi deposit lacks a quartz core which is one of the classic zoned pegmatite features. Insufficient stratigraphic

work has been done on the host rocks to establish that the bodies are dominantly sills as in the classic case. The concordance of the bodies with the greenstone belt and the persistence of even thin pegmatite bodies over a 100m or more on strike and at depth supports this structural control. At the Whabouchi Mine, white spodumene granitic pegmatite (25-30% spodumene) consists of a swarm of interconnected dykes hosted in deformed aplitic zones. The aplitic phase is white, saccharoidal and composed of albite (60%), light grey quartz (20%), muscovite (20%) and garnet (1%).

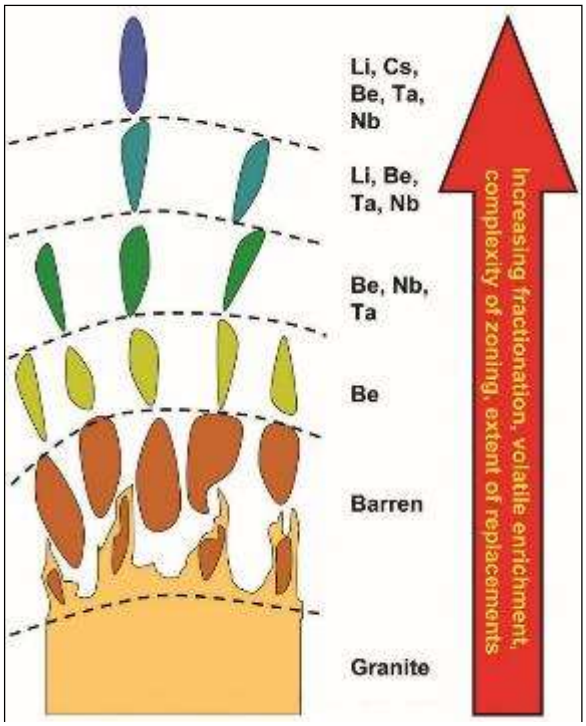


Figure 13: Chemical evolution of lithium-rich pegmatites with distance from the granitic source (London, 2008).

9.0 EXPLORATION

9.1 Airborne Geophysical Survey

In April 2021, Ammpower contracted Prospectair to complete a heliborne high-resolution magnetic (mag) survey on the Property. The survey was flown on April 12 and April 13 of 2021 (Fig-14 and 15).

9.1.1 Survey Procedures and Parameters

One contiguous survey block was flown for a total of 566-line kilometres. The Whabouchi South claim block was flown with traverse lines at 25-metre spacing and control lines every 250 m. The average helicopter height above the ground was 37 m, and the average magnetic sensor height was 18 m above the ground. At the end of each flight production date, data were sent to Dynamic Discovery Geoscience. The data were checked for quality control to ensure the data met specification. The full data set was inspected prior to demobilization of the field crew.

The data compilation including editing and filtering and quality control, and final data processing was performed by Dynamic Discovery Geoscience.

9.1.2 Survey Results and Interpretation

As documented in the final report by Dynamic Discovery Geoscience: "The magnetic textures and low amplitude signal variations seen throughout the block are typical of metasedimentary and felsic intrusive rocks. In some areas, it is possible to detect structural features offsetting observed magnetic lineaments and causing abrupt interruption or changes of the magnetic response. These features are typically caused by faults, fractures and shear zones."

The data indicates northeast southwest trending structural features which are aligned with pegmatite orientation as well. It is recommended to complete a detailed structural interpretation of the geophysical data, followed up by targeting for lithium-bearing pegmatites using the 2021 geophysical survey and existing publicly available data.

