

Wicheeda Rare Earth Element Project, British Columbia, Canada

NI 43-101 Technical Report



Report Effective Date:

December 17, 2018

Report Authors:

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CERTIFICATE & DATE – Robert A. (Bob) Lane

I, **Robert A. (Bob) Lane, M.Sc., P.Geo.**, do hereby certify that:

1. I am the president of Plateau Minerals Corp., a mineral exploration consulting company with an office located at 3000-18th Street, Vernon, British Columbia.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia in 1990 with a M.Sc. in Geology.
3. I am a Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo.) registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Registration #18993) and have been a member in good standing since 1992.
4. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1990 and have more than 25 years of experience investigating a number of mineral deposit types, including copper porphyry and related deposits, and rare earth element properties primarily in British Columbia.
5. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of education, experience, independence and affiliation with a professional organization, I meet the requirements of an Independent Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101.
6. I visited the Wicheeda Project extensively in 2008 (September 11 – October 17) and 2009 (July 14 – August 27) during diamond drilling programs that I was managing.
7. I am responsible for sections 1 – 12 and 23 - 27 of the technical report entitled “**WICHEEDA RARE EARTH ELEMENT PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA**” with an Effective Date of November 26, 2018.
8. I am independent of the First Legacy Mining Corp. (the “issuer”) applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I hold no direct or indirect interest in the Wicheeda Project.
9. I am independent of the issuer (First Legacy Mining Corporation) and the vendor (Spectrum Mining Corp.) as defined by Section 1.5 of the Instrument. .
10. I am independent the laboratories used by the Project owners to analyze the samples from the Project.
11. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the report that is not disclosed in the report which, by its omission, would make the report misleading.
12. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief at the effective date, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
13. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

Dated this 17 December 2018:

“signed and sealed”

Signature of Qualified Person
Robert A. (Bob) Lane, M.Sc., P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE G.H. Giroux

I, G.H. Giroux, of 982 Broadview Drive, North Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

- 1) I am a consulting geological engineer with an office at 982 Broadview Drive, North Vancouver, British Columbia.
- 2) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia in 1970 with a B.A. Sc. and in 1984 with a M.A. Sc., both in Geological Engineering.
- 3) I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.
- 4) I have practiced my profession continuously since 1970. I have had over 40 years' experience estimating mineral resources. I have previously completed resource estimations on a wide variety of deposits including Steenkampskraal REE deposit in South Africa.
- 5) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of education, experience, independence and affiliation with a professional association, I meet the requirements of an Independent Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101.
- 6) This report titled "**WICHEEDA RARE EARTH ELEMENT PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA**" dated November 26, 2018 is based on a study of the data and literature available on the Wicheeda Property. I am responsible for Section 14, outlining the resource estimation. I have not visited the property.
- 7) I have previously estimated an "in house resource" for Spectrum Mining Corp. on this property in 2010.
- 8) As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.
- 9) I am independent of the issuer (First Legacy Mining Corporation) and the vendor (Spectrum Mining Corp.) applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
- 10) 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.

Dated this 17th day of December, 2018

"signed and sealed"

G. H. Giroux, P.Eng., MASc.

I, Tracey Meintjes, P.Eng., of Vancouver B.C. do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Metallurgical Engineer with Moose Mountain Technical Services with a business address at 1975 1st Avenue South, Cranbrook, BC, V1C 6Y3.
2. This certificate applies to the technical report entitled “Wicheeda Rare Earth Element Project, British Columbia, Canada” dated 26 November 2018 (the “Technical Report”).
3. I am a graduate of the Technikon Witwatersrand, (NHD Extraction Metallurgy – 1996)
4. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (#37018).
5. My relevant experience includes metallurgy and process engineering, and mine planning on in Africa Europe and North America. My experience includes both operations and metallurgical process development including base metals, precious metals, industrial minerals, coal, uranium and rare earth metals. I have been working in my profession continuously since 1996.
6. I am a “Qualified Person” for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 (the “Instrument”).
7. I visited the Wicheeda Property on 10 July 2013.
8. I am responsible for Sections 13, as well as metallurgical and processing portions of Chapters 1,25 and 26 of the Technical Report.
9. I am independent of the issuer (First Legacy Mining Corporation) and the vendor (Spectrum Mining Corp.) as defined by Section 1.5 of the Instrument.
10. In 2013 I reviewed metallurgical, processing, mining and infrastructure options for potential development of the Wicheeda project for Spectrum Mining. I have had no other involvement in the project.
11. I have read the Instrument and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with the Instrument.
12. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the report that is not disclosed in the report which, by its omission, would make the report misleading.
13. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 17th day of December, 2018

“signed and sealed”

Signature of Qualified Person
Tracey D. Meintjes, P.Eng.

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List of Abbreviations used throughout the report:

- \$ Canadian Dollars
- ° Degrees Azimuth
- °C Degrees Celsius
- φ Diameter Measurement
- 3DBM Three-Dimensional Block Model
- AES Atomic Emission Spectroscopy
- As Arsenic
- Ba Barium
- BC British Columbia
- BCGS British Columbia Geological Survey
- BCM Bank Cubic Meters
- C\$ Canadian Dollars
- $C_{0,1,2}$ Covariance
- Ca Calcium
- CACB Calcite Carbonatite
- Ce Cerium
- CIM Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
- cm centimetres
- CN Canadian National Railway
- Coef. Var. Coefficient of Variance
- Cr Creek
- CSA Canadian Securities Administration
- DCBX Dolomite Carbonatite Breccia
- DDH Diamond Drillhole
- DOCB Dolomite Carbonatite
- E East
- EA Environmental Assessment
- etc. et cetera
- Eu Europium
- F Fluorine
- FSR Forest Service Road
- FUS Fusion Bead Preparation
- G&A General and Administration
- GSC Geological Survey of Canada
- Gd Gadolinium
- Ha hectares
- HCL Hydrochloric Acid Leach
- HQ Drillhole Size, 96 mm outside φ
- HWY Highway
- ICP Inductively Coupled Plasma
- ID Identification Number
- ID² Inverse Distance Squared
- IEX Ion Exchange
- k thousands
- K Potassium
- kg kilogram
- km kilometres
- km² square kilometres
- La Lanthanum
- LG Lerchs Grossman
- LREE Light Rare Earth Element
- M millions
- m³ metres cube
- MED Mineral Exploration Database
- MEMPR Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources
- mm millimetres
- MMTS Moose Mountain Technical Services
- Mn Manganese
- Mo Molybdenum
- MS Mass Spectrometry
- Mt Mount
- MTO Mineral Titles Online
- N North
- NAD83 North American Datum of 1983
- Nb Niobium
- Nd Neodymium
- NE Northeast
- NI National Instrument
- NW Northwest
- OK Ordinary Kriging
- P Phosphorus
- P.Eng. Professional Engineer
- P.Geo. Professional Geologist
- PEA Preliminary Economic Assessment
- PhD Doctor of Philosophy
- PFS Preliminary Feasibility study
- ppm parts per million
- Pr Praseodymium

- QA *Quality Assurance*
- QC *Quality Control*
- QP *Qualified Person*
- REE *Rare Earth Element*
- S *South*
- SG *Specific Gravity*
- SGS *SGS S.A. Testing Laboratories*
- Sm *Samarium*
- Sr *Strontium*
- Std. Dev. *Standard Deviation*
- SYBX *Syenite Breccia*
- T *tonnes (Metric)*
- Teck *Teck Resources Limited*
- Th *Thorium*
- US\$ *US Dollars*
- UTM *Universal Transverse Mercator*
- W *West*
- XRF *X-Ray Fluorescence*
- Y *Yttrium*

1.0 Summary

1.1 Introduction

Mr. Tracey Meintjes, P.Eng., Mr. Bob Lane, P.Geo., and Mr. Gary Giroux, P.Eng. have prepared an NI 43-101 Technical Report (the Report) on the Wicheeda Project (the Project) for First Legacy Mining Corp. (First Legacy).

1.2 Terms of Reference

The Wicheeda Project is located in central British Columbia, Canada, and includes a rare-earth element (REE) resource estimate. The Report has been prepared to support listing requirements of the TSX Venture Exchange, and at the request of First Legacy to summarize historic work on the Project and to make recommendations for further work.

1.3 Project Description

The Wicheeda Project is located at Wicheeda Lake approximately 80 km northeast of Prince George and 50 km east of Bear Lake. The Project is situated on BCGS mapsheet 93J.060 and is centred approximately at Latitude 54°31'48"N and Longitude 122°05'12"W. The Project consists of 6 contiguous MTO cell claims that cover approximately 1,708 ha in the Cariboo Mining Division. All of the claims are registered as 100% owned by Spectrum Mining Corp. The claims cover Wicheeda Lake and straddle a segment of Wichcika Creek; the principal area of interest, the Main Zone, is centred 1km south of the lake.

Subject to an Option Agreement dated November 22, 2018, Spectrum and its shareholders (collectively the "Vendors") granted First Legacy an Option to acquire ownership of the Wicheeda Project.

In order to exercise the Option and to maintain the Option in good standing, First Legacy is required to:

- a) incur expenditures totaling \$1,930,000 as follows: (i) \$680,000 within 12 months of the Effective Date; (ii) an additional \$625,000 within 24 months of the Effective Date; and (iii) an additional \$625,000 within 36 months of the Effective Date;
- b) pay to Spectrum: (i) \$25,000 in cash during the negotiation of this Agreement (received), such funds to be utilized by Spectrum to expend approximately \$70,000 of the \$120,000 to be advanced to it by the First Legacy as provided to partially finance the collection of approximately thirty (30) tonnes of ore from the Property for sampling at the SGS laboratory in Peterborough, Ontario; (ii) \$95,000 in cash within five (5) business days of the Effective Date; (iii) \$50,000 in cash on or before the first anniversary of the Effective Date; (iv) \$100,000 in cash on or before the second anniversary of the Effective Date; (v) \$100,000 in cash on or before the third anniversary of the Effective Date;
- c) issue to Spectrum: (i) 200,000 common shares of First Legacy on the Effective Date; (ii) \$50,000 in common shares of First Legacy on or before the first anniversary of the Effective Date.

Once First Legacy has fulfilled its obligations, it will have earned the right for a period of 90 days thereafter, to exercise the Option (the "Exercise Period") by written notice to the Spectrum within the Exercise Period (the "Exercise Notice"). If within the Exercise Period First Legacy delivers the Exercise Notice to Spectrum, it shall have exercised the Option and be deemed to have acquired registered and beneficial ownership

of all of the Spectrum shares, and First Legacy shall forthwith: (a) issue to the Vendors on a pro rata basis, such number of common shares of First Legacy equal to 49% of the aggregate of the following: (i) the issued and outstanding common shares of the First Legacy at the time of issuance of these common shares; plus (ii) the common shares of the First Legacy to be issued; and (b) pay to the Vendors on a pro rata basis, a cash payment in the aggregate of \$100,000.

In the event First Legacy exercises the Option and acquires an indirect 100% right, title and interest in and to the Project, the Vendors shall thereafter be entitled to a 2.0% Net Smelter Returns royalty (“NSR Royalty”) with respect to the Project, payable upon the commencement of Commercial Production. First Legacy has the right to purchase one-half (1/2) of the NSR Royalty from the Vendors, also on a basis pro rata to their current shareholdings in the Optionor (being 1.0% of Net Smelter Returns) for \$1,000,000, leaving the Vendors with an aggregate 1.0% NSR Royalty.

The Main Zone consists of an ovoid, steeply west-dipping intrusive carbonatite plug that is enriched in rare earth elements (REE). The Project area was explored initially by Teck Exploration Limited in 1986-1987. Teck made the initial discoveries of REE mineralization, but later allowed its claims to lapse. The ground was subsequently staked by Mr. Chris Graf in 2001, and optioned to Spectrum Mining Corporation in 2008. Spectrum carried out several exploration programs on the Project, including the diamond drilling of three zones 2008-2009. Most of its work was focussed on the Main Zone, on which a mineral resource estimate is presented in this Report.

The Project is readily accessible by all-weather gravel roads, and is close to major infrastructure including power transmission lines, railway and major highways.

1.4 Geologic Setting

The Wicheeda Project is situated in the Foreland Belt and within the Rocky Mountain Trench, a major continental geologic feature which includes numerous REE and rare metal deposits being explored and developed. The Project is underlain mainly by limestone, marble, siltstone, argillite and calcareous sedimentary rocks that are part of the upper Cambrian to lower Ordovician Kechika Group. On the Project, these rocks host part of a narrow, southeast-trending intrusive REE-bearing carbonatite complex that extends southward from the south end of Wicheeda Lake for approximately 7km.

The Main Zone forms part of the complex. It is 145m thick and is in fault contact with unaltered metasedimentary rocks of the Kechika Group on its western edge, and is in intrusive contact with fenitized argillaceous limestones of the Kechika Group on its eastern margin (Betmanis, 1987). Its dimensions, as defined by drilling, are 230m north-south by 160m east west, and it ranges in depth from 90m in the south to 110m in the north, but reaches a maximum depth of approximately 280m in the central down-dip portion (Lane, 2010a).

REE-bearing minerals bastnasite-parasite (Ca-Ce-La-F carbonates) and monazite (a Ce-La phosphate) are disseminated quite uniformly throughout the Main Zone dolomite carbonatite intrusive plug occurring as cream, pale green, honey-brown and reddish-brown crystals, crystal aggregates and patches of irregular shape 2-15mm long (Le Coureur, 2008; Mariano, 2009; Lane, 2010; Trofanenko et al., 2014).

1.5 Drilling, Assaying and Modeling

A total of 19 diamond drill holes with an aggregate length of 2,690m were completed on the Project in 2008 and 2009. Fourteen of the holes (2,244m) were completed on the Main Zone; they were drilled from three separate drill platforms spaced approximately 100m apart in a triangular pattern in plan view. Each hole collared in REE-bearing dolomite carbonatite, a generally coarse-grained intrusive phase of the complex that comprises most of the Main Zone.

The first hole drilled on the Project in 2008 was collared in dolomite carbonatite intersected 66.10m of the unit grading 2.16% Total REE (Lane, 2009). Subsequent holes drilled on the Main Zone in 2008 and 2009 intersected similar mineralization with similar grades (see Tables 6-1 and 6-2) over intervals ranging from 42 to 145m (Lane, 2009; 2010a).

Three holes were drilled west of Wicheeda Lake to test a multi-element soil and rock geochemical anomaly, and two holes were drilled to test a small carbonatite dyke located in outcrop near a trail leading to the southwest corner of the lake. This drilling generated weakly anomalous REE values (Lane, 2010a).

Three analytical techniques (ICP-AES, XRF (pressed pellet) and fusion ICP/MS) were utilized to evaluate the core and returned encouraging values for the light rare earth elements (in order of abundance: Ce, La, Nd, Pr, Sm, Eu and Gd), anomalous levels of Nb and Y, and elevated concentrations of several heavy REEs.

Drill core handling, drill core Chain-of-Custody procedures, and QA/QC methodologies used in 2008-2009 are deemed adequate.

A total of 721 assays for Cerium (Ce), Lanthanum (La), Neodymium (Nd), Niobium (Nb), and Samarium (Sm) were used to generate a 3-dimensional block model (3DBM); grades are interpolated using ordinary kriging (OK). A combined light rare earth element (LREE) grade was added as a sum of the Ce, La, Nd, Sm, and Nb grade estimates.

1.6 Metallurgical Testwork

Exploratory process test work has been carried out on Wicheeda ore by SGS Minerals Services (SGS) using a representative composite sample created with core collected from 7 separate drill holes at varying depths. The process test work produced a 42% rare earth oxide concentrate from a flotation process. Initial hydrometallurgical testwork indicates that the concentrate is suitable for further treatment in a hydrometallurgical process refining process to produce individual rare earth oxides. The following process recoveries to flotation concentrate were achieved:

- Cerium = 82.5%
- Lanthanum = 84.6%
- Neodymium = 83.8%
- Niobium = 57.0%
- Samarium = 83.8%

1.7 Mineral Resource Estimate

Mineral Resources have an effective date of November 26, 2018. The independent qualified person for the estimate is Mr. Gary Giroux, P.Eng., an employee of Giroux Consultants Ltd., who is independent of First Legacy.

The Mineral Resources have been classified entirely as Inferred, according to the 2014 CIM Definition Standards. Mineral Resources are summarized in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1: Inferred Resources for LREE

Cutoff (LREE%)	Tonnes > Cutoff (tonnes)	Grade > Cutoff					
		Ce (%)	La (%)	Nd (%)	Nb (%)	Sm (%)	LREE (%)
1.0	11,370,000	1.14	0.53	0.23	0.04	0.01	1.96
1.5	8,710,000	1.29	0.59	0.26	0.03	0.01	2.17
2.0	5,450,000	1.45	0.65	0.28	0.02	0.01	2.41
2.5	1,740,000	1.71	0.73	0.32	0.02	0.01	2.79
3.0	310,000	2.00	0.80	0.36	0.02	0.01	3.20
3.5	20,000	2.39	0.92	0.40	0.02	0.01	3.74

Notes for Resource Tables:

- This Mineral Resource Estimate was prepared by Gary Giroux, P.Eng. in accordance with CIM Definition Standards and NI 43-101, with an effective date of November 26, 2018.
- Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Inferred Mineral Resources have a high degree of uncertainty as to their existence, and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred Resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category.
- Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 1.0% LREE (light rare element, sum of Ce, La, Nd and Sm %'s).
- The cut-off grade includes the following considerations:
 - Metal prices of: Ce = US\$6.10/kg; La = US\$5.70; Nd = US\$65.00; Nb = US\$56.00; Sm = US\$15.00;
 - Exchange rate of 0.77 US\$:C\$;
 - Concentrate production grades of: Ce = 21.0%; La = 16.5%; Nd = 4.6%; Nb = 0.5%; Sm = 0.2%;
 - Concentrate payable of 95%;
 - Hydromet refining charges of C\$0.70/kg concentrate;
 - Offsite Transport costs of C\$180/t;
 - No royalties.
- The resources are constrained an economic pit shell generated using the following inputs:
 - Ore mining cost of C\$3.25/t;
 - Waste mining costs of C\$3.00/t;
 - Ore Process Costs of C\$35/t (includes \$10/t for transporting ore from pit to mill);
 - G&A Costs of C\$5/t
 - Process Recoveries: Ce = 82.5%; La = 84.6%; Nd = 83.8%; Nb = 57.0%; Sm = 83.8%
 - Overall pit slope angles of 45°.

Factors that may affect the estimates include: metal price assumptions, changes in interpretations of mineralization geometry and continuity of mineralization zones, changes to kriging assumptions, metallurgical recovery assumptions, operating cost assumptions, confidence in the modifying factors, including assumptions that surface rights to allow mining infrastructure to be constructed will be forthcoming, delays or other issues in reaching agreements with local or regulatory authorities and stakeholders, and changes in land tenure requirements or in permitting requirements.

1.8 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Project is well suited for open pit mining operations using conventional flotation processing to produce REE enriched oxide concentrate.

Advancing the project is recommended in two phases.

Phase 1 should include the completion of surface mapping and trenching within the established orebody footprint and the establishment of a 1.5km exploration road for a total Phase 1 estimated cost of \$270,000 to \$300,000.

Phase 2 should include additional metallurgical optimization test work for flowsheet optimization, reagents evaluation tailings characterization, and environmental testing, and concentrate characterization. The test work results should be included in a preliminary economic assessment (PEA). Total cost for the Phase 2 recommendations is \$930,000 to \$1,030,000.

2.0 Introduction

Mr. Tracey Meintjes, P.Eng., Mr. Bob Lane, P.Geo., and Mr. Gary Giroux, P.Eng. have prepared an NI 43-101 Technical Report (the Report) on the Wicheeda Project (the Project) for First Legacy Mining Corp. (First Legacy).

First Legacy has signed an option agreement with Spectrum Mining Corp. to purchase the Project subject to certain terms. Under the terms of the option agreement, First Legacy can acquire 100% ownership of the six claims that comprise the Project, less a 2% royalty, by expending \$1.93 million, and by making cash payments and issuing shares in First Legacy to Spectrum and its shareholders, within a three year period. Details of the agreement are laid out in Section 4.

The Wicheeda Project is a mineral exploration property consisting of six contiguous MTO cell claims centred approximately 80km northeast of Prince George, in central British Columbia. The property is accessible by well-maintained forestry roads and arterial gravel roads and is close to a paved provincial highway, rail service and hydroelectric power.

The Wicheeda Project includes the Main Zone on which a rare-earth element (REE) resource estimate has been calculated. The Report has been prepared to support listing requirements of the TSX Venture Exchange, and at the request of First Legacy to summarize historic work on the Project and to make recommendations for further work.

2.1 Qualified Persons

The following serve as the qualified persons for this Technical Report as defined in National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, and in compliance with Form 43-101F1:

- Mr. Tracey Meintjes, P.Eng., Principal, Moose Mountain Technical Services
- Mr. Bob Lane, P.Geo., Mineral Exploration Geologist, Plateau Minerals Corp.
- Mr. Gary Giroux, P.Eng., Geological Engineer, Giroux Consultants Ltd.

2.2 Site Visits

Bob Lane visited the Wicheeda Project in 2008 (September 11 – October 17) and 2009 (July 14 – August 27), while managing the two diamond drilling programs on behalf of Spectrum. During the visits he took receipt of the core from the drilling company and personally stored the core in a gated and locked compound, and maintained regular communication with the individuals who logged, sampled and shipped the core.

Tracey Meintjes visited the Wicheeda Project on 10 July 2013. During the visit he reviewed core, mineralogy for metallurgical purposes, as well as processing, mining and infrastructure considerations.

Gary Giroux has not visited the Wicheeda Project.

Bob Lane and Tracey Meintjes have independently searched the BC government Mineral Titles Online website and found that the last Exploration and Development Work registered for the Wicheeda claims with the province of BC was submitted on the 7 April 2009. This has confirmed the assertion by Spectrum

Mining that no additional exploration work has been carried on the Wicheeda project site since the QP site visits, and the site visits are therefore deemed current.

2.3 Effective Dates

The Mineral Resource Estimate and has an effective date of November 26, 2018. This Technical Report has an effective date of 17 December 2018.

2.4 Information Sources and References

Reports and documents listed in Section 27: References were used in preparation of the Report.

2.5 Previous Technical Reports

No previous Technical Reports have been filed on the Project.

2.6 Periodic Table of Elements

The rare earth elements (REE) are the 15 lanthanide elements with atomic numbers 57 to 71 (Figure 2.1). In order of increasing atomic number, they are lanthanum (La), cerium (Ce), praseodymium (Pr), neodymium (Nd), promethium (Pm), samarium (Sm), europium (Eu), gadolinium (Gd), terbium (Tb), dysprosium (Dy), holmium (Ho), erbium (Er), thulium (Tm), ytterbium (Yb) and lutetium (Lu). Yttrium (Y) and scandium (Sc) are also often included with the REE as they occur with them in minerals and have similar chemical properties.

REE are classified into two groups: light REE or cerium group (lanthanum to europium) and heavy REE, comprising gadolinium through lutetium. The light REE are more abundant than the heavy REE.

REE are all metals and are commonly referred to as "rare earth metals". These metals have many similar properties and are often found together in geological deposits. REE are also referred to as "rare earth oxides" because many of them are typically sold as oxide compounds.

Rare earth metals and alloys that contain them are used in many devices that are in regular use every day such as rechargeable batteries, cell phones, catalytic converters, magnets, fluorescent lighting, computer memory, DVDs, and much more.

THE PERIODIC TABLE OF THE ELEMENTS

1 1A 1A																	18 VIIIA 8A						
1 H Hydrogen 1.008																	2 He Helium 4.003						
3 Li Lithium 6.941	4 Be Beryllium 9.012																	5 B Boron 10.811	6 C Carbon 12.011	7 N Nitrogen 14.007	8 O Oxygen 15.999	9 F Fluorine 18.998	10 Ne Neon 20.180
11 Na Sodium 22.990	12 Mg Magnesium 24.305	3 III B 3B	4 IV B 4B	5 VB 5B	6 VIB 6B	7 VIIB 7B	8 VIII 8	9 VIII 8	10 VIII 8	11 IB 1B	12 IIB 2B	13 IIIA 3A	14 IVA 4A	15 VA 5A	16 VIA 6A	17 VIIA 7A	18 VIIIA 8A						
19 K Potassium 39.098	20 Ca Calcium 40.078	21 Sc Scandium 44.956	22 Ti Titanium 47.88	23 V Vanadium 50.942	24 Cr Chromium 51.996	25 Mn Manganese 54.938	26 Fe Iron 55.833	27 Co Cobalt 58.933	28 Ni Nickel 58.693	29 Cu Copper 63.546	30 Zn Zinc 65.39	31 Ga Gallium 69.72	32 Ge Germanium 72.61	33 As Arsenic 74.922	34 Se Selenium 78.972	35 Br Bromine 79.904	36 Kr Krypton 83.80						
37 Rb Rubidium 84.464	38 Sr Strontium 87.62	39 Y Yttrium 88.906	40 Zr Zirconium 91.224	41 Nb Niobium 92.906	42 Mo Molybdenum 95.95	43 Tc Technetium 98.907	44 Ru Ruthenium 101.07	45 Rh Rhodium 102.906	46 Pd Palladium 106.42	47 Ag Silver 107.868	48 Cd Cadmium 112.411	49 In Indium 114.818	50 Sn Tin 118.71	51 Sb Antimony 121.760	52 Te Tellurium 127.6	53 I Iodine 126.904	54 Xe Xenon 131.29						
55 Cs Cesium 132.905	56 Ba Barium 137.327	57-71 Lanthanide Series	72 Hf Hafnium 178.49	73 Ta Tantalum 180.948	74 W Tungsten 183.85	75 Re Rhenium 186.207	76 Os Osmium 190.23	77 Ir Iridium 192.22	78 Pt Platinum 195.08	79 Au Gold 196.967	80 Hg Mercury 200.59	81 Tl Thallium 204.383	82 Pb Lead 207.2	83 Bi Bismuth 208.980	84 Po Polonium [209]	85 At Astatine [210]	86 Rn Radon [222]						
87 Fr Francium [223]	88 Ra Radium [226]	89-103 Actinide Series	104 Rf Rutherfordium [261]	105 Db Dubnium [262]	106 Sg Seaborgium [266]	107 Bh Bohrium [264]	108 Hs Hassium [269]	109 Mt Meitnerium [268]	110 Ds Darmstadtium [269]	111 Rg Roentgenium [272]	112 Cn Copernicium [277]	113 Uut Ununtrium [278]	114 Fl Flerovium [289]	115 Uup Ununpentium [288]	116 Lv Livermorium [293]	117 Uus Ununseptium [294]	118 Uuo Ununoctium [294]						
		57 La Lanthanum 138.906	58 Ce Cerium 140.115	59 Pr Praseodymium 140.908	60 Nd Neodymium 144.24	61 Pm Promethium [145]	62 Sm Samarium 150.36	63 Eu Europium 151.966	64 Gd Gadolinium 157.25	65 Tb Terbium 158.925	66 Dy Dysprosium 162.50	67 Ho Holmium 164.930	68 Er Erbium 167.26	69 Tm Thulium 168.934	70 Yb Ytterbium 173.04	71 Lu Lutetium 174.967							
		89 Ac Actinium [227]	90 Th Thorium [232]	91 Pa Protactinium [231]	92 U Uranium [238]	93 Np Neptunium [237]	94 Pu Plutonium [244]	95 Am Americium [243]	96 Cm Curium [247]	97 Bk Berkelium [247]	98 Cf Californium [251]	99 Es Einsteinium [252]	100 Fm Fermium [257]	101 Md Mendelevium [258]	102 No Nobelium [259]	103 Lr Lawrencium [262]							
		Alkali Metal	Alkaline Earth	Transition Metal	Basic Metal	Semimetal	Nonmetal	Halogen	Noble Gas	Lanthanide	Actinide												

Figure 2-1: Periodic Table of Elements

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

In preparation of this Technical Report the authors, as the qualified persons, have examined the current and historical data provided as well as project information from other public sources to support the statements and opinions presented herein. The authors have, after review of the data for the Project, concluded that the recent data and historical data are sufficient to support preparation of this Technical Report.

