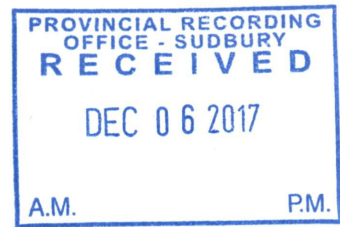


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PROSPECTING REPORT

On

Claim 4279211

Abotossaway Township, Ontario

For

First Minerals Exploration Ltd

Submitted By:

Bruce Edgar (HBSc, P. Geo)

November 28, 2017

SUMMARY

In September, 2017, the author was given the mandate by Mr. Robert Young, President- First Minerals Exploration Ltd. (FMEL), to carry out prospecting on claim 4279211, Abotossaway Township, Ontario.

The property is believed to be located on the southern boundary of the Goudreau Lake Deformation Zone of the Wawa Greenstone Belt and is located approximately 30 kilometers north- northeast of Wawa, Ontario. The claim consists of three units and is held 100% by FMEL.

From October 21 through 23, 2017 the author and Mr. Brian Edgar (HBSc) travelled to and from the property and completed traverses to prospect the claim by taking both geology samples and samples for assay.

A total of ten geology samples were taken during the course of the prospecting traverses. The samples were described and GPS locations taken (Garmin Etrex Legend, NAD 83, Zone 16). Six samples were assayed for gold at Swastika Laboratories, of Swastika, Ontario, an accredited laboratory (CALA) meeting the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025:2005.

The author did not witness any of the strain, shearing or tension shear structures commonly associated with the Goudreau Lake Deformation Zone (GLDZ). No felsic intrusives or quartz veining was witnessed, however, calcium carbonitization of some of the host rocks was seen, as well as carbonate stringers and bands, and some of the samples contained up to 30% ankerite (fe- carbonate) content which is commonly displayed in proximity to numerous shear zones in the GLDZ.

None of the samples sent for assay returned any significant values for gold, in fact, all samples returned assays at the base detection limit (<2 ppb Au).

Very little historical work is found in the government assessment files for this property. The proximity of the property to the historical "Murphy Mine", which lies within the GLDZ, necessitates that the claim receive a more detailed geological survey.

It is recommended that claim 4279211 and the company's contiguous claim 4279212 to the west, be geologically mapped and sampled on a grid pattern to better determine the potential for this area. It is estimated that the mapping and sampling program would cost approximately \$10,000.

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INTRODUCTION

In September, 2017, the author was given the mandate by Mr. Robert Young, President- First Minerals Exploration Ltd. (FMEL), to carry out prospecting on claim 4279211, Abotossaway Township, Ontario.

The property is believed to be located on the southern boundary of the Goudreau Lake Deformation Zone (GLDZ) of the Wawa Greenstone Belt and is located approximately 30 kilometers north- northeast of Wawa, Ontario. The claim consists of three units and is held 100% by FMEL.

From October 21 through 23 the author and Mr. Brian Edgar (HBSc) travelled to and from the property and completed prospecting on the claim. This report summarizes the results of that work.

SAULT STE. MARIE Mining Division - 407931 - FIRST MINERALS EXPLORATION LIMITED

Township / Area	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Status	Percent Option	Work Required	Total Applied	Total Reserve	Claim Bank
ABOTOSSAWAY	4279211	2016-May-03	2018-May-03	A	100 %	\$1,200	\$0	\$0	\$0

LOCATION and ACCESS

Claim 4279211 is located in Abotossaway Township, within the Goudreau Gold District of the Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division.

The property is located approximately 13 kilometers south of Dubreuilville, Ontario, as the crow flies, and approximately 32 kilometers by road. It is easily accessed, firstly by gravel roads and then by bush roads. One route to the property is via the Goudreau road south-east from Dubreuilville, then west heading towards Goudreau, passing the Magino mine site (Prodigy Gold). The gravel bush road heading west out of Goudreau is taken for approximately 6 to 7 kilometers heading towards the historic "Murphy Mine". From that point the property must be accessed by walking south through the bush as there are no trails.

The area is quite heavily forested and the topography change from lakes to hilltops can be approximately 60 meters. Some streams between lakes can be almost impassable during Spring melt and times of heavy prolonged rainfall.

