FIREFOX GOLD CORP.

2018 TECHNICAL (N.I. 43-101) REPORT ON THE JEESIÖ PROPERTY

Located in Kittilä and Sodankylä Municipalities, Lapland Region, Finland
67˚ 28' N Latitude; 25˚ 54' E Longitude

-prepared for-

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Effective Date: April 10, 2018

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LIST OF UNITS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Units:

cm	centimetre (1 cm = 10^{-2} m)
C$	Canadian dollar
Ga	billion years ago
g/t	grams/tonne (1 g/t = 1 ppm = 1000 ppb)
km	kilometre (1 km = 1000 m)
m	metre (1 m = 100 cm)
Ma	million years ago
Moz	million troy ounces
oz	troy ounce (1 oz = 31.10348 grams = 0.0310348 kg)
ppb	part per billion (1 ppb = 10^{-3} ppm = 10^{-3} g/t)
ppm	part per million (1 ppm = 1 g/t = 1000 ppb)
US$	United States dollar (US$ 1 = C$ 1.2618, as of April 10, 2018)
°C	degree Celsius
€	euro (€ 1 = C$ 1.5586, as of April 10, 2018)

Abbreviations:

BOT	bottom-of-till (type of geochemical sample)
E	east
EM	electromagnetic
GPS	global positioning system
GTK	Geologian tutkimuskeskus (Geological Survey of Finland)
N	north
NE	northeast
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101
NSR	net smelter return
NW	northwest
S	south
SE	southeast
SW	southwest
TOB	top-of-bedrock (type of geochemical sample)
TSXV	TSX Venture Exchange
W	West
WGS84	World Geodetic System (1984)

1.0 SUMMARY

The Jeesiö property ("Jeesiö") consists of two reservations, a portion of a third reservation, an exploration permit and an exploration permit application which cover a total of 460.0 km^2 in three separate blocks of flat, glacial till-covered terrain in the Lapland region of northern Finland. Paved Highway 80 runs through the northern part of the property between the towns of Kittilä and Sodankylä; a network of secondary and tertiary roads provides access to the remainder of the property. Two modern gold and base metal mines are in production in this part of Finland, supporting an infrastructure of mining and exploration services and supplies in the area. The region experiences a continental-style climate with cold winters and warm summers; drilling can be carried out year-round with the exception of spring thaw from mid-April through May. Firefox Gold Corp. ("Firefox") has an option to earn 100% of the Jeesiö property from Magnus Minerals Oy ("Magnus"), subject to a 1.5% NSR royalty, one-third of which can be purchased for 1,000 troy ounces of gold.

Very little exploration has been carried out to date on the Jeesiö property. The Geological Survey of Finland ("GTK") has carried out reconnaissance till and airborne geophysical surveys. Outokompu Oy ("Outokompu") drilled one of the GTK nugget-in-till anomalies, intersecting narrow widths of strong fuchsite alteration but only low Au values. Firefox began reconnaissance till sampling of Jeesiö following its acquisition in 2017, and at the time of this writing has commenced with an overburden drilling program to collect and analyze base-of-till ("BOT") samples in selected target areas of the property.

The Jeesiö property is located at the southern margin of the Central Lapland Greenstone Belt ("CLGB"), a poorly-explored package of Paleoproterozoic mafic volcanic and sedimentary rocks which underwent three ductile compressional events around 1.79-1.92 Ga followed by one or more brittle stages. The earliest two phases of ductile compression produced thrust faults, the most important of which are the northerly Sirkka ("STZ") and southerly Venejoki ("VTZ") thrust zones, both of which have been traced for >100 km. The third phase of ductile compression (D3) produced NE-striking strike-slip shear zones and reactivated or displaced the earlier thrusts. Orogenic gold occurrences in the CLGB have been found in association with the STZ, the VTZ and the D3 shear zones. Suurikuusikko, with current mineral reserves of 4.5 Moz Au and the most significant gold deposit found to date within the CLGB, is related to one of these NE-striking D3 shear zones. The author has been unable to verify information concerning Suurikuusikko and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization at Jessio.

The Jeesiö property is located along the VTZ with a small portion of the property north of the VTZ in CLGB stratigraphy and its bulk south of the VTZ in poorly understood Proterozoic and Archean volcano-sedimentary complexes. Only one of the known orogenic gold occurrences in the region lies south of the VTZ but this might be due to lack of exploration, which has been concentrated north of the VTZ and STZ. There is no reason that orogenic gold should not occur in the stratigraphy south of the VTZ if suitable structures are present. Four broad targets have been identified for follow-up on the Jeesiö property based on clusters of highly anomalous nugget-in-till and Au-in-till geochemistry.

The author believes that further exploration is warranted on the Jeesiö property and recommends a two-phase exploration program for it. The C$ 2.0 million Phase I exploration program would consist of exploration permit acquisition, ground magnetic surveying, and mechanized top-of-bedrock ("TOB") / BOT sampling on the four targets identified from regional till anomalies. Phase I would also include further reconnaissance till sampling elsewhere on the reservations with a handheld Cobra drill to investigate isolated regional till anomalies and structures interpreted from magnetics. If warranted by favourable results from the first phase, a C$ 2.0 million Phase II program would consist of excavator trenching and diamond drilling of gold mineralization identified by the Phase I TOB sampling, along with further exploration permit acquisition, ground magnetic surveying and TOB/BOT sampling on Au-in-till anomalies from the Phase I Cobra sampling.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This NI 43-101 report has been prepared for Firefox in support of its listing application for the TSX Venture Exchange (TSXV). Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd. ("Equity") was contracted: to examine Jeesiö in the field; to compile, summarize and interpret all exploration information available on it; and, if warranted, to prepare budgeted recommendations for its future exploration. This report has been prepared on the basis of personal observations, data collected by the GTK, information supplied by Firefox, news releases, web-pages believed reliable and publicly available regional geological publications. A complete list of references is provided in Appendix A.

The author travelled to Finland from February 18-26, 2018. During this time, he examined core from Jeesiö (hole KOT-2) at the GTK core library in Loppi on February 21 and examined surface exposures on the property on February 24. The author is not a director, officer or shareholder of Firefox and has no interest in the Jeesiö property or any nearby properties.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has not relied upon a report, opinion or statement of another expert concerning legal, political, environmental or tax matters relevant to the technical report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Jeesiö property consists of two reservations, a portion of a third reservation, an exploration permit and an exploration permit application which cover a total of 460.0 km^2 (Table 1) within the Kittilä and Sodankylä municipalities of northern Finland (Figures 1 and 2). It is centred at 67˚ 28' N latitude and 25˚ 54' E longitude (WGS84, Zone 35N: 454000E 7483000N) within the Lapland region.

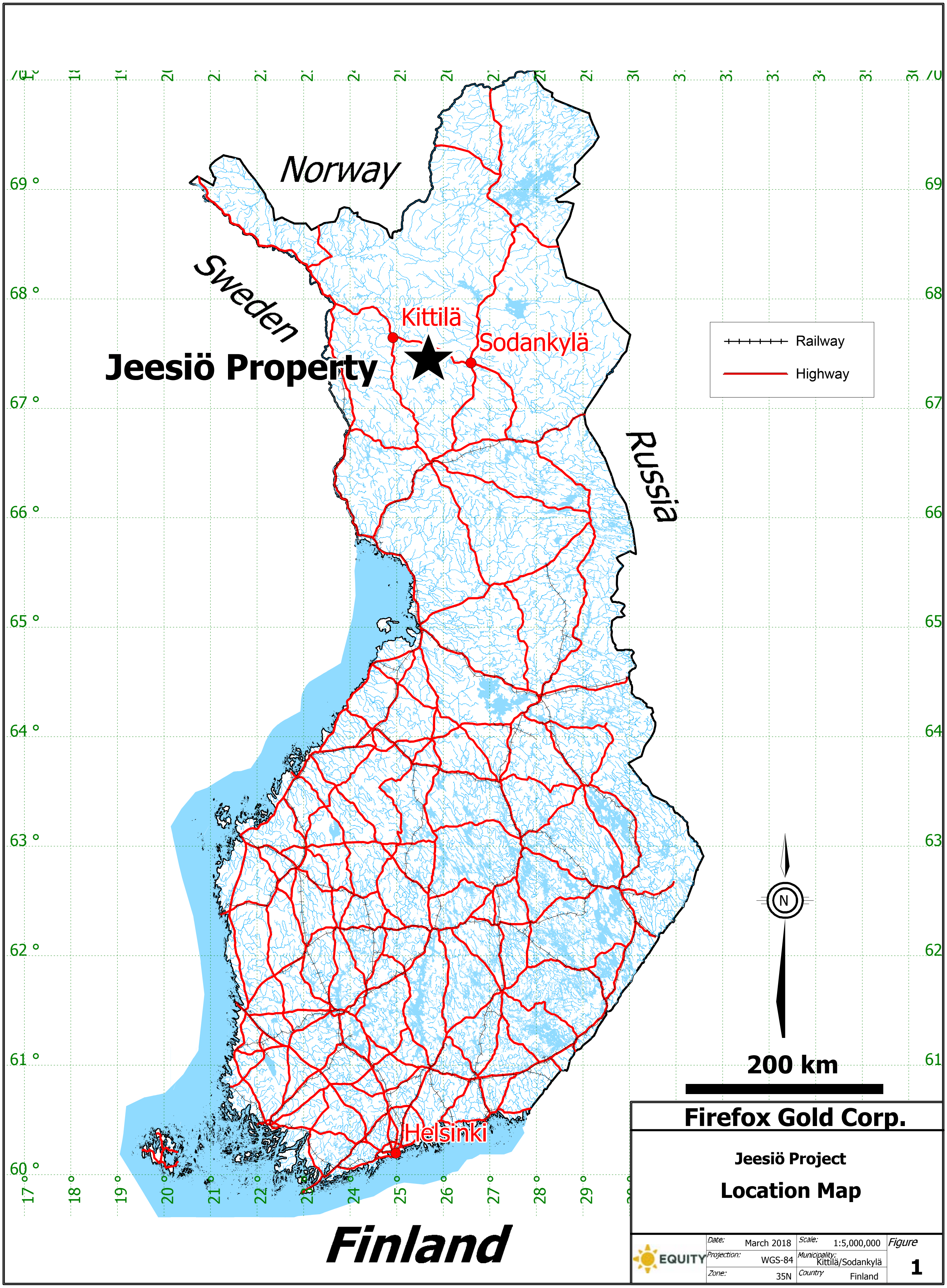
Table 1: Jeesiö Tenure

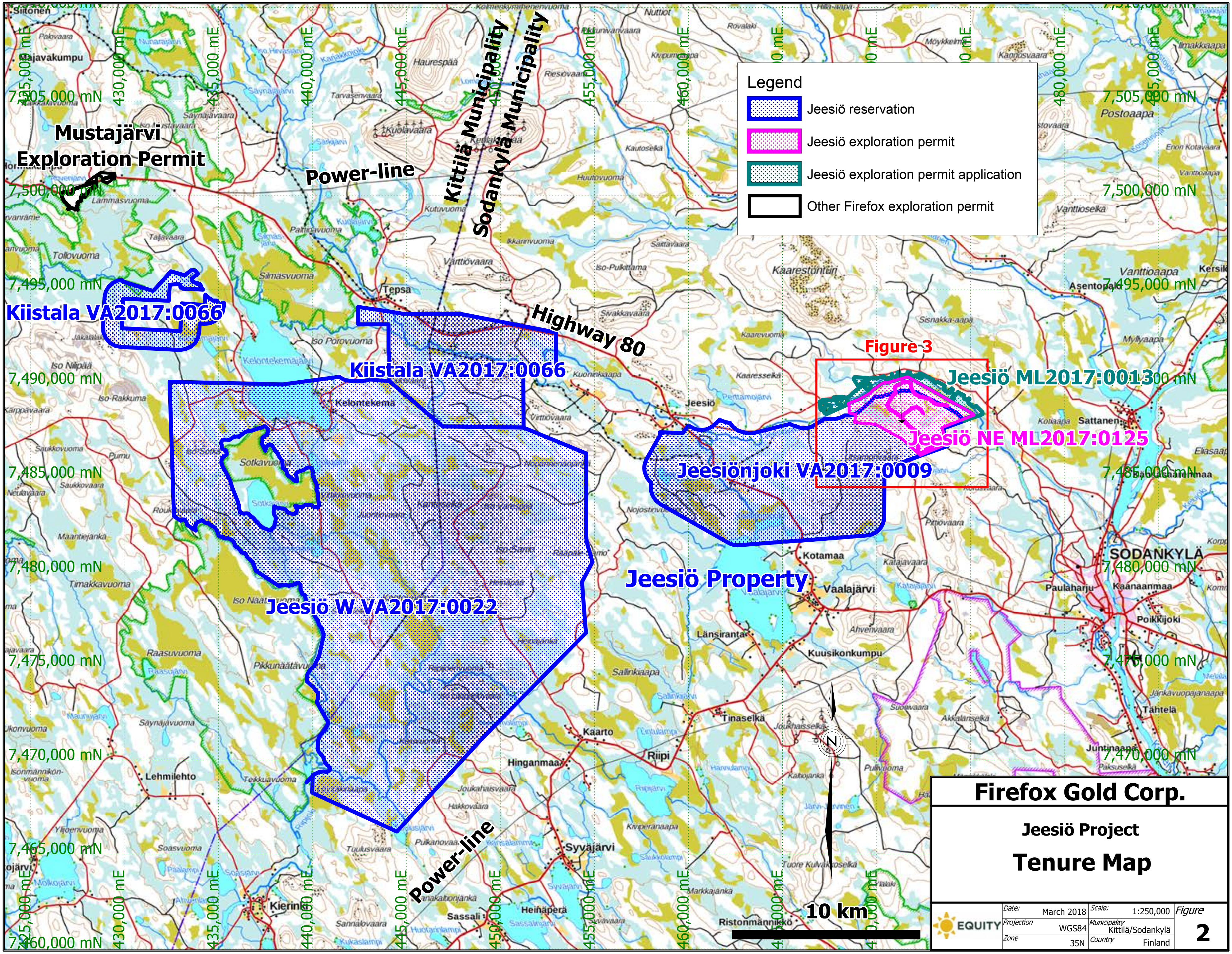
Name	Number	Owner	Mineral Tenure Type	Issue Date	Expiry date	Area (km^2)
Jeesiö W	VA2017:0022	Magnus[3]	Reservation	July 20 2017	March 22 2019	313.50
Jeesiönjoki	VA2017:0009	Magnus[3]	Reservation	June 8 2017	Feb 1 2019	83.18
Kiistala[1]	VA2017:0066	Magnus[3]	Reservation	Oct 18 2017	Aug 15 2019	55.96
Jeesiö NE	ML2017:0125	Magnus[3]	Exploration permit	Feb 13 2018	Feb 13 2022	13.64
Jeesiö	ML2017:0013	Magnus[3]	Explo. permit application	N/A[4]	N/A[4]	3.90
						470.18[2]