The authors are required by NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects to include descriptions of Project title and terms of legal or purchase agreements. Title for the Wicheeda Project was confirmed by independently reviewing the digital tenure records listed on the Province of British Columbia's "Mineral Titles Online" website (<https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca>) on 26 November 2018. This information is relied upon in the ownership description in Item 4 and 1.3 of the Technical Report.

4.0 Property Description and Location

4.1 Location and Description

The Wicheeda property is located at Wicheeda Lake approximately 80 km northeast of Prince George and 50 km east of Bear Lake (Figure 4-1). The property is situated on BCGS mapsheet 93J.060 and centred at approximately Latitude 54° 31' 48" N and Longitude 122° 05' 12" W. The claims cover Wicheeda Lake and straddle a segment of Wichcika Creek, but the principal area of interest, the Main Zone, is centred south of the lake.

4.2 Tenure and Ownership

The Wicheeda property is comprised of six contiguous MTO cell claims that cover 1,707.63 ha in the Cariboo Mining Division (Figure 4-2). The claims are registered on the Province of British Columbia's Mineral Titles Online (MTO) website as being 100%-owned by Spectrum Mining Corporation (Spectrum). The individual claims and their respective anniversary dates are listed in Table 4-1.

4.3 Terms of Option Agreement

Subject to an Option Agreement dated November 22, 2018, Spectrum and its shareholders (collectively the "Vendors") granted First Legacy an Option to acquire ownership of the Wicheeda Project.

In order to exercise the Option and to maintain the Option in good standing, First Legacy is required to:

- d) incur expenditures totaling \$1,930,000 as follows: (i) \$680,000 within 12 months of the Effective Date; (ii) an additional \$625,000 within 24 months of the Effective Date; and (iii) an additional \$625,000 within 36 months of the Effective Date;
- e) pay to Spectrum: (i) \$25,000 in cash during the negotiation of this Agreement (received), such funds to be utilized by Spectrum to expend approximately \$70,000 of the \$120,000 to be advanced to it by the First Legacy as provided to partially finance the collection of approximately thirty (30) tonnes of ore from the Property for sampling at the SGS laboratory in Peterborough, Ontario; (ii) \$95,000 in cash within five (5) business days of the Effective Date; (iii) \$50,000 in cash on or before the first anniversary of the Effective Date; (iv) \$100,000 in cash on or before the second anniversary of the Effective Date; (v) \$100,000 in cash on or before the third anniversary of the Effective Date;
- f) issue to Spectrum: (i) 200,000 common shares of First Legacy on the Effective Date; (ii) \$50,000 in common shares of First Legacy on or before the first anniversary of the Effective Date.

Once First Legacy has fulfilled its obligations, it will have earned the right for a period of 90 days thereafter, to exercise the Option (the "Exercise Period") by written notice to the Spectrum within the Exercise Period (the "Exercise Notice"). If within the Exercise Period First Legacy delivers the Exercise Notice to Spectrum, it shall have exercised the Option and be deemed to have acquired registered and beneficial ownership of all of the Spectrum shares, and First Legacy shall forthwith: (a) issue to the Vendors on a pro rata basis, such number of common shares of First Legacy equal to 49% of the aggregate of the following: (i) the issued and outstanding common shares of the First Legacy at the time of issuance of these common shares; plus (ii) the common shares of the First Legacy to be issued; and (b) pay to the Vendors on a pro rata basis, a cash payment in the aggregate of \$100,000.

In the event First Legacy exercises the Option and acquires an indirect 100% right, title and interest in and to the Project, the Vendors shall thereafter be entitled to a 2.0% Net Smelter Returns royalty (“NSR Royalty”) with respect to the Project, payable upon the commencement of Commercial Production. First Legacy has the right to purchase one-half (1/2) of the NSR Royalty from the Vendors, also on a basis pro rata to their current shareholdings in the Optionor (being 1.0% of Net Smelter Returns) for \$1,000,000, leaving the Vendors with an aggregate 1.0% NSR Royalty.

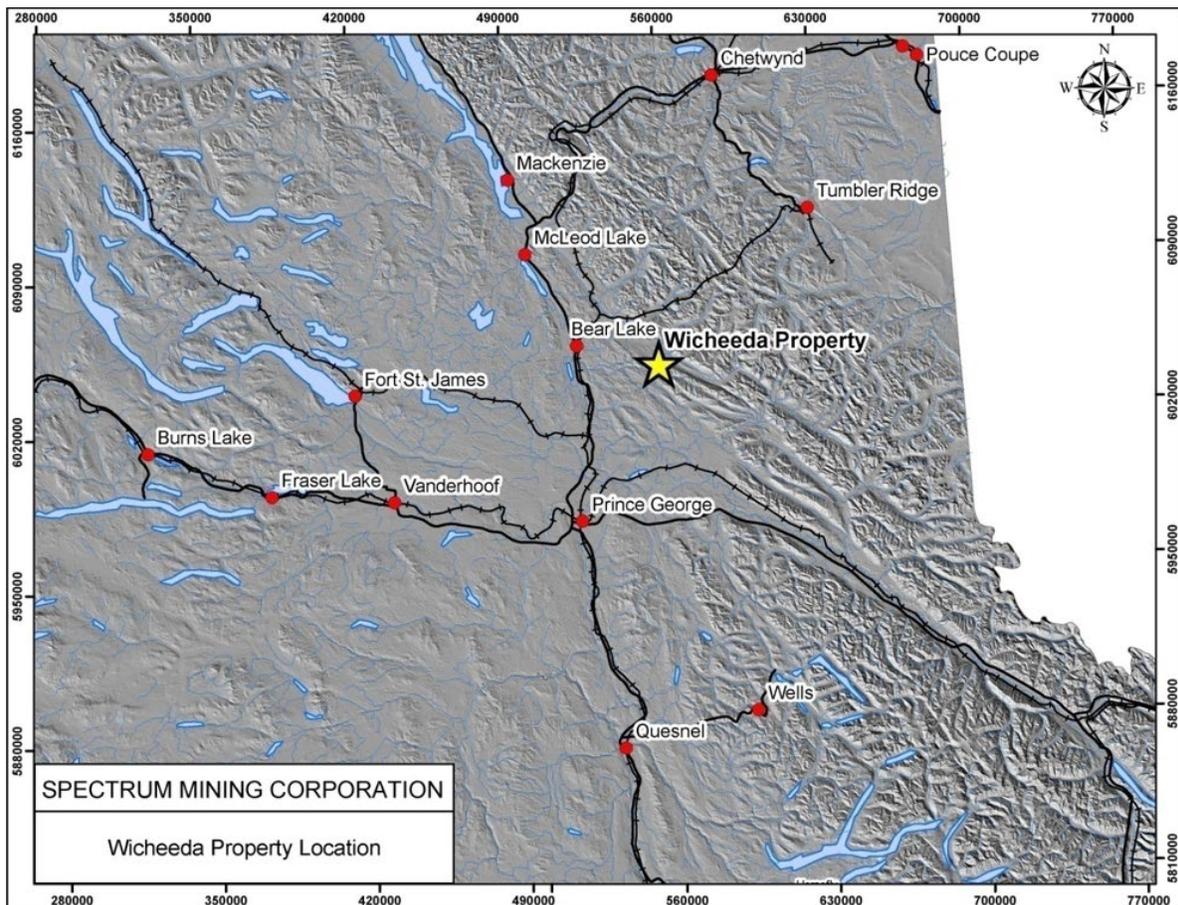


Figure 4-1: Wicheeda Project Location

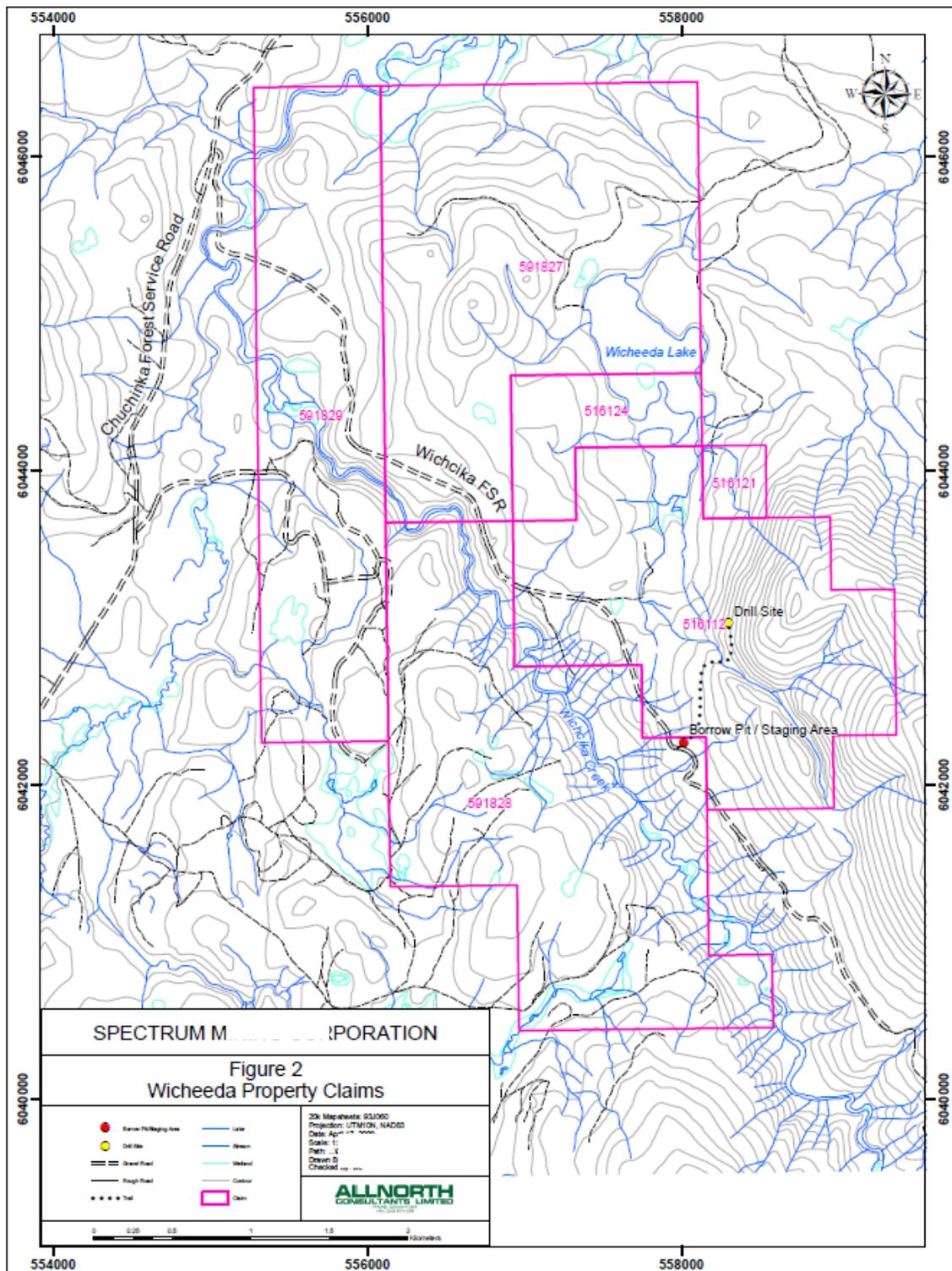


Figure 4-2: Wicheeda Project Claims

Table 4-1: List of Mineral Claims

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Hectares	Good To Date
516112		Spectrum Mining Corporation	093J.060	356.59	2019/Sep/30
516121	Wicheeda South	Spectrum Mining Corporation	093J.060	18.76	2019/Sep/30
516124	Wicheeda West	Spectrum Mining Corporation	093J.060	75.05	2019/Sep/30
591827	Wicheeda 6	Spectrum Mining Corporation	093J.060	450.20	2019/Sep/23
591828	Wicheeda 7	Spectrum Mining Corporation	093J.060	469.31	2019/Sep/23
591829	Wicheeda 8	Spectrum Mining Corporation	093J.060	337.72	2019/Sep/23
			Total	1707.63	

No surface rights are held by either Spectrum or First Legacy or, to the authors' knowledge, by any other parties. Should the Project advance to the mining stage, First Legacy will be required to obtain all necessary surface rights by way of filing an application for mining leases for the construction and operation of a mine on the Project.

4.4 Community and Local Relations

Traditional lands of the McLeod Lake Indian Band (MLIB) overlap the Project. Spectrum has, in the past, shared information regarding its proposed exploration programs with the MLIB, but the authors are not aware of any agreements that have been negotiated between Spectrum or First Legacy and the MLIB. The writer is not aware of any other encumbrances, or potential encumbrances, that would negatively impact the future exploration of the Project.

4.5 Permitting, Environmental Liabilities and Other Issues

To date, no permits have been issued to First Legacy for the work proposed in the Phase 1 Work Program described in Section 26: Recommendations of the Report. However, mechanical exploration on the Project was approved in 2008 and again in 2009 by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines (BCMÉM) under Permit MX-13-168; these approvals have since expired, but the permit and reclamation funds posted by Spectrum for the 2008 and 2009 work remain in place. The reclamation funds (amount was not made available to the QP) are held under Permit MX-13-168 by the Minister of Finance, and will be only be released to the company upon reclamation of the Project is deemed satisfactory by a Mines Inspector from the BCMÉM. It is expected that this permit will be transferred to First Legacy.

The authors do not anticipate that First Legacy will encounter any problems obtaining the required permit approvals, but does advise that sufficient lead time be allowed for government agencies to process permit applications well in advance of the start-up date for the proposed work.

A new multi-year area-based (MYAB) permit amendment application is being prepared by First Legacy and will be submitted to BCMÉM for review and approval in early 2019. It will include an expanded detailed grid, soil geochemical sampling, magnetometer and scintillometer surveys, bedrock mapping, and where possible trenching and/or diamond drilling of anomalous areas. In addition, systematic infill and step-out diamond drilling of the Main Zone is required to determine the limits of mineralization, and increase the confidence level of the mineral resource estimate.

The proposed disturbance may require additional funds be added to the current reclamation bond. Water for use in diamond drilling activities may require an application under the "Water Use for Mineral

Exploration and Small Scale Placer Mining under the *Water Sustainability Act*” which was updated in April 2016.

There are no known environmental liabilities associated with the Project as a result of any previous exploration. All filings are currently up-to-date.

To the extent known, there are no other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title or right or ability to perform work on the Project.

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

Access to the property from Prince George is provided by Highway 97 and two seasonal all-weather gravel roads. To access the property from Prince George travel north on Highway 97 for approximately 80km to the turn-off for the Chuchinka Forest Service Road (FSR) located just south of the community of Bear Lake; then travel east on the Chuchinka FSR for approximately 51km to the Wichcika FSR; then travel south on the Wichcika FSR for approximately 3.5km to a borrow pit that was used as a heli-pad and equipment staging area for the project. A cut trail, approximately 1300m in length, extends from the borrow pit to the deposit and areas of 2008 and 2009 drilling.

5.2 Physiography, Vegetation and Climate

The Wicheeda property is located in an area of subdued to hilly topography at elevations ranging between 900-1520m. Where hilly, slopes are moderately steep, but outcrop is still sparse.

The Project is covered with stands of alder and pine with variably thick undergrowth or have been logged. Forest plantations, buck brush and devil's club occur at lower elevations.

The climate of the area is humid continental, typified by large seasonal temperature differences, with warm to hot (and often humid) summers and cold winters. Precipitation is usually distributed throughout the year. The average annual temperature is 4.1°C. July is the warmest month with an average temperature of 15.9°C, and January is the coldest month with temperatures averaging -10.2°C. The average annual precipitation is 558mm.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The property is located about 50km east of a major paved provincial highway, the CN rail mainline and a power transmission line. A dormant three-line sawmill, located immediately east of the Highway 97 near its junction with the Chuchinka FSR, has adequate electric power, a railway siding, and nearby gas pipeline that could be utilized for Wicheeda Project development.

The city of Prince George, BC, known as the "Northern Capital of British Columbia", is located 70km southwest of the Project. The area's population of 74,000 could provide a ready nearby work force. Major mine equipment and supply dealerships are located in Prince George and could provide the goods and services required by the Project. The community of Bear Lake (population 150) is located 50km west of the Project and may be a source for labourers.

5.4 Comments on Section 5

There is sufficient land available within the mineral tenure of the Project for tailings disposal, mine waste disposal, and installations such as a process plant and related mine infrastructure.

First Legacy would need to negotiate an agreement with the current landowners to lease or purchase some land if the dormant sawmill property near Highway 97 would be used for any project development (process, tailings, ore stockpiling, etc.). First Legacy would also have to apply for a permit with the BC

government to have the logging road from the deposit to this dormant sawmill reclassified as a haul road and ensure that the bridges are adequate for haul trucks.

6.0 History

Early Exploration

A regional aeromagnetic survey of the area, completed in 1961 by the Geophysics Division of the Geological Survey of Canada, identified a magnetic high feature in the area of the Wicheeda Project. Prospecting of the area in 1976 and 1977 by Kol Lovang identified minor base metal showings which were covered two mineral claims; no follow-up work was done and the claims were allowed to lapse. However, later assaying of Lovang's samples by Teck Explorations Limited (Teck) revealed that they were anomalous in niobium (Betmanis, 1988), and Teck subsequently entered into a prospecting agreement with Lovang in early 1986.

Teck Explorations Limited

Teck staked its initial claims in April, 1986, and proceeded with a helicopter-supported stream silt geochemical survey of the Wichcika Creek drainage. This work identified several anomalies, resulting in additional claims being staked.

Additional exploration completed 1986-1987 consisted of soil and rock geochemical sampling, geological mapping, trenching and ground magnetic surveying. The soil geochemical surveys (including from north to south, the 'Lake' grid, the 'George' grid, and the 'Prince' grid; Figure 6-1) outlined a linear carbonatitic intrusion and a small syenite body hosted by limestone and calcareous fine-grained sedimentary rocks over a total strike length of 7km (Betmanis, 1988). Rock geochemical sampling and bedrock mapping led to further claims being staked during 1986 as location of intrusive zones became more defined.

Overall, both the 'Lake' and 'George' grid areas were found to be covered in part by pronounced cerium soil geochemical anomalies that locally are coincident with barium and niobium highs and reflect the underlying intrusive rock. Bedrock exposure on the southwest edge of former 'George' grid is modest, but in many areas depth-to-bedrock is shallow and the soil sampled was likely to have been close to or from the 'C' horizon. The topographically subdued area of the former 'Lake' grid is thought to be more thickly mantled by soil and overburden, resulting in a less cohesive anomaly. Intensely oxidized, coarse-grained calcite carbonatite and pyrochlore-bearing fine-grained, pink calcite carbonatite was identified in trenches at the 'Lake' grid by Greenwood and Mader (1988).

Ground magnetometer surveys outlined modest magnetic highs on both grids that are thought to be reflective of relatively narrow dykes that may or may not be genetically related to the intrusive carbonatites.

Follow-up work on what is now part of the Wicheeda Project, outlined a deeply weathered carbonatite of unknown dimensions on the 'Lake' grid (Mader and Greenwood, 1988); and a semi-circular body of carbonatite, measuring about 250m across, on the 'George' grid (Lovang and Meyer, 1988). A circular thorium (Th) radiometric anomaly, roughly 500m in diameter, was found to coincide with the 'George' grid carbonatite and additional Th radiometric anomalies 100-200m across followed a southeasterly trend (Lovang and Meyer, 1988; Mader and Greenwood, 1988). The One or more narrow dyke-like bodies were

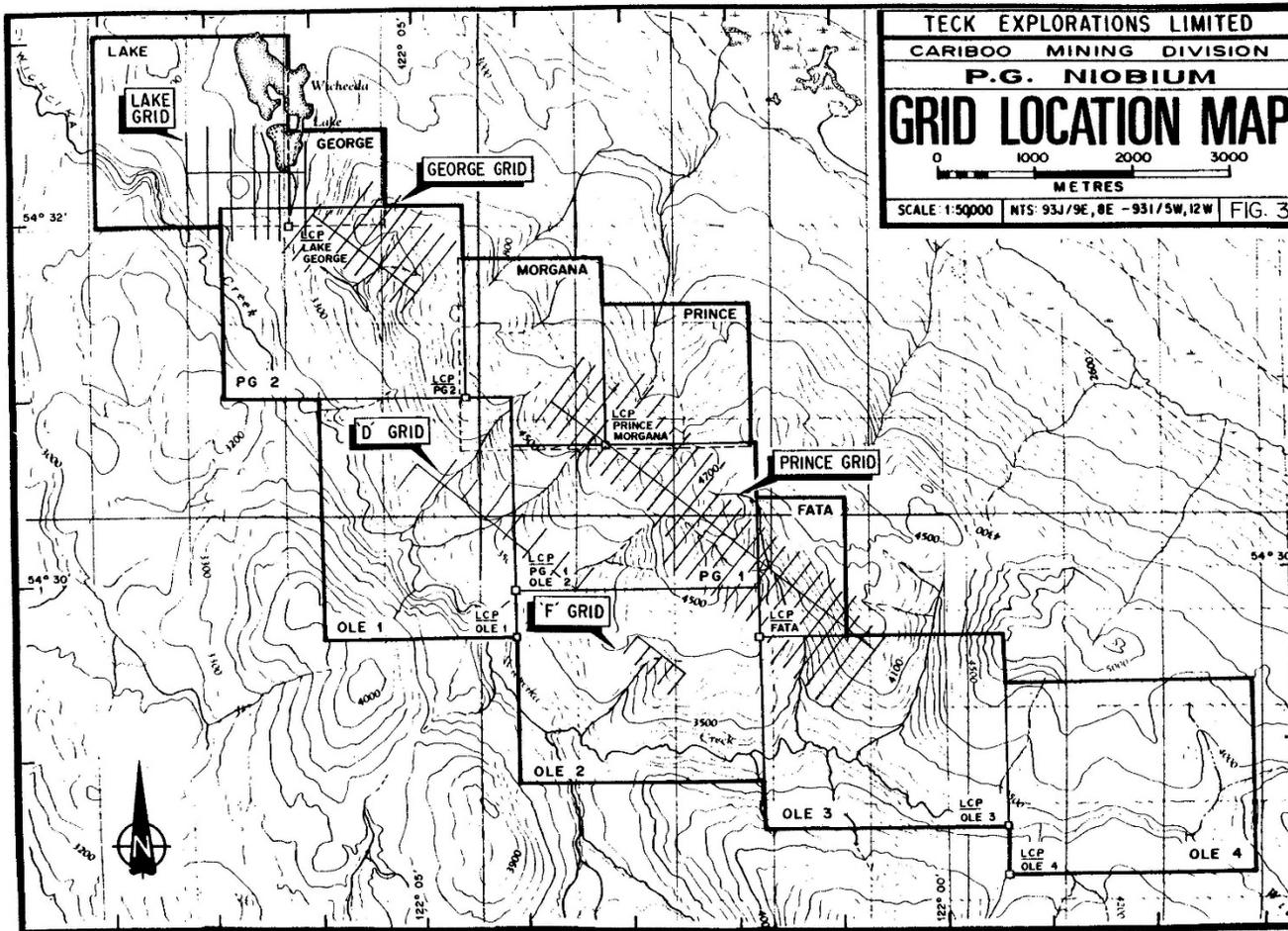


Figure 6-1: Location of the 1986-87 Teck Grids, Wicheeda Lake area (Betmanis, 1987)

located further south on the 'Prince' grid (Lovang and Meyer, 1988). These features are included in the Prince Minfile occurrence (093J 014), an area now covered in part by the Project and in part by third-party claims. The carbonatites were generally found to be anomalous in light rare earth elements (LREE) and niobium. A limited hand trenching program on the George grid yielded encouraging values of lanthanum (La), neodymium (Nd) and cerium (Ce), modest values of niobium and yttrium, and anomalous values of samarium (Sm) and europium (Eu). Values for the principal LREE ranged from 202 to >1000 ppm La, from 104 to >1000 ppm Nd, and from 254 to >10000 ppm Ce over sample lengths of 2-10m and an aggregate sample length of 87m in three trenches spaced across the carbonatite body (Lovang and Meyer, 1988).

The claims were later allowed to lapse, and the area subsequently restaked in March, 2001, by Mr. Chris Graf. Mr. Graf did not conduct any work of significance on the claims, and in September, 2005, he converted the 2-post claims to cell-based claims, a new format of acquiring mineral tenure adopted by the British Columbia government. In September, 2008, he transferred ownership of the claims to Spectrum, of which he is a principal.