Figure 14: 2021 Airborne geophysical survey - Total Magnetic Field Map

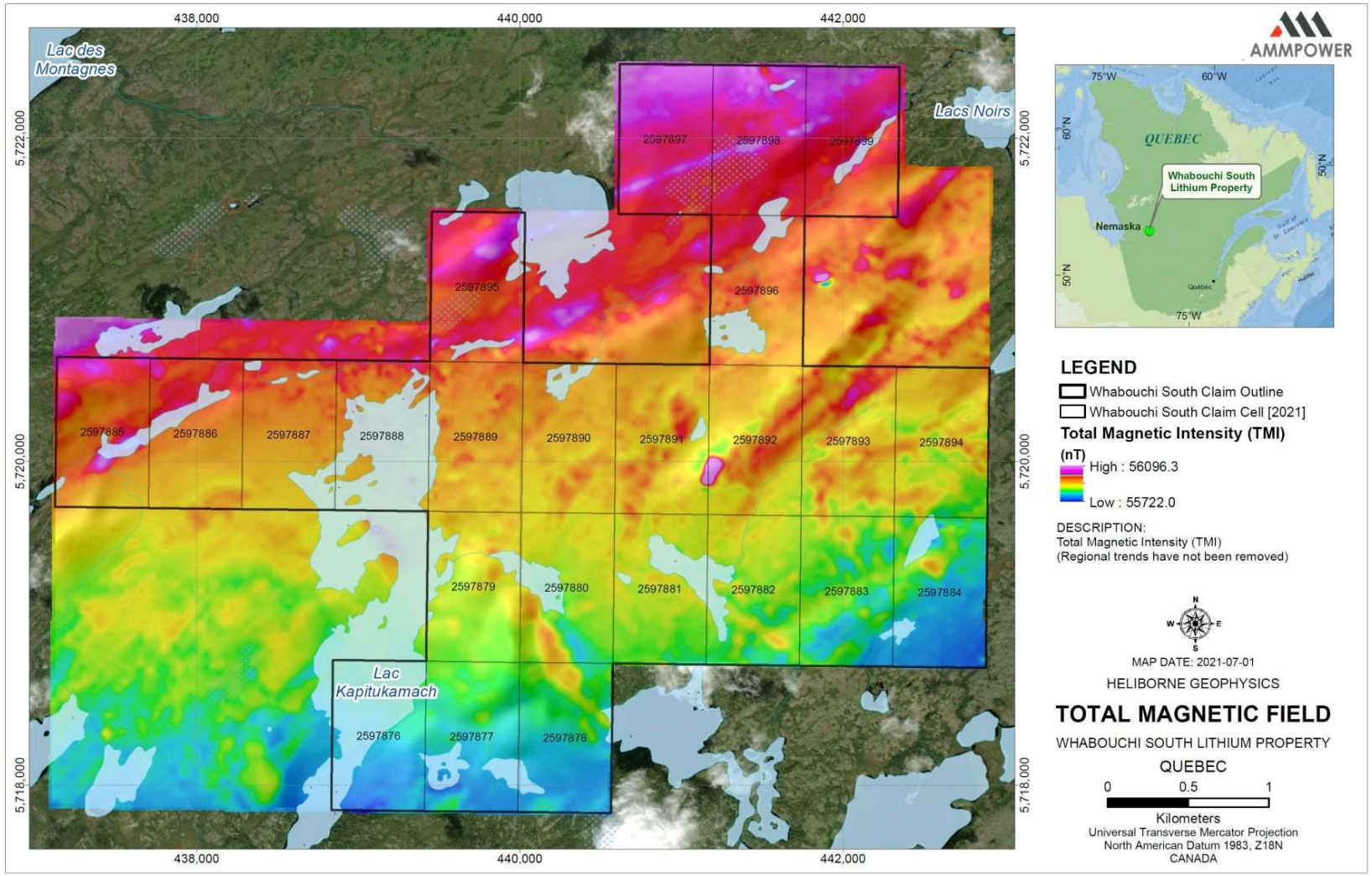
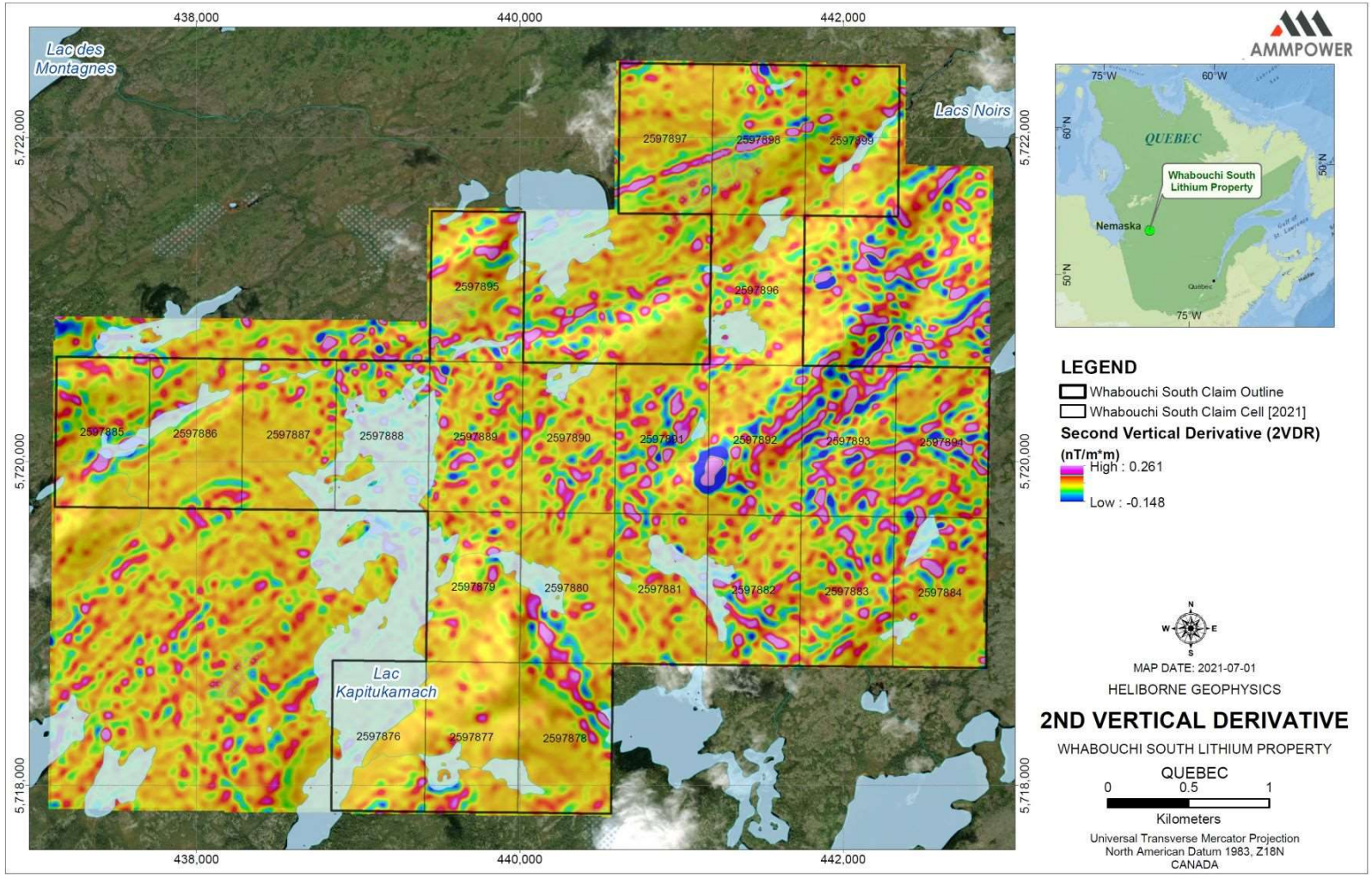