[1] The Kiistala reservation consists of four separate blocks; only the southern two are included within the Jeesiö property.
[2] The Jeesiö NE exploration permit was largely carved out of the Jeesiönjoki reservation so the total area covered by the Jeesiö property is only 460.0 km^2.
[3] Magnus Minerals Oy ("Magnus")
[4] This exploration permit was applied for on Feb 3 2017 but has not yet been granted. As the oldest exploration permit application, it has priority over any application which might subsequently be made for that ground.

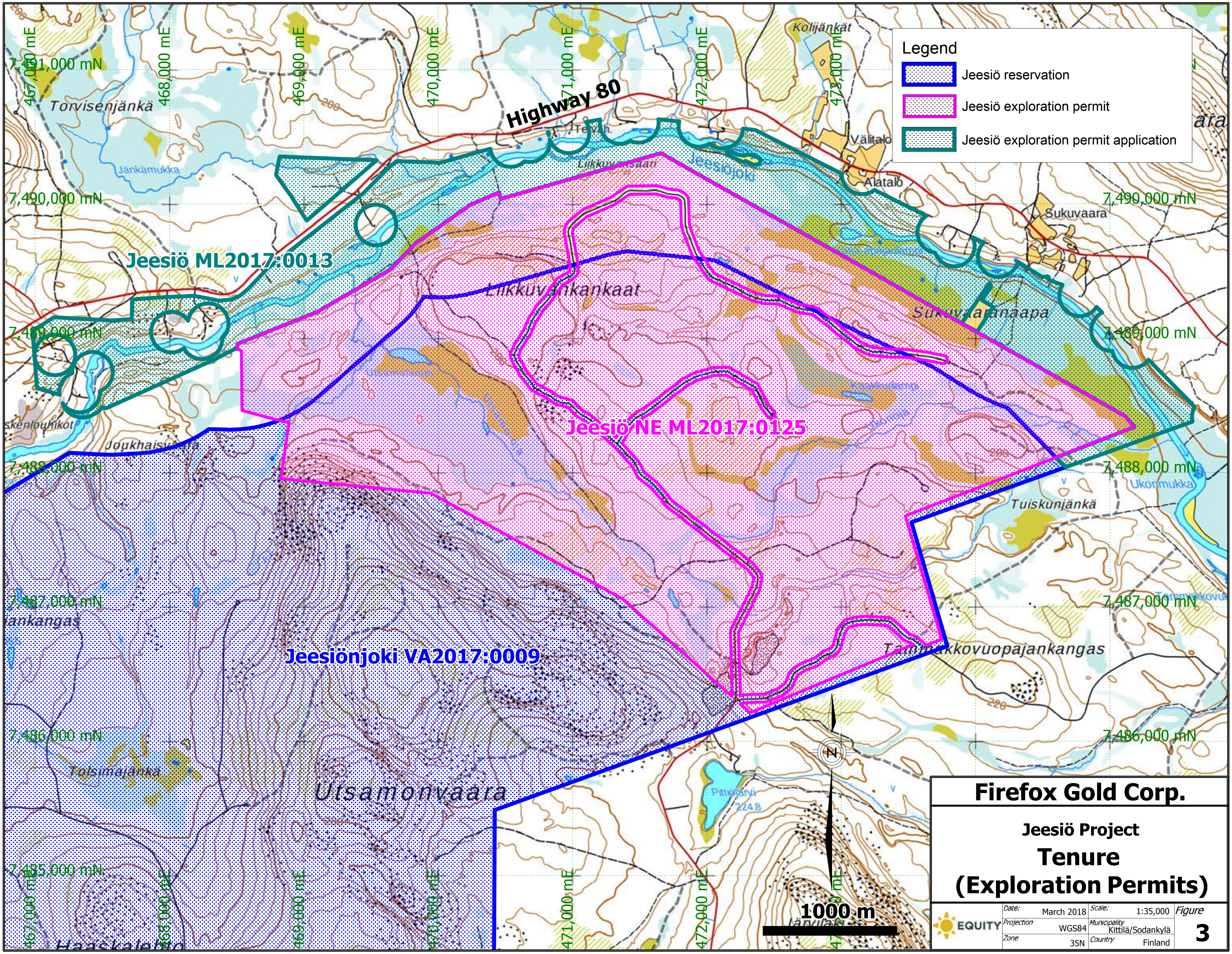
In Finland, reservations do not confer any rights to mineral tenure and no mechanized exploration (e.g. trenching or drilling) can be carried out on them. However, the holder of a valid reservation is given priority in granting an exploration permit ("malminetsintälupa"). The Jeesiö NE exploration permit is an example of an exploration permit which was largely carved out of the Jeesiönjoki reservation. An exploration permit is valid for four years but Finnish law allows it to be extended for up to an additional 11 years.

Finnish exploration permits confer rights to mineral exploration only. Mine development requires conversion of an exploration permit to a mining permit; the exploration permit holder is given priority in granting a mining permit. A mining permit may be issued for a renewable 10-year period or may be issued for an indefinite period, depending upon the quality of the mineral resource and the applicant (Finland, 2018). Reservation and exploration permit boundaries are specified in the corresponding application and shown on the GTK website (http://gtkdata.gtk.fi/mdae/index.html). Finnish law does not grant exploration permits within 150 metres of a house or under a highway, so there are several areas excluded from both the Jeesiö NE exploration permit and the Jeesiö exploration permit application (Figure 3). However, the author has been informed that any eventual mining permit could extend under these excluded areas.


Norway
Sweden
Russia
Kittilä
Sodankylä
Jeesiö Property
Helsinki
Railway
Highway
N
200 km
Finland
Firefox Gold Corp.
Jeesiö Project
Location Map
Date: March 2018
Scale: 1:5,000,000
Figure 1
Projection: WGS-84
Municipality: Kittilä/Sodankylä
Zone: 35N
Country Finland
EQUITY



Legend
Jeesiö reservation
Jeesiö exploration permit
Jeesiö exploration permit application
Other Firefox exploration permit
Mustajärvi Exploration Permit
Power-line
Kittilä Municipality
Sodankylä Municipality
Highway 80
Kiistala VA2017:0066
Kiistala VA2017:0066
Figure 3
Jeesiö ML2017:0013
Jeesiö NE ML2017:0125
Jeesiönjoki VA2017:0009
Jeesiö W VA2017:0022
Jeesiö Property
Power-line
SODANKYLÄ
10 km
Firefox Gold Corp.
Jeesiö Project
Tenure Map
Date: March 2018
Scale: 1:250,000
Figure 2
Projection WGS84
Municipality Kittilä/Sodankylä
Zone 35N
Country Finland
EQUITY



Legend
Jeesiö reservation
Jeesiö exploration permit
Jeesiö exploration permit application
Highway 80
Jeesiö ML2017:0013
Jeesiö NE ML2017:0125
Jeesiönjoki VA2017:0009
Liikkuvankankaat
Sukuvaaranaapa
Utsamonvaara
Torvisenjänkä
Jänkämukka
Välitalo
Alatalo
Sukuvaara
Tuiskunjänkä
Tolsimajänkä
Pittiojärvi
Ukonmukka
7,491,000 mN
7,490,000 mN
7,489,000 mN
7,488,000 mN
7,487,000 mN
7,486,000 mN
7,485,000 mN
467,000 mE
468,000 mE
469,000 mE
470,000 mE
471,000 mE
472,000 mE
473,000 mE
1000 m
Firefox Gold Corp.
Jeesiö Project
Tenure
(Exploration Permits)
Date: March 2018
Scale: 1:35,000
Figure 3
Projection WGS84
Municipality Kittilä/Sodankylä
Zone 35N
Country Finland
EQUITY

Surface rights over the Jeesiö property are owned by private landowners (~10%) and the state (~90%), as administered by the Kittilä and Sodankylä municipalities. The ownership of other rights (timber, water, trapping, reindeer herding, etc.) over the Jeesiö property has not been investigated by the author.

Holders of exploration permits are required to pay the landowners (surface-right holders), whether private or state:

1) €20/hectare for each of the first four years of the exploration permit;
2) €30/hectare per year for the fifth, sixth, and seventh year of the exploration permit;
3) €40/hectare per year for the eighth, ninth, and tenth year of the exploration permit; and
4) €50/hectare for the eleventh and subsequent years of the exploration permit.

For the Jeesiö NE exploration permit, this landowner payment amounts to €27,285.20/year until February 13, 2022. For 99.5% of the exploration permit, Firefox has paid the first year (until February 13, 2019) of the landowner payment; the remainder will be paid when the corresponding landowners can be located. In addition, the permit holder is required to submit an annual exploration report to the GTK. No landowner payments or exploration report filings are necessary for reservations or exploration permits which are still at the application stage.

On August 1, 2017, Magnus granted Silverstone Resources Corp. (“Silverstone”) an option to acquire 100% interest in three Finnish exploration properties including Jeesiö (comprising the Jeesiö W and Jeesiönjoki reservations). Subsequently, Silverstone changed its name to Firefox (FirefoxGoldCorp., 2017b). The option allows Firefox to earn 100% interest, subject to a 1.5% NSR royalty, in the three properties by:

a) issuing Magnus 6,000,000 shares in the capital of Firefox;
b) paying Magnus C$250,000 in stages before August 31, 2020; and
c) carrying out C$2.5 million in exploration expenses before August 31, 2020 (SilverstoneResourcesCorp, 2017).

The NSR royalty may be reduced to 1.0% by payment of 1,000 troy ounces of gold within 90 days of receipt of a positive feasibility study.

Later in 2017, the Kiistala reservation was added to the Jeesiö property option agreement at no additional cost (FirefoxGoldCorp., 2017a). Application for the Jeesiö and Jeesiö NE exploration permits was made in accordance with the terms of the option agreement between Magnus and Firefox and they now form part of the Jeesiö property.

If the option is exercised, then Firefox must pay Magnus the value of 1,000 oz gold within the first 12 months of commercial production. In addition to the 1.5% NSR held by Magnus, Finnish law stipulates that after an exploration permit is converted to a mining permit, the land-owners (surface-right holders) will be paid a 0.15% gross royalty on the value of material mined from under their property and paid an annual “excavation fee” of €50/hectare for the mining permit area. The author is not aware of any other royalties, back-in rights, payments or other agreements and encumbrances to which the property is subject.

The author is not aware of any significant environmental liabilities on the Jeesiö property.

Basic exploration which can be done with man-portable equipment and which has negligible surface impact (such as mapping, rock sampling, ground magnetics, till sampling with hand-held drills and similar surveys) can be carried out anywhere in Finland, including not only on reservations and ungranted exploration permits but even on tenure owned by others. Mechanized exploration can be carried out on an exploration permit, so that Firefox may carry out the proposed mechanized TOB/BOT sampling, trenching and drilling on the Jeesiö NE exploration permit and on other targets once exploration permits have been granted. Compensation must be paid to landowners for any damages incurred during exploration. Legal access is guaranteed by Finnish law for both basic exploration, which is subject to notification of land-owners, and mechanized exploration on an exploration permit.

The author is not aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

Highway 80, which is part of the paved Finnish national highway grid, passes through the Jeesiö property between the towns of Sodankylä and Kittilä (Figures 2 and 4). A network of secondary and tertiary roads provides good access to the remainder of the Jeesiö property. Kittilä, which is 19-65 km west of Jeesiö, is a winter travel destination with daily flights to Helsinki and several other European cities throughout the winter, although fewer flights should be expected in other seasons.

