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LAT: 49.36451°N
Long: 76.54239°W

Technical Report
On the
Lac Burge Property
Miquelon, Québec, Canada

FOR

First Legacy Mining Corp.
Suite 605 – 815 Hornby Street,
Vancouver, British Columbia V6Z 2E6

BY

Abby Peterson, B.Sc., P.Geo.

Exploration Facilitation Unlimited Inc.
145 Walnut Street
London, ON
Tel: 1-519-433-6416

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 Summary	3
2.0 Introduction	5
3.0 Reliance on other Experts	6
4.0 Property Description and Location	6
5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography	11
6.0 History	12
7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization	15
8.0 Deposit Types	19
9.0 Exploration	20
10.0 Drilling	28
11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security	28
12.0 Data Verification	29
13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing	29
14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates	30
15.0 Mineral Reserve Estimates	30
16.0 Mining Methods	30
17.0 Recovery Methods	30
18.0 Project Infrastructure	30
19.0 Market Studied and Contracts	30
20.0 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact	30
21.0 Capital and Operating Costs	30
22.0 Economic Analysis	31
23.0 Adjacent Properties	31
24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information	31
25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions	32
25.1 Interpretations	32
25.2 Conclusions	33
26.0 Recommendations	33
26.1 Proposed Budget: Phase 1 Work	33
26.2 Proposed Budget: Phase 2 Work	35
27.0 References	36
28.0 Date and signature page	37

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 Mineral Claims of the lac burge property	7
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LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Lac Burge Property Location.	7
Figure 2. Lac Burge Property, location of mineral claims.	10
Figure 3. Regional Geology, Lac Burge Property.....	17
Figure 4. Beep Mat survey lines, 2016 exploration program.....	21
Figure 5. Geological mapping and structural measurements - South claim block.	22
Figure 6. Geological mapping and structural measurements - West claim block.	23
Figure 7. Geological mapping and structural measurements – East claim block.	24
Figure 8. Geological mapping and structural measurements - North claim block.	25
Figure 9. Grab sample locations with best assay results for Au, Ag, Cu and Ni.....	26
Figure 10. Backpack drill hole locations with best assays for Au, Ag, Cu and Ni.	27

1.0 SUMMARY

Introduction

At the request of First Legacy Mining Corp. (the “Company” or “FLM”), this report on the Lac Burge Project (the “Property” or “Project”) has been prepared to summarize previous work, appraise the exploration potential of the Property, and make recommendations for future work. FLM also requested the report as part of the supporting documentation for an Initial Public Offering (IPO) and for seeking a listing on the TSX Venture Exchange.

Location

The Lac Burge Property is situated approximately 215km north-east of Val-d’Or in the province of Québec and 70km north-east of the town of Lebel-sur-Quévillon. The property is bisected by Québec Provincial highway #113. The city of Val-d’Or is a major full-service center for exploration and mining activities in the region.

Description of Property

The property is located within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt (Northwestern Québec, Canada) in the Township of Duplessis, approximately 215km north-east of Val-d’Or. It lies within NTS sheets 32F07 and 32F08. The property’s center point is located at 388,013mE and 5,469,122mN, 5km west of the village of Miquelon.

Access to the Lac Burge Property is by the paved Québec Provincial Highway #113, which runs from the Transcanadian highway #117 near the hamlet of Louvicourt to Chibougamau. Commercial flights are available daily from Montreal to Val-d’Or. Québec Provincial Highway #113 transects the Lac Burge Property, and offers year-round, well-maintained, vehicular access.

The Property is characterized by predominantly low-lying relief sometimes interrupted by areas of moderate to high relief in the form on steep hills and cliffs. Vegetation consists predominantly of Boreal forest, with wetlands covering large sections of the southern portion of the property. Exploration efforts can be carried out year-round, however wetlands/swamps are easier to access in winter months when the ground is frozen.

Ownership

The 29 of claims comprising the Property were acquired through map designation and cover a total of 1626.08 hectares. The dispositions are registered to LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd. Through a property option agreement dated January 16th, 2017, First Legacy Mining Corp. has the option to acquire a 100% interest in the Lac Burge Property.

Geology and Mineralization

The Lac Burge area overlies the central core of the Abitibi greenstone belt within the Superior province. The claims are centered on a north-west band of mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks intermixed with sedimentary rocks, bound to the north and south by two large felsic intrusives. The region is also cut by numerous diorite and gabbro sills as well as Proterozoic Diabase dykes. From North to South, the rocks on the Property are the:

- mafic and intermediate volcanic rocks and volcanicslastics of the Obatogamau Formation;
- mafic intrusives of the O’Sullivan Pluton; and
- basalts, andesites and volcanioclastic rocks of the Vanier-Dalet-Poirier Group.

Mineralization for the property is mostly based on known showings both on and adjacent to the claims. Anomalous metal values are associated with quartz-carbonate-pyrite-gold veins and/or thin layers of massive or disseminated sulfides with associated alteration of wall rock along lithological contacts with felsic volcanics or the edges of mafic intrusives. Shearing of these rocks increases the likelihood of anomalous mineralization.

Project Status

Interest in the Lac Burge area picked up after the discovery of a small gold deposit south of Lac Madeleine in 1935. Since then, numerous exploration companies and partnerships between companies and local governments have completed multiple ground and airborne geophysical surveys (electromagnetic, VLF-EM and magnetic), geological mapping and sampling as well as diamond drilling and trenching. The property itself has seen limited exploration beyond geophysical and geological surveys completed in the early 1990’s. Exploration in 2016 included ground-based geophysical surveys, geological mapping and sampling as well as small-diameter backpack diamond drilling. There has been no advanced exploration or mining performed on this property.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Drilling of a Beep Mat EM conductor produced promising results of up to 0.475% Cu and 1g/t Ag in the northern claim block. This area also produced an anomalous Au value of 107ppb in backpack drilling. The Eastern claim block, with inter-fingering of banded iron formation and diorite, also produced a zone of anomalous metal enrichment, including 61 to 632ppm of Ni and 18 to 206ppm Cu. These anomalous values warrant further investigation through additional geological surveys. It is recommended that the encouraging results from the 2016 program in the northern and eastern claim blocks should be further investigated using large-diameter diamond drilling to properly explore the identified structures and their associated mineralization. Section 26 presents budgets for two phases of drilling, with the second phase dependent upon the results of the first phase.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This technical report on the Lac Burge Property has been prepared by Exploration Facilitation Unlimited Inc. at the request of FLM. The report summarizes previous work, analyzes the exploration potential of the Property and makes recommendations for future work. FLM also requested the report as part of the supporting documentation for an Initial Public Offering (IPO) and for seeking a listing on the TSX Venture Exchange.

This report is based on a review of all data generated by the 2016 exploration program, in addition to all historical data available on the online databases (SIGÉOM and Examine) of the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles du Québec (MERN). The status and details of the claims discussed within this report were verified using the MERN's GESTIM database.

The sources of information for this technical report are as follows:

- Barrette, J.-P., 1989. Géologie de la région des lacs Burge et Rochester – Abitibi. Referenced for information on the regional geology and structural information contained within section 7.
- Exploration history of the property in section 6 is based on information from the SIGÉOM database of the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles du Québec, a database of reports and assessment work files at <http://sigeom.mines.gouv.qc.ca>. This website was accessed multiple times between January 10th and January 31st 2017.

- The status, area and ownership of the claims contained within section 4 were verified on the GESTIM database at <http://gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca>, accessed in January 2017. The claims were found to be in good standing.
- The details of the purchase agreement dated 16 January 2017 for the Lac Burge Property were provided by First Legacy Mining Corp.

The Lac Burge Property was visited by Abby Peterson, P. Geo., author and “qualified person” under the terms of National Instrument 43-101, on October 11th 2016. Ms. Peterson visited the East and North claim blocks to inspect geology, drill and sampling locations as well as access and infrastructure. All drill core and sampling procedures were also reviewed with the field geologists.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Disclaimer

This report does not constitute nor is it intended to represent a legal, or any other, opinion as to the validity of the title. The title and option information were relied upon to describe the ownership of the property, claim summary and summary of the option agreement detailed in section 4.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Lac Burge property is located on NTS sheets 32F07 and 32F08 within Duplessis Township and is centered at latitude 49.36451°N and longitude -76.54239°W, and UTM 388,013mE and 5,469,122mN, UTM Zone 18 Nad 83.

The property is located mid-way between the Val-d’Or and Chibougamau mining districts, 215km north-east of the city of Val d’Or and 70km north-east of the town of Lebel-sur-Quévillon. The property is bisected by provincial highway #113 that runs from Transcanadian highway #117 to the town of Chibougamau, providing year-round access to the claims. Val-d’Or is a major full-service center for exploration in the region and offers daily flights to and from Montreal.

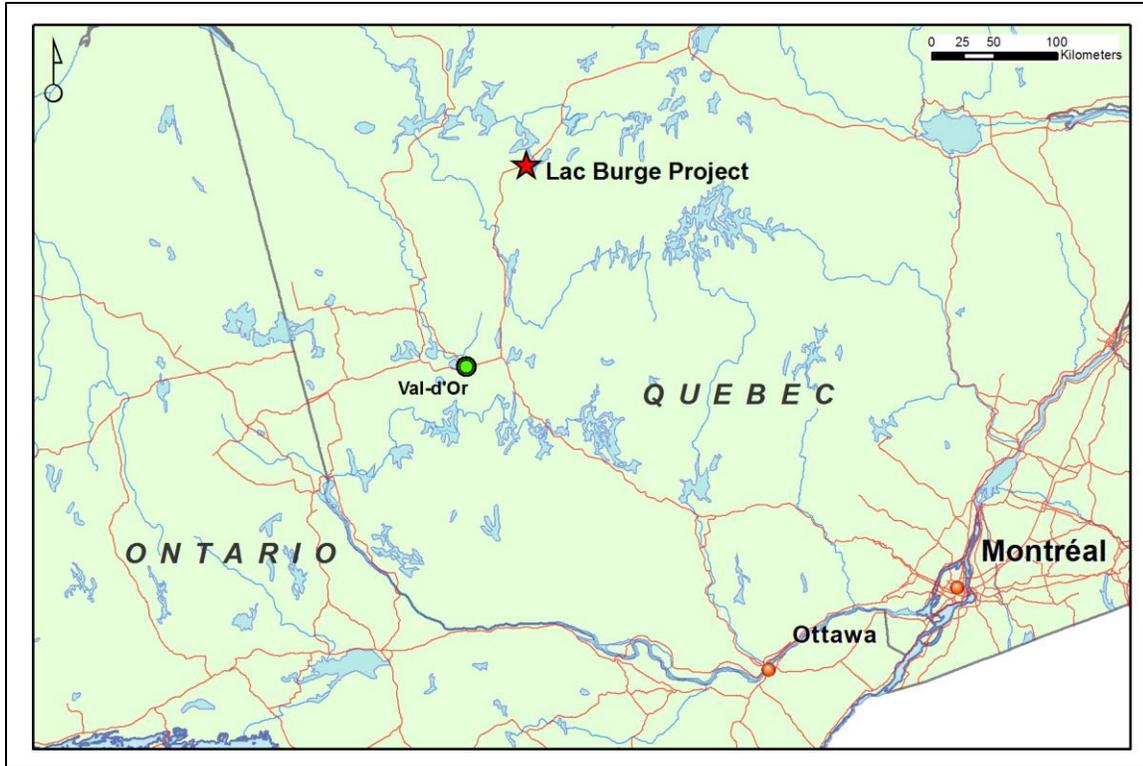


FIGURE 1. LAC BURGE PROPERTY LOCATION.

