Rapport technique R43-101, Estimation des ressources minérales du Projet de graphite Lac Tétépisca, Québec

Préparé pour :

Focus Graphite Inc.

Projet Nº :

C5192

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AVIS IMPORTANT

Ce rapport, conforme aux normes et directives du Règlement 43-101, a été préparé par DRA Global Ltée. (« DRA ») pour Focus Graphite Inc. (« Focus » ou la « Société »).

La qualité des informations, des conclusions et des estimations contenues dans ce document est conforme au niveau d'effort impliqué dans les services de DRA, basé sur :

i) Les informations disponibles au moment de la préparation,

ii) Les données fournies par des sources extérieures, et

iii) Les hypothèses, conditions et réserves énoncées dans le présent rapport. Ce rapport peut être déposé en tant que rapport technique auprès des autorités canadiennes de règlementation des valeurs mobilières conformément aux dispositions du Règlement 43-101, relatives à l'information concernant les projets miniers. À l'exception des fins prévues par les lois canadiennes sur les valeurs mobilières, toute autre utilisation du présent rapport par une tierce partie est à ses propres risques.

Ce présent rapport technique contient des estimations, des projections et des conclusions qui constituent des informations prospectives au sens des lois applicables. Les déclarations prospectives sont basées sur l'opinion de la personne qualifiée (« PQ ») responsable au moment où elles sont faites mais, dans la plupart des cas, elles comportent des risques et des incertitudes significatifs. Bien que chacune des personnes qualifiées responsables ait tenté d'identifier les facteurs qui pourraient faire en sorte que les évènements ou les résultats réels diffèrent sensiblement de ceux décrits dans le présent rapport, il peut y avoir d'autres facteurs qui pourraient faire en sorte que les évènements ou les résultats ne soient pas conformes aux prévisions, aux estimations ou aux projections. Rien ne garantit que les informations prospectives contenues dans ce rapport s'avèreront exactes, car les résultats réels et les évènements futurs pourraient différer sensiblement de ceux prévus dans ces déclarations ou informations. L'information prospective est présentée à la date d'entrée en vigueur du présent Rapport technique, et aucune des PQ n'assume l'obligation de la mettre à jour ou de la réviser pour tenir compte de nouveaux évènements ou de nouvelles circonstances, à moins que les lois applicables ne l'exigent.

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1 RÉSUMÉ EXECUTIF

1.1 Introduction

Focus Graphite Inc. (« Focus ») est une société d'exploration et de développement basée à Kingston, en Ontario, qui cherche à produire des concentrés de graphite en paillettes sur ses projets de graphite Lac Knife et Lac Tétépisca, détenus en propriété exclusive et situés dans la région administrative de la Côte-Nord du Québec.

Focus a mandaté DRA Global Ltée. (« DRA ») pour réaliser ce rapport technique (« Rapport ») sur les ressources minérales du projet de graphite Lac Tétépisca, conformément aux règles et directives du Règlement 43-101 (« R 43-101 »).

Le Projet Lac Tétépisca est situé dans le secteur sud-ouest du réservoir Manicouagan, à 234 km au nord-nord-ouest de Baie-Comeau, une ville industrielle située à l'intersection de la rivière Manicouagan et de la rive nord du fleuve Saint-Laurent, dans la région administrative de la Côte-Nord du Québec. Elle comprend deux (2) propriétés contiguës, Lac Tétépisca et Lac Tétépisca Nord. Ensemble, ces deux (2) propriétés forment un bloc de 125 claims d'une superficie totale de plus de 6 737,5 hectares.

Les ressources minérales sont basées sur les programmes de forage réalisés par Focus en 2014, 2016, 2017 et 2019-2020 et ces résultats ont permis au projet d'avancer au stade de l'estimation des ressources minérales (« ERM »).

La date d'entrée en vigueur du rapport technique est le 17 février 2022.

1.2 Emplacement, description et propriété du bien

L'accès au projet se fait par la route pavée 389 à partir de Baie-Comeau, au Québec, jusqu'au barrage Daniel-Johnson au km 212, où un chemin forestier en gravier rejoint la route pavée. La route forestière se poursuit sur environ 85 km vers le nord-nord-ouest à partir de la route 389, en direction de la rive sud-ouest du réservoir Manicouagan.

La propriété Lac Tétépisca traversée par un réseau d'anciens chemins forestiers qui ne sont pas entretenus, à l'exception des chemins de halage principaux. De nombreux chemins forestiers traversent et entourent le projet et permettent un accès raisonnable aux propriétés Lac Tétépisca et Lac Tétépisca Nord.

Baie-Comeau (pop. ~28 000), Sept-Îles (pop. ~25 000), Fermont (pop. ~3 000) et Labrador City/Wabush (pop. ~7 500) sont des villes industrielles ou minières qui pourraient fournir de la main-d'œuvre qualifiée et de l'équipement au projet Lac Tétépisca. Certaines parties du bloc de claims du Projet se trouvent sur la rive sud du réservoir Manicouagan, un lac qui occupe un cratère d'impact circulaire de 30 km de large et qui est retenu par le barrage hydroélectrique Daniel-Johnson. Le barrage est situé à environ 85 km au sud-est du centre de la propriété Lac Tétépisca.

Le Projet Lac Tétépisca, détenu à 100% par Focus, couvre deux propriétés distinctes appelées Lac Tétépisca et Lac Tétépisca Nord et consiste en 123 claims contigus et couvrant 6 629,35 ha, plus deux claims situés à 10 km au sud du Lac Tétépisca (108,15 ha). La propriété Lac Tétépisca est constituée de 74 claims (3 990,5 ha) tandis que la propriété Lac Tétépisca Nord est constituée de 51 claims (2 747,00 ha). Une liste des claims se trouve à la section 4. La propriété Lac Tétépisca Nord a fait l'objet de travaux limités au fil des ans et, par conséquent, elle ne sera pas abordée ultérieurement dans le présent rapport.

Tous les claims sont situés dans la province de Québec, Canada, et sont enregistrés comme « Claim désigné sur carte » (« CDC »). Le périmètre des CDC est réglementé par la province de Québec, comme en témoigne leur système de gestion des claims en ligne GESTIM, et n'ont pas été arpentées par Focus.

Il n'y a pas d'options, de redevances ou d'autres privilèges, charges ou accords en cours applicables au Projet.

1.3 Histoire

Le projet Lac Tétépisca abrite une série d'occurrences de graphite en paillettes récemment découvertes en affleurement et jusqu'en 2011, il demeurait relativement peu exploré pour des gisements minéraux. La première indication d'une occurrence de graphite potentiellement importante sur la rive sud occidentale du réservoir Manicouagan a été relevée au cours d'un programme de cartographie géologique réalisé par la Compagnie minière Québec Cartier (CMQC) à la recherche de gisements de fer mentionnés dans le rapport Ferreira, daté de 1962. Les occurrences de graphite ont été découvertes accidentellement, et aucun autre travail n'a été effectué sur elles pendant plusieurs années.

D'autres travaux de cartographie et de prospection ont été effectués en 1965 et 1970 par le *ministère des Richesses naturelles du Québec*, maintenant connu sous le nom de *ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles* (MERN). Au début et au milieu des années 2000, Quinto Technology Inc. (Quinto) et la Société Québécoise d'Exploration Minière Inc. (SOQUEM), une filiale à part entière d'Investissement Québec (entité du gouvernement du Québec), ont effectué divers travaux d'exploration, notamment de la cartographie, de la coupe de lignes, de l'excavation de tranchées et des levés géophysiques aériens et terrestres. Ces travaux d'exploration ont conduit Quinto à lancer un programme de forage dans le secteur du lac Guéret en 2006.

Le ministère des Ressources naturelles du Québec a procédé à une cartographie supplémentaire du secteur en 2011. Focus Graphite a acquis un certain nombre de claims sur la propriété Tétépisca auprès d'un tiers en août 2011, tandis que la propriété Lac Tétépisca Nord a été désignée sur carte en 2012.

1.4 Géologie et minéralisation

La propriété Lac Tétépisca est située dans la province du Grenville, à environ 100 km au sud-est du Front de Grenville, une structure orientée nord-est/sud-ouest qui sépare la province du Grenville au sud de la province du Supérieur au nord. Les roches de la province de Grenville ont été soumises à un métamorphisme moyen à élevé ainsi qu'à de multiples épisodes de déformation. Le métamorphisme dans la région est du faciès amphibolite supérieur (sous-faciès de la disthène). Les déformations pré-Grenville et peut-être celles du début du Grenville semblent avoir été recouvertes par des orogénies intenses du Grenville moyen.

La Formation de Nault, qui domine dans la propriété Tétépisca, est séparée en deux unités qui se distinguent par leur proportion de graphite. La première unité dominante est constituée de paragneiss migmatitiques avec un assemblage minéralogique de biotite, grenat, disthène et sillimanite. La deuxième unité est constituée d'un paragneiss graphitique schisteux (jusqu'à 90% de la roche).

Le paragneiss (Formation de Nault) a une granulométrie moyenne à fine et est composé de quartz, feldspath, biotite ou phlogopite (15 à 20%), graphite (traces à > 25%), sulfure (2 à > 25%) et localement de disthène. Lorsque la teneur en graphite est supérieure à 15 %, les roches sont qualifiées de minéralisation semi-massive à massive. Des traces de roscoélite sont observées dans la métatexite.

Le graphite contenu dans les paragneiss et les schistes à quartz-biotite proviendrait de sédiments carbonés (matière organique) associés à un bassin sédimentaire de type turbidite. Le métamorphisme aurait réduit et recristallisé la matière carbonée en paillettes de graphite. La minéralisation graphitique est caractérisée par une forte teneur en carbone graphitique (« Cg ») (supérieure à 15% de Cg dans les zones riches), des épaisseurs minéralisées métriques à décamétriques ± plissées. Le graphite est principalement fin, mais une proportion considérable est également constituée de grandes paillettes de 0,2 mm à plusieurs millimètres.

La géologie locale et les minéralisations de graphite du Projet sont conformes à la description d'un gisement de graphite en paillettes cristallin. Ce type de gisement est décrit comme étant généralement hébergé par des marbres, paragneiss et quartzites porphyroblastiques et granoblastiques. Les paragneiss et marbres riches en alumine dans les terrains métamorphiques supérieurs de type amphibolite ou granulite sont les roches hôtes les plus favorables. Les teneurs les plus élevées sont généralement associées aux roches situées aux contacts entre marbres et paragneiss et les gisements sont les plus épais dans les charnières de plis. Des intrusions feldspathiques mineures, des pegmatites et des formations ferrifères contiennent également du graphite naturel en paillettes disséminé.

1.5 Exploration

Depuis 2011, année de l'acquisition du Projet, les programmes d'exploration de Focus comprennent un levé géophysique de type magnétique (« MAG ») – électromagnétique du domaine du temps (« TDEM ») aéroporté pour couvrir le bloc de claims, un levé géophysique MAG-TDEM combiné au sol (2013)), le décapage d'affleurements et l'échantillonnage en vrac, la prospection au sol, et quatre (4), programmes de forage carottier d'exploration et de définition de gîte (2014, 2016, 2017 et 2019-2020). Focus a retenu les services d'IOS Service Géoscientifiques Inc. (IOS) de Saguenay, Québec, pour s'occuper des activités d'exploration, de la logistique et de la préparation des échantillons pour le Projet.

La campagne de forage 2014 comprenait 16 forages d'exploration pour un total de 1 873,93 m. Les 16 trous de diamètre HQ ont été forés le long de quatre clôtures, espacées de 200 m, et couvrant une section de 600 m de longueur latérale d'un conducteur électromagnétique (EM) de 1,5 km de long cartographié par un levé géophysique au sol combiné MAG-TDEM réalisé sur le prospect « Corridor Graphitique Manicouagan » (CGMO) découvert par Focus en juillet 2012. La campagne de forage 2014 sur la propriété Lac Tétépisca A été conçue pour tester la minéralisation en surface jusqu'à une profondeur verticale d'environ 100 mètres. Onze (11) trous ont recoupé une minéralisation graphitique significative.

La campagne de forage 2016 comprenait 18 trous de forage d'exploration pour un total de 2 424 m. Cette deuxième phase de travaux de forage était principalement destinée à tester les extensions latérales de la minéralisation graphitique connue dans les limites de l'anomalie EM principale.

La campagne de forage 2017 comprenait 42 trous de diamètre HQ qui ont été forés pour un total de 6 725 m. Cette troisième phase de forage intercalaire et d'extension a été conçue pour tester davantage la continuité, l'épaisseur et la teneur de la minéralisation graphitique principale au sein du CGMO à un espacement des trous de 50 m sur un segment de 0,9 km et jusqu'à une profondeur verticale de 150 m.

Tous les trous de carotte ont été expédiés du terrain aux installations de laboratoire d'IOS à Saguenay en préparation pour la diagraphie et l'échantillonnage ; pour la préparation des échantillons de carotte (concassage et broyage) et pour l'expédition à des fournisseurs de services analytiques externes certifiés pour analyse géochimique. Au cours des quatre (4) programmes de forage réalisés sur le Projet, 3 332 échantillons ont été prélevés représentant 4 366 m de carottes qui ont par la suite été ciblés par IOS pour analyse. Les analyses pour le carbone graphitique ont été effectuées par COREM. Tous les échantillons de carottes ont été analysés pour le carbone graphitique et le soufre total, et 10% supplémentaires de tous les échantillons ont été analysés pour le carbone total, le carbone inorganique, le carbone organique et les éléments traces métalliques.

En 2018, Focus a reçu d'IOS l'ensemble final de données analytiques des carottes de forage pour le programme de forage intercalaire et d'extension de l'automne 2017. Les 42 trous de forage ont tous retourné des intercepts de carbone graphitique significatifs et des sous-intercepts titrant un minimum de 6,1 % Cg sur une épaisseur réelle minimale de 5,12 m. En outre, huit des 42 trous forés ont recoupé des teneurs en carbone graphitique comprises entre 10,05 % Cg et 13,27 % Cg sur une épaisseur réelle minimale de 100 m.

À l'automne 2020, 30 trous de diamètre HQ (total : 5 437 m) ont été forés pour tester la continuité de la minéralisation graphitique au sein du prospect CGMO en ce qui concerne la variabilité des épaisseurs et des teneurs en carbone graphitique. Le programme de forage a été conçu pour compléter le ciblage systématique du CGMO.

Les 30 trous du programme de forage 2020 ont tous recoupé une minéralisation allant visuellement du graphite en paillettes disséminé au semi-massif.

Focus a testé le CGMO avec 106 trous forés sur une longueur de 1,4 km pour un total de 16 468 m. La principale zone graphiteuse a une largeur moyenne de 85 m et s'incline vers le sud-est entre 5^{0o} et 60^{o}, avec des forages jusqu'à environ 200 m de profondeur verticale. La minéralisation de graphite au sein du prospect CGMO reste ouverte en profondeur, le long de la direction générale vers le nord-est et le long de la direction générale vers le sud-ouest, bien que la teneur diminue.

1.6 Traitement et test des minéraux

Deux (2) programmes d'essais métallurgiques à l'échelle du banc ont été réalisés à ce jour sur des échantillons provenant du projet de graphite Lac Tétépisca. La première étude réalisée en 2014 chez SGS Canada Inc. (SGS) sur un (1) échantillon de 10 kg a montré qu'il était possible d'obtenir un concentré de graphite au moyen de méthodes de traitement minéral standard et a fourni une distribution indicative de la taille des paillettes du concentré de graphite. La deuxième étude a été réalisée en 2016-2017 chez SGS et comprenait un programme de développement de feuille de calcul au niveau de la délimitation de la portée sur un composite de carotte de forage maître et sur six (6) échantillons composites de variabilité d'une masse totale combinée de 262,5 kg.

Les analyses de tête du composite de carottes de forage Master 2016-2017 et des échantillons de variabilité sont présentées dans le tableau 1.1 et montrent que presque tout le carbone est présent sous forme de graphite dans tous les échantillons.

Tableau 1.1 – Analyse de la tête des échantillons de 2016-2017

Composite (minéralisation et concentration relative)	C(t)	Cg	TOC-LECO	CO_3	S
	%	%	%	%	%
Composite principal	14,2	14,3	0,7	0,11	20,6
Disséminée Faible	4,34	3,81	-	-	-
Disséminée Élevée	8,68	8,01	-	-	-
Massive Faible SW	15,1	14,3	-	-	-
Massive Faible NE	14,6	14,3	-	-	-
Massive Élevée SW	22,8	22,3	-	-	-
Massive Élevée NE	19,3	18,4	-	-	-

Des essais de broyage ont été effectués sur le composite principal et les résultats sont présentés dans le tableau 1.2.

D'après ces résultats, le composite principal est considéré comme très mou avec une faible abrasivité.

Tableau 1.2 - Caractéristiques de broyage du composite principal

Échantillon	Densité relative (g/cm³)	Paramètres JK (SMC)			Indices de travail (kWh/t)		Ai
		A x b	t_a	SCSE	RWi	BWi	(g)
Composite principal	3,12	158	1,31	6,0	5,9	7,7	0.,03

Un programme de développement du schéma de flux comprenant quatorze (14) tests a été réalisé, y compris la flottation éclair, la flottation grossière, la flottation primaire plus propre, la flottation secondaire plus propre et les investigations de polissage. Ce travail a abouti à un schéma de flux qui a été soumis à un essai de flottation à cycle fermé (LCT) pour simuler la performance en circuit fermé. Le schéma LCT est présenté à la figure 1.1.

Le concentré de graphite combiné LCT présentait une teneur en carbone total (C(t)) de 96,2 % et une récupération en circuit fermé de 92,7 %. Les résultats de l'analyse des fractions granulométriques du concentré combiné est présentée au tableau 1.3.

Sept (7) essais de flottation de variabilité ont été réalisés en utilisant une version en circuit ouvert du schéma d'écoulement LCT. Un résumé de haut niveau des résultats est présenté dans le tableau 1.4. Les échantillons ayant les teneurs de tête les plus faibles et les plus élevées ont produit des teneurs en concentré de graphite de 97,3 et 97,8% C(t) et des récupérations de carbone en circuit ouvert de 90,9 et 91,6%, respectivement. La teneur moyenne du concentré pour les sept (7) tests était de 96,6 % C(t) avec un faible écart type de 0,8 %. Elle démontre une réponse métallurgique robuste malgré des teneurs de tête allant de 4,34 à 22,8% C(t) (comme présenté dans le tableau 1.1). Les composites avec des teneurs en tête plus faibles ont eu tendance à générer des concentrés avec des distributions de taille de paillettes plus grossières.

Schéma 1.1 - Schéma de flottation à cycle verrouillé

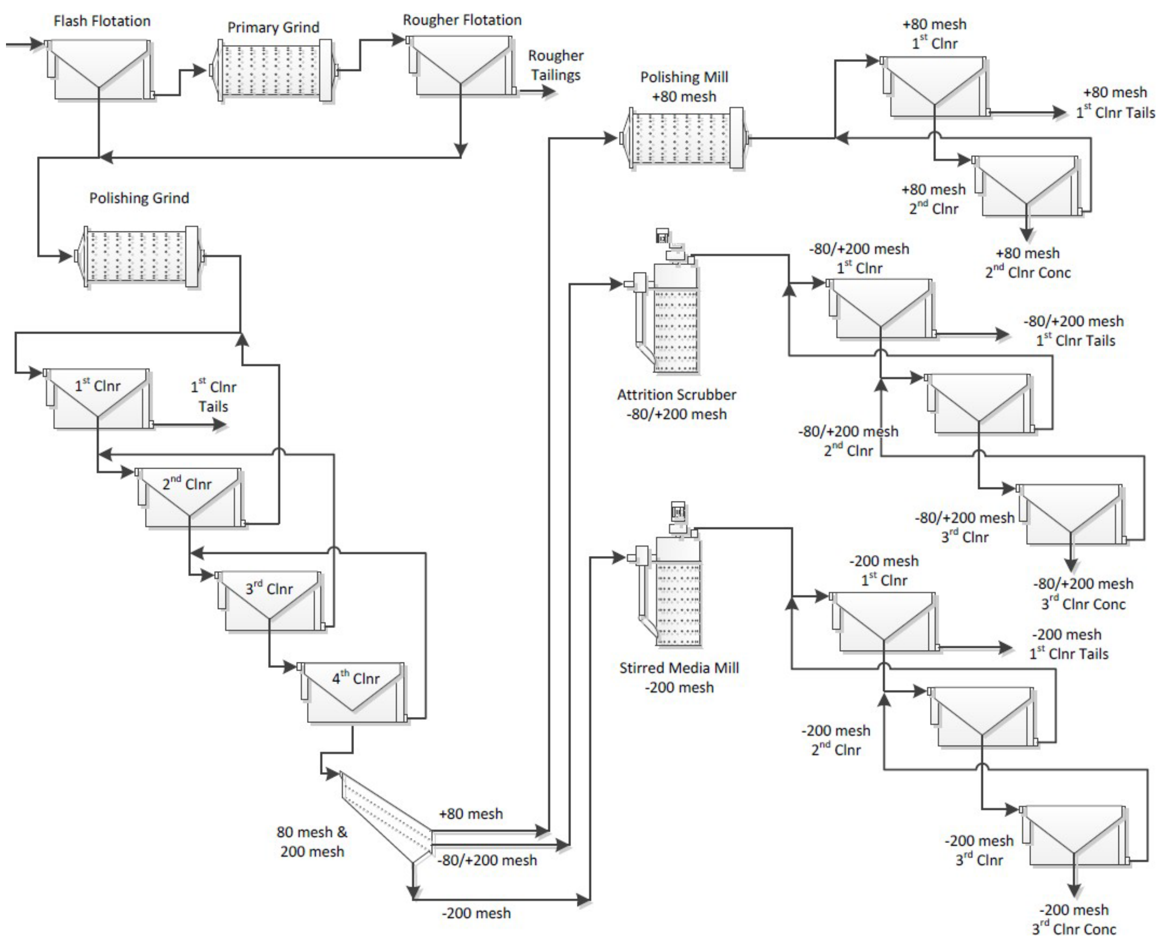

Tableau 1.3 - Analyse des fractions granulométriques du concentré final de LCT, cycles C-F

Fraction granulométrique	Poids	Essais	Distribution
	%	% C(t)	% C(t)*
+32 mesh	4,2	95,8	4,1
+48 mesh	13,0	95,6	12,9
+65 mesh	13,5	95,0	13,3
+80 mesh	7,0	95,0	6,9
+100 mesh	7,9	96,3	7,9
+150 mesh	13,0	97,8	13,2
+200 mesh	15,4	97,7	15,6
+325 mesh	15,8	96,7	15,9
+400 mesh	3,7	95,2	3,6
-400 mesh	6,6	92,9	6,4
Total	**100,0**	**96,2**	**100,0**

* Note : ceci représente la distribution du carbone dans le concentré final de LCT et devrait s'élever à 100%. Les écarts éventuels sont dus aux arrondis.

Tableau 1.4 - Résumé des résultats de la flottation de la variabilité

Composite (minéralisation/concentration relative)	Teneur	Récupération
	% C(t)	% C(t)
Composite principal	96,8	88,3
Dissémination faible	97,3	90,9
Dissémination élevée	95,4	88,8
Massive Faible SW	96,2	89,3
Massive Faible NE	97,1	91,1
Massive Élevée SO	97,8	91,6
Massive Élevée NE	96,0	84,9
Moyenne	*96,6*	*89,3*
Minimum	95,4	84,9
Maximum	97,8	91,6
Déviation standard	0,8	2,3

1.7 Estimations des ressources minérales

DRA a terminé une estimation des ressources minérales (ERM) pour le projet Lac Tétépisca situé au Québec, Canada.

Cette ERM inaugurale fait suite aux travaux d'exploration réalisés sur le Projet depuis la découverte du prospect CGMO en juillet 2012 lors de la réalisation d'une campagne de travaux de cartographie géologique de reconnaissance, de prospection et d'échantillonnage des affleurements. Le prospect est défini par une anomalie géophysique au sol magnétique (MAG) - électromagnétique (EM) linéaire d'un kilomètre de long, orientée N035º. Les forages ont été effectués dans un segment de 1,4 km de long, le long de clôtures pouvant atteindre 300 m de long, avec des sections orientées N305º et espacées de 100 m, 50 m ou 25 m.

La base de données des trous de forage fournie à DRA contient 106 trous de forage carottier inclinés réalisés entre 2014 et 2020. Un total de 16 467 m de forage carottier a été réalisé et 7 135 échantillons, à l'exclusion des échantillons AQ/CQ, ont prélevés et analysés pour déterminer leur teneur en carbone graphitique et en soufre total. L'échantillonnage à des fins d'AQ/CQ et les résultats correspondants sont abordés dans les sections 11 et 12 du Rapport.

La base de données contient également quelques résultats d'analyse pour d'autres éléments, tels que le carbone organique et inorganique, le carbone total, le CaO et le MgO, qui n'ont pas été analysés de manière représentative au cours des programmes de forage (seulement environ 10% du nombre total d'échantillons envoyés au laboratoire) pour permettre leur intégration dans le processus d'estimation. L'ERM est basée sur l'intégration des informations géologiques et des teneurs incluses dans la base de données des trous de forage et enregistrées uniquement à partir des carottes de forage.

Après que la base de données de forage a été vérifiée et jugée apte à être utilisée pour soutenir une ERM, la géologie et la teneur en Cg% ont été interprétées et modélisées dans des sections transversales verticales 2D, suivies de la construction d'enveloppes 3D des zones minéralisées. Une teneur de coupure grossière de 3% Cg a été utilisée comme guide lors de la construction des polygones de section et des enveloppes 3D pour discriminer les zones de contact entre les zones minéralisées et non minéralisées. Trois (3) enveloppes minéralisées ont été modélisées : une (1) enveloppe principale et deux (2) enveloppes plus petites. La composition a été faite à une longueur fixe de 2 m, qui représente le deuxième mode statistique de l'histogramme de la longueur d'échantillonnage.

La taille des blocs sélectionnée est de 10 m × 10 m × 5 m et est basée sur l'espacement moyen des forêts sur le domaine d'estimation. Un principe de codage majoritaire a été appliqué pour coder les blocs tombant dans les solides d'estimation. La modélisation de la géologie et des teneurs, ainsi que l'estimation des ressources ont été réalisées à l'aide du progiciel HxGN MinePlan 3D™ (précédemment MineSight™). Le carbone graphitique (Cg%) et la teneur en soufre total (Stot%) ont été estimés à l'aide de la méthode de la distance inverse au carré (« IDW2 »), qui s'est avérée être l'approche d'estimation la plus appropriée sur la base d'une analyse statistique et géostatistique approfondie des teneurs. Aucun plafonnement des teneurs n'a été appliqué car la distribution statistique du Cg% ne présente pas de populations de valeurs extrêmes associées à un effet pépite qui introduirait un biais dans l'estimation. Un modèle de régression mathématique avec un bon coefficient de corrélation a été développé entre la densité et la teneur en soufre total et utilisé pour attribuer une densité à chaque bloc après son interpolation.

Trois (3) passages successifs ont été utilisés pour renseigner tous les blocs du domaine d'estimation. Un ellipsoïde sphérique de 40 m × 40 m × 40 m a été utilisé lors de la première passe pour la sélection des composites.

Le nombre maximal et minimal de composites pour interpoler un bloc a été fixé respectivement à 15 et 9. Le nombre maximal de composites autorisés pour un seul trou a été fixé à 3. En raison de la combinaison de ces deux contraintes, il fallait au moins trois (3) trous de forage pour permettre l'interpolation d'un bloc au cours de cette première passe.

Un ellipsoïde sphérique de 60 m × 60 m × 60 m a été utilisé lors de la deuxième passe pour la sélection des composites et les nombres maximum et minimum de composites pour interpoler un bloc ont été respectivement fixés à 15 et 6. Le nombre maximum de composites autorisés pour un seul trou a été fixé à 3. En raison de la combinaison de ces deux contraintes, un minimum de deux (2) trous était nécessaire pour permettre l'interpolation d'un bloc au cours de cette passe.

La troisième passe a utilisé les mêmes paramètres de configuration que la deuxième passe, à l'exception de la taille de l'ellipsoïde de recherche sphérique qui a été relâchée à 100 m × 100 m × 100 m. Tous les ellipsoïdes de recherche ont été orientés selon une direction de N035º et un pendage de -55º représentant la direction et le pendage principaux des enveloppes minéralisées. De plus, les ellipsoïdes de recherche ont été contraints à l'intérieur des solides de teneurs minéralisées et aucun composite situé en dehors du domaine d'estimation n'a été sélectionné pour l'interpolation des blocs. Un modèle de coquille de fosse préliminaire a été appliqué aux blocs de teneur estimée afin de limiter les ressources et de se conformer à la règle de l'Institut canadien des mines, de la métallurgie et du pétrole (« ICM ») stipulant que les ressources minérales doivent avoir une "perspective raisonnable d'extraction économique à terme". Seulement une partie de la minéralisation contenue à l'intérieur de la coquille de fosse préliminaire a été consignée en tant que Ressource Minérale.

Les ressources minérales ont été classées conformément aux définitions de l'ICM pour la classification des ressources minérales mesurées, indiquées et inférées. Tous les blocs compris dans l'enveloppe de la fosse des ressources préliminaires et interpolés au cours du premier et du deuxième passage ont été classés comme ressources minérales indiquées. Tous les blocs interpolés lors du troisième passage et tombant dans l'enveloppe de la fosse de ressources préliminaires ont été classés comme ressources minérales inférées. Il n'y a pas de ressources mesurées à ce stade.

Schadrac Ibrango, géo., PhD, MBA, consultant de DRA, est responsable de l'estimation des ressources minérales. Le Dr Ibrango est une personne qualifiée ("PQP), indépendante de Focus, au sens du Règlement 43-101 - Normes de divulgation pour les projets miniers des Autorités canadiennes en valeurs mobilières.

En appliquant une teneur de coupure (TCO) de 3,9 % Cg, les ERM divulguées pour le projet Lac Tétépisca sont de 59,3 Mt de ressources indiquées titrant 10,61 % Cg pour un contenu estimé à 6,3 Mt de graphite naturel en paillettes in situ et de 14,9 Mt de ressources inférées titrant 11,06 % Cg pour un contenu estimé à 1,6 Mt de graphite naturel en paillettes in situ (Tableau 14.1).

Tableau 1.5- Lac Tétépisca - Ressources minérales (teneur de coupure de 3,9 % Cg)

Catégorie de ressource minérale	Tonnes (Mt)	Carbone graphitique (%)	Graphite In-Situ (Mt)
Mesuré[1,2,3,4]	-	-	-
Indiquée[1,2,3,4]	59,3	10,61	6,3
Total mesurée et indiquée	**59,3**	**10,61**	**6,3**
Présumée [1,2,3,4,5]	14,9	11,06	1,6

Notes :
1. Les ressources minérales sont présentées conformément aux normes de l'ICM sur les ressources et réserves minérales, définitions et directives préparées par le comité permanent de l'ICM sur les définitions des réserves et adoptées par le conseil de l'ICM.
2. Les ressources sont contraintes par une enveloppe de fosse optimisée par Pseudoflow à l'aide du logiciel HxGn MinePlan. L'enveloppe de la fosse a été développée en utilisant une pente de 45 degrés, un prix de vente du concentré de 1 171 $US /t de concentré, des coûts d'exploitation minière de 5,35 $US /t de minerai, 5,05 $US /t de déchets et 3,43 $US /t de morts-terrains, des coûts de traitement de 26,71 $US /t de minerai, et des coûts d'exploitation de 3,43 $US /t de déchets.
3. Les coûts de traitement s'élèvent à 26,71 $US/t traitée, les frais généraux et administratifs à 8,36 $US/t traitée et les coûts de transport à 167 $US/t concentrée, le taux de récupération du processus à 86,6 %, la teneur du concentré à 96,4 % et une production de concentré supposée de 100 000 tpa. Un taux de conversion de 0,79 $CAD en $USD a été utilisé.
4. Les ressources minérales, qui ne sont pas des réserves minérales, n'ont pas démontré leur viabilité économique. L'estimation des ressources minérales peut être affectée de manière significative par des questions environnementales, de permis, juridiques, de titres, de fiscalité, sociopolitiques, de marketing ou d'autres questions pertinentes. Il n'y a aucune certitude que les ressources minérales seront converties en réserves minérales.
5. La ressource minérale présumée de cette estimation a un niveau de confiance inférieur à celui appliqué à une ressource minérale indiquée et ne peut être convertie en réserve minérale. On peut raisonnablement s'attendre à ce que la majorité des ressources minérales présumées puissent être transformées en ressources minérales indiquées grâce à une exploration continue.
6. Aucune réserve minérale n'a été établie pour le projet Lac Tétépisca.
7. La date d'entrée en vigueur est le 17 septembre 2021.
8. Les chiffres peuvent ne pas s'additionner en raison des arrondis.

1.8 Interprétation et conclusions

1.8.1 Géologie

Sur la base d'un examen du programme QA/QC, de la validation des données et de l'analyse statistique, DRA tire les conclusions suivantes :

- DRA a examiné les méthodes et procédures utilisées pour collecter et compiler les informations géologiques et d'analyse et les a jugées conformes aux normes industrielles acceptées et appropriées au style de minéralisation trouvé dans le gisement CGMO du projet Lac Tétépisca;
- L'estimation des ressources utilise toutes les données de forage disponibles ;
- Les échantillons de tous les trous ont été préparés dans les installations d'IOS et analysés dans le laboratoire de COREM. Une analyse de contrôle de routine de 10 % a été effectuée à ACTLABS. COREM a prétraité les échantillons avec de l'acide nitrique suivi d'un four LECO, le gaz CO2 résultant étant mesuré avec un détecteur infrarouge. ACTLABS utilise une approche similaire et on a constaté que les analyses en double entre ACTLABS et COREM sont extrêmement bien corrélées ;

- Un programme d'AQ/CQ a été établi pour le programme de forage de 2014, qui comprend l'insertion d'échantillons à blanc, standard et en double. Des améliorations ont été apportées à ce programme au cours de la campagne 2014 ainsi que de toutes les autres campagnes de forage ultérieures (2016, 2017 et 2019-2020) qui comprenaient l'ajout de matériaux de référence certifiés et internes et la soumission systématique de 10 % de la pulpe analysée à COREM à ACTLABS. Les taux de soumission de l'AQ/CQ répondent aux normes acceptées par l'industrie, IOS surveillant régulièrement le programme d'AQ/CQ ;
- La vérification des données a été effectuée par DRA par le biais d'une visite du site et d'un audit de la base de données avant l'estimation des ressources minérales. DRA a trouvé que la base de données était bien montée et utilisable pour l'estimation des ressources minérales ;
- La manipulation et le stockage des carottes, ainsi que la chaîne de possession, sont conformes aux normes de l'industrie ;
- De l'avis de DRA, la base de données actuelle des trous de forage est suffisamment complète et précise pour interpoler les modèles de teneur à utiliser dans l'estimation des ressources ;
- Les ressources minérales ont été classées en utilisant une logique conforme aux définitions de l'ICM mentionnées dans l'instrument national 43-101. Au gisement du projet, la minéralisation, la densité et la position des trous de forage permettent de classer la ressource dans les catégories indiquées et inférées sans restriction de catégorisation.

1.8.2 Ressources

Cette première estimation des ressources minérales du projet du Lac Tétépisca a permis d'obtenir 59,3 Mt de ressources indiquées et 14,9 Mt de ressources inférées. Les ressources minérales inférées représentent environ 20,1 % des ressources totales. Les ressources indiquées ont été attribuées à des blocs interpolés lors de la première et de la deuxième passe, ce qui signifie des blocs situés jusqu'à 60 m de l'emplacement des composites utilisés pour leur interpolation. L'utilisation d'une portée relativement courte pour définir la zone de ressources minérales indiquées a été dictée par plusieurs facteurs tels que le style de la minéralisation, qui provient d'événements métamorphiques, et l'impossibilité, lors de l'analyse spatiale, de définir des variogrammes de bonne qualité et des structures pertinentes dans les directions bien connues de la minéralisation. Cela suppose une continuité spatiale limitée des teneurs dans la direction de l'axe et du pendage. Les forages intercalaires permettront de mieux comprendre la continuité spatiale des teneurs et, en fin de compte, de faire passer les ressources dans une catégorie supérieure.

Quatre (4) trous d'exploration forés sub-verticalement à la fin de 2020 (LT-20-102, LT-20-104, LT-20-105 et LT-20-106) pour tester la continuité de la minéralisation en profondeur ont intercepté des intersections minéralisées avec des teneurs pertinentes. Cependant, leurs angles d'interception de la minéralisation n'ont pas été jugés appropriés pour fournir une image représentative. De plus, ces trous étaient assez espacés. Ils n'ont pas été intégrés dans le processus d'estimation des ressources minérales pour éviter d'introduire un biais. Les intersections de teneur en Cg% recoupées dans ces trous en profondeur doivent être considérées comme des cibles d'exploration et testées ultérieurement par un forage plus serré avec des angles de forage appropriés pour recouper la minéralisation de manière représentative. Ce forage exploratoire en profondeur devrait représenter une option à comparer, en termes de perspective économique, avec l'option de forer d'autres cibles peu profondes latéralement. Toutefois, l'ARD note que les ressources définies dans cet ERM initial sont suffisantes pour soutenir les opérations pendant des décennies

La surface topographique fournie par IOS Services Géoscientiques est une surface MNT provenant d'un levé réalisé par Novatem Airborne Geophysics pour le compte de Focus. La superposition des coordonnées des colliers de la base de données des trous de forage reçus sur la surface topographique a mis en évidence certains trous situés au-dessus de la surface topographique. L'ARD a manuellement abaissé les élévations de ces points de collets pour les faire coïncider avec la surface topographique avant de commencer l'ERM. Il est recommandé de réétudier les élévations des collets de ces trous et d'entreprendre une étude de télédétection LIDAR de la propriété Lac Tétépisca qui donnera une surface topographique à plus haute définition.

1.8.3 PROCESSUS

Le programme d'essais exploratoires de 2014 a montré qu'un concentré de graphite pouvait être obtenu au moyen de méthodes de traitement minéral conventionnelle.

Le programme de développement du schéma de traitement de 2016-2017 a permis d'obtenir un schéma de traitement et des conditions qui ont permis d'obtenir de façon constante des teneurs en concentré de graphite d'au moins 95 % C(t) sur des échantillons provenant du prospect CGMO. Deux étapes de polissage et de nettoyage ont été nécessaires pour atteindre ces teneurs et obtenir une libération suffisante.

Des essais de flottation de variabilité ont été effectués sur le composite principal et six (6) composites de variabilité. Malgré les variations de la teneur en tête, la performance métallurgique de ces échantillons était très cohérente.

Le programme de développement du schéma de traitement a évalué la désulfuration des résidus en utilisant la flottation des sulfures et la séparation magnétique. Ces essais n'ont pas permis d'atteindre l'objectif de produire un flux de résidus à faible teneur en soufre qui serait potentiellement non générateur d'acide.

1.9 Recommandations

1.9.1 GEOLOGIE

1.9.1.1 QA/QC

L'ARD recommande de continuer l'insertion d'un matériau « blanc écrasable » afin de s'assurer que la contamination pendant le protocole de préparation des échantillons est adéquatement contrôlée.

Il est également recommandé que pour les futurs programmes de forage, Focus continue d'étudier l'utilisation de différents matériaux de référence certifiés. DRA est conscient qu'un nombre limité de CRM existe sur le marché. Le coût de remplacement du matériau devrait être minime.

1.9.1.2 *EXPLORATION*

Forage de la branche Est (gisement MOGC)

Il est proposé d'achever le forage d'exploration/condamnation conçu pour mieux délimiter l'enveloppe de la fosse de ressources nouvellement conçue. DRA prévoit un programme de forage d'environ 5 000 m pour un budget de 1 625 000 USD.

Forage du membre ouest

Enfin, il est proposé de lancer un programme de forage d'exploration de phase 1 de 3 000 m sur les cibles CGMO SO et Flanc Ouest à la recherche de gisements de graphite satellites dans un rayon de 5 km du gisement CGMO.

1.9.2 Ressources

Compte tenu du bon potentiel de développement du Projet Lac Tétépisca et de la grande quantité de ressources qui ont déjà été définies dans cette estimation, DRA recommande les actions suivantes pour la prochaine phase de développement du Projet :

- Forage intercalaire pour mieux définir la minéralisation, caractériser la continuité spatiale de la teneur et, en fin de compte, faire passer les ressources indiquées et présumées dans des catégories supérieures. Le forage intercalaire devrait viser à couvrir une grille régulière d'environ 25 m dans la partie centrale de la minéralisation (environ 500 m sur la grève) où certains trous ont été forés à 25 m entre les lignes mais à 60 à 80 m le long des lignes de section ;
- Effectuer un relevé de télédétection LIDAR pour fournir une surface topographique améliorée ;
- Réaliser une nouvelle évaluation des collets de forage pour les trous de la base de données montrant des colliers au-dessus de la surface topographique ;
- Effectuer des tests métallurgiques supplémentaires et lancer des études minéralogiques détaillées sur des échantillons représentatifs dans le cadre d'une étude géométallurgique du gisement CGMO ;
- Mettre à jour les estimations de ressources minérales.

1.9.3 Processus

Les éléments suivants sont recommandés pour la prochaine phase de tests métallurgiques :

- D'autres essais de broyage, de flottation et de polissage utilisant le schéma d'écoulement mis au point devraient être effectués sur des échantillons composites qui reflètent la compréhension actuelle du gisement CGMO ;
- des essais de broyage de variabilité sur des échantillons ponctuels ou composites afin de déterminer comment les caractéristiques de broyage varient dans le gisement. Ces essais devraient être effectués au niveau de l'étude de préfaisabilité (PFS) ou de l'étude de faisabilité (FS) ;
- Des tests de variabilité supplémentaires sur des échantillons ponctuels devraient être

effectués pour aider à vérifier la cohérence de la réponse métallurgique et vérifier la gamme des distributions de tailles de paillettes attendues dans tout le gisement ;

- Des travaux de développement supplémentaires sur le schéma de traitement devraient être effectués avec une seule étape de classification à 80 mesh avant le nettoyage secondaire, car les essais récents des fournisseurs ont montré que la séparation à 200 mesh est difficile à l'échelle industrielle ;
- Des essais supplémentaires de désulfuration, y compris la séparation magnétique avec une intensité de champ plus élevée, afin de poursuivre les efforts pour produire un flux de résidus à faible teneur en soufre ;
- Des tests environnementaux des produits de résidus, y compris des tests de génération nette d'acide (« NAG ») et de comptabilité acide-base (« ABA ») modifiée ;
- Caractérisation de la déshydratation des concentrés et des résidus, y compris des tests de décantation et de filtrage.

1.10 Travaux futurs recommandés

Un résumé des coûts estimés par discipline de ces recommandations pour cette prochaine phase de travail, menant à l'achèvement de l'évaluation économique préliminaire (ÉÉP), a été préparé et est présenté ci-dessous. Ces coûts devront être réévalués au fur et à mesure de l'avancement du projet.

Zone	**Coût** (CAD)
Programme de géologie et de forage	1 600 000
Enquête LIDAR	50 000
Enquête sur la localisation des collets de forager	30 000
Métallurgie/Traitement	
Travaux de tests métallurgiques supplémentaires	350 000
Essais en usine pilote	750 000
Travaux d'essai des fournisseurs	100 000
Évaluation environnementale et sociale/communautaire	600 000
ÉÉP	400 000
Sous-total	*3 880 000*
Imprévus (20%)	780 000
Total	**4 660 000**

2 INTRODUCTION

Focus Graphite Inc. ("Focus") is a Kingston, Ontario based exploration and development company that seeks to produce flake graphite concentrates at its wholly owned Lac Knife and Lac Tétépisca graphite projects located in the Côte-Nord administrative region of Québec.

Focus has mandated DRA Global ("DRA") to complete this Technical Report ("Report") on the Mineral Resources on the Lac Tétépisca Graphite Project, following National Instruments 43 101 ("NI 43 101") rules and guidelines.

The Lac Tétépisca Project is located in the southwest Manicouagan reservoir area of the Côte-Nord administrative region of Québec, 234 km north-northwest of Baie-Comeau, an industrial city located where the Manicouagan River intersects the north shore of St. Lawrence River, in the. It comprises two (2) contiguous properties, Lac Tétépisca and Lac Tétépisca Nord. Together, the two (2) properties form a block of 115 claims with a total area of over 6,000 hectares. The Project hosts the Manicouagan Ouest Graphitic Corridor ("MOGC") graphite prospect, discovered by Focus in 2012.

From 2014 to 2020, Focus conducted four drilling programs on the MOC prospect for a total 106 inclined holes and 16,467 m of drilling. This drilling outlined significant graphite intercepts within a 1.4 km long segment of the Prospect and these results allowed the Project to advance to the Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") stage.

The effective date of the Technical Report is February 17, 2022.

2.1 Terms of Reference – Scope of Work

DRA Global Limited ("DRA") was commissioned by Focus to provide a MRE Report for the Lac Tétépisca project. DRA's mandate was to visit the site and review the work carried out by Focus to date and inspect the MOGC prospect; to validate drilling performed from 2014 to 2020, core sampling methods, and the drill database; and to prepare a 3D block model for the quantitative evaluation of mineral resources for the Project. DRA was also to review the metallurgical testwork completed to date and recommend further testwork to better define the metallurgy of the deposit. The mandate included the preparation of the Technical Report covering the geology and mineral resources as well as metallurgical testing for which information was provided by other consultants.

The Technical Report is intended to evaluate the mineral resources of the Project at an annual production rate of about 100,000 tonnes of graphite concentrates in order to justify proceeding with the next stage of implementation of the Project.

Table 2.1 provides a list of qualified persons and their respective sections of responsibility. The certificates for people listed as Qualified Persons ("QP") can be found under Section 29.

Table 2.1 – Qualified Persons and their Respective Sections of Responsibility

Section	Title of Section	Qualified Person	Company
1	Summary	Related QPs	ALL
2	Introduction	Related QPs	DRA
3	Reliance on Other Experts	Related QPs	DRA
4	Property Description and Location	Claude Bisaillon, P. Eng.	DRA
5	Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography	Claude Bisaillon, P. Eng.	DRA
6	History	Claude Bisaillon, P. Eng.	DRA
7	Geological Setting and Mineralisation	Claude Bisaillon, P. Eng.	DRA
8	Deposit Type	Claude Bisaillon, P. Eng.	DRA
9	Exploration	Claude Bisaillon, P. Eng.	DRA
10	Drilling	Claude Bisaillon, P. Eng.	DRA
11	Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security	Claude Bisaillon, P. Eng.	DRA
12	Data Verification	Claude Bisaillon, P. Eng.	DRA
13	Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing	Jordan Zampini, P. Eng.	DRA
14	Mineral Resource Estimates	Schadrac Ibrango, P.Geo, PhD, MBA	DRA
15	Mineral Reserves Estimate	Not Required	N/R
16	Mining Methods	Not Required	N/R
17	Recovery Methods	Not Required	N/R
18	Project Infrastructure	Not Required	N/R
19	Market Studies and Contracts	Claude Bisaillon, P. Eng.	DRA
20	Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact	Claude Bisaillon, P. Eng.	DRA
21	Capital and Operating Costs	Not Required	N/R
22	Economic Analysis	Not Required	N/R
23	Adjacent Properties	Claude Bisaillon, P. Eng.	DRA
24	Other Relevant Data and Information	Claude Bisaillon, P. Eng	DRA
25	Interpretation and Conclusions	Related QPs	DRA
26	Recommendations	Related QPs	DRA
27	References	Related QPs	DRA
28	Abbreviations	Related QPs	ALL

2.2 Sources of Information

The information presented in this Technical Report has been derived from various studies and fieldwork done by Focus and its technical consultants and service providers ("Consultants").

Excerpts or summaries from documents authored by other consultants are indicated in this Report.

The QPs' review of the Project was based on published material in addition to the data, professional opinions and unpublished material submitted by Focus.

The QPs have reviewed all the data provided by Focus and its Consultants.

The QPs also consulted the Government of Québec's online claim management and assessment work databases (GESTIM and SIGEOM, respectively), as well as AIFs, MD&A reports, and press releases published by Focus on SEDAR (www.sedar.com).

The QPs reviewed the information used to prepare this Technical Report, including the conclusions and recommendations, and believe that the said information is valid and appropriate for the preparation of this Report.

The Reports are listed in Section 27 of the Technical Report.

2.3 Site Visit

This Section provides details of the personal inspection on the Property by some of the Qualified Persons.

Name	Company	Site Visit (Yes or No)	Date
Claude Bisaillon	DRA	Yes	Oct. 3 – Oct. 4, 2021
			Nov. 29, 2020
			Nov. 30 – Dec. 1, 2020
Schadrac Ibrango	DRA	No	
Jordan Zampini	DRA	No	

2.4 Units and Currency

In this Report, all prices and costs are expressed in United States Dollars ($ US or USD), unless otherwise stated. Quantities are generally stated in Système International d'Unités (SI) metric units, the standard Canadian and international practice, including metric tonnes (tonnes, t) for weight, and kilometre (km) or metres (m) for distance. Abbreviations used in this Report are listed in Section 28.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This Report has been prepared by DRA for Focus. The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based on:

- Information available to DRA at the time of the preparation of this Report with an effective date of February 17, 2022;
- Assumptions, conditions and qualifications as set forth in this Report;
- Data, reports, and opinions supplied by Focus and other third-party sources;
- The reports supplied and forming the basis of this Technical Report are listed in Section 27;
- DRA believes that information supplied to be reliable but does not guarantee the accuracy of conclusions, opinions, or estimates that rely on third party sources for information that is outside the area of technical expertise of DRA. As such, responsibilities for the various components of the Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations are dependent on the associated sections of the Report from which those components were developed.
- DRA relied on the reports and opinions noted in Section 27 for information that is outside the area of technical expertise of DRA.

DRA has not verified the legal status or legal title to any permit, or to the legality of any underlying agreements for the subject properties regarding mineral rights, surface rights and permitting presented in Section 4 of this Report. The only verification performed by DRA was to validate that the claims are valid and properly registered to Focus on the Province of Québec's GESTIM claim management system.

Data used in this Report has been verified where possible, and this Report is based upon information believed to be accurate at the time of completion.

This Report is intended to be used by Focus as a Technical Report with Canadian Securities Regulatory Authorities pursuant to provincial securities legislation. Except for the purposes contemplated under provincial securities laws, any other use of this Report by any third party is at the party's sole risk.

Permission is given to use portions of this Report to prepare advertising, press releases and publicity material, provided such advertising, press release and publicity material does not impose any additional obligations upon, or create liability for DRA.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Project Location

The Project is situated in the *Municipalité Regional de Comté* (MRC) Manicouagan on NTS map sheets 22N-02 and 22N-06, approximately 234 km north-northwest of Baie-Comeau, Québec. It is delimited to the east by the Manicouagan Reservoir. The project site is accessible via a combination of paved and gravel surface roads from Baie-Comeau. The temporary exploration camp which is located south-central portion of the Project is accessible via the forestry roads network. The distance from Montréal to the Daniel-Johnson Dam (formerly known as the Manic-5 hydroelectric power dam) is approximately 880 km by all-season roads and an additional 95 km on forestry dirt road from Manic 5 to the Tétépisca camp. The Project is centered at 51°13'N and 69°5'W and covers 2,986.31 ha (Figure 4.1) on the southwest shore of the Manicouagan Reservoir. Figure 4.2 depicts the location of the Lac Tétépisca and Lac Tétépisca Nord Properties with respect to the Hydro-Québec Manic-5 hydroelectric dam.

4.2 Property Description and Ownership

The following section is extracted from the Focus Graphite Inc. MD&A document issued on February 24th, 2022, available on SEDAR.

The Lac Tétépisca Project is located in the north-eastern part of the Grenville geological province of Québec, in the Gagnon Group which is characterised by various gneiss and meta-sediments that were metamorphosed to the upper amphibolite and granulite facies. The graphite and iron-rich meta-sedimentary formations of the Gagnon Group were derived from the Paleoproterozoic Labrador Trough sedimentary basin. The Manicouagan Ouest Graphitic Corridor (MOGC) prospect is located within 10 km from the Lac Guéret graphite deposit held by Mason Graphite Inc.