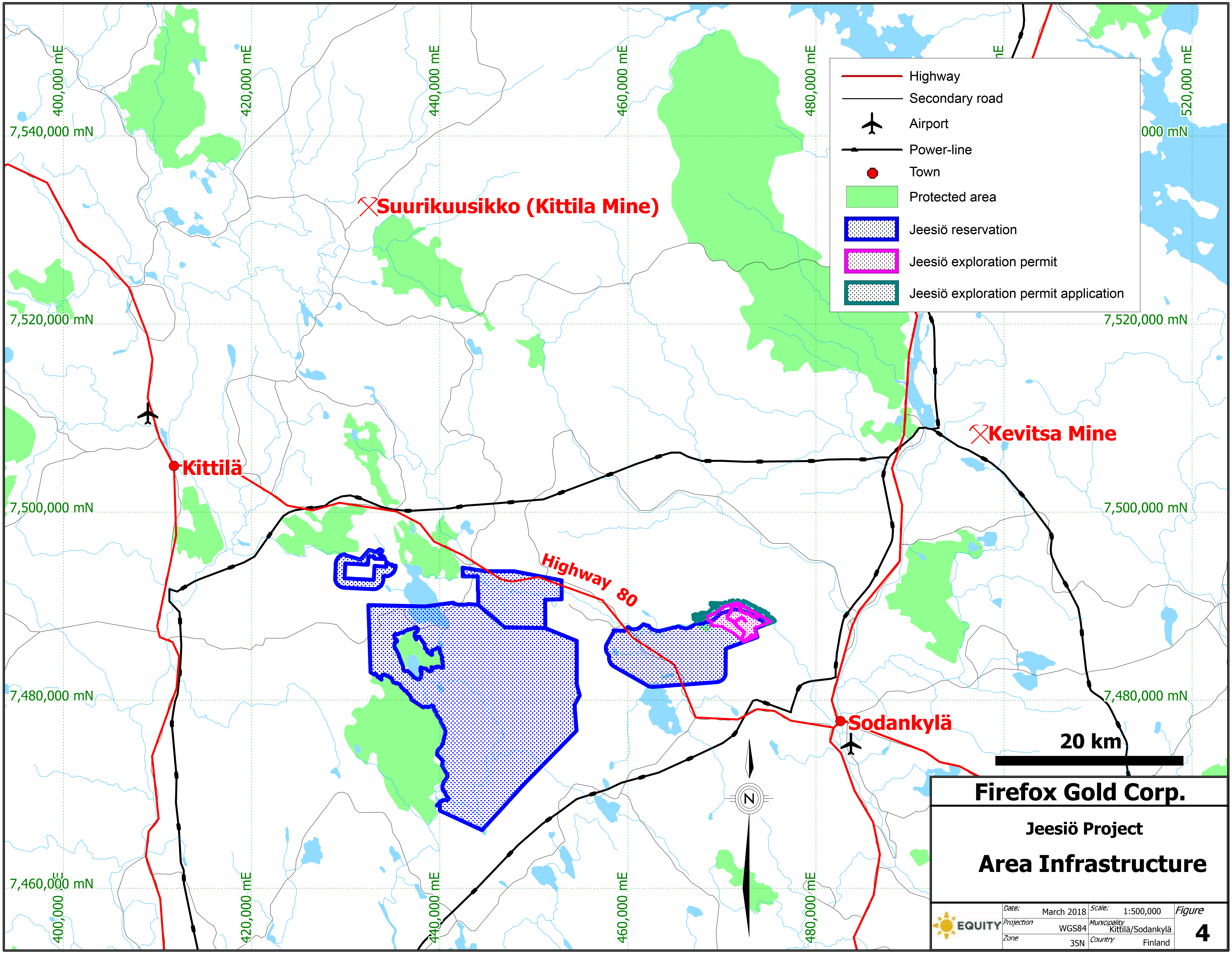
5.2 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Sodankylä and Kittilä, each with a population of 6,000-9,000 people, are located about 80 kilometres apart on Highway 80 (Figure 4). Agnico-Eagle Mines Limited's ("Agnico-Eagle") Kittilä mine, which extracts 4,500 tonnes/day of underground Au ore, is located 35 kilometres north of Kittilä. Boliden's Kevitsa mine produces 22,000 tonnes/day of Ni-Cu ore from an open pit located 35 kilometres north of Sodankylä. These mines support a local mining and exploration infrastructure and most of their workers live in Kittilä and Sodankylä, respectively. Each of the towns offers a full range of services and supplies for mineral exploration, including skilled and unskilled labour, freight, heavy equipment, accommodation, groceries and hardware. In addition, ALS Laboratories has a sample preparation lab in Sodankylä.

Surface rights over the Jeesiö property are owned by private landowners (~10%) and the state (~90%). State lands are administered by Kittilä and Sodankylä municipalities. Finnish law provides that surface rights will be made available for any eventual mining operation, subject to payment of an excavation fee and gross royalty as detailed in Section 4.0. Surface rights are returned to the land-owner upon completion of mining and reclamation. A high-voltage power-line passes within 6 km of the Jeesiö property. There is abundant water in the area and water rights could likely be obtained for milling. It is still too early to determine potential tailings storage areas, potential waste disposal areas, and potential processing plant sites.

5.3 Physiography and Climate

Jeesiö lies within the northern boreal vegetation zone, which is characterized by spruce/pine/birch forests, marshes and bogs. Drier areas are predominantly covered by pine and birch, while spruce trees are generally restricted to wetter areas. The property is almost flat, with most elevations ranging between 185 and 220 metres above sea level (Plate 1, Figures 2 and 3) although a few rounded hills rise up to a maximum of 340 m elevation. Most of the property is covered by glacial overburden; elsewhere in the area much of the glacial cover is <5 m thick. Outcrop is sparse to non-existent. A few small villages and households are scattered across the property.



Highway
Secondary road
Airport
Power-line
Town
Protected area
Jeesiö reservation
Jeesiö exploration permit
Jeesiö exploration permit application
Suurikuusikko (Kittila Mine)
Kevitsa Mine
Kittilä
Sodankylä
Highway 80
20 km
400,000 mE
420,000 mE
440,000 mE
460,000 mE
480,000 mE
520,000 mE
7,540,000 mN
7,520,000 mN
7,500,000 mN
7,480,000 mN
7,460,000 mN
N
Firefox Gold Corp.
Jeesiö Project
Area Infrastructure
EQUITY
Date: March 2018
Scale: 1:500,000
Projection WGS84
Municipality Kittilä/Sodankylä
Zone 35N
Country Finland
Figure 4

	
A. Open pine and birch forest from the Kotalampi target at the southern part of Jeesiönjoki reservation.	B. Same location, showing flat terrain. Snow is ~1 metre deep.

Plate 1: Jeesiö Topography and Vegetation

The region experiences a typical continental-style climate with cold winters and warm summers. In Kittilä, the daily average temperature ranges from -15°C in January to +14°C in July. The coldest months are December to March, with Kittilä the site of Finland's record cold temperature of -51°C. Kittilä has 48 cm of annual precipitation, spread fairly evenly through the year. Beginning in November, about a metre of snow accumulates and generally covers the ground until May or early June. Drilling and mechanized exploration can be conducted year-round on the property with the exception of spring thaw from mid-April through May.

6.0 HISTORY

The Jeesiö property has received very little mineral exploration to date. The GTK covered this area with their Finland-wide reconnaissance till sampling between 1983 and 1991 at a sample density of 4 km^2/sample. Eleven samples on the Jeesiö property exceeded the 95th percentile for Au contents in the Finland-wide survey but no follow-up work has been reported on them.

The GTK counted gold nuggets within another set of 8,447 more irregularly-distributed till samples. Several samples on the Jeesiö property exceeded the 95th percentile for nugget count. The Kotalampi area on the Jeesiönjoki reservation had three nugget-in-till samples which exceeded the 99th percentile. Outokompu drilled four holes totalling 419.5 m in 1990 within the Kotalampi anomaly, intersecting narrow zones of strong fuchsite alteration but reporting no samples with more than 0.3 g/t Au.

Between 1972 and 2007, the GTK covered the Jeesiö property in the course of Finland-wide low-level airborne magnetic, EM and radiometric surveys along lines spaced 200 m apart.

The GTK drilled 33 short (all of them <51 m long and many of them <10 m long) holes on the Jeesiö reservation between 1999 and 2006, presumably to verify bedrock lithology.

Firefox acquired the Jeesiö property in August 2017. Since then, Firefox has embarked on reconnaissance till sampling using a handheld Cobra drill, and at the time of this writing, a base-of-till sampling program is underway in selected target areas.

There have been no historical mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates for the Jeesiö property and there has been no significant production from it.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

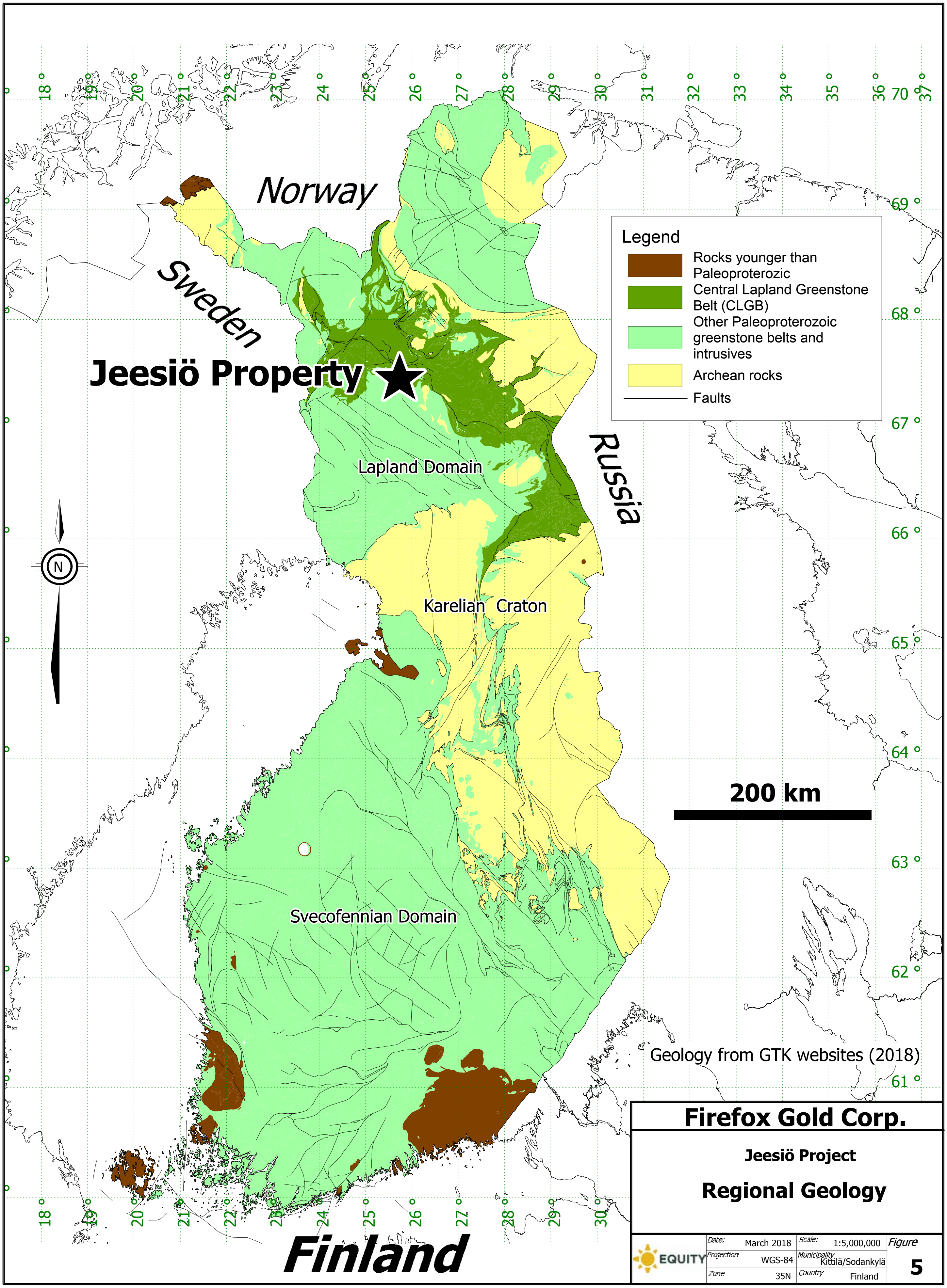
Finland lies within the predominantly late Archean and Paleoproterozoic Fennoscandian Shield; its bedrock can be broadly subdivided into three domains that have shared a common history since about 1.8 Ga. These three crustal units essentially comprise a late Archean nucleus (Karelian craton) flanked on both sides by Paleoproterozoic mobile belts (Figure 5). The Jeesiö property lies within the Lapland domain, which records the amalgamation of several distinct crustal units of both Proterozoic and Archean age to the northeast margin of the Karelian craton at around 1.9 Ga. In contrast, the Svecofennian domain, to the southwest of the Karelian craton, is entirely Paleoproterozoic in age, with a history of relatively rapid formation and accretion of new crust between about 1.97 and 1.86 Ga. Extensive crustal reworking between 1.84 and 1.80 Ga is recorded in all three domains, represented mainly by potassic monzogranitic magmatism and low-pressure, high-temperature metamorphism (Eilu et al., 2003).

