National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report

Millen Mountain Property

Middle Musquodoboit

Halifax & Colchester Counties, Nova Scotia

Canada

Location: NTS: 11 E 1 A; 11 E 3 D
Property Centre:
61° 47' 20" W / 45° 14' 5 N"

Prepared for:

Legion Metals Corp.

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By:

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Effective Date: August 2, 2017

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Summary

Mark Graves, P.Geo. was retained by Legion Metals Corp. ("Legion" or the "Company") to prepare a Technical Report on the gold potential of the Millen Mountain Property located in central Nova Scotia. The author understands that the Technical Report will be used in support of a listing of the Company's shares on the Canadian Securities Exchange. This Technical Report conforms to the NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

This report details the results of geophysical surveys conducted during Sept. 12, 2012 to Oct. 7, 2012 on the Millen Mountain Property. The Millen Mountain Property is located approximately 65 kilometres northeast of Halifax and 20 kilometres east of Stewiacke, Nova Scotia. The Property covers about 1280 hectares overlying the Halifax Formation belonging to the Cambro-Ordovician Meguma Group.

Only minor grassroots exploration has been conducted on this lode gold vein-style prospect since its discovery in 1865. Geologic mapping dating to the 1890's reported auriferous veins typical of other Meguma-style gold deposits in Nova Scotia with several historical and geologically similar gold deposits located nearby. These include the Central Rawdon Gold Mine, East Rawdon Gold Mine and West Gore Antimony-Gold Mine which occur in the stratigraphically correlative Rawdon Hills Slate Belt approximately 50-60 kilometres west of the Millen Mountain Property. Also, the Caribou Gold Deposit occurs 15 kilometres to the southeast.

In 2012, Beja Resources Inc. established a 15 kilometre exploration grid having a 3km baseline and comprising 500 metre grid lines spaced at 100 metre intervals. Matrix GeoTechnologies Ltd. from Toronto, Ontario were contracted to complete induced polarization/ resistivity surveys having a penetrating capacity to a depth of 250-300m (with sampling at 25m intervals) and a ground magnetic survey (with sampling at 12.5 m intervals) on the grid.

The exploration program proposed to follow-up on a previously conducted geophysical survey by Matrix GeoTechnologies Inc. and evaluate the gold potential of the South Branch Stewiacke Anticline has two phases. In phase one, a combination of MMI and B-horizon soil sampling is to be performed on the exploration grid. In phase two, if warranted by the results of phase one, geochemical and geophysical anomalies coincident with favourable geological features are to be tested by a 400 metre drill program. The total cost of the proposed exploration program is $213,175.

Introduction

On June 29, 2012 Beja Resources Inc. ("Beja") signed an option agreement (the "Rheingold Agreement") with Rheingold Exploration Corp. ("Rheingold") to acquire a 100% interest in the

Millen Mountain property (the "Property" or the "Millen Mountain Property") which at the time comprised four exploration licences and 235 claims which had been staked by Rheingold. In 2012, Beja conducted an exploration program on the Property. Eighty claims have been renewed since 2012 and were regrouped into a single exploration licence (10577) (the "Licence").

The Licence was transferred to Legion from Rheingold pursuant to a property transfer agreement (the "Property Transfer Agreement") dated April 5, 2017. Rheingold staked 235 mineral claims, including the claims comprising the Licence, during the summer and fall of 2011. On June 29, 2012, Beja entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the claims staked by Rheingold. Beja completed its obligations under the option agreement and earned a 100% interest in the Property. Because of market conditions and Beja not further pursuing its interest in the Licence, Registration of the Licence was not transferred to Beja, with Rheingold continuing to be the registered holder of the Licence and holding the Licence in trust for Beja. On instructions from principals of Beja, Rheingold transferred the Licence to the Company pursuant to the Property Transfer Agreement. The Licence was registered in the Company's name on May 3, 2017.

On April 10, 2017, the Company entered into a property option agreement (the "Option Agreement") with Probe Metals Inc. ("Probe") pursuant to which the Company granted to Probe an exclusive, irrevocable right and option to acquire a 50% interest in the Property by incurring exploration expenditures of $250,000 on the Property on or before October 10, 2018. Under the Option Agreement, Probe may make the expenditures on a "make or pay" basis, meaning that Probe may either make the required expenditures on the Property or pay the Company cash for any shortfall of such expenditures.

The Company and Beja entered into an agreement (the "Beja Agreement") dated as of May 9, 2017, pursuant to which Beja sold all of Beja's right, title and interest in and to the Licence and the Property, and all information, data, records, exploration results and exploration expenditures with respect to the Property, to the Company in exchange for the issuance by the Company to Beja of 1,500,000 common shares of the Company.

Note: The exploration work discussed in this Technical Report was carried out in 2012. The author of this report has confirmed with Fred J. Bonner, P. Geo., Legion's Chief Geologist (and also the former Chief Geologist of Beja), that no additional exploration work has been carried out on the Millen Mountain Property and that there has been no new material information affecting the Property since 2012. Accordingly, the author has not made another site visit to the Millen Property since 2012.

Mark Graves, P.Geo. was retained by Fred J. Bonner, P. Geo., Legion's Chief Geologist, to perform an independent technical review of the Millen Mountain Property that complies with current National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) reporting standards. This Technical Report is written to

satisfy the requirements for scientific information on mineral properties pursuant to applicable securities laws and the policies of the Canadian Securities Exchange. Legion is a private mineral resource company and it is understood that this Technical Report will be used in support of a listing of the Company's shares on the Canadian Securities Exchange.

The work undertaken preparatory to writing by the author includes:

1) A review of prior reports, information and data on the Millen Mountain Property and general area by various parties including a consultant, prior operator, government geologists and personnel of Rheingold Exploration Corp. and Beja Resources Inc., including without limitation: Assessment Report ME 2012-091 completed for assessment credit by Rheingold Exploration Corp. dated June 2012; various maps, miscellaneous reports, files and assessment reports found with the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources.
2) Discussions with various individuals associated with Rheingold Exploration Corp., Beja Resources Inc. and Legion Metals Corp., as well as staff of Matrix GeoTechnologies Ltd.
3) A review of exploration work and compilation performed by Rheingold Exploration Corp and Beja Resources Inc.
4) The author visited the Property on Sept. 28, 2012 to confirm the Property location, determine the extent of the recently established exploration grid and review with Beja's principals the ongoing deep-seeking geophysical survey. It was also apparent that extensive hand-dug trenching occurring over a kilometre strike length had taken place in the past, apparently, at least a century ago.
5) The author also visited the Property on Dec. 3, 2012 with Fred Bonner to conduct preliminary bedrock mapping to better understand the geological and structural setting and obtain insight to opportunities and challenges associated with any recommended future exploration work.
6) Review of Millen Mountain Mineral Licence 10577 status via the Nova Scotia Government's NovaROC Online Staking System, accessed May 24, 2017.

The author has not independently verified historical data associated with any gold assays referred to in this report. Lithologic sampling and assaying for the presence of gold or deposit-style indicator metals was not performed.

The "Exploration" section of this report is based on a 2012 report written by Matrix GeoTechnologies Ltd. (which report is further described under "References" below) who carried out the entire survey based on discussions on geological units, structural geology, mineralization and deposit models. Their analysis, conclusions and recommendations have been incorporated into this report's final recommendations.

The information, conclusions and opinions contained in this report are based on information available to the author at the time of report writing and preparation. The Certificate of Compliance was reviewed and it was determined that the subject Property consisting of 80 claims in one exploration Licence (10577) is in good standing with the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources.

References cited are listed alphabetically by authors at Section 27 of this Technical Report.

Reliance on Other Experts

The author has not reviewed the underlying agreements pertaining to the Millen Mountain Property (the Rheingold Agreement, the Property Transfer Agreement, the Option Agreement and the Beja Agreement). The author has fully relied upon the assurances of Michael Raven, legal counsel to and Corporate Secretary of Legion Metals Corp., with respect to the current status, legal effect and enforceability of such agreements as described under the following sections of this report: Introduction (with respect to the Rheingold Agreement, the Property Transfer Agreement, the Option Agreement and the Beja Agreement), History (with respect to the Rheingold Agreement) and Exploration (with respect to the Rheingold Agreement). Mr. Raven provided such assurances to the author in a memorandum entitled “Agreements referred to in the Millen Mountain Technical Report” dated August 2, 2017.

Property Description and Location

The Millen Mountain Property is located approximately 65 kilometres northeast of Halifax and 20 kilometres east of Stewiacke, Nova Scotia (Figure 1). It is hosted in the Halifax Formation of the Meguma Group which forms the topographically elevated prominence referred to as Wittenburg Mountain. The Property is five kilometres from the nearest village of Middle Musquodoboit. That community can provide basic services and amenities in the support of mineral exploration activities. The Property is easily accessed via paved secondary roads and four-wheel drive trails.

The Millen Mountain Property consists of 80 contiguous claims making up Exploration Licence 10577. The Property contains four historical gold occurrences that are interpreted to be hosted by the South Branch Stewiacke Anticline. The two main prospects referred to as the ‘South Branch Gold Mine’ were exploited by deep trenching, pitting and the erection of a crusher on the eastern side of the South Branch Stewiacke River. This mining activity apparently occurred in the late 1800’s as reference to the mine can be seen on Fletcher and Faribault (1903). The vein systems on the Property have a strike length of 2 kilometres.

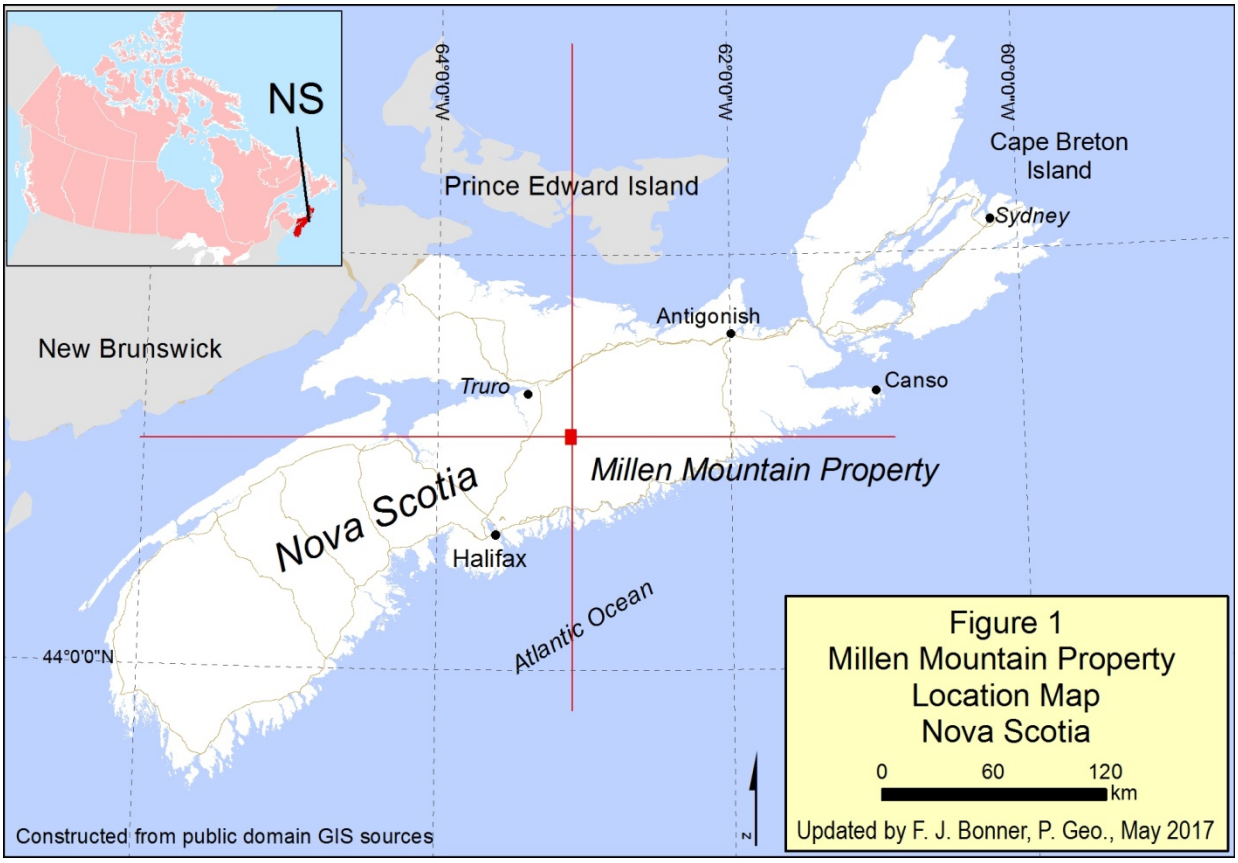


Figure 1 Property Location Map

According to DNR records, Licence 10577 is in good standing. Following staking of the claims, the first year exploration expenditure requirements were satisfied, and the Licence forming the Millen Mountain claim block were renewed each year from 2013 to 2016 with exploration work credits. Claims in this Licence must be renewed by November 9th, 2017.