The Lac Burge property is comprised of twenty-nine (29) claims split into four claim blocks totalling 1,626.08 hectares. The 29 of claims comprising the Property were acquired through map designation and cover a total of 1626.08 hectares. The dispositions are registered to LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd, (“the Optionor.”). LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd. is owned by Reza Mohamed of Vancouver, British Columbia. The identification numbers and areas of the claims can be found in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1 MINERAL CLAIMS OF THE LAC BURGE PROPERTY

Claim Number	Ownership	Size (ha.)	Acquired	Expires
CDC2462623	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	56.08	09/19/2016	09/18/2018
CDC2462625	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	56.07	09/19/2016	09/18/2018
CDC2462626	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	56.07	09/19/2016	09/18/2018
CDC2462627	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	56.06	09/19/2016	09/18/2018
CDC2462628	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	56.06	09/19/2016	09/18/2018
CDC2462637	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	56.06	09/19/2016	09/18/2018

CDC2462638	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	56.05	09/19/2016	09/18/2018
CDC2462640	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	56.10	09/19/2016	09/18/2018
CDC2462641	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	56.10	09/19/2016	09/18/2018
CDC2462642	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	56.10	09/19/2016	09/18/2018
CDC2462643	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	56.10	09/19/2016	09/18/2018
CDC2462646	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	56.09	09/19/2016	09/18/2018
CDC2462647	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	56.09	09/19/2016	09/18/2018
CDC2462648	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	56.09	09/19/2016	09/18/2018
CDC2462649	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	56.09	09/19/2016	09/18/2018
CDC2462650	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	56.09	09/19/2016	09/18/2018
CDC2462652	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	56.08	09/19/2016	09/18/2018
CDC2462653	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	56.08	09/19/2016	09/18/2018
CDC2462661	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	56.07	09/19/2016	09/18/2018
CDC2462668	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	56.05	09/19/2016	09/18/2018
CDC2462669	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	56.05	09/19/2016	09/18/2018
CDC2462673	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	56.04	09/19/2016	09/18/2018
CDC2462674	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	56.04	09/19/2016	09/18/2018
CDC2462679	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	56.08	09/19/2016	09/18/2018
CDC2462680	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	56.07	09/19/2016	09/18/2018
CDC2462684	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	56.06	09/19/2016	09/18/2018
CDC2462685	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	56.06	09/19/2016	09/18/2018
CDC2462686	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	56.05	09/19/2016	09/18/2018
CDC2462687	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	56.05	09/19/2016	09/18/2018
	Total:	1,626.08		

Through a Property Option Agreement (the “Agreement”) dated January 16, 2017, First Legacy Mining Corp. (the “Optionee”) has the option to acquire a 100% interest in the Lac Burge Property, subject to a 1% (one percent) NSR payable to the Optionor and which can be repurchased by the Optionee for \$1,000,000.

Under the terms of the Agreement the Optionee must:

(a) pay to Optionor:

- (i) \$20,000 in cash within five (5) business days following the date of execution of the Agreement; (PAID)

- (ii) an additional \$25,000 in cash on or before the date that is twenty-eight (28) months after the “Effective Date,” the date of the Final Exchange Bulletin giving notice of the approval by the Exchange of the listing of the Shares on the facilities of the Exchange and the acceptance by the Exchange of the Agreement and the transactions contemplated by the Agreement:

(b) issue and deliver to Optionor:

- (i) 300,000 Shares within five (5) business of the Effective Date;
- (ii) 500,000 Shares on or before the date that is fourteen (14) months after the Effective Date;
- (iii) 750,000 Shares on or before the date that is twenty-eight (28) months after the Effective Date; and

(c) incur Expenditures on the Property as follows:

- (i) \$250,000 on or before the date that is fourteen (14) months after the Effective Date;
- (ii) \$750,000 (\$1,000,000 total) on or before the date that is twenty-eight (28) months after the Effective Date.

In addition, in the event that the Effective Date is later than June 1, 2017, the Optionee will pay the Optionor an additional \$25,000 on or before June 3, 2017.

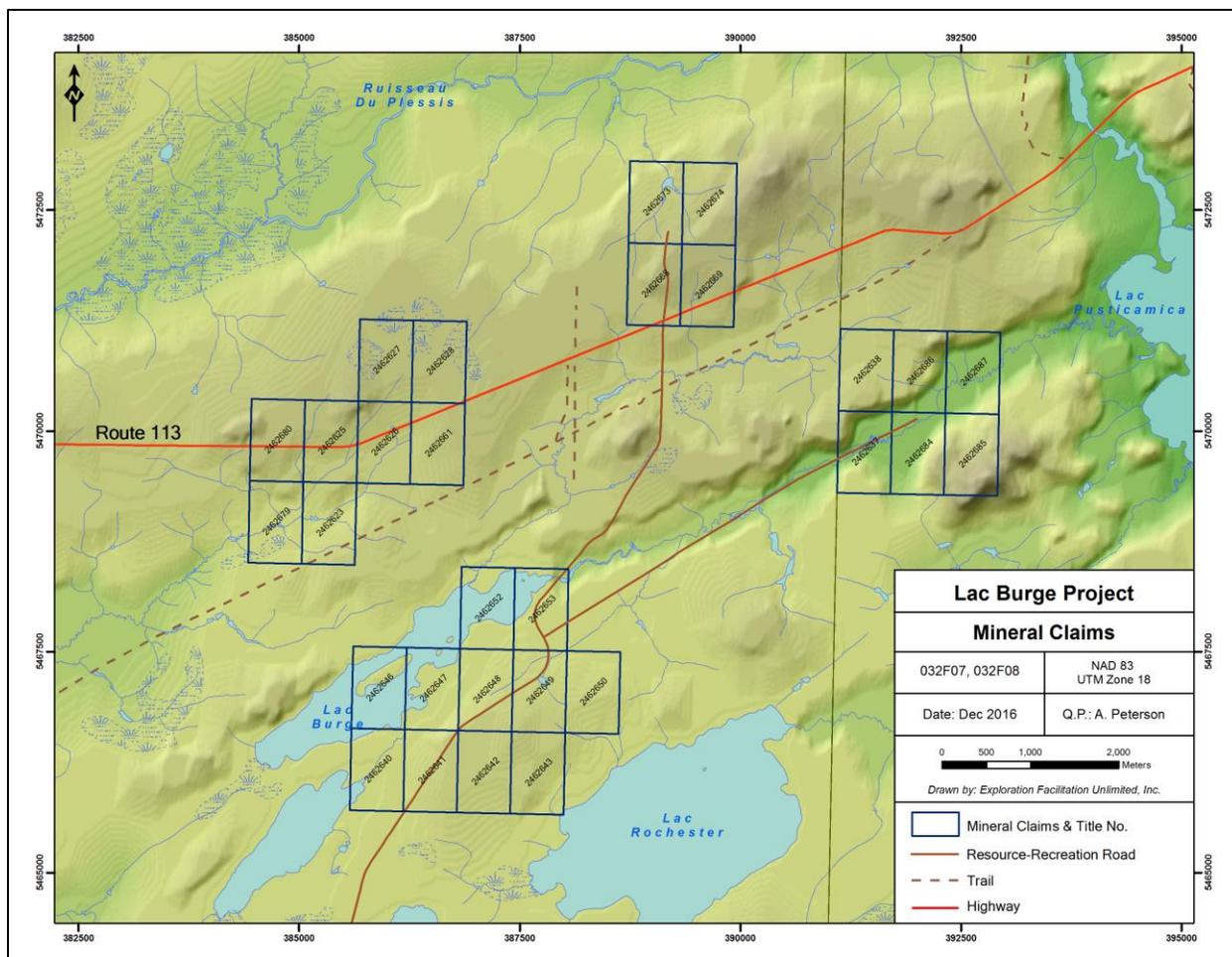


FIGURE 2. LAC BURGE PROPERTY, LOCATION OF MINERAL CLAIMS.

There are no land claim issues, ownership disputes pending on the property or environmental concerns/liabilities. The claims have not been surveyed by the Optionor while in their possession. The claims give the company the rights to explore and identify resources below the bedrock, but do not include surface rights.

The claims must be renewed every two years on their expiration date, at which time renewal fees must be paid in order to maintain ownership. Each claim also requires a minimum number of dollars spent on exploration work over the two-year period, with a report describing the works performed due sixty (60) days before the renewal date of said claims. If works are not performed, the owner may pay an amount varying between 100-200% of the amount required to be spent on the claims in order to be able to renew the claims. If an excess of money has been spent on claims, the amount can be credited forward (over a maximum of six (6) renewal cycles) and/or can be applied to any other claims still requiring

expenditures, as long as those claims are within a 4.5km radius of the claim posting an excess in spending.

For the Lac Burge Property, the total renewal fees for the twenty-nine claims amount to \$1,858.61 while the work expenditures required total \$22,620. The total excess of work credits for the Lac Burge property equal \$82,380.

The Québec Government requires that the owner of the claims consult the Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs (MFFP) as soon as exploration work requires cutting down any size or type of tree or the construction of permanent structures on the claims. For example, line-cutting and diamond drilling would require the acquisition of a permit (Permis d'intervention) as well as First Nations consultations before any work can begin. It also requires hiring a forestry technician to estimate the volume of merchantable timber that will be cut during the work in order to assess the proper stumpage fees to be paid.

There are no formally registered land owners on the claims and no current commercial logging in the area, therefore there are no known restrictions to land-use on the claims. However, as per Québec law, notice must be provided to the local community 30 days prior to performing any exploration work on.

Due to the fact that First Nations must be consulted before any type of major work is performed on the claims (construction, diamond drilling, line cutting, stripping or trenching), it is possible that breaks in communications between the government and First Nations could result in delays with issuing permits required to begin work. There are no other known risks or factors that could affect the ability to perform work on the property.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Lac Burge property is located approximately 215km north-east of Val-d'Or and 70km north-east of the town of Lebel-sur-Quévillon. The property is accessed via provincial highway #113, which connects the Transcanadian highway (#117 from Val-d'Or) to Chibougamau, Québec. The highway bisects parts of the property in an east-west direction, allowing easy year-round access by car or truck. Val-d'Or is an important economic center for the region, with a population of 32,000 with daily flights and bus service from Montreal.

Numerous former logging roads, both maintained and unmaintained, criss-cross the property, allowing easy access to the claims from the highway by truck, foot, ATV or snowmobile depending on the season. A rail bed cuts through the property from the south of Lac Burge to Miquelon 5km to the east, providing excellent access to the eastern claim block.

The property is located within the municipality of James Bay in Duplessis Township on NTS sheets 32F07 and 32F08. The property's central point is located at 49.36451° latitude and -76.54239° longitude.

The Lac Burge property experiences moderate relief occasionally broken up by cliffs and steep hills. The property is at an elevation of approximately 315m above sea level with the highest point on the claims at approximately 380m above sea level. Rock exposure on the claims is limited, with less than 5% outcrop and large wetlands covering the southern portion of the property between Lac Burge and Lac Rochester. Vegetation consists predominantly of Boreal forests and swamps. Several of the claims that make up the southern block overly Lac Burge.