To date, exploration expenditures on the Manicouagan Reservoir Area Graphite Project (net of tax credits and mining duties) total $6,520,799 CAD.

The mining titles of the Lac Tétépisca Project cover two (2) separate properties called Lac Tétépisca and Lac Tétépisca Nord and consists of 123 contiguous claims held 100% by Focus and covering 6,629.35 ha plus two (2) claims, located 10 km south of Lac Tétépisca (108.15 ha). Lac Tétépisca consists of 72 contiguous claims (3,885.35 ha) plus the two (2) isolated ones while Lac Tétépisca Nord consists of 51 contiguous claims (2,747.00 ha).

Figure 4.1 – Location Map

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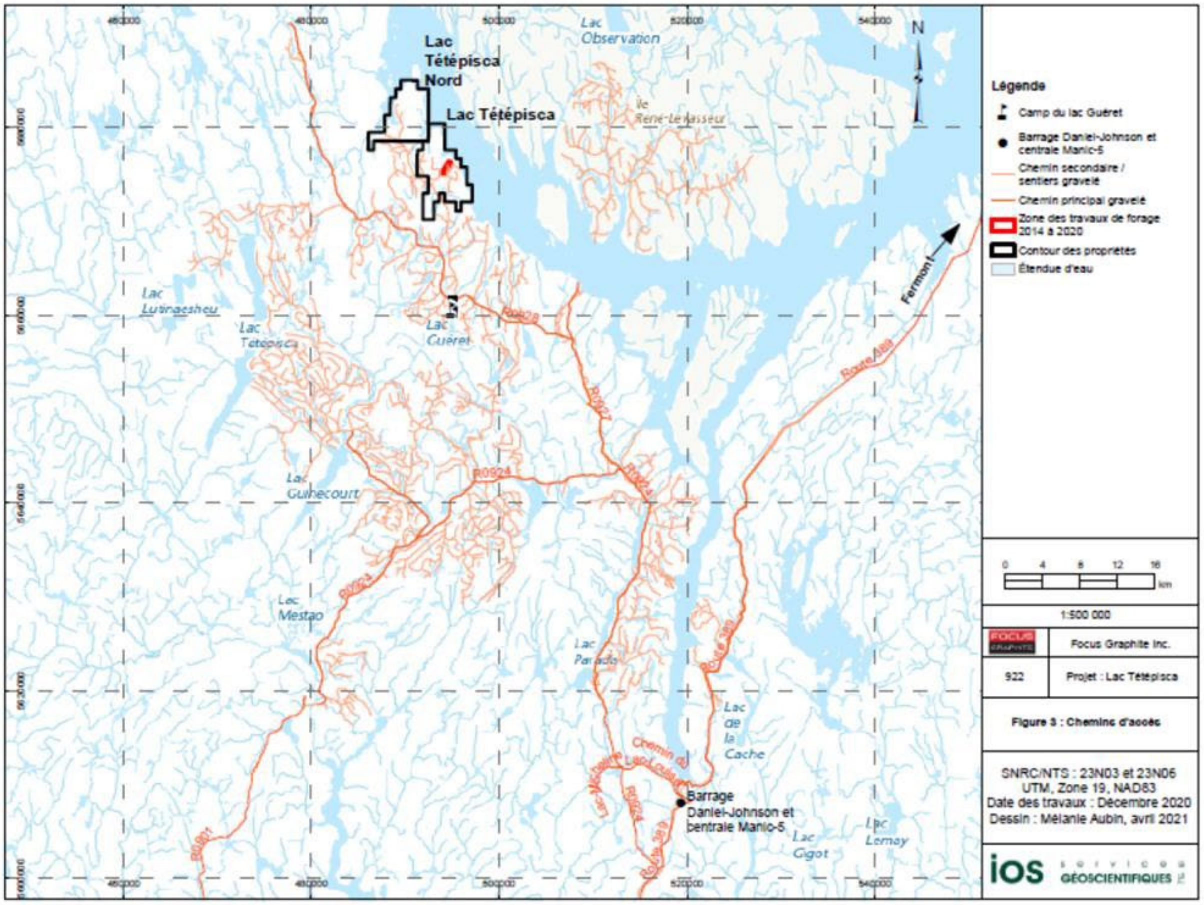
Source: IOS Geoscientifiques 2022

Figure 4.2 - Location of Focus Properties relative to Manic-5



Source: IOS Geoscientifiques 2022

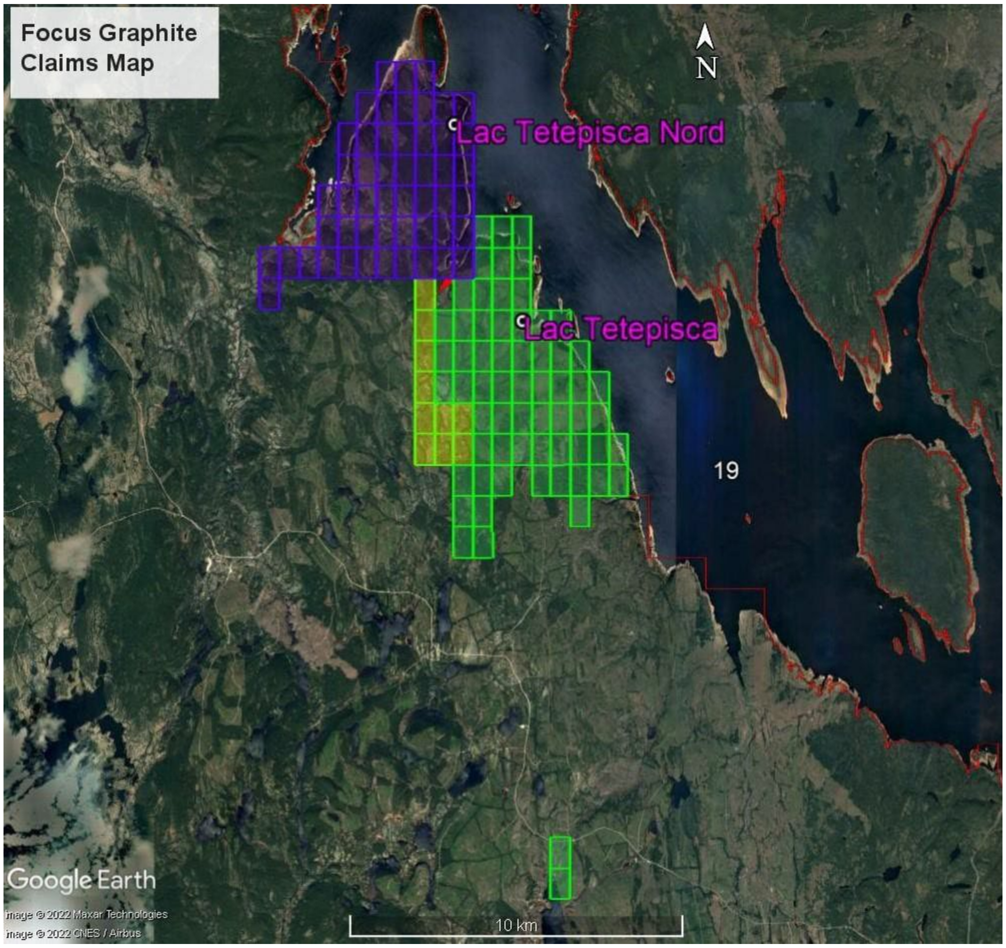
A list of the claims is presented in Tables 4.1 and 4.2. A limited amount of work has been performed on the Lac Tétépisca Nord property over the years. All claims are located in the province of Québec, Canada and are registered as *Cellule désigné sur carte* ("CDC" (Map Designed Claims)). The boundaries are regulated by the Province of Québec, as reported on GESTIM, Québec's online register of real and immovable mining rights, and have not been surveyed by Focus.

At the time of writing this Report, the claims are registered 100% under Focus, as Québec GESTIM claims client No. 90809. Figure 4.3 shows the status of the property claims as reported on e-GESTIM[1] on March 8, 2022. The expenditure credits to date total $3,748,430 can be applied against biannual statutory work obligations of $ 205,800.

[1] https://gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca/MRN_GestimP_Presentation/ODM02101_login.aspx

All 51 CDC claims forming the Lac Tétépisca Nord property are active and in good standing on GESTIM until December 2023.

Figure 4.3 – Lac Tétépisca Claims Map



Source: Google Earth & GESTIM, modified by DRA, 2022

Table 4.1- Lac Tétépisca Claims

Title No	NTS Sheet	Area (ha)	Type of Title	Title Status	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Claim Holder
2309134	22N03	53.96	CDC	Active	8/22/2011	8/21/2022	Focus 100 %
2309135	22N03	53.95	CDC	Active	8/22/2011	8/21/2022	Focus 100 %
2309136	22N03	53.95	CDC	Active	8/22/2011	8/21/2022	Focus 100 %
2309137	22N03	53.95	CDC	Active	8/22/2011	8/21/2022	Focus 100 %
2309138	22N03	53.95	CDC	Active	8/22/2011	8/21/2022	Focus 100 %
2309139	22N03	53.94	CDC	Active	8/22/2011	8/21/2022	Focus 100 %
2309140	22N03	53.94	CDC	Active	8/22/2011	8/21/2022	Focus 100 %

Title No	NTS Sheet	Area (ha)	Type of Title	Title Status	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Claim Holder
2309141	22N03	53.94	CDC	Active	8/22/2011	8/21/2022	Focus 100 %
2309142	22N03	53.94	CDC	Active	8/22/2011	8/21/2022	Focus 100 %
2309143	22N03	53.93	CDC	Active	8/22/2011	8/21/2022	Focus 100 %
2309144	22N03	53.93	CDC	Active	8/22/2011	8/21/2022	Focus 100 %
2309145	22N03	53.93	CDC	Active	8/22/2011	8/21/2022	Focus 100 %
2309146	22N03	53.92	CDC	Active	8/22/2011	8/21/2022	Focus 100 %
2309147	22N03	53.92	CDC	Active	8/22/2011	8/21/2022	Focus 100 %
2309426	22N03	53.97	CDC	Active	8/23/2011	8/22/2022	Focus 100 %
2309427	22N03	53.97	CDC	Active	8/23/2011	8/22/2022	Focus 100 %
2309429	22N03	53.96	CDC	Active	8/23/2011	8/22/2022	Focus 100 %
2309430	22N03	53.96	CDC	Active	8/23/2011	8/22/2022	Focus 100 %
2309432	22N03	53.95	CDC	Active	8/23/2011	8/22/2022	Focus 100 %
2309433	22N03	53.95	CDC	Active	8/23/2011	8/22/2022	Focus 100 %
2309434	22N03	53.95	CDC	Active	8/23/2011	8/22/2022	Focus 100 %
2309435	22N03	53.94	CDC	Active	8/23/2011	8/22/2022	Focus 100 %
2309436	22N03	53.94	CDC	Active	8/23/2011	8/22/2022	Focus 100 %
2309872	22N03	53.93	CDC	Active	8/24/2011	8/23/2022	Focus 100 %
2309873	22N03	53.93	CDC	Active	8/24/2011	8/23/2022	Focus 100 %
2309874	22N03	53.92	CDC	Active	8/24/2011	8/23/2022	Focus 100 %
2309875	22N03	53.92	CDC	Active	8/24/2011	8/23/2022	Focus 100 %
2309876	22N03	53.92	CDC	Active	8/24/2011	8/23/2022	Focus 100 %
2309877	22N03	53.91	CDC	Active	8/24/2011	8/23/2022	Focus 100 %
2309878	22N03	53.91	CDC	Active	8/24/2011	8/23/2022	Focus 100 %
2309879	22N03	53.91	CDC	Active	8/24/2011	8/23/2022	Focus 100 %
2309880	22N03	53.91	CDC	Active	8/24/2011	8/23/2022	Focus 100 %
2371841	22N06	53.88	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371842	22N06	53.88	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371843	22N06	53.88	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371852	22N06	53.87	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371853	22N06	53.87	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371854	22N06	53.87	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2393509	22N03	53.95	CDC	Active	10/31/2013	10/30/2022	Focus 100 %
2393511	22N03	53.94	CDC	Active	10/31/2013	10/30/2022	Focus 100 %

Title No	NTS Sheet	Area (ha)	Type of Title	Title Status	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Claim Holder
2393512	22N03	53.94	CDC	Active	10/31/2013	10/30/2022	Focus 100 %
2393803	22N03	53.93	CDC	Active	11/5/2013	11/4/2022	Focus 100 %
2393804	22N03	53.92	CDC	Active	11/5/2013	11/4/2022	Focus 100 %
2397776	22N03	53.92	CDC	Active	1/20/2014	1/19/2023	Focus 100 %
2397777	22N03	53.92	CDC	Active	1/20/2014	1/19/2023	Focus 100 %
2397778	22N03	53.91	CDC	Active	1/20/2014	1/19/2023	Focus 100 %
2397779	22N03	53.91	CDC	Active	1/20/2014	1/19/2023	Focus 100 %
2397780	22N03	53.9	CDC	Active	1/20/2014	1/19/2023	Focus 100 %
2397781	22N03	53.9	CDC	Active	1/20/2014	1/19/2023	Focus 100 %
2397782	22N06	53.89	CDC	Active	1/20/2014	1/19/2023	Focus 100 %
2398434	22N06	53.89	CDC	Active	1/30/2014	1/29/2023	Focus 100 %
2398435	22N06	53.89	CDC	Active	1/30/2014	1/29/2023	Focus 100 %
2398436	22N06	53.89	CDC	Active	1/30/2014	1/29/2023	Focus 100 %
2398437	22N03	53.93	CDC	Active	1/30/2014	1/29/2023	Focus 100 %
2398438	22N03	53.92	CDC	Active	1/30/2014	1/29/2023	Focus 100 %
2398439	22N03	53.91	CDC	Active	1/30/2014	1/29/2023	Focus 100 %
2398440	22N03	53.91	CDC	Active	1/30/2014	1/29/2023	Focus 100 %
2398441	22N03	53.9	CDC	Active	1/30/2014	1/29/2023	Focus 100 %
2398442	22N03	53.9	CDC	Active	1/30/2014	1/29/2023	Focus 100 %
2398443	22N03	53.9	CDC	Active	1/30/2014	1/29/2023	Focus 100 %
2398444	22N03	53.9	CDC	Active	1/30/2014	1/29/2023	Focus 100 %
2398445	22N03	53.9	CDC	Active	1/30/2014	1/29/2023	Focus 100 %
2640018	22N03	53.9	CDC	Active	3/09/2022	3/08/2025	Focus 100 %
2640019	22N03	53.9	CDC	Active	3/09/2022	3/08/2025	Focus 100 %
2640020	22N03	53.9	CDC	Active	3/09/2022	3/08/2025	Focus 100 %
2640021	22N03	53.9	CDC	Active	3/09/2022	3/08/2025	Focus 100 %
2640031	22N03	53.9	CDC	Active	3/10/2022	3/09/2025	Focus 100 %
2640032	22N03	53.9	CDC	Active	3/10/2022	3/09/2025	Focus 100 %
2640033	22N03	53.9	CDC	Active	3/10/2022	3/09/2025	Focus 100 %
2640034	22N03	53.9	CDC	Active	3/10/2022	3/09/2025	Focus 100 %
2640035	22N03	53.9	CDC	Active	3/10/2022	3/09/2025	Focus 100 %
2640036	22N06	53.9	CDC	Active	3/10/2022	3/09/2025	Focus 100 %

Title No	NTS Sheet	Area (ha)	Type of Title	Title Status	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Claim Holder
2547381	22N03	54.08	CDC	Active	11/28/2019	11/27/2023	Focus 100 %
2547382	22N03	54.07	CDC	Active	11/28/2019	11/27/2023	Focus 100 %

Table 4.2 - Lac Tétépisca Nord Claims

Title No	NTS Sheet	Area (ha)	Type of Title	Title Status	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Owner
2371829	22N06	53.89	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371830	22N06	53.88	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371831	22N06	53.88	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371832	22N06	53.88	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371833	22N06	53.88	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371834	22N06	53.88	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371835	22N06	53.88	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371836	22N06	53.88	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371837	22N06	53.88	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371838	22N06	53.88	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371839	22N06	53.88	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371840	22N06	53.88	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371844	22N06	53.87	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371845	22N06	53.88	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371846	22N06	53.87	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371847	22N06	53.87	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371848	22N06	53.87	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371849	22N06	53.87	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371850	22N06	53.87	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371851	22N06	53.87	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371855	22N06	53.87	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371856	22N06	53.87	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371857	22N06	53.87	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371858	22N06	53.87	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371859	22N06	53.87	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371860	22N06	53.87	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371861	22N06	53.87	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %

Title No	NTS Sheet	Area (ha)	Type of Title	Title Status	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Owner
2371862	22N06	53.87	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371863	22N06	53.86	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371864	22N06	53.86	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371865	22N06	53.86	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371866	22N06	53.86	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371867	22N06	53.86	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371868	22N06	53.86	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371869	22N06	53.86	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371870	22N06	53.85	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371871	22N06	53.85	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371872	22N06	53.85	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371873	22N06	53.85	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371874	22N06	53.85	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371875	22N06	53.85	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371876	22N06	53.85	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371877	22N06	53.84	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371878	22N06	53.84	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371879	22N06	53.84	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371880	22N06	53.84	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371881	22N06	53.84	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371882	22N06	53.84	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371883	22N06	53.83	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371884	22N06	53.83	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %
2371885	22N06	53.83	CDC	Active	12/3/2012	12/2/2023	Focus 100 %

DRA has validated the data above provided by Focus against the information provided on the Québec government GESTIM web site and found the information is correct as of the date this Report was written.

4.3 Permitting and Environmental Liabilities

For the exploration activities carried out during the period of 2014 to 2021, Focus received land use permits from the Québec *Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs* (MFFP) and permits for temporary camp construction from the MRC de Manicouagan.

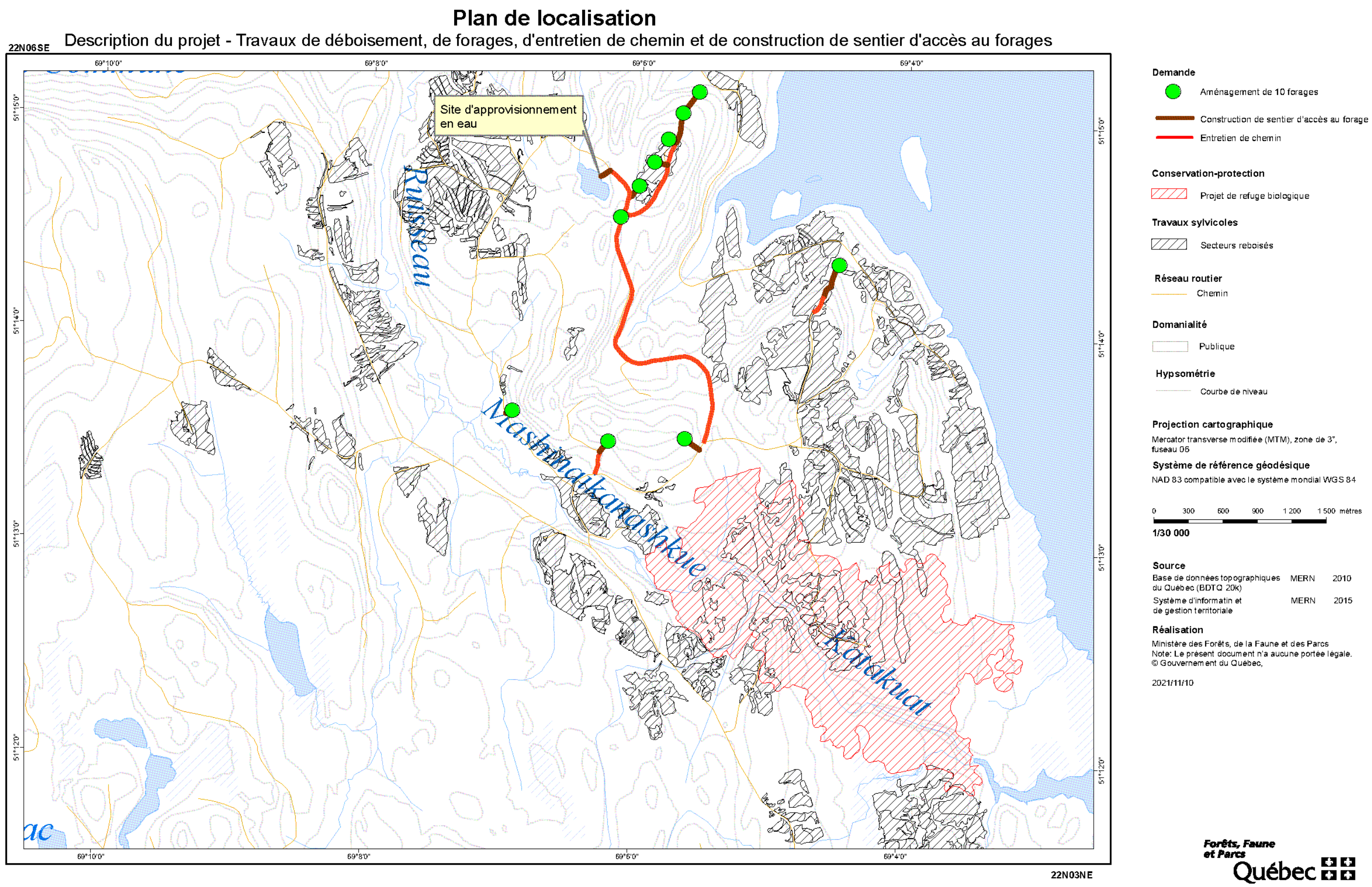
To the knowledge of the QP of this Section, there are no environmental liabilities pertaining to the Property. No constraints to mineral development activities within the Project are recorded in GESTIM and SIGEOM. However, although there are no official restrictions to exploration covering the Lac Tétépisca Project recorded on GESTIM (government claims management system) or SIGEOM (the government geological information system), Focus has been recently informed by IOS of the presence of a proposed Biological Refuge area to the South of the MOGC graphite deposit, covering the drainage basin of the Masmaikanashkue-Katakuat Stream as shown in Figures 4.4 and 4.5.

4.4 Social or Community Impacts

On June 3, 2014, the Company had an initial meeting with the band council of the Pessamit Innu First Nation located approximately 40 km west of Baie-Comeau, Québec. The Lac Tétépisca graphite project of Focus lies on land designated as traditional harvesting territory ("Nitassinan") by the Pessamit Innu. During the meeting, the representatives of Focus presented Focus and the Lac Tétépisca Project and established a base for further communication. Future communication and information dissemination protocols between the parties were also established and potential business opportunities for the community in connection with the development of the Lac Tétépisca project were discussed. In line with the business opportunities for the community, the Company hired workers from the Pessamit community on July 28, 2014, July 21, 2016, and January 2022 for woodcutting, access trails clearing and drill rig pad preparation.

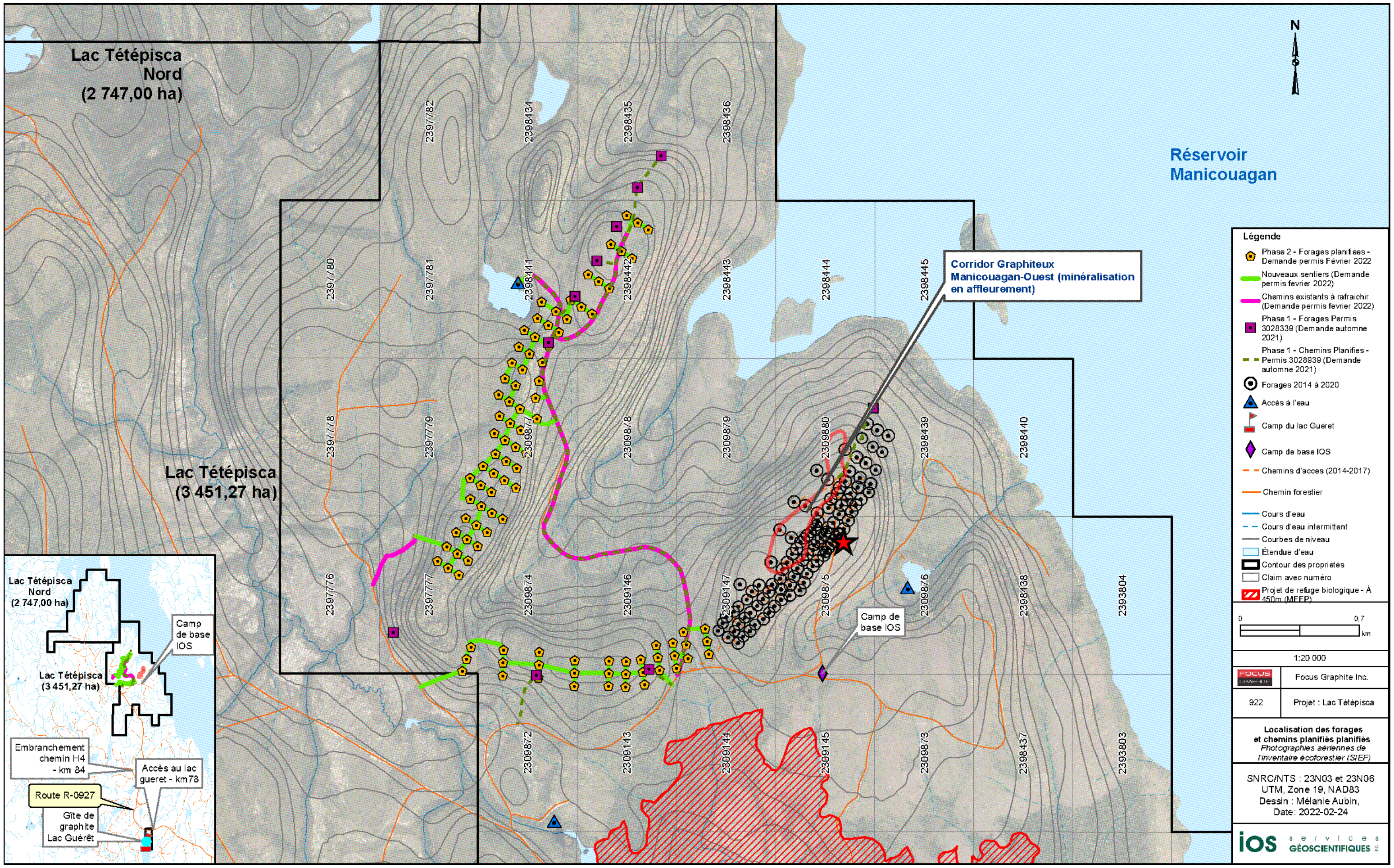
Well before proceeding with any type of exploration work (i.e. drilling, mapping, trenching, etc.), Focus and IOS ensure that all interested parties are included in the discussions. Focus and IOS also make it a priority to hire local services providers and personnel.

Figure 4.4 – Plan View of the Proposed Biological Refuge Area



Source: MFFP, 2021

Figure 4.5 – Plan View of the Proposed Drilling Program



Source: IOS, 2022

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The Lac Tétépisca Project is accessible via the paved all-weather Route 389 from Baie-Comeau, Québec to the Daniel-Johnson Dam at Km 212, where a gravel logging road turns northwest from the paved road as shown in Figure 5.1. The road continues about Km 85 km north-northwest from Route 389 towards the southwest shore of the Manicouagan reservoir. The Project can be accessed through an existing logging roads system developed in the 1990s which are not maintained except for main hauling roads. Numerous logging roads run across and around the Property providing reasonable access to the Project site.

5.2 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Baie-Comeau (pop. ~28,000), Sept-Îles (pop. ~25,000), Fermont (pop. ~3,000) and Labrador City/Wabush (pop. ~7,500) are industrial or mining towns that could provide skilled labour and equipment to the Project. Portions of the Project claim block lie on the south shore of the Manicouagan reservoir, a 30 km wide circular impact crater lake impounded by the Daniel-Johnson hydroelectric dam. The dam is about 85 km southeast of the centre of the Property.

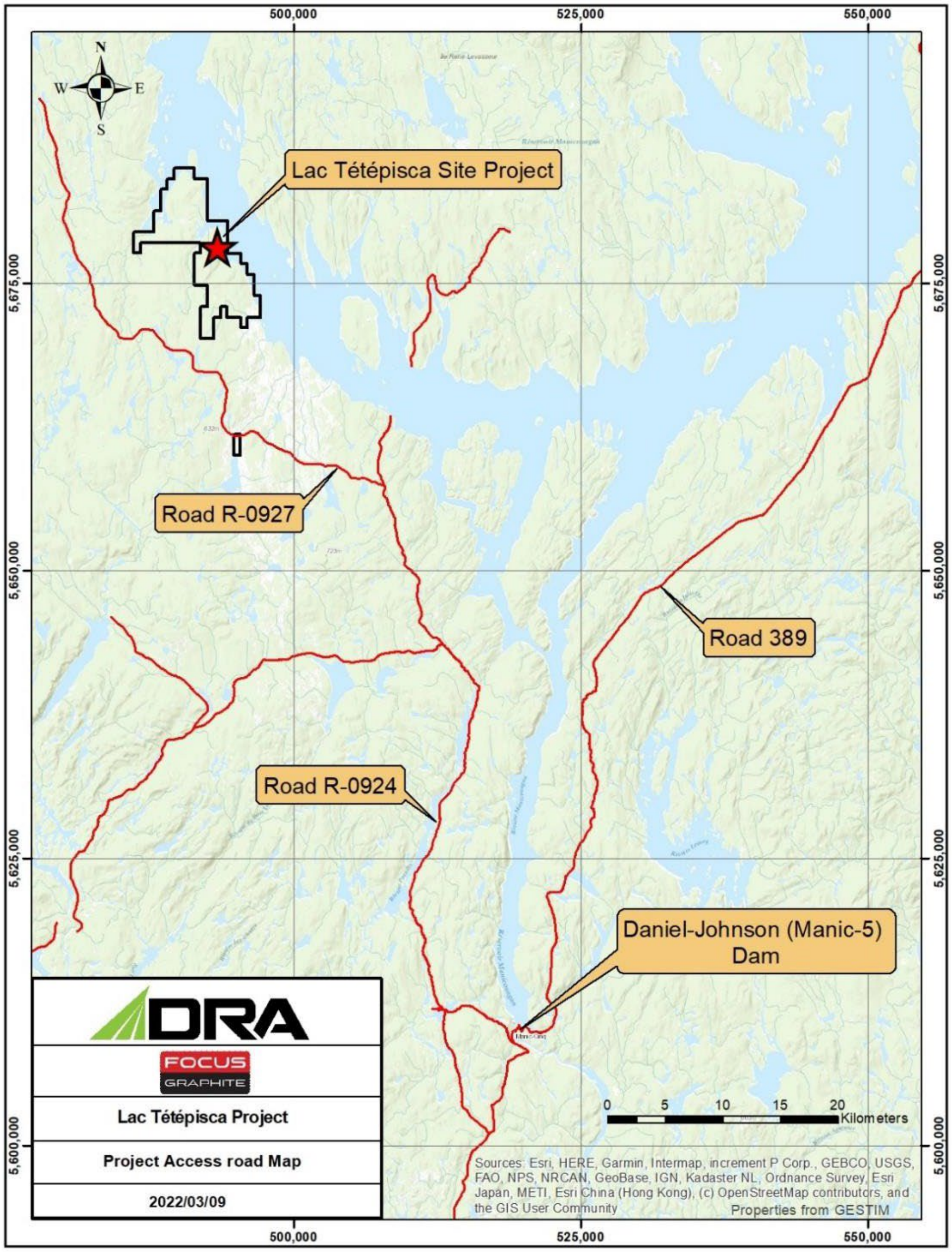
Fermont/Wabush area air traffic is served by the Wabush airport with flights by Pascan, PAL airlines and Air Inuit from regional, provincial and inter provincial flights. The Baie-Comeau area is served by the Baie-Comeau airport with flights from Pascan and Air Liaison from regional and provincial flights. A private gravelled airstrip is available at *Lac Louise*, near Manic-5. A gas station, motel, small convenience store and a road maintenance contractor are the only services available at this location. Aside of Manic-5, the only other services are located in Baie-Comeau.

The Project is located roughly 90 km as the crow flies from the Daniel-Johnson Dam. A network of unmaintained logging roads built for logging operations between 1998 and 2006 created access into the area. Logging ceased in 2006 and the roads have required regular maintenance by Focus to access the Project.

5.3 Physiography

Elevations range from 1,175 m on the reservoir to just over 2,150 m on a ridge about 10.5 km southwest of the lakeshore. The topography is mainly undulating glacial abrasion landforms, with a thin cover of glacial drift on outcrop. The glaciers moved from the north and scoured the pre-existing north- and northeast-trending structures to create linear valleys now filled with streams, lakes, bogs, and glacial materials. Locally, linear low rounded cliffs occur.

Figure 5.1 - Lac Tétépisca Project Access Map



Source: DRA, 2022

The boreal forest covers the area. The two (2) dominant plant communities, typified by the black spruce – fir and white birch – larch association, are common through the region. The understory plants for both communities are several ericaceous species, tag alder, pin cherry, and various types of berry bushes, of which blueberry is ubiquitous. Forest fires are part of the boreal forest ecology.

6 HISTORY

6.1 Prior and Current Ownership

The Project hosts a series of recently discovered flake graphite occurrences in outcrop and up to 2011, was relatively under explored for mineral deposits. The first indication of potential graphite occurrence on the western south shore of the Manicouagan Reservoir was found during a geological mapping program performed by Québec Cartier Mining Company (QCMC) looking for iron deposits as mentioned in the Ferreira report, dated 1962. (Table 6.1). The occurrences were accidental discoveries, and no further work was performed on them for several years.

Further mapping and prospecting were done in 1965 and 1970 by the *Ministère des Richesses Naturelles du Québec*, now known as *Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles* (MERN). In the early to mid 2000s, Quinto Technology Inc. (Quinto) and *Société Quebecoise d'Exploration Minière Inc.* (SOQUEM), a Québec government entity, proceeded with various exploration work including mapping, line-cutting, trenching, and airborne and ground geophysical surveys. This exploration work led Quinto to initiate a drilling program in the Lac Guéret area in 2006.

The MERN proceeded with additional mapping of the area in 2011. Focus acquired a number of claims on the Lac Tétépisca property from a third party in August 2011 and Lac Tétépisca Nord which was map-staked in 2012.

6.2 Summary of Historical Exploration Work

Table 6.1 summarises the exploration work on the Lac Tétépisca Project area and vicinity. No historical resource estimates exist.

Table 6.1 - Summary of Historical Exploration Work on the Lac Knife Property

Year	Company	Type of work	Summary Result	Source
1962	Quebec Cartier Mining Company	Cartography for Iron formation.	Discovery of Iron ore three deposits totalling 110 MT (pre NI 43-101), near Lac Guéret	Ferreira, 1962a- GM 12609 and Ferreira, 1962b GM 13176
1965	Ministère des Richesses Naturelles du Québec	Geological survey in the Lac Tétépisca area	Geological Map of Tétépisca area	Murtaugh, 1965, RP 536
1970	Ministère des Richesses Naturelles du Québec	Cartography 1:250 000 of the Grenville Project	1:250 000 geological map	Franconi et al., 1971, DP 127, Franconi et al., 1975, RG 162
2002	Quinto & Geotech	Prospecting and line-cutting, trenching. TDEM helicopter geophysical survey	17 linear km of cut lines, 8 trenches (603m linear metres) and 2,545 linear km of TDEM geophysical survey	Lyons and Trudeau, 2002, GM 60485, Bagrianski, 2003, GM 60497

Year	Company	Type of work	Summary Result	Source
2003	Quinto & SOQUEM	Cartography, Line cutting, geophysical survey, drilling and trenching	39.5 linear km of line cutting, Max-Min geophysical survey, 10 diamond drill holes and 50 trenches on Lac Guéret	Rioux and al., 2004, GM 60464, Roy and Paré, 2004, GM 60839, Lyons, 2005a, GM 61963, Hurtubise, 2003, GM 60531
2004	Quinto & SOQUEM	Follow up to 2003	Geological map and 38 trenches in Lac Guéret area	Roy, I., 2004, GM 61184, Lyons, E.M., 2005a, GM 61963, Lyons, E.M., 2005b, GM 61964
2006	Quinto	Drilling at Lac Guéret	2300m of drilling on Lac Guéret deposit	Lyons et al., 2012
2011	Ministère des Ressources Naturelles du Québec	Cartography	Regional cartography map.	Moukhsil et al., 2011a, Moukhsil et all., 2011b, Moukhsil et al., 2013
2012-2013	Novatem	Cartography and Prospection	Discovery of the Manicouagan Ouest index, tranches	Lafrance and Mathieu, 2013, Mouge et Astic, 2013, Lafrance et Mathieu, 2015a
2014	Abitibi Geophysique	Line Cutting and Geophysical survey (TDEM) and ground survey	Better definition of the magnetic conductor N032 orientation, 1600 m long by 100 to 200m wide	Boivin, 2014
2014	Focus Graphite	Drilling Program	16 diamond drill holes, 1,973.93 m	Block, 2017, GM 70106
2016	Focus Graphite	Drilling Program	18 diamond drill holes, 2,423.6 m	Joly, 2016, GM 700392
2018	Focus Graphite	Drilling Program	42 diamond drill holes, 6,729.0 m	Block, 2018, GM 70942RAP001
2020	Focus Graphite	Drilling Program	30 diamond drill holes, 5,440.0 m	2020 database as provided by IOS

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALISATION

The following information are extracts and/or translated from the 2014 (GM70260), 2016 (GM70392) and 2018 (GM70942) IOS Géoscientifiques Statutory reports submitted to the Government of Québec for the Lac Tétépisca Project. The text has been slightly modified to describe the Lac Tétépisca regional and local geology.

7.1 Regional Geology

The Lac Tétépisca property is located in the Grenville Province, about 100 kilometres southeast of the Grenville Front, a northeast/southwest oriented structure separating the Grenville Province to the south from the Superior Province to the north. The Grenville Province rocks characteristically have been subjected to medium to high metamorphism and multiple periods of deformation. Metamorphism in the region is the upper amphibolite facies (kyanite subfacies). Pre-Grenville and possibly early-Grenville deformation appears to have been overprinted by intense middle-Grenville orogenies.

The Lac Tétépisca Project is located in the para-autochthonous Grenvillian belt which is a lithotectonic unit several tens of kilometres thick, composed of Archean basement rocks and its Paleoproterozoic cover affected by the Grenvillian orogeny.

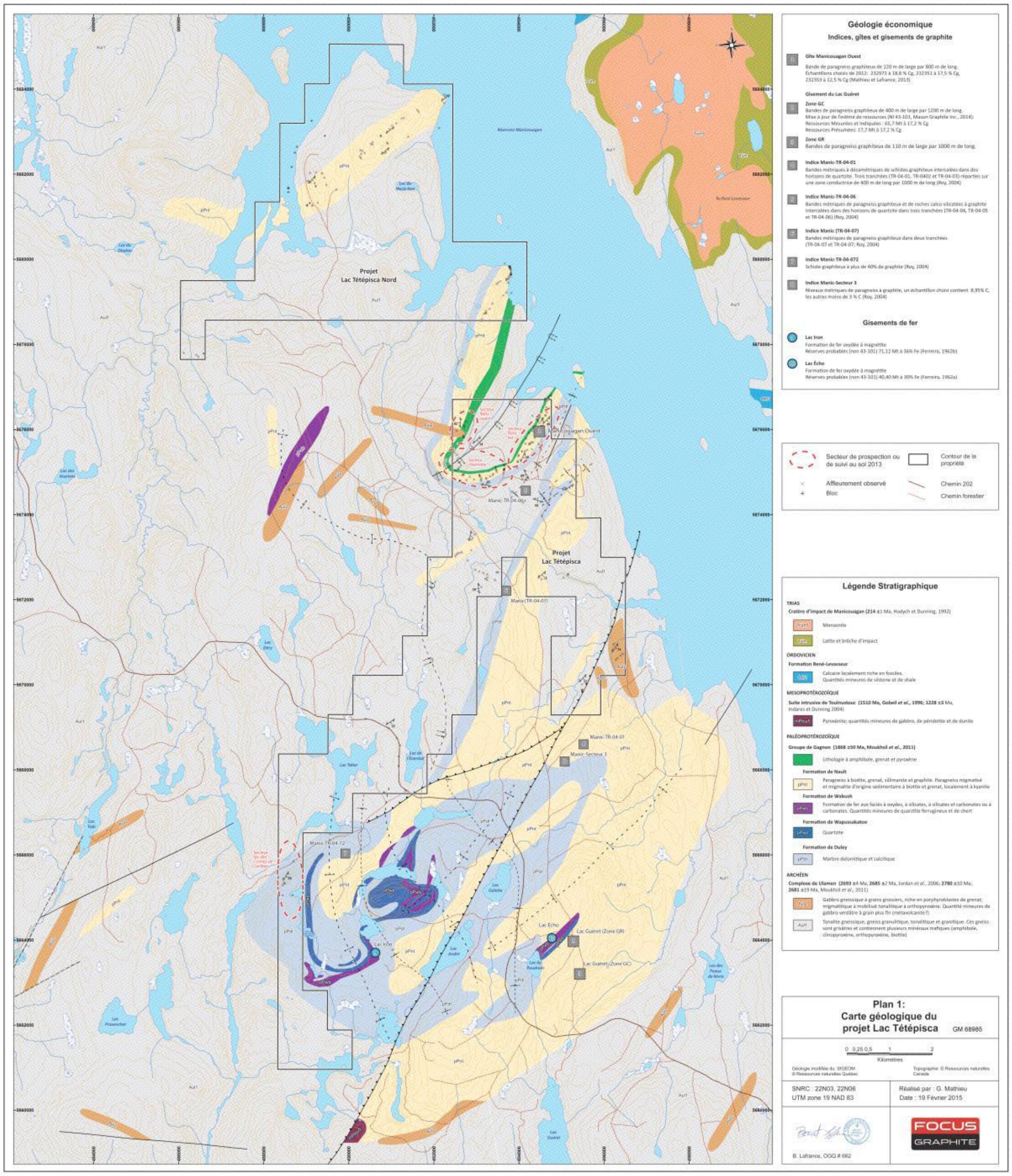
The Project (and the associated claims) is located in the northern part of the para-autochthonous belt (Figure 7.1 represented by Palaeoproterozoic rocks of the Gagnon Group unconformably or overlapping Archean rocks of the Ulamen Complex (2,693 ± 4 Ma, 2685 ± 2 Ma, Jordan et al. 2006), reactivated during Grenvillian deformation.

The Ulamen Complex, associated with the Archaen basement rock, is essentially composed of grey gneiss (granulitic, tonalitic, quartzofeldspathic and granitic gneiss) with mafic minerals such as amphibole, clinopyroxene, orthopyroxene and biotite. The Ulamen Complex also includes multiple tens of metre gneissic gabbro horizons.

The Gagnon Group, associated with the Paleoproterozoic cover, is composed of several formations that are described here from the base up:

- Duley Formation Dolomitic to calcitic marbles;
- Wapussakatoo Formation Quartzite;
- Wabush Formation Interbedded iron oxides, silicates and carbonates;
- Nault Formation, separated into two (2) units which are distinguished by the proportion of graphite. The dominant first unit consists of migmatitic paragneiss with a biotite, garnet, kyanite and sillimanite mineralogical assemblage. The second unit is made up of a schisty graphitic paragneiss (up to 90% of the rock).

Figure 7.1 - Regional Geology Around the Lac Tétépisca Project



Source: IOS Géoscientifiques, 2015

The Duley, Wabush and Nault formations of the Gagnon Group outcrop in the northern and southern parts of the property, while units of the Ulamen Complex are observed throughout the property. Metamorphism affecting the formations has been high, ranging from the lower amphibolite facies to the granulite facies. However, all the rocks subsequently underwent retrograde metamorphism to green schist facies.

- The Duley Formation is present on ridges of white outcrops consisting of medium to coarse marble with decimetric boudinage intercalations of white fine-grained quartzite. Marble commonly exhibits a buff patina. Calcosilicate phases are commonly observed close to the contact with the paragneiss or the iron formation.
- The Wabush Formation is generally composed of a banded iron formation with quartz and magnetite, quartz and ferrous silicate (grunerite) or quartz and ferrous carbonate (siderite), interbedded between thick beds of marble and graphitic paragneiss. The iron formation is only a few metres thick in the eastern sector, against several tens of metres in the western sector.
- The Nault Formation barely outcrops. It is mainly made up of paragneiss and metatexites of sedimentary origin. As mentioned by Moukhsil (RG 2013-01, 2013) the formation is subdivided into two (2) distinct sub-lithofacies, namely paragneiss, host of graphite mineralisation, and metatexite, non-mineralised, located stratigraphically above. It is noted that the two distinct facies in the Nault Formation were also noted at Mason Graphite deposit, which property is neighbouring the Tétépisca property. They named the facies containing the graphite the "Member of Lac Guérêt". Further east in the Gagnon region, this formation was named "Paragneiss Supérieur". In addition to the paragneiss containing the graphite, the mapping has made it possible to distinguish one particular facies called "Upper Orthogneiss".

Paragneiss (Nault Formation) has a medium to fine grain size and is composed of quartz, feldspar, biotite or phlogopite (15 to 20%), graphite (tr to > 25%), sulphide (2 to > 25%) and locally kyanite. Where the graphite content is greater than 15%, the rocks are described as semi-massive to massive mineralisation. Traces of roscoelite are observed in the metatexite.

The metatexite remobilized material has a stromatic or boudinaged texture and is mainly composed of quartz/coarse felsdpath. The paleosome is mainly composed of feldspar and biotite and on rare occasions of coarse-grained quartz.

A mafic lithofacies with amphibole, pyroxene and garnet seems to intersect the Gagnon Group indiscriminately. It is recognized in Paleoproterozoic rocks as far as the Fermont region, much further east. The outcrops are in the form of medium-grained plurimetric to decametric bands of amphibole, clinopyroxene and garnet. Garnets locally form more than 30% of the volume of the rock. The abundance of garnet could highlight either an aluminous nature of the metabasalt or an episode of alkali leaching prior to metamorphism. Locally the proportion of garnet decreases giving way to rosettes of amphibole, the rock is then described as a gabbro. The metasedimentary formations and the associated gabbro are taken over by a dejected synclinal antiform fold whose axial plane is oriented N035 and overturned towards the west. The Manicouagan Ouest showing is located on the eastern flank of the U-shaped fold circled on Figure 7.1.

7.2 Mineralisation

The Nault Formation of the Gagnon Group is known for its potential for graphitic mineralisation, the best example being the Lac Knife deposit in the Fermont area, which belongs to Focus Graphite. This deposit contains 9.6 million tonnes of Measured and Indicated resources at a grade of 14.77% Cg (graphitic carbon) and 3 million tonnes of Inferred resources at a grade of 13.25% Cg (NI 43-101, Met-Chem, 2014). Focus now considers this La Knife MRE to be historic.

The Lac Guéret graphite deposit is located about 10 km south of the MOGC occurrence. This deposit contains 65.5 million tonnes at 17.2% Cg of Measured and Indicated resources and 17.6 million tonnes at 17.3% Cg of Inferred resources (Mason Graphite, Feasibility Study Update of the Lac Guéret Graphite Project, December 2018). The graphitic mineralisation of the Lac Guéret deposit and the MOGC prospect are both associated with the Lac Guéret Member.

In the Lac Tétépisca area, many crystalline graphite occurrences were discovered in the 2000s jointly by SOQUEM Inc. and Quinto Technology Inc. in collaboration with the *Fond Régional d'Exploration Minière de la Côte-Nord*.

The graphite contained in paragneisses and quartz-biotite schists is believed to be derived from carbonaceous sediments (organic matter) associated with a turbidite-type sedimentary basin. Metamorphism would have reduced and recrystallized the carbonaceous matter into graphite flakes. The graphitic mineralisation is characterised by a high grade (greater than 15% Cg in the rich zones), metric to decametric ± folded thicknesses. The graphite is mostly fine, but a considerable proportion is also made up of large flakes from 0.2 mm up to several millimetres.

The graphite underwent a late episode of remobilization/recrystallization as evidenced by the presence of veins and veinlets of coarse flakes of graphite exceeding 5 mm in diameter.

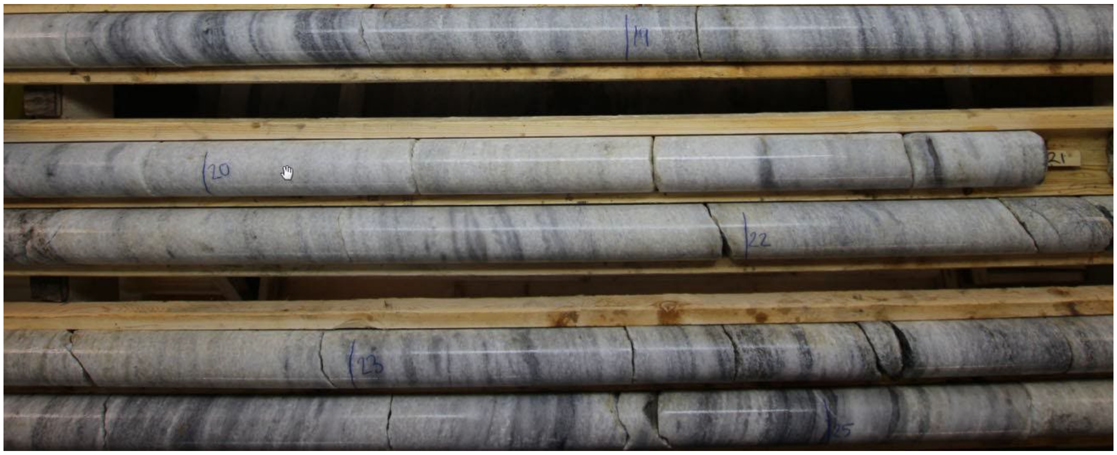
7.3 Typical Rocks at the Lac Tétépisca Project

The following is a general description of the various lithologies intercepted during drilling at Lac Tétépisca Project. The various rocks described below were introduced in the regional and property geology sections, rocks such as: marble, calc-silicate rocks, metasomatic rock and/or iron formation, biotite and/or muscovite mineralised paragneiss (and/or quartzofeldspathic gneiss), metatexite (paragneiss) and garnet amphibolite (gabbro).

7.3.1 Marble

The marble unit was intersected in most of the drill holes located on the south-east side of the deposit. The marble is of dolomitic to calcitic composition (fizzes in mild to moderate acid test), beige to white to pale gray color, with locally darker complexion (chloritization or epidotisation). It is mainly recrystallized (granoblastic) medium to large grains with a sugary texture, with a significant portion being fine grained, almost blastomicritic. The marble is generally banded (Figure 7.2), characterised by 5-10% of silica rich bands (quartzite?) centimetric to decimetric in size.

Figure 7.2- Granoblastic Section showing "Ghost" Banding / LT-17-62, from 18 to 25 m



7.3.2 Calc-Silicate Rock

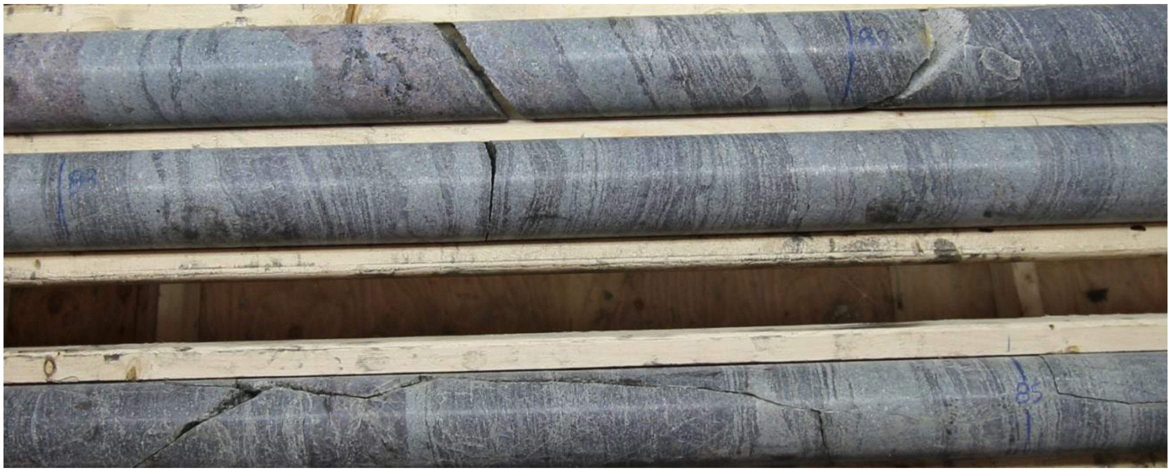
The calc-silicate rocks (Figure 7.3) are defined by short sections interbedded with in the marble. This rock type is not seen in all boreholes. They are beige to greenish in color, composed of chloritized biotite and/or muscovite and diopside. Calc-silicate rocks have a weak reaction to acid. These rocks are not magnetic, and no mineralisation (graphite and sulphide) has been observed.