Mineral rights are vested in the Crown in Nova Scotia and title to mineral claims allow for the exploration of minerals throughout the province pending landowner permission. Non-intrusive methods of exploration such as geochemical sampling, some geophysical surveys, mapping or surveying do not require additional government permitting. However, drilling and excavation activities require a company to notify the Department of Natural Resources prior to commencement of such forms of exploration.

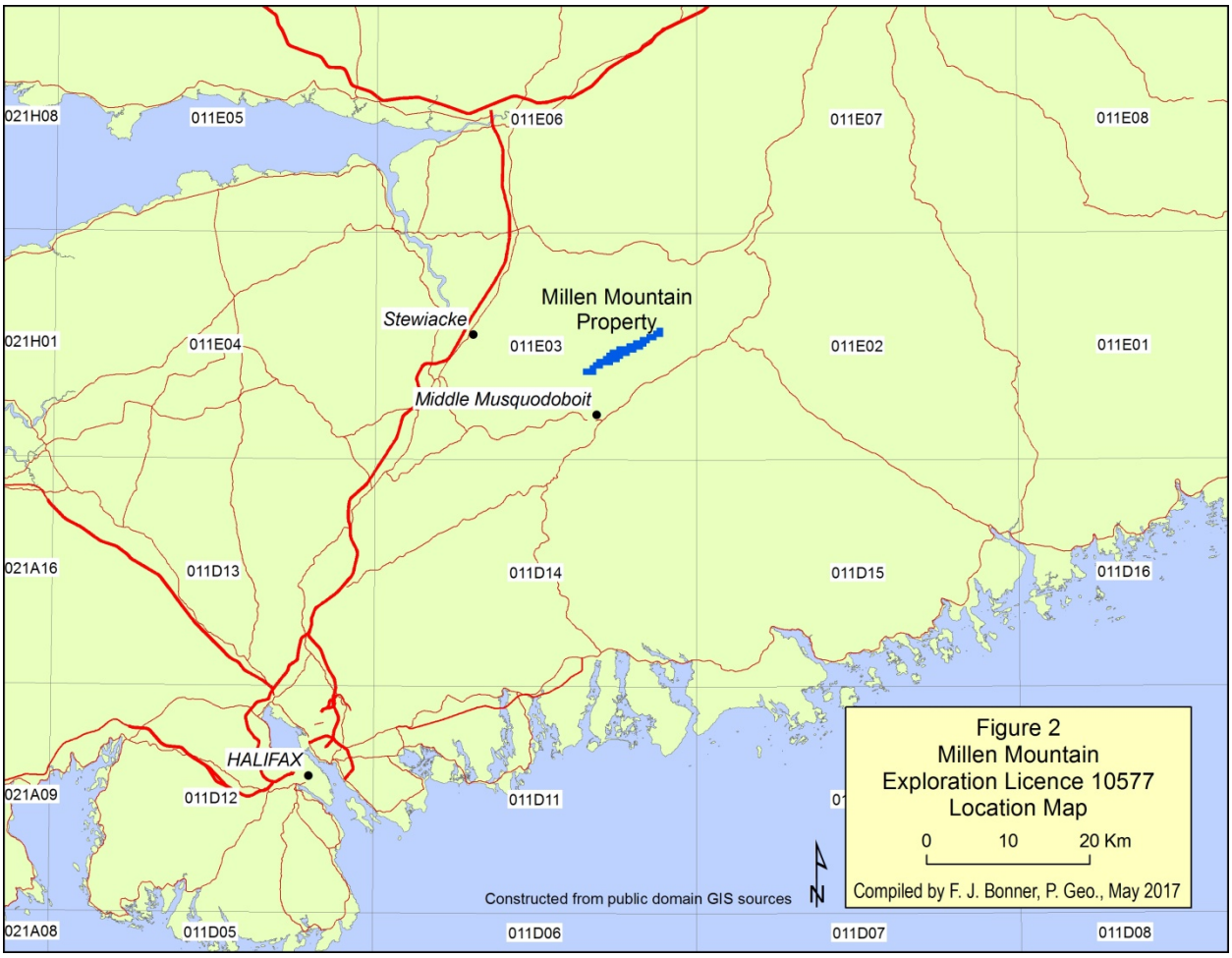


Figure 2 Millen Mountain Property Location Map (Exploration Licence 10577)

Figure 2 shows the location of the Millen Mountain Licence area with respect to the 1:50,000 National Topographic Map System (NTS), local communities and main access roads/highways (red lines). Table 1 is summary of claims that comprise Exploration Licence 10577 that are associated with the Millen Mountain Property.

Table 1 Millen Mountain Claims

MAP 11E3A TRACTS 80 CLAIMS N,O
MAP 11E3A TRACTS 81 CLAIMS P,Q
MAP 11E3A TRACTS 88 CLAIMS A,B
MAP 11E3A TRACTS 89 CLAIMS C,D,E,F,G,H,J,K,L,P,Q
MAP 11E3A TRACTS 90 CLAIMS K,L,M,N,O,P,Q
MAP 11E3A TRACTS 91 CLAIMS N
MAP 11E3A TRACTS 102 CLAIMS C,D,E,F,G,H,J,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q
MAP 11E3A TRACTS 103 CLAIMS A,B,C,D,F,G,H,J,K
MAP 11E3D TRACTS 4 CLAIMS L,M,O,P

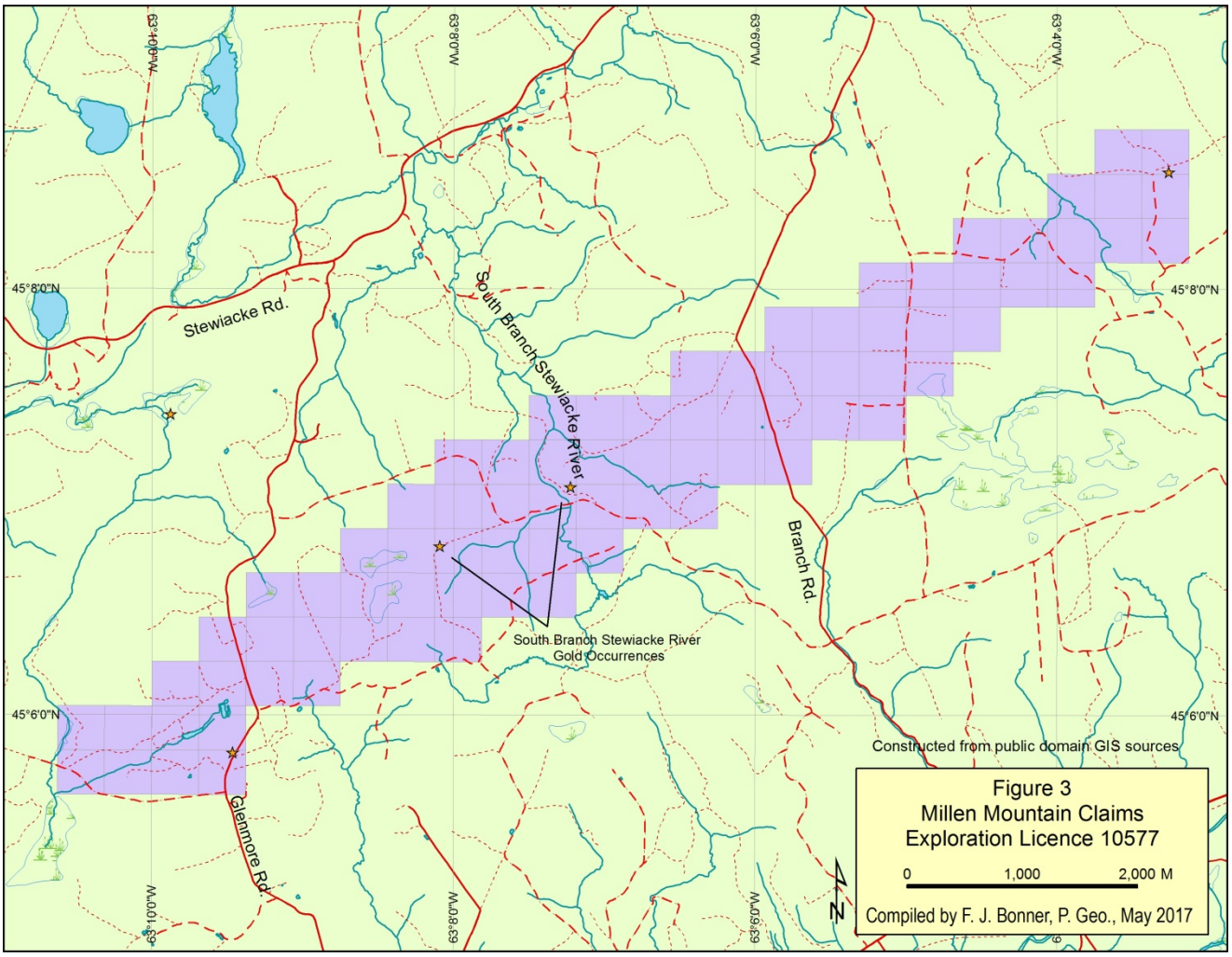
MAP 11E3D TRACTS 5 CLAIMS A,B,C,D,F,G,H,J
MAP 11E3D TRACTS 6 CLAIMS A
MAP 11E3A TRACTS 101 CLAIMS L,M,N,O,P,Q
MAP 11E3D TRACTS 4 CLAIMS D,E,F
MAP 11E3D TRACTS 3 CLAIMS N,O
MAP 11E3D TRACTS 4 CLAIMS J,K,Q
MAP 11E3D TRACTS 21 CLAIMS A
MAP 11E3D TRACTS 22 CLAIMS C,D,E,F

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Figure 3 is a map of the claims at Millen Mountain in relation to site access roads and the local drainage system. The Millen Mountain Property is accessed via the Glenmore and Branch Roads (near Middle Musquodoboit) and Provincial Highways #224 and #277 that connects Middle Musquodoboit and Elmsdale 50 km to the south east. Elmsdale lies approximately 45 minutes north of Halifax.

