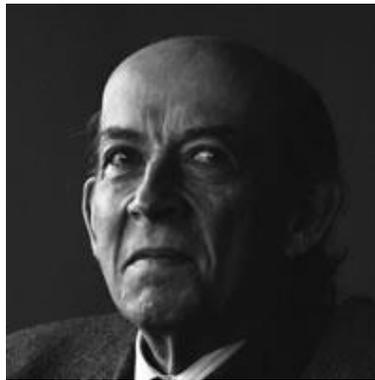


**Transcript of initial interview with
Mr. Jay Richardson**



Chairman and CEO of EnerSpar Corp.



TSX Venture Exchange: ENER

September 30, 2017

Jay Richardson - Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Richardson has been a Director and Officer of EnerSpar Corp. since June 27, 2011. He has also been a partner of James A. Richardson & Partners, Company Doctors, since 1993, a Director and Officer at Waseco Resources Inc. since August 24, 2000. He was the Interim CEO at Liberty Mines Inc. (LBE on TSX), Darnley Bay Resources Ltd. (DBL on TSX-V), Blue Heron Wealth Management Financial Corporation.(BFC on TSX-V), also a former Interim Chairman at Argus Corporation Ltd.(AR on TSX.) He is a retired partner of KPMG (UK) and Ernst & Young (Canada and Singapore.) Mr. Richardson has over 40 years of experience in international business.

Smallcaps Investment Research: Welcome everyone and thanks for tuning in to another interview on Smallcaps Investment Research. We're very excited to have Mr. Jay Richardson, the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of EnerSpar Corp. with us today. EnerSpar is a mining Company that is developing an extraordinary feldspar property in Quebec, Canada. EnerSpar is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange with ticker symbol ENER. Jay, it's a pleasure to have you with us, welcome.

Jay Richardson: Thank you very much. It's a pleasure to be here and we're very grateful for this.

Okay, terrific. As this is our initial interview, could you give us an introduction of EnerSpar Corp?

EnerSpar began as a Capital Pool Corporation, or CPC, an alternative way in Canada for businesses to go public. In EnerSpar's case, it wasn't an existing business that used the CPC vehicle to become publicly listed, instead, it was a resource property. And that is also the reason why I have continued as chairman and CEO, whereas in the normal course, it is the senior management behind the existing business that usually takes over as the new CEO and chairman.

We completed our Qualifying Transaction, which was the acquisition of the Johan Beetz project, on March 30, 2017. Simultaneous with the completion of the transaction we issued a number of shares at \$0.05 each. We continue to be trading broadly in a range between \$0.045 to \$0.055. So our stock price has been stable.

We're now looking forward to investors better understanding our story, so that they start appreciating the inherent value of our project.

Thank you. Let's zoom in on the Johan Beetz Feldspar property, your main asset. Can you tell us some more about the history of the property and its existing infrastructure.

Absolutely. In fact, the area of greatest interest and attraction to us is that the project has a very positive history. In the 1950s, when the property was owned by Spar-Mica Ltd., it was an actual producer of potassic and sodic feldspars. In addition, an independent technical report for Spar-Mica identified a total 'reserve' of 33.4 million tons containing 16 million tons of 'commercial spar'.

The property is located in Quebec, directly on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It has direct access to water and even has a tide water docking facility from the Spar-Mica days.

A power transmission line parallels the north shore of the St. Lawrence river from Havre-Saint-Pierre to the village of Natashquan along highway 138. Its closest approach is roughly 4 km from the property. A suitable workforce and heavy construction equipment can be obtained from nearby villages. This is all good news, as the project can be further developed with minimal cost.

Very interesting. Before we discuss the project further, would you first explain which types of feldspar exist and their differences?

Feldspars, are the most abundant material on the surface of the earth. Consequently, one could expect that these are extremely low value and therefore perhaps not interesting economically. However, within the feldspars group, the potassic and sodic feldspars are the two that are the rarest and therefore have most value.

Some indication of that rarity can easily be discerned from the fact that there is presently no other significant source of production in all of North America for sodic and potassic feldspars.

There was an operating mine in North Carolina, but it went out of production four years ago due to exhaustion of its resource. So at this point, all of the high quality feldspars that are being processed in North America are imported from Europe and Asia.

In which products is feldspar being used, and how big are those markets? Basically, I'm trying to find out what the potential of feldspar is, and, as such, of the Johan Beetz project.

They are mostly used in the production of ceramics, sanitary ware, table ware, and paints. However, we are especially intrigued by its use as a hardening agent in solar glass, where strength is of the utmost importance due to glass' exposure to the elements.

Note that Elon Musk and Tesla SolarCity are now producing solar shingles, so in effect, solar roof panels that replace your roof shingles rather than sitting on top of them. You can imagine that in that kind of an application, strength is absolutely critical.

So we see consumption of solar glass being on a steeply increasing curve for the foreseeable future, both in North America and abroad. After all, solar energy is now being recognized as the main replacement of carbon fuels.

That's very interesting. And is there a resource available for Johan Beetz?

The property has a resource that dates back to 1956. Although all the drilling in that time was conducted in a correct way, it is not up to the standards that today are required to call it a 43-101 compliant resource. That 1956 resource estimate defined 33.4 million tons of good quality materials. This is a very serious sized resource.