HISTORY

Gold was discovered in the Goudreau- Lochalsh area as early as 1896 in Emily Bay of Dog Lake. Other discoveries followed as claims were staked searching for iron ore bodies after the turn of the 20th century. Within a few years of the end of the First World War, gold was discovered on numerous properties in the area, most notably the Cline (1918) and Edwards (1924) mines in the eastern portion of the Goudreau Lake Deformation Zone (GLDZ), the Magino (1918) mine east of the current property, and the Murphy (1921) mine west of the current property.

Historical data in the MNM Assessment files is extremely limited. A single report on ground Magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys performed on the same ground as claim 9279211 was located by the author. In 1984 the geophysical program was completed by geologists R. G. Reid and S. M. Sears for R. J. McGowan on what was then called the "Selkirk Lake" property. The magnetometer survey showed a number of narrow, irregular and weak, east-west, linear trends of limited strike length. The VLF-EM survey showed similar weak trends, but with a fair degree of continuity. Other singular point mag highs were determined to represent diabase dikes.

In October 2017 the author and Mr. Brian Edgar (HBS) completed prospecting on the claim, which is the subject of this report.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Regional geology is described by K. B. Heather and Z. G. Arias (1992) as follows:

Archean supracrustal rocks in the immediate Goudreau-Lochalsh area consist of felsic to intermediate, pyroclastic metavolcanics which are capped by pyrite-bearing iron formation. Immediately to the north are pillowed, massive and schistose mafic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks which are interpreted to be younger in age than the iron formation and felsic metavolcanic rocks. Several medium- to coarse-grained quartz dioritic to dioritic sills and/or dikes intrude all of the metavolcanic rocks. Several felsic intrusions ranging in composition from nepheline syenite to tonalite/trondhjemite occur within the study area. The metamorphic grade of the supracrustal rocks is greenschist, except for a narrow band of amphibolite grade rocks adjacent to the external tonalite-granodiorite granitoid rocks to the north. All of the rocks described above are cross-cut by northwest- and northeast-striking diabase dikes.

Two regionally extensive, subparallel zones of deformation, referred to as the Goudreau Lake Deformation Zone (GLDZ) and the Cradle Lakes Deformation Zone (CLDZ), have been defined using the deformation intensity (i.e., strain intensity) of the supracrustal rocks, the deformation style, and the distribution and density of discrete high-strain zones. The majority of the known gold deposits and occurrences are located within the GLDZ, a 4.5 km wide by over 30 km long, east-northeast- to east-striking arcuate zone which is subparallel to the major lithological and foliation trends. The CLDZ is located south of the GLDZ and is at least 5 to 10 km in length and approximately 1 to 2 km in width.

The GLDZ can be subdivided into four structural domains (northern, southern, western and eastern) based on style of deformation, lineation patterns, and the orientation and the sense of apparent shear displacement on sets of high-strain zones. Correspondingly, the style and geometry of the gold mineralized zones is different within each of the structural domains.

Gold mineralization occurs in all rock types (excluding diabase dikes) in the area associated with high-strain zone hosted quartz veins. There is a spatial association of gold mineralization with felsic porphyry dikes and stocks, the contacts of dikes being particularly favourable sites for shearing and gold deposition. The alteration associated with the gold mineralization is of limited areal extent, being confined to the discrete high-strain zones. Mafic metavolcanic and metaintrusive rocks are typically intensely altered to an assemblage of "biotite, Fe-carbonate, pyrite, pyrrhotite, quartz and minor potassium feldspar and, in other places, less intensely altered to an assemblage of chlorite, calcite, and minor pyrrhotite and/or pyrite. Felsic metavolcanic and metaintrusive rocks are typically intensely altered to an assemblage of quartz, sericite, pyrite, Fe-carbonate, albite, hematite, pyrite and/or pyrrhotite and, in other places, less altered to a similar assemblage except that chlorite replaces sericite as the dominant mineral.

The property lies within the Goudreau-Lochalsh area of the Wawa Greenstone Belt, which is comprised of a major succession of supracrustal rocks of Archean age, represented by several cycles of volcanic activity and a series of sedimentary rocks. The claim is believed to be located on the southern boundary of the Goudreau Lake Deformation Zone (GLDZ) as defined by the Ontario Geological Survey. The majority of known gold deposits in the area are located within this 30 kilometer long, 4 kilometer wide, east-northeast trending, arcuate zone. Structural controls appear to be the most important factor in the localization of gold-bearing quartz veins in this area, and the GLDZ is comprised of numerous, systematically oriented shear zones.

