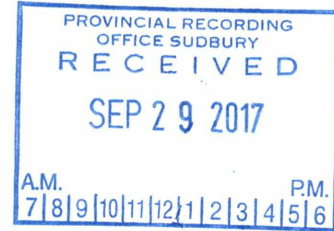


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Report
on
Channel Sampling
Claims 4261169 and 4272645
Priske Township
Thunder Bay Mining Division
Ontario
For
First Minerals Exploration Limited
Submitted by:
Bruce Edgar (HBS., P. Geo)
September 11, 2017

Summary

This report on channel sampling of auriferous quartz veining located on First Minerals Exploration Ltd (FMEL) claims 4261169 and 4272645 in Priske Township, Thunder Bay Mining Division, Ontario, has been completed at the request of Mr. Robert Young, President, First Minerals Exploration Ltd. Mr. Bruce Edgar (HBSoc., P. Geo), author of the report, and Mr. Philip Escher (BSc) completed the work program. This report summarizes the results of the channel sampling program carried out from August 9 through 11, 2017.

The southern portion of claim 4261169 contains Veins #8 and #9 of the historical "McKenna-McCann" property. The veins exhibit pinching and swelling, and a possible lenticular nature, and appear to be quite continuous along strike before being covered by overburden to the northern and southern extremities. The veining varies from approximately 20 to 70 centimeters in width, and carries minor pyrite, trace pyrrhotite, trace chalcopyrite and a fine, silvery, metallic mineral; possibly galena or telluride, as well as significant assays for gold in places.

The vein system located on claim 4272645 is similar in appearance to veins #8 and #9, exhibiting banded pinch and swell quartz veining from 30 to 80 centimeters in width, and carrying trace pyrite and trace chalcopyrite.

Margins of Vein #8 and #9 with the host intermediate volcanics exhibit a narrow (< 5mm) area of slickenside, suggesting the conduit for hydrothermal veining is a narrow tension shear/fracture system. Host volcanics immediately outside of the area of slickenside do not exhibit any shearing or deformation, and in some instances exhibit relatively unaffected pillows.

Historical trenching and pitting of the vein systems, coupled with rubble-filling, slumping of overburden, water-filling, and brush growth makes viewing the veining in its entirety impossible, and efficiently sampling the veining at regular intervals is likewise unfeasible.

Significant gold values were obtained from the limited exposures during the current channel sampling program, and the historical small scale mining of the various vein systems of the "McKenna-McCann" property demonstrates that enough gold exists within the veining to have warranted the effort.

The author recommends that the next logical step in assessing the potential of this property would be to drill test the vein systems in order to determine the continuity of veining along strike and at depth, and to determine the nature of the gold distribution within the veining. A successful drill program could result in plans for bulk testing of the vein material.

It is recommended that a 1,000 metre diamond drill program be completed to test Vein #8 and the northern portion of Vein #9 on the current FMEL property. The parallel nature of the two vein systems allows both targets to be tested simultaneously by drilling perpendicular to the strike and continuing across both veins. The author recommends three holes per section (-

45°, -65° and -80°) for five sections, which would intersect Vein #8 at depths of 20, 30 and 40 metres below surface, and vein #9 at depths of 30, 50 and 70 metres below surface.

It is estimated the All-in cost of the program would be \$150,000.

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Introduction

This report on channel sampling of auriferous quartz veining located on First Minerals Exploration Ltd (FMEL) claims 4261169 and 4272645 in Priske Township, Thunder Bay Mining Division, Ontario, has been completed at the request of Mr. Robert Young, President, First Minerals Exploration Ltd. This report summarizes the results of the channel sampling program carried out from August 9 through 11, 2017.

The author, Bruce Edgar (HBSoc., P. Geo), and Mr. Philip Escher (BSc) are responsible for the concept and completion of the channel sampling program, as well as the quality control measures taken. Mr. Escher has intimate knowledge of the area, having staked numerous claims and sampled many showings in Priske Township. The author has worked in the area on three previous occasions. Both are familiar with the geology and deposits of the area.

Property Description, Location and Accessibility

The FMEL property in Priske Township encompasses 32 staked claims for 199 units. All of the claims within the Schreiber project are located within 8 kilometres of the town of Schreiber, Ontario, located on the north shore of Lake Superior. Claims south of the town of Schreiber are accessed first by the Worthington Bay Road, and then by ATV trails. Claims to the east are accessed by the Hays Lake Road and also by boat across Hays Lake. Claims to the north and northeast are accessed by the Cook Lake road.

Claims 4261169 and 4272645, site of the channel sampling program discussed in this report, are accessed via the Cook Lake Road heading north, out of the town of Schreiber, Ontario, along the west side of Cook Lake. The road is extremely rough with abundant jagged outcrop and accessible only by ATV after a certain point. The road turns east across narrows near the top of the lake, then southeast where a number of ATV trails on historical logging roads may be used to access claims in this area.

Two sub-parallel auriferous vein systems channel sampled on claim 4261169 (Site 1) are located approximately 6.5 to 7 kilometres by ATV trail from the town of Schreiber, and the sampling on claim 4272645 (Site 2) is located approximately 5 kilometres from town.