Figure 15: 2021 Airborne geophysical survey – Firs Vertical Derivative Map



10.0 DRILLING

No drilling has been done on the Property by AmmPower.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The author visited the property on June 26, 2021 and collected nine grab and channel cut samples (Fig-16) from pegmatite outcrops on the Property (Table-3). Each channel sample represents about 30 cm long, 5 cm wide and 3-5 cm deep cut in bedrock (Photo-1). All samples were under the care and control of the author. The samples were bagged and tagged using best practices and were delivered to Activation Laboratories ("ACTLABS"), Ancaster, Ontario for sample preparation and analyses. ACTLABS is a commercial, accredited ISO (ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and ISO 9001-2015) Certified Laboratory independent of AmmPower and Michael Dehn (the Vendor). No officer, director, employee, or associate of AmmPower or the vendor was involved in sample preparation and analysis. The author collected samples were analyzed at Activation Laboratories (ACTLABS) in Ancaster, Ontario. The laboratory uses its own Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) Procedures to industry standards. A review of the laboratory Certificate of Analysis (COA) indicate satisfactory QA/QC data and reliable results.

The samples were analyzed using laboratories code Ultratrace 7 and Code 8 - FUS-MS-Na2O2 and ICP-OES which is described below:

Code Ultratrace 7 – Peroxide Fusion – ICP and ICP/MS

Samples are fused with sodium peroxide in a Zirconium crucible. The fused sample is acidified with concentrated nitric and hydrochloric acids. The resulting solutions are diluted and then measured by ICP-OES and ICP-MS. All metals are solubilized.

ICP-MS

Fused samples are diluted and analyzed by Agilent 7900 ICP-MS. Calibration is performed using five synthetic calibration standards. A set of (10-20) fused certified reference material is run with every batch of samples for calibration and quality control. Fused duplicates are run every 10 samples.

ICP-OES

Samples are analyzed with a minimum of 10 certified reference materials for the required analytes, all prepared by sodium peroxide fusion. Every 10^{th} sample is prepared and analyzed in duplicate; a blank is prepared every 30 samples and analyzed. Samples are analyzed using a Varian 735ES ICP and internal standards are used as part of the standard operating procedure.

Source: https://actlabs.com/geochemistry/lithogeochemistry-and-whole-rock-analysis/peroxide-total-fusion/

In Conclusion, the author considers that the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures of historical and current sampling are adequate to ensure credibility of the assays. The QA/QC procedures and protocols employed during historical work are sufficiently rigorous to ensure that the data are reliable.