Spectrum Mining Corp.

In 2008, during a two-week period from late September to mid-October, Spectrum completed four diamond drill holes with an aggregate length of 866m within the original George grid. The drill holes were the first to be completed on the Project; they were drilled from one helicopter-supported drill pad, and included one vertical hole and three inclined holes drilled on different azimuths. Each drill hole was collared in intrusive carbonatite and confirmed the presence of a light REE-bearing dolomite carbonatite body of significance that out crops on a west-facing slope 1km south of Wicheeda Lake. The overall geometry of the Main Zone was not determined because of the limited amount of drilling, but the work did establish an eastern structural footwall to the zone with the western, northern, southern and depth components of the deposit remaining open (Lane, 2009).

The Main Zone was found to contain significant concentrations of the light REE cerium (Ce), lanthanum (La), neodymium (Nd) and praseodymium (Pr) as well as anomalous concentrations of As, Ba, Mo, Mn, Pb, Sr, Th and Y. The weighted averages (XRF data) for selected drill hole intersections generally showed strong grade consistency and continuity (Table 6-1). The encouraging results led Spectrum to return to the Project in 2009.

Table 6-1: List of 208 Main Zone Drill Results (Weighted Averages Using XRF Data)

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ce (ppm)	La (ppm)	Nd (ppm)	Total (ppm)
WI08-01	2.13	68.23	66.10	13,395	6,103	2,107	21,605
WI08-02	1.42	86.27	84.85	13,708	6,084	2,265	22,057
WI08-03	2.56	234.00	231.44	8,160	3,839	1,555	13,554
Including	2.56	75.55	72.99	13,278	6,124	2,231	21,633
WI08-04	1.57	121.00	119.43	13,888	6,433	2,337	22,658

In 2009, Spectrum completed 15 more drill holes on the Project totaling 1824m. Ten holes tested the Main Zone from two different set-ups (sites A and B), three holes evaluated a REE soil anomaly located west of Wicheeda Lake (site D), and two holes were drilled to intersect a small carbonatite dyke that outcrops on a trail leading to Wicheeda Lake (site C). All ten holes drilled on the Main Zone intersected significant intervals of REE-bearing carbonatite from surface to variable depths. The highest REE values correlated with dolomite carbonatite (DOCB), dolomite carbonatite breccia (DCBX) and calcite carbonatite (CACB). To a lesser degree, high REE values also occurred in syenite breccia (SYBX; later recognized as fenite) where dolomite carbonatite, as matrix to clasts of syenite (fenite), formed >50% of the rock mass (Lane, 2010a).

Hole locations for the 2008 and 2009 drill programs are shown in Figure 6-2.

Table 6-2: List of 2009 Main Zone Drill Results (Weighted Averages Using XRF Data)

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ce (ppm)	La (ppm)	Nd (ppm)	Total (ppm)
WI09-05	1.52	56.39	54.87	10,006	5,332	2,270	17,608
Including	1.52	43.52	42.00	11,140	5,816	2,479	19,435
WI09-06	1.52	133.50	131.98	16,091	7,250	3,221	26,562
WI09-07	2.44	107.44	105.00	15,015	6,329	3,008	24,351
Including	2.44	74.44	72.00	18,310	7,296	3,547	29,154
WI09-08	1.83	97.83	96.00	12,025	5,606	2,599	20,230
Including	31.83	97.83	66.00	14,758	6,605	3,091	24,453
Including	52.83	97.83	45.00	16,074	6,915	3,309	26,298
WI09-09	1.40	145.40	144.00	12,914	6,403	2,728	22,045
Including	1.40	118.40	117.00	13,615	6,364	2,826	22,806
Including	1.40	67.40	66.00	15,807	6,985	3,152	25,943
WI09-10	2.44	148.13	145.16	10,793	5,592	2,338	18,723
Including	62.44	89.44	27.00	14,573	6,790	2,999	24,362
Including	128.44	148.13	19.69	15,818	7,203	3,082	26,103
WI09-11	3.20	57.20	54.00	11,733	5,560	2,365	19,658
WI09-12	6.70	39.70	33.00	7,033	4,199	1,659	12,891
WI09-13	1.83	147.52	145.69	10,124	5,107	2,363	17,594
Including	7.83	49.83	42.00	13,620	6,308	3,008	22,936
WI09-14	3.00	120.00	117.00	9,654	4,473	2,182	16,309
Including	3.00	39.00	36.00	17,716	6,933	3,473	28,122

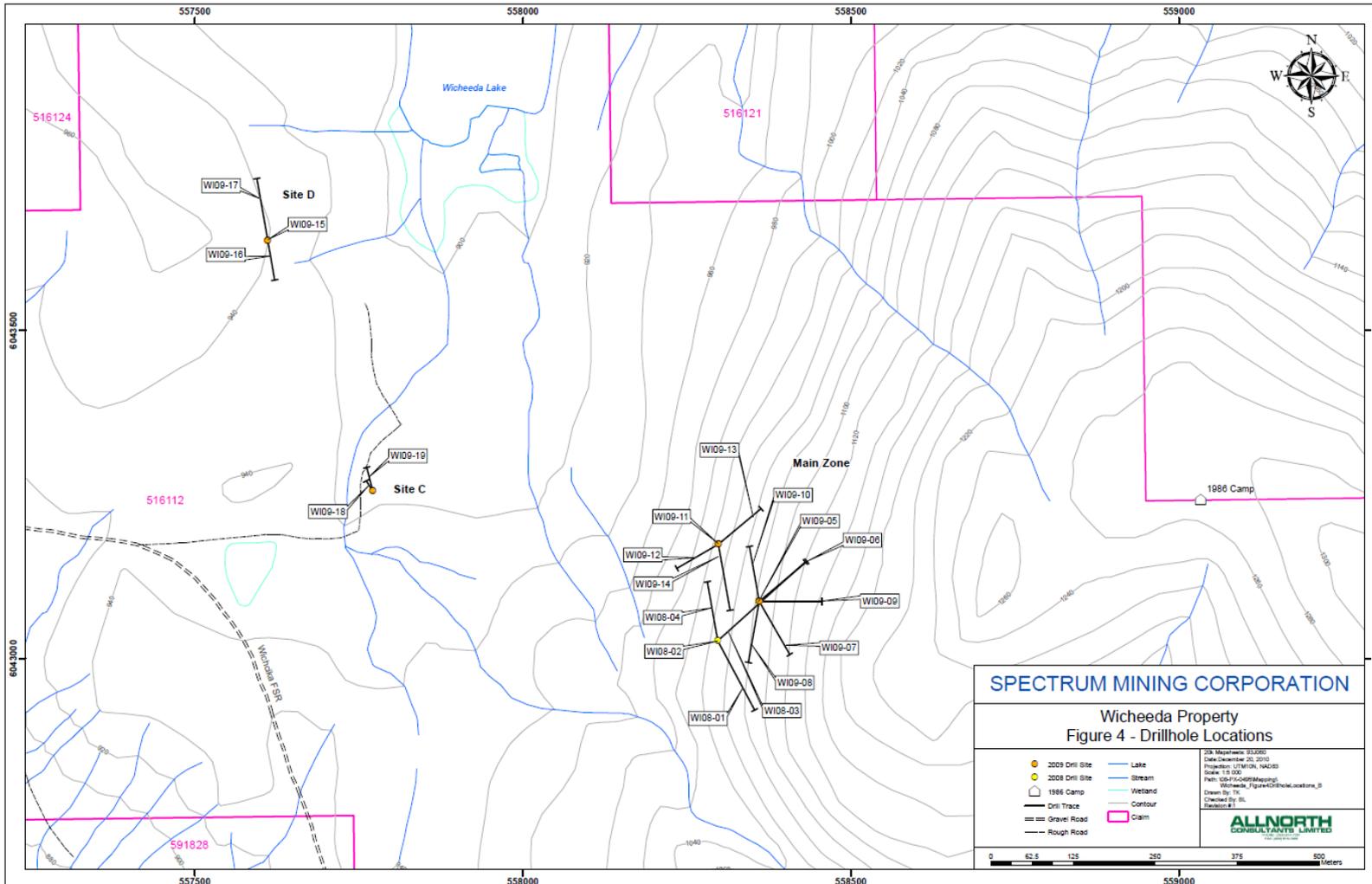


Figure 6-2: 2008 and 2009 Drill Hole Locations

Drill site C was positioned on small knoll approximately 550m south of the south end of Wicheeda Lake near an access trail that leads to the lake. Two holes targeted a narrow carbonatite dyke that crops out on the trail, one of which intersected 27.20m of dolomite carbonatite similar to that observed at the Main Zone. Only core from drill hole WI09-19 was sampled; while the carbonatite dyke intersected was visually similar to that of the Main Zone, the former returned only weakly elevated concentrations of lanthanum with an individual high value of 523ppm La over 3.0m (Lane, 2010a).

Drill site D was located 315m southwest of the south end of Wicheeda Lake near an old Teck trench. Three holes were drilled from this site to evaluate a rare earth element soil geochemical anomaly. Each hole (WI09-15 to WI09-17) intersected calcite carbonatite and breccia that was consistently elevated in lanthanum. Hole WI09-15 averaged 345ppm La over 96.00m; hole WI09-16 averaged 307ppm La over 91.71m, and hole WI09-17 averaged 307ppm La over 146.30m (Lane, 2010a).

In 2010, Spectrum Spectrum contracted Hendex Exploration Ltd. of Prince George to conduct a GPS-controlled soil sampling survey over a 5.5km² area measuring approximately 2300m north-south by 2200m east-west (Figure 6-3). The survey covered the Main Zone as well as the other target areas to the northwest that were drilled in 2009. A total of 977 soil samples were collected at stations spaced 50m apart along east-west lines spaced 100m apart. The survey data outlined three significant multi-element soil geochemical anomalies on the Project (the Main Zone soil anomaly, the Southwest soil anomaly and the Northwest soil anomaly), and determined that there is a strong correlation over the Main zone between cerium, lanthanum, yttrium, niobium, thorium, lead, manganese, molybdenum, iron and phosphorous which outline a significant multi-element geochemical anomaly (Graf, 2011). Figure 6-4 shows the results for cerium (contoured).

The Main Zone is outlined by the approximately coincident contours of cerium (>400 ppm), lanthanum (>200 ppm), yttrium (>25 ppm), niobium (>100 ppm), thorium (>100 ppm), lead (>100 ppm), phosphorous (>2000 ppm), molybdenum (>10ppm), barium (>2000 ppm), manganese (>2000 ppm) and iron (>50,000 ppm). The Main Zone multi-element soil anomaly consists of a higher value north-south trending core area roughly 400m long and 200m wide east-west with a narrower northeast-trending (015° azimuth) extension that is 300m long and 100m wide. The entire multi-element anomaly extends from line 29+00N to 36+00N and is 700m long by 100-200m wide (Graf, 2011). The highest niobium and thorium values are restricted to the core area of the soil anomaly and are significantly lower along the northeast extension.

A second coincident multi-element soil geochemical anomaly lies 300m southwest of the Main Zone anomaly on the same (195° azimuth) orientation as the northeast (15° azimuth) extension of the Main zone anomaly. This Southwest soil anomaly is outlined by the approximately coincident contours for cerium (400 ppm), lanthanum (200 ppm), yttrium (30 ppm), niobium (40 ppm), thorium (30 ppm), lead (50 ppm), phosphorous (1000 ppm), molybdenum (4 ppm), barium (1,000 ppm), Manganese (1,000 ppm) and iron (40,000 ppm) and extends in a northwest direction from line 24+00N to 29+00N. The Southwest anomaly is 500m long by 50 - 150m wide. The location of the Southwest soil anomaly directly on strike with the northeast extension of the Main Zone anomaly suggests that it may represent a southwest extension of the Main Zone carbonatite body.

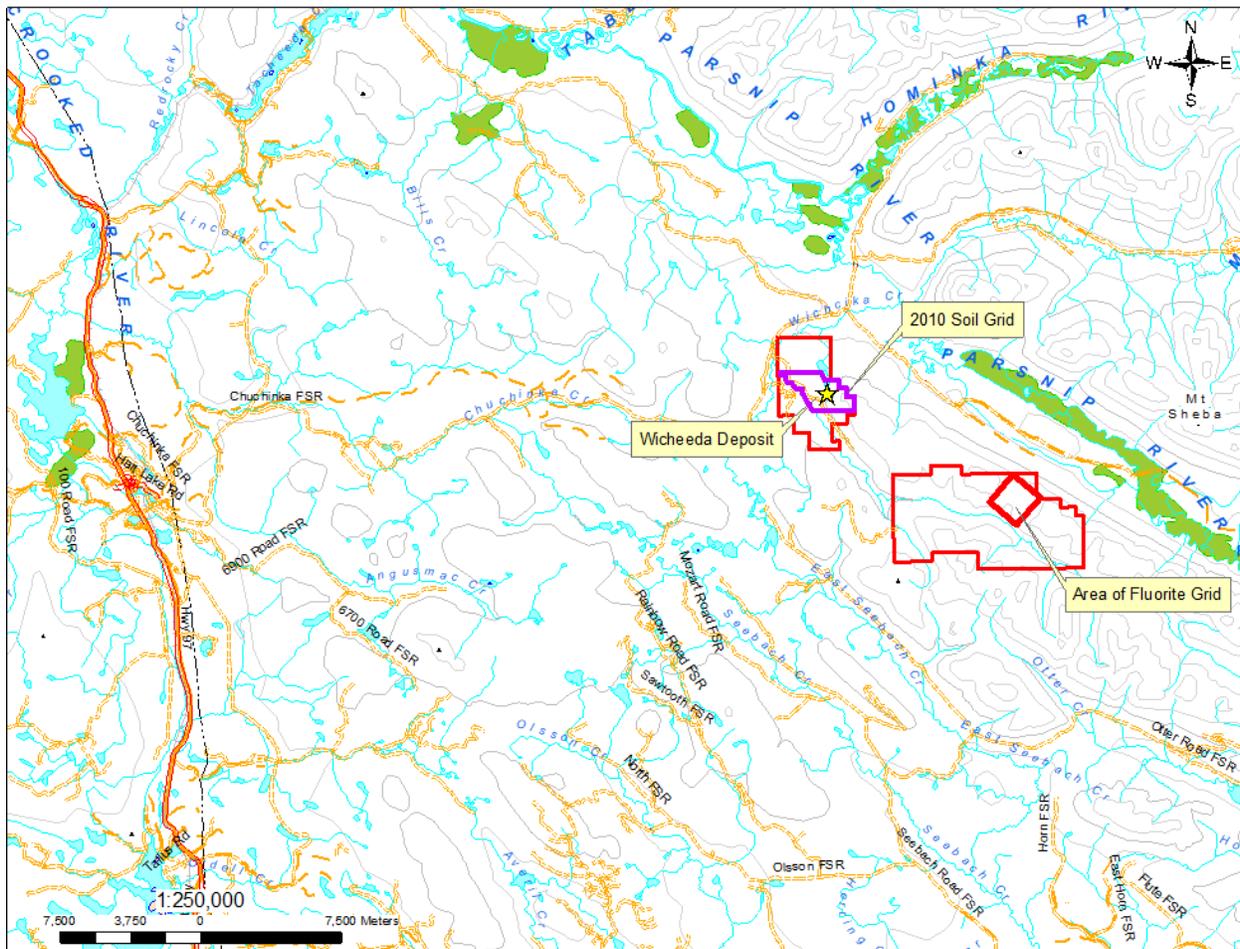


Figure 6-3: Location of Wicheeda Project 2010 Soil Grid Work (purple outline)

A third coincident multi-element soil geochemical anomaly occurs roughly 400m northwest of the Main Zone soil anomaly. This Northwest soil anomaly is outlined by the approximately coincident contours for cerium (>200 ppm), lanthanum (>100 ppm), yttrium (>15 ppm), niobium (>100 ppm), thorium (>30 ppm), lead (>50 ppm), phosphorous (1500 ppm), molybdenum (>4 ppm), barium (>1,000 ppm), manganese (>1,000 ppm) and iron (>40,000 ppm). The niobium values of the Northwest soil anomaly are as elevated as the niobium values in the Main Zone soil anomaly, however the cerium and lanthanum values are more subdued. This contrasts with the Main zone anomaly that has extremely elevated cerium and lanthanum values. The Northwest niobium anomaly (>100 ppm) contour is much larger than the Main Zone niobium anomaly and is 600m long north-south by 50 - 400m wide east-west within a >40 ppm niobium anomaly that is 1100 m long north-south by 400 m to 700 m wide east-west. As well the niobium values are consistently more elevated with a peak value of 901 ppm. There is a narrower multi-element soil anomaly along the west side of the Northwest soil anomaly that may represent a separate mineralized carbonatite dike or sill emanating from a larger carbonatite body that may underlie the larger soil anomaly. It is 300 - 500m long by 50 - 100m wide and has peak values of 1,893 ppm for niobium 1,512 ppm for cerium and 915 ppm for lanthanum.

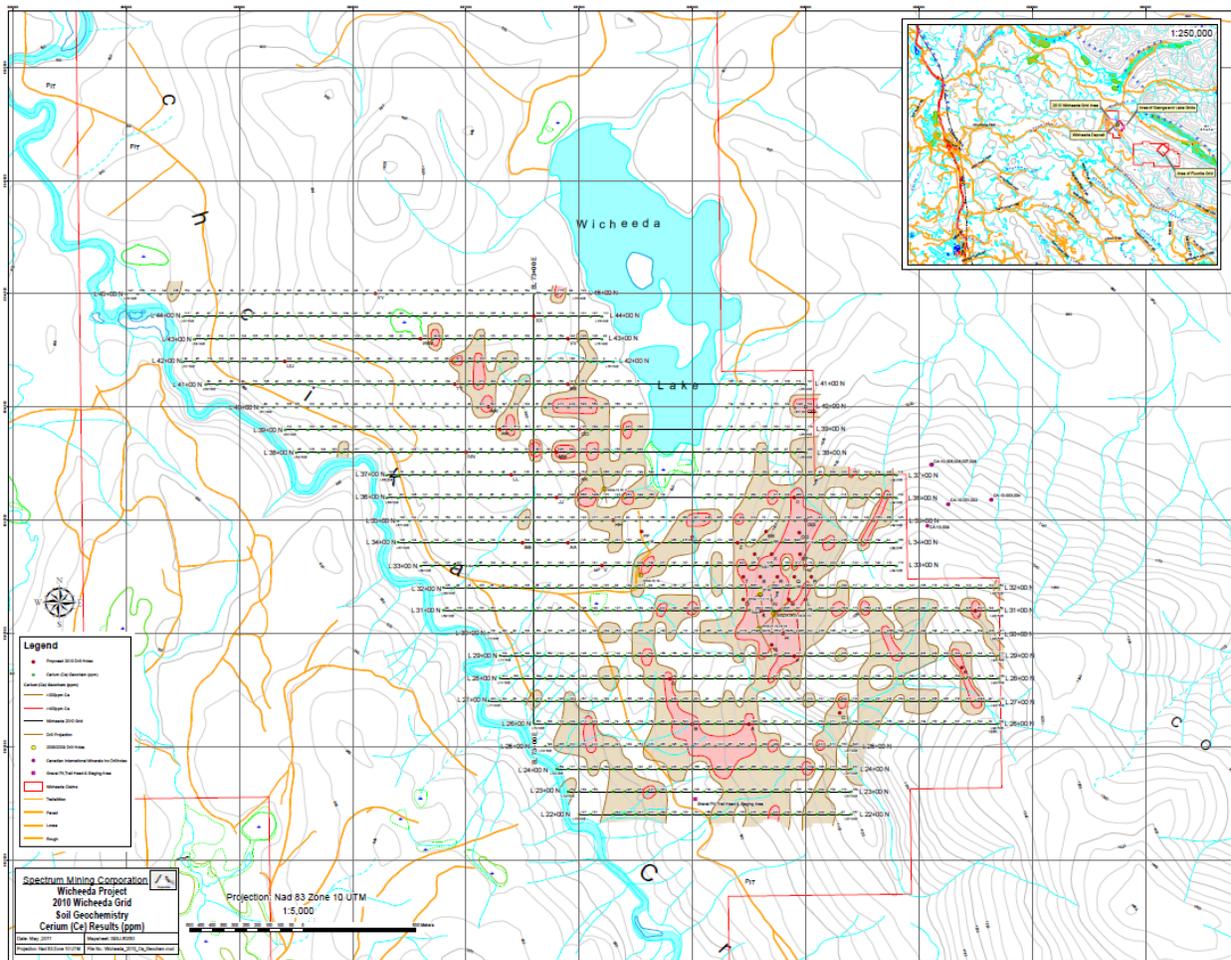


Figure 6-4: 2010 Soil Survey Grid, Cerium (Ce) Results (ppm)

In 2010, Spectrum commissioned Giroux Consultants Ltd. (Giroux) to complete a resource estimate for the Main Zone using information from the 14 holes it drilled in 2008 and 2009. This information has been revisited by Giroux and is provided in Section 14: Mineral Resource Estimates.

Third-Party Regional Airborne Radiometric and Magnetic Surveys

In 2011, Bolero Resources Corp. conducted a helicopter-borne radiometric and magnetic gradiometer survey over its vast Carbonatite Syndicate property that encompasses the Project (Koffyberg and Gilmour, 2012). This survey was flown over a portion of the Project and outlined a potentially significant 500m long by 200m wide radiometric anomaly inside the southeastern most corner of the claims. There is incomplete soil sample coverage in this area, however the existing soil sample data indicate that a multi-element geochemical anomaly may extend into this area and is potentially 400m long.

The strongest airborne magnetic high anomaly on the Project is located between station 81+00E on line 31+00N and station 78+00E on line 37+00N. It trends in a northwest direction and is 600 m long by 200 m wide. This anomaly is may be the expression of a magnetite-bearing syenitic intrusion(s) because

carbonatites generally do not contain appreciable magnetite as is evidenced by the Main Zone carbonatite which is expressed as a magnetic low in this survey.

There has been no exploration activity on the Project since 2010, but Spectrum has kept all of the Project claims “in good standing” since that time.

Academic Studies

Two academic studies were completed on the Main Zone of the Project in 2014. One study focused on the nature and origin of the deposit; the principal results were a) the carbonatite comprises a dolomitic core and a thin outer calcitic facies, b) bastnäsite-(Ce) and subordinate monazite-(Ce) are the main REE minerals, and c) the REE mineralization was the product of magmatic hydrothermal fluids which also fenitized the surrounding metasedimentary rocks (Trofanenko et al., 2014). The other study evaluated the application of portable x-ray fluorescence (XRF) as an exploration tool for REE-enriched carbonatites; it concluded that, based on the mineralogy of the Wicheeda carbonatite complex (detectable concentrations of Nb, Ta, La, Ce, Pr, Nd, and Y), monazite, REE-fluorocarbonates and carbonates, and pyrochlore (\pm columbite) are prospective indicator minerals for Wicheeda carbonatite-type REE deposits. (Mackay and Simandl, 2014).

First Legacy Mining Corp.

In 2018, Spectrum negotiated an agreement with First Legacy. The terms of the agreement are presented in Section 4 of this Report.

As of the date of this Report, First Legacy has not conducted any exploration on the Project.

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology, Structural Setting and Metamorphism

The Wicheeda property is located in the Foreland Belt, a morphogeological belt of imbricated and folded miogeoclinal rocks that forms the eastern mountain ranges and foothills of the Canadian Cordillera (Gabrielse et al., 1991).

The regional geology of the area was mapped by Armstrong et al. (1969, McLeod Lake map sheet) and Taylor and Stott (1979, Monkman Pass map sheet). The regional geology map presented in Figure 7-1 is from a 1:250,000 scale digital compilation of the area (Digital Geology Map of British Columbia, BC MEMPR, Geofile 2005-2).

The bedrock underlying the property and enclosing areas consists mainly of limestone, marble, siltstone, argillite and calcareous sedimentary rocks that have been assigned to the upper Cambrian to lower Ordovician Kechika Group. The strata generally strike from 120-140° with steep dips to the northwest or southeast. East of the property, rocks of the Kechika Group are in fault contact with unassigned carbonates, slates and siltstones of Cambrian to Devonian age. West of the property, rocks of the Kechika Group are in fault contact with quartzitic rocks of the Upper Proterozoic to Permian Gog Group and an unassigned felsic volcanic-dominated package of Devonian to Permian age.

The northwest-trending Rocky Mountain Trench, which follows the Parsnip River valley east of the property, is the dominant structural and geographical feature in the area. A number of major northwest trending faults occur in the area. One such structure is shown to transect the property and intersects a northeast trending fault near the area of interest.

In British Columbia, a small number of carbonatite-related complexes occur. These complexes are typically sub-circular to elongate in plan and commonly have well-developed metasomatic alteration haloes. Many of the intrusions that follow the trend of the Rocky Mountain Trench are Devonian-Mississippian in age (Pell, 1987). They were subjected to sub-greenschist facies metamorphism during the Columbian orogeny but behaved as inflexible and cohesive bodies during orogenesis and were rotated, tilted and/or transported eastwards in thrust panels (Pell, 1987).