Legend

- Administration Boundaries**
 - Mining Divisions
 - Resident Geologist District
 - Townships and Areas
 - UTM Grid
 - Geographic Lot Fabric
 - Other Federal Land
- Mineral Tenure Grid**
 - OMTG Tenure Grid
- Alienations**
 - Withdrawal
 - Notice
- Unpatented Claim**
 - Active
 - Reconciled
 - Pending
- Disposition**
 - Disposition
- Disposition Symbols**
 - Camp
 - Disposition Unknown/Pending
 - Freehold Patent Mining Rights Only
 - Freehold Patent Surface Rights Only
 - Freehold Patent Surface and Mining Rights
 - Land Use Permit
 - Leasehold Patent Mining Rights Only
 - Leasehold Patent Surface Rights Only
 - Leasehold Patent Surface and Mining Rights
 - License of Occupation Mining Use Only
 - License of Occupation Surface Use Only
 - License of Occupation Surface and Mining Rights
 - License of Occupation Uses Not Specified
 - Order in Council
 - Tower
 - WPLA
- Geology Layers**
 - AMIS Sites
 - AMIS Features
 - Drill Holes
 - Mineral Occurrences



Projection: Web Mercator

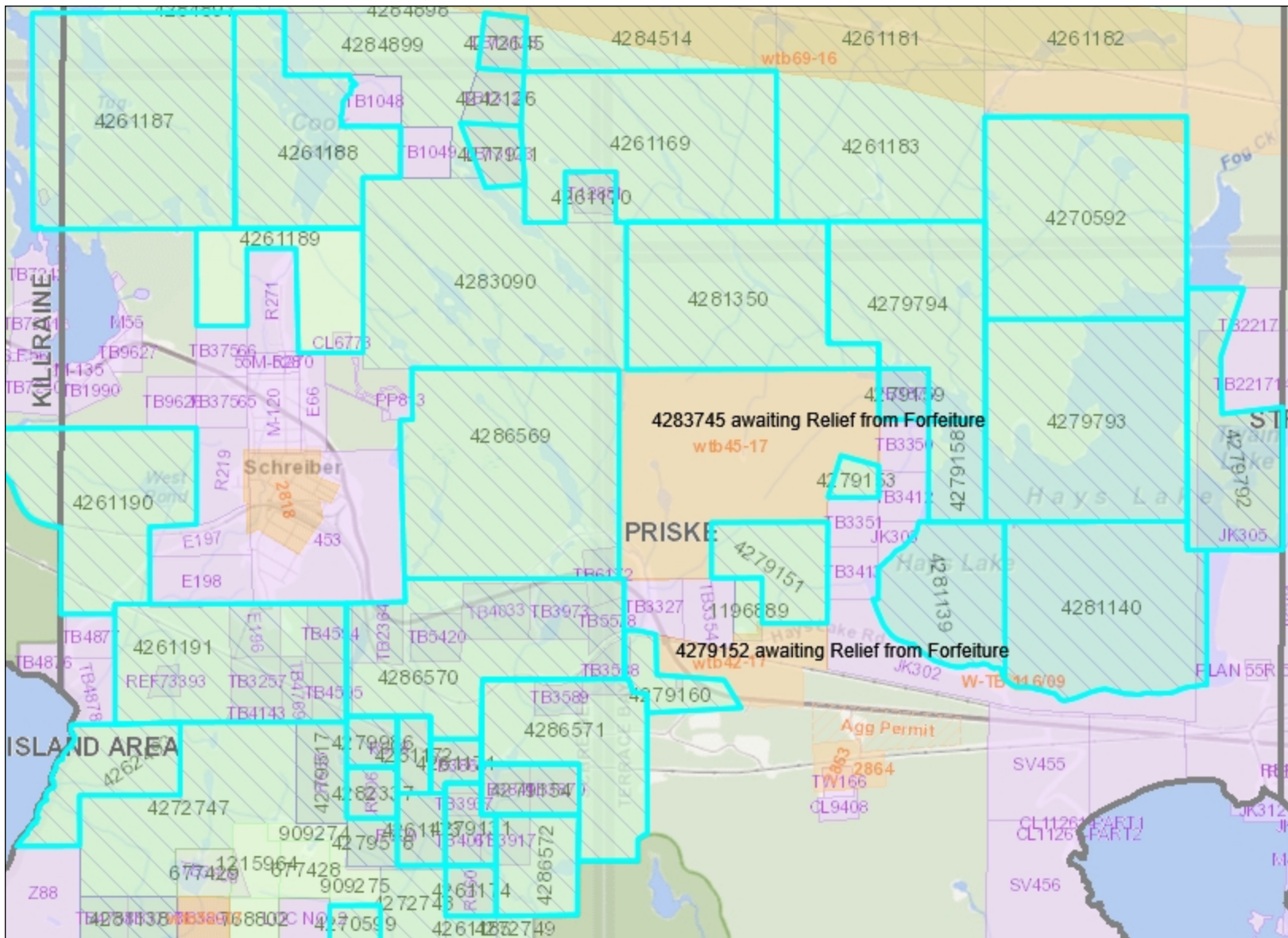


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 - Land Use Permit
 - Leasehold Patent Mining Rights Only
 - Leasehold Patent Surface Rights Only
 - Leasehold Patent Surface and Mining Rights
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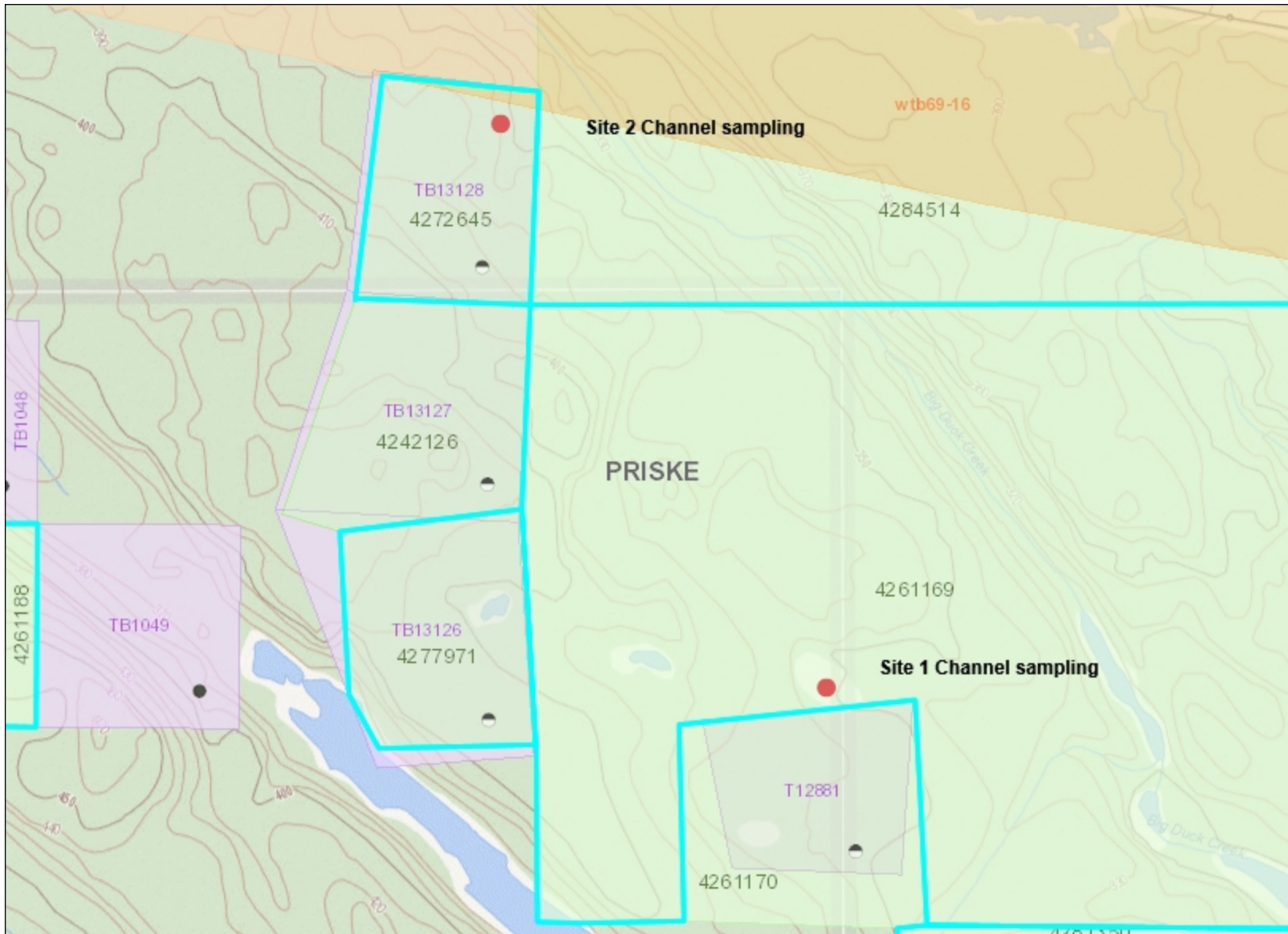
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History

Mineral exploration in the Schreiber area is believed to have begun in the late 1800's. The first gold property was surveyed in 1872, prior to the construction of the CPR railway. Records of work in the area are scarce and generally limited to assessment filing sources found with the MNMNM.

The sub-parallel auriferous quartz vein systems found on claim 4261169 are part of the original "McKenna-McCann" property for which the first recorded work was performed by Cook Lake Gold Mines in 1936, and described by Bartley in a Department of Mines Preliminary Report on the Schreiber Area (Dec 9, 1937). Four auriferous quartz veins were stripped and trenched, and during 1937- 1938, buildings were constructed; a 115 foot deep shaft was completed along with an adit and 500 feet of lateral work. A bulk sample was removed for testing.

The two vein systems on the FMEL property correlate to Veins #8, and the northern portion of vein #9, of the historical McKenna-McCann property. According to Bartley vein #8 was stripped and trenched for 100 feet, averaged 2 feet in width and occupied a narrow shear cutting across basic flows. Surface sampling was reported to have given an average grade of 0.152 opt Au across the width of the vein, and a 10 