Millen Mountain straddles the Halifax and Colchester County line and the area is for the most part uninhabited with a mixed rural land use dominated by forestry operations. To a lesser degree, blueberry farming and maple sugar production operate seasonally on the western highland flanks of the Property. The central portion of the Property is dominated by a mixed hardwood and softwood forest. Interspersed are small hay and blueberry fields whose access roads provided excellent ways of grid entry for geophysical crew. The eastern part of the Property is wooded with ongoing forestry operations consisting of selective clear cutting and silviculture. The area is a rural based economy with current emphasis on forestry and agriculture and one active mining operation nearby. There has been substantial exploration activity in the area over the past 5-10 years for gold, lead, zinc and a range of industrial minerals. In the late 1800's into the mid 1900's the area was a very active mining centre with over a dozen small gold mines operating within a 50 km radius.

Figure 3 Millen Mountain Claims



The Property sits on a northeast – southwest trending upland plateau with lowland valleys to the northwest and southeast. The regional geologic setting is postulated to be a horst structure by Horne, King and Young (1999) formed because of uplift and faulting along the northern and southern margins of Wittenburg Mountain which respectively represent the Meadowvale Fault

and the Musquodoboit Valley Faults. The Property is accessed by paved highway and secondary unpaved roads while an extensive network of forestry roads and trails provide good access throughout the entire Property. While access to the Property was exceptional, some local areas had extremely challenging access issues due to severe blow-down damage to trees during Hurricane Juan in September, 2003.

Topographic elevations range from a low of about 65m along the South Branch Stewiacke River in the north-central portion of the Property to about 160m in the west and 180m in the east. The tops of the higher elevations are often glacially polished with very thin till cover. Outcrops are difficult to evaluate while mapping as they tend to be flat and disaggregate when collecting samples.

The South Branch Stewiacke River cuts through the Property and provides outcrop exposure for geological and structural mapping. Aside from some steep slopes and cliffs along the river, the topography rises more moderately away from the river to the east and west.

Most of Nova Scotia has a northern temperate zone climate that is moderated by the surrounding Atlantic Ocean. Spring to fall temperatures range from 5^{o} to 20^{o} C with maximums peaking around 30^{o} C. Winter temperatures range from above freezing to about -10^{o} C with maximums as low as -25^{o} C on occasion. Rainfall is frequent through the spring and fall. Summer is usually drier.

Environmental Affairs:

As a matter of environmental due diligence, all ground activity should be conducted in a fashion that protects water courses, wetlands and minimizes environmental disruption. According to Nova Scotia Government web-based databases (Significant Species and Habitats Database; Restricted and Limited Use Land Database) no significant environmental encumbrances were identified on the Millen Mountain Property. The claims overlap watershed supply areas, however Nova Scotia legislation allows for non-destructive mineral exploration as of right and advanced exploration through permission of the municipal water supply operator. The main areas of interest at Millen Mountain are not located inside water supply areas. To the knowledge of the author, at the time of writing there were no additional outstanding environmental issues related to the Millen Mountain Property.

Aboriginal Affairs:

In 2012, the Nova Scotia Office of Aboriginal Affairs produced a Proponents' Guide on *The Role of Proponents in Crown Consultation with the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia* to strengthen the Province's commitment to consultation with the Mi'kmaq. The guide references the 2004 and

2005 Supreme Court of Canada (SCC) decisions that found the Crown (provincial and federal) had a duty to consult with Aboriginal peoples where there was a potential that an activity or decision may adversely affect their established or potential Aboriginal rights. While proponents do not have a legal duty to consult (according to the SCC), the province as part of their consultation with the Mi'kmaq, may require proponents to undertake certain aspects of consultation.

The guide outlines the steps for proponents to engage the Mi'kmaq where necessary including working in areas near First Nation land, areas that have cultural/archeological significance to Mi'kmaq (determined through a Mi'kmaq Ecological Knowledge Study) or potentially working on Crown land. Engagement may simply consist of notifying the Mi'kmaq where there is a remote possibility of impact whereas full consultation is generally required for larger projects affecting First Nation land or development on Crown land. The Millen Mountain Property is not near any First Nation lands and only four partial claims are located on Crown land (less than 1.5% of licence area). Since Mi'kmaq Ecological Knowledge Studies are only carried out at the pre-development stage, it is too early in the exploration of Millen Mountain to conduct a project of that sort.

History

Gold was first reported in the South Branch Stewiacke area in a Nova Scotia Mines Report dated 1865. This showing became known as the South Branch Stewiacke gold occurrence (and is now included within the Millen Mountain Property). The Property is comprised of four historical gold occurrences that are believed to be hosted along the South Branch Stewiacke Anticline. Two of these occurrences constitute the South Branch Gold Mine which witnessed extensive trenching, particularly on the western side of the South Branch Stewiacke River. Although the exact location has not been determined, a crusher was erected near the above-mentioned trenches but on the eastern side of the South Branch Stewiacke River. The position of this equipment is noted on Fletcher and Faribault (1903).

An 1867 Mines Report discussed prospecting having been carried out with "considerable success" and the report went on to state that "This locality promises to become of importance". The Property was surveyed in 1889-1891 by H. Fletcher and E. R. Faribault. They identified an array of bedding parallel or concordant veins accompanied by small, cross-cutting auriferous veins similar in nature to many other Meguma gold deposits and they also mapped large milky white cross-cutting auriferous veins. However, Messervey (1928) reports the only recorded production was of 43 gold-ounces crushed from 181 tons of ore mined in 1906-07 by E. P. Crowe.

Malcolm (1929) reported that cross veins occurring at South Branch Stewiacke were the richer veins as evidenced by a large cross vein, located 1.2 km west of the South Branch Gold Mine was significantly more gold bearing.

Cameron (1948) in a typed correspondence as part of an NSDNR assessment report described prospecting activities near the old South Branch Gold Mine and included field sketch of various pits and trenches in the area in relation to the old Crowe Shaft.

Stevenson reported (1959) the gold at the South Branch Stewiacke occurrence had been found in milky quartz veins and in inter-bedded and cross veins hosted by grey-black slates of the Halifax Formation located along the south limb of the South Branch Stewiacke Anticline.

In the 1980's, aeromagnetic surveys were flown over portions of Nova Scotia by the federal government. Data from those surveys (including data that covered the South Branch Stewiacke occurrence) were reprocessed by King (2006) and provide valuable information to further mineral exploration at Millen Mountain. In 1999 Horne, King and Young reported on the regional magnetic similarities between southwest – northeast trending slate belts of the Rawdon Hills and Wittenburg Mountain where the Millen Mountain Property is located. These similarities also included lithology, structure, alteration and gold mineralization styles.

Assessment reports on the Property were filed in 1998, 1999 and 2000 by Joseph Collier. His work over the three years focussed on prospecting, limited soil and rock chip sampling of quartz veins and basic data compilation. Collier (1998) confirmed the presence of gold at the South Branch Stewiacke vein system. He notes visible gold in one of the historic trenches and rock samples collected by him returned assays of 33.5 ppm, 880 ppb and 700ppb. The claims lapsed and Blackfly Exploration & Mining Company Ltd. staked and worked the claims covering the South Branch Stewiacke occurrence in 2007 (Allen, 2007). That exploration essentially duplicated work that had been conducted over the past hundred years with little new information. Stream sediments were sampled without satisfactory results and quartz vein sampling was repeated. Also, this time with poor results from only six samples.

Rheingold staked 235 claims in four exploration licences during the summer and fall of 2011 covering the old South Branch Stewiacke occurrence, which licences (since consolidated into Exploration Licence 10577) are known as the Millen Mountain Property.

In the spring of 2012, Rheingold completed a GIS compilation of available information from a variety of publicly released assessment reports, local landowners, prospectors and regional geological and airborne geophysical surveys. Limited regional mapping and prospecting was also undertaken in the spring of 2012. A GIS analysis of available structural information (Digital Elevation data) was completed and a 3000m X 500m grid was established. The spring exploration program was also undertaken to meet the assessment reporting requirements to renew claims and further understand the geology of the Property (Bonner, 2012).

On June 29, 2012 Beja Resources Inc. entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Millen Mountain Property. Beja completed its obligations under the option agreement and earned a 100% interest in the Property. Because of market conditions and Beja

not further pursuing its interest in the Licence, Registration of the Licence was not transferred to Beja, with Rheingold continuing to be the registered holder of the Licence and holding the Licence in trust for Beja.

Geological Setting and Mineralization

Regional Geology:

The Millen Mountain Property is situated on the Halifax Formation slates of the Meguma Group (Figure 4). The Meguma Group is part of the Meguma Terrane of the Canadian Appalachians, an allocthonous terrane accreted to the eastern margin of North America during the Devonian (410-400 Ma; Acadian orogeny). This event resulted in Nova Scotia being divided into two geologically and structurally distinct terranes, the Avalon Terrane to the north and the Meguma Terrane to the south. The Minas Geofracture or more commonly referred to as the Cobequid-Chedabucto Fault separates the two terranes. This fault system is a major east-west trending structural boundary that experienced mainly sinistral displacement with subsequent minor dextral movement.

The Meguma Terrane was folded, deformed and underwent regional metamorphism (greenschist and locally amphibolite facies) during the Devonian and subsequently intruded by per-aluminous granitoids at 380 Ma. Evaporate, carbonate and clastic sediments of the Horton and Windsor Groups overly the Meguma Group sequences. The Meguma Terrane is approximately 480 km long by about 120 km wide at its maximum width. Virtually all gold production in Nova Scotia has been associated with the Meguma Group.