Figure 7.3 - LT-16-19, from 117 to 120 m

7.3.3 Metasomatic Rock/Iron Formation

The iron formation is intercalated between the marble and the graphitic paragneiss. It has not been systematically intersected in drilling. It is greenish-grey in color, banded, characterised by an alternation of different millimetric to centimetric bands: quartz bands and other silicates and greenish bands of oxide (magnetite and quartz), and/or ferrous silicate and/or carbonate silicate (Figure 7.4). These bands are generally oriented between 70 and 80 degrees with respect to the axis of the carrot. The banded texture could correspond to the preserved primary bedding. The unit is generally fine-grained with coarse-grained areas and is weakly to moderately magnetic.

Figure 7.4 - Silicate/carbonate Iron Formation with Alternating Silicious and Amphibole Rich Bands / LT-17-38, from 83 to 85 m



7.3.4 BRECCIAS

The breccias unit corresponds mainly to pluridecimetric to metric intervals of quartz-feldspar-biotite (chlorite) paragneiss with 10% bands or leucosomes of QZ-FP and characterised by strong brecciation with chlorite in fracture filling. The breccias is greenish-grey in color, fine to coarse grained, with 5-10% GP in fracture filling. It is weakly to moderately magnetic.

Figure 7.5 - Breccias in Between the Marble (above) and Iron Formation (below) / LT-17-53, from 48.3 to 55 m

7.3.5 Paragneiss and Mineralised lithofacies

Paragneiss is the host lithofacies to graphite mineralisation. It is stratigraphically under the metatexite but follows the sedimentary sequence of the Gagnon Group. Paragneiss is a quartzofeldspathic, biotite and/or muscovite and garnet lithofacies, locally with aluminosilicate minerals such as kyanite and/or sillimanite. Paragneiss is medium to dark gray in color with a local greenish tint. It is fine to coarse grained and moderately to strongly banded, defined by millimetric to centimetric bands with biotite and locally garnet and plurimillimetric to centimetric bands with coarse grains of QZ+/-FP. The banding is irregular and varies on average from 70 to 85 degrees to core axis.

The paragneiss is weakly to moderately magnetic which seems to be associated with the presence of pyrrhotite, and locally by a discrete presence of magnetite. The mineralisation is characterised by various concentrations of graphite (in the form of flakes) and sulphides (mainly pyrrhotite and pyrite, and traces of chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and sphalerite).

The paragneiss intercalates several centimetric to decimetric intervals of pegmatite; strongly silicified zones and biotite-rich horizons (biotite schist). The banded texture presents a generally homogeneous aspect and does not seem to demonstrate a tectonic origin. The “delicate” contacts between the bands can be seen which suggest its meta-sedimentary origin.

Graphite mineralisation can appear in the form of disseminated flakes to semi-massive forms in bands, in decimetric clusters or in pluricentimetric to metric horizons. However, the nature of this mineral tends to mask the presence of other silicate minerals, causing an overestimation of its abundance during visual examination.

Given the importance of the economic aspect, the three (3) main facies of the paragneiss were discriminated according to their graphite content rather than according to lithological variations.

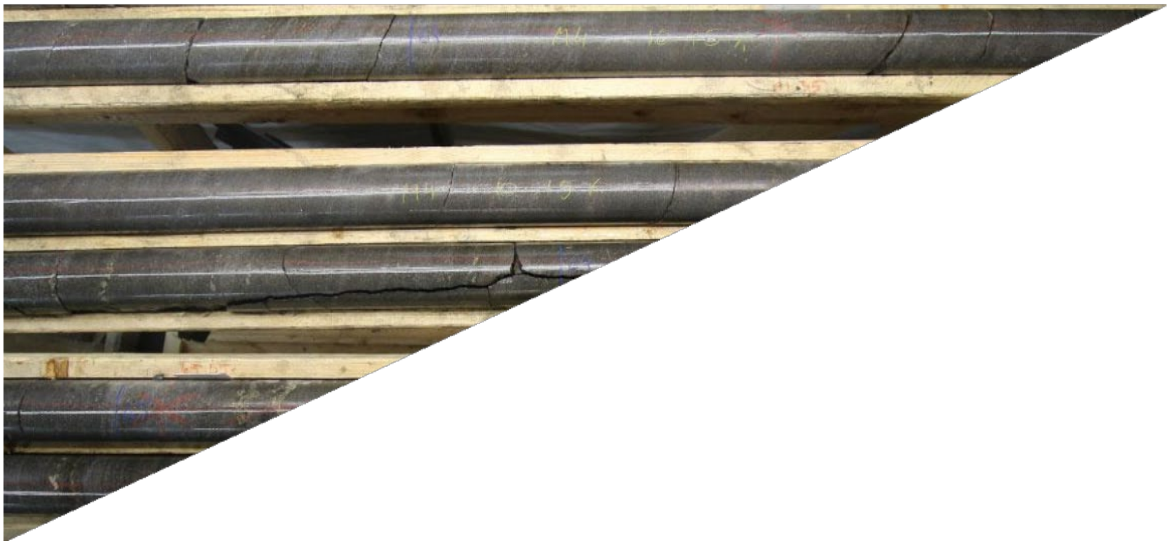
1. Disseminated facies (Figure 7.6) comprises three (3) subunits determined according to the graphite content:

    - Paragneiss with trace at 3% graphite
    - Paragneiss with 3-10% graphite
    - Paragneiss with 10-15% graphite

    In these three (3) subunits, the rock is generally medium gray in color with medium to coarse grains. Foliation is marked by biotite and muscovite, while gneissosity is marked by alternating millimetric to centimetric bands of leucosome (QZ-FP) and melanosome (BO-GP+/AM). The proportion of biotite and muscovite can be relatively variable within a single hole, indicating the heterogeneous nature of paragneiss.

    In this type of facies, the graphite is dominantly as coarse flakes (millimetric to multi-millimetric) or in millimetric to centimetric black and disseminated clusters. Mineralisation is locally as centimetric to multi-decimetric bands and more rarely in veinlets. Sulphide mineralisation (pyrrhotite and pyrite) is conspicuously associated with the graphite in a trace proportion to 5% in the form of clusters, disseminated grains or veinlets. More rarely, chalcopyrite and sphalerite can be observed in low concentration.

Figure 7.6 - Disseminated Graphite Mineralised Paragneiss. LT-17-71, from 61 to 67m



2. Semi-massive facies (Figure 7.7):

   The semi-massive facies is generally characterised by centimetre to metre thick graphite-bearing horizons. Graphite occurs in flakes and clusters disseminated and intertwined in the gneiss host, locally oriented according to foliation, with fine to medium grains. It is also observed in centimetric to decimetric bands generally cut by up to 15% of 5 mm to 5 cm wide veinlets of coarse sulphides. Overall, the facies is generally magnetic and homogeneous, and may present a brecciated texture more occasionally. Pyrite mineralisation may locally present a higher concentration than pyrrhotite. Like the rest of the graphitic paragneisses, it does not present a fabric or tectonic structure, but a subtle paleobedding can be distinguished there.

Figure 7.7 - Semi-Massive Graphite Mineralised Paragneiss. LT-17-71, from 28 to 36 m

3. Massive facies (Figure 7.8):

   The massive facies is characterised by decimetric to plurimetric horizons very rich in graphite as clusters or patches of silver-gray flakes or in black granular clusters. The massive facies is generally homogeneous, with fine to coarse grained, massive to little fractured and moderately to strongly magnetic. Sulphide mineralisation (pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite) occurs in clusters or millimetre to centimetre ranges. Their concentration can reach 20% pyrrhotite, 15% pyrite with traces of chalcopyrite and sphalerite. The transition from one facies to the other is generally gradual and may be alternating with weak mineralised plurimetric levels.

Figure 7.8 - Massive Graphite Mineralised Paragneiss. LT-17-65, from 72 to 83m

7.3.6 Metatexite

Metatexite is a lithofacies underlying paragneiss in the Nault Formation. Contacts are generally gradual over several metres: the banding increases, muscovite and/or phlogopite gives way to biotite and garnets appear. Locally, the contact is nice and consistent with the regional fabric. The metatexite is pale to medium gray in color, with a stromatic texture (Figure 7.9) characterised by millimetric to centimetric bands of biotite and pink garnet alternating with centimetric coarse-grained to QZ-FP+/-KY pegmatitic bands.

The stromatic texture is the result of the Grenvillian metamorphism with a more intense migmatization than for the underlying graphitic paragneiss. Metatexite is also distinguished from graphitic paragneiss by an overall coarser grain size. Paleosome locally forms centimetric to decimetric bands that can reach 30% of prophyroblastic garnet or kyanite. The bands are generally oriented 70 to 80 degrees to core axis. Metatexite is not or very little magnetic. Tight folds are commonly observed. Metatexite is poorly mineralised. Very rare traces of flakes/veins of graphite and pyrrhotite are observed, mainly close to the upper contact with the graphitic gneiss.

Figure 7.9 - Metatexite LT-17-66, from 173 to 184 m.

7.3.7 Garnet Amphibolite (Gabbro)

Garnet amphibolite (Figure 7.10) is locally observed in the metatexite. The rock is medium grayish to dark green, medium to coarse grained and is characterised by centimetric to decimetric hornblende-garnet banding at 80 degrees to core axis. Amphibolite is generally non-magnetic to moderately magnetic, non-mineralised and characterised by the abundance of garnet in subrounded millimetric grains and locally in decimetric bands (20-35%). Secondary mineralogical phases include quartz, feldspar, biotite and locally traces of graphite and pyrrhotite. The rock is usually biotitized and chloritized following retromorphosis.

Figure 7.10 - Garnet Amphibolite with Garnet Rich Bands (>50%). LT-16-19, from 92.15 to 103.65 m.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The local geology and mineralisation at Lac Tétépisca Project (Sections 7.1 and 7.2) is consistent with the description of a crystalline flake graphite deposit. These types of deposits are described (Simandl and Kenan 1997) as being commonly hosted by porphyroblastic and granoblastic marbles, paragneisses and quartzites. The alumina-rich paragneisses and marbles in upper amphibolite or granulite grade metamorphic terrains are the most favourable host rocks. Highest grades are commonly associated with rocks located at the contacts between marbles and paragneisses and deposits are thickest within fold hinges. Minor feldspathic intrusions, pegmatites, and iron formations also contain disseminated natural flake graphite.

Crystalline Graphite deposits may be found in any geological setting with a favourable paleo-environment that leads to the accumulation and preservation of organic materials, such as intracratonic or continental margin-type basins. Deposits typically display stratiform lens-shapes or saddle-shapes bodies. Individual, economically significant deposits are several metres to tens of metres thick and hundreds of metres to kilometres in strike length. They can occur in large tonnage, low grade stratabound deposits or higher-grade deposits commonly associated with fold hinge.

The favoured model for graphite deposits formation, such as those hosted in the Menihek Formation and in the Gagnon Terrane, is the graphitization of the organic material within pre-metamorphic protolith (black shales of the Labrador Trough). The graphite crystallinity is linked to the degree of metamorphism. The Menihek Formation is interpreted to have formed as pelitic carbonaceous mud sediments filling emerging basins during the second sedimentary cycle of the New-Québec (Labrador Trough) Orogen, probably with a number of localized anoxic basins. The Lac Tétépisca Deposit corresponds to the higher-grade type of mineralisation closely associated with fold hinges. Simandl and Kenan stated that the grade and tonnage of producing mines and development projects can vary substantially. It is yet unknown if the resource grade and size of the Lac Tétépisca Project is above the median.

9 EXPLORATION

The following section is a verbatim extract from the Focus Graphite February 24, 2022, MD&A document available on SEDAR.

9.1 Lac Tétépisca

9.1.1 2012 Prospecting Program

On November 15, 2012, Focus announced the discovery of a new graphite bearing corridor. Reconnaissance bedrock sampling, carried out during the summer of 2012, identified a 900 m long approximately 100 m wide graphite bearing corridor on the Lac Tétépisca Property. A total of 25 mineralised grab samples were collected from the new "MOGC, 17 of which hosted graphitic carbon (Cg) grades in excess of 5.59% Cg (range: 5.59% to 45.80% Cg). The remaining eight grab samples, which delineate the graphitic trend, show Cg grades below 5.00%.

The MOGC prospect is hosted in meta-sedimentary rocks of the Nault Formation, which is part of the Gagnon Group. The graphite-bearing outcrops within the corridor are composed of fine to medium grained quartz-feldspar-biotite schists with local occurrences of garnet and kyanite. Fine to coarse graphite flakes and associated sulphides compose 10% to 20% of the rocks, and up to 50% in strongly mineralised zones.

9.1.2 2013 Airborne Geophysical Survey

In March 2013, Focus awarded a contract to Novatem Inc. of Mont Saint-Hilaire, Québec to perform an airborne Mag-TDEM geophysical survey to cover the claim block. A total of 476 line-km was surveyed with 100 to 200 m flight line spacing. The survey started on April 24, 2013 and was completed on May 2, 2013. The final report was received in May 2013 and the survey identified three (3) important electromagnetic (EM) conductors, one over the area of the Manicouagan-Ouest corridor, a second one mirroring to the MOCG a few kilometres to the northwest and another anomaly in the southern part of the claim block.

9.1.3 2013 Trenching and Prospecting Programs

From July 1 to July 21, 2013, and from August 6 to August 15, 2013, Focus performed a comprehensive follow-up exploration program over the best EM anomalies delineated from the MAG-EM survey. Fieldwork consisted of prospecting using portable electromagnetic survey equipment (Beep-Mat™ and VLF) and grab sampling over of the MOGC prospect as well as follow-up prospecting in other areas of the claim block. Thirty-three (33) grab samples were collected from outcrops, sub crops and boulders. They were sent to ALS Minerals in Val d'Or for preparation and then to ALS in Vancouver for graphitic carbon (Cg) and total sulphides analysis using LECO induction and for 48 multi-element analyses using ICP methods, of which twelve (12) hosted grades in excess of 5.00% Cg (range: 6.33% to 56.10% Cg). The remaining 21 grab samples showed Cg grades below 5.00%. With respect to the QA/QC program, 10% of blanks and standards were introduced. This work helped to more accurately delineate the limits of the Manicouagan Ouest graphitic corridor which in turn facilitated the design of a trenching and channel sampling program.

From September 17 to October 5, 2013, Focus completed a trenching program on the Manicouagan-Ouest graphite occurrence to confirm thickness and grade of the mineralised zone. Two (2) trenches were dug on previously delineated targets and named MO-TR-01 and MO-TR-02. The contract was awarded to IOS Services Géoscientifiques Inc. of Chicoutimi, Québec and supervised on site by Focus.

The trenches, MO-TR-01 and MO-TR-02, measured 175 m and 167 m, respectively. The trenches were perpendicular to the graphitic corridor and were spaced 225 m apart. A total of 104 representative 1.5 m long channel samples from the trench MO-TR-01 and 98 samples from the trench MO-TR-02 were collected and shipped to the IOS facilities for sample preparation (crushing, grinding and sub-sampling). Prepared samples were sent to ALS Minerals in Vancouver for graphitic carbon (Cg) and total sulphide analysis using LECO induction. One sample for every three samples was also sent to ALS for a 48 multi-element analysis using ICP methods. With respect to the QA/QC program, blanks, standards, and duplicates were introduced, representing roughly 15% of the analyses.

A disseminated to semi-massive graphitic mineralisation was observed in both trenches over significant widths**[2] of 84 and 88.5 m. Subsequent to the reporting period, on October 20, 2014, Focus announced the assay results for the two (2) trenches (refer to the October 20, 2014, news release available at www.focusgraphite.com website.

Table 9.1 - 2013 Trenching Program Results

Trench	Azimuth	Total Length (m)	Intercepts	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection Length (m)	Cg (%)
MO-TR-01	N 128	175	**Intersection**	**78.0**	**162.0**	**84.0**	**11.01**
			Including	*78.0*	*127.5*	*49.5*	*15.03*
			Intersection	**39.0**	**45.0**	**6.0**	**6.49**
MO-TR-02	N 128	167	**Intersection**	**45.0**	**133.5**	**88.5**	**12.82**
			Including	*69.0*	*78.0*	*9.0*	*16.51*
			Including	*94.5*	*133.5*	*39.0*	*18.04*

[2] ** Intersections are not true thicknesses but expressed as channel sample lengths. However, the trenches crosscut the strike of the mineralised zone envelope at a high angle. Mineralised intersections are calculated with Cg > 5% over a minimum of 6 m; maximum internal dilution was 3 m; there is no external dilution considered.

9.1.4 2014 Ground Geophysical Survey

On May 15, 2014, Focus awarded a contract to Abitibi Géophysique of Val-d'Or, Québec, to conduct a ground combined magnetic and time domain electromagnetic geophysical survey (MAG-TDEM) with 100 m line spacing over the "Manicouagan-Ouest" graphitic corridor area with the IMAGEM system.

On September 6, 2014, Abitibi Geophysics, completed the survey that covered 47 km of grid lines over the "Manicouagan-Ouest graphitic corridor" and its southwestern extension. This time domain IMAGEM geophysical system has a high spatial resolution to allow for better discrimination of individual EM conductors within the anomalous zone. The final report was received on October 8, 2014. A total of 452 EM anomalies were identified and interpreted as well as several magnetic zones mostly associated with the Manicouagan-Ouest graphitic corridor.

9.1.5 2014 Prospecting Programs

From July 23, 2014, to July 31, 2014, a total of five days of fieldwork consisting of prospecting using portable electromagnetic survey equipment (Beep-Mat™) and grab sampling over four (4) different areas in the northern part of the Lac Tétépisca Property claim block was completed. A conductor has been followed over 1.8 km of strike length on the opposite limb of the regional fold that contains the Manicouagan-Ouest graphitic corridor.

In February 2015, Focus received the results from assays and lithogeochemical sampling. A total of 22 samples were collected from outcrops and sub crops within the principal horizon of paragneiss (from a total of 24 outcrops and sub crops of observed paragneiss). The samples were sent to ALS Minerals in Val d'Or for preparation and then to ALS in Vancouver for graphitic carbon analysis using LECO induction (Cg; ALS internal code: C-IR18) and 48 multi-element analysis using combined ICP-AES and ICP-MS methods (ALS internal code: ME-MS61). With respect to the QA/QC program, 10% of blanks and standards were inserted.

The graphitic carbon (Cg) content of the eleven (11) outcrops and sub crops grab samples*[3] located in the western limb of the regional fold varies from 3.86% to 54.20% with seven (7) of them containing over 16% Cg. These geological mapping and prospecting work enabled the recognition of the same stratigraphic units as for the Manicouagan Ouest graphitic corridor area. With the grab samples covering about 900 m in strike length within the paragneiss horizon, the western limb area of the fold appears to have potential to host significant graphitic mineralisation. Moreover, the grab samples are also associated with a conductive electromagnetic zone of 20 to 120 m of thickness that has been defined using a portable electromagnetic device (Beep Mat™).

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[3] * Grab samples are selected samples collected to determine the presence or absence of mineralisation and are not intended to be representative of the material sampled. Channel sampling or drilling is required to determine representative grades.

9.1.6 Mineralogical Studies

Focus granted IOS a mandate to conduct a petrographic study of two (2) samples from the Lac Tétépisca trenches in the aim to characterise the in-situ content of large graphite flakes in the mineralised rocks. The final report was received on April 4, 2014. Visual observation under the microscope shows that both samples contain approximately 25% of graphite with a high proportion of large and very large flakes (> 200 microns or > 48 mesh). The important number of large flakes observed in the rocks (80% and 74% respectively) contrasts the low content of large flakes observed in the concentrate. This indicated that only a coarse primary grind might be required to release and separate the large flakes from their mineralised rocks.

9.1.7 Social Aspect

On June 3, 2014, Focus had an initial meeting with the band council of the Pessamit Innu First Nation located near Baie-Comeau, Québec. The project is located within the Nitassinan (ancestral territory) of Pessiamit and the "*Entente commune*" agreement between Innus and the Québec Government. During the meeting, the representatives of Focus presented the Company and the Lac Tétépisca project and established a base for further communication. Future communication and information dissemination protocols between the parties were also established and potential business opportunities for the community in connection with the development of the Lac Tétépisca project were discussed. In line with the business opportunities for the community, Focus hired workers from the Pessamit community on July 28, 2014, and July 21, 2016, and January 2022 for logging, access trails clearing and drill rig pad preparation.

9.1.8 Drilling Programs in 2014, 2016 and 2018

Please refer to Section 10 for the detailed drilling information regarding the Property.

9.1.9 The 2019 Activities

No work other than preliminary 3-D modelling of drilling data by IOS was performed on the Project during the three-month periods ending March 31, 2019 and June 30, 2019.

On June 18, 2019, the Company applied to the Québec MERN to renew 32 out of 38 CDC claims scheduled for biennial renewal in August 2019. The other six claims, all located at the South end of the Lac Tétépisca property were allowed to lapse.

During the quarter ending on December 31, 2019, Focus commissioned IOS to design and implement a third round of infill and extension core drilling on the Manicouagan-Ouest Graphitic Corridor (MOGC). IOS' design called for 19 additional shallow drill holes for an estimated total meterage of 7,638 m. Focus subsequently postponed its plan to conduct further infill and extension drilling and prepare an initial Mineral Resource Estimate on the highest-grade section of the MOCG, pending the availability of new financing.

In addition, one CDC claim located at the South end of the Lac Tétépisca claims block was allowed to lapse as it did not have sufficient banked assessment work credits to renew this claim.

9.1.10 Update for 2020

The 2019 drill program, scheduled to resume in January 2020 had been postponed to the spring to avoid harsh winter weather. However, due to the exceptional circumstances surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic, on March 12, 2020, the Québec government suspended all mineral exploration activities in the province. Eleven (11) days later, on March 23, 2020, all non-essential businesses in the province of Québec were instructed to suspend all activities and close their offices. IOS thus suspended all activities and closed its Saguenay offices and laboratory facilities. Furthermore, the border to the Côte-Nord administrative region where the Lac Tétépisca graphite property is located has been closed to non-residents.

On April 9, 2020, the Québec Minister of Energy and Natural Resources (MERN), Mr. Jonathan Julien, announced the term suspension of all mineral exploration claims currently in force in the province for a 12-month period effective immediately. This extraordinary measure taken to support claim holders is applied pursuant to article 63 of the Mining Act and under the discretionary power of the Minister of Energy and Natural Resources. The current expiry dates for the 61 CDC claims forming the Lac Tétépisca property have therefore been extended by 12 months.

On May 11, 2020, the Québec government announced that mineral exploration activities could resume across the province under specific conditions. Travel restrictions to the Côte-Nord administrative region remain in place for non-residents until June 1, 2020, precluding Focus operations. The drill program has then been postponed again until autumn due to contractor's unavailability.

9.1.11 2020 Drilling

On October 8, 2020, IOS resumed infill and extension drilling at the main MOGC graphite prospect at the Lac Tétépisca property. The drilling had been suspended in January 2020, just before the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. The program was completed on December 4, 2020. The drilling program comprised 30 HQ-diameter holes (total: 5,437 m). Sampling and assaying of the core had been suspended again.

Details regarding to the 2020 drilling program can be found in Section 10.

9.1.12 2021 Activities

During the quarter ended March 31, 2021, IOS commenced core splitting, logging, sampling, and sample preparation activities at its Saguenay, Québec, laboratory facility as well as core sample shipments to COREM Laboratories in Quebec City for graphitic carbon (Cg) and sulphur analysis.

As of May 13, 2021, COREM had received all drill core samples for the 30 holes and analytical results were pending for all but five (5) drill holes.

On April 27, 2021, Focus reported the highlights from the first five holes from the fall 2021 infill and extension core drilling program at the MOGC.

On June 15, 2021, Focus reported the highlights from the remaining 25 drill holes from the fall 2021 infill and extension core drilling program at the MOGC.

9.1.13 Update for the Three Months Period Ended September 30, 2021

No fieldwork was conducted at the Lac Tétépisca property during the quarter ended September 30, 2021.

On August 6, 2021, IOS completed additional sampling of 2019-2020 drill core based on a review of the final analytical results received from COREM. The new sampling program essentially targeted the wall rocks on either side of selected mineralised drill core intercepts. A total of 193 drill core samples were collected, processed, and then sent to COREM for graphic carbon (Cg) and sulphur (S) determinations. Focus received the complete analytical results for the 193 core samples, including QA/QC data from IOS on September 17, 2021.

9.1.14 Update for the Three Months Period Ended December 31, 2021

In October 2021, IOS completed a short, five-day prospecting, mapping and outcrop mapping program focussing on seven CDC claims at the Lac Tétépisca Nord property (CDC 2371830 to CDC 2371835; CDC 2371844) and three CDC claims at the Lac Tétépisca property (CDC 2309426, 2309427 and 2309429) which did not have sufficient assessment work credits to ensure their next biennial renewal on e-GESTIM. A total of 20 rock samples were collected from the seven Lac Tétépisca Nord claims while 14 rock samples were collected from the three Lac Tétépisca claims. No flake graphite mineralisation was observed in any of the rock samples. Focus received IOS's technical report on the fall prospecting program at the Lac Tétépisca project on November 29, 2021.

Subsequent to the quarter ending December 31, 2021, on February 17, 2022, the Company released the highlights from the maiden mineral resource estimate (MRE) for the MOGC prospect at the Lac Tétépisca property. The MRE was prepared by DRA Global Limited's ("DRA") Montréal, Québec office and is based on 106 inclined diamond drill holes performed between 2014 and 2020, for a total of 16,467 metres of drilling.

9.1.15 Exploration and Development Outlook

Focus, with the aid of IOS is currently conducting a new exploration drilling program for the Lac Tétépisca Project. The principal aim of this new drilling program will be to investigate the second zone of potentially significant flake graphite mineralisation referred to as the West Limb target. This zone is over one kilometre long, is parallel to the longitudinal axis of the MOGC, and is located two (2) km to the Northwest.

9.2 Lac Tétépisca Nord

The Lac Tétépisca Nord Property consists of 51 contiguous CDC claims covering 2,747.00 ha located 5 km to the north of Focus' Lac Tétépisca Property. The Lac Tétépisca Nord claim block was map-staked during the Fall of 2012 following the publication of a new government airborne geophysical survey data, which identified graphite, and iron-rich meta-sedimentary formations similar to those encountered at Lac Tétépisca and Focus' former Lac Guinécourt Property.

9.2.1 2013 Prospecting Program

From July 1 to July 21, 2013, and from August 6 to August 15, 2013, Focus conducted an initial geological reconnaissance field program on the Lac Tétépisca-Nord Property. The Fieldwork comprised ground geophysical prospecting using portable electromagnetic equipment (Beep-Mat™ and VLF) and grab sampling. A total of 25 grab samples were collected from outcrops, subcrops and boulders. The samples were sent to ALS Minerals in Val-d'Or for preparation and then to ALS in Vancouver for graphitic carbon (Cg) and total sulphide analysis using a LECO induction furnace and a 48 multi-element analysis using ICP methods. Fourteen (14) of the samples hosted graphitic carbon (Cg) grades in excess of 5.00% (range: 5.09% to 29.20% Cg) and the remaining 11 grab samples showed Cg grades below 5.00%. Regarding the QA/QC program, 10% of blanks and standard were inserted.

9.2.2 2014 Ground Geophysical Survey

On May 15, 2014, Focus awarded a contract to Abitibi Géophysique of Val-d'Or, Québec to conduct a ground combined magnetic-time domain electromagnetic geophysical survey (MAG-TDEM) with 100 m line spacing over the previously defined graphitic horizon with the IMAGEM system. The survey was completed on August 24, 2014, and the final report was received on September 19, 2014. A total of 288 EM anomalies and several magnetic zones were interpreted. The EM survey results were used to design a trenching and channel sampling program to test the lateral continuity, the thickness and the grade of the graphitic mineralisation outlined by the previous 2013 ground prospecting program.

9.2.3 2014 Trenching Program

On July 11, 2014, Focus received the land use permit for trenching from the MERN. The Lac Tétépisca temporary camp was used for the Lac Tétépisca Nord Project 2014 fieldwork. The trenching program was under the supervision of Focus with the logistic support of IOS. One trench was dug over a length of 84 m from September 24 to September 27, 2014. Channel sampling and geological mapping were completed on September 30, 2014. Disseminated to semi-massive, large to fine graphite flakes were observed. A total of 49 channel samples that vary in length from 0.5 to 1.5 m for a total of 53 samples were taken for assaying. Representative samples were taken with a rock saw and put in a bag with identification tag and shipped to IOS' facilities in Chicoutimi for sample preparation (cutting, crushing, and grinding). Prepared samples were then sent to ALS Minerals in Val d'Or and Vancouver for graphitic carbon (Cg) and total sulphide analysis using LECO induction, and for 48 multi-element analyses using combined ICP-AES and ICP MS methods. IOS introduced standards, duplicates, and blank samples as part of the QA/QC program. Two rock saw duplicates were also sampled in the trench for the QA/QC program.

On August 24, 2016, the Company announced the results of a trenching program conducted in 2014.

Highlights:

- A single 86.8 m long trench was excavated at the Project in September 2014. Trench No. TN-TR-01 was positioned perpendicular to the trend of a 2.4 km long by 80 m wide magnetic (MAG) - electromagnetic (EM) anomaly identified by ground geophysical surveys conducted in August 2014.
- Best channel section: Trench No. TN-TR-01 intersected 67.2 m1 grading 6.75% graphitic carbon (Cg2) (from 19.6 to 86.8 m), including: 24.5 m grading 11.72% Cg (from 19.6 to 44.1 m)
- The initial channel sampling results indicate the potential for a second new significant graphitic corridor in the southwest Manicouagan reservoir area, in addition to the Company's "Manicouagan-Ouest Graphitic Corridor" at its nearby Lac Tétépisca project (refer to Focus news release dated August 17, 2016, available at www.focusgraphite.com and at www.sedar.com).

1 Reported channel sample sections are not true thickness but expressed as channel sample lengths. However, the trench crosscut the mineralised zone strike at a high angle.

2 All carbon analyses were performed by ALS Minerals ("ALS") in North Vancouver, an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 certified facility, using LECO high frequency combustion method with infrared measurement (code C-IR18) and are reported as graphitic carbon (Cg).

9.2.4 2016 Exploration Drilling Program

In 2016, Focus completed a maiden core drilling campaign designed to test the subsurface graphite mineralisation in areas with the strongest MAG-EM response down to a vertical depth of approximately 100 m. This drilling program was completed during the drilling campaign at its Lac Tétépisca Project.

From August 8 to August 15, 2016, Focus completed an exploration drilling program with one drill rig. Exploration drilling included 786 m of drilling in 6 drill holes oriented perpendicular to the strike of the km-long EM conductor. This drilling also provided mineralised samples for initial metallurgical testing. Focus supervised the drilling campaign with the logistical support from IOS. Core was shipped to IOS facilities for logging, sample preparation (cutting, crushing and grinding) and storage.

During the three (3) months period ending December 31, 2016, logging and sample preparation were completed. All prepared samples were sent to COREM in Quebec City for graphitic carbon (Cg) and total sulphide analysis using LECO induction. For the QA/QC program, 10% of the samples will also be analysed by COREM for total, organic, inorganic and graphitic carbon as well as for total sulphides. Around 10% of additional selected core samples were also sent to ACTLABS to be analysed for total, organic, inorganic and graphitic carbon, total sulphides and for a 35 multi-element analysis using the ICP method. IOS introduced standards, duplicates and blank samples as part of the QA/QC program.

On August 11, 2017, the Company received the final report of the 2016 exploration drilling campaign at Lac Tétépisca Nord from IOS.

9.2.5 Update for 2020

On April 9, 2020, the Québec Minister of Energy and Natural Resources (MERN), Mr. Jonathan Julien, announced the term suspension of all mineral exploration claims currently in force in the province for a 12-month period effective immediately. This extraordinary measure taken to support claim holders is applied pursuant to article 63 of the Mining Act and under the discretionary power of the MERN. The current expiry date for the 51 CDC claims forming the Lac Tétépisca Nord property was therefore extended by 12 months.

9.2.6 2021 Prospecting Program

In October 2021, IOS completed a short, five-day prospecting, mapping and outcrop mapping program focussing on six CDC claims at the Lac Tétépisca Nord property (CDC 2371830 to 832; CDC 2371834 to 835; CDC 2371844) and three CDC claims at the Lac Tétépisca property (CDC 2309426, 2309427, and 2309429) which did not have sufficient assessment work credits to ensure their next biennial renewal on e-GESTIM. A total of 20 rock samples were collected from the six Lac Tétépica Nord claims while 14 rock samples were collected from the three (3) Lac Tétépisca claims. No flake graphite mineralisation was observed in any of the rock samples. Focus received IOS's technical report on the Fall prospecting program at the Lac Tétépisca project on November 29, 2021.

Forty-five (45) of the 51 CDC claims forming the Lac Tétépisca Nord property are active and in good standing on e-GESTIM until December 2023. While the remaining six (6) claims were under renewal, on March 21, 2022, they were successfully renewed until December 2023.

10 DRILLING

10.1 Drilling Procedures

The Lac Tétépisca Project drilling campaigns includes 106 exploration drill holes as well as various other works planned and monitored.

The direct supervision of the work was carried out by Focus but IOS was mandated to design the 2017 and 2019-2020 drilling programs, and to organise the logistics for the 2014 and 2016 programs. The 2017 and 2019-2020 programs were directly designed and operated by IOS by IOS.

The various teams of workers (IOS personnel and drill crews) stayed in a temporary camp built and operated by IOS on the work site, near the drilling sites. The camp could accommodate a maximum of 20 people. IOS was responsible for managing the camp (food supply, cook, sanitation, diesel, propane, etc.).

The description of the exploration drill cores and the selection of the intervals to be sampled were carried out at the camp site for the 2014 and 2016 programs. Only RQD's and summary description were conducted on site for the 2017 and 2019-2020 programs, while detailed description and sample selections were completed at the IOS facilities. Core sawing, sampling core logging facilities in Saguenay, Québec and preparation were performed at their laboratory and sent to COREM and Actlabs laboratories for graphitic carbon ("Cg"), total sulphur (Stot) and major and trace element geochemical analysis.

The geophysical component was supervised and carried out by Abitibi Geophysics based in Val-d'Or, Québec, and its consultants.

Kesseu Construction Inc. of Pessamit was involved in all work related to line cutting, road maintenance and drilling site preparation.

Various drilling companies were involved over the four drilling programs.

The boreholes are all identified according to the following nomenclature: LT-YR-XX, i.e. LT for the Lac Tétépisca property, "YR" for the year of work (14, 16, 17, 19, and 20) and XX for the sequential number historically assigned to the boreholes (continuation of the sequence of previous campaigns). The drill numbers for the various campaign range from LT-14-01 to LT-14-16, LT-16-17 to LT-16-34, LT-17-35 to LT-17-76, LT-19-77 and LT-20-78 to LT-20-106.

The core description protocol is in accordance with industry practices. It is based on knowledge acquired during the exploration work and the drilling campaigns from 2014 to 2020. GeoticLog7 software was used as the interface for entering drilling data into an MS Access database. All collar coordinates are UTM NAD 83 Zone 19.

The one hundred and six (106) holes drilled so far represent a total of 16,466.99 m drilled at HQ caliber.

All of the boreholes have an azimuth of N302 degrees with a typical inclination of -45 degrees, except for four vertical holes. The boreholes were placed to cover twenty-one (21) cross-sections of the conductor identified in the summer of 2012 (Lafrance and Mathieu, 2013) and more precisely defined by the NOVATEM airborne MAG-EM survey in the spring of 2013 (Mouge and Astic, 2013) and the IMAGEM survey in the summer of 2014 by Abitibi Geophysics. See Figure 10.1.

Sections include one to five (5) boreholes and are now spaced 25 to 100 m apart during the definition drilling program. The collars can be a few metres away from the line depending on the vagaries of the terrain. The length of the boreholes varies between 60 m and 345 m.

At the end of drilling, all holes are surveyed and capped with a metal cap with hole ID identifier and an orange vertical pole for localisation. Drill sites are immediately cleaned up afterwards.

10.2 Drilling Program

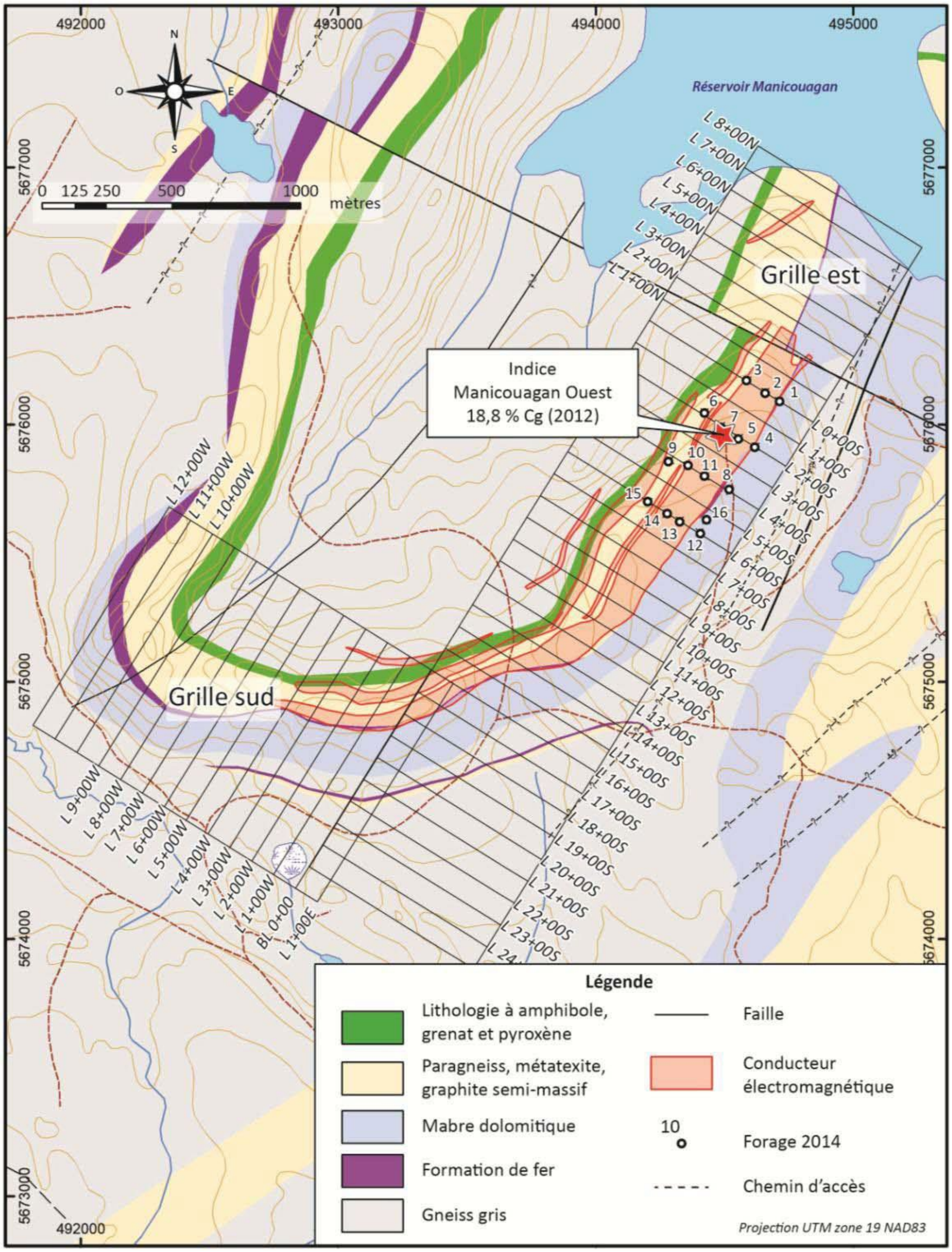
10.2.1 2014 Exploration Drilling Program

The 2014 drilling program included 16 exploration drill holes for a total of 1,873.93 m (Table 10.1 and Figure 10.2) as well as various other works planned and monitored by Benoit Lafrance, P.Geo., PhD., geologist and vice-president of exploration for Focus at the time. The 2014 drilling campaign was led by Guillaume Mathieu, junior engineer for Focus.

The exploration drilling contract was awarded to Forage Rouillier of Amos, Québec, on May 22, 2014. On July 2, 2014, Focus received a land use permit from the MERN. The industrial lease from the MERN was granted on July 7, 2014, and the certificate for camp construction from the Manicouagan MRC was issued on July 8, 2014. The temporary camp construction, under the supervision of IOS, commenced on July 14, 2014, and was completed on July 24, 2014.

From August 18 to September 11, 2014, Focus completed an exploration drilling program with one drill rig. Exploration drilling included 1,873.93 m of drilling in 16 drill holes oriented perpendicular to the strike of the km-long EM conductor defined by a combined MAG-EM airborne geophysical survey conducted in the spring of 2013. The periphery of the zone was more accurately outlined by ground geophysics using a portable Beep Mat™ instrument in the summer of 2013 and by the MAG-IMAGEM ground survey completed the following summer in 2014.

Figure 10.1 - Map of Geophysical Grid and the Interpreted Electromagnetic Conductor



Source: IOS Géoscientifiques 2017

Based on these geophysical survey results, four (4) fences of drill holes, spaced 200 m apart, were positioned, covering a 600-m strike length of this new zone. The drill program was designed to test surface mineralisation found in trenches down to a vertical depth of approximately 100 m. The drilling program was supervised by Focus.

Representative core samples were selected from all holes and shipped to the IOS facilities for sample preparation (cutting, crushing, and grinding). Prepared samples were sent to COREM in Québec City for graphitic carbon (Cg) and total sulphide analysis using LECO induction. For the QA/QC program, 10% of the samples were analysed by COREM for total, organic, inorganic, and graphitic carbon as well as for total sulphides. Around 10% of additional selected core samples were also sent to ACTLABS to be analysed for total, organic, inorganic, and graphitic carbon, total sulphides and for a 35 multi-element analysis using the ICP method. IOS introduced standards, duplicates, and blank samples as part of the QA/QC program.

On October 20, 2014, Focus announced that significant widths of disseminated to semi-massive graphitic mineralisation ranging from 95 to 110 m in thickness were intersected in each of the 4 fences of holes. The drill intercepts correlate very well with the EM anomalies and the mineralisation previously observed in trenches. The discovery zone that was drilled has a geophysical signature that extends for more than 200 m to the northeast and over 700 m to the southwest for a total strike length of 1,500 m. The mineralisation is open at depth. Drilling results confirm the significant widths of mineralisation observed in trenches and the potential that this new discovery may hold.

10.2.1.1 Deviation Test

Due to short length of holes, it was decided against deviation testing during the drilling campaign. Deviation measures were carried out once drilling ended using a Reflex Gyro type survey instrument from Terraplus inc. The measures were taken between September 10 and 15, 2014 by an IOS technician. The survey system (trolley, gyroscope, etc.) was installed on a Morooka type vehicle (vehicle on tracks). It allows quick, efficient, and easy access to all drill sites. Down hole deviation measurements were taken with the help of the gyroscope, which is an instrument that allows deviation data free of any influence from localised magnetism.

Three (3) tests carried out in the LT-14-01, LT-14-06 and LT-14-15 could not be completed because the holes were obstructed by debris. No notable deviation had been measured in the other holes.

Table 10.1 - 2014 Drilling Program

Hole Name	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length
				(degrees)	(degrees)	(m)
LT-14-01	494711	5676091	478	302	-45.0	126
LT-14-02	494658	5676126	482	302	-45.6	126
LT-14-03	494588	5676171	478	302	-44.6	126

Hole Name	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Length (m)
LT-14-04	494621	5675913	496	302	-45.9	144.3
LT-14-05	494556	5675948	495	302	-45.6	126.1
LT-14-06	494423	5676048	478	302	-45.0	60
LT-14-07	494487	5675994	493	302	-45.3	126.1
LT-14-08	494521	5675741	503	302	-44.6	152.83
LT-14-09	494288	5675862	483	302	-45.4	60.35
LT-14-10	494355	5675840	495	302	-45.9	126
LT-14-11	494425	5675797	502	302	-45.1	119
LT-14-12	494402	5675581	511	302	-45.1	143.25
LT-14-13	494327	5675627	510	302	-45.0	114
LT-14-14	494274	5675653	508	302	-45.8	114
LT-14-15	494205	5675699	498	302	-45.0	60
LT-14-16	494428	5675629	505	302	-45.3	150

10.2.1.2 2014 Exploration Drilling Program Highlights

In 2014, 16 HQ-diameter holes were drilled along four (4) fences, spaced 200 m apart, and covering a 600 m strike length section of a 1.5-km long electromagnetic (EM) conductor mapped by a combined magnetic (MAG)-EM ground geophysical survey conducted over the MOGC. The 2014 Lac Tétépisca drilling campaign was designed to test surface mineralisation down to a vertical depth of approximately 100 m. Eleven (11) holes intersected significant graphitic mineralisation (Table 10.2). The 2014 drilling identified a significant graphitic zone 60 to 100 m wide that extends down to these intersections at depth and within the main kilometric geophysical MAG-EM anomaly. A secondary graphitic zone is located 10 m to the northwest of the main zone and is 6-12 m wide.

On August 17, 2016, Focus announced the results obtained from the 2014 drilling program (refer to the August 17, 2016, news release available at www.focusgraphite.com and on www.sedar.com). The encouraging initial drilling results at Lac Tétépisca further indicate that there is potential for a new, large volume − high grade graphite deposit in the South Manicouagan reservoir area. Interest for this type of deposit could come from the future graphite-based plastic polymer industry.

On May 2, 2017, Focus received the final report of the 2014 exploration drilling campaign from IOS. Focus then filed a final report with the Québec MERN for exploration assessment credit purposes.

Table 10.2 - Best Intercepts of the 2014 Drilling Programs

Drillhole	Section	Azimuth	Total Length (m)	Intercepts	From (m)	To (m)	Core Intersection Length[1] (m)	Cg (%)
LT-14-01	0+00	302	126	**Intersection**	**25.5**	**88.8**	**63.3**	**11.25**
				Including	*65.65*	*85.2*	*19.55*	*17.67*
				Intersection	**100.45**	**108.0**	**7.55**	**7.76**
LT-14-02	0+00	302	126	**Intersection**	**7.0**	**41.6**	**34.6**	**13.71**
				Including	*18.0*	*37.1*	*19.1*	*17.21*
				Intersection	**58.1**	**64.5**	**6.4**	**6.96**
LT-14-04	2+00 S	302	144	**Intersection**	**32.3**	**137.2**	**104.9**	**10.25**
				Including	*36.8*	*59.2*	*22.35*	*17.34*
				Including	*89.5*	*109.5*	*20.0*	*13.93*
LT-14-05	2+00 S	302	126	**Intersection**	**6.25**	**67.5**	**61.25**	**8.69**
				Intersection	**77.55**	**85.0**	**7.45**	**7.19**
LT-14-07	2+00 S	302	126	**Intersection**	**21.25**	**33.0**	**11.75**	**5.78**
				Intersection	**40.45**	**46.75**	**6.3**	**5.92**
				Intersection	**96.2**	**102.9**	**6.7**	**22.55**
LT-14-08	4+00 S	302	153	**Intersection**	**43.5**	**144.45**	**100.95**	**10.19**
				Including	*49.1*	*77.9*	*28.8*	*17.80*
LT-14-11	4+00 S	302	119	**Intersection**	3.2	43.0	39.8	9.52
				Including	*13.3*	*23.5*	*10.2*	*12.93*
				Intersection	**55.0**	**67.0**	**12.0**	**7.28**
LT-14-12	6+00 S	302	143	**Intersection**	**44.5**	**117.4**	**72.9**	**13.81**
				Including	*46.9*	*83.9*	*37.0*	*17.27*
				Including	*89.05*	*100.9*	*11.85*	*17.53*
				Intersection	**130.9**	**140.8**	**9.9**	**7.22**
LT-14-13	6+00 S	302	114	**Intersection**	**2.0**	**61.4**	**59.4**	**10.39**
				Including	*12.0*	*24.0*	*12.0*	*17.51*
				Intersection	**71.9**	**78.6**	**6.7**	**8.23**
LT-14-14	6+00 S	302	114	**Intersection**	**2.1**	**13.5**	**11.45**	**5.46**
				Intersection	**23.6**	**33.7**	**10.1**	**11.12**
LT-14-16	5+50 S	302	150	**Intersection**	**40.95**	**119.5**	**78.55**	**13.28**
				Including	*40.95*	*73.5*	*32.55*	*16.79*
				Including	*89.4*	*98.1*	*8.7*	*17.59*
				Including	*100.9*	*109.1*	*8.2*	*16.67*
				Intersection	128.1	137.0	8.9	6.88

Intersections reported in this table are not true thicknesses but are expressed as core lengths. However the HQ drill holes crosscut the envelope of the mineralised zone's strike and dip at a high angle. Mineralised intersections are calculated with Cg > 5% over a minimum of 6 m.

Note:

(1) Carbon analyses were performed by the *Consortium de Recherche Appliquée en Traitement et Transformation des Substances Minérales* ("COREM") of Quebec City, an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 certified facility using LECO high frequency combustion method with infrared measurement (code LSA-M-B10) and are reported as graphitic carbon (Cg).

(2) Carbon analyses were performed by SGS Canada Inc. ("SGS") and are reported as total carbon ("Ct"). The analytical methods that were used to determine the metallurgical results included total carbon analysis by Leco on the final concentrates. Total carbon assays are for the higher graphite concentrate grades, whereas graphitic carbon assays are for drill core and it is a more accurate method when graphitic carbon content is lower than approximately 50% Cg.

Source: Focus Press Release August 17, 2016

10.2.2 2016 Exploration Drilling Program

During 2016, Focus completed a second phase of drilling mainly designed to test the strike-length extensions of the known graphitic mineralisation within the limits of the main EM anomaly. The exploration-drilling contract was awarded to Forage Chibougamau Ltd. of Chibougamau, Québec, on July 8, 2016. The construction of the temporary base camp, conducted by IOS, commenced on July 8, 2016, and was completed on July 13, 2016.

From July 23 to August 23, 2016, Focus completed an exploration-drilling program with one drill rig. Drilling included 2,423.6 m in 18 drill holes, as shown in (Table 10.3 and Figure 10.2), oriented perpendicular to the strike of the kilometric EM conductor anomaly. The 2016 drilling program consisted of three fences of holes, along sections spaced 200 m apart and designed to test 600 m of strike length along the southwest extension of the anomalous graphitic corridor, and another fence of holes was spaced 200 m further towards the northeast extension.

Five holes were drilled between the sections described above and were designed to drill the wider geophysical response that represents the more semi-massive portion of mineralisation. Focus supervised the drilling campaign with logistical support from IOS.

Table 10.3 - 2016 Drilling Program

Hole Name	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Length (m)
LT-16-17	494842	5676252	431	302	-45.0	135
LT-16-18	494779	5676285	434	302	-45.3	129
LT-16-19	494719	5676321	436	302	-46.7	126
LT-16-20	494288	5675424	495	302	-43.8	150
LT-16-21	494221	5675466	496	302	-46.5	126
LT-16-22	494153	5675508	505	302	-46.6	111
LT-16-23	494174	5675250	511	302	-45.3	144
LT-16-24	494107	5675293	509	302	-45.4	123
LT-16-25	494043	5675337	510	302	-45.7	123
LT-16-26	493972	5675379	508	302	-45.5	101.6
LT-16-27	494029	5675104	502	302	-46.2	156
LT-16-28	493964	5675144	507	302	-45.3	126
LT-16-29	493893	5675188	496	302	-45.8	114
LT-16-30	494215	5675349	499	302	-45.0	147
LT-16-31	494339	5675521	505	302	-44.6	147
LT-16-32	494470	5675668	494	302	-44.9	159

Hole Name	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length
				(degrees)	(degrees)	(m)
LT-16-33	494568	5675842	495	302	-45.3	156
LT-16-34	494677	5676005	482	302	-44.5	150

On August 11, 2017, Focus received the final report of the 2016 exploration drilling campaign at Lac Tétépisca from IOS.