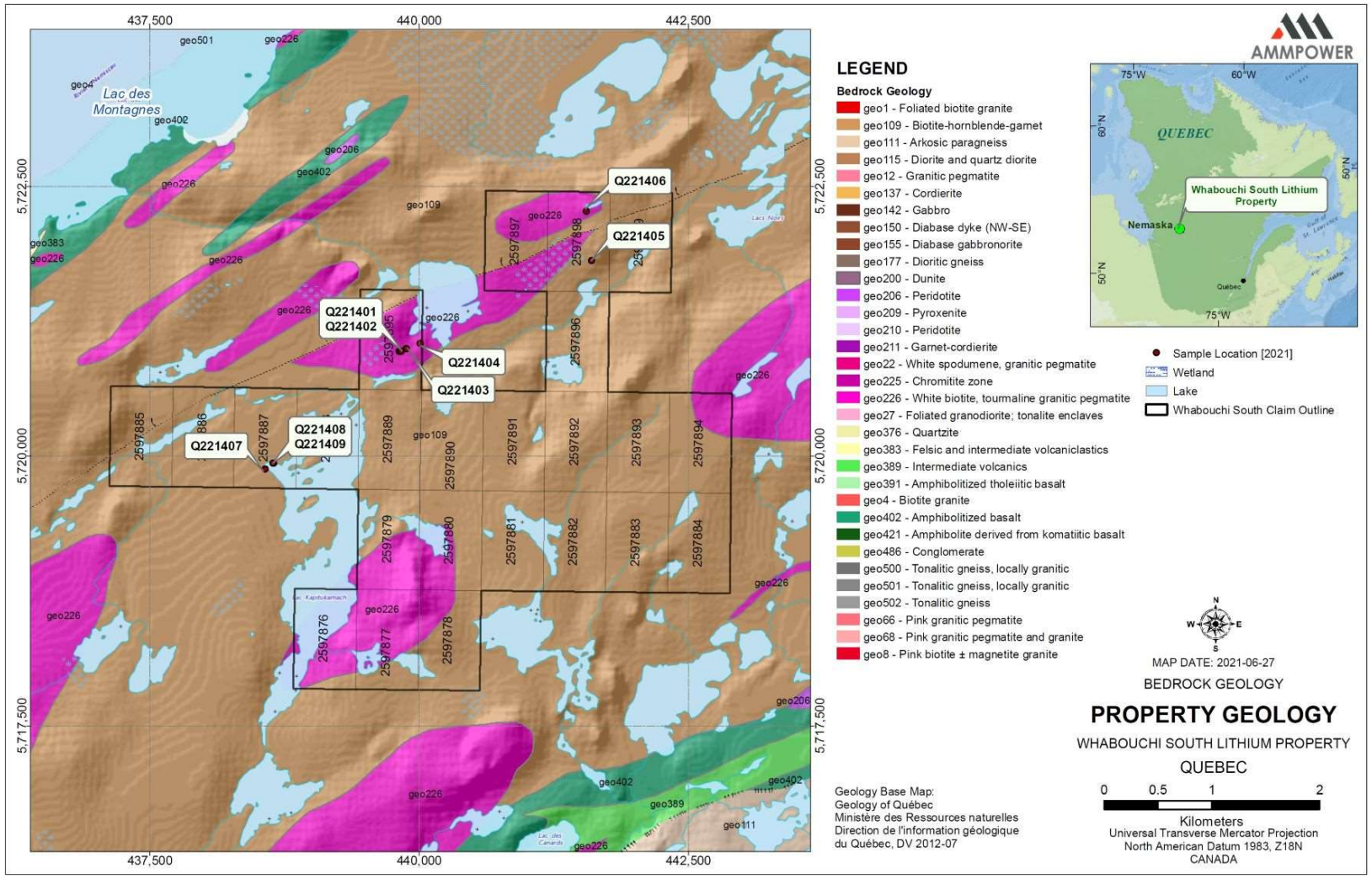
Table 3: Field description of samples

Sample#	Location			Sample Type	Description
	Easting	Northing	Elevation		
QA221401	439819	5720968	291	Grab	**Pegmatite**, White, medium grained, quartz, plagioclase feldspar, minor mica, few garnets.
QA221402	439837	5720969	290	Grab	**Pegmatite**, White, fine grained, quartz, plagioclase feldspar, minor mica, plagioclase dominant mineral.
QA221403	439884	5720988	294	Grab	**Pegmatite**, White, fine grained, quartz, plagioclase feldspar, minor mica, plagioclase dominant mineral, abundant pinkish garnet, some green staining.
QA221404	440012	5721038	293	Grab	**Pegmatite**, White, medium grained, mainly quartz and plagioclase feldspar, minor mica, occasional pinkish garnet, some green staining.
QA221405	441601	5721806	293	Grab	**Pegmatite**, White, fine grained, quartz, plagioclase feldspar, occasional mica and garnet, plagioclase dominant mineral, some black disseminated grains are probably tourmaline, some green staining.
QA221406	441554	5722266	293	Channel	**Pegmatite**, White, medium grained, mainly quartz and plagioclase feldspar, minor mica, occasional pinkish garnet and black grains (tourmaline?)
QA221407	438574	5719875	284	Channel	**Pegmatite**, White, medium grained, mainly quartz and plagioclase feldspar, rare K-feldspar, yellowish green mica, garnet and black mineral (tourmaline?) common, green staining common, could be some spodumene, oxidized.
QA221408	438655	5719929	286	Channel	**Pegmatite**, White, medium-coarse grained, mainly quartz and plagioclase feldspar, minor yellowish green mica, abundant garnet, green staining common, could be some spodumene, oxidized.
QA221409	438645	5719931	288	Channel	**Pegmatite**, White, medium-coarse grained, mainly quartz and plagioclase feldspar, some quartz and mica, green staining common, some green minerals could be spodumene.

Table 4: Sample assays

Analyte Symbol	B	Ba	Ce	Cs	Fe	Ga	Ge	K	La	Li	Mn	Nb	Rb	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	U
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Detection Limit	10	3	0.8	0.1	0.05	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.4	3	3	2.4	0.4	3	0.2	6	0.1	0.1
Analysis Method	FUS-MS-Na2O2																	
Q221401	10	81	3.3	6.3	0.67	23.3	2.3	4.3	1.6	24	1390	8.8	170	34	2	6	2.5	1.6
Q221402	90	142	2.6	6.8	0.48	25.8	1.9	3	1.4	36	110	12.2	149	55	2.9	6	2.3	2.1
Q221403	10	119	4.6	5.2	0.75	24.5	2.3	4.9	1.9	18	1590	9.3	197	31	2.3	22	5.3	3.7
Q221404	< 10	170	2	7.2	0.47	16.1	1.5	5.9	0.9	20	381	7.6	249	46	1.5	6	2.1	2.2
Q221405	180	41	1	10.7	0.3	18.9	1.6	6.6	0.9	19	194	3.6	424	21	1.6	8	0.5	3.3
Q221406	40	198	3	4.8	0.48	16.4	2.5	2.9	1.7	16	700	4.6	114	84	1.8	< 6	0.9	4
Q221407	< 10	138	5.4	5.3	0.58	19.7	1.8	3.5	2.6	23	463	6.2	198	74	1.7	< 6	3	3.8
Q221408	10	106	4.5	6.8	0.67	23.8	2.6	4.6	2.1	25	1050	3.3	268	60	1.6	< 6	2.5	21.5
Q221409	20	221	5	5.6	0.38	18.2	2.5	5.9	2.9	14	363	< 2.4	318	79	1	6	4.1	5.4

Figure 16: Sample location map collected by the author.



12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The author visited the Property on June 26, 2021, accompanied by Daniel St. Pierre, a prospector from Val-d'Or, Quebec. A helicopter was chartered from Panorama Helicopters to facilitate the Property visit (Photo-2). During the visit, the author reviewed aspects of previous work in the region and on the Property and possibilities for future exploration programs. This visit allowed the author to ascertain the documented geological and structural controls on at the Property which represent possible exploration targets.

Several pegmatite outcrops were examined (Photo-1, 3 and 4) and sampled during the Property visit. These pegmatites bodies were observed to be in contact with paragneiss unit (nAvrd2) of Voirdye Formation consisting mainly of biotite±garnet paragneiss usually derived from wacke and more locally from arenite. A total of nine representative channel samples were collected from various pegmatites (Fig-12) to assess their potential for hosting anomalous values of lithium and rare metals. Sample description is provided in Table 3 and analytical results in Table 4.