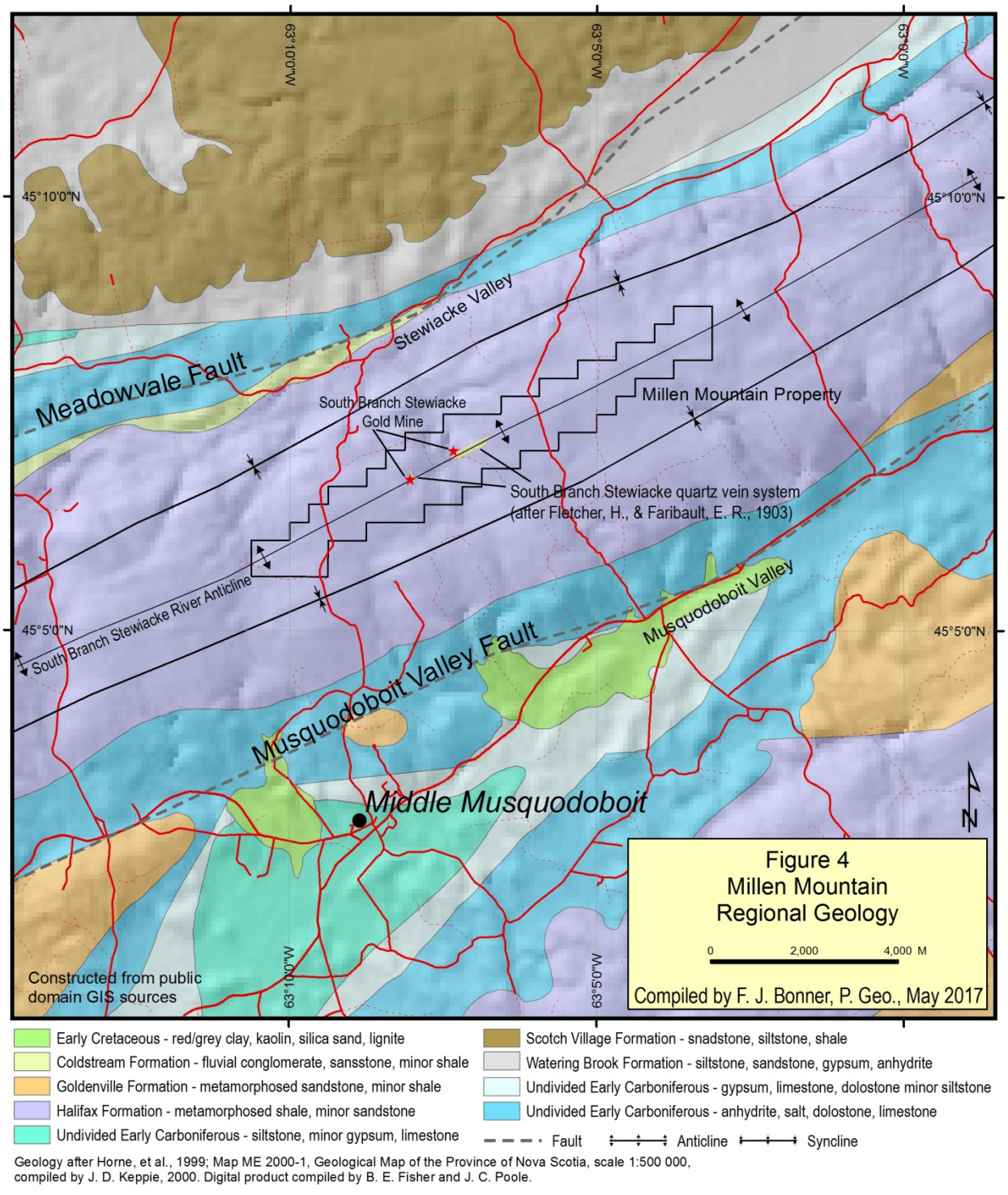
The Cambro-Ordovician age Meguma Group comprises two formations. These are the Goldenville Formation and the overlying Halifax Formation. The Goldenville Formation is a thick (5.4 km - unknown base) sequence of metamorphosed clastic sediments dominated by massive thick metagreywacke beds that range in colour from dark grey (thought to be unaltered) to light grey (interpreted to be carbonate altered). The massive metagreywacke is commonly interbedded with thin “slaty” horizons. In the Nova Scotia gold districts these slaty horizons host former mining operations.

The overlying Halifax Formation (0.5-13.4 km thick) is dominated by a lower black carbonaceous, sulphide rich slate interbedded with minor thin metasiltstone (Cunard Member). The upper portions of the Halifax Formation are grey-green in colour with minor siltstone (Glen Brook Member).

Quaternary Geology:

The glacigenic sediments of Nova Scotia were deposited and shaped by four distinct ice flow events (Stea and Mott, 1990). Ice flow phase 1 crossed Nova Scotia in an eastward to southeastward direction. Till from this event is generally compacted, fissile only seen coring drumlins. The second major ice flow was southward from the Escuminac Ice Centre in Prince Edward Island and this advance produced red muddy, matrix tills and hosts clast lithologies of both local and far-travelled derivation. Ice flow phase 3 flowed northward in the late Pleistocene, perhaps due to marine incursion into the Bay of Fundy. Tills derived from this ice flow are stony, clast rich and locally derived. Ice flow phase 4 was caused by late remnant ice caps and flowed westward. Erosional and depositional evidence related to this advance is largely seen in low lying areas.

Stea et al. (1992) compiled a surficial geology map for the province of Nova Scotia. The Millen Mountain Property area is at a boundary between two distinctly different glacial tills. A silty, compacted till of dual provenance exhibiting local and distal clast lithologies likely formed by Ice Flow Phase 2 and a stony till with a sandy matrix hosting predominantly local bedrock deposited by Ice Flow Phase 3. Additionally, upland areas are mapped as having a thin and discontinuous till veneer.



Geology after Horne, et al., 1999; Map ME 2000-1, Geological Map of the Province of Nova Scotia, scale 1:500 000, compiled by J. D. Keppie, 2000. Digital product compiled by B. E. Fisher and J. C. Poole.

Figure 4 Regional Geology Map

Reconnaissance mapping of the surficial geology of the Millen Mountain Property shows that the area contains a variety of Quaternary features. The glacial till appears to be a mixture of the two till units described by Stea et al. (1992). In general, the area is mantled by a flat, reddish-brown silty to sandy till that contains material derived from local as well as distant sources. On the higher elevations, till is thin (0-0.5m) with abundant glacial pavement. Multiple striation directions were observed with a general south east direction of ~135^{o} to ~160^{o}. Glacial pavement is especially abundant in road-side ditches where material was excavated to construct the road base. Slopes leading to the South Branch Stewiacke River have thicker till cover and abundant ablation boulders at surface.

The variability of the glacial units needs to be carefully considered in the design of geochemical exploration studies of till or soil.

Property Geology:

Until recently, the Wittenburg Mountain Slate Belt was mapped as undivided rocks of the Halifax Formation. Horne et al. (1999) mapped parts of the Wittenburg Mountain immediately northeast of the Millen Mountain Property as belonging to the Glen Brook Member. This unit is homogenous for the length of the upland structure and reconnaissance mapping by Beja has established the entire Millen Mountain licence area is underlain by the Glen Brook Member.

The Glen Brook Member is comprised of grey to green thinly bedded metasiltstone and slate with minor metamorphosed sandstone. Decimetre to one metre thick metamorphosed sandstone beds also occur in this unit. The South Branch Stewiacke River provides good access to observe the local stratigraphy. The lighter coloured light-grey to green siltstone is often cross-bedded and distinct layering. The rocks are folded into upright tight folds with the fold hinge visible in the river cut. The anticline was mapped back in the late 1800's and passes directly through the Millen Mountain Property. Approximately 1 metre thick sandstone units can be seen in the large excavations from the late 1800's. The author mapped some of the trenches at the South Branch occurrences and the wallrock is largely sandstone with lesser slate. The sandstone in this area appears to be bleached by carbonate alteration.

The Glen Brook member does not contain appreciable amounts of sulphides whereas the underlying Cunard member contains high concentrations of pyrrhotite and other sulphides. Airborne magnetic surveys flow by the Geological Survey of Canada in the late 1980's clearly illustrates the difference in magnetic response in these two units which is useful in mapping large scale features. Airborne magnetic surveys (Figure 5) revealed a magnetic high along the anticline and Horne, et al. (1999) postulated that the magnetic high was associated with the pyrrhotite-rich Cunard member below. Figure 6 illustrates their proposed model.

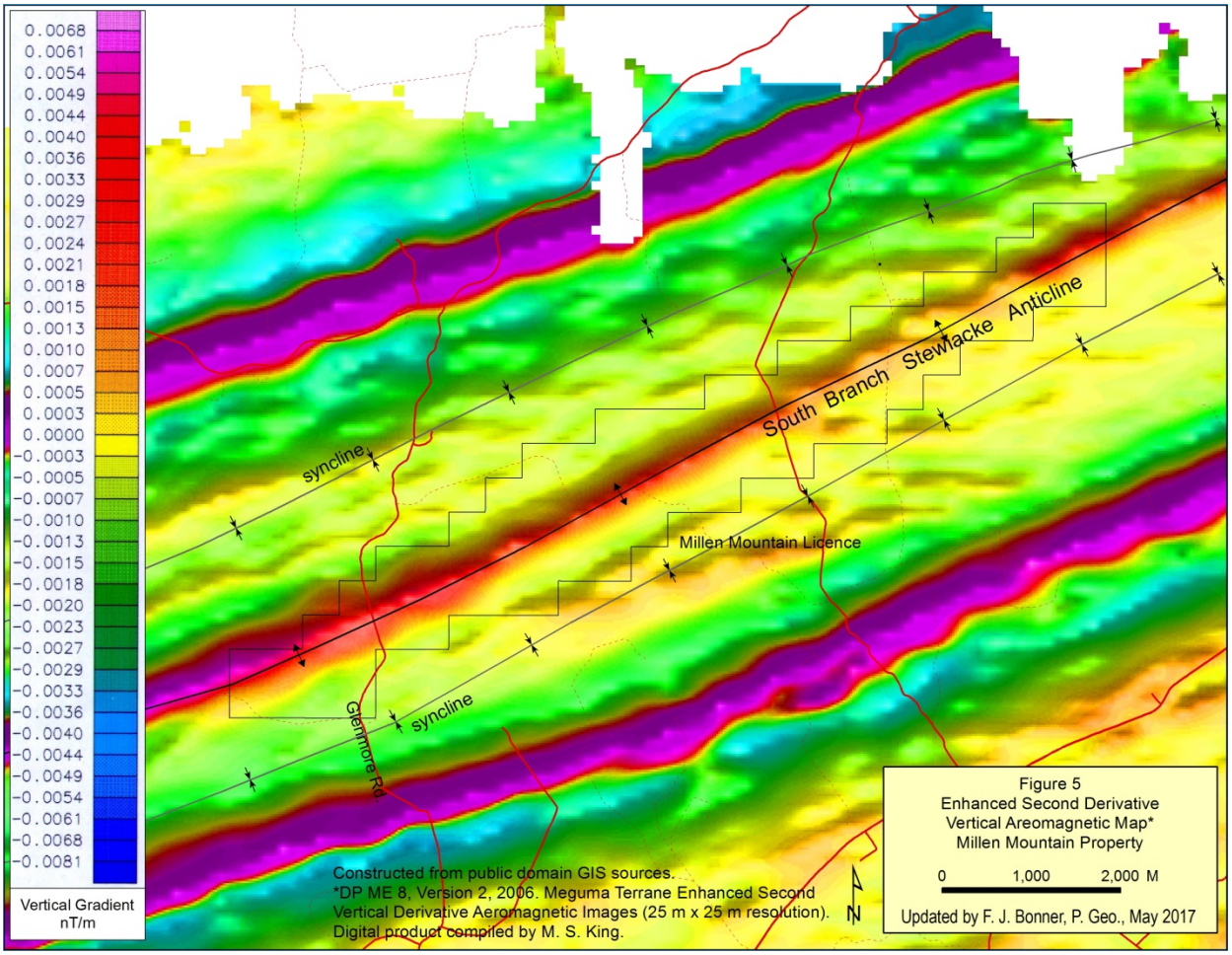


Figure 5 Enhanced 2nd Derivative Aeromagnetic Image

Mineralization:

The Millen Mountain Property has several Meguma-style gold deposit attributes that include similar structural features such as:

1) Tight anticlinal folding and abundant faulting quartz-rich zones;
2) Variation in meta-siltstone/slate and meta-sandstone stratigraphy where gold is often located; and
3) Pervasive carbonate alteration and possible hydrothermal sulphide.

Horne, King and Young (1999) reported on the similarities between southwest – northeast trending slate belts of the Rawdon Hills and at Wittenburg Mountain where the Millen Mountain Property is located. These similarities include lithology, structure, alteration and quartz vein

styles. Figure 6 depicts airborne magnetic draped on a digital elevation model of the Wittenburg Synclinorium. The magnetic signature is seen to be reliably mapping the bedrock geology.