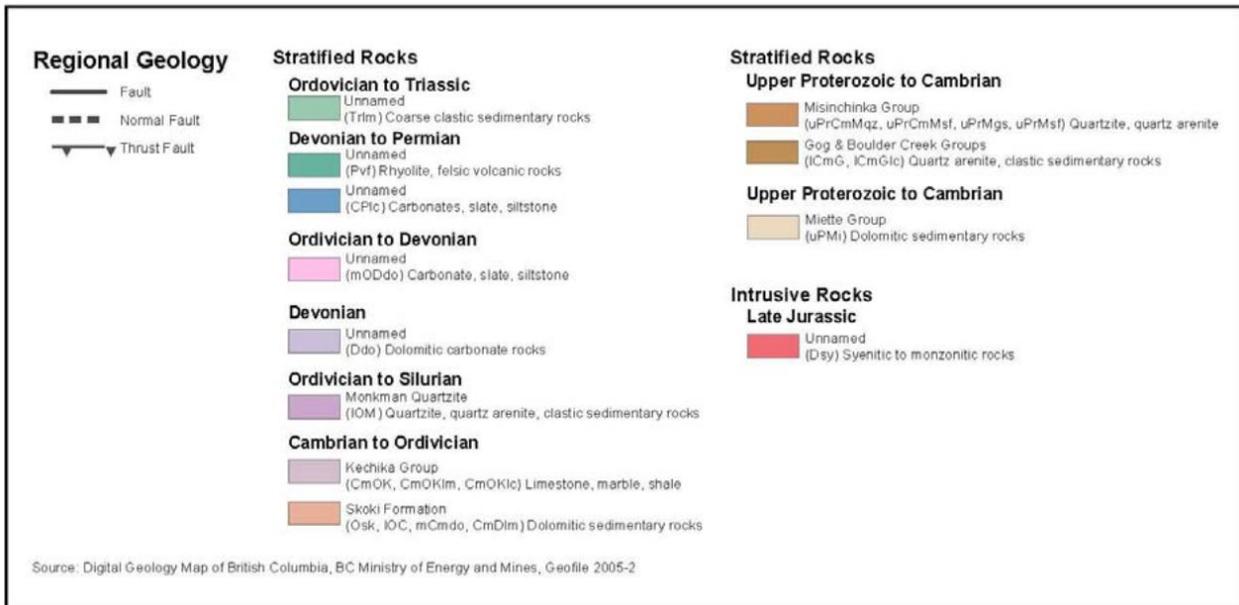
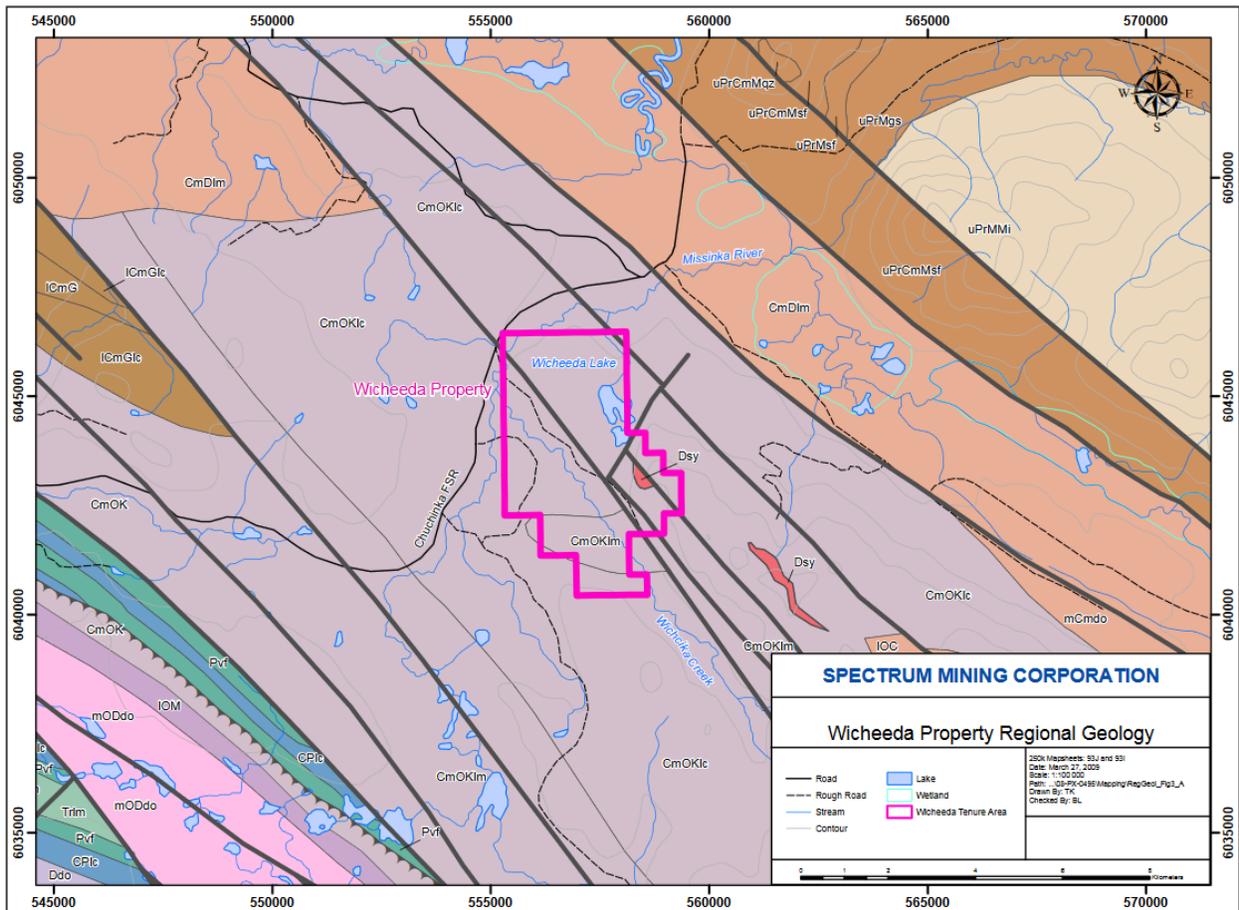


Figure 7-1: Regional Geology, Wicheeda Project Area

7.2 Property Geology

The Wicheeda Project is at an early stage of exploration and only limited areas of the claim group have been covered by reconnaissance and/or grid-based bedrock mapping. The REE-enriched carbonatites located on the Project are part of a narrow elongate, south-trending intrusive carbonatite-syenite complex cutting or occupying a structural panel within calcareous siltstones and limestones of the Cambrian to Ordovician Kechika Group. Some of the geological contacts observed in core are intrusive while others are almost certainly structural. The carbonatite complex extends southward from the south end of Wicheeda Lake for approximately 13 km.

Outcrop on a moderately steep, west-facing slope south of Wicheeda Lake, an area that coincides with part of the former 'George' grid, consists of a sequence of interbedded limestone, calcareous argillite and argillite with consistent northwest-trending attitudes and sub-vertical dips (Betmanis, 1987). A small intrusion cuts the sedimentary rocks in the southern part of the grid, just north of 'A' Creek. This feature was mapped as syenite in 1986 by Betmanis (1987), although during a re-evaluation of the area (including trenching) the following year, it was concluded that the intrusion was a carbonatite (Lovang and Meyer, 1988). The following detailed description of the 'George' grid carbonatite (Main Zone) is extracted from Mader and Greenwood (1988):

"The intrusion consists of uniform ankerite carbonatite, in parts with 5 cm rhombic ankerite phenocrysts and 2 cm pyrite cubes. Minor constituents include potassium feldspar, ilmenite, and a parasite-like rare earth carbonate (20 to 200 microns). Towards the southwestern margin, a variety of albite-rich rocks are mixed with ilmenite-rich carbonatite. The argillaceous and calcareous sediments close to the intrusion appear somewhat baked, but with no macroscopically visible contact metamorphic mineral assemblages."

Three types of narrow (0.5 m to 1.5 m), northwest-trending dykes were also observed in the gridded area, including: a K-feldspar phyrlic type with a fine-grained albite matrix and abundant Fe-rich biotite; a blue sodalite-rich (as phenocrysts and matrix) type, and; a feldspar and augite-phyric intermediate type with aphanitic groundmass that appears to be the youngest of the three varieties (Mader and Greenwood, 1988).

Outcrop in the area covered by the former 'Lake' grid (see Figure 6-1) is rare, but consists of strongly weathered, medium to coarse-grained calcite carbonatite, a band of fresh, fine-grained calcite carbonatite and related syenite were exposed in trenches (Greenwood and Mader, 1988).

7.3 Main Zone Geology and Mineralization

The Main Zone is comprised mainly of dolomite carbonatite (Figure 7-2), varieties of matrix to clast-supported breccias where dolomite carbonatite occurs as the dominant matrix component (Figure 7-3 and Figure 7-4), minor fenite and fenite breccia, and minor calcite carbonatite (Lane, 2009; 2010). The upper part of the complex consists of dolomite carbonatite, associated dolomite carbonatite breccia and lesser calcite carbonatite. These lithologies are directly related with the best REE grades. Clasts of fenite and subordinate andesite are common, but in the upper parts of most drill holes the two units rarely account for more than 50% of the rock mass. In the deeper parts of most drill holes, clasts of fenite, and minor andesite, comprise the majority of the rock mass. These fenite breccias occasionally carry moderate REE values, but principally only where dolomite carbonatite matrix approaches or exceeds 50%

of the rock mass, otherwise grade drops off dramatically. Hybrid or mixed zones encountered deeper in the zone, where narrow intervals of dolomite carbonatite and/or dolomite carbonatite breccia alternate with fenite breccia, carried encouraging REE grades. These hybrid zones offer potential to add significant size to the deposit, but are likely to have more modest grades.

The geometry of the Main Zone was originally interpreted to be sub-circular in plan (Lovang and Meyer, 1988; Greenwood and Mader, 1988). Subsequent modeling of the Main Zone following drilling showed that the deposit is more oblong or lens-shaped with a long axis that is approximately north-south, and a dip that is steeply inclined to the west (Lane, 2009; 2010a). This geometry is shown in two 2008 drill hole cross-sections (Figure 7-5 and Figure 7-6). The Main Zone carbonatite is 145m thick and is in fault contact with unaltered metasedimentary rocks of the Kechika Group on its western edge, and is in intrusive contact with fenitized argillaceous limestones of the Kechika Group on its eastern margin (Betmanis, 1987). Its dimensions, as defined by drilling, are 230m north-south by 160m east west, and it ranges in depth from 90m in the south to 110m in the north, but reaches a maximum depth of approximately 280m in the central down-dip portion (Lane, 2010a).

Mesoscopic, relatively coarse-grained monazite (a Ce-La phosphate) and bastnasite-parasite (Ca-Ce-La-F carbonates) occurs as cream, pale green, honey-brown and reddish-brown crystals, crystal aggregates and patches of irregular shape 2-15mm long (Le Couteur, 2008; Mariano, 2009; Lane, 2010; Trofanenko et al., 2014). Pyrochlore and apatite have been identified in petrographic studies (Le Couteur, 2008; 2009 and Mariano, 2009) as well as by staff at the SGS Lakefield laboratory (SGS, 2011).

The Main Zone was mapped and 2008-2009 drill core examined by Joel Trofanenko in 2010 as part of a Masters Thesis. The resulting plan map of the area (see Figure 7-2) and the following descriptions of the geology and mineralization of the Main Zone are reproduced from that publication (Trofanenko et al., 2014).

Carbonatite

Dolomitic carbonatite occurs in the central part of the main intrusion and as an isolated outcrop ~ 150 m northeast of the main intrusion. On the northeast margin of the complex, dolomite carbonatite passes gradationally into a fine-grained calcite carbonatite. Calcite carbonatite is also exposed in a single outcrop east of the main intrusion. In most outcrops, the dolomitic carbonatite is heavily oxidized dark orange or brown; where fresh, it is white to cream (Figure 7-7). It consists mainly of large euhedral dolomite crystals (70-80 vol.%) up to 2 cm in diameter accompanied by vein and vug-filling K-feldspar (5-15 vol.%), dark micas (5-15 vol.%), pyrite (5 vol.%), hematite (2-5 vol.%), calcite (5 vol.%), and REE-fluorocarbonates (3-5 vol.%) including bastnäsite-(Ce) (CeCO_3F), parisite-(Ce) ($\text{CaCe}_2(\text{CO}_3)_3\text{F}_2$), synchysite-(Ce) ($\text{CaCe}(\text{CO}_3)_2\text{F}$), burbankite-(Ce) ($(\text{Na,Ca})_3(\text{Sr,Ba,Ce})_3(\text{CO}_3)_5$; 1 vol.%), and euhedral monazite-(Ce) (CePO_4 ; 1-3 vol.%). Bastnäsite-(Ce) occurs as a vug-filling phase with fan-like intergrowths of parisite-(Ce) and synchysite-(Ce) (Figure 3), which nucleates along fractured dolomite grains. Monazite-(Ce) is found as small, isolated, lath-like crystals or aggregates of crystals in vugs or veins and rarely as fine-grained inclusions in bastnäsite-(Ce). Burbankite-(Ce) occurs in veinlets and very fine-grained inclusions in bastnäsite-(Ce). Niobian rutile ($(\text{Ti,Nb})\text{O}_2$) (1 vol.%) forms subhedral grains included in biotite and K-feldspar.

Calcite carbonatite consists of medium-grained, equigranular, fluid inclusion-rich calcite (85-90 vol.%) with minor biotite (5-15 vol.%), albite (5-10 vol.%), aegirine (2-3 vol.%), pyrochlore (1 vol.%), cubic pyrite (1-2 vol.%), and trace apatite. It is commonly flow banded. An isolated exposure of calcite carbonatite, located about 200m east of the centre of the Main Zone carbonatite, is very similar to that in the northeastern part of the main intrusion.

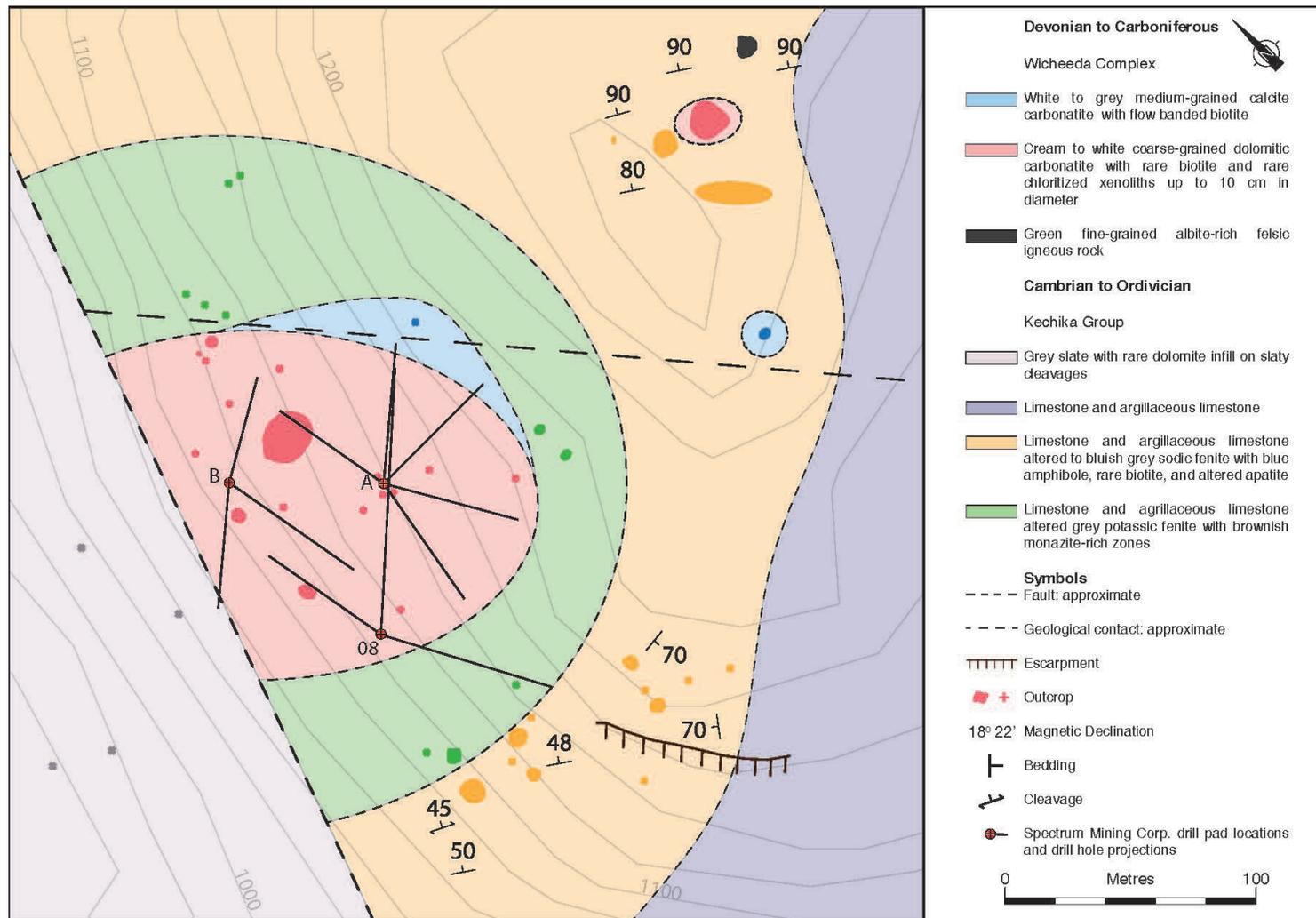


Figure 7-2: Geology of the Main Zone, Wicheeda Project

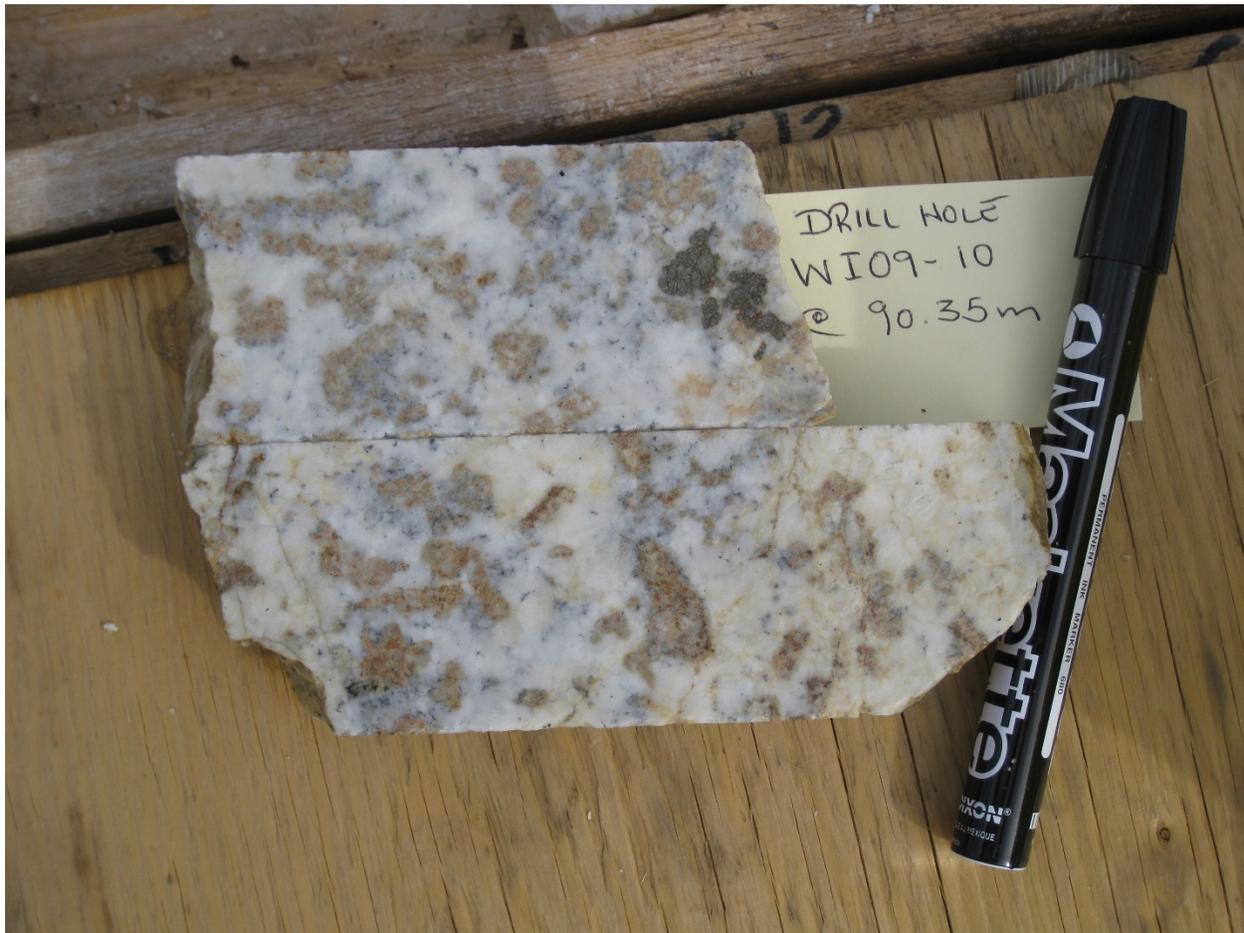


Figure 7-3: Close-up of dolomite carbonatite from hole WI09-10 at a depth of 90.35m, Main Zone, showing coarse-grained anhedral pyrite (dark brown) and patches of REE mineral phases (pale brown) in a matrix of medium to coarse-grained dolomite.



Figure 7-4: Close-up of dolomite carbonatite breccia from hole WI09-14 at a depth of 114.3 and 115.5m, Main Zone, showing angular and subrounded clasts of pale grey fenite (locally rimmed by biotite) in a matrix of medium to coarse-grained dolomite that includes patches of REE mineral phases.

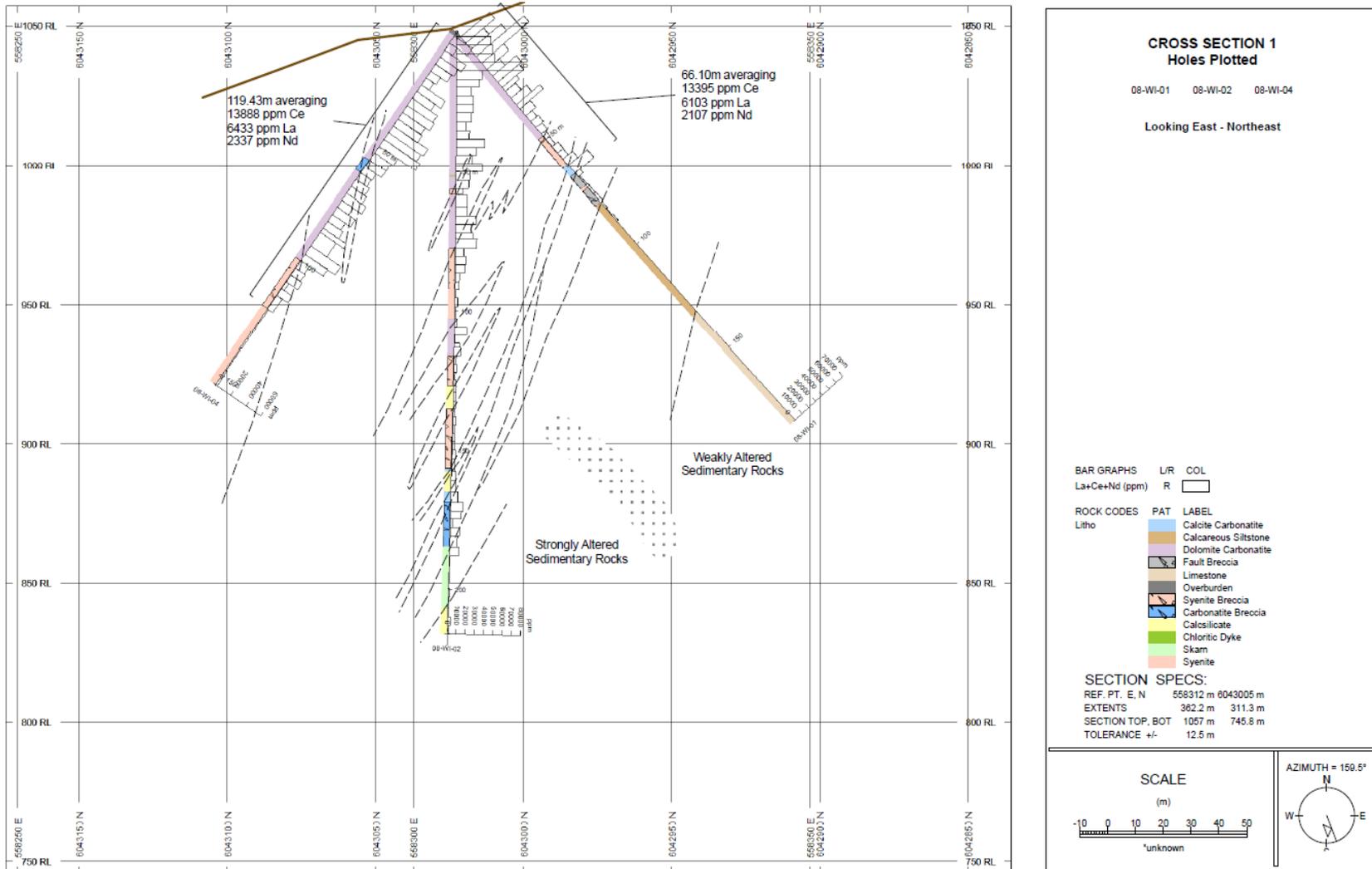


Figure 7-5: Drill Hole Section 1, Main Zone (Looking East-Northeast)