The geology of the region is known from the works of E. L. Bruce (1940), in Ontario Dept. of Mines, Vol. 49, pt 3, and from various Ontario Geological Survey reports by R. P. Sage, K. B. Heather and Z. G. Arias (1987 through 1993).

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The government geology map of the area under claim 9279211 indicates mafic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks; Basaltic and Andesitic flows, tuffs and breccias, chert, iron formation and minor metasedimentary and intrusive rocks.

Geology samples and samples taken by the author for assay indicate that the main rock type in the claim appears to be an intermediate to mafic volcanic, displaying a slight green-grey to chloritic green-grey color, generally very fine to fine grained, weakly foliated and carrying very fine disseminated magnetite grains, and occasional trace disseminated pyrite.

Other similarly colored and textured units appear to be tuffaceous in nature, often appearing more siliceous and displaying calcium carbonitization, and obviously more distinct foliation.

A single sample of diabase dike was located, displaying a dark grey-black color, medium grain size, massive appearance and high magnetism.

A single sample of a chloritic dark green-grey, medium to coarser grained, massive rock is believed to be a coarser mafic volcanic flow exhibiting a Gabbroic texture.

The author did not note any Felsic intrusive rocks on any of the traverses of the claim.

A few of the rock samples displayed coarser euhedral phenocrysts in the finer grained matrix. On exposed surface, the grains are rusty weathered. Lack of effervescence with 10% HCL alludes to the grains being ankeritic (Fe- Carbonate). Some of the rock samples exhibited mild to moderate calcium carbonitization, and some showed fine calcium carbonate stringers, with one sample containing a white, crystalline quartz patch.

The author did not witness any evidence of faulting, shearing, tension shears or quartz veining.