The sample analytical results indicate barium (Ba) values in the range of 41 ppm to 221 ppm, cesium (Cs) 4.8 ppm to 10.7 ppm, lithium (Li) 14 ppm to 36 ppm, manganese (Mn) 110 ppm to 1,590 ppm, niobium (Nb) less than 2.4 ppm to 12.2 ppm, rubidium (Rb) 114 ppm to 318 ppm, and strontium (Sr) 21 ppm to 84 ppm (Table 5).

The above sampling data shows monotonous values of various elements which indicate a homogenous nature of these pegmatites which were sampled during the Property visit. More sampling data will be required to classify each pegmatite unit in the Property area in terms of their favorability for lithium and other rare metals exploration.

The data collected during the present study is considered reliable because it was collected by the author. The data quoted from other sources is also deemed reliable because it was carried out under the supervision of professional geoscientist and geophysical contractors and taken from MERN Quebec, published reports by the Geological Survey of Canada ("GSC"), various researchers, through personal observations during the Property visit and compilation of this technical report.

Photo 1: Sampling of a pegmatite at Location 438645E 5719931N (June 2021 photo)

Photo 2: Helicopter used for the Property visit (June 2021 photo)

Photo 3: Pegmatite outcrop in the northwestern Property area Sample Q221401 location (June 2021 Property visit)

Photo 4: Pegmatite at Sample Q221402 Location (June 2021 Property visit photo)

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No metallurgical testing was done on the Property by AmmPower.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates were done on the Property by AmmPower.

Items 15 to 22 are not applicable at this time.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Whabouchi South Property is in an active and historical mining and mineral exploration region where many operators carried out exploration and/ or development work for lithium (Fig-17) and other metals. The following information is taken from the publicly available sources which are identified in the text and in Section 27. The Author has not been able to independently verify the information contained. The information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property, which is the subject of this technical report.

23.1 Whabouchi Mine of Nemaska Lithium

Nemaska Lithium is a developing chemical company whose activities will be vertically integrated, from spodumene mining to the commercialization of high-purity lithium hydroxide. The company owns the Whabouchi mine located approximately 5 kilometres to the north of the Whabouchi South Property (Figure 17). The proposed mine is considered as one of the richest lithium spodumene deposits in the world, both in volume and grade. The spodumene concentrate produced at the mine will be processed at the Shawinigan conversion plant using patented proprietary methods developed by the company. According to the feasibility studies of the Company, in the first 24 years, production will be extracted from an open-pit lithium mine at a rate of 2,830 tonnes of mineral per day. In the final nine years, production will be extracted from an underground lithium mine at a rate of 3,665 tonnes per day.

Nemaska Lithium has acquired industrial buildings and property in Shawinigan, Québec, from a former pulp-and-paper mill to house its electrochemical facilities: the Phase 1 plant, where the process was developed and tested from February 2017 to December 2019, and the commercial conversion facility.

(Source: https://www.nemaskalithium.com/en/)

23.2 Critical Elements Lithium Corporation

Critical Elements Lithium Corp. (TSX-V: CRE) hold large claim blocks to the east and west of the Whabouchi South Property (Figure 17). The claim block also includes Nisk copper-nickel-PGE deposit. The company considers that the Nisk property offers strong lithium

potential in a well-established area. The lithium pegmatites tend to occur in swarms in the volcano-sedimentary units. The Nisk property covers a large part of the regional volcano-sedimentary unit, a favourable unit that hosts Nemaska Lithium's Wabouchi deposit and the Lemarre showing.

Located in the northeastern part of the Superior geological province, and more specifically in the northeastern part of the Lac des Montagnes Formation, the Lac des Montagnes volcano-sedimentary belt is a sequence of aluminous metasediments and amphibolites containing basalts and ultramafic sills. These rocks are highly sheared and cut by 20% late granitoids (leucogranite and biotite pegmatite).

The Lac des Montagnes volcano-sedimentary formation crosses the property in a NE direction. The geology covered by the property is mainly composed of biotite, sillimanite, staurotide and garnet-bearing gneisses and granites, pegmatites, amphibolites and ultramafic intrusive rocks. Geophysical surveys show the signature and extent of ultramafic intrusions, some of which have been historically confirmed by drilling. The North of the Lac des Montagnes formation is mainly composed by orthogneisses intruded by granites, while the South area of this formation is composed principally of paragneisses, also intruded by granites.

The Nisk-1 deposit is located at UTM coordinates 459,950 mE / 5,728,500 mN. It is hosted in an elongated body of serpentinized ultramafic rocks that intrude the Lac des Montagnes paragneiss and amphibolite sequence. The ultramafic rock intrusion is a sill bordered by paragneisses and amphibolites. Quite similar on either side of the ultramafic sill, they still can be subdivided into a lower paragneiss sequence ("LPS") to the NW of the sill (stratigraphically older) and an upper paragneiss sequence ("UPS") to the SE of the sill (stratigraphically younger).

The ultramafic sill is not a single intrusion. At least two distinct lithological units can be identified. The first, a grey serpentinized peridotite with magnetite veinlets, does not contain any sulphide minerals. The second is a black serpentinized peridotite with chrysotile veinlets. The Ni-Cu-Co-Fe sulphide mineralization is invariably associated with this black serpentinite.