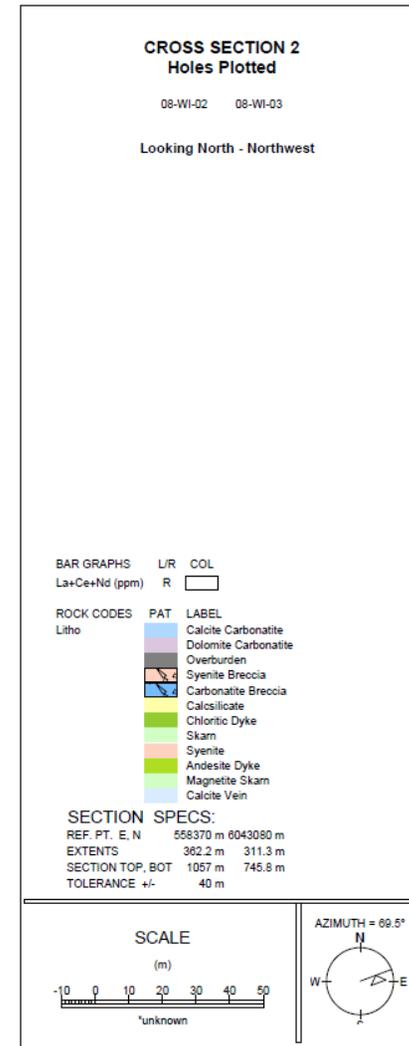
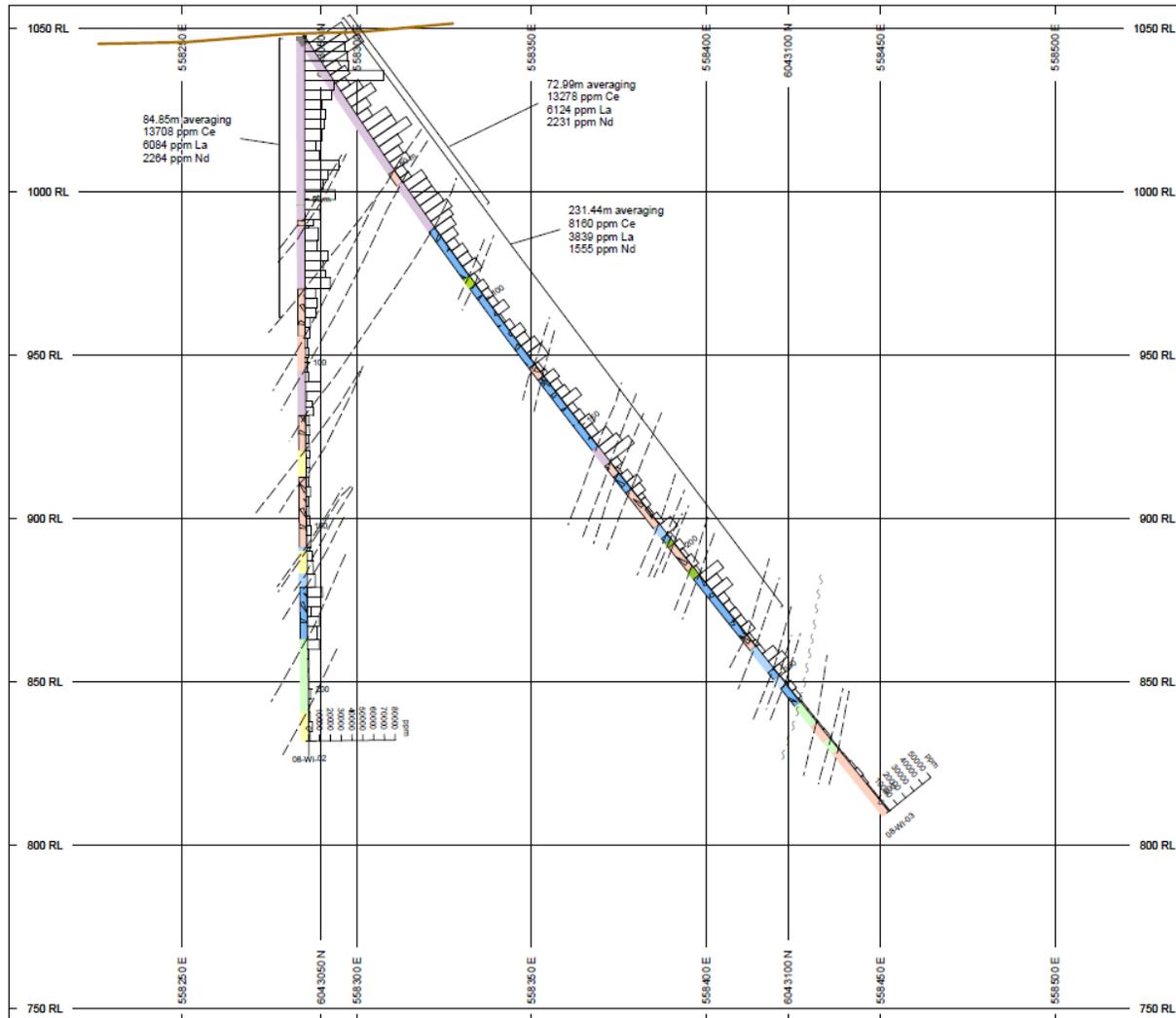


Figure 7-6: 2008 Drill Hole Section 2, Main Zone (Looking North-Northwest)

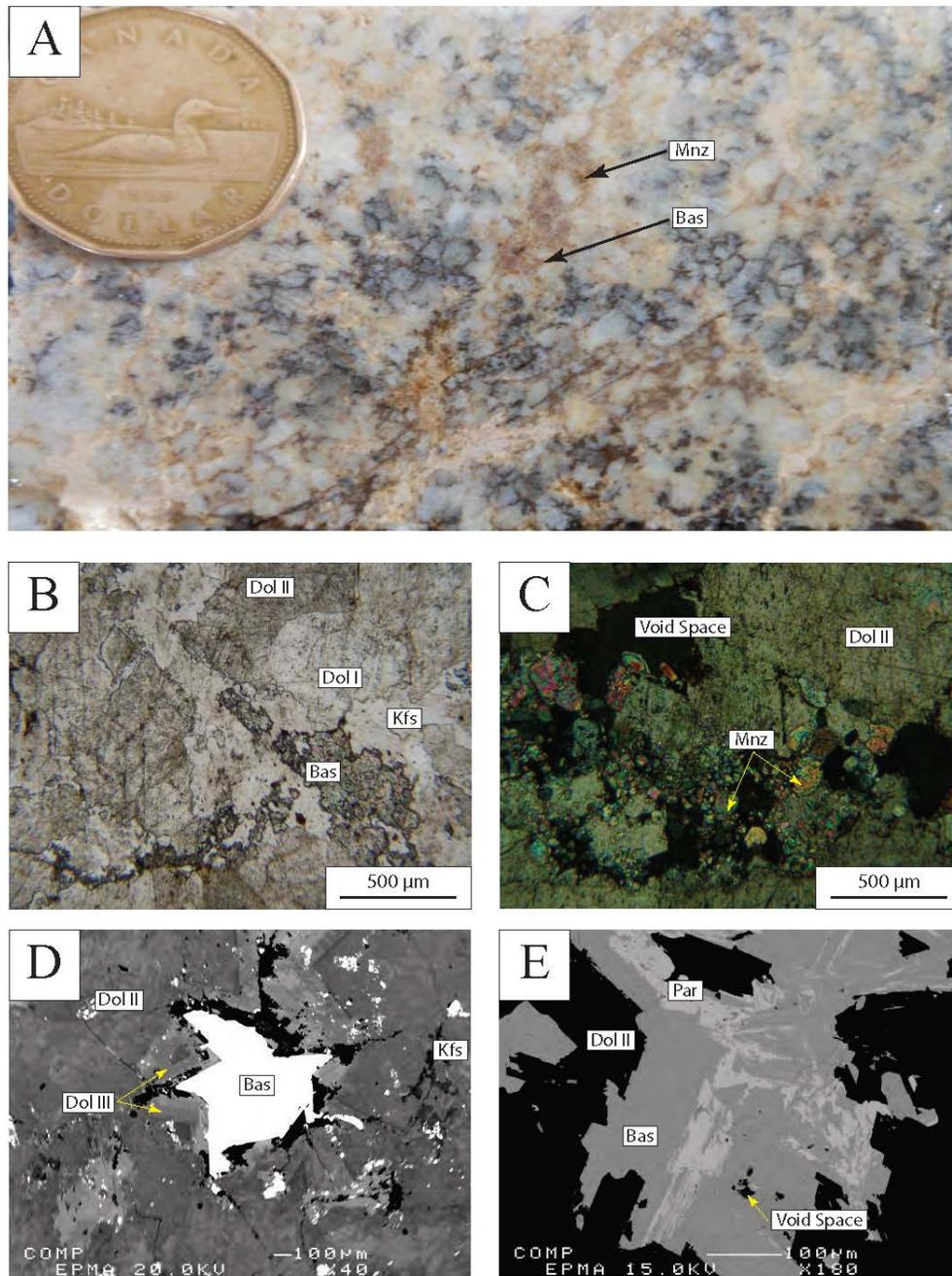


Fig. 3. a) Dolomite carbonatite showing brecciated dolomite with hematite (dark red) crackle texture overprinted by beige dolomite and fracture-filled brownish monazite-(Ce) (Mnz) and bastnäsite-(Ce) (Bas). b) Dolomite carbonatite in plane polarized light with clear Dol I and dusty Dol II dolomite and fractures infilled by K-feldspar (Kfs) and coarse bastnäsite-(Ce). c) Dolomite carbonatite under cross polars showing dusty dolomite Dol II and a fracture filled by K-feldspar and fine-grained monazite-(Ce). d) Backscatter electron image of dolomite carbonatite showing dusty dolomite with poorly defined grain boundaries Dol II and a strongly-zoned dolomite Dol III in a cavity infilled by bastnäsite-(Ce). e) Backscatter electron image showing a cavity in dolomite carbonatite infilled by syntaxial intergrowths of bastnäsite-(Ce) and parisite-(Ce) (Par).

Figure 7-7: Dolomite Carbonatite, Main Zone, Wicheeda Project (from Trofanenko et al., 2014)

Kechika Group Metasedimentary Rocks

The Kechika Group metasedimentary rocks exposed west of the NE-SW trending fault comprise weakly foliated grey slates with a well-developed cleavage and fractures infilled by dolomite. The rocks surrounding the study area to the north, east, and south (east of the NE-SW trending fault), are thickly bedded, steeply dipping limestone and argillaceous limestone (Betmanis, 1987). In the study area they have been altered to fenite. Bedding is preserved in the fenite; the strike ranges from 320 to 350° and the dip from 45 to 90°.

Fenite

Adjacent to the main carbonatite intrusion, except on its western, fault-bounded side, the Kechika metasedimentary rocks have been altered to potassic fenite for distances varying from 40m to more than 75m from the intrusion. Beyond this, to the north, east, and south, the potassic fenites pass gradationally into sodic fenites that persist to the limits of the outcrop in the study area. Northeast of the carbonatite, the contact between the potassic and sodic fenite is unconstrained because of a lack of outcrop. The potassic fenite outcrops poorly and the following descriptions are based mainly on drill core. It varies in colour from pale beige (strongly altered) to pale grey (least altered) and is composed mainly of fine-grained anhedral albite (20-30 vol.%) that has been extensively altered to K-feldspar (35-45 vol.%).

The sodic fenite consists mainly of albite (25-35 vol.%), calcite (25-35 vol.%), and riebeckite (15-20 vol.%). Sedimentary layering locally survived fenitization, and is preserved as alternating albite- and calcite-rich laminations.

In the opinion of the qualified person, the regional setting and the local geology are sufficiently well-understood to support the estimation of Mineral Resources.

8.0 Deposit Types

The Wicheeda Project includes a significant REE-enriched carbonatite deposit.

Carbonatites are defined by the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS) system of igneous rock classification as having more than 50% of primary carbonate minerals (such as calcite, dolomite, and ankerite) and less than 20% SiO₂ (Le Maitre, 2002). Most identified carbonatites are intrusive bodies, but a few extrusive examples are known, including the active Oldoinyo Lengai carbonatite volcano in northern Tanzania (Van Straaten, 1989). Carbonatites can be quite diverse and likely originate from multiple processes (Woolley, 2003; Mitchell, 2005).

Worldwide, carbonatites and related rocks are the main sources of REE (e.g., Bayan Obo mine, Inner Mongolia; Kynicky et al., 2012) and Nb (e.g., Araxá mine, Brazil; Biondi, 2005) and can be economic targets for many other elements and mineral commodities including F, P, Al, Fe, Ti, Zr, V, Cu, Ni, Au, PGE, Ta, Sr, U, Th, phlogopite, vermiculite, olivine, lime, and barite (Mariano, 1989; Pell, 1996).

REE are defined as the elements from lanthanum (La) to lutetium (Lu; atomic numbers 57 to 71) and yttrium (Y; atomic number 39; fig. 2). Yttrium is typically included as a REE with the “lanthanides” (La to Lu) because of its similarity in chemical properties and applications. The elements from lanthanum to gadolinium (Gd; atomic number 64) are referred to as light REE; the elements from terbium (Tb) to Lu are referred to as heavy REE (Verplanck et al., 2014).

In the Canadian Cordillera, carbonatites were emplaced episodically, at ca. 810-700, 500, and 360-330 Ma, forming part of the British Columbia alkaline province, which defines a long (at least 1000 km), narrow (200 km) orogen-parallel belt. The ca. 810-700 Ma and 500 Ma carbonatites were injected during protracted breakup of the supercontinent Rodinia and passive margin development on the western flank of Laurentia. In contrast to these, and to most carbonatites globally, the 360-330 Ma carbonatites were emplaced near the continental margin during subduction rather than in the cratonic interior during continent (Rukhlov et al., 2018). The carbonatites on the Wicheeda Project are believed to be part of this latter group. A schematic model of the subduction-related Bayan Obo carbonatite (Ling et al., 2013) is shown below (Figure 8-1); it may act as a general genetic model for the formation of the Wicheeda carbonatite.

In a concise description of carbonate-associated deposits, Birkett and Simandl (1999) provide the following:

- Carbonatites are small, pipe-like bodies, dikes, sills, small plugs or irregular masses. The typical pipe-like bodies have subcircular or elliptical cross sections and are up to 3-4 km in diameter. Magmatic mineralization within pipe-like carbonatites is commonly found in crescent-shaped and steeply-dipping zones. Metasomatic mineralization occurs as irregular forms or veins. Residual and other weathering-related deposits are controlled by topography, depth of weathering and drainage development.
- A fenitization halo (alkali metasomatized country rocks) commonly surrounds carbonatite intrusions; alteration mineralogy depends largely on the composition of the host rock. Typical minerals are sodic amphibole, wollastonite, nepheline, mesoperthite, antiperthite, aegerine-

augite, pale brown biotite, phlogopite and albite. Most fenites are zones of desilicification with addition of Fe^{3+} , Na and K.

- REE minerals form pockets and fill fractures within ferrocarbonatite bodies. Pyrochlore is disseminated; apatite can be disseminated to semi-massive; bastnaesite occurs as disseminated to patchy accumulations; fluorite forms as veins and masses; hematite is semi-massive disseminations; and chalcopyrite and bornite are found in veinlets.
- Principal magmatic ore mineralogy consists of one or more of: bastnaesite, pyrochlore, apatite, anatase, zircon, baddeleyite, magnetite, monazite, parasite and fersmite.

In their study of the Main Zone on the Wicheeda Project, Trofanenko et al. (2014; 2016) proposed a preliminary model in which the carbonatite magma exsolved a fluid which fenitized the host metasediments near the intrusion to potassic fenite and heated formational water distal to the intrusion, altering the metasedimentary rocks to sodic fenite. The REE were concentrated by magmatic hydrothermal fluids, which partially dissolved the carbonatite, altered the dolomite, and lead to deposition of compositionally zoned dolomite and later bastnäsite-(Ce) and monazite-(Ce) in veins and vugs in response to cooling and an increase in pH.

In the qualified person's opinion, the application of an igneous carbonatite mineral deposit profile is an appropriate model to characterize the Wicheeda Project.

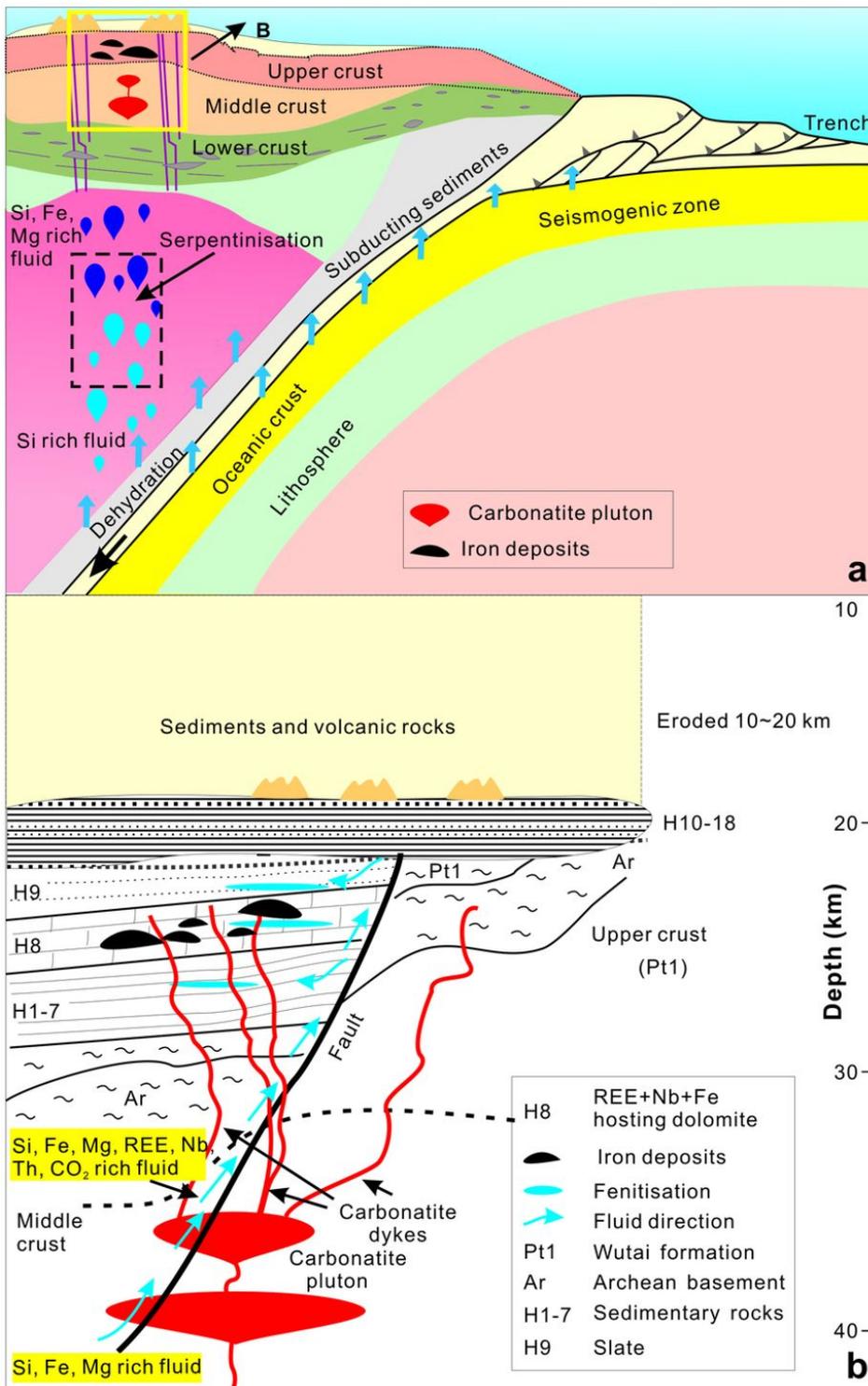


Figure 8-1: Schematic Model for the Formation of the Subduction-Related Bayan Obo Carbonatite

9.0 Exploration

A summary of exploration completed on the Project is provided in Section 6: History.

First Legacy has not conducted any exploration on the Wicheeda Project.

In the opinion of the QP, the exploration programs completed on the Project, as outlined in Section 6, were appropriate for the style of the mineralization identified. The current degree of geological knowledge and understanding of mineralization is considered to be adequate.

10.0 Drilling

In 2008 four diamond drill holes with an aggregate length of 866m were completed during a two-week period from late September to mid-October 2008. The holes were drilled from a single location, but each hole was drilled on a different azimuth. While the drilling program was limited in scope, each of the four holes successfully intersected the intrusive carbonatite body. The work confirmed the presence of a significant light REE-bearing intrusive carbonatite that crops out on a west facing slope south of Wicheeda Lake. The overall geometry of the Main zone was not determined. However, the structural footwall to the intrusion was intersected in hole “WI-08-01” and established the eastern limit to the zone on that section; the western, northern and southern margins of the intrusion remain open.

In 2009 an additional fifteen exploration holes were drilled on the property. Ten of the holes tested the Main Zone carbonatite, three holes tested a REE soil anomaly located west of Wicheeda Lake, and two holes were drilled to intersect a small carbonatite dyke that is exposed on the trail leading to the lake. All holes drilled on the Main Zone intersected significant intervals of REE-bearing dolomite carbonatite mineralization. Four of the other five holes successfully intersected intervals dolomite carbonatite and calcite carbonatite, but geochemical analysis returned modestly elevated levels of lanthanum.

10.1 2008 Drill Program

The 2008 heli-supported diamond drill program was conducted by Falcon Drilling Ltd. and consisted of four BTW (Ø 40.7 mm) drill holes totalling 866m. The holes were drilled from a single site located within the approximate centre of a multi-element soil geochemical anomaly that covers part of the former ‘George’ grid (Figure 9-1). The collar location was positioned about 10m west of the north end of Trench GT-2 where rock geochemical sampling in 1987 confirmed the presence of a rare earth element-enriched carbonatite plug (Lovang and Meyer, 1988). The four holes were drilled at different orientations (Table 10-1) and dip tests were taken as shown in Table 10-2. Each hole was collared in weathered, coarse-grained dolomite carbonatite, at depths from 1.42-2.56m. Overall, core recovery overall was excellent, however significant losses occurred in shattered to intensely fractured and clay-gouge zones that define faults. The faults are believed to be steeply dipping and commonly occur at contacts between different geological units.

Table 10-1: 2008 Drill Hole Locations and Orientations

HOLE ID	UTM NORTHING	UTM EASTING	ELEVATION	AZIMUTH	DIP	LENGTH DRILLED (m)
08-WI-01	558297	6043022	1047	152	-50	185.62
08-WI-02	558297	6043022	1047		-90	215.80
08-WI-03	558297	6043022	1047	048	-54	305.41
08-WI-04	558297	6043022	1047	350	-55	159.23

Table 10-2: 2008 Drill Hole Dip Tests

HOLE ID	DIP at collar	Dip @ First Measurement (m)	Dip @ Second Measurement (m)
08-WI-01	-50	-47 @ 185.62 m	n/a
08-WI-02	-90	-88 @ 215.80 m	n/a
08-WI-03	-54	-50 @ 154.53 m	-49 @ 305.41
08-WI-04	-55	n/a	n/a

Several different phases, or mappable units, of the intrusive complex were intersected and include dolomite carbonatite, calcite carbonatite, carbonatite breccia, fenite breccia and fenite (described as syenite in the logs). Footwall rocks consist of little altered calcareous siltstones and limestones as well as calcsilicate and skarn. Intervals of calcsilicate also were observed bracketed by intrusive phases and are interpreted to be lozenges of altered country rock that have become entrained within the confines of the intrusion.

Weathering effects, as evidenced by abundant iron-oxides lining fractures and staining of the rock, are pronounced to down-hole depths of as much as 38 m. The upper dolomitic sections of each hole gradually become more calcite-rich with depth.

There were no obvious REE-bearing minerals identified during logging of the core. It was suspected that at least some of the fine-grained pale green mineral aggregates and pale red-brown aggregates could be REE mineral phases. Also, it was suspected that there could be REE-bearing carbonate minerals that would be difficult to distinguish from the typical carbonate minerals that comprise the bulk of the drill core.

Diamond drill core summary descriptions, provided by Jay W. Page, P.Geol., who logged the 2008 core, are listed below.

Hole 08-WI-01

Hole 08-WI-01 was drilled at an azimuth of 152° and a dip of -50°. Bedrock consisting of coarse-grained, crystalline dolomite carbonate rock was encountered at a depth encountered 2.13m. Weathering effects are pronounced near the surface with thick limonite coating all fracture surfaces above 12.58m and persisting down to 34.0m. Also notable in this unit and possibly also as a result of weathering are numerous patches of siderite which form network-like patterns. These patterns mark carbonate grain boundaries and, in some locations, identify stylolitic textures which also support a late, diagenetic origin of the siderite.

Porphyroblastic cubic pyrite to 2cm is common in amounts of 1-2% through most of the upper part of the hole and provides a readily available source of iron for the limonite and siderite. Small, irregular spots and patches of amorphous amber and olive-green coloured alteration may be fine-grained aggregates of red-brown biotite and phlogopite mica ± chlorite. Dolomite alteration of the carbonate rocks decreases with depth but appears to dominate down to approximately 62.0m.

The dominant texture of the carbonate part of this hole is that of an intrusive breccia with variable amounts of fenite as clasts in a carbonate matrix. This “intrusive breccia” was intersected between 38.82-

66.21m. Yellowish patches of ankeritic alteration are noted in the carbonate matrix. Porphyroblastic pyrite cuts matrix-clast boundaries. A fault zone between 66.21-72.12m separates this unit from a short interval of fenite below. Another fault/contact zone between 73.15-80.25m contains a mixture of fragments of the fenite and siltstone. A sequence of calcareous siltstone and limestone begins at 80.25m and extends to the bottom of the hole. Thin bedding parallel intervals of fenite were noted locally. Weak to moderately well-developed epidote skarn occurs as small pods and locally has replaced thin carbonate-rich beds in this interval.

Hole 08-WI-02

Hole 08-WI-02 was drilled with a dip of -90°. The hole collared in coarse-grained crystalline dolomite carbonate at a depth of 1.52m; this unit shows the effects of weathering to a depth of 32.16m. Within this upper weathering zone, limonite coats and fills many fractures and patches of siderite form network-like patterns along grain boundaries. Porphyroblastic cubic pyrite is common in amounts of 1-2% to a depth of about 77m, below which there are many large blebs of pyrite and some intervals that include semi-massive pyrite (such as from 92.00-96.92m and 101.65-102.25m). Below 116.00m, calcite carbonatite is dominant.

The principal texture of this hole is that of an intrusive breccia with variable amounts of fenite clasts in a coarse-grained carbonate matrix. This intrusive breccia was intersected between 32.06-156.58m. Above 56.28m, clasts of fenite are scarce, but between 56.28-58.16m a crowded breccia is composed of two varieties of fenite clasts, one of which is rimmed with black biotite. This suggests two different sources for the clasts and possibly separate brecciation events. The quantity of clasts varies widely, both in number and volume with several intervals where clasts make up >90% of the volume of the rock mass. Locally some of the clasts appear to be partly assimilated/altered by the carbonatite host resulting in a calcsilicate rock that is variable in colour, hardness and reactivity to acid. This is especially apparent in the lower part of this hole below 157.67m where there are several intervals of calcsilicate. Several short intervals of clast-free white carbonate, up to 4m in width, may be late, cross-cutting features; examples are noted between 56.28-58.16 m, 156.58-157.67m and 164.68-168.60m.