ton bulk sample taken over a mining width from one trench is reported to have averaged 0.570 opt Au. Vein #9 was reported to be exposed for 180 feet and averaged 10 to 13 inches in width. Surface sampling of a 100 foot length of the #9 vein returned an average of 0.256 opt Au over 1.17 feet. A 12 ton bulk sample of this section reportedly returned 0.82 opt Au. (It is suspected that the grades returned from the bulk samples are as a result of the ore being hand-cobbled). Apparently, a few short diamond drill holes were put down on these veins, but the locations and results are unknown.

There is no record of work on the claims in the assessment files until 1972, when Walter Acker took over the "McKenna-McCann" property. Evidently Mr. Acker stripped and trenched certain areas of the veins, de-watered the shaft, and removed vein material for a small mining and milling operation.

The next record of work is from 1983 where George R. Kent and Associates performed a program of line-cutting and geological mapping for Morgain Minerals Inc. over properties including the current FMEL claim 4261169.

In 1984 Morgain Minerals Inc. performed a channel sampling program over parts of the current FMEL property. Two channels were cut across vein #8 and four across vein #9. The best grade from the #8 vein returned 0.082 opt Au over 1.0 feet, and the best grades from the #9 vein returned 0.752 opt Au over 0.5 feet, and 3.871 opt Au over 1.3 feet. Assays were also completed for silver which generally averaged 1/5 that of the gold assays.

The next recorded work appears to be by George Daniels for Mr. Oren Kravchik in 2007. A sketch map of the area shows eight trench locations sampled, with two of the locations occurring on the current FMEL property. A sample from the #8 vein returned no significant values for gold or silver. A sample from trench #9 returned 0.27 gpt Au and 2.7 gpt Ag.

In 2009, George Daniels completed another prospecting trip on the property. Only one sample was taken from the current FMEL property vein #8, returning no significant values for gold.

The author could find no further record of assessment work completed on the current FMEL claim 4261169. The author was unsuccessful in finding any information for claim 4272645 in the MNDM Assessment Files.

In August, 2017, the author and Mr. Philip Escher completed a program of channel sampling on the historical McKenna-McCann Vein # 8 and northern portion of vein #9 located on the First Minerals Exploration Ltd claim 4261169. A quartz vein system outcropping on claim 4272647 was also sampled. This report summarizes the results of that sampling program.