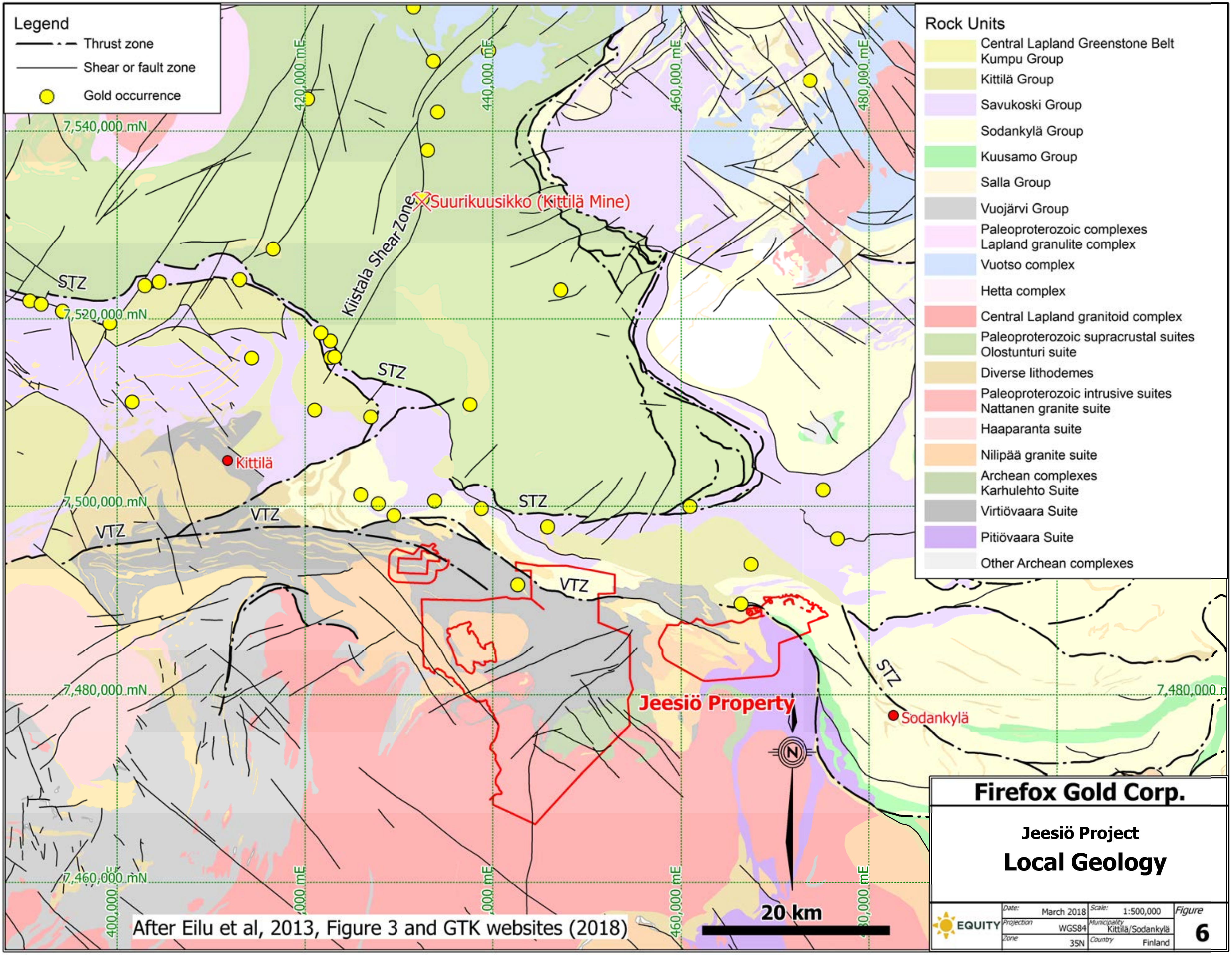
7.2 Local Geology

Within the Lapland domain, the majority of known gold deposits and prospects are hosted by the Paleoproterozoic CLGB, which is the largest mafic volcanic-dominated province preserved in Finland (Figures 5 and 6). Eilu et al (2013) divided the CLGB into seven stratigraphic groups (Table 2, Figures 6 and 7).

Table 2: CLGB Stratigraphy

Group	Dominant Rock Types
Kumpu	Quartzite, siltstone, conglomerate, intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks
Kittilä	Tholeiitic volcanic rocks, graphite- and sulphide-bearing tuffite, BIF, phyllite, mica schist, greywacke
Savukoski	Tholeiitic and komatiitic volcanic rocks, phyllite, graphite and sulphide-bearing schist, tuffite, dolomite
Sodankylä	Quartzite, mica schist, mica gneiss, mafic volcanic rocks
Kuusamo	Tholeiitic and komatiitic volcanic rocks
Salla	Intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks
Vuojärvi	Quartzite, mica gneiss, possibly volcanic in origin


Norway
Sweden
Russia
Finland
Jeesiö Property
Lapland Domain
Karelian Craton
Svecofennian Domain
Legend
Rocks younger than Paleoproterozic
Central Lapland Greenstone Belt (CLGB)
Other Paleoproterozoic greenstone belts and intrusives
Archean rocks
Faults
200 km
N
Geology from GTK websites (2018)
Firefox Gold Corp.
Jeesiö Project
Regional Geology
EQUITY
Date: March 2018
Scale: 1:5,000,000
Figure 5
Projection WGS-84
Municipality Kittilä/Sodankylä
Zone 35N
Country Finland


Legend
Thrust zone
Shear or fault zone
Gold occurrence
Rock Units
Central Lapland Greenstone Belt
Kumpu Group
Kittilä Group
Savukoski Group
Sodankylä Group
Kuusamo Group
Salla Group
Vuojärvi Group
Paleoproterozoic complexes
Lapland granulite complex
Vuotso complex
Hetta complex
Central Lapland granitoid complex
Paleoproterozoic supracrustal suites
Olostunturi suite
Diverse lithodemes
Paleoproterozoic intrusive suites
Nattanen granite suite
Haaparanta suite
Nilipää granite suite
Archean complexes
Karhulehto Suite
Virtiövaara Suite
Pitiövaara Suite
Other Archean complexes
Suurikuusikko (Kittilä Mine)
Kiistala Shear Zone
STZ
VTZ
Kittilä
Sodankylä
Jeesiö Property
7,540,000 mN
7,520,000 mN
7,500,000 mN
7,480,000 mN
7,460,000 mN
400,000
420,000 mE
440,000 mE
460,000 mE
480,000 mE
20 km
N
After Eilu et al, 2013, Figure 3 and GTK websites (2018)
Firefox Gold Corp.
Jeesiö Project
Local Geology
EQUITY
Date: March 2018
Scale: 1:500,000
Projection WGS84
Municipality Kittilä/Sodankylä
Zone 35N
Country Finland
Figure 6

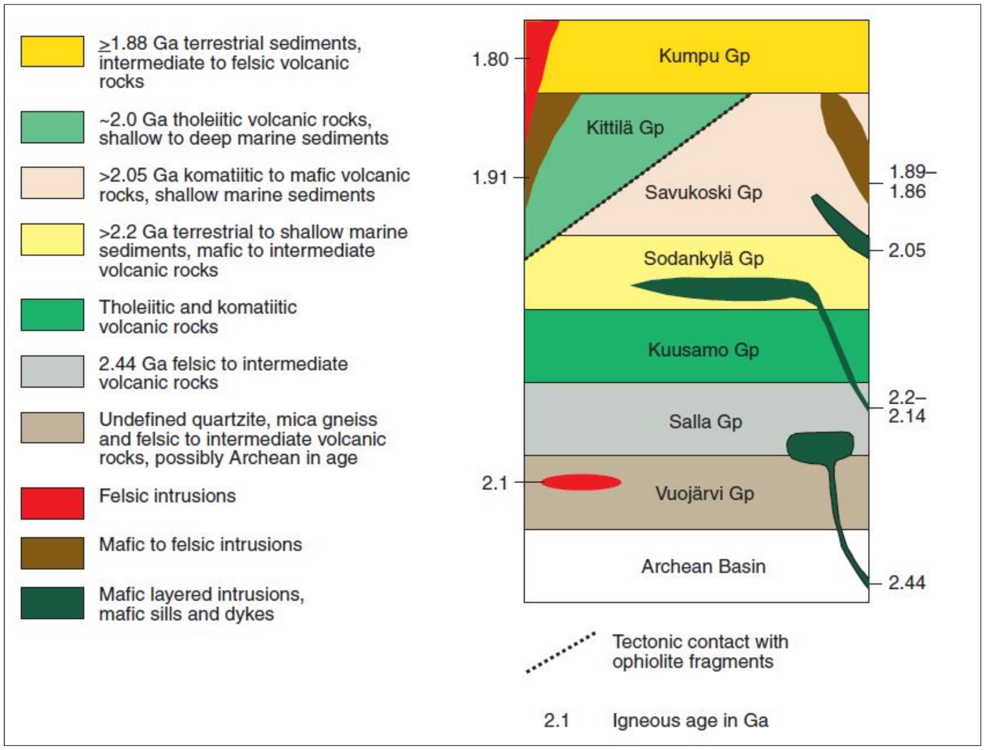


Figure 7: CLGB Stratigraphic Section (Eilu et al., 2013, Figure 4)

Structural deformation within the CLGB can be divided into three ductile compressional events followed by one or more brittle stages. The earliest mapped deformation stages (D1 and D2) relate to SW-directed thrusting and N-directed thrusting from the northeastern and southern margins of the CLGB, respectively. The SW-directed thrusting relates to the collision of the Kola and Karelian cratons and the thrusting of the Lapland Granulite belt and adjacent Vuotso complex onto CLGB successions. The N-directed thrusting was driven by Svecofennian orogenic events, taking place along the STZ and VTZ. The D3 deformation stage relates to thrusting from SW or W along the western margin of the CLGB. Based on indirect evidence, D1 (SW-directed thrusting) is dated at 1.92-1.90 Ga, D2 (N-directed thrusting) at 1.91-1.86 Ga, and D3 (E/NE directed thrusting) at 1.86-1.79 Ga (Niiranen, 2015).

Clear overprinting features are absent, so the first two deformation events are generally referred to as D1-D2. The earliest foliation (S1) is bedding-parallel and can locally be seen in F2 fold hinges and as inclusion trails in andalusite, garnet and staurolite porphyroblasts. The main deformation features consist of flat-lying to gently-dipping S2 foliation and recumbent or reclined F3 folding. The orientation of F3 folds is highly variable with east and north striking axial traces dominating. The ductile deformation features are overprinted by brittle faulting related to the latest deformation stage D4.

The >100 km long STZ is a rheological boundary between the Savukoski Group volcano-sedimentary sequence in the south and the Kittilä Group in the north (Figure 6). It consists of a series of vertical to sub-vertical shear zone segments and closely-spaced thrusts which dip about 40 degrees to the south to a depth of at least 9 km. The subparallel VTZ, also >100 km long, has been mapped 5-25 kilometres to the south of the STZ; diverse Paleoproterozoic lithodemes and Archean complexes have been thrust northward over the CLGB along the VTZ. The D3 stage deformation resulted in the development of a set of north to north-east striking strike-slip shear zones which intersect and, in some places, displace the early thrust zones. There are also clear indications of reactivation of early thrust structures during D3. A number of gold occurrences are spatially related to the D3 structures, including Agnico-Eagle's Suurikuusikko deposit, in addition to those associated with the STZ and VTZ. Abrupt changes in metamorphic grade are associated with D3 shear zones suggesting that they were active after the peak of metamorphism, which ranges from lower greenschist to upper amphibolites facies (Eilu et al., 2013).

7.3 Local Mineralization

Eilu et al (2013) reported that more than 30 orogenic gold deposits and prospects were indicated by drilling at that time within the STZ and along its subsidiary faults. Most of the known gold occurrences are located within rocks of the CLGB north of the VTZ. However, current regional mapping locates the Kiekerömaa gold occurrence within an Archean complex less than two kilometres south of the VTZ (Figures 6 and 8). Limited drilling of Kiekerömaa has intersected spotty pyritic gold mineralization near the contact between diabase and sedimentary rocks which have been strongly altered by albite, carbonate, fuchsite, tourmaline and quartz veining. The best recent intersection at Kiekerömaa graded 3.62 g/t Au over a core-length of 4.55 m (TertiaryMineralsPlc, 2011).