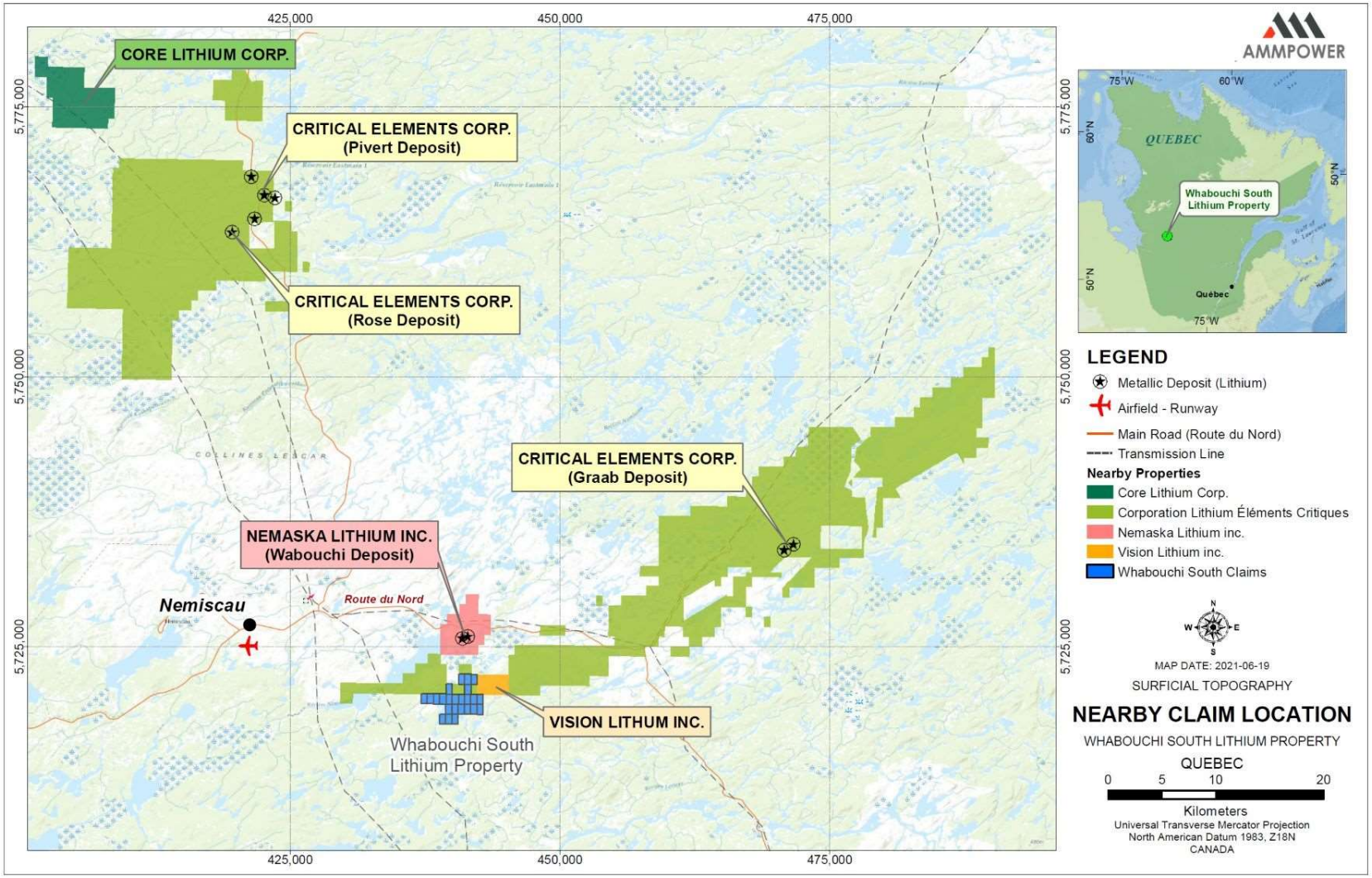
In summary and on average, the sequence intersected by drilling, (striking N164°E with a 50° to 70° plunge to the SE) in the ultramafic body is as follows: (i) 35 meters of unmineralized grey serpentinite; (ii) 4 meters of unmineralized black serpentinite; (iii) 12 meters of massive to disseminated sulphides in black serpentinite; and (iv) 27 meters of unmineralized black serpentinite, sometimes alternating with the grey serpentinite, also unmineralized. (Source: https://www.cecorp.ca/en/projects/nisk/)

23.3 Vision Lithium Inc.

Vision Lithium (TSX.V – VLI; OTCQB – ABEPF) is a junior exploration company focused on exploring and developing high quality battery mineral assets including lithium and copper in safe jurisdictions, primarily Canada. The company owns a small claim block mentioned as the Whabouchi property immediately to the east of the Whabouchi South Property (Fig-17); however no information is available on the Company's webpage or recent MD&A regarding the property status and exploration work status.

(Sources: https://visionlithium.com/profile/; https://www.sedar.com/GetFile.do?lang=EN&docClass=7&issuerNo=00003760&issuerType=03&projectNo=03211006&docId=4943781)

Figure 17: Adjacent Properties Map



24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

24.1 Environmental Concerns

There is no other relevant data or information.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Geologically, the Whabouchi South property is located in the north-east part of the Superior province, which itself lies in the heart of the Canadian Shield. Regionally, the area is marked by the presence of three geological sub-provinces of the Superior Province: the La Grande to the NW, the Nemiscau in the centre, and the Opatica to the southeast. The contact between the Opatica and Nemiscau is marked by the Poste Albanel Shear Zone (PASZ), while the contact between La Grande and Nemiscau is defined by the Rivière Rupert Shear Zone (RRSZ). The Property area is within the Nemiscau sub-province and consists mainly of metasedimentary rocks variably migmatitized, as well as low-proportion volcanic belts, tonalitic, granitic to granodioritic intrusions and large pegmatite masses. Structurally, the area is divided into six structural domains based on their lithological, structural and geophysical characteristics. From north to south are the Cramoisy, Boisrobert, Plages, La Sicotière, Des Champs and Goulde domains.