Hole 08-WI-03

Hole 08-WI-03 was drilled at an azimuth of 048° and a dip of -54°. It collared in coarse-grained, crystalline dolomite carbonate at a depth of 2.56m; this material showed the effects of weathering to a depth of 38.71m. Within this upper zone of weathering, limonite coats and fills many fractures and patches of siderite form network-like patterns along grain boundaries. Porphyroblastic cubic pyrite to 2cm in diameter is common above 193.50m in amounts of 1-2%, although disseminations and large blebs of pyrite are present to the end of the hole at 305.41m. Below a depth of 238.77m calcite carbonatite is dominant. As with the previous holes, the principal textural feature of this hole is that of an intrusive breccia that ranges from dolomite carbonatite-matrix supported to fenite-clast supported. This intrusive breccia was intersected between 50.50-280.18m. Between 261.21-280.18m, iron (magnetite-rich) skarn overprints the carbonate-hosted breccia. Many fenite clasts in the interval overprinted by skarn alteration below 261.21m have black reaction rims of magnetite±biotite±chlorite and are similar to clasts rimmed with biotite±magnetite which were noted in holes 08-WI-02 and 08-WI-03. A short interval of fenite occurs from 280.18-285.33m which appears to have a different composition from the fenite clasts noted

above. A mixture of fenite, carbonatite and skarn extend through a contact zone below 285.33m to the end of the hole.

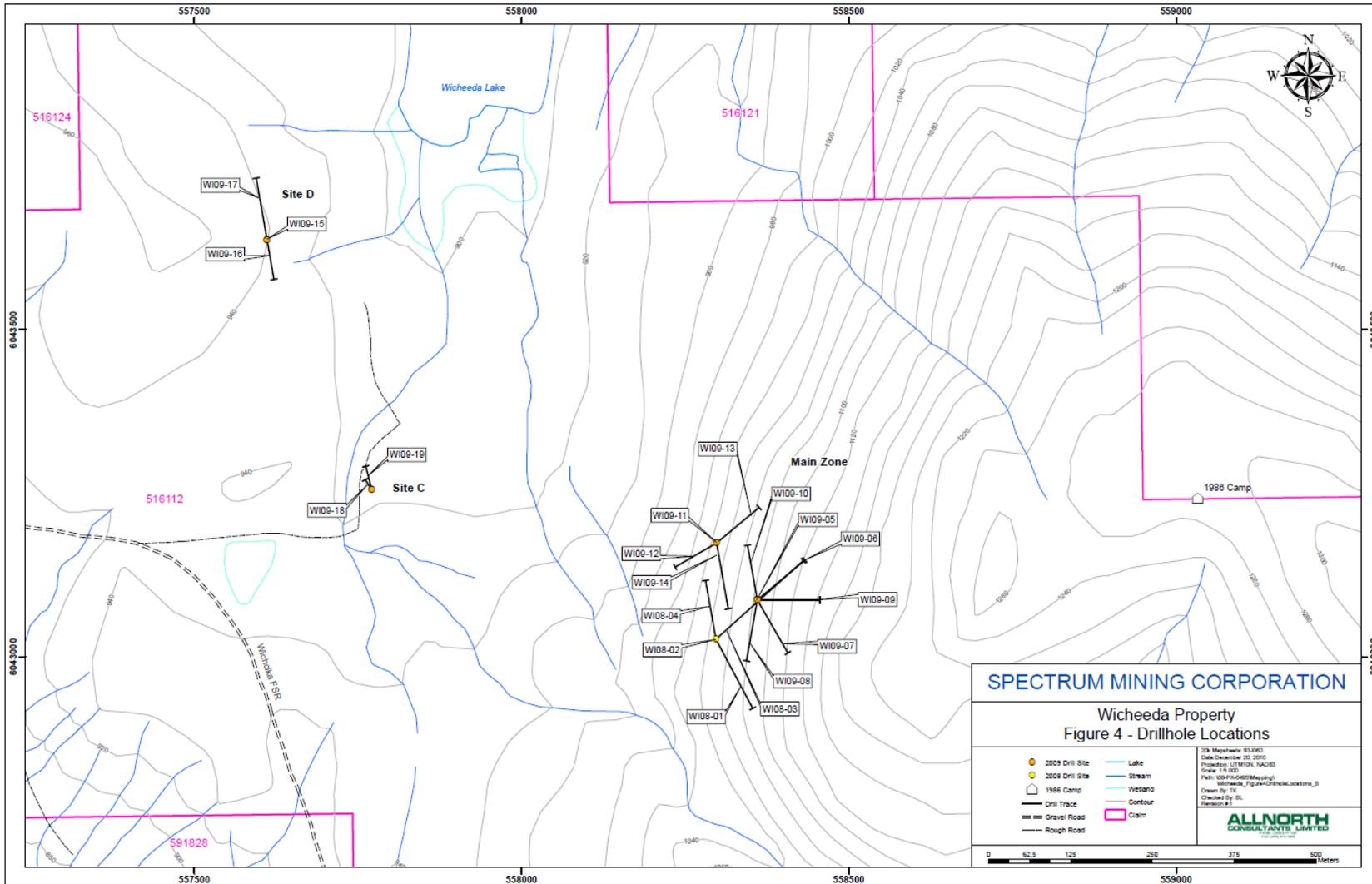


Figure 10-1: Drill Hole Locations, Wicheeda Project

Mafic dykes (andesite?) cut the intrusive breccia from 91.35-94.52m, 195.69-197.07m and 206.88-209.80m; all show the effects of carbonate ± chlorite alteration and have been mechanically disrupted. Several short intervals of clast-free white carbonate are noted at 158.55-164.58m, 189.77-193.50m and 250.63-253.75m. They show some limited dolomitic and ankeritic alteration, and may be late, cross cutting features.

Hole 08-WI-04

Hole 08-WI-04 was drilled at an azimuth of 350° and a dip of -55°. It collared in coarse-grained, crystalline dolomite carbonatite at a depth of 1.57m. The dolomite carbonatite is strongly oxidized to a depth of 20m and shows patchy limonite staining and fracture-fillings to a depth of 50m. From 1-2% porphyroblastic cubic pyrite is common above 109.42m; disseminated blebs of pyrite are present to the bottom of the hole at 159.23m. Dolomite carbonatite extends to the contact zone with the fenite at 121.00m.

In contrast with the other holes, intrusive breccia is confined to an interval from 55.75-61.46m; it contains clasts chlorite-biotite-phlogopite altered volcanic or sedimentary rock later recognized as the effects of fenitization). Fenite was encountered below 121.00m; it is very broken to shattered, especially from 117.50-142.04m where a large structural zone was encountered. A high density of hairline calcite stringers cut the fenite from 121.00-154.23m.

10.2 2009 Drill Program

The 2009 heli-supported diamond drill program was conducted by Falcon Drilling Ltd (Falcon) of Prince George, BC, during late September to mid-October and consisted of 15 HQ (Ø 63.5 mm) drill holes totaling 1,823.61 m. The holes were drilled from four sites (Figure 10-1). Drill sites A and B were located on the 'George' grid and tested the Main Zone. Site A is 95m northeast of the 2008 drill platform. Site B is 155m north of the 2008 drill platform and 105m northeast of the Site A. Six holes were drilled from Site A and four holes were drilled from Site B. Site D is located 315m southwest of the south end of Wicheeda Lake near an old Teck trench. Three holes were drilled from this location to evaluate a REE soil geochemical anomaly. Site C, the fourth 2009 drilling location, was positioned on small knoll approximately 550m south of the south end of Wicheeda Lake near an access trail that leads to the lake. Two holes targeted a narrow carbonatite dyke that outcrops beside the trail. The location of each drill site and each drill trace projected to surface are shown on Figure 10-1. The UTM location and orientation of each hole drilled in 2009 is listed in Table 10-3. No dip tests were taken during the 2009 drill program.

Table 10-3: 2009 Drill Hole Locations and Orientations

HOLE ID	UTM NORTHING	UTM EASTING	AZIMUTH	DIP	LENGTH DRILLED (m)	Comments
WI09-05	558360	6043087	vertical	-90	56.39	Site A
WI09-06	558360	6043087	50	-50	147.86	-
WI09-07	558360	6043087	150	-50	145.39	-
WI09-08	558360	6043087	190	-50	146.91	-

HOLE ID	UTM NORTHING	UTM EASTING	AZIMUTH	DIP	LENGTH DRILLED (m)	Comments
WI09-09	558360	6043087	90	-50	148.13	-
WI09-10	558360	6043087	350	-55	148.13	-
WI09-11	558298	6043174	vertical	-90	146.61	Site B
WI09-12	558298	6043174	240	-60	146.61	-
WI09-13	558298	6043174	50	-55	147.52	-
WI09-14	558298	6043174	170	-45	144.17	-
WI09-15	557611	6043637	vertical	-90	101.80	Site D
WI09-16	557611	6043637	170	-50	95.71	-
WI09-17	557611	6043637	350	-50	148.13	-
WI09-18	557771	6043255	328	-70	53.95	Site C
WI09-19	557771	6043255	346	-50	57.91	-

2009 Drillhole Descriptions

Site A

Six bore holes (WI09-05 through WI09-10), consisting of one vertical hole and five inclined holes, were drilled from the Site A drill platform. Each hole collared in weathered, coarse-grained dolomite carbonatite at shallow depths ranging from 1.52-2.44m and penetrated through significant widths of the intrusive body and/or associated carbonatite breccia before encountering fenite/fenite breccia, limestone breccia or limestone country rock. Drill holes WI09-06, -08, -09 and -10" intersected the longest intervals of dolomite carbonatite with minor associated carbonatite breccia.

Hole WI09-05

Hole WI09-05 was a drilled vertically, but the rods became stuck and the hole was lost at a depth of 56.39 m. The hole was collared at a depth of 1.52m in cream-coloured, coarse-grained dolomite carbonatite with up to 10% clasts of grey fenite and up to 5% porphyroblastic, subhedral pyrite. Pyrite is a common accessory mineral of the dolomite carbonatite and occurs characteristically as coarse-grained, subhedral to euhedral crystals or intergrown clusters of crystals up to 2cm in diameter. At a depth of 40.50m the hole passed through a 9.60m zone of breccia dominated by clasts of fenite set in a matrix of dolomite carbonatite. The hole intersected more dolomite carbonatite from 50.10-53.60m before encountering more fenite breccia. The hole was terminated in fenite breccia at a depth of 56.39m.

Hole WI09-06

Hole WI09-06 was drilled at an azimuth of 050° and dip of -50°. The hole was collared at a depth of 1.52m in cream-coloured, coarse-grained dolomite carbonatite with up to 5% pyrite. The unit continued to a down-hole depth of 137.70m. The hole intersected a narrow interval of fenite breccia starting at 137.70m, before intersecting limestone at a down-hole depth of 142.40m. The hole was stopped at 147.83m.

Hole WI09-07

Hole WI09-07 was drilled at an azimuth of 150° and a dip of -50°. The hole was collared in cream-coloured, coarse-grained dolomite carbonatite at a depth of 2.44m. The dolomite carbonatite alternates with calcite-dominated carbonatite and includes narrow andesite dykes and narrow zones of clast-supported fenite breccias to a down-hole depth of 103.07m. Within this zone, a band of fenite breccia from 88.00-97.30m is characterized by small rounded clasts of grey (sodic) fenite. Breccia dominated by fenite clasts with lesser andesite clasts occurs from 103.07m to the end of the hole at 145.39m.

Hole WI09-08

Hole WI09-08 was drilled at an azimuth of 190° and a dip of -50°. The hole intersected cream coloured, coarse-grained dolomite carbonatite from its collar at 1.83m to a down-hole depth of 97.00m. The carbonatite includes zones of clast-dominated fenite breccia from 64.48-71.92m and from 89.70-93.90m. From 97.00-142.30m the hole intersected fenite breccia with local zones dominated by andesite clasts. Silicification (and possibly lesser potassic fenitization) of clasts was noted from 97.00-116.10m, but appears to diminish below that depth. The hole cut dolomitized limestone from 142.30m to the end of the hole at 146.91m.

Hole WI09-09

Hole WI09-09 was drilled at an azimuth of 090° and a dip of -50°. The hole intersected white to cream-coloured, medium to coarse-grained dolomite carbonatite from its collar at 1.52m to a downhole depth of 144.75m. The carbonatite is very limonitic to a depth of 14.4m. Pale brown monazite occurs in trace amounts to 10% locally as blebs and irregular patches. The dolomite carbonatite includes clasts of fenite and lesser andesite throughout the interval with clasts comprise up to 40% of the rock mass. The hole intersected greenish-grey limestone from 144.75m to the end of the hole at 148.13m.

Hole WI09-10

Hole WI09-10 was drilled at an azimuth of 350° and a dip of -55°. The hole intersected white to cream-coloured, medium to coarse-grained dolomite carbonatite from its collar at 2.44m to a downhole depth of 148.13m. The carbonatite is very limonitic near surface. Pale brown monazite occurs in trace amounts to 10% locally as blebs and irregular patches. The carbonatite is interrupted by several narrow zones of breccia.

Site B

Four bore holes (WI09-11 through WI09-14), consisting of one vertical hole and three inclined holes, were drilled from the Site B drill platform. Each of the holes collared in weathered, coarse-grained dolomite carbonate, or dolomite carbonatite breccia, at shallow depths ranging from 1.22-3.00m. Each hole penetrated through significant widths of carbonatite and carbonatite breccias, but two of the holes, WI09-11 and WI09-12, intersected fenite breccia at much shallower depths than in the Site A drill holes.

Hole WI09-11

Hole WI09-11 was drilled vertically and intersected white to cream-coloured, medium to coarse-grained dolomite carbonatite from its collar at 2.44m to a down-hole depth of 35.50m. The carbonatite is very limonitic near surface. The carbonatite commonly contains from 10-40% clasts of andesite and syenite over narrow intervals. From 35.50-52.75m the hole cut a zone of breccia consisting of 30-90% clasts of fenite and andesite. A narrow interval of dolomite carbonatite interrupted the breccia from 52.75-55.28m, but fenite breccia dominated the remainder of the hole to its end at 146.61m.

Hole WI09-12

Hole WI09-12 was drilled at an azimuth of 240° and a dip of -60°. The hole was collared in limonitic dolomite carbonatite at a depth of 6.70m, and was dominated by the unit throughout its length. Numerous broad zones of pale green and pale brown patchy alteration were noted; they include numerous bands of fenite breccia up to 8.00m wide, commonly followed by fault zones comprised of clay gouge. At a down-hole depth of 130.50m the hole encountered fenite breccia and was terminated at a depth of 135.00m.

Hole WI09-13

Hole WI09-13 was drilled at an azimuth of 050° and a dip of -55°. The hole intersected dolomite carbonatite from its collar at 1.83m to a down-hole depth of 49.00m. A narrow interval of fenite breccia was cut from 49.00-53.10m, followed by dolomite carbonatite from 53.10-84.90m. Appreciable monazite was noted in the latter interval ranging up to 3-15% by volume over narrow intervals; it was also noted in the dolomite carbonatite that forms the matrix in the breccia. Fenite breccia was intersected from 84.90-101.95m and dolomite carbonatite resumed from that point to the end of the hole at 147.52m with common limestone clasts occurring near the bottom of the hole.

Hole WI09-14

Hole WI09-14 was drilled at an azimuth of 170° and a dip of -45°. The hole intersected white to cream-coloured, medium to coarse-grained dolomite carbonatite from its collar at 1.22m to a downhole depth of 50.65 m. Up to 5% subhedral porphyroblastic pyrite and 2-10% irregular pale brown patches of monazite characterize the zone. Fenite breccia was intersected from 50.65m to the end of the hole at 144.17m. The latter interval includes numerous, narrow intervals of dolomite carbonatite up to 3.18m wide.

Site D

The Site D drill site is located 315m southwest of the south end of Wicheeda Lake near an old Teck trench. Three holes (WI09-15 through WI09-17), consisting of one vertical hole and two inclined holes, were drilled from this site to evaluate a REE soil geochemical anomaly. Each hole successfully intersected a large zone of calcite carbonatite with zones of calcite-healed and potassic-altered syenite (fenite) breccia.

Hole WI09-15

Hole WI09-15 was a drilled vertically. The hole intersected calcite carbonatite interrupted by zones of breccia from its collar at 2.13m to its end at a depth of 101.80m. Calcite carbonatite consists of white to pale pink, sugary medium-grained calcite that comprises up to 100% of the rock mass. The narrow zones

of breccia are dominated by fenite and andesite clasts that locally comprise up to 90% of the unit. The fenite clasts are commonly potassic-rich and are rimmed by fine to medium-grained black biotite.

Hole WI09-16

Hole WI09-16 was drilled at an azimuth of 170° and a dip of -50°. The hole intersected calcite carbonatite interrupted by zones of breccia from a depth of 4.00m to its bottom at a depth of 95.71m. The calcite carbonatite is similar to that described in hole WI09-16, but secondary biotite is more prevalent. It forms rims up to 1 cm wide on fenite clasts and occurs as isolated disseminated crystals and patches in the clasts along with fine-grained pyrite. Biotite locally accounts for 5-10% of the core interval.

Hole WI09-17

Hole WI09-17 was drilled at an azimuth of 350° and a dip of -50°. The hole intersected calcite carbonatite interrupted by zones of breccia from a depth of 2.00m to its bottom at a depth of 148.13m. The calcite carbonatite is similar to that described in hole WI09-16.

Site C

The Site C drill location was positioned on small knoll approximately 550m south of the south end of Wicheeda Lake near an access trail that leads to the lake. Two inclined bore holes (WI09-18 and WI09-19) targeted a narrow carbonatite dyke that crops out on the trail.

Hole WI09-18

Hole WI09-18 was drilled at an azimuth of 328° and a dip of -70°. The hole intersected a zone of interbedded shale and siltstone from its collar at 1.52m to its bottom at 53.95m and is interpreted to have narrowly missed its target and therefore was not sampled.

Hole WI09-19

Hole WI09-19 was drilled at an azimuth of 346° and a dip of -50°. After collaring in interbedded shale and siltstone, the hole intersected deformed, chlorite-altered and calcite-veined shale and siltstone from 9.10-25.00m before cutting the target dolomite carbonatite from a down-hole depth of 25.00-52.20m. The dolomite carbonatite is similar to that intersected in holes WI09-05 to WI09-14 consisting of white to cream-coloured, medium to coarse-grained dolomite with accessory pyrite and common clasts of fenite. Fenite breccia was intersected from 52.20m to the end of the hole at 57.91m.

10.3 Comments on Section 10

In the opinion of the QP, the quantity and quality of the data collected in the completed exploration programs are sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimation.

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

11.1 Teck Exploration

Relatively little is known regarding sample the collection, preparation and security procedures used by Teck during its 1986 and 1987 exploration programs. The information presented below is from exploration reports available publicly via the Assessment Report Database on the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources website.

In 1986, a total of 1200 soil samples were collected from the B horizon at 50m stations on the Prince, George, Lake, D, and F grids. The samples were placed in Kraft soil bags and shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver, B.C. where they were screened to -80 mesh and analysed by ICP for Ba, Co, Cu, Ni, Sr, Zn, Ce, Nb, Ta, Y, and Zr (Betmanis, 1987; 1988). Assay certificates for the ICP analyses were not located. Eleven soil samples from the George and Prince grids were also sent to X-Ray Assay Laboratories Ltd. (XRAL) in Ontario for REE analyses. A total of 13 rock samples, including 7 samples collected from blasted trenches on the Prince grid, and 6 outcrop to sub-outcrop samples collected from the George and Prince grids, were also sent to XRAL. A review of the assay certificates showed that Ti, Rb, Sr, Y, Zr, Nb, Sn, Ba and Th were determined using X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) techniques; La, Ce, Nd, Sm, Eu, Tb, Yb and Lu were determined by Neutron Activation (NA), and; Pr, Gd, Ho, Er and Tm were determined by Inductively-Coupled Plasma (ICP) techniques. The XRAL assay certificates from the 1986 program indicate that no standards or blanks were inserted into the sample stream.

In 1987, 37 silt samples were collected from the stream that enters Wicheeda Lake from the south using a Barakso pan with 20-mesh screen (Lovang and Meyer, 1987). This was done in an effort to concentrate the sample by eliminating the +20 mesh fraction; no further concentration of the samples was conducted prior to being shipped for analysis at Chemex Labs of North Vancouver, B.C. The silt samples, and three soil samples, were analyzed for a suite of eight elements. A review of the assay certificates show that Pb, Zn and Ag were analyzed by HNO₃-aqua regia digestion and elemental concentrations were determined using Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS), F was analyzed by carbonate-nitrate fusion using the Specific Ion method, Ba was analyzed utilizing HClO₄-HNO₃-HP digestion with an AAS finish, La was determined using X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF), and Nb and Y were determined using Neutron Activation (NAA).

Also in 1987, a total of 16 trench chip samples, 2 to 10m in length, were analyzed for 8 REE (La, Nd, Sm, Lu, Eu, Dy, Tb and Ce), and Nb and Y by Chemex Labs of North Vancouver, B.C. A review of the assay certificates show that the REE were determined using NAA and Nb and Y were determined using Neutron Activation (NAA). The assay certificates from the 1987 program indicate that no standards or blanks were inserted into the sample stream (Lovang and Meyer, 1987).

The exploration completed by Teck in 1986-1987 was carried out by, or under the direction of, experienced field exploration personnel. While all details are not provided in assessment reports, the QP believes that the Teck sample preparation, analyses, and security methods and procedures were conducted in an appropriate manner following best industry practices at the time the work was completed.

11.2 Spectrum Mining Corporation

Diamond drilling was carried out by Spectrum on the Wicheeda Project in 2008 and 2009. Drill programs are summarized by year in Table 11-1 and are described below.

Table 11-1: Drill Programs by Year, Wicheeda Project

Year	No. of Holes	Metres Drilled	No. of Samples	No. of QA/QC
2008	4	866.06	255	31
2009	15	1,823.61	583	74
Totals	19	2,689.67	838	105

In 2008, four BTW-diameter (\emptyset 40.7 mm) holes totaling 866.06m were drilled on the Project. In 2008, drill core was transported to Prince George following the completion of all four holes and was logged and sampled in a secure, gated warehouse located on the premises of Allnorth Consulting Ltd. After delivery of the core the driller's run blocks were converted to metric units, and recovery and RQD were measured prior to logging. The core was logged for geological and geotechnical properties by Jay W. Page, P.Geol. Each section of core to be sampled was clearly identified and then marked with a centre line. All core was photographed, sawn and sampled using a nominal sample interval of 3m. Core splitting, using a water-cooled diamond saw, was conducted by competent, experienced technicians under the guidance of Page and Lane (Lane, 2009).

Two hundred fifty-five (255) core samples were labelled, cut and bagged. Thirty-three (33) quality control samples (blanks, duplicates and just two standards) were inserted into the sample stream at regular intervals following a prescribed sequence. All of the bagged core samples were recorded on shipment forms, packed in large woven nylon 'rice' bags and trucked via independent commercial transport to the Global Discovery Labs (TeckCominco) in Vancouver, BC, for 30 element ICP-AES analysis and for selected light rare-earth element analysis (i.e. lanthanum, cerium and neodymium) and niobium by XRF (pressed pellet) analysis. The lab inserted its own blanks, duplicates and standards into the sample stream and routinely conducted repeat analysis.

Following receipt of the ICP-AES and XRF data, pulps from the upper part of each drill hole, prepared by Global Discovery Labs, were shipped to Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Ancaster, Ontario, for lithium metaborate/tetraborate fusion ICP/MS analysis. A total of 73 sample pulps were analyzed for 43 elements including the light and heavy REE. Nine quality control samples (blanks, standards and duplicates) were inserted into the sample stream at regular intervals.

In 2009, 15 HQ (\emptyset 63.5 mm) holes totaling 1,823.61m were drilled on the Project. In 2009, drill core was transported to Prince George following the completion of each hole and was logged and sampled in a secure, gated warehouse located on the premises of Falcon Drilling Ltd. After delivery of the core the driller's run blocks were converted to metric units, and recovery and RQD were measured prior to logging. Geological logging in 2009 was performed by veteran geologist Murray Morrison. All core was photographed, sawn and sampled using a nominal sample interval of 3m. Core splitting, using a water-

cooled diamond saw, was conducted by competent, experienced technicians under the guidance of Morrison and Lane (Lane, 2010a).

Five hundred eighty-three (583) core samples were labelled, cut and bagged. Seventy-four (74) quality control samples (blanks, standards and duplicates) were inserted into the sample stream at regular intervals following a prescribed sequence. All of the samples were recorded on shipment forms and the samples were trucked to the Global Discovery Labs (which was purchased by Acme Analytical Labs during the year) in Vancouver, BC, for 30 element ICP-AES analysis. Samples from drill holes WI09-05 to WI09-14 were also analyzed for selected light REE (La, Ce, Sm and Nd) and Nb by XRF (pressed pellet) analysis. The lab also inserted its own blanks, duplicates and standards into the sample stream and routinely conducted repeat analysis.

All of the 2008 and 2009 drill core is currently stored with the gated facilities of Falcon Drilling Ltd. in Prince George, BC.

11.3 Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC)

This section includes a brief review of control samples (blanks, standards and duplicates) used in the 2008 and 2009 diamond drill programs. In order to provide good quality assurance and control of assay data, control samples should comprise at least 12.5% of total samples submitted. The rate for certified reference materials should be at least 5% and include samples of different grades. The insertion rate for blanks, field duplicates and pulp repeats should be 2.5% each. The 2008 drilling at the Project did not include adequate control samples, but this was improved in 2009. The control sample insertion rate is presented in Table 11-2 below and shows an acceptable overall rate of more than 12%.

Table 11-2: Quality Control Sample Insertion Rate Summary (XRF Data)

Type	2008	2009
Field Blank	16	28
Field Standard	2	28
Field Duplicate	15	18
Primary Samples	255	583
Insertion Rates		
Blanks	6.3%	4.8%
Field Standards	0.7%	4.8%
Field Duplicates	5.9%	3.1%
Primary Samples	87.1%	87.3%

The analysis of blanks is used primarily to monitor for contamination. The analysis of blanks should not yield results greater than 2- 3 times the detection limit. Two different field blanks were used (CDN-BL-3 and CDN-BL-4); both gave consistently low values for REE and Nb. The analytical results for the blanks

inserted into the 2009 sample stream indicated that there was little to no contamination in the lab. Blank results ranged from 11-65 ppm Ce, 8-64 ppm La, <3-26 ppm Nd, 4-8 ppm Nb and <3-8 ppm Sm.