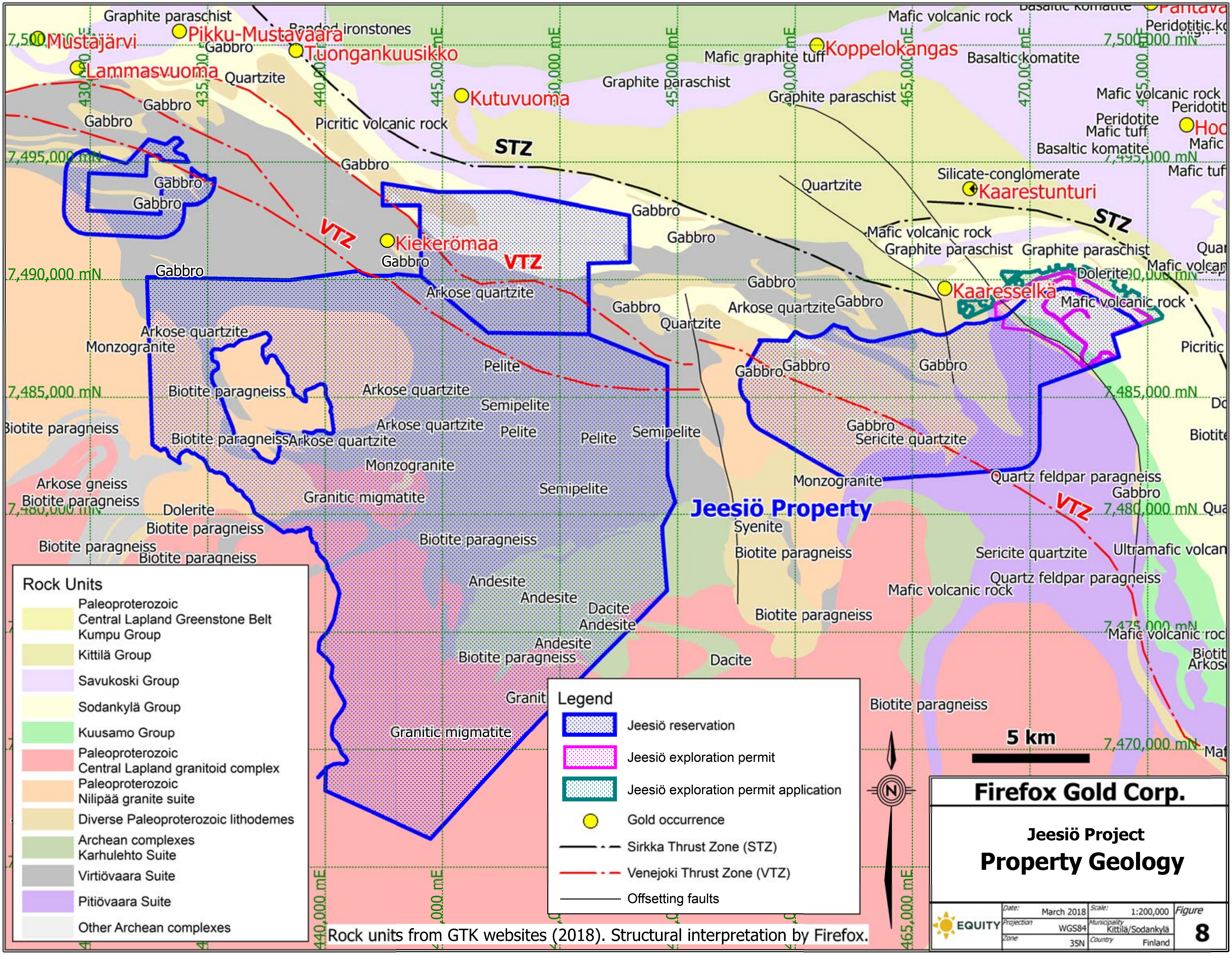
By far the most significant of the known gold deposits in the CLGB is Suurikuusikko, located 37 km north of the Kiistala reservation along the N to NE striking Kiistala Shear Zone (KiSZ) related to D3 deformation (Figure 6). Agnico-Eagle's Kittilä mine has been producing ~200,000 oz/year from the Suurikuusikko deposit since 2009; proven and probable mineral reserves were reported as 30.0 million tonnes grading 4.64 g/t Au (4.5 Moz) as of December 31, 2016 (Agnico-Eagle, 2018). These mineral reserves are located along a 4.5 km segment of the KiSZ although mineralization has been encountered along more than 25 km of it.

The Suurikuusikko deposit is hosted by greenschist-facies metavolcanic rocks of the Kittilä Group, which has a maximum thickness of 6-7 km in the deposit area. The ore is mostly hosted by the transitional Porkonen Formation (mafic tuffs, graphitic metasedimentary rocks, black chert and banded iron formation) which separates two thick mafic lava sequences and which coincides with the KiSZ. The structurally disrupted Porkonen Formation separates Kautoselka Formation Fe-rich tholeiitic basalts to the west from Vesmajärvi Formation Mg-rich tholeiitic basalt, coarse volcaniclastic units, graphitic schist and minor chemical sedimentary rocks to the east (Doucet et al., 2010). In the Suurikuusikko area, the KiSZ is subvertical or dips steeply to the east; it is a complex structure, recording several phases of movement. Mineralization occurs within N-striking and less frequently NE-striking shear zone segments. Orebody envelopes trend north and have a moderate northerly plunge; controls on orebody plunge remain unknown. Much of the geometry of shear structures, formation of many shear zones and their complex kinematic history could be explained by flattening of a layered stratigraphy. Gold is refractory, occurring as lattice substitutions or submicroscopic inclusions within arsenopyrite and arsenian pyrite, accompanied by intense carbonate and albite alteration (Patison et al., 2013). The author has been unable to verify information concerning Suurikuusikko and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization at Jessio.

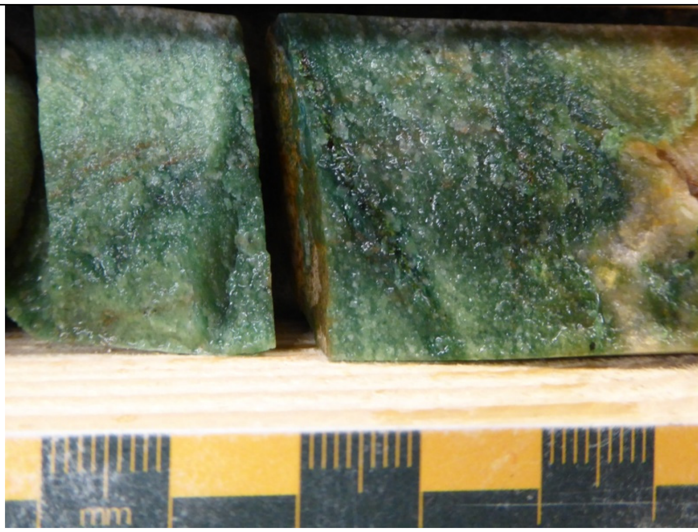
7.4 Property Geology

No property mapping has been reported at Jeesiö. Most of the property is covered by a few metres of glacial till and outcrop is very scarce, so regional mapping is largely based on geophysical interpretation. Figure 8 is derived from the GTK's interpretation of rock units and Firefox's structural interpretation. As interpreted by Firefox, the VTZ and STZ are 2-11 km apart and strike southeasterly, with the VTZ bisecting the Jeesiö property and the STZ passing a few kilometres to the north of the property. Kiistala, Jeesiö, Jeesiö NE and Jeesiönjoki lie mainly or entirely between the VTZ and STZ; Jeesiö W is almost entirely south of the VTZ. Locally, the VTZ comprises several strands over a width of three kilometres and a number of interpreted dextral faults displace both the VTZ and STZ.

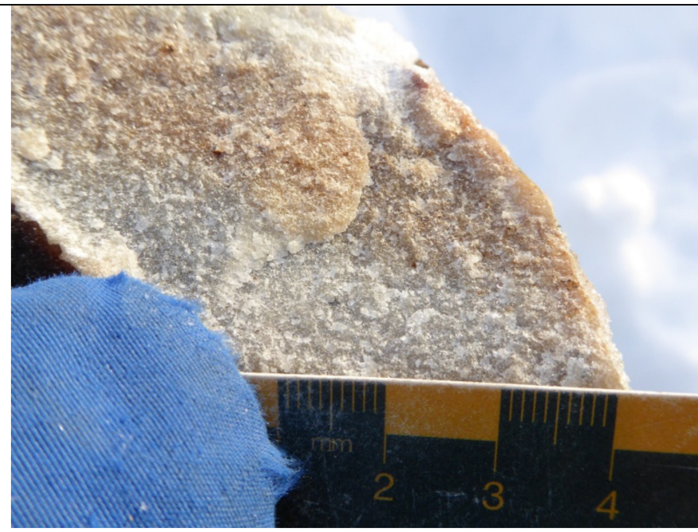
As interpreted by the GTK, the northeastern part of the Jeesiö property is underlain by Sodankylä Group quartzite, biotite paraschist, mafic volcanic rocks and arkosic quartzite, Kuusamo Group mafic volcanic rocks and a Paleoproterozoic gabbro sill. Farther southwest, the GTK interpreted Archean Virtiövaara Suite clastic sedimentary rocks and Karhulehto Suite volcanic rocks intruded by Paleoproterozoic gabbro sills, Nilipää monzogranite and the Central Lapland granitoid complex (Figure 8).


Graphite paraschist
Mustajärvi
Pikku-Mustavaara
Banded ironstones
Gabbro
Tuonganku usikko
Lammasvuoma
Quartzite
Kutuvuoma
Picritic volcanic rock
Mafic volcanic rock
Mafic graphite tuff
Koppelokangas
Basaltic komatiite
Graphite paraschist
STZ
VTZ
Kieкerömaa
Kaarestunturi
Silicate-conglomerate
Kaaresselkä
Dolerite
Arkose quartzite
Monzogranite
Biotite paragneiss
Pelite
Semipelite
Granitic migmatite
Arkose gneiss
Sericite quartzite
Quartz feldpar paragneiss
Jeesiö Property
Syenite
Andesite
Dacite
Ultramafic volcan
Peridotite
Mafic tuff
7,500,000 mN
7,495,000 mN
7,490,000 mN
7,485,000 mN
7,480,000 mN
7,475,000 mN
7,470,000 mN
440,000 mE
445,000 mE
465,000 mE
Rock Units
Paleoproterozoic
Central Lapland Greenstone Belt
Kumpu Group
Kittilä Group
Savukoski Group
Sodankylä Group
Kuusamo Group
Paleoproterozoic
Central Lapland granitoid complex
Paleoproterozoic
Nilipää granite suite
Diverse Paleoproterozoic lithodemes
Archean complexes
Karhulehto Suite
Virtiövaara Suite
Pitiövaara Suite
Other Archean complexes
Legend
Jeesiö reservation
Jeesiö exploration permit
Jeesiö exploration permit application
Gold occurrence
Sirkka Thrust Zone (STZ)
Venejoki Thrust Zone (VTZ)
Offsetting faults
5 km
N
Firefox Gold Corp.
Jeesiö Project
Property Geology
EQUITY
Date: March 2018
Scale: 1:200,000
Figure 8
Projection WGS84
Municipality Kittilä/Sodankylä
Zone 35N
Country Finland
Rock units from GTK websites (2018). Structural interpretation by Firefox.

The author examined one drill hole (KOT-2) from the Kotalampi area of the southern part of the Jeesiönjoki reservation. GTK rock unit interpretation shows this area to be underlain by Virtiövaara Suite clastic sedimentary rocks and by sedimentary-derived gneisses of the Archean Pitiövaara Suite, all intruded by Nilipää monzogranite and Paleoproterozoic gabbro sills. Firefox's structural interpretation shows the VTZ to pass near this drill hole. Most of hole KOT-2 consists of light green quartzite with <1% disseminated pyrite, locally with heavy fuchsite alteration over 1-5 cm (Plate 2A); presumably this quartzite forms part of the Pitiövaara Suite. Unaltered pink granite, presumably of the Nilipää suite, is present at the top of the hole and forms a 10-metre wide dyke beginning at 42.2 m depth. Boulders of light green quartzite are present near the collar of hole KOT-2; the greenish colour may be due to weaker fuchsite alteration (Plate 2B). The fuchsite alteration may be related to the nearby VTZ.



A. Hole KOT-2 (16.7 m; 0.1 ppm Au). Fuchsite-altered quartzite.



B. Quartzite near collar of hole KOT-2. Faint greenish cast may be due to weak fuchsite alteration.

Plate 2: Jeesiö Lithologies and Alteration

Stratigraphic interpretations are still in a state of flux in the vicinity of the Jeesiö property. For instance, the GTK's mapping from 2007 assigned much of the area now interpreted as underlain by the Archean Virtiövaara Suite to the CLGB's Paleoproterozoic Sodankylä Group (GTK, 2018a, p. 5). Even today, the GTK's 1:1,000,000 mapping indicates that most of the Jeesiö W reservation south of the VTZ is underlain by Paleoproterozoic units (Figure 5) whereas their 1:200,000 mapping (Figure 8) assigns most of it to the Archean.

7.5 Property Mineralization

No significant mineralization has yet been reported on the Jeesiö property.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Exploration on the Jeesiö property is targeted at discovering an orogenic gold deposit. This class of deposit includes some of the largest gold deposits and districts in the world (e.g. Kalgoorlie in Australia, Timmins in Ontario, and Ashanti in Ghana). Their name reflects the recognition that these deposits have temporal and spatial associations with late stages of orogenesis (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007; Goldfarb et al., 2005; Goldfarb et al., 2001; Groves et al., 1998). Formation of most orogenic gold mineralization was concentrated during the time intervals of 2.8 to 2.55 Ga (Archean), 2.1 to 1.8 Ga (Early Proterozoic) and 600 to 50 Ma (Phanerozoic); these periods coincide with major orogenic events. An important subtype of orogenic gold deposits is dominantly hosted by mafic metamorphic rocks in granite-greenstone terranes, and is referred to here as greenstone-hosted orogenic gold.

Greenstone-hosted orogenic gold deposits are structurally controlled, complex epigenetic deposits that are hosted in deformed and regionally metamorphosed terranes. They consist of simple to complex networks of gold-bearing, laminated quartz-carbonate fault-fill veins in moderately to steeply dipping, compressional brittle-ductile shear zones and faults, with locally associated extensional veins and hydrothermal breccias. They are dominantly hosted by mafic metamorphic rocks of greenschist to locally lower amphibolite facies and formed at intermediate depths (5-10 km). The relative timing of mineralization is syn- to late-deformation and typically post-peak greenschist-facies or syn-peak amphibolite facies metamorphism. They are formed from low salinity, H_2O-CO_2-rich hydrothermal fluids with typically anomalous concentrations of CH_4, N_2, K, and S. Gold is mainly confined to the quartz-carbonate vein networks but may also be present in significant amounts within iron-rich sulphidized wall rock.