Locally, The Whabouchi South property is located in the Nemiscau Subprovince which is formed mainly of metasedimentary rocks migmatitized to different degrees, as well as low proportion of volcanic belts, intrusions of tonalitic, granitic to granodioritic composition and large masses of pegmatite. The claim area is underlain by rocks of Voirdy Formation (unit-nAvrd2) and The Mezières Suite (nAmzr) which are oriented north-east

The rocks of Voirdye Formation are intruded by pegmatites mainly belonging to the Mezières Suite consisting of white biotite ± garnet ± muscovite granitic pegmatite, locally pinkish beige. The rock is massive to locally foliated and heterogranular. In places, metric masses of white pegmatite show well-developed magmatic bedding. In large K-feldspar crystals, the typical graphic texture is characterized by the presence of quartz laths oriented parallel to cleavage. The Mezières Suite is interpreted as the final product of partial melting of metasedimentary rocks. It is composed of several intrusions of varying sizes scattered over an area of about 200 km long by 100 km wide. No Spodumene Suite rocks have been mapped in the Property claims and a detailed mapping will be required to classify various pegmatites in the area.

The deposit model for the area is that the spodumene occurs in Li-Cs-Ta (“LCT”) rare-element pegmatite dykes. LCT pegmatites are associated with S-type, peraluminous (Al-rich), quartz-rich granites. S-type granites crystallize from a magma produced by partial melting of preexisting sedimentary source rock. They are characterized by the presence of biotite and muscovite, and the absence of hornblende. Rare-element pegmatites derived

from a fertile granite intrusion are typically distributed over a 10 to 20 km^2 area within 10 km of the fertile granite. A fertile granite is the parental granite to rare-element pegmatite dykes. The Spodumène Suite deposits in the area consists of a series of spodumene pegmatite intrusions emplaced in shear zones that cut amphibolitized basalts of the Lac des Montagnes Group, near the contact zone between the La Grande and Nemiscau subprovinces. The most important of these intrusions are the Whabouchi and Graab pegmatites, located NE of Montagnes Lake and east of Andalousite Lake, respectively. Lithium-rich mineralization of the Whabouchi mine (located 5 km to the north of the Property) is hosted in the Spodumène Suite, located between Montagnes and Spodumène lakes. Spodumene pegmatite is whitish, locally pinkish, massive to foliated.

Historical work in the area was carried out by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MERN) Quebec and included numerous geological and geochemical surveys. Geological surveys by Valiquette in the 1960s, reported under RP 518 and 534 and later integrated into RP 158. As reported by Valiquette in RG 158, the first work in the area was by Noranda Mines, around 1957. Following a reconnaissance survey, Noranda completed a magnetic airborne survey that led to the discovery of the sulphide showings around Lac des Montagnes. In 1973, James Bay Nickel Ventures (Canex Placer) did a large-scale geological reconnaissance that covered the Property. From 1974 to 1982, exploration work was exclusively reported by the Society for the Development of James Bay (SDBJ). They mainly did large scale geochemical surveys, followed by geological reconnaissance of the anomalies. In 1998, the MERN released the results of a large-scale lake bottom sediment survey. The results are included in the MERN Sigeom database report DP 98-01. In 2010, the results of a re-analysis of more than 27,000 samples collected in the James Bay area were published.

In April 2021, Ammpower contracted Prospectair to complete a heliborne high-resolution magnetic (mag) survey on the Property. One contiguous survey block was flown for a total of 566-line kilometres. The Whabouchi South claim block was flown with traverse lines at 25-metre spacing and control lines every 250 m. The average helicopter height above the ground was 37 m, and the average magnetic sensor height was 18 m above the ground. At the end of each flight production date, data were sent to Dynamic Discovery Geoscience. The data were checked for quality control to ensure the data met specification. As documented in the final report by Dynamic Discovery Geoscience: "The magnetic textures and low amplitude signal variations seen throughout the block are typical of metasedimentary and felsic intrusive rocks. In some areas, it is possible to detect structural features offsetting observed magnetic lineaments and causing abrupt interruption or changes of the magnetic response. These features are typically caused by faults, fractures and shear zones."

The data indicates northeast southwest trending structural features which are aligned with pegmatite orientation as well. It is recommended to complete a detailed structural

interpretation of the geophysical data, followed up by targeting for lithium-bearing pegmatites using the 2021 geophysical survey and existing publicly available data.

The author visited the property on June 26, 2021 and collected nine grab and channel cut samples from pegmatite outcrops and other rock units on the Property. Each channel sample represents about 30 cm long, 5 cm wide and 3-5 cm deep cut in bedrock. The author collected samples were analyzed at Activation Laboratories (ACTLABS) in Ancaster, Ontario using laboratories code Ultratrace 7 and Code 8 - FUS-MS-Na2O2 and ICP-OES.

The sample analytical results indicate barium (Ba) values in the range of 41 ppm to 221 ppm, cesium (Cs) 4.8 ppm to 10.7 ppm, lithium (Li) 14 ppm to 36 ppm, manganese (Mn) 110 ppm to 1,590 ppm, niobium (Nb) less than 2.4 ppm to 12.2 ppm, rubidium (Rb) 114 ppm to 318 ppm, and strontium (Sr) 21 ppm to 84 ppm.