Climate data is from Environment Canada's Climate Normals metadata, collected at the Lebel-sur-Quévillon meteorological station between 1981 and 2010

(http://climate.weather.gc.ca/climate_normals/ accessed January 28th 2017).

The region experiences a subarctic climate with average daily temperatures of -18°C in January, 17.2°C in July and an annual average of 1°C. The daily minimum was -23.6°C in January and the daily maximum was 23.1°C in July. Peak rainfall occurs in July with an average of 120.6mm and a total of 702.3mm for the year. Snowfall peaks in December with an average of 52.3cm and a total annual snowfall of 226.2cm. Annual precipitation is 927.8mm. Work at Lac Burge can be performed year-round, however areas of the property covered in wetlands and swamps would be best explored in the fall when ground water levels are at their lowest, or in the winter months when the ground is frozen and access is easier.

6.0 HISTORY

Over the years, the claims that make up the Lac Burge project have been included in a variety of properties owned by numerous companies. The claims have never been, in their entirety, owned by the same entity at the same time. The bulk of the work completed historically appears to have been done between 1948 and 1991, at which point work in the area seems to have dropped off significantly.

Interest in the region began in 1935 with the discovery of a small gold deposit south of Lac Madeleine (Rose Lake) in the fall of 1934. The deposit consisted of gold in quartz veins and was mined by Lake Rose Mines Ltd. between 1938 and 1939 for a total of 5,374 tonnes at 18 gpt.

The earliest exploration work completed on the Lac Burge claims involved the regional scale mapping (1:63,360) of the Lake Pusticamica region, an area of approximately 450 square miles that covered the eastern claim block as well as some of the claims between Lac Burge and Lac Rochester. Mapping was completed in 1932 by A. H. Lang (Geological Survey of Canada) and in 1934 by G. S. MacKenzie (Québec Bureau of Mines). Mackenzie's work was only slightly more detailed than Lang's as both covered large areas of land.

By 1948, the claims were owned by a number of different companies, including: Leo C Syndicate, South Dufault Mines, O'Leary Malarctic and Continental Copper. In 1948, South Dufault Mines completed outcrop mapping on an area that included some of the western claims. In the same year, Continental Copper's exploration program included line cutting and geological mapping on their portion of the western claim block.

In 1959, Hunting Airborne Geophysics Ltd. conducted an airborne survey that covers the four claims of the north block. They flew 75 line miles using an amphibious PBY Canso flying boat that was equipped with an electromagnetometer, magnetometer, scintillation counter, radio altimeter and 35mm positioning camera. Survey lines were spaced at 1/8 of a mile with a mean terrain clearance height of 500 feet above ground level. Hunting Airborne's geophysicist identified a dozen magnetometer and electromagnetic anomalies. A follow-up program was executed by Queensland Exploration Ltd involving two ground surveys completed in March and April of 1960. The magnetometer surveys were executed at 200' line spacing and 100' stations while the IP survey was done at 50' intervals. The magnetic survey confirmed anomalies identified from the airborne data while the IP survey identified two small zones of potential sulfide mineralization. The geophysicist's conclusions stated that the results were less than encouraging and that follow-up was not likely. While the geophysical surveys cover parts of the northern claim block, it is unclear from the maps provided with the report (GM10121) whether these anomalies occur on the Lac Burge Property.

By 1979, the bulk of the claims belonged to SEREM Ltée., and were known as the Duplessis D, N, P and Q properties. Between 1979 and 1990 SEREM Ltée., through various agreements, completed a multitude of surveys, including HEM and magnetometer surveys, diamond drilling, mapping and prospecting. The

works completed between April 1st 1981 and March 31st 1982 were completed in partnership with La Société de Développement de la Baie James (SDBJ) as part of agreement H-1, the results of which can be found in several individual or compilation reports (GM48911, GM48936, GM37861, GM37678 and GM49725). Over the years, numerous geophysical anomalies would be discovered and subsequently explored with mostly underwhelming results. The Duplessis D property, which encompasses the northern claim block of the Lac Burge property, was explored in the summer of 1982 with a 3.9km Pulse-EM DEEPEM survey which confirmed five previously identified conductors and detected one new one. Two drill holes were used to follow-up on these conductors, 82-DUP-D-2 and 82-DUP-D-3, for a total of 257.3m of drilling. Anomalous values included 0.12% Cu/1.02m in D-2 and 0.21% Cu/1.03m in D-3. The results of the geophysics and drilling can be found in reports GM49021 and GM57666. While the geophysical survey covers parts of the northern claim block, the drilling appears to be just east of the current property boundary.

In 1985, working on behalf of Mr. Jean Rochon, Edwin Gaucher et Associés Inc. completed a staking, prospecting and exploration program on parts of the northern claim block. Geologists explored several areas using beep mat, including south of Lac Burge and North of highway 113. Any outcropping that reacted to the beep mat was cleared and dynamited in order to investigate and sample the anomaly. Of the three conductors, the one located north of highway 113 was the only one to return favorable results and was subsequently staked for Mr. Rochon. The beep mat survey uncovered an outcrop of massive basalt with disks of Chalcopyrite and Pyrrhotite up to 4cm in diameter that returned an assay value of 0.85% Cu. This location is known as the Rochon Showing and the results of their work can be found in GM43522.

In 1987, follow-up work consisting of trenching, mapping and sampling was conducted on three strong EM conductors and one VLF conductor situated on the Duplessis N, P and Q properties. Three of the anomalies were explained by rusty intervals of rock that produced weak Zinc and Gold anomalies. The fourth trench, T-4, uncovered the contact between massive basalt and well-graded sediments. The sediments were well mineralized with Pyrite, Chalcopyrite, Pyrrhotite and Sphalerite. Of the eight samples taken, one returned 0.64% Cu and 0.51% Zn with 76ppm Au. This location is known as the Duplessis N-P-Q Showing and is located at the south-east corner of the western claim block. The results of the trenching program can be found in report GM47179.

Parts of the north, west and south claims blocks were covered by works performed by SEREM in the summer of 1989. Work on the west and south blocks (Duplessis NPQ) included line cutting, 21.5km of VLF-EM and Mag, geological mapping and prospecting as well of 516m of diamond drilling in 3 holes to follow up on previously identified IP anomalies. The diamond drilling intersected sheared gabbros interbedded with cherty sediments that hosted anomalous gold values with recommendations for further investigations. Exploration works on the north claims revealed that anomalies were related to weak gossanous zones with little mineral potential due to the lack of both important structures and felsic volcanics that could contain VMS deposits (as seen elsewhere in the area). The results of these works can be found in reports GM49472 and GM48863.

The eastern claim block experienced similar levels of exploration in the 1980's, with numerous mapping projects as well as both airborne and ground geophysical surveys completed in the area. In 1986, Golden Rule Resources flew a DIGHEM III survey covering their Duplessis property, an area that includes the southern and eastern claim blocks. The survey identified dozens of conductors and EM anomalies. In 1988 and 1989, several mapping and magnetometer surveys were completed on the eastern claim block, at that time part of the Opawica (Minefinder Corporation Ltd.) and Miquelon projects (Minerais Lac Ltée.).

Following the exploration work completed in the 1980's, the claims do not appear in assessment works or reports. Instead, they are included as part of various government and broad-scale projects including airborne geophysics and geological compilations such as the 2008 Megatem II airborne EM survey flown for CGS, Virginia Gold Mines and Noranda (DP2008-41) and the geological mapping and sampling survey completed on a large area covering Lac Burge and Lac Rochester (Géologie de la région des lacs Burge et Rochester – Abitibi, MB89-34).

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

Regional Geology

The Lac Burge property is located within the internal zone of the Abitibi sub-province of the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. The internal zone is also referred to as the monocyclic volcanic segment (MVS) of the Northern Volcanic Zone (NVZ) as defined by Chown et al. (1992). The MVS is predominantly composed of massive, pillowed and brecciated tholeiitic basalts with small to large felsic layers throughout. Iron formations can be found as local intercalations in some places. All but a few of the

volcanic rocks were erupted as subaqueous flows, with smaller felsic edifices being covered by pillowed basalts. Sedimentary rocks are inter-fingered with and overly the volcanic rocks and are predominantly Bouma-cycle turbidites inter-mixed with conglomerates, shale, banded iron-formation and chert. Large layered mafic intrusives are a distinguishing feature of the NVZ and are the magmatic equivalents of MORB-type basalts. The rocks of the NVZ were intruded by felsic batholiths and plutons that were syn-volcanic (diorite, tonalite and leucotonalite), syn-tectonic (monzodiorite, tonalite and granodiorite) and post-tectonic (granodiorite suite and Syenite-carbonatite suite). All the rocks in the Lac Burge region are of Archean age, except for the Diabase dykes, which are of Proterozoic age. Deformation of the Abitibi Belt was rather heterogeneous, resulting in alternating zones of high and low strain. Areas of low strain show distinct fold patterns while areas of high strain are associated with regional faults and contact-strain aureoles. The deformation events in the NVZ have been interpreted as pulses related to a single deformation event rather than representing different orogenic phases. Metamorphism in the region is mainly at greenschist facies, however, on a more local scale, metamorphism can attain amphibolite facies along contact aureoles with intrusions.

Local Geology

The property is located within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, within a band of volcano-sedimentary rocks bounded by two large felsic intrusives: The Waswanipi pluton to the north and the Mountain pluton to the south. While the Abitibi greenstone belt usually displays an east-west trend, the rocks here have been affected by the numerous regional-scale felsic intrusives in addition to the numerous structural corridors, giving the rocks here a north-east orientation. The bulk of the claims overly rocks of the Obatogamau Formation which is composed of mafic to intermediate volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks. Several of the claims from the west and south claim blocks overly the volcanic rocks of the Vanier-Dalet-Poirier Group while parts of the east claim block overly the O'Sullivan Pluton. The O'Sullivan pluton is a polyphasic mafic intrusion elongated in a north-north-east direction that extends for some 20km. Diorite is the main phase of the intrusive, with compositional extremes ranging from magnetite hornblendite to quartz diorite. The pluton has a post-tectonic age since the regional schistosity has not affected it. The volcanic rocks on the property consist of basalts, mafic to intermediate lavas, quartz-feldspar porphyries, rhyolites and pyroclastic rocks such as intermediate lapilli tuffs, finely bedded mafic tuffs and intermediate to felsic lapilli tuffs and tuff breccias. Sedimentary rocks can be found in the southern portion of the property, north and north-west of Lac Rochester and Lac Burge. North of Lac Burge, the sedimentary unit is less than 200m thick but extends for quite a distance and shows up prominently on

input surveys. It consists of arkosic wackes interbedded with laminated argillites, graphitic and pyritic argillites, cherts, lenses of massive sulfides and several tuffaceous cherts. North of Lac Rochester, the sediments are composed of polymictic conglomerates and conglomeratic sandstones with volcanic fragments. Several gabbroic sills cut through the property with compositions that grade from pyroxenite to melanogabbro and leucogabbro. Finally, diabase dykes of Proterozoic age, generally composed of mesocratic gabbro, cut across the eastern claim block. A band of sedimentary rocks, including iron formations, terminate on the property. These rocks have previously been interpreted to be the western extension of the Taïbi Group which extends all the way to the Ontario border in the Casa-Berardi area.