Greenstone-hosted orogenic gold deposits were formed during compressional to transpressional deformation processes at convergent plate margins in accretionary and collisional orogens. Orogenic gold systems are typically associated with deep-crustal fault zones that usually mark the convergent margins between major lithological blocks, such as volcano-plutonic and sedimentary domains. Furthermore, some of the largest greenstone-hosted orogenic gold deposits are spatially associated with fluvio-alluvial conglomerate (e.g. Timiskaming conglomerate) distributed along these crustal fault zones (e.g. Destor Porcupine Fault), suggesting an empirical space-time relationship between large-scale deposits and regional unconformities (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007).

Large gold camps are commonly associated with curvatures, flexures, and dilational jogs along major compressional fault zones which have created dilational zones that increase migration of hydrothermal fluids. Ore shoots can be localized by dilational jogs or various intersections between a structural element (e.g. a fault, shear or vein) and a favourable lithological unit, such as a competent gabbroic sill, an iron formation or a particularly reactive rock, or by the intersection between different structural elements active at the time of vein formation. Individual vein thickness varies from just a few centimetres to over 10 m, even though entire deposits may be wider than 1 km and extend along strike for as much as 2 to 5 km. Some deposits have been economically mined to depths of 1-3 km.

The main ore mineral is native gold that occurs with, in order of decreasing abundance, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite, along with trace amounts of molybdenite and telluride in some deposits. Arsenopyrite commonly represents the main sulphide phase in amphibolite-facies rocks, and in deposits hosted by clastic sediments. Sulphide minerals generally constitute less than 10%, and typically less than 5%, of the volume of the ore bodies and exhibit little vertical zoning. The main gangue minerals are quartz and carbonate (calcite, dolomite, ankerite, and siderite), with variable amounts of white mica, chlorite, tourmaline and, locally, scheelite.

Gold-bearing veins are typically enveloped by alteration halos that, in greenschist-facies rocks, grade outwards from iron-carbonate + sericite + sulphide (pyrite ± arsenopyrite) assemblages to various amounts of chlorite, calcite and, locally, magnetite. The dimensions of these alteration haloes vary with the composition of the host rocks and may envelope entire deposits hosted by mafic and ultramafic rocks. Pervasive chromium- or vanadium-rich green micas (fuchsite and roscoelite) and ankerite with zones of quartz-carbonate stockwork are common in sheared ultramafic rocks. Hydrothermal assemblages associated with gold mineralization in amphibolite-facies rocks include biotite, amphibole, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and arsenopyrite, and, at higher grades, biotite/phlogopite, diopside, garnet, pyrrhotite and/or arsenopyrite, with variable proportions of feldspar, calcite, and clinozoisite. The variations in alteration styles have been interpreted as a direct reflection of the depth of formation of the deposits (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007).

9.0 EXPLORATION

Firefox has completed almost no exploration on the Jeesiö property since its acquisition in August 2017. The following discussion is mainly restricted to exploration carried out by previous operators.

9.1 Till Geochemistry

The GTK collected 82,062 till samples from 1.5-2.0 m depth over all of Finland between 1983 and 1991 at a sample density of 4 km^2/sample. Multi-element analysis was carried out on the <0.06 mm fraction (GTK, 2018c). The Au contents for eleven of these till samples from the Jeesiö property exceeded the 95th percentile for the entire data-set (Figure 9).

The GTK provided a second set of till data to Firefox which consists of nugget counts for 8,447 till samples; the source of this data and its sampling protocol are not known to the author. Samples comprising the nugget count data are more irregularly distributed than for the till geochemical samples, with most of them clustered on the Kiistala and northwestern half of the Jeesiö reservations (Figure 9). Highly anomalous (>95th percentile) till nugget counts form several clusters, primarily in the NW corner of the Jeesiö reservation but also in the Kotalampi area of the Jeesiönjoki reservation which was subsequently drilled by Outokompu.

Since its acquisition of the Jeesiö property in August 2017, Firefox has collected 284 till samples from depths of 0.2-6.0 m using a handheld Cobra drill (Figure 9). The <0.18 mm fraction of the till samples was analyzed for 51 elements using an aqua regia digestion with ICP-MS finish (ALS code AuME-TL43). In March 2018, Firefox commenced mechanized TOB/BOT sampling on the Jeesiö NE exploration permit.

The glacial divide between ice flowing southwards and northwards was located over Lapland during the Pleistocene glaciation. The shifting local direction of ice flow and the possibility that different till samples could have been collected from different till beds complicates any interpretation of till geochemistry in the region. At the Mustajärvi property a few kilometres northwest of Jeesiö, it appears that till anomalies have not moved far from their bedrock source, only a few metres or tens of metres (Awmack, 2018). If this applies to Jeesiö as well, then the high nugget counts and high Au-in-till geochemistry should indicate nearby bedrock Au mineralization.

9.2 Airborne Geophysics

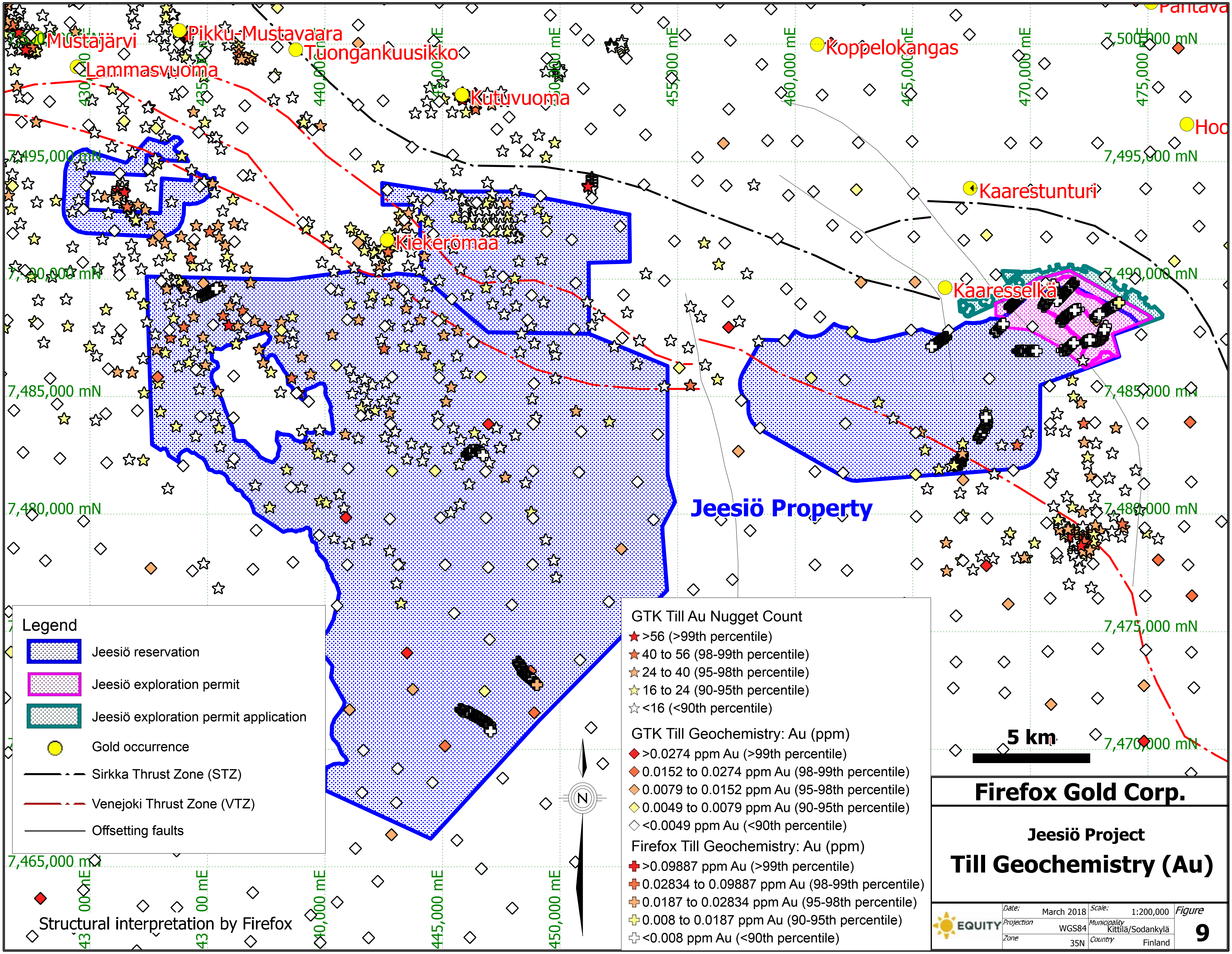
Between 1972 and 2007, the GTK covered all of Finland with low-level (30-40 m ground clearance) airborne geophysical (magnetic, EM and radiometric) surveys along lines spaced 200 m apart; results of these surveys are available on GTK websites. Figure 10 shows their “Magnetic Anomaly” map over the Jeesiö property. There does not appear to be any particular correlation between gold occurrences and the magnetic anomaly pattern.

10.0 DRILLING

Firefox has not carried out any drilling on the Jeesiö property since acquiring it in August 2017.

The GTK drilled 33 short holes on the Jeesiö reservation between 1999 and 2006 (Figure 11). Most of them were stopped a few metres into bedrock below till. All were <51 metres in length and were presumably drilled by the GTK to verify bedrock lithology.

Outokompu drilled 4 holes (KOT-1 to -4) totalling 419.5 metres of AQ core in 1990 on their Kotalampi target in the southern portion of the Jeesiönjoki reservation (GTK, 2018b). The Kotalampi target was indicated by several >99th percentile nugget-in-till counts (till samples with 59, 81 and 115 nuggets) and boulders of pale greenish quartzite believed to be fuchsite-altered. Drill grades were low; the highest assay reported was 0.3 ppm Au over 2.07 metres in hole KOT-2 (78.13-80.20 m). Table 3 summarizes the collar location and orientation data for the Kotalampi drill holes (Figure 11); no downhole surveys were reported.



Mustajärvi
Pikku-Mustavaara
Tuongankuusikko
Lammasvuoma
Kutuvuoma
Koppelokangas
Pahtava
Kaarestunturi
Kieketömaa
Kaaresselkä
Jeesiö Property
7,500,000 mN
7,495,000 mN
7,490,000 mN
7,485,000 mN
7,480,000 mN
7,475,000 mN
7,470,000 mN
7,465,000 mN
440,000 mE
445,000 mE
450,000 mE
455,000 mE
460,000 mE
465,000 mE
470,000 mE
475,000 mE
5 km
N
Legend
Jeesiö reservation
Jeesiö exploration permit
Jeesiö exploration permit application
Gold occurrence
Sirkka Thrust Zone (STZ)
Venejoki Thrust Zone (VTZ)
Offsetting faults
GTK Till Au Nugget Count
>56 (>99th percentile)
40 to 56 (98-99th percentile)
24 to 40 (95-98th percentile)
16 to 24 (90-95th percentile)
<16 (<90th percentile)
GTK Till Geochemistry: Au (ppm)
>0.0274 ppm Au (>99th percentile)
0.0152 to 0.0274 ppm Au (98-99th percentile)
0.0079 to 0.0152 ppm Au (95-98th percentile)
0.0049 to 0.0079 ppm Au (90-95th percentile)
<0.0049 ppm Au (<90th percentile)
Firefox Till Geochemistry: Au (ppm)
>0.09887 ppm Au (>99th percentile)
0.02834 to 0.09887 ppm Au (98-99th percentile)
0.0187 to 0.02834 ppm Au (95-98th percentile)
0.008 to 0.0187 ppm Au (90-95th percentile)
<0.008 ppm Au (<90th percentile)
Structural interpretation by Firefox
Firefox Gold Corp.
Jeesiö Project
Till Geochemistry (Au)
EQUITY
Date: March 2018
Scale: 1:200,000
Figure 9
Projection WGS84
Municipality Kittilä/Sodankylä
Zone 35N
Country Finland