The Rawdon Hills hosts several Halifax Formation Slate gold deposits including: the Central Rawdon Gold Mine (https://gesner.novascotia.ca/modb/queryView/singlereport.aspx?Occ_number=E04-024); the East Rawdon Gold Mine (https://gesner.novascotia.ca/modb/queryView/singlereport.aspx?Occ_number=E04-005), and the West Gore Antimony/Gold Mine (https://gesner.novascotia.ca/modb/queryView/singlereport.aspx?Occ_number=E04-001), which are all concordant vein style deposits. The past-producing Centre Rawdon Gold Mine (District) is also located in the Rawdon Hills but gold mineralization is found in northwest – southeast discordant (or A-C style) oriented auriferous quartz veins, trending approximately 340° (https://gesner.novascotia.ca/modb/queryView/singlereport.aspx?Occ_number=E04-006).

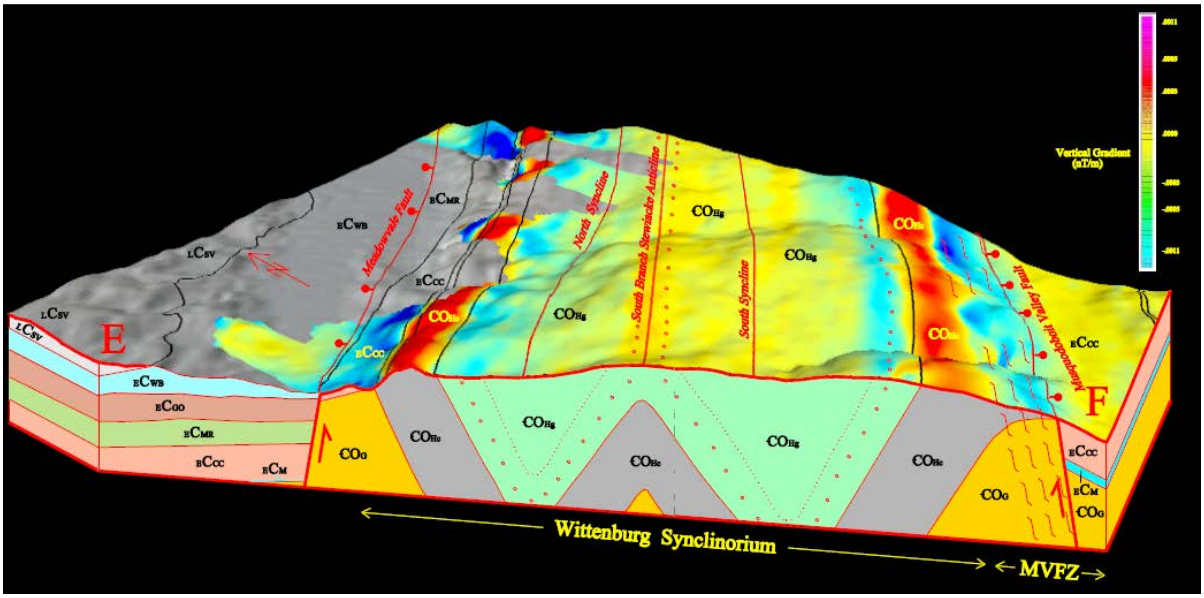


Figure 6 Airborne magnetics draped on Wittenburg Synclinorium

Deposit Types

The clear majority of Meguma gold deposits and occurrences have been discovered throughout the aerial extent of the Meguma Group (Ryan and Smith, 2007). The meta-sedimentary rocks of this group have been folded into long waves of anticlines and synclines, running from Canso in the northeast to Yarmouth in the southwest, about 450 kilometres. The best gold is found where the anticlines have undergone secondary folding or faulting within domed portions of the anticlines. Mineralization is found in well-defined ore shoots formed by secondary flexures and crosscutting quartz feeders near the domed portion of the anticlines.

Most gold bearing veins are associated with thicker than normal interbedded slate units in the massive greywackes of the Goldenville Formation. Several deposits have disseminated gold in the slate and greywacke in addition to vein-style mineralization. Minor gold deposits are found in the younger Halifax Formation slate.

There are several gold-bearing vein styles found at the various gold districts in Nova Scotia. Stratiform veins, more commonly referred to as bedding parallel (BP), laminated and interbedded veins are the earliest formed (this group includes stratabound veins as well). These veins are believed to be the result of periodic overpressure causing cracks and minor-fractures that are then filled with hydrothermal fluid, cool and develop a crack-seal texture. The crack-seal texture may also be formed in response to ductile deformation of the quartz caused by bedding parallel faults generated along flexural dip-slip planes during folding. Bedding parallel veins are concordant at the fold scale but cross-cut individual laminations and local bedding. In anticlinal hinges, these veins can maintain their thickness around the fold hinge and are therefore not classic saddle reef style veins but M-folded buckled veins. Only a few deposits have true saddle reef style veins present with substantially thickened quartz veins in the nose of the fold.

En echelon veins are found on the flanks of major folds in slate between greywacke units. Extensional fractures on the limbs of the fold are filled with vein material. Angular veins and cross veins are discordant and range in orientation, thickness and lateral extent. These veins may cross-cut several stratigraphic horizons.

Younger northwest trending faults are believed to have influenced gold concentrations at several deposits and in a few cases, have produced stockwork style mineralization. Some late stage faults contain gold bearing veins. Minor gold bearing vein styles included late stage A-C extensional veins that form parallel to the fold axis and granite related veins near intrusions.

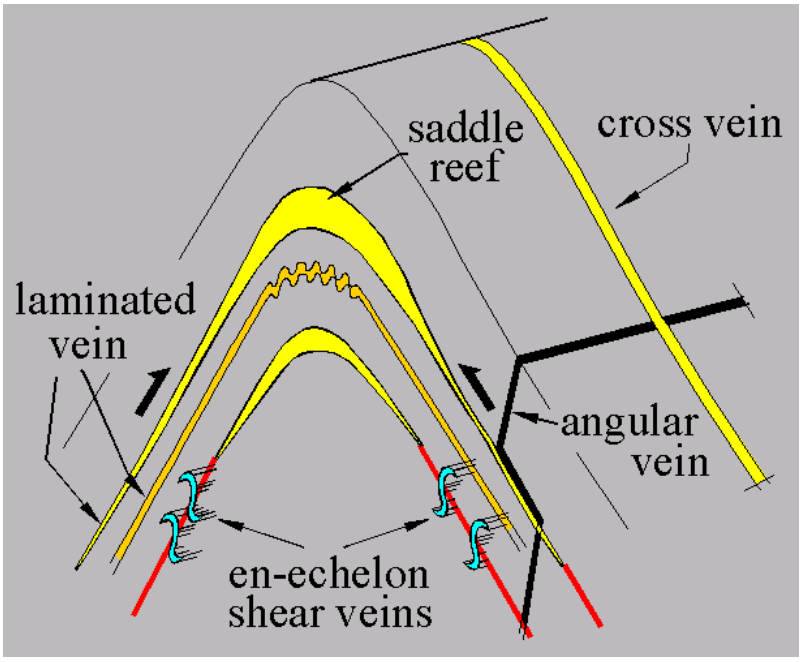


Figure 7 Schematic Diagram of Meguma Gold Deposit Style Vein Array

Figure 7 is a schematic diagram illustrating the relationships between the various vein styles discussed and a typical anticlinal fold structure in Meguma Group rock units (Horne 2012, personal communication).

The origin and genesis of Meguma-style gold deposits was controversial at one time but has now been largely settled by scientific work such as Horne and Culshaw (2001) and Kontak and Horne (2010). The syngenetic, hydrothermal seafloor depositional hypothesis has reasonably lost support to a syntectonic, metamorphic fluid model associated with tectonism related to the Acadian Orogeny and granitoid intrusion. During Devonian continental collision, hydrothermal solutions were driven out of the basement or perhaps the deep Goldenville Formation rocks. These fluids travelled along flexural slip faults in the argillites or mudstones and were eventually trapped at the hinges of anticlinal folds. The Meguma style of gold deposit normally occurs in the Goldenville Formation. Hanging-wall and footwall sandstones bounding the auriferous argillite perhaps act as barriers preventing migration of fluids into the surrounding country rock.

Kontak and Horne (2010) describe very well the occurrence of gold in Meguma-style deposits. “Gold occurs as a Au-Ag phase with fineness exceeding 900 (e.g., Kontak and Smith, 1993), although the rare presence of more Ag-rich grains (as much as 20-30% Ag) and trace amounts of mixed Au-Te-Bi phases are also known. Grain size is highly variable, from rare cases of multi-ounce nuggets to the more common occurrences of mm- to cm size grains. Gold may be present as free gold in both white crystalline quartz and the darker laminated variety, although the former is more common; along stylolitic surfaces of either wall rock ribbons or chlorite; coating

vein-wall rock contacts; and along fractures in sulfide phases, particularly arsenopyrite. Although there are few indicators of gold proximity, the presence of galena is commonly an indicator. As noted above, gold occurs within ore shoots, the orientations of which are variable between deposits."

In the context of the above paragraph, fineness is a term used to describe the purity of gold with 1000 equating to 100% Au, thus a fineness of 900 means there are 10% impurities, which is commonly Ag but may also be Cu, Hg, Te.

Exploration

An analysis of historical information and data in the spring of 2012 indicates the Millen Mountain Property has been underexplored in comparison to other Meguma style gold properties in the province. Reconnaissance mapping and prospecting identified alteration that was not previously discussed in the literature. Bleaching, likely caused by carbonate alteration was observed associated with the thicker metasandstone units in the old open cuts along the South Branch Stewiacke River. Furthermore, sulphide mineralization was observed in the altered metasandstones with quartz veining perpendicular (AC veins) to the bedding parallel veins. Old trenches have traced at least one quartz vein system several hundred metres to the east where a shaft was encountered. This may be the historical Crowe Shaft.

Beja contracted Matrix GeoTechnologies Ltd. ("Matrix") from Toronto, Ontario, to carry out a high resolution geophysical survey (Induced Potential, Resistivity and Magnetics) to better understand alteration patterns, subsurface geological structure, identify follow-up targets and attempt to correlate geophysical responses with the few known geological parameters at Millen Mountain (Kallfa and Kapallani, 2012).

A 500X3000 metre cut grid (Figure 8) with 100 metre line spacing was established in the western portion of the claim block that focussed on the historical workings, two mineral occurrences as reported in the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources' Mineral Occurrence Database and the vein system mapped by H. Fletcher, & E. R. Faribault in 1903. Line flagging and cutting proved to be extremely difficult in certain areas that experienced extensive forest damage because of Hurricane Juan in 2003.