There is some risk associated with Property as its claims are affected by a restriction "Affecté par: Terre de catégorie III" which states that the Category III lands are public on which Aboriginal have hunting rights, fishing and trapping without a license, without limit and at all times, subject to the principle of conservation. The Property is in a traditional area of the Cree Nation of Nemaska and the Company will be required to consult with the community in moving forward for exploration work on the Property.

In conclusion, the Property is considered to have potential to discover lithium and rare metals pegmatites. The Property and its surrounding area are relatively underexplored; however presence of several pegmatite outcrops warrants a detailed mapping, prospecting and sampling program to generate targets for further exploration. The recent geophysical survey data identified northeast southwest trending structural features which are aligned with pegmatites orientations.

Based on its favourable geological setting and other findings of the present study, it is further concluded that the Property is a property of merit. Presence of other lithium deposits in the vicinity makes it a worthy lithium and rare metals exploration target. Although, the Property is accessible by the *Route du Nord*, the main all season gravel road linking Chibougamau and Nemaska and passing about 10 kilometres to the north of the Property; however a helicopter will be required to conduct exploration work on these claims. The author believes the present study has met its original objectives.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In the author's opinion, the character of the Property is enough to merit the following two-phase work program, where the second phase is contingent upon the results of the first phase.

Phase 1 – Geophysical Data Interpretation, Prospecting, Mapping and Sampling

The phase 1 work program has the following two main components:

A ***Geophysical Data Interpretation:*** The 2021 airborne geophysical survey data needs detailed interpretation to better define the structural and lithological controls of pegmatites and the host rocks located in the area. This includes identification of major regional structures and extension of intrusives underneath the surficial cover. Magnetic inversions and modelling can assist to define targets for drilling. A preliminary look at the magnetic image shows a small magnetic mafic/ultramafic intrusion in the centre of the property. Linear magnetic features along the north end of the property may be a west-southwest-trending dike or thin basaltic layers.

B ***Sampling and Mapping of Known Pegmatites and other prospective areas:*** The general geology of the Whabouchi South Property is a band of paragneisses with local pegmatites tonalitic gneisses, and amphibolized basalts and ultramafics. There are several pegmatites documented on the Property which needs detailed sampling, mapping and identification for their potential to host lithium mineralization. There can be some other target elements such as copper and gold especially in the basement rocks.

Total estimated budget for Phase 1 program is $198,825 (Table 5) and it will take about four months' time to complete this work.

Phase 2 – Trenching and Drilling

If results from the first phase are positive, then a detailed trenching and drilling program would be warranted to check the promising pegmatites and other targets identified during exploration work of Phase 1 investigations.

26.1 Budget

Table 5: Phase 1 budget

Item	Unit	Unit Rate ($)	Number of Units	Total
A - Geophysical Data Interpretation				
Geophysical data preparation	Lump sum	$22,500	1	$22,500
Geophysical and Geological data integration and interpretation				
Inversion and modelling				
B - Sampling and Mapping of Known Pegmatites and Other Prospective Areas				
Sr. Geologist	days	$750	15	$11,250
Project Geologist	days	$700	15	$10,500
Prospectors (2-person crew)	days	$900	15	$13,500
Helicopter time	hrs	$2,000	30	$60,000
Accommodations and Meals	day	$250	60	$15,000
Supplies	ls	$5,000	1	$5,000
Sample Assays	sample	$100	150	$15,000
Transportation Road	km	$1	10,000	$10,000
Data Compilation	days	$750	10	$7,500
Report Writing	days	$750	10	$7,500
Project Management	days	$750	4	$3,000
Sub Total				**$180,750**
Contingency 10%				**$18,075**
Total Phase 1 Budget excluding taxes				**$198,825**

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28.0 SIGNATURE PAGE

The effective date of this Technical Report, titled “NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Whabouchi South Property, James Bay Area, NTS 32O12, Quebec, Canada,”, is August 23, 2021.

Muzaffer Sultan, Ph.D., P. Geo.

Dated this 23rd day of July 2021

29.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Muzaffer Sultan, P.Geo., as an author of this report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Whabouchi South Property, James Bay Area, NTS 32O12, Quebec, Canada,", hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist.
2. This certificate applies to the current report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Whabouchi South Property, James Bay Area, NTS 32O12, Quebec, Canada,", with and effective date of August 23, 2021.
3. I hold a Ph.D. from the University of South Carolina, Columbia, USA.
4. I am a member (Professional Geoscientist, Licence No. 34690) of the Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (EGBC).
5. I have worked as a geologist for over 43 years since my graduation from university. I have broad experience in mineral exploration and evaluation for base metals, gold, silver, iron and titanium, lithium and rare earths and coal. I also worked on a few properties in the Kootenay Arc Terrain, Southeastern British Columbia on stratabound silver, gold and polymetallic sulphide deposits. For the past five years, I have been working on various lithium exploration projects in Canada and USA, including: Big Smoky Valley brine property, NV, and Augustus lithium pegmatite project in Quebec, Canada.
6. I certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association, and past relevant work experience, having written numerous published and private geological reports and technical papers, that I am qualified as a Qualified Person as defined by Canadian *National Instrument 43-101*.
7. I visited the Property on June 26, 2021, and I am the author of this report.
8. I am responsible for all items of this report.
9. I am independent of AmmPower and Amtek Inc., as that term is defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I do not own any securities of these companies.
10. I have no prior involvement with the Whabouchi South Property other than as disclosed in item 7 of this certificate.
11. I have read National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101, and Form 43-101F1.
12. As at the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Muzaffer Sultan, Ph.D., P. Geo.
9026 162 St Surrey,
BC V4N 3L5
Dated: August 23, 2021