10.2.2.1 Deviation Test

Due to short length of holes, it was decided against deviation testing during the drilling campaign. Deviation measures were taken immediately after drilling ended using a DeviFlex™ instrument. Deviflex-assisted measures will allow you to obtain deviation data without the influence of the surrounding magnetism.

No notable deviation has been measured in the drill holes, probably due to short length of holes and HQ drill size.

10.2.2.2 2016 Drilling Highlights

In December 2016, Focus received preliminary assay results for the 2016 exploration-drilling program. The final assay results were released on January 20, 2017. Fifteen (15) holes intersected significant graphitic mineralisation with grades ranging from 5.6% Graphitic Carbon (Cg)[(1)] to 19.35% Cg over a minimum true thickness[(2)] of 6.2 m (Table 10.4 and Figure 10.2). The best intersection was recorded in Hole LT-16-32, drilled at -45 degrees to a depth of 159 m: 102.1 m grading 10.7% Cg (from 42.0 m to 145.15 m (core length: 103.15 m)), including 30.2 m grading 16.7% Cg (from 45.75 m to 76.25 m (core length: 30.5 m)) and 13.0 m grading 14.4% Cg (from 100.4 m to 113.5 m (core length: 13.1 m)).

The MOGC prospect coincides with a linear km scale geophysical Magnetic (MAG) - Electromagnetic (EM) anomaly that is now drilled-tested over a 1,000 m strike length. The main graphite-bearing zone is 85 m wide on average, with drilling down to approximately 100 m.

This second phase of core drilling targeting the MOGC prospect further indicates the potential for the Lac Tétépisca Project (and the Southwest Manicouagan reservoir area) to host a new large volume - high grade natural graphite deposit. Drill intercepts reveal that the highest-grade section of the MOGC prospect is continuous over a strike length of 1 km and down to approximately 100 m depth. Graphitic grades within this section range from 10 to 13% Cg. The average thickness of the main graphitic horizon is 85 m with a higher-grade zone lying along the eastern edge, stratigraphically above a lower grade zone.

Table 10.4 - Best Intercepts of the 2016 Drilling Programs

Drillhole	Section	Azimuth	Total Length (m)	Intercepts	From (m)	To (m)	Core Intersection Length (m)	True Thickness (m)[1]	Cg (%)
LT-16-17	2+00 N	302	135	**Intersection**	**10.4**	**34.55**	**24.15**	**23.9**	**6.81**
				Intersection	**81.35**	**111.0**	**29.65**	**29.4**	**7.24**
				Including	*101.80*	*125.80*	*Including*	*92.0*	*101.2*
LT-16-18	2+00 N	302	129	**Intersection**	**16.55**	**52.1**	**35.55**	**35.2**	**11.21**
				Including	*18.7*	*42.2*	*23.5*	*23.3*	*14.13*
LT-16-19	2+00 N	302	126	**Intersection**	**63.25**	**69.55**	**6.3**	**6.2**	**8.34**
L T-16-34	1+00S	302	150	**Intersection**	**25.0**	**55.1**	**30.1**	**29.8**	**9.09**
				Including	*44.0*	*53.0*	*9.0*	*8.9*	*16.50*
				Intersection	**64.25**	**115.05**	**50.8**	**50.3**	**13.13**
				Including	*84.1*	*111.7*	*276*	*273*	*16.06*
LT-16-33	3+00 S	302	156	**Intersection**	**31.3**	**133.0**	**101.7**	**100.7**	**10.15**
				Including	*31.3*	*55.85*	*24.55*	*24.3*	*1707*
				Including	*100.3*	*110.4*	*10.1*	*10.0*	*14.52*
LT-16-32	5+00 S	302	159	**Intersection**	**42.0**	**145.15**	**103.15**	**102.1**	**10.70**
				Including	*45.75*	*76.25*	*30.5*	*30.2*	*16.69*
				Including	*100.4*	*113.5*	*13.1*	*13.0*	*14.42*
LT-16-31	7+00 S	302	147	**Intersection**	**25.55**	**124.6**	**99.05**	**98.1**	**12.37**
				Including	*38.0*	*79.7*	*41.7*	*41.3*	*16.64*
				Including	*107.4*	*122.6*	*15.2*	*15.0*	*14.56*
LT-16-20	8+00 S	302	150	**Intersection**	**46.4**	**130.45**	**84.05**	**83.2**	**11.62**
				Including	*58.35*	*104.05*	*45.7*	*45.2*	*15.62*
LT-16-21	8+00 S	302	126	**Intersection**	**3.0**	**70.5**	**67.5**	**66.8**	**12.42**
				Including	*3.0*	*31.3*	*28.3*	*28.0*	*19.36*
LT-16-30	9+00 S	302	147	**Intersection**	**22.5**	**110.5**	**88.0**	**87.1**	**11.3**
				Including	*39.0*	*85.5*	*46.5*	*46.0*	*15.06*
LT-16-23	10+00 S	302	144	**Intersection**	**60.0**	**72.27**	**12.27**	**12.1**	**7.74**
				Intersection	**81.0**	**111.5**	**30.5**	**30.2**	**9.71**
				Including	*82.9*	*104.5*	*21.6*	*21.4*	*11.28*
LT-16-23	10+00 S	302	144	**Intersection**	**126.5**	**132.95**	**6.45**	**6.4**	**7.95**
LT-16-24	10+00 S	302	123	**Intersection**	**18.55**	**73.55**	**55.0**	**54.5**	**9.60**
				Including	*370*	*5755*	*20.55*	*20.3*	*11.79*
LT-16-27	12+00 S	302	156	**Intersection**	**79.2**	**117.3**	**38.1**	**37.7**	**6.41**
L T-16-28	12+00 S	302	126	**Intersection**	**6.5**	**20.0**	**13.5**	**13.4**	**6.84**
				Intersection	**28.75**	**43.55**	**14.8**	**14.7**	**6.64**
L T-16-29	12+00 S	302	114	**Intersection**	**6.5**	**16.8**	**10.3**	**10.2**	**5.6**

Mineralised intersections are calculated with Cg> 5% over a minimum of 6 m, the maximum internal dilution is 6 m and no external dilution is considered.

Note:

(1) Carbon analyses were performed by the *Consortium de Recherche Appliquée en Traitement et Transformation des Substances Minérales* ("COREM") of Quebec City, an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 certified facility using LECO high frequency combustion method with infrared measurement (code LSA-M-B10) and are reported as graphitic carbon (Cg).

(2) True thicknesses are listed in this news release. The drill holes have been loaded into Gemcom and the three-dimensional deposit envelope has an azimuth of 210 degrees and dips at -40 degrees. HQ drill holes crosscut the envelope of the mineralised zone' strike and dip at a high angle. The conversion factor for true thickness is 0.99 of the core intersection length.

Source: Focus Press Release January 20, 2017

10.2.3 2017 Exploration Drilling Program

During 2017, Focus completed a third phase of infill and extension drilling targeting the MOGC prospect at the Lac Tétépisca Project. The fall 2017 exploration was designed and operated by IOS under the supervision of TJCM of Chibougamau, Québec. The drilling contract was awarded to Forages Chibougamau Ltd of Chibougamau, Québec.

Drilling commenced at Lac Tétépisca on November 17, 2017, using two (2) drills rigs and ended on December 16. In all, forty-two (42) HQ-diameter holes were drilled for a total of 6,729.5 m as shown in Table 10.5 and Figure 10.2. Phase III drilling was designed to further test the continuity, thickness and grade of the main graphitic mineralisation within the MOGC prospect at a 50-m hole spacing over a segment of 0.9 km and down to a vertical depth of 150 m. The large diameter drilling was also designed to provide additional graphite mineralisation material to continue with pilot plant metallurgical testwork.

Table 10.5 - 2017 Drilling Program

Hole Name	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length
				(degrees)	(degrees)	(m)
LT-17-35	494522	5675636	497.4	299	-46.0	207.1
LT-17-36	494493	5675829	494.0	304	-45.4	105.0
LT-17-37	494556	5675675	495.6	299	-46.3	203.9
LT-17-38	494488	5675592	498.3	304	-45.9	207.1
LT-17-39	494580.5	5675704	494.8	301	-45.6	206.6
LT-17-40	494490.9	5675713	495.8	298	-45.9	150.1
LT-17-41	494606.6	5675755	493.2	301	-43.6	207.0
LT-17-42	494429.7	5675748	497.0	302	-44.9	101.9
LT-17-43	494408.3	5675704	498.2	294	-45.8	105.0
LT-17-44	494553.2	5675792	494.0	300	-45.7	156.0
LT-17-45	494366.9	5675666	498.7	301	-45.6	101.9
LT-17-46	494462.5	5675549	500.2	297	-44.8	200.8
LT-17-47	494627.6	5675805	491.9	298	-47.1	203.8
LT-17-48	494542.6	5675912	490.8	299	-46.4	104.7
LT-17-49	494425.2	5675517	500.5	305	-45.9	204
LT-17-50	494504.5	5675879	492.8	298	-46.3	101.8
LT-17-51	494601	5675875	491.2	308	-45.0	152.9
LT-17-52	494367	5675554	502.1	303	-44.1	153.0
LT-17-53	494650.7	5675845	489.8	297	-45.7	201.0
LT-17-54	494304.9	5675588	499.9	300	-45.4	101.9

Hole Name	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Length (m)
LT-17-55	494400.1	5675487	500.5	296	-45.7	197.8
LT-17-56	494681.2	5675879	486.3	303	-46.7	204.0
LT-17-57	494278.4	5675557	498.5	303	-43.3	99.0
LT-17-58	494662.5	5675950	485.0	300	-43.4	152.4
LT-17-59	494248.2	5675507	499.3	300	-45.7	101.7
LT-17-60	494308.9	5675473	500.3	301	-44.6	150.0
LT-17-61	494590.5	5675985	486.8	302	-46.2	111.2
LT-17-62	494738.6	5675970	473.4	299	-46.4	200.4
LT-17-63	494348.1	5675388	497.2	301	-43.2	207.0
LT-17-64	494614	5676043	482.7	296	-45.0	102.0
LT-17-65	494266.2	5675374	498.8	297	-43.7	158.9
LT-17-66	494108.5	5675175	506.4	297	-47.1	193.3
LT-17-67	494264.2	5675315	497.6	301	-43.6	201.0
LT-17-68	494032.8	5675213	510.8	306	-49.0	162.0
LT-17-69	494208.2	5675411	500.7	296	-45.3	101.6
LT-17-70	494083.4	5675373	510.9	304	-46.9	102.1
LT-17-71	494162	5675378	504.5	298	-47.3	144.0
LT-17-72	494141.4	5675334	506.7	299	-45.8	150.0
LT-17-73	494325.2	5675345	495.8	300	-44.5	204.0
LT-17-74	493960.5	5675033	495.8	306	-45.4	203.8
LT-17-75	494215.1	5675289	501.3	301	-45.7	207.0
LT-17-76	493903.4	5675067	490.1	304	-48.2	201.0

10.2.3.1 Deviation Test

Deviation measures have been carried out once drilling was done with a Reflex Gyro survey instrument from the Reflex Instruments company. The survey measurements were done by IOS team of technicians. The survey system (trolley, gyroscope, etc.) was installed on a Morooka type vehicle (vehicle on tracks). It allows quick, efficient, and easy access to all drill sites. Down the hole deviation measures taken with the help of the gyroscope are free of any influence from localised magnetism.

On November 1, 2018, Focus received the final drill core analytical dataset from IOS for the fall 2017 infill and extension drilling program (total: 42 drill holes). All 42 drill holes returned significant graphitic carbon intercepts and sub-intercepts grading a minimum of 6.1% Cg over a minimum true thickness of 5.12 m. Furthermore, eight of 42 holes drilled intersected graphitic carbon grades of between 10.05% Cg to 13.27% Cg over a minimum true thickness of 100 m (Table 1).

10.2.3.2 2017 Exploration Drilling Program Highlights

In the fall of 2017, 42 HQ-diameter holes, totalling 6,725 m, were drilled. Phase III drilling was designed to further test the continuity, thickness, and grade of the main graphitic mineralisation within the MOGC at a 50-m hole spacing over a segment of 0.9 km and down to a vertical depth of 150 m. The large diameter drilling was also designed to provide additional graphite mineralisation material to continue with pilot plant metallurgical testwork.

Summary of the most significant graphitic carbon intercepts (minimum 100 m true thickness) from the fall 2017 infill and extension drilling at the Lac Tétépisca property's MOGC prospect can be found in Table 10.6.

Table 10.6 - Best Intercepts of the 2017 Drilling Programs

Drillhole	Section	Azimuth	Total Length (m)	Intercepts	From (m)	To (m)	Core Intersection Length (m)	True Thickness (m)[1]	Cg (%)
LT-17-37	L04+60S	299	204	**Intersection**	**94.10**	**197.10**	**103.00**	**101.97**	**10.96**
				Including	*101.80*	*125.80*	*24.00*	*23.76*	*18.08*
LT-17-39	L04+20S	301	207	**Intersection**	**100.80**	**202.45**	**101.65**	**100.63**	**10.27**
				Including	*104.40*	*127.80*	*23.40*	*23.17*	*19.28*
LT-17-40	L04+60S	298	150	**Intersection**	**32.05**	**139.30**	**107.25**	**106.18**	**11.61**
				Including	*37.40*	*64.55*	*27.15*	*26.88*	*20.00*
L T-17-41	L03+55S	301	207	**Intersection**	**92.60**	**195.25**	**102.65**	**101.62**	**10.27**
				Including	*92.60*	*117.65*	*25.05*	*24.80*	*18.38*
LT-17-44	L03+50S	300	156	**Intersection**	**36.00**	**149.30**	**113.30**	**112.17**	**10.05**
				Including	*38.10*	*48.05*	*9.95*	*9.85*	*18.38*
				Including	*52.30*	*71.55*	*19.25*	*19.06*	*18.49*
LT-17-49	L06+50S	305	204	**Intersection**	**78.70**	**181.35**	**102.65**	**101.62**	**12.46**
				Including	*92.90*	*126.80*	*33.90*	*33.56*	*19.73*
				Including	*132.70*	*1,432.00*	*1,299.30*	*10.40*	*19.74*
LT-17-51	L02+50S	308	153	**Intersection**	**31.95**	**140.10**	**108.15**	**107.07**	**10.31**
				Including	*49.20*	*60.20*	*11.00*	*10.89*	*19.51*
LT-17-60	L07+50S	301	150	**Intersection**	**24.00**	**130.90**	**106.90**	**105.83**	**13.27**
				Including	*53.00*	*68.50*	*15.50*	*15.35*	*17.87*
				Including	*72.00*	*83.00*	*11.00*	*10.89*	*18.75*
				Including	*100.40*	*120.00*	*19.60*	*19.40*	*18.88*

Note:

(1) Carbon analyses were performed by the *Consortium de Recherche Appliquée en Traitement et Transformation des Substances Minérales* ("COREM") of Quebec City, an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 certified facility using LECO high frequency combustion method with infrared measurement (code LSA-M-B10) and are reported as graphitic carbon (Cg).

(2) True thicknesses are listed in this table. The drill holes have been loaded into Gemcom and the three-dimensional deposit envelope has an azimuth of 210 degrees and dips at -40 degrees. HQ drill holes crosscut the envelope of the mineralised zone's strike and dip at a high angle. The conversion factor for true thickness is 0.99 of the core intersection length.

Source: Focus MDA May 30, 2019

On November 19, 2018, Focus received IOS' technical report for the fall 2017 infill and extension drilling program at the Lac Tétépisca Project.

10.2.4 2018 Exploration Drilling Program

On May 18, 2018, Focus commissioned IOS to design and implement, under the supervision of TJCM, a fourth round of infill and extension drilling targeting the MOGC prospect at the Lac Tétépisca Project. Between 10 and 15 drill holes were planned for a total of 2,000 m. In late November 2018, Focus elected to postpone the fourth round of infill and extension drilling at Lac Tétépisca to 2019.

10.2.5 2020 Exploration Drilling Program

The 2020 drilling campaign included 30 exploration drill holes for a total of 5,440.00 m (Table 10.7 and Figure 10.2)

Table 10.7 - 2020 Drilling Program

Hole Name	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length
				(degrees)	(degrees)	(m)
LT-19-77	494539	5675655	500	302	-45.0	219
LT-20-78	494688.9	5676237	455	302	-45.0	102
LT-20-79	494751.9	5676186	455	302	-45.0	150
LT-20-80	494806.1	5676155	455	302	-45.0	201
LT-20-81	494769.1	5676050	480	302	-45.0	201
LT-20-82	494728.8	5675918	485	302	-45.0	219
LT-20-83	494366.3	5675442	500	302	-45.0	210
LT-20-84	494013.1	5675289	505	302	-45.0	105
LT-20-85	493961.5	5675250	510	302	-45.0	105
LT-20-86	493939.7	5675217	500	302	-45.0	105
LT-20-87	493999.6	5675182	500	302	-45.0	150
LT-20-88	494072.9	5675254	505	302	-45.0	150
LT-20-89	494142.7	5675211	505	302	-45.0	204
LT-20-90	494059.5	5675140	500	302	-45.0	201
LT-20-91	493848.1	5675107	490	302	-45.0	114
LT-20-92	493871.1	5675150	495	302	-45.0	108
LT-20-93	493939.4	5675104	495	302	-45.0	150
LT-20-94	493992.3	5675071	495	302	-45.0	201
LT-20-95	494415	5675605	508	302	-45.0	150

Hole Name	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Length (m)
LT-20-96	494505	5675614	497.85	302	-45.0	210
LT-20-97	494449	5675649	499.5	302	-45.0	156
LT-20-98	494480.4	5675690	494.9	302	-45.0	162
LT-20-99	494419	5675726	498	302	-45.0	117
LT-20-100	494387.6	5675685	498.5	302	-45.0	108
LT-20-101	494347	5675647	498.7	302	-45.0	103
LT-20-102	494366	5675442	500	0	-90.0	330
LT-20-103	494475	5675570	498	302	-45.0	210
LT-20-104	494475	5675570	498	0	-90.0	318
LT-20-105	494556	5675675	495	0	-90.0	345
LT-20-106	494728.8	5675918	485	0	-90.0	336

10.2.5.1 *2020 Exploration Drilling Program Highlights*

In the fall of 2020, 30 HQ-diameter holes (total: 5,440 m) were drilled to test the continuity of the graphitic mineralisation within the Manicouagan-Ouest Graphitic Corridor (MOGC) with respect to the variability of graphitic carbon thicknesses and grades. Drilling highlights are presented in Table 10.8. The drilling program was designed to complete the systematic testing of the MOGC prospect.

Table 10.8 - Best Intercepts of the 2020 Exploration Drilling Program

Drillhole	Section	Azimuth	Total Length (m)	Intercepts	From (m)	To (m)	Core Intersection Length (m)	True Thickness (m)[1]	Cg (%)
LT-19-77	L4+75S	302	**219**	**Intersection**	**102.3**	**192.2**	**89.9**	**86.3**	**11.10**
LT-20-79	L1+00N	302	**150**	**Intersection**	**5.3**	**75.35**	**70.05**	**67.248**	**14.20**
				Including	*16.55*	*24.25*	*7.7*	*7.392*	*14.90*
				Including	*31*	*73.45*	*42.45*	*40.752*	*16.10*
LT-20-80	L1+00N	302	**201**	**Intersection**	**44.2**	**136.8**	**92.6**	**88.896**	**14.20**
				Including	*59.45*	*70.9*	*11.45*	*10.992*	*14.90*
				Including	*81.3*	*130.7*	*49.4*	*47.424*	*16.10*
LT-20-81	L0+00	302	**201**	**Intersection**	**85.1**	**98.45**	**13.35**	**12.816**	**14.20**
				Including	*90.4*	*98.45*	*8.05*	*7.728*	*16.10*
LT-20-81	L0+00	302	**201**	**Intersection**	**105**	**148.9**	**43.9**	**42.144**	**14.20**
				Including	*110.6*	*148.9*	*38.3*	*36.768*	*16.10*
LT-20-82	L1+50S	302	**219**	**Intersection**	**101.2**	**123.5**	**22.3**	**21.408**	**14.20**
				Including	*101.2*	*122*	*20.8*	*19.968*	*16.10*
LT-20-82	L1+50S	302	**219**	**Intersection**	**134**	**183.35**	**49.35**	**47.376**	**14.20**

Drillhole	Section	Azimuth	Total Length (m)	Intercepts	From (m)	To (m)	Core Intersection Length (m)	True Thickness (m)[1]	Cg (%)
				Including	*140.05*	*156.2*	*16.15*	*15.504*	*14.90*
				Including	*171*	*180.7*	*9.7*	*9.312*	*16.10*
LT-20-78	L1+00N	302	**102**	**Intersection**	**6**	**13.85**	**7.85**	**7.6**	**11.10**
LT-20-83	L7+50S	302	**210**	**Intersection**	**98**	**180.4**	**82.4**	**79.6**	**14.20**
				Including	*100.5*	*162.9*	*62.4*	*60.3*	*14.90*
				Including	*169.1*	*177.95*	*8.85*	*8.5*	*16.10*
LT-20-84	L10+50S	302	**105**	**Intersection**	No Significant Intersections				
LT-20-85	L11+00S	302	**105**	**Intersection**	No Significant Intersections				
LT-20-86	L11+50S	302	**105**	**Intersection**	No Significant Intersections				
LT-20-87	L11+50S	302	**150**	**Intersection**	**2.85**	**15.95**	**13.1**	**12.7**	**7.20**
LT-20-88	L10+50S	302	**150**	**Intersection**	**3**	**10**	**7**	**6.8**	**7.80**
				Intersection	**30.25**	**46.55**	**16.3**	**15.7**	**11.30**
				Including	*36.45*	*43.25*	*6.8*	*6.6*	*15.70*
LT-20-89	L10+50S	302	**204**	**Intersection**	**61.2**	**76.85**	**15.65**	**15.1**	**8.20**
				Intersection	**87.75**	**121.65**	**33.9**	**32.7**	**11.60**
				Including	*87.75*	*121.65*	*33.9*	*32.7*	*11.60*
LT-20-90	L11+50S	302	**201**	**Intersection**	**61.75**	**99.55**	**37.8**	**36.5**	**7.00**
LT-20-91	L13+00S	302,0	**114**	**Intersection**	**3.5**	**33**	**29.5**	**28.5**	**7.00**
LT-20-92	L12+50S	302	**108**	**Intersection**	**9**	**21.8**	**12.8**	**12.4**	**6.40**
LT-20-93	L12+50S	302	**150**	**Intersection**	**22.3**	**67**	**44.7**	**43.2**	**7.40**
				Including	**84.4**	**107.25**	**22.85**	**22.1**	**6.20**
LT-20-94	L12+50S	302	**201**	**Intersection**	**54.85**	**120.2**	**65.35**	**63.1**	**6.10**
				Including	*111.2*	*118.4*	*7.2*	*7*	*11.20*
				Intersection	**142.7**	**170**	**27.3**	**26.4**	**6.30**
LT-20-95	L5+75S	302	**210**	**Intersection**	**35.4**	**115**	**79.6**	**76.9**	**15.70**
				Including	*35.4*	*102.7*	*67.3*	*65*	*17.40*
				Intersection	**124.45**	**137.4**	**12.95**	**12.5**	**7.00**
LT-20-96	L5+25S	302	**210**	**Intersection**	**105.05**	**193**	**87.95**	**85**	**11.60**
				Including	*109.1*	*131.1*	*22*	*21.3*	*18.90*
				Including	*153.5*	*170.75*	*17.25*	*16.7*	*17.10*
LT-20-97	L5+25S	302	**156**	**Intersection**	**38.1**	**122.65**	**84.55**	**81.7**	**13.40**
				Including	*39.7*	*72.5*	*32.8*	*31.7*	*18.10*
				Including	*90.55*	*115.35*	*24.8*	*24*	*14.30*
				Intersection	**128.1**	**135**	**6.9**	**6.7**	**6.40**
LT-20-98	L4+75S	302	**162**	**Intersection**	**34**	**116.75**	**82.75**	**79.9**	**12.20**
				Including	*36.7*	*69.2*	*32.5*	*31.4*	*18.00*
				Including	*93.15*	*107.1*	*13.95*	*13.5*	*14.40*
LT-20-99	L4+75S	302	**117**	**Intersection**	**3.5**	**59.05**	**55.55**	**53.7**	**12.20**
				Including	*3.5*	*18*	*14.5*	*14*	*17.10*
				Including	*33.7*	*48.05*	*14.35*	*13.9*	*15.40*

Drillhole	Section	Azimuth	Total Length (m)	Intercepts	From (m)	To (m)	Core Intersection Length (m)	True Thickness (m)[1]	Cg (%)
LT-20-100	L5+25S	302	**108**	**Intersection**	**3**	**62**	**59**	**57**	**12.80**
				Including	*3*	*38.5*	*35.5*	*34.3*	*16.40*
				Intersection	**74.6**	**85.4**	**10.8**	**10.4**	**8.80**
LT-20-101	L5+75S	302	**103**	**Intersection**	**1.5**	**82.75**	**81.25**	**78.5**	**10.40**
				Including	*1.5*	*38.35*	*36.85*	*35.6*	*15.50*
LT-20-102	L7+50S	0	**330**	**Intersection**	**137.15**	**237.2**	**100.05**	**50**	**12.50**
				Including	*159.65*	*207.4*	*47.75*	*23.9*	*17.80*
				Including	*215.6*	*224.2*	*8.6*	*4.3*	*14.90*
				Intersection	**247.05**	**285.5**	**38.45**	**19.2**	**14.90**
				Including	*247.05*	*276.2*	*29.15*	*14.6*	*17.00*
LT-20-103	L5+75	302	**210**	**Intersection**	**101.2**	**166.8**	**65.6**	**63.4**	**13.40**
				Including	*101.2*	*132.6*	*31.4*	*30.3*	*18.40*
				Including	*150.75*	*164.2*	*13.45*	*13*	*19.20*
LT-20-104	L5+75	0	**318**	**Intersection**	**163.65**	**282**	**118.35**	**59.2**	**12.20**
				Including	*163.65*	*214.05*	*50.4*	*25.2*	*17.00*
				Including	*239.8*	*278.8*	*39*	*19.5*	*14.00*
LT-20-105	L4+50S	0	**345**	**Intersection**	**170.5**	**229.8**	**59.3**	**29.7**	**13.80**
				Including	*173*	*211.4*	*38.4*	*19.2*	*16.70*
				Intersection	**239**	**275**	**36**	**18**	**6.20**
				Including	*263*	*273.5*	*10.5*	*5.3*	*17.80*
				Intersection	**284.15**	**313.35**	**29.2**	**14.6**	**11.10**
				Including	*300.8*	*313.35*	*12.55*	*6.3*	*15.70*
LT-20-106	L1+50S	0	**336**	**Intersection**	**160**	**227.4**	**67.4**	**33.7**	**15.60**
				Including	*168.35*	*222.4*	*54.05*	*27*	*17.70*
				Intersection	**261.2**	**303.05**	**41.85**	**20.9**	**9.90**
				Including	*279.65*	*289.75*	*10.1*	*5.1*	*16.40*

Notes:

(1) True thicknesses are reported in this news release and are calculated assuming a dip of -60° for the mineralised envelope. Core descriptions, sampling information and analytical results were captured in Geotic™ core logging software, and then exported to Surpac™ software for three-dimensional (3-D) rendering. The 3-D mineralisation envelope has an azimuth of approximately NO35° and dips at -50° to -60° to the south-east. The drill holes crosscut the envelope of the main mineralised zone's strike and dips at near right angle, except for deep holes LK-20-102, 104, 105, and 106.

(2) "Best intercepts" and "significant mineralisation" are defined as Cg grading a minimum of 5.0% over at least 6.0 m with internal dilution set at a maximum of 6.0 m and no external dilution. "Best sub-intercepts" are defined as Cg grading a minimum of 10.0% over 6.0 m, with same limitations on dilution. The 5% cg and 10% Cg cut-offs are used solely to delineate the extent of the mineralised envelopes corresponding to "Best intercepts" and "Best sub-intercepts", respectively. Economic cut-offs based on geological, metallurgical, mining, and economic factors, parameters and considerations will be determined as part of the maiden mineral resource estimate planned for the Lac Tétépisca project later in 2021 and through subsequent technical studies.

(3) Barren core intervals within the mineralised envelope of the MOCG that were not analysed are considered as 0.0% Cg internal dilution.

(4) Analyses were performed by COREM of Quebec City, an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 certified facility using LECO combustion in induction furnace and infrared spectrometry (code LSA-M-B10) and are reported as graphitic carbon (Cg) and total sulphur.

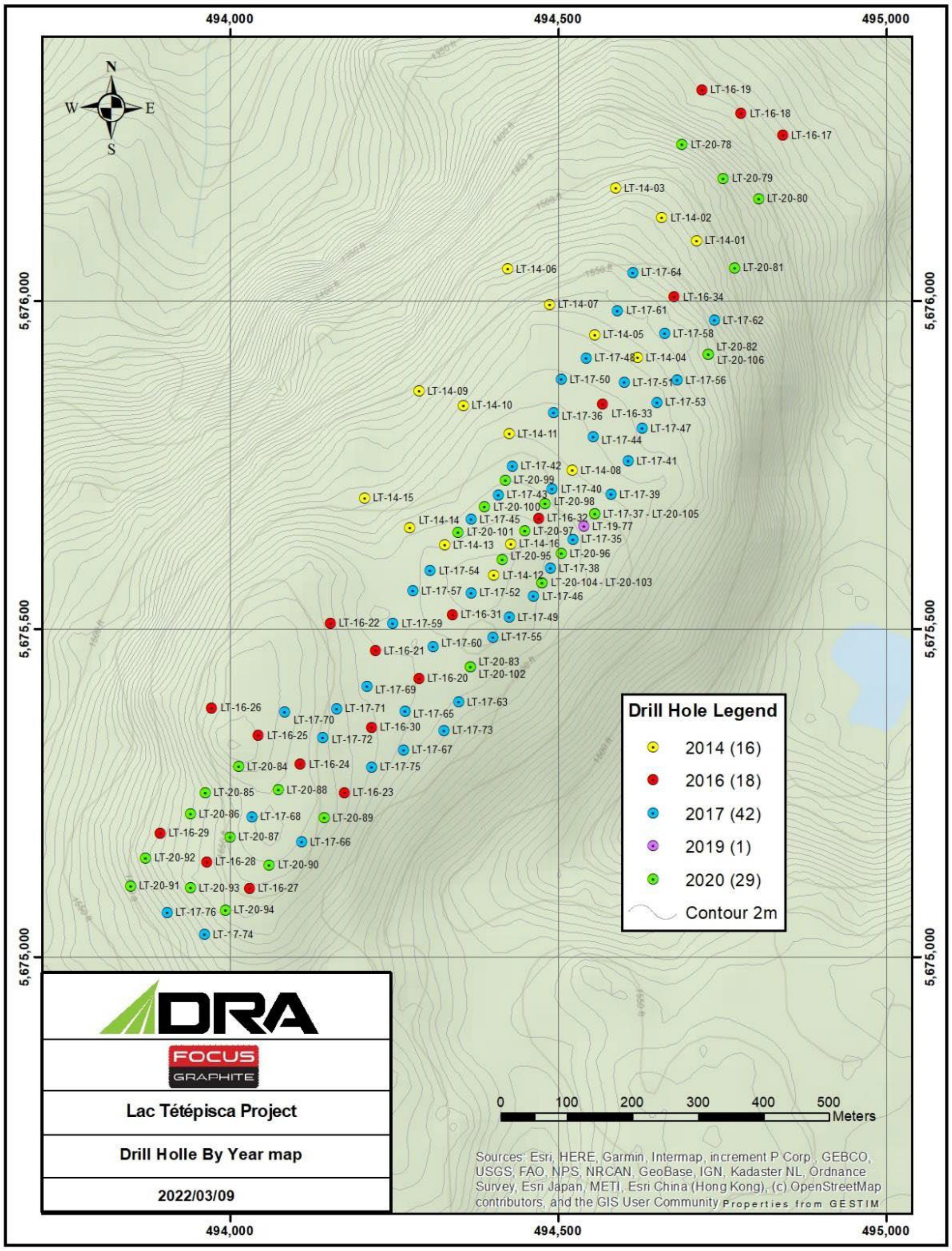
(5) QA/QC program: IOS introduced 10% reference samples, including certified and internal reference materials, duplicates, and blank samples. Ten percent of the drill core samples were also analysed by COREM for total, organic and inorganic, carbon. Duplicates of the same 10% of the drill core samples were also sent to ACTLABS Laboratories of Ancaster, Ontario (ISO/IEC 17025:2005 with CAN-P-1579) for interlaboratory verification where they were analysed for graphitic carbon, total sulphur and for trace metals by ICP-MS after aqua-regia digestion.

Source: Focus Press Release June 15, 2021

10.2.6 DRILLING LOCATION 2014-2020

Figure 10.2 shows the location of all 106 drill holes on the MOGC prospect at the Lac Tetepisca Project.

Figure 10.2 - Location of 2014 to 2020 Exploration Drilling Program



Source: DRA, 2022

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

The following section of the Report reviews drill core sample preparation, analysis and security procedures and protocols employed by IOS Services Géoscientifiques (IOS) for all four (4) drilling programs managed by IOS at the Lac Tétépisca projected for Focus. Drill core sample preparation, analysis and security procedures follow core logging and core sampling interval marking by IOS geologists. Core handling, splitting, sampling and sample preparation (crushing and grinding) are performed by IOS geological and/or laboratory technicians under the supervision of IOS's chemist or of an IOS geologist. The following text is extracted and translated from the various drilling program reports produced by IOS with slight modifications by DRA for the purpose of this section of the Report.

11.1 Core Sampling

Typically, all graphite mineralised drill core intersections are sampled as well as the portion of encasing waste rock, up to two (2) metres above and below the mineralised intervals.

Typical sample size is of either 1.5 m (2014 and 2016), 2 m (2017), or 3 m. (2020) depending on programs, with a minimum of 0.3 m and a maximum of 5.90 m for an average length of 1.67 m. The sample may also be constrained by lithological contacts, the variations of mineralisation and / or alteration as well as the losses of continuity of the intervals.

Table 11.1 details the number of samples collected, and the total number of metres sampled that were pre-processed, pulverized, and shipped to COREM Laboratory for analysis.

Table 11.1 - Number of Samples and Meterage from Lac Tétépisca

Year	Number of Samples	Total Meterage (m)
2014	853	1,212.03
2016	1,323	1,742.61
2017-2018	3,091	4,802,12
2020	1,878	4,134.32
All Drilling Years	**7,145**	**11,891.08**

11.2 Sampling Preparation Protocol

The following sampling protocol was originally established by IOS for the 2014 Lac Tétépisca Project drilling program and has been applied to subsequent years. All sample preparation is performed by IOS personnel at their Saguenay, Québec core logging, sample storage, and sample preparation facilities ("IOS laboratories") under the supervision of IOS's chemist or of an IOS geologist.

Drill core samples were prepared in the IOS laboratories and shipped to COREM, in Quebec City, for analysis. For all drilling program, a sub-population of ~10% of the samples was also sent to Activation Laboratories (Actlabs) located in Ancaster, Ontario, for check-analysis as well as for the calibration of trace elements. The different stages of the sampling protocol are described in the following sections.

11.2.1 Cutting

The drill cores were cut in half lengthwise using a diamond saw with one of the halves cut again in half to produce a quarter core destined for analysis. The remaining 3/4 core is put back in the box and then archived as witness core or for future resampling. The 1/4 core samples for analysis were individually bagged with a slip numbered with a bar code (e.g.: 92212385) according to the following nomenclature:

- project number (first three digits, i.e. 922);
- type of material (one digit); and
- sample (last four digits. i.e. 2385).

11.2.2 Drying

The samples, following being cut and bagged, were dried in a heated and ventilated room. The samples remained in their unclosed bag, identified and prepared at the cutting stage and were placed on mesh shelves.

11.2.3 Density Measurements

The density of the rock was measured on each of the dried samples using the entire sample material for the analysis. The density measurement protocol was adapted from an ASTM standard method for the measurement of coarse aggregate density (ASTM designation C127-07). An internal protocol (surface dry) was implemented following a comparison with the ASTM method. The main parameters for calculating density were the weight of the dry sample and the weight of the sample in water.

The sample was immersed in a pool of water where the volume and temperature of the water was measured and controlled. An electronic balance was used, which automatically calculated the density of the sample. The calculation was redone on a spreadsheet as a quality control. The samples were then subsequently placed in a steel dish to be re-dried quickly and placed back in the plastic bags awaiting their crushing.

11.2.4 CRUSHING

Samples were crushed using a manganese steel jaw crusher (TM Engineering Terminator™) to reduce the particle size for pulverization. The optimal particle size sought was 70% to 85% passing 2 mm, which was validated every 10 samples by sieving.

11.2.5 SPLITTING

Using a riffle splitter, an aliquot of 200 to 250 g was collected to be subsequently pulverized. Excess material was bagged and kept in plastic barrels in which nitrogen was added to limit oxidation. These barrels were inventoried and are currently stored at IOS's laboratory facilities in anticipation of metallurgical testing.

11.2.6 PULVERIZATION

The 200-250 g aliquot was pulverized in a tungsten bowl or initially in chrome steel bowls using a Rocklab shatter-box. The speed was fixed, and the pulverization time was determined at the beginning of the project to obtain the required particle size. The crushing time was occasionally readjusted, as needed if the material was not adequately pulverized. A check of the particle size obtained was carried out every ten samples using a laser dispersion particle size analyzer. If the particle size did not meet the specifications, the material was examined using a binocular magnifying glass to determine if the problem was due to the presence of micas, which could not be pulverized despite the energy supplied.

The desired optimum particle size was 85% passing 75 µm. Approximately 55 g was taken from the pulverized material and deposited in plastic bottles. The remaining material was bagged and stored in inventoried boxes.

11.3 Sample Handling Quality Control

A quality control program was established by IOS for the sampling preparation program.

11.3.1 SCREENING OF CRUSHED SAMPLES

During grinding, it was preferable that the particle size of the material was stable and fine enough to ensure the representativeness of the material to be pulverized. The crushed material of approximately 1 out of 10 samples was sieved manually to check the proportion of material passing through 2 mm.

The jaw crusher (Terminator type) was used, and the average percentage of material below 2 mm was 90.6% with a standard deviation of 4.7%. When the percentage of material passing decreases below 75-80%, the gap between the jaws of the crusher was readjusted to reduce the particle size of the material. The proportions of material retained at 2 mm met the specifications for all the checked samples.

11.3.2 Granulometry Analysis

The particle size distribution of the samples from the pulverization was measured using a Fritsch Analysette 22™ laser scatter particle size analyzer. The analysis provided the proportions of material passing at different particle sizes (38 µm, 45 µm, 63 µm, 75 µm, 106 µm, 125 µm, 150 µm, 250 µm, 500 µm and 1000 µm) as well as particle size curves. For each selected sample (approximately 10%), three measurements were carried out. When a measurement diverged, new replicas were produced until three (3) comparable results were obtained. Note that this type of measurement diverged slightly from traditional sieving, assuming that the particles were spherical. During sieving, particles with high axis ratios tended to be preferentially retained in the sieves, creating a bias towards large particle sizes.

11.3.3 Granulometry of Certified Reference Material

An alignment of the particle size analyzer cell was carried out at the start of each day and a measurement of the F-500 certified reference material, supplied by Fritsch, or the internal G2MRI14 reference material was taken. A measure of the reference material was also performed approximately every 20 samples during a project, for the measurement of instrumental drift.

11.3.4 Visual Inspection

When the pulverization did not reach 85% of material passing 75 µm, a visual check was carried out to determine if this deviation was caused by the presence of mica, which could not be finely pulverized. As mica unravels into elastic sheets, it does not pulverize easily. If the problem is not related to the presence of micas, the series of samples must be pulverized again.

The examination for the presence of mica was carried out dry, by an IOS geologist, with the use of an episcopic polarizing stereomicroscope Leica M205 C™ and the comments of the observation were recorded. The samples in this project all exceeded the target of 85% passing 75 µm.

11.4 Sample Dispatch

Once the samples preparation was done, shipping was the next step. The shipping of the samples dispatch was carried out by a technician who ensured that all the samples for each hole were accounted for and that the proposed analytical method was validated. Internal and certified reference materials (CRM) as well as blanks were weighed from a prepared list and were inserted into the sampling stream. Samples and control materials sent to COREM were shipped in plastic containers provided by COREM. Each container had a barcode label and a handwritten number on the lid. Samples shipped to Actlabs were placed in plastic bags with tie-wraps.

11.5 Analytical Protocols

The COREM and Actlabs assay methods used were detailed by the laboratories while the analytical quality control is presented in Section 11.6 of the Report.

11.5.1 COREM

11.5.1.1 Total Carbon

The calibration of the different types of carbon and sulphur is carried out by infrared spectrometry using a LECO induction furnace. The sample aliquot is introduced into an oven (1,380°C) under one (1) atmosphere of oxygen. The carbon dioxide released by the combustion of carbon is measured by absorption by an infrared (IR) cell as a flow of gas absorbing at a specific wavelength in the IR spectrum. The energy from the IR source is absorbed by the gas passing through the cell, proportionally reducing the signal. The concentration of CO_2 representing the graphitic carbon is measured as a reduction in the energy level of the detector, a value which is integrated over the time of the degassing. An induction or resistance furnace is used to burn carbon to form CO and CO_2, the majority being CO_2. A computerized system calculates and displays the concentration of total carbon present in the sample.

11.5.1.2 Total Sulphur

The calibration of total sulphur is carried out simultaneously with that of graphitic carbon. The sample is introduced into a furnace at 1,380°C under one (1) atmosphere of oxygen so that the sulphur is oxidized to SO_2. This gas (SO_2) is then measured by an infrared spectrometer, following the CO_2 calibration. A computerized system calculates and displays the concentration of total sulphur present in the sample.

11.5.1.3 Graphitic Carbon

A precise weight of 0.1 or 0.2 g of sample undergoes a preliminary treatment with nitric acid to eliminate the inorganic carbon (carbonates) and to oxidize the organic carbon. If the sample seems rich in graphite, 0.1 g is used so that the attack is efficient. Nitric acid is a strong oxidant, similar to perchloric acid used by other labs. The sample is then introduced into a LECO induction furnace at 1,380°C to oxidize the residual carbon into CO_2. After the elimination of humidity, this gas is measured by an infrared spectrometer and a computerized system calculates the concentration of graphitic carbon present in the sample. Note that digestion in nitric acid requires delicate manipulations that can cause random errors.

11.5.1.4 Inorganic Carbon

An aliquot of the sample undergoes a preliminary treatment with hydrochloric acid to eliminate the inorganic carbon (carbonates) without oxidizing the organic matter. This portion is then placed in a LECO capsule and introduced into an oven at 1,380°C to oxidize organic and graphitic carbon to

CO_2. After removal of moisture, the gas is measured by an infrared spectrometer to obtain the concentration of organic and graphitic carbon present in the treated sample. A second part of the non-acid-treated sample is analysed for its total carbon concentration. Inorganic carbon is determined by taking the difference between the concentration of organic and graphitic carbon from the concentration of total carbon. Note that calculating the difference implies that the analytical imprecision is twice that expected on the infrared spectrometer. A simple measurement by the difference in weight cannot be used here, the drying after the acid washing can volatilize part of the organic carbon.

11.5.1.5 Organic Carbon

An aliquot of the sample undergoes a preliminary treatment with hydrochloric acid to eliminate the inorganic carbon without oxidizing the organic and graphitic carbon (C org/graph), which is assayed by infrared spectrometry as described above. The proportion of organic carbon is obtained by calculating the difference between the carbon measured here and the graphitic carbon measured above. Note that calculating the difference implies that the error is twice that expected on the infrared spectrometer.

11.5.2 Actlabs

11.5.2.1 Total Carbon and Total Sulphur

Carbon and total sulphur are measured in a similar, but not identical way at Actlabs compared to those of COREM. The assay is carried out by combustion in an induction furnace and assayed by infrared spectrometry. An accelerant material (tungsten) as well as iron filings (conductive flux) are added to a sample portion before introduction into the furnace. Combustion is carried out at 1,370°C under one (1) atmosphere of oxygen. During combustion, the phases containing carbon and sulphur are oxidized, releasing CO, CO_2, and SO_2 for sulphur. Sulphur and carbon content is measured as sulphur dioxide and of carbon dioxide according to the absorption of infrared radiation. The concentration of CO_2 is correlated with a reduction in the energy level of the detector. A furnace and an Eltra CS-2000 spectrometer are used for the analysis.

11.5.2.2 Graphitic Carbon

A 0.5 g aliquot of the sample is subjected to calcination in furnaces in order to eliminate all forms of carbon, either by desorption of organic carbon or by dissociation of carbonates, with the exception of graphitic carbon. The parameters of this loss on ignition are not provided but can be deduced from the method for determining organic carbon content. The calcination residues are then measured by combustion and infrared spectrometry.

11.5.2.3 *PLASMA OPTICAL EMISSION SPECTROMETRY*

A 0.5 g sample is digested with aqua regia for 2 hours at 95°C. The sample is cooled and then diluted with deionized water. Diluted digestion liquors are then assayed using an optical plasma emission spectrometer (ICP-OES) Varian for 38 items. Note that aqua regia digestion only dissolves poorly refractory minerals and cannot corrode resistant minerals such as feldspars or zircons. The assay is thus partial, but adequate to characterise the residues of the exploitation.

11.6 Quality Assurance and Quality Control Program

Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) samples were inserted along the sample definition of the drill core. Generally, a duplicate sample, a standard sample or a blank sample is inserted in the sampling stream at a 10 to 1 ratio, meaning a QA/QC sample was inserted for every 10 core samples.

For the four (4) drilling campaigns from 2014 to 2020, ten (10) different internal and external sources standards were used. A total of 499 standards were introduced in the data stream. A total of 140 duplicate samples and 508 blanks were introduced at various stages of the sample preparation (at the saw, at the crusher, at the pulverization or at the sampling stage).

Table 11.2 - Summary Table of QA/QC Material

Name	Type of Material	Number of Samples Inserted
Sample Dups	Duplicates	119
Crushing Dups	Duplicates	11
Pulverization Dups	Duplicates	10
BCS- CRM 513	CRM	13
CGL 003	CRM	11
CGL 004	CRM	26
DC 60119	CRM	23
DC 60120	CRM	22
DC 60121	CRM	20
CDN-GR-1	CRM	29
OREAS 724	CRM	11
CMRI12	IRM	239
NCS DC 60119	CRM	37
NSC DC 60120	CRM	36
NSC DC 60121	CRM	35
Blank	Blank	270

Name	Type of Material	Number of Samples Inserted
Blank BICO disk	Blank	191
Blank at crushing stage	Blank	26
Blank at Pulverization Stage	Blank	21

CRM - Certified Reference Material
IRM- Internal Reference Material

11.7 Sample Security

During each drilling program, all core was kept near the logging tent in piles. Two or three times during the drilling program, pallets of core were sent, by road carrier, to IOS laboratory facilities in Saguenay, Québec, where all core and samples were logged, cut and sampled by IOS Personnel. The remaining core, the crushed and the pulverized material remained stored at IOS secure sample storage facilities property in Saguenay. The core yard was fenced off and locked at the end of each day with only authorised personnel allowed on site. The samples to be analysed at COREM or Actlabs were sent via a reputable courier company and were shipped directly to their intended destination. There are no security issues with the sampling-analyses portion.

11.8 Comments

In DRA's opinion, the sampling procedures and handling in the field, sample preparation at the IOS Prep Lab, sample and data security, and the analytical procedures were sufficient to maintain the integrity of the samples as representative of the material sampled.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Data Verification

IOS has managed all drill programs at the Lac Tétépisca Project for Focus since 2014. IOS is an independent company providing exploration, sample preparation, and Geographical Information System (GIS) services to various exploration companies and government agencies. IOS has made a strong commitment to the geological and assay database and have, as far as possible, produced a database that is complete, well documented, and traceable. All drill core, coarse rejects, returns from laboratory testing is appropriately stored in a IOS facility. The original drill core is stored in core racks at the IOS Saguenay logging facilities and is available for review.

Field inspection and database validation was carried out by DRA personnel prior to this resource update. The following text summarises the field inspection carried out by Mr. Claude Bisaillon, P.Eng, of DRA during a site visit at Lac Tétépisca project site and at IOS' Saguenay core yard/prep lab facilities in late November 2020. The site visit was carried out during the COVID-19 pandemic and interaction with IOS personnel was more difficult than for usual site visits.

12.2 DRA Site Visit

12.2.1 Lac Tétépisca Site

Mr. Claude Bisaillon, P.Eng, visited the Lac Tétépisca property on November 29, 2020, accompanied by Mr. Mario Joly, P.Geo., Senior Geologist for IOS. Drilling of LT-20-105 was in progress at the time of the visit. The drill rig, logging shack as well as the Tétépisca exploration camp were all visited on that day. It is important to note that only basic geologic core handling is done in the field core shack at the Project. The drilling program for the 2020 season ended with hole LT-20-106, completed on December 4, 2020.

12.2.2 IOS Saguenay, Laboratory, Core Logging and Sample Storage Facilities

Mr. Claude Bisaillon, P.Eng, then visited IOS's Saguenay laboratory, core logging and sample storage facilities on November 30 and December 1st, 2020, accompanied by Mr. Mikael Block, P.Geo., Senior Geologist for IOS. Mr. Réjean Girard, P.Geo., Chief Geologist and President of IOS was also encountered and arrangements were made for the start of data exchange with IOS. Mr. Bisaillon also met with Ms. Karen Gagné, P.Chem. of IOS to discuss the current QA/QC program for the Lac Tétépisca Project and its evolution since the start of IOS' involvement in the Project in 2013.

12.2.3 Site Visit Activities

The 2020 site visit entailed brief reviews of the following:

- Overview of the geology and exploration history of the Lac Tétépisca Project;
- Discussions on the Management of the Lac Tétépisca exploration program by IOS;
- 2020 Drill hole collar locations check;
- Description of the drill rig procedures including core handling;
- Description of the quick log procedures at the field core shack including core handling;
- Sample collection protocols at IOS's core logging facility;
- Discussion on the transportation of samples and the sample chain of custody including security;
- Core recovery check on core photos vs logs;
- Review of QA/QC program (insertion of standards, blanks, duplicates, etc.) and discussions with Ms. Karen Gagné, P.Chem. who was the person in charge of the QA/QC program for IOS in Saguenay logging facilities;
- Review of diamond drill core, core logging sheets and core logging procedures with Mikael Block, geologist for IOS, responsible for the 2020 drilling program (the review included commentary on typical lithological units, alteration, and mineralisation styles, and contact relationships at the various lithological boundaries);
- Review of Specific gravity sample collection.

Since 2014, IOS has been responsible for managing all aspects of the drill programs, sample preparation, logistics, and management and monitoring of the QA/QC program for Focus. At the end of each drill program, IOS also authored a series of comprehensive internal technical reports for Focus as well as the Statutory Reports that Focus must file with the government of Québec to maintain and renew its mineral rights for the Project.

In the field logging tent, the core is checked for drilling errors, measured for core recovery and RQD measurements, and quick logged directly into the Geotic™ core logging software. The work in the field core tent is accomplished by a technician with assistance from the geologist supervising the drilling program. Once the field personnel feels that all field procedures have been followed the core is put back in the core boxes and stored for later shipping. The drill holes inspected by DRA during the site visit was properly marked and put back in the core boxes and stacked outside on pallets, one per hole. On a regular basis, the core is then shipped by truck from the field to the IOS laboratory, core logging and sample storage facilities in in Saguenay. The remainder of the geological logging is then done at the IOS facilities in Saguenay. IOS's core logging, sample preparation and sample storage installations were inspected during the Saguenay site visit.