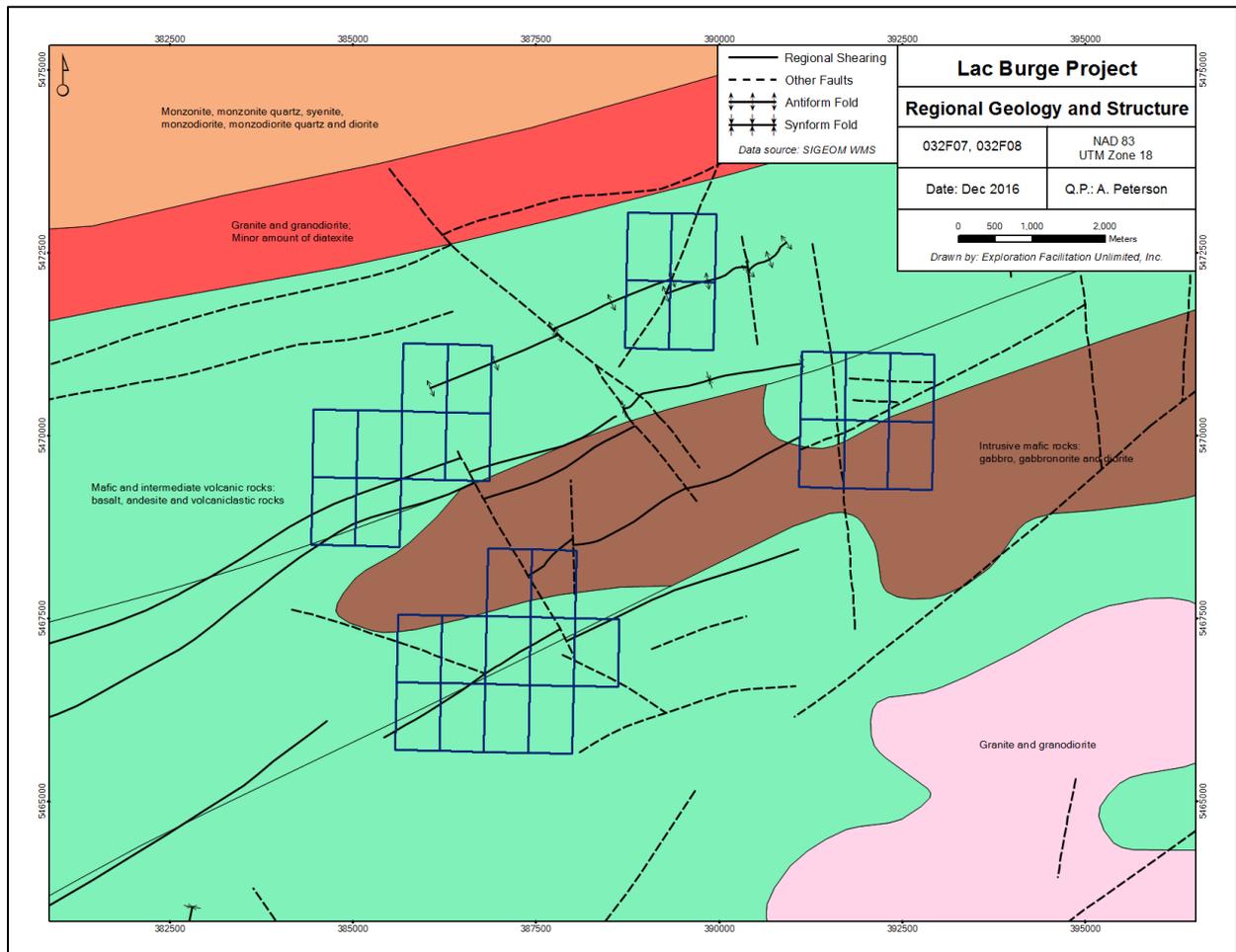


FIGURE 3. REGIONAL GEOLOGY, LAC BURGE PROPERTY.

The Lac Burge area rocks were subjected to two separate deformation phases. The main phase, D2, generated the regional schistosity (S2) as well as the axial plane for P2 folds and was responsible for the flattening of certain features such as pillows, amygdulites and clasts in sedimentary rocks. The later phase, D3, created tight folds that plunge moderately to the NNW or SSE, including the syncline south of

highway 113 and the anticline north of the highway on the northern claim block. D3 also formed a crenulation cleavage and fractures that parallel the axial planes of folds.

Two main deformation zones cut across the property north and south of the O'Sullivan Pluton: The Lac Burge shear zone and the Duplessis shear zone. They are oriented ENE, extend for well over 10km and can be up to 1km wide. It has been suggested that the Lac Burge shear zone can be correlated to the Opawica Shear zone. These deformation zones would have facilitated fluid migration and are characterized by iron carbonate, epidote, and/or silica alteration as well as Pyrite mineralization. In addition to these two regional-scale deformation zone, numerous other faults (both sinistral and dextral) occur on the property in NNE, NS, NW and NNW directions, cross-cutting the regional fabric (S2) and representing excellent potential exploration targets.

Property Geology

The southern claim block, located between Lacs Burge and Rochester, was found to be low-lying in relief resulting in a terrain with very little rock outcropping. Rocks here were sedimentary in nature, with silicified argillites and wackes becoming interbedded with volcanoclastic rocks as you move eastward.

The western claim block, where not covered in swamps, overlies gabbroic rocks with localized roof pendants of metasedimentary units with foliations dipping steeply to the NNW.

The eastern claim block experiences moderate relief with swamps and plateaus, cliffs and steep hills. The block is bisected from west to east by the Lac Burge shear zone, with steep cliffs of moderate relief on either side and a swamp covering the deformation corridor. The rocks are predominantly felsic intrusive of the O'Sullivan pluton with roof pendants of metavolcaniclastics, metasediments and iron formation. Here, foliations dip steeply to the NE and SE.

The north claim block is relatively low-lying with a fair amount of outcropping. Here, the contact between a granodiorite intrusive and the mafic volcanics is sheared and mineralized with two thin bands of Pyrrhotite and Pyrite above and below the shear zone.

Mineralization

The Lac Burge property, and the region in general, is host to anomalous gold, silver and base metal values. This is put in evidence by the presence of numerous showings on or adjacent to the claims,

including the Rochon showing (0.85% Cu), the Lac Burge Nord showing (6.90gpt Au/2.30m, 6.40gpt Au/4.60m and 5.80gpt Au/5.10m, claims belong to Nyrstar) and the Duplessis H showing on the shores of Lac Rochester (6gpt Ag, claims registered to LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd.). Most anomalous metal values have been found either adjacent to or within deformation structures or lithological contacts. Base metals occur predominantly as thin layers of massive sulfides but also as disseminations while coarse free gold has been observed in veins within shear zones. Anomalous metal values have been associated with quartz-carbonate-sulfide veins in shear zones (Au, Cu), volcanic detrital units (Zn, Cu, Ag, Pb, Au) and as disseminations within silicified tuffs or felsic rocks. Mineralization on the property has not been investigated to a sufficient extent to determine the length, width and continuity of mineralized showings. As described in sections 25 and 26, work is still required to investigate the nature and extent of all mineralized intercepts discovered to date on the Property.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Lac Burge property was investigated for both gold and base metal mineralization. The large deformation corridors of the Lac Burge and Duplessis shear zones were interpreted as favourable structures for anomalous lode gold mineralization while the presence of felsic volcanics showed potential for VMS style deposits. Gold, copper, zinc, nickel and silver showings occur on, or adjacent to, the Lac Burge property. A large portion of the showings in the region appear to be located along lithological contacts between mafic or felsic intrusives and the host volcanics. Numerous gold showings also occur along structural corridors on or near intrusive contacts. At Lac Burge, the O'Sullivan pluton intruded felsic lavas, tuffs and sedimentary rocks and may have favored the circulation of mineralized fluids along the contacts between the different units as well as along the shear zones that bound the pluton. In addition, the faults that cut the pluton could also favor economic mineralization since it is along several of these NW faults that we find several gold showings (Lac Burge Nord and Agar on Nyrstar property). The limbs of the anticlinal and synclinal folds on the northern claim block also represent areas of high mineralization potential, as folds tend to act as fluid traps. These folds are very close to the O'Sullivan pluton, and could be strongly mineralized, especially if they are sheared.

9.0 EXPLORATION

9.1 2016 Work Program

From September 26th to October 11th, 2016, Exploration Facilitation Unlimited Inc. (EFU Inc.), on behalf of LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd., conducted a 14-day exploration program designed to test areas on the claims that were identified as favourable targets for exploration such as geophysical anomalies and structures. Proposed work included ground geophysics (VLF-EM/Mag and Beep Mat), geological mapping and sampling as well as small-diameter backpack drilling. Unfortunately, persistent equipment malfunctions with the VLF-EM/Mag unit resulted in the cancellation of this program. The field crew was based out of Lebel-sur-Quévillon for the duration of the exploration program.

While the work described in this section was not performed on behalf of the issuer, First Legacy Mining Corp., the results of the 2016 exploration program were included in detail below due to their relevance to the recommendations made in section 26.

Geophysics

The Beep Mat program was planned to cover as much of the claims as possible on a 200m line spacing, with grid orientations changing depending on the orientation of the targeted structure or geophysical anomaly. Due to time constraints, priority was given to areas with the driest ground conditions. In total, approximately 25km of beep mat survey were completed. The survey identified several EM conductors, including two parallel and elongated conductive zones that in turn paralleled the Burge Shear Zone in the eastern claim block and one EM conductor in the northern claim block. A magnetic anomaly was also identified in the eastern claim block. All conductors and magnetic anomalies were immediately delineated using the beep mat with the extent of the anomalies marked in the field using flagging tape. All three conductors and the magnetic anomaly were subsequently tested using the backpack drills, with results detailed below.

The two parallel conductors on the eastern claim block were drilled to test their source and were discovered to be reflective clay layers. Beep Mat surveys are effective at detecting anomalous conductors to a depth of 3m. Three drill holes were drilled to test the conductors, and were abandoned at 4m depth when they encountered only clay layers. It was determined that these reflective clay layers

were the source of the two anomalies. These holes were not included in the drill hole results discussed below as they did not produce any core and were not sent to the lab for analysis.