The accuracy of the assay results is determined by comparing the assay results to the mean and confidence interval (CI) of repeat assays of the standard material. A series of repeat analyses of standard samples plotted on process control charts can be used to identify problems with the assay equipment, and standard samples are inserted by the lab for this purpose in addition to the samples inserted blindly in the field.

The principal certified reference standard material (SRM) used in the field in 2009 was SY-4. SY-4 is a diorite gneiss obtained from an outcrop of the Rosenthal-Reid Lake Belt in Brudenell Township, Renfrew County, Ontario, Canada, and is source from the Natural Resources Canada (NRC). SY-4 certified values ($\pm 95\%$ confidence interval) include: Ce – 122 ± 2 ppm; La – 58 ± 1 ppm, Nb – 13 ± 1 ppm, Nd – 57 ± 1 ppm, and Sm – 12.7 ± 0.4 ppm. SY-4 analytical results were within a relatively narrow range with the exception of one result for La, which was approximately twice that of the other received values for that REE. This result may be spurious or may indicate minor analytical inconsistencies at the lab.

SY-4 is suitable as a standard for background or low grade REE mineralization, but is not suitable as a standard for high grade REE mineralization. The lab inserted of higher grade SRMs into each batch of Wicheeda samples, including SY-3 and OKA-1. SY-3 is a sample of syenite that may no longer be commercially available. Actual recommended values for this SRM could not be confirmed, but one reference suggested values of: 2400 ppm Ce, 1400 ppm La, 840 ppm Nd, and 145 ppm Nb (Fay and Sutarno, 1976). OKA-1 is sample of niobium ore typical of the carbonatite deposit at Oka in western Quebec. It has a recommended value of 0.37 ± 0.1 wt % Nb and is suitable as an SRM for that element (NRC website). The NRC offers three SRMs with suitable grades for use as controls for higher grade REE mineralization and should be considered for use in future drilling programs

Precision is measured by comparing the results of duplicate analyses of the different splits of the same core section (duplicate pairs). Duplicates were prepared by sawing a sawn sample a second time to produce a two $\frac{1}{4}$ samples for analysis with the remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ returned to the core box. Duplicates followed the original sample in the sample stream. Plots of duplicate pairs for Ce, La and Nd are shown below (Figures 11-1 to 11-3). The REE core duplicates for 2009 are divided into individual plots for Ce, La and Nd. They show reasonable correlation with coefficients of correlation of 0.9572 for Ce, 0.9603 for La, and 0.9516 for Nd.

It is the writer's opinion that core logging, sampling, assaying, and chain of custody procedures utilized by Spectrum in 2008 and 2009 were generally consistent with best industry practices.

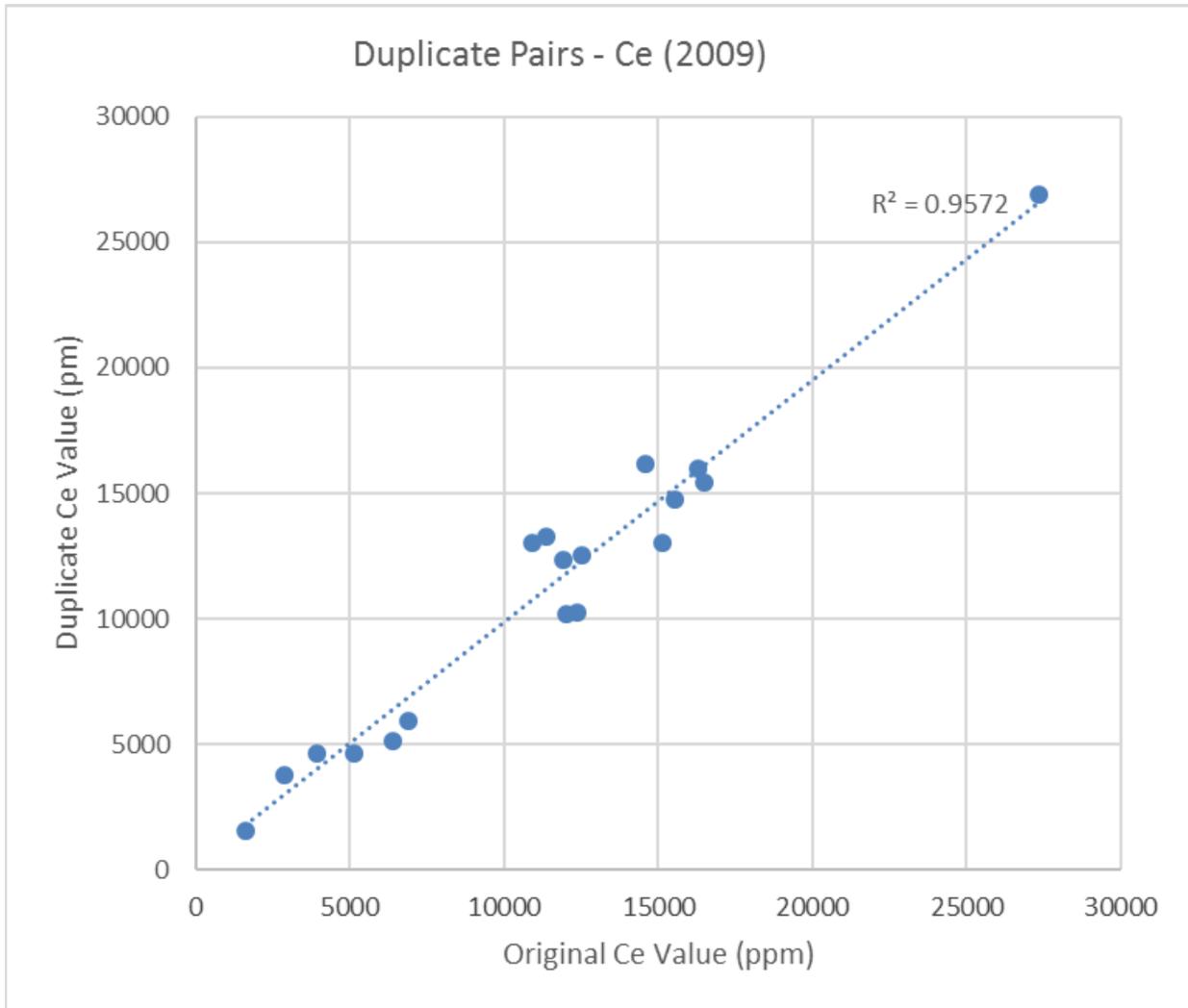


Figure 11-1: Ce Duplicate Pairs

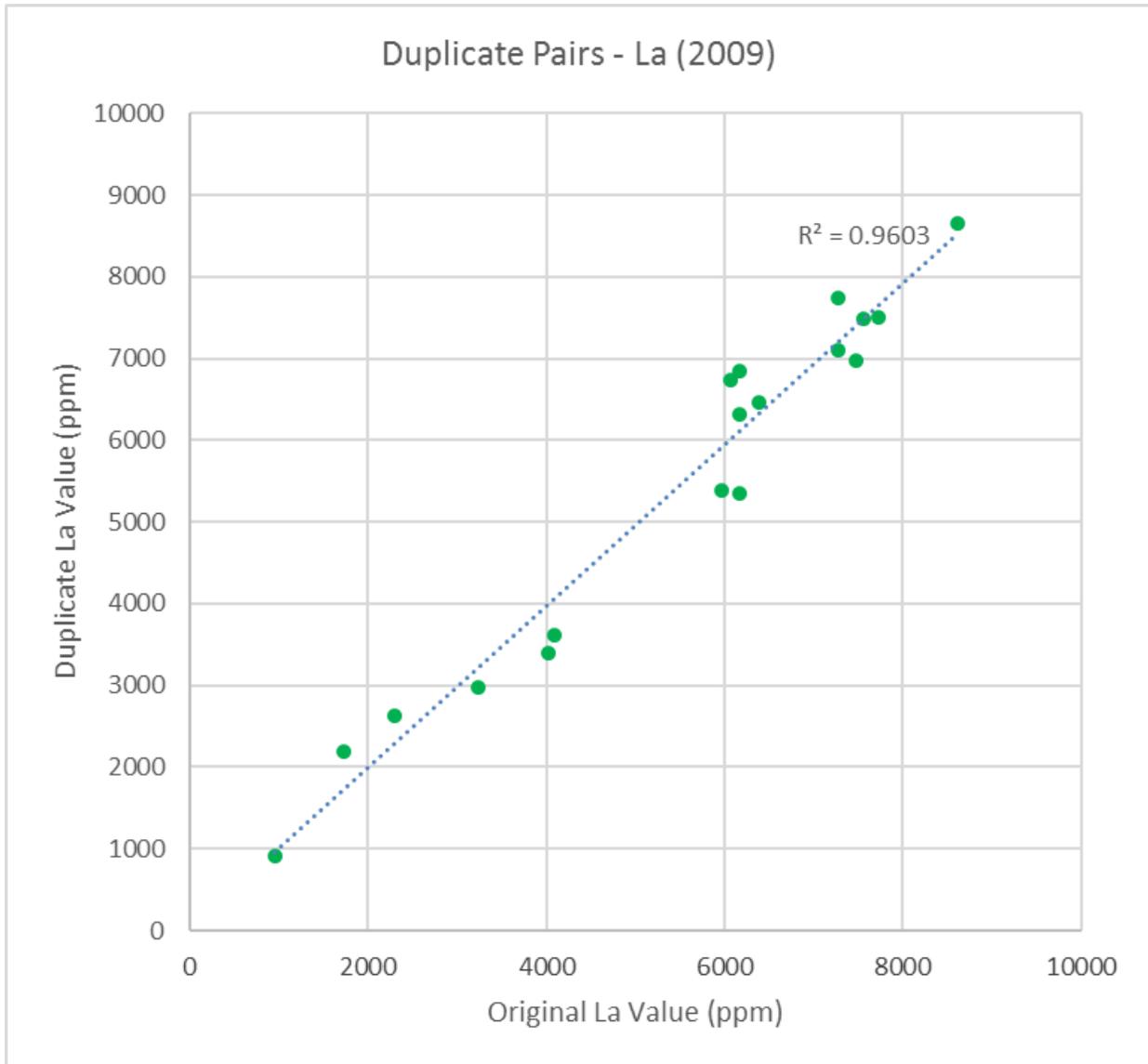


Figure 11-2: La Duplicate Pairs

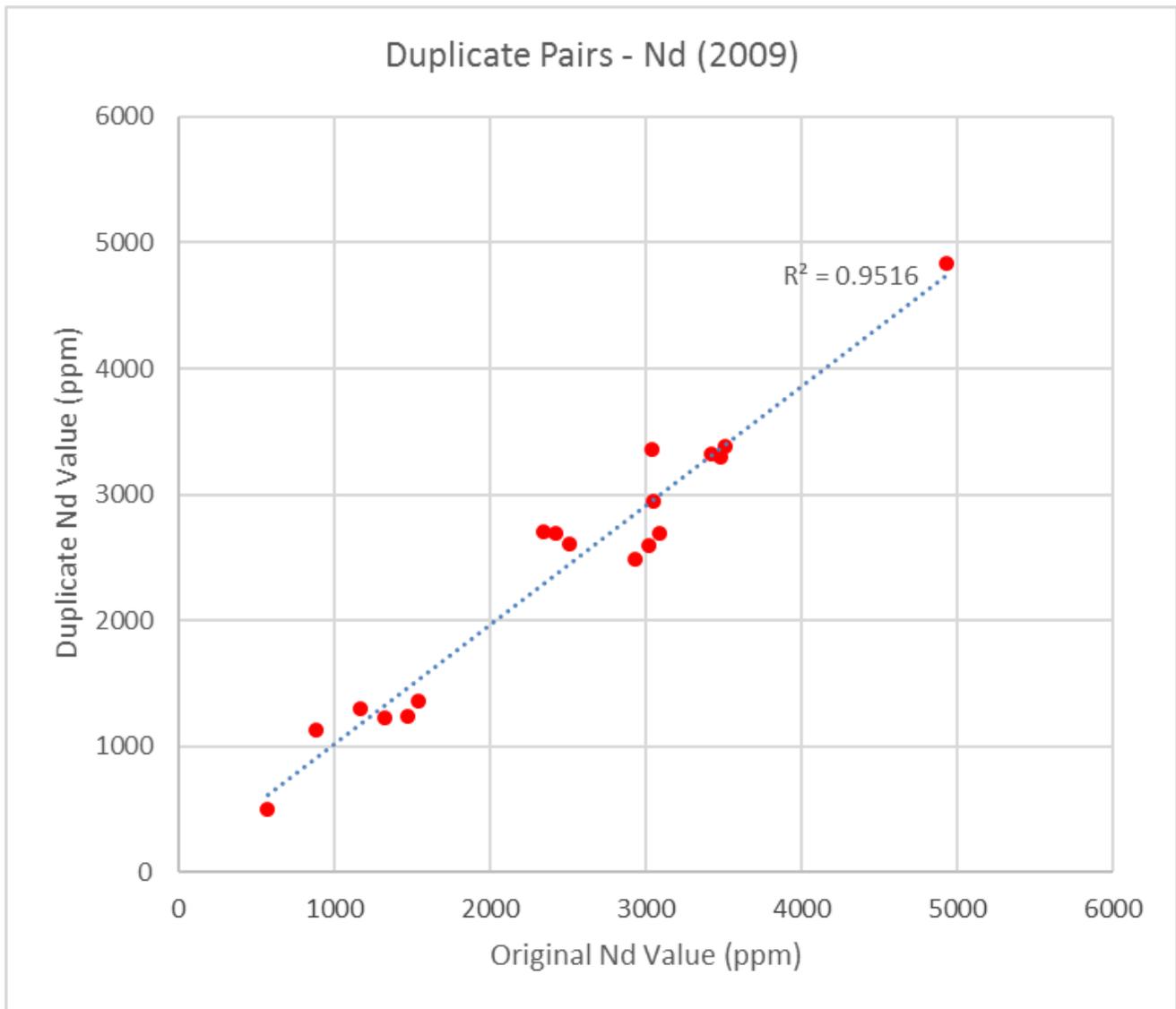


Figure 11-3: Nd Duplicate Pairs

11.4 Adequacy of Sample Preparation, Security and Analytical Procedures

The QP concludes that the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures used in past exploration programs on the Wicheeda Project, and reviewed for use in this Report, were adequate for the purpose of confirming the mineralization on the Project and particularly on the Main Zone. The quality of the analytical data collected on the Project are sufficiently reliable to support Mineral Resource estimation.

Future exploration on the Project should incorporate a comprehensive QA/QC program including the regular insertion of a range of REE-bearing SRMs into the sample stream.

12.0 Data Verification

The 2008 and 2009 diamond drill programs conducted by Spectrum on the Wicheeda Project were carried out under the direct supervision of co-author Bob Lane, P.Geol. He visited the Project regularly during the drill programs and took receipt of the drill core, and oversaw drill core handling, drill core chain-of-custody procedures, and QA/QC methodologies.

For the purposes of this report, Lane reviewed the 2008 and 2009 drill hole logs and drill core photographs, and compared the compiled analytical results with the analytical certificates. The drill hole descriptions were found to be consistent with the drill core photographs and there were no errors found in the transferring of analytical data from certificates to the compiled data base.

Three different analytical techniques (ICP-AES, XRF (pressed pellet) and fusion ICP/MS) were utilized to evaluate drill core samples from the 2008 and 2009 programs and serve as a useful cross-reference to effectively verify the data.

The QA/QC methods and procedures utilized during the 2008 and 2009 drilling programs, while not robust, are believed to be adequate and the QP is confident that the data and results are valid.

Subsequently, Lane made visits to the Project and laid out diamond drill core in support of detailed studies performed by Anthony Mariano in 2009 (Mariano, 2009) and Joel Trofanenko in 2010 (Trofanenko et al., 2014; Trofanenko et al., 2016). The results of their work, referenced locally in the Report, serve to substantiate the earlier findings by Spectrum.

12.1 Comments on Section 12

In the opinion of the authors, while there have been no verification checks conducted by First Legacy, there have been sufficient checks conducted on the Project to provide confidence in the data set.

It is also the opinion of the authors that the databases are reasonably error free and may be used to support Mineral Resource estimation.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Process test work has been carried out on Wicheeda ore by SGS using a representative composite sample created with core collected from 7 separate drill holes at varying depths.

Prior to conducting the flotation test work SGS carried out a high definition (“Qemscan”) mineralogical study of the drill core composite sample that identified the rare earth minerals as bastnaesite and monazite and the main thorium mineral as thorite.

The Wicheeda carbonatite orebody has a fairly homogeneous mineralization and as a result very little ore variability flotation tests are anticipated in the future. The process test work produced a rare earth oxide concentrate suitable for further treatment in a hydrometallurgical process. The SGS test work used the locked cycle flowsheet shown in Figure 13-1 to produce a 42% REE concentrate with recoveries shown in Table 13-1.

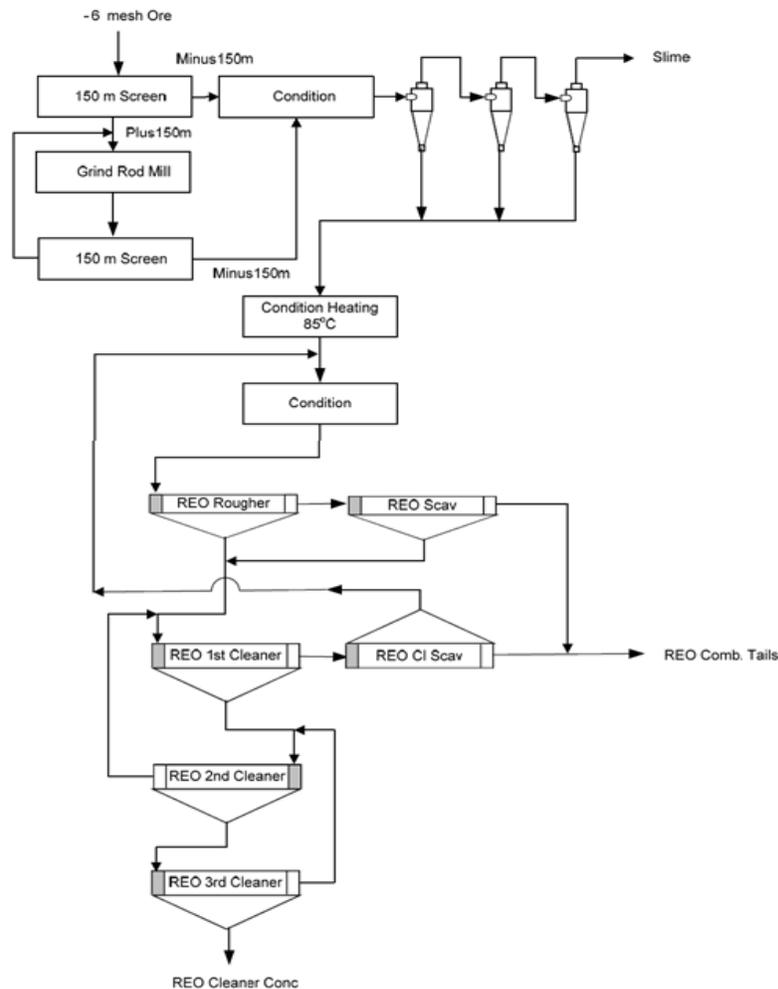


Figure 13-1: Locked Cycle Test 30 Flowsheet

Table 13-1: Locked Cycle Test 30 Recoveries

REE	Recovery to Concentrate (%)
Ce	82.5
La	84.6
Nd	83.8

Recoveries for Sm and Nb were not reported in the locked cycle test and recoveries to concentrate for these have been assumed to be 83.8% for Sm and 60.0% for Nb based on recoveries achieved in similar projects.

In 2012 SGS conducted hydrometallurgical test work on a composite of the Wicheeda flotation concentrates they had produced and developed a conceptual hydromet flow sheet consisting of pre-leaching, roasting, leaching and precipitation tests. The flotation concentrate composite grade was 39.7% total rare earth oxides, which through pre-leaching was upgraded to 67% total rare earth oxide material and that in turn was further upgraded to 71% total rare earth oxides by roasting the pre-leach residue. The hydromet tests were successful in removing 98% of the thorium from the concentrate.

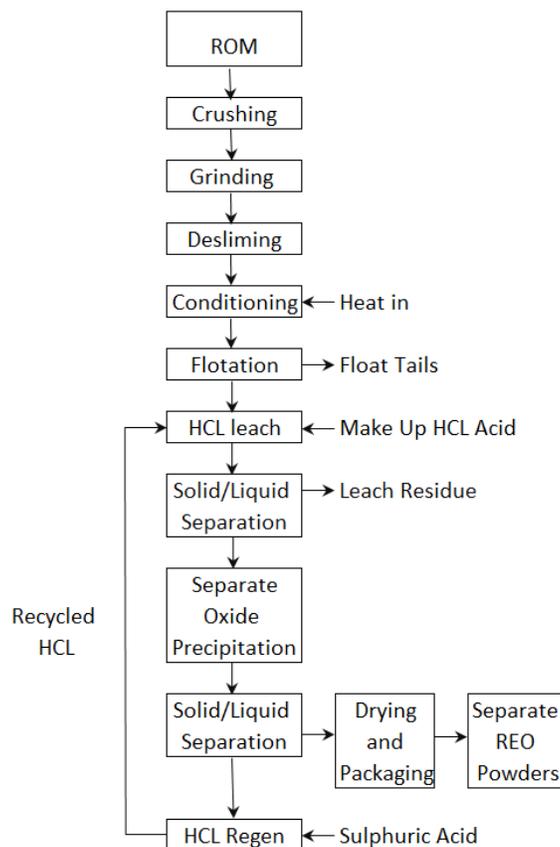


Figure 13-2: Simplified Overall Hydro-Metallurgical Process Flowsheet

A Wicheeda rare earth concentration process will concentrate low levels of thorium. The overall radiation level in the concentrate is expected to be below Canadian TDGR (transportation of dangerous goods regulations) and should not require special handling as Dangerous Goods.

There are no other known processing factors or deleterious elements that could have a significant effect on potential economic extraction.

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

14.1 Introduction

At the request of First Legacy, Giroux Consultants Ltd. was contracted to produce a resource estimate for the Wicheeda Rare Earth property. Mr. Gary Giroux is the qualified person responsible for the Resource Estimate.

The authors are not aware of any legal, political, environmental, or other risks that could materially affect the potential development of the mineral resource.

14.2 Data Analysis

A total of 14 drill holes containing 721 assays for light rare earth elements Cerium (Ce), Lanthanum (La), Neodymium (Nd), and Samarium (Sm) along with assays for Niobium (Nb) were provided for the estimate. There were no down hole surveys recorded with just the collar azimuth and dip provided.

A combined 1% light rare earth grade was used to build a grade shell outlining a carbonatized mineralised body (see Figure 14-1 and Figure 14-2). Of the 14 drill holes provided, 12 intersected the carbonatized mineralized body (see Table 14-1)

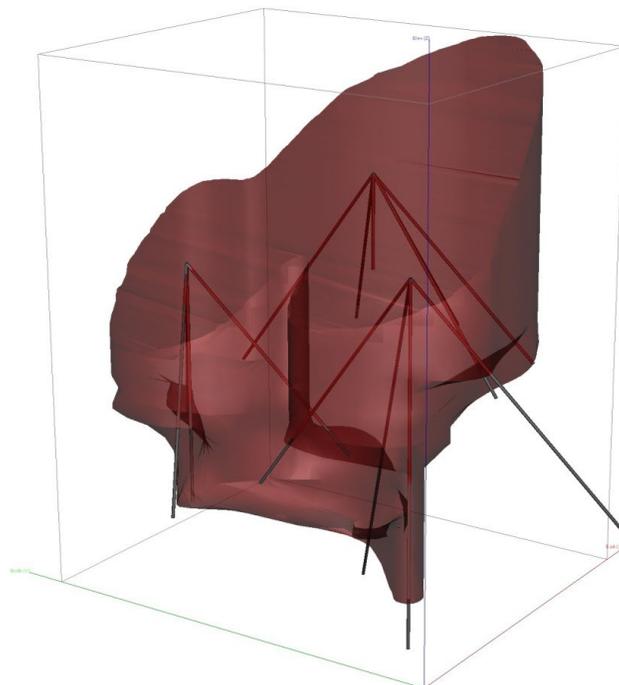


Figure 14-1: Isometric view looking NE showing 1% LREE grade shell in red with drill hole traces

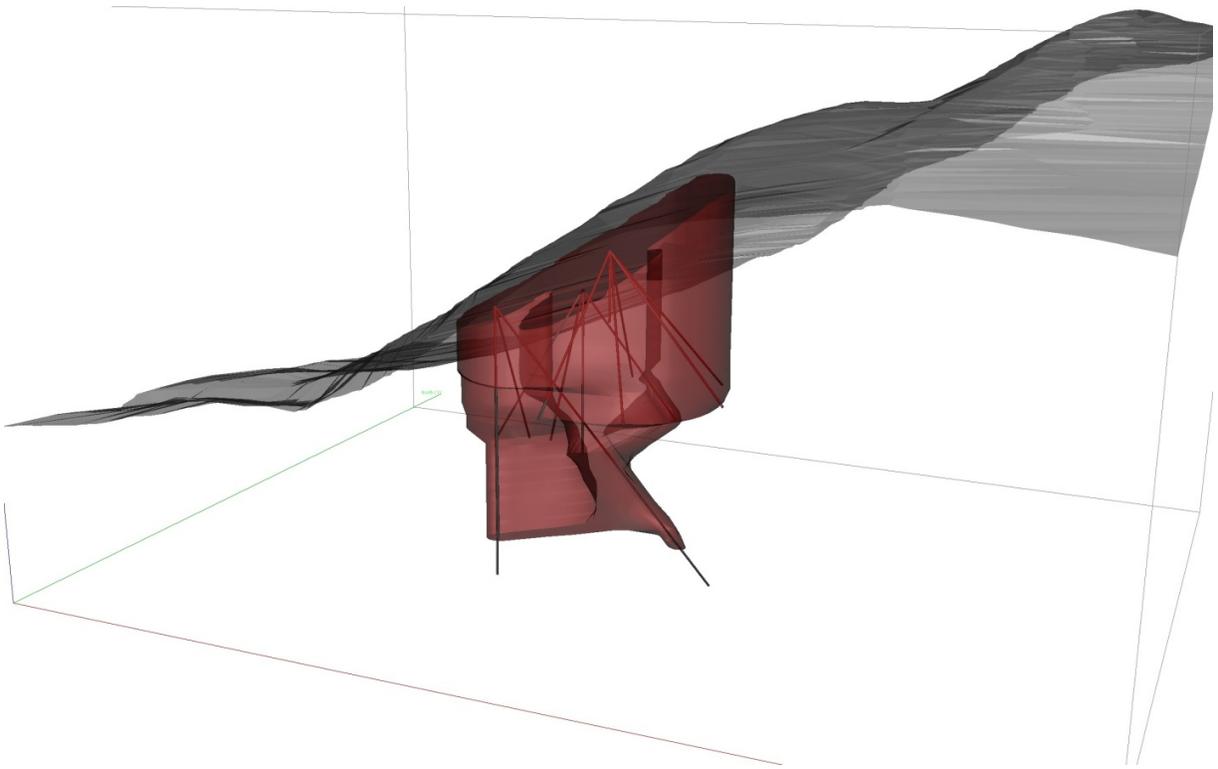


Figure 14-2: Isometric view looking NW showing topography in grey and 1% LREE Solid in Red

Table 14-1: List of Drill Holes with those used in estimate highlighted

HOLE	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEVATION	Hole Length (m)
WI08-01	558295.00	6043020.00	1047.70	185.62
WI08-02	558295.00	6043020.00	1047.70	215.80
WI08-03	558295.00	6043020.00	1047.70	305.41
WI08-04	558295.00	6043020.00	1047.70	159.23
WI09-05	558360.00	6043087.00	1084.00	56.39
WI09-06	558360.00	6043087.00	1084.00	147.86
WI09-07	558360.00	6043087.00	1084.00	145.39
WI09-08	558360.00	6043087.00	1084.00	146.91
WI09-09	558360.00	6043087.00	1084.00	148.13
WI09-10	558360.00	6043087.00	1084.00	148.13
WI09-11	558298.00	6043174.00	1032.00	146.61
WI09-12	558298.00	6043174.00	1032.00	146.61
WI09-13	558298.00	6043174.00	1032.00	147.52
WI09-14	558298.00	6043174.00	1032.00	144.17

The assay statistics for the five light rare earth elements are shown in Table 14-2.