Figure 12.1 - 2020 Site Visit Photographs

Hole LT-20-105 Drill Location

Boxes 1 and 2 of LT-20-105

Field Core Shack and Core Yard

Field Core Yard

LT-20-104, Intervals from ~250 to 288 m

Field Kitchen and Dining Weatherhaven

12.3 Database Validation

Following the site visit and prior to the resource evaluation, DRA carried out an internal validation of the drill holes in the Focus database prepared by IOS. The MS Access™ database was received prior to the site visit on November 16th, 2020. The verification at that time was limited to a summary review of the drill hole database and geological interpretation. An updated database with all updated geological information but with missing assays was received on June 16, 2021, and the final updated geological and assay database was received on September 17, 2021.

As discussed in previous sub-sections of this Section 12, sampling intervals are on average 1.5 m in length. The sampling intervals respect geological boundaries with proper shoulder samples as stated in IOS drilling program reports.

Approximately 96% of the holes are drilled perpendicular to the trend of the MOGC prospect, at a dip of -42° to 50° and an azimuth ranging from N297 to N311 degrees (averaging 302 degrees) accounting for deviation but excluding the four (4) vertical holes. The drilling a database is comprised of a total of 7,145 samples as per Table 12.1.

Table 12.1 - Assay Database Lac Tétépisca

Drill Program Year	Number of Assays
2014	853
2016	1,323
2017	3,091
2020	1,878
Total:	**7,145**

During each drilling program, eight (8) different CRM were introduced in the sampling and assaying stream in order to assess accuracy of the analyses for Cg and Stot. CRM NCS DC 60119, NCS DC 60120 and NCS DC 60121 are three of the CRM used. These three CRM cover various percentages of Cg and Stot. CRM NCD DC 60119 is medium range Cg and medium range Stot, NCS DC 60120 is high range Cg and High range Stot while NCS DC 60121 is medium range Cg and low range Stot. The assay accuracy performed well as all the CRM were within one standard deviation and hovered over the mean. Refer to Figure 12.2, Figure 12.4 and Figure 12.6 for Cg and Figure 12.3, Figure 12.5 and Figure 12.7 for Stot.

Figure 12.2 - Cg% CRM NCS DC 60119

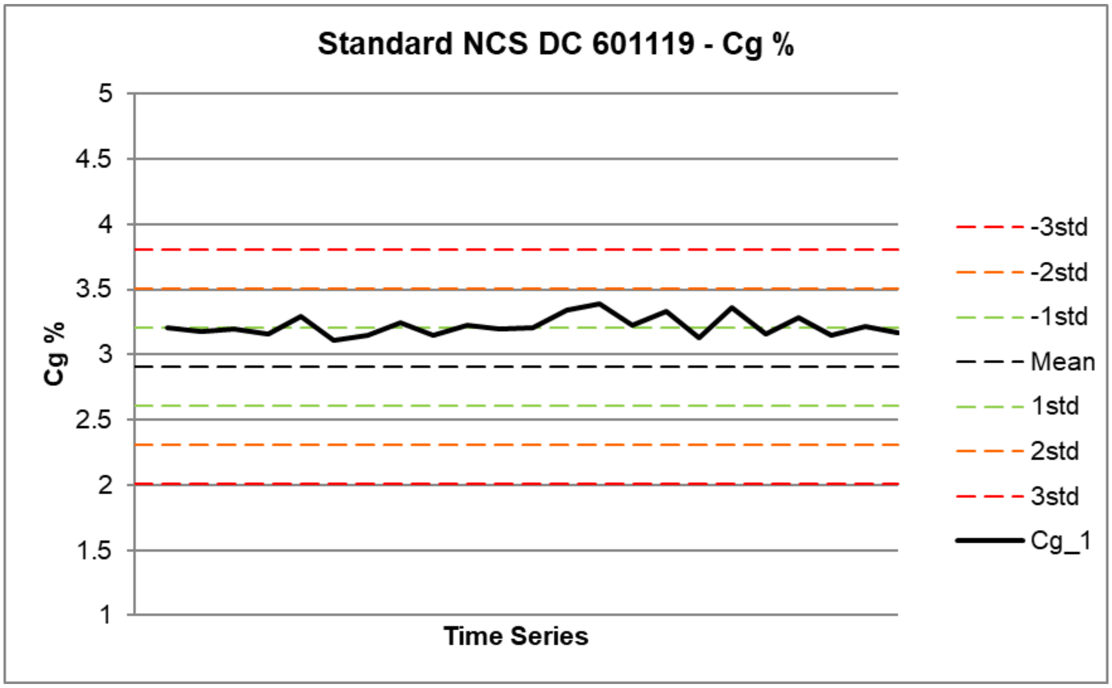


Figure 12.3 - Stot% CRM NCS DC 60119

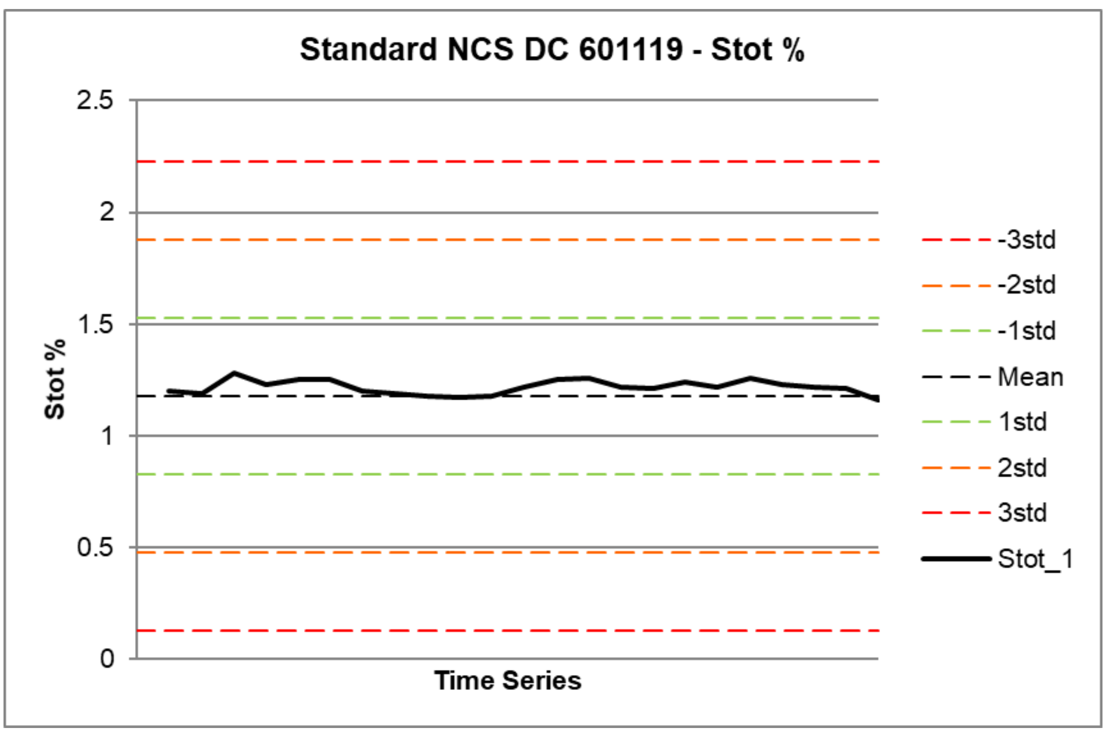


Figure 12.4 - Cg% CRM NCS DC 60120

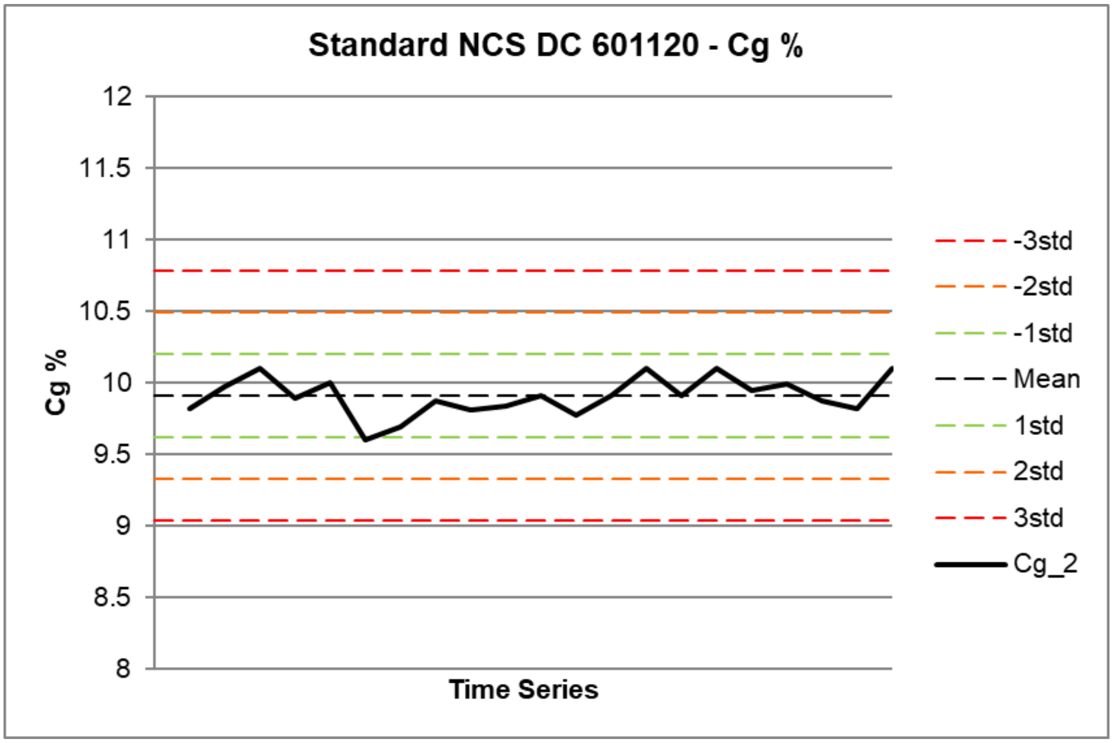


Figure 12.5 - Stot% CRM NCS DC 60120

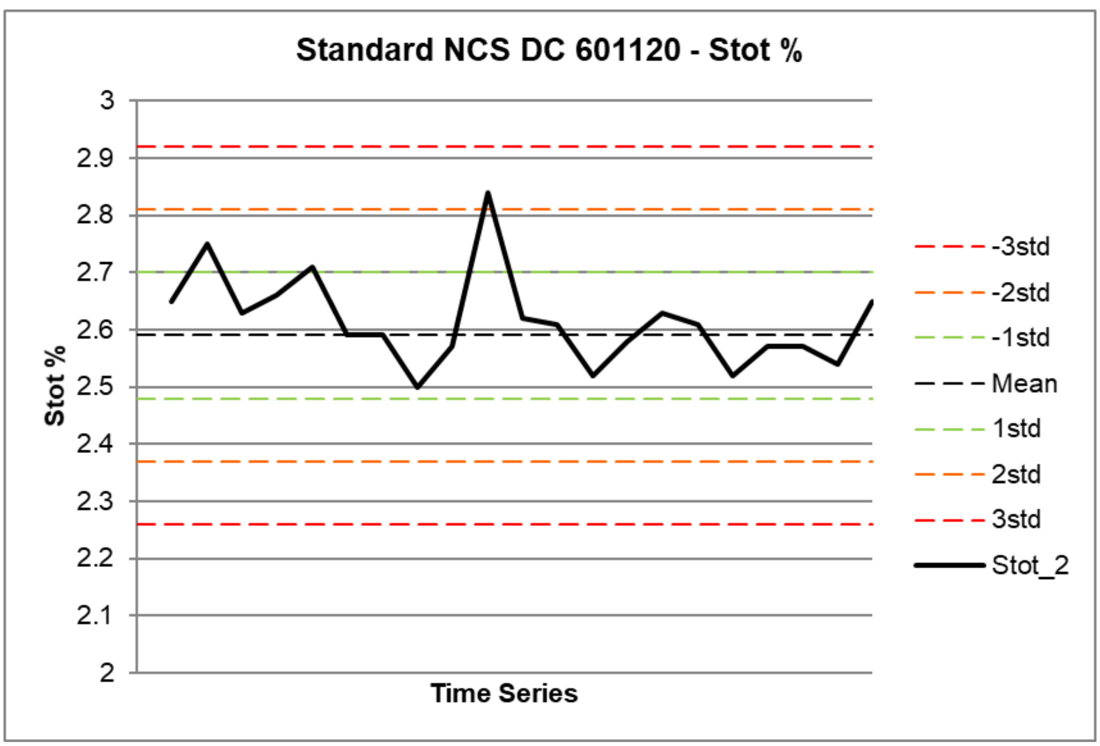


Figure 12.6 - Cg% CRM NCS DC 60121

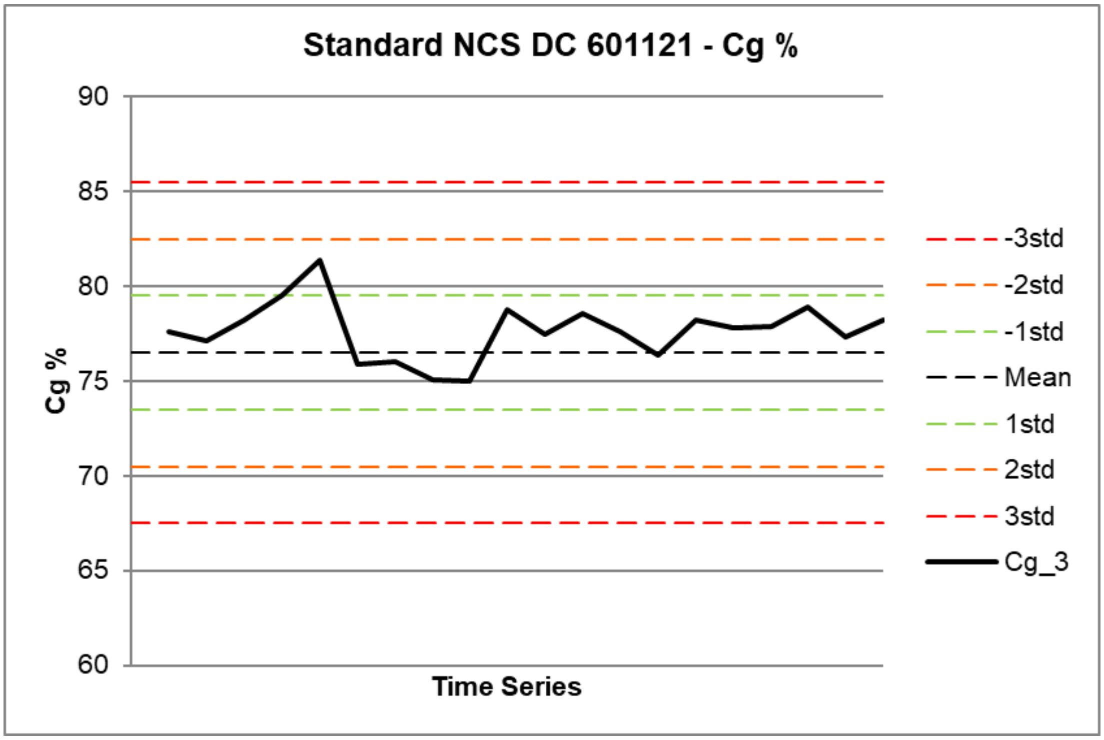
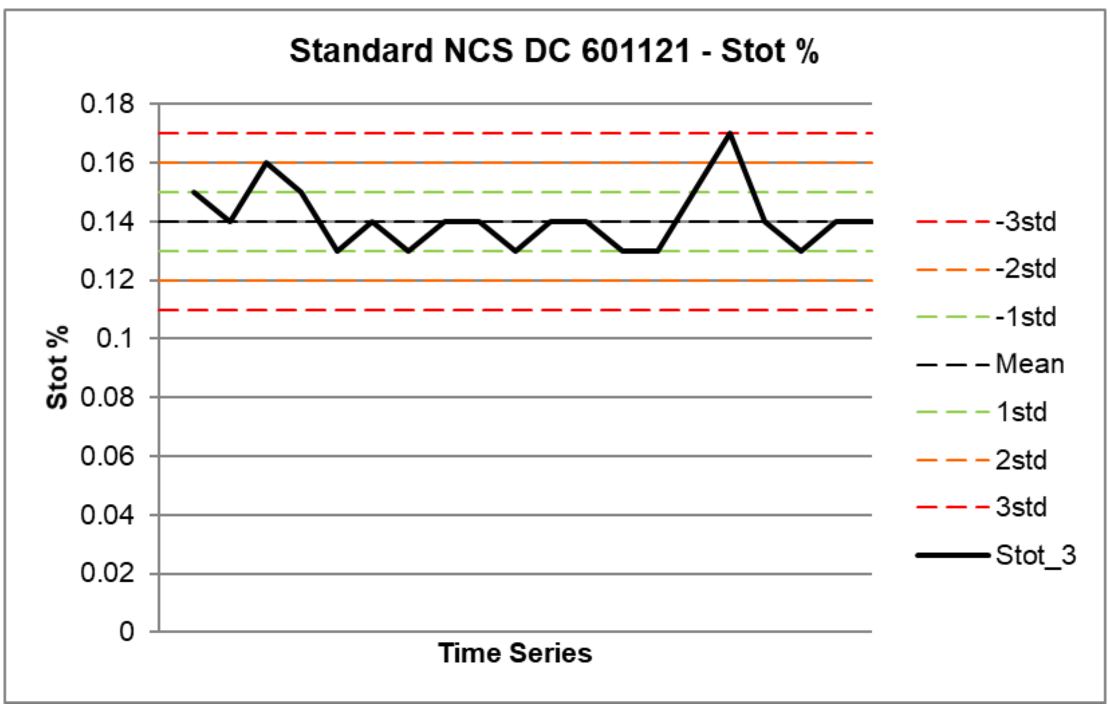


Figure 12.7 - Stot% CRM NCS DC 60121



12.4 Assay Protocol Verification

As previously stated in the Section 11 conclusions, the sample assay protocol and the QA/QC protocol put in place by IOS is appropriate for this type of deposit and is very effective. During the IOS facility visit in Saguenay, the author had various discussions with the geologist in charge of the project as well as the IOS chemist in charge of the assaying and QA/QC. These discussions centered on assaying and quality of the analyses and the procedure put in place by Focus and IOS.

No independent sampling program took place during the first site visit since all core from ongoing 2020 drill program was either on pallets at the Lac Tétépisca site, in transit or on pallets in the Saguenay core yard. COVID restrictions also complicated access to IOS personnel.

During a separate second visit performed in October 2021, Mr. Bisaillon walked through the core yard and pulled out selected core from the core racks. Mr. Bisaillon verified about 35% of the 2020 drill core as well as older core to check logged lithologies and to verify evidence of sampling in mineralised and unmineralised areas and compared the findings with logs and core photographs. COVID restrictions, time restrictions and lack of laboratory availability prevented independent sampling again.

During the drilling campaigns, various Certified Reference Material, Blanks, Duplicates, and internal Reference Material (listed in table 11-2) were introduced in the various sampling and assaying stream.

The following Internal Reference Material, CMRI12 has a Graphitic Carbon mean of 12.4 % (Figure 12.8) and a Total Sulphur mean of 5.18 %. (Figure 12.9). Both figures indicate that the assay results are mostly within one standard deviation with minor spikes into the second standard deviation, rarely in the three standard deviation range. CRMI12 is an internal reference material that has been prepared by IOS by blending pulps from the Lac Knife graphite deposit 2012 drill program, and statistics are based on 605 assays done at COREM and 121 assays at Actlabs in the course of various projects.

With no independent samples, DRA used the 670 duplicates from COREM (roughly 10%) that were sent to Actlabs for check sampling. The following Figures 12.10 and 12.11 show duplicates from multiple holes and multiple drilling years and best represent the entire assay population. The slopes of both the regression lines (45° line) indicate a high reproducibility between Actlabs and COREM in both Cg% and Stot%.

This random spot check allowed DRA to better understand the sampling and assaying program put in place and provide assurances that it is up to Canadian mining standards. No issues were reported by IOS and none were detected by the author.

Figure 12.8 – Cg % CRMI12 Internal Standard

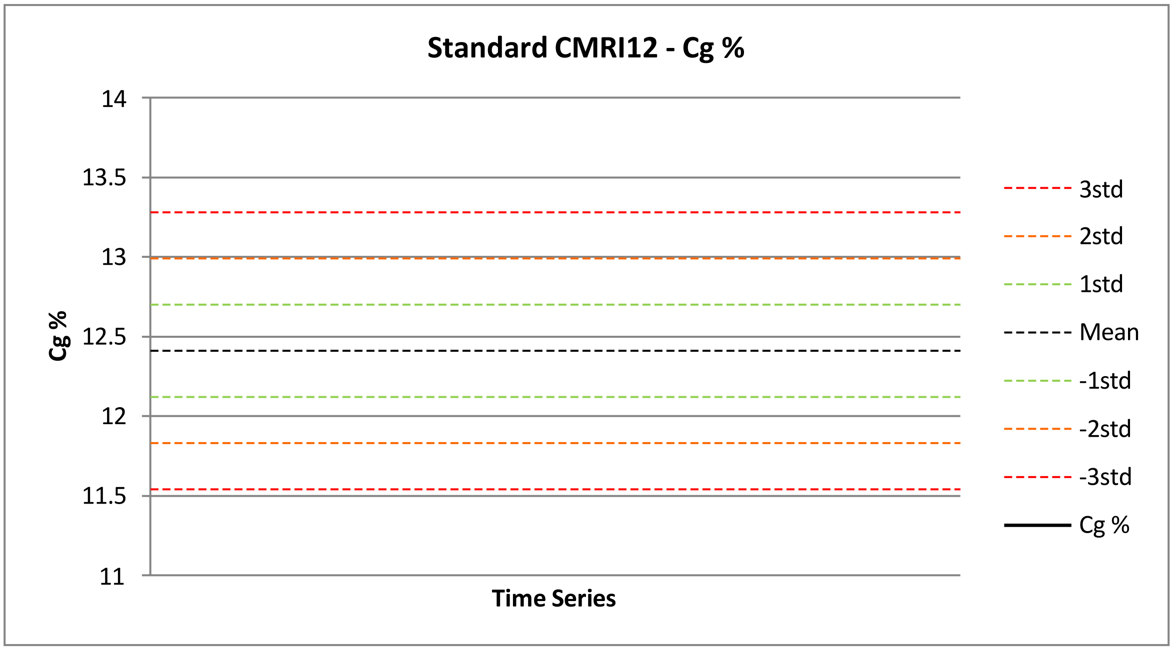


Figure 12.9 - Stot% CRMI12 Internal Standard

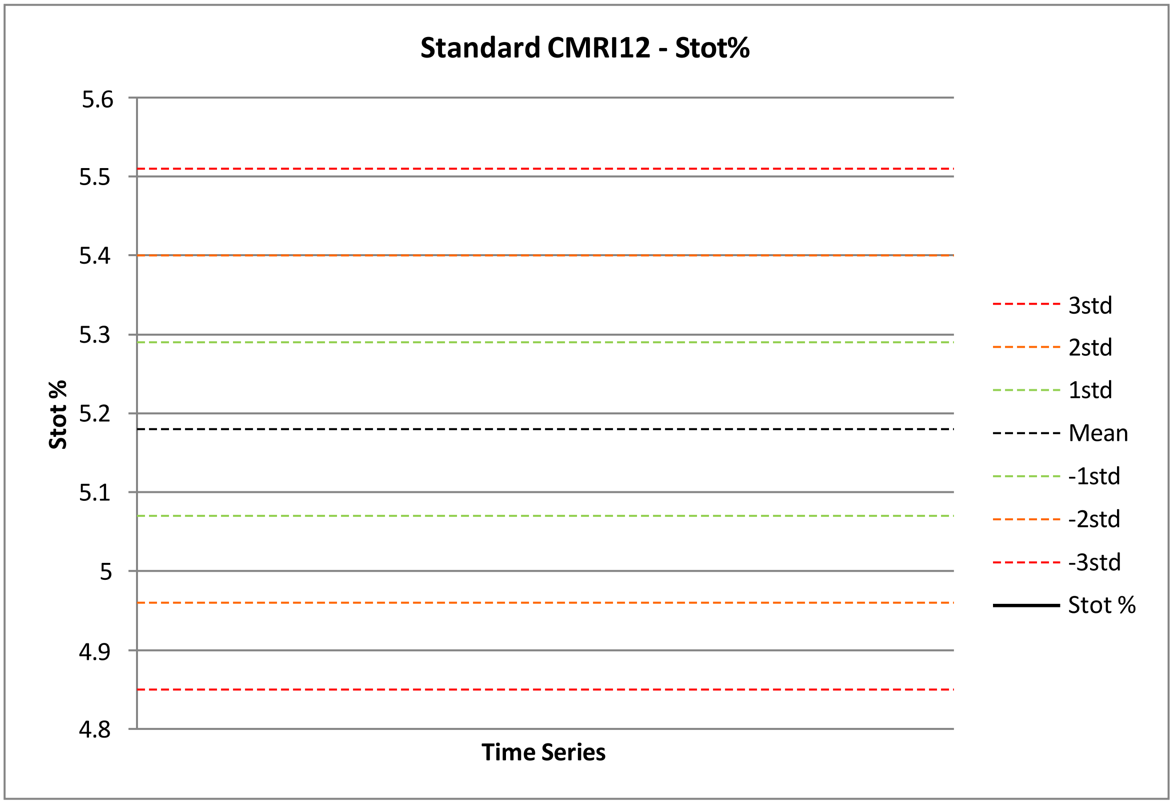


Figure 12.10 - Cg% COREM vs Actlabs

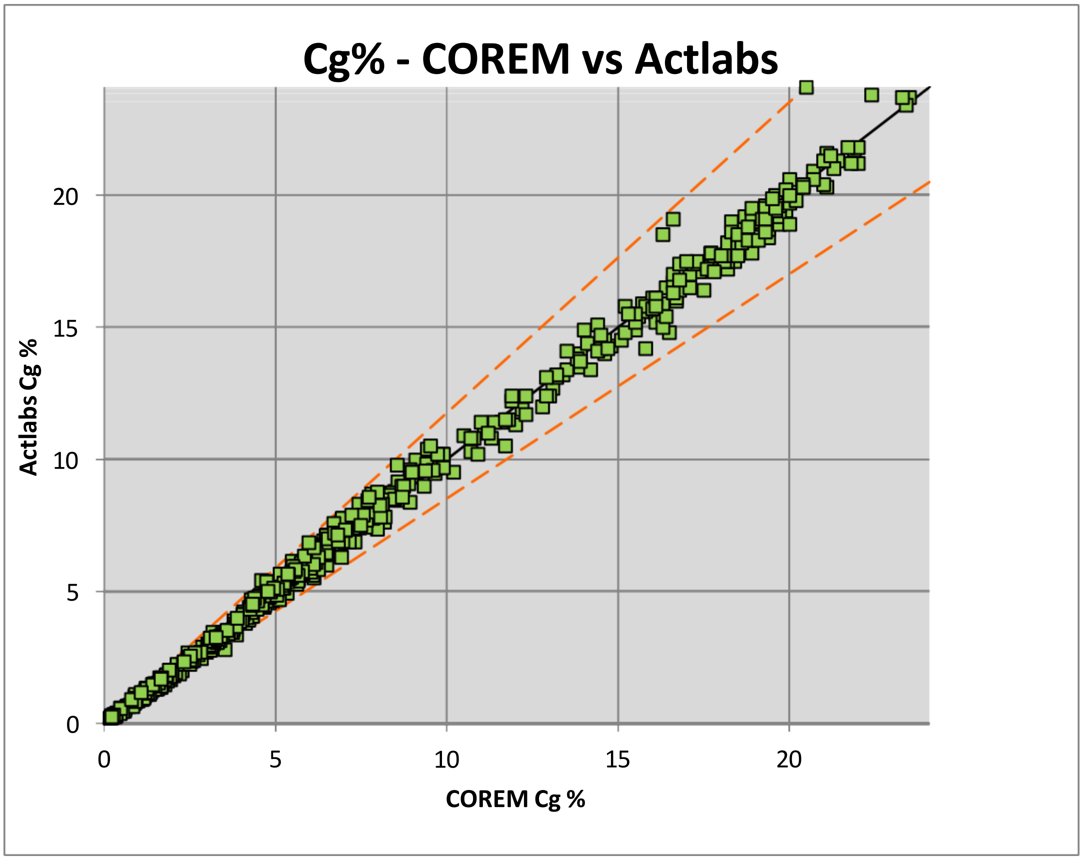
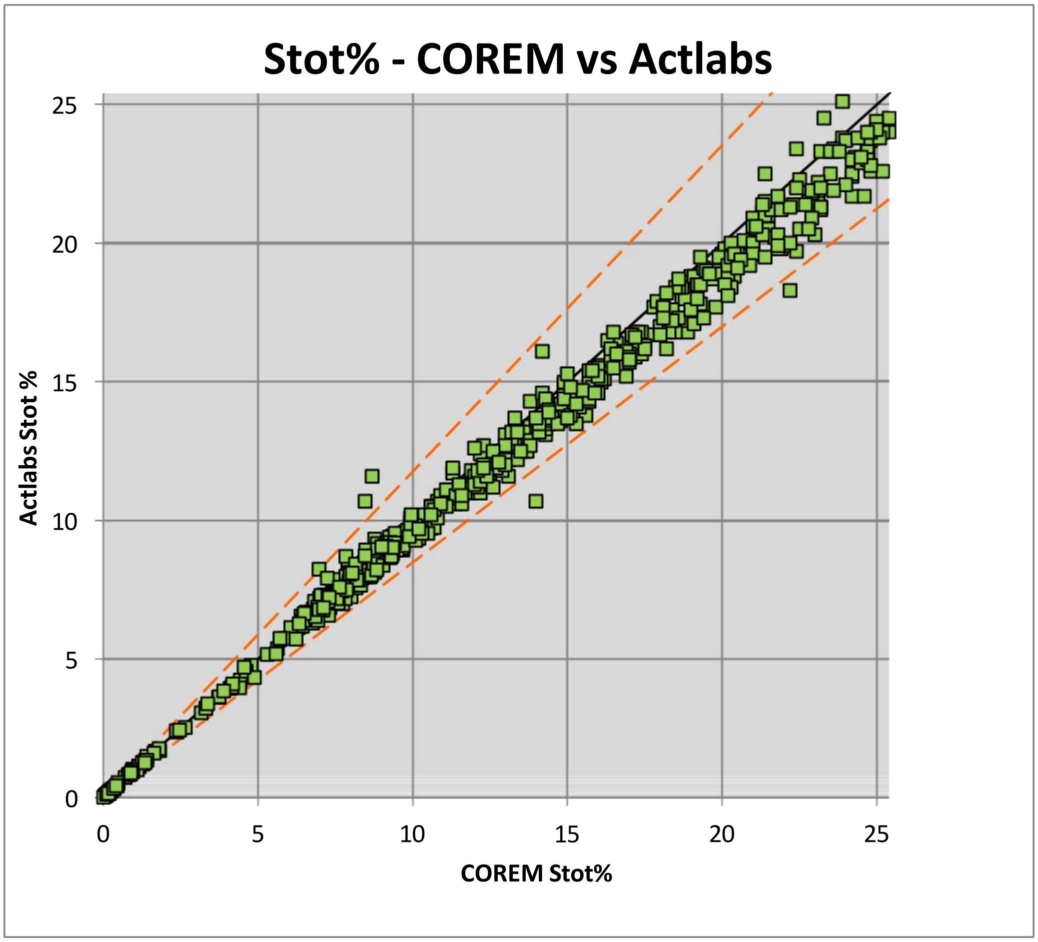


Figure 12.11 - Stot% COREM vs Actlabs



12.5 Conclusion

No material sample bias has been identified by the QP during the review of the drilling data and assays. The data collected by Focus adequately represents the size and style of mineralisation present on the Lac Tétépisca Project. The error rate in the drilling database, for the data that was validated by the QP, was found to be very low. Focus has now settled on using the COREM laboratory exclusively with about a 10% check at the Actlabs facility that ensures all recent assays in the database are analysed using consistent methodology.

A proper independent sampling program should be initiated during the next round of drilling to ensure that the sampling, assaying and reporting remains to high industry standards.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND TESTWORK

13.1 Introduction

Two (2) bench-scale metallurgical test programs have been completed to date on samples from the Lac Tétépisca Graphite Project. The first study was conducted in 2014 at SGS Canada Inc. (SGS) on one (1) 10 kg sample from the Lac Tétépisca graphite Project. The objective of this program was to provide an indication of the flake size distribution that can be obtained in a graphite concentrate by means of standard mineral processing methods. The second study was conducted in 2016-2017 at SGS. This study included a scoping level flowsheet development program on a master drill core composite and on six (6) composite variability samples with a total combined mass of 262.5 kg.

No metallurgical test results have been formally reported on to date other than highlights as part of press releases by Focus Graphite Inc. in 2014 and 2017.

13.2 2014 Metallurgical Testing at SGS

The 2014 metallurgical test program was conducted on one (1) 10 kg sample from the Lac Tétépisca graphite Project. The sample was homogenised and staged-crushed to -6 mesh prior to being split into charges for testing. The sample type/category, sample location, and sample selection criteria were not specified for the sample tested.

The objective of this program was to provide an indication of the flake size distribution that can be obtained in a graphite concentrate by means of standard mineral processing methods.

13.2.1 Head Analysis

The head analysis for the 2014 sample is presented in Table 13.1. The total carbon (C(t)) and graphitic carbon (Cg) grades are 20.5% and 20.0%, respectively. The total organic carbon (TOC-LECO) and carbonates (CO_3) assays were 0.65% and 1.47%, respectively. The sulfur grade was 24.3%, which implies the tailings will be acid generating.

Table 13.1 – Head Analysis of the 2014 Sample

C(t)	Cg	TOC-LECO	CO_3	S
%	%	%	%	%
20.5	20.0	0.65	1.47	24.3

13.2.2 Flotation Testing

A single batch flotation test was completed on the sample to develop a preliminary understanding of the flake size distribution and expected graphite recovery. The flowsheet used is shown in Figure 13.1 and includes flash flotation of the -6 mesh sample, grinding to 80% passing 340 microns, and rougher flotation of the ground sample. The combined concentrates from flash and rougher flotation were sent to a polishing mill prior to being cleaned with three (3) cleaner stages. The testing used fuel oil #2 (diesel) as the collector and methyl isobutyl carbinol (MIBC) as the frother.

The 3rd Cleaner Concentrate had a graphite grade of 94.6% C(t) based on the combined concentrate assay at 94.2% carbon recovery. The size fraction analysis of the concentrate is shown in Table 13.2 and had a recombined graphite grade of 91.8% C(t). The results show that the sample gave very good metallurgical response to the flowsheet as a preliminary test.

Table 13.2 – Size Fraction Analysis of the 3rd Cleaner Concentrate

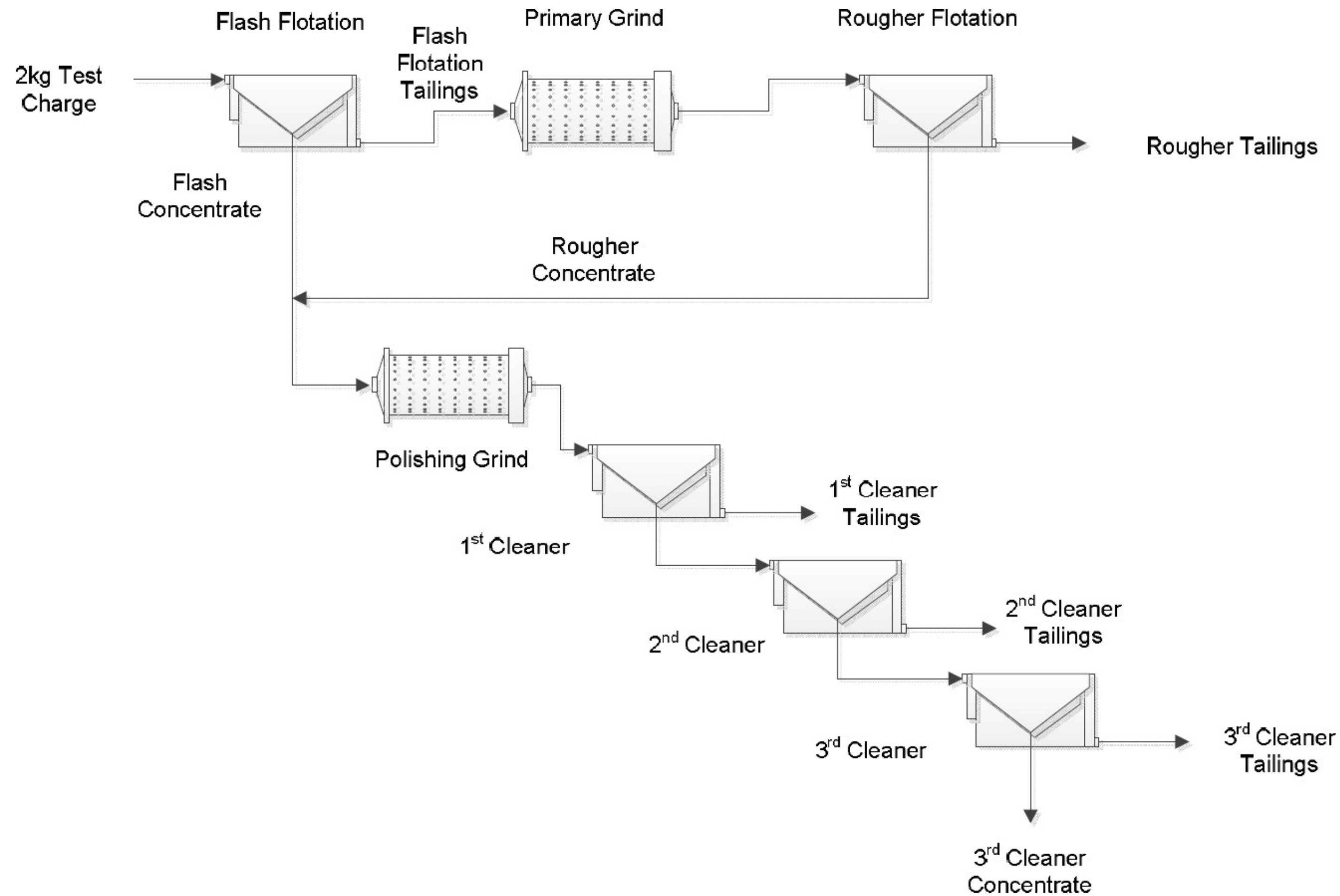
Product Concentrate	Weight	Assays	Distribution
	%	% C(t)	% C(t)
+48 mesh	0.1	-	0.0
+65 mesh	2.6	95.8	2.8
+80 mesh	3.8	97.7	4.1
+100 mesh	6.5	96.1	6.8
+150 mesh	17.8	96.0	18.6
+200 mesh	18.9	92.2	18.9
+325 mesh	25.3	89.6	24.7
-325 mesh	24.9	88.8	24.1
Total	**100.0**	**91.8**	**100.0**

13.3 2016-2017 Metallurgical Testing at SGS

The 2016-2017 metallurgical test program was conducted on one (1) 154.8 kg Master drill core composite sample and on six (6) composite variability samples with a combined weight of 107.8 kg from the Lac Tétépisca Graphite Project. The samples were homogenised and stage crushed to -6 mesh prior to being split into charges for testing. Before and between crushing stages, the appropriately sized subsamples were taken for comminution testing.

The objective of this program was comminution testing, flowsheet development, and variability testing.

Figure 13.1 – Flowsheet for the 2014 Flotation Test



13.3.1 Sample Selection

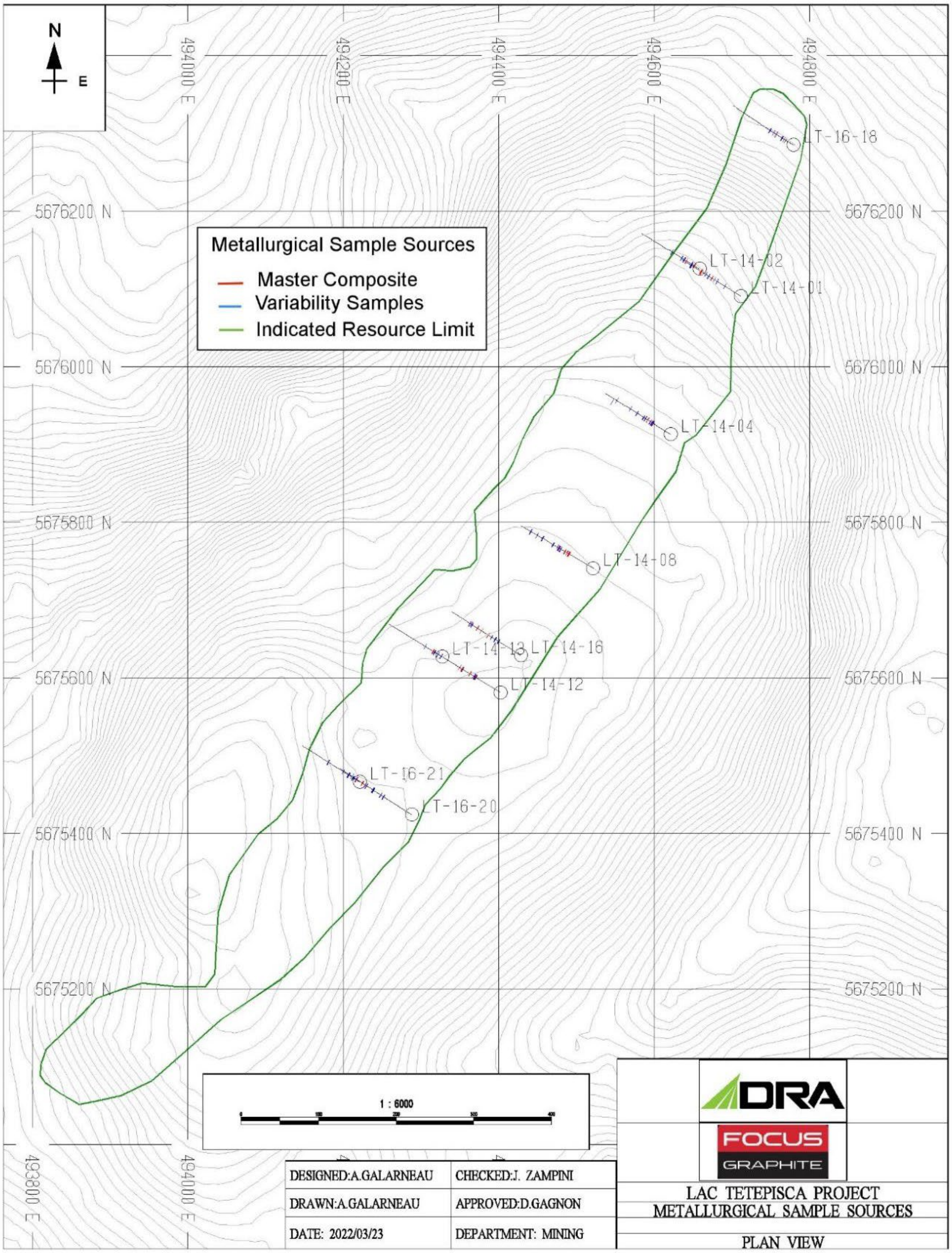
The samples collected for the 2016-2017 metallurgical test program were sourced from holes drilled in 2014 and 2016. The Master and variability sample composites were composed of multiple drill-holes whose total sampled lengths, sample mass, and hole identification numbers are summarized in Table 13.3. Only the sample descriptions were provided with no other sample selection criteria specified. A map of the sample locations is shown in Figure 13.2. All intervals used to generate the samples were contained within the mineral resources. The Master and disseminated composites were taken from samples which are spatially distributed throughout the mineral resources, while the NE and SW composites were taken from drill cores in the northeast and southwest of the mineral resources, respectively. Note that no drill holes from the far southwest were included in the composites. The "low" and "high" refer to relative target grades in the samples selected.

Table 13.3 – Master Composite and Variability Sample Selection

Sample	Length Sampled* (m)	Sample Mass (kg)	Drill Holes Sampled
Master Composite	36.15	154.8	LT-14-01, 02, 04, 08, 12, 13, 16 LT-16-18, 20, 21;
Disseminated Low	12.35	16.9	LT-14-01, 02, 04, 08, 12 LT-16-18, 20, 21
Disseminated High	13.85	19.4	LT-14-01, 02, 04, 05, 08, 12 LT-16-18, 20, 21
Massive Low SW	13.55	18.0	LT-14-12, 13, 16 LT-16-20, 21
Massive Low NE	12.60	17.6	LT-14-01, 02, 04, 08 LT-16-18
Massive High SW	14.90	16.3	LT-14-12, 13, 16 LT-16-20, 21
Massive High NE	14.25	19.5	LT-14-01, 02, 04, 06 LT-16-18
Total		262.5	

*Note: Total half-core lengths were used for Master composite, while 30-40 cm half-core subsamples were used for the variability composites.

Figure 13.2 – Master Composite and Variability Sample Location



13.3.2 HEAD ANALYSIS

The head analysis for the 2016-2017 samples are presented in Table 13.4. The Master composite total carbon (C(t)) and graphitic carbon (Cg) grades are 14.2% and 14.3%, respectively. As the total carbon represents the sum of graphitic, carbonate, and organic carbon, the fact that graphitic carbon was measured to be greater than the total carbon is attributed to measurement uncertainty. The variability samples ranged from 3.81 to 22.3% graphitic carbon and 4.34 to 22.8% total carbon. The Master composite total organic carbon (TOC-LECO) and carbonates (CO_3) assays were 0.65% and 0.40%, respectively. The sulfur grade was 20.6%, which implies the tailings will be acid generating as with the 2014 sample.

The ICP-OES and Whole Rock Analysis for the Master composite are shown in Table 13.5. There is high silica and iron minerals in the Master composite. Coupled with the high sulfur values, it is likely that the iron is associated with iron sulfides such as pyrite or pyrrhotite.

Table 13.4 – Head Analysis of the 2016-2017 Samples

Composite	C(t)	Cg	TOC-LECO	CO_3	S
	%	%	%	%	%
Master Composite	14.2	14.3	0.7	0.11	20.6
Disseminated Low	4.34	3.81	-	-	-
Massive - SW - Low	15.1	14.3	-	-	-
Massive - NE - Low	14.6	14.3	-	-	-
Disseminated High	8.68	8.01	-	-	-
Massive - SW - High	22.8	22.3	-	-	-
Massive - NE - High	19.3	18.4	-	-	-

Table 13.5 – Master Composite Elemental Analysis

Assay (g/t), ICP-OES						Assay (%), Whole Rock Analysis			
Ag	< 3	Cu	412	Sn	< 20	SiO_2	28.1	TiO_2	0.33
As	< 30	Li	< 5	Sr	52.5	Al_2O_3	4.37	P_2O_5	0.24
Ba	91	Mo	107	Tl	< 30	Fe_2O_3	34.2	MnO	0.08
Be	1.64	Ni	291	U	77	MgO	1.54	Cr_2O_3	0.04
Bi	< 20	Pb	< 60	Y	28.3	CaO	1.44	V_2O_5	0.21
Cd	17	Sb	< 20	Zn	2,230	Na_2O	0.25	LOI	27.0
Co	32	Se	< 30			K_2O	1.33	Sum	99.1

13.3.3 Comminution Testing

The Master composite was subjected to a series of comminution tests to determine its comminution characteristics. This testing included Bond Rod Mill grindability testing (RWi), Bond Ball Mill grindability testing (BWi), Bond Abrasion testing, and SAG Mill Comminution (SMC) testing. The results from this testing are shown in Table 13.6.

Based on the RWi, BWi, A x b, and SCSE grinding parameters, the Lac Tétépisca Master composite is considered very soft. Based on the Ai and t_a results, the Master composite is considered to have low abrasivity. These results imply the grinding energy requirement will be relatively low compared to many other ores, with fewer crusher/mill liner changes.

Table 13.6 – Master Composite Comminution Characteristics

Sample	Relative Density	JK Parameters (SMC)			Work Indices (kWh/t)		Ai
		A x b	t_a	SCSE	RWi	BWi	(g)
Master Composite	3.12	158	1.31	6.0	5.9	7.7	0.103

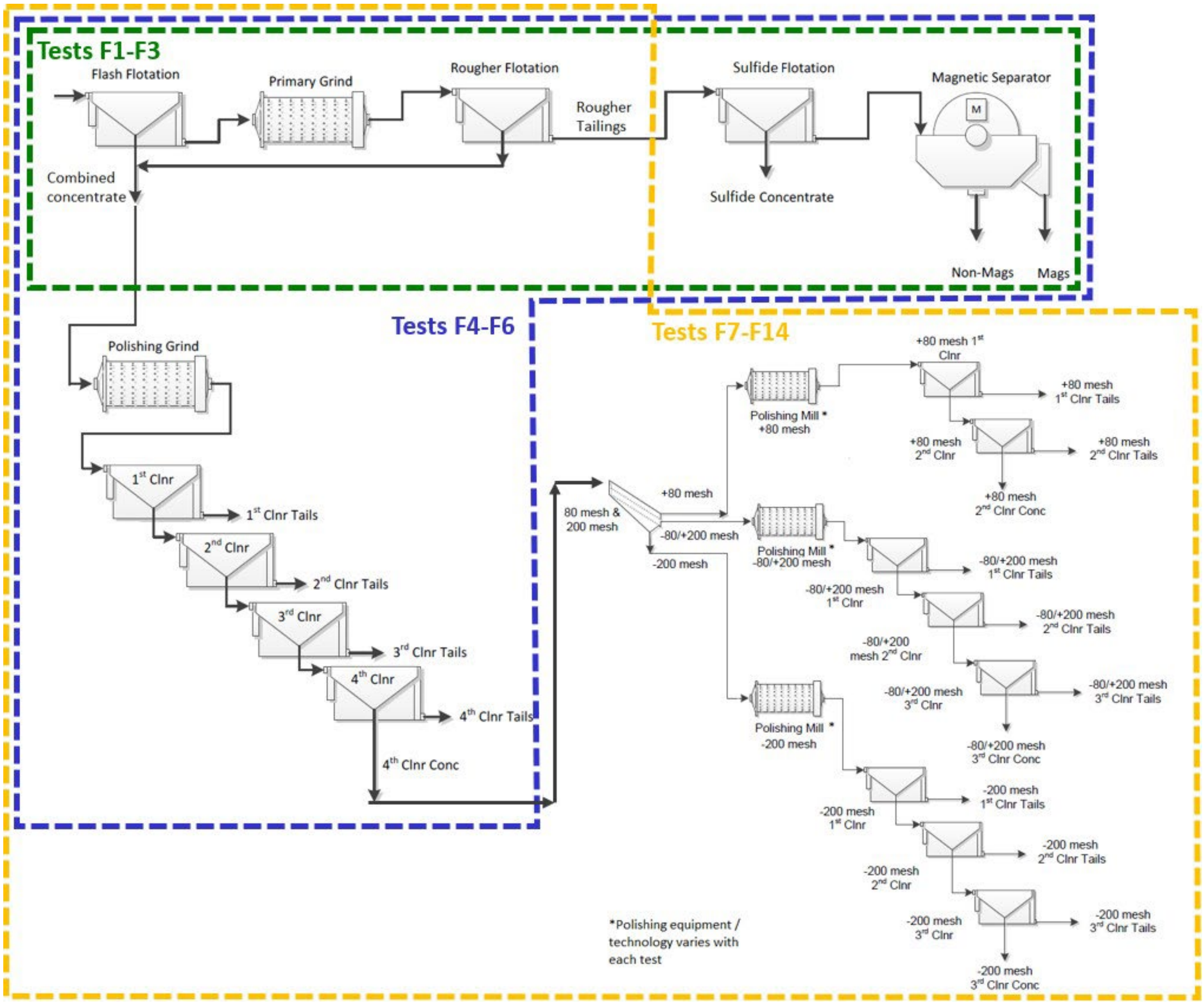
13.3.4 Flowsheet Development Testing

Flowsheet development test work was carried out on the Master composite. The development work included rougher flotation, primary cleaner flotation, and secondary cleaner flotation investigations. From this, a flowsheet was selected and subjected to a locked cycle flotation test (LCT) to simulate closed circuit performance (see Section 13.3.5). The flowsheets evaluated in the rougher and cleaner tests are shown in Figure 13.3 with the relevant circuits highlighted for each test. All testing was performed using fuel oil #2 (diesel) as the collector and methyl isobutyl carbinol (MIBC) as the frother.