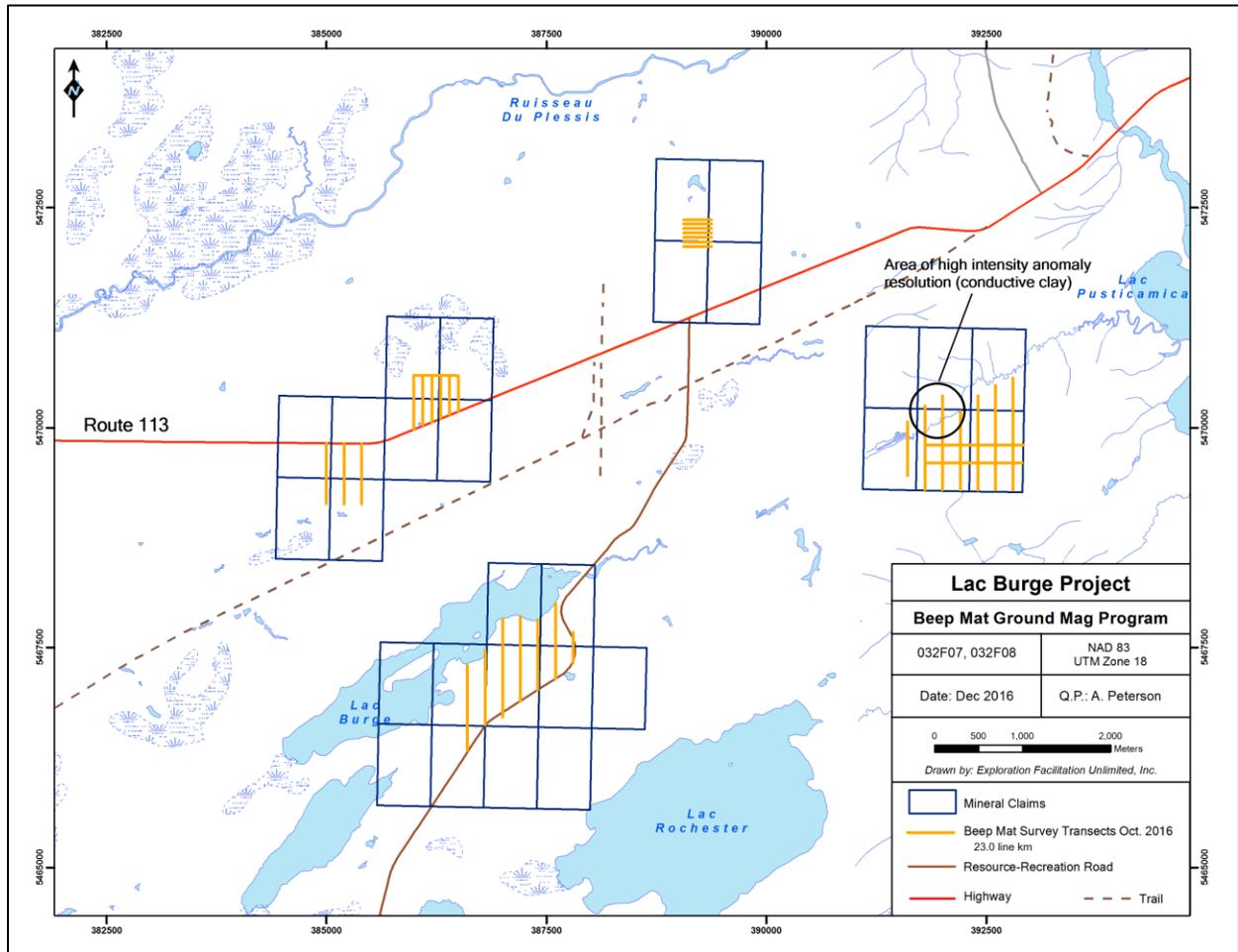


FIGURE 4. BEEP MAT SURVEY LINES, 2016 EXPLORATION PROGRAM.

Field Mapping and Sampling

Geological field mapping and sampling was an important part of the 2016 program. Priority was given to areas of the claims where topography indicated a high likelihood of outcropping as well as areas of interest identified from Aeromag data while low-lying swampy areas were avoided. All twenty-nine claims were mapped to some degree and thirty-eight grab samples were collected.

Mapping in the southern claim block identified predominantly silicified metasediments interbedded with mafic volcanoclastic rocks that were unmineralized to weakly mineralized. The two grab samples analyzed returned no anomalous assay values.

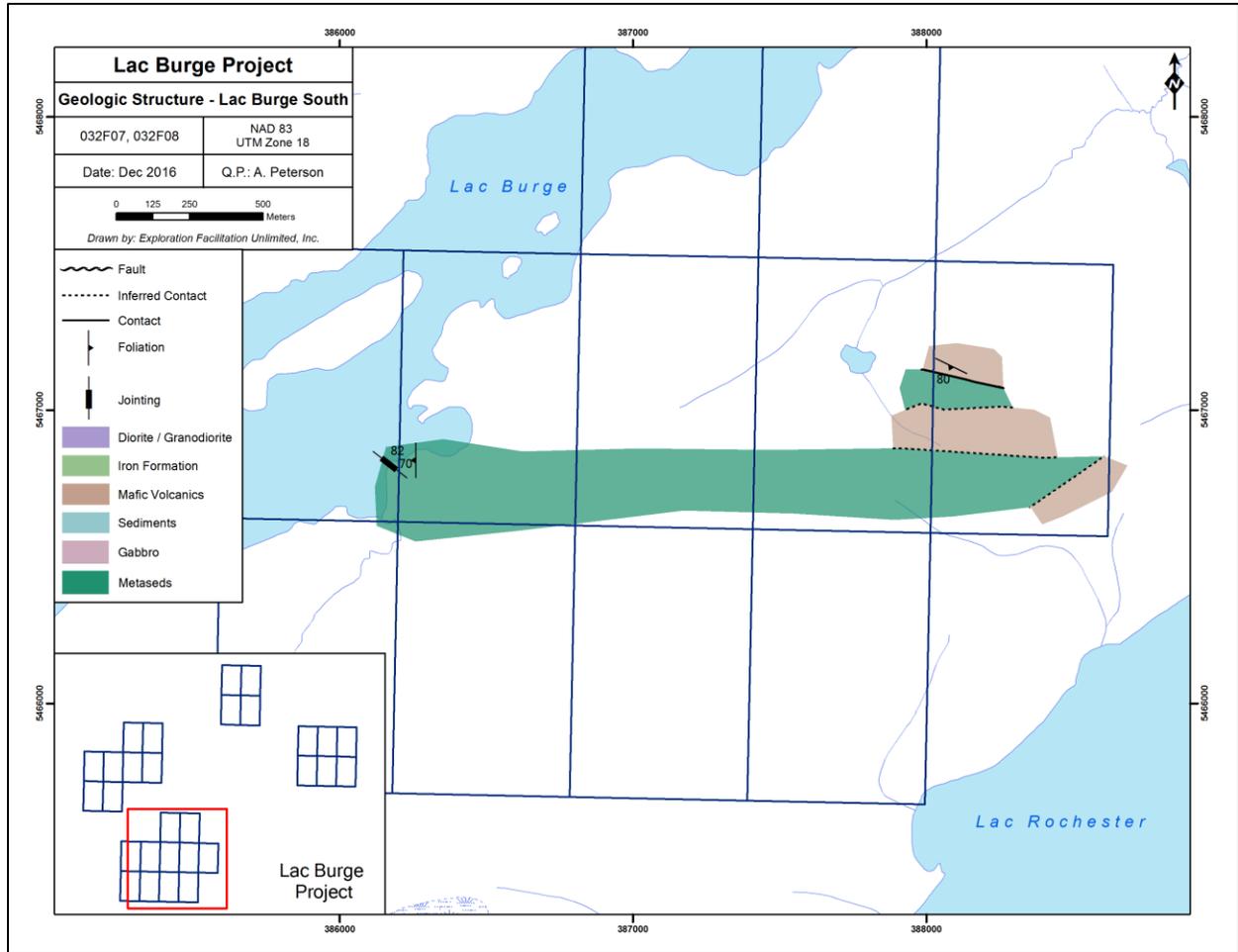


FIGURE 5. GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENTS - SOUTH CLAIM BLOCK.

A significant portion of the western claim block overlies swampy terrain or areas with thick overburden where mapping was not possible. Outcropping here was predominantly gabbroic rocks with metasedimentary roof pendants and trace amounts of Pyrite mineralization. Samples taken here returned low precious metal assays, however copper values were anomalously high with all samples returning >100ppm Cu.

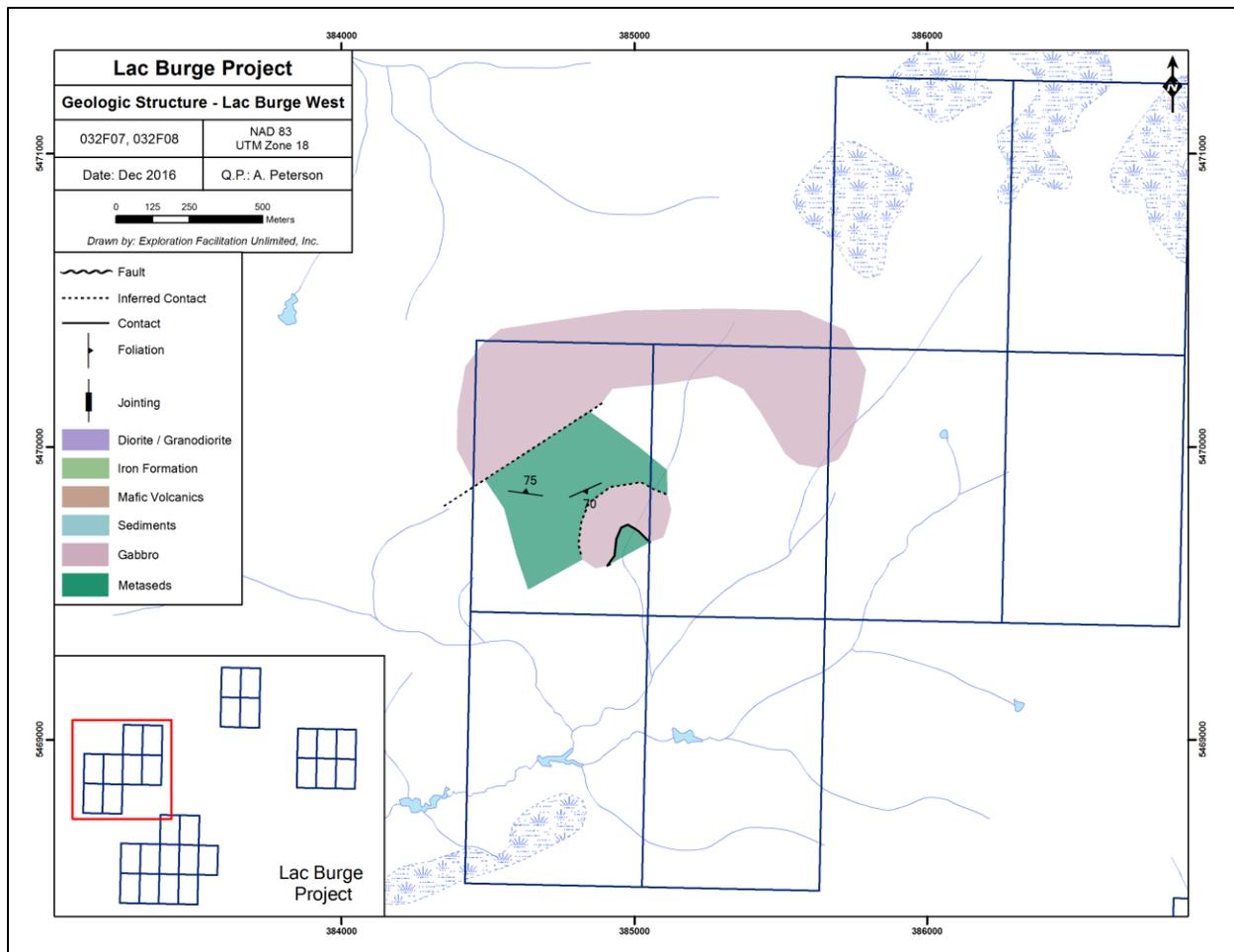


FIGURE 6. GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENTS - WEST CLAIM BLOCK.