Geological Setting

Regional Geology

The current property of First Minerals Exploration Ltd. resides within the western end of the late Archean (2670-2750 Ma), Schreiber- Hemlo Greenstone Belt of the Superior Province, which outcrops along the north shore of Lake Superior covering an area approximately 90 kilometres long and 10 to 20 kilometres wide.

The Regional Geology is best described by Carter (1988) as follows:

The Archean rocks of the Wawa Subprovince are predominantly subaqueous mafic tholeiitic metavolcanics which overlie a less voluminous, predominantly calc-alkalic sequence, both of which are interlayered with minor clastic and chemic metasediments. Two volcanic cycles are present separated by a marker horizon of sulphide-facies ironstone. The lower cycle exceeds 2.3 km in thickness and underlies the southern margin of the (Schreiber) map area, south of Highway 17. It consists of interlayered tholeiitic basalts and calc-alkalic andesite and dacite and tholeiitic or calc-alkalic rhyolite. The upper cycle is in excess of 12 km thick and underlies much of the northern part of the (Schreiber) map-area north of Highway 17. The upper cycle consists predominantly of tholeiitic basalt with subordinate calc-alkalic andesite and dacite, and tholeiitic or calc-alkalic rhyolite. These rocks are folded about an east-southeast trending synclinal axis which plunges to the east-southeast. Wawa Subprovince metavolcanic rocks are overlain, in the northeast of the map-area by metawackes and meta-arenites of the Quetico Subprovince, which are tightly folded along east-west axes. Both subprovinces are intruded by gabbroic

rocks, an ultramafic intrusion, granitic batholiths and Archean to Proterozoic diabase dikes following three trends.

The grade of metamorphism increases from greenschist facies in the south to amphibolite facies in the north and has affected the metavolcanics, metasediments and mafic intrusions. Contact metamorphism, to pyroxene-hornfels rank, has been superimposed on the greenschist facies by the Terrace Bay Batholith.

A pervasive foliation characterizes most of the rocks of both subprovinces, the foliation being parallel to the primary layering in the rocks.

Proterozoic rocks include remnants of Animikie Group clastic and chemical sediments, which outcrop along the north shore of Lake Superior in the southwestern part of the area. Archean to Proterozoic rocks comprise narrow diabase dikes which cut all the Archean rocks, and diabase sills which intrude the Proterozoic Animikie Group. The sills are Proterozoic in age (Logan sills) and some of the dikes may be of this age.

Cenozoic rocks comprise Pleistocene morainal, glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine sands and gravels and recent alluvial deposits.

Faults trending northwesterly, northeasterly and northerly are a characteristic feature of the map area. A strong vertical component to movement on the faults is interpreted to explain the preservation of supracrustal rocks in the eastern part of the map area.

Mineral deposits comprise precious metal (gold and silver) veins in fractures, and shears associated with the mafic metavolcanic rocks, and the granitic rocks; molybdenum-copper vein deposits associated with the border zones of the granitic batholiths; nickel-copper deposits associated with a gabbro intrusion; and polymetallic base-metal copper-lead-zinc-silver occurrences associated with clastic and chemical interflow metasediments.