13.3.4.1 Rougher Flotation Investigation

Three (3) rougher flotation tests were conducted to evaluate the performance of rougher flotation to generate a graphite concentrate as well as determine the effectiveness of a sulfide rejection circuit. The flowsheet evaluated is shown in Figure 13.3 highlighted in green. The -6 mesh samples were subjected to flash flotation, grinding of the flash flotation tailings, and rougher flotation on the ground sample. This arrangement allows for recovery of any liberated graphite flakes before and after the ball mill. The flotation tests were performed at 1-, 2-, and 4- minute grind times in Tests F2, F1, and F3, respectively. The rougher flotation tailings were passed through a sulfide flotation circuit and magnetic separator with the objective of generating a high sulfur concentrate and render the tailings as potentially non-acid generating.

Figure 13.3 – Flowsheets for the Rougher Flotation (Tests F1 to F3), Primary Cleaner Flotation (Tests F4-F6), and Secondary Cleaner Flotation (Tests F4 to 17) Investigations



The results of the three (3) rougher flotation tests are shown in Table 13.7. The tailings sulfur assays were between 1.8% and 12.2% and would likely still be acid generating. The graphite recoveries ranged from 96.5% to 99.4% and increased with grind time. The combined graphite concentrate grade varied between 37.6% and 41.4% C(t). The increase in graphite recovery from 2- to 4- minute grind time was negligible and thus a primary grind duration of 2 minutes was maintained for all cleaner testing.

Table 13.7 – Rougher Flotation Test Results (F1 to F3)

Test	Product	Weight	Assays, %		% Distr.	
		%	C(t)	S	C(t)	S
F1, 2 min primary grind	Combined graphite concentrate	36.0	41.1	-	99.1	-
	Combined sulfide concentrate	39.9	0.3	42.7	0.7	94.3
	Tailings	24.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	2.8
	Head (calculated)	*100.0*	*14.9*	*18.1*	*100.0*	*100.0*
F2, 1 min primary grind	Combined graphite concentrate	35.9	41.4	-	96.5	-
	Combined sulfide concentrate	39.6	1.2	38.7	3.1	82.0
	Tailings	24.5	0.2	12.2	0.4	16.0
	Head (calculated)	*100.0*	*15.4*	*18.7*	*100.0*	*100.0*
F3, 4 min primary grind	Combined graphite concentrate	35.3	37.6	-	99.4	-
	Combined sulfide concentrate	39.7	0.2	43.5	0.5	94.9
	Tailings	25.0	0.1	1.8	0.1	2.5
	Head (calculated)	*100.0*	*13.4*	*18.2*	*100.0*	*100.0*

13.3.4.2 *CLEANER FLOTATION INVESTIGATION*

Eleven (11) cleaner flotation tests were carried out on the Master composite with the objective of producing a graphite concentrate grading at least 95% C(t). The results of all the tests are shown in Table 13.8 and the tests and their results are described below.

Table 13.8 – Cleaner Flotation Test Results (F4 to F14)

Test	Conditions	Product	Weight	Assays	% Distr.
			%	% C(t)	C(t)
F4	12 min Polishing Time	4th Cleaner Concentrate	17.2	85.7	96.8
		Combined Tailings	82.8	0.6	3.2
		Head (calculated)	*100.0*	*15.2*	*100.0*
F5	18 min Polishing Time	4th Cleaner Concentrate	17.1	86.8	96.6
		Combined Tailings	82.9	0.6	3.4
		Head (calculated)	*100.0*	*15.4*	*100.0*
F6	24 min Polishing Time	4th Cleaner Concentrate	16.7	88.6	97.4
		Combined Tailings	83.3	0.5	2.6
		Head (calculated)	*100.0*	*15.2*	*100.0*

Test	Conditions	Product	Weight	Assays	% Distr.
			%	% C(t)	C(t)
F7	+80: 5 min Polish -80/+200: 5 min SMM -200: 10 min SMM	Combined Concentrate	14.5	95.3	92.6
		Combined Tailings	85.5	1.3	7.4
		Head (calculated)	*100.0*	*15.0*	*100.0*
F8	+80: 10 min Polish -80/+200: 10 min SMM -200: 15 min SMM	Combined Concentrate	15.0	95.5	94.2
		Combined Tailings	85.0	1.0	5.8
		Head (calculated)	*100.0*	*15.2*	*100.0*
F9	+80: 15 min Polish -80/+200: 10 min Attrition -200: 15 min Attrition	Combined Concentrate	15.2	95.2	94.9
		Combined Tailings	84.8	0.9	5.1
		Head (calculated)	*100.0*	*15.3*	*100.0*
F10	+80: 5 min SMM -80/+200: 5 min Attrition -200: 10 min Attrition	Combined Concentrate	15.1	94.4	94.6
		Combined Tailings	84.9	1.0	5.4
		Head (calculated)	*100.0*	*15.1*	*100.0*
F11	+80: 20 min Polish -80/+200: 20 min Polish -200: 10 min Polish	Combined Concentrate	14.7	93.9	94.6
		Combined Tailings	85.3	0.9	5.4
		Head (calculated)	*100.0*	*14.6*	*100.0*
F12	+80: 25 min Polish -80/+200: 25 min Polish -200: 15 min Polish	Combined Concentrate	15.2	94.1	94.5
		Combined Tailings	84.8	1.0	5.5
		Head (calculated)	*100.0*	*15.1*	*100.0*
F13	+80: 15 min SMM -80/+200: 15 min SMM -200: 5 min SMM	Combined Concentrate	14.6	95.0	92.6
		Combined Tailings	85.4	1.3	7.4
		Head (calculated)	*100.0*	*15.0*	*100.0*
F14	+80: 15 min Attrition -80/+200: 15 min Attrition -200: 5 min Attrition	Combined Concentrate	14.7	95.9	91.6
		Combined Tailings	85.3	1.5	8.4
		Head (calculated)	*100.0*	*15.4*	*100.0*

Tests F4 to F6 evaluated polishing grinding times ranging from 12 to 24 minutes in the primary polishing mill. The flowsheet evaluated is shown in Figure 13.3 highlighted in blue. The combined concentrate grade increased from 85.7% to 88.6% C(t) as polishing time increased from 12 to 24 minutes. Graphite recovery ranged from 96.6% to 97.4% and did not appear to track with polishing time. The size-by-size graphite grade and weight recovery were measured for each test and based on the increased concentrate and coarse flake grades, 24 minutes was selected as for further testing.

Tests F4 to F6 included sulfur flotation and magnetic separation to generate a potentially non-acid generating tailings stream, however lowest sulfur grade achieved in the final tailings was 2.24% which is likely to be acid generating. The sulfur grades are not presented, and no further tests evaluated sulfur rejection.

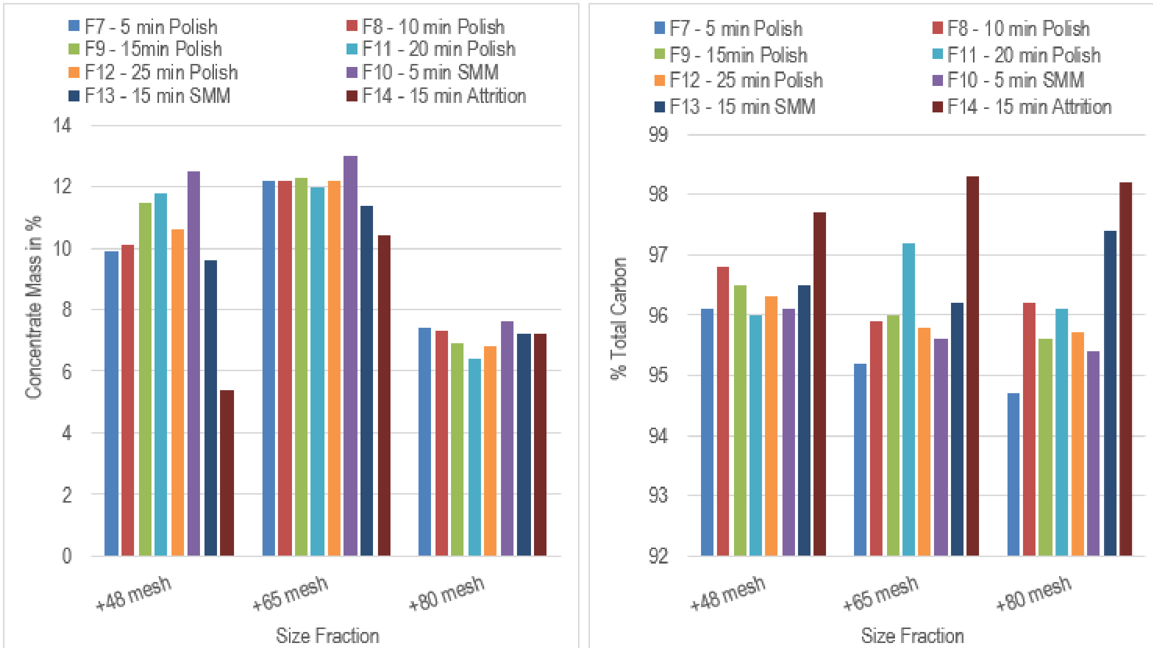
Tests F7 to F14 evaluated integration of a secondary cleaning circuit. The flowsheet evaluated is shown in Figure 13.3 highlighted in orange. The front-end is identical to that used for tests F4 to F6 except the sulfide rejection circuit has been removed as it was ineffective. The 4th cleaner concentrate was classified into three (3) size fractions (split at 80 and 200 mesh) and polished for different durations. The polishing technology used for each size fraction and polishing time varies for each test and is indicated in Table 13.8. Polishing technologies used were either ceramic media in a tumbling mill ("Polish"), an attrition scrubber ("Attrition"), or a stirred media mill ("SMM").

The combined concentrate grades of tests F7 to F14 did not show a large variation and ranged 93.9% to 95.9% C(t). The open-circuit final concentrate graphite recovery ranged from 91.6% to 94.9% C(t). The combined concentrates were subjected to size fraction analysis to determine the optimal polishing conditions.

The mass recovery and total carbon grades for the +80 mesh material is shown in Figure 13.4. The highest mass recovery achieved in the +48 mesh material using a polishing mill was using one the longer polishing times of 20 minutes. This is opposite of what would have been expected, however since the +48 mesh product often has high test-to-test variation, this difference is attributed to that. The 5-minute SMM grinding produced a high mass recovery in all size fractions. The attrition scrubber produced the highest degree of liberation with product grades of 97.7% to 98.3% C(t), but generated the finest products. No other trends in grades were identified for the other tests. With exception to test F7 (5-minute polish), all +48 mesh products had a grade of 96% C(t) or greater and all +65 and +80 mesh products had a grade of 95% C(t) or greater. Based on these results, the 5-minute stirred media mill (SMM) was selected for the +80 mesh secondary cleaning circuit.

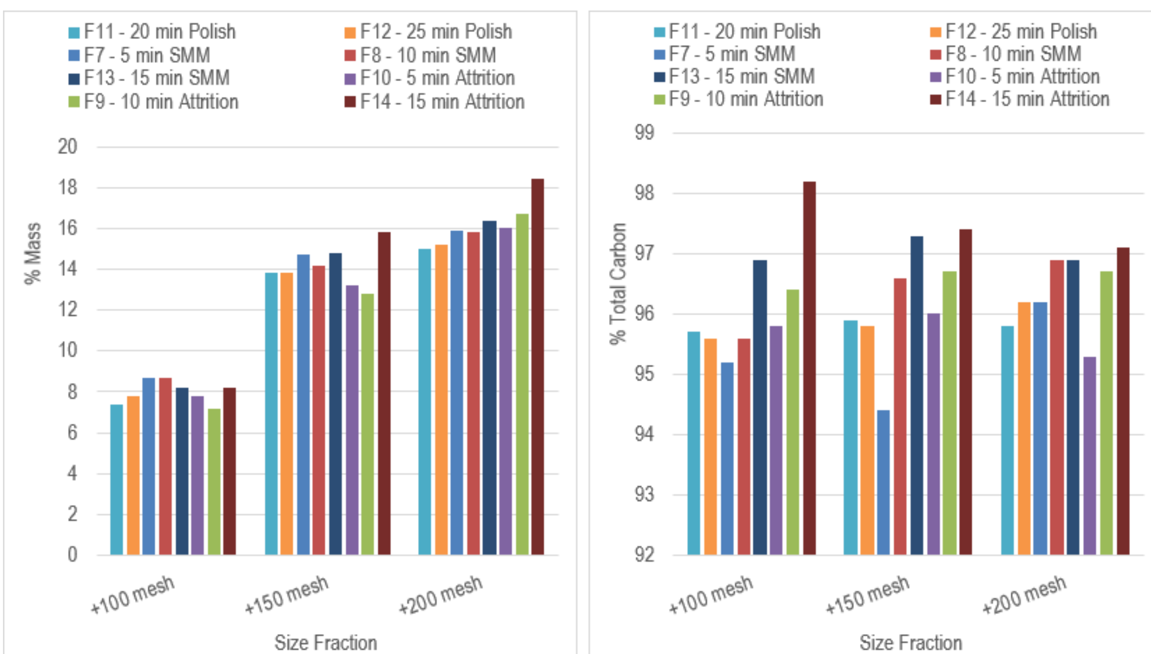
The mass recovery and total carbon grades for the -80 to +200 mesh material is shown in Figure 13.5. The differences from test to test are small and may have been affected by the +80 mesh grinding conditions. This is especially true with Test F14 as the 15-minute +80 mesh attrition would have degraded the larger flakes and increased intermediate flake sizes. The polishing mill and short attrition both yielded poor results. The 15-minute SMM and attrition both produced total carbon grades of at least 96.9% C(t) in the three size fractions. Based on these results, the 10-minute attrition scrubber was selected for the -80 / +200 mesh secondary cleaning circuit; however, either the stirred media mill (SMM) or attrition scrubber would be recommended for the commercial scale plant.

Figure 13.4 – +80 Mesh Size Fraction Analysis (F7 to F14)



Mass Recovery (left) and Total Carbon Grade (right)

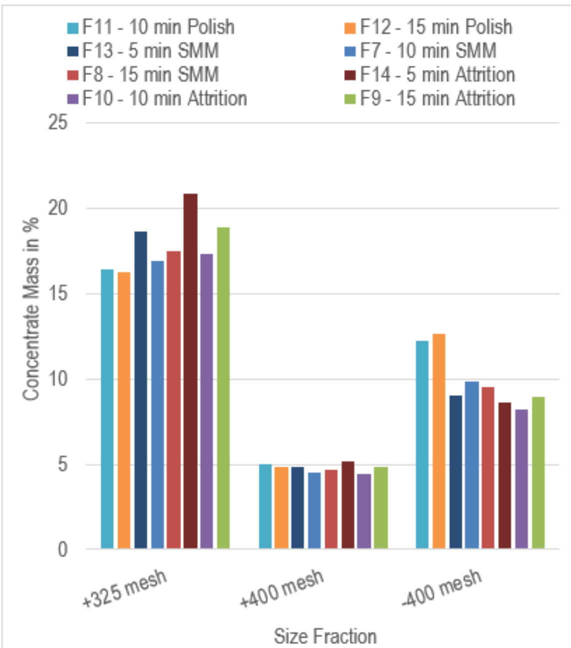
Figure 13.5: – -80 / +200 Mesh Size Fraction Analysis (F7 to F14)

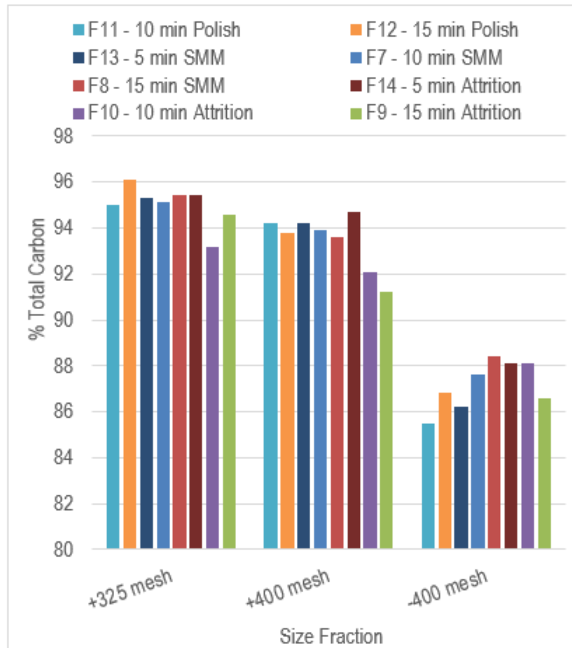


Mass Recovery (left) and Total Carbon Grade (right)

The mass recovery and total carbon grades for the -200 mesh material is shown in Figure 13.6. The mass recovery to the three (3) finest fraction was relatively consistent for the three (3) polishing technologies. The -400 mesh results indicate that the polishing mill generated more fines but there is not enough data for this to be conclusive. Most of the assay in these size fractions were below 95% C(t) and the carbon grades tended to decrease with decreasing flake size. No appreciable difference between polishing technology was detected.

Figure 13.6 – -200 Mesh Size Fraction Analysis (F7 to F14)





Mass Recovery (left) and Total Carbon Grade (right)

13.3.5 LOCKED CYCLE TESTING

After completing the flowsheet development testing, the Lac Tétépisca Master composite was subjected to a locked cycle flotation test (LCT) to simulate closed-circuit metallurgical performance. The flowsheet tested is shown in Figure 13.7. Six (6) cycles were run, and Cycles C/D/E/F were selected to generate the mass balance as the mass and graphite accountability was stable for these tests (i.e. mass/graphite in and out were nearly equal).

A summary of the average mass balance of Cycles C through F is shown in Table 13.9. The combined graphite concentrate contained 96.2% C(t) with a closed-circuit graphite recovery of 92.7%. The concentrate grades were consistent throughout all six (6) cycles and did not deteriorate as testing progressed, which indicated the robustness of the flowsheet tested.

The size fraction analysis of the combined LCT concentrate is shown in Table 13.10. The jumbo size fraction (+48 mesh, +300 microns) represents 17.2% of the graphite concentrate produced, while 20.5% mass reported to the large sized fraction (-40/+80 mesh, -300/+180 microns). The fines fraction (-200 mesh, -75 micron) represents 26.1% of the concentrate produced.

Figure 13.7 – Locked Cycle Flotation Flowsheet

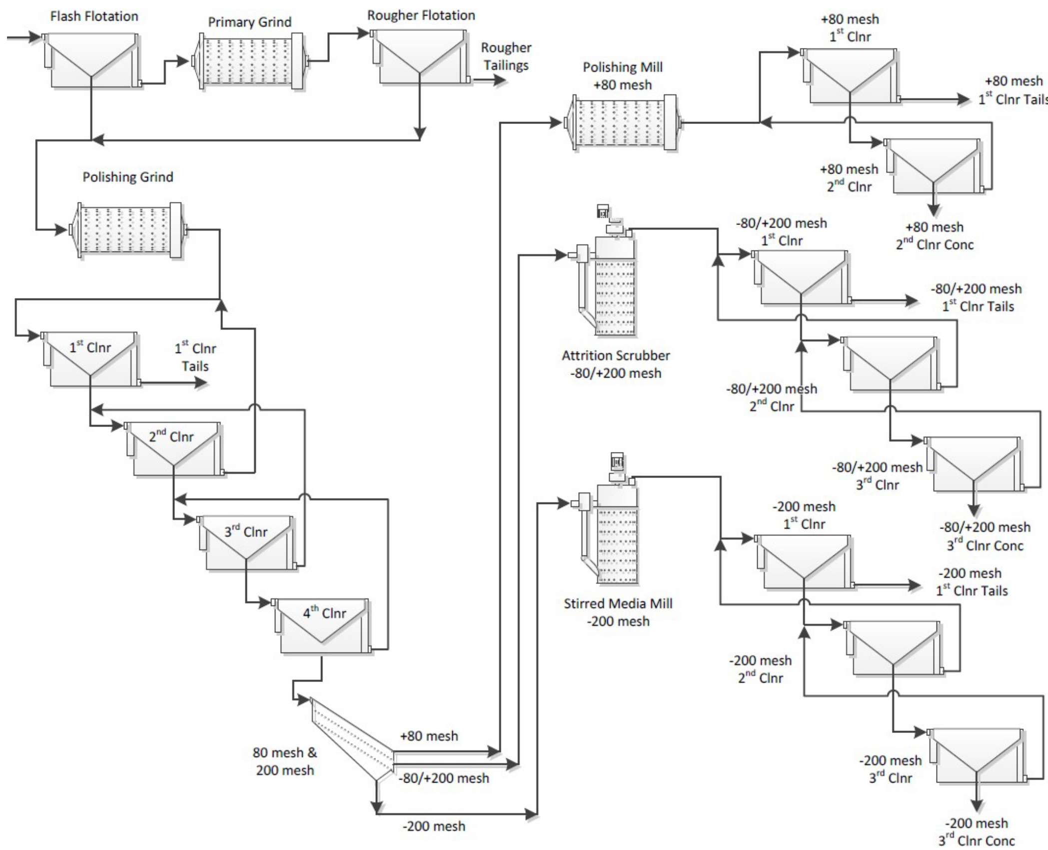


Table 13.9 – Locked Cycle Test Mass Balance, Cycles C-F

Sample ID	Weight	Assays	% Distr.
	(%)	% C(t)	C(t)
+80 mesh 2nd Cleaner Concentrate	6.3	94.8	38.7
-80/+200 mesh 3rd Cleaner Concentrate	5.3	98.2	33.7
-200 mesh 3rd Cleaner Concentrate	3.3	95.5	20.4
+80 mesh 1st Cleaner Tailings	0.1	23.4	0.1
-80/+200 mesh 1st Cleaner Tailings	0.4	29.8	0.8
-200 mesh 1st Cleaner Tailings	0.9	43.8	2.4
1st Cleaner Tailings	15.7	0.75	0.8
Rougher Tailings	68.1	0.72	3.2
Head (calculated)	*100.0*	*15.4*	*100.0*
Head (measured)		*14.2*	
Combined Concentrate	14.9	96.2	92.7

Table 13.10 – Size Fraction Analysis of Final LCT Concentrate, Cycles C-F

Size Fraction	Weight	Assays	Distribution
	%	% C(t)	% C(t)*
+32 mesh	4.2	95.8	4.1
+48 mesh	13.0	95.6	12.9
+65 mesh	13.5	95.0	13.3
+80 mesh	7.0	95.0	6.9
+100 mesh	7.9	96.3	7.9
+150 mesh	13.0	97.8	13.2
+200 mesh	15.4	97.7	15.6
+325 mesh	15.8	96.7	15.9
+400 mesh	3.7	95.2	3.6
-400 mesh	6.6	92.9	6.4
Total	**100.0**	**96.2**	**100.0**

* Note: this represents carbon distribution within the final LCT concentrate and should add to 100%. Any discrepancies are due to rounding.

13.3.6 Variability Flotation Tests

Flotation response can vary throughout a mineral deposit as a function of the domain or spatial distribution. Six (6) variability composites from the Lac Tétépisca graphite Project were tested to evaluate the robustness of the proposed flowsheet. The flowsheet tested is shown in Figure 13.8.

The variability composite feed/head grades ranged from 4.34% to 22.8% C(t). The samples with the lowest and highest head grades produced graphite concentrate grades of 97.3% and 97.8% C(t) and open-circuit carbon recoveries of 90.9% and 91.6%, respectively. Despite the large variation in head grades, the flotation response was comparable. A summary of the variability flotation results is shown in Table 13.11 and the individual test results are shown in Table 13.12. The average concentrate grade for the seven (7) tests was 96.6% C(t) with a low standard deviation of 0.8%. The variability tests were single tests without any adjustments or optimization to the flotation conditions and therefore the flotation response and standard deviation may be improved under optimised conditions.

Figure 13.8 – Variability Flotation Flowsheet

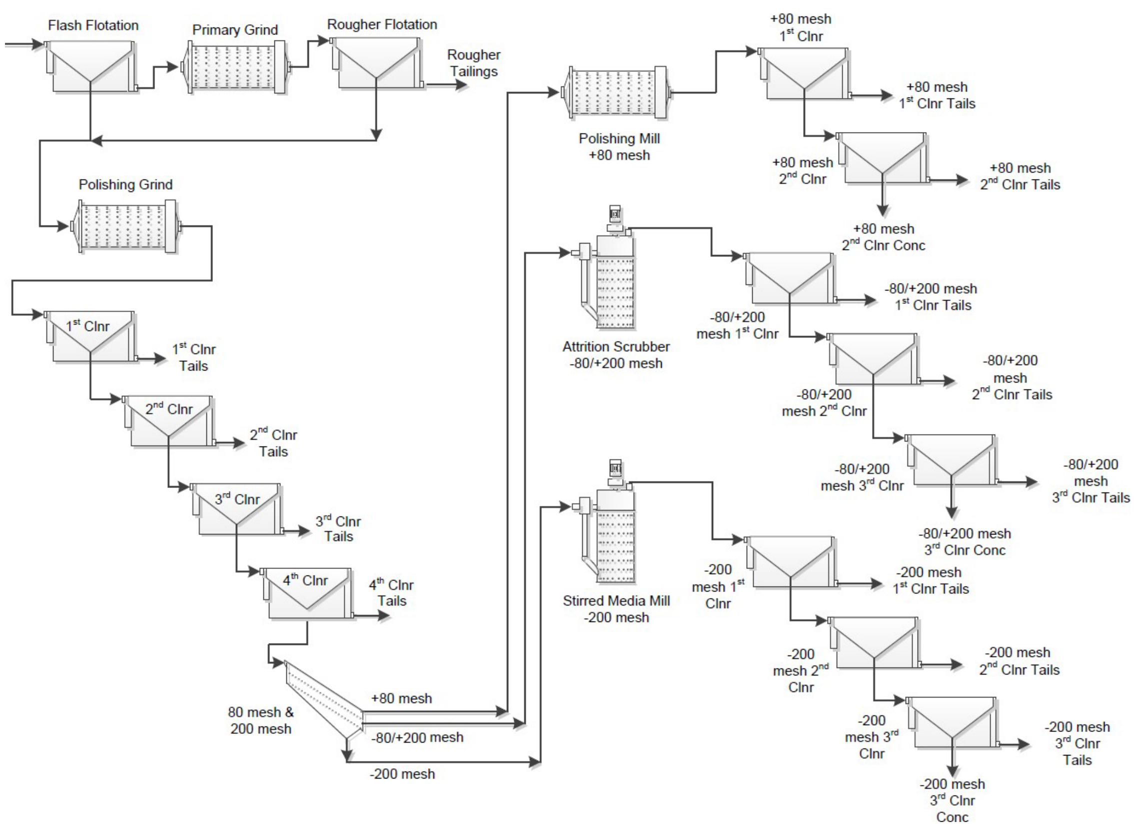


Table 13.11 – Summary of Variability Flotation Results

Composite	Grade	Recovery
	% C(t)	% C(t)
Master Composite	96.8	88.3
Disseminated Low	97.3	90.9
Disseminated High	95.4	88.8
Massive Low SW	96.2	89.3
Massive Low NE	97.1	91.1
Massive High SW	97.8	91.6
Massive High NE	96.0	84.9
Average	*96.6*	*89.3*
Minimum	95.4	84.9
Maximum	97.8	91.6
Standard deviation	0.8	2.3

Table 13.12 – Variability Flotation Test Results (V1 to V7)

Test	Product	Weight	Assays	% Distr.
		%	% C(t)	C(t)
V1, Master Comp	Combined Concentrate	13.8	96.8	88.3
	Combined Tailings	86.2	2.1	11.7
	Head (calculated)	*100.0*	*15.2*	*100.0*
V2, Disseminated Low	Combined Concentrate	3.8	97.3	90.9
	Combined Tailings	96.2	0.4	9.1
	Head (calculated)	*100.0*	*4.09*	*100.0*
V3, Disseminated High	Combined Concentrate	8.4	95.4	88.8
	Combined Tailings	91.6	1.1	11.2
	Head (calculated)	*100.0*	*9.05*	*100.0*
V4, Massive Low SW	Combined Concentrate	13.4	96.2	89.3
	Combined Tailings	86.6	1.8	10.7
	Head (calculated)	*100.0*	*14.5*	*100.0*
V5, Massive Low NE	Combined Concentrate	13.5	97.1	91.1
	Combined Tailings	86.5	1.5	8.9
	Head (calculated)	*100.0*	*14.4*	*100.0*

Test	Product	Weight	Assays	% Distr.
		%	% C(t)	C(t)
V6, Massive High SW	Combined Concentrate	19.2	97.8	91.6
	Combined Tailings	80.8	2.1	8.4
	Head (calculated)	*100.0*	*20.4*	*100.0*
V7, Massive High NE	Combined Concentrate	16.5	96.0	84.9
	Combined Tailings	83.5	3.4	15.1
	Head (calculated)	*100.0*	*18.7*	*100.0*

The size fraction analysis for the seven (7) variability tests are shown in Figures 13.9. and 13.1. for the total carbon grade per size fraction and the mass recovery to each size fraction, respectively.

The Disseminated Low, Disseminated High, and the Massive SW Low composites yielded relatively higher mass recovery into the jumbo flakes size of +48 mesh (300 microns), with Disseminated High composite having the highest value of 34%. Composites with lower head grades tended to generate concentrates with coarser flake size distributions.

The combined large and jumbo flake size category mass recovery (greater than 80 mesh / 180 microns) ranged from 31.8% to 62.0% for Massive SW High to Disseminated Low composite, respectively. The total carbon grades for large and jumbo flakes sizes were highest in the Disseminated Low composite with at least 96.5% C(t), and second highest in the Massive SW Low composite with at least 95.9% C(t). No correlation was observed between total carbon grade and flake size distribution as the highest grade composited had generally low grades in each size fraction. The total carbon grades of the size fractions analysed for all composites ranged from 92.8% to 98.0% C(t).

Figure 13.9 – Variability Flotation Tests (V1-V7) Size Fraction Analysis, Total Carbon Grade

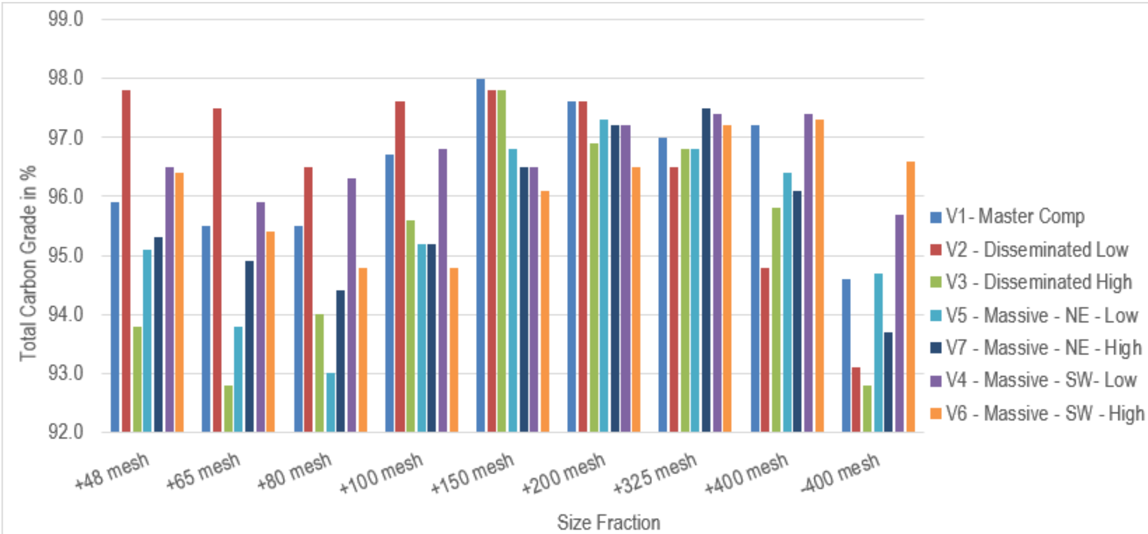
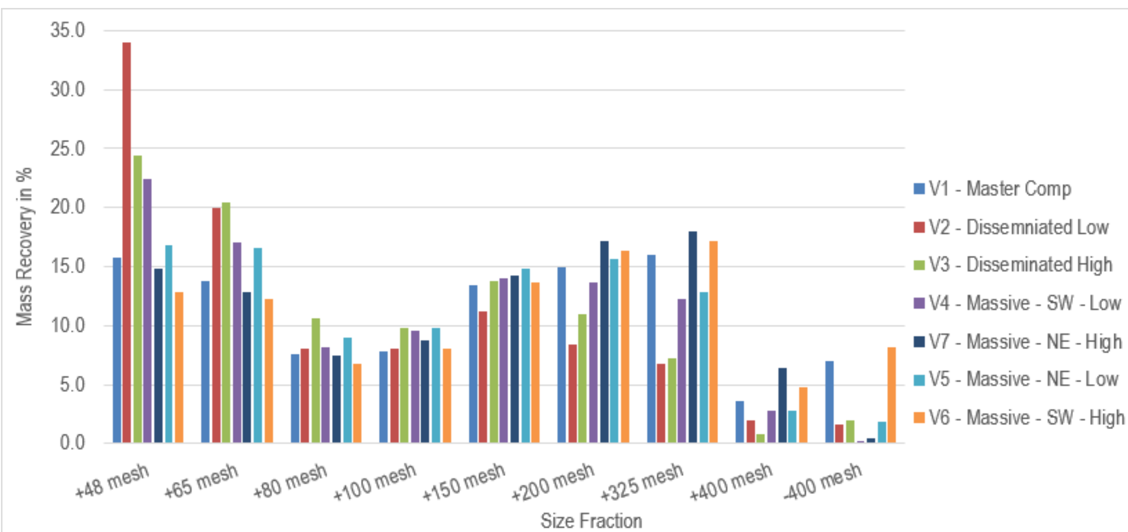


Figure 13.10 – Variability Flotation Tests (V1-V7) Size Fraction Analysis, Mass Recovery



14 MINERAL RESOURCES ESTIMATE

14.1 Summary

DRA completed a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Lac Tétépisca Project located in Québec, Canada.

This maiden MRE follows exploration work completed on the Project since the discovery of the MOGC prospect in July 2012 while conducting reconnaissance geological mapping, prospecting, and outcrop sampling. The prospect is defined by a linear kilometre-long ground geophysical Magnetic (MAG) – Electromagnetic (EM) anomaly trending N035º. Drilling was conducted in a 1.4 km long segment along fences up to 300-m long, with sections oriented N305º and spaced 100 m, 50 m or 25 m apart.

The drill hole database supplied contains 106 inclined diamond drill holes performed between 2014 and 2020. A total of 16,467 m diamond drilling was performed and 7,135 samples, excluding the QA/QC samples, were assayed to determine their carbon graphitic and total sulphur content. Sampling for QA/QC purposes and the related results are discussed in Sections 11 and 12.

The database also contains some assay results of other elements, such as organic and inorganic carbon, total carbon, CaO and MgO, which were assayed representatively over the drilling programs (only about 10% of the total number of samples sent to Lab) to allow their integration in the estimation process. The MRE is based on the integration of geological and grades information included in the drill hole database and recorded solely from diamond core.

After the drilling database was audited and found suitable for its use to support a MRE, geology and Cg% grade were interpreted and modelled in 2D vertical cross sections followed by the construction of 3D wireframes of the mineralised zones. A rough cut-off grade of 3% Cg was used as a guide when building the section polygons and 3D envelopes to discriminate contact zones between mineralised and un-mineralised zones. Three (3) mineralised envelopes were modelled: one (1) principal envelope and two (2) smaller envelopes. Compositing was made at a fixed length of 2 m, which represents the second statistical mode of the sampling length histogram.

The selected block size is 10 m × 10 m × 5 m and is based on the average drill spacing over the estimation domain. A majority coding principle was applied to code blocks falling within the estimation solids. Geology and grades modelling, as well as resource estimation were performed using the HxGN MinePlan 3D™ (previously MineSight™) package. Graphitic carbon (Cg%) and Total Sulphur content (Stot%) were estimated using Inverse Distance Squared ("IDW2") which was found to be the more suitable estimation approach based on a thorough statistical and geostatistical analysis of grades. No grade capping was applied since the statistical distribution of Cg% doesn't show extreme value populations associated with a nugget effect which would introduce a bias in the estimate. A mathematical regression model with a good correlation coefficient was developed between density and total sulphur content and used to allocate a density to each block after its interpolation.

Three (3) successive passes were used to inform all blocks within the estimation domain. A spherical ellipsoid of 40 m × 40 m × 40 m was used in the first pass for composites selection. The maximum and minimum number of composites to interpolate a block were respectively set to 15 and 9. The maximum number of composites allowed for a single hole was set to 3. Because of the combination of both constraints, at least three (3) holes were required to allow a block to be interpolated during this first pass.

A spherical ellipsoid of 60 m × 60 m × 60 m was used during the second pass for composites selection and the maximum and minimum numbers of composites to interpolate a block were respectively set to 15 and 6. The maximum number of composites allowed for a single hole was set to 3. Because of the combination of both constraints, a minimum of two (2) holes were required to allow a block to be interpolated during this pass.

The third pass used same setup parameters as the second pass with the exception that the size of the spherical search ellipsoid was relaxed to 100 m × 100 m × 100 m. All search ellipsoids were oriented according to a strike direction of N035º and a dip of -55º representing the main direction and dip of the mineralised envelopes. Additionally, search ellipsoids were constrained within the mineralised grades solids and no composite located outside the estimation domain was selected for blocks interpolation.

A preliminary open pit shell was run on the estimated grade block model to constrain the resources and to support the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum's ("CIM") requirement that mineral resource should have a "reasonable prospect for eventual economic extraction". Only part of the mineralisation contained within the preliminary pit shell has been declared as Mineral Resource.

The Mineral Resource has been classified according to the CIM definitions for classification of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. All blocks falling within the preliminary resource pit shell and interpolated during the first and the second pass have been classified as Indicated Mineral Resources. All blocks interpolated during the third pass and falling within the preliminary resource pit shell have been classified as Inferred Mineral Resources. There are no Measured Resources at this stage.

Schadrac Ibrango, P.Geo, PhD, MBA, consultant from DRA, is responsible for estimating the Mineral Resource. Dr. Ibrango is a Qualified Person ("QP"), independent of Focus, within the meaning of NI43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects of the Canadian Securities Administrators.

Applying a cut-off grade (COG) of 3.9% Cg, the disclosed MRE for the Lac Tétépisca Project is 59.3 Mt of Indicated resources grading 10.61 % Cg for an estimated content of 6.3 Mt of in-situ natural flake graphite and 14.9 Mt of Inferred resources grading 11.06% Cg for an estimated content of 1.6 Mt of in-situ natural flake graphite (Table 14.1).

Table 14.1– Lac Tétépisca – Mineral Resources (3.9% Cg Cut-Off Grade)

Mineral Resource Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Graphitic Carbon (%)	In-Situ Graphite (Mt)
Measured [1,2,3,4]	-	-	-
Indicated [1,2,3,4]	59.3	10.61	6.3
Total Measured and Indicated	**59.3**	**10.61**	**6.3**
Inferred [1,2,3,4,5]	14.9	11.06	1.6

Notes:

1. The Mineral Resources are reported in accordance with the CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council.
2. Resources are constrained by a Pseudoflow optimised pit shell using HxGn MinePlan™ software.
3. Pit shell was developed using a 45-degree pit slope, concentrate sales price of $USD 1,171 /t concentrate, mining costs of $USD 5.35 /t ore, $USD 5.05 /t waste and $USD 3.43 /t overburden, processing costs of $USD 26.71 /t processed, G&A cost of $USD 8.36 /t processed and transportation costs of $USD 167/t concentrate, 86.6% process recovery and 96.4% concentrate grade and an assumed 100,000 tpy concentrate production. A $CAD to $USD conversion rate of 0.79 was used.
4. Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability. The Mineral Resources estimate may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing, or other relevant issues. There is no certainty that Mineral Resources will be converted to Mineral Reserves.
5. The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and cannot be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.
6. No Mineral Reserves have been established for the Lac Tétépisca Project.
7. The effective date is of September 17, 2021
8. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

14.2 Definitions

According to the May 10, 2014, version of CIM Definition Standards and the November 29, 2019, CIM MRMR Best Practice Guidelines:

- A *Mineral Resource* is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade, or quality that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated, or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling.
- An *Inferred Mineral Resource* is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated

Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

- An *Indicated Mineral Resource* is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to a Measured Mineral Resource and may only be converted to a Probable Mineral Reserve.
- A *Measured Mineral Resource* is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. A Measured Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than that applying to either an Indicated Mineral Resource or an Inferred Mineral Resource. It may be converted to a Proven Mineral Reserve or to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

14.3 Data Supplied

The drillhole database was supplied to DRA by IOS Services Geoscientifiques (IOS) which was responsible, on behalf of Focus, for designing and operating all drilling programs targeting the Lac Tétépisca Project. It consisted of Excel files for collars, surveys, assays, lithologies, and density extracted from the main Access project database managed by IOS.

The final version of the database was received on September 17, 2021, and this date constitutes the effective date of the MRE.

14.4 Mineral Resource Estimation Procedure

The Lac Tétépisca Project MRE includes the following procedures and steps:

- Validation of the drillhole database directly in the Excel files.
- Drillhole database importation into MS Torque, a SQL based database manager integrated into HxGN MinePlan 3D™ and further validation process.
- Creation of 2D based sectional interpretation of grade zones using a rough 3% Cg COG to discriminate between mineralised and un-mineralised zones at the envelope limits.

- Construction of a 3D wireframe for each mineralised domain by joining 2D polygons digitised in 2D sections.
- Modelling of Overburden surface.
- Generation of basic descriptive statistics for grade samples constrained within each mineralised envelope for assessing its statistical parameters.
- Statistical analysis of sampling length to determine the suitable length for compositing.
- Statistical analysis of bulk density data.
- Geostatistical analysis of Cg% and Stot% grades to assess their spatial continuity to guide the selection of interpolation parameters.
- Generation of a block model covering the estimation domain and having a block size of 10 m × 10 m × 5 m respectively in the X, Y, and Z directions.
- Setup of interpolation parameters.
- Grades interpolation of Cg% and Stot% using the Inverse Distance Squared (IDW2) approach.
- Assigning a density to each block using a regression model between core bulk density and Stot%.
- Validation of the MRE using 2D and 3D visual inspection and comparison, appreciation of descriptive statistics between assays, composites, and blocks grades and generation of swath plots.
- Generation of an optimised pit shell, using the Pseudoflow algorithm, to constraint part of the mineralisation demonstrating potential economic viability.
- Classification of the Mineral Resource according to CIM Standards.
- Reporting of Mineral Resource Estimate and final statement.

14.5 Drill Hole Database and Data Verification

14.5.1 Drill Hole Database

The drill hole database was supplied to DRA in Excel files for collars, surveys, assays and lithologies, exported from the main Access database managed by IOS. Received files were first reviewed to check for inconsistencies prior to importing them into MS Torque, HxGN MinePlan™ 3D's SQL-based database manager. Only a few minor errors were found and corrected. The only elements considered for the purpose of the current Mineral Resource Estimate are Cg% and Stot%. Some other elements, such as total carbon, organic carbon, inorganic carbon, CaO and MgO, were sporadically sampled over the different drilling programs for the Lac Tétépisca Project. Therefore, these elements were deemed insufficiently assayed to allow their incorporation in the estimation process.

The breakdown of the drill-hole statistics in the database by drilling campaign is presented in Table 14.2. A summary of items displayed in the imported drill hole database is presented in Table 14.3.

Table 14.2 – Database Statistics

Year	Drilling Type	No. of Holes	Average Drilled Length (m)	Assayed Length for Cg% and Stot% (m)	No of Cg% and Stot% Samples
2014	DD	16	117	1,214	855
2016	DD	18	135	1,743	1,323
2017	DD	35	162	4,800	3,081
2020	DD	30	181	3,026	1,487

Table 14.3 – Attributes Items Present in the Drill Hole Database

File	Field
Collar	Hole ID, UTM NAD83(19)-East, UTM NAD83(19)-North, UTM NAD83(19)-Elevation, Azimuth, Dip, Length
Surveys	Hole ID, Depth, Azimuth, Dip
Litho 1	Hole ID, From, To, LCODE1, SumLith1, Titl_Lith1
Litho 2	Hole ID, From, To, Titl_Lith2
Assays	Hole ID, From, To, Length, Sample_number, Cg%, Stot%, Cinorg(%), Ctot(%), Corg(%), CaO(%), MgO(%), Description

14.5.2 DATA VERIFICATION

The following steps were performed to verify the drill hole database provided by IOS:

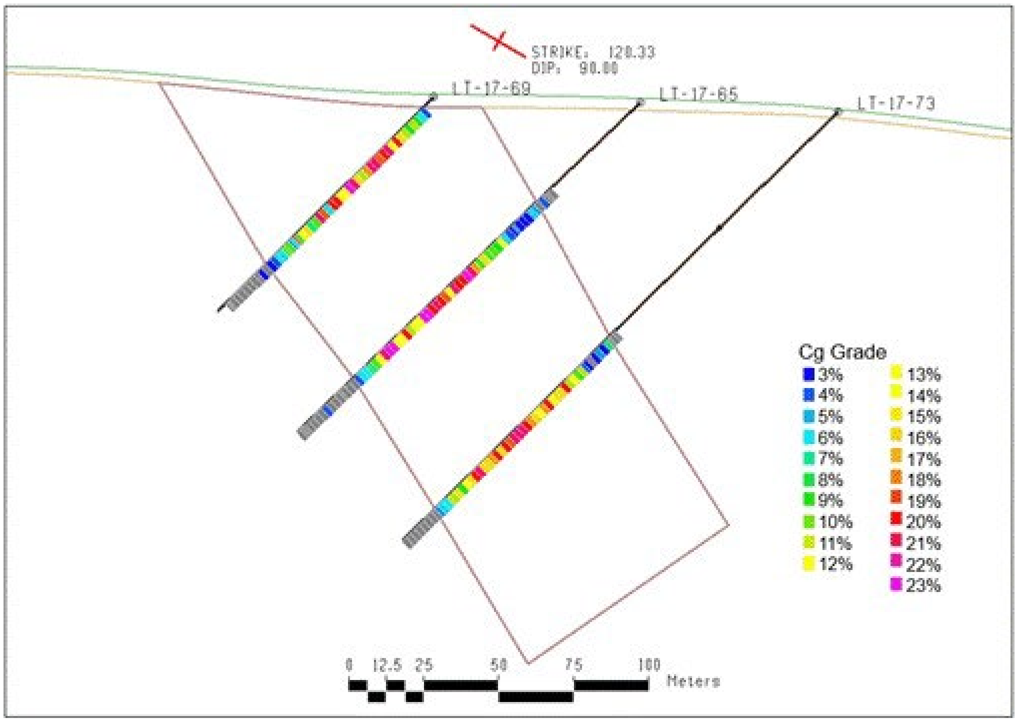
- Location and elevation discrepancies and unusual values.
- Minimum and maximum values for each quality element to ensure that all values were within acceptable limits.
- Inconsistencies in the lithological units and overlaps in the lithology and assay intervals.
- Gaps in the lithology code intervals.
- Repeated intervals/samples.

This first validation step was performed in the MS Excel files provided by IOS prior importing the data into MS Torque. A further validation process was completed in MS Torque. Only a few errors were found and corrected.

14.6 Interpretations and Geological Modelling Procedures

IOS transferred DRA a series of vertical cross sections generated during exploration which were used as a guide during the geological and grade interpretation performed by DRA to support the MRE. Geological and grade interpretation and modelling started with the generation of 2D vertical cross sections covering all drilled areas. Polygons were digitised on the vertical cross sections and based on both geology and grades. Figure 14.1 shows a typical cross section with polygons digitised in 2D.

Figure 14.1 – Typical Cross Section (Section 8+50S)



Source: DRA, 2022

Most of the Cg% concentration of economic interest is hosted within a graphitic paragneiss. The polygons defining the limits of the mineralisation were drawn using a COG of 3% Cg at the contact points to discriminate between potential mineralisation of interest and un-economic intersections. Zones of lower grades (less than 3% Cg) but included within the mineralised zones were kept as they are and diluted with neighbouring higher-grade intersections during the compositing process to regularize sampling length.

The topography surface of the Lac Tétépisca Project was provided by IOS in ArcGIS grid format and imported into HxGN MinePlan™. It originates from an airborne Digital Elevation Model (DTM) following a survey performed by Novatem Airborne Geophysics on behalf of Focus. Flight lines spacing during this survey is 100 m/200 m with tie lines spacing of 3,000 m. Instruments average height was 40 m.

An overburden surface model was developed by DRA based on the combination of the topographical surface and overburden thicknesses intersected in the drill holes. In this modelling process, the topographical surface was gridded into small cells and the resulting gridded surface was lowered where each cell is moved downward proportionally to the overburden thicknesses intersected in drill holes located in the vicinity.

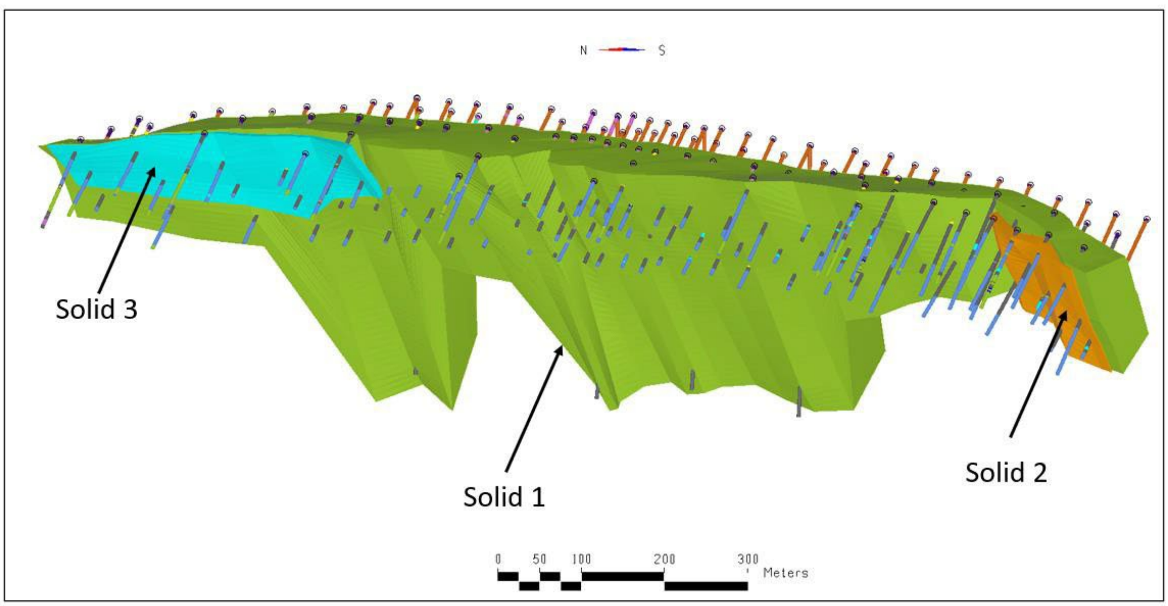
Three (3) mineralised zones were defined during the grade modelling process: one (1) principal zone and two (2) smaller zones, northwest of the principal zone. For each zone, polygons digitised in 2D were joined together resulting in a 3D wireframe constraining mineralisation of interest. The three (3) mineralised wireframes present an average strike of N035º with an average dip of -55º to the south-east.

The resulted wireframes were clipped to the overburden surface, resulting in the 3D final resource solids (Figures 14.2 and 14.3). Table 14.4 presents the volumes associated with each mineralised solid. It could be noted that the principal solid is by far the most important in terms of size and potential.