The eastern claim block is a mix of swamps and plateaus with cliffs and steep hills. Outcropping here is dominated by intrusives mapped as diorite and granodiorite with roof pendants of metavolcaniclastics, metasediments and banded iron formation. Rocks here were silicified with varying amounts of sulfides. The iron formation rocks were the most mineralized with up to 15% Pyrite and trace Chalcopyrite. Although no nickel mineral was identified during mapping, assay values for nickel were highly anomalous and varied from 61 to 632ppm. Gold values varied from less than 5 to 35ppb Au while silver values varied from <0.2ppm Ag to 0.4ppm Ag. Copper values varied from 18 to 206ppm Cu.

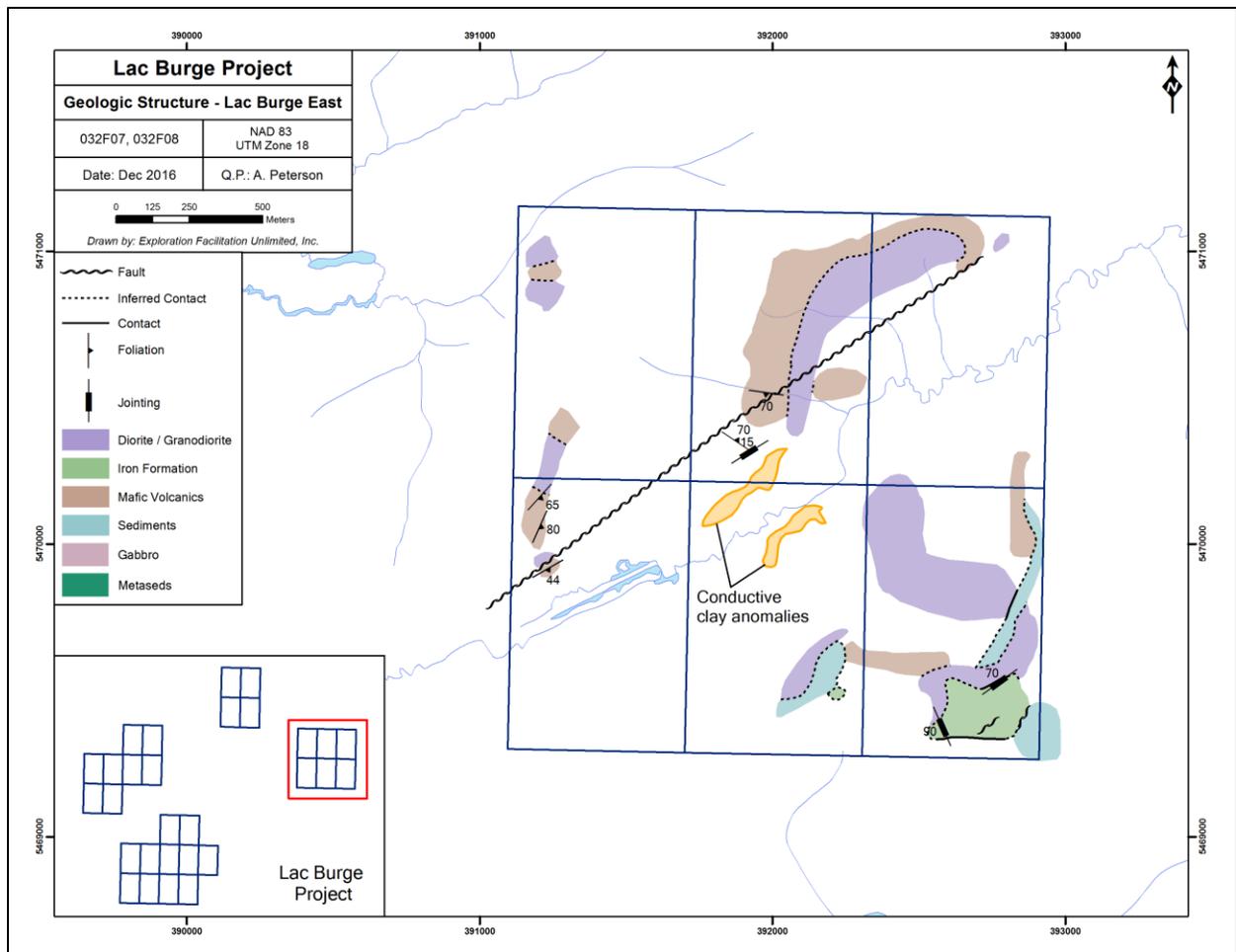


FIGURE 7. GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENTS – EAST CLAIM BLOCK.

The northern claim block was mapped adjacent to the beep mat anomalies where a large diorite/granodiorite intrusive is in contact with mafic volcanics. Backpack drilling uncovered several promising horizons, and the results of this are discussed below.

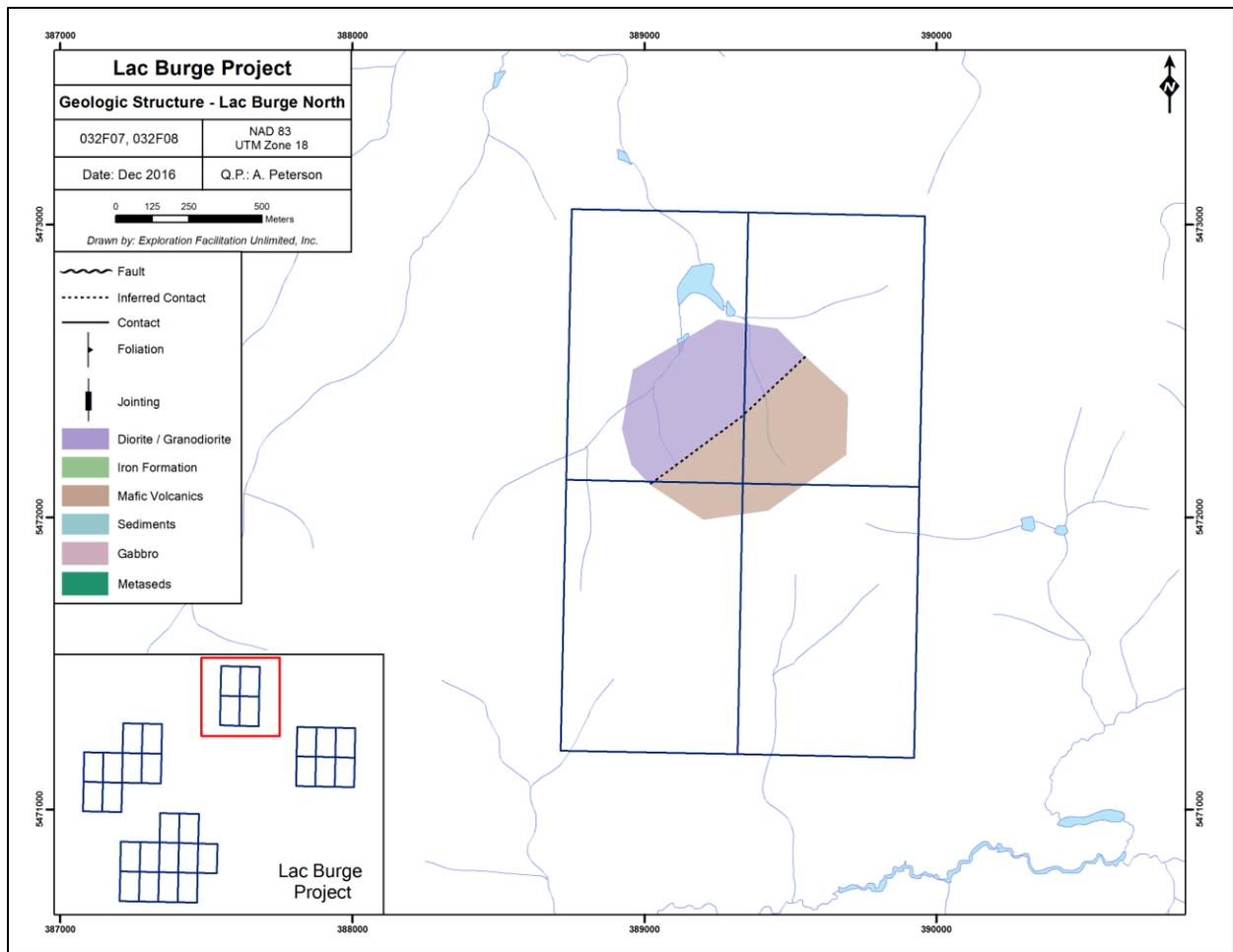


FIGURE 8. GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENTS - NORTH CLAIM BLOCK.

All grab samples were collected as representative samples of the source outcrop by the mapping geologists with sample number, location in UTM coordinates and geological descriptions (lithology, alteration, mineralization, mineralogy, structure) recorded on-site before being entered into a master spreadsheet at the end of the day.

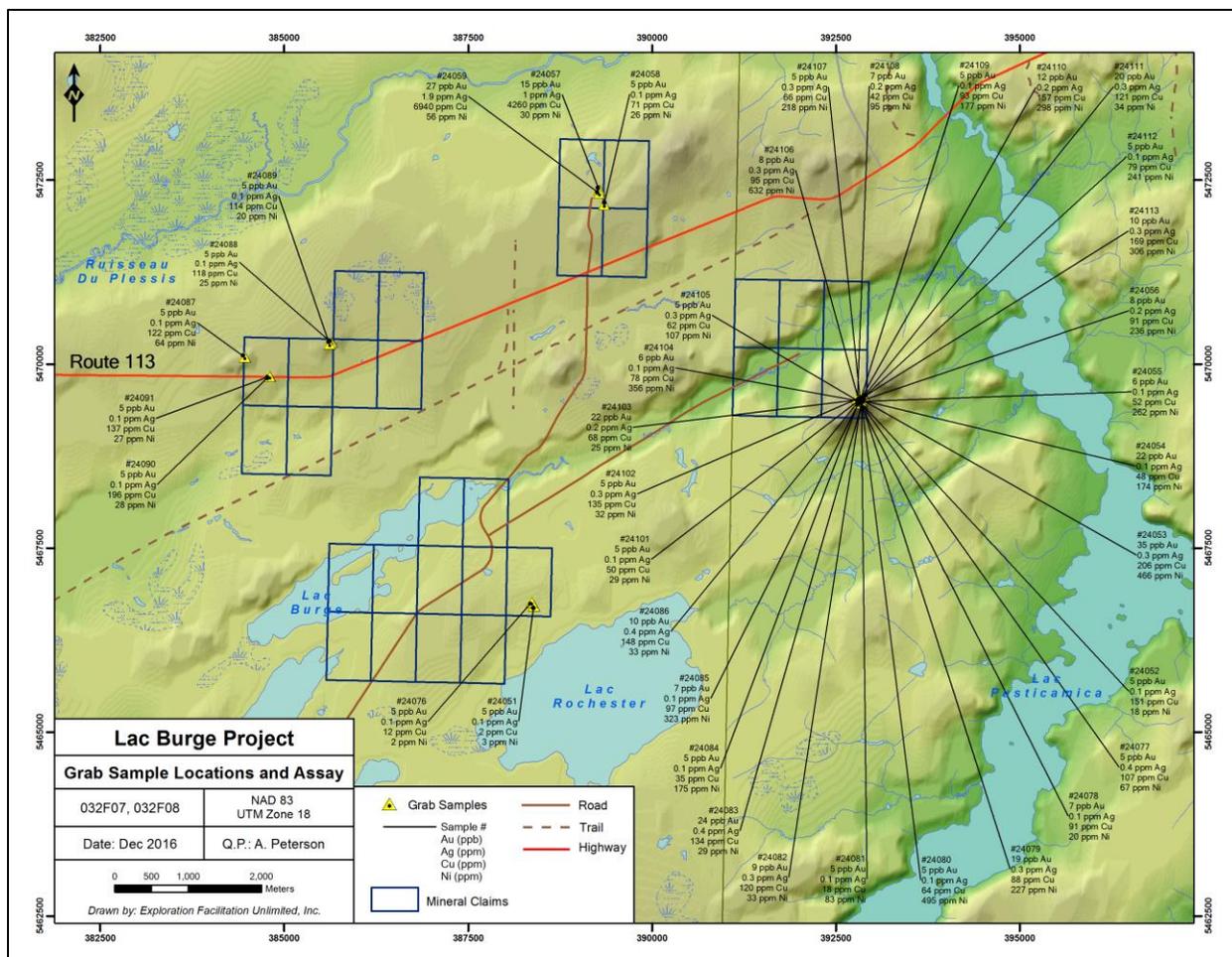


FIGURE 9. GRAB SAMPLE LOCATIONS WITH BEST ASSAY RESULTS FOR AU, AG, CU AND NI.