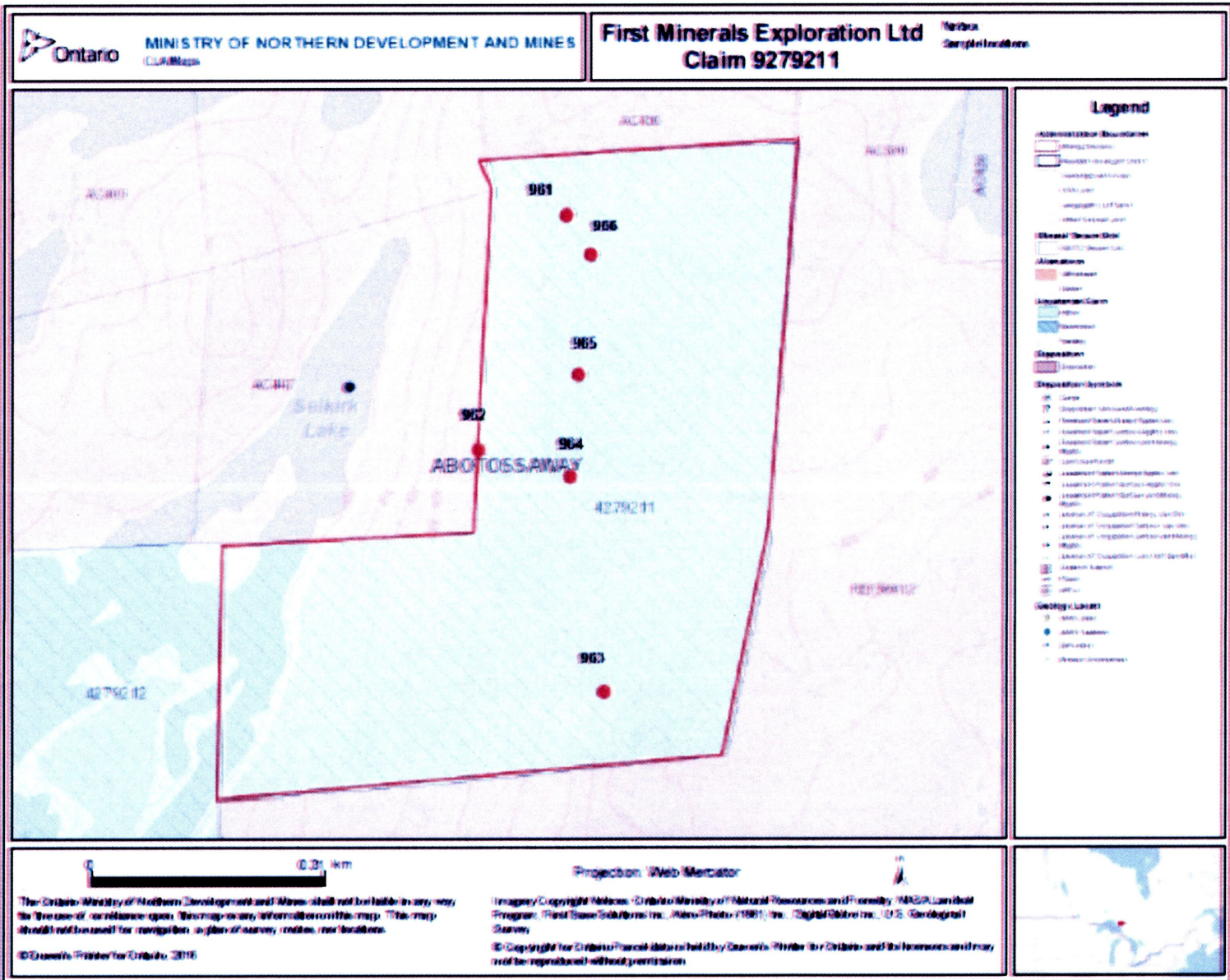
WORK COMPLETED

From October 21 through 23, 2017 the author and Mr. Brian Edgar (HBSc) travelled to and from the property and completed traverses to prospect the claim by taking both geology samples and samples for assay.

A total of ten geology samples were taken during the course of the prospecting traverses. The samples were described and GPS locations taken (Garmin Etrex Legend, NAD 83, Zone 16). Six samples were assayed for gold at Swastika Laboratories, of Swastika, Ontario, an accredited laboratory (CALA) meeting the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025:2005.

Prospecting Sample Locations claim 9279211

Figure 2



RESULTS

Claim 4279211

Sample	Assay (ppb)	Location		Description
geology sample	no assay	679223E	5344495N	Very fine gr chloritic green-grey, slightly schistose
old claim post	no assay	679213E	5344454N	post 4 of 3014340
961	<2	679232E	5344458	v f gr slightly chloritic green-grey, tuffaceous moderate ca- carb, weakly mag, f diss mag grains ridge foliated @ 045°, cross fabric @ 060° white xln qtz patch
geology sample	no assay	679181E	5344339N	sample as above, highly siliceous, rusty fractures
geology sample	no assay	679164E	5344313N	sample as above, outcrop ridge, vuggy
geology sample	no assay	679135E	5344246N	greenish med grey, v f gr matrix with prolific coarse ankerite grains (rust weather on exposed surface) appears tuffaceous
962	<2	679128E	5344162N	chl green-grey, int-mafic volc, massive, tr diss py diss specks mag, moderately magnetic, few epidote grains lack of ca-carb
geology sample	no assay	679126E	5344120N	same as above
geology sample	no assay	679139E	5344088N	as above but slightly tuffaceous, ridge foliated @ 070° slightly magnetic

line post	no assay	679126E	5344043N	L.P. 320m N + 330m W of #2, cliam 4279211
geology sample	no assay	679181E	5343951N	light-med grey, slightly green, aph to v f gr, felsic highly siliceous, 30% granular, rusty brown ank?
963	<2	679302E	5343864N	dark grey-black, med grained, massive, highly mag local ca-carbonitization, possible diabase dike
geology sample	no assay	679276E	5344004N	chloritic dark green-grey, medium to coarser gr MV flow
964	<2	679250E	5344130N	v f to f gr, dark grey, variably strongly mag, tr diss py rusty fractures, MV
geology sample	no assay	679259E	5344207N	as above, fine calcite stringers
965	<2	679257E	5344261N	v f to f gr, dark grey, tuffaceous with prolific ca-carb stringers/bands, strongly mag (diss mag), tr py
geology sample	no assay	679295E	5344348N	chl green grey, f gr, tuffaceous Int-M V, siliceous, rusty weathered, tr py
966	<2	679265E	5344408N	v f gr, siliceous, slightly chl, dark-grey, MV, tr py local strong ca-carb

DISCUSSION

The majority of the outcrop witnessed on the claim was a massive to weakly foliated, slightly green-grey, very fine to fine grained mafic volcanic displaying trace disseminated pyrite. The author did not witness any of the strain, shearing or tension shear structures commonly associated with the Goudreau Lake Deformation Zone (GLDZ).