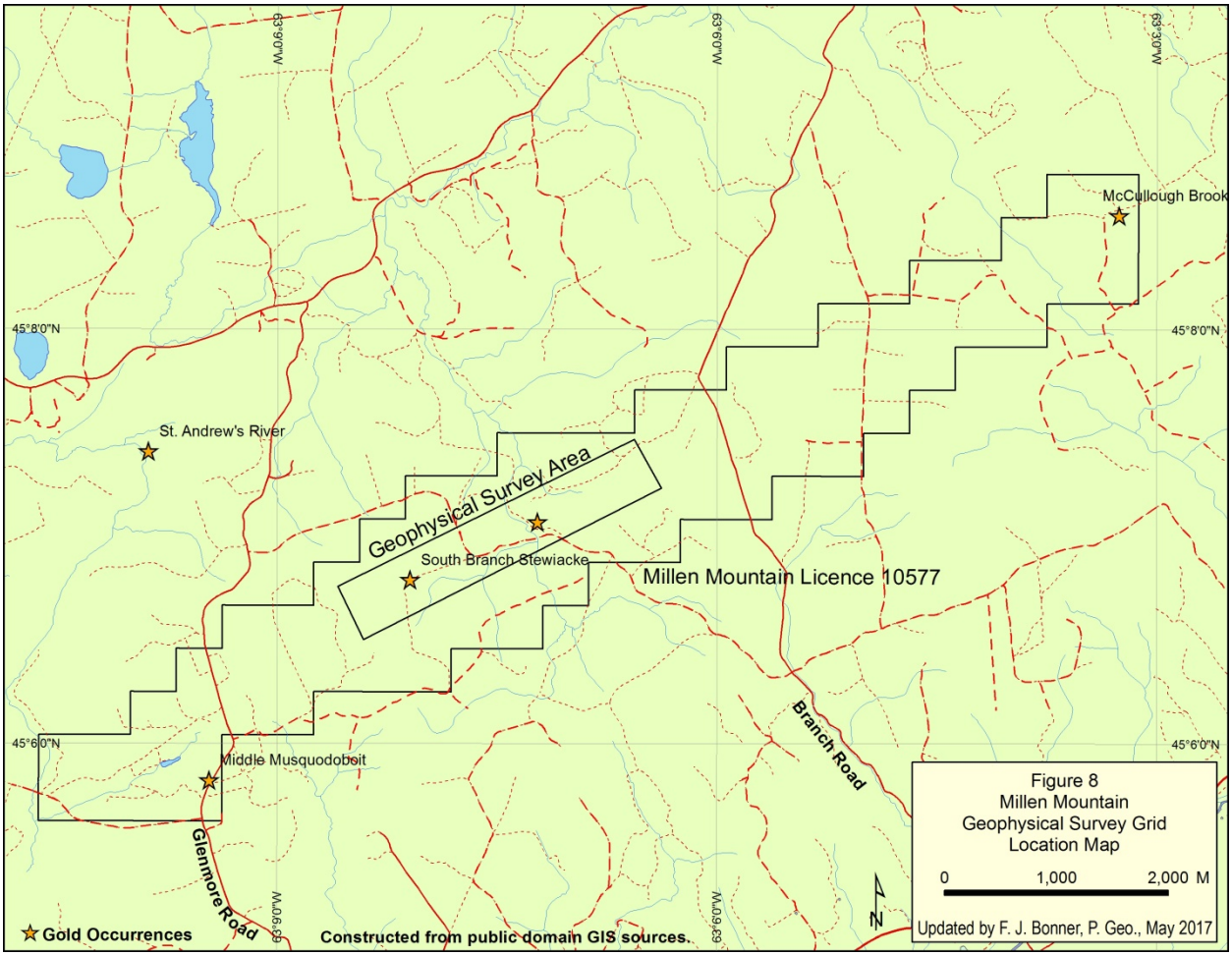


Figure 8 Geophysical Survey Grid Location Map, Millen Mountain, Nova Scotia

Approximately 15 line kilometres of Induced Polarization (IP), High-resolution Magnetic and Resistivity surveys were conducted between September 12th and October 6th, 2012. Gradient and Pole-Dipole arrays were employed with a transmitting dipole spacing of AB=1250m for gradient surveys and C_1-C_2 =1.0 km (min.) for Pole-Dipole surveys. IP sampling interval was 25m. Magnetic survey sampling interval was 12.5m. Ten Pole-Dipole lines were completed.

Matrix's report included 1:5000 scale plan maps for:

1) Total Chargeability (IP)
2) Apparent Resistivity
3) Total Magnetic Field
4) An integration map comparing airborne magnetic data and IP anomalies
5) An Interpretation Map

The report also included ten 1:2500 scale Pole-Dipole Pseudo-sections with combined Total Chargeability and Apparent Resistivity and ten 1:2500 scale Quantitative Sections™. The results

of their surveys are summarised in following sections and figures. Pole-Dipole pseudo-sections are in Appendix A. Quantitative Sections™ are in Appendix B.

Beja provided the author with copies of receipts for exploration it had completed on the Property. Direct exploration expenditures by Beja on the Millen Mountain Property in 2012 are as follows:

Table 2 2012 Exploration Expenses

DESCRIPTION OF WORK	SUB TOTAL	TOTAL
Geophysics survey	$75,565.15	$85,256.71
Geophysics interpretation and report	$8,750.00	$9,887.50
Geological, supervision and field management	$13,769.00	$15,269.92
Line cutting	$19,000.00	$19,000.00
Total	**$117,084.15**	**$129,414.13**

These expenditures in the "Total" column include all applicable taxes. Under the Beja Agreement, the Company acquired all information, data, records, exploration results and exploration expenditures with respect to the Property.

Chargeability Discussion:

The Total Chargeability Map (Map 1 in back pocket) exhibits geophysical trend in a northeast-southwest direction. Data represented in plan maps are bulk averages from surface to approximately 300m. While there is a wide variation in conductivity strength (average 12.5mV/V), approximately half the data is considered to have a strong response which is consistent with disseminated sulphide mineralization or graphite. The report authors advised the high chargeability background could screen out important weaker or moderate strength anomalies.

The westernmost area (Line 0 to approximately Line 13) displays a distinct linear geophysical anomaly whereas the central portion of the survey area has a similar overall trend but the IP response appears more disrupted between Line 13 to Line 20. The distinct linear pattern is seen again between Line 20 and Line 29. The disrupted response in the central portion of the survey area is interpreted to be related to post mineralization faulting. The Total Chargeability plan map also suggests the geophysical anomalies continue to the west and to the east of the survey area.

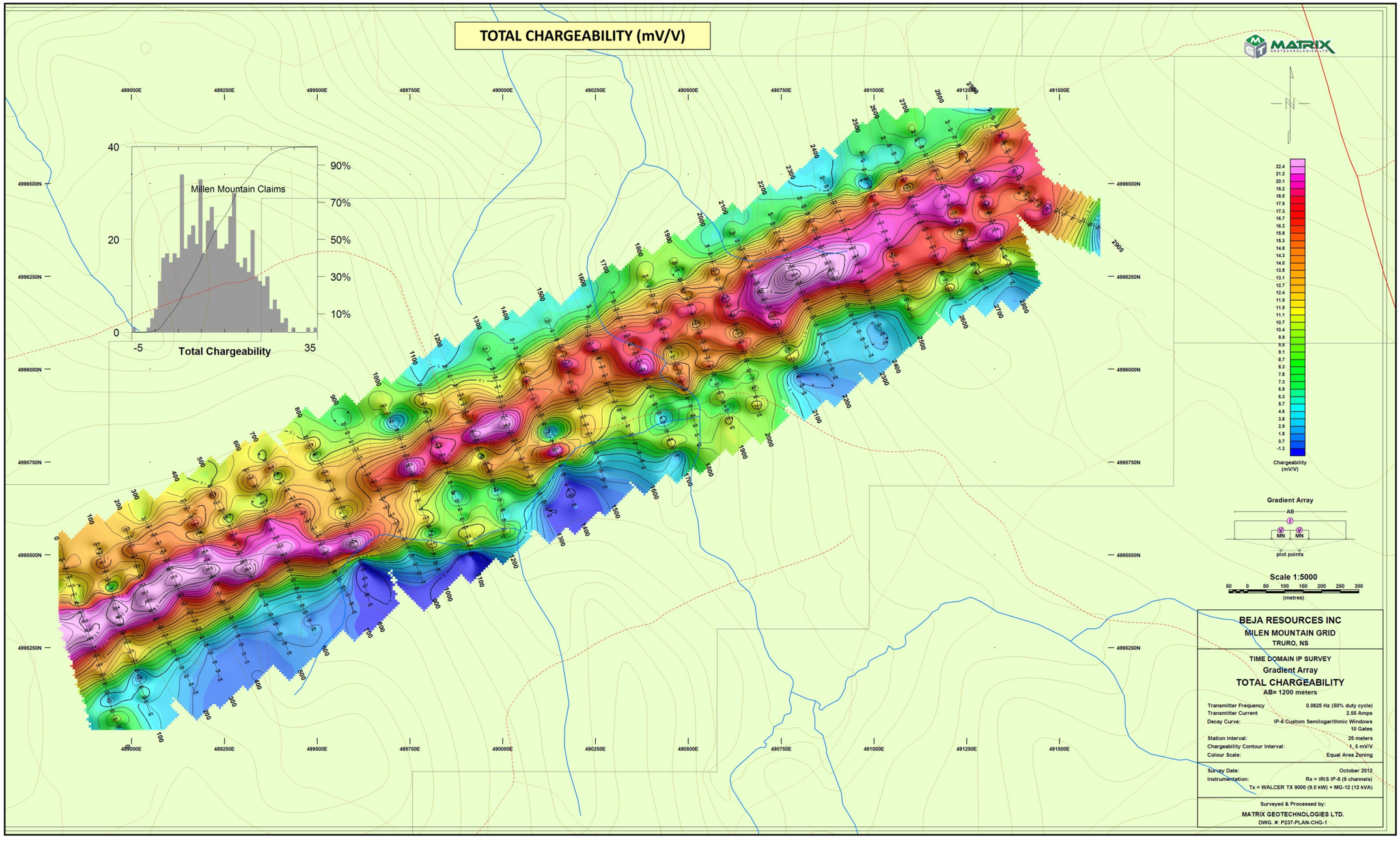


Figure 9 Total Chargeability Map

In the west anomaly zone, resistivity response has a general 'layered' appearance. Higher resistivities were found at depth and overlain by lower resistive responses (see QS Line 300 in Appendix B). Matrix suggests this response may reflect sedimentary layering. Induced polarization responses on those QS show a wide, high chargeability signature associated with low resistivity from surface to about 100m. A narrow high chargeability signature that extends past the survey depth of approximately 300m is associated with high resistivity. Additionally, the shallow chargeability anomalies do not seem to be associated with a magnetic signature.

In the central anomaly zone, higher resistivities are again found at depth and in a general sense show gross layering. Responses are much more displaced which may indicate significant faulting in the area. QS Line 1700 (Appendix B) illustrates the nature of resistivity and distribution of chargeability signature. A wide high chargeability signature is again found at surface and extends to about 120m with a narrow anomaly extending into the higher resistivity to 300m. Line 1700 coincidentally passes through historical surface workings (large trenches) at station 0 (baseline) and coincides with the high chargeability response at surface.

In the east anomaly zone, resistivity in section has a contrasting distribution. For example, QS Line 2200 (Appendix B) shows the high resistivity signature extending to surface and appears displaced at approximately 50m N of the baseline suggesting fault dislocation. High chargeability is associated with low resistivity at surface to approximately 125m. A distinct chargeability signature also appears about 60m north of the baseline which is seen at surface to 50m depth then resumes at 125m to 300m. This signature is closely associated with high resistivity and the displacement at 50m north.

Resistivity Discussion:

The Apparent Resistivity Map (Figure 10) displays a wide range of response data between 475 ohm-m and 12.5kohm-m. Approximately 85% of the data falls within the high to very-high resistivity category. Higher resistivity units probably reflect siliceous units (metamorphosed sandstones?) whereas the lower resistivity signatures are probably associated with slate sequences.