Backpack Drilling

A total of twenty-one holes and 22.96m of drilling were completed using the Shaw backpack drills. The drills are effective to a depth of 8-10m and produce 18mm diameter drill core. All drill holes targeted conductive or magnetic anomalies identified during the beep mat survey or potentially mineralized rocks discovered during field mapping. Holes were drilled straight into bedrock. Twenty-nine samples were collected from the twenty-one drill holes and sent to Val-d'Or for analysis.

Nine of the twenty-one drill holes tested a gossanous area of inter-fingered iron formation and diorite/granodiorite discovered during mapping of the eastern claim block. All the holes drilled through the iron formation and intersected intrusives further down hole. All lithologies exhibited varying degrees of alteration, mineralization and veining. Gold values peaked at 24ppb, two holes returned assayed of

1g/t Ag, and Cu-Pb-Zn values were generally very low. Nickel values were anomalous with a maximum of 397ppm Ni.

The remaining 12 drill holes were used to test an area of the northern claim block where beep mat work and prospecting identified an historically trenched area of sulfide mineralization. Eleven of the holes encountered sulfide mineralization and silicification associated with a moderately dipping shear zone. Mineralization consisted of up to 10% Pyrite-Pyrrhotite-Chalcocopyrite blebs, disseminations and thin laminations parallel to fabric. Due to the terrain, drilling was often difficult and most of the holes are relatively short in length. Gold assay values were mostly 5ppb with some minor outliers, with a peak Au value of 107ppb. Silver values were also low with the highest value being 1ppm Ag/tonne. Copper assays varied greatly but all mineralized zones returned anomalous values for copper, with a peak value of 0.69% Cu. Eleven of nineteen core samples taken in the north assayed higher than 0.052% copper with seven higher than 0.1% and four higher than 0.25%.

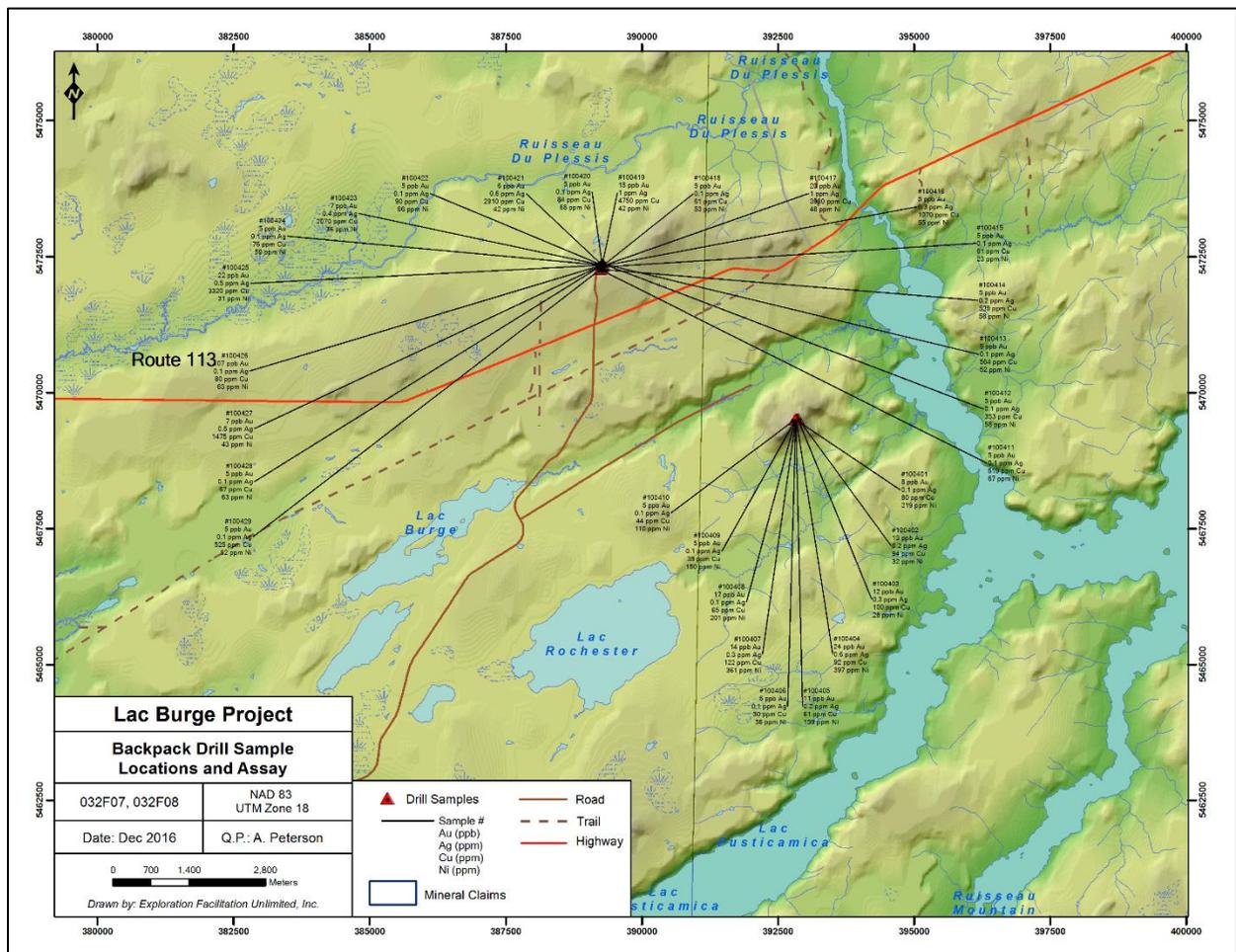


FIGURE 10. BACKPACK DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS WITH BEST ASSAYS FOR AU, AG, CU AND NI.

All drill core was logged, photographed and sampled in the field by one of the geologists with all pertinent geotechnical, geological and structural information recorded and entered into a master spreadsheet. Samples were delimited based on variations in lithology, structure, mineralization and alteration. Holes with very little to no variation in the above-mentioned parameters were assayed as a single sample.

10.0 DRILLING

A program of small-diameter, backpack drilling was completed during the 2016 exploration program and is discussed in Section 9.0. No other known diamond drilling has been completed on the property, and any diamond drilling completed historically was discussed in Section 6.0.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Due to the early stage of exploration on the Property, no formal Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) protocol has been established. The author does not know any of the sampling or security details regarding historical work programs on the Property. For the 2016 program, samples collected in the field were described in detail and photographed before being sealed into plastic sample bags. UTM co-ordinates and a brief description were also recorded for each individual sample. Samples were placed into plastic sample bags with a sample tag inserted into the bag and the corresponding number written in black permanent marker on the outside of the bag. Sample bags were then sealed using plastic zip ties before being removed from the field. All samples collected during the exploration program were stored under lock and key in the project manager's hotel room until samples were ready for transport to the lab. Samples were reviewed a second time to ensure all samples were properly identified prior to transport. Samples were then transported by EFU employees directly from the hotel in Lebel-sur-Quévillon to the laboratory facilities in Val-d'Or where they were handed directly to lab employees for analysis. At no time were the samples in the possession of a third party. The author has deemed the sample preparation and security procedures employed by EFU employees to be adequate.

ALS Val-d'Or's quality management system operates in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025:2005 (CAN-P-4E) and is also compliant with CAN-P-1579 Guidelines for Mineral Analysis Testing Laboratories. The management system and methods are accredited by the Standards Council of Canada.

The laboratory employs comprehensive quality control programs to monitor sample preparation and analysis. Quality control measures include the use of barren material to clean sample equipment in between batches. Analytical accuracy and precision are monitored by the analysis of reagent blanks, reference materials, and replicate samples. Bar coding and scanning technology provide complete chain of custody records for sample preparation and analytical process.

ALS is considered by the author to have adequate sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures, and to operate at industry standards. LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd. and First Legacy Mining Corp. have no relationship with ALS other than as clients.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Due to the early stage of exploration on the Property, no formal Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) protocol has been established. None of the assessment or historical work reports used as references in the preparation of this report provided details of the sampling or analytical methods used. Quality control methods and security procedures were not discussed either. Results of the 2016 exploration program were verified using the assay certificates. The author examined blanks, standards and duplicates inserted by the laboratory which were found to be within the acceptable ranges of values indicating no contamination between samples during analysis. Fifty-seven samples were sent to the lab, where an additional twenty-three QA/QC samples were inserted into the sample stream; eleven for the Au analysis and twelve for the multi-element analysis. This equates to one QA/QC sample for every six samples submitted to the lab. This exceeds the industry average of one QA/QC sample for every 10 samples submitted.

The author finds that the sampling procedures used in the 2016 exploration program were satisfactory and similar to standard practices in the industry. The QAQC procedures at ALS Laboratories were ample for the number of samples analyzed and generated data with a high degree of confidence. In the author's opinion, the data provided in this technical report is adequately reliable for its purposes.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The author is unaware of any mineral processing and/or metallurgical testing having been carried out on the subject Property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No Mineral Resource, as currently defined by Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (C.I.M.) terminology, has been outlined on the Property.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No Mineral Reserve, as currently defined by Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (C.I.M.) terminology, has been outlined on the Property.

16.0 MINING METHODS

Not applicable to this technical report.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

Not applicable to this technical report.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

Not applicable to this technical report.

19.0 MARKET STUDIED AND CONTRACTS

Not applicable to this technical report.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

The author is not aware of any particular environmental, political, or regulatory problems that would adversely affect mineral exploration and development on the Property. There are no environmental studies currently being undertaken on the Property.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

Not applicable to this technical report.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Not applicable to this technical report.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

While no large deposits occur adjacent to, or along, the same deformation zones that cross the Lac Burge Property, work done on adjacent claims support the mineral potential of the area.