Consequently, our initial goal is to come up with a National Instrument 43-101 compliant resource. In order to do so, we are going to drill off the property to a depth of about 20 meters and expect that we will be increasing the resource as a result of that.

Moreover, only drilling to a depth of 20 metres means that there will be ample room to expand the resource to depth in a later stage.

Although, we expect that by that stage we will already have sold the property to another party. Perhaps even to the previous owner of that North Carolina mine that I referred to earlier. That group not only has mining and development expertise, but also continues to be one of North America's most significant distributors of potassic and sodic feldspars. For those reasons, we believe that they are logically going to be interested in the possibility of taking our property back into production.

To put that number in perspective, what is the annual worldwide demand for Feldspar?

The demand in North America is about one half million tons annually.

Very exciting news is that exploration work recently commenced at the Johan Beetz property. What work has been conducted so far?

During July and August we have undertaken very careful mapping and charting of the old production areas within the property. We also identified some of the previous drill holes. Although we don't have the core from those drill holes, we do have some of the results that were produced from them.

A preliminary report is now being prepared based on that work, so that later this year, we hope to be able to undertake the first drill campaign and a following drill campaign next year.

As a result of those drill campaigns, we think that we'll have identified the magnitude of the resource to 43-101 standards by the end of next year. At that point, we would say we're ready to be talking to people as to the possibility of being taken over. So that's a very short course to a major liquidity event.

Of course, there's always the possibility that we're not taken over. In that case, we can put the property into production ourselves. After all, the feldspars are located at surface, meaning that a very easy and conventional extraction process is sufficient. This is much easier and cost effective than having to build an underground mine.

In which countries is feldspar found, and which other resource companies are active in the feldspar market?

The principal producer is Turkey, but there is also production in Spain, Italy, India, and China. As I mentioned before, there is no current production in North America. The distributor-parent of that former mine in North Carolina that I mentioned previously, is called Imerys. Ironically, Imerys is ultimately controlled by the Canadian family Desmarais, who is based in Quebec, the same province in which our project is situated.

The Desmarais family is very well known as it's active in insurance, banking, and many industrial activities.

We believe they are a very prime candidate to take over our property when the time is right. But obviously, there are other North American candidates when it becomes available as a takeover.

The spot price of gold and silver per ounce is easy to look up, but what is the price of feldspar?

It's not easy to look up, but if you go to Imerys' website, you will find prices that they

charge for their feldspars. It's not a quoted commodity, it's more one that is negotiated by contract. The advantage is that those contract prices tend to be more stable and not fluctuate with the capriciousness that you sometimes find in the precious metals market.

All in all, depending on the quality and grade of the feldspars, the price is somewhere between \$100 and \$450 a ton.

Can you tell us a little bit about yourself and the other key executives of the Company?

I'm a Chartered Accountant, having been a partner of Clarkson Gordon in Canada and Arthur Young in Singapore, both of which are now Ernst & Young. Later, I became a partner of KPMG in the United Kingdom with the responsibility for developing a corporate recovery practice in continental Europe.

I have always been involved in transaction based services within the accounting profession, such as corporate finance, forensic accounting, litigation support, corporate recovery and insolvency matters.

After retiring as a partner of KPMG in the U.K. in 1993, I returned to Canada to set up a practice as a company doctor. It's an expression that is not common in Canada, but that is in the U.K. I've been doing that for nearly 25 years in my own practice.

In those roles, I have been interim CEO of several public companies, and I have served on the boards of many other public companies. In addition, I've been interim Chairman of the Argus Corporation which was a Canadian holding company from the middle of the 20th century. So I have broad experience in the public market.

I consider good corporate governance, rectitude, integrity and openness to be the main items that I bring to the table, along with candor and good communication with stakeholders.

For our European listeners, it is important to know that the Company

recently became listed on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange right?

That is correct. It's listed under the symbol 5E0. We believe that there is going to be good liquidity in Europe as well as in North America. We think that this is another factor that's going to add value to shares very rapidly.

Before we go, what would you say are the two or three most compelling reasons for a long term investor to consider EnerSpar today?

The fact that we have a significant known resource, which is being redefined in a major way. In addition, the property is situated in a mining friendly jurisdiction. Quebec, after all, is known as one of the most mining friendly regions in North America. In fact, a company with projects in Quebec typically

gets premium ratings as a result of the predictability of the regulatory environment.

Finally, the project is going to advance rapidly either to production or to a liquidity event. We think those are all compelling reasons for a gradual recognition of significantly increased value.

Excellent. Jay, thank you so much for taking time out of your schedule to answer all our questions. We'll be keeping track of EnerSpar's progress and look forward to having you back for an update.

Well, we thank you for the opportunity to present to your listeners. We look on this as being a significant part of our strategy for getting the public recognition that we deserve. We're happy to be making ourselves available to you and your followers at any time.

Interview Feedback

We welcome your questions and feedback regarding this interview at:

<http://smallcaps.us/enerspar-corp-ceo-jay-richardson-explains-merits-of-unique-feldspar-opportunity>

Transcripts are edited for clarity.

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