No felsic intrusives or quartz veining was witnessed, however, calcium carbonitization of some of the host rocks was seen, as well as carbonate stringers and bands, and some of the samples contained up to

30% ankerite (Fe-carbonate) content which is commonly displayed in proximity to numerous shear zones in the GLDZ.

None of the samples sent for assay returned any significant values for gold, in fact, all samples returned assays at the base detection limit (<2 ppb Au).

It is difficult to ascertain whether the property lies within, or just south of, the GLDZ as described by Heather and Arias (1987). The historical "Murphy Mine" property lies roughly 600 to 700 meters west-northwest of claim 4279211, within the GLDZ. More detailed geological mapping of the property may assist in determining the GLDZ boundary, and the potential for this property to host gold bearing zones.

CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

Prospecting on the property revealed none of the features the author would commonly associate with the deformation zones in the region. The author did not witness any strain, shearing or tension shears, nor any felsic intrusives or quartz veining during traverses across the claim. However, evidence of iron carbonate (ankerite) alteration commonly associated with shear zones in the GLDZ was witnessed. None of the samples taken for assay returned anomalous values for gold.

Very little historical work is found in the government assessment files for this property. The proximity of the property to the historical "Murphy Mine", which lies within the GLDZ, necessitates that the claim receive a more detailed geological survey.

It is recommended that claim 4279211 and the company's contiguous claim 4279212 to the west, be geologically mapped and sampled on a grid pattern to better determine the potential for this area. It is estimated that the mapping and sampling program would cost approximately \$10,000.

REFERENCES

- Bruce E. L. Geology of the Goudreau-Lochalsh Area, Forty-Ninth Annual Report of the Ontario Department of Mines, Vol XLIX, Part III, 1940
- Heather, K. B. & Regional Structural Geology Related to Gold Mineralization in
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- Sage, R. P. Geology of the Goudreau-Lochalsh and Kabenung Lake Areas,
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- Various Authors MNM AFRI assessment file 42C02NE0950- historical data- Murphy mine
under various historical names- reports, prospectus' and maps/plans from
1925 through 1964.

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 Ltd., to provide summary data on the prospecting program on the "Abotossaway" property, claim 4279211 in Abotossaway Township, Ontario, and to act as a tool to plan future exploration activities.

I have had prior involvement with the Goudreau – Lochalsh- Missinabie area having worked as a geologist for a number of companies on claims in the area over the past 30 years.

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

Dated this 28th day of November, 2017.

Bruce Edgar, Honors BSc, P. Geo.

Appendix 1

Swastika Laboratories Assay Certificate



Swastika Laboratories Ltd

Assaying - Consulting - Representation

Page 1 of 1

Assay Certificate

Certificate Number: 17-3099

Company: **Bruce Edgar**
Project: **ABOTOSSAWAY**
Attn: **BRUCE EDGAR**

Report Date: 16-Nov-17

We hereby certify the following Assay of 20 rock/grab samples submitted 30-Oct-17 by BRUCE EDGAR

Sample Number	Au	Au Chk	
	FA-MP ppb	FA-MP ppb	
951	360		} McVeigh Creek
952	1310		
953	330		
954	510		
955	190		
956	520		
957	< 2		
958	< 2		
959	< 2		
960	< 2	< 2	
<hr/>			
Blank Value	< 2		
OxH122	1200		
961	< 2		} CLAIM 4279211
962	< 2		
963	< 2		
964	< 2		
965	< 2		
966	< 2		
<hr/>			
967	30		} CLAIM 4272677
968	< 2		
969	10		
970	20	20	

Certified by


Valid Abu Ammar

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