Claims abutting the eastern edge of the northern claim block were explored in 1982 by SEREM Ltée., a time when the north claim block was part of their Duplessis D property. That year, a Pulse-EM DEEPEM survey identified several conductors, three of which were further investigated with diamond drilling. Drill hole 82-DUP-D-2 was drilled to investigate conductor HEM "A". The hole intersected a massive basalt with weak alteration containing numerous thin bands of Pyrrhotite with trace Chalcopyrite. The conductor was explained by numerous mineralized intervals between 71.33 and 75.65m. The analytical results showed that the entire basalt unit returned anomalous copper values between 400 and 500ppm. The best assay result was 0.12% Cu over 1.02m between 94.97 and 95.99m. Drill hole 82-DUP-D-3 was drilled to test the HEM "D" and "E" conductors. The hole intersected two massive basalts, one hyaloclastite-rich unit followed by a plagioclase-feldspar-rich unit with crystals up to 2cm in diameter. Mineralization was observed to be more abundant in the hyaloclastite-rich unit with 2% Pyrrhotite and trace Chalcopyrite in mm-sized fractures. The most abundant mineralization was between 67.25 and 75.25m depth where there was up to 10% Pyrrhotite. The best results included 0.21% Cu/1.03m from 30.25-31.28m, 0.16% Cu/0.80m from 67.75-68.55m, 0.14% Cu/0.76m from 72.24-73.00m and 0.14% Cu/0.57m from 73.68-74.25m.

The assay results of the 1982 drilling by SEREM Ltée are very similar to the backpack drilling results from the 2016 program with similar styles of mineralization.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No other relevant data and information is available on the Property.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

25.1 INTERPRETATIONS

The Lac Burge property is located within a favorable environment for gold and VMS-type base metal deposits. Two large felsic batholiths bound the Property to the north and south, numerous felsic and mafic plutons and sills dot the area and two regional-scale deformation corridors cut through the claims. These are prime conditions for the formation of various types of precious and base metal deposits. It is clear from historical and current mapping and prospecting programs that the rocks on the Property have been subjected to considerable hydrothermal activity, as evidenced by the often strong, widespread silicification and alteration of the various lithologies. The presence of varying amounts of sulfides within these altered rocks is also quite promising, as the bulk of the showings and mines in the region (Nyrstar's Langlois, Metanor's Lac Bachelor) are hosted in mineralized and silicified volcanic rocks at or near lithological contacts or structural deformation corridors. A 2011 compilation map produced by Géologie Québec (EP2011-01) analyzed the potential for VMS deposits in the Abitibi. The author of this study considered geophysical (Megatem survey) as well as geological data before ranking areas from low to high potential for mineralization. Two interpreted high potential zones fall within the Lac Burge property: an elongated swath trending north-west from the shores of Lac Rochester towards Lac Burge, and a small area located at the Rochon showing on the North claim block. The two samples taken from the south claim block do not provide enough data to either support or refute the possible presence of VMS-type deposits in this area, however the sampling and drilling on the north claim block certainly supports anomalous sulfide mineralization with copper values up to 0.69% Cu. The elevated Nickel values in the iron formation found on the eastern claim block are also very promising and require further investigation.

The only real risk associated with exploration work at the current stage involves the consultations with First Nations that is required as part of the permit application process. As mentioned in Section 4.0, any exploration work that includes cutting down trees requires a specific permit (Permis d'Intervention) issued by the MFFP. The permit estimates the volume of merchantable timber that will be cut as well as the associated stumpage fees. Part of the permitting process includes consultations with First Nations, which can take anywhere from five to thirty days to complete, assuming that relations between the government and First Nations are positive and moving forward. Any break in communications between the two parties could result in delays, as any work related to the permit can not begin until the permit has been issued.

25.2 CONCLUSIONS

The objective of this technical report is to assess the potential for the Lac Burge Property to host lode gold or VMS-style mineralization. The Lac Burge property overlies lithological and structural environments that have been shown to host VMS and lode gold style deposits within the region and the Abitibi greenstone belt. Historical work on these claims has been quite limited and most of the available data is quite outdated. Exploration work completed in 2016 discovered new areas of anomalous mineralization and supported historical results, such as the Rochon showing on the North claim block. However, the available data is somewhat spotty with the bulk of the claims woefully underexplored and as such, additional work needs to be completed in order to fully assess the mineral potential on the Property.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Lac Burge claims are currently at various stages of exploration, with the most advanced works completed in the north and east claim blocks. The geological mapping, beep mat survey and backpack diamond drilling have identified two areas of interest: Anomalous copper values in the north claim block along the sheared volcanic-intrusive contact and anomalous copper and nickel values along the shear between the iron formation and intrusive in the east claim block. These two areas merit further investigation in order to assess their economic importance in addition to their structural and/or lithological controls.

26.1 PROPOSED BUDGET: PHASE 1 WORK

The north and east claim block mineralization are associated with mapped structures with an apparent-strike length of several hundreds of meters. Follow-up here should involve the drilling of a series of fences, with eight holes spaced 100m apart along-strike. The holes should be set 25m back from the structure and be drilled to approximately 125m to verify continuity of mineralization at depth. The fences would total 1000m of drilling each in order to test 800m of strike-length.

The drilling program would necessitate the clearing of access trails and drill pads which require a permit and the payment of associated stumpage fees, estimated at \$1500. Due to the steep terrain of the target area in the east claim block, a bulldozer would be required to open up access trails and prepare drill pads. The program would be run by one project geologist, assisted by a core logging geologist and a core technician. The all-in drilling cost, including mobilization, demobilization, site set-up and tear down

and moves is estimated at \$100 per meter. The total number of core samples was calculated based on sampling the entire length of the drill holes as constraints on mineralization in these specific areas are poorly understood and selective sampling could miss potential mineralization. Core sample assays are approximately \$20 per meter. At an average of 100 meters of drilling per day, the program would take 20 days to complete. The budget included calculates personnel costs based on a 25-day program to allow for delays in drilling or any other issues that would cause the program to run longer than expected.

BUDGET – Phase 1

Project Preparation	\$7,500
Mobe/Demobe (including transportation and wages)	\$5,000
Forestry Technician Consultation/stumpage fees	\$1,500
Consumables and Supplies	\$1,500

Field Crew:	Rate	Days	Totals	
Project Geologist	700	25	17,500	
Field Geologist	600	25	15,000	
Core Technologist	400	25	10,000	\$42,500
Field Costs:				
Transportation ¹	250	25	6,250	
Lodging and Meals	600	25	15,000	\$21,250
Assays and Analyses:				
	Rate	Units		
Drill Core Assays	20	2000		\$40,000
Contracts:				
	Rate	Units		
Diamond drilling	100	2000	200,000	
Bulldozer (site prep)			10,000	
Technical Report			7,500	\$217,500
Contingency Fund (15%)				\$49,915
			Grand Total:	\$387,263

¹ Transportation costs cover pick-up truck rentals, snowmobile rentals and fuel.

All numbers in the budget above are quoted in Canadian dollars (\$CAD). The work would take approximately 25 days to complete and the estimated cost for the program is \$387,263. Crews would be based out of Lebel-sur-Quévillon.

26.2 PROPOSED BUDGET: PHASE 2 WORK

Phase 2 is contingent upon positive assay results from Phase 1 drilling. Phase 2 would involve an additional 3,000m of diamond drilling. These additional meters could be used for several purposes depending on the results of the previous phase. The holes could test along-strike continuity, down-dip continuity or as in-fill drilling to bring spacing down to 50m and test continuity between holes. All the costs used to estimate the Phase 1 budget were used for Phase 2. The only difference is the assumption that the number of samples required would decrease as Phase 1 would give a good idea of what hosts the mineralization, allowing for selective sampling. The cost of consumables was increased due to the increase in meterage and days to complete the program.

BUDGET – Phase 2

Project Preparation	\$7,500
Mobe/Demobe (including transportation and wages)	\$5,000
Forestry Technician Consultation/stumpage fees	\$1,500
Consumables and Supplies	\$2,500

Field Crew:	Rate	Days	Totals	
Project Geologist	700	35	24,500	
Field Geologist	600	35	21,000	
Core Technologist	400	35	14,000	\$59,500
Field Costs:				
Transportation ¹	250	35	8,750	
Lodging and Meals	600	35	21,000	\$29,750
Assays and Analyses:				
	Rate	Units		
Drill Core Assays	20	2000		\$40,000
Contracts:				
	Rate	Units		
Diamond drilling	100	3000	300,000	
Bulldozer (site prep)			10,000	
Technical Report			7,500	\$317,500
Contingency Fund (15%)				\$69,488
			Grand Total:	\$532,738

¹ Transportation costs cover pick-up truck rentals, snowmobile rentals and fuel.

27.0 REFERENCES

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28.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

Abby Peterson, B.Sc., P.Geo.

171 David Street, Chelmsford, ON, POM 1L0
Tel: (705) 988-1025 Email: abby.peterson@mail.mcgill.ca

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Abby Peterson, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist with Exploration Facilitation Unlimited Inc., of 145 Walnut Street, London, Ontario, N6H 1A5.
2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Earth and Planetary Sciences from McGill University, Montreal, Québec in 2004.
3. I am a member in good standing of the Ordre des Géologues du Québec, License #1463.
4. I have pursued my career as a geologist for over twelve years, working in Québec, Ontario, the Yukon, Nunavut and Burkina Faso, West Africa. In particular, I have worked as an exploration geologist with a focus on gold and base metal exploration within greenstone belts in Ontario, Québec and Burkina Faso.
5. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for all items of the report titled “Technical Report on the Lac Burge Property, Miquelon, Québec, Canada” and dated October 31, 2017 (the “Technical Report”). I carried out an on-site examination of the subject Property on 11 October 2016. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
7. I am independent of LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd. and First Legacy Mining Corp, applying all the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I have had no previous involvement with the subject property.
8. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all of the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
9. I consent to the use of this Technical Report only in its entirety for filing with any stock exchange or other regulatory authority and any publication, including electronic publication, in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.

Effectively dated this 31st day of October, 2017.

Signed this 31st day of October, 2017.



Abby Peterson, B.Sc., P.Geol.

CONSENT OF AUTHOR

**TO: British Columbia Securities Commission
Alberta Securities Commission
Saskatchewan Financial Services Commission, Securities Division
The Manitoba Securities Commission
Commission des valeurs mobilières du Québec
Office of the Administrator, New Brunswick
Nova Scotia Securities Commission
Registrar of Securities, Prince Edward Island
Securities Commission of Newfoundland and Labrador
Ontario Securities Commission
Government of Yukon
Government of Northwest Territories
Government of Nunavut
Toronto Stock Exchange**

I, Abby Peterson, do hereby consent to the public filing of the technical report entitled “Technical Report on the Lac Burge Property, Miquelon, Québec, Canada” and dated October 31, 2017 (the “Technical Report”) by First Legacy Mining Corp. (the “Issuer”), with the TSX Venture Exchange under its applicable policies and forms in connection with the Issuer’s Initial Public Offering pursuant to the amended and restated prospectus dated October 31, 2017 and I acknowledge that the Technical Report will become part of the Issuer’s public record.

Dated this 31st day of October, 2017

Signed “Abby Peterson”



Abby Peterson, B.Sc., P.Geo.