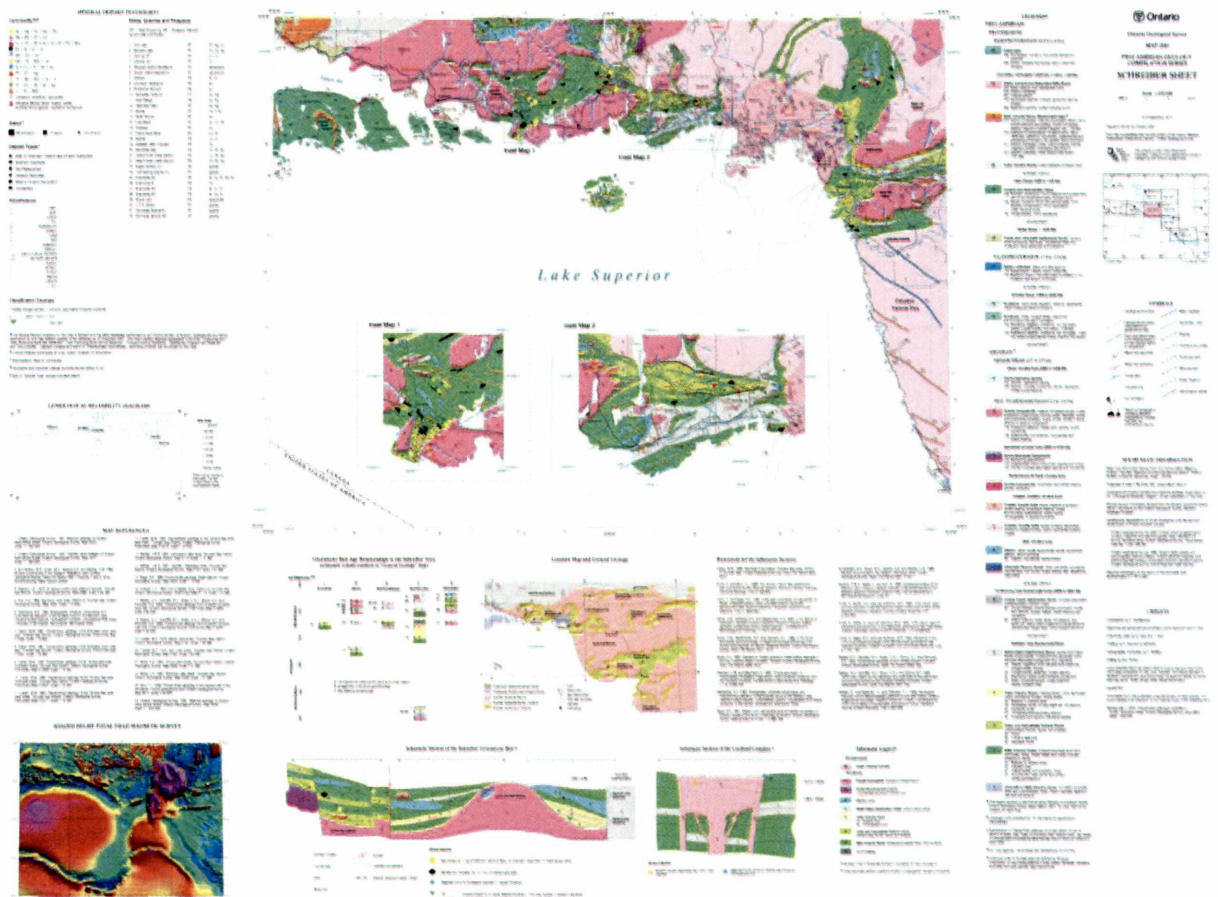


Figure 4.
Regional Geology of the Schreiber Area
Ontario Geological Survey Map 2665

Property Geology

A portion of the current FMEL claim 4261169 was mapped by Robert Ekstrum (BSc., P. Eng.) in 1983, on a 50 metre line spacing.

In general, aphanitic to fine grained, massive, intermediate volcanics occur in the south, with more mafic volcanics to the north. A few felsic intrusive dikes are found in the south, some meta-sedimentary rocks are recognized, and a few north-west trending diabase dikes are noted.

In the immediate area of historical vein # 8, and the northern portion of vein # 9, the author noted very fine to fine grained, massive, medium to dark grey, intermediate volcanics. In a number of locations the volcanics were pillowed, and in proximity to the veining the volcanics were silicified.

No other geological units were noted in the work area, and no faulting or shear zones were detected.

The quartz vein showing on Claim 4272645 is located within very fine to fine grained, medium to dark grey, massive mafic volcanics. The volcanics are silicified in proximity to the veining. No other geological units were noted in the work area, and no faults or shear zones were detected.

Mineralization

Site 1 (claim 4261169)

Historical Veins # 8 and 9 are parallel vein systems, approximately 20 metres apart, which strike generally at 130°, and appear to dip at 55 to 70° to the southwest. The veining occurs as individual quartz veins, banded (or composite) quartz veining and exhibits pinching and swelling, and is possibly lenticular. The current limited exposure of veining in the historical pits and trenches indicates the veining to be from 20 to 70 cm in width. The veining appears to occupy fractures, or possibly tension shears/fractures. The vein margins with the intermediate/mafic volcanic host rock exhibits narrow (to 5 mm) chlorite/sericite slickenslide.

Vein # 8 is witnessed intermittently over a strike length of 33 metres, and Vein # 9 is seen intermittently over approximately 60 metres. Historical pitting and trenching, followed by slumping and brush growth has given the veins limited visibility.

The quartz appears to be bull-white quartz at first glance. It is white, crystalline and fractured. The fractures appear to be lined with dark chlorite and sericite, and in a few instances, a fuchsite-green colour was observed. Mineralization within the quartz consists of minor pyrite, trace pyrrhotite, trace chalcopyrite, and trace fine silvery-metallic mineral (possible galena or tellurides). The author did not witness any visible gold during the work program; however, Mr. Escher noted visible gold in previous grab samples of the veining.

Site 2 (claim 4272645)

The quartz veining found on claim 4272645 is located on the side of a hill and trends at 062°, dipping near vertical to steeply northwest. It can be traced over 10 metres, and is witnessed intermittently due to rubble cover.

The veining appears very similar to the # 8 and # 9 veins of claim 4261169. The veining is banded in appearance and exhibits pinching and swelling along strike. In limited exposure, the vein varied in width from 60 to 85 cm. The vein appeared to occupy fractures, or tension shear/fractures. Vein margins with the host volcanic exhibited dark chlorite/sericite slickenslide.

The quartz is white, crystalline and fractured with fine, dark chloritic fracture lining. The author witnessed trace pyrite, and possible trace chalcopyrite in one sample of the veining. Mr. Escher noted visible gold in a previous grab sample of the veining.

Work Completed

From August 9th through 11th, 2017, the author and Mr. Philip Escher identified the sites of the auriferous veining on claims 4261169 and 4272645. A water pump and hoses were brought to the property in hopes of washing the sampling sites and providing water for the rock saw. Unfortunately, dry conditions had caused all of the local streams to stop running.

As a result, no surface washing could be completed. Areas of visible quartz veining had to be cleaned with a grub hoe and brushed to provide an area for channel sampling. Water for the rock saw had to be gathered from a few deep pits where rainfall earlier in the season had collected and remained during the dry span. A hand pump was used to provide water to the saw blade during sampling.

Channels roughly 3cm wide and 6 cm deep were cut across the quartz veining, and where possible, across the host volcanics, at seven locations on Vein # 9, three locations on vein # 8, and at two locations on the auriferous vein on claim 4272645. Three grab samples were taken from a worn, historical 1 ton bag of seemingly hand-cobbled vein material located close to the trenching on Vein #8. GPS locations were taken for each sample site, and a rough sketch map was completed. Each sample was described and checked for visual mineralization. Numbered sample tags were included in each sample bag and the bags were sealed. Once the samples had been transported from the property, sample bags were packed in a box, which was sealed, and then shipped, to Swastika Laboratories Ltd. for analysis. Standard assaying procedures for gold were completed.