Apparent Resistivity signatures in plan view (Figure 9) trend northeast-southwest locally such as along the northern margin of the survey area and along the southern margin in more discrete horizons. Most high resistivity zones are relatively thin and long providing good line-to-line correlation possibly indicative of vein systems or alteration zones. Breaks and displacements suggest faulting.

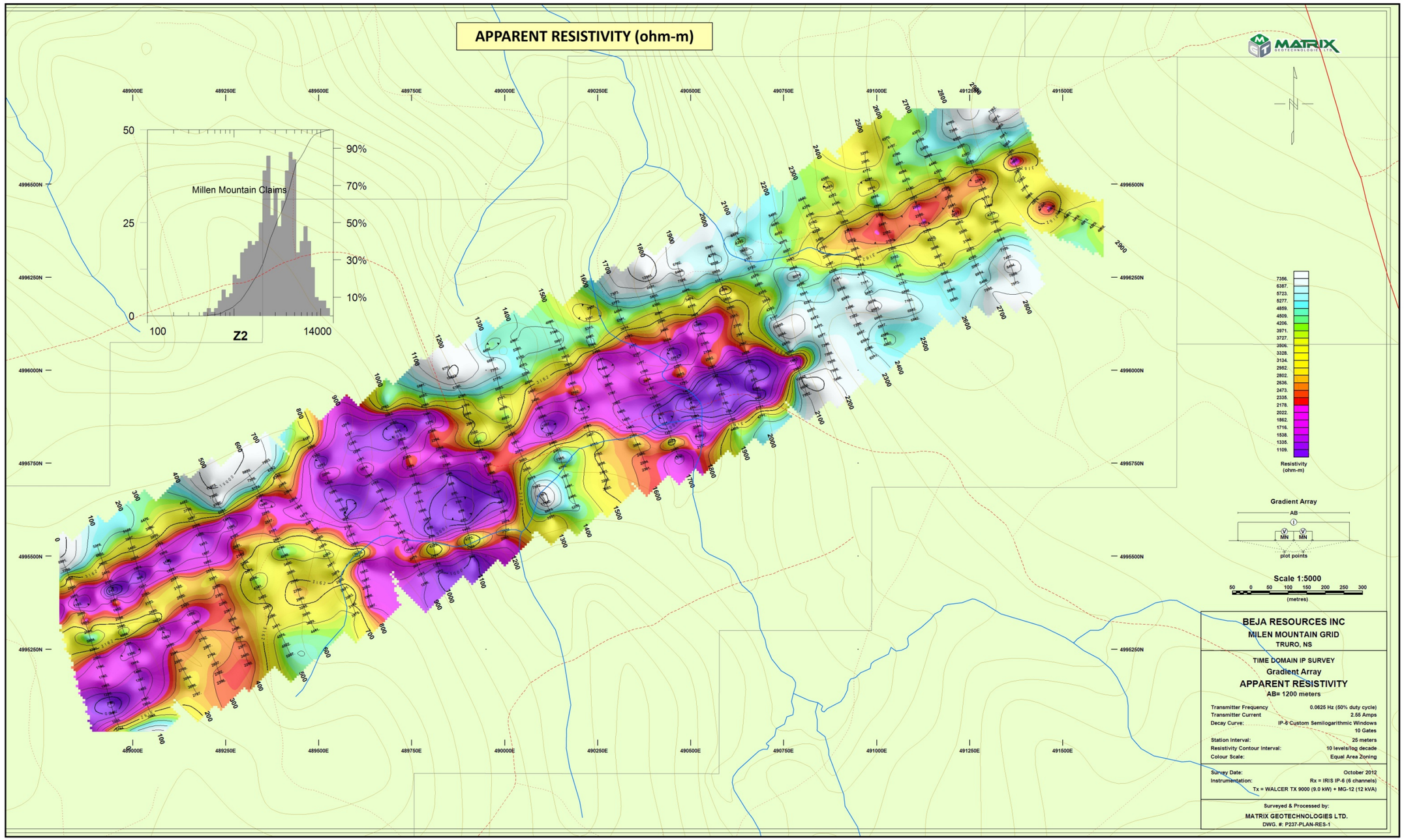


Figure 10 Apparent Resistivity Map (reduced original)

Magnetic Field Discussion:

The Total Magnetic Field Map (Figure 11) once again shows a northeast-southwest trend with weaker magnetic responses to the north of the baseline and higher magnetic features to the south. Survey depth is approximately 60-70m and was undertaken to help interpret structural features and verify the nature of shallow, high chargeability responses.

According to Matrix, two types of magnetic anomalies were identified. These are linear line-to-line responses and 'bulls-eye' type anomalies suggesting two styles of magnetic signatures. The first type is commonly associated with tabular stratigraphic horizons following the same trend as chargeability and resistivity signatures. The second type are likely related to shallow iron sulphides such as pyrrhotite known to be present in lower stratigraphic units of the Halifax Formation.

Ten Quantitative Sections™ were constructed through Matrix's proprietary, Quantitative Section™ Methodology which is a complex integration process that utilizes the results of the gradient survey and the follow-up pole-dipole survey which was arranged over high chargeability anomalies. Quantitative Sections™ (QS) have interpreted chargeability and resistivity plotted in section. Matrix included Lines 200, 300 and 400 as part of the "west anomaly zone". The "central anomaly zone" included Lines 1700, 1800 and 1900. The "east anomaly zone" contains Lines 2100, 2200, 2300 and 2800. Four lines (300, 1800, 2200 and 2800) further integrated total field magnetics for more detailed interpretation. The total field magnetics are plotted as a profile over the QS.

Quantitative Sections™ and gradient data were used to produce an Interpretation Map (Figure 12) and identify seven high priority follow-up targets and 13 secondary. Higher priority targets were determined based on chargeability strength, resistivity association and their characteristics in terms of geometry, depth and vertical/horizontal extent. The thirteen secondary targets had similar geophysical characteristics as the high priority targets but generally lacked detailed coverage or showed short line-to-line correlation.

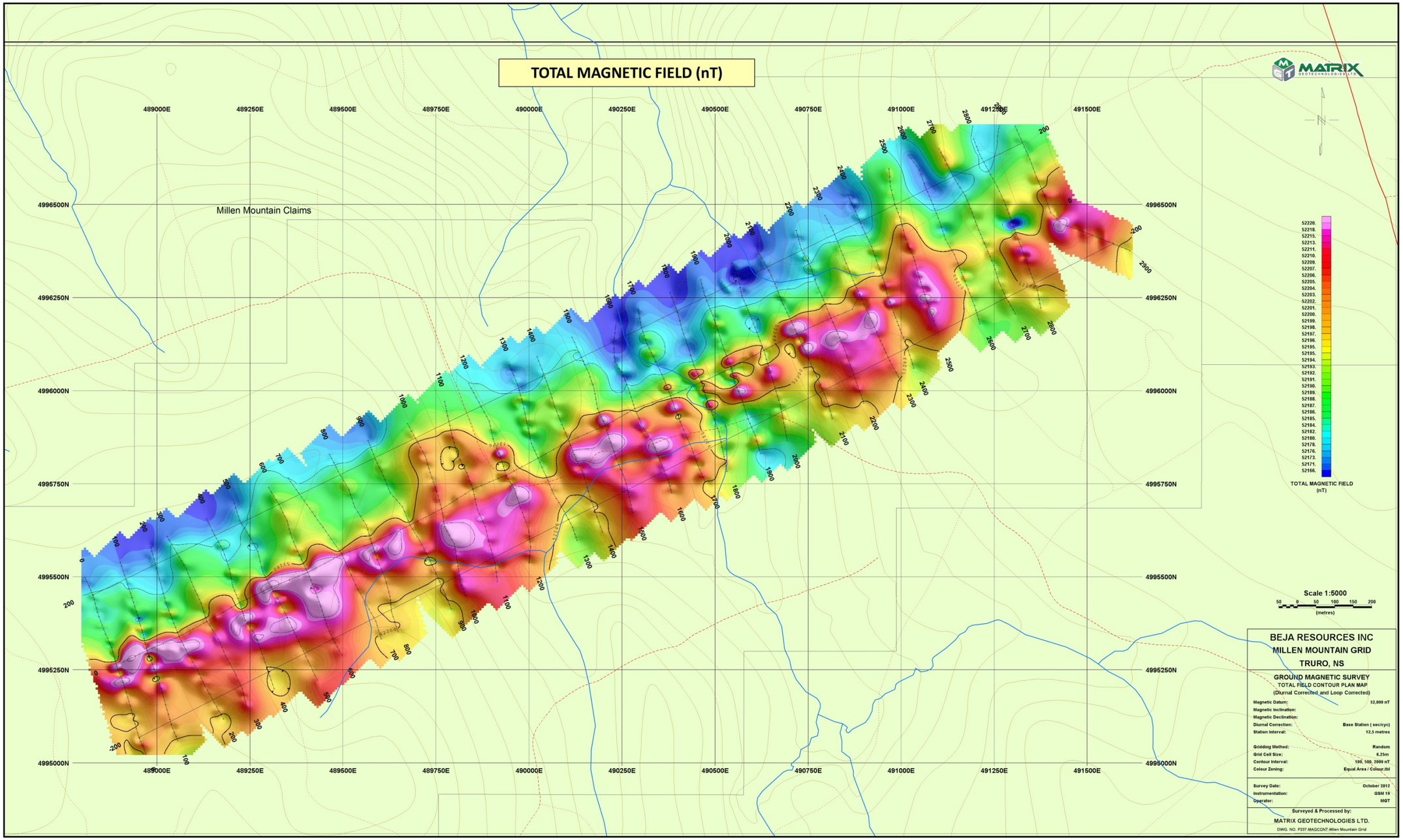


Figure 11 Total Magnetic Field Map (reduced original)

Drilling

Neither Beja nor Legion has conducted any drilling at the Millen Mountain Property, and therefore drilling is not included in this report.

Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Neither Beja nor Legion has conducted any sampling at the Millen Mountain Property, and therefore sampling is not included in this report.

Data Verification

The verification process included a review of all available data including:

Detailed examination of all work filed with the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources;
A field visit to the Property and surrounding area to confirm location of pre-existing mine workings and ensure these occur within the Millen Mountain Property boundaries; and
Observation of extensive historic trenches and waste rock pile (although samples for re-assaying were not collected).

The author has determined that the available data is adequate to support the interpretations and conclusions in this report.

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Neither Beja nor Legion has conducted any mineral processing or metallurgical testing at the Millen Mountain Property, and therefore mineral processing or metallurgical testing are not included in this report.

Mineral Resource Estimates

Neither Beja nor Legion has conducted any mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates at the Millen Mountain Property, and therefore mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates are not included in this report.