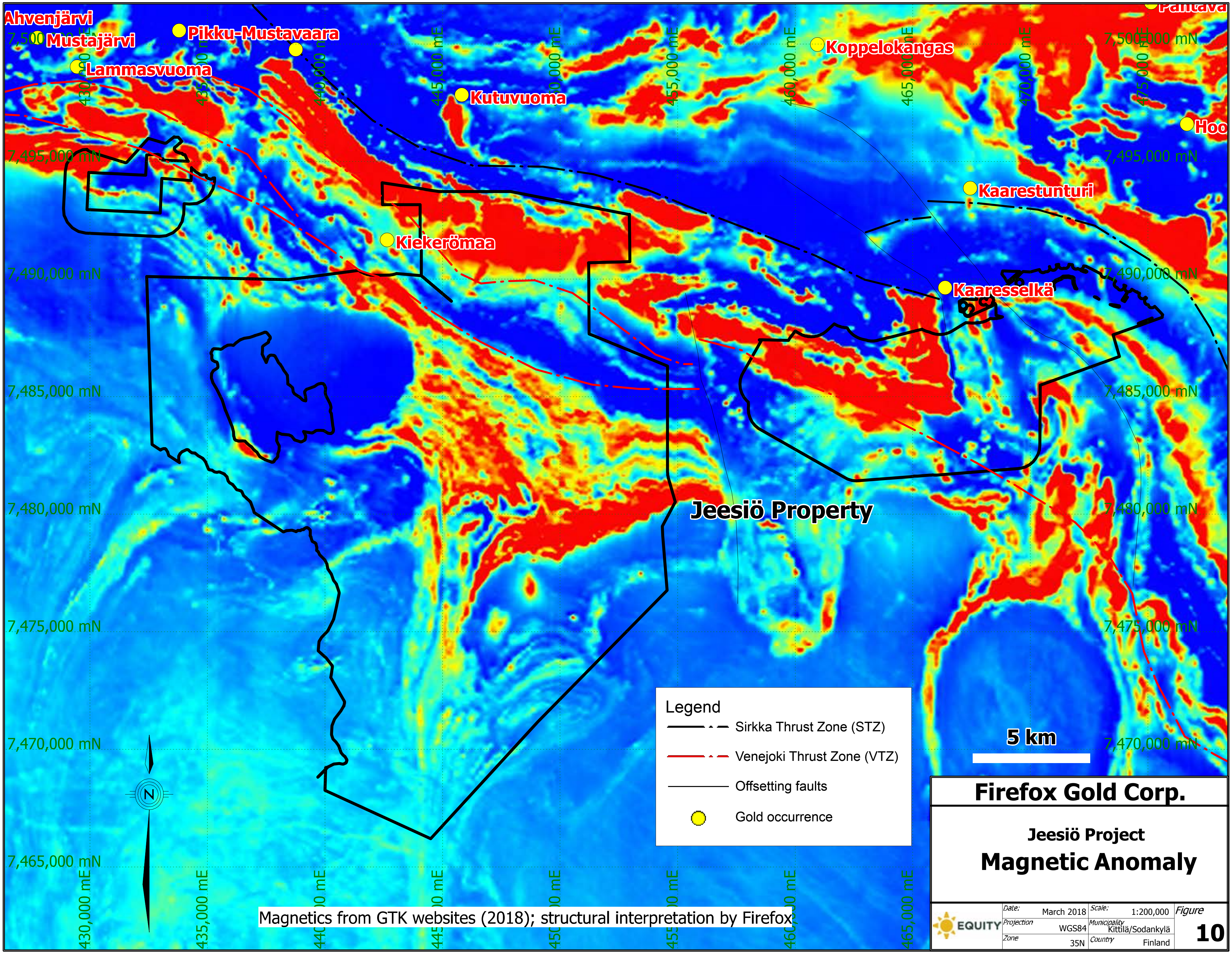

Ahvenjärvi
Mustajärvi
Pikku-Mustavaara
Lammasvuoma
Kutuvuoma
Koppelokangas
Hoo
Kaarestunturi
Kiekerömaa
Kaaresselkä
Jeesiö Property
7,500,000 mN
7,495,000 mN
7,490,000 mN
7,485,000 mN
7,480,000 mN
7,475,000 mN
7,470,000 mN
7,465,000 mN
430,000 mE
435,000 mE
440,000 mE
445,000 mE
450,000 mE
455,000 mE
460,000 mE
465,000 mE
470,000 mE
475,000 mE
Legend
Sirkka Thrust Zone (STZ)
Venejoki Thrust Zone (VTZ)
Offsetting faults
Gold occurrence
5 km
N
Firefox Gold Corp.
Jeesiö Project
Magnetic Anomaly
Date: March 2018
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Figure 10
Projection WGS84
Municipality Kittilä/Sodankylä
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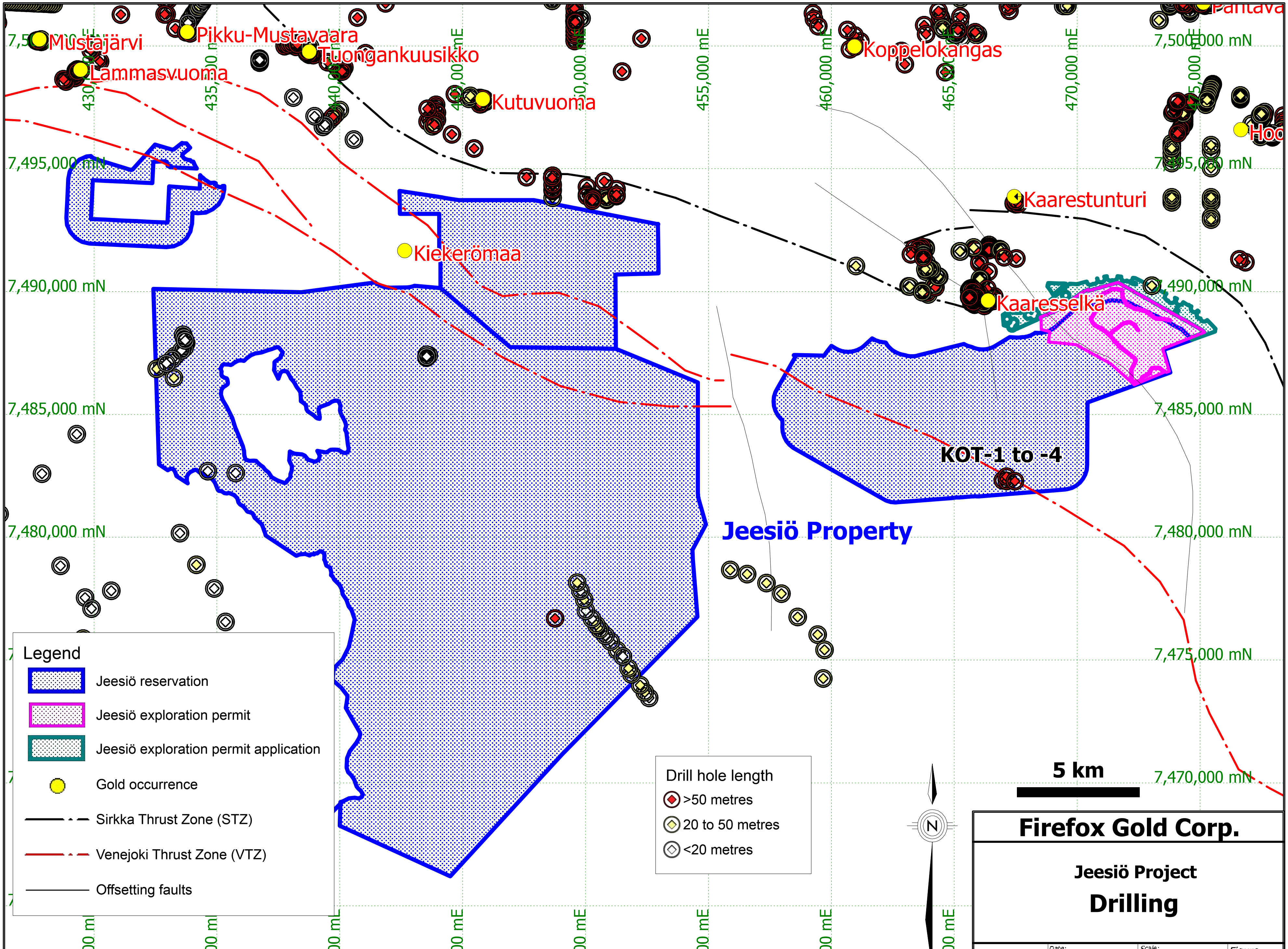
EQUITY
Magnetics from GTK websites (2018); structural interpretation by Firefox



Drill hole data from GTK website (2018); structural interpretation by Firefox

Table 3: Kotalampi Drill Hole Location/Orientation Data

Hole	Year	Easting[1]	Northing[1]	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)
KOT-1	1990	466971	7482353	200	-43.7	105.75
KOT-2	1990	467141	7482323	200	-44.8	106.90
KOT-3	1990	467121	7482503	200	-44.4	102.55
KOT-4	1990	467461	7482313	200	-44.1	104.30
						419.50

[1]WGS84, Zone 35N

Available data from the Outokompu drilling is limited to rudimentary hand-written logs with hand-written Au assays. Core recovery was not reported and no documentation of sampling or analytical procedures is available. Hole KOT-2 can be examined at GTK's Loppi core facility but the higher-grade intervals are absent. The orientation of mineralization is unknown and it cannot be determined from the available information whether there were drilling or sampling factors which could affect the results.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Outokompu did not report their sample preparation methods, their quality control measures employed before dispatch of core samples to an analytical laboratory, their process for sample splitting or their security measures employed to ensure the validity and integrity of samples. No information was provided regarding sample preparation and assaying procedures at the analytical laboratory, the name of the laboratory which analyzed the samples or the particulars of any certification of that laboratory. No analytical certificates are available. Nor is there any record of the nature, extent and results of analytical quality control procedures employed or quality assurance actions taken, if any.

The author does not believe that sample preparation, security and analytical procedures, as currently known, were adequate for the 1990 Outokompu drilling on the Jeesiö property.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The author examined core from the Jeesiö property (hole KOT-2) in the GTK's Loppi core facility on February 21, 2018; it is a requirement in Finland that exploration companies offer any core drilled to the GTK for storage at Loppi and subsequent re-examination. On February 24, 2018, he inspected the Jeesiö property in the field. During his examinations, the author performed a number of checks to verify historic data and information provided by Firefox:

- he compared descriptions in the drill logs from hole KOT-2 with the corresponding core;
- he examined quartzite boulders in the Kotalampi area of the Jeesiönjoki reservation and compared them to quartzite in hole KOT-2, which had been reportedly drilled in the vicinity;
- he collected two duplicate core samples by quartering reportedly Au-bearing core intervals from hole KOT-2 and compared the sample results to those reported by Outokompu.

The result of these verification checks were:

- core lithologies and alteration fit the rudimentary drill log descriptions for the examined hole;
- the quartzite in hole KOT-2 appears similar to the quartzite boulders in the Kotalampi area, supporting the likelihood that it was drilled in that area;
- Table 4 below compares sample assays hand-written on Outokompu's drill log for hole KOT-2 to those of the author's check samples. The author's samples were analyzed by ALS Minerals at their Loughrea Ireland lab (ISO 17025:2005 accredited) with Au analysis by fire assay with AA finish (Au-AA23). Au assays in both check samples were anomalous but roughly one-

quarter the grade reported by Outokompu, suggesting that the Outokompu assays may be skewed high and should not be relied upon.

Table 4: Author's Check Sampling

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Outokompu Sample	Outokompu Au (ppm)	Author Sample	Author Au (ppm)
KOT-2	13.00	14.50	20274	0.2	932624	0.053
KOT-2	38.73	39.70	20286	0.2	932625	0.047

Despite the inability to confirm Au grades reported for drill core, the author believes that the data is adequate for the purposes of this technical report.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testwork has been reported on the Jeesiö property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No estimates of mineral resources or mineral reserves have been made for the Jeesiö property.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There is no information on adjacent properties which is necessary to make the technical report understandable and not misleading.

16.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No other information or explanation is necessary to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.

17.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Jeesiö property lies on the southern margin of the CLGB, a poorly explored package of Paleoproterozoic mafic volcanic and sedimentary rocks which underwent three ductile compressional events around 1.79-1.92 Ga, followed by one or more brittle stages. The earliest two phases of ductile compression produced thrust faults, the most important of which are the STZ and VTZ, both of which have been traced for >100 km. The third phase of ductile compression (D3) produced NE striking strike-slip shear zones and reactivated or displaced the earlier thrusts. Orogenic gold occurrences in the CLGB are associated with the STZ, the VTZ and the D3 shear zones. Known gold occurrences are located along or north of the VTZ in Paleoproterozoic CLGB strata. There is no reason that gold occurrences are not also present south of the VTZ in the Archean complexes if suitable structures exist.

Most of the CLGB and the Archean complexes to its south have minimal relief or outcrop exposure and are generally covered by a few metres of glacial till. As a result, orogenic gold mineralization was not recognized in the belt until the 1980's. For instance, Suurikuusikko, the most significant deposit found to date in the belt and which is currently producing ~200,000 oz Au annually for Agnico-Eagle, was first indicated in 1986 by the discovery of visible gold in a road cut. Most exploration in the 1980's and 1990's consisted of simply drilling Au anomalies in till samples; little exploration for gold was carried out during the 2000's. What little gold exploration has been carried out in the area has been focused on CLGB strata, particularly along the STZ and north of it.

Exploration at Jeesiö is at a very early stage. The GTK carried out some regional till sampling in the 1980's which indicated several Au-anomalous areas. Outokompu followed up high nugget-in-till counts in the

Kotalampi area of the Jeesiönjoki reservation and drilled 4 holes (419.5 m) in 1990 without encountering significant mineralization. No further work of any significance was reported on the property until Firefox acquired the property and commenced reconnaissance till sampling with hand-held Cobra drills in 2017 and BOT sampling in March 2018.