Channel Sample Site 1, Claim 4261169 Priske Township

Figure 5

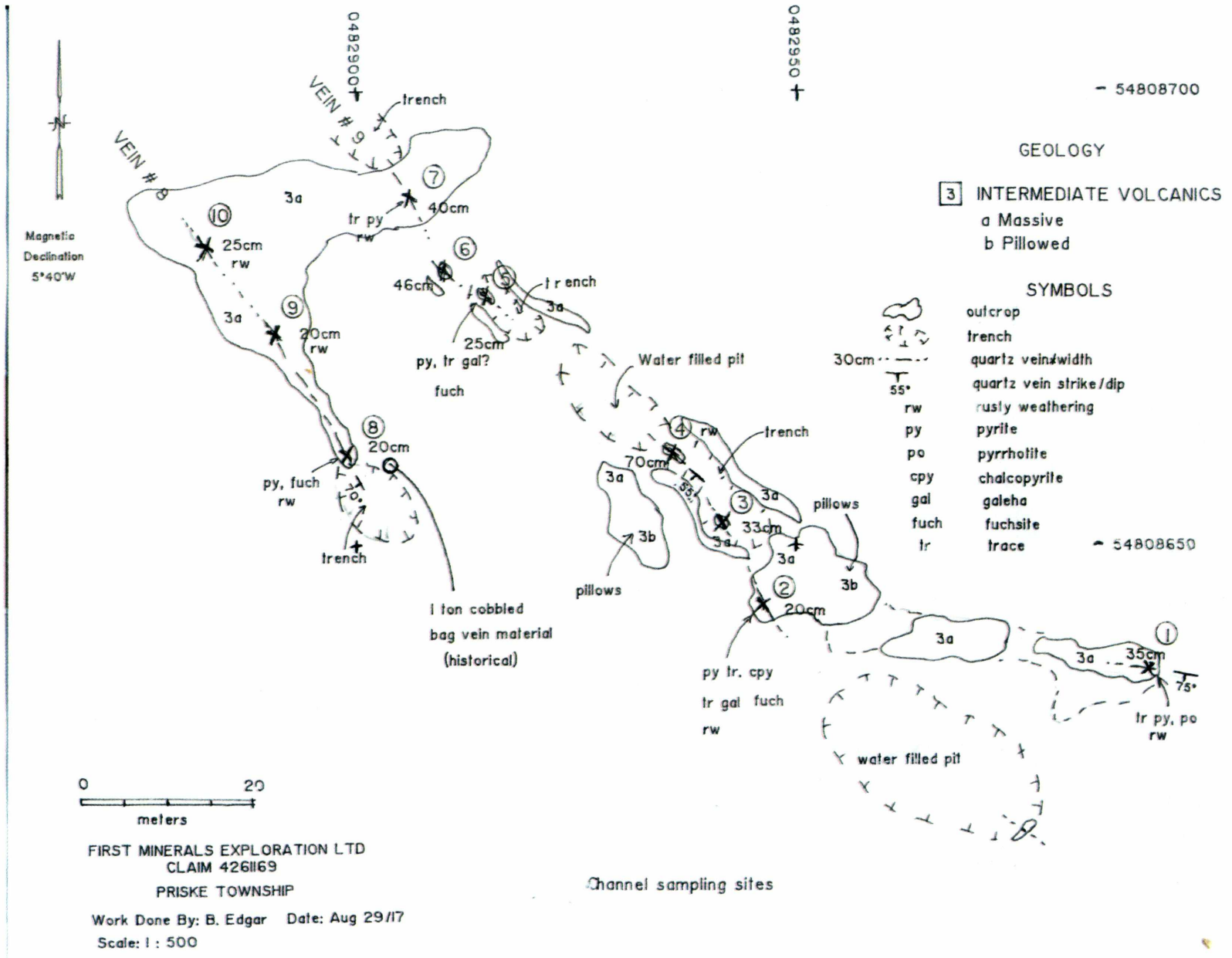
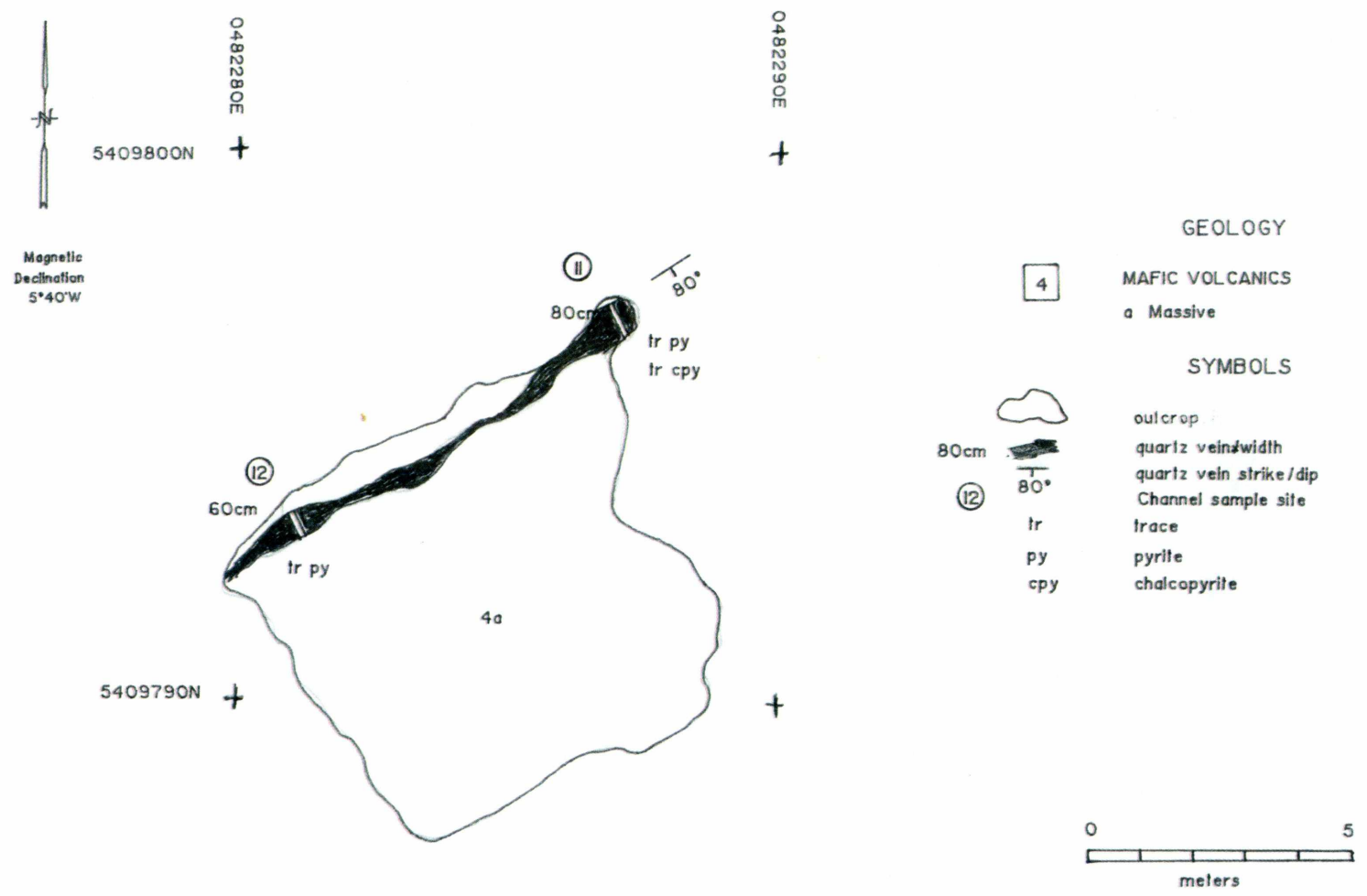