Table 14.4 – Volumes of Each Mineralised Solid

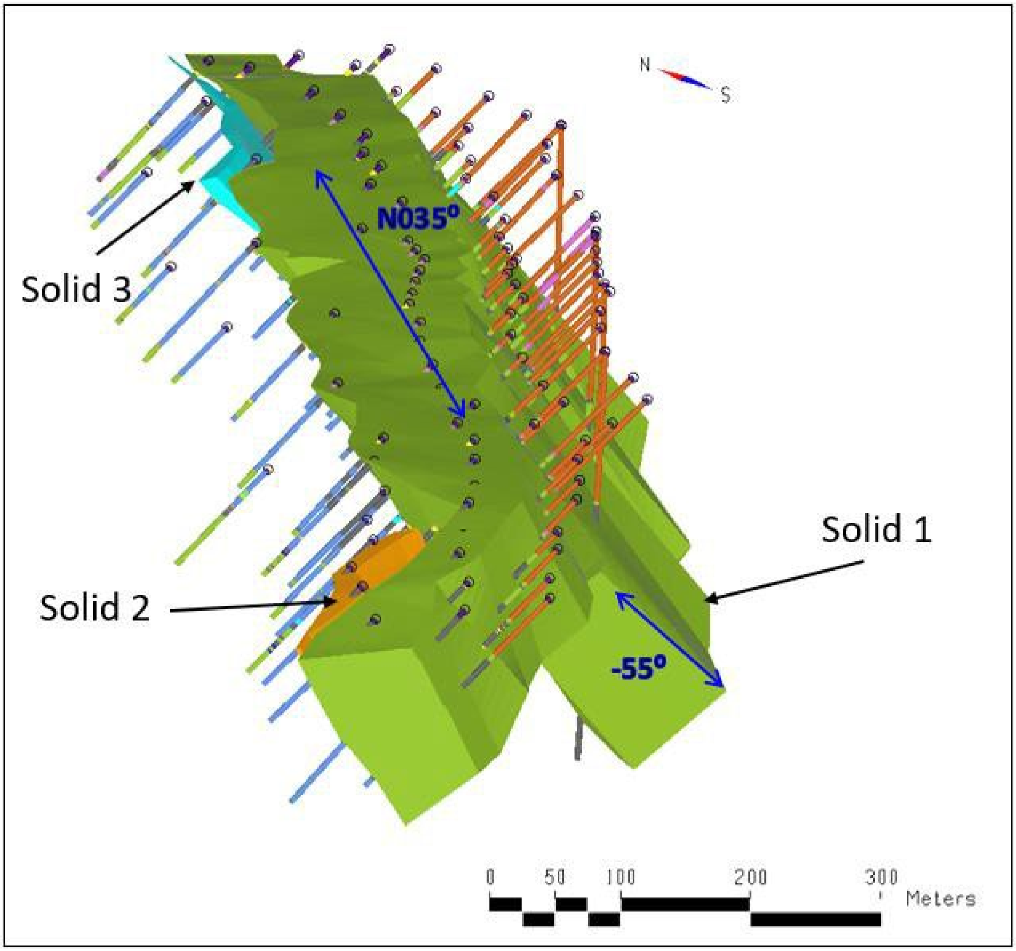
Solid	Volume (m^3)
Solid 1 (Principal Solid)	91,142,000
Solid 2	900,000
Solid 3	828,000

Figure 14.2 – 3D view of the Three (3) Mineralised Zones at Lac Tétépisca



Source: DRA, 2022

Figure 14.3 – Strike and Dip of the Three (3) Mineralised Zones at Lac Tétépisca



Source: DRA, 2022

14.7 Exploratory Data Analysis

Exploratory data analysis is the process of characterising the statistical behaviours of a sample population, or two or more different sample populations, using tools such as descriptive statistics, histograms, probability plots, and scatter plots. For the current Mineral Resource Estimate, the grade solids were used to code the samples located within them before being exported for analysis. Descriptive statistics were generated for these constrained assays and are presented in Table 14.5. The principal solid (Solid 1), with an average of 10.5% Cg, appears to host most of the deposit's graphitic carbon. It also shows a relatively higher scattering as demonstrated by a high standard deviation (St.Dev.) and coefficient of variation (COV).

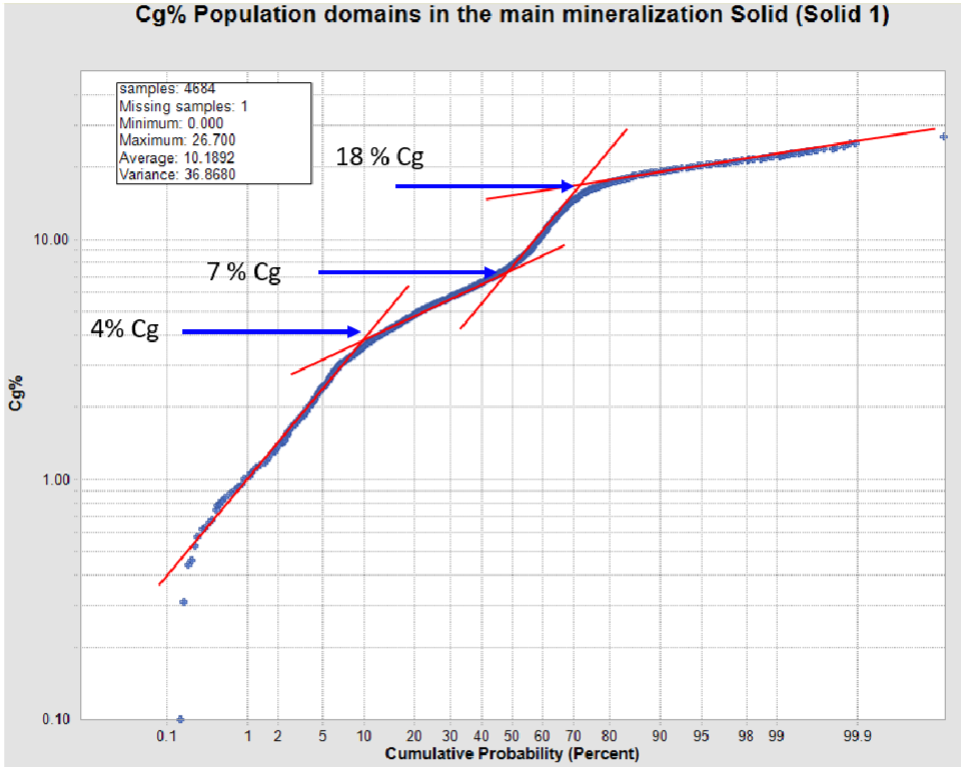
Table 14.5 – Summary Descriptive Statistics for Cg% and Stot% by Mineralised Solid

Attribute	Solid 1 (Principal Solid)		Solid 2		Solid 3	
	Cg%	Stot%	Cg%	Stot%	Cg%	Stot%
Arith. Mean	10.19	15.40	5.30	10.40	6.31	12.53
Weight. Mean	10.50	15.71	5.40	10.44	6.26	12.41
Median	7.84	14.80	5.45	10.30	6.01	11.50
Mode	18.20	11.90	-	10.40	5.98	16.80
St. Dev.	6.07	5.46	1.93	3.02	2.20	3.72
COV	0.60	0.35	0.36	0.29	0.35	0.30
Minimum	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.33	2.74	7.04
Maximum	26.70	28.80	11.10	17.70	11.60	20.10
Count	4,684	4,685	65	65	47	47

Focusing on Cg%, which is the attribute of economical interest in this estimate, a histogram and a cumulative log probability plot (CPP) were generated to assess the different statistical populations present (Figures 14.4. and 14.5.). The Cg% histogram shows a bimodal distribution with the main first mode located between 6% and 7% Cg and a second, less pronounced, mode located between 18% and 19% Cg. Four (4) statistical populations can be distinguished in the CPP which uses a log scale for Cg%. The first population represents grades from 0% to 4% Cg and the second population represents grades from 4% to 7% Cg. The third statistical population represents grades from 7% to 18% while the fourth population represents high grades exceeding 18%. This last high-grade population coincides with the second population depicted in the Cg% histogram.

The high-grade population's spatial distribution (2D and 3D) was further investigated to understand the relevance of construction of a separate 3D solid to constrain this domain and better guide the MRE. This exercise determined that the high-grade population is scattered and does not represent a continuous and consistent domain to allow a single 3D envelope to be built. However, caution was taken when defining the estimation parameters to ensure that the high-grade domains did not get diluted by low-grades domains. This was a factor considered when validating the results of the Mineral Resource Estimate.

Figure 14.4 - Cumulative Probability Plot for Cg% Within Solid 1 (Principal Solid)



Source: DRA, 2022

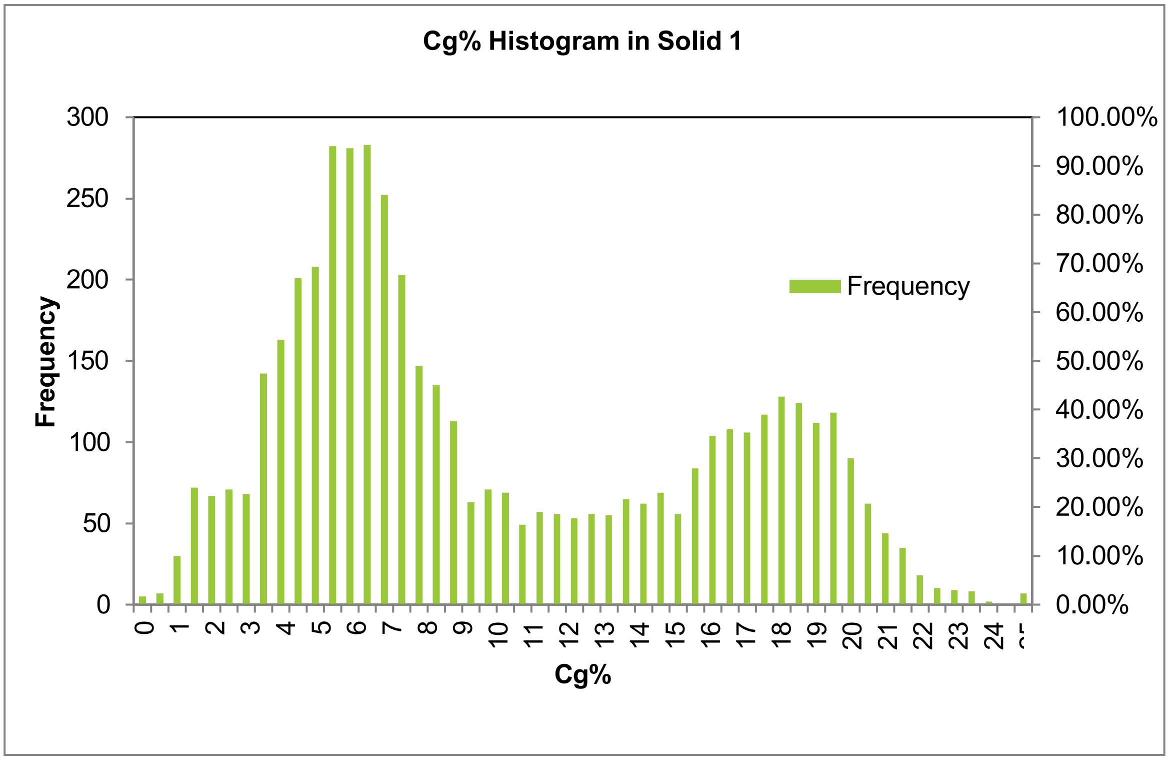
14.8 Grade Capping

Grade capping is an approach traditionally applied in a MRE to reduce the impact of extreme values (outliers) that can contribute to the overestimation of the content of the mineral of interest and lead to biased results. In such cases, individual samples would unduly influence the values of surrounding model cells. A review of the CPP does not show a particular population related to outliers; therefore, grade capping was not applied prior to compositing.

14.9 Compositing

Compositing is a length weighted regularisation process of grades with the objective of giving an identical weight to all samples and avoid introducing a bias due to length support differences. The selection of the regularization length is based on a statistical analysis of the sampling length. A sampling length histogram was generated for mineralised zones and presented in Figure 14.6. A successful compositing approach should be an aggregation process than a disaggregation process.

Figure 14.5 - Cg% Histogram Within Solid 1 (Principal Solid)

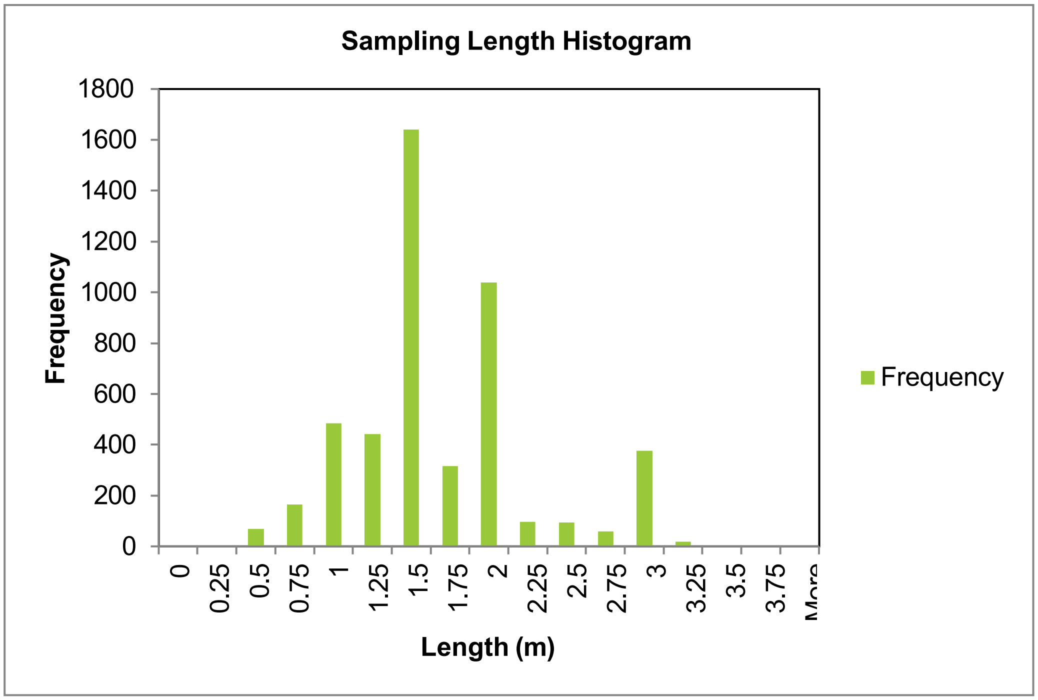


Source: DRA, 2022

An aggregation process avoids splitting many samples into small length intervals with repeated grade values, which does not reflect the actual grade variability of the mineralisation. The histogram shows 1.5 m as the highest mode of the sampling length followed by 2 m and then 3 m at a lesser extent. Compositing to 1 m will lead to the aggregation of samples less than 1 m to a 1 m length but will also lead to splitting all lengths exceeding 1 m to a 1 m length with just repeating grade values.

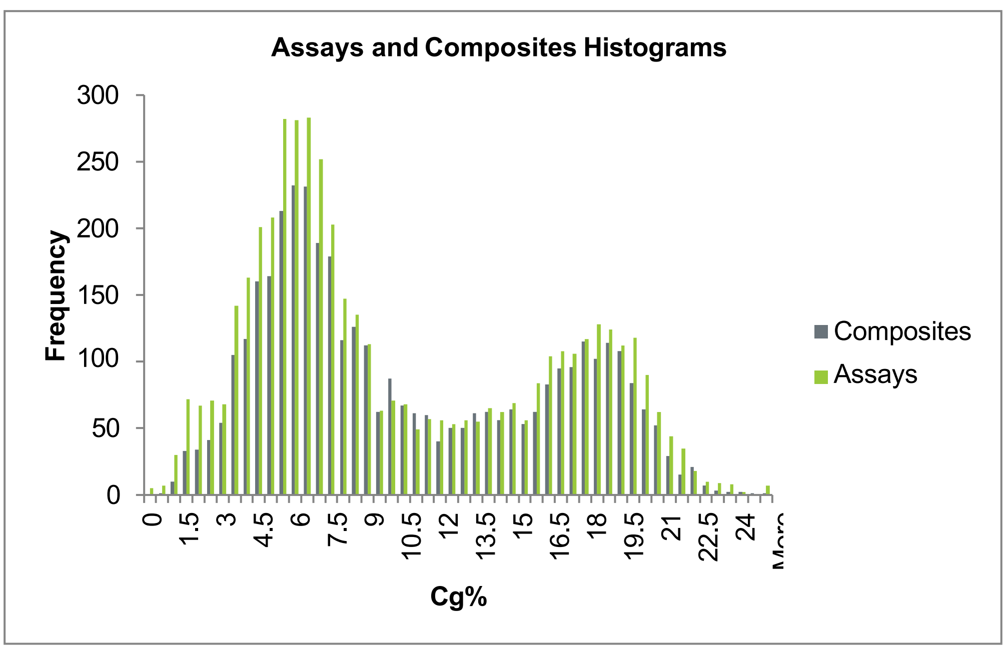
Statistics show that 87% of samples do not exceed 2 m in length and this length was found to be the more suitable for compositing. A fixed length compositing approach was selected and constrained within each mineralised solid. All residual composites less than 0.7 m were removed from the estimation process to avoid bias that may be introduced by short length composites. A total of 37 composites, from a total of 3,983 composites, were less than 0.7 m in length and consequently removed. A superimposition of assay and 2 m composites is presented in Figure 14.7 while Table 14.6 presents a comparison of descriptive statistics between both assays and composites raw data. Since the compositing resulted in more aggregation than disaggregation, the final number of composites is less than the initial number of assays. The Cg arithmetic mean of the composites is 10.36% and compares very well with the weighted average from assays, which is 10.39%. As expected, the composites dataset present a less variability with a lower standard deviation and coefficient of variation.

Figure 14.6 – Sampling Length Histogram



Source: DRA, 2022

Figure 14.7 – Histograms of Assays and 2 m Composites



Source: DRA, 2022

Table 14.6 – Comparative Descriptive Statistics Between Assays and 2 m Composites

Description	Assays	Composites
Attribute	Cg%	
Arith. Mean	10.08	10.36
Weight. Mean	10.39	-
Median	7.69	8.38
Mode	18.20	17.60
St. Dev.	6.05	5.78
COV	0.60	0.56
Minimum	0.00	0.22
Maximum	26.70	25.20
Count	4,796	3,946

14.10 Variogram Modelling

Variograms were generated to assess and analyze the spatial continuity of grades and ultimately help with the selection of interpolation parameters to better reflect the reality of grades and the mineralisation.

Variograms were modelled in HxGN MinePlan™ Data Analyst (MSDA) using the 2 m composites dataset within the principal grade zone solid (Solid 1). A full range of variograms, combining different azimuths and dip directions was generated. More specifically, the software was set to generate all possible combinations of strikes and dips, from 0º to 360º in a horizontal orientation and with a 10º incremental step, and from 0º to -90º in the dip direction with a 10º incremental step. The resulting variograms were then analysed for their structural quality and parameters (strike, dip, nugget effect, sill, and range).

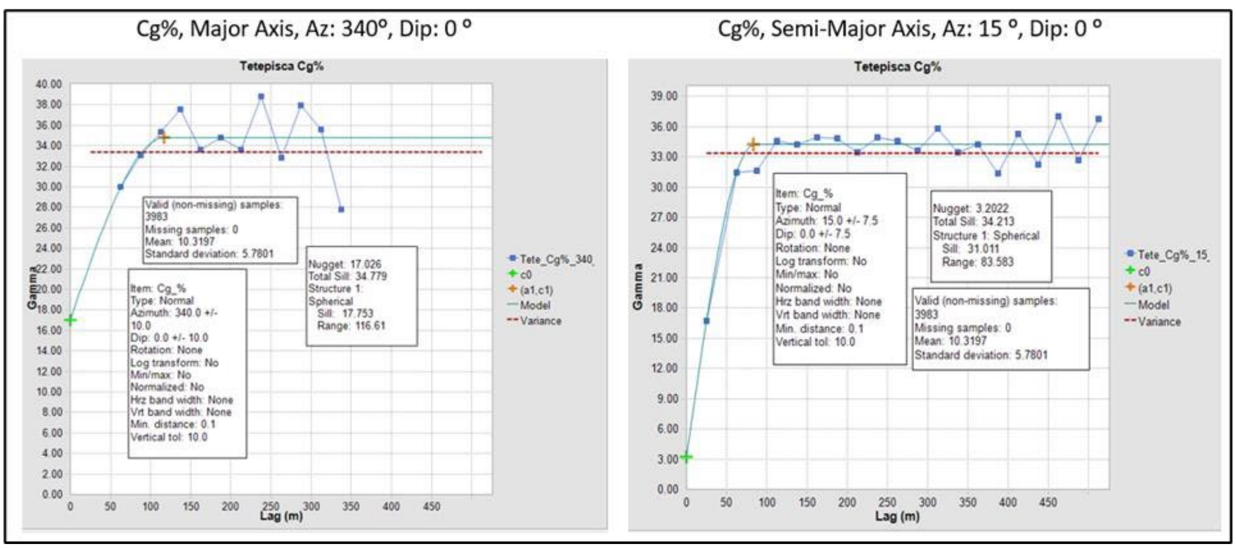
For the Lac Tétépisca Project, the variograms are of poor to fair quality in the strike and dip directions highlighting the poor to fair spatial continuity of grades in those directions. The best variograms obtained do not follow the strike direction and the dip that were previously respectively defined at N035º and -55º to the south-east. Table 14.7 presents the best variogram parameters obtained without a defined structure for the minor axis, for both Cg% and Stot%. Figures 14.8 and 14.9 present the related variograms for Cg% and Stot%. Since the variograms generated did not show good structures in the known strike direction and dip angle of the Lac Tétépisca Project, it was elected to base the interpolation approach on a not geostatistical methodology.

Table 14.7 – Best Variograms Parameters Obtained

Solid	Variable	Definition	Az (º)	Dip (º)	Range (m)	Nugget	Sill	Comment
SOLID 1	Cg%	Major	340	0	116	17.03	17.75	Major and Semi-Major are not orthogonal
		Semi-Major	15	0	83	3.2	31.01	Major and Semi-Major are not orthogonal
		Minor	Not defined					
	Stot%	Major	160	10	140	11.96	16.99	Major and Semi-Major are not orthogonal
		Semi-Major	15	0	114	13.14	14.29	Major and Semi-Major are not orthogonal
		Minor	Not defined					

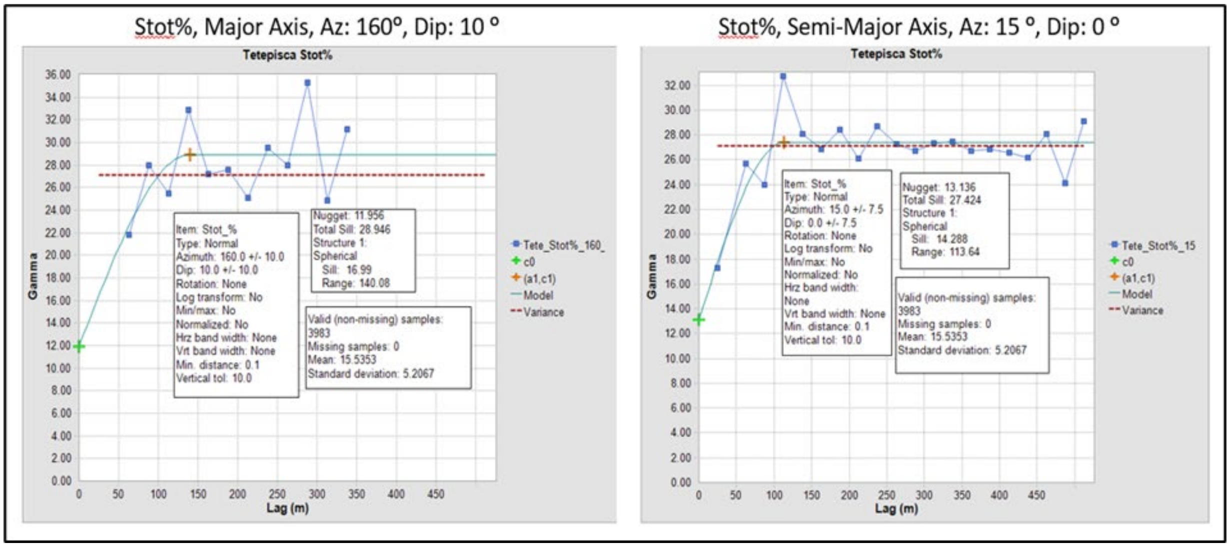
The selected estimation approach is Inverse Distance Squared (IDW2), and the selection of search ellipse parameters was based on a more conservative approach. The conservative approach combines the magnitude of ranges obtained from the variograms generated in directions other than the previously established strike and dip direction, as well as the QP's experience in estimating resources of similar deposits, and the type of parameters defined to estimate resources for similar graphite deposits in Canada.

Figure 14.8 - Best Variograms Defined in Solid 1 (Principal Solid) for Cg%



Source: DRA, 2022

Figure 14.9 - Best Variograms defined in Solid 1 (Principal Solid) for Stot%



Source: DRA, 2022

14.11 Block Model Setup and Coding

A block model was created using the HxGN MinePlan™ software package to generate a grid of regular blocks to estimate grade attributes, density, and other information relevant to the estimate. A single block model was created for the three mineralised zones. The industry standard is to consider block sizes ranging from one half (1/2) to one quarter (1/4) or one fifth (1/5) of the drill spacing. Block size is a particularly sensitive parameter when using geostatistical estimation methods such as Kriging (Ordinary Kriging, Simple Kriging, Indicators Kriging, etc.). Even for estimates that are not based on geostatistical methods such as Inverse Distance Squared, using a too much small block size will lead to oversmoothed estimates and lead to results that do not reflect the drilling density and the reality of the mineralisation and grades.

On the Lac Tétépisca Project, drilling has been performed at a 25 m spacing in the more tightly drilled area and up to 100 m in the more sparsely drilled area. Drilling spacing in section lines is in the range of 60 to 80 m. Based on these considerations, DRA is of the opinion that a block size of 10 m × 10 m, respectively in the X and Y directions, is suitable for the Lac Tétépisca Project's maiden Mineral Resource Estimate. A vertical block size of 5 m has been considered to align with the anticipated type of equipment considered for mining operation. No rotation was applied to the block model and the limits of the model were determined based on drilling extent. Table 14.8 displays the block model setup parameters and Table 14.9 presents block model items.

Table 14.8 – Lac Tétépisca Block Model Setup Parameters

	Minimum (m)	**Maximum** (m)	**Size** (m)	**# of Blocks**
Easting	493,660	495,100	10	144
Northing	5,674,900	5,676,500	10	160
Elevation	60	580	5	104

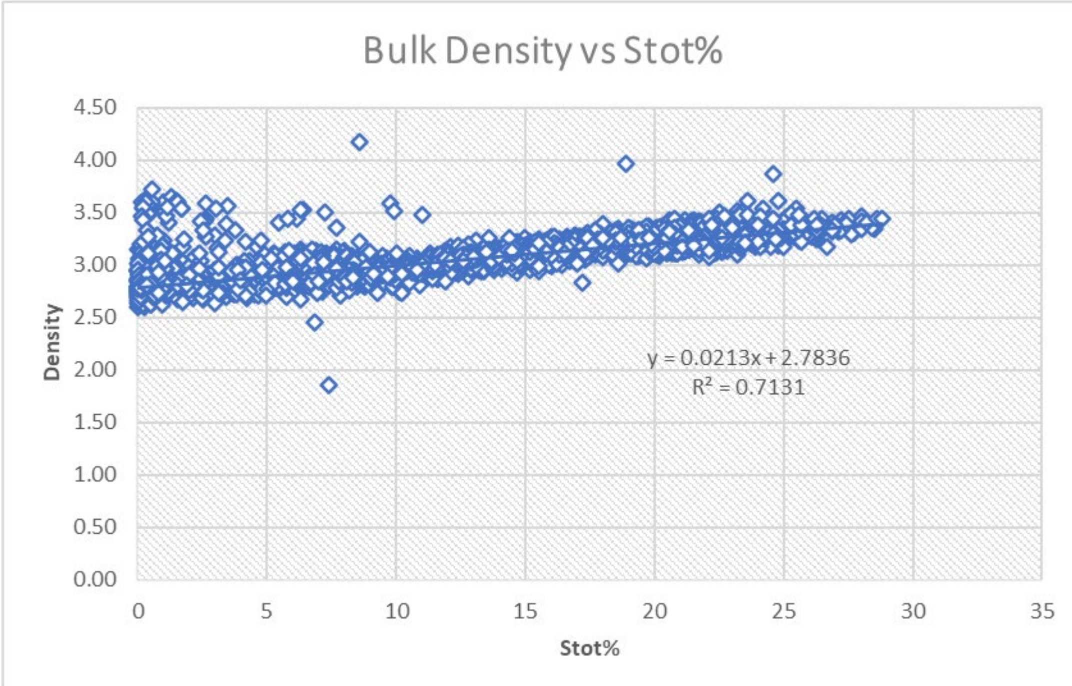
Table 14.9 – Block Model Items

Item	**Description**
TOPO%	Percentage of block below topography
CG	Graphitic Carbon grade (%)
STOT	Total Sulphur Grade (%)
DENS	Density (t/m^3)
LCODE	Lithological Code
SOLID	Solid Code
NCOMP	Number of Composites used for Block Interpolation
DISTA	Composites Average Distance
DISTC	Distance to Closest Composite
DISTF	Distance to Farthest Composite
NHOLE	Number of Holes use for Block Interpolation
PASS	Pass ID
RCAT	Resource category
CONC%	Concentrate yield (%)

14.12 Bulk Density

Bulk density determination was systematically performed on all core samples using the principle of weight in the air and weight in water. A thorough analysis of this dataset, along with other available information, has highlighted a good correlation between density and the total sulphur content with a coefficient of correlation of R^2 = 0.71 (R = 0.84). A mathematical regression model was developed between bulk density and Stot% and used to allocate a bulk density to each block interpolated based on its total sulphur content. Figure 14.10 presents the scatter plot between both attributes as well as the regression model. In parallel, DRA also performed a direct interpolation of the density in the block model during the resource estimation, using IDW2, and did a comparison between both results. No major discrepancies were found.

Figure 14.10 – Regression Model between Bulk Density and Stot%



Source: DRA, 2022

14.13 Mineral Resource Estimation Procedure

The mineral resource of the Lac Tétépisca Project was estimated using Inverse Distance Squared (IDW2).

Three (3) successive interpolation passes were used to inform the estimation domain. In the first pass, a spherical ellipsoid of 40 m × 40 m × 40 m was used to guide composites selection and the maximum and minimum number of composites to interpolate a block was respectively set to 15 and 9. The maximum number of composites from a single drill hole was set to 3. As a result of both constraints, a minimum of thee (3) holes were required to allow a block to be coded during this interpolation pass.

In the second pass, a spherical ellipsoid of 60 m × 60 m × 60 m was used with a maximum and minimum number of composites to interpolate a block respectively set to 15 and 6. The maximum number of composites allowed from a single drill hole was the same as the first pass, and as result at least two (2) different holes were required to allow a block to be coded during this interpolation pass.

The third pass used the same parameters as the second pass, with the exception that the size of the spherical search ellipsoid was relaxed to 100 m × 100 m ×100 m. All search ellipsoids were oriented according to a strike of N035º and a dip of -55º. The search ellipsoids were also constrained within each estimation domain, and no composite located outside was used in the grade interpolation. Additionally, for all the three interpolation passes, an octant search principle was applied as a declustering tool for composites selection; the maximum number of composites from each octant was set to 4.

All blocks within the estimation domains (grade solids) that were not interpolated after the third pass were not considered for the Mineral Resource Estimate. Instead, they were designated as exploration targets. Additional drilling is required in these areas for them to potentially be included in a future resource model. Interpolation parameters used are summarized in Table 14.10.

Table 14.10 - Interpolation Parameters

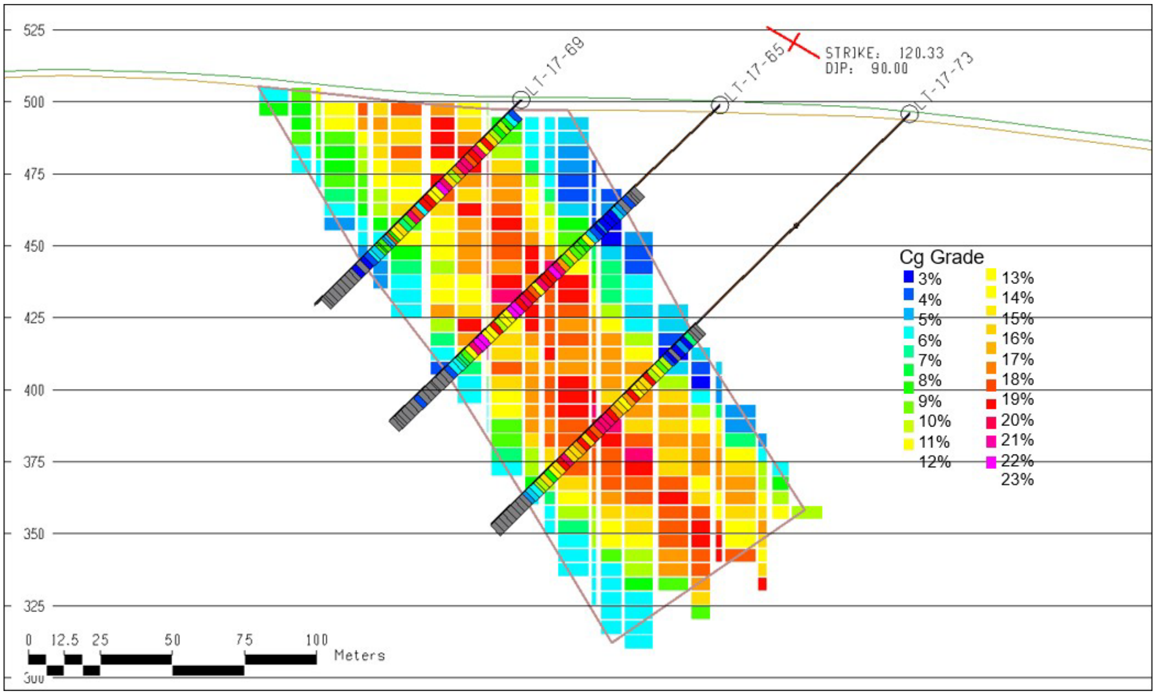
Items	Description		
Grade Interpolation Method	Inverse Distance Squared (IDW2)		
Compositing	By fixed length of 2 m		
High Values Capping	Not applicable		
Ellipse Orientation	N035º Strike and -55º Dip		
Declustering	Octant search. Limit of 4 composites per octant		
Interpolation Pass	Pass 1	Pass 2	Pass 3
Min. Number of Composites/Block	9	6	3
Max. Number of Composites/Block	15	15	15
Max. Number of Composites/Hole	3	3	3
Ellipse Size on the Major Axis (Strike)	40	60	100
Ellipse Size on the Semi-Major Axis (Dip)	40	60	100
Ellipse Size on the Minor Axis	40	60	100

14.14 Mineral Resource Validation Procedure

14.14.1 Visual Inspection

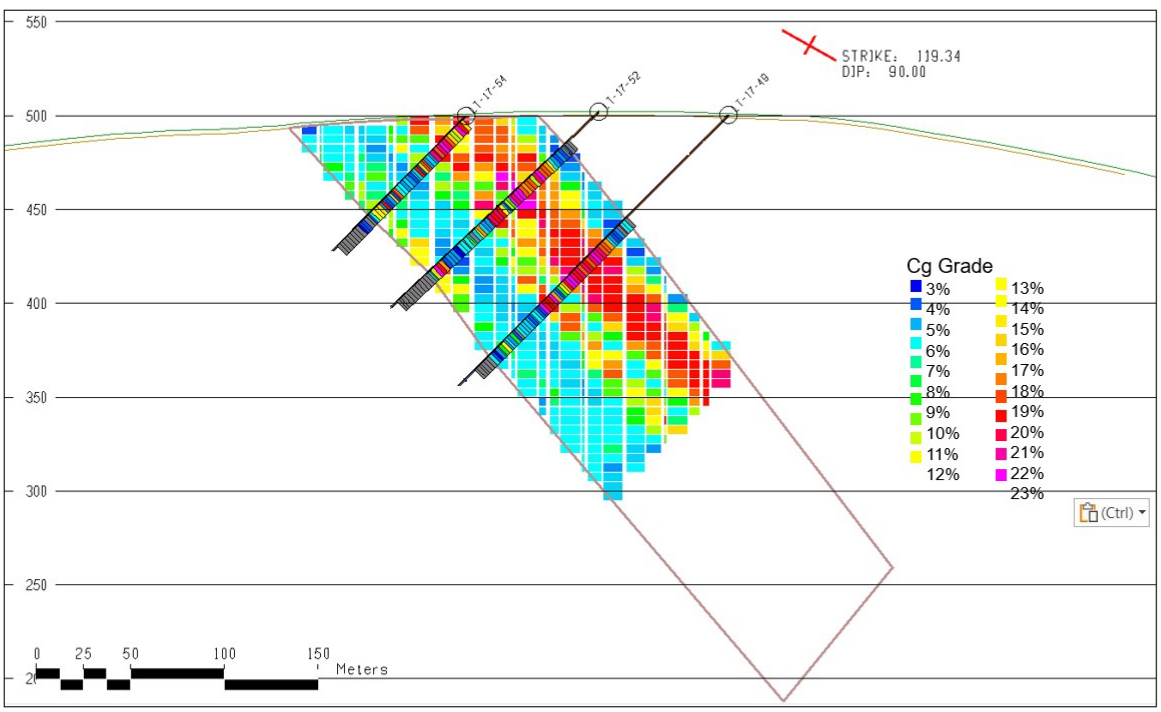
The first step to validate the output of the estimation results was to compare composites and blocks grades in both 2D and in 3D to ensure that the main grade characteristics of the mineralisation have been reproduced faithfully in the block model. The 2D inspection consisted of visualising each cross section with composite grades and block grades superimposed. It was found that the results of the block model faithfully reproduce composite grades, and that the continuity of composite grades between drill holes on a section basis is well reproduced in the block model. Where there is no evidence of grade continuity between drill holes, the use of short search ellipses has limited the spatial influence of high grade and low-grade composites (Figures 14.11 and 14.12). A 3D plan view and oblique view of the block model and input composites are respectively presented in Figures 14.13 and 14.15.

Figure 14.11 – Typical Cross-Section with Composite and Block Grades (Section 8+50 S)



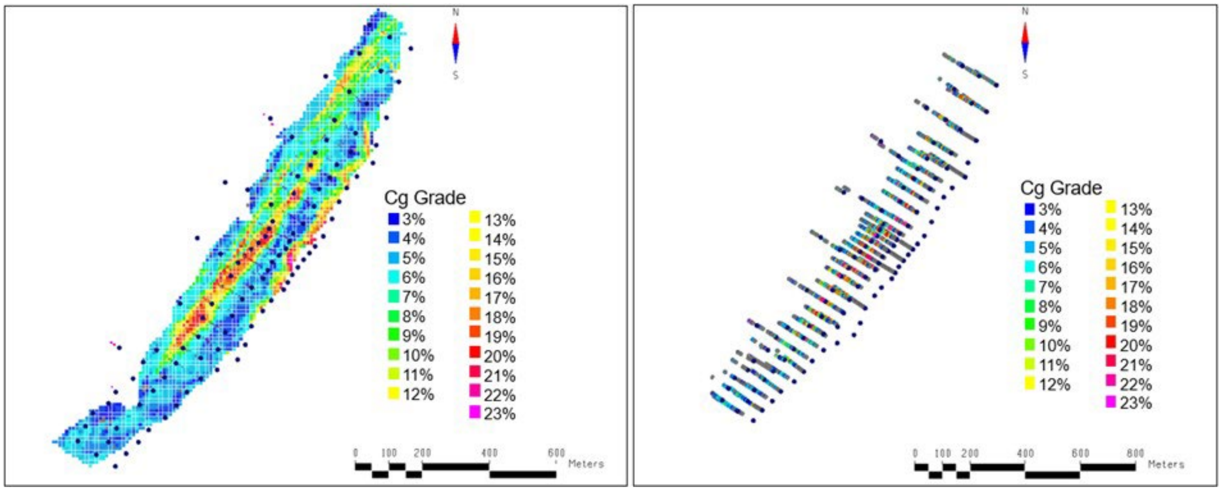
Source: DRA, 2022

Figure 14.12 – Typical Cross-Section with Composite and Block Grades (Section 6+50 S)



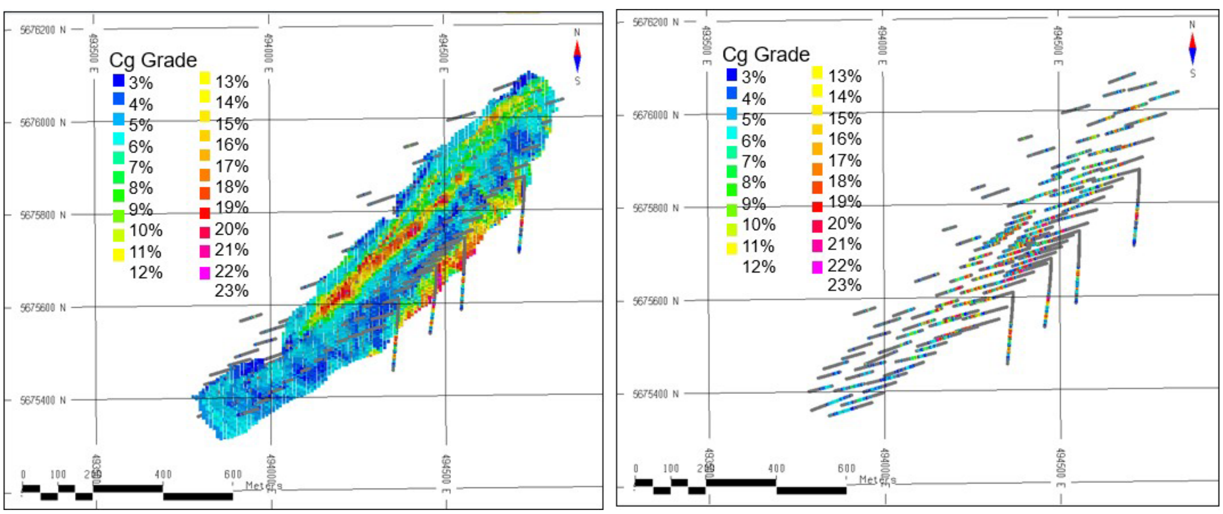
Source: DRA, 2022

Figure 14.13 – 3D Plan view of BM versus Composites



Source: DRA, 2022

Figure 14.14 – 3D oblique view of BM versus Composites



Source: DRA, 2022

14.14.2 Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics were generated as part of the validation to compare input assays, composites and block grades and ensure that no bias was introduced during the estimation. The results show that the composites and blocks have similar means, with a very slight smoothing effect introduced in the block model. This was expected given the very high number of estimated blocks compared to the low number of composites used as input, and the fact that the estimate was subject to several parameters and constraints. Descriptive statistic results are presented in Table 14.11.

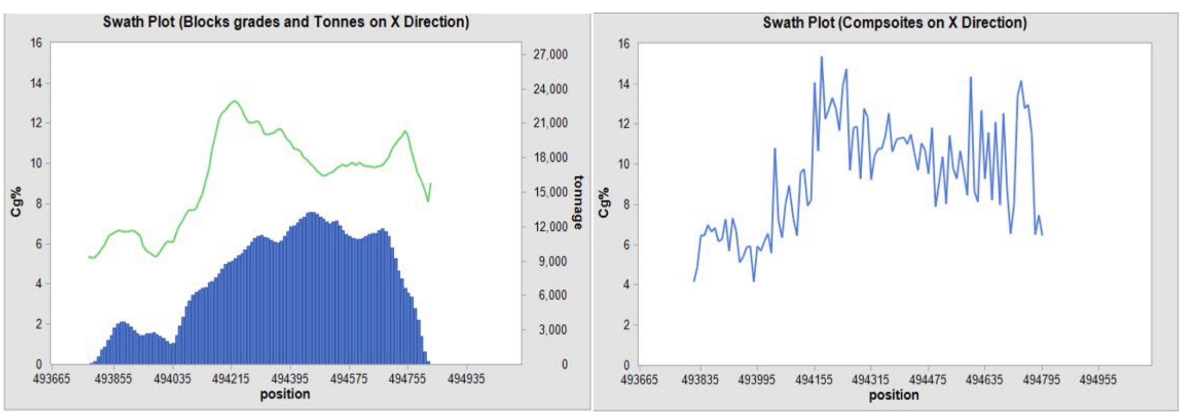
Table 14.11 – Validation Statistics between Assays, Composites and Block Model

Description	Assays	Composites	Block Model
Attribute	Cg%		
Mean	10.39	10.36	10.32
St. Dev.	6.05	5.78	4.59
COV	0.60	0.56	0.45
Minimum	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum	26.7	25.2	22.77
Count	4,796	3,946	49,948

14.14.3 SWATH PLOT

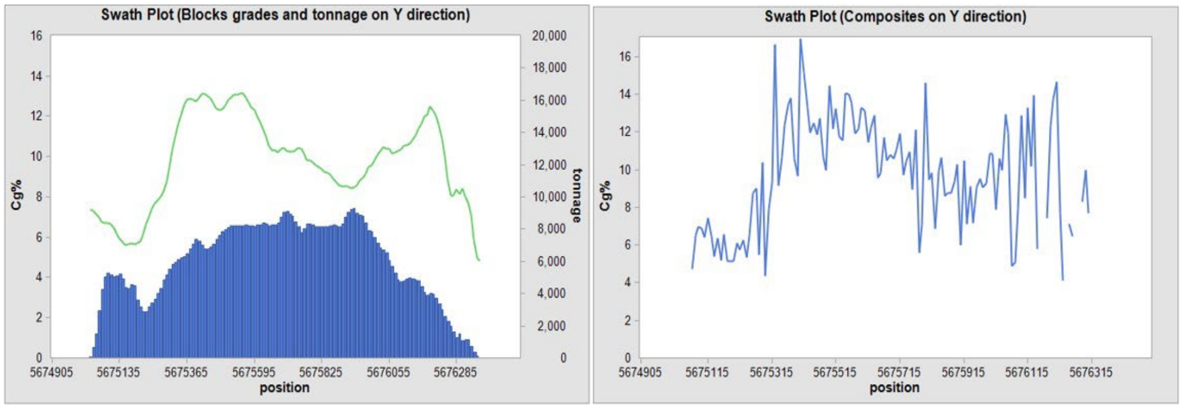
Swath plots were also generated to validate the estimate. Swath plots present the block model data aggregated in two dimensions and projected onto the third dimension. It may be used to compare results of two (2) interpolation methods of to compare blocks grade and composites grade trends in a given direction through an ore body. DRA generated swath plots for both blocks and composites, respectively in the X, Y and Z directions, to ensure that grade trends from the composite dataset are acceptably reproduced in the estimated block model (Figure 14.15 to Figure 14.17). The results show that the general trends in grade variation in the composites are repeated in the grade model with an expected regional smoothing effect in the estimated block model, reducing the impact of isolated high Cg% values. This smoothing is caused by both the estimation parameters and the use of several composites originating from different spatial location to interpolate a block.

Figure 14.15 – Cg% Swath Plots on the X Direction for Blocks and Composites



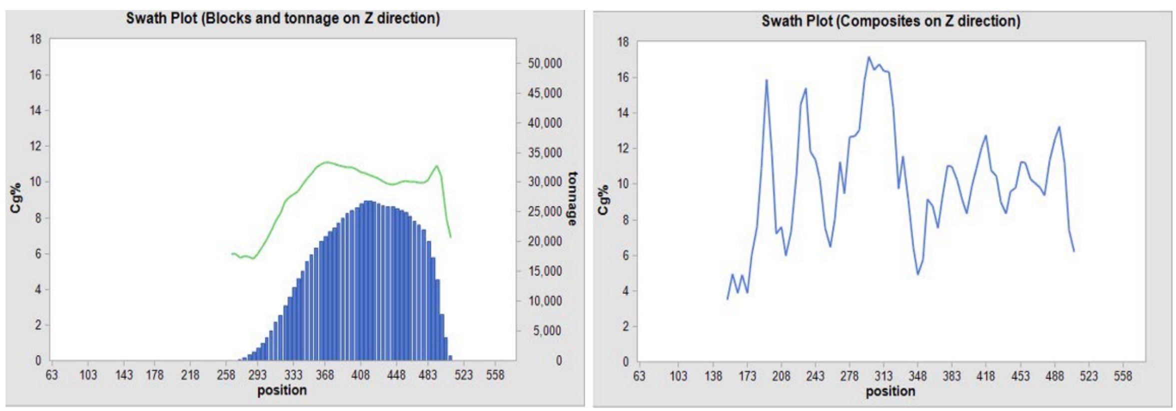
Source: DRA, 2022

Figure 14.16 – Cg% Swath Plots on the Y Direction for Blocks and Composites



Source: DRA, 2022

Figure 14.17 – Cg% Swath Plots on the Z Direction for Blocks and Composites



Source: DRA, 2022

14.15 Cut-Off Grade and Open Pit Limiting Parameters

A resource-constraining pit was generated in order to show the reasonable prospects of economic value of the deposit and delineate the Mineral Resources. No PEA, PFS or FS were completed to support the economic viability or technical feasibility of mining any portion of the deposit by any particular mining method.

14.15.1 Cut-Off Grade

Material was considered mineralised if it had a graphite grade greater than 3.9% (breakeven cut-off grade), as calculated according to the equation shown below using the parameters in Table 14.12.

$$Cut-Off\ Grade\ (\%\ Cg) = \frac{Conc\ Grade\ (\%\ Cg) \times (Processing\ Cost\ (\$/t\ milled) + G\&A\ Cost\ (\$/t\ milled))}{(Selling\ Price\ (\$/t\ conc) - Transport\ Cost\ (\$/t\ conc)) \times Process\ Recovery\ (\%)}$$

14.15.2 Open Pit Limiting Parameters

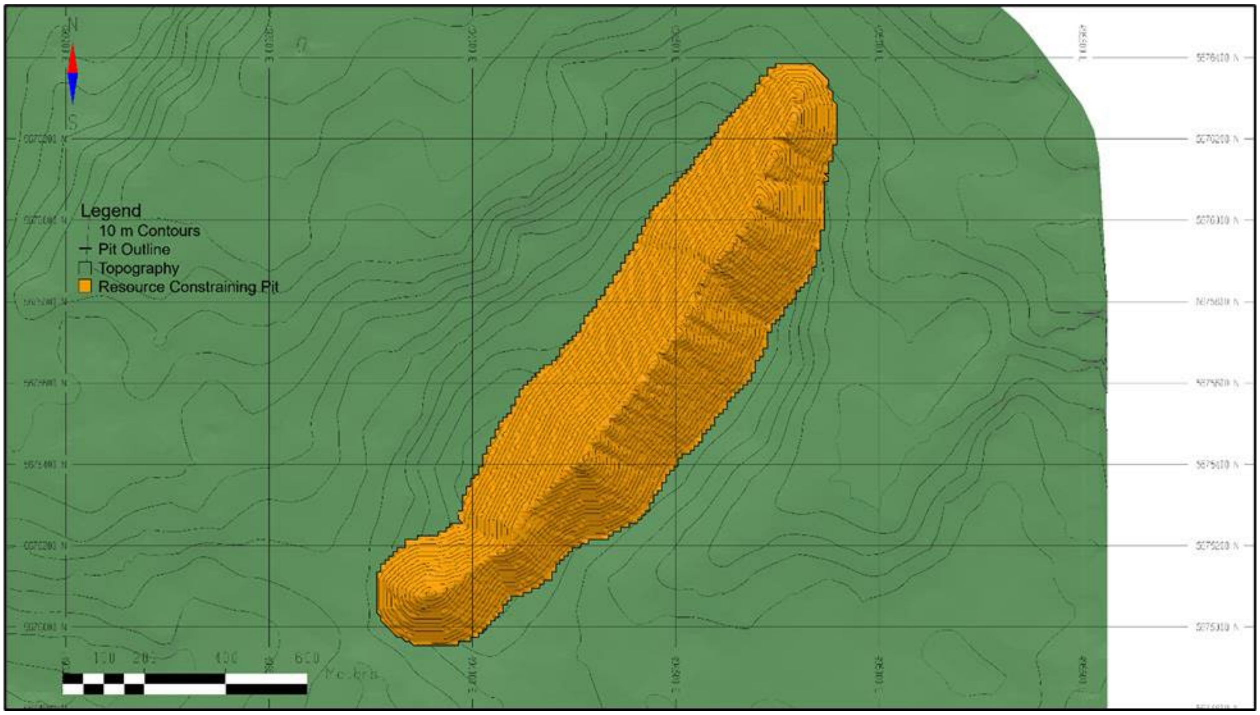
To demonstrate reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction, the mineral resources were limited to a constraining pit. A pit optimisation exercise was undertaken in HxGN MinePlan™'s MSOPit module, using the Pseudoflow algorithm. The parameters used in the optimisation are listed in Table 14.12. The optimiser functions on a net value calculation for all blocks in the model (i.e. revenue from concentrate sales minus operating costs). The pit optimisation considered Indicated and Inferred blocks in the Mineral Resource inventory. The Mineral Resources are reported at a concentrate selling price of $ 1,171 USD/t. Figure 14.18 shows the resource-constraining pit shell.