Table 14-2: Assay Statistics for Samples within the 1% LREE Solid

	CE (%)	LA (%)	ND (%)	SM (%)	NB (%)
Number of assays	568	568	568	306	568
Mean Grade	0.998	0.469	0.204	0.011	0.044
Standard Deviation	0.729	0.288	0.121	0.005	0.042
Minimum Value	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Maximum Value	4.66	2.059	0.637	0.036	0.427
Coefficient of Variation	0.73	0.62	0.59	0.50	0.96

As is evident in the coefficients of variation for each variable all being under 1 there were no outliers present and as a result no assay capping was applied.

Sample lengths ranged from a low of 0.48 m to a high of 5.95 m with the majority of samples taken at 3 m intervals. With the exception of seven assays all assay lengths were within the uniform support of 3.0 ± 1.5 m and as a result no compositing was done.

14.3 Variography

Pairwise relative semivariograms were produced for each variable and, in all cases, there was insufficient data to disprove the assumption of isotropy. A single nested spherical model was fit to all directions for each variable. The parameters of the models are tabulated below.

Table 14-3: Semivariogram Parameters

Variable	Direction	C ₀	C ₁	C ₂	Short Range (m)	Long Range (m)
Ce	Omni Directional	0.20	0.08	0.17	10	100
La	Omni Directional	0.20	0.02	0.18	10	100
Nd	Omni Directional	0.15	0.08	0.11	10	100
Sm	Omni Directional	0.18	0.05	0.07	10	80
Nb	Omni Directional	0.25	0.15	0.45	10	90

14.4 Bulk Density

Nine samples of drill core were submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver for specific gravity determination. The results are shown below. There appears to be little correlation between sample grade and specific gravity so the average of the nine samples, 2.96, was applied to the resource, assuming the specific gravity is equivalent to bulk density of t/m^3 .

Table 14-4: Acme Results for Specific Gravity

Sample ID	Hole ID	Depth (m)	Assay ID	Grade (Ce+La+Nd)	Lithology	SG
A	WI08-03	123.60	828771	1.58%	Syenite Breccia	2.88
B	WI09-07	59.00	214493	1.16%	Syenite Breccia	2.91
C	WI09-13	85.78	214731	1.34%	Syenite Breccia	2.83
D	WI08-01	25.34	828609	3.05%	Dolomite Carbonatite	3.05
E	WI08-03	58.41	828746	2.02%	Dolomite Carbonatite	2.98
F	WI09-05	26.57	214460	2.61%	Dolomite Carbonatite	2.97
G	WI09-07	44.30	214488	3.70%	Dolomite Carbonatite	2.98
H	WI09-13	24.34	214708	2.35%	Dolomite Carbonatite	2.96
I	WI09-14	32.10	214767	4.82%	Dolomite Carbonatite	3.11

14.5 Block Model

A block model with block dimensions equal to 10 x 10 x 5 m was superimposed over the mineralized solid with each block coded with the % below topography and % inside the mineralized solid. The block model origin was as follows:

Lower Left Corner

Easting 558200.0 E	Column Size = 10 m	Number of Columns = 30
Northing 6042900 N	Row Size = 10 m	Number of Rows = 37

Top of Model

Elevation 1200 m	Level Size = 5 m	Number of Levels = 80
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No Rotation

14.6 Grade Interpretation

Grades for each of the variables were estimated by ordinary kriging (OK) into each block with some percentage within the mineralized solid. The estimation was completed in three passes. The first pass required a minimum of four samples within a search sphere with radius of $\frac{1}{4}$ the semivariogram range. For blocks not estimated in Pass 1 a second pass, using a search sphere with radius equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ the semivariogram, was run and again a minimum of four samples were required. Finally, a third pass using the full range of the semivariogram was made. In all passes a maximum of three samples from a single drill hole were allowed and a maximum of twelve samples were used. If more than twelve samples were found in any search the closest twelve were used. A total of 11,030 blocks were estimated within the mineralized solid and 225 blocks, or 2% of the total, were not.

To verify the model a second interpolation was completed using Inverse Distance Squared with the same search parameters as used for Ordinary Kriging.

14.7 Classification

Based on the study herein reported, delineated mineralization of the Wicheeda Deposit is classified as a resource according to the following definitions from National Instrument 43-101 and CIM (2014).

The geologic continuity has been established through surface mapping and core logging and led to the development of the mineralized solid which was used to constrain grades. The grade continuity can be quantified by semivariograms. At this time the drill density, lack of down hole surveys and amount of data is not sufficient to class this resource as anything but inferred.

14.8 Resource Estimate

Mineral Resources have an effective date of November 26, 2018. The independent qualified person for the estimate is Mr. Gary Giroux, P.Eng., an employee of Giroux Consultants Ltd., who is independent of First Legacy.

The Mineral Resources have been classified entirely as Inferred, according to the 2014 CIM Definition Standards. Prospects of eventual economic extraction can be demonstrated by applying a conceptual Lerchs Grossman (LG) pit to the resource. A 1% LREE cut-off is considered reasonable and is highlighted in the following grade-tonnage table, where LREE = Ce + La + Nd + Sm + Nb.

Mineral Resources within the pit shell are summarized in Table 14-5.

Table 14-5: Inferred Mineral Resources for LREE

Cutoff (LREE%)	Tonnes > Cutoff (tonnes)	Grade > Cutoff					
		Ce (%)	La (%)	Nd (%)	Nb (%)	Sm (%)	LREE (%)
1.0	11,370,000	1.14	0.53	0.23	0.04	0.01	1.96
1.5	8,710,000	1.29	0.59	0.26	0.03	0.01	2.17
2.0	5,450,000	1.45	0.65	0.28	0.02	0.01	2.41
2.5	1,740,000	1.71	0.73	0.32	0.02	0.01	2.79
3.0	310,000	2.00	0.80	0.36	0.02	0.01	3.20
3.5	20,000	2.39	0.92	0.40	0.02	0.01	3.74

Notes for Resource Tables:

- *This Mineral Resource Estimate was prepared by Gary Giroux, P.Eng. in accordance with CIM Definition Standards and NI 43-101, with an effective date of November 26, 2018.*
- *Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Inferred Mineral Resources have a high degree of uncertainty as to their existence, and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred Resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category.*
- *Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 1.0% LREE (light rare element, sum of Ce, La, Nd and Sm %'s).*
- *The cut-off grade includes the following considerations:*
 - *Metal prices of: Ce = US\$6.10/kg; La = US\$5.70; Nd = US\$65.00; Nb = US\$56.00; Sm = US\$15.00;*
 - *Exchange rate of 0.77 US\$:C\$;*
 - *Concentrate production grades of: Ce = 21.0%; La = 16.5%; Nd = 4.6%; Nb = 0.5%; Sm = 0.2%;*
 - *Concentrate payable of 95%;*
 - *Hydromet refining charges of C\$0.70/kg concentrate;*
 - *Offsite Transport costs of C\$180/t;*
 - *No royalties.*
- *The resources are constrained an economic pit shell generated using the following inputs:*

- Ore mining cost of C\$3.25/t;
- Waste mining costs of C\$3.00/t;
- Ore Process Costs of C\$35/t (includes \$10/t for transporting ore from pit to mill);
- G&A Costs of C\$5/t
- Process Recoveries: Ce = 82.5%; La = 84.6%; Nd = 83.8%; Nb = 57.0%; Sm = 83.8%
- Overall pit slope angles of 45°.

Factors that may affect the estimates include:

- Metal price assumptions
- Changes in interpretations of mineralization geometry and continuity of mineralization zones
- Changes to kriging assumptions
- Metallurgical recovery assumptions
- Operating cost assumptions
- Confidence in the modifying factors, including assumptions that surface rights to allow mining infrastructure to be constructed will be forthcoming
- Delays or other issues in reaching agreements with local or regulatory authorities and stakeholders
- Changes in land tenure requirements or in permitting requirements.

14.9 Model Verification

The block model was checked by estimating the key variables Ce, La and Nd again using Inversed Distance Squared (ID²) Interpolation. The results are very similar (see Table 14-6) with ID² showing similar average grades but higher Standard Deviation and Coefficients of Variation. No bias was indicated.

Table 14-6: Comparison of blocks estimated by OK vs ID²

	Blocks Estimated by OK				Blocks Estimated by ID ²			
	Ce %	La %	Nd %	Ce+La+Nd %	Ce %	La %	Nd %	Ce+La+Nd %
Number	11,030	11,030	11,030	11,030	11,030	11,030	11,030	11,030
Mean	1.01	0.48	0.21	1.70	1.01	0.48	0.21	1.69
Std. Dev.	0.42	0.17	0.07	0.65	0.45	0.18	0.08	0.70
Maximum	2.86	1.22	0.47	4.48	2.95	1.31	0.53	4.66
Minimum	0.17	0.06	0.04	0.27	0.10	0.05	0.03	0.20
Coef. Var.	0.41	0.36	0.34	0.39	0.44	0.38	0.37	0.41

15.0 Mineral Reserve Estimates

This section is not relevant to this Report.

16.0 Mining Method

This section is not relevant to this Report.

17.0 Recovery Methods

This section is not relevant to this Report.

18.0 Project Infrastructure

This section is not relevant to this Report.

19.0 Market Studies and Contracts

This section is not relevant to this Report.

20.0 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

This section is not relevant to this Report.

21.0 Capital and Operating Costs

This section is not relevant to this Report.

22.0 Economic Analysis

This section is not relevant to this Report.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

A promotional mineral tenure map (Figure 23-1), circa 2011, shows the Wicheeda Project (labelled as Spectrum Mining Corp., Wicheeda Discovery; claims in purple) with respect to adjacent and nearby REE properties. Adjacent properties include the Tacheeda property of International Montoro Resources Inc. (claims in yellow), the Carbo property of Canadian International Minerals Inc. (claims in blue), and the vast Carbonatite Syndicate property of Bolero Resources Corp. (claims in red).

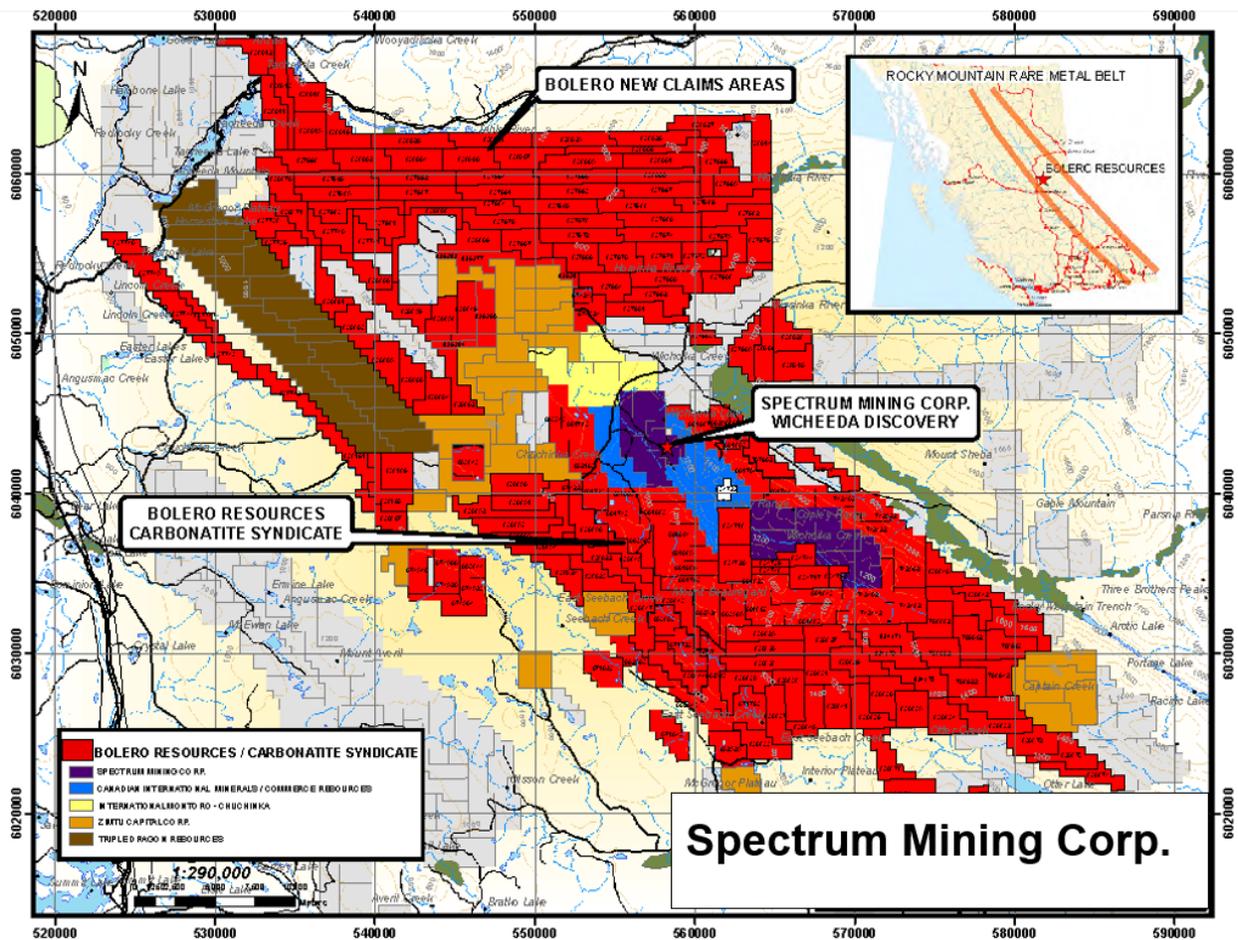


Figure 23-1: Regional Claims Map

The present configuration of mineral tenure in the immediate area of the Project looks much different today (Figure 23-2). All of the red Carbonatite Syndicate claims have forfeited, the blue Carbo claims west of the Project have forfeited, and most of the yellow Tacheeda claims have forfeited. The blue Carbo claims southeast of the Project, registered as 100%-owned by Canadian International Minerals Inc., over the possible southeast extension of the Wicheeda Carbonatite system. The most recent exploration on the Carbo property took place in 2011.

Two small claims adjoining the Project on its northeast corner are registered as 100%-owned by David A. Heyman; there has been no recorded work done on these claims since they were staked in 2018.

Several kilometres further northeast of the Project is the Snip property, a block of four claims registered as 100%-owned by Jody Dahrouge. The most recent exploration on the Snip property was completed in 2011 by Remstar Resources. The work consisted of a 219 line-km program of high resolution airborne EM/MAG and Gamma-Ray Spectrometric surveying. The geophysical survey was accompanied by a total of 65 soil and rock geochemical samples. Analytical results showed that three rock samples were weakly anomalous in REE. Overall, three EM/MAG targets were identified and believed to coincide with the magnetite anomalies within the claim area. Airborne data were correlated with soil and rock samples and also sporadic ground radiometric measurements to establish priority REE drill targets. Although the results of surface sampling revealed that some samples were anomalous, they were not sufficiently compelling to warrant further exploration on the Snip property (Tavakoli, 2012).

The QP has been unable to verify the information presented in this section; the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Project that is the subject of this technical report.

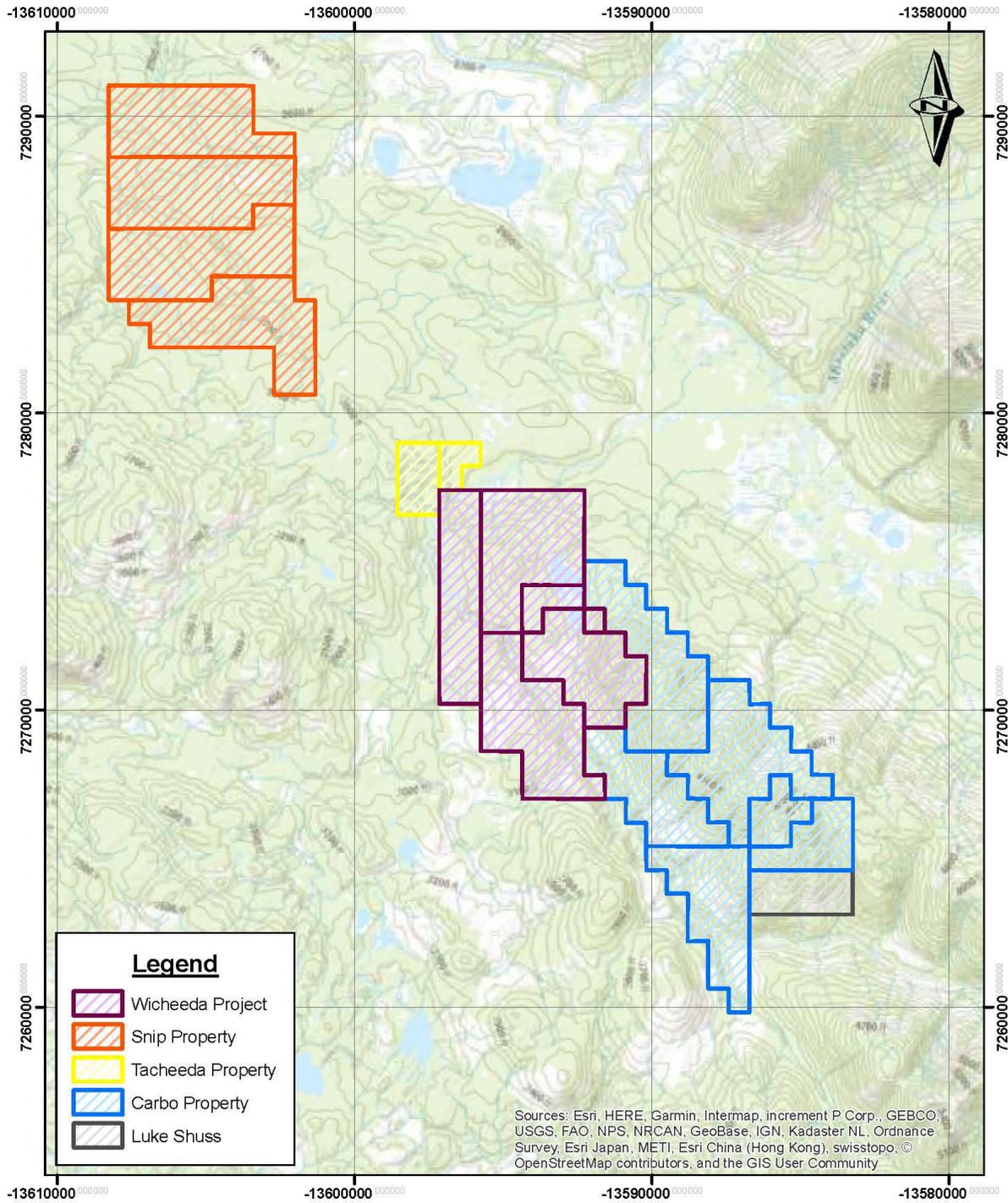


Figure 23-2: Present Configuration Mineral Properties Adjacent to the Wicheeda Project

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

The authors are not aware of any other relevant data and information regarding the Wicheeda Project.

25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Wicheeda Project is located at Wicheeda Lake approximately 80 km northeast of Prince George and 50 km east of Bear Lake. The Main Zone consists of an ovoid, steeply west-dipping intrusive carbonatite plug that is enriched in rare earth elements (REE). The intrusive carbonatite contains significant concentrations of the light REE, including Ce, La, Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu and Gd as well as anomalous concentrations of Mo, Ba, Sr, Mn, As and P, and elevated levels of Y and several of the other heavy rare earth elements.

Diamond drilling in 2008-2009 outlined a deposit with dimensions of 230m north-south by 160m east west; it ranges in depth from 90m in the south to 110m in the north, but reaches a maximum depth of approximately 280m in the central down-dip portion (Lane, 2010a). The upper part of the deposit is dominated by dolomite carbonatite and related dolomite carbonatite breccia and the lower part is dominated by fenite breccia.

Mineral Resources are reported for the Wicheeda REE deposit, as outlined in Table 14-5. The Mineral Resources have been classified entirely as Inferred, according to the 2014 CIM Definition Standards. Prospects of eventual economic extraction can be demonstrated by applying a conceptual Lerchs Grossman (LG) pit to the resource.

The Project is well suited for open pit mining operations using conventional flotation processing to produce REE enriched oxide concentrate.

Based on the results of completed metallurgical test work, process recoveries listed in Table 13-1 are assumed. The test work confirms that the Wicheeda ore can be processed to produce a 43% REE oxide concentrate, with the potential to further upgrade to individual rare earth oxides by a hydrometallurgical treatment process.

25.1 Risks, Opportunities and Uncertainties

This report is based on the best information and data available at the time of writing. Certain risks, opportunities and uncertainties are inherent for all early-stage mineral exploration projects.

Risks and Uncertainties

Risks and uncertainties associated with mineral exploration that could cause actual events or results to differ from those expressed or implied in this report include:

- potential delays in obtaining, or failure to obtain or maintain exploration and development permits;
- challenges related to obtaining adequate financing for exploration and development;
- interpretation of, and statistical conclusions drawn from, diamond drilling, sampling, geologic interpretation, and grade and continuity of mineralization;
- future geological modelling and estimated mineral resources;
- prospects for economic viability including factors such as metallurgical recoveries, fluctuating metal prices, lower than expected grades and quantities of resources, increases to capital costs and operating costs;
- unexpected changes related to governmental regulations, including environmental regulations.

Opportunities

Opportunities identified on the Wicheeda Project that may have a positive impact include:

- applying new geological models to guide future exploration on the Project and to enhance the likelihood of expanding the continuity and tonnage of Main Zone as well as identifying new targets;
- the potential increase in the size of the existing inferred mineral resource on the Main Zone that could be obtained by additional diamond drilling and geological modeling;
- the potential to increase the confidence level of the existing inferred resource to indicated or measured categories by the completion of successful infill drilling;
- improving markets for light REE.

The writer is not aware of any foreseeable extraordinary difficulties that should arise or hamper additional exploration activities on the Wicheeda Project.

26.0 Recommendations

Advancing the project is recommended in two phases.

26.1 Phase 1 Field work and exploration road

The next phase of development should include the completion of surface mapping and trenching within the established orebody footprint at an estimated cost of \$120,000. An exploration road of approximately 1.5 km should be established from the existing laydown area to the reduce the cost of subsequent future exploration. The road is estimated to cost \$180,000.

Total cost for the Phase 1 recommendations is \$300,000.

26.2 Phase 2 Recommendations

Additional optimization testwork is required to provide a commercial flowsheet and reagents scheme for Main Zone REE mineralization at the Wicheeda Project. A test sample of approximately 30 tonnes will be mined from the development of a small pit or road cut located in the central part of the Main Zone. The Phase 2 work is contingent on the completion of the Phase 1 recommended work.

The sample will be transported to the SGS Mineral Services laboratory in Peterborough, Ontario, for an evaluation that will include:

- Flowsheet Optimization (determination of optimum fineness of grind; optimization of ideal temperature for flotation; examine different flow sheet configurations)
- Flotation Reagents Evaluation (examine different compositions of collector MRK; examine different ratios of the individual reagents; conduct testwork to establish optimum levels of reagents; establish final treatment process)
- Pilot Plant Testing (including setup and hazop review; consumables; Operations – shift long runs and extended runs (for metallurgy confirmation); Product Handling – concentrate filtering, preparing tailings for disposal; teardown, equipment maintenance, cleanup)
- Tailings Characterization and Environmental Testing (dewatering tests; environmental tests on solids and effluent)
- Concentrate Characterization (mineralogy and dewatering tests)
- Ore Variability Study (conduct standard locked cycle tests or batch tests if mineralization is variable), and
- Downstream Hydrometallurgical Studies (conduct a preliminary study to evaluate the leachability of REE followed by additional extraction studies).

The cost to extract, transport and evaluate the test sample is estimated at \$680,000

27.0 References

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