Figure 6
 Channel Sample Site 2, Claim 4272645 Priske Township



FIRST MINERALS EXPLORATION LTD
 CLAIM 4272645
 PRISKE TOWNSHIP
 work done by: B. Edgar Date: Aug 30/17
 Scale: 1 : 100

Results

The majority of samples taken during the channel sampling program returned only anomalous values for gold. However, three samples taken from Vein #9 returned significant values for gold. Channel 1, 2 and 4 returned values of 3.99 gpt Au over 0.35 meters, 10.81 gpt Au over 0.20 meters, and 2.75 gpt Au over 0.70 meters respectively across the quartz veining. Channel samples taken across the host Intermediate Volcanics returned no significant values for gold.

Sampling of Vein #8 returned no significant values for gold.

Sampling of the veining on claim 4272645 also returned no significant values for gold.

Select grab samples from the historical, worn, 1 ton bag of hand-cobbled vein material located at the southern end of Vein #8 also returned no significant values for gold.

Table 1 Channel Sampling Results

Vein #9		Claim 4261169			
Assay gpt	Location	Sample number	Length	Description	
	Channel 1				
0.08	0482988E	5408638N	29628	35cm N	fine grained, medium/dark grey, silicified MV, minor py cubes
3.99			29629	35cm	white, xln qtz vein, pinch and swell, chl fracture lining, tr py
	Channel 2				
0.05	0482946E	5408645N	29630	100cm N	f gr, sil, MV as above
10.81			29631	20cm	white xln qtz vein, chloritic fracture fill with minor fine silvery metallic mineral?
0.25			29632	25cm S	f gr, sil MV as above
	Channel 3				
0.18	0482942E	5408654N	29633	35cm	33cm white, xln qtz veining, fine dark fracture fill

	Channel 4					
2.75	0482936E	5408663N	29634	70cm	white xln qtz vein, rusty weathered fractures, tr py, tr fine silvery metallic?	
	Channel 5					
0.01	0482914E	5408678N	29635	30cm	25cm white xln qtz vein, some chl lined fractures	
	Channel 6					
<0.01	0482909E	5408681N	29636	55cm N	sil f gr MV as before	
<0.01			29637	45cm	white xln qtz vein	
	Channel 7					
<0.01	0482906E	5408688N	29638	40cm	white xln qtz vein, some narrow rusty weathered and chlorite fractures	
		Vein #8 Channel 8	Claim 4261169			
0.02	0482899E	5408662N	29639	30cm	20cm white xln qtz vein, banded and chlorite fracture fill	
		Channel 9				
0.02	0482891E	5408674N	29640	35cm N	f gr, sil MV with few 5mm qtz stringers + tr py	
0.16			29641	20cm	white xln qtz vein, some rusty fractures	
		Channel 10				
0.04	482873E	5408684N	29642	40cm	f gr sil MV as before	
0.08			29643	25cm	white xln qtz vein, some chlorite and rusty weathered fractures	
		Vein Channel 11	Claim 4272645			
0.18	0482287E	5409797N	29644	80cm	white xln banded qtz vein, fractured tr py	

Channel 12					
0.06	0482281E	5409793N	29645	60cm	white xln banded qtz vein, chlorite fracture filled, tr py
Grab samples, Vein #2, historic 1 ton bag of cobbled qtz vein material					
0.30	0482900E	5408660N	29646		white xln banded qtz veining, minor chl fracture fill, tr py
0.14			29647		as above, tr fine silvery metallic mineral?
0.22			29648		as above, tr py and fine silvery metallic mineral?

Discussion

The current FMEL claim 4261169 covers the northern portion of the historical McKenna-McCann gold property. Vein #8 and the northern portion of Vein #9, are found on the southern part of the claim.

The assessment files indicate that previous grab and channel sampling on the property generated results similar to the recent channel sampling program performed by FMEL. The quartz veining pinches and swells, but does appear to be quite continuous on strike. Significant values for gold do occur, but the distribution of the gold within the quartz veining is erratic. A sampling program by Morgain Minerals in 1984 returned some highly significant values from the northern portion of Vein #9 (0.752 opt Au over 0.5 feet and 3.871 opt Au over 1.3 feet), but also returned a number of samples with no significant values.

The quartz veining of Vein #8 and #9 is currently only intermittently visible due to rubble and water filled trenches, overburden slumping and forest growth. It is suspected that a greater proportion of the veining was visible in 1984, providing a greater choice of sampling sites.