Table 14.12 – Parameters Used for Mineral Resource Constraining Pit Shell Optimisation

Description	Unit	Value	Source
General			
Concentrate Selling Price	$USD/t concentrate	1,171.00	Based on Benchmark Minerals graphite market study adjusted to expected Lac Tétépisca graphite concentrate flake size distribution. See Section 19.
Transportation Cost	$USD/t concentrate	167.00	Based on logistics study for concentrate transport from Lac Tétépisca to Port of Montreal
Pit slope angles	°	45	Assumed
Mineral to Concentrate Conversion	n/a	$\frac{\textit{Graphite Grade}\ (\%) \times \textit{Process Recovery}\ (\%)}{\textit{Concentrate Grade}\ (\%)}$	
Processing			
Processing Cost	$USD/t milled	26.71	DRA estimate based on similar graphite projects
G&A Cost	$USD/t milled	8.36	DRA estimate based on similar projects
Process Recovery	%	86.6	Based on laboratory testing of Lac Tétépisca samples (see Section 13)
Concentrate Grade	%	96.40	
Mining			
Mineral Mining Cost	$USD/t mined	5.35	DRA estimate based on similar graphite projects
Waste Mining Cost	$USD/t mined	5.05	
Overburden Mining Cost	$USD/t mined	3.43	

Source: DRA, 2022

Figure 14.18 - Resource-Constraining Pit Shell



Source: DRA, 2022

14.16 Mineral Resource Classification

Mineral Resource classification is based on confidence of continuity of geology and grades that are in most cases related to the drilling density. Areas that are more densely drilled are usually better known and understood than areas with sparser drilling, which can still be considered with a lower confidence level. However, in certain rare cases, even a tight drill pattern on a project may not provide the required grade and geological continuity certainty for Mineral Resource classification. This may be the case for extremely structurally complex deposits or deposits showing a very high geological and/or grade variability.

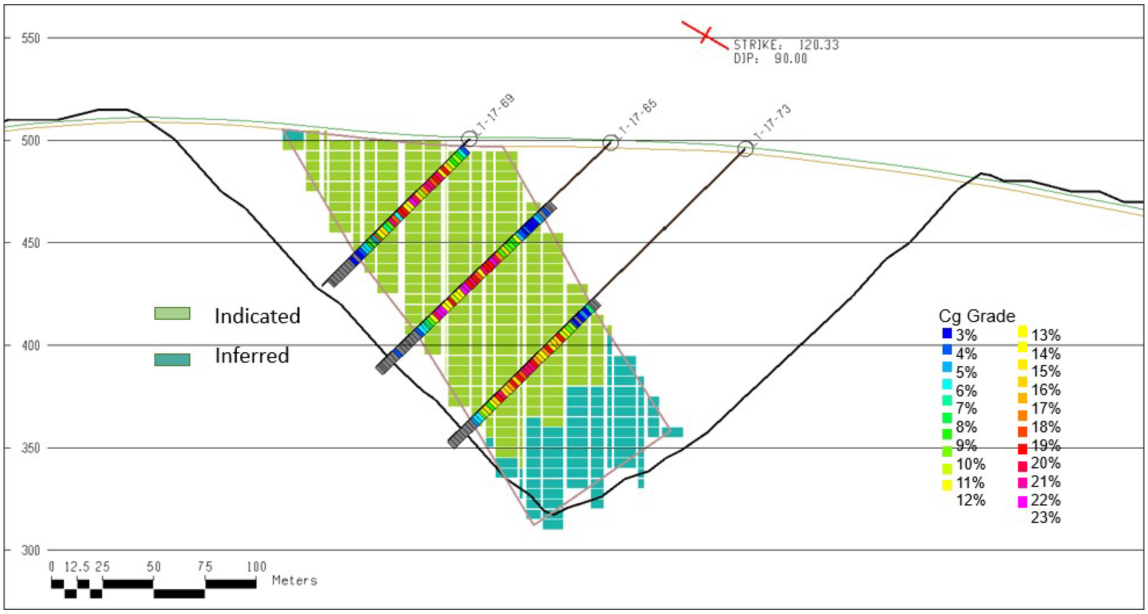
A set of facts and factors were considered by the Qualified Person in the exercise of classifying the Mineral Resource for the Lac Tétépisca Project. Some of these facts and factors can be summarised and discussed as follows:

- The drill hole database of the Lac Tétépisca Project contains 106 diamond drill holes drilled between 2014 and 2020 and all drilling campaigns were planned and managed by experienced professionals applying industry best practices standards.
- The implementation of a rigorous internal QA/QC procedure enhancing the confidence level attributed to the assay data used to support the current MRE.

- Drilling at Lac Tétépisca was done according to a grid of section lines spaced of 100 m, 50 m and 25 m. For more densely drilled areas, the drilling was spaced 25 m between section lines and about 60-70 m along section lines. In other areas, the drill spacing varies between 50 m and 100 m between section lines and 60-70 m along section lines. Drill holes were oriented to intersect mineralisation with appropriate angles except for four (4) exploration holes which were drilled sub-vertically to test the continuity of the mineralisation at depth. These drill holes were not included in the current MRE due to the angles at which they intersect the mineralisation as well as their relatively wide spacing (300 m).
- The topographical surface is a DTM surface, and it was noted that some collar elevations from the drill hole database were above the surface. DRA manually modified these collar elevations to clip them on the DTM topographical surface.
- Variogram modelling did not clearly show good structures along the known main strike and dip directions of the mineralisation (N035º and -55º, respectively). The best structures found show good ranges but neither in the previously established strike and dip directions nor orthogonally to these directions. This was, among others, a reason for selecting a non-geostatistical approach to conduct the resource interpolation.

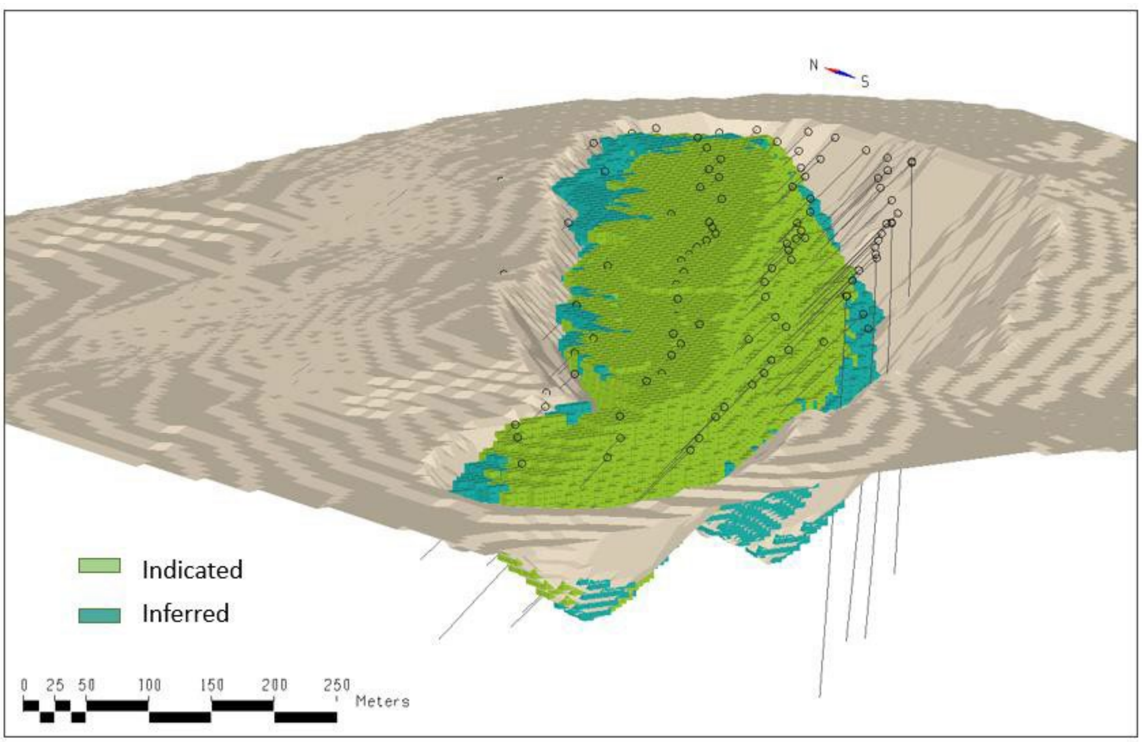
Considering all the above facts and factors, the QP responsible for the MRE, found it appropriate to classify all blocks interpolated during the first and second pass, located within the resource-constraining pit shell and above the 3.9% Cg COG, defined to conform with the requirement of economical prospect, as Indicated Mineral Resource. All blocks interpolated during the third pass, located within the resource-constraining pit shell and above the 3.9% Cg COG have been classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. Figures 14.19 and 14.2 present a typical section view and a typical 3D oblique view, respectively, of the classified Mineral Resource.

Figure 14.19 – Typical Section View of the Classified Mineral Resource



Source: DRA, 2022

Figure 14.20 – Typical 3D Oblique View of the Classified Mineral Resource



Source: DRA, 2022

14.17 Mineral Resource Statement

The Mineral Resources are stated using a Cg COG of 3.9% as defined in Section 14.15.1. DRA is unaware of any legal, political, environmental, or other risks that could materially affect the potential development of the Mineral Resources.

Due to the uncertainty associated with Inferred Mineral Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource with continued exploration. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. However, it is important to note that the Inferred Mineral Resources represent a limited percentage (20.1%) of the total Mineral Resources for the Lac Tétépisca Project. A total of 69.4 Mt of waste, including overburden, is also contained within the resource-constraining pit.

Table 14.13 - Lac Tétépisca - Mineral Resource Statement (Using a 3.9% Cg COG)

Mineral Resource Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Graphitic Carbon (%)	In-Situ Graphite (Mt)
Measured	-	-	-
Indicated	59.3	10.61	6.3
Total Measured and Indicated	**59.3**	**10.61**	**6.3**
Inferred	14.9	11.06	1.6

Notes:

1. The Mineral Resources are reported in accordance with the CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council.
2. Resources are constrained by a Pseudoflow optimised pit shell using HxGn MinePlan™ software.
3. Pit shell was developed using a 45-degree pit slope, concentrate sales price of $USD 1,171 /t concentrate, mining costs of $USD 5.35 /t ore, $USD 5.05 /t waste and $USD 3.43 /t overburden,, processing costs of $USD 26.71 /t processed, G&A cost of $USD 8.36 /t processed and transportation costs of $USD 167/t concentrate, 86.6% process recovery and 96.4% concentrate grade and an assumed 100,000 tpy concentrate production. A $CAD to $USD conversion rate of 0.79 was used.
4. Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability. The Mineral Resources estimate may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing, or other relevant issues. There is no certainty that Mineral Resources will be converted to Mineral Reserves.
5. The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and cannot be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.
6. No Mineral Reserves have been established for the Lac Tétépisca Project.
7. The effective date is of September 17, 2021
8. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

15 MINERAL RESERVES ESTIMATE

This is a Mineral Resource Estimate Report, and as such, Mineral Reserves have not yet been estimated for the Lac Tétépisca Project, as per NI 43-101 regulations.

16 MINING METHOD

This Section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

This Section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

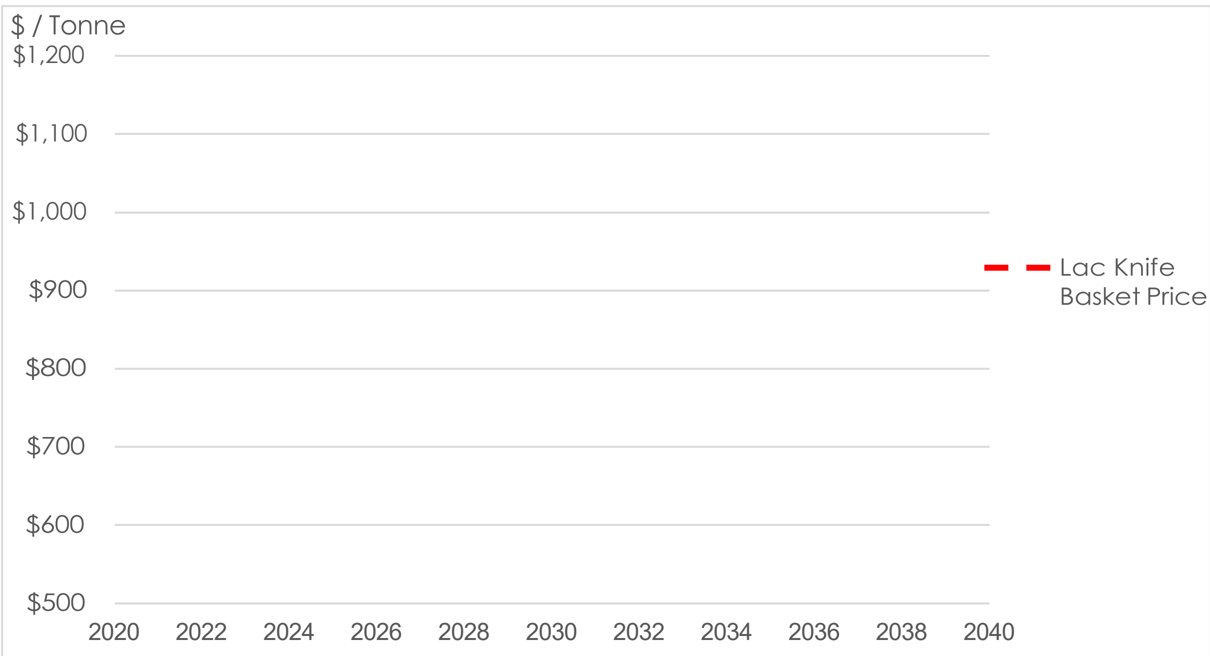
18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This Section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

In the fall of 2021, Focus requested a Market Study from Benchmark Minerals for its Lac Knife Project's expected graphite products. Based on this Market Study, DRA has derived a long-term graphite basket price of $1,171 USD/t for the Lac Tétépisca graphite products assuming a size distribution of flake size of 18% Jumbo Flakes, 22% Large Flakes, 22% Medium Flakes, and 37% fine flakes obtained in lab testing (See Section 13 of the Report) and is very similar to the size distribution found at Lac Knife.

Figure 19.1 – Average Graphite Basket Price



Source: Benchmark Minerals, 2022

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

No formal environmental studies, permit applications have been performed on the Lac Tétépisca project other than obtaining the necessary permits for drilling and exploration.

For the exploration activities carried out during the period of 2014 to 2021, Focus received land use permits from the Québec's *Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs* (MFFP) and permits for temporary camp construction from the MRC de Manicouagan.

No formal ESIA, or community impacts have been performed at the Lac Tétépisca Project; however, on June 3, 2014, the Company had an initial meeting with the band council of the Pessamit Innu First Nation located approximately 40 km west of Baie-Comeau, Québec. The Lac Tétépisca Graphite Project of Focus lies on land designated as traditional harvesting territory ("Nitassinan") by the Pessamit Innu. During the meeting, the representatives of Focus presented Focus and the Lac Tétépisca Project and established a base for further communication. Future communication and information dissemination protocols between the parties were also established and potential business opportunities for the community in connection with the development of the Lac Tétépisca project were discussed. In line with the business opportunities for the community, the Company hired workers from the Pessamit community on July 28, 2014, July 21, 2016, and January 2022 for woodcutting, access trails clearing and drill rig pad preparation.

Well before proceeding with any type of exploration work (i.e. drilling, mapping, trenching, etc.), Focus and IOS ensure that all interested parties are included in the discussions. Focus and IOS also make it a priority to hire local services providers and personnel.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COST

To date, no preliminary economic assessment, pre-feasibility, or feasibility studies have been completed; thus, this Section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This Section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

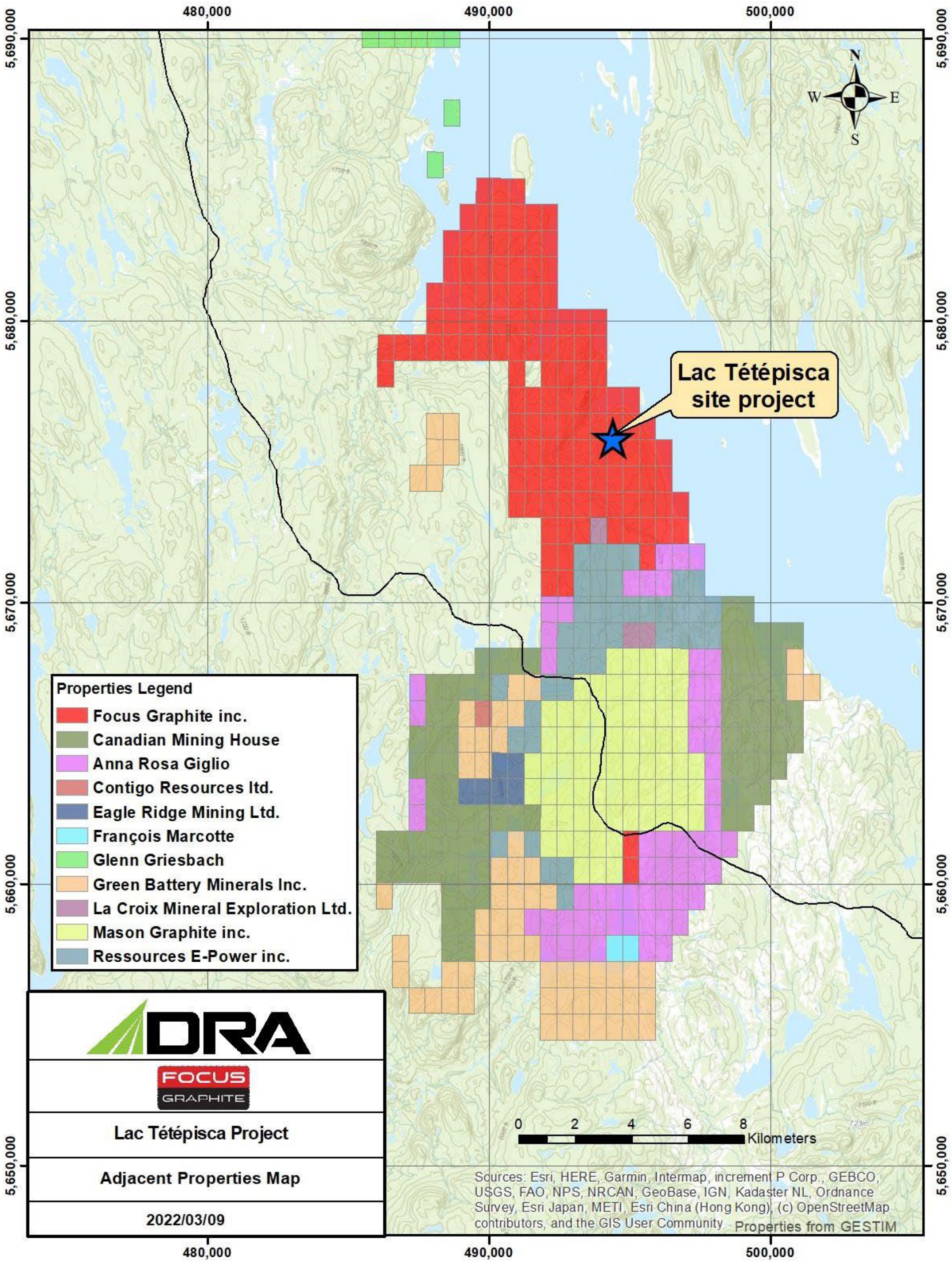
23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Lac Tétépisca Project is bordered to the East by the Manicouagan Reservoir. Figure 23.1 shows the location of the Lac Tétépisca and Lac Tétépisca Nord properties in relation to all other claim blocks and title holders within the vicinity. The information shown in Figure 23.1 has been extracted from the Québec Government's GESTIM claims management system on March 16, 2022, and is considered up to date.

The various owners are listed alphabetically as follows:

- Mason Graphite inc, ("Mason") is the most important of all the individuals/companies that own properties adjacent to the Lac Tétépisca Project. Mason owns 162 claims in and around its Lac Guéret property. Focus must travel through Mason's Lac Guréret property to access its Tétépisca Project. Mason released an updated feasibility study ("FS") entitled "Feasibility Study Update of the Lac Guéret Project" on SEDAR on December 112, 2018. The update FS contained an updated resource estimate. Details can be found on the Mason's website or on SEDAR.
- There are eleven (11) additional claims holders in the area surrounding the Lac Tétépisca Project, but they are more closely concentrated around Mason's property. They are a combination of individuals, Québec numbered companies and or small companies with little information on the owners available on the internet. They are listed next in alphabetical order as follows:
  - 9219-8845 Québec Inc (Canadian Mining House),
  - Anna Rosa Giglio, Berkwood Resources Ltd.,
  - Contigo Resources Ltd.,
  - Exploration Esbec,
  - Glenn Griesbach,
  - La Croix Mineral Exploration Ltd.,
  - Renetta Bratz,
  - Ressources E-Power Inc.,
  - Steve Labranche,
  - Tamarack Gold Resources Inc.

Figure 23.1 - Adjacent Properties



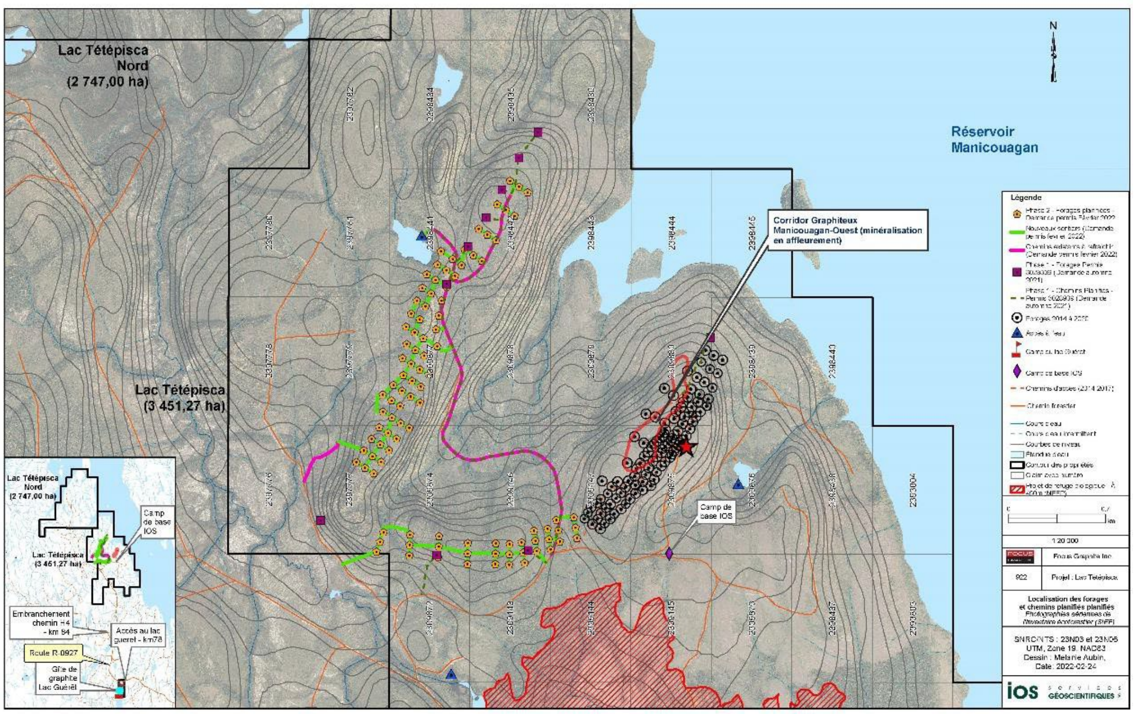
Source: DRA, 2022

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

24.1 2022 – Drilling Program Upcoming Targets

On March 15, 2022, Focus announced the start of a new 3,000 m drilling program designed to explore for satellite deposits within a radius of five km of the Focus' recently announced MOGC natural flake graphite deposit. The new drilling program will test two (2) high priority graphitic targets at the Lac Tétépisca Project, "Southwest MOGC" and "West Limb". The Southwest MOGC target encompasses the southwestern extension of the linear kilometre-scale ground geophysical Magnetic (MAG) – Electromagnetic ("EM") anomaly which hosts the Company's recently announced Manicouagan- Ouest Graphitic Corridor ("MOGC") flake graphite deposit (Figure 24.1).

Figure 24.1 - Planned 2022 Drilling on the Southwest and West Limb of MOGC Targets



Source: IOS Geoscientifiques, Focus Graphite March 15, 2022 Press Release

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

25.1 Geology

Based upon a review of the QA/QC program, data validation, and statistical analysis, DRA draws the following conclusions:

- DRA has reviewed the methods and procedures used to collect and compile geological, and assaying information and found them to meet accepted industry standards and suitable for the style of mineralisation found on the Project's MOGC deposit;
- The resource estimate uses all available drill data;
- Samples for all holes were prepared at the IOS facility and assayed at the COREM laboratory. A routine 10% check assay was done at ACTLABS. COREM pre-treated the samples with nitric acid followed by LECO furnace with the resulting CO_2 gas measured with an infrared detector. ACTLABS uses a similar approach and the assay duplicates between ACTLABS and COREM were found to correlate extremely well;
- A QA/QC program was established for the 2014 drill program which includes the insertion of blank, standard, and duplicate samples. Improvements to this program were made during the 2014 campaign as well as all other subsequent drilling campaigns (2016, 2017 and 2019-2020) which included the addition of certified and in-house reference materials and the routine submission of 10% of the pulp assayed at COREM to ACTLABS. The QA/QC submission rates meet industry accepted standards with IOS routinely monitor the QA/QC program;
- Data verification was performed by DRA through a site visit and a database audit prior to the mineral resource estimation. DRA found the database to be well-maintained and virtually error-free and usable in mineral resource estimation;
- Core handling, core storage, and chain of custody are consistent with industry standards;
- In DRA's opinion, the current drill hole database is sufficiently complete and accurate for interpolating grade models for use in resource estimation;
- Mineral resources were classified using logic consistent with the CIM definitions referred to in National Instrument 43-101. At the Project deposit, the mineralisation, density, and position of the drill holes allow the resource to be classified into the Measured, Indicated and Inferred categories without restriction on the categorization.

25.2 Resources

This maiden Mineral Resources Estimation for the Lac Tétépisca Project was successful in delivering 59.3 Mt Indicated Resources and 14.9 Mt Inferred Resources. The Inferred Mineral Resources account for approximately 20.1% of the total resources. Indicated resource was allocated to blocks interpolated during the first and second pass which mean blocks located up to 60 m from the location of composites used for their interpolation. The use of a relative short range to define the Indicated Mineral Resource area was dictated by several factors such as the style of the mineralisation, which is originating from metamorphic events, and the impossibility, while conducting spatial analysis, to define variograms of good quality and relevant structures in the well know strike and dip directions of the mineralisation. This supposes limited spatial continuity of grades in the strike and dip direction. Infill drilling will help to better understand the spatial continuity of grades and ultimately help in upgrading the resources into higher category.

Four (4) exploration holes drilled sub-vertically in late 2020 (LT-20-102, LT-20-104, LT-20-105 and LT-20-106) to test the continuity of the mineralisation at depth intercepted mineralised intersections with relevant grades. However, their mineralisation interception angles were not deemed appropriate to provide a representative picture. Furthermore, these holes were quite spaced. They have not been incorporated in the estimation process to avoid introducing a bias. The Cg% grade intersections intersected in these holes at depth should be considered as exploration targets and subsequently tested through tighter drilling with appropriate drilling angles to intersect the mineralisation representatively. This exploratory drilling at depth should represent an option to be compared, in term of economical prospect, with the option of drilling other shallow targets laterally. However, DRA notes that the resources defined in this maiden MRE is enough to support operations for decades.

The topographical surface supplied by IOS is a DTM surface originating from a survey done by Novatem Airborne Geophysics on behalf of Focus. The superimposition of collars coordinates from the received drill hole database on the topo surface highlighted some holes located above the topography. DRA manually lowered the elevations of these collar points to snap with the topo surface before starting the MRE. It is recommended to re-survey the collar elevations of these holes and undertake a Lidar survey of the property which will give a more high-definition topographical surface.

25.3 Process

The exploratory testing program in 2014 showed that a graphite concentrate could be obtained by means of standard mineral processing methods.

The 2016-2017 flowsheet development program resulted in a flowsheet and conditions that consistently produced graphite concentrate grades of at least 95% C(t) on samples from the Project. Two stages of polishing and cleaning were required to achieve these grades and to achieve a sufficient liberation.

Variability flotation test work was conducted on the Master composite and six (6) variability composites. Despite the variations in head grade, the metallurgical performance on these samples was very consistent.

The flowsheet development program evaluated desulphurization of the tailings using sulphide flotation and magnetic separation. This testing failed to meet the objective of producing a low-sulphur tailings stream which would be potentially non-acid generating.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

26.1 Geology

26.1.1 QA/QC

DRA recommends continuing the insertion of a “crushable blank” material in order to ensure that contamination during the sample preparation protocol is adequately monitored.

It is also recommended that for future drill programs, Focus should continue investigating the use of different Certified Reference Material (CRM). DRA is aware that a limited number of CRM exist on the market. Cost for replacing the material is expected to be minimal.

26.1.2 EXPLORATION

East Limb Drilling (MOGC deposit)

It is proposed to complete the exploration/condemnation drilling designed to better delineate the newly designed resource pit shell. This program has yet to be developed.

It is also proposed to conduct an infill drilling program in the southwest portion of the MOGC deposit and extension at depth with the goal of augmenting the existing tonnes of Inferred Resources into Indicated and Measured Resource categories. The inferred resources are apparently all located at depth, so the economics of extracting these shall be demonstrated prior to do further drilling at depth! This program will consist of 36 drill holes from 50 to 130 metres per hole for 3,600 metres of drilling. Cost for the program is estimated at $1,080,000.

West Limb Drilling

Finally, it is proposed to initiate a 3 000 m Phase 1 exploration drilling program on the SW MOGC and West Limb targets in search for satellite graphite deposits within a 5 km radius of the MOGC deposit.

26.2 Resources

Considering the good development potential of the Lac Tétépisca Project and the large quantity of resources that have already been defined in this estimate, DRA recommends the following actions for the next phase of development of the Project:

- Infill drilling to better define the mineralisation, characterise grade spatial continuity and ultimately upgrade resources into higher categories. The infill drilling should aim in covering a regular grid of about 25 m in the central part of the mineralisation (about 500 m on strike) where some holes were drilled 25 m between lines but 60 to 80 m along section lines;
- Perform a LIDAR remote sensing survey to provide an improved topographic surface;

- Re-survey collar evaluations for holes of the database showing collars above the topographic surface;
- Perform additional metallurgical testing and initiate detailed mineralogical studies on representative samples as part of a geometallurgical study of the MOGC deposit;
- Update the Mineral Resource Estimates.

26.3 Process

The following items are recommended for the next phase of metallurgical testing:

- Additional comminution, flotation, and polishing tests using the developed flowsheet should be carried out on composite samples that reflect the current understanding of the MOGC deposit;
- Variability comminution testing on point or composite samples to determine how the comminution characteristics vary throughout the deposit. This should be carried out at a Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) or Feasibility Study (FS) level;
- Additional variability testing on point samples should be performed to help verify the consistency of metallurgical response and verify the range of flake size distributions expected throughout the deposit;
- Further development work on the flowsheet should be performed with a single classification step at 80 mesh prior to secondary cleaning as recent vendor trials have shown 200 mesh size separation to be difficult on an industrial scale;
- Additional desulphurization testing including magnetic separation with higher field strength to continue efforts to produce a low-sulphur tailings stream;
- Environmental testing of tailings products including Net Acid Generation (“NAG”) and modified Acid-Base Accounting (“ABA”) tests;
- Dewatering characterization of concentrate and tailings including settling and filtrations tests.

26.4 Future Works

A summary of the estimated costs per discipline of these recommendations for this next phase of work, leading up to the completion of the Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) has been prepared and is presented below. These costs will have to be re-evaluated as the Project progresses.

Area	Cost (CAD)
Geology and Drilling program	1,600,000
LiDAR survey	50,000
Collar Surveying	30,000
Metallurgy/Processing	
Additional metallurgical test work	350,000
Pilot plant test work	750,000
Vendor test work	100,000
Environmental and Social/Community Assessment	600,000
PEA	400,000
Sub total	*3,880,000*
Contingency (20%)	780,000
Total	**4,660,000**

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28 ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations may be used in this Report.

Abbreviation	Meaning or Units
'	Feet
"	Inch
$	Dollar Sign
$/m²	Dollar per Square Metre
$/m³	Dollar per Cubic Metre
$/t	Dollar per Metric Tonne
%	Percent Sign
% w/w	Percent Solid by Weight
¢/kWh	Cent per Kilowatt hour
°	Degree
°C	Degree Celsius
2D	Two Dimensions
3D	Three Dimensions
µm	Microns, Micrometre
µg	Microgram(s)
µg/m³	Micrograms per cubic meter
µPa	Pressure in micro-pascal
µg/m³	Microgram per Cubic Metre
µm	Microns, Micrometre
'	Feet
"	Inch
$	Dollar Sign
$/m²	Dollar per Square Metre
$/m³	Dollar per Cubic Metre
$/t	Dollar per Metric Tonne
%	Percent Sign
% w/w	Percent Solid by Weight
¢/kWh	Cent per Kilowatt hour

Abbreviation	Meaning or Units
°	Degree
°C	Degree Celsius
AARQ	*Atlas des amphibiens et des reptiles du Québec*
ABA	Acid-Base Accounting
Ag	Silver
Ai	Abrasion Index
ALS	ALS Minerals Laboratories
AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
AP	Acid Potential
ARD	Acid Rock Drainage
As	Arsenic
ASL	Above Sea Level
ATV	All-Terrain Vehicle
Au	Gold
AWG	American Wire Gauge
az	Azimuth
Ba	Barium
bank	Bank Cubic Metre (Volume of material in situ)
BAPE	*Bureau d'Audience Publique sur l'Environnement*
Be	Beryllium
BFA	Bench Face Angle
BIF	Banded Iron Formation
BOF	Basic Oxygen Furnace
BQ	Drill Core Size (3.65 cm diameter)
BSG	Bulk Specify Gravity

Abbreviation	Meaning or Units
BTU	British Thermal Unit
BWi	Bond Ball Mill Work Index
C(g)	Carbon Graphite
C(t)	Total Carbon
$C_{10}C_{50}$	Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Ca	Calcium
CA	Certificate of Authorization
CAD	Canadian Dollar
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CAPEX	Capital Expenditures
CCBE	Cover with Capillary Barrier Effect
CCME	Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment
Cd	Cadmium
CDC	*Claim désigné sur carte*
CDE	Canadian Development Expenses
CDP	Closure and Decommissioning Plan
CDPNQ	*Centre de données sur le patrimoine naturel du Québec*
Ce	Cesium
CEAA	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency
CEE	Canadian Exploration Expenses
CEEAQ	*Centre d'expertise en analyse environnementale du Québec*
CEPA	Canadian Environmental Protection Act
cfm	Cubic Feet per Minute
CFR	Cost and Freight

Abbreviation	Meaning or Units
CFU	Colony-Forming Unit
CIF	Cost Insurance and Freight
CIL	Carbon in Leach
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
CIP	Carbon in Pulp
CIS	Commonwealth Independent States
Cl	Clay
CL	Concentrate Leach
cm	Centimetre
Co	Cobalt
CofA	Certificate of Authorization
COG	Cut Off Grade
COV	Coefficient of Variation
Cr III	Chromium Oxide
Cr VI	Hexavalent Chromium
CRM	Certified Reference Materials
CSF	Co-Disposal Storage Facilities
Cu	Copper
$CuSO_4$	Copper Sulphate
CWi	Crusher Work Index
d	Day
d/w	Days per Week
d/y	Days per Year
D2	Second Generation of Deformation
D3	Third Generation of Deformation
D4	Fourth Generation of Deformation
dB	Decibel

Abbreviation	Meaning or Units
dBA	Decibel with an A Filter
DDH	Diamond Drill Hole
deg	Angular Degree
DFO	Department of Fisheries and Oceans
DGPS	Differential Global Positioning System
DMS	Dense Media Separator
DRI	Direct Reduced Iron
DT	Davis Tube
DWI	Drop Weight Index
DWT	Drop Weight Test
DXF	Drawing Interchange Format
E	East
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAB	Environmental Assessment Board
EAF	Electric Arc Furnace
EBS	Environmental Baseline Study
EHS	Environment Health and Safety
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMP	Environmental Management Plant
EOH	End of Hole
EP	Environmental Permit
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPCM	Engineering, Procurement and Construction Management

Abbreviation	Meaning or Units
EPS	Expandable Polystyrene
EQA	Environmental Quality Act
ER	Electrical Room
ESBS	Environmental and Social Baseline Study
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
FAG	Fully Autogenous Grinding
FDS	Fused Disconnect Switch
Fe	Iron
FOB	Free on Board
Focus	Focus Graphite Inc.
FVNR	Full Voltage Non-Reversible
g	Grams
G&A	General and Administration
g/l	Grams per Litre
g/t	Grams per Tonne
gal	Gallons
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEMS	Global Earth-System Monitoring Using Space
GPS	Global Positioning System
GQ	Government of Quebec
Gr	Granular
GCW	Gross Combined Weight
GOH	Gross Operating Hours
H	Horizontal
h	Hour
h/d	Hours per Day
h/y	Hour per Year

Abbreviation	Meaning or Units
H_2	Hydrogen
ha	Hectare
HBI	Hot Briquetted Iron
HCO_3	Bicarbonate
HCT	Humidity Cell Test
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
HF	Hydrofluoric Acid
HFO	Heavy Fuel Oil
Hg	Mercury
HG	High Grade
HL	Heavy Liquid
HmFe	Hematitic Iron
hp	Horse Power
HPEV	Hybrid Plug-in Electric Vehicle
HQ	Drill Core Size (6.4 cm Diameter)
HVAC	Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning
I/O	Input / Output
IBAs	Impact Benefit Agreements
ICP-AES	Inductively Coupled Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectroscopy
ICP-MS	Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectroscopy
ICP-OES	Inductively Coupled Plasma – Optical Emission Spectroscopy
ID	Identification
IDW	Inverse Distance Method
IDW2	Inverse Distance Squared Method
In	Inches
IRA	Inter-Ramp Angle

Abbreviation	Meaning or Units
IRR	Internal Rate of Return
IT	Information Technology
J/g	Joule per grams
KE	Kriging Efficiency
kg	Kilogram
kg/l	Kilogram per Litre
$kg/m^2/h$	Kilogram per Square Metre per Hour
Kg/t	Kilogram per Metric Tonne
kl	Kilolitre
km	Kilometre
km^2	Square Kilometre
km/h	Kilometre per Hour
kPa	Kilopascal
KSR	Kriging Slope Regression
kt	Kilotonne
kV	Kilovolt
kVA	Kilovolt Ampere
kW	Kilowatt
kWh	Kilowatt-hour
kWh/t	Kilowatt-hour per Metric Tonne
Hz	Hertz
L	Line
l	Litre
l/h	Litre per hour
lbs	Pounds
LCT	Locked Cycle Tests
LFO	Light Fuel Oil
LG	Low Grade

Abbreviation	Meaning or Units
LG-3D	Lerchs-Grossman – 3D Algorithm
Li	Lithium
LIMS	Low Intensity Magnetic Separator
LOI	Loss on Ignition
LOM	Life of Mine
LV	Low Voltage
m	Metre
m/h	Metre per Hour
m/s	Metre per Second
m^2	Square Metre
m^3	Cubic Metre
m^3/d	Cubic Metre per Day
m^3/h	Cubic Metre per Hour
m^3/y	Cubic Metre per Year
mA	MilliAmpère
Mag	Magnetic
MagFe	Magnetic Iron
Mm^3	Million Cubic Metres
MCC	Motor Control Center
MELCC	*Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques*
MDDEP	*Ministère du Développement Durable, Environnement, Faune et Parcs*
MEND	Mining Environment Neutral Drainage Program
MERN	*Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles*
MFFP	*Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs*
Mg	Magnesium
mg/L	Milligram per Litre

Abbreviation	Meaning or Units
MI	Mineralized Intervals
MIBC	Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol
MIBK	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone
min	Minute
min/h	Minute per Hour
Min/shift	Minute per Shift
ml	Millilitre
ML	Metal Leaching
mm	Millimetre
mm/d	Millimetre per Day
Mm^3	Million Cubic Metres
MMER	Metal Mining Effluent Regulation
MMU	Mobile Manufacturing Units
Mn	Manganese
MNDM	Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
MNRW	Ministry of Natural Resources and Wildlife
MOE	Ministry of Environment
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRC	*Municipalité régionale de comté*
MRN	*Ministère des Ressources Naturelles*
MSDEP	Ministry of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks
Mt	Million Metric Tonnes
Mt/y	Millions of Metric Tonnes per year
MV	Medium Voltage
MVA	Mega Volt-Ampere
MW	Megawatts
MWh/d	Megawatt Hour per Day

Abbreviation	Meaning or Units
My	Million Years
N	North
N/A	Not Available
NAG	Non-Acid Generating
Nb	Number
NE	Northeast
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NGR	Neutral Grounding Resistor
NI	National Instrument
Nm^3/h	Normal Cubic Metre per Hour
NP	Neutralization Potential
NPV	Net Present Value
NQ	Drill Core Size (4.8 cm diameter)
NRCAN	Natural Resources Canada
NSR	Net Smelter Return
NTP	Normal Temperature and Pressure
NTS	National Topographic System
NW	North West
O/F	Overflow
OB	Overburden
OK	Ordinary Kriging
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
OPEX	Operating Expenditures
ORF	Ontario Research Foundation
oz	Ounce (troy)
oz/t	Ounce per Short Ton

Abbreviation	Meaning or Units
P&ID	Piping and Instrumentation Diagram
Pa	Pascal
PAG	Potentially Acid Rock Drainage Generating
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PAX	Potassium Amyl Xanthate
Pb	Lead
PEA	Preliminary Economic Assessment
PEV	Plug-in Electric Vehicle
PF	Power Factor
PFS	Pre-Feasibility Study
PGGS	Permit for Geological and Geophysical Survey
ph	Phase (electrical)
pH	Potential Hydrogen
PIR	Primary Impurity Removal
PLC	Programmable Logic Controllers
PP	Preproduction
ppb	Part per Billion
ppm	Part per Million
psi	Pounds per Square Inch
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
QA/QC	Quality Assurance / Quality Control
QKNA	Quantitative Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis
QP	Qualified Person
RCM	Regional County Municipality

Abbreviation	Meaning or Units
RCMS	Remote Control and Monitoring System
RER	Rare Earth Magnetic Separator
RES	*Résurgences des eaux souterraines dans les eaux de surface*
RMR	Rock Mass Rating
ROM	Run of Mine
rpm	Revolutions per Minute
RQD	Rock Quality Designation
RWI	Bond Rod Mill Work Index
S	South
S	Sulphur
S/R	Stripping Ratio
SAG	Semi-Autogenous Grinding
Sb	Antimony
SCC	Standards Council of Canada
scfm	Standard Cubic Feet per Minute
SCIM	Squirrel Cage Induction Motors
SCSE	SAG Circuit Specific Energy
SE	South East
sec	Second
Set/y/unit	Set per Year per Unit
SFP	State Forest Permit
SG	Specific Gravity
SGS Geostat	SGS Canada Inc. – Geostat office in Blainville, Quebec, Canada
SGS Lakefield	SGS Lakefield Research Limited of Canada
SHC	Self-Heating Capacities

Abbreviation	Meaning or Units
SIR	Secondary Impurity Removal
SLO	Social Licence to Operate
SMC	SAG Mill Comminution
SNRC	*Système National de Référence Cartographique*
SO_4	Sulphate
SolFe	Sulphate Ferrous
SPI	SAG Power Index
SPLP	Synthetic Precipitation Leaching Procedure
SPT	Standard Penetration Tests
SR	Stripping Ratio
SW	South West
SW	Switchgear
t	Metric Tonne
t/d	Metric Tonne per Day
t/h	Metric Tonne per Hour
t/h/m	Metric Tonne per Hour per Metre
$t/h/m^2$	Metric Tonne per Hour per Square Metre
t/m	Metric Tonne per Month
t/m^2	Metric Tonne per Square Metre
t/m^3	Metric Tonne per Cubic Metre
t/y	Metric Tonne per Year
Ta	Tantalum
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure
TDEM	Time Domain Electromagnetic
Ti	Titanium
TIN	Triangulated Irregular Network

Abbreviation	Meaning or Units
Tl	Thallium
TMF	Tailings Management Facilities
ton	Short Ton
tonne	Metric Tonne
TOR	Terms of Reference
TotFe	Total Iron
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
U	Uranium
U/F	Under Flow
UGAF	Furbearer Management Units
ULC	Underwriters Laboratories of Canada
USA	United States of America
USD	United States Dollar
USGPM	Us Gallons per Minute
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
V	Vanadium
V	Vertical
V	Volt
VAC	Ventilation and Air Conditioning

Abbreviation	Meaning or Units
VFD	Variable Frequency Drive
VLF	Very Low Frequency
W	Watt
W	West
WHIMS	Wet High Intensity Magnetic Separation
WHO	World Health Organization
WRA	Whole Rock Analysis Method
WSD	World Steel Dynamics
wt	Wet Metric Tonne
X	X Coordinate (E-W)
XRD	X-Ray Diffraction
XRF	X-Ray Fluorescence
y	Year
Y	Y coordinate (N-S)
Z	Z coordinate (depth or elevation)
ZEC	*Zone d’exploitation contrôlée*
Zn	Zinc
Zr	Zirconium

29 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

To accompany the Report entitled "*NI 43-101 Technical Report – Mineral Resource Estimate – Lac Tétépisca Graphite Project, Québec*" filed on April 04, 2022, with an effective date of February 17, 2022 (the "Technical Report"), prepared for Focus Graphite Inc. ("Focus" or the "Company").

I, *Claude Bisaillon, P. Eng.,* Quebec, do hereby certify that:

1. I am Senior Geological Engineer with DRA Global Limited located at 555 Blvd René-Lévesque West, 6th Floor, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H2Z 1B1;
2. I am a graduate from Concordia University in Montreal, Quebec in 1991 with a B.Sc. in geology and from the Université Laval in Quebec City, Quebec in 1996 with a B.Ing. in geological engineering;
3. I am a registered member of "*Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec*" (#116407). I am a Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum;
4. I have worked on similar projects to the Lac Tétépisca Graphite Project in Canada, South America and in Africa; My experience for the purpose of the Technical Report includes:
   - Hands-on experience in exploration and mining for graphite deposits;
   - Generation and management of graphite, gold and precious metals exploration projects in Canada and Africa;
   - Graphite projects review as independent QP in Africa and South America;
   - Participation as QP in the preparation of a Ni43-101 technical reports for graphite projects in Africa and Canada;
   - Design, implementation and supervision and implementation of drilling programs;
   - Participation in the preparation of parts of several other NI 43-101 compliant Technical Reports.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in the National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be an independent qualified person for the purposes of NI 43-101;

6. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have participated in the preparation of this Technical Report and am responsible for Sections 2 to 12 and 15 to 24. I am also responsible for the relevant portions of Sections 1, and 25 to 27 of the Technical Report.
8. I have visited the property site on November 29th, 2020.
9. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
10. I have no personal knowledge as of the date of this certificate of any material fact or change, which is not reflected in this Report;
11. Neither I, nor any affiliated entity of mine, have earned the majority of our income during the preceding three (3) years from the Company, or any associated or affiliated companies;
12. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and have prepared the Technical Report in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1; and have prepared the report in conformity with generally accepted Canadian mining industry practice, and as of the date of the 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.

Dated this 04 day of April 2022

"Original Signed and Sealed on file"
Claude Bisaillon, P. Eng.
Senior Geological Engineer
DRA Global Inc.

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

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I, *Schadrac Ibrango, P.Geo., Ph.D., MBA,* do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Lead Geology and Hydrogeology Consultant with DRA Global Limited located at 555 Blvd René-Lévesque West, 6th Floor, Montreal, Quebec Canada H2Z 1B1;
2. I am a graduate from University of Ouagadougou (Burkina-Faso) with a Master Degree in Geology in 1998, a Ph.D. in Engineering of Darmstadt University of Technology (Germany) in 2005 and an executive MBA from Université du Québec à Montréal (Canada) in 2016;
3. I am a registered member of the Ordre des Géologues du Québec (OGQ), membership # 1102 and Professional Engineers & Geoscientists of Newfoundland and Labrador, membership # 07633.
4. I have worked continuously as a geologist for more than 24 years in the mining industry since my graduation from university
5. I have worked on similar projects to the Lac Tétépisca Graphite Project in Canada and in Africa; My experience for the purpose of the Technical Report includes:
   - Hands-on experience in generation and exploration of magmatic, hydrothermal and metamorphic deposits;
   - Participation as QP in the preparation of a Ni43-101 technical reports for graphite projects in Canada and Africa;
   - Design, implementation and supervision and implementation of exploration and drilling programs;
   - Participation in the preparation of parts of several other NI 43-101 compliant Technical Reports.
6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43- 101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined

by NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101;

7. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101;
8. I have participated in the preparation of this Technical Report and am responsible for Section 14 and parts of Sections 1 and 25 to 27;
9. I have not visited the property that is the subject to this Technical Report;
10. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report;
11. I have read NI 43-101 and the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.
12. As at the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the portions of the Technical Report for which I am responsible not misleading.

Dated this 04th day of April 2022

"Original Signed and Sealed on file"

Schadrac Ibrango, P.Geo., Ph.D., MBA
Lead Geology and Hydrogeology Consultant
DRA Global Inc.

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I, *Jordan Zampini, P. Eng.,* Quebec, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Senior Process Engineer with DRA Global Limited located at 555 Blvd René-Lévesque West, 6th Floor, Montreal, Quebec Canada H2Z 1B1;
2. I am a graduate from McGill University, Montreal, Quebec with a Bachelor of Materials Engineering (Metallurgy) in 2012;
3. I am a registered member of Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec (OIQ # 5028661);
4. I have worked as an Engineer in mining, mineral processing, and metallurgy continuously since my graduation from university. I have 9 years of experience as a metallurgical or process engineer.
5. I have worked on similar projects to the Lac Tétépisca Graphite Project in North and South America; my experience for the purpose of the Technical Report includes:
   - Process deliverable including flow sheets, design criteria, material balances, equipment lists, equipment sizing / selection, and cost estimates for many process plants;
   - Engineering study (PEA/Scoping, PFS, FS, and Detailed Engineering) project work on many minerals processing projects;
   - Analysis and reporting on metallurgical test work programs for many mineral processing projects, as well as test supervision, data analysis, modelling, and process simulation;
   - Participation and author of several NI 43-101 Technical Reports.
6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in the NI 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and certify that, by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a qualified person for the purposes of NI 43-101.
7. I am independent of the Issuer applying all the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

8. I am responsible for the preparation of Section 13. I am also responsible for the relevant portions of Sections 1, and 25 to 27 of the Technical Report.

9. I did not visit the property that is the subject to the Technical Report.

10. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

11. I have read NI 43-101 and the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.

12. As at the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the portions of the Technical Report for which I am responsible not misleading.

Dated this 04th day of April 2022

"Original Signed and Sealed on file"
Jordan Zampini, P. Eng.
Senior Process Engineer
DRA Global Inc.