The GTK and Firefox till geochemical sampling indicate several clusters of highly Au-anomalous (>95th percentile) till samples (labelled Targets A-D on Figure 12). With the exception of Target D (Kotalampi), no trenching or drilling has been reported on any of these geochemical anomalies. Target A consists of a cluster of highly anomalous nugget-in-till counts and a single highly Au-anomalous GTK till sample. Similarly, a cluster of highly anomalous nugget-in-till counts defines Target B; this cluster extends north off the Jeesiö W reservation to the Kiekerömaa gold occurrence and may be related to it. Target C overlies the existing Jeesiö NE exploration permit and covers seven of Firefox's >95th percentile Au-in-till samples. Target D encloses Outokompu's Kotalampi drill target and the nineteen >95th percentile nugget-in-till samples which defined it for them over a small area. However, Target D also covers two of Firefox's >95th percentile Au-in-till samples and another of the GTK's >95th percentile nugget-in-till samples spread over a larger area. It is believed that glacial movement in the property area can be measured in metres or tens of metres and that there should be a nearby bedrock gold source for these anomalies.

The regional setting and the orogenic nature of gold occurrences in the region suggest that any gold mineralization discovered at Jeesiö will be orogenic in nature. This type of mineralization has delivered large, economic gold deposits in Paleoproterozoic and Archean greenstone belts around the world, including nearby in the CLGB at Suurikuusikko. The footprint of even sizeable underground-mineable ore-shoots is small and their discovery and delineation requires persistence. Given its favourable structural setting and good Au-in-till geochemical results, the author believes that further exploration is fully warranted on the Jeesiö property. The author has been unable to verify information concerning Suurikuusikko and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization at Jessio.

18.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

18.1 Program

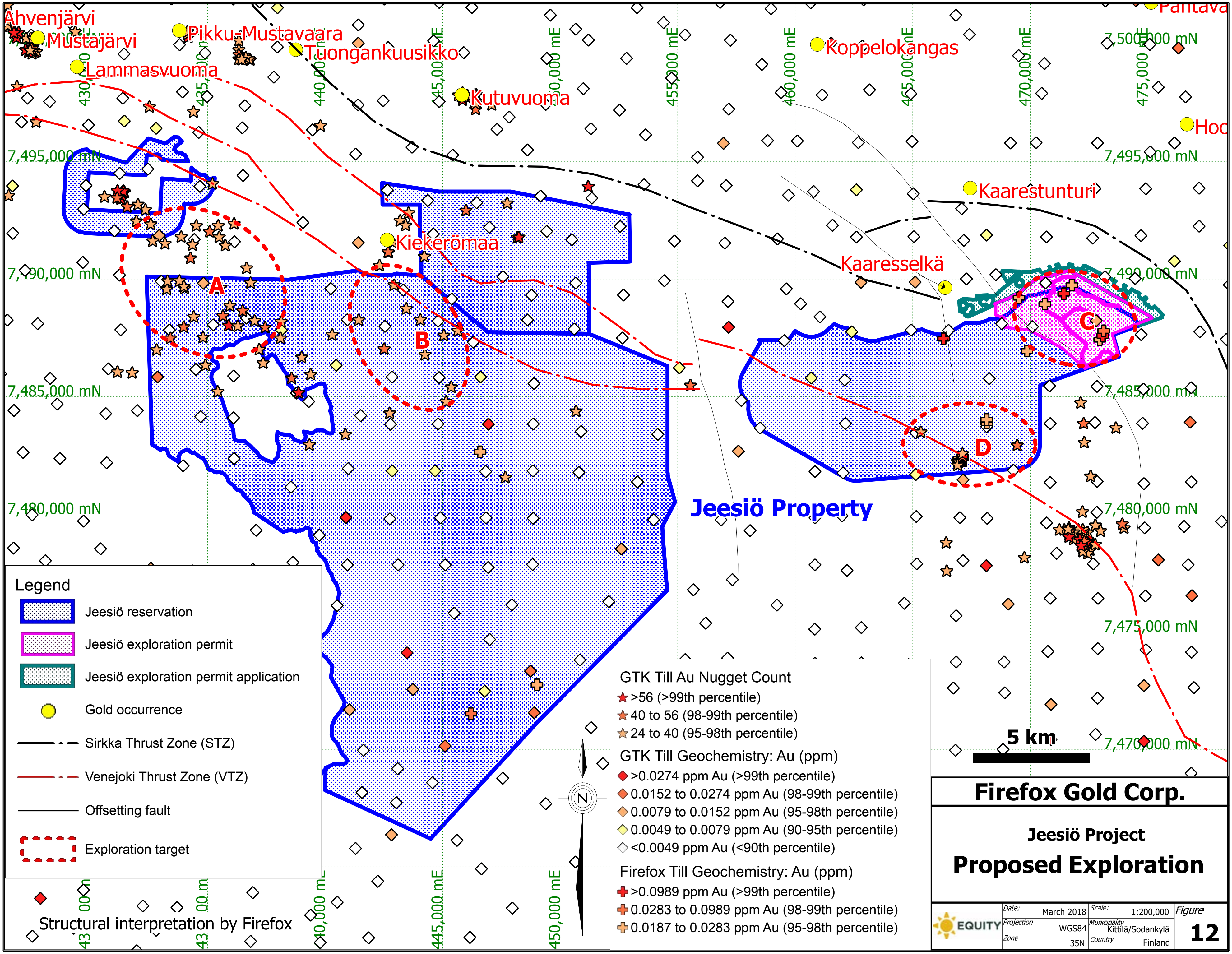
A two-phase exploration program is recommended for the Jeesiö property. The first phase will consist of converting parts of the reservations to exploration permits, ground magnetics and TOB/BOT sampling with an overburden drill. Contingent upon favourable results from Phase I, the second phase will consist of excavator trenching and diamond drilling to test bedrock gold mineralization from TOB sampling and a continuation of the TOB/BOT sampling from Phase I.

18.1.1 Phase I Exploration Program

Exploration permits should be acquired over Targets A, B and D in Figure 12, allowing mechanized exploration in these areas. Target C overlies the existing Jeesiö NE exploration permit where mechanized exploration is already allowed.

Ground magnetic surveys should be run over each of the targets with lines 50 m apart and oriented perpendicular to the perceived dominant structural trend in the target area. The resulting data should be processed by a geophysicist to: (a) determine data quality; (b) produce useful products (e.g. first vertical derivative, inversions, etc.); (c) interpret lithologies, alteration and structure; and (d) define structural targets for infill TOB sampling.

Once exploration permits have been obtained, TOB/BOT sampling should be carried out over each of the five targets at 50 metre intervals along initial lines spaced 200 metres apart. Samples should be taken at 10 or 20 metre intervals along infill lines where the reconnaissance TOB or BOT samples show an elevated gold content and over structural targets. The sampling should be done with a small overburden drill with enough power to penetrate at least 5 m of glacial till. A TOB sample should be taken wherever it is possible


Ahvenjärvi
Mustajärvi
Pikku-Mustavaara
Tuongankuusikko
Lammasvuoma
Kutuvuoma
Koppelokangas
Kaarestunturi
Kiekerömaa
Kaaresselkä
A
B
C
D
Jeesiö Property
7,500,000 mN
7,495,000 mN
7,490,000 mN
7,485,000 mN
7,480,000 mN
7,475,000 mN
7,470,000 mN
445,000 mE
450,000 mE
455,000 mE
460,000 mE
470,000 mE
475,000 mE
5 km
N
Legend
Jeesiö reservation
Jeesiö exploration permit
Jeesiö exploration permit application
Gold occurrence
Sirkka Thrust Zone (STZ)
Venejoki Thrust Zone (VTZ)
Offsetting fault
Exploration target
Structural interpretation by Firefox
GTK Till Au Nugget Count
>56 (>99th percentile)
40 to 56 (98-99th percentile)
24 to 40 (95-98th percentile)
GTK Till Geochemistry: Au (ppm)
>0.0274 ppm Au (>99th percentile)
0.0152 to 0.0274 ppm Au (98-99th percentile)
0.0079 to 0.0152 ppm Au (95-98th percentile)
0.0049 to 0.0079 ppm Au (90-95th percentile)
<0.0049 ppm Au (<90th percentile)
Firefox Till Geochemistry: Au (ppm)
>0.0989 ppm Au (>99th percentile)
0.0283 to 0.0989 ppm Au (98-99th percentile)
0.0187 to 0.0283 ppm Au (95-98th percentile)
Firefox Gold Corp.
Jeesiö Project
Proposed Exploration
EQUITY
Date: March 2018
Scale: 1:200,000
Figure 12
Projection WGS84
Municipality Kittilä/Sodankylä
Zone 35N
Country Finland

to reach bedrock with the drill; once the TOB sample has been collected, a BOT sample should be collected 0.5 m above the bedrock/till interface. If bedrock cannot be reached, just a BOT sample should be taken at the maximum depth possible. Both TOB and BOT samples should be analyzed for a complete multi-element geochemical suite; lithology, alteration and mineralization should be noted from binocular microscope examination of coarse fragments from each. This will allow preparation of an initial property-scale lithology/alteration map for each of the targets and identify Au mineralization in bedrock.

The program of till sampling with hand-held Cobra drills should be continued on parts of the reservations outside the Targets A-D exploration permits, where mechanized exploration is not permitted. Reconnaissance till sampling lines, with samples at 50 m intervals, should be run: (a) where isolated >95th percentile Au-in-till or nugget-in-till samples were reported by the GTK; and (b) across prospective structures identified from the airborne magnetics.

18.1.1 Phase II Exploration Program

Advancement to Phase II is contingent upon receipt of favourable results from the Phase I till sampling program.

Trenches should be excavated to expose bedrock where high Au values have been received from Phase I TOB samples. Trenches should be carefully mapped and sampled.

Twenty drill holes, averaging 100 m in length, have been allocated to test beneath Au-bearing trenches. If the main direction and extent of glacial transport can be better understood through correlation between TOB and BOT results, drilling could also test Au-in-till anomalies in areas where bedrock could not be reached.

Exploration permits should be obtained over any clusters of highly anomalous Au-in-till samples returned from the Phase I reconnaissance Cobra-supported till sampling. These new exploration permits should be advanced with ground magnetics and overburden drill-supported TOB/BOT sampling as for Targets A-D in Phase I.

18.2 Budget

18.2.1 Phase I Exploration Program

A budget for the proposed Phase I exploration program is presented below in Table 5. All figures are in Canadian dollars. The recommended Phase I program will cost approximately C$2.0 million to complete.

Table 5: Phase I Recommended Budget

Item	Cost
Exploration permit applications	C$25,000
Landowner payments (first year, €20/ha)	C$120,000
Ground magnetics	C$100,000
Cobra till sampling: 2000 sites @ C$80/site (all-in)	C$160,000
TOB/BOT sampling (initial 50 x 200 m grid): 4000 sites @ C$235/site (all-in)	C$940,000
TOB/BOT sampling (infill lines @ 10 or 20 m spacing): 2500 sites @ C$235/site (all-in)	C$587,500
Planning, supervision and reporting	C$50,000
Sub-total	**C$1,822,500**
Contingency (10%)	C$182,250
Total	**C$2,004,750**

18.2.2 Phase II Exploration Program

A budget for the proposed Phase II exploration program, if warranted by favourable results from Phase I, is presented below in Table 6. All figures are in Canadian dollars. The recommended Phase II program will cost approximately C$2.0 million to complete.

Table 6: Phase II Recommended Budget

Item	Cost
Exploration permits, landowner payments, magnetics and TOB/BOT sampling for new targets	C$1,000,000
Excavator trenching: 500 m @ C$315/m (all-in)	157,500
Diamond drilling: 2000 m @ C$275/m (all-in)	550,000
Planning, supervision and reporting	100,000
Sub-total	**C$1,807,500**
Contingency (10%)	180,750
Total	**C$1,988,250**

Respectfully submitted,

"signed and sealed"

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Henry J. Awmack, P.Eng.

EQUITY EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS LTD.

Vancouver, British Columbia

Date of Signing: August 30, 2018

Effective Date: April 10, 2018

Appendix A: References

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Appendix B: Qualified Person's certificate

Qualified Person's certificate

I, Henry J. Awmack, P.Eng., do hereby certify:

THAT I am a Professional Engineer with offices at 1510-250 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, and residing at 1843 Crescent Road, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.

THAT I am the author of the Technical Report entitled "2018 Technical (NI 43-101) Report on the Jeesiö Property" and with an effective date of April 10, 2018, relating to the Jeesiö Property (the "Technical Report"). I am responsible for the entire content of this Technical Report.

THAT I am a member in good standing (#15,709) of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia and a Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists.

THAT I graduated from the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Applied Science (Honours) degree in geological engineering (Mineral Exploration Option) in 1982, and I have practiced my profession continuously since 1982.

THAT since 1982, I have been involved in mineral exploration for gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, cobalt, nickel and tin in Canada, Costa Rica, Panamá, Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Perú, Ecuador, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Mexico, Indonesia, China, Sénégal, Colombia, Namibia, Finland and Egypt.

THAT I am a Consulting Geologist with Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd., a geological consulting and contracting firm, and have been so since February 1987.

THAT I have read the definition of "independence" set out in Part 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that I am independent of Firefox Gold Corp. and the property which is the subject of the Technical Report.

THAT I have examined the property which is the subject of the Technical Report in the field (February 21 and 24, 2018).

THAT I have had no prior involvement with the property which is the subject of the Technical Report.

THAT I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I am a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

THAT as of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

THAT I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

Dated at Victoria, British Columbia, with an effective date of April 10, 2018.

"signed and sealed"

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Henry J. Awmack, P. Eng.