In 1937, Ontario Department of Mines Geologist M. W. Bartley reported on the apparent continuity of veining and the fact that visible gold was readily noted. Evidently, an adit on the veining south of the current FMEL property returned good grades for Au and abundant visible gold.

In 1972, William Acker began work on the property and appears to have performed small-scale mining and milling on the McKenna-McCann property until his passing in the mid- 1980's, suggesting that there was enough gold present to make a living.

There is mention of Diamond drilling of the vein systems by Bartley (1937), but there exists no record of this work. To the south of the current FMEL claim 4261169 an adit and shaft to 115 feet were completed by 1938, but no record of sampling exists. The extent and nature of the auriferous quartz veining at depth is unknown.

The auriferous veining on claim 4272645 is very similar in appearance to the veining of Vein #8 and #9 on claim 4261169. There is no record of drill testing of this vein system. The lateral extent and potential depth of this veining is unknown.

It would appear that the next logical step in assessing the potential of this property would be to drill test the veining to determine the possible lateral extent and depth potential, and to test the gold distribution within the veining below surface.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The quartz veining of Vein #8 and #9 in the southern portion of claim 4261169 exhibits pinching and swelling, and a possible lenticular nature, but does appear to be quite continuous along strike before being covered by overburden to the northern and southern extremities. The veining varies from approximately 20 to 70 centimeters in width, and carries minor pyrite, trace pyrrhotite, trace chalcopyrite and a fine, silvery, metallic mineral; possibly galena or telluride, as well as significant assays for gold in places.

Margins of the veining with the host intermediate volcanics exhibit a narrow (< 5mm) area of slickenside, suggesting the conduit for hydrothermal veining is a narrow tension shear/fracture system. Host volcanics immediately outside of the area of slickenside do not exhibit any shearing or deformation, and in some instances exhibit relatively unaffected pillows.

Historical trenching and pitting of the vein systems, coupled with rubble-filling, slumping of overburden, water-filling, and brush growth makes viewing the veining in its entirety impossible, and efficiently sampling the veining at regular intervals is likewise unfeasible.

Significant gold values were obtained from the limited exposures during the current channel sampling program, and the historical small scale mining of the various vein systems of the "McKenna-McCann" property demonstrates that enough gold exists within the veining to have warranted the effort.

The author recommends that the next logical step in assessing the potential of this property would be to drill test the vein systems in order to determine the continuity of veining along strike and at depth, and to determine the nature of the gold distribution within the veining. A successful drill program could result in plans for bulk testing of the vein material.

It is recommended that a 1,000 metre diamond drill program be completed to test Vein #8 and the northern portion of Vein #9 on the current FMEL property. The parallel nature of the two vein systems allows both targets to be tested simultaneously by drilling perpendicular to the strike and continuing across both veins. The author recommends three holes per section (-45°, -65° and -80°) for five sections, which would intersect Vein #8 at depths of 20, 30 and 40 metres below surface, and vein #9 at depths of 30, 50 and 70 metres below surface.

It is estimated the All-in cost of the program would be \$150,000.

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- Spence, Ian, 1984: Sampling Report McKenna- McCann Property, for Morgain Minerals Inc., November 15, 1984.

Certificate of Author

I, Bruce Alexander Edgar, Honors BSc., P. Geo, do hereby certify that:

I am currently employed as a Consulting Geologist residing at:

5782 Highland Avenue, Niagara Falls, Ontario, L2G-4X4

I graduated with an Honors Bachelor of Science Degree in Geological Sciences from Brock University in 1981.

I am a practising member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (Registration Number 2018).

I have worked as a geologist for over 30 years since graduation from Brock University. My experience includes conception, planning/budgeting, implementation and completion of numerous surface geological, geophysical, geochemical programs, and underground programs on many properties for numerous Exploration and Mining companies. The work has included the writing of project reports and technical reports.

This report is not an NI 43-101 technical report. This Report has been completed for First Minerals Exploration Limited (FMEL), a non- publicly traded company, to provide summary data on the FMEL channel sampling program on claims 4261169 and 4272645, Priske Township, Thunder Bay Mining Division, Ontario, and to act as a tool to plan future exploration activities.

I have had prior involvement with many areas of the current FMEL property having worked as a geologist for a number of companies on claims in the area over the past 5 years.

I have received no compensation for this report other than normal consulting fees.

Dated this 11th day of September, 2017.

Bruce Edgar, Honors BSc, P. Geo.

Appendix 1
Assay Certificate



Established 1928

Swastika Laboratories Ltd

Assaying - Consulting - Representation

Page 1 of 1

Assay Certificate

Certificate Number: 17-2000

Company: **First Minerals Exploration Ltd.**

Project: **SCHREIBER**

Report Date: **03-Sep-17**

Attn: **Bruce Edgar**

We hereby certify the following Assay of 21 rock/grab samples submitted 15-Aug-17 by Bruce Edgar

Sample Number	Au	Au Chk
	FA-AAS g/Mt	FA-AAS g/Mt
29628	0.08	
29629	3.99	
29630	0.05	
29631	10.81	
29632	0.25	
29633	0.18	
29634	2.75	
29635	0.01	
29636	< 0.01	
29637	< 0.01	< 0.01
Blank Value	< 0.01	
SG66	1.07	
29638	< 0.01	
29639	0.02	
29640	0.02	
29641	0.16	
29642	0.04	
29643	0.08	
29644	0.18	
29645	0.06	
29646	0.30	
29647	0.14	0.20
29648	0.22	

Certified by


Valid Abu Ammar

1 Cameron Ave., P.O. Box 10, Swastika, Ontario P0K 1T0
Telephone (705) 642-3244 Fax (705) 642-3300

Appendix 2

Short Forms used in "Channel Sampling Results" table.

Short Forms used in "Channel Sampling Results" Table

chl	chlorite
f. gr	fine grained
MV	mafic volcanic
py	pyrite
qtz	quartz
sil	silicified
tr	trace
xlln	crystalline