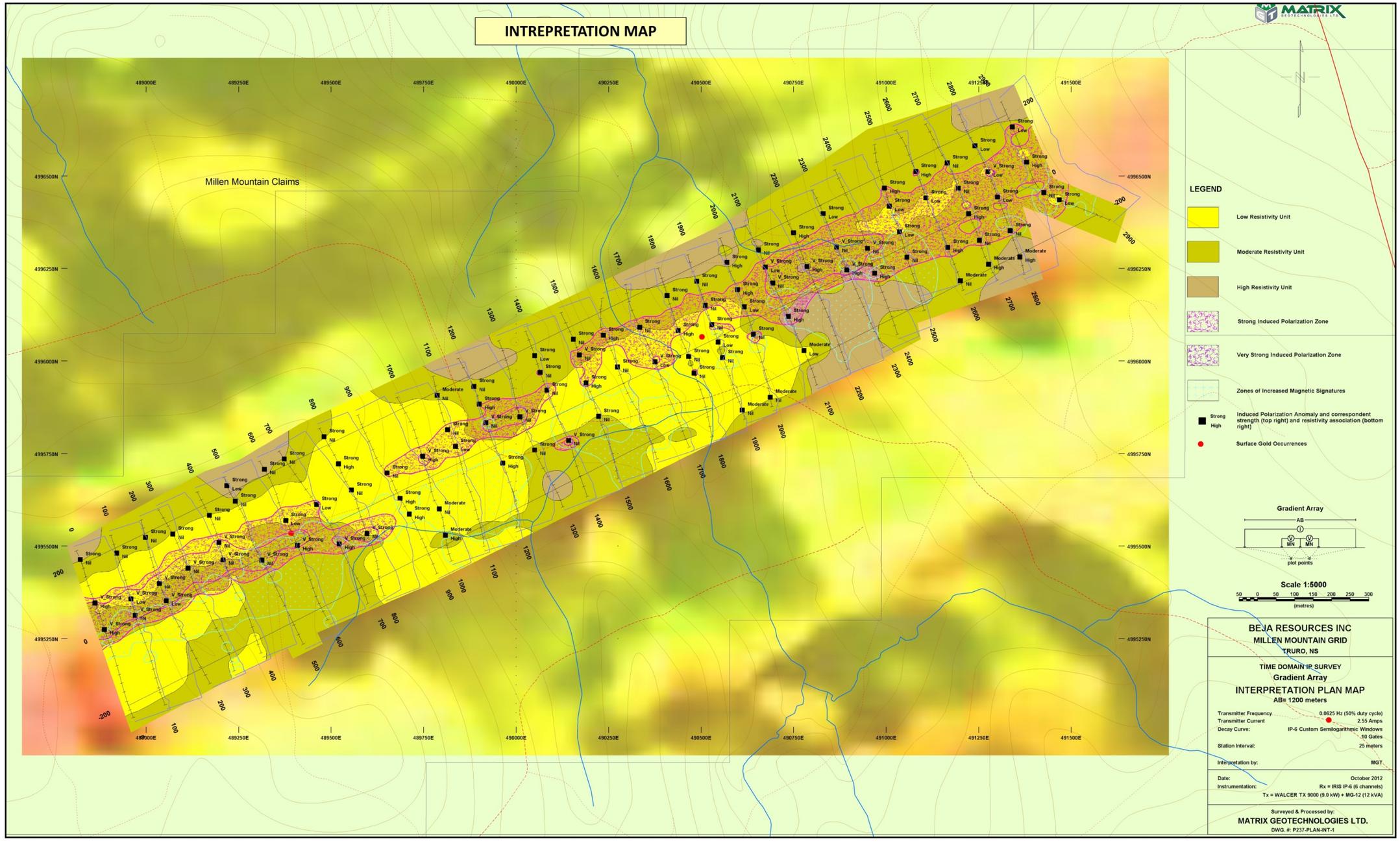


Figure 12 Interpretation Map

Adjacent Properties

The author has determined that there are no adjacent properties with information relevant to the Millen Mountain Property.

Other Relevant Data and Information

The author is un-aware of any other information that would make this report more complete.

Interpretation and Conclusions

The Millen Mountain Property has limited bedrock exposure to provide detailed structural geology information. However, reconnaissance mapping (Fletcher and Faribault, 1903; Horne and King, 2002) confirmed the approximate location of the South Branch Stewiacke River Anticline and provided some useful geological information. The Property is predominantly underlain by slates and minor metasandstones of the Glenn Brook Member of the Halifax Formation.

Recent exploration was reconnaissance in nature with variable results. Gold was reportedly found on the Millen Mountain Property in the early 1900's and later in an assessment report (Collier, 1999) that cited a sample assayed almost 1 ounce per tonne. Collier collected a few other gold bearing samples (<1 g).

Beja Resources Inc. commissioned Matrix GeoTechnologies Ltd. to conduct detailed gradient and pole-dipole chargeability, resistivity and magnetic surveys. These surveys identified geophysical signatures possibly related to stratigraphy, alteration, faulting, structures and potential sulphide mineralization.

The Interpretation Map (Figure 12) shows the relationships in plan-view between chargeability, resistivity and total magnetics as interpreted by Matrix. High chargeability may indicate the presence of altered metasandstone hosted sulphide with attendant quartz vein systems. This association is pronounced at Station 0 on QS Line 1700 (Appendix B) where high chargeability correlates well with field observation in that old workings that quartz veining, sulphide mineralization and carbonate alteration in a thick (<1m) unit of metasandstone. This lends support that at least some chargeability anomalies are associated with sulphide mineralization at Millen Mountain.

Geophysical surveys in the central portion of the survey seem to indicate that area may be more faulted than the western and eastern portions. That observation is supported by previous digital elevation modeling work by Rheingold Exploration Corp.

Quantitative Sections™ suggest an apparent correlation with interpreted stratigraphy of the Millen Mountain area. Drilling data is not available along the entire Wittenburg Mountain slate belt and therefore a drilling program is required to ascertain sub-surface geology, structure and mineralization.

Matrix divided geophysical anomalies into seven high priority and thirteen secondary priority targets for follow-up by detailed geochemical sampling and drilling. The presence of a Quantitative Section™ was the main criterion for separating the chargeability anomalies.

The Millen Mountain Property is an underexplored property that should be considered a grassroots exploration property. Reconnaissance mapping has identified important structural features and alteration that is consistent with Meguma style gold deposits.

An analogous geological setting lies to the west of Millen Mountain (Rawdon Hills) that hosts several Halifax Formation Slate gold deposits. Gold has also been mined in other areas of the province that are underlain by Halifax Slate.

The Property has significant un-tested geophysical targets across the entire length of the survey area with chargeability anomalies open along strike both eastward and westward.

Recommendations

A two-phase exploration program is recommended to advance the un-tested mineral potential of the Millen Mountain Property. Phase one of the program would comprise rock sampling and exploration geochemistry to prioritize locations of auriferous potential along the 2 kilometre strike length of the South Branch quartz vein system and to also evaluate the entire length of the South Branch Stewiacke Anticline on the exploration grid.

There are numerous pits and trenches located along the South Branch quartz vein system. Grab sampling of the trench walls and waste rock piles should be performed. With special emphasis on sampling quartz veining and carbonitized and/or arsenopyrite-rich slate and sandstone in the search for wallrock hosted gold.

Exploration geochemistry surveys should comprise a combination of MMI and B-horizon soil sampling. A detailed, conventional B-horizon soil sampling survey should also be performed. B-horizon samples are to be collected at 25 metre intervals along grid-lines at a line spacing of 50 metres.

If warranted by the results of phase one, phase two would comprise a diamond drilling program of 400 metres to evaluate the trend of the South Brook Stewiacke Anticline and the nature of selected geophysical anomalies identified by Matrix GeoTechnologies ltd. and discussed in this technical report. Specifically, diamond drilling is proposed to evaluate:

1) Geophysical targets that have a supporting gold and/or arsenic geochemical signature.
2) Geochemical targets which are anomalous in gold and/or arsenic.
3) Deep-seated geophysical anomalies, particularly those that are coincident with the South Brook Stewiacke Anticline.
4) Geologic targets that may be recognized during the course of this exploration as the Property becomes better understood.

Millen Mountain Property Exploration Budget:

Exploration Geochemistry

Program Preparation and Management	-6 day equivalent @ $600/day	$3600
Rock Samples	-5 days @ $500/day	$2500
Analysis	-50 samples @ $40/sample	$2000
Sample collection (2 techs)	-60 days @ $600/day	$36,000
MMI analyses	-150 samples @ $45/sample	$6750
B-Horizon analyses	-1200 sample @ $26/sample	$31,200
Field gear (packs, augers, compasses, sample bags etc.)		$2,000
Crew deployment (i.e. truck & fuel)		$4,000
Geological Supervision	-10 -day equivalent @ $600/day	$6,000
Room & Board		$8,000
Total		**$102,050**

Diamond Drilling

Drill metre-age costs	-400m NQ @ $90/metre	$36,000
Drill moves		$4,000
Drill event contingency (i.e. lost equipment down-hole)		$3,000
Stand-by		$2,000
Ancillary drill costs (polymer, core boxes)		$1,500
Down-hole surveying		$1,000
Drill core analysis	-275 samples @$75/sample	$20,625
Drill core shipping		$2,000

Geological Supervision	-18 days @ $500/day	$9,000
Technical Support (2 techs)	-40 days @ $300/day (2 techs)	$12,000
Trail cutters		$5,000
Core-shed (rental space)		$1,000
Core-shed supplies (rock-saw, blades, sample bags, analytical standards etc.)		$4,000
Crew deployment (i.e. two trucks & fuel)		$4,000
Room & Board		$6,000
Total		**$111,125**
Total – Exploration Budget		**$213,175**

Plates:

Plate 1 Bull quartz and metasandstone from trench near Line 2100.

Plate 2 Hydrothermally altered metasandstone (iron carbonate).

Plate 3 Waste rock quartz from adjacent pit.

Plate 4 Mined-out pit with sub-vertical metasandstone walls.

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DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report for the Millen Mountain Property, Middle Musquodoboit, Halifax and Colchester Counties, Nova Scotia, Canada
N.T.S.11-E -1A and 11-E-3D, Property Centre 61° 47’ 20” W / 45° 14’ 5” N

Technical Report completed at the request of Legion Metals Corp.

Dated: August 2, 2017

Author: Mark Graves, P.Geo

“Mark Graves”

Signature:

CERTIFICATE AND CONSENT OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Certificate of Qualified Person

1) The "qualified person" is Mark Graves of 99 Skyway Drive, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, Professional Geoscientist registered with PEGNL in the Province of Newfoundland (RN #02911) and the Association of Professional Geologists of Nova Scotia (RN #0172).

2) This certificate applies to the technical report titled "National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report, Millen Mountain Property, Middle Musquodoboit, Halifax and Colchester Counties, Nova Scotia, Canada, N.T.S. 11E -1A and 11E-3D, Property Centre 61° 47' 20" W / 45° 14' 05" N, dated August 2, 2017" (the "Technical Report").

3) I have been employed continuously in my profession for a total of thirty-nine (39) years since graduating from Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia in 1978. My experience has included being employed with major and junior exploration companies, mining companies, consulting firms and provincial governments in Canada and Greenland. I have been a registered as a Professional Geoscientist (licensee and member) in the Province of Newfoundland, Canada, (RN #02911) since 1993. I am also a member of Geoscientists Nova Scotia (RN #0172) since 2011. I am a "qualified person" as defined in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101").

4) I visited the Property discussed in this report on September 28, 2012 and December 3, 2012.

5) I am responsible for preparation, reviewing and filing of all items of the Technical Report.

6) I do not have a financial interest in the Property or Legion Metals Corp. I am independent of Legion Metals Corp., applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

7) I have not had any prior involvement in any respect with the Millen Mountain Property, except for preparing a draft technical report on behalf of Beja Resources Inc. in 2012.

8) I have read NI 43-101 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.

9) As of the date hereof, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical Information that is required to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 2nd day of August, 2017.

"Mark Graves"

Mark Graves, P.Geo.